BASED ON OGILVIE'S IMPERIAL DICTIONARY.

A CONCISE DICTIONARY

OF

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

ETYMOLOGICAL AND PRONOUNCING, LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, AND TECHNICAL.

CONTAINING A FULL VOCABULARY
WITH NUMEROUS COLLOQUIALISMS AND PHRASES, AND NOTES ON SYNONYMS,
PRONOUNCING LISTS OF PROPER NAMES,
FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES, ABBREVIATIONS, &c

NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION,

WITH SUPPLEMENT OF ADDITIONAL WORDS, KEY TO NAMES IN MYTHOLOGY AND FICTION, AND OTHER VALUABLE APPENDICES

BY

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LONDON:
BLACKIE & SON, LIMITED, 49 & 50 OLD BAILEY, E.C.
GLASGOW, EDINBURGH, AND DUBLIN.
1899

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PREFACE.

THE name of CONCISE DICTIONARY has been adopted for this work in order to express the fact that it has been compiled on the principle of compressing a very great quantity of matter into a very moderate compass, and to convey some idea of its relation to the large and comprehensive dictionary on which it is based. Conciseness, however, is merely relative, and this dictionary, though it contains hardly a fourth of the quantity of matter contained in the *Imperial Dictionary*, will be found to give a greater amount of information than might be expected from its bulk. In particular, words and terms connected with the various arts and sciences, and with all the common topics of the time, are here explained more fully than is usual in dictionaries of similar compass, this being the sort of information for which the majority of readers most commonly consult a dictionary. The vocabulary also is very ample, the definitions precise and clear, and as a whole, the book, it is believed, will form a handy and trustworthy work of reference for all who are content—or have to content themselves—with a dictionary of moderate compass and moderate price.

The present work is not to be regarded as a mere abridgment, since, in order to produce a dictionary of the extent and character which this possesses, much of the matter of the *Imperial Dictionary* had to be condensed, re-written, or re-arranged, while a certain proportion of the entries had to be omitted altogether, some new matter also being incorporated. The words thus omitted are not such as the great majority of readers would be likely to miss, being mainly obsolete words, provincial words, and words of rare occurrence or of little importance generally. Obsolete words and meanings when considered to be of importance are given; more especially when they are to be met with in the Bible, Shakspere, Milton, and other eminent writers. The words that make up the bulk of the vocabulary of this dictionary, however, mainly belong to modern literature, science, and art, and comprise many of quite recent origin, and such as are yet hardly to be met with except in colloquial usage and in newspapers or periodicals.

In order to carry out the work on the principle of conciseness and to condense the matter as much as possible, the method of grouping certain words together in one paragraph, instead of giving each a separate paragraph to itself, has been adopted. Only such words as are closely connected in origin, form, and meaning are thus grouped—the group very often consisting of a primary word followed by a number of derivatives, compounds also being grouped under the word that forms their first element. Besides economizing space, this plan often shows the meaning of the words grouped more satisfactorily than could be done if each were explained by itself. As it is sometimes difficult to decide how far the principle of grouping should be carried, or where to set the limits of a group, no hard-and-fast line has been drawn, convenience and facility of reference being generally

allowed to decide the matter. The alphabetical arrangement is disturbed as little as possible; but when a word is shifted to any great extent from its natural alphabetical position a cross reference is given from this position to the leading word under which it may be found. Hence no intelligent reader need have any difficulty in finding the word he wants.

In the definition and explanation of words and phrases great care has been taken to use clear and unambiguous language, and to give what is really information. And as the *Imperial Dictionary* has the character both of an encyclopedia and of a dictionary, so also the present work—so far as consistent with its size and scope—retains a good deal of the same character, there being many words and terms that require the encyclopedic mode of treatment for their full elucidation. In explaining such terms it has been a special aim to avoid undue technicality and to employ scientific terminology no further than is desirable for the sake of brevity and scientific accuracy. To make clear the different meanings or shades of meaning with which words are used in literature is often extremely difficult without the aid of examples or quotations. Accordingly brief examples or typical phrases are often introduced in the definitions of this dictionary for the sake of precision; to give illustrative quotations from standard authors, as is done by the *Imperial Dictionary* and other large lexicons, was of course quite beyond the scope of this work. For the sake of saving space the more unimportant abstract nouns ending in *-ness*, and adverbs ending in *-ly*, have often been left without a definition, their meaning being made sufficiently clear by the definition of the word from which they are derived. As bearing on the subject of definition it may be mentioned that throughout the book will be found a considerable number of notes in regard to the meaning and usage of synonyms. These had to be limited both in number and in extent, but it is hoped that they will be of considerable service in leading to the more correct employment in composition of such synonymous words. Examples of the notes here spoken of may be found under ABRIDGMENT, ACCUSE, ACQUIRE, ACTION. The grammatical construction of words is frequently indicated also; as when it is pointed out that verbs are followed by *from*, *on*, *to*, *with*, &c.; when they are followed by reflexive pronouns, and the like.

Many words being used with a special force or meaning in certain phrases that require to be treated as a whole, it was deemed advisable to include and explain a large number of these phrases or verbal aggregates under the main word with which they are respectively connected. The phrases referred to are such as *to bring about*, *to come about*, *to come to pass*, *to set on foot*, *to stand fire*, *to take place*, &c. &c. So also a large number of such compound terms (apart from compound *words*) as *accommodation bill*, *accommodation ladder*, *account current*, &c., have been included and explained, since a knowledge of their meaning is not to be obtained from that of the individual words of which they consist.

On the etymological department of the work such an amount of care and pains has been bestowed as the great importance of the subject demands. The etymologies are necessarily brief, but it is hoped they will be found sufficiently full and clear for the needs of most inquirers. In drawing them up the principal recent works treating of or throwing light on the etymology of English words have been consulted, and special recognition of

assistance must be made to Ed. Müller's *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der englischen Sprache*, to Professor Skeat's *Etymological Dictionary of the English Language* and his *Concise Etymological Dictionary*, and to Kluge's *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache*. It will be observed that in a great many of the etymologies other connected English words are mentioned in addition to the one whose origin is being dealt with, or a direct reference is given to some other word or words akin in origin. By turning up the various words thus connected any one who cares to do so may obtain a better knowledge of their respective origins and of their bearing etymologically to one another. The hints on etymology and the lists of prefixes and suffixes at the beginning of the book will also be found useful by those who are interested in the derivation of words.

The method adopted for exhibiting the proper pronunciation of the words is extremely simple, and will indeed be understood at a glance, the key-words for the different sounds being shown at the foot of every page. The pronunciation will be found to be in accordance with the best usage; and where the usage cannot be said to be definitely settled alternative pronunciations are given. It has not been thought necessary to show the pronunciation of compound words when both their elements are pronounced independently and neither of them receives special emphasis.

In order to meet the wants of a large number of readers an Appendix is given containing a pronouncing list of Greek, Latin, Scriptural, and other Ancient Names, similar lists of modern Geographical and Biographical Names, an explanatory list of Foreign Words and Phrases, besides several other useful lists.

C. ANNANDALE.

NOTE TO NEW EDITION.

In introducing to the public the new edition of the Concise Dictionary, attention need only be drawn to the fact that while the price of the book has been lowered the matter contained in it has been augmented by thirty-two closely packed pages. This increase of matter is made up partly of a Supplement giving definitions of additional words, partly of several new appendices or lists for general reference. The Supplement contains, as is natural, a number of words that have come into use or prominence in quite recent times, and among them are some not hitherto entered in any English dictionary. Of the other additions the longest and most important is the Key to such names connected with mythology, fiction, &c., as are most likely to be met with in general literature. This, as well as the chronological list of authors, the table showing the formal modes of addressing persons of title or official rank, and the conspectus of the moneys of the world, cannot fail to be found widely useful.

C. A.

November, 1891.

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HINTS ON ENGLISH ETYMOLOGY.

THE English language is one of a group of closely allied languages which are known by the general name of the Teutonic or Germanic tongues The other languages of the group some of which are more closely connected with English than the rest are Dutch German Danish Icelandic or Old Norse, Swedish and Gothic to which may be added, as of less importance and having more the character of dialects Norwegian, Frisian, the Plattdeutsch or Low German of Northern Germany and Flemish which differs little from Dutch The evidence that all these languages are closely akin is to be found in the great number of words that they possess in common in the similarity of their structure their inflections their manner of compounding words—in short in their family likeness This likeness can only be accounted for by supposing that these languages are all descended from one common language the primitive Teutonic which must have been spoken at a remote period by the ancestors of the present Teutonic peoples there being then only one Teutonic people as well as one Teutonic tongue In their earliest form therefore and when they began to be differentiated these languages must have had the character of mere dialects and it is only in so far as each has had a history and literature of its own that they have attained the rank of independent languages The rise of dialects is a well known phenomenon taking its origin in the perpetual change to which all languages are subject A language that comes to be spoken over a considerable area and by a considerable number of persons —more especially when not yet to some extent fixed by writing and literature—is sure to develop dialects, and each of these may in course of time become unintelligible to the persons using the others if the respective localities have little intercourse with each other being separated by mountain ranges, arms of the sea or merely by distance In this way is the existence of the different Teutonic tongues to be accounted for A similar instance of several languages arising from one is seen in the case of Italian French Spanish and Portuguese all of which are descended from the Latin Of the common origin of these we have of course direct and abundant evidence

The Teutonic tongues are often divided into three sections, based on closeness of relationship the *High German* of which the modern classical German is the representative the *Low German*, including English, Dutch Frisian and Gothic and the *Scandinavian* including Danish Swedish and Icelandic Another division is into *East Germanic* which includes only the Gothic *North Germanic* which includes Danish, Swedish and Icelandic and *West Germanic* which includes English Dutch and German Some authorities again make only two divisions *East Germanic* including Gothic and Scandinavian and *West Germanic* including the others

The Gothic language presents us with the earliest specimens of any Teutonic speech that we possess This tongue which has long been extinct is known to us almost solely from fragments of a translation of the Bible made by Bishop Ulfilas or Wulfilas, about A D 360 These remains scanty as they are are of the highest importance to the student of Teutonic philology Next to Gothic in the antiquity of its literary remains comes English The earliest form of English, say English as used up to A.D 1100 is usually called Anglo-Saxon, though many now call it Old English In this dictionary Old English is applied to a later stage of the language than what belongs to the Anglo Saxon period yet it must never be forgotten that Anglo-Saxon is really Old English, and that there has been no break in the life of the English language since it was introduced into Britain by the Saxons, Angles and Jutes Anglo-Saxon, however, is very different from modern English It possesses many inflections long since lost and many words long since gone out of use, and, indeed has to be studied by a modern Englishman as if it were a foreign tongue Old Saxon is the name given to the form of speech anciently in use among the Continental Saxons and preserved in a poem on our Saviour belonging to the ninth century

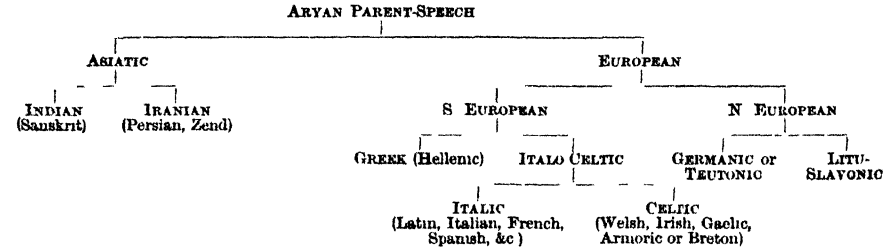
The Teutonic tongues with the primitive or parent Teutonic from which they are descended, have been proved by the investigations of philologists to belong to a wider group or family of tongues which has received the name of the Aryan Indo-European or (especially in Germany) Indo-Germanic family The chief members of this family are the Teutonic Slavonic (Polish Russian Bohemian) Lithuanian, Celtic (Welsh Irish Gaelic &c) Latin (or Italic) Greek (or Hellenic) Armenian Persian and Sanskrit Just as the Teutonic tongues are believed to be the offspring of one parent Teutonic tongue so this parent Teutonic and the other members of the Aryan family are all believed to be descended from one primitive language the Aryan or Indo-European parent-speech The people who spoke this primeval Aryan language the ancestors (linguistically at least) of the Aryan races of Europe and Asia, are believed by many to have had their seat in Central Asia to the eastward of the southern extremity of the Caspian Sea This however is very problematical and some philologists see reason to think that Europe may rather have been the original home of the Aryan race

How remote the period may have been when the ancestors of the Teutons the Celts the Slavs the Greeks, Romans, Persians and Hindus were living together and speaking a common language is uncertain Yet the general character of their language is approximately known and philologists tell us with some confidence what consonant and what vowel sounds the Aryan parent speech must have possessed, what were the forms of its inflections, and what at the least, must have been the extent of its vocabulary judging from the words that can still be traced as forming a common possession of the sister tongues of the family In investigating and deciding on matters of this kind however hypothesis must always play a great part and thus what has been accepted for fact at one time has been discarded as baseless at another Hence it is not improbable that many of the so-called Aryan or Indo-European roots that modern philologists have established to account for the various words and forms in the Aryan tongues may have to be abandoned as a result of further investigations Such roots have at best but a shadowy existence, since they can only be regarded as mere abstractions having no life apart from the words in which they are presumed to exist.

The Aryan tongues ancient and modern, are entitled to claim the first rank among the languages of the globe both for richness harmony and variety and more especially as embodying a series of literatures to which no other family of tongues can show a parallel Next in importance come the Semitic tongues—Hebrew, Chaldee Syriac, Arabic, &c. These, like the Aryan tongues, form a well marked family, one notable peculiarity of which is the possession of 'triliteral' roots, or roots of which three consonants form the basis and give the general meaning, while inflection or modification of meaning is indicated by internal vowel-change Thus the vowels play a subordinate part to the consonants, and do not, as in the Aryan tongues, associate with them on equal terms. Other important linguistic families are the *Hamitic*, which includes the ancient Egyptian and the Coptic, the *Turanian*

or *Ural-Altaic*, which includes Turkish, Finnish, Hungarian, Mongolian, &c , and the *Monosyllabic* or *South-Eastern Asiatic*, which includes Chinese, Siamese, &c. All these families form groups, so far as is known, quite separate from and independent of each other, and attempts to connect any two of them, as Aryan and Semitic for instance, have met with no success. Formerly etymologists had no hesitation in deriving English words from Hebrew roots, but this was in the days when there was no science of comparative philology That all languages are descendants of one original tongue, as is believed by many, linguistic science can neither affirm nor deny

The exact relationship which the different Aryan languages bear to each other has been much discussed, and the question is not yet settled It has been maintained, for instance, that Latin and Greek are more closely akin to each other than to any other languages of the family Some, on the other hand, have insisted that Latin is more nearly akin to Celtic than to Greek It is generally admitted that Sanskrit and Persian are closely akin The following scheme, in the form of a genealogical table, exhibits the most commonly accepted theory as to their relationship —



By those who have learned something vaguely of the antiquity and linguistic importance of Sanskrit, this language is sometimes supposed to be the parent-speech of English and other European tongues The above table shows how erroneous such a notion is, Sanskrit being only a collateral relative

Though English is a Teutonic language it has admitted into its vocabulary a vast number of non Teutonic words—more especially words of Latin origin that have passed through the French If we consider merely the vocabulary, therefore, English may be said to be a composite language But in structure it is entirely Teutonic, in its grammar, its inflections, its formative elements &c it remains true to its origin And we must remember that the Franco-Latin, or foreign portion of its vocabulary, has a very different character from the Teutonic The latter is indispensable, the former is not Without the Teutonic portion of our vocabulary communication is impossible, but a conversation of some length could be carried on or a composition of some extent written, without the use of a single Franco Latin word The Lord's Prayer for example, is almost entirely Teutonic and might easily be made wholly so Even when the language, whether written or spoken, is made up to the largest possible extent of non Teutonic elements, these are still forced into the Teutonic mould the verbs are conjugated as English verbs, the adjectives are compared after the native model and the whole is welded together by the indispensable native particles *a, an, the, of, with, to, and,* &c , and by verbs and verbal forms that are peculiarly the property of the Teutonic tongues

It is probably the fact of our language containing so many extraneous elements, combined with the idea of Anglo Saxon being a separate language from English, that has led to the popular notion that all English words are 'derived' from some foreign source It is to be feared there are too many persons who, when they learn, for example, that the German *haus* means the same as English *house*, think that in some mysterious way the English word is derived from the German But this word, and the same of course is the case with a great many others, belongs to the earliest period of the language (Anglo-Saxon), and the reason why similar forms appear in the German and the rest of the Teutonic tongues is because they all have these slightly varying forms as a common inheritance from the primitive Teutonic Even when the original of a modern English word cannot be found in Anglo-Saxon the word is not necessarily borrowed or derived from any other language If it clearly has Teutonic relatives its absence from Anglo-Saxon may be accounted for by the imperfection of the records, for there can be little doubt that words were used in Anglo-Saxon times that we do not find in the literary remains of the period The same must be the case also in regard to the other Teutonic tongues and thus the history of some of our common words is very defective In the etymologies of this dictionary the Anglo Saxon original of any English word is always given when it is known, and the form the word assumes in the other Teutonic tongues is added for the sake of comparison, and to show how widely the word is spread Sometimes only certain words supposed to be connected with the one in hand are all that can be given

The Teutonic portion of our vocabulary then is mainly of native origin and not derived from any foreign source Certain Teutonic words however, we must admit to have been borrowed into the English language These are chiefly Dutch in origin and are mostly connected with maritime or commercial affairs A large number of distinctively Scandinavian words also exist in the language, but most of these are to be regarded as not, strictly speaking, borrowed but as having been introduced by the Scandinavians (Danes) who settled in the country before the Norman Conquest, and formed an important element of the population, more especially in the northern districts.

In order to understand how it is that many words in the different Aryan tongues are really of the same origin, though superficially they may appear very different, it is necessary to know something of *Grimm's Law* This law, which like a natural law, is simply a statement of observed facts, is so named from the great German philologist who first definitely laid it down as the result of observation and comparison of the relative linguistic phenomena It concerns the so-called 'mute' consonants and takes effect more especially when these are initial According to it, in words and roots that form a common possession of the Aryan tongues, being inherited by them from the parent-speech, where in English (more especially Anglo Saxon) and in most of the Teutonic tongues we find *t, d,* or *th*, we find in Latin Greek, and Sanskrit, not these letters but respectively *d* instead of *t*, an aspirated sound instead of *d*, and *t* instead of *th* That is, an English *t* corresponds to a Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit *d*, as is seen in *tame* compared with L *domare*, Gr *damaein* Skr *dam*, to tame; an English *d* corresponds to Latin *f*, Greek *th*, Sanskrit *dh*, as in E *door*, L *fores*, Gr *thyra*, Skr *dvâra* (for original *dhvâra*), a door, an English *th* corresponds to Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit *t*, as in *thin*, compared with L *tenuis*, Gr *tanaos*, Skr *tanu*, from root *tan*, to stretch If we next take the gutturals we find that English *k* (or *c* hard), *g*, *h*, correspond respectively in the above languages to *g, h* (*ch, gh*), *k*, as is

seen in E. *kin*, L *genus*, Gr *genos*, Skr *janas* (where *j* is for original *g*), E *goose* (modified from original *gans*), compared with L *anser* (for older *hanser*), Gr *chen*, Skr *hansa*, E *head* (A Sax *heafod*), L *caput*, Gr *kephale*, Skr *kapâla* Similarly *b* in English corresponds to *f* in Latin, *ph* in Greek, and *bh* in Sanskrit, as in *brother*=L *frater*, Gr *phratêr*, Skr *bhrâtri*, a brother *f* in English to *p* in Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit, as in *father*—L *pater*, Gr *patêr*, Skr *pitri*, father German exhibits certain letter changes peculiar to itself and for this reason is placed, in any full statement of Grimm's law, apart from the other Teutonic tongues In German, for instance, *t* takes the place of an English *d* as in G *tag*, E *day*, G *teil*, E *deal* *d* the place of *th*, as in G *ding*, E *thing*, G *drei*, E *three* &c In some cases the law does not operate in consequence of the influence of other letters, thus the *s* of *stand* prevents the *t* from becoming *th*, as it ought to do to correspond with L *stare*, to stand Similarly *take* and L *tango* to touch, are believed to be allied words though both have the consonant *t*, because they are considered to be both from the root *stag* (the *n* in *tango* being inserted as is often the case) Certain exceptions to the law are accounted for by a subsidiary law of more recent discovery than Grimm's law, known as *Verner's Law*, and formulating certain facts connected with the original accentuation of Aryan words

The correspondence of English words with cognate words is often fully seen only when we take them in their earliest or Anglo Saxon form or when we note their spelling and know what their original pronunciation was Thus the verb to *lean* corresponds to L *clino* (in *incline*), Gr *klino* but we might not have been sure of this had we not had the A Sax *hlinnan*, to lean in which the *h* (afterwards lost) represents the Latin and Greek *k* as Grimm's law demands Similarly *knour* which is now pronounced nō duly corresponds (apart from the suffix) to L *gnosco*, Gr *(gi)gnoskō* and *night* (nīt) A Sax *niht*, to the *noct* of L *nor*, *noctis* The older sounds are often better preserved in the dialects (as in that of Scotland) than in the modern pronunciation of the educated thus while in England *wright* is now pronounced as *rite* in Scotland it is uttered so as to let the *w* and the guttural be very distinctly heard

It may be useful here to give the Anglo Saxon alphabet with the sounds of the various letters so far as can be ascertained

The vowels are as follows

a, like *a* in *far* or *ask*
á or â similar but longer
æ, like *a* in *glad* or *man*
ǽ ǣ similar but long (printed *ae* in this dictionary)
e, like *e* in *met*
e or ê, like *e* in *there* or *ai* in *hair*
i, like *i* in *sin* or rather like French *i* short
í or î, like *ee* in *seem* or *i* in *machine*
o like *o* in *on* or *not*
ó or ô, like *o* in *sore* or *oa* in *moan*
u, like *u* in *full*
ú or û, like *oo* in *fool* or *ou* in *route*.
y, like French *u*, German *ü*
ý or ŷ, the same sound lengthened.

The consonants are b, c, d, f, g, h, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, th (two characters for this), w, x With regard to the pronunciation of these it must be noted that *c* was always sounded like *k* (which is used in some MS), and was heard in such words as *cneów*, knee, *cníf*, knife, *cw*=*qu* (as in *queen*, A Sax *cwén*) *G* was always like *g* in *go*, or sometimes perhaps nearly like *y* consonant, it was sounded when initial before *n* (as in *gnagan*, to *gnaw*) *H* was always heard, when medial and final (as in *niht*, night, *burh*, city) it was strongly guttural like Scotch or German *ch* It was common as an initial and distinctly pronounced before *l*, *n*, and *r*, a position from which it has since disappeared *Hw* was written where we now write *wh* (*hwít*= white) In *wl*, *wr* initial, the *w* was pronounced, as also in such words as *sáwl*, soul, *treówth*, truth, *snáw*, snow, being then a semi vowel

In their transition to modern English Anglo-Saxon words undergo various changes, some of which take place with great regularity, thus *á* becomes *o* or *oa*, as in A Sax *hám*, E *home*, A Sax *ác* E *oak*, A Sax *bát*, E *boat*, *á* becomes *ee* or *ea* (with same sound), as *ál*, E *eel*, *slépan*, E to *sleep*, *sǽ*, E *sea*, *e* becomes *ee* or *ea*, as in *felan*, to feel, *cépan*, to keep, *gréne*, green, *redan* to read *ó* becomes *oo* or its equivalent, as A Sax *tó*, E *to* *too* A Sax *dóm*, E *doom* A Sax *mód*, E *mood* *u* becomes *ou* as in A Sax *ful*, E *foul*, A Sax *múth*, E *mouth*, A Sax *hus* E *house*, &c Among consonantal changes may be noted the softening of the *k* sound to the palatal *ch*, as in *church*, *birch*, *watch*, *wretch*, &c , and the softening of *g* into the *y* sound, *w* or *v*, as in A Sax *ecg*, E *edge* A Sax *hrycg*, E *ridge*, A Sax *gnagan*, E *gnaw*, A Sax *dæg*, E *day*, A Sax *gedr*, E *year*

Since there are so many words of French origin in English it may be as well to state that in early French there was a declension in substantives and adjectives based on the Latin declension, and with special forms for the nominative and accusative Afterwards when only one form was retained for the noun as subject and as object it was the old accusative (based on the Latin accusative) that as a rule determined this general form, so that such a word as *motion*, for example, does not come from the Latin nominative *motio*, but from the accusative *motionem*, such a word as *favour* is not from L *favor*, but from *favorem* It is customary, however, in etymologies to give the nominative as the typical form of the noun and to say that *motion* is from *motio*, *motionis*, the genitive being given to show the declensional character Besides, many French words, being taken directly in modern times from the Latin dictionary, are not as a matter of fact based on the accusative though formed after the same model as those that are historically so

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES.

PREFIXES.

A- This is a prefix of varying origin and meaning (1) Having an intensive meaning, equivalent to up, from, from A Sax *á* intensive, as in *arise, awake.* (2) From, off, from A Sax *of* (=E. *of, off*), as in *adown* (3)=*on*, in *afoot, afraid* (4)=L *ad* to, in *ascend, achieve* (5)=L *ab*, from, in *avert* (6)=L *e* or *ex*, in *amend.* (7)=Gr *a*, priv or neg , in *amorphous*

Ab-, from, away as in *abduct, abjure.* From L *ab*, from, prefix and preposition, allied to E *of, off*, Gr *apo*, from or away Before *c* and *t* it generally assumes the lengthened form *abs*, it also appears as *a* (see **A**)

Abs- See **Ab**

Ac- A form of **Ad**

Ad-, to, towards at or near, as in *adapt, admit*, &c From L *ad*, to, preposition and prefix , allied to E *at* Takes by assimilation the forms *ac-, af , ag , al as , ap-, ar , as-, at-*, as in *accede affirm, aggregate, allude, annex, applaud, arrogant, assume, attribute* It also appears as *a* in *ascend*

Af-, Ag-, Al Forms of **Ad**

Ambi , Amb-, about around, as in *ambition, amputate* From L *ambi-, amb-*, on both sides, around, allied to Gr *amphi*, about, L *ambo*, both, A Sax *emb, ymb*, G *um*, about.

Amphi-, about around, on both or all sides, as in *amphibious, amphitheatre* From Gr *amphi*, about, around, prep and prefix See **Ambi**

An (1)=**Ad-** (2) Not, negation or privation, from Gr *an-* or *a* , the negative prefix, as in *anarchy* Allied to L *un* , L *in* , not (3)=A Sax *and* against opposite, as in *answer* It appears as *a* in *along* Same as Goth *and* , G *ant , ent* , Gr *anti*

Ana-, up, through, throughout, as in *ana lysis, anatomy, anabasis* From Gr *ana*, up, preposition and prefix, allied to E *on*

Ant-, against, as in *antagonist antacid* Same as **Anti**

Ante-, before, as in *antecedent, antedate*, &c From L *ante*, before, preposition and prefix See **Anti-**

Anti , against, in opposition, as in *antichrist, anticlimax*, &c From Gr *anti*, against, preposition and prefix, allied to L *ante*, before, and to the A Sax prefix *and-, an-*, seen in *answer* See **An**

Ap- A form of **Ad**

Apo , Aph , away, apart, off, as in *apostle, apostate, aphelion* From Gr *apo*, from, away, preposition and prefix, allied to L *ab*, from, E *of* See **Ab-**

Ar- A form of **Ad**

Arch-, Archi , chief, head, ruling, as in *archbishop, architect, archangel* From Gr *archi-*, chief, from *arche*, rule, beginning

As-, At- Forms of **Ad**

Auto , self, of one's self, as in *autograph, automatic* From Gr *auto-*, from pronoun *autos*, self.

Be- From A Sax *be-, bi* , from *bi, big*=E *by*. Has various meanings by or near, or denoting locality, as in *beside, beneath, be low;* with a causative or intensive force, as in *benumb, besprinkle, besmire*, with a privative force, in *behead;* upon or against, as in *befall*

Bi-, twice, two ways, double, as in *bicycle, biennial, bisect* From L *bi-*, double, for older *dui-*, akin to *duo*, two (comp *bellum, war, for duellum*), and to E. *two.*

Bis , twice, double, as in *biscuit.* Longer form of **Bi-**

Cata-, Cath , Cat-, down, downward, through, according to, as in *cataract, cataclysm, catarrh, catholic, catechism* From Gr *kata* down, through, &c , preposition and prefix

Circum , around, all round, as in *circumnavigate, circumspect, circumstance.* From L *circum*, round, prep and prefix, from *circus*, a circle Seen also in *circuit*

Cis-, on this side of, as in *cisalpine* From L *cis*, prep and prefix

Co-, Col Same as **Com**

Com , with, together, altogether (intensively), as in *combine , compound, comman*d, &c From L *com* , prefix, used for prep *cum*, with, allied to Gr *sun*, Skr *sam*, with Appears also as *co-, col* , *con-, cor* , as in *co-exist, collect, connect, correspond*

Con Same as **Com**

Contra-, against, as in *contradict, contravene* From L *contra* against, preposition and prefix, from *con* or *cum-* and *tra* (as in *intra*, within, *extra*, beyond), akin to *trans*, across, Skr *tar*, to pass

Cor Same as **Com**

Counter , against, same as **Contra**, but directly from Fr *contre* against

De , down from, away, as in *descend, denude, depart, describe &c* From L *de*, from, out of prep and prefix In some cases **De-** represents O Fr *des* , from L *dis* , apart as in *decry, defeat*

Demi , half, semi From Fr *demi* Sec in Dict

Di , double, as in *dimorphous* From Gr *di* , double, akin to *dis-, bis*

Dia- through between double, as in *diameter diagnosis, dialogue* From Gr *dia* through, between, prep and prefix, akin to *di* , *dis*

Dif A form of **Dis-**

Dis , apart, asunder, in two as in *disarm, discharge, distract*, also used negatively, as in *disbelief, disapprove* From L *dis*, asunder, preposition and prefix, allied to Gr *dis* *di* , double and to L *bis* twice

Dys-, bad, ill, difficult, as in *dysentery, dyspepsia* From Gr *dys* , prefix

E- Same as **Ex** In *enough, e* represents A Sax prefix *ge* , in *esquire estate &c* it is a mere euphonic element prefixed for ease in pronunciation

Ec , Ex , out as in *ecstasy, eclectic, exodus* From Gr *ek, ex*, out, prep and prefix, akin to L *ex*

Ef A form of **Ex-**

Em , En-, in, as in *embrace enclose, enlist*, or used with a causal force, as in *enable, enlarge* From Fr *em* , *en* , L *im-, in-*, prep and prefix See **In-**

En , in, as in *encaustic, energy* From Gr *en*, in, prep and prefix, akin to L *in*, A Sax *in*, in

Enter , between, among , as in *enterprise* From Fr *entre*, L *inter* See **Inter-**

Epi-, Eph , Ep-, upon, over, as in *epitaph, epithet, epidermis, ephemeral* From Gr *epi*, upon, akin to Skr *api*

Es-, out, away, as in *escape, escheat* From L *ex* (which see)

Eu , well, as in *eulogy, euphony* From Gr *eu-*, well, prefix, neuter of *eus*, good, for *esus*, from root *as*, to be (seen in E *is*)

Ex-, out of, out, from; as in *exceed, exclude;* also used intensively, as in *exacerbate, exasperate* From L *ex*, out, akin to Gr *ek, ex*, out See **Ec-** Appears also as *e , ef-, es*

Extra , beyond, without, as in *extraordinary, extrajudical* From L *extra*, without, prep and prefix, from *ex* and *tra* See **Contra-**

For Used intensively or almost negatively, as in *forgive, forbid, forgo* From A Sax *for* , same as Icel and Dan *for-*, D and G *ver* , Goth *fra* , allied to *far*, L *per*

Fore-, beforehand, in advance, as in *foretell, foreshow, foreground*, &c See **Four**, in Dict

Hemi , half, as in *hemisphere* From Gr prefix *hémi* , half, akin to L *semi*

Hetero , other, different, as in *heterodox, heterogeneous* From Gr *heteros*, other

Holo , whole entire, as in *holograph, holocaust* From Gr *holos*, whole

Homo , same, as in *homonym* From Gr *homos*, same, allied to L *same*

Hyper , over, beyond, too, *hyperborean, hypercritical* From Gr *hyper*, above, over, prep and prefix, allied to L *super*, E *over, up*

Hypo under beneath, as in *hypocaust, hypotenuse hypothesis* From Gr *hypo*, under, prep and prefix, allied to L *sub*, under

Il A form of **In** (2 and 3)

Im A form of **In**

In (1) In as in *inborn, unright*, &c From A Sax and F prep *in* (cog with L *in*, in (whence next **In**) It may become *im-*, as in *imbed imbody* (2) In into, as in *include inclose* From L *in* in prep and prefix, cog Gr *en*, in E and Goth *in*, Icel *inn* G *ein* Before *m, b p*, it becomes *im* , as in *immure, imbibe implant*, before *l*, *il-*, before *r*, *ir* (3) Not — the negative prefix as in *inactive, incapable* &c From L *in* , not prefix, Gr *an* , E *un-* not (see **Un**) Like the preceding it appears also as *il- im , ir* , as in *illegitimate, immaculate, irrational*

Inter , between, among, as in *intercede in termingle interchange*, &c From L *inter*, between, among, prep and prefix, a comparative form akin to *intra, intro* within, *interior*, inner, *internus*, internal See **Under** in Dict It takes also the form **Intel** , as in *intellect*

Intra-, within, as in *intramural* From L *intra*, within See **Inter**

Intro-, within, into, as in *introduce, introspection* See **Inter**

Ir A form of **In**

Juxta-, near, nigh, as in *juxtaposition.* From L prep *juxta* near

Mal-, Male-, ill, badly, as in *maladministration maladroit malcontent, malefactor* From Fr *mal-*, L *male*, badly, *malus*, evil

Meta-, Met-, after beyond, among, or denoting change, as in *metaphysics, metaphor, metamorphosis, metathesis, metonymy* From Gr *meta*, with, among, prep and prefix, cog with A Sax *mid*, G *mit*, Goth *mith*, with.

Mis- (1) Wrong, wrongly, bad, badly, as in *misdeed, mistake, misshapen, mishap, misinformed* From A Sax Icel Dan and D *mis* , Sw *miss* , Goth *misse*, wrongly, akin to verb *miss* (2) Ill, unfortunate, as in *misadventure, misalliance, mischance* From O.Fr. *mes-*, from L. *minus*, less. See Dict.

Mono-, Mon-, single, sole, having only one; as in *monarch, monody, monogram, monomaniac.* From Gr. *monos*, sole, single.

Multi-, Mult-, many; as in *multangular, multiform, multivalve.* From L. *multus*, many, much.

N-, negative element; as in *never, none.* From A. Sax. *ne*, not; cog. with L *ne*, not, Skr. *na*, E. *no.* See No in Dict.

Non-, not; often used as *in-*, negative, or as *un-.* From L *non*, not, from *ne* + *unum*, not one. See above.

Ob-, against, before, in the way of; as in *object, obstacle, obstruct.* From L. *ob*, against, prep and prefix; allied to Gr. *epi*, upon, Skr. *api*, moreover. It appears also as *o-, oc-, of-, op-*, as in *omit, occur, offend, oppress.*

Oc-, Of-. Forms of **Ob-**.

Off-, from; as in *offshoot, offspring.* See Off in Dict

On-, on, against; as in *onset, onslaught.* See On in Dict

Op-. A form of **Ob-**.

Out-, out, beyond; as in *outbid, outburst* See Out in Dict.

Over-, above, beyond, too much; as in *overhead, overhang, overburden, overcharge.* See Over in Dict.

Pan-, Panto-, all; as in *panacea, pantheism, pantograph.* From Gr *pan, pantos*, all

Para-, Par-, beside, beyond or aside from; as in *parallel, paradox, parable, parody* From Gr. *para*, beside, prep. and prefix; allied to *peri*, around, L. *per*, through; E *for-*. See **For-**.

Pel-. A form of **Per-**.

Pen-, almost; as in *peninsula, penultimate* From L *pene, pæne*, almost.

Per-, through, throughout, thoroughly; as in *perforate, pervade, perfect, perdition* It has sometimes the effect of E *for-* (in *forswear, forget*), as in *perfidy, perjury* From L *per*, through, prep and prefix; allied to Gr *para*, E *for-*. In *pellucid* it appears as *pel*

Peri-, around, about; as in *periphery, peripatetic, periphrasis* From Gr. *peri*, about, prep. and prefix; allied to Gr. *para*, L *per*

Pol-. A form of **For-**

Poly-, many; as in *polygamy, polygon, polysyllable.* From Gr. *polys*, many; same root as E. *full.*

Por-, Pol-, forward, forth; as in *portend, pollute.* From L. prefix *por-, pol-*, akin to *pro*, before, Gr. *pro*, Skr. *pra*, E. *forth.*

Post-, after, behind; as in *postdate, postpone.* From L. *post*, after, prep.and prefix.

Pre-, Pra-, before, beforehand, in advance; as in *predict, prefer, prefigure, preeminent.* From L. *præ*, before, prep. and prefix; akin to *pro, per, primus.* It is the *pr* of *prison*, the *pro* of *provost.*

Preter-, beyond, above; as in *preternatural, preterit.* From L. *præter*, beyond, a comparative form of *præ.* See **Pra-**.

Pro-, before, forth, forward; as in *produce, project, profess, promise:* also instead of; as in *pronoun, proconsul.* From L. *pro*, before, for, prep and prefix; akin to *præ* and to Gr. *pro*, before, Skr *pra*, away, E. *for-* (which see) In some words *pro-* is the Gr. *pro*, as in *prologue, prophet.*

Pros-, towards, in addition; as in *proselyte, prosody.* From Gr *pros*, towards, prep. and prefix; akin to Skr. *prati*, towards, E *forth.*

Proto-, Prot-, first, original; as in *protocol, protoplasm, protagonist* From Gr *protos*, first, akin to *pro*, before.

Re-, Red-, back, again; as in *recall, regain, return, retract;* also change of place, as in *remove* From L *re-, red-*, prefix, the latter form being used before vowels, as in *redeem, redolent, redundant.*

Retro-, backward; as in *retroact, retrograde* From L. prefix *retro-*, backwards, a comparative of **Re-** (comp *intro* and *in*)

Se-, aside, apart; as in *secede, seduce, seclude;* also without, as in *secure* From L *se-*, originally *sed-*, only used as a prefix.

Semi-, half; as in *semicircle* From L prefix *semi-*, half; akin to Skr. *sâma*, half, Gr *hêmi-* (see **Hemi-**)

Sine-, without; as in *sinecure* From L *sine*, without, prep and prefix, from *se*, if, and *ne*, not

Sub-, under, beneath, inferior; as in *subject, subordinate, submarine, submerge, submit;* also slightly, as in *subacid, substitute* From L *sub*, under, prep. and prefix, allied to Gr. *hypo*, under, Skr *upa*, near; and to E *up, over.* It appears also as *su-, suc-, suf-, sug-, sum-, sup-, sur-*, as in *suspect, succeed, suffer, suggest, summon, suppress, surreptitious.*

Subter-, beneath; as in *subterfuge.* From L. *subter*, beneath, prep. and prefix, a comparative of *sub* (which see).

Suc-, Suf-, Sug-, Sum-, Sup-. Forms of **Sub-**.

Super-, above, over, more than; as in *superabound, superadd, supersede, superhuman.* From L. *super*, over, above, prep. and prefix; a comparative form akin to *sub*, and to Gr. *hyper*, over, E. *over.* See Super in Dict.

Supra-, above; as in *supracostal.* From L *supra*, above, akin to *super.*

Sur-, over, above; as in *surface, surmount,* from Fr. *sur*, above, from L. *super* (which see).

Sur-. A form of **Sub-**.

Syn-, Sym-, Syl-, with, together with, in company; as in *synagogue, synclinal, symmetry, sympathy, syllable, syllogism.* From Gr. *syn*, with, prep. and prefix; allied to L. *cum.* See **Com-**.

To-, this, on this; as in *to-day, to-night, together, toward,* &c. From prep. *to.*

Trans-, Tra-, across, over, through, beyond; as in *transmit, transport, transfix, transgress, traverse, traduce.* From L. *trans*, across, prep and prefix; same root as E. *through.* See Through in Dict.

Tri-, three, thrice, threefold; as in *triangle, tricolour, trident, trilobite, trilogy.* From L and Gr. *tri-*, prefix, three, thrice; allied to E. *three*

Ultra-, beyond; as in *ultramarine, ultramontane.* From L. *ultra*, beyond, prep. and prefix. See Ultra in Dict.

Un- (1) The negative prefix—not; as in *unavailing, unanswerable,* &c. From A. Sax. *un-*, not; allied to L *in-*, not (2) Denoting reversal of an action; as in *undo, untie,* &c. From A. Sax *un-*, akin to G. *ent-*, Goth. *and-*, E. *an-* in *answer.* See Un- in Dict.

Under-, below, beneath; as in *undercurrent, underlie, underhand, undersell.* See Under in Dict.

Up-, up; as in *upheave.* See Up in Dict.

With-, against, back; as in *withstand, withdraw, withhold* From A Sax. *with*, against, same as prep *with.* See Dict.

SUFFIXES.

-able, that may be, capable of being; as in *lovable, affable.* L. *-abilis*

-ac, pertaining to; as in *cardiac, demoniac* Gr. *-akos*

-aceous, partaking of the properties of; as, in *arenaceous, herbaceous.* L. *-aceus.*

-acious, characterized by; as in *tenacious, pugnacious* Fr *-acieux*, L. *-ax, -acis*

-age, abstract or collective, also locality; as in *advantage, foliage, parsonage.* Fr *-age*, L.L. *-aticum*, L. *-aticus*, adj. termination.

-ain, giving adjectives and nouns; as in *certain, captain.* Fr. *-ain*, L. *-anus.*

-al, pertaining to; as in *annual, filial.* L. *-alis.*

-an, noun and adj suffix; as in *pagan, Roman, human.* L. *-anus.*

-ance, -ancy, denoting state or action; as in *abundance, acceptance.* L. *-antia.* See **-ence.**

-ane, adj. suffix; as in *mundane, humane.* L. *-anus.*

-aneous, belonging to; as in *contemporaneous.* L. *-aneus.*

-ant, equivalent to E. suffix *-ing*; as in *abundant, accordant, pleasant.* L. *-ans, -antis*, term. of present participle.

-ar, pertaining to; as in *angular, familiar, polar.* L. *-aris.*

-ard, denoting disposition or character; as in *coward, niggard, sluggard.* Partly from A. Sax. *-heard*, lit hard, partly from Fr *-ard*, from G. *hart*, hard

-ary, adj and noun suffix; as in *auxiliary, contrary, library, secretary, antiquary, seminary.* L. *-arius, -arium.*

-asm. See **-ism.**

-aster, denoting contempt; as in *poetaster, criticaster.* O.Fr. *-astre*, L *-aster*, having somewhat of, adj. termination.

-ate, seen in verbs, adjectives, and nouns; as *animate, agitate, delicate.* From L. *-atus*, term of past participle.

-ble. See **-able, -ible.**

-ble, as in *treble.* See **-ple.**

-cle, -cule, dim. suffix; as in *article, particle, animalcule.* L *-culus, -cula, -culum.*

-cy, state of; as in *idiocy.* Fr. *-cie*, L. *tia.*

-d. See **-ed.**

-dom, power or jurisdiction, state; as in *kingdom, earldom, wisdom, martyrdom.* A. Sax. *dóm*, judgment, authority; akin G. *-thum.* See Doom in Dict.

-ed, -d, suffix of past tense. A. Sax. *-de*, shortened for *-dide*, past tense of *dón*, E. to *do.*

-ed, -d, suffix of past participle and some adjectives and nouns; as in *loved, booted, horned.* Originally *-th*, and corresponding to L. *-tus*, of past participle; same as the *-d, -t, -th*, of *cold, dead, fight, height, death, health,* &c.

-ee, denoting one who is acted on, a recipient; as in *legatee, referee, trustee.* Fr. *-é, -ée*, from L. *-atus*, of past participle. See **-ate.**

-eer, -ier, denoting profession or employment; as in *brigadier, charioteer.* Fr. *-ier*, L *-arius.*

-el, dim. See **-le.**

-en, -n, made of; as in *golden, waxen, leathern;* also pertaining to, as in *heathen.* A Sax. *-en*, G. *-en*, Goth. *-ein*; akin to L. *-nus*, Gr. *-nos*, Skr. *-nas.*

-en, dim. as in *chicken, kitten.* A. Sax. *-en.*

-en, pl.; as in *oxen, kine, shoon.* A. Sax. *-an.*

-en, to make, verbal termination; as in *soften, whiten.* A. Sax. and Goth. infinitive *-nan*, originally an intransitive form.

-ence, -ency. Similar to **-ance, -ancy.**

-eous, pertaining to, containing; as in *aqueous.* L. *-eus.* [In *courteous, -eous* is from L. *-ensis*; in *righteous*, also of different origin.]

-er, one who does; as in *baker, singer, writer.* A. Sax. *-ere*, G. *-er*, Goth. *-areis*, allied to L. *-arius.* Sometimes takes *y* before it, as in *bowyer, lawyer, sawyer;* in *liar* takes form of *-ar.*

-er, frequentative; as in *flicker, sputter.* A. Sax. *-erian*, G. *-ern.*

-er, comparative suffix. A. Sax. *-er, -or*, G. *-er*, L. *-or.*

-erel, dim.; as in *cockerel*, *mongrel* O Fr *-erel*.

-erly, to or from in direction, as in *northerly*, *easterly* For *-ern ly*

-ern, expressing direction, as in *southern* A Sax *-ern*.

-ery, business or place where it is carried on, also with collective force, as in *archery*, *brewery*, *cutlery*, *finery*, *soldiery* From nouns in *-er* with Fr *-le*, L *-la*

-es, **-s**, denoting plurals A Sax *as*, common to the Aryan languages

-escent, becoming gradually, as in *convalescent*, *effervescent* L *-escens*, *-escentis* pres part of inceptive verbs in *-esco*

-ese, belonging to a country or city, as in *Siamese*, *Maltese* Fr *-ais*, *-ois*, It *-ese*, from L *-ensis*.

-esque, partaking of, as in *picturesque* Fr *-esque*, from L *-iscus*, a form of *-icus*

-ess, feminine suffix, as in *authoress*, *countess*, *governess* Fr *-esse*, L *-issa*, from Gr *-issa*

-est, suffix of superlatives. A Sax *-est*, *-ost*, G *-est*, allied to Gr *-istos*, Skr *-ishthas*

-et, **-ette**, dim suffix, as in *billet*, *coronet*, *palette*. Fr *-et*, *-ette*.

-ey, adjective suffix See **-y**

ferous, bearing, producing; as in *auriferous*, *quartziferous* L *-fer*, from *fero*, to bear

-fold, denoting multiplication, as in *threefold*, *manifold* From *fold*, noun or verb

-ful, full of, as in *fanciful*, *mournful* A Sax *-ful*=E *full*

-fy, to make, as in *beautify* Fr *-fier*, L *-ficare*, from *-facio*, to make

-geneous, **genous**, as in *homogeneous* From Gr and L root *-gen* to produce

-graph, **-graphy** From Gr *-graphos*, *-graphia*, from *graphô*, to write

-head, **hood**, state, condition, as in *Godhead*, *widowhood*. A Sax *hâd*, state, rank =G *heit*

-ible, same meaning as **able**, as in *access-ible*.

-ic, pertaining to, as in *botanic*, *periodic*, *public* L *-icus*, Gr *-ikos*, Skr *-ikas*

-ical, pertaining to, as in *logical* From L *-icus* and *-alis* combined

ics, properly plural, but used as a singular in names of branches of knowledge, as in *mathematics ethics* Gr *-ika*, neut pl of *-ikos*, lit. things belonging to

-id, adjective suffix, as in *arid*, *fluid*, *torpid* L *-idus*

-id, **-ide**, *suffix of family names of animals* Gr *-idês*, denoting descent

-ide, suffix of certain chemical compounds, as *chloride* Gr *-eidos*, form

-ie, **-y**, dim suffix, as in *wifie Johnnie* From *-ock*, weaker form of *-ock*

-ier Same as *-eer*

-ile, capable of being, as in *docile*, *fragile* L *-ilis*

-ile, belonging to, as in *puerile*, *senile*, *Gentile* L *-ilis*

-ine, feminine suffix, as in *heroine* Fr *-ine*, L *-ina*

-ine, suffix of adjectives and nouns, as in *divine*, *iodine* L *-inus*, *ina*

-ing, noun suffix, as in *whiting*, *shilling* A Sax *-ing*

-ing, termination of present participles Corrupted from A Sax *-ende*

-ing, termination of verbal nouns A Sax. *-ung*

-ion. See **-sion**, **-tion**.

-ique, adj suffix, as in *antique*, *unique* Fr *-ique*, L *-iquus*, a form of *-icus*

-ise. See **-ize**

-ish, pertaining to, having somewhat of, as in *childish*, *foolish*, *dwarfish*, *whitish*, *Engl-ish*. A. Sax. *-isc*, G *-isch*, Goth *-isk*

-ish, verbal suffix; as in *nourish*, *perish* From forms in *-iss-* of French verbs, from L *-esc-* of inceptive verbs (as *abolesco—abolish*)

-ism, **-asm**, suffix of nouns, often implying state, system, doctrines, as in *barbarism*, *atheism*, *organism*, *scepticism*, *pleonasm* L *-ismus*, *-asmus*, from Gr *-ismos*, *-asmos*

-ist, **-ast**, one who, suffix often corresponding to *-ism*, *-asm*, as in *atheist*, *gymnast*

-ite, one of, a follower of as in *Israelite*, *opposite* L *-ita*, Gr *-itês*

-ite, a geological suffix= *-lite* Also a chemical suffix, from L adjective suffix *-itus*

-itis suffix denoting inflammation used in medical terms, as in *laryngitis* Gr *-itis*

-ity, state, as in *ability* L *-itas* See **-ty**

-ix See **-trix**

-ize, **-ise**, to make to act, as in *civilize*, *economize* Fr *-iser*, O Fr *-izer*, L L *-izare*, from Gr *-izein*.

-kin, dim suffix, as in *lambkin*. Not in A Sax, same as D *-ek-en*, G *-ch-en*, equivalent to *-ock-en*, and thus a double diminutive

-le, **-el**, a suffix in nouns denoting instrument, &c, as in *needle saddle*, *steeple*, *navel*, *weasel* A Sax *-el*, *-ol*, *-ul* *-ela*, G *-el* Aryan *-al*, *-ar* Also in some adjectives, as *idle*

-le dim and freq suffix of verbs, as in *frizzle*, *nibble*, *sparkle*

-lence, suffix in abstract nouns, corresponds to **-lent**

-lent, full of, as in *violent*, *purulent* L *-lentus*

-less, free from, without, as in *artless fatherless* A Sax *-leds*, G *-los*, akin *-lose*, *-loss*

-let, dim suffix, as in *leaflet*, *streamlet* From *-le* or *-el*, and *-et*

-ling, dim suffix, as in *darling*, *lordling starveling* From *-ing*, A Sax *-ing*, with prefixed *-le* or *-el*

-ling long, adverbial suffix, as in *darkling*, *endlong* A Sax *-linga*, *-lunga*, adverbial datives.

-lite in mineralogical terms, &c, means stone, as in *aerolite* Gr *lithos* a stone

-logy doctrine science, as in *biology* Gr *-logia*, from *logos* a word speech

-ly like, an adjective and adverbial suffix, as in *lovely truly* A form of *-lig like* A Sax *-lic*, adjective suffix, *-lice*, adverbial suffix

-ment, act of state of, as in *agreement* an *argument experiment* Fr *-ment* L *-mentum*

-meter, a measure, as in *hydrometer* Gr *metron* a measure

-mony state, as in *matrimony*, *parsimony* L *-monium*, *-monia*

-most suffix in superlatives, as *foremost* Not the same as *most*, superlative of *much*, but a double superlative composed of superlative suffixes *-ma* and *-est* See FORE MOST in Dict

-nce, **-ncy**, suffix of abstract nouns usually denoting state, as in *vigilance brilliancy*, *abhorrence excellency* Fr *-nce*, L *-ntia*, from present participles in *-ans*, *-antis*, *-ens*, *-entis*, with suffix *-ia*

-ness, denoting state of being, as in *barrenness*, *fulness*, *redness* A Sax *-nes* same as G *-nis*, Goth *-nassus*

-ock, diminutive suffix, as in *hillock*, *bullock* A Sax *-uca*.

-oid, **-oidal**, resembling, as in *elephantoid*, *spheroidal* Gr *-oeidês*, from *eidos*, form

-on, noun suffix, as in *dragon*, *falcon* Fr *-on*, L *-onem*, accus suffix of nouns in *-o*, *-onis*

-or, one who, as in *emperor*, *sailor* Fr *-eur*, from L *-torem*, accus of nouns in *-tor*

-ory See **-tory**

-our, **-or**, suffix of abstract nouns, as in *colour* or *color*, *favour*, *honour* Fr *-eur*, L *-orem*, accus of nouns in *-or*, *-oris*

-ous, **-ose**, full of, abounding with, as in *copious*, *famous*, *operose*, *verbose* Fr *-eux*, L *-osus*

pathy, state of feeling, as in *antipathy* Gr *-pathia*, from *pathos*, suffering

phorous, bearing, carrying, as in *phyllophorous* Gr *phorus*, from *pherô*, to bear

ple same sense as *fold*, as in *triple*, *quadruple* L *plus*, akin to *pleo*, to fill

red, **-ric** See HATRED, BISHOPRIC, in Dict

ry, collective noun suffix, an art, as in *nunnery cookery poetry* Fr *rie*, L *-ria*

's, *suffix of the possessive* A Sax *es=G s -es*, L *is* The old notion that it stands for *his* is quite erroneous, though this may be the origin of the

scope **scopy**, what assists sight, a seeing Gr *skopos*, *skopia*, from *skopeô* to see

ship, state of, office of, as in *apprentice-ship*, *censorship*, *rectorship* A Sax *scipe*, akin to *ship*, *shape*

sion, state or action abstractly, as in *explosion*, *tension* L *sio*, *sionis*, akin *tion*

some, full of, abounding in, as in *gladsome*, *frolicsome*, *troublesome* A Sax *sum*, Icel and G *sam*, akin to *same*

-ster, one who, as in *gamester*, *maltster*, *songster* A Sax *-estre* originally a feminine suffix as still in *spinster*

sy, state, as in *heresy*, *phantasy* Gr *sis*, *sia*

t, suffix of nouns, as in *height flight* Same as *th*

teen ten, as in *fifteen* A Sax *tyne*

ter **ther**, a comparative suffix, as in *after*, *other* A Sax *-ter*, *-der* *ther* See AFTER in Dict

th suffix of abstract nouns as in *breadth*, *death health* A Sax *-th*, allied to L *-tus*, as in *juventus* youth

th suffix of ordinals as *sixth* A Sax *tha* allied to *-tus* in L *sextus* sixth

ther an agent as in *father mother*, *brother* A Sax *-ter* *-der* *-thor* allied to L *-tor*, Skr *-tar* denoting an agent

tion state or action abstractly, as in *conception*, *perception* L *-tio*, *-tionis* akin *-sion*

tor an agent as in *actor* See **-ther**

tory adjective suffix as in *amatory* *confirmatory* *explanatory* L *-torius* corresponding to nouns in *-tor* Fr in the neuter *-toire* gives the termination when signifying place as in *dormitory*, *lavatory*

trix feminine suffix corresponding to *-tor*, as in *testatrix* L *-trix*

tude *suffix of abstract nouns as in fortitude gratitude* L *-tudo* *-tudinis*

ture See **-ure**

ty suffix of abstract nouns as in *gaiety*, *levity* Fr *-té*, L *-tas*, *-tatis*

ty ten times, as in *fifty* A Sax *-tig* akin to *ten*, *teen*

ule dim suffix, as in *globule*, *pilule* L *-ulus*, *-ula*, *-ulum*

ure act, thing produced, as in *capture*, *gesture*, *creature picture* L *-ura*

ward **wards** suffix of direction, as in *homeward*, *homewards* When with *s* it is an adverbial genitive A Sax *weard*, *weardes*, akin to *worth* (verb), L *vertô*, to turn

way, **ways**, suffix of manner, as in *always*, *straightway* From *way*, manner, *ways* is an adverbial genitive

wise, suffix of manner, as in *lengthwise*, *likewise* See WISE in Dict

y, **-ey** adjective suffix, as in *bloody*, *clayey*, *dartly*, *filthy*, *skyey*, *woody* A. Sax *-ig*, G *-ig*, allied to L *-icus*, Gr *-ikos* In *hasty*, *jolly* it represents Fr *-if*, L *-ivus*

y noun suffix sometimes as in *company*, *fallacy*, it represents Fr *-ie*, L *-ia*, or Gr *-ia* (as in *apology*), sometimes it represents L *-ium*, as in *remedy*, *subsidy*, sometimes L *-eus*, as in *notary*, sometimes L *-atus*, as in *deputy*

THE PRONUNCIATION.

In showing the pronunciation the simplest and most easily understood method has been adopted in this Dictionary that of *re writing* the word in a different form In doing so the same letter or combination of letters is made use of for the same *sound*, no matter by what letter or letters the sound may be represented in the word whose pronunciation is shown The *key* to the pronunciation by this means is greatly simplified, the reader having only to bear in mind one mark for each sound Sounds and letters the reader must bear in mind are often very different things In the English language there are over forty sounds, while in the English alphabet there are only twenty six letters to represent them Our alphabet is therefore, very far from being adequate to the duties required of it, and very different from a perfect alphabet which would have a distinct letter for each sound so that the same sound would always be represented by the same letter The principal vowel sounds (including diphthongs) are as shown in the following table which gives also the characters that are used in the Dictionary to show the pronunciation most of them distinguished by diacritical marks

ā,	as in	*fate*	ō	as in	*note*
ä,		*far*	o,		*not*
a		*fat*	ō		*move*
ą		*fall*	ū		*tube*
ē,		*me*	u		*tub*
e,		*met*	u		*bull*
ė		*her*	ū		*Sc abune (Fr u)*
ī		*pine*	oi		*oil*
ı		*pin.*	ou		*pound*

The vowel which is heard in the key word *fate* is heard also in the words *mail pray they feign veil* and *there* although it is written by different means in each In the Dictionary the reader is directed to give to each of those words the vowel *a* of *fate* by the following notation māl prā thār fān vāl thār Thus the same letter with the same mark to distinguish it is adopted to denote the same sound whatever the orthography of the word may be It must be observed however that the sameness of the sound is all that is intended to be expressed, for the sound may be rather longer or rather shorter in duration than that of the key word

Strictly speaking the vowel sound heard in *pear there* and similar words differs slightly from that heard in the other words given in being absolutely simple or pure in character The vowel in the word *fate* on the other hand is a compound sound the ending being slightly different from the initial part of it The initial part is a vowel sound of a specific character which gradually changes until it becomes similar to the *e* of *me* or the *i* of *pin* when it completes the vowel The compound character of the vowel and the transition from the first to the last part of it are best noticed in a very long syllable such as the word *praise* which may be uttered in a slow and drawling manner for the purpose

Besides the sound just noticed the letter *a* has three other very distinct sounds and it also sometimes takes sounds better represented by *e* or *o* as in *any quality* The letters *e o* and *u* have each three separate sounds and *i* has two The fourth sound of *u* which is used in the key is not an English sound, though very common in Scotch and French as also in German &c

The compound vowel sounds are named diphthongs that is double sounds whether they be written with one or more letters Six of the vowel-sounds in English are diphthongs, of which three, viz those in the key words *fate pine*, and *oil*, end in *e* of *me*, and those in *note tube* and *pound*, end in *o* of *move* The remaining vowels are simple sounds, and are named monophthongs that is single sounds whether they be written with one or more letters (as in *fault, meet, four*, &c)

The consonant sounds in English may be said to be twenty five in number as given below Some of them, it will be noticed, are represented by two letters, this clumsy method being necessary from the imperfection of the alphabet. In any perfect alphabet *sh, ch ng*, &c. would have each a single character The consonants may be divided into various classes according to their character Two important divisions, into one or other of which they are all arranged, are the voice consonants and the voiceless consonants, otherwise called respectively sonant and surd consonants

Voice Consonants	Voiceless Consonants
B —*bed ebb*	P —*pin, up*
D —*do add*	T —*to, at*
G —*go egg*	K —*kin, ark*
L —*lo all*	
M —*man am*	
N —*no an*	
R —*roc far*	
V —*vest have*	F —*far off*
W —*we*	Wh —*why*
Y —*you*	
Z —*zest haze*	S —*so, pass*
NG —*sing*	
ZH —*azure*	Sh —*shed, ash*
TH —*this lathe*	Th *thin pith*
J —*jew, judge*	Ch —*church*
	H —*hope*

Neither *c* nor *q* requires to be given, the former having no characteristic sound of its own being always equivalent to *s* or *k* the latter which is always followed by *u* having the sound of *k* (*qu=k u*)

The voice consonants are uttered with voice the voiceless consonants with mere breath as any one may learn by carefully studying his own pronunciation of them A syllable is formed by the utterance of one or more of the elementary sounds in one issue of voice A syllable can only have one simple or compound vowel in it thus the word *view* has only one vowel sound in it that of the ū of tube written by the trigraph *iew* Some syllables have no vowel a consonant alone being sufficient to form the syllable as in the finals of *fickle little garden maiden* in which though the *e* appears in the spelling it is really silent As many consonants may go to form a syllable as there is a possibility of pronouncing

The special key words for the consonants as used in showing the pronunciation throughout the Dictionary are given immediately below It will be understood that *ch* always represents the sound it has in *chain*, never that which it has in *machine g* has always its so-called hard sound, *j* being used for the corresponding soft The only foreign sound represented in the key is that of the French *n*, as in *bon* This is a sound that requires to be heard properly pronounced before it can be correctly acquired

ch	as in	*chain*	TH	as in	*then.*
ch		*Sc loch Ger nacht*	th		*thin.*
J		*job*	W		*wig*
G		*go*	WH	,,	*whig*
N		*Fr ton*	ZH	,	*azure*
NG		*sing*			

The application of this key to the pronunciation of foreign words can as a rule only represent approximately the true pronunciation of those words It is applicable, however, to Latin and Greek words, as those languages are commonly pronounced in England

In order to the correct pronunciation of words their *accent* must be known In words consisting of more than one syllable one or more of the syllables is uttered with a certain stress or emphasis, called an accent, as the first syllable of the word *labour*, the second of *delay*, and the third of *comprehension* The accented syllable is the most prominent part of the word,

NAWAB SALAR JUNG BAHADUR

sing made so by means of the accent. In this Dictionary, a in most others, it is denoted by the mark ′. This mark, lso called an acuent, is placed above and beyond the syllable rhich receives the accent, as in the words *la′bour, delay′*, and *omprehen′sion*.

Many polysyllabic words are pronounced with two accents, he primary and the secondary accent, as the word *excommunication*, in which the third, as well as the fifth syllable is commonly accented. The accent on the fifth syllable is the primary or tonic accent, while that on the third is a mere euphonic accent, and consists of a slight resting on the syllable to prevent indistinctness in the utterance of so many unaccented syllables Where both accents are marked in a word, the primary accent is thus marked ″, and the secondary, or inferior one, by this mark ′, as in the word *excommu′nica″tion*.

THE ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS

USED IN THIS DICTIONARY.

a. or adj	= adjective	*ethn.*	= ethnography, ethnology	*meteor*	= meteorology.	*pol. econ.*	= political economy.
abbrev.	.. abbreviation, abbreviated.	*etym*	.. etymology	M H G.	.. Middle High German	poss	.. possessive
acc.	.. accusative	*exclam*	.. exclamation	*Mil*	.. Milton	pp	.. past participle.
adv	.. adverb	fem	.. feminine	*milit.*	.. military, in military affairs	ppr	.. present participle
agri	.. agriculture	*fig*	.. figuratively	*mineral*	.. mineralogy	Pr	.. Provençal
alg	.. algebra.	Fl	. Flemish	Mod Fr	. Modern French	*prep*	.. preposition
Amer	.. American	*fort*	. fortification	*mus*	. music	pres	. present
anat.	.. anatomy	Fr	.. French	*myth*	.. mythology	pret	.. preterite
anc	.. ancient	freq	. frequentative	N.	.. Norse, Norwegian	*print*	. printing
antiq.	.. antiquities.	Frs	. Frisian	*n.*	.. noun	priv	. privative
aor.	.. aorist, aoristic	fut	.. future	*nat hist*	.. natural history	pron	.. pronunciation, pronounced
Ar	.. Arabic	G	.. German	nat order	natural order	*pron*	.. pronoun
arch.	.. architecture	Gael	. Gaelic	*nat phil*	natural philosophy	*pros*	.. prosody.
archæol	.. archæology	*galv*	.. galvanism	*naut*	nautical	prov	.. provincial
arith.	.. arithmetic	genit.	.. genitive	*navig*	navigation	*rail*	.. railways
Armor	.. Armoric	*geog*	.. geography	neg	negative	*refl*	. reflexively, with a reflexive pronoun
art.	.. article	*geol.*	.. geology.	neut	neuter	*R Cath Ch*	.. Roman Catholic Church
A. Sax.	.. Anglo-Saxon	*geom*	.. geometry	N H G	New High German	*rhet*	.. rhetoric
astrol.	.. astrology	Goth	. Gothic	nom	. nominative	*Rom antiq*	Roman antiquities.
astron.	.. astronomy	Gr	.. Greek	Norm	Norman	Rus	. Russian
at. wt.	.. atomic weight	*gram*	.. grammar	North E	Northern English	Sax	.. Saxon
aug	.. augmentative	*gun*	gunnery	N T	. New Testament	Sc	.. Scotch
biol	.. biology	Heb	. Hebrew	*numis*	numismatics	Scand	. Scandinavian
bot	.. botany	*her*	. heraldry.	obj	.. objective	*Scrip*	. Scripture
Bret	. Breton(=Armoric)	Hind	.. Hindustani, or Hindi.	*obs*	.. obsolete	*sculp*	.. sculpture
Carl	.. Carlyle	*hist.*	.. history	obsoles	. obsolescent	*Shak*	.. Shakspere
carp	.. carpentry	*hort*	.. horticulture	O E	.. Old English (i e English between A Saxon and Modern English)	sing	. singular
caus.	.. causative	Hung	. Hungarian			Skr	.. Sanskrit
Celt.	.. Celtic.	*hydros.*	.. hydrostatics			Slav	.. Slavonic, Slavic.
chem.	.. chemistry	Icel	.. Icelandic	O Fr	.. Old French	Sp	. Spanish
chron	.. chronology	*ich*	.. ichthyology	O.H G	.. Old High German	sp gr	. specific gravity
Class.	.. Classical (=Greek and Latin)	imper	. imperative	O Sax	Old Saxon	subj	.. subjunctive
cog.	.. cognate, cognate with	imperf	.. imperfect	O T	. Old Testament	superl	superlative
colloq.	.. colloquial.	impers	.. impersonal	*ornith*	. ornithology	*surg*	. surgery.
com.	.. commerce.	incept	.. inceptive	*p*	. participle	*surv*	. surveying
comp.	.. compare.	ind	.. indicative	*paint*	painting	Sw	. Swedish
compar.	.. comparative	Ind	.. Indian	*paleon*	palæontology	sym	. symbol
conch.	.. conchology	indef	.. indefinite	part	participle	syn	.. synonym
conj.	.. conjunction	Indo-Eur	.. Indo-European	pass	. passive	*technol*	.. technology
contr	.. contraction, contracted.	inf	.. infinitive	*pathol*	. pathology	*teleg*	. telegraphy.
crystal.	.. crystallography.	*intens.*	.. intensive	pejor	.. pejorative	*Tenn*	.. Tennyson
D.	.. Dutch	*interj*	.. interjection	Per	.. Persian	term	.. termination
Dan.	.. Danish	Ir	.. Irish.	perf	.. perfect.	Teut	.. Teutonic.
dat.	.. dative	It	.. Italian	pers	.. person	*Thack*	.. Thackeray
def.	.. definite.	L	.. Latin.	*persp*	.. perspective	*theol*	.. theology
dial.	.. dialect, dialectal.	L G.	.. Low German	Pg	.. Portuguese	*trigon*	.. trigonometry
dim.	.. diminutive	*lit*	literal, literally	*phar*	.. pharmacy	Turk	.. Turkish
distrib.	.. distributive	Lith.	.. Lithuanian	*philol*	.. philology	*typog.*	.. typography.
dram.	.. drama, dramatic	L L	.. late Latin, low do	*philos*	.. philosophy.	*v i*	.. verb intransitive
dyn.	.. dynamics	*mach*	.. machinery	Phœn.	.. Phœnician	*v n.*	.. verb neuter
E., *Eng.*	.. English.	*manuf*	.. manufactures.	*photog*	.. photography.	*v t*	.. verb transitive
eccles.	.. ecclesiastical, in ecclesiastical affairs	masc.	.. masculine.	*phren*	.. phrenology.	W.	.. Welsh
elect	.. electricity.	*math*	.. mathematics.	*phys geog*	physical geography.	*zool.*	.. zoology
engin.	.. engineering.	*mech*	.. mechanics.	*physiol.*	.. physiology.	†	.. rare
engr.	.. engraving.	*med*	.. medicine.	*pl*	.. plural.	‡	.. obsolete
entom.	.. entomology.	Med. L	.. Medieval Latin.	*pneum.*	.. pneumatics	=	.. equivalent to
		mensur	.. mensuration.	poet.	.. poetical.	∴	.. comparison of synonyms.
		metal	.. metallurgy.	Pol.	.. Polish.		
		metaph.	.. metaphysics.				

CONCISE

ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A, the first letter in the English and other alphabets derived from the Latin and Greek alphabets In *music*, it designates the sixth note of the model or diatonic scale of C, the note sounded by the open second string of the violin

A, the indefinite article, a contraction of *an*, used before nouns singular, beginning with a consonant AN

A 1, a character attached to a ship of the first class in Lloyd's register of shipping

Aam, ām, *n* [D , from L *hama*, a bucket] Liquid measure in Holland—about 30 gals

Aardvark, ārd vārk *n* [D earth pig] The ground hog of South Africa, a burrowing insectivorous, edentate animal

Aardwolf, ārd wulf, *n* [D earth wolf] The earth wolf of South Africa, an animal allied to the hyænas and civets

Aaronic, **Aaronical** ā ron ik, ā ron ik al, *a* Pertaining to Aaron, or to his priesthood

Abaca, ab a-ka, *n* Native name of the plant which yields Manilla hemp

Aback, a bak , *adv* [Prefix *a*, on, and *back*] Backwards, *naut* catching the wind so as to urge a vessel backwards (of sails), *fig* by surprise, unexpectedly, as, to take a person *aback*

Abacus, ab a kus, *n* [L] A slab or board for reckoning on, the Pythagorean multiplication table, *arch* a slab or table forming the crowning of a column and its capital

Abaft, a bāft *adv* or *prep* [Prefix *a*, and A Sax *be æftan*, *beftan* AFT] On or towards the aft or hinder part of a ship

Abandon, a ban dun *v t* [Fr *abandonner*, from *a*, to, and O Fr *bandon*, control, liberty, to leave at liberty BAN] To detach or withdraw one's self from, desert, forsake, give up, resign, yield up, *refl* to yield one's self up without attempt at restraint, as, to *abandon one's self* to grief —*n* Abandonment†, heartiness, frank unrestrained demeanour (a French usage) —**Abandoned**, a-ban dund, *a* Given up to vice, shamelessly and recklessly wicked, profligate, depraved, vicious — **Abandonedly**, a-ban dund li, *adv* In an abandoned manner — **Abandonee** a-ban dun-ē', *n* *Law*, one to whom anything is abandoned —**Abandoner**, a ban'dun-ėr, *n* One who abandons — **Abandonment**, a ban dun ment, *n* The act of abandoning or state of being abandoned, relinquishment, desertion, giving up

Abarticulation, ab ār tik'ū lā"shon, *n*. [L *ab*, from, and *articulus*, a joint] *Anat* an immovable articulation

Abase, a bās', *v t* —*abased*, *abasing* [Fr *abaisser*—*a*, to, and *baisser*, to lower, from L L *bassus*, low BASE] To lower or depress (of material objects)†, to reduce lower, as in rank, humble, degrade — **Abasement**, a-bās'ment, *n* The act of abasing; a state of depression, degradation, or humiliation —**Abaser**, a-bās'ėr, *n*. One who abases

Abash, a-bash', *v t* [O Fr *esbahiss*, ppr *esbahissant*, from *es* = *ex*, intens , *bahir*, *baer*, to gape; Mod. Fr *s'ébahir*, to be astonished, probably from *bah!* exclamation of astonishment.] To confuse or confound, as by consciousness of guilt, inferiority, &c , make ashamed, put to confusion *Abash* is a stronger word than *confuse*, but not so strong as *confound* — **Abashment**, a bash ment, *n* Act of, state of being

Abate, a bāt , *v t* —*abated*, *abating* [Fr *abattre* to beat down, from L *batere*, a form of *battuere*, to beat BATTER.] To beat down†, to lessen, diminish, remit, moderate (zeal, a demand, a tax), *law*, to annul, put an end to —*v i* To decrease or become less in strength or violence — **Abatable**, a bāt a bl, *a* Capable of being abated —**Abatement**, a-bāt ment, *n* The act of or state of being, decrease, decline, mitigation, amount or sum deducted, deduction, decrease —**Abater**, a-bāt ėr, *n* One who or that which abates

Abattis **Abatis** ab a tē or ab a tis *n* [Fr *abatis*, *abattis*, from *abattre*, to beat down ABATE] *Fort* a collection of felled trees, from which the smaller branches have been cut off and which are laid side by side, with the branched ends towards as sailants, forming an obstruction to their progress — **Abattised**, ab a tist, *a* Provided with an abattis

Abattoir, a bat war *n* [Fr , from *abattre* to beat or knock down ABATE] A public slaughter house

Abaxial **Abaxile**, ab-ak si al ab aks'il, *a* [Prefix *ab* from, and *axis*] Not in the axis

Abb, ab *n* [A Sax *ab or ob* the woof] Yarn for the warp in weaving, two qualities of wool called respectively coarse *abb* and fine *abb*

Abbacinate† ab ba sin āt, *v t* [It *abbacinare*—*ab* for *ad*, to and *bacino*, a basin] To deprive of sight by applying a red hot copper basin close to the eyes a mode of punishment employed in the middle ages

Abbacy, ab ba-si, *n* The dignity, rights, and privileges of an abbot —**Abbat**, ab bat, *n* Same as *Abbot* —**Abbatial**, **Abbatical**, ab bā'shi-al, *a*. Belonging to an abbey

Abbé, ab bā, *n* [Fr , an abbot] In France, especially before the revolution, one who devoted himself to divinity, or who had pursued a course of study in a theological seminary, many of them became tutors, professors, and men of letters

Abbess, ab'bes, *n* [Fr *abbesse*, L L *abbatissa*] A female superior of an abbey, possessing, in general, the same dignity and authority as an abbot, except that she cannot exercise the spiritual functions appertaining to the priesthood —**Abbey**, ab'bē, *n* [Fr *abbaye*, from L L *abbatia*, an abbey ABBOT] A monastery or monastic establishment of the highest rank, a society of persons of either sex, secluded from the world, and devoted to religion and celibacy, governed by an *abbot* or *abbess* — **Abbot**, ab'but, *n* [Formerly *abbat*, L L *abbas*, *abbatis*, from Syr and Chal *abba*, father] The male head or superior of an abbey or monastery Some abbots were *mitred* abbots, almost equal in rank with bishops Laymen were sometimes abbots, enjoying the abbey revenues — **Abbotship**, ab'but-ship, *n* The state or office of an abbot.

Abbreviate, ab-brē'vi-āt, *v t* —*abbreviated*, *abbreviating* [L *abbrevio*, *abbreviatum*, to shorten—*ab*, for *ad*, and *brevis*, short BRIEF, ABRIDGE (which is really the same word)] To make briefer; shorten, abridge, reduce to smaller compass — **Abbreviation**, ab-brē vi ā'shon, *n*. Act of abbreviating, shortening, or contracting, that which is abbreviated, a syllable, letter, or series of letters, standing for a word or words, as, *esq* for *esquire*, *F R S* for *Fellow of the Royal Society* —**Abbreviator**, ab-brē'vi ā ter, *n* One who abbreviates —**Abbreviatory**, ab brē'vi-a-to-ri, *a* Abbreviating or tending to abbreviate, shortening

Abdest ab dest, *n* [Per *âbdast*—*âb*, water, and *dast* hand] Purification or ablution before prayer, a Mohammedan rite

Abdicate, ab di kāt, *v t*—*abdicated*, *abdicating* [L *abdico*, *abdicatum*—*ab*, from, and *dico dicatum*, to declare publicly] To give up, renounce, lay down, or withdraw from in a voluntary, public, or formal manner, as a throne, duties, &c , vacate, resign — *v i* To renounce or give up power voluntarily —**Abdicant**, ab'di kant, *n* One who abdicates —*a* Renouncing — **Abdication**, ab-di kā shon, *n*. The act of abdicating an office, especially the kingly office —**Abdicator**, ab di kāt-ėr, *n* One who abdicates

Abdomen ab dō men or ab'do men, *n*. [L] That part of the human body which lies between the thorax and the pelvis, containing the stomach, liver, spleen, pancreas, kidneys bladder, and intestines; the posterior of the three parts of a perfect insect —**Abdominal**, ab-dom'in-al, *a*. Pertaining to the abdomen or belly —*Abdominal regions*, certain regions into which the abdomen in men is arbitrarily divided for convenience in anatomical or medical descriptions —**Abdominous**†, ab-dom'in-us, *a* Abdominal, pot-bellied

Abduce, ab-dūs', *v t* — *abduced*, *abducing* [L *abduco*, to lead away —*ab*, and *duco*, to lead, to draw DUKE] To draw or conduct away —**Abducent**, ab-dū'sent, *a* Drawing away, pulling back —*Abducent muscles* muscles which pull back certain parts of the body from the mesial line.— **Abduct**, ab-dukt , *v t* To draw or lead away, to take away surreptitiously and by force — **Abduction**, ab-duk'shon, *n*. The act of abducting, *anat* the action by which muscles withdraw a limb or other part from the axis of the body; *law*, the unlawful leading away of a person, as a young woman, by fraud, persuasion, or open violence — **Abductor**, ab-duk'tėr, *n*. One who or that which abducts, *anat* a muscle which moves certain parts from the axis of the body

Abeam, a-bēm', *adv* *Naut* in the direction of the beams, that is, at right angles to the keel of a ship

Abecedarian,† ā'bē-sē-dā"ri-an, *a*. [From the letters *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*] One who teaches the letters of the alphabet, or a learner of the letters —**Abecedary**,† ā bē-sē'da-ri, *a*. Pertaining to or formed by the letters of the alphabet.—*n*. A first principle or element; rudiment

Abed, a-bed', *adv* In bed; gone to bed

Abele, a-bēl', *n*. [D *abeel*, G *albeel*, L. *albus*, white] The white poplar

Aberdevine, a-bĕr'de-vin, *n.* The siskin, a well-known song-bird.

Aberr,† ab-er', *v t.* [L. *aberro, aberratum—ab*, from, and *erro*, to wander, to err] To wander, to err —**Aberrance**,† **Aberrancy**,† ab-er'rans, ab-er'ran-si, *n.* A wandering, aberration.—**Aberrant**, ab-er'rant, *a* Characterised by aberration; wandering, straying from the right way, differing from a common type —**Aberrate**,† ab-er'rāt, *v n.* To wander or deviate from the right way —**Aberration**, ab-er rā shon, *n.* [L *aberratio*] The act of wandering from the right way, deviation from truth or rectitude, or from a type or standard, partial alienation of mind, mental wandering, the difference between the true and the observed position of a heavenly body

Aberuncator, ab-e-rung kāt-ĕr, *n.* [L *ab* from, *e*, out and *runco* to weed.] An implement for extirpating weeds

Abet, a bet', *v t —abetted, abetting* [O Fr *abeter, abeter*, to incite, to lure, *abet*, a bait—prefix *a* and word *bait*, to incite, set on. BAIT, BITE] To encourage by aid, countenance or approval used chiefly in a bad sense incite, support, encourage, back up.—**Abetment Abettal**, a bet ment, a-bet'al, *n.* The act of abetting, aid —**Abettor, Abettor** a bet ĕr, *n* One who abets or incites, a supporter or encourager, generally of something bad

Abeyance, a bā ans, *n* [O Fr *abbaiance*, expectation, from *abbayer*, to listen with the mouth open, from *bayer, baer*, to gape, as in crying *bah!* ABASH] A state of expectation, of waiting for an occupant or holder said of lands, honours, or dignities, a state of temporary suspension —**Abeyant**, a-bā ant, *a* Being in abeyance

Abhor, ab-hor', *v t —abhorred, abhorring* [L *abhorreo*, to shrink back—*ab*, from, and *horreo* to feel horror HORRIBLE] To hate extremely or with loathing; loathe, detest or abominate, shrink from with horror, fill with horror and loathing (*Shak*)† —**Abhorrence**, ab-hor'rens *n* Extreme hatred, detestation, great aversion.—**Abhorrent** ab-hor'rent, *a* Struck with abhorrence, hating, detesting, utterly repugnant in the last sense used formerly with *from*, now with *to* —**Abhorrently**, ab-hor'rent li, *adv* With abhorrence —**Abhorrer** ab hor'ĕr, *n.* One who abhors —**Abhorring**, ab-hor'ing, *n* Feeling of abhorrence, object of abhorrence [O T]

Abib, ā bib, *n* The first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, called also Nisan, answering to the latter part of March and beginning of April

Abide, a bid, *v t —abode* (pret & pp), *abiding* [A Sax *abidan, gebidan* to abide, from *bidan*, to bide See BIDE] To take up one's abode, dwell, stay, not to depart —*To abide by*, to remain beside, to adhere to, to maintain, to remain satisfied with —*v t* To be prepared for, to await, be able to endure or sustain, remain firm under, to put up with, to tolerate.—**Abider**, a bid ĕr, *n* One who abides —**Abiding**, a bid ing, *a* Continuing, permanent, steadfast as, an *abiding* faith —**Abidingly**, a-bid ing li, *adv* In such a manner as to continue, permanently

Abies, ab'i-ēz *n* [L] The genus of trees to which the fir belongs, a tree of this genus.—**Abietic**, ab-i-et'ik, *a* Of or pertaining to trees of the genus Abies

Abigail, ab i-gal, *n.* [From the title of *handmaid* assumed to herself by *Abigail*, wife of Nabal See 1 Sam xx 5] A general name for a waiting woman or lady's-maid [Colloq]

Ability, a-bil i-ti, *n* [Fr *habilité*, L *habilitas*, ableness ABLE] The state or condition of being able, power, whether bodily or mental, *pl* talents, powers of the mind, mental gifts or endowments.

Abiogenesis, Abiogeny, a-bī'ō-jen 'e-sis, a-bī-o-jē'n-i, *n.* [Gr *a*, priv, *bios*, life, and *genesis, geneation*.] The doctrine that living matter may be produced by not living matter BIOGENESIS, HETEROGENESIS.—**Abiogenesist, Abiogenist**, a-bī ō-jen' e-sist, a-bī-o-jē'n-ist, *n.* A believer in the doctrine of abiogenesis.—**Abiogenetic**, a-bī ō-jen-et'ik, *a. Of*, pertaining to, or produced by abiogenesis —**Abiogenetically**, a-bī'ō-jen-et' ik-al li, *adv* In an abiogenetic manner

Abject, ab jekt, *a* [L *abjectus*, from *abjicio* to throw away—*ab*, and *jacio*, to throw] Sunk to a low condition, worthless, mean, despicable, low, grovelling —*n* A person m a low or abject condition —**Abjection**, ab-jek'shon, *n* A low state, meanness of spirit, abjectness.—**Abjectly**, ab jekt li, *adv* In an abject or contemptible manner, meanly, servilely —**Abjectness** ab jekt-nes, *n* The state of being abject, meanness; servility

Abjunctive,† ab-jungk tiv, *a* [L *abjungo, abjunctum—ab*, from, and *jungo*, to join] Isolated, exceptional.

Abjure, ab-jūr', *v t —abjured, abjuring* [L *abjuro*, to deny upon oath—*ab*, and *juro*, to swear JURY] To renounce upon oath, to reject or withdraw from with solemnity, abandon (as allegiance errors), to recant or retract —**Abjurement**, ab-jūr'ment, *n* The act of abjuring, renunciation —**Abjurer**, ab jūr'ĕr, *n* One who abjures.—**Abjuration**, ab jū rā shon, *n* The act of abjuring, a renunciation upon oath, a rejection or denial with solemnity, a total abandonment —**Abjuratory**, ab-jū ra-to-ri, *a* Pertaining to abjuration.

Ablactate, ab-lak tāt, *v t.* [L *ablacto*, to wean—*ab*, from, and *lac* milk] To wean from the breast —**Ablactation**, ab-lak tā shon), *n.* The weaning of a child from the breast, *hord* same as *Inarching*

Ablative, ab la-tiv, *a* [L *ablativus*, from *ablatus*, carried away—*ab* away, and *latus* carried] Taking or tending to take away† applied to a case of nouns in Sanskrit, Latin, and some other languages, originally given to the case in Latin because separation from was considered to be one of the chief ideas expressed by it —**Ablation**,† ab-lā shon, *n* A carrying or taking away

Ablaut, ab'lout *n* [G, from *ab* off, and *laut*, sound] *Philol* a substitution of one vowel for another in the body of a word to indicate a corresponding modification of use or meaning, as, *bind band bound bond*, especially the change of a vowel to indicate tense-change in verbs instead of the addition of a syllable (*-ed*), as, *sink, sank, sunk*

Ablaze, a blāz', *adv* or *a* In a blaze, in a state of eager excitement or desire

Able, ā bl, *a* [O Fr *able, habile habile*, skilful, fit, from L *habilis* suitable fit, from *habeo* to have, akin are *ability, habiliment, habit*, suffix *-able*] Having the power, means or qualification sufficient competent qualified, having strong or unusual powers of mind or intellectual qualifications, gifted, vigorous, active —**Able**† ā'bl *v t* To make able, to enable, to warrant or answer for (*Shak*)—**Able bodied** *a* Having a sound, strong body, having strength sufficient for work often applied to a seaman who is well skilled in seamanship and classed in the ship's books as A B —**Ableness**, ā bl nes *n.* Ability of body or mind, force, vigour —**Ably** ā bli, *adv* In an able manner, with ability

Ablepsia,†**Ablepsy**,† a blep si a, a blep si, *n* (Gr *ablepsia*—*a*, not and *blepō*, to see] Want of sight, blindness

Ablet, ab let, *n* [Fr *ablette*, from L *albus, albulus*, white, whitish from its colour The name *bleak* is given it for the same reason.] A small fresh water fish, the bleak Called also *Ablen*

Ablocate, ab lo-kāt, *v t —ablocated, ablocating* [L *ablocо—ab*, away, and *locare*, to let out, from *locus*, a place] To let out, to lease —**Ablocation**, ab lo-kā shon, *n* A letting to hire

Abloom, a-blōm, *a* or *adv* In a blooming state

Abluent, ab'lū-ent, *a.* [L *abluens, abluentis*, ppr of *abluo*, to wash off—*ab*, from, and *luo*, to wash] Washing clean, cleansing by water or liquids.—*n* That which washes or carries off impurities, a detergent —**Ablution**, ab-lū shon, *n.* The act of washing, cleansing or purification by water or other liquid, specifically, a washing of the body preparatory to religious rites.—**Ablutionary**, ab-lū' shon-a-ri, *a* Pertaining to ablution

Abnegate, ab'nē-gāt, *v t —abnegated, abnegating* [L *abnego, abnegatum—ab*, from, and *nego*, to deny NEGATIVE, DENY] To deny; to renounce —**Abnegation**, ab-nē-gā shon, *n* [L *abnegatio*] The act of abnegating, denial; renunciation.—**Abnegative**, ab-neg a-tiv, *a* Denying; negative —**Abnegator**, ab nē-gā-tŏr, *n.* One who abnegates, denies, or renounces.

Abnormal, ab-nor'mal, *a* [L. *abnormis—ab*, from, and *norma*, a rule NORMAL] Not conformed or conforming to rule, deviating from a type or standard; irregular, contrary to system or law —**Abnormality**, ab nor mal i ti, *n* The state or quality of being abnormal, deviation from a standard, rule, or type, irregularity, that which is abnormal —**Abnormity**,† ab-nor'mi ti, *n* Abnormality

Aboard, a bōrd, *adv* On board; within a ship or boat —*prep* On board, into (to go *aboard* a ship)

Abode, a bod', pret of *abide* —**Abode**, a bōd, *n* [From *abide*] Residence or place of residence, a place where a person abides, a dwelling, habitation —*To make abode*, to dwell or reside

Abolish, a bol ish, *v t* [Fr *abolir*, L *abolere*, to annul, abolish—*ab*, from, and *oleo*, to grow ADULT] To do away with, to put an end to, to destroy, to efface or obliterate, to make void, to annul, to put out of existence —**Abolishable**, a-bol ish-a bl *a* Capable of being abolished —**Abolisher**, a bol ish-ĕr, *n.* One who or that which abolishes —**Abolishment**,† a bol ish ment *n* Abolition —**Abolition**, ab-ō li shon, *n* The act of abolishing, or the state of being abolished —**Abolitionism**, ab-ō-li shon izm *n.* The principles of an abolitionist —**Abolitionist**, ab-ō-li shon ist *n* A person who favours the abolition of anything applied especially to those who favoured the abolition of slavery in the United States

Abomasus, Abomasum, ab-ō-mā sus, ab ō-mā sum *n* [L prefix *ab*, from, and *omasum*] The fourth stomach of ruminating animals, lying next to the omasum or third stomach

Abominate, a bom in āt, *v t —abominated abominating* [L *abominor, abominatus* to deprecate as of ill omen—*ab* from and *omen* an omen] To hate extremely, to abhor, to detest —**Abominable** *a* bom in a bl *a* Deserving or liable to be abominated, detestable, loathsome, odious in the utmost degree, execrable —**Abominableness** a bom in a bl nes, *n* The quality or state of being abominable detestable or odious —**Abominably**, a bom in a bli, *adv* In an abominable manner or degree —**Abomination**, a bom in a shon *n* The act of abominating or state of being abominated, detestation, that which is abominated or abominable, hence, hateful or shameful vice

Aboral, ab-ō ral, *a* [L *ab*, from, and *os, oris*, a mouth] *Anat* away from or at the opposite extremity from the mouth

Aboriginal, ab-o-rij in al, *a* [L *ab* from, and *origo*, origin] Inhabiting a country from the earliest known times, as *aboriginal* tribes —*n* An original inhabitant, one of an aboriginal race —**Aboriginally** ab-o-rij in al li, *adv* In or at first originally from the very first **Aborigines**, ab-o-rij in-ēz, *n. pl* [L] The people found in a country at the time of the earliest known settlement

Abort a-bort, *v i* [L *aborior, abortus*, to miscarry—*ab*, and *orior, ortus*, to arise ORIENT] To miscarry in giving birth, to appear in a rudimentary or undeveloped state —**Aborted**, a bort'ed, *a* Imperfectly developed —**Abortient**, a-bor shi-ent, *a Bot* sterile, barren —**Abortion**, a-bor' shon *n* The act of miscarrying, or producing young before the natural time, or before the fœtus is perfectly formed, the product of untimely birth, a misshapen being, a monster; anything which fails before it is matured or perfect, as a design —**Abortive**, a-bort'iv, *a* Brought forth in an immature state, rudimentary; imper-

fectly formed or developed; producing or intended to produce abortion, not brought to completion or to a successful issue, coming to nought —**Abortive**, a-bor'tiv, *n* A drug causing or thought to cause abortion —**Abortively**, a-bort'iv-li, *adv* In an abortive manner, immaturely —**Abortiveness**, a-bort'iv nes, *n* The state of being abortive —**Abortment**, a-bort ment, *n* An untimely birth, abortion

Abound, a bound', *v i* [Fr *abonder*, from L *abundare*, to overflow—*ab*, and *unda*, a wave UNDULATE, WATER] To be in great plenty, be very prevalent, have or possess in great quantity, be copiously supplied in the latter sense followed by *with* or in

About, a-bout', *prep* [A Sax *abûtan*, *onbûtan*, about, around—prefixes *â*, *on*, on and *bûtan*, without BUT] Around, on the outside or surface of, in a circle surrounding, round (two yards *about* the stem), near to in place, time, size, number, quantity, &c, near to in action, on the point of (to be *about* to speak) in this sense followed by the infinitive, concerned in, engaged in (what is he *about*?) concerning, relating to, respecting —*adv* Around the outside, in circuit, in a circle, near to in number, time, place, quality, or degree (*about* as high), here and there, around, in one place and another, in different directions —*To bring about*, to cause to happen, to effect or accomplish —*To come about*, to come to pass, to happen —*To go about* to prepare to do —*Turn about, week about*, &c, alternately, on each alternate week, and the like

Above, a buv', *prep* [A Sax *abûfan*, above a triple compound of *â* on, at, *be*, by, and *ûfan*, upwards, akin to E *over*, L *super*, Gr *hyper*, above] In or to a higher place than, superior to in any respect, too high for (*above* mean actions), more in number quantity, or degree than, in excess of (*above* a ton) —*Above all*, above or before everything else, before every other consideration —*adv* In or to a higher place, overhead, before, in rank or order, especially in a book or writing (what has been said *above*), besides, in the expression *over and above* *Above* is often used elliptically as a noun, meaning (1) heaven, (2) the aforesaid, as, from the *above* you will learn It is equal to an adjective in such phrases as, the *above* particulars, in which *cited* or *mentioned* is understood —**Above board**, *adv* [Said to mean lit above the table, not with hands below the table as one trying to cheat at cards] In open sight, without tricks or disguise —**Above-ground**, *adv* Alive, not buried

Abracadabra, ab ra-ka-dab'ra, *n* A word of eastern origin used in incantations When written on paper so as to form a triangle, the first line containing the word in full, the one below it omitting the last letter, and so on each time until only one letter remained, and worn as an amulet, it was supposed to be an antidote against certain diseases

Abrade, a brad', *v t* —*abraded*, *abrading* [L *abrado*, to scrape off—*ab*, away, and *rado*, to scrape whence *rase*, *raso*, &c] To rub or wear down, to rub or grate off —**Abradant**, a brad ant, *n* A material for grinding, usually in powder, such as emery, sand, glass, &c – **Abrasion**, ab-rā zhon, *n* The act of abrading, the act of wearing or rubbing off or down, a superficial lesion of the skin by the partial removal of the cuticle

Abrahamic, â bra-ham ik, *a* Pertaining to Abraham, the patriarch

Abranchiate, a-brang'ki āt, *a* [Gr *a*, with out, and *branchia*, gills] Devoid of branchiæ or gills —*n* A vertebrate animal (mammal, bird, reptile) that at no period of its existence possesses gills

Abrasion See ABRADE

Abrasitic, ab-ra-zit'ik, *a* [Gr *a*, not, *brasō*, to bubble] *Mineral* not effervescing when melted before the blow pipe

Abreast, a-brest', *adv* Side by side, with the breasts in a line; hence, up to a level or standard (to keep *abreast* of science)

Abrepsion, ab-rep'shon, *n* [L *abripio*, *abreptum*, to snatch away—*ab*, from, and *rapio*, to snatch] A carrying away, or state of being seized and carried away

Abridge, a brij', *v t* —*abridged*, *abridging* [Fr *abréger*, from L *abbreviare*, to shorten ABBREVIATE] To make shorter, to curtail, to epitomize, to shorten by using fewer words, to condense, to lessen; to diminish, to deprive or cut off from in the last sense followed by *of* (to *abridge* one *of* his rights) —**Abridger**, a-brij'ér, *n* One who or that which abridges —**Abridgment**, a brij ment, *n* The act of abridging or state of being, that which is abridged, an epitome, a summary, as of a book, an abstract An *abridgment* is a larger work shortened, a *compendium* is a condensed view of a particular subject regarded as complete in itself, an *epitome* has more reference to the selection of essential facts than an *abridgment*, an *abstract* is a bare statement of facts contained in, or of the leading features of a work

Abroach, a-brōch', *a* or *adv* Broached, in a position for letting out liquor said of a cask

Abroad a brad', *adv* At large, without being confined to narrow limits, with expansion (to spread its branches *abroad*), beyond or out of the walls of a house or other inclosure, beyond the bounds of a country, in foreign countries

Abrogate, ab rō gāt', *v t* —*abrogated*, *abrogating* [L *abrogo*, to repeal—*ab*, from, and *rogo*, to ask propose as a law] To repeal, to make void, to do away with, to annul by an authoritative act —**Abrogable**, ab rō-ga-bl, *a* Capable of being abrogated —**Abrogation**, ab rō-gā shon, *n* The act of abrogating, repeal by authority —**Abrogative**, ab'rō gā-tiv, *a* Capable of abrogating, tending to abrogate

Abrupt, ab rupt', *a* [L *abruptus*, from *abrumpo* to break off—*ab* off from, and *rumpo*, *ruptum* to break, whence *rupture*, &c] Steep, craggy (of rocks, precipices, &c), sudden, without notice to prepare the mind for the event (an *abrupt* entrance), disconnected, having sudden transitions (an *abrupt* style) —*Abrupt leaf root*, *bot*, one terminating suddenly as if the end were cut off —**Abruption**, ab-rup shon, *n* A sudden and violent breaking off —**Abruptly** ab rupt li, *adv* In an abrupt manner, suddenly, without any notice or warning, precipitously —**Abruptness**, ab-rupt nes, *n* The state or quality of being abrupt, precipitousness, suddenness, unceremonious haste or vehemence

Abscess, ab ses, *n* [L *abscessus* from *ab scedere* to separate, to gather into an abscess—*abs*, away, and *cedo*, *cessum*, to go, whence *recede*, &c] A collection of purulent matter in the tissue of an organ or part, with pain and heat.

Abscind ab sind' *v t* [L *abscindo*, *ab scissum*, to cut off—*ab*, from, and *scindo*, to cut] To cut off —**Abscissa**, ab sis sa, *n* pl **Abscissæ**, ab-sis sē Any part of the diameter or transverse axis of a conic section (as an ellipse), intercepted between the vertex and another line at right angles to the axis and terminated in the curve —**Abscission**, ab-si shon, *n* The act of cutting off, severance, removal

Abscond, ab-skond', *v i* [L *abscondo*, to hide—*abs*, from, and *condo*, to hide] To withdraw or absent one's self in a private manner, run away in order to avoid a legal process, decamp —**Absconder**, ab skond'ér, *n* One who absconds

Absence, ab sens, *n* [L *absentia*, from *absens*, *absentis*, absent, pres part of *ab sum*, to be absent—*ab* or *abs*, away, and *sum*, *esse*, to be] The state of being absent opposite of *presence*, the state of being at a distance in place, the state of being awanting, non-existence within a certain sphere (*absence of evidence*), inattention —*Absence of mind*, attention not to things or objects present, but to others distant or foreign —**Absent**, ab'sent, *a* Not present, away, somewhere else, awanting, having the mind withdrawn from what is passing, characterised by absence of mind (an *absent* man) —**Absent**, absent', *v t* To keep away intentionally used *refl*; as, to *absent* one's self from a meeting. —**Absentee**, ab-sen-tē', *n* One who is absent, one who absents himself often applied to landlords who, deriving their income from one country, reside and spend it in another —**Absenteeism**, ab-sen-tē'izm, *n* The practice or habit of an absentee —**Absenter**, ab-sent'ér, *n* One who absents himself —**Absently**, ab'sent-li, *adv* In an absent or inattentive manner —**Absentment**, ab-sent ment, *n* The act of absenting

Absinthe, ab-sānt or ab sinth, *n* [Fr, from L *absinthium*, wormwood] A popular French liqueur or cordial consisting of brandy flavoured with wormwood —**Absinthian**, **Absinthic**, ab-sin thi-an, ab-sin thik, *a* Pertaining to wormwood or obtained from it —**Absinthiate**, ab-sin'thi āt, *v t* To impregnate with wormwood

Absolute, ab sō-lūt, *a* [L *absolutus* ABSOLVE] Freed from limitation or condition, unconditional (an *absolute* promise), unlimited by extraneous power or control (an *absolute* government or prince), complete in itself, finished, perfect (*absolute* beauty), free from mixture (*absolute* alcohol), positive, decided, peremptory (now rare), *metaph* (*a*) not relative, considered without reference to other things, (*absolute* knowledge), (*b*) existing independent of any other cause, self-existing; unconditioned, *gram* applied to the case which is not determined by any other word in the sentence —**Absolutely**, ab'sō-lūt li, *adv* In an absolute manner, completely, without restriction, limitation, or qualification, unconditionally, positively —**Absoluteness**, ab sō-lūt-nes, *n* The state of being —**Absolutism**, ab sō-lūt-izm, *n* State of being absolute, or principles of absolute government —**Absolutist**, ab sō-lūt-ist, *n* An advocate for absolute government —**Absolutistic**, **Absolutist**, ab sō-lūt-ist ik, ab sō-lūt ist, *a* Pertaining to absolutism

Absolution, ab-sō-lū shon, *n* The act of absolving or state of being absolved, specifically, in the Roman Catholic and some other churches, a remission of sins pronounced by a priest in favour of a penitent —**Absolutory**, ab-sol ū to-ri, *a* Absolving or capable of absolving

Absolve, ab-solv', *v t* —*absolved*, *absolving* [L *absolvo*, *absolutum*, to set free—*ab*, from, and *solvo*, to loose SOLVE] To set free or release from some duty, obligation, or responsibility (to *absolve* a person *from* a promise), acquit, to forgive or grant remission of sins to, pronounce forgiveness of sins to (with *from*) —**Absolvable**, ab-solv a bl, *a* Capable of being absolved —**Absolvatory**, ab solv a to ri, *a* Conferring or having power to absolve —**Absolver**, ab-solv'ér, *n* One who absolves

Absorb, ab sorb', *v t* [L *absorbeo*—*ab*, from, and *sorbeo*, to suck in] To drink in, suck up, imbibe, as a sponge, take in by capillarity, swallow up, engross or engage wholly —**Absorbability**, ab-sorb'a bil'i ti, *n* The state or quality of being absorbable —**Absorbable**, ab-sorb'a-bl, *a* Capable of being absorbed or imbibed.—**Absorbent**, ab sorb'ent, *a* Capable of absorbing fluids, performing the function of absorption —**Absorbent**, ab-sorb ent, *n* Anything which absorbs, a vessel in an animal body which takes in nutritive matters into the system, a substance applied to a wound to stanch or arrest the flow of blood —**Absorption**, ab-sorp shon, *n* The act or process of absorbing, state of being absorbed or engrossed.—**Absorptive**, ab-sorp'tiv, *a* Having power to absorb or imbibe —**Absorptivity**, ab-sorp-tiv'i-ti, *n* The power or capacity of absorption

Abstain, ab-stān', *v i* [O Fr *abstenir*, Mod Fr *abstenir*, from L *abstineo*, to keep from—*abs*, from, and *teneo*, to hold, whence *contain*, *tenant*, *tenacious*, &c] To forbear or refrain voluntarily, to withhold —**Abstainer**, ab-stān ér, *n* One who abstains, specifically, one who abstains from the use of intoxicating liquors.—**Abstention**, ab-sten'shon, *n* The act of holding off or abstaining; abstinence —**Abstinence**, ab'sti-nens, *n* The act or practice of voluntarily refraining from the use of anything

within our reach especially from some bodily indulgence, partaking sparingly of food or drink **Abstinent**, abstinent, *a* Practising abstinence **Abstinently**, abstinently, *adv* In an abstinent manner **Abstemious** abstemius *a* [L *abstemius* —*abs* and root seen in *temetum* strong drink *temulentus*, drunken Skt *tam* to be wet Sparing in diet refraining from a free use of food and strong drinks temperate devoted to or spent in abstemiousness or abstinence (an *abstemious* life) A very moderate and plain very sparing *abstemious* diet) —**Abstemiously** abstemiously *adv* In an abstemious manner **Abstemiousness** abstemiousness *n*

Abstention Abstain

Absterge, absterj *vt* [L *abstergo* (*abstersi*) *abstersum* —*abs* and *tergeo* I wipe wipe off dirt and impurities wipe away make clean by wiping wash away to detersive **Abstergent** absterjent *a* Having cleansing or purgative properties —**Abstergent** absterjent *n* Whatever cleanses purifies or purges a detergent **Absterse** absters *vt* To abstergo to cleanse to purify **Abstersion** abstershun *n* The act of abstersing or cleansing —**Abstersive** absters *a* Cleansing abstergent **Abstersive** absters *n* That which purifies **Abstersiveness** absters *n* Quality of being abstersive **Abstinence** Abstinent **Abstinently** See Abstain

Abstract absrakt *vt* [Fr and L *abstrahere* to draw away *abs* and *trahere* to draw see Draw *tract* *tractum* to draw see Draw *tract* *attract* *detract* *retract* To draw or take away to withdraw to purify to take away mentally to consider separately to abstract in the abstract **Abstract** absrakt *a* Considered in itself or in the abstract not concrete not considered as attributes but as *abstract* mathematics *abstract* science In *gram* and *log* *abstract* nouns are names of qualities not of things *concrete* which are names of things *n* A summary or brief statement containing the substance about the chief statements or facts detailed briefly or in a nutshell **Abstract** absrakt *n* Abstraction abstraction in the abstract in separating the act of withdrawing the mind or considering separately what is inseparable in actual existence an idea or notion formed by abstraction absence of mind the state of being engrossed in thought **Abstractive** absrakt *a* Having the power or quality of abstracting **Abstractively** absrakt ively *adv* In an abstractive manner **Abstractly** absrakt ly *adv* In an abstract manner **Abstractness** absrakt nes *n* The state or quality of being abstract

Abstriction, abstrik shun *n* [L *ab* from and *stringo* *strictum* to bind The act of unbinding —**Abstringe** absrinj *vt* To unbind

Abstruse, absrūs *a* [L *abstrusus* pp of *abstrudo* to thrust away] Remote from ordinary modes of notions difficult to be comprehended understood profound, recondite **Abstrusely**, absrūsli *adv* In an abstruse manner profoundly, with terms or notions remote from such as are obvious **Abstruseness** abstrusnes, *n* The quality of being abstruse

Absurd absurd *a* [L *absurdus*—*ab* and *surdus* deaf insensible stupid] Incongruous inconsistent with reason or common sense ridiculous nonsensical loosely contradictory **Absurdity**, absurditi *n* The state or quality of being absurd, that which is absurd an absurd action statement &c —**Absurdly**, absurdli, *adv* In an absurd manner —**Absurdness** absurdnes *n* The quality of being absurd

Abundance, a bundans *n* [L *abundantia* abundance, from *abundo* to abound which see] A fullness or plenteousness great or overflowing ample sufficiency plenteousness, profuseness —**Abundant**, a bundant *a* Plentiful ample fully sufficient, abounding, overflowing **Abundantly** a bundantli *adv* In a plentiful or sufficient degree amply plentifully

Abuse a buz *vt* —*abused*, *abusing* [F *abuser*, L *ad* *ator* *abusus* —*ab* and *utor* to use] To misuse to put to a wrong or bad use to treat wrongly to injure ill to revile deceive, impose on, take an undue advantage of **Abusable** a buz abl *a* Capable of being abused **Abuse** a bus *n* Improper treatment employment or application misuse, misapplication, misuse of language or words in the *abuse* of government many scandalous corruptions in language —**Abuser** a buzer *n* One who abuses ill treats or behaves **Abusive** a bus iv *a* Practising abuse offering rough or ill treatment scurrilous applying opprobrious insulting **Abusively** a bus ivli *adv* In an abusive manner **Abusiveness** a bus ivnes *n* The quality of being abusive rudeness of language

Abut a but *vi* —*abutted*, *abutting* [Fr *aboutir* to meet at the end to border on *a* at and *but* extremity, butt] To end to touch to meet at a border or point to lay to terminate to be next to with *against* or *on* **Abutment** a but ment *n* The solid mass of building the part abutting the ship part of a pier or wall against which an arch abuts or in which it springs **Abuttal** a but al *n* The butting part or point **Abutter** a but er *n* That which abuts

Aby a bi *vt* [E *abie* to pay for suffer] To pay for suffer to undergo the penalty for

Abyss a bis *n* [L *abyssus* Gr *abyssos* bottomless *a* priv and *byssos* depth] An unfathomable gulf or opening of immeasurable depth **Abyssal** a bis al *a* Of or belonging to the abyss **Abyssal** a bis al *n* Any animal that lives at the bottom of the deepest parts of the ocean **Abyssinian** abisinian *a* Of or belonging to Abyssinia in Africa *n* A native of Abyssinia

Acacia a kashi a *n* [L *acacia* Gr *akakia* prob from *akazō* to sharpen from *akē* a point] A genus of plants some species of which yield gum arabic the locust tree *Robinia pseudacacia* the false acacia a name sometimes given to the horse chestnut

Academy, a kad e mi *n* [L *academia* Gr *akadēmeia* the Academy in the grove of the hero Academus from *akadēmos* unwarlike] The grove in which Plato taught a garden or grounds between the city and the Piræus a school of philosophy the philosophic sect which followed the doctrines of Plato a society for the cultivation of literature science or art a place of instruction a school a college or university *academia* studies

Academic a kademik *n* A disciple of Plato a student in a college or university —**Academical** a kademikal *a* Academic —**Academician** a kademishan *n* A member of an academy or society for promoting arts and sciences **Academics**, **Academism**, ak-ademiks, a kadem izm, *n* The doctrines of the Academic philosophy Platonism **Academist** a kad emist, *n* An Academic philosopher **Academicism**, ak-ademisizm, *n* The system or mode of teaching at an academy an academical manner

Acadian a kadi an, *a* Belonging to Acadie former name of Nova Scotia *n* A native or inhabitant of Acadia

Acajou aka jo, *n* [Fr *acajou* mahogany probably from Malay *kayu* a tree] A kind of hard variegated mahogany wood from the stem of the mahogany tree

Acalephæ aka le fe *n pl* [Gr *akalephē* a nettle A name sometimes applied to the marine animals commonly known as sea nettles jellyfish &c **Acaleph** Acalephan aka le fan *n* A member of the Acalephæ **Acalephoid**, aka le foid *a* Like a nettle like a jellyfish **Acalycine** **Acalycinous** aka lisin, -us *a* [Gr *a* priv and *kalyx* a cup] *Bot* Without a calyx or floral cup

Acanaceous aka nashus *a* [Gr *akanē* a prickly shrub] *Bot* Same as Prickly

Acantha aka tha *n* Gr *akanthos* a spine thorn A prickle part spine or process of the integument of various animals **Acanthaceous** akanthashus *a* Armed with prickles as a plant **Acanthine** aka thin *a* Pertaining to or resembling a plant Applied to prickly **Acanthoid** **Acanthous** aka nthoid, -thus *a* Spiny **Acanthophorous** aka nthforus *a* Having or producing spines or prickles **Acanthus** aka nthus *n* Gr *akanthos* a spine thorn] A genus of plants having spiny leaves The plant bear's breech Branksursine an herb but in warm climates it may grow to the size of a small tree and to have somewhat the habit of this plant

Acanthopterygii aka nthi pte rij i *n pl* Gr *akanthos* a spine *pteryx* *pterygos* a fin] A name given by Cuvier to the fishes that have the first part of the fins supported by spines Acanthopterygian **Acanthopterygian** aka nthi pte rij an *a* Of or belonging to the Acanthopterygii *n* Same as Acanthopterygii

Acanthus aka nthus *n* Acantha

Acardia aka rdi a *n* Gr *a* priv and *kardia* the heart He fetus without a heart or with a heart consisting of a mere mass of muscular tissue

Acarida a kari da *n pl* Gr *akari* a mite] An extensive order of small tiny pulmonate Arachnida or Acarina Also called Acaridea Acaridan Acaridean Acaridæ Acaridan Acaridean Acaroidea Acaroidean Acarina Acarinan Acarinidea Acarinidean Acaroidea Acaroidean Acarus Acarid Acaridean Acaroidea A small creature of the order Acarida

Acarpous kar pus *a* Gr *akarpos* unfruitful *a* priv and *karpos* fruit] *Bot* Not producing fruit

Acataleptic aka tlep tik *a* Gr *akatalēptos* incomprehensible *a* priv and *katalēptikos* apprehensive of *katalambanō* to seize] Incomprehensible not to be known with certainty *n* One who thinks that we can know nothing with certainty

Acaulous **Acaulescent** a kaul us, -kaul es ent *a* Gr *a* priv and *kaulos* a stalk *Bot* Without a conspicuous stem stemless *Gentiana acaulis* and *Silene acaulis* are such species

Accad **Accadian** akad, ak kā di an *n* A member of one of the primitive races of Babylonia and Assyria or the language of this race **Accadian** ak kā di an *a* Belonging to the Accads or the Accadian language

Accede ak sed *vi* *acc* *ed* *acc* *ess* *ing* [Fr *accéder*, to assent from L *ac* *ad* to and *cedo* to move to give place (CEDE)] To agree or assent, as to a proposition or to terms proposed by another, to become a party by agreeing, terms to join or be added, to succeed as an heir, come to by inheritance said especially of a sovereign **Accession**, ak se shun *n*

The act of acceding, the act of agreeing or assenting, increase by something added, that which is added, the act of succeeding to a throne, office, or dignity, the attack or commencement of a disease
Accelerate, ak-sel'er-at, *v.t.* – *accelerated*, *accelerating* [L. *accelero*, *acceleratum*, to hasten – *ad*, to, and *celer*, swift CELERITY] To make quicker, to cause to move or ride more rapidly, to hasten, add to the velocity of, bring about or help to bring about more speedily **Acceleration**, ak-sel'er-a-shon *n.* The act of accelerating, or state of being accelerated, increase of velocity **Accelerative** ak-sel'er-a-tiv *a.* Tending to accelerate, adding to velocity
Accelerator, ak-sel'er-a-tor *n.* One who or that which accelerates, a instrument – **Acceleratory**, ak-sel'er-a-tor-i *a.* Accelerating or tending to accelerate
Accend, † ak-send' *v.t.* [L. *accendo ac censum*, to kindle, from *ad*, to, and *candeo*, *candi*, &c. To set on fire, to kindle
Accendent ak-sen'dent *n.* An ensor
Accendible ak-sen'di-bl *a.* Capable of being inflamed or kindled **Accension**, ak-sen'shon *n.* The act of kindling, or setting on fire **Accensor** ak-sen'ser, *n.* *R Cath Ch* one whose business it is to light and trim the candles and tapers
Accent, ak-sent' *n.* [L. *accentus*, from *ac* and *ad*, to, and *cano*, *cantum*, to sing CHANT] A superior stress or force of voice upon certain syllables of words, which distinguishes them from the other syllables and has much effect in correct pronunciation, a mark or character used in writing to direct the stress of the voice in pronunciation or to mark or attend to the length of vowels and in the like applied to characteristic modulations in declaiming (the voice such as that found in every distinct *private* expression and *accent* stress emphasis in particular notes of the scale Figure in accent) ends to mean something mark with in other accents **Accentor** ak-sen'tor *n.* The hedge warbler, a bunch or bold sparrow **Accentual** ak-sen'tu-al, *a.* Pertaining to accent **Accentuate** ak-sen'tu-at *v.t.* – *accentuated*, *accentuating* To mark or pronounce with more stress or with accents to emphasize in prominence to **Accentuation** ak-sen'tu-a'shon *n.* The act of accentuating, or state of being accentuated
Accept ak-sept' *v.t.* [L. *accepto*, freq. of *capio*, *acceptum*, to take, to receive – *ad* and *capio* to take CAPABLE HAVE] To take or receive as something offered, to receive with approbation, to take as a true record, to assent to, to consent to a proposal, to acknowledge, especially by signature and thus to promise to pay a bill of exchange **Acceptable** ak-sep'ta-bl *a.* Capable worthy of being accepted or received pleasing to receive, gratifying, agreeable welcome **Acceptableness Acceptability**, ak-sep'ta-bl-ness, ak-sep'ta-bil'i-ti *n.* The quality of being acceptable **Acceptably** ak-sep'ta-bli *adv.* In an acceptable manner in a manner to please **Acceptance** ak-sep'tans, *n.* The act of accepting or taking or receiving favourable reception, an agreement to terms written engagement to pay money made by a person signing, his name across at the end or a bill of exchange an accepted bill or the amount contained in it **Acceptant** ak-sep'tant *n.* One who accepts **Acceptation** ak-sep-ta-shon, *n.* The act of accepting or receiving, kind or favourable reception the meaning or sense in which words or expressions is understood or generally received **Accepter, Acceptor** ak-sep'ter, ak-sep'tor, *n.* A person who accepts, specifically the person who accepts a bill of exchange **Acceptress,** † ak-sep'tres, *n.* A female who accepts
Access, ak'ses, *n.* [L. *accessus* from *ac cedo* to come near, to approach Ac CEDE] A coming to, near approach, admittance, admission the means or way of approach, passage allowing communication, increase or accession attack or return fit of a disease **Accessibility** ak-ses'si-bil'i-ti, *n.* The condition or quality of being accessible or of admitting approach – **Accessible**, ak-ses'si-bl, *a.* Capable of being approached or reached; easy of access, approachable, attainable – **Accessibly**, ak-ses'si-bli, *adv.* So as to be accessible **Accession**, ak-se'shon, *n.* ACCEDE – **Accessional, Accessive**, ak-se'shon-al, ak-ses'iv, *a.* Additional
Accessory, Accessary, ak-ses'so-ri ak-ses'sa-ri, *n.* [L. *accessorius*, from *accessus*, *accedo* ACCESS] Contributing, aiding in producing some effect, or acting in subordination to the principal agent, contributing to a general effect, belonging to something else as principal, accompanying – *n.* One who aids or gives countenance to a crime, that which belongs to something else, a subprincipal, that which contributes to the effect of something more important, an accompaniment – **Accessorial** ak-ses-so'ri-al *a.* Pertaining to an accessory **Accessorily, Accessarily**, ak-ses'so-ri-li, ak-ses'sa-ri-li, *adv.* In the manner of an accessory, not as principal but as a subordinate agent – **Accessoriness, Accessariness**, ak-ses'so-ri-nes, ak-ses'sa-ri-nes *n.* The state of being accessory, the quality of being or acting as secondary character
Accident, ak-si-dent, *n.* [L. *accidens*, from *ac* and *cado* to fall, whence *casu*, *casual* to advance &c.] Chance or what happens by chance an event that happens when quite not looked for, misfortune or undesignedness, contingency to person, casualty, mishap, a property or quality of a thing, which is not essential to it as it is one of its mutable signs (as whiteness in paper) **Accidence**, ak-si-dens *n.* [A corruption of *accidents* in the old sense of inflections of words] That part of grammar which treats of the inflections of words, or the declension of nouns adjective &c and the conjugation of verbs usually book containing the elements of grammar
Accidental ak-si-den'tal *a.* Happening by chance or incident or unexpectedly, casual fortuitous, unessential, not necessarily belonging, adventitious *n.* A casualty, a property not essential *music* a sharp flat or natural which does not occur in the clef and which may be some change of key in the course of a piece, that in which the piece begins – **Accidentalism Accidentality**, ak-si-den'tal-izm, ak-si-den'tal'i-ti *n.* The condition or quality of being accidental accidental nature that which is accidental
Accidentally ak-si-den'tal-li *adv.* In an accidental manner by chance fortuitously not essentially
Accipiter ak-sip'i-ter, *n.* [L. *accipiter* a bird of prey, the hawk, of *ak* signifying sharpness and swiftness and *pet* to fly, like *Gr. ekpetes* swift winged] One of the order Birds Accipitres or Raptores
Accipitres ak-sip'i-trez *n. pl.* An order of rapacious birds now usually called Raptores **Accipitral Accipitrine**, ak-sip'i-tral ak-sip'i-trin *a.* Of or pertaining to the Accipitres, having the character of a bird of prey, rapacious
Accite ak-sit', *v.t.* To call or summon [*Shak.*]
Acclaim † ak-klam', *v.* [L. *acclamo* – *ac* for *ad* and *clamo* to cry out, whence *clam clamor* &c] To applaud to declare or salute by acclamation – **Acclaim** ak-klam' *n.* A shout of joy, acclamation
Acclamation ak-kla-ma-shon *n.* A shout or other demonstration of applause made by a multitude, indicating joy hearty assent, approbation or good wishes
Acclamatory ak-klam'a-tor-i, *a.* Expressing joy or applause by acclamation
Acclimate, Acclimatize, ak-kli-mat ak-kli-mat-iz, *v.t.* – *acclimated*, *acclimating*, *acclimatized*, *acclimatizing* [L. *ac* to and *climate* to acclimate CLIMATE] To habituate to a foreign climate, to render proof against the prejudicial influences of a foreign climate, to adopt for permanent existence and propagation in a foreign climate **Acclimatation, Acclimation, Acclimatization** ak-kli-ma-ta-shon, ak-kli-ma-shon, ak-kli-mat-iz-a-shon, *n.* The act or process of acclimating or acclimatizing, or state of being acclimatized
Acclinal, ak-kli-nal, *a.* [L. *acclino*, to bend up ACCLIVITY] *Geol* leaning or bending up, as the slopes of a stratum towards an anticlinal axis
Acclivity, ak-kliv'i-ti, *n.* [L. *acclivitas*, an acclivity – *ac* for *ad*, to, and *clivus*, a slope, from root *cli* seen in *clino inclino*, to incline, Gr. *klino*, to bend, incline, akin to *lean*] A slope or inclination of the earth as the side of a hill, considered as *ascending*, in opposition to *declivity* **Acclivitous Acclivous**, ak-kliv'i-tus, ak-kli-vus *a.* Rising, as a hill with a slope, sloping upwards
Accolade, ak-kō-lād', *n.* [Fr *accolade*, the accolade lit embracing of the neck – L. *ad* to, and *collum*, the neck, Fr *accoler*, to embrace, *donner l'accolade*, to dub a knight COLLAR] A ceremony used in conferring knighthood, anciently consisting in putting the hand on the knight's neck now usually a blow over the neck or shoulder with the flat of a sword
Accommodate, ak-kom'mo-dat, *v.t.* – *accommodated*, *accommodating* [L. *ac commodo*, to apply or suit – *ac* for *ad*, to, and *commodo*, to prove, to help, from *con*, with, and *modus*, measure, proportion, limit, or manner Mode] To make suitable, correspondent, or consistent, to fit, adapt, conform, adjust, reconcile (with *to* after the object), to supply or furnish with required conveniences (with *with* after the object, as a friend *with* money) **Accommodating** ak-kom-mō-dāt'ing *a.* Obliging, yielding to the desires of others, disposed to comply and to oblige another – **Accommodation** ak-kom-mo-da-shon, *n.* The act of accommodating, adjustment, adaptation adjustment of differences anything which supplies a want, as in respect to refreshment and the like, room in a house, lodgings, a loan of money – *Bill of accommodation*, a bill of exchange not given for a genuine bill of exchange in payment of a debt, but merely intended to accommodate the drawer *Accommodation ladder*, a light ladder hung over the side of a ship to facilitate ascending from or descending to, boats
Accommodative ak-kom'mo-dat-iv *a.* Accommodating, accommodation – **Accommodator**, ak-kom'mo-dat-or *n.* One who accommodates or adjusts – **Accommodable** ak-kom'mo-da-bl *a.* Capable of being accommodated, made suitable or made to agree, adaptable **Accommodableness** ak-kom'mo-da-bl-nes, *n.* The state or condition of being accommodable
Accompany, ak-kum'pa-ni, *v.t.* *accompanied*, *accompanying* Fr *accompagner* to accompany *a* and *to*, and *compagnon*, a companion COMPANION To go with or attend as a companion or associate, to go together, to be associated or connected with to play a subordinate musical part to assist a singer or other performer of a musical composition **Accompanier** ak-kum'pa-ni-er *n.* One who accompanies – **Accompaniment** ak-kum'pa-ni-ment, *n.* Something that attends as circumstance, or which is added by way of ornament to the principal thing, or for the sake of symmetry, the subordinate part or parts performed by instruments accompanying the voice or several voices or a principal instrument **Accompanist** ak-kum'pan-ist, *n.* The performer in music who plays the accompaniment
Accomplice ak-kom'plis *n.* [Prefix *ac* for *ad* to, and the old Fr *complice* Fr *complice* L. *complex*, *complicis*, confederate, partner in crime – *con* with, and *plico*, to fold, *pax*, to fold, a stem which appears also in L. *complu'plo*, *triple*, &c Ply, &c] An associate or confederate, especially in crime a partner or partaker in guilt – **Accompliceship**, ak-kom'plis-ship, *n.* State of being an accomplice – **Accomplicity** ak-kom'plis-i-ti, *n.* The state of being an accomplice
Accomplish, ak-kom'plish, *v.t.* [Fr *accomplir*, to finish prefix *ac* for *ad*, to, and L. *complco*, to complete COMPLETE] To complete, to finish entirely, to execute, to carry out to fulfil or bring to pass – **Accomplishable** ak-kom'plish-a-bl, *a.* Capable of accomplishment **Accom**

plished, ak kom'plisht, *a* Perfected, finished, consummate having the attainments and graces regarded as necessary for cultivated or fashionable society —**Accomplisher** ak kom plish ėr, *n* One who accomplishes —**Accomplishment** ak kom plish ment, *n* The act of accomplishing or carrying into effect fulfilment acquirement attainment, especially such as belongs to cultivated or fashionable society

Accompt, ak kount, *n* An account **Accomptant** ak kount ant *n* A reckoner, a computer an accountant] *Accompt* and *accomptant* are obsolete or nearly so (*account*, *accountant* being now generally written) though they may still be used in the formal or legal style

Accord ak kord' *n* [Fr *accord* agreement—prefix *ac* (= *ad*) to, and *corder* to bring heart (formed like L *concors* *discors* etc from L *concord*, *discord*)] Agreement harmony of minds, as to doing a thing with one *accord*, just correspondence of things concord, harmony of sound, voluntary or spontaneous impulse or act in this sense in such phrases as *of one, of his own, of their own accord* *v t* To make to agree or correspond, to grant to give, to concede as to *accord* to one due praise *v i* To be in correspondence or harmony —**Accordance**, **Accordancy**, ak kord ans ak kord an si *n* The state of being in accord, agreement with a person conformity with a thing —**Accordant** ak kord ant *a* Corresponding, consonant agreeable of the same mind —**Accordantly** ak kord ant li *adv* In accordance or agreement —**According** ak kord ing *a* Agreeing, agreeable, in accordance *According as* agreeably conformably, or proportionately as —*According to*, agreeably to or in accordance with (*a*) *according to* knowledge) followed by a personal object it refers to a statement of the person (*according to him you are wrong*) —**Accordingly** ak kord ing li *adv* Agreeably suitably in a manner conformable consequently

Accordion ak kord i-on *n* [from *accord*] A small keyed wind instrument whose tones are generated by the play of wind upon metallic reeds —**Accordionist** ak kord i-on ist, *n* A player on the accordion

Accost ak kost' *vt* [Fr *accoster* L *ac* *costare*—*ac* for *ad* to and L *costa* a rib, side Coast] To speak first to address before the party addressed has spoken to us

Accoucheur, ak kō shėr' *n* [Fr a man midwife—*accher* *at* and *coucher* to lay down Couch] A surgeon who attends women in childbirth **Accouchеuse** ak kō shēz' *n* A midwife

Account ak kount', *n* [O Fr *acompt*—*ac* for *ad* and O Fr *compte* a calculation, from L *computo*, to compute reckon The modern Fr *conte* *conter* present the same change of *m* into *n* as our own word] A reckoning enumeration or computation a list of debits and credits or charges, a statement of things bought or sold of payments, services &c, an explanatory statement of particulars facts or events, narrative, relation, description reason or consideration, ground (on all *accounts*, or for any *account*) advantage (to turn to *account*), regard, behalf, sake (trouble incurred on no's *account*) *stockbroking* the operations on the stock exchange performed during the period before the ordinary settling day —*To make account of* to hold in estimation or esteem to value with an adjective *a* quantity as *much little*, *no*, &c —*Account current* the statement of the successive mercantile transactions of one person with another, drawn out in the form of debtor and creditor and in the order of their dates —**Account** ak kount', *vt* To deem judge think or hold in opinion —*v i* To render an account or relation of particulars to answer in a responsible character, to give reasons to explain followed by *to* before a person, *for* before a thing **Accountability**, ak kount a bil i ti, *n* The state of being accountable or answerable **Accountable**, ak kount a bl *a* Liable to pay or make good in case of loss, responsible for a trust, liable to be called to account, answerable to a superior —**Accountableness**, ak kount a bl nes, *n* The state of being accountable accountability —**Accountably**, ak kount a bli *adv* In an accountable manner —**Accountant**, ak kount ant *n* One who makes the keeping or examination of accounts his profession, an officer in a public office who has charge of the accounts **Accountantship**, ak kount ant ship *n* The office or employment of an accountant —**Account book** ak kount' buk *n* A book in which accounts are kept

Accoutre, ak kō'tėr *v t* — *accoutred accoutring* [Fr *accoutrer* prefix *ac* for *ad* to, and *couture* a seam, from L *consutura* a stitching together from *con* together, and *su* *sutum* to sew] To equip or furnish with personal trappings especially, to array in a military dress and arms, to equip for military service **Accoutrements** ak kō'tėr ments *n pl* Military dress and arms, fighting array

Accredit ak kred'it *v t* [Fr *accréditer* to accredit— L *ad* to, and *credo creditum* to trust] To repose confidence in, to trust (a person) to give credit to, to believe (a story), to confer credit or authority on, to send with credentials as an envoy —**Accreditation** ak kred it ā shon *n* The act of accrediting

Accresce ak kres' *v i* [*accresco accretum* to increase to grow to *ad* to and *cresco* to grow increase] To accrue (which see) **Accrescence** ak kres ens *n* Act of increasing gradual growth or increase accretion **Accrescent** ak kres ent *a* Increasing growing **Accrete** ak krēt' *v i* To grow by accretion to be added by growth **Accretion** ak krē shon *n* The act of accreting, increasing, or uniting to an increase by natural growth in increase by an accession of parts externally, *med* the growing together of parts naturally separate as the fingers or toes the thing added by growth, an accession

Accretive ak krē tiv *a* Of or pertaining to accretion —**Accrementitial** ak kre men ti shal *a* Of or pertaining to accrementition —**Accrementition** ak kre men ti shon *n* The process with lower animals of producing an individual by the growth and separation of a part of the parent commission

Accriminate ak krim in āt' *v t* [Prefix *ac* and *criminal*] To charge with a crime, to accuse

Accrue ak krō' *v i* — *accrued accruing* [Fr *accrue* increase from *accroître* pp *accrue*, to increase from L *ac* *crescere* *ac* *crētum* to grow with also in *recrudescere* to increase] To be gained or obtained to proceed arise or spring as, interest *accrues* after money is invested transition Accrument ak kro ment, *n* That which accrues addition increase

Accumbent ak kum bent *a* [*accumbens* pr *accumbo* from *ad* and *cumbo*, to lie down] Leaning or reclining lying against anything **Accumbency** ak kum ben si, *n* State of being accumbent

Accumulate ak kū mū lāt *v t* *accumulated accumulating* [*accumulo* prefix *ac* for *ad* to, and *cumulus* a heap] To heap up pile up, to amass to collect or bring together *v i* To grow to be excessive in number or quantity to increase greatly —**Accumulation** ak kū mū lā shon *n* The act of accumulating, a collecting or being heaped up that which has accumulated a mass that has been collected —**Accumulative** ak kū mū lāt iv *a* Causing accumulation heaping up —**Accumulatively** ak kū mū lāt iv li *adv* In an accumulative manner in heaps **Accumulator** ak kū mū lāt ėr, *n* One who or that which accumulates, a contrivance such as a spring that by being coiled up serves as a store of force a kind of electric battery by which electric energy may be kept in store

Accurate ak kū rāt *a* [L *accuratus*, prepared with care *ac* for *ad* to, and *cura* care] In exact conformity to truth or to a standard or rule, or to a model *free from error or defect, exact, precise strictly correct*, adhering to exactness or correctness —**Accuracy**, **Accurateness** ak kū ra si, ak'kū rāt nes, *n* The condition or quality of being accurate, extreme precision or exactness, exact conformity to truth or to a rule or model, correctness —**Accurately**, ak kū rāt li, *adv* In an accurate manner

Accurse ak kėrs', *vt* [Prefix *ac* for *ad*, or A Sax *á* intens and *cursian*] To call down curses on to curse —**Accursed** **Accurst**, ak kėrst or ak kėrs ed ak kėrst *a* Lying under a curse, blasted, ruined, execrable, cursed

Accuse ak kūz', *vt* — *accused*, *accusing* [L *accuso* to call to account, blame, indict—*ad* to and *causa* cause process Cause] To charge with a crime offence or fault, to blame (with *of*) (or the crime or offence) (*accuse* is both a legal and a general term and commonly expresses something more formal than *charge* The construction of the two verbs is also different *accuse of charge with* —**Accusable** ak kūz a bl, *a* Liable to be accused chargeable with crime —**Accusant** ak kūz ant *n* One who accuses **Accusation** ak kū zā shon *n* The act of accusing, that of which one is accused a charge brought against one **Accusative** ak kūz at iv *a* Accusatory **Accusative** ak kūz at iv, *n* The fourth case of nouns and other declinable words in Latin Greek &c, corresponding to the *objective* in English **Accusatively** ak kūz at iv li *adv* By way of accusation in the position or relation of an accusative case **Accusatory**, **Accusatorial** ak kūz a tri ak kūz a tri al *a* Accusing containing an accusation, as, *an accusatorial libel* **Accusatorially** ak kūz a tri al li *adv* By way of accusation **Accused** ak kūzd' *p* or *a* as a noun A person or persons charged with a crime **Accuser** ak kūz ėr *n* One who accuses one who formally brings a charge

Accustom ak kus tum *v t* [O Fr *acostumer* to use to *ac* for L *ad* to and O Fr *custume* use, from Custom] To familiarize by use habit, to habituate or inure —**Accustomarily** ak kus tom a ri li *adv* According to custom customarily **Accustomary** ak kus tum a ri *a* Usual, customary **Accustomed** ak kus tumd, *a* Often practised customary habitual worked familiar as, in their *accustomed* manner

Ace as *n* [Fr *as* an ace at dice cards, L *as* a unit any one and after &c from Doric *os* *as* *ass* Attic *hās* one] A single pip on a card or die the card or face which so marks it a trifle or minimum quantity or distance (within an *ace* of)

Acentric a sen'trik *a* [Prefix *a* neg and *centre*] Not centric away from a centre

Acephala a sef'a la *n pl* [Fr *acéphales* headless *a* priv and *kephalē* head] Mollusc-like animals like the oyster and scallop that have not a distinct head

Acephalan a sef'a lan *n* One of the Acephala a lamellibranchiate mollusc

Acephalist **Acephalite** a sef'al ist a sef'al it *n* One who acknowledges no head or superior —**Acephalous** a sef'al us, *a* Without a head headless

Acerb a serb' *a* [L *acerbus* unripe harsh sour from *acer*, sharp, same root as in *acid*] Sour bitter and harsh to the taste sour with astringency and roughness **Acerbity**, a serb i ti, *n* Sourness with roughness or astringency of taste, poignancy or severity *painfulness* sharpness harshness or severity of temper sourness

Aceric a ser'ik, *a* [L *acer*, a maple tree] Pertaining to the maple, obtained from the maple

Acerous **Acerose** as ė rus as ė rōz' *a* [L *acerosus* chaffy from *acus* *aceris* chaff] *Bot* resembling chaff narrow and slender with a sharp point

Acervate a sėr vāt, *vt* [L *acervo* to heap up, from *acervus* a heap] To heap up

Acervation a sėr vā shon, *n* The act of heaping together

Acescent a sesent *a* [L *acescens*, turning sour *Acer*] Turning sour, becoming tart or acid slightly sour, acidulous, subacid —**Acescence** **Acescency**, a ses ens, a

ses en-si, *n.* The act or process of becoming acescent

Acetabulum as-ē tab'ū lum, *n* pl **Acetabula**, as-ē tab'ū lă [L, vinegar cruet, a cup shaped vessel from *acetum*, vinegar ACID] The cavity which receives the head of the thigh-bone, the socket in which the leg of an insect is inserted, the cup like sucker with which the arms of the cuttle fish are provided, the cup or saucer like fructification of many lichens, the receptacle of certain fungi —**Acetabuliferous**, as-ē tab ū lif'er us, *a* Having acetabula or cup like suckers —**Acetabuliform**, as-ē tab'ū li form *a* Cup shaped

Acetary as'ē tar i, *n* [L *acetum*, vinegar] Herbs eaten raw with vinegar and oil from *acetum*, vinegar ACID] An acid pulpy substance in certain fruits, as the pear —**Acetarious** as-ē tā'ri us, *a* A term applied to plants used in making salads such as lettuce mustard and cress, endive &c

Acetic a sē'tik, *a* [L *acetum*, vinegar] Having the properties of vinegar, sour —*Acetic acid* an acid often prepared by the oxidation of alcohol (acetous fermentation), and along with water forming the chief ingredient of vinegar —**Acetate** as'ē tāt *n* A salt formed by the union of acetic acid with a base —**Acetification**, a set i fi kā'shon *n* The act of acetifying or making acetous or sour the process of becoming acetous the operation of making vinegar **Acetifier** as'ē ti fi er *n* An apparatus used in making vinegar —**Acetify** a set'i fī *v t* *acetified acetifying* To convert into acid or vinegar *v i* To become acid to be converted into vinegar —**Acetimeter** **Acetometer** as-ē tim'ē ter *n* An instrument for ascertaining the strength or purity of acids, an acidimeter **Acetimetry** as-ē tim'ē tri *n* The act or method of ascertaining the strength or purity of acids —**Acetopathy** as-ē top'a thi *n* A method of treating ailments by applying dilute acetic acid to the surface of the body —**Acetous**, **Acetose** a sē'tus, as-ē tōs' *a* Having a sour taste having the character of vinegar acid, or consisting or connected with acetification

Ache āk *n* [A Sax *ace ece ece*, a heart pain *acan* to ache akin to Icel *skat* drive press hard (cog L *agō* to drive) Pain or continued pain in opposition to sudden twinges or spasms) pain or continued gnawing pain as in the heart or an aching feeling of distress (heart ache) *v i* *ached, a king* To suffer pain as an aching pain, to be distressed —**Acheweed** āk wēd *n* Same as *Water wort*

Achene **Achenium** a kēn', a kē'ni um *n* [Gr *a* priv and *chainō* to yawn to gape] Any small dry carpel containing a single seed which does not open when ripe

Achieve a chēv' *v t* *achieved achieving* [F *achever* to finish a to end Of L *chef* The head or end from L *caput* the head CHIEF] To perform or execute to finish or carry on to a final and prosperous close to obtain or bring about as by effort —**Achievable** a chēv'a bl *a* Capable of being achieved or performed —**Achievance** a chēv'ans *n* A achievement **Achievement** a chēv'ment *n* The act of achieving or performing accomplishment an exploit a great or heroic deed an escutcheon or ensign armorial a hatchment —**Achiever** a chēv'er *n* One who achieves or accomplishes

Achlamydate, a klam'i dāt, *a* [Gr *a* priv, and *chlamys chlamydos* a cloak] *Zool* not possessing a mantle as certain mollusca —**Achlamydeous**, a klam i dē'us *a* *Bot* having neither calyx nor corolla the flowers being without floral envelope

Achor, ā'kor, *n* [Gr *achōr* dandruff] Scald head, a skin disease

Achromatic ak ro mat'ik *a* [Gr *a* priv and *chrōma chromatos* colour] Destitute of colour, transmitting light without decomposing it into its primary colours, as an *achromatic* lens or telescope **Achromaticity** **Achromatism** ak'ro ma tis'i ti, ak rō'ma tizm *n* The state of being achromatic, want of colour —**Achromatise**, a krō'ma tīz, *v t* To deprive of colour, to render achromatic —**Achromatopsy**, a krō'ma top si, *n* [*opsy*, from Gr *opsis*, sight] Colour blindness

Achronic, **Achronical**, a-kron'ik, a-kron' ik al, *a* ACRONYC

Acicula, a-sik'ū la, *n* pl **Aciculæ**, a-sik'ū lē [L, dim of *acus* a needle ACID] A name given by naturalists to a spine or prickle of an animal or plant —**Acicular**, **Aciculate**, **Aciculiform**, **Aciform**, a sik'ū lēr, a-sik'ū lāt a sik'ū li form, as i form, *a* Having the shape of a needle, having sharp points like needles, needle shaped —**Acicularly** a-sik'ū lēr li, *adv* In an acicular manner

Acid, as'id *a* [L *acidus*, sour, from root ac ak, a point seen in Eng a needle, *acus* to sharpen, *acer* sharp, *aceo* to be sour *acetum* vinegar, giving such English words as *acrid acumen acute, ague, auger*, &c] Sour sharp or biting to the taste, not sweet, not alkaline **Acid**, as'id, *n* A sour substance, specifically, in *chem* a compound of which hydrogen is an essential constituent Acids possess a sour taste, change blue vegetable colours to red, and combine with bases to form salts —**Acidiferous** as id if'er us, *a* Bearing producing or containing acids or an acid —**Acidify**, a sid'i fī, *t* —*acidified acidifying* To make acid, to convert into an acid —**Acidifiable** a sid'i fī a bl *a* Capable of being acidified or converted into an acid —**Acidific** as id if'ik *a* Producing, acidity or an acid —**Acidification** a sid'i fi kā'shon *n* The act or process of acidifying —**Acidifier** a sid'i fī er *n* One who or that which acidifies an acetifier —**Acidimeter**, **Acidimetry** a sid im'e ter as id im'e tri *n* Same as *Alkalimeter* *Acetimetry* —**Acidity** **Acidness** a sid'i ti as id nes *n* The quality of being acid or sour, sourness, tartness —**Acidulate** a sid'ū lāt *v t* —*acidulated acidulating* [Fr *aciduler* to make slightly sour L *acidulus* slightly sour] To make acid in a moderate degree **Acidulent** a sid'ū lent *a* Somewhat acid or sour tart to wish —**Acidulous** a sid'ū lus *a* Slightly sour sub acid as cream of tartar ranges &c

Aciform as'i form *a* ACICULA

Acinaceous as in ā'shus *a* [L *acinus* a grape stone or kern] Full of kernels

Acinarious as in ā'ri us *a* *Bot* vesicular with little spherical stalked vesicles resembling grape seeds as in some alga —**Aciniform** a sin'i form *a* Having the form of grapes or berries in clusters like grapes **Acinose** **Acinous** as'i nōs as in us *a* Consisting of minute granular concretions

Acinaciform as in as'i form *a* [L *acinaces* Gr *akinakēs* a sword] Formed like or resembling a scimetar, as an *acuate form* of leaf

Acknowledge ak nol'ej *v t* —*acknowledged, acknowledging* [Prefix *a* on and *knowledge*] To own to recognize by avowal or by some act to assent to the truth or claims of to admit to be known to confess to avow to give up We *acknowledge* what is in some way brought or set before us in such a way that we cannot make known and often of our own free will **Acknowledger** ak nol'ej er *n* One who acknowledges —**Acknowledgment**, ak nol'ej ment, *n* The act of acknowledging owning recognition avowal confession expression of thanks something given or done in return for a favour, a receipt for money received

Acme, ak'mē, *n* [Gr *akmē* a point Root *ak* ACID] The highest point, the furthest point attainable in any certain line the height or crisis of a disease

Acne, ak'nē *n* [Gr *akmē*] An eruption of distinct hard inflamed tubercles on the face Called also *Lycopsis*

Acolyte, ak'o līt *n* [Fr from L L *acolythus* an acolyte, Gr *akolouthos* a follower] An attendant in the *R Cath Ch* the second of the inferior orders of clergy, whose office it is to follow and attend on the superior orders

Acondylous **Acondylose** a kon'di lus a kon'di los, *a* [Gr *neg* prefix *a*, and *kondylos* a joint] Jointless

Aconite, ak on īt *n* [L *aconitum*, Gr *akoniton*, a poisonous plant, like monk's-hood] The plant wolf's bane or monk's-hood, *Aconitum Napellus* —**Aconitic**, ak on it'ik, *a* Of or pertaining to aconite —**Aconitin**, **Aconitine**, ak-on it-in, *n* A highly poisonous narcotic alkaloid, got from the roots and leaves of aconite

Acopic, a kop'ik, *a* [Gr *akopos*, prefix *a*, priv, and *kopos* toil, weariness] *Med* fitted to relieve weariness, restorative

Acorn, ā'korn, *n* [A Sax *æcern, æcern*, an acorn, Goth *akran*, fruit, Icel *akarn*, Dan *agern*, O H G *ackeran*, an acorn, the word originally meant simply fruit fruit of the field being allied to *acre*] The fruit of the oak, a one celled, one seeded, oval nut, which grows in a permanent cup

Acorned, ā'kornd, *a* Furnished or loaded with acorns —**Acorn-cup** *n* The capsule of the acorn — **Acorn oil**, *n* An oil expressed from acorns —**Acorn shell**, *n* The shell of the acorn a marine molluscous animal, one of the cirripeds

Acosmism, a koz'mizm, *n* [Gr neg prefix *a* and *kosmos*, the world] The denial of the existence of an eternal world —**Acosmist** a koz'mist, *n* One who holds the doctrine of acosmism —**Acosmistic**, a koz-mist'ik, *a* Pertaining to the doctrine of acosmism

Acotyledon a kot i lē'don *n* [Gr *a*, priv, and *kotyledōn* any cup shaped cavity, from *kotyle*, a hollow] *Bot* a plant whose seeds, called spores are not furnished with cotyledons or seed lobes —**Acotyledonous**, a kot i lē'don us, *a* Having no seed lobes

Acouchy, a kosh'i *n* [Fr *acouchi, agouchi*, name in Guiana] An animal belonging to the guinea pig family, the olive cavy or Surinam rat inhabiting Guiana

Acoustic **Acoustical**, a kous'tik, a kous'tik al, *a* [Gr *akoustikos* from *akouō* to hear] Pertaining to the sense or organs of hearing or to the science of acoustics —**Acoustic** *n* A remedy for deafness or imperfect hearing. —**Acoustically** a kous tik al i *adv* In relation or in a manner adapted to acoustics —**Acoustician**, a kous tish'an *n* One skilled in the science of acoustics —**Acoustics** a kous'tiks *n* The science of sound, teaching the cause, nature and phenomena of the variations of elastic bodies which affect the organ of hearing

Acquaint ak kwānt', *v t* [O Fr *acointier*, I L *accognitare* to make known, from L *ad* to and *cognitus* known from *cognosco*, *cognitum* to know some or to as in *know*] To make to know to make aware of, to apprise to make familiar *with* is used before the subject of information, if a noun (*acquaint* a person *with* facts) —**Acquaintance** ak kwānt'ans *n* A state of being acquainted or of having more or less intimate knowledge, knowledge familiarity (followed by *with*) a person known to one, the whole body of those with whom one is acquainted —**Acquaintanceship** ak kwānt'ans ship *n* State of being acquainted — **Acquainted** ak kwānt'ed *a* Having acquaintance, knowing, but not a close or intimate friend

Acquiesce ak kwī es' *v i* —*acquiesced, acquiescing* [Fr *acquiescer*] L *acquiesco*, to rest to acquiesce—*ad*, to and *quiesco*, to be quiet QUIET] To rest satisfied, or apparently satisfied or to rest without opposition and discontent, to assent quietly, to agree **Acquiescence**, **Acquiescency**, ak kwī es'ens ak kwī es'ens si *n* The act of acquiescing or giving a quiet assent —**Acquiescent** ak kwī es'ent *a* Disposed to acquiesce, disposed to submit, quietly assenting —**Acquiescently**, ak kwī es'ent li, *adv* In an acquiescent manner

Acquire ak kwīr', *v t* —*acquired acquiring* [L *acquiro* to get—*ad* to, and *quæro* to look or search for QUEST] To get or gain, the object being something which is more or less permanent (as fortune, title habits, &c) A mere temporary possession is not expressed by *acquire*, but by *obtain, procure*, &c, as, to *obtain* (not *acquire*) a book on loan —**Acquirability**, ak kwīr a bil i ti, *n* State of being acquirable — **Acquirable** ak kwīr'a bl *a* Capable of being acquired —**Acquirement**, ak kwīr' ment, *n* The act of acquiring, or of making acquisition, that which is acquired,

attainment, especially personal attainment (as contrasted with a natural *gift* or *endowment*).—**Acquirer**, ak-kwīr'ėr, *n.* A person who acquires.—**Acquisition**, ak-kwi-zi'shon, *n.* The act of acquiring; the thing acquired or gained, generally applied to material gains.—**Acquisitive**, ak-kwiz'i-tiv, *a.* Disposed to make acquisitions, having a propensity to acquire property.—**Acquisitively**, ak-kwiz'it iv li, *adv* In an acquisitive manner, by way of acquisition.—**Acquisitiveness**, ak kwiz it-ivnes, *n.* Quality of being acquisitive, a propensity to acquire property, *phren.* the organ which is said to produce the desire to acquire and possess.

Acquit, ak-kwit', *v t.*—*acquitted, acquitting* [Fr. *acquitter*, to discharge, to set at rest with respect to a claim—L. *ad*, to, and *quietus*, at rest, quiet Quiet] To release or discharge from an obligation accusation, or the like, to pronounce not guilty (with *of* before the thing), *refl* to behave, to bear or conduct one's self.—**Acquittal**, ak kwit'al, *n* The act of acquitting, a judicial setting free from the charge of an offence.—**Acquittance**, ak kwit ans *n* An acquitting or discharging from a debt or any other liability, the writing which is evidence of such a discharge

Acre, a kėr, *n.* [A bax *acer*, *æcer*, a field D *akker*, Icel *akr*, Dan *ager*, G *acker*, Goth *akrs*, arable land, a field, L *ager*, Gr *agros*, Skr *ayra*, a field From root *ag*, *ak*, as in L *ago*, Icel *aka*, to drive the word probably meaning originally the place to or over which cattle were driven, a pasture *Acorn* is from this root] A definite quantity of land The British statute or imperial acre contains 160 square rods or perches, or 4840 square yards—*God's acre*, God's field, the church yard.—**Acreable**, a kėr-a-bl *a* According to the acre, measured or estimated in acres or by the acre.—**Acreage**, a kėr āj *n* The number of acres in a piece of land, acres taken collectively.—**Acred**, a kėrd, *a* Possessing acres or landed property

Acrid, ak'rid, *a* [From L *acer*, *acris*, *acre*, sharp with *id*, from the common L adjective termination *-idus* Acid] Sharp or biting to the taste, pungent, bitter virulent, bitter (as in temper or disposition).—**Acrid**, ak'rid, *n* An acrid or irritant poison.—**Acridity**, **Acridness**, a krid i ti, ak rid nes, *n* The quality of being acrid or pungent

Acrimony, ak'ri mo-ni, *n* [L *acrimonia*, from *acris*, sharp] Acridity, pungency, sharpness or severity of temper, bitterness of expression acerbity, asperity.—**Acrimonious**, ak ri mō ni us, *a* Abounding in acrimony, severe, bitter, virulent, caustic, stinging.—**Acrimoniously**, ak ri mō ni us li, *adv* In an acrimonious manner sharply; bitterly, pungently.—**Acrimoniousness**, ak-ri mō'ni us-nes, *n* The quality of being

Acrisia, a-kris i-a, *n* [Gr neg prefix *a*, and *krisis*, judgment] A condition of disease in which no judgment can be formed.—**Acritical**, a-krit'ik al, *a* Having or giving no indications of a crisis

Acritude, †ak'ri tūd, *n* [L *acritudo* Acrid] An acrid quality, acridity

Acroamatic, **Acroamatical**, **Acroatic**, ak rō-a-mat'ik, ak'rō-a-mat ik-al, ak ro at ik, *a* [Gr *akroamatikos*, from *akroaomai*, to hear] Designed for being heard only by a select audience, hence, abstruse, pertaining to deep learning, esoteric

Acrobat, ak'rō-bat, *n* [Gr *akrobatēs*—*akros*, high, and *bainō*, to go] A rope-dancer, also, one who practises vaulting, tumbling, throwing somersaults, &c.—**Acrobatic**, ak'rō-bat-ik, *a* Of or pertaining to an acrobat or his performance

Acrocarpous, ak-rō kārp us, *a* [Gr *akros*, highest, and *karpos*, fruit] *Bot* applied to mosses whose flower terminates the growth of a primary axis

Acrocephalic, ak'rō-sē-fal'ik, *a* [Gr *akros*, high, and *kephalē*, the head] High skulled; having the top of the skull high or pyramidal.

Acroceraunian, ak'rō-sē-rą'ni an, *a* [Gr *akros*, a summit, and *keraunos*, thunder] Thunder-smitten: applied to certain mountains in Greece, from being often struck with lightning [Poetical]

Acrogen, ak'rō-jen, *n.* [Gr *akros*, high, on the top, and root *gen*, to produce.] A plant (as a moss, fern, horse-tail) increasing by extension of the stem or axis of growth at the top.—**Acrogenous**, a-kroj en-us, *a* Increasing by growth at the summit, as the tree-ferns, pertaining to the acrogens

Acrolith, ak'rō-lith, *n.* [Gr *akros*, high, extreme and *lithos*, a stone] In *arch* and *sculp* a statue, of which only the extremities are stone.—**Acrolithan**, a-kro'lith-an, *a* Pertaining to or formed like an acrolith

Acromion, a-krō mi-on, *n.* [Gr *akros*, high, extreme, and *ōmos*, *shoulder*] A process of the shoulder blade which receives the collar bone

Acronarcotic, ak'rō-nār-kot ik, *n.* [Gr *akros*, extreme, and E *narcotic*] A narcotic poison which irritates and inflames the alimentary canal, and acts on the brain and spinal cord

Acronyc, **Acronycal**, **Acronycous**, a kron' ik, a-kron ik al, ak-ro-nik tus, *a* [Gr *akros*, extreme, and *nyx*, night] *Astron* culminating at midnight said of a star which rises as the sun sets, and sets as the sun rises.—**Acronycally**, a kron'ik-al li, *adv* In an acronycal manner

Acropolis, a krop o lis, *n.* [Gr—*akros*, high, and *polis*, a city] The citadel or highest part of a Grecian city usually situated on an eminence commanding the town

Acrospire ak ro spir *n* [Gr *akros*, high est and *speira* a spire or spiral line] The first leaf which rises above the ground when corn germinates also the rudimentary stem or first leaf which appears in malted grain **Acrospired**, ak ro spird *a* Having or exhibiting the acrospire

Across a-kros *prep* and *adv* [Prefix *a*, and *cross*] From side to side opposed to *along*, athwart, quite over, intersecting, passing over at any angle, from one side to another crosswise.

Acrostic, a kros tik, *n* [Gr *akrostichon*, an acrostic—*akros*, extreme, and *stichos*, order or verse] A composition in verse in which the first or the first and last, or certain other letters of the lines taken in order form a name title motto, &c, which is the subject of the poem—*a* Relating to or containing an acrostic.—**Acrostically**, a kros tik al li, *adv* In the manner of an acrostic

Acroterium ak rō-tē ri um *n* pl **Acroteria** ak ro tē ri a [Gr *akrotērion* a summit, apex, from *akros* highest] Each an angle of a pediment, or a small pedestal resting on the angle

Acrotic, a krot ik *a* [L L *acroticus* from Gr *akros* extreme] *Med* belonging to or affecting external surfaces

Acrotism, ak ro tizm *n* [Gr *a*, priv, and *krotos* a beating] An absence or weakness of the pulse

Act, akt *v t* [L *ago*, *actum*, to exert power, to put in motion to do, Gr *agō* to lead, allied to Icel *aka* to drive and to E *acre* (which see)] To exert power, to produce effects, to be in action or motion to carry into effect a purpose or determination of the mind, to behave, demean or conduct one's self, to perform as an actor—*v t* To transact, to do or perform, to represent as real, to perform on or as on the stage, to play, hence, to feign or counterfeit.—**Act** akt, *n* That which is being done or which has been done, a deed, an exploit, the exertion of power, the effect of which power exerted is the cause, a state of real ity or real existence, as opposed to a possibility, actuality, a part or division of a play generally subdivided into smaller portions called *scenes*, a decree, edict, or law, especially one proceeding from a legislative body Action.—*In the act*, in the actual performance or commission of some misdeed.—*In act to*, prepared or ready to, by being in a suitable posture.—**Actable** akt a-bl, *a* Capable of being acted or performed, practically possible.—**Acting**, akt ing, *a* Performing duty, service, or functions, doing the real work of an office for a nominal or honorary holder of the post.—*n* A playing on the stage.—**Actor**, ak'ter, *n.* One who acts or performs, one who represents a character or acts a part in a play.—**Actress**, ak'tres, *n.* A female actor

Actinia, ak-tin'i-a, *n. pl* **Actinias** [Gr *aktis*, *aktinos*, a ray; from their tentacles being ray-like] A sea-anemone, a polyp having the mouth surrounded by tentacles in concentric circles, which when spread resemble the petals of a flower: often of brilliant colours

Actinic, ak tin ik, *a* [Gr *aktis*, *aktinos*, a ray] Pertaining to rays, pertaining to the chemical rays of the sun.—**Actinism**, ak tin-izm, *n* The radiation of heat or light, the property of the chemical part of *the sun's rays*, *which*, *as seen in photography* produces chemical combinations and decompositions.—**Actinoid**, ak' tin oid, *a* Resembling a ray or rays; radiated.—**Actinograph**, ak-tin ō-graf, *n.* An instrument for measuring and registering the variations of actinic or chemical influence in the solar rays.—**Actinology**, ak-ti nol ō-ji, *n.* The science which investigates the power of sunlight to cause chemical action.—**Actinolite**, ak tin ō-lit, *n* [*lite*=Gr *lithos* a stone] A radiated mineral, nearly allied to hornblende, and consisting chiefly of silica, calcium, magnesium, and iron.—**Actinolitic**, ak-tin ō-lit ik, *a* Like or pertaining to actinolite.—**Actinometer**, ak tin om et-ėr, *n* An instrument for measuring the intensity of the sun's actinic rays.—**Actinometric** ak tin o met rik, *a* Of or belonging to the actinometer or its use.—**Actinozoa**, ak tin ō zō a *n pl* [*zoa*, from Gr *zōon* an animal] A class of radiated, soft marine zoophytes embracing the sea anemones corals, sea pens &c With the Hydrozoa they constitute the sub kingdom Coelenterata.—**Actinozoan**, ak tin ō zō an *n* An individual number of the Actinozoa

Action ak shon *n* [L *actio* Act] The state or manner of acting or being active as opposed to *rest*, activity, an act or thing done, the performance of a function a deed, an exploit, a battle or engagement, the mechanism or movement of a compound instrument or the like, agency, operation, impulse the connected series of events on which the interest of a drama or work of fiction depends, gesture or gesticulation a suit or process at law [*Action* and *Act* have some meanings in common but others are peculiar to each Thus the meanings battle law suit mechanism belong only to the former, those of law, part of a play, to the latter So we speak of a *course of action* But we may speak of performing a noble action or a noble *act*.—**Actionable**, ak shon a bl, *a* Furnishing ground for an action at law.—**Actionably**, ak shon a bli, *adv* In an actionable manner

Active, ak tiv, *a* [Fr *actif*, *active*, L *activus* Act] Having the power or property of acting, exerting or having the power to exert an influence (as opposed to *passive*), performing actions quickly, quick, nimble, brisk, agile, constantly engaged in action, busy, assiduous, *act* accompanied or characterized by action, work, or by the performance of business (an *active* demand for goods), actually proceeding (*active* hostilities) *gram* expressing action, especially action affecting an object, transitive.—**Actively** ak tiv li, *adv* In an active manner.—**Activity** ak tiv i ti, *n* The state or quality of being active, the active faculty, active force, nimbleness, agility, briskness.—**Activeness**, ak tiv nes, *n* State of being active

Acton, ak ton, *n* [O Fr *acoton*, *auqueton*, Sp *al-coton* Ar *al q'otom*, from being originally padded with cotton] A kind of vest or tunic made of taffeta or leather quilted, formerly worn to protect the body from wounds

Actor, **Actress** Act

Actual, ak tū al, *a* Acting or existing really and objectively, real, effectively operative, effectual opposed to *potential* or *nominal*, now existing, present.—*n.* Something actual or real.—**Actualist**, ak'tū-al-ist, *n* One who deals with actualities opposed to *idealist*.—**Actualness**,

ak'tū-al-nes. The quality of being actual —**Actuality**, ak-tū-al'i-ti, *n.* The state of being actual; that which is real or actual. —**Actualization**, ak'tū-al-is-ā"shon, *n* A making real or actual —**Actualize**, ak'tū-al-īz, *v t* —*actualized, actualizing* To make actual — **Actually**, ak'tū-al-li, *adv* In fact, really, with active manifestation.

Actuary, ak tū-a-ri, *n.* [L *actuarius*, a clerk, a registrar, from *acta*, records, acts] A registrar or clerk, an official in a joint-stock company, particularly an insurance company, whose duty it is to make the necessary computations, especially computations of some complexity — **Actuarial**, ak tū ā'ri al, *a* Of or pertaining to an actuary or to his business

Actuate, ak tū āt, *v t* —*actuated, actuating* [From *act*] To put into action, to move or incite to action —**Actuation**, ak-tū ā shon, *n* The state of being put in action. —**Actuator**, ak tū āt ėr, *n.* One who actuates or puts in action

Aculeate, Aculeated, a kū'le āt, a kū'le-at-ed, *a* [L *aculeus*, a spine, a prickle, dim of *acus*, a needle Acid] *Bot* having prickles or sharp points, *zool* having a sting — **Aculeiform**, a kū le i form, *a* Formed like a prickle —**Aculeolate**, a kū le-ō lāt *a* *Bot* having small prickles or sharp points

Acumen, a kū men, *n* [L *acumen*, from *acuo*, to sharpen Acid] Quickness of perception, mental acuteness or penetration, keenness of insight, sagacity — **Acuminate, Acuminated** a kū min āt a kū min āt ed, *a* [L *acuminatus*, sharpened] Pointed, acute — **Acuminate**, a kū mn āt, *v t* — *acuminated, acuminating* To render sharp or keen — *v i* To taper to a point — **Acumination**, a kū min ā shon, *n* Act of acuminating or sharpening, a pointed extremity, a sharp point or jag

Acupressure, Acupression, ak ū pre shūr, ak ū pre shon, *n* [L *acus* a needle, and E *press*] *Surg* a method of stopping hæmorrhage in arteries in amputations, &c, by means of needles or wires which keep the wound close instead of ligatures —**Acupress**, ak ū pres, *v t* To stop hæmorrhage in by means of acupressure

Acupuncture, ak ū pungk'tūr *n* [L *acus*, a needle, and *punctio n*, a pricking Puncture] A surgical operation resorted to in certain complaints, as in headaches, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c, and consisting in the insertion of a delicate needle or set of needles beneath the tissues — **Acupuncturator**, ak ū pungk tū rāt ėr, *n* An instrument for performing the operation of acupuncture

Acuru, ak ū rū, *n* The name in India of a fragrant aloe-wood

Acute, a kūt, *a* [L *acutus* sharp pointed, from *acuo*, to sharpen From root *ac*, *ak*, a point Acid] Sharp at the end, ending in a sharp point opposed to *blunt* or *obtuse*, intellectually sharp, perceiving, minute distinctions, or characterized by the use of such, characterized by keenness of insight opposed to *dull* or *stupid*, having nice or quick sensibility, susceptible of slight impressions (*acute* hearing), keen, sharp said of pain, high in pitch, shrill said of sound, *med* a term applied to a disease which is attended with more or less violent symptoms, and comes speedily to a crisis, *gram* less than a right angle —**Acutely**, a kūt li, *adv* In an acute manner, sharply, keenly, with nice discrimination —**Acuteness**, a-kūt nes, *n* The quality of being acute, sharpness, keenness, sagacity, acumen

Adage, ad āj, *n.* [Fr *adage*, L *adagium*, a proverb] A proverb, an old saying, which has obtained credit by long use

Adagio, a-dā jō, *a* and *adv* [It] *Music*, slow, slowly, leisurely, and with grace — *n* A slow movement

Adam, ad'am, *n* The name of the first man, hence, the frailty inherent in human nature — *Adam's apple*, the prominence on the fore part of the throat —*Adam's needle*, the popular name of the plants otherwise called Yucca —**Adamic**, a-dam' ik, *a.* Pertaining to Adam —**Adamite**, ad'am-īt, *n.* One of an ancient religious sect who aimed at establishing a state of innocence, and went naked" —**Adamitic**, ad-am-it'ik, *a* Pertaining to the Adamites or to Adam

Adamant, ad'a-mant, *n* [L. *adamas*, *adamantis*, Gr *adamas*, the hardest iron or steel, anything inflexibly hard, the diamond, lit the unconquerable—Gr *a*, priv and *damaō*, to tame Tame, Diamond] Any substance of impenetrable hardness chiefly a rhetorical or poetical word (Formerly it sometimes meant the diamond, sometimes loadstone) —**Adamantean, Adamantine**, ad a mant-ē an, ad a mant in, *a* Made of adamant, having the qualities of adamant, impenetrable

Adapt, a-dapt, *v t* [L *adapto—ad*, to, and *apto*, to fit Apt] To make suitable, to make to correspond, to fit or suit, to proportion, to remodel work up, and render fit for representation on the stage, as a play from a foreign language or a novel — **Adaptability Adaptableness**, a-dapt a bil' i ti, a-dapt a bl nes, *n* The quality of being capable of adaptation —**Adaptable**, a dapt a bl, *a* Capable of being adapted —**Adaptation**, ad ap tā shon, *n* The act of adapting or making suitable, the state of being suitable or fit, that which is adapted —**Adaptedness**, a-dapt ed nes, *n* State of being adapted, suitableness —**Adapter**, a dapt ėr, *n* One who or that which adapts —**Adaptive**, a-dapt iv, *a* Tending to adapt, suitable

Adar, ā dar, *n* A Hebrew month, answering to the latter part of February and the beginning of March, the twelfth of the sacred and sixth of the civil year

Add, ad, *v t* [L *addo* to add—*ad* to, and *do* to put, to place, to give] To set or put together, to join or unite, to put into one sum, to annex, subjoin say further — *v i* To be or serve as an addition (with *to*), also, to form the arithmetical operation of addition —**Addability Additibility**, ad a bil i ti, ad i bil i ti, *n* The condition of being addable, the capability of being added —**Addable Addible** ad a bl ad i bl, *a* Capable of being added —**Addition**, ad di shon, *n* The act or process of adding, the uniting of two or more numbers in one sum, the rule or branch of arithmetic which treats of adding numbers an increase, something added, a title coming after a personal name (*Shak*) —**Additional**, ad di shon al *a* Added, supplementary —**Additionally**, ad di shon al li, *adv* By way of addition —**Additive**, ad it iv, *a* Falling to be added, additional, having to increase

Addax, ad aks, *n* A species of large antelope inhabiting Africa, with long and beautifully twisted horns

Addendum, ad den dum, *n* pl **Addenda**, ad-den da [L] A thing to be added, an addition, an appendix to a work

Adder, ad ėr *n* [O E *addre, eddere*, by loss of initial *n* from A Sax *nædre, nęddre*, O and Prov E *nedder*, Icel *nadr*, Goth *nadrs*, G *natter* For a similar loss of *n* comp *apron, napron*] A venomous serpent, the common viper, found in Britain and over Europe —**Adder fly**, *n* A name of the dragon fly —**Adder pike**, *n* A small fish, the lesser weever or sting fish.—**Adder stone** *n* A name given to certain rounded perforated stones, popularly supposed to have a kind of supernatural efficacy in curing the bites of adders —**Adder's tongue**, *n* A species of fern —**Adder's-wort**, *n* Snakeweed, a kind of plant

Addible See under Add

Addict, ad-dikt', *v t* [L *addico, addictum*, to devote—*ad*, to, and *dico*, to dedicate] To apply habitually, to habituate generally with a reflexive pronoun, and usually in a bad sense (followed by *to*), as, to *addict* one s self to intemperance —**Addicted**, ad-dikt ed, *a* Habitually practising, given up, devoted, habituated (followed by *to*) — **Addictedness**, ad dikt ed nes, *n.* The quality or state of being addicted —**Addiction**, ad dik shon, *n* The act of devoting or giving up one's self to a practice, the state of being devoted, devotion

Addition, Additional, &c Add

Addle, ad l, *a* [From A Sax *adela*, filth; Sw *adel* (seen in *ko-adel*, cow urine), urine; Sc *addle*, putrid water, urine] Having lost the power of development and become rotten, putrid: applied to eggs, hence, barren, producing nothing —*v t* —*addled, addling*. To make rotten, as eggs —**Addle-headed, Addle-pated**, *a* Stupid; muddled

Address, ad-dres', *v t* [Fr *adresser* Dress] To direct or aim words, to pronounce, to apply to by words or writings; to accost, to speak to; to direct in writing, to write an address on, to court or make suit to — *To address one's self to*, to speak to, to address —*n.* The act of addressing one's self to a person, a speaking to, any speech or writing in which one person or set of persons makes a communication to an other person or set of persons, manner of speaking to another, a person's bearing in conversation, courtship (in this sense generally in the plural), skill, dexterity, adroitness, direction of a letter — **Addressee**, ad-dres'ē, *n* One who is addressed.— **Addresser**, ad-dres ėr, *n* One who addresses or petitions

Adduce, ad-dūs', *v t* —*adduced, adducing* [L *adduco*, to lead or bring to—*ad*, to, and *duco*, to lead Duke] To cite, to name or instance as authority or evidence, to bring to notice as bearing on a subject — **Adducent**, ad dūs ent, *a* Bringing forward or together (an *adducent* muscle) — **Adducer**, ad-dūs ėr *n* One that adduces —**Adducible**, ad-dūs i-bl, *a* Capable of being adduced —**Adduction**, ad-duk shon, *n* The act of adducing, *anat* the action by which a part of the body is drawn towards the bodily axis — **Adductive**, ad-duk tiv, *a* Adducing or bringing forward —**Adductor**, ad-duk tėr, *n* A muscle which draws one part of the body toward another

Adenalgy, ad-en al ji, *n.* [Gr *adēn*, a gland, and *algos* pain] Pain in a gland —**Adeniform, Adenoid**, ad-en i form, ad i n oid, *a* Of a gland like shape, glandular — **Adenological**, ad en-ō-loj' ik al, *a* Pertaining to adenology —**Adenology**, ad-en ol o ji, *n* The doctrine of glands, their nature, and their uses —**Adenophorous**, ad-e nof o rus, *a* Bearing glands —**Adenose Adenous**, ad en-ōs, ad en us, *a* Like or appertaining to a gland, glandular — **Adenotomy** ad-en-ot'o-mi, *n* [Gr *tomē*, a cutting] A cutting or incision of a gland

Adephagia, ad-ē fā ji a *n* [Gr *adēn*, abundantly, and *phagō*, to eat] Morbidly voracious appetite

Adept a dept, *n* [L *adeptus*, pp of *adipiscor*, to obtain Alchemists who were reputed to have *obtained* the philosopher's stone were termed *adepts*, hence *adept*, a proficient] One fully skilled or versed in any art, a proficient —*a* Well skilled

Adequate, ad'ē kwāt, *a* [L *adæquatus*, made equal, pp of *adæquo*—*ad*, to, and *æquus*, equal] Equal, proportionate, exactly correspondent, fully sufficient —**Adequacy**, ad ē-kwā si *n* The state of being adequate, a sufficiency for a particular purpose —**Adequately** ad ē-kwāt-li, *adv* In an adequate manner, sufficiently — **Adequateness**, ad ē-kwāt nes, *n.* The state of being adequate, sufficiency

Adhere, ad hēr, *v i* —*adhered, adhering* [L *adhæreo—ad*, to, and *hæreo*, to stick, whence *hesitate*] To stick together, to cleave, to become closely joined or united, to be fixed in attachment or devotion.— **Adherence** ad hēr ens *n* The quality or state of adhering, fidelity, steady attachment —**Adherent**, ad hēr ent, *a* Sticking fast to something, clinging, attached — **Adherent, Adherer**, ad-hēr ent, ad hēr ėr, *n* One who adheres, one who follows a leader, party, or profession, a follower or partisan —**Adherently**, ad-hēr ent-li, *adv* In an adherent manner —**Adhesion**, ad-hē zhon, *n* [L *adhæsio*, from *adhæreo* to adhere] The act or state of adhering, or being united and attached, a sticking together of the surface of bodies, close connection or association, steady attachment of the mind or feelings, assent, concurrence (*adhesion* to a treaty) —**Adhesive**, ad hē siv, *a* Sticky, tenacious. —**Adhesively**, ad-hē siv li, *adv.* In an adhesive manner —**Adhesiveness**, ad-hē siv nes, *n.* The state or quality of being adhesive;

gibren, an organ which is said to promote attachment to objects.

Adhibit, ad-hib'it, *v t* [L. *adhibeo, adhibitum—ad*, to, and *habeo*, to hold] To apply†, to attach (one's signature) —**Adhibition**, ad-hi-bi'shon, *n*. The act of adhibiting

Adiactanic, a'di-ak-tan'ik, *a* [Gr *a*, priv , *dia*, through, and E *actinic*.] Impervious to the actinic or chemical rays of light

Adiaphorous, a-di-af or us, *a* [Gr *a*, priv , and *diaphoros*, different] Indifferent, neutral; neither right nor wrong morally

Adiathermic, a'di-a ther' mik, *a*. [Gr *a*, priv , *dia*, through, and *thermé*, heat] Impervious to heat

Adieu, a-dū' [Fr *à*, to, and *Dieu*, God, It *addio*, Sp *a dios*, all forms of L *ad*, to, and *Deus*, God] *Lit* to God an ellipsis for I commend you to God, farewell, an expression of kind wishes at the parting of friends —*n*. pl. **Adieus** or **Adieux**, a dūz A farewell or commendation to the care of God

Adipic, a-dip'ik, *a*. [L *adeps, adipis*, fat] Of or belonging to fat

Adipocere, ad i pō-sēr, *n* [L *adeps*, fat, and *cera*, wax] A soft, unctuous, or waxy substance, into which the flesh of dead animals is converted when protected from atmospheric air, and under certain circumstances of temperature and humidity —**Adipocerate**, ad-i pos ér-āt *v t* To convert into adipocere.—**Adipocerous**, ad i pos ér us, *a* Relating to adipocere, containing adipocere

Adipose, ad'i-pōs, *a* [From L *adeps adipis*, fat.] Fatty, consisting of or resembling fat.—*n*. Fat, the fat on the kidneys.

Adipsia, **Adipsy**, a dip si a, a dip si *n* [Gr *a*, priv , and *dipsa*, thirst] *Med* the total absence of thirst —**Adipsous**, a-dip sus, *a* Tending to quench thirst

Adit, ad'it, *n*. [L *aditus—ad*, to, and *eo, itum*, to go] Approach, access, passage a more or less horizontal passage into a mine

Adjacent, ad jā sent, *a* [L *adjacens, adjacentis*, pp of *adjaceo*, to lie contiguous—*ad*, to, and *jaceo*, to lie] Lying near or close, bordering upon, neighbouring, adjoining —**Adjacence**, **Adjacency**, ad jā sens, ad jā sen si, *n*. The state of being adjacent —**Adjacently**, ad jā sent-li, *adv* So as to be adjacent

Adjective, ad jek tiv, *n* [L *adjectivum, adjectivus*, added—*ad*, to, and *jacio*, to throw] *Gram* a word used with a noun to express a quality of the thing named, or something attributed to it, or to specify or describe a thing as distinct from something else and so to limit and define it —**Adjectival**, ad jek ti val, *a* Belonging to or like an adjective, having the import of an adjective —**Adjectivally**, **Adjectively** ad jek tiv al li, ad jek tiv li, *adv* By way of, or as, an adjective.

Adjoin, ad join, *v t* [Fr *adjoindre* L *ad jungo—ad*, to, and *jungo* to join JOIN] To join or add, to unite, to annex or append —*v i*. To lie or be next or in contact, to be contiguous.—**Adjoining**, ad join ing, *a* Adjacent; contiguous, neighbouring

Adjourn, ad jérn *v t* [Fr *ajourner*, O Fr *ajorner, adjorner* — prefix *a*, *ad*, to, and O Fr *jorn* (now *jour*), a day, L *diurnus*, diurnal, from *dies*, a day DIURNAL] To put off or defer to another day or till a later period, to suspend the meeting of, as of a public or private body, to a future day, to postpone to a future meeting of the same body —*v i* To cease sitting and carrying on business for a time —**Adjournment**, ad jérn ment, *n* The act of adjourning, the period during which a public body ad journs its sittings.

Adjudge, ad juj, *v t* —*adjudged, adjudging* [Prefix *ad*, and *judge* JUDGE] To award judicially, to adjudicate upon, to settle —**Adjudgment**, ad juj ment, *n* The act of adjudging, adjudication, sentence

Adjudicate, ad-jū di kāt, *v t* —*adjudicated, adjudicating* [L *adjudico* to give sentence—*ad*, to, and *judico*, to judge JUDGE.] To adjudge; to award judicially —*v i* To sit in judgment, *to give a judicial decision*

Adjudication, ad-jū di-kā'shon, *n* The act of adjudicating, the act or process of trying and determining judicially, judgment or decision of a court.—**Adjudicator**, ad jū di-kāt-ér, *n*. One who adjudicates.

Adjunct, ad jungkt, *n* [L *adjunctus*, joined, from *adjungo—ad*, to, and *jungo, junctum, to join* JOIN] Something added to an other, but not essentially a part of it *a*. United with in office or in action of any kind, conjoined with —**Adjunction**, ad-jungk shon, *n*. The act of joining, the thing joined —**Adjunctive**, ad jungk tiv, *a* Joining, having the quality of joining —*n*. One who or that which is joined —**Adjunctively**, ad-jungk tiv-li, *adv* In an adjunctive manner — **Adjunctly**, ad jungkt'li, *adv* In connection with, by way of addition or adjunct

Adjure ad jūr', *v t* —*adjured, adjuring* [L *adjuro—ad*, to, and *juro*, to swear] To charge, bind, or command, earnestly and solemnly —**Adjuration**, ad jū rā shon, *n* The act of adjuring, a solemn charging on oath, a solemn oath —**Adjuratory**, ad jūr'a to-ri, *a* Containing an adjuration, or characterised by adjurations — **Adjurer**, ad jūr'ér, *n* One who adjures

Adjust, ad just', *v t* [Fr *ajuster*— L *ad*, to, and *justus*, just, exact JUST] To fit, to make correspondent, to adapt, to accommodate, to put in *order, to regulate* or reduce to system, to settle or bring to a satisfactory state, so that parties are agreed in the result.—**Adjustable**, ad just a bl, *a* Capable of being adjusted —**Adjuster**, ad just ér, *n* One who or that which adjusts —**Adjustive**, ad just iv, *a* Tending or serving to adjust —**Adjustment**, ad just ment *n* The act of adjusting

Adjutant, ad jū tant *n* [L *adjutans* ppr of *adjuto* to assist—*ad*, and *juvo jutum* to help] *Mil* an officer whose business is to assist a commanding officer by receiving and communicating orders —**Adjutancy**, ad jū tan si, *n* The office of an adjutant —**Adjutant bird**, **Adjutant-crane**, **Adjutant stork**, *n* A very large grallatorial bird allied to the storks, a native of the warmer parts of India It feeds on carrion, and is most voracious

Adjutor, ad jūt'ér, *n* A helper, a coadjutor —**Adjutrix** ad jū triks *n* A female assistant — **Adjuvant**, ad jū vant *a* and jū vant *n*. An assistant, *med* a substance added to a prescription to aid the operation of the principal ingredient or basis

Admeasure ad me zhūr *v t* —*admeasured, admeasuring* L *ad*, to and E *measure* MEASURE] To ascertain the dimensions, size or capacity of, to measure —**Admeasurement** ad me zhūr ment *n* The act of admeasuring, the measure of a thing, or dimensions ascertained —**Admeasurer**, ad me zhūr-ér, *n*. One who

Administer, ad min is tér *v t* [L *administro—ad*, to and *ministro*, *to serve* MINISTER] To manage or conduct as chief agent or directing and controlling official, to direct or superintend the execution of as of laws, to afford, give furnish or supply, to give as a dose of medicine, to dispense or distribute, to tender as an oath, *law*, to manage as the estate of a deceased person, collecting debts, paying legacies &c —*v i* To contribute assistance, to bring aid or supplies with *to*, as, to *administer to* one's necessities, *law*, to perform the office of administrator —**Administerial**, ad min is-tē' ri-al, *a* Pertaining to administration, or to the executive part of government —**Administrable**, ad min istra-bl, *a* Capable of being administered —**Administration**, ad min'is trā shon *n* The act of administering; direction, management, government of public affairs, the executive functions of government, the persons collectively, who are intrusted with such functions, the executive, *law*, the management of the estate of a deceased person, consisting in collecting debts, paying debts and legacies and distributing the property among the heirs — **Administrative**, ad-min is-trāt iv *a* Pertaining to administration —**Administrator**, ad-min'is-trāt-ér, *n* One who administers, or who directs, manages, distributes, or dispenses; one who has the charge of the goods and estate of a person dying without a will.—**Administratorship**, ad-min'is-trāt-ér-ship, *n*. The office of an administrator —**Administratrix**, ad-min'is-trāt-riks, *n*. A female administrator

Admirable, &c ADMIRE

Admiral, ad mi ral, *n* [O E *amiral*, Fr *amiral*, from Ar *amir, emir*, a prince, chief, with the Ar article suffixed] A naval officer of the highest rank, a commander in-chief of a fleet or navy, there being three degrees of this rank, namely, admiral, vice-admiral, and rear-admiral, the ship which carries the admiral, also, the most considerable ship of any fleet, a name given to two species of butterflies, *Vanessa atalanta*, or red admiral, and *Limenitis camilla*, or white admiral — **Admiralship**, ad'mi ral ship, *n* The office or power of an admiral —**Admiralty**, ad mi ral ti, *n* The office and jurisdiction of the officials appointed to take the general management of the naval affairs of a state, the officials collectively, the building in which they transact business —**Admiral shell**, *n* The popular name of a sub-genus of magnificent molluscous shells.

Admire, ad mir', *v t* —*admired, admiring* [Fr *admirer*, L *admiror—ad*, and *miror*, to wonder] To wonder at †, to regard with wonder mingled with approbation, esteem, reverence, or affection, to take pleasure in the beauty of, to look on or contemplate with pleasure —*v i* To feel or express admiration — **Admirer**, ad mir ér, *n* One who admires, one who esteems greatly, one who openly shows his admiration of a woman, a lover —**Admiringly**, ad mir'ing li *adv* In an admiring manner, with admiration —**Admiration**, ad mi ra shon, *n*. Wonder†, wonder mingled with pleasing emotions, as approbation esteem, love, or veneration, an emotion excited by some thing beautiful or excellent — **Admirable**, ad mi ra bl *a* Worthy of admiration, most excellent —**Admirableness**, ad mi ra bl nes *n* — **Admirably**, ad mi ra bli, *adv* In an admirable manner, excellently, exceedingly well

Admissible &c Under ADMIT

Admit, ad mit, *v t* — *admitted, admitting* [L *admitto—ad* to and *mitto missum*, to send, seen also in *commit submit, mission*, &c] To suffer to enter, to grant entrance to, to give right of entrance to, to grant in argument, to receive as true to permit, grant or allow, or to be capable of, to acknowledge, to own, to confess — *v i*. To give warrant or allowance, to grant opportunity, to permit with *of* (the words do not *admit of* this interpretation) — **Admittable** ad mit a bl, *a* Capable of being admitted —**Admittability** ad mit-a bil'i ti, *n* Capability of —**Admittance**, ad mit ans *n* The act of admitting, permission to enter, entrance —**Admittedly**, ad mit ed li *adv* By admission, acknowledgment or concession —**Admitter** admit ér, *n* One who admits **Admissible**, ad mis i bl *a* [Fr *admissible*, L L *ad missibilis* from *admitto admissum*, to admit] Capable of being admitted, allowed, or conceded — **Admissibility**, ad mis i bil i ti *n* The quality of being admissible —**Admissibly** ad mis i bli, *adv* In an admissible manner, so as to be admitted — **Admission**, ad mi shon, *n* [L *admissio*] The act of admitting, power or permission to enter, entrance, access, power to approach, the granting of an argument or position not fully proved, a point or statement admitted, acknowledgment, confession of a charge, error, or crime —**Admissory**, ad mis so ri *a* Granting admission admitting — **Admissive**, ad mis iv, *a* Having the nature of an admission

Admix, ad miks', *v t* [Prefix *ad*, to, and *mix*] To mingle with something else — **Admixture**, ad miks tūr, *n* The act of mingling or mixing, that which is formed by mingling

Admonish, ad mon ish, *v t*. [O E *amonesta*, O Fr *amonester* to admonish—prefix *a*, *ad*, and L L *monestum*, for L *monitum*, pp of *moneo*, to warn MONITION] To warn or notify of a fault, to reprove with

mildness, to counsel against wrong practices, to caution or advise, to instruct or direct, to remind, to recall or incite to duty —**Admonisher**, ad-mon ish-ĕr, *n* One who admonishes — **Admonishment**,† admon'ish ment, *n*. Admonition —**Admonition**, ad mō ni shon, *n*. The act of admonishing, counsel or advice, gentle reproof, instruction in duties, caution, direction —**Admonitive**, *ad* mon it iv, *a* Containing admonition —**Admonitively**, ad mon it iv li, *adv* By admonition —**Admonitor**, ad-mon it ĕr, *n* An admonisher, a monitor —**Admonitorial**, ad mon i tō ri al, *a* Admonitory —**Admonitory**, ad mon i to ri, *a* Containing admonition, tending or serving to admonish

Adnascent,† ad nas ent, *a* [L *ad*, to, *nascens*, growing] Growing on something else —**Adnate**, ad nāt, *a* [L *adnatus—ad*, to, and *natus*, grown] Growing attached chiefly a term in *bot*

Adnominal, ad nom'in al, *a Gram* relating to an adnoun or adjective, adjectival —**Adnoun** ad noun, *n Gram* an adjective or attribute, so called because going with a noun

Ado, a-dū, *n* [Prefix *a* for *at*, and *do*, that is, to do, *at* being here the sign of the infinitive, as in Icelandic] Bustle, trouble, labour, difficulty

Adobe, a dō be, *n* [Sp] A sun-dried brick

Adolescence, **Adolescency** ad ō les ens, ad-ō les en si, *n* [L *adolescentia—ad*, and *oleseo*, to grow] The state of growing applied almost exclusively to the young of the human race, youth, or the period of life between childhood and the full development of the frame —**Adolescent**, ad ō les ent *a* Growing up, advancing from childhood to manhood

Adonic, **Adonean**, a-don ik, ad-ō-nē an, *a* [From *Adonis* a mythical personage among the Greeks, originally the Phœnician sun god] Of or pertaining to Adonis —*Adonic verse*, in Greek and Latin poetry, a verse consisting of a dactyl and a spondee or trochee —**Adonize**,† **Adonize** ad on iz *v t* To make an Adonis of one's self with the view of attracting admiration

Adopt a-dopt *v t* L *adopto—ad* and *opto*, to desire or choose OPTION] To take into one's family and treat as one's own child, to take to one's self by choice or approval, as principles opinions a course of conduct, &c —**Adoptability**, a dopt a bil i ti, *n* The state of being adoptable **Adoptable** a-dopt a bl *a* Capable of, fit for or worthy of being adopted —**Adoptedly**, a dopt ed li, *adv* In the manner of something adopted —**Adopter**, a-dopt ĕr, *n* One who adopts —**Adoption**, a-dop shon *n* [L *a lop tio*] The act of adopting or the state of being adopted —**Adoptive**, a-dopt iv *a* [L *adoptivus*] Constituted by adoption, adopting or adopted, assumed

Adore, a-dōr', *v t—adored adoring* [L *adoro* to pray, to adore *—ad*, to, and *oro*, to ask ORACLE] To worship with profound reverence, to pay divine honours to, to regard with the utmost esteem love, and respect, to love in the highest degree, as a man a woman —**Adorability**, a-dōr' a bil i ti *n* Quality of being adorable —**Adorable** a-dōr a bl, *a* Demanding adoration, worthy of being adored —**Adorable ness**, a-dōr a bl nes, *n* —**Adorably**, a-dōr ably, *adv* In a manner worthy of adoration —**Adoration**, ad ōr ā shon, *n* The act of adoring, the act of paying honours, as to a divine being, worship addressed to a deity, the highest degree of love, as of a man for a woman —**Adorer**, a-dōr'ĕr, *n* One who adores, one who worships or honours as divine, a lover, an admirer —**Adoringly**, a dor ing li, *adv* With adoration

Adorn, a dorn, *v t* [L *adorno—ad* to and *arno* to deck or beautify] To deck or decorate, to add to the attractiveness of by dress or ornaments, to set off to advantage, beautify, embellish —**Adorner**, a-dorn ĕr, *n* One who adorns —**Adorning**, a-dorn ing, *n* Ornament, decoration [N T] —**Adorningly**, a-dorn' ing-li, *adv* By adorning —**Adornment**, a-dorn ment, *n* An ornament or decoration

Adosculation, ad os'kū-lā''shon, *n*. [L *ad*, to, and *osculatio*, a kissing, from *osculum*, a kiss, *os, oris*, the mouth.] The impregnation of plants, impregnation of animals by external contact merely

Adown, a-doun, *prep* [A Sax *of-dûne*, off or from the down or hill] From a higher to a lower situation, down, along the length of, downwards, all along —*adv* Downward, down

Adpressed, ad prest, *a Bot* growing parallel to and in contact with a stem but not adhering to it

Adrift, a drift, *a* or *adv* [Prefix *a*, on, and *drift*, a driving or floating DRIVE] Floating at random, impelled or moving without direction, at the mercy of winds and currents, swayed by any chance impulse, at sea, at a loss

Adroit, a droit, *a* [Fr *adroit*, dexterous, —*a*, to, and *droit*, right, as opposed to left (comp *dexterous*, from L *dexter*, right), from L *directus* straight, direct] Dextrous, skilful, expert, active in the use of the hand, and, figuratively in the exercise of the mental faculties, ready in invention or execution —**Adroitly**, a-droit li, *adv* In an adroit manner, with dexterity, readily, skilfully —**Adroitness**, a droit nes, *n* The quality of being adroit, dexterity, readiness

Adry, a-dri, *a* or *adv* [Prefix *a* for *of*, intens, and *dry*] Thirsty, in want of drink, athirst

Adscititious, ad si ti shus, *a* [L *adscisco* to take knowingly to appropriate] Added, taken as supplemental, additional not requisite —**Adscititiously** ad si ti shus-li, *adv* In an adscititious manner

Adscript ad skript *n* [L *adscriptus*, pp of *adscribo*, to enroll—*ad*, to, and *scribo*, to write] One who is held to service as attached to some object or place, a serf —**Adscriptive**, ad-skript iv, *a* Pertaining to an adscript

Adstriction ad strik shon, *n* [L *adstrictio, —a* to, and *stringo* STRICT] A binding fast together costiveness, constipation

Adularia ad u lā ri a *n* [From *Adula*, the summit of the St Gothard where fine specimens are got] A very pure limpid, translucent variety of the common felspar called also *moonstone*

Adulation ad ū lā shon *n* [L *adulatio*, *adulationis*, a fawning, *adulor adulatus*, to flatter] Servile flattery, praise in excess or beyond what is merited high compliment —**Adulate** ad ū lāt, *v t* To show feigned devotion to to flatter servilely —**Adulator** ad u lāt ĕr *n* A flatterer —**Adulatory**, ad ū lāt-o-ri *a* Flattering

Adult, a dult, *a* [L *adultus*, grown to maturity from *ad* to *olesco* to grow An obsolescent Having arrived at mature years or to full size and strength, pertaining or relating to full growth, suitable for an adult **Adult** a dult, *n* A person grown to full size and strength —**Adultness**, a dult nes, *n* The state of being adult

Adulterate, a-dul ter āt *v t—adulterated, adulterating* [L *adultero*, from *adulter*, mixed, an adulterer—*ad*, to, and *alter*, other] To debase or deteriorate by an admixture of foreign or basic materials —**Adulterant** a-dul tĕr ant, *n* The person or thing that adulterates —**Adulteration**, a-dul tĕr ā shon *n* The act of adulterating, or the state of being adulterated or debased by foreign mixture —**Adulterator**, a-dul tĕr āt-ĕr, *n* One who

Adultery, a dul tĕr i, *n* [L *adulterium*, from *adulter* an adulterer ADULTERATE] Violation of the marriage bed, sexual commerce by a married person with one who is not his or her wife or husband —**Adulterer** a dul tĕr ĕr, *n* A man guilty of adultery —**Adulteress** a-dul tĕr es, *n* A woman guilty of adultery —**Adulterine**, a-dul tĕr-in, *a* Proceeding from adulterous commerce —**Adulterous**, a-dul tĕr us, *a* Guilty of adultery, pertaining to adultery, illicit —**Adulterously**, a dul'tĕr-us li, *adv* In an adulterous manner

Adumbrate, ad um'brāt, *v t—adumbrated, adumbrating* [L *adumbro*, to shade—*ad*, and *umbra*, a shade] To give a faint shadow of, to exhibit a faint resemblance of, like a shadow, to shadow forth —**Adumbrant**, ad um'brant, *a* Giving a faint shadow, or showing a slight resemblance —**Adumbration**, ad um-brā shon, *n* The act of adumbrating or shadowing forth, a faint or imperfect representation of a thing —**Adumbrative**, ad um bra-tiv, *a* Shadowing forth, faintly resembling —**Adumbratively**, ad-um'bra-tiv-li, *adv* In an adumbrative manner

Aduncous, ad ungk'us, *a* [L *aduncus*, hooked—*ad*, to, and *uncus*, a hook] Hooked, bent or made in the form of a hook.—**Aduncity**, ad un si ti, *n* Hookedness

Adust, a-dust, *a* [L *adustus*, burned—*ad*, to and *uro*, *ustum*, to burn] Burned, scorched, parched up, looking as if burned or scorched

Advance ad vans', *v t —advanced, advancing* [Fr *avancer*, from *avant*, forward (whence also E *van*), L *abante*, from before, in front—*ab*, from, *ante*, before] To bring forward, to move further in front, to promote, to raise to a higher rank, to forward or further, to encourage the progress of, to enhance (price), to accelerate the growth of, to offer or propose, to bring to view or notice, as something one is prepared to abide by, to allege, to supply beforehand, to furnish on credit, or before goods are delivered, or work done —*v i* To move or go forward to proceed, to make progress; to grow better, greater, wiser, or older, to rise in rank, office, or consequence —*n* A moving forward or towards the front, a march forward, gradual progression improvement, advancement, promotion, a proposal, a first step towards, addition to price, rise in price, a giving beforehand, that which is given beforehand, especially money —*In advance*, in front, before, beforehand, before an equivalent is received —**Advancement** ad vans ment, *n* The act of advancing, the state of being advanced, the act of promoting, preferment, promotion, improvement, furtherance —**Advancer** ad vans ĕr, *n* One who advances —**Advance note** *n* A draft on the owner or agent of a vessel, generally for one month's wages, given by the master to a sailor on his signing the articles of agreement

Advantage ad van tāj, *n* [O Fr *advantage*, Fr *avantage*, from *avant*, before ADVANCE] Any state, condition circumstance, opportunity, or means specially favourable to success prosperity, or any desired end (the *advantage* of a good constitution, of an excellent education), superiority, benefit, gain, profit —*v t —advantaged, advantaging* To bring advantage to, to be of service to to benefit, to yield profit or gain to —**Advantageous**, ad van tā jus, *a* Being of advantage profitable, useful, beneficial —**Advantageously**, ad van tā jus li, *adv* In an advantageous manner —**Advantageousness**, ad van tā jus nes, *n*

Advene, ad vēn, *v i* [L *advenio* to come to—*ad*, to, and *venio*, to come VENTURE] To accede or be superadded, to become a part, though not essential —**Advent**, ad'vent, *n* [L *adventus*, an arrival] A coming, approach, visitation, the coming of our Saviour, in ecclesiastical division of the year embracing the four weeks before Christmas — **Adventitious**, ad ven tish us, *a* [L *adventitius*] Added extrinsically, not essentially inherent, accidentally or casually acquired.—**Adventitiously** ad ven tish us li, *adv* —**Adventitiousness** ad ven tish us-nes, *n*

Adventure, ad ven tūr, *n* [O Fr *adventure*, Fr *aventure*, L L *adventura*, *aventura*, from L *adventurus*, about to arrive, fut part of *advenio*, to arrive ADVENE] Hazard, risk, chance, a hazardous enterprise, a bold and dangerous undertaking of uncertain issue, a commercial speculation, a speculation in goods sent abroad, a remarkable occurrence in one's personal history, a noteworthy event or experience in one's life —*v t —adventured, adventuring* To risk or hazard, to venture on, to attempt —**Adventurer**, ad-ven tūr-ĕr, *n* One who engages in an adventure or speculation, one who attempts or takes part in bold, novel, or extraordinary enterprises; one who lives by underhand means, or by a system of imposition.—**Adventuress**,

ad-ven'tūr-es, n. A female adventurer —**Adventurous,** ad-ven'tūr-us, *a.* Bold to encounter danger, daring, courageous, enterprising; full of hasard; attended with risk —**Adventurously,** ad ven'tūr-us-li, *adv.* In an adventurous manner —**Adventurousness,** ad-ven tūr us-nes, *n*

Adverb, ad'verb, *n* [L *adverbium*—*ad,* to, and *verbum,* a word, a verb] *Gram* one of the indeclinable parts of speech, so called from being frequently joined to verbs for the purpose *of* limiting or extending their signification —**Adverbial,** ad-verb'i-al, *a* Pertaining to or having the character or structure of an adverb —**Adverbialize,** ad verb i-al-iz, *v t* To give the form or force of an adverb to, to use as an adverb —**Adverbially,** ad verb i al li, *adv* In the manner or with the force or character of an adverb

Adversary, ad ver-sa ri, *n.* [L *adversarius* ADVERSE] An enemy, a foe, an antagonist, an opponent An *adversary* is one who is opposed to another, without necessarily having hostile feelings, an *antagonist* is one who strives personally against another for victory, an *enemy* is one who entertains feelings of personal hostility

Adversative, ad vers at-iv, *a* Expressing difference, contrariety or opposition (an *adversative* conjunction) —*n.* A word denoting contrariety or opposition

Adverse, ad vers, *a* [L *adversus* opposite—*ad,* to, and *versus* turned from *verto,* to turn] Acting in a contrary direction, counteracting, opposing, (*adverse* winds), hostile inimical (a party, criticism), unfortunate, calamitous unprosperous (fate or circumstances) —**Adversely** ad vers li, *adv* In an adverse manner —**Adverseness** ad vers-nes, *n* The state or quality of being adverse —**Adversity,** ad vers i ti *n* An event or series of events which oppose success or desire, misfortune, calamity, affliction, distress, state of unhappiness

Advert, ad vert, *v i* [L *adverto—ad* to, and *verto,* to turn] To turn the mind or attention, to regard, observe, or notice, to refer or allude followed by *to Advert* is to turn directly and it may be abruptly, *allude* is to touch slightly and it may be in a very vague and uncertain manner, *refer, lit* to carry back is to bring a thing already well known into notice, to mention or speak of directly —**Advertence, Advertency,** ad vert ens, ad vert en si *n* Attention notice, regard, heedfulness —**Advertent** ad vert ent *a* Attentive heedful—**Advertently** ad vert ent li, *adv* In an advertent manner

Advertise, ad ver tiz *v t adv rtised, ad vertising* [Fr *avertir, avertissant* to warn, inform, from *advertere* to turn towards —*ad,* to *verto,* to turn] To inform or give notice, to make public mention of, especially by printed notice —*v i.* To announce one's wishes or intentions by a public and usually a printed notice —**Advertisement,** ad ver'tiz ment *n* Warning, advice, or admonition (*Shak*), a written or printed notice intended to make something known to the public, especially a printed and paid notice in a newspaper or other public print —**Advertiser,** ad ver tiz'er, *n* One who

Advice, ad vis, *n* [O Fr *advis,* opinion, counsel—L *ad,* to, and *visum,* what is seen or judged proper VISION] An opinion recommended or offered, as worthy to be followed, counsel, suggestion, information, notice, intelligence, a notification in respect of a business transaction.—*To take advice,* to consult with others, *specifically,* to take the opinion of a professional or skilful man as a physician or lawyer —**Advisability,** ad viz a bil i ti, *n* Advisableness, expediency —**Advisable** ad viz'a-bl, *a* Proper to be advised, expedient, proper to be done or practised, open to advice —**Advisableness,** ad viz a-bl nes, *n.* The quality of being advisable or expedient —**Advisably,** ad viz'a-bli, *adv* With advice —**Advise** ad-viz, *v t —advised, advising* [Fr *aviser* ADVICE] To give counsel to, to counsel; to give information to; to inform, to acquaint —*v i* To consider; to reflect, to take counsel —**Advised,** ad vizd, *a.* Cautious, prudent; done, formed, or taken with advice or deliberation (an *advised* act) —**Advisedly,** ad viz ed li, *adv* With deliberation or advice, heedfully; purposely, by design —**Advisedness,** ad-viz'ed-nes, *n* The state *of being advised,* prudent procedure —**Adviser,** ad viz'er, *n* One who gives advice or admonition; a counsellor —**Advisorship,** ad viz'er-ship, *n.* The office of an adviser —**Advisory,** ad viz o-ri, *a* Having power to advise; containing advice

Advocate, ad vō-kāt, *n* [L *advocatus,* one summoned to aid—*ad,* to, and *voco, vocatum,* to call VOICE, VOCAL] One who pleads the cause of another in a court of law, one who defends, vindicates, or espouses a cause by argument, a pleader in favour of something, an upholder, a defender —*v t —advocated, advocating* To plead in favour of (a thing, not a person), to defend by argument before a tribunal, to support or vindicate —**Advocacy,** ad vō-ka si, *n* The act of pleading for, intercession, defence —**Advocateship,** ad vō-kāt-ship, *n.* The office or duty of an advocate —**Advocation,** ad vō-ka shon, *n* The act of advocating, a pleading for

Advowson, ad vou zn *n* [O Fr *advoeson, advouson,* protection patronage, L *advocatio, advocationis,* a calling to one for help ADVOCATE] The right of presentation to a vacant benefice in the established Church of England —**Advowee,** ad vou ē *n* One who has the right of advowson

Adynamy, a-din a mi, *n* [Gr *a* priv, and *dynamis* power] Weakness, want of strength occasioned by disease, deficiency of vital power —**Adynamic Adynamical** a di nam ik a di nam ik al *a* Weak, destitute of strength

Adytum ad i tum *n* pl **Adyta** ad i ta [L *a ditum,* Gr *adyton* lit a place not to be entered—*a* priv and *dyo* to enter] An innermost sanctuary or shrine the chancel or altar end of a church

Adze Adz, *adz n* [O E *adsce* A Sax *adese* an adze] An instrument of the axe kind used for chipping the surface of timber, the cutting edge being at right angles to the handle—*v t* To chip or shape with an adze

E Some words formerly spelled with *æ* are now spelled with *e* (as *ether*) Words of this kind when not found here may be found under **E**

Ægagrus ē gag rus *n* [Gr *aigagros*—*aix, aigos,* a goat and *agrios* a field] A wild species of ibex found in the mountains of the Caucasus and many Asiatic mountains

Ægis ē jis, *n* (Gr *aigis*] Among the ancient Greeks the shield of Zeus, in later times part of the armour of Pallas Athena, a kind of breastplate, hence anything that protects or shields

Ægrotat ē gro tat, *n* [L he is sick] A medical certificate showing, that a person is unable to attend to his duties

Æolotropic ē ol o-trop ik *a* Applied to bodies unequally elastic in different directions opposed to *isotropic*

Æon *n* Same as *Eon*

Æpyornis, ē pi or nis, *n* [Gr *aipys aipyos,* high, and *ornis* a bird] A genus of gigantic birds found fossil in Madagascar

Ærarian, ē rā ri an *n* [L *ærarius* from *æs, æris* bronze, bronze money] A Roman citizen of the lowest class of freemen

Aerate, ā ēr āt, *v t —aerated aerating* [L *aer,* air AIR] To combine with carbonic acid or other gas or with air —*Aerated waters,* acidulous and alkaline beverages more or less impregnated with carbonic acid, including lemonade soda water, &c —**Aeration,** ā ēr ā shon *n* The act or operation of aerating —**Aerator,** ā ēr āt er, *n* A blower, an apparatus for making aerated waters —**Aerial,** ā-ē ri-al, *a* [L *aerius*] Belonging or pertaining to the air or atmosphere, inhabiting or frequenting the air, produced by or in the air, reaching far into the air, high, lofty, possessed of a light and graceful beauty —**Aerially,** ā-ē ri-al li, *adv* In an aerial manner —**Aerif erous,** ā ēr if'er-us, *a* Conveying air —**Aeriform,** ā ēr i form, *a* Having the form or nature of air —**Aerify,** ā'er-i-fi, *v t —aerified, aerifying* To infuse air into; to fill with air, or to combine air with, to change into an aeriform state —**Aerification,** ā ēr i-fi kā'shon, *n.* The act of aerifying.

Aerie, ē rē or ā'ēr-i, *n* [Fr and Pr *aire,* L L *aeria, aerea, area,* an aerie, origin doubtful, perhaps L *aer,* air] The *nest* of a bird of prey, as of an eagle or hawk; a brood of eagles or hawks; an eagle (*Shak*) Written also *Eyrie*

Aerocyst, ā ēr ō-sist, *n* [Gr *aēr,* air, and *kystis,* a bladder] *Bot.* an air-vessel, or bladder

Aerodynamics, ā ēr-ō-di nam'iks, *n* [Gr *aēr,* air and *dynamis,* power] The science which treats of the motion of the air and other gases, or of their properties and mechanical effects when put in motion

Aeroklinoscope, ā ēr-ō-klin ō-skōp, *n* [Gr *aēr,* air, *klinō,* to bend or incline, and *skopeō* I view] An apparatus for showing the direction of the wind in connection with the barometric pressure

Aerolite, Aerolith ā ēr-ō-lit ā ēr-ō-lith, *n* [Gr *aēr,* air and *lithos,* a stone] A stone falling from the air or atmospheric regions, a meteoric stone, a meteorite —**Aerolithology,** ā ēr-ō-lith ol o-ji, *n* The science of aerolites —**Aerolitic,** ā ēr ō-lit ik, *a* Relating to aerolites

Aerology, Aerognosy, ā-ēr-ol o-ji, ā-ēr-og' no si, *n* [Gr *aēr, aeros,* air, *logos,* description, *gnōsis,* knowledge] That branch of physics which treats of the air, its constituent parts, properties and phenomena —**Aerologic Aerological** ā ēr-ō loj ik, ā ēr-ō loj ik al, *a* Pertaining to aerology —**Aerologist,** ā ēr ol o-jist, *n* One who is versed in aerology

Aeromancy, ā ēr ō-man'si, *n* [Gr *aēr,* air, and *manteia* divination] Divination by means of the air and winds or atmospheric phenomena.

Aerometer ā ēr-om et ēr, *n* [Gr *aēr,* air and *metron* measure] An instrument for weighing air or for ascertaining the density of air and gases —**Aerometric** ā ēr ō-met rik *a* Pertaining to aerometry —**Aerometry** ā-ēr-om et ri, *n.* The science of measuring the weight or density of air and gases

Aeronaut ā ēr-ō nat, *n* [Gr *aēr,* air, and *nautes* a sailor from *naus,* a ship] An aerial navigator, a balloonist —**Aeronautic Aeronautical** ā ēr-ō-nat ik ā ēr-ō-nat ik al, *a* Pertaining to aeronautics or aerial sailing —**Aeronautics** ā ēr-ō-nat iks *n* The doctrine science or art of floating in the air as by means of a balloon —**Aeronautism,** ā ēr'ō nat-izm, *n* The practice of an aeronaut

Aerophobia ā ēr-ō-fō bi a *n* [Gr *aēr* air, and *phobos* fear] A dread of air that is, of a current of air as a symptom common in cases of hydrophobia

Aerophyte ā ēr ō fit, *n* [Gr *aēr,* air, and *phyton* a plant] A plant which lives exclusively in air, absorbing all its food from it alone

Aeroscopy, ā-ēr os ko pi *n* [Gr *aēr,* air, and *skopeō* to explore] The investigation or observation of the state and variations of the atmosphere

Ærose ē rōs *a* [L *æreus,* containing brass or copper] Having the nature of or resembling copper or brass coppery

Aerosiderite, ā ēr ō-sid ēr it, *n* [Gr *aēr,* air, and *sidēros* iron] An iron meteorite —**Aerosiderolite** ā ēr ō sid ēr-o-lit, *n* [*lite* = Gr *lithos* a stone] A meteor containing both stone and iron

Aerostat ā ēr ō-stat, *n* [Fr *aérostat,* a balloon, Gr *aēr,* air, and *statos* standing from *histēmi,* to stand] A machine or vessel sustaining weights in the air, a name given to air balloons —**Aerostatic, Aerostatical** ā ēr ō-stat'ik ā ēr ō-stat ik al *a* Pertaining to aerostatics, pertaining to aerostation, or aerial navigation —**Aerostatics,** ā ēr-ō-stat iks, *n* The science which treats of the weight, pressure, and equilibrium of air and other elastic fluids, and of the equilibrium of bodies sustained in them —**Aerostation,** ā'ēr-ō stā shon, *n* Aerial navigation

Æruginous, Ærugineous, ē rō jin-us, ē-rō-jin ē us, *a* [L *æruginosus,* from *æruga,* rust of copper, verdigris] Partaking of,

pertaining to, or resembling verdigris or the rust of copper

Aery, a ēr-i, *a* Airy, breezy, aerial [Poetic]

Æsthamatology, ēs thē'ma-tol o-ji, *n* [Gr *aisthēma*, a perception, and *logos*, discourse] The doctrine of the the senses, or the apparatus of the senses, that part of physiology which treats of the senses

Æsthesia, ēs thē si a, *n* [Gr *aisthēsis*, perception, sensibility] Perception, feeling, sensibility —**Æsthesiology**, ēs-thē si-ol'o ji *n* The doctrine or branch of knowledge concerned with the sensations

Æsthesiometer, ēs-thē si om et-ėr, *n* [Gr *aisthēsis*, perception, and *metron*, a measure] An instrument for testing the tactile sensibility of the human body in health and disease

Æsthesodic, ēs thē sod ik, *a* [Gr *aisthēsis*, and *hodos*, a path] Capable of conducting sensation

Æsthete, ēs thēt *n* [From *æsthetic*] One devoted to the principles or doctrines of æsthetics, a lover of the beautiful —**Æsthetic, Æsthetical**, ēs-thet ik ēs thet ik al, *a* [Gr *aisthētikos*, from *aisthanomai*, to perceive by the senses] Pertaining to the science of taste or beauty pertaining to the sense of the beautiful —**Æsthetically**, ēs-thet ik al li, *adv* According to the principles of æsthetics, with reference to the sense of the beautiful —**Æstheticism**, ēs thet i sizm, *n* The principles or doctrines of æsthetics, attachment to æsthetics —**Æsthetics** ēs thet iks, *n* The theory of the fine arts, the science or that branch of philosophy which deals with the beautiful, the doctrines of taste

Æstho physiology ēs thō-fiz i ol o ji *n* [Gr *aisthanomai*, to perceive, and E *physiology*] The physiology of sensation

Æstiferous, ēs-tif ėr us, *a* [L *æstus*, heat, and *fero*, to bear] Producing heat

Æstivation ESTIVATION

Æther ETHER

Æthrioscope ēth ri-ō skōp, *n* [Gr *aithrios*, clear, pertaining to the open air and *skopeō*, to see] An instrument for measuring the minute variations of temperature due to different conditions of the sky

Aface, a fās, *adv* In face, in front

Afar, a far, *adv* At a distance in place, to or from a distance often with *from* preceding or *off* following, or both

Affable, af fa bl, *a* [L *affabilis* affable—*af* for *ad*, to, *fari*, to speak] Easy of conversation admitting others to free converse with ease, reserve, courteous, complaisant, of easy manners, condescending —**Affability, Affableness** af fa bil i ti, af fa bl nes *n* The quality of being affable —**Affably**, af fa bli, *adv* In an affable manner, courteously

Affair, af fār, *n* [Fr *affaire*—*a*, to, and *faire*, to do, L *facere*, to make, do] Business of any kind, that which is done, or is to be done, matter, concern sometimes used by itself in the plural with the specific sense of public affairs or pecuniary affairs, special business, personal concern, a rencontre, a skirmish —*Affair of honour*, a duel

Affect, af fekt, *v t* [L *affecto*, to desire, to strive after, freq of *afficio*, *affectum*, to affect the mind or body—*af* for *ad* to, and *facio*, to do] To act upon, to produce an effect or change upon, to influence, to move or touch by exciting the feelings, to aspire to, to endeavour after, to choose commonly, to habitually follow after, make a show of, to assume the appearance of, to pretend —**Affectation, Affectedness**, af fek-tā shon, af fekt ed nes, *n* [L *affectatio*] An attempt to assume or exhibit what is not natural or real, false pretence, especially of what is praiseworthy or uncommon, artificial appearance or show —**Affected**, af-fekt'ed, *a* Inclined or disposed (especially with *well*, *ill*, &c), given to affectation, assuming or pretending to possess what is not natural or real, assumed artificially, not natural —**Affectedly**, af-fekt'ed-li, *adv* In an affected or assumed manner, with affectation —**Affecter, af-fekt'ėr**, *n* One who affects, pretends, or assumes —**Affecting**, af-fekt'ing, *a* Having power to excite emotion; suited to affect, pathetic —**Affectingly**, af-fekt'ing-li, *adv* In an affecting or impressive manner

Affection, af fek shon, *n* [L *affectio*, *affectionis*, the being affected or touched Affect] The state of having one's feelings affected in some way, bent or disposition of mind, sentiment or moral feeling (as esteem, envy, jealousy), appetite, inclination, a settled good will, love, or zealous attachment, a property or attribute inseparable from its object (as figure from bodies), any particular morbid state of the body (a gouty *affection*) —**Affectionate**, af fek shon āt, *a* Having great love or affection warmly attached, fond, kind, loving, proceeding from affection, tender —**Affectionately**, af fek shon āt li, *adv* In an affectionate manner, fondly, tenderly, kindly —**Affectionateness**, af fek shon āt nes, *n* The quality of being affectionate, fondness, affection —**Affectioned**, af fek shond, *a* Having a certain disposition of feeling, disposed

Affeer, af fēr', *v t* [O Fr *affeurer*, *afforer*, to assess or value, from L *forum*, a market] *Law*, to assess or settle, as an arbitrary fine

Afferent, af fėr-ent, *a* [L *afferens*, *afferentis*, ppr of *affero*—*af* for *ad*, to, and *fero*, to carry] Carrying to or inwards (of vessels or nerves in animals)

Affiance, af fi ans, *n* [O Fr, from *af* for *ad*, to, and *fiancer*, to betroth, L *fidans*, *fidantis* ppr of *fido*, to pledge one's faith, *fides*, faith] Marriage contract or promise, faith pledged, confidence, reliance —*v t* —*affianced affiancing* To betroth, to bind by promise of marriage —**Affianced** af fi anst *n* One bound by a promise of marriage, betrothed wife —**Affiancer**, af fi ans ėr *n* One who affiances

Affidavit af fi dā vit *n* [3rd pers sing perf ind of L L *affido*, to pledge one's faith—L *af* for *ad*, to, and *fides* faith] A written declaration upon oath, a statement of facts in writing signed by the party and sworn to or confirmed by a declaration before some authorized magistrate

Affiliate af fil i āt *v t* —*affiliated affiliating* [L L *adfiliare* to adopt as a son—L *ad*, to and *filius* a son] To adopt, to receive into a family as a son, to establish the paternity of, as of a bastard child, to connect in the way of descent, to receive into a society as a member —**Affiliation**, af fil i ā shon *n* The act of one who affiliates, the settlement of the paternity of a child on its true father —**Affiliable**, af fil i a bl, *a* Capable of being affiliated

Affined af fīnd, *a* [O Fr *affiner*, to unite Affinity] Joined in affinity, akin, bound or implied by any kind of affinity [*Shak*]

Affinity af fin i ti, *n* [L *affinitas*, from *affinis* adjacent, related—*af* for *ad*, to and *finis*, boundary] The relation contracted by marriage, in contradistinction from *consanguinity*, or relation by blood, relation, connection, or alliance in general (as of languages, sounds, &c), similarity in kind or nature, *chem* that force by which bodies of dissimilar nature unite in certain definite proportions to form a compound, different in its nature from any of its constituents —**Affinitatively**, af fin i tāt-iv-li, *adv* By means of affinity

Affirm, af fėrm, *v t* [L *affirmo*—*af* for *ad*, to, and *firmo*, to make firm] To assert positively, to tell with confidence, to aver, declare, allege opposed to *deny*, to confirm or ratify —*v i* To make a solemn assertion or declaration, to make a legal affirmation — **Affirmable**, af fėrm a bl, *a* Capable of being affirmed, asserted, or declared — **Affirmably**, af fėrm a bli, *adv* In a way capable of affirmation —**Affirmance**, † af fėrm ans, *n* Confirmation, ratification, affirmation —**Affirmant, Affirmer**, af fėrm'ant, af fėrm ėr, *a* One who affirms or asserts, one who makes affirmation instead of an oath —**Affirmation**, af-fėr-mā shon, *n* The act of affirming or asserting as true, that which is asserted, asserting as true, that which is asserted, a averment, confirmation, ratification, a solemn declaration made in lieu of an oath by one who has scruples about taking the oath — **Affirmative**, af-fėrm'at-iv, *a* Affirming or asserting opposed to *negative* —*n* A word or phrase expressing assent or affirmation or answering a question affirmatively, the opposite of a negative —*The affirmative*, that side of a debated question which maintains the truth of the affirmative proposition, — **Affirmatively**, af fėrm'at-iv-li, *adv* In an affirmative manner, positively

Affix, af fiks, *v t* [L *affigo*, *affixum*—*af* for *ad*, to, and *figo*, *fixum*, to fix] To subjoin, annex, unite, or add at the close or end, to append, to attach —**Affix**, af fiks, *n* A syllable or letter added to the end of a word, a suffix, a post-fix — **Affixal**, af fiks al, *a* Pertaining to an affix, having the character of an affix — **Affixion**, † af fik shon, *n* The act of affixing

Affiation, af fla shon, *n* [L *affio*, *afflatum*, —*af* for *ad*, to, and *flo*, to blow] A blowing or breathing on —**Afflatus**, af fla tus, *n* [L] A breath or blast of wind, inspiration, the inspiration of the poet

Afflict, af flikt, *v t* [L *afficto*, intens of *affigo*, to dash down—*af* for *ad*, to, and *figo*, to strike] To give (to the body or mind) pain which is continued or of some permanence, to trouble, grieve, harass, or distress —**Afflicter**, af flikt ėr, *n* One who afflicts —**Afflicting**, af flikt ing, *a* Grievous, distressing (an *afflicting* event) —**Afflictingly**, af flikt ing li, *adv* In an afflicting manner —**Affliction**, af flik shon, *n* The state of being afflicted, a state of acute pain or distress of body or mind, the cause of continued pain of body or mind, *Affliction* is stronger than *grief* and *grief* than *sorrow* *Affliction* is acute mental suffering caused by the loss of something cherished, as friends, health, or fortune — **Afflictive**, af flikt iv, *a* Painful, distressing —**Afflictively**, af flikt'iv li, *adv*

Affluence af flu-ens, *n* [L *affluentia*, from *affluo* to flow to—*ad*, to and *fluo*, to flow Fluent] A flowing to or concourse, an abundant supply, great plenty of worldly goods wealth Also **Affluency**, af flu-en si —**Affluent**, af flu ent, *a* Flowing to, wealthy, abundant —*n* A tributary stream —**Affluently**, af flu-ent-li, *adv*

Afflux af fluks *n* [From L *affluo afluxum* Affluence] The act of flowing to, a flowing to or that which flows to

Afford af ford, *v t* [O E *aforth*, to afford, from prefix *a*, and *forth*, A Sax *forthian*, to further] To give forth, to yield, supply, or produce (fruit or profit), to grant or confer (as consolation or gratification), to buy, sell expend, &c, from having a sufficiency of means, to bear the expense of (with *can*, *could*, *may*, *might*, &c)

Afforest, af for'est *v t* [Prefix *af* for *ad*, to, and *forest*] To convert into a forest, to turn into forest land —**Afforestation**, af for es tā shon, *n*. The act of

Afformative, af form a tiv, *n* [Prefix *af* for *ad* to, and *formative*] An affix

Affranchise af fran chiz, *v t* [Prefix *af*, and *franchise*] To make free, to liberate from servitude — **Affranchisement**, af-fran chiz ment, *n* The act of

Affray, af frā, *v t* [O or Prov Fr *affrayer*, *affoyer* Fr *effrayer*, to frighten from L L *exfredare*—L *ex*, intens, and O G *fridu*, *fride*, peace. Armed] To frighten, to terrify —*n* Fear, a noisy quarrel, a brawl, a tumult, disturbance

Affreight, af frāt, *v t*. [Prefix *af* for *ad*, to and *freight*] To hire for the transportation of freight, to freight

Affright, af frit, *v t* [A. Sax *afyrhtan*, *afyrhtan*—prefix *a*, intens, and *fyrhtan*, to frighten Fright] To impress with sudden fear, to frighten —*n* Sudden or great fear, terror —**Affrightedly**, af frit ed li, *adv* With fright —**Affrighten**, † af frit n, *v t*. To terrify, to affright —**Affrightment**, af-frit'ment, *n*. The act of terrifying, affright, terror.

Affront, af-frunt', *v t*. [Fr *affronter*, to encounter face to face—*af* for *ad*, to, and L *frons*, *frontis*, front, face] To confront (*Shak*), to offend by an open manifestation of disrespect, to insult, to put out of countenance —*n* An open manifestation of disrespect or contumely, an outrage to the feelings; an insult; anything producing a feeling of shame or disgrace —**Affronter**, af frunt'ėr, *n*. One who affronts.

Affuse, af-fūz', *v t*—*affused*, *affusing* [L *affundo*, *affusum*—*af* for *ad*, to, and *fundo*, *fusum*, to pour out.] To pour upon, to sprinkle, as with a liquid —**Affusion**, af fū zhon, *n* The act of pouring or sprinkling liquid upon, *med* the act of pouring water on the body as a curative means

Affy, † af-fī', *v t*—*affied*, *affying* [AFFIANCE.] To betroth, to affiance —*v i* To trust or confide.

Afield, a fēld', *adv* To the field, in the field; astray

Afire, a fir', *a* or *adv* On fire

Aflame, a flām', *a* or *adv* Flaming, glowing

Aflat, a flat', *a* or *adv* On a level with the ground

Aflaunt, a flant', *a* or *adv* In a flaunting manner; with showy equipage or dress

Afloat, a flōt', *a* or *adv* Borne on the water, floating, passing from one person to another, in circulation (as a rumour)

Afoam, a-fōm', *a* or *adv* In a foaming state, foaming

Afoot, a fut', *a* or *adv* On foot, borne by the feet, walking, in a state of being planned for execution (as a plan or plot)

Afore, a fōr', *adv* [Prefix *a* at and *fore*, A Sax *onforan*.] Before in time or place now mainly a nautical term, in the fore part of a vessel —*prep* before in time, position, rank, &c, in presence of now a *naut* term, more toward the head of a ship than, nearer the stem than.—*Afore the mast*, applied to a common sailor —**Aforegoing**, a fōr'go ing, *a* Going before —**Aforehand** a fōr'hand, *adv* In time previous, by previous provision, not behind hand —**Aforementioned** **Aforenamed**, **Aforesaid**, a-fōr'men-shond a-fōr' nāmd a fōr'sed, *a* Mentioned before in the same writing or discourse —**Aforethought**, a-fōr'thut, *a* Thought of beforehand, premeditated, prepense —**Aforetime**, † a fōr' tim, *adv* In time past, formerly [N T.]

Afraid, a frād', *a* or *pp* [O E. *affrayd afrayde*, &c pp of *affray* AFFRAY.] Impressed with fear or apprehension, fearful not used attributively [Colloquially *I am afraid* is often nearly equivalent to I suspect, I am inclined to think, or the like.]

Afresh, a fresh', *adv* Anew, again, after intermission

African, af rik an, *a* Pertaining to Africa —*n* A native of Africa —**Africander** af rik an-dēr, *n* A native of South Africa born of white parents —**Africanize**, af rik an-īz, *v t* To give an African or negro character to

Afrit, **Afreet**, af rit af rēt *n* *Mohammedan myth* a powerful evil jinnee or demon Written also *Efreet* *If ite*

Afront, a-frunt', *adv* In front [*Shak*.]

Aft, aft, *a* or *adv* [A Sax *æft eft* after, behind; Goth *afta*, from A Sax *af* *of* Goth. *af*, E *of*, *off*.] *Naut* a word used to denote position at or near, or direction towards the stern of a ship

After, aft ēr, *a*. [A Sax *æfter*, a compar from *af*, E. *of*, *off*, *ter* being the compar syllable, seen as *ther* in *whether*, *hither*, as *-der* in *under* OF.] Later in time, subsequent, succeeding, as, an *after* period of life in this sense often combined with the following noun.—*prep* Behind in place, later in time, in pursuit of, in search of, with or in desire for, in imitation of, or in imitation of the style of (*after* a model), according to, in proportion to (*after* our deserts), below in rank or excellence, next to, concerning (*inquire after*) —*After all*, at last, upon the whole, at the most, notwithstanding —*adv* Later in time, afterwards, behind, in pursuit —**Afterings**, aft ēr ings, *n. pl* The last milk drawn in milking, strokings

After-age, *n* A later age or time, posterity —**After-birth**, *n*. That which is expelled from the uterus after the birth of a child called also *Secundines* —**After body** *n* That part of a ship's hull which is abaft the midships. —**After-cost**, *n* Expense after the execution of the main design —**After-crop**, *n*. The second crop in the same year —**After-damp**, *n*. Choke-damp or carbonic acid, found in coal mines after an explosion of 'fire-damp'—**After-grass**, *n*. The grass which again springs up from land previously mowed the same year —**After-growth**, *n*. A second growth or crop springing up after a previous one has been removed —**After-hold**, *n* That portion of a ship's hold lying behind the mainmast —**After-hours**, *n pl*. Hours that follow business, time following —**After life**, *n* Future life, remainder of life, the life after death —**After-math**, *n* A second mowing of grass from the same land in the same season —**After mentioned** *a* Mentioned or to be mentioned afterwards —**Afternoon**, *n*. The part of the day which follows noon, between noon and evening —**After pains**, *n. pl* The pains which succeed childbirth —**After part**, *n* The latter part, the part of a ship towards the stern —**After piece** *n* A short dramatic entertainment performed after the principal performance —**After sail**, *n* One of a vessel's sails on the main and mizzen masts —**After taste** *n* A taste which succeeds eating or drinking —**After thought**, *n* Reflection after an act, some consideration that occurs to one's mind too late or after the performance of the act to which it refers —**After time**, *n* Succeeding time more commonly in the plural —**After wise**, *a* Wise after the event, wise when it is too late —**After wit** *n* Wisdom that comes too late

Aftermost aft ēr most *a superl* [A Sax *æftemest* a double superlative, *mest* being from *ma* + *st* two superlative suffixes.] Hindmost opposed to *foremost*

Afterward, **Afterwards** aft ēr wērd, aft ēr wērdz *adv* [A Sax *æfterweard* *After* + *weards* is an adverbial genitive WARD.] In later or subsequent time

Aga ā ga *n* In the Turkish dominions, a commander or chief officer

Again a gen or a gān *adv* [A Sax *on gēan*, *ongēan*, *gēn* against AGAINST.] A second time, once more on another occasion on the other hand, moreover besides, further, in return, back, in answer

Against, a genst *prep* [O F *agayns on gaines* A Sax *ongēan* against The *es* is an adverbial or genit termination and the *t* has been added like that in *amidst*, *betwixt* A Sax *gēan* again or against is the same as *gain* in *gainsay*, G *gegen* against] Opposite in place (often preceded by *over*) in opposition to adverse or hostile to (*against* law or public opinion) towards or upon so as to meet (to strike *against* a rock), bearing or resting upon (to lean *against*) in preparation for (an event)

Agallochum a-gal lok um, *n*. [Gr *agallochum*.] A fragrant wood used by the Orientals as supplying a perfume

Agalmatolite, a gal mat o-līt, *n* [Gr *agalma*, image and *lithos* stone.] A kind of soft stone found in China and resembling steatite often cut into images

Agami ag'a mi, *n* [Native name.] The golden breasted trumpeter a bird of the crane family a native of South America

Agamic, a gam ik, *a* [Gr *a* priv and *gamos*, marriage.] Reproduced without the congress of individuals of the opposite sex —**Agamist** ag'am ist *n* One who refuses or rejects marriage

Agamogenesis a gam ō jen e sis, *n* [Gr *a* priv, *gamos*, marriage and *genesis* reproduction.] The production of young without the congress of the sexes —**Agamogenetic**, a-gam ō-jen-et ik, *a* Of or pertaining to agamogenesis

Agape, a-gāp', *adv* or *a* Gaping as with wonder; having the mouth wide open

Agape, ag'a pē, *n* [Gr *agapē*, love.] Among the primitive Christians a love feast or feast of charity, held before or after the communion, when contributions were made for the poor

Agar agar, ā'gar ā gar, *n*. The native name of a dried sea-weed much used in the East for soups and jellies

Agaric, a-gar'ik, *n*. [Gr *agarikon*.] A name of various fungi. Many of the species are edible like the common mushroom, while others are deleterious and even poisonous —*Agaric mineral*, *mountain-milk*, or *mountain-meal*, a native carbonate of lime, resembling a fungus; a stone of which bricks may be made so light as to float in water

Agast AGHAST

Agastric, a-gas'trik, *a* [Gr *a*, without, and *gastēr*, *gastros*, belly.] Without a stomach, or proper intestinal canal, as the tape-worm

Agate, ag āt, *n* [Fr *agate*, from L *achates*, so called because found near a river of that name in Sicily.] A semipellucid mineral, consisting of bands or layers of various colours blended together, the base generally being chalcedony, and this mixed with jasper, amethyst, quartz, opal, &c used for rings, seals, cups, beads, &c, an instrument used by gold wire drawers, so called from the agate in the middle of it, a gilder's tool, a kind of type, called also *Ruby* —**Agatiferous**, ag āt-if'er us, *a* Containing or producing agates —**Agatine**, ag at-in, *a* Pertaining to or resembling agate —**Agatize** ag'at-īz *v t* To change into agate —*Agatized wood*, a kind of hornstone formed by petrifaction —**Agaty**, ag at i, *a* Of the nature of agate

Agave a gā've, *n*. [Gr *agauos*, noble.] A genus of plants, comprehending the American aloe They live for many years—ten to seventy—before flowering

Age āj *n* [Fr *âge* O Fr *eage*, L L *ætatiticum* from L *ætas*, *ætatis* abbrev of *ævitas*, from *ævum* an age EVER.] A period of time representing the whole or a part of the duration of any individual thing or being the time during which an individual has lived, the latter part of life, the state of being old oldness old people collectively the state of having arrived at legal maturity (the completion of the first twenty one years of one's life), great length of time, a long or protracted period sometimes definitely a century a historical epoch, an epoch having a particular character; the people who live at a particular period —*The age* the times we live in —*v t* —*aged* (ājd) *aging* To grow old, to assume the appearance of old age —*v t* To give the character of age or ripeness to (*to age* wine) —**Aged** ā jed *a* Old, having lived long having a certain age (*aged* forty years —**Agedly**, ā jed li, *adv* Like an aged person **Agedness** ā jed nes, *n* The state or condition of being aged, oldness

Agenda a jen da, *n pl* [L things to be done.] Memoranda, a memorandum book a church service, a ritual or liturgy

Agent ā jent *n* [L *agens agentis* acting after.] One who or that which acts, an actor one that exerts power or has the power to act, an active power or cause, a body or substance that causes a certain action to begin, a person intrusted with the business of another —**Agency**, ā jen si, *n* The state of being in action or of exerting power operation instrumentality, the office or business of an agent or factor —**Agential** a jen shal, *a* Pertaining to an agent or agency

Ageustia a gus ti a, *n* [Gr *a* priv, and *geumai*, to taste.] *Med* a defect or loss of taste

Agglomerate, ag glom ēr āt, *v t*—*agglomerated* *agglomerating* [L *agglomero*—*ad*, and *glomus*, *glomeris* a ball of yarn.] To collect or gather into a mass —*v i* To become collected into a ball or mass —*a* *Geol* a collective name for masses consisting of angular fragments ejected from volcanoes **Agglomeration**, ag glom ēr ā shon, *n* The act of agglomerating, a collection, a heap —**Agglomerative**, ag glom ēr āt-iv, *a* Disposed to agglomerate

Agglutinate, ag glū tin āt, *v t*—*agglutinated* *agglutinating* [L *agglutino*—*ad*, and *glutino*, from *gluten*, glue GLUE.] To unite or cause to adhere, as with glue or other viscous substance, to glue together —*a* United as by glue, joined —*Agglutinate languages*, languages in which the suffixes for inflection retain a kind of independence, and are felt to be distinct from the root or body of the word. Called also *Agglutinating* and *Polysynthetic* —**Agglutinant**, ag-glū'tin-ant, *a* Uniting as glue, tending to cause adhesion —*n* Any viscous substance which agglutinates or

unites other substances —**Agglutination**, ag-glū'tin-ā'shon, *n* The act of agglutinating or the state, adhesion of parts, the marked feature of agglutinate languages —**Agglutinative**, ag glū'tin-āt-iv, *a* Tending or having power to agglutinate

Aggrandize, ag'gran-diz, *v t* —*aggrandized*, *aggrandizing* [Fr *agrandir* — L prefix *a* for *ad*, to, and *grandis*, grand] To make great or greater, especially, to make greater in power, wealth, rank, or honour, to exalt, to elevate, extend, enlarge — —**Aggrandizement**, ag gran-diz ment, *n* The act of aggrandizing, the act of increasing one's own power, rank, or honour, exaltation —**Aggrandizer**, ag'gran diz-ėr, *n* One that aggrandizes —**Aggrandizable**, ag gran diz-a bl, *a* Capable of being aggrandized —**Aggrandization**, ag'gran diz ā shon, *n* The act of aggrandizing

Aggravate, ag gra-vāt, *v t* —*aggravated*, *aggravating* [L *aggravo* — *ad*, to, and *gravis*, heavy, whence *grave* *grief*, &c] To make worse, more severe, or less tolerable, to make more enormous, or less excusable, to intensify, to exaggerate, to provoke, irritate, tease —**Aggravating**, ag gra-vāt ing, *a* Provoking, annoying —**Aggravatingly**, ag gra vāt ing li, *adv* In an aggravating manner —**Aggravation**, ag gra vā shon, *n* The act of aggravating or making worse, addition to that which is evil or improper, provocation, irritation

Aggregate, ag grē gāt, *v t* —*aggregated*, *aggregating* [L *aggrego*, *aggregatum* — *ad*, and *grex gregis*, a herd or band] To bring together, to collect into a sum, mass, or body —*n* Formed by the conjunction or collection of particulars into a whole mass or sum total — *n* A sum, mass, or assemblage of particulars, a whole or total — *In the aggregate*, taken altogether, considered as a whole, collectively —**Aggregately**, ag grē gāt-li, *adv* Collectively, taken in a sum or mass —**Aggregation**, ag grē gā shon *n* The act of aggregating, the state of an aggregate —**Aggregative** ag grē gāt iv, *a* Tending to aggregate, collective —**Aggregator**, ag grē gāt-ėr, *n* One who collects into a whole or mass

Aggress, ag gres *v t* [L *aggredior*, *aggressus* — *ad*, and *gradior*, to go] To make a first attack, to commit the first act of hostility or offence —*v t* To attack —**Aggression** ag gre shon, *n* The first attack or act of hostility, the first act leading to a war or controversy —**Aggressive**, ag gres iv, *a* Characterized by aggression, tending to aggress —**Aggressiveness** ag gres iv nes *n* The quality of being aggressive —**Aggressor** ag gres'or, *n* The person who aggresses, an assailter, an invader

Aggrieve, ag grēv, *v t* —*aggrieved*, *aggrieving* [O Fr *agrever*, to weigh down, *from grever*, to oppre s, from L *gravis*, heavy, whence also *grief*, *grave*, &c] To give pain or sorrow, to afflict, to grieve, to bear hard upon, to oppress or injure in one's rights —**Aggrievance**,† ag grēv'ans, *n* Oppression, hardship, grievance

Aghast, a-gast, *a* or *p* [A participial form from O E *agasten*, *agesten*, to terrify—prefix *a*, intens., and A Sax *gaestan* to terrify, allied to Goth *gaisjan*, *usgaisjan*, to terrify, comp Prov E *gast*, to terrify, *gast*, fear, *gastful*] Struck with amazement, stupefied with sudden fright or horror Written also *agast*, which is etymologically the better spelling

Agile, aj il, *a* [Fr *agile*, L *agilis*, from *ago* , Acr] Nimble, quick in movement, brisk, active —**Agilely**, aj il li, *adv* In an agile or nimble manner —**Agility**, **Agileness**, a-jil'l ti, aj'il-nes, *n* The state or quality of being agile, nimbleness, briskness, activity

Agio, ā ji-ō, *n* [It] The difference in value between one sort of money and another, especially between paper-money and metallic coin —**Agiotage**, ā ji ot-āj, *n* The manœuvres by which speculators in stocks contrive to lower or enhance their price, stock-jobbing

Agist, a-jist , *v t* [O Fr *agister*, from *giste* (Fr *gîte*), a lodging; L *jacitum*, from *jacere*, to lie.] *Law*, to take the cattle of others to grass at a certain sum —**Agistage**, **Agistment**, a-jist'āj, a-jist'ment, *n* The taking and feeding of other men's cattle, the price paid for such feeding

Agitate, aj'it-āt, *v t* —*agitated*, *agitating* [L *agito*, *agitatum*, freq from *ago* Acr] To move or force into violent irregular action, to shake or move briskly, to disturb, to perturb, to discuss, debate, arouse public attention to, as by speeches, pamphlets, &c —*v t* To engage in agitation —**Agitable**, aj it ā-bl, *a* Capable of being agitated —**Agitated**, aj it-āt ed, *a* Disturbed, perturbed, excited, expressing agitation (countenance, manner) —**Agitation** aj it-ā shon, *n* The act of agitating, or state of being agitated, perturbation of mind or feelings, commotion, disturbance — **Agitative**, aj it āt-iv, *a* Having a tendency to agitate —**Agitator**, aj it āt-ėr, *n* One who or that which agitates, rouses, or stirs up

Aglet, ag'let, *n* [Fr *aiguillette*, a point, from *aiguille*, a needle, L *acus*, a needle] A metal tag at the end of a lace or point, formerly worn on dresses

Aglow a glō *a* In a glow, glowing

Aglutition, ag glū ti shon *n* [Gr *a*, priv , and L *glutio*, to swallow] Inability to swallow

Agminate, **Agminated**, ag min āt, ag'min āt-ed, *a* [L *agmen*, *agminis*, a crowd, a band] Crowded, closely packed, *anat* applied to certain glands or follicles in the small intestine

Agnail, ag'nāl *n* [A Sax *angnœgl*—*ange*, pain, and *nœgl*, nail] A sore beside a nail, a corn

Agnate, ag nāt, *n* [L *agnatus*—*ad*, and *nascor*, *natus*, to be born] Any male relation by the father s side —*a* Related or akin by the father s side —**Agnatic**,† ag nat ik *a* Pertaining to descent by the male line of ancestors —**Agnation**, ag nā shon *n* Relation by the father s side only, or descent in the male line

Agnomen, ag nō men, *n* [L —*ag* for *ad*, to, and *nomen* a name] An additional name or epithet conferred on a person — **Agnomination**,† ag nom in ā shon, *n* An additional name or title

Agnostic, ag nos tik *n* [Gr *agnōstos*, unknowing, unknown from *a*, priv , and stem of *gignōskō*, to know Same root as *know*] One of those persons who disclaim any knowledge of God or of the origin of the universe or of anything but material phenomena, holding that with regard to such matters nothing can be known —*a* Pertaining to the agnostics or their doctrines — **Agnosticism** ag nos ti sizm, *n* The doctrines or belief of agnostics

Agnus, ag nus, *n* [L , a lamb] An image of a lamb as emblematical of our Saviour, an Agnus Dei — *Agnus Dei* [L , Lamb of God] A medal, or more frequently a cake of wax consecrated by the pope, stamped with the figure of a lamb supporting the banner of the cross, supposed to possess great virtues, such as preserving those who carry it in faith from accidents, &c

Ago, a gō , *a* or *adv* [Really a *pp* , being shortened form of *agone*, formerly used in same sense, A Sax *āgān*, gone by—*ā*, away, *gān*, to go] Past, gone, as, a year *ago*

Agog, a-gog', *adv* [Prefix *a*, on, and W *gog*, activity, *gogr*, to shake] In eager excitement, highly excited by eagerness after an object.

Agoing, a-gō ing, *adv* [Prefix *a* for *on*, and verbal noun *going*] In motion (to set a machine *agoing*)

Agone,† a gon , *adv* Ago [O T]

Agonic, a-gon ik, *a* [Gr *a*, priv , and *gōnia*, an angle] Not forming an angle —*Agonic lines*, two lines on the earth s surface, on which the magnetic needle points to the true north, or where the magnetic meridian coincides with the geographical — **Agone**, ag'ōn, *n* An agonic line

Agonist,† ag ō-nist, *n* [Gr *agōnistēs* Agony] One who contends for the prize in public games, a combatant, a champion —**Agonistics**, ag-ō-nist'iks, *n* The art of contending in public games

Agony, ag'ō-ni, *n* [Gr *agōnia*, struggle, anguish, from *agōn*, a contest or struggle, from *agō*, to lead, to bring together] A violent contest or striving; the struggle, frequently unconscious, that precedes natural death; the death throe or pang (often in plural); extreme bodily or mental pain, intense suffering, anguish, torment *Agony* is extreme bodily pain, *anguish* is mental pain or the effect of extreme distress on the mind —**Agonize**, ag'ō-niz, *v t* —*agonized*, *agonizing* To writhe with agony or extreme pain —*v t* To distress with extreme pain, to torture —**Agonizing**, ag'ō niz-ing, *a* Giving extreme pain —**Agonizingly**, ag'ō-niz-ing li, *adv*

Agouti, a-go ti, *n* The native American name of several species of rodent mammals allied to the guinea-pig

Agraffe, **Agraff**, a graf', *n* [Fr *agrafe*] A sort of hook or clasp, often jewelled

Agraphia, a-graf i-a, *n* [Gr *a*, priv , and *graphō*, to write] A form of aphasia, in which the patient is unable to express ideas by written signs

Agrarian, a grā ri-an, *a* [L *agrarius*, from *ager*, a field Acre] Relating to lands, especially public lands, growing wild in fields! —*Agrarian laws* in ancient Rome, laws for regulating the distribution of the public lands among the citizens — *n* One in favour of an equal division of landed property —**Agrarianism**, a-grā ri an-izm, *n* The upholding of an equal division of lands and property, the principles of one who does so —**Agrarianize**, a-grā ri-an iz, *v t* To distribute among the people, as land

Agree, a-grē , *v t* —*agreed*, *agreeing* [Fr *agreer*—*a*, to, and *gré*, O Fr *gret*, good-will, favour from L *gratus*, pleasant, whence *gratitude*, *grateful*, &c] To be of one mind, to harmonize in opinion, to live in concord or without contention, to come to an arrangement or understanding, to arrive at a settlement (*agree to* a proposal, *agree with* a person), to be consistent, to harmonize, not to contradict or be repugnant (stories *agree with* each other), to tally, to match, to correspond, to suit, to be accommodated or adapted (food *agrees with* a person), *gram* to correspond in number, case, gender, or person —**Agreeability**, a grē a bil i ti, *n* Agreeableness —**Agreeable**, a grē a bl, *a* Suitable, conformable, correspondent, pleasing, either to the mind or senses (*agreeable* manners, *agreeable* to the taste), willing or ready to agree or consent, giving consent *with to* —**Agreeableness**, a grē a-bl nes, *n* The state or quality of being agreeable, the quality of pleasing —**Agreeably**, a-grē a-bli, *adv* In an agreeable manner, suitably, consistently, conformably, in a manner to give pleasure, pleasingly —**Agreement**, a grē ment *n* The state of agreeing or being agreed, harmony, conformity, union of opinions or sentiments, bargain, compact, contract

Agrestial,† **Agrestic**,† a gres ti-al, a gres'tik, *a* [L *agrestis*, from *ager*, a field] Rural, rustic

Agriculture, ag'ri kul tūr, *n* [L *agricultura*—*ager*, a field, and *cultura*, cultivation Acre and Culture] The cultivation of the ground, more especially with the plough and in large areas or fields it may include also the raising and feeding of cattle or other live stock, husbandry, tillage, farming — **Agricultural**, ag-ri-kul tūr-al, *a* Pertaining to, connected with, or engaged in agriculture —**Agriculturist**, **Agriculturalist**, ag ri-kul'tūr-ist, ag ri kul tūr al ist, *n* One engaged or skilled in agriculture, a husbandman

Agrimony, ag ri mon i, *n* [L *argemonia*, from Gr *argemē*, a whitish ulceration on the eye (which this plant was supposed to cure), from *argos*, white] A British plant formerly of much repute as a medicine Its leaves and root-stock are astringent, and the latter yields a yellow dye

Agrin, a grin', *a* or *adv* In the act or state of grinning, on the grin

Agriology, ag-ri-ol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *agrios*, pertaining to a wild state, and *logos*, a discourse.] The comparative study of human customs, especially of the customs of man in a rude or uncivilised state.—**Agriologist**, ag-ri-ol'o-jist, *n*. A student of agriology

Agronomy, a-gron'ō-mi, *n* [Gr *agronomos*, rural, from *agros*, a field.] Agriculture

and other rural pursuits.—**Agronomic, Agronomical,** ag-rō-nom'ik, ag-rō-nom ik-al, *a.* Relating to agronomy.—**Agronomist,** a-grou'ō-mist, *n.* One who studies agronomy.

Agrostography, a-gros tog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr *agrōstis*, a grass.] A description of grasses.—**Agrostology,** a-gros-tol o ji, *n.* That part of botany which relates to grasses.

Aground, a-ground, *adv* or *a.* On the ground, run ashore, stranded.

Agroupment, a grop ment, *n.* [Fr *agrouper*, to group.] The arrangement of a group in a picture or in statuary, grouping.

Agrypnotic, ag rip-not ik, *n.* [Gr *agrypnos*, sleepless.] Something which tends to drive away sleep.

Aguardiente, a gwär-dē-ent a, *n.* [Sp., contr. for *aqua ardiente*, burning water.] A second-class brandy made from the red wines of Spain and Portugal.

Ague, a gū, *n.* [Fr. *aigu*, acute, *fièvre aigue* (L. L. *febris acuta*), acute fever, L. *acutus*, sharp.] The cold fit or rigor which precedes a fever or a paroxysm of fever in intermittents, a fever coming in periodical fits accompanied by shivering, a chill or state of shaking not resulting from disease.—**Agued,** a gūd, *a.* Having a fit of ague, shivering with cold or fear.—**Aguish,** a gū ish, *a.* Having the qualities of an ague, productive of agues, chilly, shivering.—**Aguishness,** a gū ish nes *n.* The quality of being aguish, chilliness.—**Ague-cake,** *n.* The tumour caused by enlargement and hardening of the spleen.—**Ague-tree,** *n.* A name sometimes applied to sassafras on account of its febrifuge qualities.

Agynous, a jin nus, *a.* [Gr. *a*, without, and *gynē*, a female.] *Bot.* applied to plants having no female organs.

Ah, ä [A natural cry expressive of sudden emotion, comp. G. *ach*, L. *ah*, Skr. *á, áh*, ah.] An exclamation expressive of pain, surprise, pity, compassion, complaint, contempt, dislike, joy, exultation, &c., according to the manner of utterance.—**Aha, a-hä** [A lengthened form of *ah*, or formed of *ah* and *ha*, comp. G. *aha*, Skr. *ahō, ahaha*.] An exclamation expressing triumph, contempt, surprise, &c.

Ahead, a-hed', *adv.* Headlong†, head foremost†, in or to the front, in advance, before, further on (to walk *ahead of* a person), *naut.* opposite to *astern*.

Aheap, a hēp, *adv.* Huddled or heaped together.

Ahoy, a hoi *exclam.* [Longer form of *hoy*.] A word used chiefly at sea in hailing.

Ai, ā ē, *n.* The three-toed sloth so called from its cry.

Aid, ād, *v. t.* [Fr. *aider*, O. Fr. *ayuder*, from L. *adjutare*, freq. of *adjuvo, adjutum*, to help—*ad*, to, and *juvo, jutum*, to help.] To help, to assist, to come to the support or relief of, to succour.—**Aid** ād *n.* [Fr. *aide*.] Help, succour, support, assistance, the person or thing that aids (= helds assistance, a helper, an auxiliary, an assistant, a subsidy or tax formerly granted by parliament to the crown, a tax paid by a feudal tenant to his lord.—**Aidance,** † ād ans, *n.* Aid, help, assistance.—**Aidant,** † ād'ant, *a.* Helping, helpful, supplying aid [*Shak.*].—**Aider,** ād er, *n.* One who aids, an assistant.—**Aidful,** † ād ful, *a.* Giving aid, helpful.—**Aidless,** ād les, *a.* Without aid or succour.

Aide-de-camp, ād-de-koṅ, *n. pl.* **Aides-de camp,** ād-de koṅ [Fr., lit. field assistant.] *Milit.* an officer whose duty is to receive and communicate the orders of a general officer, to act as his secretary, &c.

Aigret, Aigrette, ā gret a-gret, *n.* [EGRET.] A plume or ornament for the head composed of feathers or precious stones.

Aiguille, ā'gwil, *n.* [Fr., a needle.] A name given to the needle like points or tops of rocks and mountain masses, or to sharp-pointed masses of ice on glaciers, &c.

Ail, āl, *v. i.* [O. E. *eyles*, A. Sax. *eglan*, to feel pain, to ail, *eglan*, to give pain, *egle*, trouble, grief, comp. Goth. *agls*, affliction, Sw. *ogla*, a prick.] To affect with pain or uneasiness, either of body or mind, to trouble, to be the matter with (with *what, nothing, something*, &c., as nom.)—*v. t.* To be in pain or trouble.—**Ailment,** āl'ment, *n.* Disease, indisposition; morbid affection of the body.

Ailanthus, ā-lan'thus, *n.* [From *ailanto*, the Malacca name.] A handsome tree of India and China, now planted in France and Germany to shade public walks, &c.

Aim, ām, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *esmer, aesmer*—L. *ad*, to, and *æstimare*, to estimate.] To direct a missile towards an object, to direct the mind or intention, to make an attempt, to endeavour (followed by *at* before the object).—*v. i.* To direct or point to a particular object with the intention of hitting it, to level at.—*n.* The pointing or directing of a missile, the point intended to be hit, or object intended to be effected, the mark, a purpose; intention, design, scheme.—**Aimer,** ām (r), *n.* One that aims.—**Aimless,** ām les, *a.* Without aim, purposeless.—**Aimlessly,** ām les-li, *adv.* Purposelessly.

Air, ār, *n.* [Fr. *air*, L. *aër*, from Gr. *aēr*, air.] The fluid which we breathe, an inodorous, invisible, tasteless, colourless elastic fluid composed of oxygen and nitrogen and essential to life, air in motion, a light breeze, a tune, a short song or piece of music adapted to words, a melody, the soprano part in a harmonised piece of music, the peculiar look, appearance and bearing of a person, the general character or complexion of anything, appearance, semblance, an affected manner; manifestation of pride or vanity (chiefly in the phrase *to give one's self airs*).—*To take the air*, to go out of doors, to walk or ride a little distance.—*v. t.* To expose to the air, to ventilate, to display, to bring before public notice, to make comfortable by heating (slippers, sheets).—**Airy** ār ri, *a.* Consisting of or having the character of air, ethereal, unsubstantial, relating to the air, high in air, open to a free current of air exposed to all winds (an *airy* situation), gay and sprightly, full of vivacity, lively.—**Airily** ār ri-li, *adv.* In an airy manner, in a light gay manner.—**Airiness,** ār ri nes *n.* The state or quality of being airy.—**Airing** ā ring *n.* A short walk or drive out of doors.—**Airwards** † ār werdz, *adv.* Up in the air, towards the heavens.

Air bath, *n.* The exposure of the person to the action of the air, an arrangement for drying substances by exposing them to air of any temperature desired.—**Air bed** *n.* An air-tight bed-shaped bag inflated with air.—**Air bladder,** *n.* A vesicle filled with air, a bag situated under the backbone of certain fishes and which, being full of air is supposed to assist in regulating their buoyancy.—**Air bone** *n.* A bone with a large cavity filled with air as in birds.—**Air brake,** *n.* A railway brake applied by means of condensed atmospheric air.—**Air-cell,** *n.* A cell or minute cavity containing air especially in a vegetable or animal one of the cells of the lungs.—**Air condenser** *n.* An apparatus for condensing air usually a close vessel with a syringe attached to it.—**Air-course** *n.* A passage in a coal mine intended for ventilation.—**Air cushion** *n.* A cushion made by inflating a bag with air.—**Air drain** *n.* A cavity round the external walls of a building to prevent the earth from lying against them.—**Air-engine** *n.* An engine in which air heated or compressed, is employed as the motive power.—**Air-exhauster** *n.* A contrivance by which collected air may escape from water-mains, &c., a contrivance for removing exhausted air from any place.—**Air filter,** *n.* A contrivance for filtering or purifying air.—**Air furnace,** *n.* A furnace which has no blast, but only a natural draught.—**Air-gas,** *n.* An inflammable illuminating gas made by charging ordinary atmospheric air with the vapours of petroleum, naphtha, or some similar substance.—**Air-gun,** *n.* A kind of gun in which highly-condensed air is used to project the ball, a small quantity of air being allowed to escape from the reservoir attached to the gun and act on the ball at each shot.—**Air-jacket,** *n.* A jacket inflated with air to render persons buoyant in water.—**Air-passage,** *n. Anat.* one of the tubes by which air is admitted to the lungs, *bot.* a large intercellular space in the stems and leaves of aquatic plants, and in the stems of endogens.—**Air-plant,** *n.* A general name for plants which grow upon others and derive all their food from the atmosphere, an epiphyte.—**Air-pump,** *n.* A pneumatic machine for the purpose of exhausting the air from a close vessel called a receiver, and thereby producing what is called a *vacuum*. The air pump acts by means of a piston, with a proper valve, working in a cylindrical barrel or tube, somewhat after the manner of a common water pump.—**Air-sac,** *n.* One of the membranous bags or receptacles of air lodged in the hollow bones and the cavities of the body of birds, and communicating with the lungs.—**Air-shaft,** *n.* A passage for air into a mine.—**Air-stove,** *n.* A stove which is employed to heat a current of air, the heated air being then admitted to an apartment.—**Air tight,** *a.* So tight or close as to be impermeable to air.—**Air trap,** *n.* A contrivance for excluding the effluvia arising from drains and sinks.—**Air way,** *n.* A passage for air; a passage for the admission of air to a mine.

Aisle, il, *n.* [O. Fr. *aisle* For. *asle*, a wing, an aisle, L. *ala* a wing, the *s* does not properly belong to the word.] A lateral division of a cathedral or other church, separated from the central part, called the nave, by pillars or piers.—**Aisled,** ild, *a.* Furnished with aisles.

Ait, at, *n.* [A form of *eyot*, an islet.] A small island in a river or lake.

Aitchbone, ach bōn *n.* [For *natch bone* (by loss of initial *n* as in *apron* from *a napron*, L. *natica*, L. *nates*, the rump.] The rump-bone of an ox. (called also *Edge bone* (by false etymology).

Ajar, a jar *adv.* [O. E. *achar onchar*, lit. on the turn—prefix *a*, on *jar chai* A Sax. *cerra*, a turn seen also in *chare charwoman*.] On the turn, neither quite open nor shut, partly opened, said of a door.

Ajutage a jūt āj *n.* [Fr. *ajoutage*, from *ajouter*, to join—L. *ad* to *juxta* nigh.] A sort of tube fitted to the aperture of a vessel through which water is played.

Akee, a kē', *n.* The fruit of a tree (*Blighia sapida*) belonging to W. Africa now common in the W. Indies and S. America.

Akimbo a kim bō *a.* or *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *kimbo*, from Icel. *kengbogenn*, lit. crook-bowed, *kengr* a crook.] With the elbow pointing outwards and the hand resting on the hip, said of the arm.

Akin, a kin *a.* or *adv.* [Prefix *a*, of and *kin*.] Related by blood, allied by nature, partaking of the same properties.

Alabandine al a ban din *n.* [From *Alabanda*, in Asia Minor.] Manganese glance or blende, a sulphide of manganese.

Alabaster al a bas ter, *n.* [L. *alabaster*, Gr. *alabastros*, from Alabastron, a village in Egypt where it was got.] A soft, semi transparent marble like mineral of which there are two well known varieties—the gypseous and the calcareous. Small works of art are often made of it.—**Alabastrine,** al a-bas trin *a.* Of or pertaining to alabaster.

Alack, a lak, *interj.* [Probably a corruption of *alas*, but comp. *lauk!* euphemism for *Lord!*] An exclamation expressive of sorrow.—**Alackaday,** a-lak a-dā, *interj.* [Comp. *Welladay!*] An exclamation uttered to express regret or sorrow.

Alacrity, a lak ri ti *n.* [L. *alacritas*, from *alacer, alacris*, cheerful.] A cheerful readiness or promptitude to do some act, cheerful willingness, briskness.

A la-mode, Alamode, a-la-mōd, *adv.* [Fr. *à la mode*, after the fashion.] According to the fashion or prevailing mode sometimes used as an adjective.

Alar, a ler, *a.* [L. *ala* a wing.] Pertaining to wings, having the character of a wing.

Alarm, a-lärm', *n.* [Fr. *alarme*, alarm, from It. *all'arme*—L. *ad arma*, to arms.] A summons to arms, an outcry or other notice of approaching danger, a tumult, a disturbance; a sudden fear or painful suspense excited by an apprehension of danger, apprehension; terror, a mechanical contrivance for awakening persons from sleep or rousing their attention.—*v. t.* To call to arms for defence, to give notice of

danger; to rouse to vigilance; to disturb with terror; to fill with anxiety by the prospect of evil —Alarmed, a-lärmd', *a* Indicating or expressive of alarm (look, countenance) —Alarming, a-lärm'ing, *a* Calculated to rouse alarm; causing apprehension —Alarmingly, a-lärm'ing-li, *adv* In an alarming manner.—Alarmist, a-lärm'ist, *n.* One that excites alarm; one who is prone to take alarm, and to circulate and exaggerate any sort of bad news

Alarum, a lăr'um, *n* [A corruption of *alarm*] An alarm, a watchword or signal indicating danger, any loud noise or disturbance. [Now only poetical]

Alary, ā'la ri *a.* Alar

Alas, a-las', *exclam.* [O.Fr *alas,* from interj *a, ah,* L *lassus,* weary] An exclamation expressive of sorrow, grief, pity, concern, or apprehension of evil

Alate, a'lāt, *a* [L *alatus,* winged *ala,* a wing] Winged, having membranous expansions like wings

Alb, Albe, alb, *n.* [L *alba,* white (*vestis* garment, understood)] A clerical vestment worn by priests, a long robe of white linen bound with a girdle

Albacore, Albicore, al'ba-kōr, al'bē-kōr, *n* [Sp *albacora,* Fr *albicore,* from *Ar al,* the *bakr,* a young cow or heifer] A name given to several fishes of the tunny kind, especially to the Pacific tunny

Albata, al bā'ta *n.* [L *alba,* white] An alloy consisting of a combination of nickel, zinc, tin, and copper, often with antimony and silver, German silver

Albatros Albatross al ba tros, *n* [Fr *albatros* a corruption of Sp and Pg *alcatraz,* a pelican, from *Ar al-qâdûs* the bucket of a water wheel, the pelican being supposed to carry water to its young ones in the pouch below its bill] An aquatic bird the largest sea bird known, some measuring 17½ feet from tip to tip of the wings met with at immense distances from land

Albeit, al be it, *conj* [*Al* in old sense of though *be,* and *it,* and equivalent to *be it so*] Be it so, admit all that, although, notwithstanding

Albert, al'bert *n* [After the Prince Consort *Albert*] A short chain attaching the watch to a waistcoat button hole

Albescent, al bes ent *a* [L *albesco,* to grow white, in ept from *albus* white] Becoming white or rather whitish moderately white; of a pale hoary aspect

Albicore, al'be-kōr, *n* Albacore

Albigenses al bi jens ez *n pl* A party of religious reformers in the twelfth century, who were ruthlessly persecuted, so called from *Albi,* a town of Languedoc in France, where they resided

Albino, al bī nō, *n.* pl **Albinos** or **Albinoes,** al bi nōz [Pg , from L *albus,* white] A person of abnormally pale milky complexion, with light hair and pink eyes, an animal characterized by the same peculiarity in physical constitution —Albinism, Albinotism, al'bin izm al bī nō izm *n.* The state or condition of an albino, leucopathy

Albite, al'bit *n* [L *albus,* white] A name given to felspar whose alkali is soda instead of potash; it is a constituent in Aberdeen granite

Albuginea, al-bū jin ē-a, *n* [L *albugo, albuginis,* whiteness, from *albus,* white] The white fibrous coating of the eye, the white —Albugineous, al bū jin'ē us, *a* Pertaining to or resembling the white of the eye or of an egg

Album, al'bum, *n* [L., from *albus,* white] A book, originally blank, in which may be inserted autographs of celebrated persons or favourite pieces of poetry or prose, generally contributed by friends, a book for preserving photographic or other views, portraits, &c —Album Graecum, *n.* [Lit. Greek white] The dung of dogs wolves, &c , whitened by exposure to the air, used by tanners to soften leather

Albumen, al-bū'men, *n.* [L , from *albus,* white.] A substance entering largely into the composition of the animal and vegetable fluids and solids; so named from the Latin for the white of an egg, in which it abounds in its purest natural state.—Albuminize, al-bū'min-īz, *v t.* —albuminized, albuminizing. To convert into albumen; to cover or impregnate with albumen.—Albuminoid, al-bū'min-oid, *a* Like albumen.—*n* A substance resembling albumen; proteid.—Albuminous, Albuminose, al-bū'min-us, al-bū'min us, *a* Pertaining to or having the properties of albumen, applied to plants whose seeds have a store of albumen, as all kinds of grain, palms, &c —Albuminousness, al-bū'min-us-nes, *n*

Alburnum, al ber'num, *n* [L. *alburnum,* sapwood, from *albus,* white] The white and softer part of the wood of exogenous plants between the inner bark and the heart-wood, the sapwood.—Alburnous, al ber'nus, *a* Relating to alburnum

Alcahest, al'kā-hest, *n* Same as *Alkahest*

Alcaic al kā'ik *a* [L *alcaicus*] Pertaining to *Alcæus,* a lyric poet of Mitylene — *Alcaic verse* a variety of verse used in Greek and Latin poetry, consisting of five feet, a spondee or iambus an iambus, a long syllable and two dactyls

Alcalde, Alcaide, al kăl dā, al kā i-dā, *n.* [Sp and Pg from Ar] In Spain Portugal, &c a commander of a fortress, the chief civil magistrate of a town, also, a jailer

Alchemy, Alchymy, al ke-mi, al'ki mi *n* [Ar *al* the and *kimiâ,* chemistry Chemistry] The art which had for its main objects the transmuting of the baser metals into gold or silver, the discovery of an elixir of life a universal solvent, &c — **Alchemic, Alchemical, Alchemistic Al chemistical** al kem ik, al kem ik-al al kem ist ik, al kem ist ik-al, *a* Relating to, produced by or practising alchemy Also spelt with *y* for *e* —**Alchemically, Alchymically** al kem ik al li al-kim ik al li *adv* In the manner of alchemy — **Alchemist** Alchymist, al'kem ist al kim ist *n* One who practises alchemy —Al chemise † al kem iz *v t* To change by alchemy to transmute as metals

Alco al'kō *n* A small variety of dog found wild in Mexico and Peru and now domesticated

Alcohol, al kō-hol, *n* [Sp Pg *alcohol*—Ar *al,* the, and *kohl,* a fine powder of antimony hence anything very fine or purified as rectified spirits] A liquid forming the intoxicating principle of all vinous and spirituous liquors, and obtained by distillation Having been first procured from wine the name *spirit of wine* is given to the strongest alcohol used in commerce containing about 90 per cent of pure alcohol —**Alcoholate Alcohate,** al kō-hol āt al ko hāt *n* A salt in which alcohol appears to replace the water of crystallization —**Alcoholic** al kō hol ik *a* Pertaining to alcohol or partaking of its qualities —*n* An alcoholic liquid **Alcoholism,** al kō-hol izm *n* The condition of habitual drunkards whose tissues are saturated with spirits —**Alcoholize** al'kō-hol īz *v t* To convert into alcohol to rectify (spirit) till it is wholly purified —**Alcohol meter Alcoholometer,** al kō-hol mē-tėr al kō-hol om et-ri, *n* An instrument for determining the quantity of pure alcohol in any liquid —**Alcoholometrical,** al kō ho lo-met'rik al, *a* Relating to the alcoholometer — **Alcoholometry,** al kō-hol om et-ri, *n* The determination of the percentage of absolute alcohol in a liquid

Alcoran. Alkoran

Alcove, al'kōv, *n* [Fr *alcove,* Sp *alcoba*—Ar *al* the, and *kubbeh,* an alcove, a little chamber] A wide and deep recess in a room, intended for the reception of a bed or seats, &c , any natural recess

Alcyonium, al-si-ō'ni um, *n* [L] The generic name of various polyps, some of which grow grouped together so as to form fleshy bodies familiarly known as 'deadman's fingers' and 'cow's paps They are akin to the animals that produce coral

Aldehyde, al dē hīd, *n* [*Al,* first syllable of *alcohol,* and *dehyd* the first two of *dehydrogenatus,* deprived of hydrogen] A transparent colourless liquid produced by the oxidation of pure alcohol, one of a class of organic compounds, derived from alcohol by the abstraction of two atoms of hydrogen, and converted into acids by the addition of one atom of oxygen.—Aldehydic, al-dē-hid ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to or containing aldehyde.

Alder, ăl'dėr, *n.* [O.E. *elder* the *d* being a more modern insertion] A. Sax. *alor, elr,* Icel. *ölr, ö elar;* allied to L. *alnus,* an alder] The popular name of plants of the genus Alnus. 2. *glutinous* is the common alder, usually growing in moist land. —Alder-buckthorn, *n. Rhamnus Frangula,* a British plant, a shrub 8 to 10 feet high.

Aldermanic, al dėr-man, *n.* pl. **Aldermen,** al dėr-men. [A. Sax *aldorman, ealdorman—ealdor,* an elder, from *eald,* old, and *man*] Anciently, an Anglo-Saxon nobleman, often a governor of a shire; now a magistrate or officer of a town corporate, next in rank below the mayor —**Aldermanic,** al-dėr man ik, *a* Relating to or becoming an alderman.—**Aldermanly,** al-dėr-man-li, *a.* Pertaining to or like an alderman — **Aldermancy, Aldermanry, Aldermanship,** al dėr man-si, al dėr-man-ri, al dėr-man ship, *n.* The office, quality, or condition of an alderman.

Aldine, al din, *a.* Proceeding from the printing press of *Aldus* Manutius, of Venice, and his family, from 1490 to 1597

Ale, āl, *n* [A Sax *ealu,* Dan. Sw and Icel *öl,* ale] A liquor made from an infusion of malt by fermentation; beer, or a kind of beer, a merry meeting in English country places, so called from the liquor drunk —**Ale-berry,** *n* A beverage made by boiling ale with spice, sugar, and sops of bread —**Ale-conner,** *n.* (*Con,* to know or see] An officer appointed to assay ale and beer, or to inspect the measures used in public-houses.—**Ale-cost,** *n* Costmary, a plant put into ale to give it an aromatic flavour —**Ale-gill** (jil), *n* A kind of medicated liquor from the infusion of gronndivy in malt liquor —**Ale-hoof,** *n* (D *eloof* ivy] Ground ivy The word assumed this form because its leaves were used in making ale before the use of hops. —**Ale-house,** *n* A house where ale is retailed, a beer-shop —**Ale-wife** *n.* A woman who keeps an ale-house —**Ale-yard,** *n.* A very elongated form of drinking-glass and measure for ale formerly used

Aleatory, al ē-a-to-ri *a* [L *alea,* a die, chance] *Law,* depending on a contingent event

Alee a lē , *adv Naut* on the lee side, on the side opposite to that on which the wind strikes opposite of *a-weather*

Alegar al ē-gėr, *n.* [*Ale,* and *eager,* Fr *aigre,* sour] Sour ale, vinegar made of ale

Alembic a-lem'bik, *n.* [L L *alembicum,* Sp *alambique*—Ar *al,* the, *ambik,* an alembic from Gr *ambix,* a cup] A chemical vessel formerly used in distillation, usually made of glass or copper

Alepidote, a-lep i-dōt, *a* [Gr *a,* priv., and *lepis, lepidos,* a scale] Not having scales. —*n* Any fish whose skin is not covered with scales

Alert a-lėrt *a.* [Fr *alerte,* alert, and (as noun) alarm or notice of danger, formerly *allerte, and alerte,* from It *all'erta,* on the alert, from *all'* to the, *erta,* erect, from L *erectus* erect.] Active in vigilance, watchful, vigilant, brisk, nimble.—*On or upon the alert,* upon the watch, on the look out, guarding against surprise or danger —**Alertness,** a-lėrt'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being alert.

Alethiology,† a lē thi-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr *alethesa* truth, and *logos,* discourse.] The doctrine of truth, the method of investigating the laws of truth

Alexanders, al-egz-an'dėrz, *n* A plant of the carrot and parsnip family formerly used as a salad herb

Alexandrian, al-egz-an'dri-an, *a* Pertaining to *Alexandria* in Egypt, more especially ancient Alexandria.—**Alexandrine,** al-egz-an drin, *n.* A kind of verse consisting of twelve syllables in English poetry, or in French of twelve and thirteen in alternate couplets so called from a poem written in French on the life of *Alexander the Great.*

Alexipharmic, Alexipharmical, a-lek'si-fārm'ik, a-lek'si-fārm'ik-al, *a.* [Gr, *alexo,* to ward off, *pharmakon,* a drug, remedy, poison.] Acting as a means of warding off disease or the effects of poison; acting as a remedy.—**Alexipharmic,** *n.* A remedy;

an antidote.—**Alexiteric, Alexiterical,** a-lek'si-ter"ik, a-lek'si-ter"ik-al, *a.* Resisting poison; obviating the effects of venom —*n.* A medicine of this kind.

Alfa, Alfa-grass, al'fa, al'fa-gras, *n* A North African name for one of the varieties of esparto and its fibre.

Alga, al'ga, *n.* pl. **Algæ,** al'jē [L.] A sea weed; one of an order of cryptogamic plants found for the most part in the sea and fresh water, comprising sea-weeds —**Algal,** al gal, *a.* One of the Algæ —**Algal, Algous,** al'gal, al'gus, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Algæ; having the nature of the Algæ —**Algology,** al-gol o-ji, *n.* The study or science of Algæ

Algebra, al'je-bra, *n.* [Sp *algebra*, from Ar. *al-jabr*, the putting together of broken things, reduction of fractions to whole numbers, from Ar *jabara*, to bind together, to consolidate] That branch of mathematical analysis in which signs are employed to denote arithmetical operations, and letters are made to represent numbers and quantities, a kind of universal arithmetic —**Algebraic, Algebraical,** al-je-brā'ik, al-je i rā'ik-al, *a* Pertaining to algebra, containing an operation of algebra —**Algebraically,** al-je-brā ik al-i-li, *adv* By algebraic process —**Algebraist,** al je-brā ist, *n.* One versed in the science of algebra.

Algerian, Algerine, al jē'ri-an, al je-rēn, *a* Pertaining to Algeria or its inhabitants —*n* A person belonging to Algiers or Algeria.

Algid, al'jid, *a* [L *algidus*, cold, *algeo*, to be cold.] Cold —*Algid cholera*, Asiatic cholera.—**Algidity, Algidness,** al jid i ti, al'jid-nes, *n.* The state of being algid, chilliness, coldness —**Algific,** al jif'ik, *a.* [L *algificus*] Producing cold —**Algor,** al gor, *n.* [L.] An unusual coldness in the human system —**Algose,** al gōs, *a* [L *algosus*] Cold in a high degree

Algology ALGA

Algorithm, Algorism, al'gō-rithm, al gō-rizm, *n.* [Fr *algorithme*, Sp *algoritmo*—Ar *al*, the, and Gr *arithmos* number] The art of computing or reckoning in reference to some particular subject, or in some particular way (the *algorithm* of the differential calculus)

Algous ALGA.

Alhambraic, Alhambresque, al-ām brā ik, al-ām'bresk, *a* Of or pertaining to the *Alhambra* (lit red house), a Moorish palace near Granada in Spain, built or decorated after the fanciful manner of the Alhambra, in which arabesques are a notable feature

Alias, ā'li-as, *adv* [L] Otherwise used especially of persons who assume various names (John Smith *alias* Thomas Jones) —*n* pl **Aliases,** ā'li as-ez An assumed name, another name

Alibi, al'i-bi, *n* [L., elsewhere] *Law*, a plea which avers that the accused was in another place at the time or the commission of the offence, and therefore cannot be guilty

Alien, al'yen, *a* [L *alienus*, alien, from *alius*, another The same root appears in E *else*] Not belonging to the same country, land, or government, foreign, different in nature, estranged; adverse with *to* or *from*.—*n.* A foreigner; one born in or belonging to another country, one who is not a denizen, or entitled to the privileges of a citizen —**Alienability,** al'yen-a-bil"i-ti, *n* The state or quality of being alienable —**Alienable,** al'yen-a-bl, *a* Capable of being alienated, sold, or transferred to another —**Alienage,** āl'yen-āj, *n.* The state of being an alien —**Alienate,** al'yen-āt, *v t* —*alienated, alienating* [L. *alieno, alienatum*, to alienate] To transfer or convey, as title, property, or other right, to another, to withdraw, as the affections, to make indifferent or averse, where love or friendship before subsisted, to estrange, to wean with *from*.—**Alienation,** al yen-ā shon, *n* [L. *alienatio*.] The act of alienating or the state of being alienated —**Alienator,** al-yen-ā'tėr, *n.* One who alienates —**Aliéneé, āl-yen-ē',** *n.* One to whom the title of property is transferred —**Alienism,** al'yen-izm, *n.* The state of being an alien.

—**Alienor,** al'yen-or, *n.* One who transfers property.

Aliferous, Aligerous, a-lif'ėr-us, a-lij'ėr-us, *a* [L *ala*, wing, and *fero, gero*, to bear] Having wings.—**Aliform,** ā'li-form, *a* [L *ala*, wing, and *forma*, shape] Having the shape of a wing or wings

Alight, a-lit', *v i* [A Sax *ālihtan, gelihtan*, to alight or light. See LIGHT in this sense] To get down or descend, as from horseback or from a carriage, to settle or lodge, as a bird on a tree, to light down

Alight, a-lit', *a* or *adv* Lighted, kindled, made to burn by having a light applied

Align, a-lin, *v t* [Fr *aligner*, to align—*a*, to, and *ligne*, L *linea*, a line.] To lay out or regulate by a line; to form in line, as troops. —**Alignment,** a-lin'ment, *n* The act of aligning, an adjusting to a line, the line of adjustment, the ground plan of a railway or other road, in distinction from the gradients or profile

Alike, a-lik, *a* [Prefix *a*, and *like*, A Sax *gelic*, alike LIKE] Having resemblance or similitude, similar, without difference (always used as a predicate) —**Alike,** a lik', *adv* In the same manner, form, or degree, in common (all have erred *alike*)

Aliment, al'i-ment, *n* [L *alimentum*, nourishment—*alo*, to nourish] That which nourishes, food, nutriment —**Alimental,** al i ment'al, *a* Of or pertaining to aliment, supplying food, having the quality of nourishing —**Alimentally,** al i ment al li, *adv* In an alimental manner —**Alimentariness,** al i ment a ri nes, *n* The quality of being alimentary —**Alimentary,** al i ment a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to aliment or food, having the quality of nourishing —**Alimentation,** al i ment-ā shon, *n* The act or power of affording nutriment, the state of being nourished —**Alimentiveness,** al i ment iv nes *n. Phren* the organ that is said to communicate the pleasure which arises from eating and drinking —**Alimony,** al i mo ni, *n* [L *alimonia*] An allowance out of her husband's estate made for the support of a woman legally separated from him

Alineation a-lin ē ā shon, *n* [L *a*, by or from, and *linea*, a line] The determination of the position of a more remote object, by following a line drawn through one or more intermediate and more easily recognizable objects

Aliped, al i ped, *a* [L *ala* wing and *pes, pedis*, a foot] Wing footed, having the toes connected by a membrane, which serves as a wing, as the bats —*n* An animal whose toes are so connected

Aliquant, al i kwant, *a* [L *aliquantum*, somewhat] *Arith.* applied to a number which does not measure another without a remainder —**Aliquot,** al i-kwot, *a* [L *aliquot*, some several] *Arith* applied to a part or number or quantity which will measure it without a remainder

Alive, a-liv, *a* [Prefix *a* for *on*, and *life*, in Old English it was written *on live, on lyve*, where *live, lyve* is a dat form of *life*] Having life, living, not dead, in a state of action, in force or operation (keep an agitation *alive*), full of alacrity, sprightly (*alive* with excitement), easily impressed, sensative to, susceptible (*alive* to the beauties of nature) used always after its noun

Alizarine, al i-za rin, *n.* [Fr *alizarine*, from *alizari*, an Eastern name of madder, from the (Ar) root of *asure*, with the article prefixed] A red colouring matter obtained from madder, but made for commercial purposes from coal tar products, and now largely used instead of madder

Alkahest, al'ka hest, *n.* [Etym unknown] The pretended universal solvent or menstruum of the alchemists —**Alkahestic,** al ka-hest'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the alkahest

Alkali, al'ka-li, *n.* pl. **Alkalies** or **Alkalis,** al'ka-lis [Sp Fr *alcali*, Ar *al-qali*, the plant from which soda was first obtained] A term applied to an important class of bases which combine with acids to form salts, turn vegetable yellows to red and vegetable blues to green, and unite with oil or fat to form soap. The proper alkalies are hydrate of potassium (potash), hydrate of sodium (soda), hydrate of lithium (lithia), and hydrate of ammonium (an aqueous solution of ammonia).—**Alkalescent,** al-ka-les'ent, *a.* Tending to the properties of an alkali; slightly alkaline —**Alkalescence, Alkalescency,** al-ka-les'ens, al-ka-les'en-si, *n.* A tendency to become alkaline —**Alkalifiable,** al'ka-li-fi-a-bl or al-kal i-fi-a-bl, *a* Capable of being alkalified.—**Alkalify,** al'ka-li-fi or al-kal'i-fi, *v t.* —*alkalified, alkalifying*, **Alkalize,** al ka-liz, *v t* —*alkalized, alkalizing* To form or to convert into an alkali; to make alkaline —*v i* To become an alkali —**Alkaligenous,** al-ka-lij en-us, *a* Producing or generating alkali —**Alkalimeter,** al-ka lim'et-ėr, *n* An instrument for ascertaining the strength of *alkalies* —**Alkalimetric, Alkalimetrical,** al'ka li-met' rik, al'ka-li-met'rik-al, *a* Relating to alkalimetry —**Alkalimetry,** al-ka lim et ri, *n* The finding of the amount of real alkali in an alkaline mixture or liquid —**Alkaline,** al ka-lin, *a* Having the properties of an alkali —*Alkaline earths*, lime, magnesia, baryta, strontia —**Alkalinity,** al ka lin'i ti, *n.* The state of being alkaline, the quality which constitutes an alkali —**Alkalization,** al'ka-liz ā shon, *n* The act or process of rendering alkaline —**Alkaloid,** al'ka loid, *n* A term applied to a class of nitrogenized compounds found in living plants, and containing their active principles, such as *morphine, quenine, aconitine, caffeine*, &c —*a* Relating to or contained in alkali

Alkanet, al ka-net, *n.* [Sp *alcaneta*, dim of *alcana, alcanna*, from Ar *al hinna*, henna] A plant, *Alkanna* (*Anchusa*) *tinctoria*, whose root yields a red dye

Alkoran, al kō-ran or al kō-ran, *n* [Ar —*al*, the, *qurān*, book] The book which contains the religious and moral code of the Mohammedans, and by which indeed all their transactions, civil legal, military, &c, are regulated, the Koran

All al, *a* [A Sax *eal* (sing), *ealle* (pl), Icel *allr*, Goth *allis*, G *all*, all common to all the Teutonic tongues, also in Celtic] Every one of, the whole number or quantity of It goes before an article or adj belonging to the same noun *all the* men, *all good* men, *all my* labour, &c With nouns of time it is equivalent to during the whole (*all* day, *all* night) —*adv* Wholly, completely, entirely, altogether, quite (*all* alone *all* unarmed) —*All but*, nearly, almost, not quite —*All one*, the same thing in effect, quite the same —*n.* The whole number the entire thing, the aggregate, the total —*At all*, in the least degree, to the least extent, under any circumstances —*In all*, everything reckoned or taken into account, all included —*All*, in composition, has often the force of an adverb, as in *almighty, all powerful, all-perfect, all important*, sometimes of a noun in the objective case, as *all-seeing* —**All-along,** *adv* Throughout, from the beginning onwards.—**All-fools' Day,** *n* The first day of April —**All fours** *n.* A game at cards, so called from the four chances of which it consists, for each of which a point is scored —*On all fours* on four legs, or on two legs and two arms or hands, hence, *fig* even or evenly, as a parallel case —**All-hail,** *exclam* and *n* All health a phrase of salutation —**All-hallows,** *n* All saints' Day —**All hallowmas, All-hallowtide,** *n* The time near All-saints, or first of November —**All-heal,** *n.* A plant, cat's or common wild valerian, so called from its medicinal virtues —**All in-all** Used as a *noun*, everything to a person, every thing in all respects, used as an *adverb*, altogether, as a whole —**All-saints' Day** A church festival held on first November, Hallowmas —**All souls' Day** A church festival held on 2d November, when prayers are offered up for the dead —**All-spice,** *n* A spice of a mildly pungent taste, the fruit of a West Indian tree, so called from being regarded as combining many different flavours, pimento

Allah, al'la, *n* The Arabic name of the Supreme Being

Allantois, Allantoid, al-lan'tois, al-lan'toid, *n* [Gr *allas, allantos*, a sausage, and *eidos*, form] A sac developed from the posterior end of the abdominal cavity in vertebrate embryos — **Allantoic, Allantoid, Allan-**

toidal, al-lan-tŏ'ik, al-lan'toid, al-lan-toid'-al, *a.* Pertaining to or contained in the allantois.

Allay, al-lā', *v.t.* [A. Sax. *álecgan*, to lay down, suppress, tranquillise, from prefix *á*, and *lecgan*, to lay. LAY.] To make quiet; to pacify or appease (a tumult); to abate, mitigate, or subdue; to relieve or alleviate (grief, thirst). — *v.i.* To subside; to grow calm.—**Allayer,** al-lā'ér, *n.* One who or that which allays.—**Allayment,** al-lā'ment, *n.* The act of allaying; the state of being

Allege, al-lej', *v.t.—alleged, alleging.* [Fr. *alléguer*, to allege; L. *allegare*, to depute, to allege—*ad*, and *legare*, to depute, to announce.] To pronounce with positiveness; to declare; to affirm; to assert; to produce as an argument, plea, or excuse; cite; quote; bring forward.—**Allegation,** al-lē-gā'shon, *n.* The act of alleging; affirmation; declaration; that which is affirmed or asserted.—**Allegeable,** al-lej'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being alleged or affirmed.

Allegiance, al-lē'jans, *n.* [Prefix *a*, to, and O.Fr. *ligence*, allegiance, loyalty, from *lige*, loyal. LIEGE.] The tie or obligation of a subject to his sovereign or government; the duty of fidelity to a king, government, or state.

Allegory, al'lē-go-ri, *n.* [Gr. *allégoria—allos*, other, and *agoreuō*, to speak, from *agora*, a forum, an oration.] A figurative discourse, in which the principal subject is described by another subject resembling it in its properties and circumstances; a narrative in which abstract ideas are personified; a continued metaphor.—**Allegoric, Allegorical,** al-lē-gor'ik, al-lē-gor'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to allegory; in the manner of allegory.—**Allegorically,** al-lē-gor'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an allegorical manner; by way of allegory.—**Allegoricalness,** al-lē-gor'ik-al-nes, *n.*—**Allegorist, Allegorizer,** al'lē-go-rist, al'lē-go-riz-ér, *n.* One who allegorizes; a writer of allegory.—**Allegorize,** al'lē-go-riz, *v.t—allegorized, allegorizing.* To turn into allegory; to narrate in allegory; to explain in an allegorical sense.—*v.i.* To use allegory.—**Allegorization,** al'lē-gor-i-zā'shon, *n.* The act of turning into allegory.

Allegro, a-lā'grō, *adv.* and *n.* [It., merry, cheerful.] *Music*, a word denoting a brisk movement; a sprightly part or strain.—**Allegretto,** al-lē-gret'to. Time quicker than *andante*, but not so quick as *allegro*.

Alleluia, Alleluiah, al-lē-lū'ya, *n.* [Heb. *halelū-yāh*, praise to Jah—*halal*, to praise, and *Yāh*, Jehovah.] Praise Jehovah: a word used to denote pious joy and exultation, chiefly in hymns and anthems. Written also *Hallelujah, Hallelujah*

Alleviate, al-lē'vi-āt, *v.t.—alleviated, alleviating.* [L. *allevare, allevatus*, L *allevare, allevatus—ad*, to, and *levo*, to ease, from *levis*, light. LEVITY.] To make light, in a figurative sense; to lessen, mitigate, or make easier to be endured (sorrow, pain, distress).—**Alleviation,** al-lē'vi-ā"shon, *n.* The act of alleviating; that which lessens, mitigates, or makes more tolerable.—**Alleviative,** al-lē'vi-āt-iv, *a.* Tending to alleviate; mitigative.—*n.* That which alleviates or mitigates.—**Alleviator,** al-lē'vi-āt-ér, *n.* One who or that which alleviates.

Alley, al'li, *n.* [Fr. *allée*, from *aller*, to go, from O.Fr. *aner*, from L. *adnare*, lit. to swim to—*ad*, to, and *nare*, to swim.] A passage; especially, a narrow passage or way in a town.

Alliaceous, al-li-ā'shus, *a.* [L. *allium*, garlic.] Pertaining to garlic and allied plants; having the properties of garlic.

Alliance. ALLY.

Alligation, al-li-gā'shon, *n.* [L. *alligatio*, a binding together—*ad*, and *ligo*, to bind.] The act of tying together; the state of being tied; a rule of arithmetic for finding the price of a compound of ingredients of different values.

Alligator, al'li-gā-tėr, *n.* [A corruption of Sp. *el lagarto*, lit. the lizard—*el*, the, and *lagarto*, a lizard, from L. *lacertus*, whence E. *lizard*.] A large reptile of the crocodile family found in tropical America. The alligators differ from the true crocodiles in having a shorter and flatter head, in having cavities or pits in the upper jaw, into which the long canine teeth of the under jaw fit, and in having the feet much less webbed.

Allision, † al-li'shon, *n.* [L. *allisio, allisionis*, from *alludo*, to dash against—*ad*, and *ludo, lusum*, to hurt by striking.] A striking against.

Alliteration, al-lit-ér-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *al* for *ad*, to, and *litera*, a letter.] The repetition of the same letter at the beginning of two or more words immediately succeeding each other, or at short intervals (as in 'apt *alliteration's* artful aid'). — **Alliterative, Alliteral,** al-lit'ér-āt-iv, al-lit'ér-al, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in alliteration; characterised by alliteration.—**Alliterativeness,** al-lit'ér-āt-iv-nes, *n.* Quality of being alliterative.—**Alliterator,** al-lit'ér-āt-ér, *n.* One who uses alliteration.

Allocate, al'lō-kāt, *v.t.—allocated, allocating.* [L. *ad*, to, and *loco, locatum*, to place, from *locus*, a place.] To assign or allot to a person or persons; to set apart for a particular purpose; to apportion or distribute (shares in a public company or the like).—**Allocation,** al-lō-kā'shon, *n.* The act of allocating, allotting, or assigning; allotment; assignment; apportionment.

Allochrous, al-lok'rus, *a.* [Gr *allochroos, allochrous—allos*, other, and *chroa*, colour.] Of various colours: generally applied to minerals.—**Allochrotite,** al-lō-krō'it, *n.* A massive, fine-grained variety of iron garnet, showing changes of colour before the blow-pipe.

Allocution, al-lō-kū'shon, *n.* [L *allocutio—ad*, to, and *loquor*, to speak.] A speaking to, an address, especially a formal address.

Allodium, al-lō'di-um, *n.* [L L. *allodium*, of Ger or Scand. origin; comp. Icel. *ódal*, Dan and Sw. *odel*, a patrimonial estate.] Freehold estate; real estate held in absolute independence, without being subject to any rent, service, or acknowledgment to a superior.—**Allodial,** al-lō'di-al, *a.* Pertaining to allodium or freehold; held independent of a lord paramount: opposed to *feudal*.—**Allodially,** al-lō'di-al-li, *adv.* In an allodial manner

Allomorphism, al-lō-mor'fizm, *n.* [Gr *allos*, other, and *morphé*, form.] That property of certain substances of assuming a different form, the substance remaining otherwise unchanged.—**Allomorphic,** al-lō-mor'fik, *a.* Pertaining to, or possessing the qualities of allomorphism

Allopathy, al-lop'a-thi, *n.* [Gr. *allos*, other, and *pathos*, morbid condition.] That method of treating disease by which it is endeavoured to produce a condition of the system either different from, opposite to, or incompatible with the condition essential to the disease: it is opposed to *homœopathy*, and is the common method of treatment.—**Allopathic,** al-lo-path'ik, *a.* Pertaining to allopathy.—**Allopathically,** al-lo-path'ik-al-li, *adv.* In a manner conformable to allopathy.—**Allopathist,** al-lop'a-thist, *n.* One who practises allopathy.

Allophane, al'lō-fān, *n.* [Gr. *allos*, other, and *phainō*, to appear.] A mineral of a pale blue, or sometimes of a green or brown colour.

Allophylian, al-lō-fil'i-an, *n.* [Gr *allophylos—allos*, other, and *phylé*, a tribe.] One of another tribe or race; specifically, one of the pre-Aryan inhabitants of Europe.

Allot, al-lot', *v.t.—allotted, allotting* [O Fr. *allotir, alloter*, to divide, part—*al* for *ad*, to, and *lotir*, to cast lots for, from *lot*, a share, which itself is a Teutonic word = A. Sax. *hlot*. LOT.] To distribute or parcel out in parts or portions; to assign; to set apart; to destine.—**Allotable,** al-lot'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being allotted.—**Allotment,** al-lot'ment, *n.* The act of allotting; that which is allotted; a share, part, or portion granted or distributed; a place or piece of ground appropriated.—**Allottee,** al-lot'tē, *n.* One to whom anything is allotted.

Allotropy, Allotropism, al-lot'ro-pi, al-lot'-ro-pism, *n.* [Gr. *allos*, another, and *tropos*, condition.] The capability exhibited by some substances of existing in more than one form, and with different characteristics (thus carbon forms both the diamond and charcoal).—**Allotropic,** al-lō-trop'ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to.

Allow, al-lou', *v.t.* [Fr. *allouer*, to grant, settle, L.L. *allocare—ad*, to, and *locare*, to place. (ALLOCATE.) O. Fr. *allouer*, to approve or praise, from L. *ad*, and *laudare*, to praise, from *laus, laudis*, praise, has also influenced the meaning.] To grant, give, or make over; to assign (to *allow* him £300 a year); to admit; to own or acknowledge (*allow* a claim); to abate or deduct; to set apart (*allow* so much for loss); to grant permission to; to permit.—*v.i.* To concede; to make abatement or concession.—

Allowable, al-lou'a-bl, *a.* Proper to be or capable of being allowed or permitted; *not forbidden*; *permissible*.—**Allowableness,** al-lou'a-bl-nes, *n.*—**Allowably,** al-lou'a-bli, *adv.* In an allowable manner; with propriety.—**Allowance,** al-lou'ans, *n.* Permission; license; sanction; a quantity allowed or granted; relaxation of severity in censure; a deduction or abatement.—

Allowance, al-lou'ans, *v.t.* To put upon allowance.—**Allowedly,** † al-lou'ed-li, *adv.* Admittedly.—**Allower,** al-lou'ér, *n.* One who allows, permits, grants, or authorizes.

Alloy, al-loi', *n.* [Fr. *aloi*, legal standard of coin—*a*, according to, and *loi*, law, from L *lex, legis*, law.] A baser metal mixed with a finer; a mixture of different metals; any metallic compound; *fig.* evil mixed with good.—**Alloy,** al-loi', *v.t.* To reduce the purity of (a metal) by mixing with it a portion of less valuable metal; to reduce, abate, or impair by mixture.—**Alloyage,** al-loi'āj, *n.* The act of alloying metals.

Allspice, al'spis, *n.* ALL.

Allude, al-lūd', *v.i—alluded, alluding.* [L. *alludo*, to play upon, to allude—*ad*, and *ludo*, to play.] To refer to something not directly mentioned; to hint at by remote suggestions (followed by *to*). *Syn.* under ADVERT.—**Allusion,** al-lū'zhon, *n.* The act of alluding; a reference to something not explicitly mentioned; an indirect or incidental suggestion; a hint.—**Allusive, Allusory,** al-lū'siv, al-lū'so-ri, *a.* Having allusion or reference to something not fully expressed, containing allusions.—**Allusively,** al-lū'siv-li, *adv.* In an allusive manner; by way of allusion.—**Allusiveness,** al-lū'siv-nes, *n.*

Allure, al-lūr', *v.t.—allured, alluring.* [Prefix *al* for *ad*, to, and *lure*, Fr. *leurrer*, to decoy. LURE.] To tempt by the offer of some good, real or apparent; to draw or try to draw by some proposed pleasure or advantage; to entice, decoy, tempt, attract.—**Allurement,** al-lūr'ment, *n.* The act of alluring, or that which allures.—**Allurer,** al-lūr'ér, *n.* One who, or that which, allures.—**Alluring,** al-lūr'ing, *a.* Inviting; having the quality of attracting or tempting.—**Alluringly,** al-lūr'ing-li, *adv.* In an alluring manner; enticingly.

Alluvium, al-lū vi-um, *n.* [L. *alluvius*, alluvial—*ad*, to, and *luo* = Gr. *louō*, L. *lavo*, to wash; akin *deluge, lotion, dilute*, &c.] Soil deposited by means of the action of water, often washed down from mountains or high grounds.—**Alluvial,** al-lū'vi-al, *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of alluvium; deposited by the action of waves or currents of water.

Ally, al-lī', *v.t.—allied, allying.* [Fr. *allier*, to join, to unite, *s'allier*, to confederate or become allied—*al* for *ad*, to, and *lier*, to tie or unite; L. *ligare*, to bind, whence *league, ligament*.] To unite by marriage, treaty, league, or confederacy; to connect by formal agreement; to bind together or connect (as by friendship or pursuits).—*v.i.* To be closely united.—*n.* A prince or state united by treaty or league; a confederate.—**Alliance,** al-lī'ans, *n.* [O.Fr. *alliance*.] The state of being allied or connected; the relation or union between families, contracted by marriage; a union between nations, contracted by compact, treaty, or league; any union or connection of interests; a compact or treaty; the persons or parties allied.

Almagra, al-ma'gra, *n.* [Sp., from Ar. *al-maghrat*, red clay or earth.] A fine deep red ochre; Indian red.

Alma-Mater, al'ma-mā'tėr. [L., benign mother, fostering mother.] An epithet applied by students to the university where they have been trained.

Almanac, Almanack, al'ma-nak, *n.* [Fr. *almanach*, Sp. *almanaque*, Ar. *al-manākh*, probably from a root meaning to reckon, Heb. *manah*.] A table, book, or publication of some kind, generally annual, comprising a calendar of days, weeks, and months, with the times of the rising of the sun and moon, changes of the moon, eclipses, stated festivals of churches, &c., for a certain year or years.

Almandine, Almendine, al'man-din, al mun-din, *n.* [Fr. *almandine*, L.L. *ala manditica, alamandina, alabandina*, a gem brought from *Alabanda*, a city in Asia Minor.] A name given to the violet or violet-red varieties of the spinel ruby, and also to precious or noble garnet.

Alme, Almeh, al'mē, *n.* The name given in some parts of the East, and especially in Egypt, to singing and dancing girls

Almighty, al-mī'ti, *a.* [*All* and *mighty*.] Possessing all power; omnipotent, being of unlimited might.—*The Almighty*, the omnipotent God.—**Almightily,** † al mī'ti-li, *adv.* In an almighty manner, with almighty power.—**Almightiness,** al mī'ti nes, *n.* The quality of being almighty, omnipotence

Almond, ä'mund, *n.* [O Fr. *almandre*, Fr. *amande*, *L. amandola*, corrupted from L. *amygdala*, Gr. *amygdalē* an almond.] The seed or kernel of a tree allied to the peach, the tree itself. There are two varieties, *sweet* and *bitter*. The name is also given to the seeds of some other species of plants, also to a tonsil or gland of the throat.—**Almond-cake,** *n.* The cake left after expressing the oil from almonds.—**Almond-oil,** *n.* A bland, fixed oil obtained from almonds.—**Almond-paste,** *n.* A cosmetic to soften the skin and prevent chaps.—**Almond-willow,** *n.* *Salix amygdalina*, a British species of willow

Almondine. ALMANDINE

Almoner, al mon-ėr *n.* [O Fr. *almosnier*, L.L. *eleemosynarius*, from Gr. *eleēmosynē* =E. *alms*.] A dispenser of alms or charity, more especially an officer who directs or carries out the distribution of charitable doles in connection with religious communities, hospitals, or almshouses, or on behalf of some superior.—**Almonry,** al' mon-ri, *n.* The place where an almoner resides, or where alms are distributed

Almost, al mōst, *adv.* [*All* and *most*.] Nearly; well nigh, for the greatest part

Alms ämz, *n.* [O E. *almesse, almes*, A Sax. *ælmes, ælmesse*, borrowed from L. *eleemosyna*, alms, from Gr. *eleēmosynē*, pity.] Anything given gratuitously to relieve the poor; a charitable dole, charity. [This word (like *riches*) is strictly a singular, but its form has caused it to be often regarded as grammatically plural.]—**Almsdeed,** *n.* An act of charity, a charitable gift.—**Alms-folk,** *n.* Persons supported by alms.—**Alms-gate,** *n.* The gate of religious or great houses, at which alms were distributed to the poor.—**Alms-giver,** *n.* One who gives alms.—**Alms-giving,** *n.* The act of giving alms.—**Alms-house,** *n.* A house appropriated for the use of the poor who are supported by the public or by a revenue derived from public endowment, a poor-house.—**Alms-man,** *n.* pl. **Alms-men,** A person supported by charity or by public provision.

Almug, Algum, al'mug, al'gum, *n.* A tree or wood of unknown species mentioned in the Old Testament

Alnage, al'nāj, *n.* [Fr. *aulnage*, from O Fr. *aine*, L. *alna*, an *ell*.] A measuring by the ell.—**Alnager,** al'na-jėr, *n.* Formerly an official whose duty was to inspect and measure woollen cloth, and fix upon it a seal.

Aloe, al'ō, *n.* [Gr. *aloē*.] The common name of the plants of the genus Aloë, of the same order as the lily. They are natives of warm climates, and especially abundant in Africa. Several species yield *aloes*, the well-known bitter purgative medicine.—**Aloes-wood,** *n.* Same as *Agallochum*.—**Aloetic, Aloetical,** al-ō-et'ik, al-ō-et'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from the aloe or aloes; partaking of the qualities of aloes.

Aloft, a-loft', *adv.* [Icel. *á loft* (pron. loft) Loft.] On high; in the air; high above the ground; naut. on the higher yards or rigging

Alone, a-lōn', *a.* or *adv.* [*All* and *one*—the *all* and *one* being formerly printed as separate words, G. *allein*, Dan. *allene*, D. *alleen*, alone, are formed in the same way.] Apart from another or others; single, solitary (to remain *alone*, to walk *alone*), only, to the exclusion of other persons or things, solely (he *alone* remained, two men *alone* returned) Rarely used before a noun, as one *alone* verse.—*To let alone*, to leave untouched or not meddled with.—**Aloneness** † a-lōn nes, *n.* The state of being

Along, a-long', *adv.* [A Sax. *andlang*, *on long*—prefix *and*, on (in answer), and *lang*, *long*.] By the length, lengthwise; in a line with the length (stretched *along*), in a line or with a progressive motion, onward (to walk *along*), in company; together (followed by *with*).—*prep.* By the length of, as distinguished from *across*, in a longitudinal direction over or near.—**Alongshore,** a-long shōr, *adv.* By the shore or coast, lengthwise and near the shore.—*Alongshore man*, a labourer employed about shipping.—**Alongside,** a long'sid, *adv.* Along or by the side; beside each other (to lie *alongside* or *alongside of*).—*prep.* Beside, by the side of

Along, a long', *prep.* [A Sax. *gelang*, owing to, from *gelingan*, to happen.] Owing to, on account of followed by *of*, and now used mainly by the vulgar or uneducated

Aloof, a lōf', *adv.* [O E. *a lofe*—prefix *a*, on, and *loof* or *luff* windward.] At a distance, but within view, apart, separated.—*prep.* † Away or apart from [*Mil.*]

Alopecy, al o-pē-si, *n.* [L. *alopecia*, Gr. *alōpekia*, from *alōpēx* a fox, because foxes are said to be subject to this disease.] A disease called the fox evil or scurf accompanied by a falling off of the hair

Aloud, a-loud, *adv.* With a loud voice or great noise, loudly

Alow, a lo, *adv.* In a low place, or a lower part opposed to *aloft*

Alp alp, *n.* [From the *Alps*, well known mountains in Central Europe.] A high mountain.—**Alpenhorn,** al pen horn, *n.* [G. *Alpen*, the Alps, and *horn*, a horn.] A very long, powerful, nearly straight horn, but curving slightly and widening towards its extremity, used on the Alps to convey signals Called also *Alphorn*.—**Alpenstock,** al pen-stok, *n.* [G. *Alpen*, the Alps, and *stock*, a stick.] A strong tall stick shod with iron, pointed at the end, used in climbing the Alps and other high mountains.—**Alpine,** al pin, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or connected with the Alps, or any lofty mountain, mountainous.—*n.* An Alpine plant.—**Alpinery,** al-pin ėr i, *n.* A place in a garden or elsewhere set apart for the cultivation of Alpine plants

Alpaca, al pak a *n.* [Peruv. *alpaco*.] A ruminant mammal of the camel tribe, a native of the Andes valued for its long, soft wool, which is woven into fabrics of great beauty, a fabric manufactured from the wool of the alpaca.

Alpha, al fa *n.* The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to A, sometimes used to denote what is first or a beginning.—**Alphabet,** al fa-bet, *n.* [Gr. *alpha* and *bēta*, A and B.] The letters of a language arranged in the customary order, any series of elementary signs or symbols used for a similar purpose; hence, first elements, simplest rudiments.—**Alphabetarian,** al fa-bet-ā ri an, *n.* A learner of the alphabet.—**Alphabetic, Alphabetical,** al fa bet ik, al-fa-bet'ik al, *a.* Pertaining to an alphabet; furnished with an alphabet, expressed by an alphabet, in the order of an alphabet.—**Alphabetically,** al fa-bet'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an alphabetical manner; in the customary order of the letters.—**Alphabetise, al'fa-bet-iz,** *v.t.* To arrange alphabetically

Alquifoux, Alquifoux, al'ki-fō, al'ki-fōr, *n.* [Fr. *alquifoux*, Sp. *alquifol* of Arabic origin.] A sort of lead ore found in Cornwall, used by potters to give a green varnish to their wares, and called potter's ore.

Already, al-red'i, *adv.* [*All* and *ready*.] Before the present time; before some specified time.

Alsatian, al-sā'shi-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Alsace in Germany.—*n.* A native of Alsatia.

Also, al'sō, *adv.* and *conj.* [*All* and *so*; A Sax. *eall-swā, eallswā, ælswā*, from *eall*, *al*, all, quite, and *swā*, so. *As* in this word contracted.] In like manner; likewise; in addition; too; further

Altaic, Altaian, al-tā'ik, al-tā'yan, *a.* Pertaining to the Altai, a vast range of mountains in Eastern Asia.—*Altaic* or *Altaian family of languages*, A family of languages which includes Hungarian, Finnish, Turkish, &c. Also called *Scythian* and *Turanian*

Altar, al'tėr, *n.* [L. *altare*, from a root seen in L. *altus*, high.] An elevated place on which sacrifices were offered or incense burned to a deity, in some Christian churches the term applied to the communion table.—**Altarage,** al'tėr-āj, *n.* Offerings made upon an altar or to a church, the profits arising to priests from oblations, gifts, or dues on account of the altar, the small tithes. Called also *Altardues*.—**Altar bread,** *n.* Bread prepared for the eucharist.—**Altar-card,** *n.* A printed or written transcript of certain portions of the communion service for the use of the priest officiating at the altar.—**Altar-cloth,** *n.* The cloth that covers the altar and hangs down in front.—**Altar piece,** *n.* A painting or piece of sculpture placed behind or above an altar in a church.—**Altar table,** *n.* The communion table.—**Altar tomb,** *n.* A tomb having a general resemblance to an altar

Alter, al'tėr † *t.* [L. *altero*, to change, from L. *alter*, another of two—root *al*, another (seen in *alius*, Gr. *allos*, another, L. *else*), and compar. suffix *ter*—L. *ther* in *other*, &c.] To make other or different, to make some change in, to vary in some degree, without an entire change.—*v.i.* To become, in some respects, different, to vary, to change.—**Alterability** al ter a bil i ti *n.* The quality of being susceptible of alteration.—**Alterable** al'tėr a bl *a.* Capable of being altered, varied, or made different.—**Alterableness** al'tėr a bl nes, *n.* The quality of being alterable.—**Alterably,** al'tėr a bli, *adv.* In an alterable manner, so as to be altered or varied.—**Alteration,** al tėr ā shon *n.* The act of altering, the state of being altered, also the change made.—**Alterative,** al'tėr āt iv, *a.* Causing alteration, having the power to alter, *med.* having the power to restore the healthy functions of the body without sensible evacuations.—*n.* A medicine having this character

Altercate, al'tėr kat, *v.i.* [L. *altercor, altercatus*, to wrangle, from *alter*, another.—ALTER.] To contend in words, to wrangle.—**Altercation,** al tėr kā shon, *n.* The act of altercating, warm contention in words, heated argument, a wrangle

Altern, † al'tėrn, *a.* [L. *alternus*, from *alter*, another.—ALTER.] Acting by turns; alternate [*Mil.*].—**Alternacy,** † al'tėr na-si, *n.* The state of being alternate.—**Alternant,** al'tėr nant, *a.* Alternating.—**Alternate,** al-tėr nāt, *a.* [L. *alternatus*, pp. of *alterno*, to do by turns.] Being by turns, following one another in time or place by turns, first one, then another successively, reciprocal, having one intervening between each pair, occupying every second place, consisting of parts or members proceeding in this way (an *alternate series*).—*Alternate generation*, that species of generation among animals by which the young do not resemble their parent, but their grand-parent or some remote ancestor, heterogenesis.—**Alternate,** al tėr-nāt or al-tėr'nāt, *v.t.*—*alternated, alternating*. To perform by turns or in succession, to cause to succeed or follow by turns.—*v.i.* To follow one another in time or place by turns.—**Alternately,** al-tėr'nāt-li, *adv.* In an alternate manner.—**Alternateness,** al-tėr'nāt-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being alternate.—**Alternation,** al-tėr-nā shon, *n.* The act of alternating, or state of being alternate; the act of following and being followed in

tern —**Alternative**, al-tĕr'na-tiv, *a.* Offering a choice or possibility of one of two things.—*n* A choice between two things, so that if one is taken the other must be left; a possibility of one of two things, so that if one is false the other must be true —**Alternatively**, al tĕr'na-tiv-li, *adv* In an alternative manner —**Alternativeness**, al-tĕr'na tiv nes, *n*

Although, al wŏ ,*conj* [*All*, if, even, and *though*; comp *albeit*.] Grant all this, be it so suppose that, admit all that *Although* differs very little from *though*, but is perhaps rather stronger

Altimeter al tim ĕt-ĕr *n* [L *altus* high, and Gr *metron* measure] An instrument for taking altitudes by geometrical principles, as a quadrant —**Altimetry**, al tim et ri, *n* The art of ascertaining altitudes

Altiscope al ti-skōp *n.* [L *altus* high and Gr *skopeō* to look at] An instrument of a telescopic character with lenses and mirrors, enabling a person to overlook objects intervening between himself and another object

Altitude al ti tūd *n.* [L *altitudo* from *al tus* high (whence *exalt, haughty*)] Height amount of space to a point above from one below, measure of elevation *pl* haughty airs (colloq)

Alto al tō or al to, *a.* [It from L *altus* high] High —*n Mus* same as *Contral to* so called from being higher than the tenor to which in old music the melody was assigned.—**Alto-clef** *n Mus* the C clef —**Alto rilievo Alto-rilievo** al tō rĕ lē vo al tō rē-lē ā vo *n* High relief applied in regard to sculptured figures to express that they stand out prominently from the back ground

Altogether al tū gĕvH ĕr *adv* [*All* quite and *together*] Wholly, entirely, completely, quite

Altruism al trō-izm *n* [It *altrui* fr *autrui*, others from L *alter* another] Devotion to others or to humanity the opposite of *selfishness* —**Altruistic** al tr i sti k *a* Pert uning or relating to altruism regardful of others

Alum al um *n.* [L *alumen*] A general name for a class of double sulphates containing aluminium and such metals as potassium ammonium iron, &c (mmon or potash alum is used medicinally as an astringent and a styptic in dyeing, as a mordant, in tanning for restoring the cohesion of skins.—*v t* To steep in r im prepnate with a solution of alum —**Alumina**, **Alumine** al ū mina *n* al ū min —*n* The oxide of aluminum the most abundant of the earths widely diffused in the shape of clay loam &c —**Aluminiferous**, al ū min if ĕr us *a* Containing alum or alumina —**Aluminiform** al ū mın i form *a* Having the form of alum alumina or aluminium —**Aluminite** al ū min it *n.* Hydrous sulphate of alumina —**Aluminium Aluminum**, al ū min i um al ū min um *n.* Chemical sym Al, atomic weight=27 5 sp gr 2 6 nearly The metallic base of alumina, a white metal with a bluish tinge and a lustre somewhat resembling but far inferior to that of silver —*Aluminium gold*, an alloy of 10 parts of aluminium to 90 of copper —**Aluminous** al ū min us *a* Pertaining to or containing alum or alumina —**Alum rock Alum stone**, *n* A mineral of a grayish or yellowish white colour, containing alumina and potash —**Alum root** *n* A name given to the astringent root of several plants —**Alum-schist, Alum slate** *n* A thin bedded fissile rock chiefly composed of silica and alumina

Alumnus, a-lum'nus, *n* pl **Alumni**, a-lum ni [L, a disciple, from *alo*, to nourish] A pupil, a graduate or undergraduate of a university, regarded as his alma-mater

Alveary, al vē-a-ri, *n.* [L *alvearium*, a beehive] A bee-hive, or something resembling a bee-hive; the hollow of the external ear —**Alveated**, al'vē-ĕt-ed, *a.* Formed or vaulted like a bee hive —**Alveolar**, Al veolary, al'vē-o-lėr, al'vē-o-la-ri, *a.* Containing sockets, hollow cells, or pits; pertaining to sockets, specifically the sockets of the teeth.—**Alveolate** al'vē-o-lāt, *a* Deeply pitted, so as to resemble a honeycomb —**Alveolus**, al vē'o-lus, *n.* pl **Alveoli**, al vē o-lī [L , a little hollow, dim of *alveus*] A cell, as in a honey-comb or in a fossil, the socket of a tooth.—**Alveus**, al'vē-us, *n* L a hollow vessel, a channel] *Anat* a tube or canal through which some fluid flows.

Alvine, al vin, *a.* [From L *alvus*, the belly] Belonging to the belly or intestines, relating to the intestinal excrements.

Always al wāz, *adv* [*All* and *way*, *-ways* being an adverbial genitive] Perpetually; uninterruptedly continually (*always* the same), as often as occasion recurs (he is *always* late)

Am, am [For hypothetical *arm*, *asm*, comp Goth *im* for *izm*, Icel *em* for *erm*, *esm* Lith *esmi* L *sum*, Skr *asmi*, made up of root *as* to breathe, exist be, and *mi* cognate with I *me* In the conjugation of this verb three different roots are employed, seen in *am was be* Be Was] The first person of the verb *to be* in the indicative mood present tense

Amadou am a-dō *n* [Fr *amadou*, a word of Scandinavian origin] A soft leathery substance used for tinder prepared from a fungus growing on trees, German tinder

Amain a mān *adv* [Prefix *a* in, on and *main* force] With force strength, or violence; suddenly, at once

Amalgam a mal gam *n* [Fr *amalgame*, Gr *malagma* a soft mass] A compound of mercury or quicksilver with another metal any metallic alloy of which mercury forms an essential constituent part, a mixture or compound of different things —**Amalgamate** a-mal gam āt *v t* —*amalgamated amalgamating* To compound or mix a metal) with quicksilver common ly to blend unite, r combine generally into one mass or whole —*v i* To combine to form an amalgam, to unite or coalesce generally, to become mixed or blended together —**Amalgamation** a mal ga ma sh n *n* The act or operation of amalgamating the state of being amalgamated, uni n r junction into one body or whole, the process of separating gold and silver from their ores by combining them with mercury which dissolves and separates the other metal, and is afterwards driven off by heat —**Amalgamator** a mal ga ma tėr *n* One who or that which amalgamates

Amandine a man din *n* [Fr *amande* an almond] A kind of paste for chapped hands prepared from almonds

Amandola a man do-la *n.* [It an almond] A green marble with white spots

Amanuensis a man ū-en sis, *n* pl **Amanuenses** a man ū en sēz [L *a* by, and *manus* the hand] A person whose employment is to write what another dictates or to copy what has been written by another

Amaracus a mar a-kus *n* [L] Marjoram

Amaranth am a ranth *n.* [Gr *amarantos*, unfading—*a* neg ,and *marainō*, to wither] A poetical name loosely used to signify a flower supposed never to fade, a colour inclining to purple —**Amaranthine** am-a ranth in *a* Belonging to consisting of, or resembling amaranth, never fading, of a purplish colour

Amass a mas *v t.* [Fr *amasser*—*a*, to, and *masse* L *massa*, a mass.] To collect into a heap, to gather a great quantity or number of, to accumulate —**Amassment** a mas ment *n.* The act of amassing

Amateur am a-tūr am a-tėr (ė long), *n* [Fr from L *amator*, *amatoris*, a lover, from *amo* to love] One who cultivates any study or art from taste or attachment without pursuing it professionally or with a view to gain, one who has a taste for the arts —**Amateurish**, am a-tūr ish *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of an amateur, wanting the skill, finish, or other faculties of a professional

Amative, am a-tiv, *a.* [L *amo*, *amatum*, to love] Full of love, amorous, amatory —**Amativeness**, am a-tiv nes, *n. Phren.* that propensity which impels to sexual passion —**Amatorial**] **Amatorian**,† **Amatorious**,† am-a-tō ri al, am a-tō ri-an, am a-tō ri-us, *a* Pertaining to love, amatory —**Amatory**, am a-to ri, *a.* Pertaining to or producing love; expressive of love (verses, sighs, &c).

Amaurosis, am-a-rō'sis, *n.* [Gr *amaurōsis*, from *amaurōs*, obscure.] A partial or complete loss of sight from loss of power in the optic nerve or retina, without any visible defect in the eye except an immovable pupil, *gutta serena* —**Amaurotic**, a-ma-rot ik, *a.* Pertaining to or affected with amaurosis

Amaze, a-māz', *v t.* [Prefix *a*, on or in, and *maze* (which see)] To confound with fear, sudden surprise, or wonder, to confuse utterly, to perplex, to astound, to astonish, to surprise —*n* Astonishment, confusion, amazement used chiefly in poetry —**Amazedly**, a-māz'ed li, *adv.* With amazement —**Amazedness**, a-māz'ed-nes, *n.* The state of being amazed; amazement.—**Amazeful**,† a-māz ful, *a* Full of amazement, amazing —**Amazement**, a māz'ment *n* The state of being amazed or astounded, astonishment, great surprise —**Amazing**, a-māz ing, *a* Very wonderful, exciting astonishment.— **Amazingly**, a māz ing li, *adv* In an amazing manner or degree

Amazon, am a-zon, *n.* [Gr *amazōn* of unknown origin.] One of a fabled race of female warriors who are mentioned by the ancient Greek writers; hence, a warlike or masculine woman, a virago —**Amazonian** am a zō ni an *a* Pertaining to or resembling an Amazon, of masculine manners also belonging to the river Amazon in South America

Ambages † am bā jēz *n pl* [L] Windings or turnings, hence circumlocution, subterfuges, evasions.—**Ambagious**,† **Ambagitory**,† am bā jus am ba'ji to-ri, *a.* Circumlocutory, roundabout

Ambassador, am bas sa dor *n* [Fr *ambassadeur* from *ambassade* an embassy, from L *ambactus* a vassal a dependant, from a Teutonic word=Goth. *andbahts*, A. Sax *ambiht ambeht*, a servant, from prefix *and* (the *an* in answer) and a root allied to Skr *bhaj* to serve or honour] A minister of the highest rank employed by one prince or state at the court of another to transact state affairs [The spelling *Embassador* is obsolete though *Embassy*, not *Ambassy* is used]—**Ambassadorial** am bas sa-dō"ri-al *a* Belonging to an ambassador —**Ambassadress** am bas sa dres, *n* The wife of an ambassador, a female ambassador

Amber am bėr, *n* [Fr *ambre*, It *ambra*, Sp *ambar* from Ar *anbar*, ambergris, from its resemblance to this] A mineralized pale-yellow and sometimes reddish or brownish resin of extinct pine-trees, found most abundantly on the shores of the Baltic —**Amber-seed**, *n* The seed of *Abelmoschus moschatus*, an Asiatic plant, used as a perfume, having a musky smell —**Amber tree**, *n.* An African shrub, the leaves of which when bruised, emit a fragrant odour

Ambergris, am bėr-grēs, *n.* [Fr *ambre gris* (*gris*, gray), gray amber] A solid, opaque ash coloured inflammable substance used in perfumery It is a morbid secretion obtained from the spermaceti whale

Ambidexter † am bi-deks'tėr, *n* [L *ambo*, both and *dexter*, the right hand.] A person who uses both hands with equal facility one equally ready to act on either side — **Ambidexterity**,† **Ambidexterousness** † am bi-deks-ter'i ti, am bi-deks'trousness, *n.* The quality of being ambidexterous, double-dealing — **Ambidexterous**,† am bi-deks trus, *a.* Having the faculty of using both hands with equal ease; double-dealing

Ambient, am'bi-ent, *a* [L *ambiens*, *ambientis* *amb*, around, and *ens*, ppr. of *eō* to go.] Surrounding; encompassing on all sides, applied to fluids or diffusible substances (the *ambient* air)

Ambiguous, am-big'ū-us, *a.* [L. *ambiguus*, from *ambigo*, to go about—*amb*, about, and *ago*, to drive.] Doubtful or uncertain, especially in respect to signification; liable to be interpreted two ways; equivocal; indefinite.—**Ambiguously**, am-big'ū-us-li, *adv.* In an ambiguous manner; with

doubtful meaning — **Ambiguity**, **Ambiguousness**, am-bi-gū i-ti, am-big ū-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being ambiguous; doubtfulness or uncertainty, particularly of signification

Ambiloquous,† am-bil'o-kwus, *a* [L *ambo*, both, and *loquor*, to speak] Using ambiguous expressions

Ambit,† am'bit, *n.* [L. *ambitus*, a circuit. AMBIENT] Compass or circuit, circumference

Ambition, am-bi'shon, *n* [L *ambitio*, *ambitionis*, the going about of candidates for office in Rome, hence flattery, ambition—*amb*, around, round about and *eo*, *itum*, to go, from L Gr and Skr root i, to go] An eager and sometimes inordinate desire after honour, power, fame, or whatever confers distinction, desire to distinguish one's self among others —*v t* To seek after ambitiously —**Ambitionless**, am bi-shon-les, *a* Devoid of ambition —**Ambitious**, am-bi shus, *a* [L *ambitiosus*] Possessing ambition, eagerly or inordinately desirous of power, honour, fame, office, superiority, or distinction, strongly desirous (with *of* or *after*), springing from, indicating, or characterized by ambition, showy; pretentious (*ambitious* ornament) —**Ambitiously**, am bi shus-li, *adv* In an ambitious manner —**Ambitiousness**, am bi shus-nes, *n* The quality of being ambitious, ambition

Amble, am bl, *v i* —*ambled*, *ambling* [O Fr *ambler*, to amble, from L *ambulo*, to walk, from *amb*, about] To move by lifting both legs on each side alternately said of horses, &c, hence, to move easily and gently —*n.* The pace of a horse or like animal when ambling, easy motion, gentle pace.—**Ambler**, am blér, *n* One who ambles. — **Amblingly** am bling li, *adv* With an ambling gait

Amblotic, am blō tik *a* [Gr *amblōsis*, abortion] Having the power to cause abortion

Amblygon, am'bli-gon, *n* [Gr *amblys*, obtuse, and *gōnia*, an angle] An obtuse angled triangle — **Amblygonal**, am blig on-al, *a* Having an obtuse angle, obtuse — **Amblygonite**, am blig on it *n.* A greenish coloured mineral, of different pale shades, marked with reddish and yellowish brown spots

Ambo, **Ambon**, am'bo, am'bon *n.* [Gr *ambōn*, a stage, a pulpit.] In early Christian churches a raised desk or pulpit

Amboyna-wood, am boi na wud, *n* [*Amboyna*, one of the Molucca Islands.] A beautifully mottled and curled wood employed in cabinet work

Ambreada, am-bre-ā da, *n* [From *amber*] A kind of fictitious amber

Ambrosia, am-brō shi a, *n* [Gr *ambrosia*, from *ambrotos*, immortal—*a*, priv, and same root as L *mors*, death, E *murder*] The fabled food of the ancient Greek gods, which conferred immortality on those who partook of it, hence, anything pleasing to the taste or smell, as a perfumed draught, unguent, or the like —**Ambrosial**, am-brō shi-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to ambrosia; anointed or fragrant with ambrosia, delicious; fragrant.—**Ambrosially**, am-brō shi-al-li, *adv* In an ambrosial manner; with an ambrosial odour

Ambry, am'bri, *n* [Contracted from *almonry*] An almonry†, a niche or recess in the wall of ancient churches near the altar in which the sacred utensils were deposited, a cupboard†

Ambulacrum, am-bū-lā'krum, *n* pl **Ambulacra**, am bū lā'kra. [L *ambulacrum*, an alley] One of the perforated spaces or avenues through which are protruded the tube feet, by means of which locomotion is effected in the sea-urchins, &c —**Ambulacral**, am-bū-lā kral, *a* Pertaining to ambulacra.

Ambulance, am'bū lans, *n* [Fr AMBULATE] An hospital establishment which accompanies an army in its movements in the field — **Ambulance-cart**, **Ambulance-wagon**, *n.* A wheeled vehicle fitted with suitable appliances for conveying the wounded from the field of battle

Ambulate,† am'bū-lāt, *v i* —*ambulated*, *ambulating* [L. *ambulo*, *ambulatum*, to go about. AMBLE] To move backward and forward; to walk.—**Ambulant**, am'bū-lant, *a.* Walking, moving from place to place. —**Ambulation**, am-bū-lā'shon, *n.* The act of ambulating or walking about —**Ambulator**, am'bū-lāt-ér, *n* One who walks about, an instrument for measuring distances travelled —**Ambulatory**, am'bū la to-ri, *a* Having the power or faculty of walking; adapted for walking, pertaining to a walk, accustomed to move from place to place, not stationary (an *ambulatory* court) —*n* Any part of a building intended for walking in

Ambury, am'bu ri, *n* Same as *Amberry*

Ambuscade, am bus-kād', *n.* [Fr *embuscade*, from It. *imboscare*, to lie in bushes —*in*, in, and *bosco*, a wood, the same word as E *bush*] A lying in wait and concealed for the purpose of attacking an enemy by surprise, a place where one party lies concealed with a view to attack another by surprise, those lying so concealed ambush —*v t* and *i* —*ambuscaded*, *ambuscading* To lie in wait in order to attack from a concealed position —**Ambush**, am bush, *n* [O Fr *embusche*, verb *embuscher*, to lie in wait] Same as *Ambuscade*.—*v t* To lie or be posted in ambush —**Ambushment**, am'bush-ment, *n* An ambush [O T]

Ameer Amir, a mēr *n* [Ar] A nobleman, a chief a ruler, an emir

Ameliorate, a mēl yor āt, *v t* —*ameliorated*, *ameliorating* [Fr *améliorer* from L *ad*, to, and *melioro*, *melioratum*, to make better, from *melior*, better] To make better, to improve, to meliorate —*v i* To grow better; to meliorate — **Ameliorable** a mēl yor a bl, *a* Capable of being ameliorated — **Amelioration**, a mēl yor ā shon, *n* The act of ameliorating improvement melioration —**Ameliorative**, a mēl yor āt iv, *a* Producing, or having a tendency to produce amelioration —**Ameliorator** a mēl yor-āt-ér, *n* One who ameliorates

Amen, ā-men [Heb *amen*, verily, firm, established] A term occurring generally at the end of a prayer, and meaning So be it In the N T it is used as a noun to denote Christ as being one who is true and faithful, and as an adjective to signify made true, verified, fulfilled

Amenable a mē na bl *a* [Fr *amener*, to bring or lead to—*a* to, and *mener*, to lead DEMEAN] Liable to answer or be called to account, responsible, ready to yield or submit, as to advice, submissive — **Amenableness** **Amenability**, a mē na-bl nes, a-mē na bil i ti, *n* The state of being amenable — **Amenably**, a mē na-bli, *adv* In an amenable manner

Amend, a mend, *v t* [Fr *amender* for *emender*, to correct, from L *emendo*, to free from faults—*e* out, out of, and *menda*, a fault MEND] To make better, or change for the better, by removing what is faulty, to correct, to improve, to reform —*v i* To grow or become better by reformation or rectifying something wrong in manners or moral practice from *improve* in this, that to *amend* implies something previously wrong, while to *improve* does not necessarily do so — **Amendable**, a mend'a bl *a* Capable of being amended or corrected — **Amendatory**, a mend a to-ri, *a* Supplying amendment, corrective —**Amender**, a-mend ér, *n* One who amends — **Amendment**, a-mend ment, *n* The act of amending, or changing for the better in any way, the act of becoming better, or state of having become better, an alteration proposed to be made in the draft of a parliamentary bill, or in the terms of any motion under discussion before a meeting — **Amends**, a-mends', *n pl* Compensation for a loss or injury, recompense, satisfaction, equivalent

Amende, a-mānd', *n* [Fr *amende*, L L *emenda*, a penalty, reparation AMEND] A pecuniary punishment or fine, a recantation or reparation —*Amende honorable*, a public or open recantation and reparation to an injured party.

Amenity, a-mēn'i-ti, *n.* [Fr *aménité*, L *amœnitas*, *amœnus*, pleasant] The quality of being pleasant or agreeable, in respect of situation, prospect, climate, &c., as also of temper, disposition, or manners

Amentia, a-men'shi-a, *n.* [L, want of reason—*a*, from, and *mens*, *mentis*, mind] Imbecility of mind, idiocy or dotage

Amentum, a-men tum, *n* pl **Amenta**, a-men ta *Bot* a kind of inflorescence consisting of unisexual apetalous flowers in the axils of scales or bracts ranged along a stalk or axis, a catkin —**Amentaceous**, a-men tā'shus, *a* Consisting of, resembling, or furnished with an amentum or amenta.

Amerce, a mérs, *v t* —*amerced*, *amercing* [Fr *amercir*, fined at the mercy of the court—*a*, at, and *merci*, mercy] To punish by a pecuniary penalty, the amount of which is left to the discretion of the court, hence, to punish by deprivation of any kind† — **Amerceable**, a-mérs a-bl, *a* Liable to amercement — **Amercement**, a mérs ment *n* The act of amercing, a pecuniary penalty inflicted on an offender at the discretion of the court.—**Amercer**, a mérs'ér, *n* One who amerces.

American, a-mer'i kan, *a* Pertaining to America, often, in a restricted sense, pertaining to the United States.—*n* A native of America, in a restricted sense, one of the inhabitants of the United States.— **Americanism**, a-mer i kan izm, *n* The feelings of nationality which distinguish American citizens, the exhibition of national prejudice by Americans, a word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to Americans — **Americanize**, a mer'i kan iz, *v t* — *americanized*, *americanising* To render American or like what prevails in or is characteristic of America (especially the United States), to naturalize in America

Ametabola a me-tab o-la, *n pl* [Gr *ametabolos*, unchangeable] A division of insects including such as do not undergo any metamorphosis (hice, &c) —**Ametabolic** a met a bol ik, *a* Of or belonging to the Ametabola

Amethyst, am ē thist, *n* [Gr *amethystos* —*a* neg, and *methyō* to inebriate from its supposed power of preventing or curing intoxication] A violet-blue or purple variety of quartz which is wrought into various articles of jewelry —*Oriental Amethyst* a rare violet-coloured gem, a variety of corundum, of extraordinary brilliancy and beauty —**Amethystine** a mē-thist in, *a* Pertaining to, composed of, or resembling amethyst

Amiable, a mi a-bl, *a* [Partly from Fr *aimable*, lovely, amiable from L *amabilis*, from *amo*, to love, partly from Fr *aimable*, amicable, L *amicabilis*] Worthy of love, delightful or pleasing (said of things)†, possessing agreeable moral qualities; having an excellent and attractive disposition lovable —**Amiability**, **Amiableness**, a mi a bil i ti, a mi a-bl nes, *n.* The quality of being amiable or lovable; sweetness of temper — **Amiably**, a mi a-bli, *adv* In an amiable manner

Amianth, **Amianthus**, am'i anth, am i anthus, *n* [Gr *amiantos*—*a*, neg, and *miaino*, to pollute or vitiate so called from its incombustibility] Flexible asbestos, earth flax, or mountain flax, an incombustible mineral composed of delicate filaments, very flexible, and somewhat elastic, often long and resembling threads of silk —**Amianthiform**, am i-an'thi form, *a* Having the form or likeness of amianth —**Amianthoid**, am-i-an'thoid, *n* A mineral which resembles amianth or asbestos

Amicable, am ik a-bl, *a* [L *amicabilis*, from *amicus*, a friend, from *amo*, to love] Characterized by or exhibiting friendship, peaceableness, or harmony friendly, peaceable, harmonious in social or mutual transactions *Amicable* is a weaker word than *friendly* *Friendly* is active and positive, *amicable* simply implies a degree of friendship such as makes us unwilling to disagree with those with whom we are on harmonious terms —**Amicability**, **Amicableness**, am'ik a-bil''i-ti, am'ik-a-bl-nes, *n* Quality of being amicable —**Amicably**, am'ik-a-bli, *adv* In an amicable or friendly manner, with harmony.

Amice, am'is, *n* [O Fr *amis, amit*, L *amictus*, a cloak.] A flowing cloak formerly worn by priests and pilgrims; an oblong embroidered piece or strip of fine linen, falling down the shoulders like a cope, worn under the alb by priests in the service of the mass

Amid, Amidst, a mid', a-midst', *prep* [Prefix *a*, on, in, and *mid, midst*, O E *amidde, amiddes* (the latter a genitive form), A Sax *on-middan*, the *t* has been tacked on as in *against*] In the midst or middle of, surrounded or encompassed by, mingled with, among —**Amidships**, a mid ships, *adv* In or towards the middle or the middle line of a ship

Amide, Amine, am'id, am'in, *n* [From *am-* of *ammonia*] *Chem* names given to a series of salts produced by the substitution of elements or radicals for the hydrogen atoms of ammonia often used as terminations of the names of *such salts* —**Amidine**, am id in, *n* A peculiar substance procured from wheat or potato starch, the soluble or gelatinous part

Amiss, a-mis', *a* [Prefix *a*, on, and *miss*] Wrong, faulty, out of time or order; improper —*adv* In a faulty manner —*To be not amiss*, to be passable or suitable, to be pretty fair [Colloq]

Amission,† a-mi shon, *n* [L *amissio, amissionis*, from *amitto*—*a*, away, and *mitto* to send] Loss —**Amissibility**,† a mis i bil i ti, *n* The capability or possibility of being lost —**Amissible**,† a mis i bl, *a* Capable of being or liable to be lost

Amity, am i ti, *n* [Fr *amitié*, from L L *amicitas* friendship, L *amicus*, a friend, from *amo*, to love] Friendship, harmony, good understanding, especially between nations

Ammonia, am mō ni-a, *n* [Gr *ammoniak on*, sal ammoniac, from being first obtained near the Temple of *Ammon* in Libya] The modern name of the *volatile alkali* formerly so called to distinguish it from the more fixed alkalies It is a pungent gas, and may be procured artificially from organic matter (except fat) by subjecting it to heat in iron cylinders It is used for many purposes, both in medicine and chemistry, most frequently in solution in water, under the names of *liquid ammonia* or *spirits of hartshorn* —**Ammoniac, Ammoniacal**, am mō ni ak, am mō ni ak al, *a* Pertaining to ammonia, or possessing its properties —**Ammonium**, am mō ni um, *n* A name given to the hypothetical base of ammonia, not obtained separately

Ammonite, am mon it *n* [Resembling the horns with which Jupiter *Ammon* was furnished when represented by statues] One of the fossil shells of an extensive genus of extinct cuttle-fishes, coiled in a plane spiral, and chambered within like that of the nautilus, to which the ammonites were allied —**Ammonitiferous**, am mon it-if ér us, *a* Containing the remains of ammonites

Ammunition, am mū ni shon, *n* [Fr *ammunition*, L *munitio*, defence, from *munio*, to fortify] Military stores, especially such articles as are used in the discharge of firearms and ordnance of all kinds, as powder, balls, shells, shot, &c

Amnesia, am nē'si a, *n* [Gr *a*, priv, and *mnēsis*, memory] Loss of memory

Amnesty, am'nes-ti, *n* [L *amnestia*, from Gr *amnēstia*, oblivion—*a*, not, and root *mna*, to remember] An act of oblivion, a general pardon of the offences of subjects *against the government*, or the proclamation of such pardon —*v t* —*amnestied, amnestying* To grant an amnesty to, to pardon

Amnion, Amnios, am'ni-on, am ni-os, *n* [Gr] The innermost membrane surrounding the fetus of mammals, birds, and reptiles; also a thin, semi-transparent, gelatinous fluid, in which the embryo of a seed is suspended when it first appears —**Amniotic**, am-ni-ot'ik, *a* Pertaining to the amnion, possessing an amnion

Amœba, a-mē'ba, *n* [Gr *amoibē*, change] The generic name of various microscopic Protozoa, one of which is common in our fresh-water ponds and ditches It consists of a gelatinous mass, and from continually altering its shape it received this as well as its former name of *proteus-animalcule* —**Amœbœid, Amœboid**, a-mē'boid, a-mē'bus, *a* Of or pertaining to or resembling the amœba.

Amœbean, am-ē-bē an, *a* [L *amœbeus*, from Gr *amoibaios*, alternate, *amoibē*, answer] Alternately answering or responsive, exhibiting persons speaking alternately (an *amœbean* poem)

Amok, a-mok', *n* Same as *Amuck*

Among, Amongst, a mung', a mungst', *prep* [O E *amonge, amonges, amongest*, A Sax *amang, onmang*, from *mengan*, to mingle, the *es* being an adverbial genitive termination, and the *t* tacked on, as in *amidst*. MINGLE] Mixed or mingled with (implying a number), in or into the midst of, in or into the number of (one *among* a thousand) jointly or with a reference to some *one or other* (*they killed him among them*)

Amontillado, a-mon til ä dō *n* [Sp] A dry kind of sherry of a light colour

Amorous, am or us, *a* [Fr *amoureux*, L L *amorosus*, L *amor*, love, akin *amuty, amiable*, &c] Inclined to love persons of the opposite sex, having a propensity to love, or to sexual enjoyment, loving, fond, pertaining or relating to love, produced by love, indicating love, enamoured (in this sense with *of*) —**Amorously**, am or us-li, *adv* In an amorous manner, fondly, lovingly —**Amorousness** am or us nes, *n* The quality of being amorous

Amorphous, a mor fus, *a* [Gr *amorphos*—*a*, neg, and *morphē*, form] Having no determinate form, of irregular shape, not having the regular forms exhibited by the crystals of minerals, being without crystallization, formless, characterless —**Amorphism**, a mor'fizm, *n* State of being amorphous or without shape —**Amorphy**,† a mor fi *n* Irregularity of form

Amortize, a mor'tiz, *v t* —*amortized, amortizing* [L L *amortizare*, to sell in mortmain—L *ad* to, and *mors, mortis* death] To alienate in mortmain, to extinguish (a debt) by means of a sinking fund —**Amortization Amortizement**, a mor tiz-ā shon a-mor tiz ment, *n* The act or right of alienating lands or tenements in mortmain, the extinction of debt, especially by a sinking fund

Amount, a-mount', *v i* [O Fr *amonter*, to advance, increase *amont*, upwards—*a*, to, and *mont*, L *mons, montis* a hill] To mount upwards†, to reach a certain total by an accumulation of particulars, to come in the aggregate or whole, to result in to be equivalent to followed by *to* —*n* The sum total of two or more particular sums or quantities, the aggregate, the effect substance or result

Amour, a-mör', *n* [Fr, from L *amor*, love] A love intrigue, an affair of gallantry

Amphibia, am fib i a, *n pl* [Gr *amphibios*, living a double life—*amphi*, both, and *bios* life] A term strictly applied to such few animals as have both gills and lungs at once, but ordinarily extended so as to include all animals which possess both gills and lungs, whether at different stages of their existence or simultaneously, thus including the frogs and toads, which have gills in the tadpole stage —**Amphibious**, am fib i us, *a* Having the power of living in two elements, air and water, having the characters of the Amphibia applied in popular usage to any lung-breathing animal which can exist for a considerable time under water as the crocodile, whale, seal, &c, adapted for living on land or at sea —**Amphibial, Amphibian**, am-fib'i al, am-fib i-an, *a* Amphibious —*n* One of the Amphibia —**Amphibiousness**, am fib i us-nes, *n*

Amphiblastic, am fi blas'tik, *a* A term applied to ova intermediate between the holoblastic or mammalian ova, and the meroblastic, or ova of birds or reptiles

Amphibole, am fi bōl, *n* [Gr *amphibolos*, doubtful equivocal] A name given to hornblende, from its resemblance to augite, for which it may readily be mistaken. —**Amphibolic**, am-fi bol'ik, *a* Pertaining to or resembling amphibole —**Amphibolite**, am-fib o-lit, *n* A rock with a base of amphibole or hornblende; trap or greenstone

Amphibology, am-fi-bol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *amphibologia*—*amphi*, in two ways, *ballō*, to throw, and *logos*, discourse] A phrase or discourse susceptible of two interpretations, and hence, a phrase of uncertain meaning —**Amphibolous**, am-fib'ol-us, *a* [Gr *amphibolos*] Susceptible of two meanings, ambiguous; equivocal —**Amphiboly**,† am-fib'o-li, *n* Ambiguity of meaning —**Amphibological**, am fib'o-loj''ik-al, *a* Of or pertaining to amphibology, of doubtful meaning, ambiguous.—**Amphibologically**, am fib o-loj''ik al-li, *adv* With a doubtful meaning

Amphibrach, Amphibrachys, am'fi-brak, am fib'ra-kis, *n* [Gr —*amphi*, on both sides, and *brachys*, short] *Pros* a foot of three syllables, the middle one long, the first and last short

Amphicarpic, Amphicarpous, am-fi kär'pik, am fi kär pus, *a* [Gr *amphi*, in two ways, and *karpos*, fruit] *Bot* possessing two kinds of fruit, either in respect of form or time of ripening

Amphicœlous, Amphicœlian, am-fi-sē'lus, am fi-sē'li-an, *a* [Gr *amphi*, at both ends, and *koilos*, hollow] Applied to vertebræ which are doubly concave or hollow at both ends (as in fishes)

Amphigean, am fi jē an, *a* [Gr *amphi*, around, and *gē*, the earth.] Extending over all the zones of the globe

Amphigen, am fi jen, *n* [Gr *amphi*, around, and root *gen*, to produce] A plant which has no distinct axis, but increases by the growth or development of its cellular tissue on all sides, as the lichens.

Amphigory, am'fi-gōr i, *n* [Fr *amphigouri*.] A meaningless rigmarole, a nonsensical parody —**Amphigoric**, am fi gor'ik, *a* Of, relating to, or consisting of amphigory, absurd, nonsensical

Amphihexahedral, am fi heks'a-hē' dral, *a* Doubly hexahedral, six sided in both directions said of crystals.

Amphilogy, am fil o-ji, *n* [Gr *amphi*, in two ways, and *logos*, discourse] Equivocation, amphibology

Amphimacer, am fim a sēr, *n* [Gr *amphimakros*, long on both sides] *Pros* a foot of three syllables, the middle one short and the others long

Amphioxus, am fi-oks us, *n* [Gr *amphi*, on both sides, and *oxus* or *oxys*, sharp, because sharp at both ends] A kind of fish of a very rudimentary type, the lancelet

Amphipneust, am fip-nūst, *n* [Gr *amphi*, in two ways, and *pneō*, to breathe] An animal strictly amphibious, or having both gills and lungs

Amphipod, am fi pod, *n* [Gr *amphi*, on both sides, and *pous, podos*, a foot] One of an order (Amphipoda) of small crustaceous animals common in fresh and salt water, including such as the sand-hopper

Amphiprostyle, am fip'ro-stil, *a* [Gr *amphi*, on both sides, *pro*, before, and *stylē*, a column] Having a prostyle or portico on both ends or fronts, but with no columns on the sides

Amphisbæna, am fis bē na, *n* [Gr *amphisbaina—amphis*, on both sides, and *baino*, to go, from the belief that it moved with either end foremost] The generic name of small serpent like reptiles, formerly but erroneously deemed poisonous

Amphiscii, Amphiscians, am-fish'i-i, am-fish i-anz, *n pl* [Gr *amphi*, on both sides, and *skia*, shadow] The inhabitants of the *intertropical* regions, whose shadows at noon in one part of the year are cast to the north and in the other to the south

Amphitheatre, am-fi-thē'a-tėr, *n* [Gr *amphitheatron—amphi*, on both sides, and *theatron*, theatre] An ancient edifice of an oval form, having a central area encompassed with rows of seats, rising higher as they receded from the centre, on which people used to sit to view some spectacle or performance; a similar modern edifice; anything, as a natural hollow among hills, resembling an amphitheatre in form.—**Amphitheatral, Amphitheatric, Amphitheatrical**, am-fi-thē'a-tral, am'fi-thē-at'rik, am'fi-thē-at''rik-al, *a* Pertaining to

or resembling an amphitheatre; exhibited in an amphitheatre.

Amphitropal, **Amphitropous**, am-fit'ro-pal, am-fit'ro-pus, *a.* [Gr. *amphi*, round, and *trepo*, to turn.] *Bot.* applied to an ovule curved upon itself so that both ends are brought near to each other, with the hilum in the middle.

Amphizoa, am-fi-ẓō'ma, *n.* [Gr. *amphi*, both, and *zoe*, to wet.] A North American animal belonging to the Amphibia, 2 or 3 feet in length.

Amphora, am'fo-ra, *n* pl. **Amphoræ**, am'fo-rē. [L. *amphora*, Gr *amphoreus*—*amphi*, on both sides, and *phoreo*, to carry, from its two handles.] Among the Greeks and Romans, a vessel, usually tall and narrow, with two handles or ears and a narrow neck, used for holding wine, oil, honey, and the like.—**Amphoral**, am-fo-ral, *a* Pertaining to or resembling an amphora.

Ample, am'pl, *a.* [Fr *ample*, L *amplus*—prefix *am*, *amb*, round, about, and root of *plee*, to fill; akin *double*.] Large in dimensions; of great size, extent, capacity, or bulk; wide; spacious; extended (*ample room*); fully sufficient for some purpose intended; abundant, copious; plentiful (*an ample supply*; *ample justice*).—**Ampleness**, am'pl-nes, *n.* The state of being ample; largeness; sufficiency, abundance.—**Amplitative**, am'pli-fi-tiv, *a.* Enlarging; increasing; *philos.* adding to what is involved in the meaning of the subject of a proposition.—**Amplification**, am'pli-fi-kā''shon, *n.* The act of amplifying; an enlargement; extension, diffusive description or discussion.—**Amplificative**, **Amplificatory**, am'pli-fi-kāt-iv, am'pli-fi-kā-tor-i, *a.* Serving or tending to amplify.—**Amplifier**, am'pli-fi-er, *n* One who amplifies or enlarges.—**Amplify**, am'pli-fi, *v.t.*—*amplified*, *amplifying* [Fr. *amplifier*, to enlarge—L *amplus*, ample, and *facio*, to make.] To make more ample, larger, more extended, more copious, and the like.—*v.i.* To grow or become ample or more ample; to be diffuse in argument or description.—**Amplitude**, am'pli-tūd, *n.* [L *amplitudo*.] State of being ample, largeness of dimensions, extent of surface or space; greatness; *astron.* an arc of the horizon intercepted between the east or west point and the centre of the sun or star at its rising or setting.—**Amply**, am'pli, *adv.* In an ample manner, largely, sufficiently; copiously.

Amplexant, am-plek'tant, *a* [L *amplectens*, *amplectentis*, ppr of *amplector*, to embrace.] *Bot.* embracing, clasping.—**Amplexicaul**, am-plek'si-kal, *a* [L *amplexus*, embracing and *caulis*, a stem.] *Bot.* nearly surrounding or embracing the stem, as the base of a leaf.

Ampulla, am-pul'la, *n* pl **Ampullæ**, am-pul'lē. [L.] A more or less globular bottle, used by the Romans for holding oil, a vessel for holding the consecrated oil used in various church rites and at the coronation of kings, a small sack or bag-like appendage of a plant; a hollow flask-shaped leaf.—**Ampullaceous**, am-pul-lā'shus, *a.* Of or pertaining to or like an ampulla.

Amputate, am'pū-tāt, *v.t.*—*amputated*, *amputating*. [L. *amputo*, *amputatum*—*amb*, about, and *puto*, to prune.] To cut off, especially a human limb or that of an animal.—**Amputation**, am-pū-tā'shon, *n.* The act of amputating; the operation of cutting off a limb or other projecting part of the body.

Amuck, a-muk', *n.* [Malay or Javanese.] A furious, reckless onset: a term used in the Eastern Archipelago by Malays, who are occasionally seen to rush out in a frantic state with daggers in their hands, yelling 'Amuck, amuck,' and attacking all that come in their way.—*To run amuck*, to rush about frantically, attacking all that come in the way; to attack all and sundry.

Amulet, am'ū-let, *n.* [L. *amuletum*, Fr. *amulette*, from Ar. *hamalat*, anything worn, from *hamala*, to carry, to wear.] Something worn or carried about the person, supposed to act as a charm or preservative against evils or mischief, such as diseases and witchcraft.—**Amuletic**, am-ū-let'ik, *a.* Pertaining to an amulet.

Amurcous,† a-mėr'kus, *a.* [L. *amurca*, the dregs or lees of olives.] Full of dregs or lees, foul.—**Amurcosity**,† a-mėr-kos'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being amurcous.

Amuse, a-mūz', *v.t.*—*amused*, *amusing*. [Fr *amuser*, to amuse, to divert, to hold in play—*a*, to, and O.Fr *muser*, to muse. Muse, *v.*] To entertain the mind of agreeably; to occupy or detain the attention of in a pleasant manner or with agreeable objects; to divert, entertain; often *refl.*; to keep in expectation, as by flattery, plausible pretences, and the like; to keep in play .. *Amuse* is to occupy lightly and pleasantly, *divert* generally implies something absolutely lively or sportive, *entertain*, to keep in a continuous state of interest, often by something instructive.—**Amusable**, a-mūz'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being amused.—**Amusement**, a-mūz'ment, *n.* The act of amusing, or state of being amused, a slight amount of mirth or tendency towards merriment, that which amuses, entertainment; sport; pastime.—**Amuser**, a-mūz'er, *n* One who amuses.—**Amusing**, a-mūz'ing, *a.* Giving amusement; pleasing, diverting.—**Amusingly**, a-mūz'ing-li, *adv* In an amusing manner.—**Amusive**,† a-mū'siv, *a* Having power to amuse

Amygdalate, a-mig'da-lāt, *n.* [L *amygdalus*, an almond.] An emulsion made of almonds; milk of almonds.—**Amygdaline**, a-mig'da-lin, *a* Pertaining to, resembling, or made of almonds.—**Amygdalic**, a-mig-dal'ik, *a* Obtained from almonds.—**Amygdaloid**, a-mig'da-loid, *n* A term applied to igneous rock, especially trap, containing round or almond-shaped vesicles or cavities partly or wholly filled with crystalline nodules of various minerals.—**Amygdaloidal**, a mig da-loid al, *a* Pertaining to amygdaloid, almond-shaped

Amyl, am'il, *n* (Gr *amylon*, starch.) *Chem* a hypothetical radical said to exist in many compounds, as amylic alcohol, &c.—*Nitrate of amyl*, an amber-coloured fluid with a pleasant odour, having the property when inhaled of quickening the heart's action.—**Amylaceous**, am-il-ā'shus, *a* Pertaining to starch, or the farinaceous part of grain; resembling starch.—**Amylate**, am'il-āt, *n* A compound of starch with a base.—**Amylene**, am'il-ēn, *n* A hydrocarbon obtained from amylic alcohol, and possessing anæsthetic properties.—**Amylic**, am-il'ik, *a* Pertaining to amyl.—**Amyloid**, am'il-oid, *a.* Resembling or being of the nature of amyl.—*n* A semi-gelatinous substance, analogous to starch, met with in some seeds

An, A, an, a, *indef art.* [A Sax. *an*, one, an, the former being the original, the latter a developed meaning, the same word as *one* (One).] A word used before nouns in the singular number to denote an individual as one among more belonging to the same class, and not marking singleness like *one*, nor pointing to something known and definite like *the*. In such phrases as 'once *an* hour,' 'a shilling *an* ounce,' *an* has a distributive force, being equivalent to *each*, *every*. The form *a* is used before consonants (including the name sound of *u* as in *unit*, *European*—*yu*); *an* is used before words beginning with a vowel sound, or the sound of *h* when the accent falls on any syllable except the first; as, *an inn*, *an umpire*, *an hour*, *an historian* (but also *a historian*)

-ana, **-iana**, *n. pl.* [The neuter plural termination of Latin adjectives in *-anus*, often forming an affix to the names of eminent men to denote a collection of their memorable sayings—thus *Scaligerana*, *Johnsoniana*.] The sayings of notable men; personal gossip or anecdotes.

Anabaptist, an-a-bap'tist, *n.* [Gr *ana*, again, and *baptistes*, a baptist.] One who holds the invalidity of infant baptism, and the necessity of rebaptism, generally by immersion, as an adult age.—**Anabaptistic**, **Anabaptistical**, an'a-bap-tis'tik, an'a-bap-tis''tik-al, *a.* Relating to the Anabaptists or to their doctrines.—**Anabaptism**, an-a-bap'tizm, *n.* The doctrine or practices of the Anabaptists.

Anabasis, an-ab'a-sis, *n.* [Gr.—*ana*, up, and *basis*, a going, from *baino*, to go.] A going up; an expedition from the coast inland.

Anacamptic, an-a-kam'tik, *a.* [Gr. *ana*, back, and *kamptō*, to bend.] Pertaining to the reflection of light or sound; reflecting or reflected.—**Anacamptically**, an-a-kam'tik-al-li, *adv.* By reflection.—**Anacamptics**, an-a-kam'tiks, *n* The doctrine of reflected light or sound.

Anacanthous, an-a-kan'thus, *a.* [Gr. neg prefix *an*, and *akantha*, a spine.] Spineless, a term applied to fishes with spineless fins, such as the cod, plaice, &c.; malacopterygious.

Anacatharsis, an'a-ka-thār''sis, *n.* [Gr. *ana*, upward, and *kathairō*, to cleanse.] *Med.* purgation upward; also cough, attended by expectoration.—**Anacathartic**, an'a-ka-thar'tik, *a* Pertaining to or of the nature of anacatharsis.—*n* A medicine which excites discharges by the mouth or nose, as expectorants, emetics, &c

Anacharis, an-ak'a-ris, *n.* [*Ana*, for Gr neg. prefix *an*, and *charis*, favour, from being often a nuisance.] A water-plant introduced from North America into British rivers and ponds, which by its rapid growth tends to choke them up; water-thyme or water-weed

Anachronism, an-ak'ron-izm, *n.* [Gr *ana*, implying inversion, error, and *chronos*, time.] An error in computing historical time, any error which implies the misplacing of persons or events in time; anything foreign to or out of keeping with a specified epoch (as where Shakspere makes Hector quote Aristotle).—**Anachronous**, **Anachronic**, **Anachronical**, **Anachronistic**, **Anachronistical**, an-ak'ron-us, an-a-kron'ik, an-a-kron'ik-al, an ak'ron-ist''ik, an-ak ron-ist''ik-al, *a* Erroneous in date, containing an anachronism

Anaclastic, an-a-klas'tik, *a* [Gr *anaklasis*, a bending back—Gr *ana*, back, and *klasis*, a breaking, from *klaō*, to break.] Pertaining to or produced by the refraction of light, bending back; flexible.—**Anaclastics**, an-a-klas'tiks, *n.* A term equivalent to *Dioptrics*

Anacoluthon, an'a-kol-ū''thon, *n.* [Gr *anakolouthos*, wanting sequence—neg prefix *an*, and *akoloutheo*, following.] *Gram* want of sequence in a sentence, owing to the latter member of it belonging to a different grammatical construction from the preceding, as, 'He that curseth father or mother, let him die the death.' Mat. xv 4.—**Anacoluthic**, an'a-kol-ū''thik, *a.* Wanting sequence; containing an anacoluthon

Anaconda, an-a-kon'da, *n.* The popular name of two of the largest species of the serpent tribe, namely, a Ceylonese species and a South American species, both growing to the length of over 20 feet

Anacreontic, a-nak'rē-on''tik, *a.* Pertaining to or after the manner of *Anacreon*; relating to the praise of love and wine; convivial; amatory.—**Anacreontic**, a-nak'rē-on''tik, *n.* A poem by Anacreon, or composed in the manner of Anacreon; a little poem in praise of love or wine.

Anadem, **Anadema**, an'a-dem, an'a-dem, *n.* [Gr *anadēma*, a head-band or fillet—*ana*, up, and *deō*, to bind.] A band, fillet, garland, or wreath.

Anadromous, a-nad'rom-us, *a.* [Gr. *ana*, up, and *dromos*, course.] Passing from the sea into fresh waters at stated seasons, as the salmon.

Anæmia, a-nē'mi-a, *n* [Gr.—*an*, priv., and *haima*, blood.] *Med.* a deficiency of blood; a state of the system marked by a deficiency in certain constituents of the blood.—**Anæmic**, a-nē'mik, *a.* Pertaining to or affected with anæmia.

Anæsthesia, **Anæsthesis**, an-es-thē'si-a, an-es-thē'sis, *n* [Gr. *anaisthesia*, *anaisthesis*—*an*, priv., and *aisthanomai*, to feel.] Diminished or lost sense of feeling; an artificially produced state of insensibility, especially to the sense of pain.—**Anæsthetic**, an-es-thet'ik, *a.* Of or belonging to anæsthesia; having the power of de-

priving of feeling or sensation.—*n.* A substance which has the power of depriving of feeling or sensation, as chloroform when its vapour is inhaled.—**Anaesthetize**, an-ar'thē-tīz, *v.t.*—*anæsthetized*, *anæsthetizing*. To bring under the influence of an anæsthetic agent; to render insensible to the feeling of pain.

Anaglyph, an'a-glif, *n.* [Gr *anaglyphon*, embossed work—*ana*, up, and *glyphō*, to engrave.] An ornament in relief chased or embossed.—**Anaglyphic**, **Anaglyphical**, an-a-glif'ik, an-a-glif'ik-al, *a* Pertaining to anaglyphs or to the art of chasing and embossing in relief.—**Anaglyphy**, an-ag'li-fi, *n* The act of chasing or embossing in relief.—**Anaglyptic**, **Anaglyptical**, an-a-glip'tik, an-a-glip'tik-al Same as *Anaglyphic*.—**Anaglyptograph**, an-a-glip'to-graf, *n.* An instrument for making a medallion engraving of an object in relief, such as a medal or cameo.—**Anaglyptography**, an'a-glip-tog"ra-fi, *n.* The art of copying works in relief.

Anagoge, **Anagogy**, an'a-gō-jē, an'a-go-ji, *n* [Gr *anagōgē—ana*, upward, and *agōgē*, a leading, from *agō*, to lead.] An elevation of mind to things celestial, the spiritual meaning or application of words; a mysterious or allegorical interpretation, especially of Scripture.—**Anagogic**, **Anagogical**, an-a-goj'ik, an-a-goj'ik-al, *a* Of or pertaining to anagoge; mysterious; elevated, spiritual.—**Anagogically**, an-a-goj'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an anagogic manner.

Anagram, an'a-gram, *n* [Gr *ana*, up, again, and *gramma*, a letter.] A transposition of the letters of a word or sentence, to form a new word or sentence.—**Anagrammatic**, **Anagrammatical**, an a-gram-mat'ik, an a-gram-mat"ik-al, *a* Pertaining to or forming an anagram.—**Anagrammatically**, an'a-gram mat ik-al-li, *adv.* In the manner of an anagram.—**Anagrammatism**, an-a-gram mat-izm, *n* The act or practice of making anagrams.—**Anagrammatist**, an-a-gram'mat ist, *n* A maker of anagrams.—**Anagrammatize**, an-a-gram'mat-iz, *v t* To transpose, as the letters of a word, so as to form an anagram.—*v i* To make anagrams.

Anal, a'nal, *a* [L *anus*, the fundament] Pertaining to or situated near the anus.

Analcime, a-nal'sim, *n* [Gr *an*, priv, and *alkimos*, strong, from *alkē*, strength.] A mineral of frequent occurrence in trap-rocks, especially in the cavities of amygdaloids. By friction it acquires a weak electricity, hence its name.

Analecta, an-a-lek'ta, *n pl* [Gr neut pl of *analektos*, select—*ana*, up, and *legō*, to gather.] Extracts or small pieces selected from different authors.—**Analect**, an a-lekt, *n* A selected piece; an extract.—**Analectic**, an-a-lek'tik, *a* Relating to analects, made up of selections.

Analepsis, an-a-lep'sis, *n* [Gr, from *ana*, up or again, and *lēpsis*, a taking, from *lambanō*, to take.] *Med.* recovery of strength after disease.—**Analeptic**, an-a-lep'tik, *a.* Invigorating, giving strength after disease.

Analogy, an-al'o-ji, *n* [Gr *analogia—ana*, according to, and *logos*, ratio, proportion.] An agreement or likeness between things in some circumstances or effects, when the things are otherwise entirely different, relationship; conformity; parallelism; likeness. ∴ *Analogy* is sometimes confounded with *similarity*, but the latter properly denotes general likeness or resemblance; the former implies general difference, with identity or sameness in one or more relations. Thus there is *analogy*, but no *similarity* between the wing of a bird and that of a bat. [We say analogy *between* things, one thing has an analogy to or *with* another.]—**Analogical**, an-a-loj'ik-al, *a.* Having analogy; analogous; used by way of analogy; expressing or implying analogy.—**Analogically**, an-a-loj'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an analogical manner.—**Analogicalness**, an-a-loj'ik-al-nes, *n.* The quality of being analogical.—**Analogism**, an-al'o-jizm, *n.* An argument from the cause to the effect; an a priori argument; investigation of things by the analogy they bear to each other.—**Analogist**, an-al'o-jist, *n.* One who adheres to analogy.—**Analogize**, an-al'o-jīz, *v.t.*—*analogized*, *analogizing*. To explain by analogy; to consider with regard to the analogy to something else.—**Analogous**, an-al'og-us, *a.* Having analogy; bearing some resemblance in the midst of differences (followed by *to* or *with*).—**Analogously**, an-al'og-us-li, *adv.* In an analogous manner.—**Analogue**, an'a-log, *n.* Something having analogy with something else.

Analysis, an-al'i-sis, *n.* pl. **Analyses**, an-al'i-sēz. [Gr—prefix *ana*, implying distribution, and *lysis*, a loosing, resolving, from *lyō*, to loosen.] The resolution of a compound object whether of the senses or the intellect into its constituent elements or component parts; a consideration of anything in its separate parts and their relation to each other opposed to *synthesis*, the process of subjecting to chemical tests to determine ingredients; a syllabus or table of the principal heads of a discourse or treatise.—**Analysable**, an-a-liz a-bl, *a.* Capable of being analysed.—**Analysation**, an a-liz a'shon, *n* The act of analysing.—**Analyse**, an a-liz, *v t.*—*analysed*, *analysing* [Fr *analyser*.] To resolve into its elements, to separate, as a compound subject, into its parts or propositions.—**Analyser**, an'a-liz-ėr, *n.* One who or that which analyses.—**Analyst**, an'a list, *n* One who analyses or is versed in analysis; one who subjects articles to chemical tests to find out their ingredients.—**Analytic**, **Analytical**, an a-lit'ik, an-a-lit ik-al, *n* Pertaining to analysis; resolving into first principles or elements.—**Analytically**, an-a-lit ik-al li, *adv* In an analytical manner, in the manner of analysis.—**Analytics**, an-a-lit'iks, *n* The science of analysis.

Anamorphosis, **Anamorphism**, an-a-mor'fō-sis or an a-mor fō sis, an-a-mor'fizm, *n* [Gr *ana*, again, and *morphōsis*, formation, from *morphē*, a form.] A drawing presenting a distorted image of the object, unless when viewed from a certain point, or reflected by a curved mirror, an anomalous development of any part of a plant.

Anandrous, an an drus, *a* [Gr *an*, priv, and *anēr*, *andros*, a male or stamen.] *Bot* applied to flowers that are destitute of a stamen (female flowers).

Anantherous, an an ther us, *a* [Gr *an*, priv, and E *anther*.] *Bot.* destitute of anthers.

Ananthous, an-an'thus, *a* [Gr *an*, priv, and *anthos*, a flower.] Destitute of flowers.

Anapest, **Anapæst**, an'a pest, *n.* [L *anapestus*, from Gr *anapaistos*.] A poetical foot consisting of three syllables, the first two short or unaccented, the last long or accented.—**Anapestic**, an-a-pes'tik, *a* Pertaining to an anapest; consisting of anapests.—**Anapestically**, an-a-pes'tik-al-li, *adv* In an anapestic manner.

Anaphroditiac, an-af'ro-dit"i-ak, *n* [Gr neg prefix *an*, and *aphroditiakos*, venereal.] A substance capable of dulling sexual appetite.

Anaplasty, an'a-plas-ti, *n.* [Gr *ana*, again, and *plassō*, to fashion.] *Surg* an operation to supply by the employment of adjacent healthy structure the loss of small portions of flesh.—**Anaplastic**, an-a-plas'tik, *a* Of or pertaining to anaplasty.

Anaplerotic, an'a-plē-rot"ik, *a.* [Gr *ana*, up, and *plēroō*, to fill.] *Med* filling up, promoting granulation of wounds or ulcers.—*n.* A remedy which promotes the granulation of wounds and ulcers.

Anapodeictic, an-ap'o-dik"tik, *a* [Gr. *an*, priv., and *apodeiktikos*, demonstrable.] Incapable of being demonstrated.

Anaptotic, an-ap-tot"ik, *a.* [Gr *ana*, back, and *ptōsis*, inflection.] *Philol* applied to languages which have a tendency to lose the use of inflections.

Anarchy, an'ar-ki, *n.* [Gr *anarchia*, lawlessness—*an*, priv., and *archē*, rule.] Want of government; a state of society when there is no law or supreme power; political confusion. Also **Anarchism**, an'ark-izm.—**Anarchic**, **Anarchical**, an-ark'ik, an-ark'ik-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to anarchy; in a state of anarchy or confusion; lawless. Also **Anarchal**, an-ark'al.—**Anarchist**, **Anarch**, an'ark-ist, an'ark, *n.* One who excites revolt or promotes disorder in a state.—**Anarchize**, an'ar-kīz, *v.t.* To put into a state of anarchy or confusion.

Anarthropoda, an-ar-throp'o-da, *n. pl.* [Gr. *an*, priv. *arthron*, joint, and *pous*, *podos*, foot.] One of the two great divisions (the Arthropoda being the other) of the Annulosa, or ringed animals, including the leeches, earthworms, &c.—**Anarthropodous**, an-ar-throp'o-dus, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Anarthropoda.

Anarthrous, an-ar'thrus, *a.* [Gr. *an*, priv., and *arthron*, a joint or article.] *Gram.* without the article; *zool.* without joints or jointed appendages.

Anasarca, an-a-sär'ka, *n.* [Gr. *ana*, implying distribution, through, and *sarx*, flesh.] *Med.* dropsy of the cellular tissue, general dropsy.—**Anasarcous**, an-a-sär'kus, *a.* Dropsical.

Anastatic, an-a-stat'ik, *a.* [Gr. *anastatikos*, fitted for checking.] *Med.* astringent; styptic.

Anastatic, an-a-stat'ik, *a.* [Gr. *ana*, up, and *histanai*, to stand.] Consisting of or furnished with raised characters, applied to a mode of printing from zinc plates etched so that the design or what else is to be shown is left in relief.

Anastomose, a-nas'tō-mōz, *v i.*—*anastomosed*, *anastomosing* [Fr *anastomoser*, Gr. *anastomoō—ana*, again, anew, and *stoma*, a mouth.] *Anat* and *bot* to inosculate or run into each other, to communicate with each other by minute branches of ramifications, as the arteries and veins.—**Anastomosis**, a-nas'tō-mō"sis, *n.* The inosculation of vessels in vegetable or animal bodies.—**Anastomotic**, a-nas'tō-mot"ik, *a.* Pertaining to anastomosis.

Anastrophe, **Anastrophy**, a-nas'tro fe, *n* [Gr —*ana*, back, *strephō*, to turn.] An inversion of the natural order of words.

Anathema, a-nath'ē-ma, *n.* [Gr *anathema*, a thing devoted to evil, from *anatithēmi*, to dedicate—*ana*, up, and *tithēmi*, to place.] A curse or denunciation pronounced with religious solemnity by ecclesiastical authority, and accompanied by excommunication, execration generally; curse.—**Anathematic**, **Anathematical**, a-nath'ē-mat"ik, a-nath'ē-mat' ik-al, *a* Pertaining to or having the nature of an anathema.—**Anathematically**, a-nath'ē-mat'ik-al li, *adv.* In the manner of anathema.—**Anathematization**, a-nath'ē-mat'iz-ā"shon, *n.* The act of anathematizing.—**Anathematize**, a-nath ē-mat-iz, *v t*—*anathematized*, *anathematizing* To pronounce an anathema against.—*v i* To pronounce anathemas; to curse.—**Anathematizer**, a-nath'ē-mat-iz-ėr, *n* One who.

Anatomy, a-nat'o-mi, *n* [Gr. *anatomē—ana*, up, and *tomē*, a cutting.] The art of dissecting or artificially separating the different parts of an organized body, to discover their situation, structure, and economy, the science which treats of the internal structure of organized bodies, as elucidated by dissection; when used alone it refers to the human body, *vegetable anatomy* being the anatomy of plants, *zootomy* that of the lower animals; the act of taking to pieces something for the purpose of examining in detail (the *anatomy* of a discourse), a skeleton (coBlog.); hence, a thin meagre person.—**Anatomic**, **Anatomical**, an-a-tom'ik, an-a-tom'ik-al, *a.* Belonging to anatomy or dissection.—**Anatomically**, an-a-tom'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an anatomical manner; by means of dissection.—**Anatomist**, a-nat'o-mist, *n.* One who is skilled in dissection, or in the doctrine and principles of anatomy.—**Anatomization**, a-nat'o-mis-ā"shon, *n.* The act of anatomizing.—**Anatomize**, a-nat'o-mīz, *v.t.*—*anatomized*, *anatomizing*. To cut up or dissect for the purpose of displaying or examining the structure; *fig.* to lay open or expose minutely; to analyse (to *anatomize* an argument).

Anatropal, **Anatropous**, a-nat' rop-al, a-nat'rop-us, *a.* [Gr. *ana*, denoting inversion, and *trepō*, to turn.] *Bot.* having the ovule inverted, so that the chalaza is at the apparent apex.

Anberry, an'be-ri, *n.* [A. Sax. *an*=on, and *berry*.] A kind of warty protuberance or

growth on a horse of ox, sometimes hanging quite loosely; a kind of gall or excrescence on a tuy.

Ancestor, an'ses-tėr, *n.* [O.Fr. *ancestre, ancessor*, Fr. *ancêtre*, an ancestor, from L. *antecessor*, a predecessor—*ante*, before, and *cedo, cessum*, to go. Cf. Cease.] One from whom a person descends, either by the father or mother, at any distance of time; a progenitor; a forefather; one from whom an inheritance is derived.—**Ancestral, Ancestorial**, an-ses'tral, an-ses-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to ancestors; claimed or descending from ancestors.—**Ancestress**,† an'ses-tres, *n.* A female ancestor.—**Ancestry**, an'ses-tri, *n.* A series of ancestors; lineage; honourable descent; high birth.

Anchor, ang'kėr, *n.* [A. Sax *ancor*, borrowed from L. *ancora*, Gr. *angkyra*, an anchor. From a root meaning crooked, bent; seen in L. *angulus*, a corner, E. *ankle, angle*, a fish-hook.] An iron implement, consisting usually of a straight bar called the shank, at the upper end of which is a transverse piece called the stock, and of two curved arms at the lower end of the shank, each of which arms terminates in a triangular plate called a fluke, and used for holding a ship or other vessel at rest in comparatively shallow water; something serving a purpose analogous to that of a ship's anchor; *fig.* that which gives stability or security; that on which we place dependence for safety.—*At anchor*, floating attached to an anchor; anchored.—*v. t.* To hold at rest by lowering the anchor; to place at anchor; *fig.* to fix or fasten on; to fix in a stable condition.—*v. i.* To cast anchor; to come to anchor.—**Anchorable**, ang'kėr-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being anchored; fit for anchoring.—**Anchorage**, ang'kėr-āj, *n.* Anchoring ground; a place where a ship can anchor; a duty imposed on ships for anchoring in a harbour.

Anchoret, Anchorite, ang'kō-ret, ang'kō-rit, *n.* [L. *anachoreta*; Gr. *anachorētēs*—*ana*, back, and *chōreō*, to retire, from *chōros*, a place.] A hermit; a recluse; one who retires from society to avoid the temptations of the world and devote himself to religious duties.—**Anchoritess, Anchoress**, ang'kō-rit-es, ang'kō-res, *n.* A female anchoret.—**Anchoretic, Anchoretical, Anchoritical**, ang-kō-ret'ik, ang-kō-ret'ik-al, ang-kō-rit'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a hermit, or his mode of life.

Anchovy, an-chō'vi, *n.* [Pg. and Sp. *anchova*, an anchovy, from Basque *anchua, anchasua*, dry.] A small fish belonging to the herring family, caught in vast numbers in the Mediterranean, and pickled for exportation. An esteemed sauce is also made from them.

Anchovy-pear, an-chō'vi-pār, *n.* A fruit of Jamaica, which is pickled and eaten.

Anchylose, ang'ki-lōs. A common but erroneous spelling of *Ankylose*.

Ancient, ān'shent, *a.* [Fr. *ancien*, L.L. *antianus*, from L. prep. *ante*, before. The final *t* has no right to its place in this word.] That happened or existed in former times, usually at a great distance of time; associated with, or bearing marks of the times of long ago (*ancient* authors); of long standing; having lasted from a remote period; of great age; old (an *ancient* city); having lived long (an *ancient* man—poetical).—*Old* refers to the duration of the thing itself; *ancient*, to the period with which it is associated. *Ancient* is opposed to *modern*; *old*, to *young, new, fresh*. An *old* dress, custom, &c., is one which has lasted a long time, and which still exists; an *ancient* dress, custom, &c., is one which prevailed in former ages.—*n.* A person living at an early period of history (generally in plural, and opposed to *moderns*); a very old man; an elder or person of influence.—**Anciently**, ān'shent-li, *adv.* In old times; in times long past.—**Ancientness**, ān'shent-nes, *n.* The state or character of being ancient; antiquity.

Ancient,† ān'shent, *n.* [Corrupted from *ensign*.] A flag; an ensign; also, a standard-bearer. [*Obsol.*]

Ancillary, an'sil-la-ri, *a.* [L. *ancillaris*, from *ancilla*, a maid-servant.] Subservient; aiding; auxiliary; subordinate.

Ancipital, Ancipitous, an-sip'it-al, an-sip'it-us, *a.* [L. *anceps, ancipitis*, two-headed, ambiguous—*an* for *amb*, on both sides, and *caput*, the head.] Doubtful or double; ambiguous; *bot.* two-edged.

Ancon, an'kon, *n.* pl. **Ancones**, an-kō'nēz. [L. *ancon*, Gr. *angkōn*, the elbow.] *Anat.* the upper end of the ulna or elbow; *arch.* a console, cantilever, corbel, or other stone projection.—**Anconal**, an-kō'nal, *a.* Pertaining to the ancon or elbow.—**Anconoid**, an'kon-oid, *a.* Elbow-like: applied to a process of the forearm.

And, and, *conj.* [A. Sax. *and*, D. *en, ende*, G. *und*, O.H.G *anta*, all signifying end; Icel. *enda*, and yet, and if.] A particle joining words and sentences, and expressing the relations of connection or addition: sometimes used to introduce interrogative and other clauses. In old writers *and, an*, has often the sense of *if*; hence 'but *and it*' in the Bible—but if if.

Andalusite, an-da-lū'sit, *n.* A pellucid mineral of the garnet family, of a gray, green, bluish, flesh or rose-red colour: so called from *Andalusia* in Spain, where it was first discovered.

Andante, an-dän'tā, *a.* [*It. andante*, walking moderately, from *andare*, to go.] *Music*, moving with a moderate, even, graceful, onward progression.—*n.* A movement or piece composed in *andante* time.—**Andantino**, an-dan-tē'no, *a.* Applied to a movement quicker than *andante*.

Andean, an-dē'an, *a.* Pertaining to the Andes, the great mountain chain of South America.—**Andesin**, an-dez-in, *n.* A mineral resembling felspar originally obtained from the Andes

Andiron, and'i-ėrn, *n.* [O.E. *andiren, awndirne, aundire*, O Fr *andier*, origin unknown] A horizontal iron bar raised on short legs, with an upright standard at one end, used to support pieces of wood when burning on an open hearth, one being placed on each side, a fire-dog

Andranatomy, an-dra-nat'o-mi, *n.* [Gr *aner, andros*, a man, and *anatomē*, dissection.] The dissection of a human body, especially of a male; androtomy.

Androclinium, an-drē'si-um, *n.* [Gr. *anēr, andros*, a man, a male, and *oikos*, a house] *Bot.* the male system of a flower, the assemblage of the stamens

Androgynal, Androgynous, an-droj'in-al, an-droj'in-us, *a.* [Gr. *androgynos—anēr, andros*, a man, and *gynē*, woman] Having two sexes; being male and female; hermaphroditical; having or partaking of the mental characteristics of both sexes.—**Androgynally**, an-droj'in-al-li, *adv* With the parts *of* both sexes.

Andropetalous, an-drō-pet'al-us, *a* [Gr. *anēr, andros*, a male, and *petalon*, a petal] *Bot.* applied to double flowers produced by the conversion of the stamens into petals

Androphagi, an-drof'a-jī, *n. pl.* [Gr. *anēr, andros*, a man, and *phagō*, to eat] Man-eaters; anthropophagi.—**Androphagous**, an-drof'a-gus, *a.* Pertaining or addicted to cannibalism.

Androphore, an'dro-fōr, *n.* [Gr. *anēr, andros*, a male, and *phero*, to bear] *Bot.* a stalk supporting the stamens.

Androsphinx, an'dro-sfingks, *n.* [Gr. *anēr, andros*, a man, and *sphinx*, a sphinx] A sphinx with a human head.

Androtomy, an-drot'o-mi, *n* [Gr *anēr, andros*, a man, and *tomē*, a cutting.] Same as *Andranatomy*.

Androus, an'drus, *a.* [Gr. *anēr, andros*, a male.] *Bot.* producing stamens only; staminate; male.

Anecdote, an'ek-dōt, *n.* [Gr. *anekdotos*, not published—*a*, neg., *ek*, out, and *dotos*, given, from *didōmi*, to give.] A short story, narrating a detached incident or fact of an interesting nature; a biographical incident; a single passage of private life.—**Anecdotic, Anecdotal, Anecdotical**, an-ek-dot'ik, an'ek-dōt-al, an-ek-dot'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to anecdotes; consisting of or of the nature of anecdotes.—**Anecdotist, Anecdotarian**, an'ek-dōt-ist, an'ek-dō-tā''ri-an, *n.* One who deals in anecdotes.

Anelectric, an-ē-lek'trik, *a.* [Gr. *an*, priv., and E. *electric*.] Having no electric properties; non-electric.

Anelectrode, an-ē-lek'trōd, *n.* [Prefix *ana*, up, and *electrode*.] The positive pole of a galvanic battery: opposed to *catelectrode*.

Anemograph, a-nem'o-graf, *n.* [Gr. *anemos*, the wind.] An instrument for measuring and recording the force and direction of the wind.—**Anemography**, an-e-mog'ra-fi, *n.* The use of the anemograph.—**Anemology**, an-e-mol'o-ji, *n.* The doctrine of or a treatise on winds.—**Anemometer**, an-e-mom'et-ėr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the force and velocity of the wind.—**Anemometry**, an-e-mom'et-ri, *n.* The process of determining the pressure or force of the wind.

Anemone, a-nem'o-ne, *n.* [Gr. *anemōnē*, the wind-flower, from *anemos*, the wind, being easily stripped of its petals by the wind.] Wind-flower; a genus of plants. Three species occur in Britain, but only one, the wood-anemone, is truly a native.—*Sea-anemone.* ACTINIA.—**Anemonic**, an-e-mon'ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to anemone.

Anemophilous, an-e-mof'i-lus, *a.* [Gr. *anemos*, wind, *philos*, loving.] *Bot.* having the pollen conveyed and fertilisation effected by the wind.

Anemoscope, a-nem'o-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *anemos*, wind, and *skopeō*, to view.] A contrivance which shows the direction of the wind; a weathercock; a wind-vane.

Anemosis, an-ē-mō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *anemos*, the wind.] A condition of the timber of trees in which the annual layers are separated from each other, sometimes regarded as the result of strong gales.

Anent, a-nent', *prep.* [A. Sax. *on efn, on emn*, on a level, near, lit. on even. The *t*, as in *ancient*, is superfluous.] About; respecting; regarding.

Aenterous, an-en'tėr-us, *a* [Gr *an*, priv., and *enteron*, bowels] Destitute of intestines; having no alimentary canal

Aneroid, an'ē-roid, *a.* [Gr *a*, priv., *nēros*, moisture, and *eidos*, form.] Dispensing with fluid, as with quicksilver.—*Aneroid barometer*, a barometer the action of which depends on the pressure of the atmosphere on a circular metallic box exhausted of air, hermetically sealed, and having a slightly elastic top, the vacuum serving the purpose of the column of mercury in the ordinary barometer.

Anesthesia, an-es-thē'si-a, *n.* Same as *Anæsthesia* — **Anesthetic**, an-es-thet'ik, *a.* Same as *Anæsthetic*.

Aneurism, an'ū-rizm, *n.* [Gr *aneurysmos*, a widening—*ana*, up, and *eurys*, wide.] *Med* the swelling of an artery, or the dilatation and expansion of some part of an artery, often a very dangerous ailment.—**Aneurismal**, an-ū-riz'mal, *a.* Pertaining to an aneurism.

Anew, a-nū', *adv.* [Prefix *a*, of or on, and *new*.] Over again; in a new form; afresh.

Anfractuous, an-frak'tū-us, *a.* [Fr. *anfractueux*, L. *anfractus*, winding—*frango, fractum*, to break.] Winding; full of windings and turnings; sinuous.—**Anfractuose**, an-frak'tū-ōs, *a. Bot* twisted or sinuous.—**Anfractuosity**, an-frak'tū-os'i-ti, *n* A state of being anfractuous; *anat.* a sinuous depression.—**Anfractuousness**, an-frak'tū-us-nes, *n.* Anfractuosity.

Angel, ān'jel, *n* [L. *angelus*, Gr. *angelos*, a messenger.] A divine messenger; a spiritual being employed in the service of God; also applied to an evil being of similar powers; a gold coin, formerly current in England, varying in value from 6*s.* 8*d.* to 10*s.*, bearing the figure of the archangel Michael.—**Angelhood**, an'jel-hōd, *n.* The state or condition of an angel; the angelic nature or character.—**Angelic, Angelical**, an-jel'ik, an-jel'ik-al, *a.* Resembling or belonging to, or partaking of the nature and dignity of angels.—**Angelica**, an-jel'ik-a, *n.* [From possessing what were regarded as *angelic* powers or virtues.] The name of two umbelliferous plants. One (*Angelica sylvestris*) is common in Britain and used in preparing gin and bitters, &c.; the other, garden angelica (*Archangelica officinalis*), possesses carminative and tonic properties.—**Angelically**, an-jel'ik-al-li, *adv.* In

an angelic manner —**Angelicalness**, an-jel'ik-al-nes, *n* —**Angelicize, Angelify, Angelize**, an-jel'i-siz, an-jel'i-fi, ăn'jel-iz, *v t* To make angelic or like an angel —**Angel-olatry**, ăn-jel-ol'a tri, *n* [E *angel*, and Gr *latreia*, worship] The worship of angels —**Angelology**, an jel-ol'o-ji, *n* A discourse on angels, or the doctrine of angelic beings —**Angelophany**, an-jel-of'a-ni, *n* [*Angel*, and Gr *phanō*, to appear] The appearance of an angel or angels to man —**Angelus**, an jel us, *n* *R. Oath Ch.* a solemn devotion in memory of the incarnation, the bell tolled to indicate the time when the angelus is to be recited —**Angel fish**, an'jel fish, *n* A fish nearly allied to the sharks so called from its pectoral fins, which are so large as to spread like wings

Anger, ang ger, *n* [Originally grief, from Icel *angr*, grief, sorrow, *angra*, to grieve, annoy, Dan. *anger*, sorrow, same root as in A Sax *ange*, vexed, narrow, G *enge*, narrow, L *ango*, to trouble, *angor*, vexation, Gr *anchō*, to choke] A violent passion or emotion of the mind, excited by a real or supposed injury to one's self or others, passion, ire, choler, rage, wrath *Anger* is more general and expresses a less strong feeling than *wrath* and *rage*, both of which imply a certain outward manifestation, and the latter violence and want of self command —*v t* To excite to anger, to rouse resentment in, to make angry, to exasperate —**Angerly**,† ang'ger li *adv* An grily [*Tenn*]—**Angrily**, ang gri li, *adv* In an angry manner —**Angriness**, ang gri nes, *n* The state of being angry —**Angry** ang'gri, *a* Feeling resentment, provoked, showing anger, caused by anger, raging, tumultuous

Angevin, an jē vin, *a* Of or pertaining to Anjou, a former province of France

Angina, an ji na, *n* [L, from *ango*, to choke ANGER] *Med* An inflammatory affection of the throat or fauces —*Angina pectoris*, a fatal disease characterized by paroxysms of intense pain and a feeling of constriction in the chest

Angiocarpous, an ji-ō-kär' pus, *a* [Gr *angeion*, a capsule, and *karpos*, fruit] *Bot* having a fruit whose seed vessels are in closed within a covering that does not form a part of themselves, as the acorn

Angiography, Angiology, an ji-og ra fi, an ji ol o ji, *n* [Gr *angeion*, a vessel] *Med* a description of the vessels of the body

Angiosperm, an ji-ō-sperm, *n.* [Gr *angeion*, a vessel, and *sperma* seed.] *Bot* a plant which has its seeds inclosed in a seed vessel —**Angiospermous** an ji-ō-sperm us, *a* *Bot* having seeds inclosed in a seed vessel

Angle, ang'gl, *n* [L *angulus*, a corner ANCHOR] The point where two lines or planes meet that do not run in the same straight line, a corner, the degree of opening or divergence of two straight lines which meet one another —**Angled**, ang' gld, *a* Having angles used chiefly in compounds —**Anglemeter**, ang gl mē'tėr, *n* Any instrument for measuring angles —**Angular**, ang gū lėr, *a* Having an angle or angles, having corners, pointed, consisting of or forming an angle —*Angular motion, angular velocity*, the motion or velocity of a body or a point moving circularly —**Angularity**, ang-gū lar i ti, *n.* The quality of being angular —**Angularly**, ang' gū lėr-li, *adv* In an angular manner —**Angularness**, ang gū lėr nes, *n* The quality of being angular —**Angulate, Angulated**, ang'gū-lāt, ang'gū-lāt-ed, *a* Angled, cornered —**Angulation**, ang gū lā shon, *n* The state of being an ulated, that which is angulated —**Angulosity**, ang gū los i ti, *n* A state of being angulous or angular —**Angulous**, ang gū-lōs, *a* Angular —**Anglebar**, *n.* A bar fitting into an angle or corner to connect the side pieces —**Angle-iron**, *n.* A piece of rolled iron in the shape of the letter L, used for forming the joints of iron plates in girders, boilers, &c , to which it is riveted

Angle, ang'gl, *n* [A Sax *angel*, a fish-hook, G *angel*, Icel *öngull*, a hook , from a root meaning crooked, seen also in ANCHOR] A fish-hook —**Angle**, ang'gl, *v i* —*angled, angling* To fish with an angle, or with line and hook —**Angler**, ang'glėr, *n* One who fishes with an angle , a fish having long filamentous appendages in its head, which attract the smaller fishes and thus provide it with prey —**Angling**, ang'gling, *n.* The act or art of fishing with a rod and line, rod fishing

Angles, ang glz, *n, pl* [A Sax *Angle, Engle*, the Angles] A Low German tribe who in the fifth century and subsequently crossed over to Britain along with bands of Saxons, Jutes, and others, and colonized a great part of what from them has received the name of England —**Anglian**, ang'gli an, *a* Of or pertaining to the tribe of the Angles —*n.* A member of the tribe of the Angles

Anglican, ang'glik an, *a* [L L *anglicus*, English] English, pertaining to the English Church —*Anglican Church*, the Church of England and the Protestant Episcopal churches in Ireland Scotland, and the colonies, sometimes including also the Episcopal churches of the United States —*n* A member of the Anglican Church —**Anglicanism** ang'glik an izm, *n* The principles of or adherence to the Established Church of England —**Anglice**, ang'gli sē *adv* [L] In English, in the English manner —**Anglicism**, ang gli-sizm, *n* The quality of being English, an English idiom —**Anglicize, Anglify**, ang gli siz, ang'gli fi, *v t* —*anglicized anglicizing* To make English, to render conformable to the English idiom or to English analogies —**Anglification**, ang'gli fi kā shon, *n* The act of converting into English

Anglo-, ang'glo, prefix [L L *Anglus*, an Englishman] A prefix signifying *English*, or connected with England —**Anglo American**, *n* A descendant from English ancestors born in America or the United States used also as an adj —**Anglo Catholic**, *n* A member of the English Protestant Church —*a* term employed to designate those churches which adopt the principles of the English Reformation —**Anglo Catholicism**, *n* The principles or doctrines of the Anglican Church —**Anglo Indian** *n* One of the English race born or resident in the East Indies Also as an adj —**Anglo Irish**, *n. pl* English people born or resident in Ireland, descendants of parents English on the one side and Irish on the other Also as an adj —**Anglomania**, ang glo-mā ni a *n* [Gr *mania* madness] An excessive or undue attachment to, respect for or imitation of Englishmen or English institutions and customs by a foreigner —**Anglophobia**, ang glō fō bi a *n* [Gr *phobos*, fear] An excessive hatred to or dread of English people, customs, or institutions —**Anglo Saxon**, ang'glo sak'son [A Sax] One of the nation formed by the union of the Angles, Saxons and other early Teutonic settlers in Britain, or one of their descendants, one belonging to the English race, the language of the Anglo Saxons, or the English language in its first stage. —*a* Pertaining to the Anglo Saxons or to the oldest form of English

Angola, an gō la, *n* A light cloth, made from the wool or long silky hair of the Angora goat, a native of Asia Minor —**Angola-cat** A large variety of the domestic cat originally from Angora, with beautiful long silky hair

Angostura, ang gos tū ra, *a* Belonging to or brought from the town of Angostura in Venezuela—*n* A kind of bark having febrifugal properties and of a kind of bitters made from it

Angrily, Angriness, Angry ANGER.

Anguilliform, an gwil li form, *a* [L *anguilla*, an eel, and *forma* shape] Having the form of an eel or of a serpent

Anguine, Anguineal, an gwin, an-gwin e al, *a.* [L *anguineus*, from *anguis*, a snake] Pertaining to or resembling a snake, snake-like

Anguish, ang'gwish, *n* [O E *anguis, angoise*, Fr *angoisse*, from L *angustia*, a strait, perplexity, from *angustus*, narrow, root *ang* as in E *anger*] Extreme pain, either of body or mind, any keen affection of the emotions or feelings ('an *anguish* of delight' *Thack*) —**Anguish**,† ang'gwish, *v t.* To distress extremely

Angular, Angularity, &c ANGLE

Angustifoliate, ang-gus'ti-fō li-āt, *a* [L *angustus*, narrow, and *folium*, a leaf] *Bot.* having narrow leaves

Anhelation, an-hē-lā'shon, *n* [L *anhelatio, anhelationis*, from *anhelo*, to pant] Shortness of breath, a panting, also, eager desire or aspiration

Anhydrous, an-hi'drus, *a* [Gr *anydros*, dry—neg prefix *an*, and *hydōr*, water] Destitute of water, specifically, *chem* destitute of the water of crystallisation —**Anhydride**, an-hi'drid, *n.* One of a class of oxygen compounds in which there is no water —**Anhydrite**, an hi drit, *n.* Anhydrous sulphate of calcium, a mineral resembling a coarse-grained granite

Anicut an i kut, *n* ANNICUT

Anidiomatical, an-id i-o-mat' ik-al, *a.* [Gr neg prefix *an*, and E *idiomatical*] Contrary to the idiom of a language

Anil, an il, *n* [Sp *anil*, Ar *neel*, Skr *nilam*, indigo, *nili*, the indigo-plant] A shrub from whose leaves and stalks the West Indian indigo is made —**Anilla**, an il la, *n* A commercial term for West Indian indigo —**Anilline**, an i lin, *n* A substance obtained from indigo and other organic substances, though the aniline of commerce is obtained from benzole, a product of coal tar It furnishes a number of brilliant dyes.

Anile, an'il, *a* [L *anilis*, from *anus*, an old woman] Old womanish, aged, imbecile —**Anility, Anileness**, a-nil i ti, an'-il nes, *n* The state of being anile

Animadvert, an i mad vėrt , *v i* [L *animadverto—animus*, mind, and *adverto*, to turn to] To perceive or take cognizance, usually, to make remark by way of criticism, to pass strictures or criticisms (followed by *on, upon*) —**Animadverter**, an i mad vėrt ėr, *n* One who animadverts —**Animadversion** an i mad vėr' shon, *n* The act of one who animadverts, a remark by way of criticism or censure, structure, censure —**Animadversive**,† an i-mad-vėr'-siv, *a* Perceiving, percipient

Animal, an i mal, *n* [L *animal*, a living being, from *anima*, air, breath, life, the soul, from a root *an*, to breathe or blow] A living being characterized by sensation and voluntary motion, an inferior or irrational being, in contradistinction to man, also often popularly used to signify a quadruped —*a* Belonging or relating to animals (*animal* functions), pertaining to the merely sentient part of a living being, as distinguished from the intellectual or spiritual part (*animal* passions), of or pertaining to, or consisting of, the flesh of animals —**Animalish**,† an'i mal-ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to or like an animal, brutish —**Animalism**, an i mal-izm, *n* The state of a mere animal, the state of being actuated by sensual appetites only; sensuality —**Animality**, an i mal i ti, *n.* The state of being an animal, *physiol.* those vital phenomena which, superadded to vegetality, constitute animal existence —**Animalization** an i mal iz-ā shon, *n.* The act of animalizing, conversion into animal matter by the process of assimilation —**Animalize**, an i mal-īz, *v t* —*animalized, animalizing* To give animal life to, to convert into animal matter, to bring under the sway of animal appetites.—**Animalness** an'i mal nes, *n* Animality

Animalcule, an i mal'kūl, *n* [L L *animalculum*, dim of L *animal*, an animal] A minute animal, especially one that is microscopic or invisible to the naked eye —**Animalcular, Animalculine**, an-i-mal'-kū lėr, an i mal'kū-lin, *a* Pertaining to or resembling animalcules —**Animalculism**, an-i mal kū lum, *n.* pl **Animalcula**, an-i mal kū la An animalcule

Animate, an'i-māt, *v t* —*animated, animating* [L *animatus*, animated, pp of *animo*, to fill with breath ANIMAL.] To give natural life to, to quicken, to make alive; to give life, spirit, or liveliness to; to heighten the powers or effect of; to stimulate or incite, to inspirit, rouse —**Animate**, an i māt, *a.* Alive, possessing animal life —**Animated**, an'i-māt-ed, *a* Endowed with animal life, lively; vigorous; full of spirit (an *animated* discourse) —**Animator, Animator**, an'i-māt-ėr, *n.* One

who animates.—**Animating**, an'i-māt-ing, a. Giving life; infusing spirit; enlivening; rousing.—**Animatingly**, an'i-māt-ing-li, *adv.* So as to animate.—**Animation**, an-i-mā'shon, *n.* The act of animating or state of being animated; state of having life; liveliness, briskness; vivacity.—**Animative**, an'i-māt-iv, *a.* Giving life or spirit.

Anime, an'i-me, *n.* [Sp.] A resin exuding from a large American tree, called in the West Indies *locust-tree*. It produces a fine varnish. The name is also given to Indian copal.

Animism, an'i-mizm, *n* [L *anima*, the soul.] The old hypothesis of a force (Anima mundi, soul of the world) immaterial but inseparable from matter, and giving to matter its form and movements; the doctrine of souls and other spiritual beings.—**Animist**, an'i mist, *n.* One who holds to animism.—**Animistic**, an i mist'ik, *a.* Pertaining to, or founded on, animism.

Animosity, an-i mos'i ti, *n.* [L *animositas*, from *animosus*, full of courage, ardent, from *animus*, the mind, courage, pride] Courage; rancurous feeling; bitter and active enmity

Animus, an'i mus, *n.* [L, spirit, temper] Intention, purpose, spirit, temper, especially, hostile spirit or angry temper

Anion, an'i-on, *n.* [Gr *ana*, upward, and *ion*, going] Elect. the element of an electrolyte which is evolved at the positive pole or *anode*

Anise, an is, *n.* [Fr, from L *anisum*.] An annual umbelliferous plant (*Pimpinella Anisum*), the seeds of which have an aromatic smell and a pleasant warm taste, and are employed in the manufacture of liqueurs.—**Aniseed**, an i sēd, *n* The seed of the anise.—**Anisette**, an i set *n* [Fr] A liqueur flavoured with anise —**Anisic** a-nis'ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to anise

Anisomeric, an-i so-mer'ik, *a* [Gr *anisos*, unequal, and *meros*, a part] Not consisting of symmetrical or corresponding parts, unsymmetrical

Anisostemonous, an i so-stem on us, *a* [Gr *anisos*, unequal, and *stemōn*, *stamen*] *Bot.* having the stamens not corresponding with the number of the petals or the sepals.

Anisotrope, **Anisotropic**, an i-sō-trōp, an-i-sō-trōp'ik, *a.* Same as *Æolotrope*

Anitrogenous, a-ni troj en us, *a* Not containing or supplying nitrogen, non nitrogenous

Anker, ang'kėr, *n* A Dutch liquid measure, formerly used in England, containing 10 wine gallons

Ankle, ang'kl, *n.* [A. Sax. *ancleow*, O Fris. *ankel*, Dan and Sw *ankel*, G *enkel*, from a root *ang*, meaning crooked ANGLE.] The joint which connects the foot with the leg —**Ankled**, ang'kld, *a.* Having ankles: used in composition —**Anklet**, ang'klet, *n.* An ornament, support, or protection for the ankle

Ankylosis, ang-ki-lō'sis, *n* [Gr, from *ankylos*, crooked] Stiffness and immovability of a joint; morbid adhesion of the articular ends of contiguous bones.—**Ankylose**, ang'ki-lōs, *v t.—ankylosed*, *ankylosing* To affect with ankylosis —*v i.* To become ankylosed.—**Ankylotic**, ang-ki lot ik, *a* Pertaining to ankylosis

Anna, an'na, *n.* In the East Indies, the sixteenth part of a rupee, or about 1½d

Annals, an'nals, *n. pl* [L *annales libri*, books, understood), *annalis*, pertaining to a year, from *annus*, a year] A history or relation of events in chronological order, each event being recorded under the year in which it happened.—**Annalist**, an'nalist, *n.* A writer of annals —**Annalistic**, an-nal-ist'ik, *a.* Pertaining or peculiar to an annalist.

Annates, **Annates**, an'nats, an nāts, *n pl.* [L.L. *annatæ*, from L *annus*, a year] The first year's income of a spiritual living, formerly vested in the sovereign, but in the reign of Queen Anne appropriated to the augmentation of poor livings.

Annatto, an-nat'tō, *n.* ARNOTTO.

Anneal, an-nēl', *v.t.* [A. Sax *onælan*, *onælian*, to set on fire, to anneal—*on* or *an*, on, and *ælan*, to kindle.] To heat, as glass or iron vessels, in an oven or furnace, and then cool slowly, for the purpose of rendering less brittle, to temper by a gradually diminishing heat; to heat in order to fix colours, to bake

Annelid, **Annelidan**, an'ne-lid, an-nel'i-dan, *n.* [L *annellus*, a little ring, and Gr *eidos*, form] One of an extensive division or class of annulose animals, so called because their bodies are formed of a great number of small rings, as in the earth worm —**Annelida**, an-nel'i-da, *n. pl* The annelids

Annex, an neks', *v t.* [L. *annecto*, *annexum*, to bind to—*ad*, to, and *necto*, *nexum*, to bind] To unite at the end; to subjoin; to unite, as a smaller thing to a greater, to connect, especially as a consequence (to *annex* a penalty) —*n.* Something annexed. —**Annexation**, an neks-ā shon, *n.* The act of annexing, what is annexed, addition, union —**Annexationist**, an neks-ā shonist, *n* One favourable to annexation, as of a portion of another country to his own —**Annexe**, an neks', *n.* [Fr] A wing or subsidiary building communicating with the main edifice —**Annexion**, † an-nek shon, *n.* The act of annexing or thing annexed, annexation [*Shak*]

Annicut, an'ni kut, *n.* In the East Indies, a dam.

Annihilate, an ni'hil-āt, *v t —annihilated*, *annihilating* [L *annihilo—ad*, to, and *nihil*, nothing] To reduce to nothing, to destroy the existence of, to cause to cease to be, to destroy the form or peculiar distinctive properties of —**Annihilable** an ni hil-a bl, *a* Capable of being annihilated —**Annihilation**, an ni hil-ā shon, *n* The act of annihilating or the state of being annihilated —**Annihilationist** an ni hil ā shon ist *n* One who believes that annihilation by way of punishment is the fate of the wicked after death —**Annihilator**, an ni hil āt-ėr, *n* One who or that which annihilates

Anniversary, an ni vėrs a-ri, *a* [L *anniversarius—annus*, a year and *verto*, *versum*, to turn] Returning with the year at a stated time annual, yearly —*n* A stated day on which some event is annually celebrated the annual celebration in honour of an event

Annomination, an nom in ā shon, *n* [L *ad*, to, *nomen*, a name] The use of words nearly alike in sound but of different meanings, a pun, a paronomasia

Annotate, an nō-tāt, *v t —annotated*, *annotating* [L *annoto annotatum—ad*, to and *noto*, to note] To comment upon, to make remarks on by notes —*v i* To act as an annotator, to make annotations or notes (with *on*) —**Annotation**, an nō tā shon, *n* The act of annotating or making notes on, an illustrative note on some passage of a book —**Annotator** an no-tāt-ėr, *n* A writer of annotations or notes, a commentator —**Annotatory**, an nōt a to-ri, *a.* Relating to or containing annotations

Annotinous, an not in us, *a* [L *annotinus*, from *annus*, a year] *Bot.* being a year old, lasting from the previous year

Annotto, **Annotta**, an not tō, an-not ta, *n* ARNOTTO

Announce, an-nouns', *v t —announced*, *announcing* [Fr *annoncer*, from L *annuncio —ad*, and *nuncio*, to tell, from *nuncius* a messenger] To publish, to proclaim, to give notice or first notice of —**Announcement**, an nouns'ment *n.* The act of announcing or giving notice, proclamation, publication —**Announcer**, an nouns-ėr, *n* One that announces, a proclaimer

Annoy, an-noi', *v t.* [O Fr *anoier*, from *enoi*, annoyance, vexation, from L *in odio*, in hatred, common in such phrases as *est mihi in odio*, it is hateful to me ODIUM] To torment or disturb, especially by continued or repeated acts; to tease, vex, pester, or molest —*n.* Molestation, annoyance (chiefly a poetical word) —**Annoyance**, an noi ans, *n.* The act of annoying; the state of being annoyed; that which annoys, trouble —**Annoyer**, an-noi'ėr, *n.* One that annoys.—**Annoying**, an-noi'ing, *a.* Vexatious, troublesome.

Annual, an'nū-al, *a.* [L.L. *annualis*, from L. *annus*, a year.] Returning every year; coming yearly; lasting or continuing only one year or one yearly season; performed in a year; reckoned by the year —*n.* A plant that grows from seed, flowers, and perishes in the course of the same season; a literary production published annually —**Annually**, an'nū-al-li, *adv* Yearly, returning every year, year by year.

Annuity, an-nū'i-ti, *n.* [Fr *annuité*, from *annus*, a year] A yearly payment of money which a person receives for life or for a term of years, the person being usually entitled to such payment in consideration of money advanced to those who pay —**Annuitant**, an nū'it-ant, *n.* One receiving an annuity

Annul, an nul', *v t —annulled*, *annulling* [Fr *annuller*, from L *ad nullum*, to nothing] To reduce to nothing or annihilate (*Mil.*), to make void, to nullify; to abrogate, cancel (laws, decrees, compacts, &c) —**Annuller**, an-nul ėr, *n* One who annuls —**Annulment** an-nul'ment, *n* The act of

Annular, **Annulary**, † an nū lėr, an'nū-la-ri, *a.* [L *annularis*, from *annulus*, *anulus*, dim. of *anus*, a ring, akin to *annus*, a year ANNUAL] Having the form of a ring, pertaining to a ring —*Annular eclipse*, an eclipse of the sun in which a ring of light formed by the sun a disc is visible around the dark shadow of the moon —**Annularly**, an nū lėr li, *adv* In the manner of a ring —**Annulate**, an nū lā ta, *a pl* Same as *Annelida* —**Annulate**, **Annulated**, an nū lāt, an nū lāt-ed, *a* Furnished with rings or circles like rings, having belts.—**Annulation**, an nū lā shon, *n* A circular or ring like formation —**Annulet**, an nū let, *n* [A dim from L *annulus*, a ring] A little ring or ring like body —**Annuloida**, an nū loi'da, *n. pl* A division of animals made up of the sea urchins, tube worms, &c —**Annulose**, an nū lōs, *a* Furnished with rings, having a body composed of rings a term applied to animals forming a sub kingdom which embraces the worms, leeches, crabs spiders insects —**Annulosa**, an nū lō sa, *n pl* The annulose animals

Annumerate † an nū mer āt *v t —annumerated*, *annumerating* [L *annumero—ad*, and *numerus* number] To add to a former number —**Annumeration**, an nū mėr ā shon, *n.* Addition to a former number

Annunciate, an nun shi āt, *v t —annunciated annouciating* [ANNOUNCE.] To bring tidings of to announce —**Annunciation**, an nun shi ā shon, *n* The act of announcing announcement, the tidings brought by the angel to Mary of the incarnation of Christ, the church festival in memory of this announcement falling on 25th March —**Annunciative**, **Annunciatory**, an nun shi āt-iv, an nun shi a-to-ri, *a.* Having the character of an annunciation —**Annunciator**, an nun shi āt-ėr, *n.* One who announces

Anode, an ōd, *n* [Gr *ana*, upwards, and *hodos*, a way] The part of the surface of an electrolyte which the electric current enters opposed to *cathode*.

Anodyne, an ō-din, *n* [Gr neg prefix *an*, and *odynē*, pain] Any medicine which allays pain —*a* Assuaging pain.—**Anodynous**, an ō-din-us, *a* Having the qualities of an anodyne

Anoint, a-noint', *v t* [O E *anointen*, *enointen*, O Fr *enoindre* part *enoint*, from L *mungere*, *unctum*, from *in*, in, on, and *ungo*, *unctum*, to anoint. UNGUENT] To pour oil upon, to smear or rub with oil or unctuous substances, to consecrate by unction, or the use of oil —**Anointer**, a noint'ėr, *n.* One who anoints.—**Anointment**, a-noint ment, *n* The act of anointing

Anomaly, a-nom a-li, *n* [Fr *anomalie*, L *anomalia*, Gr *anomalia*, inequality, neg prefix *an*, and *homalos*, equal, similar, from *homos*, the same SAME] Deviation from the common rule, something abnormal; irregularity, *astron* the angular distance of a planet from its perihelion, as seen from the sun, also the angle measuring apparent irregularities in the motion of a planet —**Anomalism**, a-nom'al-ism, *n.* An anomaly; a deviation from rule —**Anomalistic**, a-nom'a-list 'ik, *a* Pertaining to an anomaly —*Anomalistic year*, the interval

between two occasions when the earth is in perihelium, rather longer than the civil year.—**Anomalous**, a-nom'a-lus, *a.* [L *anomalus*, Gr *anómalos*] Forming an anomaly; deviating from a general rule, method, or analogy; irregular; abnormal —**Anomalously**, a-nom'a-lus-li, *adv.*—**Anomalousness**, a-nom'a-lus-nes, *n.*

Anon, a-mon', *adv* [O E *anan, anoon*, A Sax *on án, on-án*=on one, that is, without break] Forthwith, immediately, quickly, at an other time; thereafter, sometimes —*Ever and anon*, every now and then

Anonymous, a non im-us, *a* [Gr *anónymos* —neg prefix *an*, and *onoma*, name NAME] Wanting a name, without any name acknowledged as that of author, contributor, and the like.—**Anonymously**, a-non'im us-li, *adv* In an anonymous manner, with out a name —**Anonyme**, an on-im, *n* An assumed or false name — **Anonymity**, **Anonymousness**, a-non-im i-ti, a-non im us-nes, *n* The state of being anonymous

Anoplotherium, an op-lo-thē'ri um, *n* [Gr neg prefix *an*, *hoplon*, armour, and *thérion*, a beast] The generic name of certain ex tinct hoofed animals, discovered in the gypsum quarries of Paris and fresh water deposits of the Isle of Wight

Anorexy, an o rek-si, *n* [Gr neg prefix *an*, and *orexis*, desire, appetite] Want of appetite without a loathing of food

Anorthic, an-or thik, *a* [Gr neg prefix *an*, and *orthos*, straight, right] Without right angles, *mineral* having unequal oblique axes —**Anorthite**, a nor thit, *n* A mineral of the felspar family

Anosmia, an os mi a, *n* [Gr neg prefix *an*, and *osmé*, smell] *Med* a loss of the sense of smell

Another, an uth'er, *a* [An, indefinite art, and *other*] Not the same, different, one more, in addition to a former number, any other, any one else Often used without a noun, as a substitute for the name of a person or thing, and much used in opposition to *one*, as, *one* went *one* way, *another another* Also frequently used with *one* in a reciprocal sense, as, 'Love *one another*'

Anotta, **Anotto**, a not'a, a not tō, *n* Same as *Arnotto*

Anoura, an ou'ra, *n pl* Same as *Anura*

Anserine, an'ser in, *a* [L *anserinus*, from *anser*, a goose] Relating to or resembling a goose, or the skin of a goose applied to the skin when roughened by cold or dis ease —**Anserous**,† an sēr us, *a* Of or per taining *to a goose, foolish, silly*

Answer, an ser, *v t* [A Sax *andwerian*, to answer—*and*, a prefix meaning against (*a* in *along*, L *ante*, before, Gr *anti*, against), and *swerian*, to swear] To speak or write in return to, to reply to, to refute, to say or do in reply, to act in compliance with, or in fulfilment or satisfaction of, to render account to or for, to be security for (*Shak*), to be equivalent or adequate to, to serve, to suit —*v i* To reply, to speak or write by way of return, to respond to *some call*, to be fit or suitable —*To answer for*, to be accountable for, to guarantee —*To answer to*, to be known by, to correspond to, in the way of resemblance, fitness, or correlation —**Answer**, an sēr, *n* A reply, that which is said, written, or done, in return to a call, question, argument, challenge, allegation, petition, prayer, or address, the result of an arithmetical or mathematical operation, a solution, some thing done in return for, or in consequence of, something else, *law*, a counter-statement of facts in a course of pleadings —**Answerable**, an sēr-a-bl, *a* Capable of being answered, obliged to give an account, amenable, responsible; correspondent —**Answerableness**, an sēr-a-bl-nes, *n* The quality of being answerable —**Answerably**, an'sēr-a-bli, *adv* In due proportion, correspondence, or conformity, suitably —**Answerer**, an'sēr-er, *n* One who answers —**Answerless**, an sēr-les, *a* Having no answer, or incapable of being answered.—**Answerlessly**, an'sēr-les-li, *adv.*

Ant, ant, *n* [From A Sax *æmete*, an emmet (like *emet*, from L *amita*)] EMMET] An emmet; a pismire; a hymenopterous insect living in communities which consist of males, females, and neuters The name is also given to the neuropterous insects more correctly called *Termites*.—**Ant-bear**, *n* A kind of large ant-eater —**Ant-eater**, *n.* A quadruped that eats ants, especially an edentate animal (genus Myrmecophaga) which feeds on ants and other insects, catching them by thrusting among them the long tongue covered with a viscid saliva.—**Ant-egg**, *n* One of the small white bodies found in the hillocks of ants, popularly supposed to be their eggs, but really their larvæ —**Ant-hill**, **Ant hillock**, *n* A little tumulus or hillock formed by ants for their habitation, and composed of earth, leaves, twigs, &c —**Ant-lion**, *n.* The larva of a neuropterous insect which pre pares a kind of pit-fall for the destruction of ants, &c

Antacid, ant as id, *n* [*Ant*, against, and *acid*] An alkali, or a remedy for acidity in the stomach —*a* Counteracting acidity

Antacrid, ant ak rid, *n* [*Ant*, against, and *acrid*] That which corrects acridity of the secretions

Antagonist, an tag ō nist, *n.* [Gr *antagonistés* — *anti*, against, and *agonistés*, a champion, a combatant, from *agón*, a contest (whence *agony*)] One who contends with another, an opponent, a competitor, an adversary *Syn* under ADVERSARY — *a* Counteracting, opposing (said of muscles) —**Antagonistic**, **Antagonistical**, an tag ō nist ik, an tag ō nist ik-al, *a* Contending against, acting in opposition, opposing —**Antagonistic**, *n* A muscle whose action counteracts that of another —**An tagonistically**, an tag ō-nis tik al li, *adv* In an antagonistical manner —**Antago nize**, an tag ō niz, *v i* —*antagonized*, *antagonizing* To contend against, to act in opposition —**Antagonism**, an tag ō nizm Character of being an antagonist or an tagonistic, counteraction or contrariety of things or principles

Antalgic, an tal jik, *n* [Gr *anti*, against, and *algos*, pain] A medicine to alleviate pain, an anodyne —*a* Alleviating pain

Antalkali ant al ka li, *n* [*Anti*, against, and *alkali*] A substance which neutralizes an alkali —**Antalkaline**, ant al ka lin *a* Having the property of neutralizing alka lies

Antaphroditiac **Antaphroditic** ant af ro-dit' i ak, ant af ro-dit' ik, *a* [Gr *anti* against and *aphroditos*, venereal] An tivenereal, having the quality of extinguishing or lessening venereal desire —*n* A medicine with this property

Antarchism † ant-ar'kizm, *n* [Gr *anti*, and *archē*, government] Opposition to all government —**Antarchist**,† ant-ar kist, *n* One who opposes all social government, or control of individuals by law —**Antarchis tic**,† ant-ar kis tik, *a* Pertaining to ant archism

Antarctic, ant ark tik, *a* [L *antarcticus*, Gr *antarktikos*—*anti*, against, and *arktos*, the north ARCTIC] Opposite to the north ern or arctic pole, relating to the southern pole or to the region near it, and applied to a circle parallel to the equator and distant from the pole 23° 28

Antarthritic, ant-ar thrit'ik, *a* [Gr *anti*, against, and *arthritis*, gout] Counteracting the gout —*n* A remedy which cures or alleviates the gout

Antasthmatic, ant-ast mat ik, *a* [Gr *anti*, against, and *asthma* asthma] Fitted to relieve asthma.—*n* A remedy for asthma

Antatrophic, an ta-trof'ik, *a* [Gr *anti*, against, and *atrophia*, a wasting away] Efficacious against atrophy or consumption —*n* A medicine for the cure of atrophy

Antebrachial, an-tē-brā ki al, *a* [L *ante*, before, and *brachium*, the arm] *Anat* of or pertaining to the fore-arm

Antecede, an-tē-sēd', *v t* —*anteceded*, *anteceding* [L *ante*, before, and *cedo*, to go ORDER] To go before in time, to precede —**Antecedence**, **Antecedency**, an tē sē dens, an tē-sē den si, *n.* The act or state of going before in time, precedence —**Antecedent**, an tē-sē dent, *a.* Going before, prior; *anterior*; preceding —*n* One who or that which goes before in time or place, *gram.* the noun to which a relative or other pronoun refers, *pl* the earlier events of a man's life; previous course, conduct, or avowed principles.—**Antecedently**, an-tē-sē'dent-li, *adv.* Previously; at a time preceding.—**Antecessor**, an-tē-ses'ér, *n.* One who goes before; a leader; *law*, an ancestor

Ante-chamber, **Antercom**, an'tē-chām-bér, an'tē-rūm, *n* A chamber or room before or leading to another apartment

Ante-chapel, an'tē-chap-el, *n.* The part of the chapel through which is the passage to the choir or body of it

Antecians, **Antœci**, an-tē'shi-anz, an-tē'si, *n. pl* [Gr *anti*, against, and *oikos*, a house] Those living in the same latitude, but on different sides of the equator

Antedate, an tē-dāt, *n.* [Prefix *ante*, before, and *date*] Prior date, a date antecedent to another —*v t* —*antedated*, *antedating* To date before the true time or beforehand, to give an earlier date than the real one to, to anticipate or give effect to before the due time

Antediluvian, an'tē-di lū'vi-an, *a.* [L *ante*, before, and *diluvium*, a flood] Existing, happening, or relating to what happened before the deluge —*n* One who lived before the deluge

Antelope, an tē-lōp, *n.* [Doubtfully derived from a Gr *antholōps*, an antelope, supposed to be compounded of *anthos*, a flower, and *ōps*, an eye] A name applied to many species of ruminant mammals resembling the deer in general appearance, but essentially different in nature from them, having hollow, unbranched horns that are not deciduous

Antelucan, an tē-lū kan, *a* [L *antelucanus*—*ante*, before, and *lux*, light] Being before light, preceding the dawn

Antemeridian, an tē-mē rid'i an, *a.* [L *ante*, before, and *meridies*, noon] Being before noon, pertaining to the forenoon

Antemetic, ant-ē-met ik, *a* [Prefix *anti*, against, and *emetic*] Restraining or allaying vomiting —*n* A medicine which checks vomiting

Antemundane, an tē-mun'dān, *a* [L *ante*, before, and *mundus*, the world] Being before the creation of the world

Antenatal, an tē na tal, *a* [L *ante*, before, and *natalis*, pertaining to birth] Existing or happening previous to birth

Antenna, an ten na, *n.* pl **Antennæ**, an ten nē [L *antenna*, a sail-yard.] One of the hornlike filaments that project from the head in insects, crustacea, and myriapods and are considered as organs of touch and hearing, a feeler —**Antennal**, an-ten nal, *a* Belonging to the antennæ —**An tenniferous**, an ten-nif ér-us, *a* Bearing antennæ —**Antenniform**, an-ten'ni-form, *a.* Shaped like antennæ

Antenuptial, an tē nup'shal, *a* [Prefix *ante*, before, and *nuptial*] Occurring or done before marriage, preceding marriage

Antepaschal, an-tē-pas'kal, *a* [Prefix *ante*, before, and *paschal*] Pertaining to the time before Easter

Antependium, an-tē-pen'di-um, *n.* [L *ante*, before, and *pendo* to hang] The hanging with which *the front of* an altar is covered.

Antepenult, **Antepenultima**, an tē-pē-nult, an tē-pē-nul ti ma, *n* [L *ante*, before, *pene*, almost, and *ultimus*, last.] The last syllable of a word except two —**Antepenultimate**, an'tē-pē-nul'ti-māt, *a* Pertaining to the last syllable but two.—*n.* The antepenult

Antepileptic, ant-ep'i-lep'tik, *a.* [*Anti*, against, and *epileptic*] Resisting or curing epilepsy —*n.* A remedy for epilepsy

Anteposition, an tē pō-zi shon, *n.* [Prefix *ante*, before, and *position*.] A placing before, *gram* the placing of a word before another which ought to follow it

Anteprandial, an-tē-pran'di-al, *a.* [L *ante*, before, and *prandium*, a meal, a dinner] Relating to the time before dinner; occurring before dinner

Anterior, an-tē'ri-ér, *a* [L, a comparative from *ante*, before] Before in time, prior; antecedent; before in place; in front.—**Anteriority**, an-tē'ri-or'i-ti, *n.* The state of being anterior in time or place.—**Anteriorly**, an-tē'ri-ér-li, *adv* In an anterior manner; before

Anteroom, an'tē-rūm, *n.* ANTE-CHAMBER.

Antero-posterior, an'tē-rō-pos-tē'ri-ér, *a.* [L *anterior*, from *ante*, before, and *pos-*

dexter, from *post*, behind] Lying in a direction from behind forward.

Anthelion, ant-hē'li-on, *n.* pl. **Anthelia**, ant-hē'li-a. [Gr *anti*, opposite to and *hēlios*, the sun] A luminous ring, or rings, caused by the diffraction of light, seen in alpine and polar regions opposite the sun when rising or setting

Anthelmintic, an-thel-min'tik, *a* [Gr *anti*, against, and *helmins*, *helminthos*, a worm] *Med.* destroying or expelling worms in the intestines.—*n* A vermifuge, a remedy for worms in the intestines

Anthem, an them, *n* [O E *antempne*, *antemne*, *antefne*, &c , A Sax *antefen*, an anthem, from L L *antiphona* from Gr *antiphōnon*, an antiphon — *anti*, against, and *phōnē*, sound, the voice] A hymn sung in alternate parts, in modern usage a sacred tune or piece of music set to words taken from the Psalms or other parts of the Scriptures

Anther, an ther, *n.* [Gr *antherōs* flowery, from *anthos*, a flower] The essential part of the stamen of a plant containing the pollen or fertilizing dust —**Antheral**, an ther-al, *a* Pertaining to anthers — **An theriferous**, an ther-if'er us, *a* Producing or supporting anthers —**Antheriform**, an ther'i-form, *a.* Having the form of an an ther —**Antheroid**, an ther-oid, *a* Resembling an anther

Anthesis, an thē'sis, *n.* [Gr from *anthe ō* to bloom, from *anthos* a flower] The period when flowers expand , expansion into a flower

Anthocarpous, an tho-kar pus, *a* [Gr *anthos*, a flower, and *karpos*, fruit] *Bot* said of a fruit formed by masses of in florescence adhering to each other as the fir-cone, pine-apple, &c

Anthocyanin, an tho-si an in, *n* [Gr *an thos*, a flower, and *kyanos*, blue] The blue colouring matter of plants

Anthodium, an thō di um *n* [Gr *anthōdēs*, from *anthos*, a flower] *Bot* the head of flowers of composite plants, as of a thistle or daisy

Anthography, an-thog'ra fi *a* [Gr *anthos* a flower, and *graphē*, description] That branch of botany which treats of flowers, a description of flowers.

Anthoid, an thoid, *a* [Gr *anthos* a flower, and *eidos*, form] Having the form of a flower; resembling a flower

Antholite an tho-lit *n* [Gr *anthos*, flower *lithos*, stone] *Geol.* the impress of the in florescence of plants on rocks

Anthology, an thol o-ji, *n* [Gr *anthologia*, from *anthologos*, flower-gathering—*anthos*, a flower, and *legō*, to gather] A collection of beautiful passages from authors a collection of selected poems —**Anthological** an-tho loj ik al, *a* Pertaining to an thology

Anthophore, an'tho-fōr, *n* [Gr *anthos*, a flower, and *phereus*, to bear] *Bot.* a columnar process arising from the bottom of the calyx, and having at its apex the petals, stamens, and pistil

Anthophyllite, an thof'il-lit, *n* [L L *anthophyllum*, a clove] A clove-brown variety of hornblende, occurring in radiating columnar aggregates

Anthotaxis, an-tho-taks'is *n.* [Gr *anthos*, a flower, and *taxis*, order] *Bot.* the arrangement of flowers on the axis of growth, the inflorescence

Anthoxanthin, an tho-zan'thin, *n.* [Gr *anthos*, a flower, and *xanthos*, yellow] The yellow colouring matter of plants.

Anthracite, an thra-sit, *n* [Gr *anthrax*, *anthrakos*, coal] Glance or blind coal, a non-bituminous coal of a shining lustre, approaching to metallic and which burns without smoke, with a weak or no flame, and with intense heat —**Anthracitic**, an thra-sit ik, *a.* Pertaining to anthracite — **Anthracoonite**, an-thrak on it, *n* A variety of marble of a coal black lustre occurring at Kilkenny, stinkstone

Anthrax, an'thraks, *n* [Gr] *Med* a car buncle; a malignant ulcer

Anthropic, an-throp'ik, *a* [Gr *anthrōpos*, a man] Belonging to man, man like, sprung from man.

Anthropogeny, an-thrō-poj'e-ni, *n* [Gr *anthrōpos*, a man, and root *gen*, to beget] The science of the origin and development of man. — **Anthropogenic**, an-thrō pō-je nik, *a.* Of or pertaining to anthropogeny

Anthropography, an-thrō-pog'ra-fi, *n* [Gr *anthrōpos*, a man, and *graphē*, a description] A description of man or of the human race, ethnography

Anthropoid an thrō-poid, *a* [Gr *anthrōpos*, a man and *eidos*, resemblance] Resembling man specifically applied to such apes as most closely approach the human race

Anthropolatry, an thrō-pol a tri, *n* [Gr *anthrōpos*, a man, and *latreia*, service, worship] The worship of man

Anthropolite, an thrō pō-lit, *n* [Gr *anthrōpos*, a man, and *lithos*, a stone] A petrifaction of the human body or skeleton

Anthropology, an thrō-pol o-ji, *n* [Gr *an thrōpos* a man, and *logos*, discourse] The science of man and mankind, including the study of the physical and mental constitution of man, or his whole nature as exhibited both in the present and the past —**Anthropologic**, **Anthropological**, an thrō'pō-loj ik, an thrō pō-loj ik-al *a* Pertaining to anthropology — **Anthropologist**, an thrō-pol o jist *n* One who writes on or studies anthropology

Anthropometry, an thrō-pom et ri *n* [Gr *anthrōpos* a man and *metron* measure] The measurement of the human body

Anthropomorphism, an thrō pō-morf izm, *n* [Gr *anthrōpos* a man, and *morphē* form] The representation or conception of the Deity under a human form, or with human attributes and affections — **Anthropomorphic** an thrō-po mor fik *a* Relating to or characterized by anthropomorphism, resembling man — **Anthropomorphist**, **Anthropomorphite** an thro po-morf ist an thrō pō-morf it *n* One who believes that the Supreme Being has a human form and human attributes —**Anthropomorphitic**, **Anthropomorphitical**, an thrō pō-morf it ik an thrō'pō-morf it''ik al *a* Pertaining to anthropomorphism — **Anthropomorphitism** an thro'pō-mo rf it-izm *n* The doctrines of anthropomorphites —**Anthropomorphous**, an thrō pō-morf us *a* Having the figure of or resemblance to a man.

Anthropopathism **Anthropopathy** an thro-pop ath izm, an thrō-pop a thi *n* [Gr *anthrōpos* a man, and *pathos* passion] The affections or passions of man the ascription of human passions to the Supreme Being —**Anthropopathic**, **Anthropopathical** an thrō pō path ik an thrō pō-path ik-al, *a* Pertaining to anthropopathism — **Anthropopathically** an thrō pō-path ik al ly, *adv*

Anthropophagi an thrō-pof a ji *n pl* [Gr *anthrōpos* a man and *phagō*, to eat] Man eaters, cannibals, men that eat human flesh — **Anthropophagical** an thro pō-faj ik-al *a* Relating to cannibalism — **Anthropophagite**, an thrō-pof a jit *n* A cannibal — **Anthropophagous**, an thrō-pof a-gus *a* Feeding on human flesh — **Anthropophagy**, an thrō-pof a ji, *n* Cannibalism

Anthropotomy, an thrō-pot o-mi, *n* [Gr *anthrōpos*, a man, and *tomē* a cutting] The anatomy or dissection of the human body, human anatomy

Antianarchic, an ti-an ar''kik, *a* Opposed to anarchy or confusion

Antiar an'ti ar *n* [Javanese] The milky juice which exudes from wounds made in the upas-tree, and which is one of the most acrid and virulent vegetable poisons

Antiarthritic, an tf-ar thrit ik, *a* Efficacious against the gout (arthritis)

Antiasthmatic, an'ti-as-mat ik, *n* A remedy for the asthma.

Antibacchius, an ti bak ki us, *n.* [Gr] *Pros* a foot the opposite of the bacchius, consisting of three syllables, the two first long and the last short.

Antibilious, an-ti bil yus, *a* Counteractive of bilious complaints

Antic, an'tik, *a.* [A form of *antique*, L *antiquus*, ancient. The modern sense of this word is derived from the grotesque figures seen in the antique sculpture of the middle ages. ANTIQUE] Odd, fanciful, grotesque, fantastic (tricks, postures) —*n.* A buffoon or merry-andrew (*Shak.*); a grotesque or fantastic figure (*Shak*), an absurd or ridiculous gesture, an odd gesticulation, a piece of buffoonery; a caper —**Antically**, an'tik li, *adv* In an antic manner —**Anticness** an tik nes, *n.*

Anticardium, an ti kär'di um, *n.* [Gr *anti*, opposite to, and *kardia*, the heart] The hollow at the bottom of the breast or epigastrium, the pit of the stomach

Antichlor, an ti klōr, *n* [Gr *anti*, against, and the *chlor-* of *chlorine*] A substance employed to remove, or neutralise the effects of, the free chlorine left in goods bleached by means of chloride of lime &c

Antichrist an ti krist, *n.* An opponent of Christ, a person or power antagonistic to Christ —**Antichristian**, an ti kris tyan *a* Opposite to or opposing the Christian religion

Anticipate an tis i pāt, *v t.* — *anticipated*, *anticipating* [L *anticipo* for *anticipo*, to take beforehand—*ante* before, and *capio*, to take] To be before in doing something, to prevent or preclude by prior action, to forestall, to realize beforehand; to foretaste or foresee, to look forward to, to expect — *v i* To treat of something as in a narrative, before the proper time —**Anticipant**, an tis i pant, *a* Anticipating, anticipative — **Anticipation**, an tis'i pā shon, *n* The act of anticipating, expectation, foretaste, realization beforehand, previous notion preconceived opinion — **Anticipative** an tis i pāt iv *a* Anticipating or tending to anticipate containing anticipation —**Anticipatively** an tis i pātiv li *adv* By anticipation —**Anticipator**, an tis i pāt ėr *n* One who anticipates — **Anticipatory** an tis i pā to ri *a* Anticipative

Anticlimax an ti kli maks *n.* A sentence in which the ideas first increase in force and then terminate in something less important and striking, opposed to *climax*

Anticlinal, an ti kli nal *a* [Gr *anti*, opposite and *klino* to incline Inclining in opposite directions *Anticlinal axis geol.* a line from which strata dip on either side as from the ridge of a house opposed to *synclinal* —*n.* An anticlinal line or axis

Anticlinic an ti klin ik *a* Anticlinal

Anticonstitutional an ti kon sti tū shonal, *a* Opposed to the constitution of a state, unconstitutional

Anticontagious an ti kon tā jus, *a* Opposing or destroying contagion

Anti-convulsive an ti kon vul siv, *a* Efficacious against convulsions

Anticous an ti kus *a* [L *anticus*, in front, from *ante* before] *Bot* placed in front of a flower or organ, as the lip in orchids

Anticyclone an ti si klōn, *n* A meteorological phenomenon consisting of a region of high barometric pressure, the pressure being greatest in the centre with light winds flowing outwards from the centre and not inwards as in the cyclone

Antidactyl, an ti-dak til, *n* A dactyl reversed, an anapest

Antidemocrat, an ti dem ō-krat *n* One who is opposed to democrats or democracy — **Antidemocratic**, **Antidemocratical** an ti dem ō-krat ik an ti-dem ō-krat ik al, *a.* Opposing or contrary to democracy

Antidote, an ti-dōt, *n* [L *antidotum*, from Gr *antidoton* an antidote — *anti*, against and *didōmi*, to give] A medicine to counteract the effects of poison or of anything noxious taken into the stomach, *fig* anything that prevents or counteracts evil —**Antidotal**, **Antidotical**, an ti dōt al, an ti-dōt ik al, *a* Having the qualities of an antidote, serving as an antidote — **Antidotally**, **Antidotically**, an ti-dōt-al li, an ti dōt'ik al-li, *adv* In the manner of an antidote, by way of antidote

Antidysenteric, an ti-dis-en ter'ik, *a* Efficacious against dysentery —*n.* A remedy for dysentery

Antiemetic, an'ti-ē met''ik, *a* Acting in the opposite manner of an emetic, checking vomiting —*n.* A substance with this property

Antienthusiastic, an'ti-en-thū'zi-as' tik, *a* Opposed to enthusiasm

Antiephialtic, an ti-ef'i-al tik, *a* [Gr *anti*,

against, and *ephialtēs*, nightmare] Curative of nightmare.—*n* A remedy for nightmare

Antiepileptic, an'ti-ep'i-lep"tik, *a* and *n.* Same as *Antepileptic*

Antiepiscopal, an'ti-ē-pis"kop-al, *a* Opposed to Episcopacy

Antievangelical, an ti-ē-van-jel"ik-al, *a.* Opposed to evangelical principles

Antifebrile, an ti feb'ril *or* an ti-fē'bril, *a* Having the quality of abating fever, *op* posing or tending to cure fever

Antifederal, an ti fed ėr al, *a* Opposed to or opposing federalism or a federal constitution — **Antifederalism,** an ti fed ėr al ism, *n* Opposition to federalism —**Antifederalist,** an ti-fed ėr al ist, *n* One who is averse to federalism

Antifriction, an ti frik shon, *a* Obviating or lessening friction

Antigraph, an ti graf, *n* [Gr *anti*, equal to, and *graphō*, to write] *Law*, a copy or counterpart of a deed

Antihypnotic, an ti hip not ik, *a* [Gr *anti*, and *hypnos*, sleep] Counteracting sleep, tending to prevent sleep or lethargy

Antihypochondriac, an ti hip ō-kon dri ak, *a* Counteracting or tending to cure hypochondriac affections

Antihysteric, an ti hister ik, *a* Preventing or curing hysterics —*n* A remedy for hysterics

Antilegomena, an ti le gom e na, *n pl* [Gr —*anti* against, and *legomena* things spoken, from *legō* to speak] *Lit* things spoken against, specifically, applied to certain books of the New Testament whose inspiration was not at first universally acknowledged by the church

Antilibration an ti li brā shon, *n* The act of counterbalancing, or state of being counterbalanced equipoise

Antilithic, an ti lith'ik, *a* [Gr *anti* against, and *lithos*, a stone] *Med* tending to destroy or prevent the formation of urinary calculi —*n* A medicine with this property

Antilogy, an til o-ji, *n* [Gr *antilogia* —*anti*, against, and *legō* to speak] A contradiction between any words or passages in an author, or between members of the same body —**Antilogous,** an til o-gus, *a* Contradictory, *elect applied to that pole* of a crystal which is negative when being electrified by heat, and afterwards, when cooling, positive

Anti macassar, an ti ma kas ār *n* [Gr *anti* against, and E *macassar* oil] A covering for chairs, sofas, couches &c, made of open cotton or worsted work, to preserve them from being soiled

Antimeter, an tim et-ėr, *n* [Gr *anti*, and *metron*, measure] An optical instrument for measuring angles under 10° Called also the *Reflecting Sector*

Antimonarchic Antimonarchical, an ti mon ārk ik, an ti mon ārk ik al, *a* Opposed to monarchy, opposing a kingly government — **Antimonarchist,** an ti mon ārk ist *n.* An enemy to monarchy

Antimony, an'ti mo ni, *n* [L of twelfth century *antimonium*, origin doubtful] Chemical sym Sb, from L *stibium* sp gr 6·7 A brittle metal of a bluish white or silver white colour and laminated or scaly texture, much used in the arts in the construction of alloys, and also in medicine —**Antimonial,** an ti mō ni al, *a* Pertaining to antimony, or partaking of its qualities, composed of or containing antimony —*Antimonial wine, med* solution of tartar emetic in sherry wine —*n* A preparation of antimony, a medicine in which antimony is a principal ingredient —**Antimoniated,** an ti mō ni āt-ed, *a* Partaking of antimony, mixed or prepared with antimony —**Antimonic, Antimonious,** an ti mon ik, an ti mō ni us, *a* Applied to acids derived from antimony

Antinatural, an ti na tūr al *a* Opposed to what is natural, non natural

Antinephritic, an ti-ne-frit ik, *a Med.* counteracting diseases of the kidneys

Antinomy, an tin om i,*n* [Gr *anti*, against, and *nomos*, a law] The opposition of one law or rule to another law or rule, any thing, as a law, statement, &c, opposite or contrary —**Antinomian,** an-ti-nō mi-an, *a* Opposed to law; pertaining to the Antinomians —*n* One of a sect who maintain that, under the gospel dispensation, the moral law is of no use or obligation.—**Antinomianism,** an ti-nō'mi-an-izm, *n.* The tenets of the Antinomians

Antipapal, Antipapistical, an-ti-pā'pal, an ti pa-pis tik al, *a* Opposed to the pope or to Roman Catholicism

Antiparalytic, an ti pa-ra-lit'ik, *a Med.* effective against paralysis —*n* A remedy for paralysis

Antipathy an tip a thi, *n* [Gr *antipathia—anti*, against, and *pathos*, feeling PATHOS] Natural aversion, instinctive contrariety or opposition in feeling, an aversion felt at the presence of an object, repugnance, contrariety in nature commonly with *to* before the object —**Antipathetic, Antipathetical** an ti pa thet ik, an ti pa-thet ik al, *a* Having antipathy —**Antipathist** † an tip a thist, *n.* A direct opposite [*Coleridge*]

Antiphlogistic an ti flo-jis tik, *a* Opposed to the theory of phlogiston, counteracting inflammation, or an excited state of the system —*n* A medicine which checks inflammation

Antiphon, Antiphony, an ti fon, an-tif o-ni, *n* [Gr *anti*, in response to and *phōnē*, voice *Anthem* is the same word] The answer of one choir or one portion of a congregation to another when an anthem or psalm is sung alternately, alternate singing a short versicle sung before and after the psalms —**Antiphonal, Antiphonary,** an tif o nal an tif o na ri *n* A book of antiphons or anthems —**Antiphonal, Antiphonic, Antiphonical** an tif on al, an ti fon ik, an ti fon ik al, *a* Pertaining to antiphony or alternate singing

Antiphrasis, an tif ra sis, *n* [Gr *anti*, against and *phrasis*, a form of speech] *Rhet* the use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning —**Antiphrastic** an ti fras'tik *a* Pertaining to antiphrasis —**Antiphrastically** an ti fras tik al li,*adv* In the manner of antiphrasis

Antipodes, an tip o-dēz, *n pl* [Gr —*anti* opposite and *pous podos*, foot] Those who live on the opposite side of the globe, the region directly on the opposite side of *the globe*, *fig* anything diametrically opposite or opposed to another, a contrary —**Antipodal Antipodean,** an tip o-dal, an tip o-dē an *a* Pertaining to antipodes —**Antipode,** an ti pōd, *n* One who or that which is in opposition or opposite

Antipoison, an ti poi zn, *n* An antidote for a poison, a counter poison

Antipole, an'ti pōl *n* The opposite pole

Antipope, an ti pōp *n* One who usurps the papal power in opposition to the pope, a pretender to the papacy

Antiputrefactive, Antiputrescent, an ti pū tre fak tiv an ti pū tres sent *a* Counteracting or preventing putrefaction, an tiseptic

Antipyretic, an ti-pi ret ik, *n* [Gr *anti*, against, and *pyretos* fever] *Med* a remedy efficacious against fever

Antiquary, an ti kwa ri, *n* [L *antiquarius*, from *antiquus*, old, ancient, from *ante*, before] One devoted to the study of ancient times through their relics, one versed in antiquity, an archæologist —**Antiquarian** an ti kwā ri an, *a* Pertaining to antiquaries or to antiquity —*n* An antiquary —**Antiquarianism,** an ti kwā ri an ism, *n* Character of an antiquarian, love or study of antiquities —**Antiquated,** an ti kwāt-ed, *a* Grown old fashioned, obsolete, out of use, behind the times.—**Antiquatedness,** an'ti kwāt-ed nes, *n* —**Antique,** an tēk', *a* [Fr, from L *antiquus*, ancient *Antic* is a form of this word] Having existed in ancient times, belonging to or having come down from antiquity, ancient (an *antique* statue), having the characteristics of an earlier day, smacking of bygone days, of old fashion, (an *antique* robe) —*n* Anything very old, specifically, a term applied to the remains of ancient art, more especially to the works of Grecian and Roman antiquity —**Antiquely,** an-tēk'li, *adv* —**Antiqueness,** an-tēk nes, *n.* —**Antiquity,** an-tik'wi-ti, *n.* [L *antiquitas*, from *antiquus*, ancient.] The quality of being ancient, ancientness, great age, ancient times; former ages; the people of ancient times, *pl.* the remains of ancient times: institutions, customs, &c, belonging to ancient nations

Antirrhinum, an-ti-ri'num, *n.* [Gr *anti*, like, and *rhis*, a nose The flowers of most of the species bear a resemblance to the snout of some animal] Snap-dragon, the generic name of various plants with showy flowers, much cultivated in gardens

Antisabbatarian, an-ti-sab'ba-tā"ri-an, *n.* One averse to observing the Christian Sabbath with the strictness of the Jewish Sabbath

Antiscii, Antiscians, an tish'i-i, an-tish'i-anz, *n pl* [L *antiscii*—Gr *anti*, opposite, and *skia*, shadow] The inhabitants of either side of the equator, as contrasted with those of the other side, whose shadow is cast in a contrary direction

Antiscorbutic, an ti-skor-bū' tik, *a Med* counteracting scurvy or a scorbutic tendency —*n* A remedy for or preventive of scurvy

Antiscriptural, an ti-skrip'tūr al, *a* Opposed to the principles or doctrines of Scripture —**Antiscripturist,**† an-ti-skrip tūr ist, *n* One who opposes the truth of Scripture

Antiseptic Antiseptical, an ti-sep'tik, an ti sep tik al, *a* [Gr *anti*, against, and *sēptos*, putrid, from *sēpō*, to putrefy] Opposing or counteracting putrefaction, or a putrescent tendency —*n* A substance which resists or corrects putrefaction

Antisocialist, an ti sō shal ist, *a* Opposed to the doctrine and practice of socialism

Antispasmodic, an ti spaz mod ik, *a Med* opposing spasm, resisting convulsions —*n* A remedy for spasm

Antispast, an ti-spast, *n* [Gr *antispastos*] *Pros* a foot, in which the first and last syllables are short and the two middle syllables long

Antisplenetic an'ti sple-net"ik, *a.* Good as a remedy in diseases of the spleen

Antistrophe, an tis tro-fe, *n.* [Gr —*anti*, opposite, and *strophē*, a turning] A part of an ancient Greek choral ode alternating with the strophe —**Antistrophic,** an-ti *strof ik a* Relating to the antistrophe

Antistrumatic, Antistrumous, an'ti-strō-mat ik, an ti strō mus, *a* Good against struma or scrofulous disorders

Antisyphilitic, an ti si fil it ik, *a.* Efficacious against syphilis, or the venereal poison —*n* A medicine of this kind

Antitheism, an ti thē izm, *n* Opposition to theism —**Antitheist,** an ti thē'ist, *n* An opponent of theism —**Antitheistic,** an ti thē is'tik, *a* Pertaining to antitheism

Antithesis, an tith'e-sis, *n* pl **Antitheses,** an tith'e sēz. [Gr *antithesis—anti*, against, and *thesis*, a setting, from *tithēmi*, to place] Opposition, contrast, *rhet* a figure by which contraries are opposed to contraries, a contrast or opposition of words or sentiments, as, the prodigal *robs his heir*, the miser *robs himself* —**Antithetic, Antithetical** an ti thet'ik, an ti thet'ik al, *a* Pertaining to antithesis, characterized by the use of antithesis —**Antithetically,** an ti thet ik al li, *adv* In an antithetical manner

Anti trade, an'ti trād, *n* A name given to any of the upper tropical winds which move northward or southward in the same manner as the trade winds which blow beneath them in the opposite direction

Antitrinitarian, an ti-trin'i-tā"ri-an, *n.* One who denies the doctrine of the Trinity, or the existence of three persons in the Godhead —*a* Opposing the doctrine of the Trinity —**Antitrinitarianism,** an-ti-trin'i tā'ri-an-izm, *n* Opposition to the doctrine of the Trinity

Antitype, an'ti tip, *n* That which is correlative to a type, that which is prefigured or represented by the type —**Antitypical,** an-ti-tip'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to an antitype, explaining the type.—**Antitypically,** an-ti-tip'ik al-li, *adv* By way of antitype

Antivaccinist, an-ti-vak'sin-ist, *n.* One who is opposed to vaccination

Antivariolous, an'ti-va-ri"ol-us, *a.* Pre-

spoiling the contagion of small-pox (varri-cella).

Antivenereal, ant'i-vē-nē'rē-al, *a.* Resisting or efficacious against the venereal poison.

Antler, ant'ĕr, *n.* [O Fr *antoillier, antoillery* origin doubtful.] A branch of the horn of a deer, particularly of a stag, one of the horns of the cervine animals —**Antlered**, ant'lĕrd, *a* Furnished with antlers.

Antlia, ant'li-a, *n.* [Gr *antlia* a pump.] The spiral tongue or proboscis of butterflies and moths, by which they pump up the juices of plants.

Antonomasia, Antonomasy, an ton-o-ma'zi-a, an-ton-o-ma zi, *n.* [Gr *antonomasia—anti*, instead, *onoma*, a name.] *Rhet* the use of the name of some office, dignity, profession, &c., instead of the name of the person, or, conversely, the use of a proper noun instead of a common noun (as a *Solomon*, for a wise man) —**Antonomastic, Antonomastical**, an ton-o-mas'tik, an-ton'o-mas''tik-al, *a* Of or pertaining to antonomasia. —**Antonomastically**, an ton-o-mas''tik-al li, *adv* With use of an tonomasia.

Anterbital, ant-or'bit-al, *a* [L *ante*, before, and *orbitus*, an orbit] Anterior to the orbit

Antre, ‡ an'tĕr, *n.* [Fr *antre*, L *antrum*, a cave.] A cavern, a cave [*Shak.*]

Antrorse, an-trors', *a* [From L *ante* before, and *versus*, turned.] *Bot.* forward or upward in direction

Anura, a-nū'ra, *n. pl.* [Gr *an* priv and *oura*, a tail.] An order of batrachians which lose the tail when they reach maturity, as the toad and frog Written also *Anoura* —**Anuran**, a nū'ran *n.* One of the Anura. —**Anurous**, a nū'rus, *a* Of or pertaining to the Anura.

Anus, ā'nus, *n* [L.] *Anat.* the inferior opening of the alimentary canal, the fundament

Anvil, an'vil, *n.* [A Sax *anfilt*, O H G *anafalz—an*, on, and A Sax *fealdan*, G *falten*, *falzen* to *fold*.] An iron block with a smooth, usually steel face, and often a projecting horn, on which metals are hammered and shaped —*v t* To form or shape on an anvil

Anxiety, ang zī e ti, *n.* [L *anxietas* from *anxius*, solicitous, from *ango* to vex An gER.] Pain or uneasiness of mind respecting some event, future or uncertain, concern, solicitude, care, disquietude —**Anxious**, angk'shus, *a* Full of anxiety or solicitude respecting something future or unknown, being in painful suspense (of persons); attended with or proceeding from solicitude or uneasiness (of things) followed often by *for*, *about*, *on account of* —**Anxiously**, angk'shus li, *adv* In an anxious manner; solicitously —**Anxiousness**, angk'shus nes, *n.* Anxiety

Any, en'ni, *a.* [A Sax *œnig*, from *an* one, and term *ig* (parallel to *nenig*, none), like G *einig*, D *eenig*, any] One out of many indefinitely (*any* man; some, an indefinite number or quantity (*any* men *any* money) often used as a pronoun, the noun being understood —*adv* In any degree, to any extent; at all (*say* better) —**Anybody**, en ni bo-di, *n.* Any one person —**Anyhow**, en ni-how, *adv* In any manner; at any rate, in any event; on any account —**Anywhere**, en'ni whar, *adv* In any place —**Anywise**, en'ni-wīs, *adv* [*-wise—guise.*] In any way

Aorist, ā or-ist, *n.* [Gr *aoristos*, indefinite —*a*, priv , and *horos*, limit] *Gram.* a tense in the Greek verb which expresses past time indefinitely (like E. *did* or *saw*) —**Aoristic, Aoristical**, a-or ist ik, a-or-ist-ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of an aorist

Aorta, a-or'ta, *n* [Gr *aortē*, from *aeirō*, to lift, to heave] *Anat* the great artery or trunk of the arterial system proceeding from the left ventricle of the heart, and giving origin to all the arteries except the pulmonary —**Aortal, Aortic**, a-or'tal, a-or'tik, *a* Pertaining to the aorta —**Aortitis**, ā-ort-ī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the aorta.

Apace, a-pās', *adv* With a quick pace; fast; speedily; with haste

Apagynous, a-paj'in-us, *a.* [Gr. *apo*, from, *gynē*, a female.] *Bot.* fructifying but once, perishing thereafter

Apanthropy, ap-an'thro-pi, *n.* [Gr *apanthrōpia—apo*, from, and *anthrōpos*, man] An aversion to the company of men, a love of solitude

Apart, a pärt', *adv* [Fr *à part*, aside, separate—*à*, from L. *ad*, to, *part*=E *part*, side] Separately, in a state of separation, distinct or away from others, at some distance —**Apartment**, a-pärt ment, *n* [Fr *appartement*] A room in a building, a division in a house separated from others by partitions, *pl* a suite, or set, of rooms, lodgings (a French usage)

Apathy, ap'a thi, *n.* [L *apathia*, Gr *apatheia—a*, priv , and *pathos*, suffering] Want of feeling, privation of passion, emotion, or excitement, insensibility, indifference —**Apathetic, Apathetical**, apa thet ik, ap-a thet ik-al, *a* Affected with or proceeding from apathy, devoid of feeling, insensible —**Apathist**, ap'a-thist, *n* One affected with apathy, or destitute of feeling

Apatite, ap a-tit *n* [From Gr *apataō*, to deceive, it having been often mistaken for other minerals] Native phosphate of lime

Ape āp, *n.* [A Sax *apa* Icel *api*, D *aap*, Dan *abe*, G *affe*, O H G *affo*, Ir and Gael *apa* an initial guttural has been lost, seen in Gr *kēpos* Skr *kapi* an ape] One of a family of quadrumanous animals found in both continents, having the teeth of the same number and form as in man, and possessing neither tails nor cheek pouches, *fig* one who imitates servilely —*v t* —*aped*, *aping* To imitate servilely, to mimic —**Aper** ap ĕr, *n* One who apes —**Apery**, āp ĕr i, *n.* A collection of apes, tricks of apes, the practice of aping —**Apish** āp ish *a* Having the qualities of an ape, inclined to imitate superiors affected —**Apishly**, āp ish li, *adv* In an apish manner —**Apishness** āp'ish nes *n*

Apeak, a-pēk', *adv* [Prefix *a*, on and *peak*, a point] On the point, in a posture to pierce, *naut* perpendicular, or inclining to the perpendicular said of the anchor or yards.

Apellous, a pel'lus, *a* [Gr *a*, without and L *pellis*, a skin] Destitute of skin.

Apepsia, Apepsy, a pep si-a a-pep si, *n* [Gr *a*, priv , and *pepsō*, to digest] Defective digestion, indigestion, dyspepsia.

Aperient, a pē ri-ent, *a.* [L *aperiens, aperientis*, part of *aperio*, to open] *Med* gently purgative, having the quality of opening deobstruent, laxative —*n* A medicine which gently opens the bowels; a laxative —**Aperitive**, a-per it-iv, *a* Aperient

Apert, a pert *a* [L *apertus*, open.] Open, evident —**Aperture**, ap ĕr tūr, *n.* [L *apertura* from *aperio apertum*, to open] An opening; a mouth, entrance, gap, cleft &c , a passage, a perforation, the diameter of the exposed part of the object-glass of a telescope or other optical instrument

Apetalous, a pet al-us, *a* [Gr *a* neg and *petalon*, a petal] *Bot* having no petals or corolla —**Apetalousness**, a pet al us nes *n*

Apex, ā peks, *n* pl **Apices, Apexes** ā pi sēz, ā peks-ĕz *apex*, pl *apices*] The tip, point, or summit of anything

Aphæresis, Aphæresis, a-fē're-sis, *n.* [Gr *aphairesis*, a taking away—*apo*, from, and *haireō*, to take] *Gram.* the taking of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word, *med* the removal of anything noxious, *surg* amputation

Aphaniperous, af-an ip'tĕr-us, *a* [Gr *aphanēs*, indistinct (*a*, priv , *phainō*, to appear), and *pteron*, a wing] Destitute of conspicuous wings: said of insects

Aphanite, af'an-it, *n.* [Gr *aphanēs*, indistinct—*a*, priv , and *phainō*, to appear] Compact amphibole, a mineral consisting of hornblende, quartz, and felspar so intimately intermixed as to be individually undistinguishable, whence the name

Aphelion, *a-fē'li-on, n. pl.* **Aphelia**, *a-fē'li-a.* [Gr *apo*, from, and *hēlios*, the sun.] That point of a planet's or comet's orbit which is most distant from the sun, opposed to *perihelion.*

Aphilanthropy, a-fil-an'thro-pi, *n.* [Prefix *a*, neg., and *philanthropy*] Want of love to mankind; want of benevolence; dislike to society

Aphis, a'fis, *n. pl.* **Aphides**, af'i-dēz [A term of modern origin, perhaps from Gr *aphassō*, to draw or drink up liquids.] A plant-louse, a pucerom or vine-fretter The aphides are small insects, some of them wingless; they are very numerous and destructive, almost every species of plant supporting a different variety —**Aphidian**, a-fid'i an, *a* Pertaining to the aphides.—**Aphidivorous**, af-i-div'ō-rus, *a* [-*vorous*, from L *voro*, to eat] Eating or subsisting on aphides

Aphnology, af nol o-ji, *n.* [Gr *aphnos*, wealth, and *logos*, a discourse] The science of wealth, plutology

Aphonia, Aphony, a fō'ni-a, af'ō-ni, *n.* [Gr *a*, priv , and *phōnē*, voice] A loss of voice, dumbness, speechlessness —**Aphonous**, af ō-nus, *a* Destitute of voice

Aphorism, af or-izm, *n.* [Gr *aphorismos*, from *aphorizō*, to mark out, to define—*apo*, from, and *horos* a boundary] A precept or principle expressed in a few words, a brief sentence containing some important truth, a maxim *Aphorism* is the brief statement of a doctrine *Axiom*, a statement claiming to be considered as a self-evident truth *Maxim*, a formula referring rather to practical than to abstract truth, a rule of conduct *Apophthegm*, a terse sententious saying —**Aphoristic, Aphorismic** af or-is-mat ik, af-or-is mik, *a* Relating to or containing aphorisms —**Aphorist** af or ist, *n* A writer of aphorisms —**Aphoristic, Aphoristical**, af or-ist ik, af-or ist ik al, *a* Pertaining to, resembling or containing aphorisms, in the form of an aphorism —**Aphoristically**, af or ist'ik al li *adv* In the form or manner of aphorisms.—**Aphorize**, af or iz *v i* To make aphorisms

Aphrite af rit *n* [Gr *aphros*, froth] A variety of carbonate of lime or calc spar of a pearly lustre

Aphrodisiac, Aphrodisiacal, af ro-diz i-ak, af ro-diz i ak al *a.* [Gr *aphrodisios, aphrodisiakos* from *Aphroditē* goddess of love] Exciting venereal desire —**Aphrodisiac**, *n* Food or a medicine exciting sexual desire

Aphthæ, af thē *n pl* [Gr *aphthai*] In *med* small white ulcers upon the tongue and inside of the mouth, thrush —**Aphthous** af thus *a* Pertaining to aphthæ or thrush

Aphyllose Aphyllous af il-ōs or a-fil us, af il us or a-fil us, *a* [Gr *a* neg , and *phyllon*, a leaf] *Bot* destitute of leaves.

Apiary, ā pi-a ri *n* [L *apiarium*, from *apis* a bee] The place where bees are kept, a stand or shed for bees —**Apiarian**, ā pi ā ri an, *a* Relating to bees —*n.* A bee-keeper, an apiarist —**Apiarist**, ā pi-a-rist, *n* One who keeps bees, a bee-master —**Apiculture**, ap i-kul tūr, *n.* The art of managing bees in hives, bee-keeping

Apical, ap ik al, *a* [L *apex*, an apex, a sharp point or peak] Relating to the apex or top, belonging to the pointed end of a cone-shaped body —**Apices, Apexes**, pl of *apex*.—**Apicillary**, ap i-sil a-ri, *a.* Situated at or near the apex —**Apiculate, Apiculated**, a-pik ū lāt, a-pik ū lāt-ed, *a* *Bot* tipped with a short and abrupt point

Apician, a-pi shan, *a* [From *Apicius*, a celebrated Roman gourmand] Relating to or resembling Apicius, relating to cookery or delicate viands,

Apiece, a-pēs', *adv* To each; as the share of each, each by itself, by the individual

Apish, Apishly Apr

Aplacental, ap-la-sen tal,*a.* [Prefix *a*, priv , and *placental*] Applied to those mammals in which the young are destitute of a placenta (as the kangaroo, duck-mole, &c)

Aplanatic, ap-la-nat ik, *a* [Gr *a*, priv , and *planaō*, to wander] *Optics*, corrective of the defect by which rays of light diverge and do not come to a focus (an *aplanatic* lens) —**Aplanatism**, a-plan a-tizm, *n. Optics*, the condition of being aplanatic.

Aplastic, a-plas'tik, *a* [Prefix *a*, priv., and *plastic*.] Not plastic; not easily moulded.

Aplomb, a-plom, *n.* [Fr., lit. the state of

being perpendicular, or true to the *plumb-line.*] Self-possession springing from perfect self-confidence, assurance

Apocalypse, a-pok'a-lips, *n* [Gr *apokalypsis*, from *apokalyptō*, to disclose—prefix *apo*, and *kalyptō*, to cover] Revelation, discovery, disclosure, specifically, applied as the name of the last book of the New Testament —**Apocalyptic, Apocalyptical** a pok'a lip' tik, a-pok a lip' tik-al, *a* Containing or pertaining to revelation, pertaining to the Revelation of St John —**Apocalyptic, Apocalyptist**, a pok a lip tik, a-pok a-lip tist, *n* A writer on the Apocalypse —**Apocalyptically**, a pok a lip tik al li, *adv* In an apocalyptic manner, by revelation

Apocarpous, ap-o-kär'pus, *a* [Gr *apo*, denoting separation, and *karpos*, fruit] *In bot* having the carpels, or at least their styles, disunited

Apocope, a-pok o pe, *n* [Gr *apokopē*, a cutting off—*apo*, and *kopē*, a cutting] The cutting off or omission of the last letter or syllable of a word, as *th* for *the* —**Apocopate**, a pok ō-pāt, *v t* —*apocopated, apocopating* To cut off or drop the last letter or syllable of

Apocrastic, ap-o-kras tik, *a* [Gr *apokrous-tikos—apo*, away, and *krouō*, to drive] *Med* repelling, astringent —*n* An astringent and repellent medicine

Apocrypha a pok ri fa, *n* [Gr *apokryphos*, hidden, spurious—*apo* away, and *kryptō*, to conceal (CRYPT)] The collective name of certain books admitted by the R Catholics into the Old Testament canon, but whose authenticity as inspired writings is not generally admitted —**Apocryphal**, a pok ri fal, *a* Pertaining to the Apocrypha, not canonical, of uncertain authority or credit, fictitious —**Apocryphally**, a pok ri fal li, *adv* In an apocryphal manner, equivocally, doubtfully —**Apocryphalness**, a pok ri fal nes, *n*

Apodal, Apodous, ap o dal, ap o dus, *a* Having no feet also said of fishes having no ventral fins as the eel, sword fish &c

Apodeictic, Apodeictical ap o dik tik, ap-o-dik tik al, *a* [Gr *apodeiktikos—apo* forth, and *deiknymi* to show] Demonstrative, evident beyond contradiction Spelled also *Apodictic, Apodictical* —**Apodeictically**, ap o-dik tik al li, *adv* Demonstratively

Apodosis, a pod o sis, *n* [Gr *apodosis*, a giving back—*apo* from and *didōmi* to give] *Gram* the latter part of a conditional sentence, commencing with *if, though*, &c), dependent on the *protasis* or condition

Apogee, ap o jē, *n* [Gr *apo*, from and *gē*, the earth] That point in the orbit of a planet or other heavenly body which is at the greatest distance from the earth, properly this particular point of the moon's orbit —**Apogean** ap o jē an, *a* Pertaining to or connected with the apogee

Apograph, ap o graf, *n* [Gr *apo* from, and *graphō*, to write] A copy or transcript

Apologue ap o log, *n* [Gr *apologos* an apologue, a fable—*apo*, from, and *logos*, discourse] A moral fable, a relation of fictitious events intended to convey useful truths, such as the fables of Æsop

Apology a pol o ji, *n* [Gr *apologia*, a speech in defence—*apo*, away from, and *logos*, a discourse] Something said or written in defence, justification, vindication, an acknowledgment, usually accompanied by an expression of regret, for some improper remark or act, a temporary substitute or make shift (colloq) —**Apologetic, Apologetical**, a-pol o jet'ik, a pol o jet ik al, *a* Of or pertaining to or containing apology, defending by words or arguments —**Apologetically**, a pol o-jet ik al li, *adv* In an apologetic manner, by way of apology —**Apologetics**, a pol'o jet'iks, *n* That branch of theology by which Christians are enabled scientifically to justify and defend the peculiarities of their faith, and to answer its opponents —**Apologist, Apologizer**, a pol' o jist, a pol'o jīz ėr, *n* One who makes an apology —**Apologize**, a-pol'o jīz, *v i* —*apologized, apologizing* To make an apology

Apometer, ap'o mē-kom''et ėr, *n* [Gr *apo*, away, *mēkos*, distance, *metron*, measure] An instrument used in measuring distances on the principle of the sextant

Aponeurosis, ap o nū rō'sis, *n* pl **Aponeuroses**, ap o nū rō'sēz [Gr *aponeurōsis—apo*, from, and *neuron*, a nerve, because formerly supposed to be an expansion of a nerve or nerves] A white, shining, and very resisting membrane, composed of interlaced fibres, found surrounding the voluntary muscles, large arteries and other parts of the body —**Aponeurotic**, ap o nū rot ik *a* Relating to the aponeuroses

Apophthegm, ap o them *n* [Gr *apo*, from, and *phthegma*, word] A short, pithy, and instructive saying, a sententious precept or maxim Written also *Apothegm* *Syn* under APHORISM —**Apophthegmatic, Apophthegmatical**, ap o theg mat ik, ap'o-theg mat i kal, *a* Pertaining to or having the character of an apophthegm, sententious —**Apophthegmatize**, ap-o-theg mat iz *v i* To utter apophthegms

Apophyllite, a pof i lit, *n* [Gr *apo*, from, and *phyllon* a leaf, from its tendency to exfoliate] A mineral of a foliated structure and readily separating into thin laminæ, with a peculiar lustre

Apophysis, a pof i sis, *n* pl **Apophyses**, a-pof i sēz [Gr —*apo*, from and *physis*, growth] *Anat* a prominence, a prominent part of a bone

Apoplexy, ap o plek si, *n* [Gr *apoplēxia*, apoplexy—*apo*, from, and *plēsso, plēxō*, to strike] Abolition or sudden diminution of sensation and voluntary motion, resulting from congestion or rupture of the blood vessels of the brain —**Apoplectic, Apoplectical**, ap-o plek tik, ap o-plek tik al, *a* Pertaining to or consisting in apoplexy, predisposed to apoplexy —**Apoplectic** ap o plek tik, *n* A person affected with apoplexy

Apostopesis ap o si-o pē sis, *n* [Gr —*apo*, from and *siopaō*, to be silent] *Rhet* sudden stopping short and leaving a statement unfinished for the sake of effect

Apostasy, a pos ta si, *n* [Gr *apostasia*, a standing away from a defection—*apo*, from and *root sta* to stand] An abandonment of what one has professed, a total desertion or departure from one's faith, principles, or party - **Apostate**, a pos tāt, *n* One who has forsaken his faith principles or party —*a* False, traitorous —**Apostatize** a pos ta tīz, *v i* —*apostatized apostatizing* To turn apostate, to abandon principles, faith or party

Aposteme, ap os tēm, *n* [Gr *apostēma—apo* from, and *stasis* to stand] An abscess, a swelling filled with purulent matter —**Apostemate**, a-pos tē māt *v i* To form into an abscess, to swell and fill with pus —**Apostemation**, a pos tē mā shon, *n* The formation of an aposteme —**Apostematous**, ap os tem at us, *a* Pertaining to an abscess

A posteriori, a pos tē ri-ō ri [L *posterior*, after] A phrase applied to a mode of reasoning founded on observation of effects, consequences or facts, whereby we reach the causes, inductive opposed to *a priori*

Apostle, a pos'l, *n* [Gr *apostolos, lit* one sent forth, a messenger— *apo*, forth and *stellō*, to send] One of the twelve disciples of Christ, who were commissioned to preach the gospel, one regarded as having a similar mission —**Apostleship** a-pos'l ship, *n* The office or dignity of an apostle —**Apostolate**, a pos tol āt, *n* The dignity or office of an apostle, a mission the dignity or office of the pope the holder of the apostolic see —**Apostolic, Apostolical**, ap os tol ik, ap-o- tol ik-al, *a* Pertaining or relating to or characteristic of an apostle, more especially of the twelve apostles, according to the doctrines of the apostles, proceeding from an apostle — *Apostolic see*, the see of the bishop of Rome, as directly founded by the apostle Peter —*Apostolic succession*, the uninterrupted succession of bishops, and, through them, of priests and deacons, in the church by regular ordination from the first apostles down to the present day —**Apostolically**, ap-os-tol'ik-al-li, *adv* In an apostolical manner —**Apostolicalness, Apostolicism, Apostolicity**, † ap-os-tol'ik-al-nes, ap-os-tol i-sizm, ap-os'tol-is''i-ti, *n* The character of being apostolical

Apostrophe, a-pos tro-fe, *n* [Gr *apo*, from, and *strophē*, a turning] A sudden change in discourse, a sudden and direct address to a person or thing in the course of a speech, *gram* the omission of a letter or letters from a word marked by a sign ('), the sign used to mark the omission, or merely as the sign of the possessive case in nouns —**Apostrophic**, ap-os-trof'ik, *a* Pertaining to an apostrophe —**Apostrophize**, a pos trof iz, *v t* —*apostrophized, apostrophizing* To address by apostrophe, to make a direct address to in course of a speech to mark with an apostrophe.—*v i* To make an apostrophe in speaking

Apothecary, a-poth e ka ri, *n* [L L *apothecarius*, a shopkeeper, from Gr *apothēkē*, a repository—*apo*, away, and *thēkē*, a chest, from *tithēmi*, to place] One who practises pharmacy, a skilled person who prepares drugs for medicinal uses, and keeps them for sale

Apothecium, ap-o thē si um, *n* pl **Apothecia**, ap o-thē si a [APOTHECARY] *Bot* the receptacle of lichens, the spore-case

Apothegm, Apothegmatic, ap o-them, ap'o-theg mat ik Same as *Apophthegm, Apophthegmatic*

Apotheosis, ap o thē ō sis, *n* [Gr —*apo*, away, and *theos*, God] Deification, the act of placing a person among the heathen deities —**Apotheosize** ap o thē-ō siz or ap o thē ō-siz, *v t* To exalt to the dignity of a deity, to deify

Apozem ap o-zem *n* [Gr *apozema—apo*, off and *zeō*, to boil] *Med* a decoction —**Apozemical**, ap o zem ik al *a* Pertaining to or resembling an apozem

Appal Appall ap pal, *v t* —*appalled, appalling* [O Fr *apalir*, to make pale from prefix *ap* for *ad*, and *palle*, pale, from L *palludus*, pallid] To impress with overpowering fear, to confound with terror, to dismay —*n* Terror, affright, dismay [*Cowper*]—**Appalling** ap pal ing, *a* Calculated to cause dismay or horror —**Appallingly**, ap pal ing li *adv* In a manner to appal —**Appalment** ap pal ment, *n* State of being appalled

Appanage, ap pan āj, *n* [Fr *appanage, apanage* from O Fr *apaner*, L L *apanare*, to furnish with bread—L *ad*, to, and *panis*, bread] An allowance to the younger branches of a sovereign house out of the revenues of the country, generally together with a grant of public domains, that over belongs or falls to one from rank or station in life —**Appanagist**, ap pan āj ist *n* A prince having an appanage

Apparatus, ap-pa rā'tus, *n sing* and *pl*; pl rarely **Apparatuses** ap pa rā tus-ez [L from *ap(p)aro* to prepare—*ad*, and *paro*, to make ready] Things provided as means to some end a collection or combination of articles or materials for the accomplishment of some purpose, operation or experiment, *physiol* a collection of organs all ministering to the same function

Apparel, ap par'el *n* (no pl) [Fr *appareil* dress, *apparellier*, to match, to fit, to suit—*a*, to, and *pareil*, like, L L *paricula*, from L *par*, equal] Clothing, vesture, garments, dress, external array, the furniture of a ship —*v t* —*apparelled, apparelling* To dress or clothe, to cover as with garments

Apparent, ap-pā'rent, *a* [L *apparens, apparentis* ppr of *appareo* APPEAR] Visible to the eye, within sight or view, appearing to the eye or to the judgment, seeming (often in distinction to *real*), obvious, plain, evident in the latter sense now used only as a predicate —*Heir apparent*, the heir who is certain to inherit if he survive the present holder —*n* † Heir apparent, one who has a claim [*Shak*]—**Apparently**, ap-pā'rent-li, *adv* Openly, evidently, seemingly, in appearance.—**Apparentness**, ap-pā'rent-nes, *n*.

Apparition, ap-pa ri'shon, *n* [APPEAR.] The act of appearing, appearance, the thing appearing, especially, a ghost, a spectre; a visible spirit —**Apparitional**, ap-pa ri'shon-al, *a* Pertaining to an apparition

Apparitor, ap par'it-or, *n.* [L., from *apparco*, to attend. APPEAR.] A messenger or officer who serves the process of a spiritual court; the beadle in a university

Appeal, ap-pēl', *v.i* [Fr *appeler*, from L *appellare*, to call, address, appeal to.] To call, as for aid, mercy, sympathy, and the like, to refer to another person or authority for the decision of a question controverted, to refer to a superior judge or court for a final settlement — *v t.* To summon or to challenge†, to remove (a cause) from an inferior to a superior judge or court, to charge with a crime, to accuse —*n* A call for sympathy, mercy, aid, and the like, a supplication; an entreaty, the removal of a cause or suit from an inferior to a superior tribunal, that the latter may, if needful, amend the decision of the former, a challenge, a reference to another for proof or decision, resort, recourse (*appeal to arms*) —**Appealable**, ap-pēl a-bl, *a* Liable to be appealed, removable to a higher tribunal for decision —**Appealer**, ap pēl ėr, *n.* One who appeals, an appellant — **Appellancy**, ap-pel an si, *n* Appeal, capability of appeal —**Appellant**, ap pel ant, *n.* One who appeals, one who removes a cause from a lower to a higher tribunal.—**Appellate**, ap-pel āt, *a.* Relating to appeals, having cognizance of appeals —**Appellee**, ap-pel-lē', *n.* One against whom an appeal is brought —**Appellor**, ap-pel or, *n* One who appeals

Appear, ap-pēr, *v i.* [O Fr *apparoir*, L *appareo—ad*, to, and *pareo*, to show one s self] To come or be in sight, to be or become visible to the eye, to stand in presence of some one, to be obvious, to be clear or made clear by evidence, to seem, to look like.—**Appearance**, ap pēr ans, *n* The act of appearing or coming into sight, a coming into the presence of a person or persons, the thing seen, a phenomenon, an apparition, external show, semblance, in opposition to reality or substance, mien, build and carriage, figure —**Appearer**, ap-pēr'ėr, *n.* One who appears

Appease, ap-pēz , *v t —appeased, appeasing* [Fr *apaiser*, to pacify—*a*, from L *ad*, to, and O Fr *pais* (Fr *paix*), L *pax, pacis* peace] To make quiet, to still, to assuage (hunger), to tranquillize, to calm or pacify (a person, anger) —**Appeasable**, ap-pēz'a bl, *a.* Capable of being appeased or pacified. —**Appeasableness**, ap-pēz a bl nes, *n.* —**Appeasement**, ap-pēz'ment, *n.* The act of appeasing, or state of being appeased.—**Appeaser**, ap-pēz ėr, *n* One who appeases —**Appeasive**, ap pēz'iv, *a* Having the power to appease, mitigating, quieting

Appellant, Appellate, &c APPEAL

Appellation, ap pel ā'shon, *n* [L *appellatio*, from *appellare*, to address, accost, appeal to APPEAL.] The word by which a thing or person is known, name, title — **Appellative**, ap-pel'a-tiv, *a* Having the character of an appellation, serving to name or mark out, denominative —*n* A distinctive name, an appellation, a general name or name of a class —**Appellatively**, ap-pel'a-tiv-li, *adv* In an appellative manner, as an appellation —**Appellativeness**, ap-pel'a-tiv-nes, *n.*

Append, ap-pend', *v t.* [L *appendo—ad*, to, and *pendo*, to hang] To hang on or attach, to add, as an accessory to the principal thing; to subjoin; to annex —**Appendage**, ap-pend'āj, *n* Something appended or attached; what hangs attached to a greater thing —**Appendant**, ap-pend'ant, *a* Hanging to; annexed, attached —*n.* That which is appendant —**Appendicle**, ap-pend'i-kl, *n* A small appendage. —**Appendicular**, ap-pen-dik'ū-lėr, *a* Having the character of an appendage — **Appendiculate**, ap-pen-dik'ū-lāt, *a.* Provided with appendages; having the character of an appendage — **Appendix**, ap-pen'diks, *n* pl **Appendixes**, ap-pen'diks-es, and **Appendices**, ap-pen'di-sēz. [L *appendix, appendicis*, from *appendo.*] Something appended or added, most commonly an addition appended to a book relating, but not essential, to the main work.—**Appendicitory**, ap-pend'i-ka-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of an appendix

Apperception, ap-pėr-sep'shon, *n* [Prefix *ap* for *ad*, and *perception.*] Perception that reflects upon itself, consciousness, spontaneous thought

Appertain, ap-pėr-tān', *v i* [Fr *appartenir* — L *ad*, and *pertineo*, to pertain] To belong or pertain, with *to* —**Appertaining, Appertainment**,† ap-pėr-tān'ing, ap-pėr tān ment, *n.* That which appertains or belongs [*Shak*] — **Appertinent**‡, ap-pėr'tin-ent, *a* Belonging, appurtenant Also as *n* [*Shak*]

Appetence, Appetency, ap'pē-tens, ap'pē ten si, *n* [L *appetentia*, from *appetens, appetentis*, ppr of *appeto*, to desire—*ad*, and *peto*, to desire PETITION] Desire, inclination, propensity, strong natural craving or tendency, appetite —**Appetent**, ap pē tent, *a* Desiring, very desirous — **Appetible**,† ap pet i-bl, *a* Desirable, capable of being the object of appetite —**Appetite**, ap pē-tit, *n.* [L. *appetitus*, desire] The natural desire of pleasure or good, taste, inclination, a desire to supply a bodily want or craving, a desire for food or drink, eagerness or longing — **Appetitive**, ap pē tit-iv, *a* Having the quality of desiring — **Appetize**, ap'pē-tīz, *v t —appetized, appetizing* To give an appetite to, to increase or whet the appetite of —**Appetizer**, ap pē-tīz-ėr, *n* That which appetizes or whets the appetite —**Appetizing**, ap pē tīz-ing, *a* Whetting the appetite

Applaud, ap plad', *v t* [L *applaudo, applausum—ad*, and *plaudo*, to make a noise by clapping the hands] To show approbation of by clapping the hands, acclamation, or other significant sign, to praise highly, to extol —*t* To give praise, to express approbation - **Applause**, ap-plaz n Praise loudly expressed, approbation expressed by clapping the hands or shouting, commendation, approval — **Applausive**, ap plaz iv, *a* Applauding, containing applause

Apple, ap'l, *n* [A Sax *æppel, æpl*, a word common to the Teutonic, Celtic, Slavonic, and Lithuanian tongues, root unknown] A fruit of a well known fruit tree, or the tree itself, also a name popularly given to various exotic fruits or trees having little or nothing in common with the apple, as the pine-*apple*, &c - *Apple of the eye*, the pupil — *Apple of Sodom*, a fruit described by old writers as externally of fair appearance, but turning to ashes when plucked — *Adam's apple*, a prominence on the throat —**Apple blight**, *n* A species of aphis — **Apple-john**, *n* A kind of apple, considered to be in perfection when shrivelled and withered [*Shak*] — **Apple moth**, *n* A moth, the larvæ of which take up their abode in apples — **Apple-pie**, *n* A pie made of apples, covered with paste —*Apple pie order*, perfect order [Colloq]

Apply, ap plī, *v t —applied, applying* [O Fr *applier*, from L *applicare*, to fasten to—*ad*, to, and *plico*, to fold PLY] To lay on (the hand to a table), to put or place on another thing, to use or employ for a particular purpose or in a particular case (a remedy, a sum of money), to put, refer, or use as suitable or relative to some person or thing (a proverb, &c), to engage and employ with attention, to occupy (the mind, or *refl*) —*v i* To suit, to agree, to have some connection, agreement, analogy, or reference, to make request, to solicit, to have recourse with a view to gain something, followed by *to* —**Applicable**,† ap pli'a-bl, *a* Applicable —**Applicance**, ap-pli'ans, *n* The act of applying, the thing applied; means to an end, a device; an application; a remedy (*Shak*) —**Applicability**, ap'pli-ka-bil"i-ti, *n* The quality of being applicable —**Applicable**, ap'pli-ka-bl, *a.* Capable of being applied, fit to be applied, having relevance —**Applicableness**, ap'pli-ka-bl-nes, *n* The state or quality of being applicable —**Applicably**, ap'pli-ka-bli, *adv* In an applicable manner —**Applicancy**, ap'pli-kan-si, *n.* The state of being applicable —**Applicant**, ap'pli-kant, *n.* One who applies, a petitioner; a candidate —**Applicate**,† ap'pli-kāt, *a* Applied or put to some use.—**Application**, ap-pli-kā'shon, *n* The act of applying or putting to; the thing applied; the act of making request or soliciting; the employment of means; close study; attention; the testing of something theoretical by applying it in practice —**Applicative, Applicatory**, ap'pli-kat-iv, ap'pli-ka-to-ri, *a.* Having an application; that may be applied.—**Applier**, ap-pli'ėr, *n* One that applies.

Appoggiatura, ap-poj a-tū'ra, *n* [It] *Mus* a grace-note, an added note of embellishment to an original passage

Appoint, ap-point , *v t* [Fr *appointer*, from L L *appunctare*, to bring to the point— L *ad*, to, and *punctum*, a point POINT] To make firm, establish, or secure (O T), to constitute, ordain, or decree, to allot, set apart, or designate, to nominate, as to an office, to settle, to fix, name, or determine by authority or upon agreement, to equip —*v i* To ordain, to determine —**Appointable**, ap point a bl, *a.* Capable of being appointed or constituted —**Appointer**, ap-point ėr, *n.* One who appoints - **Appointment**, ap-point ment, *n* The act of appointing, designation to office, an office held, the act of fixing by mutual agreement, arrangement, decree, direction, command, equipment, furniture, &c (*Shak*), an allowance, a salary or pension

Apportion, ap-pōr shon, *v t* [O Fr *apportioner*— L *ad*, and *portio*, portion] To divide and assign in just proportion, to distribute in proper shares, to allot —**Apportioner**, ap pōr shon-ėr, *n* One that apportions —**Apportionment**, ap-pōr'shon-ment, *n* The act of apportioning

Apposite, ap pō zit, *a* [L *appositus*, set or put to, from *appono, appositum—ad*, and *pono*, to put or place] Suitable, fit, appropriate, very applicable, well adapted followed by *to*, and said of answers, arguments, &c —**Appositely** ap pō zit-li, *adv* In an apposite manner, suitably, fitly —**Appositeness**, ap pō zit nes, *n* The state or quality of being apposite, fitness —**Apposition**, ap-pō-zi shon, *n* The act of adding to, addition, a setting to, *gram* the relation in which a noun or a substantive phrase or clause stands to a noun or pronoun when it explains without being predicated of it at the same time agreeing in case, as, Cicero, the orator, was there — **Appositional**, ap-pō zi shon al, *a* Pertaining to apposition — **Appositive**, ap pōz it-iv, *a* Placed in apposition

Appraise, ap prāz , *v t —appraised, appraising* [O Fr *appreser*, L *appretiare*, to set a price on—*ad*, to, and *pretium* a price PRAISE, PRICE, PRECIOUS] To set a price upon, to estimate the value of under the direction of a competent authority, to estimate generally —**Appraisement**, ap prāz ment, *n* The act of appraising, the value fixed, the valuation —**Appraiser**, ap prāz ėr, *n* One who appraises, a person licensed and sworn to estimate and fix the value of goods and estate

Appreciate, ap-prē shi-āt, *v t —appreciated, appreciating* [Fr *apprécier*, to set a value, L *appretio, appretiatum* APPRAISE] To set a just price, value, or estimate on, to estimate or value properly — *v i* To rise in value, to become of more value —**Appreciable**, ap prē shi-a-bl, *a* Capable of being appreciated or estimated, sufficiently great to be capable of estimation —**Appreciably**, ap-prē'shi-a-bli, *adv* To a degree that may be appreciated or estimated, perceptibly —**Appreciation**, ap prē'shi-ā'shon, *n.* The act of appreciating, the act of valuing or estimating, the act of setting a due price or value on — **Appreciative**, ap-prē'shi ā-tiv, *a* Capable of appreciating, manifesting due appreciation —**Appreciatory**, ap-prē shi-a-to-ri, *a* Pertaining to appreciation

Apprehend, ap-prē-hend', *v.t* [L. *apprehendo—ad*, and *prehendo*, to take or seize, *præ*, before, and *hendo* (not used), to seize] To take or seize (a person), to arrest; to take or lay hold of by the mind, to become cognisant of; to understand; to entertain suspicion or fear of, to dread or be apprehensive of.—*v t.* To form a conception; to conceive; to believe or be of opinion without positive certainty, to be apprehensive; to be in fear of a future

evil —**Apprehender**, ap-prē-hend'ėr, *n.* One who apprehends —**Apprehensible**, ap-prē-hen'si-bl, *a* Capable of being apprehended or conceived —**Apprehension**, ap-prē-hen'shon, *n* The act of apprehending, a seizing or arresting by legal process, the operation of the mind in contemplating ideas, or merely taking them into the mind; opinion, belief, the power of perceiving and understanding, distrust or fear at the prospect of future evil, accompanied with uneasiness of mind —**Apprehensive**, ap prē hen'siv, *a* Quick of apprehension (*Shak.*), inclined to believe, fear, or dread, anticipating, or in expectation of evil (*apprehensive of* evil, *apprehensive for* our lives) —**Apprehensively**, ap-prē-hen'siv li, *adv* In an apprehensive manner —**Apprehensiveness**, ap-prē hen'siv nes, *n* The character of being apprehensive

Apprentice, ap-pren'tis, *n* [L L *apprenticius*, from L *apprehendo*, *apprendo*, to seize, to apprehend APPREHEND] One bound, often by legal document, to learn some art, trade, or profession, a learner in any subject, one not well versed in a subject —*v t* —*apprenticed*, *apprenticing* To make an apprentice of, to put under the care of a master, for the purpose of learning a trade or profession —**Apprenticeship**, ap pren'tis-ship, *n* The state or condition of an apprentice, the term during which one is an apprentice

Apprise, ap prīz', *v t* —*apprised apprising* [O E *apprise* notice, information from Fr *appris*, *ai prise*, pp of *apprendre* to inform, to learn, L *apprehendo* APPREHEND] To give notice verbal or written, to inform followed by *of* before that of which notice is given

Approach, ap-prōch' *v t* [Fr *approcher*, from L L *approp are* to approach—L *ad* to, and *prope*, near PROPINQUITY] To come or go near in place or time, to draw near, to advance nearer, to approximate —*v t* To bring near, to advance or put near, to come or draw near to either literally or figuratively, to come near to, so as to be compared with —*n* The act of approaching or drawing near, a coming or advancing near, access, a passage or avenue by which buildings are approached —**Approachable** ap prōch'a bl, *a* Capable of being approached, accessible —**Approachableness** ap prōch'a bl nes *n* —**Approacher**, ap prōch'ėr, *n* One who approaches or draws near —**Approachless**, ap prōch'les, *a* That cannot be approached —**Approachment**, ap prōch'ment *n* The act of approaching, approach

Approbate, ap'prō bāt, *v t* [L *approbo approbatum*, to approve APPROVE] To express satisfaction with, to express approval of, to approve —**Approbation**, ap prō-bā'shon, *n* [L *approbatio*] The act of approving, that state or disposition of the mind in which we assent to the propriety of a thing with some degree of pleasure or satisfaction, approval —**Approbative**, ap prō-bāt iv, *a* Approving, implying approbation

Appropriate, ap-prō'pri āt, *v t* —*appropriated*, *appropriating* [L *appropria*, *appropriatum*, to make one's own—*ad*, to, *proprius*, one s own PROPER, PROPRIETY] To claim or take to one s self in exclusion of others, to claim or use as by an exclusive right, to set apart for or assign to a particular purpose —*a* Set apart for a particular use or person, hence, belonging peculiarly, peculiar, suitable, fit, proper —**Appropriable**, ap-prō'pri a-bl, *a* Capable of being appropriated, set apart, or assigned to a particular use —**Appropriately**, ap prō'pri āt li, *adv* In an appropriate manner —**Appropriateness**, ap prō'pri-āt-nes, *n.* The quality of being appropriate —**Appropriation**, ap prō'pri ā shon, *n* The act of appropriating, application to a special use or purpose, the act of making one's own, anything appropriated or set apart.—**Appropriative**, ap-prō'pri-āt iv, *a* Appropriating, making appropriation —**Appropriator**, ap-prō'pri-āt-ėr, *n.* One who appropriates

Approve, ap-prōv', *v t* —*approved*, *approving* [Fr *approuver*, *approuser*, from L *approbo*, to approve, to find good—*ad*, to, and *probare*, to try, test, prove, from *probus*, good] To admit the propriety or excellence of, to think or judge well or favourably of, to find to be satisfactory, to show to be real or true (to *approve* one's bravery), to prove by trial (*Shak.*)† —*v i* To be pleased, to feel or express approbation, to think or judge well or favourably followed by *of* —**Approvable**, ap prōv'a-bl, *a* Capable of being approved —**Approvableness**, ap prōv a bl nes, *n.*—**Approval**, ap prōv al *n* The act of approving, approbation, commendation, sanction, ratification —**Approver** ap-prōv'ėr *n* One who approves, one who confesses a crime and accuses another —**Approvingly**, ap prōving li, *adv* In an approving manner

Approximate, ap prok'si māt, *v t* —*approximated*, *approximating* [L L *approximo*, *approximatum* to bring or come near —L *ad* to and *proximus*, nearest PROXIMATE, APPROACH] To carry or advance near to (cause to approach (especially said of amount, state, or degree) —*v i* To come near, to approach (especially as regards amount state, or character) —*a* Being near in state place, or quantity, approaching, nearly equal or like —**Approximately** ap prok'si māt-li *adv* In an approximate manner, by approximation —**Approximation**, ap prok si mā'shon *n* The act of approximating, an approximate estimate or amount, approach —**Approximative**, ap prok'si māt iv, *a* Coming near, as to some state or result

Appulse Appulsion, ap-puls', ap pul'shon, *n* [L *appulsus—ad*, to, and *pello*, *pulsum*, to drive] The act of striking against, a sudden contact, *astron* the approach of a planet to a conjunction with the sun —**Appulsive**, ap puls'iv, *a* Striking against, impinging —**Appulsively**, ap puls'iv li, *adv* By appulsion

Appurtenance, ap pėr'ten ans, *n* [Fr *appartenance* APPERTAIN] That which appertains or belongs to something else, something belonging to another thing as principal an adjunct, an appendage, —**Appurtenant**, ap pėr'ten ant *a* Appertaining or belonging, pertaining, being an appurtenance

Apricot ā'pri kot, *n* [O E *apricock abricot* Fr *abricot* Sp *albarcoque* from Ar *albarqûq* from *al*, the article and L Gr *praikokkion* from L *præcox præcoquus* early ripe PRECOCIOUS] A roundish fruit of a delicious flavour the produce of a tree of the plum kind

April ā'pril, *n* [L *aprilis* the month in which the earth opens for the growth of plants, from *aperio*, to open] The fourth month of the year —*April fool* one who is sportively imposed upon by others on the 1st of April, as by being sent on some absurd errand

A priori ā pri ō'ri [L, from something prior or going before] A phrase applied to a mode of reasoning by which we proceed from the cause to the effect as opposed to *a posteriori* reasoning, by which we proceed from the effect to the cause, also a term applied to knowledge independent of all experience

Apron, ā'prun, *n* [O E *napron*, Fr *nappe*, *peron*, from *nape*, *nappe* a table cloth, &c (whence E *napkin*), *nappe* being another form of *mappe*, E *map* *Apron*, like *adder*, *auger*, has lost the initial *n*] A piece of cloth or leather worn on the fore part of the body to keep the clothes clean or defend them from injury, a covering for the front part of a body —*v t* To put an apron on, to furnish with an apron

Apropos, ap ro-pō, *n* [Fr —*à*, to according to, and *propos*, purpose, L *propositum*, a thing proposed] Opportune, seasonable, to the purpose (an *apropos* remark)

Apse, aps, *n* [Gr (*h*)*apsis*, (*h*)*apsidos*, an arch, vault joining from (*h*)*aptō*, to join] A portion of any building forming a termination or projection semicircular or polygonal in plan, and having a dome or vaulted roof, especially such a structure at the east end of a church —**Apsidal**, ap si dal, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling an apse, pertaining to apsides —**Apsis**, ap sis, *n* pl **Apsides**, ap-si'dēz *Arch* an apse, *astron* one of the two points in the orbit of a heavenly body which mark its greatest and its least distance from the primary round which it revolves

Apt, apt, *a* [L *aptus*, fitted, fit] Fit, suitable, apposite, pertinent, appropriate, having a tendency, liable, inclined, disposed, ready, prompt —**Aptitude**, ap'ti tūd, *n* The state or quality of being apt, disposition, tendency, fitness, suitableness, readiness in learning, docility —**Aptly**, apt li, *adv* In an apt or suitable manner, justly, pertinently, readily, quickly, cleverly —**Aptness**, apt nes, *n* The state or quality of being apt, fitness, tendency; quickness of apprehension, readiness in learning, docility

Aptera, ap tėr a, *n pl* [Gr *apteros*, without wings—*a*, priv, and *pteron*, a wing] An order of insects which have no wings —**Apteral, Apterous**, ap'tėr-al, ap'tėr us, *a* Destitute of wings —**Apteran**, ap'tėr-an, *n* One of the Aptera, a wingless insect

Apteryx, ap tėr-iks, *n* [Gr *a*, priv, and *pteryx*, a wing] A bird peculiar to but now nearly extinct in New Zealand, having no tail and very short rudimentary wings

Aptote, ap tōt, *n* [Gr *aptotos*, indeclinable] *Gram* a noun which has no variation of termination or distinction of cases, an indeclinable noun —**Aptotic**, ap tot'ik, *a* Of or pertaining to an aptote, having no declensional forms, &c

Apyretic ap-i ret'ik *a* [Gr *a*, without, and *pyretos*, fever, from *pyr*, fire] Without fever, marked by the absence of fever —**Apyrexia, Apyrexy**, ap-i rek'si a, ap i rek'si, *n* The absence or intermission of fever —**Apyrous**, a pi'rus, *a* Incombustible or capable of sustaining a strong heat without alteration

Aqua, ak'wa, *n* [L] Water a word forming an element in various terms, also used by itself as a commercial name of whisky —*Aqua fortis* (strong water) a name given to weak and impure nitric acid —*Aqua regia* (= royal water), a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, so called from its power of dissolving gold and other noble metals —*Aqua vitæ* (water of life), ardent spirits, as whisky, brandy, &c —**Aquarium**, a kwā'ri um, *n* A case, vessel, tank, or the like in which aquatic plants and animals are kept, a place containing a collection of such vessels or tanks —**Aquarius**, a kwā'ri us, *n* [L] The Water-bearer, a sign in the zodiac which the sun enters about the 21st of January —**Aquatic**, a kwat'ik, *a* Pertaining to water, living in or frequenting water —*n* A plant which grows in water, *pl* sports or exercises practised on or in water, as rowing or swimming —**Aquatile** ak wa-til, *a* Inhabiting the water —**Aqueous**, ak wē-us, *a* Partaking of the nature of water, or abounding with or formed by it, watery —**Aqueousness** ak wē-us-nes, *n* The quality or state of being aqueous

Aquamarine, ak wa ma-rēn', *n* [L *aqua*, water and *marinus*, pertaining to the sea.] The finest beryl, so called from its bluish or sea green tint

Aquatint, Aquatinta, ak'wa-tint, ak wa-tin'ta, *n.* [L *aqua* water, and It *tinta*, dye, tint] A method of etching on copper by which a beautiful effect is produced, resembling a fine drawing in water-colours or Indian ink —**Aquatinter**, ak wa tint'ėr, *n* One who practises the art of aquatinting —**Aquatinting**, ak wa tint'ing, *n.* The art or process of engraving in the aquatint method

Aqueduct, ak wē-dukt, *n* [L *aq.æductus* —*aqua* water, and *ductus*, a pipe or canal, from *duco*, to lead] A conduit or channel for conveying water from one place to another, a structure for conveying water for the supply of a town

Aqueous Under AQUA

Aquiferous, a-kwif'ėr-us, *a* [L *aqua*, water, and *fero*, to bear] Conducting water or watery fluid (*aquiferous system* of the sponges) —**Aquiform**, ak'wi-form, *a.* [L *aqua*, water, and *forma*, form] In the form of water

Aquiline, ak wil-in, *a* [L *aquilinus*, from *aquila*, an eagle] Of or belonging to the eagle, resembling an eagle's beak; curving, hooked.

Arab, ar'ab, *n.* A native of Arabia; a neglected outcast boy or girl of the streets. —*a.* Of or pertaining to the Arabs or Arabia.—**Arabesque,** ar'ab-esk, *n.* [Fr. from the *Arabs*, who brought the style to high perfection.] A species of architectural ornamentation for enriching flat surfaces, either painted, inlaid, or wrought in low relief, often consisting of fanciful figures, human or animal, combined with floral forms.—**Arabian,** a rā'bi-an, *a* Pertaining to Arabia.—*n.* A native of Arabia, an Arab. —**Arabic,** ar'ab-ik, *a* Belonging to Arabia or the language of its inhabitants.—*n.* The language of the Arabians

Arable, ar'a-bl, *a.* [Fr *arable*, L *arabilis*, from *aro*, to plough, from root seen also in A Sax *erian*, E to *ear*, Icel *erja*, Goth *arjan*, Lith *arti*, Rus *orat*, to plough, to till, Ir and W *ar*, tillage, W *aru*, to plough] Fit for ploughing or tillage

Arachis, ar'a kis, *n.* The generic name of the ground nut (*A. hypogœa*) — *Arachis oil*, the oil expressed from the seeds of the ground-nut, the nut-oil of commerce

Arachnida, a rak'ni-da, *n. pl* [Gr *arachnē*, a spider] A class of annulose wingless animals, intermediate between the insects and the Crustacea, including spiders, mites, and scorpions —**Arachnidan,** a rak'ni-dan, *n.* One of the Arachnida.—**Arachnoid,** a-rak'noid, *a* Resembling a spider's web, *anat* applied to a semi transparent thin membrane which is spread over the brain and pia mater, *bot.* having hair that gives an appearance of being covered with cobweb.—**Arachnology,** ar-ak nol o-ji, *n.* That branch of natural history which treats of spiders.—**Arachnologist,** ar ak nol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in arachnology

Arack, ar'ak, *n* Same as *Arrack*

Aramaic, ar-a-mā'ik, *n* [From *Aram*, a son of Shem, the supposed ancestor of the Chaldeans and Syrians] A language or group of languages anciently spoken in Syria, the earliest specimens being the Chaldee passages in the Old Testament and Apocrypha, Chaldaic, Chaldee

Araneid, a-rā'nē-id, *n* [L *aranea*, a spider] An animal of the spider family — **Aranei form,** a-rā 'nē-i form, *a* Resembling a spider —**Araneous, Araneose,** a rā nē-us, a-rā'nē-ōs, *a* Resembling a cobweb, arachnoid.

Araucaria, ar-a-kā ri a, *n* [From the *Araucanos*, a tribe of Indians in Chili] The generic name of some fine coniferous trees found chiefly in South America, but now also commonly grown in Britain —**Araucarian,** ar-a-kā'ri an, *a* Relating to the araucarias —**Araucarite,** a rā'ka rit, *n* A fossil plant allied to the araucarias.

Arbalist, Arbalest, ar'bal ist, ar'bal est, *n* [O Fr *arbalestе*, from L *arcus*, a bow, and *ballista*, *balista*, an engine to throw stones] A kind of powerful cross-bow formerly used —**Arbalister,** ar'bal-ist-ėr, *n.* A cross bow-man.

Arbiter, ar'bit-ėr, *n.* [L, an arbiter, umpire, judge] A person appointed or chosen by parties in controversy to decide their differences, one who judges and determines without control, one whose power of deciding and governing is not limited, an arbitrator — **Arbitrament,** ar bit ra-ment, *n* Determination, decision, settlement; award (*the arbitrament* of the sword) — **Arbitrary,** ar'bi-tra ri, *a* [L *arbitrarius*.] Given, adjudged, or done according to one's will or discretion; exercised according to one's will or discretion; capricious, despotic, imperious, tyrannical; uncontrolled —**Arbitrarily,** ar'bi-tra-ri-li, *adv* In an arbitrary manner, capriciously —**Arbitrariness,** ar'bi-tra-ri-nes *n* The quality of being arbitrary — **Arbitrate,** ar'bi trāt, *v i.*—*arbitrated, arbitrating* [L *arbitror, arbitratus*] To act as an arbiter or umpire, to hear and decide in a dispute —*v t.* To hear and decide on —**Arbitration,** ar-bi-trā'shon, *n* The act of arbitrating; the hearing and determination of a cause between parties in controversy, by a person or persons chosen by the parties.—**Arbitrator,** ar'bi-trāt-ėr, *n* One who arbitrates; an arbiter —**Arbitrement,** ar-bit're-ment, *n.* Same as *Arbitrament*

Arblast, ar'blast, *n.* A cross-bow, an arbalist

Arbor, ar'bor, *n* [L, a tree, a wooden bar, &c] The principal spindle or axis of a machine, communicating motion to the other moving parts —**Arboreous, Arboreal,** ar-bō'rē-us, ar-bō'rē-al, *a* Pertaining to trees, living on or among trees; having the character of a tree —**Arborescence,** ar-bor-es'ens, *n.* The state of being arborescent; an arborescent form or growth — **Arborescent,** ar-bor-es'ent, *a* [L *arborescens*, pp of *arboresco*, to grow to a tree] Resembling a tree, *bot* partaking of the nature and habits of a tree, dendritic — **Arboretum,** ar-bo-rē'tum, *n.* [L] A place in which a collection of different trees and shrubs is cultivated for scientific or educational purposes —**Arborization,** ar'bor-i-zā shon, *n.* A mineral or other body with a tree-like form

Arboriculture, ar'bo-ri-kul''tūr, *n* [L *arbor*, a tree and *cultura*, cultivation CULTURE] The cultivation of trees, the art of planting, dressing, and managing trees and shrubs — **Arboricultural,** ar bor'i kul'-tūr-al, *a* Relating to arboriculture —**Arboriculturist,** ar'bo-ri kul' tur-ist, *n.* One who practises arboriculture

Arbor vitæ, ar'bor-vi'tē, *n* [L, the tree of life] A common name of certain conifer ous trees, a tree-like arrangement which appears in the medullary substance of the brain when the cerebellum is cut verti cally

Arbour, Arbor, ar'bėr, *n* [O E *herber*, O Fr *herbser*, L *herba* herb] A seat in the open air sheltered by intertwining branches or climbing plants, a bower — **Arborous,** ar'bor us, *a* Having the appearance or nature of an arbour [*Mil*]

Arbuscular ar bus'kū lėr *a* [From L *arbuscula*, dim of *arbor*, a tree] Resembling a shrub or small tree

Arbutus, ar bū tus, *n* [L the strawberry-tree] The generic name of an evergreen tree or shrub with bright red or yellow berries some what like the strawberry, having an unpleasant taste and narcotic properties —Also called **Arbute,** ar būt — **Arbutean,** ar bū tē an, *a* Pertaining to the arbutus

Arc ārk, *n* [L *arcus*, a bow ARCH] *Geom* a curve line forming or that might form part of the circumference of a circle, for merly also an arch —**Arcade,** ār kād, *n* [Fr L L *arcata*, L *arcus*, an arch] A series of arches supported on pillars, often used as a roof support or as an ornamental dressing to a wall, a covered in passage containing shops or stalls

Arcadian, ār kā di an, *a* Pertaining to Arcadia, a mountainous district in south ern Greece, hence, rustic, rural, pastoral

Arcanum, ār kā num, *n. pl* **Arcana,** ār kā na [L] A secret, a mystery gener ally used in the plural (the *arcana* of nature)

Arch, ārch, *n* [Fr *arche*, L L *archia*, from L *arcus* a bow arch, arc] A structure composed of separate wedge-shaped pieces, arranged on a curved line, so as to retain their position by mutual pressure, a covering, or structure of a bow shape, a vault —*Court of arches* an ecclesiastical court of appeal pertaining to the archbishopric of Canterbury, anciently held in the church of St Mary le-bow, called also St Mary-of-the-arches —*v t* To cover or span with an arch, *to curve* or form into the shape of an arch —**Archway,** arch'wā, *n* A passage under an arch

Arch, ārch, *a* [Icel *argr*, A Sax *earg*, faint-hearted, G D Sw Dan *arg*, crafty, roguish ARRANT] Cunning, sly, shrewd, waggish, mischievous for sport, roguish —**Archly,** ārch'li *adv* In an arch or roguish manner —**Archness,** ārch nes, *n*

Arch, ārch, *a* [From Gr *archi*, in compound words, from *stem* of *archē*, power or rule] Chief, of the first class or rank: principally used in composition as the first part of many words; as, *archbishop, archpriest, &c* —*n* ↕ A leader; a chief [*Shak*]

Archæology, ār-kē-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr *archaios*, ancient, and *logos*, discourse] The science of antiquities, especially prehistoric antiquities, which investigates the history of peoples by the remains belonging to the earlier periods of their existence.—**Archæological, Archæologic,** ār'kē-o-loj''ik-al, ār'kē-o-loj''ik, *a.* Pertaining to archæology. —**Archæologist, Archæologian,** ār-kē-ol'o-jist, ār'kē-o-lō''ji-an, *n* One skilled in archæology

Archæopteryx, ār-kē-op'tėr-iks, *n.* [Gr *archaios*, ancient, and *pteryx*, wing] A fossil bird of the size of a rook, having two claws representing the thumb and forefinger projecting from the wing, and about twenty tail vertebræ prolonged as in mammals

Archaic, Archaical, ār-kā'ik ār-kā ik-al, *a* [Gr *archaikos*, old-fashioned, from *archaios*, ancient] Old-fashioned, obsolete, antiquated —**Archaism,** ār'kā-izm, *n.* An ancient or obsolete word or idiom, antiquity of style or use, obsoleteness

Archangel, ārk-ān'jel, *n* An angel of the highest order in the celestial hierarchy — **Archangelic,** ārk-an jel ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to archangels

Archbishop, arch-bish'up, *n* A bishop who has the supervision of other bishops (the *sees* of whom form his province), and also exercises episcopal authority in his own diocese —**Archbishopric,** arch-bish'up-rik, *n* The jurisdiction, office, or see of an archbishop

Archdeacon, arch-dē'kn, *n* In England, an ecclesiastical dignitary, next in rank below a bishop, who has jurisdiction either over a part of or over the whole diocese — **Archdeaconate, Archdeaconry,** arch-dē-kn āt, arch-dē kn ri, *n* The office, jurisdiction or residence of an archdeacon.

Archduke, arch-dūk', *n* A prince belonging to the reigning family of the Austrian empire —**Archducal** arch dūk al, *a* Pertaining to an archduke — **Archduchess,** arch-duch es *n* The wife of an archduke —**Archduchy, Archdukedom,** arch duch i, arch-dūk dum, *n* The territory or rank of an archduke or archduchess

Archegony, ar kes'o-ni, *n* [Gr *archē*, beginning, and *gonos* offspring] The doctrine of the origin of life

Archenemy, arch-en ē-mi, *n.* A principal enemy, Satan

Archer, arch ėr, *n* [Fr *archer*, from *arc*, L *arcus*, a bow ARCH] One who uses, or is skilled in the use of the bow and arrow, a bowman —**Archery** arch ėr i, *n* The practice, art, or skill of shooting with a bow and arrow —**Archer-fish,** *n* A small fish of Asia which shoots drops of water at insects, causing them to fall into the water and become its prey

Archetype, ar'kē tip *n* [Gr *archetypon*—*archē* beginning, and *typos*, form] A model or first form, the original pattern after which a thing is made, or to which it corresponds —**Archetypal** ar'kē-tip-al, *a* Of or pertaining to an archetype

Archidiaconal ar kī-di ak on-al, *a* [Gr *archi*, chief, *diakonos*, deacon] Pertaining to an archdeacon

Archiepiscopacy, Archiepiscopate, ar'ki ē-pis''kō pa si ar'ki ē-pis kō-pāt, *n* The dignity, office, or province of an archbishop — **Archiepiscopal,** ar ki-ē pis kō-pal, *a* Belonging to an archbishop

Archil, ar'kil, *n* A violet, mauve, or purple colouring matter obtained from lichens growing on rocks in the Canary and Cape de Verd Islands

Archimandrite, ar ki man'drit, *n* [Gr *archi*, chief, *mandra*, a monastery] *Greek Ch* an abbot, or abbot-general, who has the superintendence of other abbots and convents

Archimedean, ar ki mē-dē an, *a* Pertaining to Archimedes, the Greek philosopher —*Archimedean screw*, an instrument for raising water, formed by winding a flexible tube round a cylinder in the form of a screw, being placed in an inclined position, and the lower end immersed in water, by causing the screw to revolve the water is raised to the upper end

Archipelago, ar-ki-pel a-gō, *n.* [Gr. *archi*, chief, and *pelagos*, the sea.] Originally the Ægean Sea, which is studded with a number of small islands; hence any water space interspersed with many islands; a group of many islands.—**Archipelagic,** ar'ki-pe-laj''ik, *a.* Relating to an archipelago

Architect, ar'ki-tekt, *n.* [Fr. *architecte*,

L, *architectus*, Gr prefix *archi*, chief, and *tektōn*, a workman.] A person skilled in the art and science of building; one who makes it his occupation to form plans and designs of buildings, and superintend their erection; a former or maker —**Architectonic, Architectonical**, ärˈki tek-tonˈik, ärˈki tek-ton ik-al, *a* Pertaining to or skilled in architecture —**Architectonics**, ärˈki tek ton iks, *n*. The science of architecture —**Architectural**, ärˈki-tek tūr-al, *a* Pertaining to architecture or the art of building —**Architecture**, ärˈki tek tūr, *n* [L *architectura*.] The art or science of building, that branch of the fine arts which has for its object the production of edifices pleasing to a cultivated and artistic taste, construction

Architrave, ärˈki trāv, *n* [It *architrave*—prefix *archi*, chief, and *trave*, from L *trabs*, a beam.] *Arch* the lower division of an entablature, or that part which rests immediately on the column

Archive, ärˈkīv, *n* [L L *archivum*, a place for keeping public records, from Gr *archeion*, a government building, from *archē*, rule, government.] A record or document preserved in evidence of something, almost always in plural and signifying documents or records relating to the affairs of a family, corporation, community, city, or kingdom —**Archival**, ärˈkīv al, *a* Pertaining to or contained in archives or records —**Archivist**, ärˈkiv ist or ärˈki vist, *n* The keeper of archives or records

Archlute, ärch lūt, *n* A kind of large lute, a theorbo

Archon, ärˈkon, *n* [Gr.] One of the chief magistrates of ancient Athens chosen to superintend civil and religious concerns

Arctation, ärk tāˈshon, *n* [L *arctus*, tight.] Narrowness or constriction, *med* unnatural contraction of any natural opening, as of the anus

Arctic, ärkˈtik, *a* [L *arcticus*, Gr *arktikos* from *arctos*, a bear the northern constellation Ursa Major.] Northern, surrounding or lying near the north pole The *arctic* circle is a circle parallel to the equator, 23° 28 from the north pole

Arctitude, ärkˈti tūd, *n* Arctation

Arcturus, ärk tūˈrus, *n* [Gr *arktos*, a bear, and *oura*, tail.] A fixed star of the first magnitude near the tail of the Great Bear

Arcuate, ärˈkū āt, *a* [L *arcuatus*, from *arcus*, a bow.] Bent or curved in the form of a bow —**Arcuation**, ärk ū āˈshon *n* The act of bending, incurvation, curvity

Arcubalist, ärkˈū bal ist, *n* An arbalist

Ardent, ärˈdent, *a* [L *ardens ardentis*, pp of *ardeo*, to burn, to be eager.] Burning, causing a sensation of burning, warm applied to the passions and affections, vehement, passionate, eager, fervent, fervid, zealous —*Ardent spirits*, alcoholic drinks as brandy, whisky, rum, &c —**Ardently**, ärˈdent-li, *adv* In an ardent manner, with warmth —**Ardentness, Ardency**, ärˈdent nes, *n* The state or quality of being ardent, ardency —**Ardency**, ärˈden si, *n* The quality of being ardent, warmth, ardour, eagerness —**Ardour**, ärˈdėr *n* [L *ardor*.] Heat in a literal sense, warmth or heat, as of the passions and affections, eagerness

Arduous, ärˈdū us, *a* [L *arduus*, allied to Ir and Gael *ard*, high.] Steep and therefore difficult of ascent, hard to climb, attended with great labour, difficult, hard (task or employment) —**Arduously**, ärˈdū us li, *adv* In an arduous manner —**Arduousness**, ärˈdū us nes, *n*

Are, är [O Northumbrian *aron*, *arn*, we (you, they) are, the A Sax form proper is *sind* or *sindon* The *r* is changed from *s*, the root being *as* Am.] The present tense plural of the verb *to be*, *art* being the second pers sing

Are, ār or är, *n* [L *area*.] The unit of French superficial or square measure, containing 100 square metres or 1076 44 English square feet.

Area, āˈrē a, *n* [L *area*, a thrashing-floor, then any level open piece of land.] Any plain surface within boundaries, as the floor of a hall, &c, a space sunk below the general surface of the ground before windows in the basement story of a building, a yard, the superficial contents of any space, a surface, as given in square inches, feet, yards, &c —**Areal**, āˈrē-al, *a* Pertaining to an area.

Areca, a rē kaˌ *n* [The Malabar name] A genus of palms, including the betel nut and cabbage trees.

Areed,† a rēdˌ *v t* [A Sax *araedan*.] To advise or counsel [*Mil*.]

Arefaction, ar ē fak shon, *n* [L *arefacio*, to dry, *areo*, to be dry, *facio*, to make.] The act of drying, the state of growing dry —**Arefy**, arˈē fī, *v t* To dry or make dry

Arena, a-rē na, *n* [L *arena*, lit sand, a sandy place.] The inclosed space (usually covered with sand) in the central part of the Roman amphitheatres, hence, the scene or theatre of exertion or contest of any kind —**Arenaceous**, ar-ē nā shus, *a* Abounding with sand, having the properties of sand, sandy granular —**Arenarious, Arenose**, ar-ē nāˈri us, a-rē nōs, *a* Sandy

Areng a reng' *n* The sago palm

Arenilitic a rē ni lit ikˌ *a* [L *arena*, sand, and Gr *lithos*, a stone.] Of or pertaining to sandstone

Areola, a rēˈō laˌ *n* [L, dim of *area* (which see).] A small area or space, a small interstice, the coloured circle or halo surrounding the nipple or surrounding a pustule —**Areolar** a rē ō lėr, *a* Pertaining to an areola —**Areolate**, a-rē ō-lāt, *a* Marked by areolæ or small spots —**Areolation** a rē o lā shon, *n* Any small space or spot differing from the rest of a surface in colour texture, &c

Areometer, ar ē omˈet-ėr, *n* [Gr *araios*, rare, thin and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids, a hydrometer —**Areometric Areometrical** a rē ō metˈrik, a rē ō metˈrik al, *a* Pertaining to an areometer —**Areometry**, ar ē-omˈet ri *n* The measuring of the specific gravity of fluids

Areopagus ar ē-opˈa gus, *n* [Gr, lit hill of Ares or Mars.] A tribunal at ancient Athens, so called because held on a hill of this name —**Areopagist Areopagite** ar ē opˈa jist, ar-ē opˈa jit *n* A member of the Areopagus —**Areopagitic**, ar ē op a jitˈik, *a* Pertaining to the Areopagus

Aretalogy, Aretology ar e-talˈo ji, ar-e tolˈo ji *n* [Gr *aretē*, virtue and *logos*, discourse.] That part of ethics which treats of virtue

Argal Argol argal argol, *n* Unrefined or crude tartar a hard crust formed on the sides of vessels in which wine has been kept

Argali, arˈga li *n* [Mongolian name.] A species of wild Asiatic sheep with very large horns nearly as bulky as a moderately sized ox

Argand lamp, arˈgand lamp *n* [From name of inventor.] A lamp with a circular hollow wick, allowing an outside and inside current of air, which greatly increases the brilliancy of the flame—*Argand burner*, a gas burner in a similar form

Argent, arˈjent, *n* [Fr, from L *argentum*, silver, cog Gr *argyros*, silver, *argos*, white, L *argr*, white, *argriod*, silver, money.] Silver, whiteness, like that of silver, *her* the white colour in coats of arms intended to represent silver, &c —*a* Resembling silver; bright like silver, silvery —**Argental, Argentic**, arˈjent al, arˈjent ik, *a* Pertaining to, like, or containing silver —**Argentation**, arˈjen tā shon, *n* An overlaying with silver —**Argentiferous**, arˈjen tifˈėr us, *a* Producing or containing silver (*argentiferous* ore) —**Argentine**, arˈjen tīn, *a* Pertaining to, resembling, or sounding like silver, silvery —*n* A silvery white slaty variety of talc spar, white metal coated with silver —**Argentite**, arˈjen tīt, *n* Sulphide of silver, a valuable ore of this metal, a blackish, lead gray mineral

Argil, arˈjil, *n* [L *argilla*, white clay, allied to *argentum*, silver ARGENT.] Clay or potter's earth, sometimes, pure clay or alumina —**Argillaceous**, arˌjil-lāˈshus, *a* Partaking of the nature of argil or clay; clayey —**Argilliferous**, arˌjil-lifˈėr-us, *a* Producing or containing clay or argil —**Argillite**, arˈjil-līt, *n* Clay-slate —**Argillitic**, arˌjil-litˈik, *a*. Pertaining to argillite

Argive, arˈjīv, *n* A native or inhabitant of Argos, in ancient Greece; an ancient Greek [Poetical]

Argonaut, arˈgō-nat, *n*. [Gr *Argo*, and *nautes*, a sailor.] One of the persons who, in the Greek legend, sailed to Colchis with Jason, in the ship Argo, in quest of the golden fleece, a molluscous animal belonging to the class of cuttle-fishes, called also the paper nautilus or paper-sailor of the Mediterranean, the female having a boat like shell, in which its eggs are received. The account of its floating with its arms extended to catch the breeze, and with other arms as oars, is a mere fable —**Argonautic**, arˌgō na tik, *a* Pertaining to the Argonauts

Argosy, arˈgo-si, *n* [From *Ragusa*.] A large merchantman or other ship, especially if richly laden [Poetical]

Argue, arˈgū, *v t* —*argued, arguing* [L *arguo*, to show, argue, to make clear.] To offer reasons to support or overthrow a proposition, opinion, or measure, to reason, to discuss, to debate, to dispute.—*v t* To debate or discuss (*argue a cause* in court), to prove, show, or evince, to cause to be inferred (his conduct *argued* suspicion) —**Arguable**, arˈgū-a bl, *a* Capable of being argued —**Arguer**, arˈgū-ėr, *n* One who —**Argument**, arˈgū ment, *n* [L *argumentum* proof theme subject-matter] The subject of a discourse or writing, an abstract or summary of a book or section of a book, a reason offered for or against something, a debate, controversy, or discussion, a process of reasoning —*Argumentum ad hominem*, an argument which presses a man with consequences drawn from his own principles and concessions, or his own conduct —**Argumental**, arˌgū mentˈal, *a* Belonging to or consisting in argument — **Argumentation**, arˈgū-men tā shon, *n* The act of arguing, discussing, or debating, reasoning —**Argumentative**, arˈgū ment a tiv, *a* Consisting of argument, addicted to argument, disputing, or debating —**Argumentatively** arˈgū ment a tiv li, *adv* —**Argumentativeness** arˈgū ment a-tiv nes, *n*

Argus, arˈgus, *n* A being in Greek mythology having a hundred watchful eyes, hence any watchful person, a species of pheasant having its plumage marked with eye-like spots —**Argus eyed**, *a* Vigilant, watchful, extremely observant

Argute arˈgūt, *a* [L *argutus*] Subtle, ingenious sagacious, shrewd —**Argutely**, arˈgūt li *adv* In an argute or subtle manner —**Arguteness** arˈgūt nes, *n*.

Aria, āˈri a, *n* [It *aria*] A song, an air, a tune —**Arietta**, a ri-etˈta A short song or air

Arian, āˈri an, *n* One maintaining the doctrines of *Arius* (fourth century A D), who held Christ to be a created being inferior to God —**Arian**, āˈri-an, *a* Pertaining to Arius or to his doctrines.—**Arianism**, āˈri an izm, *n* The doctrines of the Arians

Arid, arˈid, *a* [L *aridus*] Dry, exhausted of moisture, parched with heat —**Aridity, Aridness**, a ridˈi ti, arˈid-nes, *n* The state of being arid, dryness, want of interest.

Aries, āˈri ēz *n* [L *aries*, a ram] The Ram, a northern constellation, the first of the twelve signs in the zodiac, which the sun enters at the vernal equinox

Aright, a rītˌ *adv* In a right way or form; properly, correctly, rightly

Aril arˈil, *n* [L *areo*, to be dry, because it falls off when dry.] An extra covering of the seed of some plants (as the nutmeg) outside of the true seed-coats, falling off spontaneously —**Arillated, Arilled**, a-rilˈlāt-ed, ar ild, *a* Furnished with an aril.

Arise, a-rīzˈ, *v i* —*arose* (pret.), *arisen* (pp), *arising* [Prefix *a*, and *rise*, A Sax *drisan* RISE.] To move to a higher place; to mount up; to ascend, to come into view; to get out of bed, or quit a sitting or lying posture, to spring, to originate, to start into action; to rise

Arista, a-risˈta, *n* [L.] *Bot* an awn or beard —**Aristate**, a-risˈtāt, *a* Awned.

Aristocracy, ar-is-tokˈra-si, *n* [Gr. *aristo-*

krasia —*aristos*, best, and *kratos*, rule] Government by the nobility or persons of rank in the state, the nobility or chief persons in a state.—**Aristocrat**, a-ris'to-krat, *n.* A member of the aristocracy, one who favours an aristocracy, one who apes the aristocracy —**Aristocratic, Aristocratical**, a-ris-to-krat'ik, a-ris-to-krat'ik-al, *a* Pertaining or belonging to the aristocracy or to the rule of aristocrats, resembling the aristocracy —**Aristocratically**, a-ris'to-krat'ik-al-li, *adv* —**Aristocraticalness**, a-ris'to-krat'ik-al-nes, *n* —**Aristocratism**, a-ris'to-krat-izm, *n* The condition of belonging to an aristocracy, support of an aristocracy

Aristotelian, a-ris'to-tē'li-an, *a* Pertaining to *Aristotle* (born B.C. 384), the celebrated Greek philosopher, and founder of the Peripatetic school —*n.* A follower of Aristotle, a peripatetic —**Aristotelianism**, a-ris'to-tē'li-an-izm, *n.* The philosophy or doctrines of Aristotle

Arithmetic, a-rith'met-ik, *n* [Gr *arithmētikē*, from *arithmos*, number] The science of numbers or the art of computation by figures or numerals —**Arithmetical**, ar-ith'met-ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to arithmetic, according to the rules or methods used in arithmetic —**Arithmetically**, ar-ith'met-ik-al-li, *adv* By the rules or methods of arithmetic —**Arithmetician**, a-rith'me-ti'shan, *n.* One skilled in arithmetic

Ark, ärk, *n.* [A Sax *arc*, from L *arca*, a chest] A small chest or coffer; *Scrip.* the repository of the covenant or tables of the law, over which was placed the golden covering or mercy-seat, the large floating vessel in which Noah and his family were preserved during the deluge, hence, a place of safety or shelter

Arkose, ar'kōs, *n* A sandstone formed from the disintegration of granite

Arm, ärm, *n.* [A Sax *arm*, *earm*, Goth *arms*, Icel *armr* G Fris D Dan and Sw *arm*, cog L *armus*, the shoulder, or *arma*, a fitting, from *aro* to fit] The limb of the human body which extends from the shoulder to the hand, an anterior limb, anything projecting from a main body, as a branch of a tree, a narrow inlet of water from the sea, *fig* power, might, strength —**Armful** arm'ful *n* As much as the arms can hold, that which is embraced by the arms —**Armless**, arm'les, *a* Without arms —**Armlet**, arm'let, *n* A little arm, a piece of armour for defending the arm, an ornament worn on the arm a bracelet — **Arm chair** *n* A chair with arms to support the elbows **Arm hole** *n* The arm pit, a hole for the arm in a garment — **Arm pit** The cavity under the shoulder or upper arm

Arm, ärm, *n* [Fr *arme*, a weapon from L *arma*, arms] A weapon, a branch of the military service, *pl* war, the military profession, armour; armorial bearings —*Small arms*, arms that can be carried by those who use them —*A stand of arms*, a complete set of arms for one soldier —*vt.* To furnish or equip with arms or weapons, to cover or provide with whatever will add strength, force, or security, to fortify —*vi* To provide one's self with arms; to take arms —**Armada**, ar-mā'da, *n* [Sp] A fleet of armed ships, a squadron usually applied to the Spanish fleet intended to act against England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1588 —**Armadillo**, ar-ma-dil'lō, *n* [Sp dim of *armado*, one who is armed, so called from its bony shell] A mammal peculiar to South America, covered with a hard bony shell, divided into belts, composed of small separate plates like a coat of mail —**Armament**, ärm'a-ment, *n* A body of forces equipped for war, a land force or a naval force —**Armature**, ärm'a-tūr, *n* Armour; hence, anything serving as a defence, as the prickles and spines of plants, a piece of iron connecting the two poles of a magnet

Armenian, är-mē'ni-an, *a* Pertaining to Armenia, a country in Asia —*n* A native of Armenia; the language of the country, an adherent of the Christian Church of Armenia

Armilla, är-mil'la, *n* [L, from *armus*, the shoulder] An armlet, a bracelet, an iron ring, hoop, or brace, in which the gudgeons of a wheel move, a circular ligament of the wrist binding the tendons of the whole hand —**Armillary**, är'mil-la-ri, *a* Resembling an armilla, consisting of rings or circles —*Armillary sphere*, an arrangement of rings, all circles of one sphere, intended to show the relative positions of the principal circles of the heavens

Arminian, är-min'i-an, *n* A member of the Protestant sect who follows the teaching of *Arminius*, a Dutch theologian (died 1609), specially opposed to the Calvinistic doctrine of predestination —*a* Pertaining to Arminius or his principles —**Arminianism**, är-min'i-an-izm, *n.* The peculiar doctrines or tenets of the Arminians

Armipotent, ar-mip'ō-tent, *a* [L *armipotens armipotentis*—*arma*, arms, and *potens*, powerful] Powerful in arms, mighty in battle —**Armipotence**, ar-mip'ō-tens, *n* Power in arms

Armistice, ärm'is-tis, *n* [L *arma*, arms, *sisto*, to stand still] A temporary suspension of hostilities by agreement of the parties, a truce

Armoric, Armorican, ar-mor'ik, ar-mor'ik-an *a* [Celt *ar*, upon and *mor*, the sea Pertaining to the north western part of France formerly called *Armorica*, now Brittany *n* The language of the Celtic inhabitants of Brittany, allied to the Welsh

Armour, ärm'er *n* [O E *armure*, O Fr *armeure* from L *armatura* armour, from *armare* to arm] Defensive arms, any covering worn to protect the body in battle also called *Harness* the steel or iron covering intended as a protection for a ship of war —**Armorial** ar-mō'ri-al *a* Belonging to armour or to the arms or escutcheon of a family **Armourer**, ärm'er-er, *n* A maker of armour or arms, one who keeps them in repair, one who has the care of arms and armour —**Armoury Armory**, ärm'er-i *n* A place where arms and instruments of war are made or deposited for safe keeping a collection of arms —**Armour bearer** *n* One who carries the armour of another **Armour plate** *n* An iron or steel plate of great thickness attached to the side of a ship or the outer wall of a fort with the view of rendering them shot proof —**Armour plated** *a* Covered or protected by armour plates, iron clad

Armstrong gun, ärm'strong gun *n* [After its inventor Sir William *Armstrong*] A rifled cannon of wrought iron constructed principally of spirally coiled bars, and occasionally having an inner tube, or core of steel

Army, ärm'i *n* [Fr *armée* an armed force or army from *armer*, to arm **Army**, a weapon] A collection or body of men armed for war, and organized in regiments, brigades or similar divisions under proper officers, a host, a vast multitude, a great number —**Army-corps** (kor) *n* One of the largest divisions of an army in the field —**Army list**, *n* A publication issued periodically, containing a list of the officers in the army, the stations of regiments, &c

Arnatto, är-nat'tō, *n* ARNOTTO

Arnaut, Arnaout, ar'nawt, *n* A native of Albania, an Albanian

Arnee, Arni, ar'nē *n* One of the Indian varieties of the buffalo, remarkable as being the largest animal of the ox kind

Arnica, är'ni-ka, *n* A composite plant, otherwise called mountain tobacco The roots yield tannin, and a tincture of the plant is used as an application to wounds and bruises.

Arnotto, Annotto, är-not'tō, an-not'tō, *n* A small tropical American tree, the seeds of which yield an orange-red dye stuff, also called arnotto. Called also *Annotta, Annatto, Arnatto*

Arnut, är'nut, *n.* [A corruption of *earthnut*] The nut or tuber of the earth-nut plant EARTH NUT

Aroint, *vt* AROYNT

Aroma, a-rō'ma, *n* [Gr *arōma*, spice, sweet herb] An agreeable odour, fragrance, perfume; *fig.* delicate intellectual quality, flavour —**Aromatic**, ar-ō-mat'ik, *a* Giving out an aroma, fragrant, sweet-scented, odoriferous Also **Aromatical**, ar-ō-mat'ik-al —*Aromatic vinegar*, a perfume made by adding oil of lavender, cloves, &c., to acetic acid —**Aromatic**, ar-ō-mat'ik, *n* A plant or drug which yields a fragrant smell, and often a warm, pungent taste —**Aromatization**, a-rō-mat-i-zā'shon, *n* The act of rendering aromatic —**Aromatize**, a-rō'mat-iz, *vt* —*aromatized, aromatizing* To impregnate with aroma, to render fragrant, to perfume —**Aromatizer**, a-rō'mat-iz-ėr, *n* One who or that which

Arose, a-rōz', pret and pp of *arise*

Around, a-round', *prep* About, on all sides, encircling, encompassing —*adv* In a circle, on every side

Arouse, a-rouz', *vt* —*aroused, arousing* [Prefix *a*, with intens force, and *rouse*] To excite into action that which is at rest, to stir or put in motion or exertion, to rouse, to animate, to awaken —**Arousal**, a-rouz'al *n* The act of arousing

Arow, a-rō', *adv* In a row, successively, one after the other

Aroynt, Aroint, a-roint', *interj* [From imperat of A Sax *rīpnan, gerīpnan*, to make room, to give place, from *rūm*, room] An interjection equivalent to 'begone' 'avaunt' 'away' [*Shak*]

Arpeggio, ar-ped'jē-ō, *n* [It, from *arpa*, a harp] The distinct sound of the notes of a chord heard when the notes are struck in rapid succession

Arquebuse, Arquebus, ar'kwē-bus, *n.* [Fr *arquebuse* corrupted from D *haakbus* a gun fired from a rest, from *haak*, a hook, a forked rest and *bus*, a gun L *haqbut, hacabut*] An old fashioned hand gun fired from a rest spelled also *Harquebuse*, &c —**Arquebusier**, ar-kwē-bus-ēr', *n* A soldier armed with an arquebuse —**Arquebusade** ar-kwē-bus-ād' *n* An aromatic spirituous liquor applied to sprains or bruises

Arquerite, ar'ke-rit, *n* A rich silver ore found in the silver mines of *Arqueros*, near Coquimbo Chili

Arrack a-rak' *n* [Ar *araq* juice spirits, from *araqa*, to sweat A spirituous liquor distilled in the East Indies from rice, the juice of the cocoa nut and other palms, &c

Arraign a-rān' *vt* [O Fr *arraigner, araisnier* &c to arraign—L *ad* to and *ratio*, *rationis* account a pleading in a suit REASON] To call or set at the bar of a court of justice, to call before the bar of reason or taste, to accuse or charge, to censure publicly, to impeach —**Arraigner**, a-rān'ėr, *n* One who arraigns —**Arraignment**, a-rān'ment, *n* The act of arraigning

Arrange a-rānj' *vt* —*arranged, arranging* [Fr *arranger*—*a*=L *ad*, and *ranger*, to *ranee from rang* a rank RANGE, RANK] To put in proper order, to dispose or set out, to give a certain collocation to, to adjust, to settle, to come to an agreement or understanding regarding *vi* To make or come to terms, to come to a settlement or agreement —**Arrangement** a-rānj'ment *n* The act of arranging, disposition in suitable form, that which is arranged, preparatory measure, preparation, settlement, adjustment —**Arranger**, a-rānj'ėr, *n* One that arranges or puts in order

Arrant, ar'ant, *a.* [A participial form from A Sax *eargian* to be timid, from *earg*, timid (whence E *arch*, *a*), influenced by *errant*] Cowardly, shameless, notorious, thorough, downright —**Arrantly**, ar'ant-li, *adv* In an arrant manner

Arras, ar'as, *n* [From *Arras* in France, where this article was manufactured] Tapestry, hangings, consisting of woven stuffs ornamented with figures

Array, a-rā', *n.* [O Fr *arrat*, order, arrangement, dress—prefix *ar-* (L *ad*, to), and *rai*, order, from the Teutonic root seen in E *ready*] A collection or assemblage of men or things disposed in regular order, as an army in order of battle; raiment, dress; apparel —*vt* To place or dispose in order, as troops for battle, to marshal, to deck or dress, to attire.—**Arrayer**, a-rā'ėr, *n.*

One who —**Arrayment**, a-rā ment, *n.* The act of

Arrear, a-rēr, *n* [Fr *arrière*, behind—L *ad*, to, and *retro*, behind] The state of being behindhand, that which remains unpaid or undone when the due time is past usually in the plural

Arrect, a-rekt', *v t* [L *arrigo, arrectum*, to raise or erect—*ad*, to *rego*, to direct] To raise or lift up, to prick up (the ears) —*a* Erect, pricked up said of the ears, hence, attentively listening

Arrest, a-rest', *v t* [O Fr *arrester*, Fr *arrêter*—L *ad* to, and *restare*, to remain Rest] To check or hinder the motion or action of, to stop, to seize or apprehend by virtue of a warrant from authority, to seize and fix (attention), to engage, to secure, to catch —*n* The act of seizing or apprehending by authority, hinderance, interruption, stoppage, restraint —**Arrestation** † a rest a shon, *n* The act of arresting —**Arrester Arrestor**, a-rest'ér, a rest or *n* One who arrests —**Arrestment**, a rest ment, *n* The act of arresting detention, arrest

Arris, ar'is, *n* [O Fr *arrete*, an arris] *Carp &c* the line in which two surfaces of a body forming an exterior angle meet each other

Arrive a rīv', *v i* —*arrived, arriving* [Fr *arriver*, from L L *adripare*, to come to shore—L *ad*, to, and *ripa*, Fr *rive*, the shore or bank] To come to a certain place or point, to progress either by water or land, to reach a point or stage, to attain to a certain result or state followed by *at* —*v t* † To reach or arrive at [*Mil*]—**Arrival** a rīval *n* The act of arriving, a coming to or reaching, attainment, the person or thing which arrives

Arrogance, a'rō-gans *n* [L *arrogantia, arrogo, arrogatum*—*ad* to, and *rogo* to ask or desire] The character of being arrogant, the disposition to make exorbitant claims of rank dignity or estimation, the pride which exalts one's own importance pride with contempt of others presumption haughtiness disdain —**Arrogant** a'rō-gant *a* Making exorbitant claims on account of one's rank power worth, presumptuous, haughty overbearing put on and assuming —**Arrogantly**, a'rō-gant li *adv* In an arrogant manner —**Arrogate** a'rō-gāt *v t* —*arrogated arrogating* To claim or demand unduly or presumptuously, to lay claim to in one's bearing manner —**Arrogation** a rō-gā shon *n* The act of arrogating the claiming of superior consideration privileges

Arrondissement, a ron-dēs'man, *n* [Fr] In France an administrative district forming a subdivision of a department

Arrow ar'ō, *n* [A Sax *areu arwe arwe*, allied to A Sax *earn* swift Icel *or* pl *orvar* an arrow *orr* swift] A missile weapon, straight, slender, pointed and barbed to be shot with a bow, anything resembling this —**Arrowy**, ar'ō-a Resembling an arrow in shape rapidity of flight or the like - **Arrow headed**, *a* Shaped like the head of an arrow said of alphabetic characters used in ancient Assyria, cuneiform —**Arrow root** *n* A flour or starch obtained from the rootstocks of several West Indian reed like plants, and much used as an article of food

Arsenal, ar'se nal, *n* [Fr *arsenal* Sp *arsenal*, from an Ar word] A repository or magazine of arms and military stores for land or naval service, a public establishment where arms or warlike equipments are manufactured or stored

Arsenic ar'sen ik, *n* [Fr *arsenic*, from L *arsenicum*, Gr *arsenikon*, from *arsēn, arsenos* male—from its powerful qualities] A chemical element of a steel blue colour, quite brittle combined with oxygen it forms arsenious oxide, which is the *white arsenic*, or simply *arsenic*, of the shops, a well known virulent poison —**Arsenical**, ar sen ik al, *a* Of or pertaining to arsenic, containing arsenic —**Arsenicate**, ar-sen ik āt, *v t* To combine with arsenic —**Arsenious**, ar sē'ni us, *a.* Pertaining to or containing arsenic

Arsis ar'sis, *n* [Gr *arsis*, from *airō*, to elevate] Elevation of the voice at a word or syllable, in distinction from *thesis*, or its depression, *pros* a greater stress or force on a syllable

Arson, ar'son, *n* [O Fr *arson*, from L *ardeo, arsum*, to burn] The malicious burning of a house, shop, church, or other building, agricultural produce, ship, &c, which by the common law is felony

Art, ärt Second pers sing Are

Art, art *n* [L *ars, artis*, art, from same root as Gr *arō*, to join, to fit Arm] The use or employment of things to answer some special purpose, the employment of means to accomplish some end opposed to *nature*, a system of rules to facilitate the performance of certain actions, skill in applying such rules (the *art* of building or of engraving, the fine *arts*) opposed to *science*, one of the fine arts or the fine arts collectively, that is those that appeal to the taste or sense of beauty, as painting, sculpture, music, the profession of a painter or sculptor, the special skill required by those who practise these arts, artistic faculty, skill, dexterity, knack, artfulness, cunning, duplicity —*Art union*, an association for encouraging art, an object which it mainly pursues by disposing of pictures, sculptures, &c, by lottery among subscribers —**Artful**, ärt ful *a* Cunning, sly, deceitful crafty —**Artfully**, ärt ful li *adv* In an artful manner, cunningly, craftily —**Artfulness** ärt ful nes, *n* The quality of being artful —**Artless**, art les, *a* Devoid of art skill or cunning, natural simple —**Artlessly**, art les-li, *adv* In an artless manner, naturally, simply —**Artlessness** art les nes *n* Naturalness, simplicity, ingenuousness

Artery, ärter i, *n* [L *arteria*, Gr *artēria*] One of a system of cylindrical vessels or tubes which convey the blood from the heart to all parts of the body, to be brought back again by the veins —**Arterial** är tē ri al *a* Pertaining to or containing in an artery or the arteries —**Arterialization** är tē ri al iz ā shon, *n* The conversion of the venous into the arterial blood —**Arterialize** är tē ri al iz *v t* —*arterialized arterializing* To communicate as to venous blood the qualities of arterial blood as result effected by the oxygen of the air taken into the lungs —**Arteriotomy** är tē ri ot o mi *n* [*temno* Gr *tomē* a cutting] *Anat* the opening of an artery by the lancet or other instrument, for the purpose of letting blood

Artesian är tē zi an *a* [It *artesiano* It patronymic of *Artois*] Term descriptive of a kind of well formed by perpendicular boring into the ground often of great depth through which water rises to the surface of the soil by natural gravitation, producing a constant flow or stream

Artful &c Under Art

Arthritis, ar thrī tis *n* [Gr from *arthron*, a joint] Any inflammation of the joints, the gout **Arthritic, Arthritical** ar thrit ik, ar thrit ik al, *a* Pertaining to or affecting the joints pertaining to the gout —**Arthrodia** ar thrō di a *n* A ball and socket joint —**Arthrodial, Arthrodic**, ar thro di al, ar throd ik, *a* Pertaining to an arthrodia

Artichoke ar'ti chōk, *n* [It *articocco*, probably of Ar origin] A composite plant somewhat resembling a thistle, cultivated in gardens for the thick and fleshy receptacle (or part supporting the flowers) which is eaten The Jerusalem artichoke is a species of sunflower whose roots are used like potatoes

Article, är'ti kl *n* [L *articulus* a joint, division, part or member dim of *artus* a joint] A single clause, item, point or particular, a point of faith doctrine or duty, a prose contribution to a newspaper magazine, or other periodical, a particular commodity or substance, a part of speech used before nouns to limit or define their application—In English *a* or *an* and *the* —*Articles of war*, the regulations for the government and discipline of the British army and navy, embodied in the Mutiny Act passed each year —*v t* —*articled, articling* To draw up under distinct heads or particulars, to bind, as an apprentice, to indenture —**Articular**, är-tik'ū-lèr, *a* [L *articularis*] Belonging to the joints or to a joint —**Articularly**, är-tik'ū-lèr li, *adv* —**Articulata**, är tik ū-lā ta, *n pl* According to the arrangement of Cuvier, all the invertebrate animals with an external skeleton forming a series of rings articulated together and enveloping the body, such as the crustaceans, insects, worms, &c —**Articulate**, är tik ū lāt, *a* [L *articulatus*, jointed, distinct] Jointed, formed with joints (an *articulate* animal), formed by the distinct and intelligent movement of the organs of speech, pronounced distinctly, expressed clearly, distinct (*articulate* speech or utterance) —*n* One of the Articulata.—*v t articulated, articulating* To joint, to unite by means of a joint, to utter by intelligent and appropriate movement of the vocal organs, to enunciate, pronounce, or speak, to draw up or write in separate particulars or in articles (*Shak*) ‡ —*v i* To utter articulate sounds, to utter distinct syllables or words, to treat or stipulate (*Shak*) ‡ —**Articulately**, är tik ū lāt-li, *adv* In an articulate manner, with distinct utterance —**Articulateness**, är tik'ū lāt nes, *n* The quality of being articulate —**Articulation**, är tik ū lā shon, *n* The act or manner of articulating or being articulated, a joining or juncture, as of the bones, a joint, a part between two joints —**Articulator**, är-tik' ū lāt ér, *n* One who articulates

Artifice, är'ti fis, *n* [L *artificium—ars, artis*, art, and *facio*, to make] Artful, skilful or ingenious contrivance, a crafty device trick, shift, stratagem, deception, cunning, guile, fraud —**Artificer**, är tif-is ér *n* A skilful or artistic worker, a constructor, a maker, a contriver an inventor, a mechanic or handicraftsman —**Artificial**, är ti fish al *a* Made or contrived by art, or by human skill and labour, feigned, fictitious assumed, affected, not genuine or natural —**Artificiality**, är ti fish al i ti, *n* The quality of being artificial —**Artificialize**, † är ti fish al iz, *v t* To render artificial —**Artificially**, är ti fish al li *adv* In an artificial manner, by human skill and contrivance —**Artificialness** är ti fish al nes, *n.* Artificiality **Artillery** är til lèr i *n* [Fr *artillerie* from *artiller* to work with art, to fortify from L *ars, artis* art] Formerly offensive weapons of war in general whether large or small (see 1 Sa xx 40), now, cannon, great guns, ordnance, ordnance and its equipment both in men and material the men and officers that manage the guns the science which treats of the use and management of great guns —**Artillerist**, är til lèr ist, *n* A person skilled in gunnery —**Artillery-man**, *n* A man engaged in the management of large guns

Artiodactyle är'shi-ō-dak'til, *n* [Gr *artios*, even numbered, and *daktylos*, a toe] A hoofed mammal in which the number of toes is even (two or four), as the ox and other ruminants, the pig, &c

Artisan, är'ti zan *n* [Fr *artisan*, It *artigiano*, L L *artitanus*, from L *ars, artis*, art] One skilled in any art or trade, a handicraftsman, a mechanic

Artist, art ist *n* [Fr *artiste*, It *artista*, from L *ars ars, artis*, art] One skilled in an art or profession especially, one who professes and practises one of the fine arts, as painting, sculpture, engraving, and architecture, specifically, and most frequently, a painter —**Artiste**, är-tēst, *n.* [Fr] One who is peculiarly skilful in almost any art, as a public singer, an operadancer, and even a cook —**Artistic, Artistical**, ar tist ik, ar tist ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to art or artists, trained in art, conformable to or characterised by art —**Artistically**, är tist ik-al-li, *adv* In an artistic manner

Artless, &c Under Art

Arum, a rum, *n* [L *arum*, Gr *aron*.] The generic name of certain plants, one of which, the common arum, wake-robin, or lords-and-ladies, is abundant in woods and hedges in England and Ireland

Arundinaceous, a-run'di-nā"shus, *a* [L. *arundo*, a reed] Pertaining to reeds; resembling a reed —**Arundineous, Arundin-**

ase,ar-un-din'ā-us,a-run'dm-ōs,*a* Abounding with reeds.

Aruspex, Aruspice, a-rus'peks, a-rus'pis, *n.* [L. *aruspex* or *haruspex*] One of a class of priests in ancient Rome whose business was to inspect the entrails of victims killed in sacrifice, and by them to foretell future events —**Aruspicy,** a-rus'pi si, *n.* The art of an aruspex, augury, prognostication

Aryan, ar'i-an or ā'ri-an, *n* [Skr *ārya*, noble, eminent] An Indo-European, a member of that division of the human race which includes the Hindus and Persians and most Europeans (except Turks, Hungarians, Finns, &c.) —*a* Pertaining or belonging to the Aryans, Indo-European

As, *az adv* and *conj* [Contr from A. Sax *eal swā*, that is, *all so*, through the forms *alswa, also, alse, als, ase*, similarly G *als, also*, as] A word expressing equality, similarity of manner or character, likeness, proportion, accordance, in the same manner in which (ye shall be *as* gods I live *as* I did, while, when (he whistled *as* he went, for example, for instance, thus, because; since *as* the wind was fair we set sail, often equivalent to the relative *that* after *such* (give us *such* things *as* you please)

As, *as, n.* pl **Asses,** as'ez. A Roman weight of 12 oz., also, a Roman copper or bronze coin, latterly weighing 4 oz

Asafetida, Asafoetida, as-a-fē'tid-a, *n* [Per *aza*, gum, and L. *fetidus*, fetid] A fetid inspissated sap from a large umbelliferous plant found in Central Asia, used in medicine as an anti-spasmodic, in flatulency, hysteric paroxysms, &c

Asbestos, Asbestus, as-bes'tos, as-bes'tus, *n.* [Gr *asbestos*, inextinguishable—*a*, neg, and *sbennymi*, to extinguish] A fibrous variety of several members of the hornblende family having fine, elastic, flexible, flaxy like filaments, which are incombustible, and are made into fire proof cloth paper, &c —**Asbestic,** as-bes'tik, *a* Relating to or containing asbestos —**Asbestiform,** as-bes'ti form, *a* Having the structure of asbestos —**Asbestine** as-bes'tin *a* Pertaining to asbestos, or partaking of its nature and qualities

Ascend, as-send', *v i* [L *ascendo—ad*, to, and *scando*, to climb SCAN] To move upwards, to mount, to go up from a lower to a higher place, to rise, to proceed from an inferior to a superior degree from mean to noble objects from particulars to generals, &c, to pass from a grave tone to one more acute —*v t* To go or move upwards upon, to climb, to move upwards along, to go towards the source of a river) —**Ascendable Ascendible,** as send a bl, as send i bl, *a.* Capable of being ascended —**Ascendant,** a—send ant, *n* An ancestor, or one who precedes in genealogy or degrees of kindred, superiority or commanding influence, predominance —**Ascendant, Ascendent,** as-send ant, as-send ent, *a* Directed upward, rising, superior, predominant, surpassing —**Ascendency,** as-send en si, *n* Governing or controlling influence, power, sway, control —**Ascension,** as-sen shon *n* [L. *ascensio*] The act of ascending, a rising, *the ascension*, the visible elevation of our Saviour to heaven — *Ascension Day*, the day on which the ascension of the Saviour is commemorated, falling on the Thursday but one before Whitsuntide — *Right ascension* of the sun or of a star, the arc of the equator intercepted between the first point of Aries and that point of the equator which comes to the meridian at the same instant with the star —**Ascensional** as sen shon al, *a* Relating to ascension, ascending or rising up —**Ascent,** as-sent' *n* The act of rising, motion upwards, rise, the way by which one ascends, acclivity, an upward slope, the act of proceeding from an inferior to a superior degree, from particulars to generals, &c

Ascertain, as-ser-tān', *v t* [O Fr *ascertainer—as* for *ad*, to, *certain*, from L *certus*, sure CERTAIN] To make certain, to make sure or find out by trial or examination, to establish; to determine with certainty —**Ascertainable,** as-ser tān a-bl, *a* Capable of being ascertained or certainly known —**Ascertainer,** as-ser-tān er, *n.* One who —**Ascertainment,** as-ser-tān ment, *n* The act of

Ascetic, as-set'ik, *a.* [Gr *askētos*, exercised, disciplined, from *askeō*, to exercise] Excessively strict or rigid in devotions or mortifications, severe, austere —**Ascetic,** as-set'ik, *n.* One who retires from the world and devotes himself to a strictly devout life; one who practises excessive rigour and self-denial, a hermit, a recluse —**Asceticism,** as-set'i sizm, *n.* The condition or practice of ascetics

Ascian, as si-an, *n* [L *ascius*, Gr *askios—a*, priv, and *skia*, a shadow] One who has no shadow, an inhabitant of the torrid zone when the sun is in the zenith

Ascidian, as-sid'i an, *n* [Gr *askidion*, a little bottle] One of certain marine molluscous animals of a low type, having frequently the shape of a double necked bottle, often found on the beach at low water or attached to rocks, shells, &c., a sea squirt, a tunicate animal — **Ascidiform,** as-sid i form, *a* Shaped like an ascidian, bottle shaped —**Ascidium,** as sid i um, *n* *Bot* a pitcher like appendage found in some plants and formed by a modified leaf

Ascites, as-sī'tēz, *n* [Gr *askos*, a bladder] *Med* dropsy of the abdomen or of the peritoneal cavity —**Ascitic Ascitical** as sit'ik, as sit'ik al, *a* Relating to ascites, dropsical

Ascititious, as si tish us, *a* Same as *Adscititious*

Asclepiadic, as klē pi ad'ik, *a* [From *Asclepiades*, a Greek poet, who invented this metre] *Pros* consisting of four feet, a spondee two choriambi, and an iambus

Ascribe, as krib', *v t* — *ascribed, ascribing* [L *ascribo—ad*, to and *scribo* to write SCRIBE] To attribute impute or refer, as to a cause, to assign to set down, to attribute, as a quality or appurtenance — **Ascribable,** as krib a bl, *a* Capable of being ascribed or attributed —**Ascription,** as krip shon *n* The act of ascribing — **Ascriptitious,** as-krip tish us, *a* [L *ascriptitius*, enrolled as a soldier bound] Bound or attached to the soil applied to serfs or villeins annexed to the freehold and transferable with it

Ascus, as kus *n* pl **Asci,** as ki [Gr *askos*, a leather bottle] *Bot* one of the little membranous bags or cells in which the spores of lichens some fungi, and some other cryptogams are produced

Asexual a-seks ū al *a* [Prefix *a* neg, and *sexual*] Not sexual, having no distinctive organs of sex or imperfect organs, performed without the union of males and females — **Asexually,** a-seks ū al li, *adv* In an asexual manner

Ash, ash *n* [A Sax *æsc*=Icel *askr*, Sw and Dan *ask*, D *esch*, G *esche*] A well known tree cultivated extensively for its hard and tough timber, the timber of this tree — **Ash, Ashen** ash, ash'en, *a* Pertaining to or like the ash made of ash

Ash, ash *n* [A Sax *æsce, asce*—a word common to the Teutonic tongues] What remains of a body that is burnt, the dust or powdery substance to which a body is reduced by the action of fire generally used in the plural, incombustible residue, the remains of a human body when burnt or otherwise decayed, *fig* a corpse *Ash Wednesday* the first day of Lent so called from the ancient custom of sprinkling ashes on the heads of penitents on that day —**Ashery,** ash er i, *n* A pit or hole for ashes —**Ashy,** ash i *a* Composed of or resembling ashes, lifeless and pale —**Ashy pale,** *a* Pale or white as ashes

Ashame, a-shām', *v t —ashamed, ashaming* [Prefix *a*, intens, for *of*, and *shame*] To make ashamed, to shame —**Ashamed,** a-shāmd', *p* and *a* Affected or touched by shame, feeling shame, exhibiting shame (an *ashamed* look) with *of* before the object —**Ashamedly,** a-shām ed-li, *adv* In a shamefaced manner

Ashlar, Ashler, ash'lėr, *n* [O Fr *aisselle, aissil*, a shingle, from L *assula*, a small board, a chip or splinter] Common freestones rough from the quarry; a facing made of squared stones on the front of buildings; hewn stone for such facing

Ashore, a-shōr', *adv* On the shore, bank, or beach, on the land adjacent to water; to the shore.

Asian, ā'shi-an, *a.* Pertaining to Asia, one of the continents of the globe —**Asiatic,** ā-shi-at'ik, *a* Belonging to Asia or its inhabitants —*n* A native of Asia.

Aside, a-sīd', *adv* On or to one side, to or at a short distance off, apart, away from some normal direction, out of one's thoughts, consideration, or regard, away, off (to lay cares *aside*), so as not to be heard, or supposed not to be heard, by some one present — **Aside,** a sīd, *n* Something spoken and not heard, or supposed not to be heard by some one present, as some thing uttered by an actor on the stage

Asinine Under Ass

Ask, ask, *v t* [A Sax *ascian acsian, axian* =Dan *ōske*, D *eischen*, O Frs *askra*, O G *eis ōn*] To request, to seek to obtain by words, to petition (with *of* before the person), to require, expect, or claim, to demand, to interrogate or inquire of, to question, to inquire concerning, to seek to be informed about (to *ask* the way), to invite (This verb may take two objectives, as, to *ask* a person the time) *v i* To make a request or petition (with *for* before an object), to inquire or seek by request (often followed by *after*) —**Asker,** ask'er, *n* One who asks, a questioner, inquirer, petitioner

Askance, a-skans', *adv* [Etymology doubtful, perhaps It *scansare*, to slip aside] Sideways, obliquely, out of one corner of the eye —**Askant,** a skant, *adv* A less common form of *Askance*

Askew, a skū, *adv* In an oblique or skew position, obliquely, awry

Aslant a slant', *a* or *adv* Slantwise, on one side, obliquely, not perpendicularly or at right angles

Asleep a slēp', *a* or *adv* In or into a state of sleep, at rest

Aslope a slōp', *a* or *adv* Sloping, deflected from the perpendicular

Asp Aspic, asp as'pik *n.* [L and Gr *aspis*, an asp] A deadly species of viper found in Egypt, also a species of viper found on the continent of Europe

Asparagus, as par i gus *n* [Gr *asparagos*] A perennial herb of the lily family cultivated in gardens, the young shoots being used at table

Aspect, as pekt *n* [L *aspectus*, from *ad* to, and *specio* to look on—*ad*, to, and *specio* to see or look] Look, view, appearance (of the eye or the mind) (a present subject in its true *aspect*), countenance, look or particular appearance of the face, mien, air (a severe *aspect*) view commanded, prospect outlook (a house with a southern *aspect*), *astrol* the situation of one planet with respect to another

Aspen asp en *n* [A Sax *aspen, espe* the aspen D *esp*, Icel *osp* Sw and Dan *asp* G *espe*, the aspen tree] A species of poplar that has become proverbial for the trembling of its leaves which move with the slightest impulse of the air

Asperate, as per āt *v t —asperated asperating* [L *aspero*, from *asper*, rough] To make rough or uneven — **Asperation,** as pėr ā shon, *n* A making or becoming rough

Aspergill Aspergillus as pėr jil, as pėr jil lus, *n* [Dim fr m L *aspergo* to sprinkle —*ad*, to and *spargo*, to sprinkle] *R Cath Ch* the brush used for sprinkling holy water on the people, said to have been originally made of hyssop

Asperity, as per i ti, *n* [L *asperitas*, from *asper* rough] The quality or state of being rough, roughness or harshness to the touch, taste, hearing, or feelings, tartness, crabbedness, severity, acrimony

Aspermous, Aspermatous, a spėr'm us, a spėrm a tus, *a* [Gr *a*, without, and *sperma*, seed] *Bot* destitute of seed

Asperse, as-pėrs', *v t —aspersed, aspersing* [L *aspergo, asperσus—ad*, and *spargo*, to scatter or sprinkle] To bespatter with foul reports or false and injurious charges, to slander or calumniate —**Asperser,** as pėrs'ėr, *n.* One that asperses or vilifies another — **Aspersion,** as-pėr'shon, *n* A

sprinkling, as of water (*Shak*), the spreading of calumnious reports or charges, calumny, censure — **Aspersive, Asperatory,** as-pèrs iv, as per-so-ri, *a.* Tending to asperse, defamatory, calumnious, slanderous

Asphalt, as falt', *n* [Gr *asphaltos*, from the Phœnician] The most common variety of bitumen, mineral pitch, a black or brown substance which melts readily and has a strong pitchy odour, a mixture of asphalt or bitumen and sand or other substances used for pavements, floors, the lining of tanks, &c — *Asphalt rock* or *stone*, a dark coloured bituminous limestone found in Switzerland and elsewhere — **Asphaltic,** as falt ik *a* Pertaining to or containing asphalt, bituminous

Asphodel, as fō-del, *n* [Gr *asphodelos*] The name given to various species of plants of the lily family the asphodel of the older English poets is the daffodil

Asphyxia, Asphyxy, as fik si a, as fik si, *n* [Gr *asphyxia*—*a* priv, and *sphyxis* the pulse, from *sphyzo*, to throb] Suspended animation or loss of consciousness with temporary stoppage of the heart's action, caused by interrupted respiration, particularly from suffocation or drowning, or the inhalation of irrespirable gases —**Asphyxial,** as-fik si al *a* Relating to asphyxia, resulting from or indicating asphyxia. — **Asphyxiate,** as fik si āt, *v t* To bring to a state of asphyxia, to cause asphyxia in — **Asphyxiation** as fik si a shon *n* The act of causing asphyxia, a state of asphyxia.

Aspic, Aspick See Asi

Aspick, as pik, *n* [Fr, from L *spica*, a spike or ear of corn] A species of lavender growing in France and yielding a white aromatic and very inflammable oil used by painters &c

Aspic as pik *n* [Fr, origin unknown] A dish consisting of a clear savoury meat jelly, and containing fowl game fish, &c

Aspire, as pīr, *v i* *aspired aspiring* [L *aspiro*, to breathe—*a* for *ad* to and *spiro*, to breathe, to endeavour after (in *expire respire*, &c)] Strictly To desire with eagerness, to pant after a great or noble object, to aim at something elevated or above one to be ambitious followed by *to* or *after*, to ascend, to tower, to point upward, to soar — **Aspirant** as pī rant, *n* One who aspires or seeks with eagerness, a candidate — **Aspirate,** as pi rāt, *v t* — *aspirated aspirating* To pronounce with a breathing, or audible emission of breath, to pronounce with such a sound as our letter *h* has, to add an *h* sound to (the word *horse* is aspirated, but not the word *hour*) *n* An aspirated sound like that of *h*, the letter *h* itself or any mark of aspiration — **Aspiration,** as pi rā shon, *n* The act of aspirating, an aspirated sound, the act of aspiring or of ardently desiring, an ardent wish or desire chiefly after what is great and good — **Aspiratory** as pi ra to ri, *a* Pertaining to breathing suited to the inhaling of air **Aspirer** as pīr er *n* One who aspires, an aspirant — **Aspiring,** as pīring, *a* Having an ardent desire of power, importance or excellence, ambitious — **Aspiringly,** as pīring li *adv* In an aspiring or ambitious manner — **Aspiringness** as pīring nes, *n*

Asportation, as por tā shon, *n* [L *asportatio*—*abs* from, and *porto* to carry] A carrying away, specifically, the felonious removal of goods from the place where they were deposited

Asquint, a-skwint *adv* In a squinting manner, not in the straight line of vision, obliquely

Ass, as, *n* [A Sax *assa*, a male ass, *assc*, the female, also *esol*, *easil*, Goth *asilus*, D *ezel*, G *esel*, Icel *asni*, *asna*, Dan *asen*, Lith *anlas*, Gael *asal*, W *asyn*, L *asinus*, ultimate origin unknown] A well known quadruped of the horse family, supposed to be a native of Asia, in parts of which vast troops roam in a wild state, from the slowness and want of spirit of the domestic **ass**, the type of obstinacy and stupidity, hence, a dull, stupid fellow; a dolt, a blockhead — **Asinine,** as'-sin, *a* [L *asininus*, from *asinus*, an ass] Belonging to or having the qualities of an **ass**; absurdly stupid or obstinate — Also **Assish,** as ish

Assafœtida, *n* Same as *Asafœtida*

Assagai, as sa-gā, *n* [Pg. *azagaya*, Ar *alzagāya*—*al*, the, and *zagaya*, a Berber word for a kind of weapon] An instrument of warfare among the Kaffirs, a throwing spear, a species of javelin

Assail, as sāl, *v t* [Fr *assaillir*, from L *assilio* to leap or rush upon—*ad*, to and *salio*, to leap, to rise ASSAULT] To fall upon with violence, to set upon, assault, attack, with actual weapons or with arguments, censure, abuse, criticism, entreaties, or the like *Assail* is not so strong as *assault*, which implies more violence, and is more frequently used in a figurative sense —**Assailable,** as sāl a bl *a* Capable of being assailed — **Assailant,** as sāl ant, *n* One who assails, attacks, or assaults — *a* Assaulting, attacking — **Assailer,** as sāl er, *n* One who assails

Assapan, Assapanic, as sa pan, as-sa-pan ik, *n* [American Indian] A North American species of flying squirrel

Assassin, as sas sin *n* [Ar *hashāshin*, *hashishin* one who murders when infuriated by *hashish*, a maddening drink made from hemp] One of a strange sect in Palestine in the time of the Crusades, the followers of the Old Man of the Mountains distinguished for their secret murders one who kills or attempts to kill by surprise or secret assault, a secret murderer a cut throat — **Assassinate,** as sas sin āt *v t* — *assassinated, assassinating* To kill or attempt to kill by surprise or secret assault, to murder by sudden violence — *n* [Fr *assassinat*] An assassin assassination — **Assassination** as sas sin ā shon *n* The act of assassinating, a killing or murdering by surprise or secret assault — **Assassinator,** as sas sin āt-er, *n* An assassin

Assault as salt *n* [O Fr *assault* (Fr *assaut*) from L L *assaltus* from L *ad*, to and *saltus* a leap from *salio*, to leap] *Assault vault result* &c are akin] An attack or violent onset an onslaught, a violent attack with the intention of injuring a person specifically a sudden and vigorous attack on a fortified post a storm — *Assault at arms* a name sometimes given to an exhibition of fencing or similar military exercises — *v t* To fall upon by violence or with a hostile intention to fall on with force, to assail As SAIL — **Assaulter,** as salt er *n* One who assaults

Assay as sā, *n* [O Fr *assai essay* a trial examination *essayer* to test from L *ex agium* (or *exagium* a weighing—*ex*, out, *ago* to bring *Essay* is the same word] Examination, trial, the trial of the goodness purity, weight value &c, of metals or metallic substances especially gold and silver their ores and alloys — **Assay,** as sā *v t* To make any assay of, to examine by trial, to test the purity or metallic constituents of, to attempt endeavour, essay (*Shak*) — **Assayer,** as sā er, *n* One who assays

Assegai, *n* Same as *Assagai*

Assemble as sem bl, *v t* — *assembled, assembling* [Fr *assembler*] from L L *assimulo*, to assemble—L *ad* to and *simul*, together, akin *similar, simulate, assimilate*, &c, same root as E *same*] To collect into one place or body, to bring or call together, to convene, to congregate, to fit together (pieces of mechanism) — *v i* To meet or come together, to gather, to convene — **Assemblage** as sem blāj, *n* The act of assembling, or state of being assembled, a collection of individuals or of particular things, a gathering or company — **Assembler,** as-sem bler *n* One who assembles — **Assembly,** as sem bli, *n* [Fr *assemblée*] A company or collection of human beings in the same place, usually for the same purpose, the name given to the legislative body or one of the divisions of it in various states, a ball, especially a subscription ball —*General Assembly*, the chief ecclesiastical court of the Established and of the Free Church of Scotland

Assent, as sent, *n* [O Fr *assent*—L *ad*, and *sentio*, to think (also in *consent, dissent, sense*, &c)] The act of the mind in admitting or agreeing to the truth of a proposition, consent, concurrence, acquiescence, agreement to a proposal, accord, agreement, approval —*Royal assent*, the approbation given by the British sovereign in parliament to a bill which has passed both houses, after which it becomes law — *v i* To express an agreement of the mind to what is alleged or proposed, to concur, to acquiesce — **Assentation,** as-sen tā shon, *n* [L *assentatio*, flattery, from *assentor*, to assent from interested motives, to flatter] Flattery, adulation — **Assenter, Assentient,** as-sent er, as sen shi-ent, *n* One who assents — **Assentient, Assentive,** as-sent iv, *a* Yielding assent, complying

Assert, as-sert, *v t* [L *assero*, *assertum*—*ad*, to and *sero*, *sertum*, to join, connect, bind, from root of *series*] To support the cause or claims of (rights, liberties), to vindicate a claim or title to, to affirm positively, to asseverate, to aver, *refl* to come forward and assume one's rights, claims, &c — **Assertion,** as sér'shon, *n* The act of affirming, the maintaining of a claim, a positive declaration or averment, an affirmation — **Assertional,** as-sér shonal, *a* Containing an assertion — **Assertive, Assertory,** as-sert iv as sert o-ri, *a* Positive, affirming confidently, peremptory, declaratory — **Assertively,** as sert iv li, *adv* In an assertive manner, affirmatively — **Asserter, Asserter,** as-sért er, *n* One who asserts, one who affirms positively, one who maintains or vindicates

Assess as ses *v t* [O Fr *assesser*, L L *assessare*, from L *assideo*, *assessum*, to sit beside, and hence to act as assessor—*ad* to, and *sedeo*, to sit, akin *assiduous, reside, sedentary*, &c] To set, fix, or charge a certain sum upon (a person), by way of tax, to value, as property or the amount of yearly income, for the purpose of being taxed, to settle or determine the amount of (damages — **Assessable,** as-ses'a bl *a* Capable of being assessed, liable to be assessed — **Assessably** as-ses a bli, *adv* By assessment — **Assessment** as ses ment *n* The act of assessing a valuation of property, profits, or income, for the purpose of taxation, a tax or specific sum charged on a person or property — **Assessor** as ses'er *n* One appointed to make assessments an officer of justice who sits to assist a judge — **Assessorial,** as-ses-sō'ri al *a* Pertaining to an assessor or assessors

Asset, as set *n* [O Fr *aset assets*, Fr *as sez*, enough from L *ad*, to, and *satis*, enough] An article of goods or property available for the payment of a person's obligations or debts generally used in the plural, any portion of the entire effects belonging to a person

Asseverate, as-sev èr āt, *v t* —*asseverated, asseverating* [L *assevero, asseveratum*—*ad*, to, and *severus*, serious, severe] To affirm or aver positively, or with solemnity — **Asseveration,** as-sev ér-ā shon, *n* The act of asseverating, positive affirmation or assertion — **Asseveratory,** as-sev ér a to ri, *a* Of the nature of an asseveration, solemnly or positively affirming

Assibilate, as sib i lāt, *v t* —*assibilated, assibilating* To make sibilant, as a letter — **Assibilation,** as sib i lā shon, *n* The act of assibilating

Assident as si dent, *a* [L *assidens*—*ad*, and *sedeo*, to sit] Accompanying, concomitant applied to signs or symptoms in *med*

Assiduous, as sid ū us, *a* [L *assiduus*, from *assideo*, to sit close—*ad*, and *sedeo*, to sit ASSESS] Constant in application, attentive, devoted, unremitting, performed with constant diligence or attention — **Assiduously,** as sid ū us-li, *adv* In an assiduous manner — **Assiduousness, Assiduity,** as-sid ū us-nes, as-si-dū'i-ti, *n* The quality of being assiduous, constant or diligent application to any business or enterprise, diligence

Assign, as-sin, *v t* [Fr *assigner*, L *assigno* —*ad*, and *signo*, to allot, mark out, from *signum*, a mark (whence *sign, consign*, &c)] To mark out as a portion allotted; to apportion; to allot, to fix or specify,

law, to transfer or make over to another —*n* A person to whom property or an interest is transferred; an assignee —**Assignable**, as-sīn'a-bl, *a* Capable of being assigned.—**Assignation**, as-sig-na'shon, *n* The act of assigning or allotting, the act of fixing or specifying, a making over by transfer of title, an appointment of time and place for meeting, used chiefly of love-meetings.—**Assignee**, as-sīn-ē', *n* A person to whom an assignment is made, a person appointed or deputed to perform some act or business, or enjoy some right —**Assigner**, **Assignor**, as-sīn'ėr, as-sīn-or', *n* One who assigns or appoints —**Assignment**, as-sīn'ment, *n* The act of assigning, fixing, or specifying, the writing by which an interest is transferred —**Assignat**, as'sig-nat or as-sin'ya, *n*. [Fr, from L *assignatus*, assigned] A public note or bill in France during the first revolution

Assimilate, as-sim'il-āt *v t* —*assimilated*, *assimilating* [L *assimilo*—*ad*, to, and *similis*, like ASSEMBLE] To make alike, to cause to resemble, to absorb and incorporate (food) into the system, to incorporate with organic tissues, to liken or compare! —*v i* To become similar, to harmonize, to become incorporated with the body, to perform the act of converting food to the substance of the body —**Assimilability**, as-sim'il-a-bil'i-ti *n* The quality of being assimilable —**Assimilable**, as-sim'il-a-bl, *a* Capable of being assimilated —**Assimilation**, as-sim'il-ā'shon, *n* The act or process of assimilating or being assimilated, the process by which animals and plants convert and absorb nutriment so that it becomes part of the substances composing them —**Assimilative**, **Assimilatory**, as-sim'il-āt-iv, as-sim'il-a-to-ri *a* Having the power of assimilating, tending to assimilate, producing assimilation

Assist, as-sist', *v t* [Fr *assister* to stand by, help, L *assisto*—*ad*, to, and *sisto* to stand] To help, to aid, to succour —*v i* To lend aid, to be present, to take part in a ceremony or discussion —**Assistance** assist'ans, *n* Help and succour, a contribution in aid —**Assistant** as-sist'ant *a* Helping, lending aid or support, auxiliary —*n* One who aids or assists another, one engaged to work along with another, an auxiliary —**Assister** as-sist'er *n* An assistant

Assize, **Assise**, as-sīz' *n* [Fr *assises* assizes, *assise*, a fixed rate, a tax from L *assideo*, to be an assessor (assess)] A jury or summoning or assembly: the periodical sessions held at stated intervals by at least two judges in each of the counties of England and Wales (except Middlesex) for the purpose of trying criminal and certain other cases before a jury generally in the plural, an ordinance, a decree, an assessment, particularly, an ordinance formerly fixing the weight, measure and price of articles (hence the word *size*) —*v t* —*assized*, *assizing*, *assized*, *assizing* To fix the weight, measure or price of, to fix the rate of; to assess! —**Assizer**, as-sīz'er *n* An officer who has the care or inspection of weights and measures

Associate, as-sō'shi-āt, *v t* —*associated*, *associating* [L *associo*, *associatum*—*ad*, to, and *socius*, a companion SOCIAL.] To join in company (another with ourselves), to adopt as a partner, companion, and the like, to join or connect intimately (things together), to unite, to combine —*v i* To unite in company, to join in a confederacy or association —*a* Joined in interest, object, office, &c., combined together, joined with another or others —*n* A companion, a mate, a fellow, a partner, a confederate, an accomplice, an ally —**Associable** as-sō'shi-a-bl *a* Capable of being associated, companionable, social —**Associability**, **Associableness**, as-sō'shi-a-bil'i-ti, as-sō'shi-a-bl-nes, *n* The quality of being associable —**Associateship**, as-sō'shi-āt-ship, *n* The state or office of an associate —**Association**, as-sō'shi-ā'shon, *n* The act of associating or state of being associated, connection, union, a society, the members of which are united by mutual interests or for a common purpose; *philos* the tendency which one idea, feeling, &c., has for one reason or another to recall another —**Associational**, as-sō'shi-ā'shon-al, *a* Pertaining to association —**Associative**, as-sō'shi-āt-iv, *a* Capable of associating, tending to associate or unite, leading to association

Assoil, as-soil', *v t*. [O Fr *assoiler*, from L. *absolvo*, to absolve] To solve, to release, to acquit —**Assoilzie**, as soil'yē, *v t* *Scots law* to acquit, to pronounce innocent, to absolve

Assonant, as sō-nant, *a* [L *assonans*, ppr of *assono*—*ad*, to, and *sono*, to sound] Having a resemblance of sounds, *pros* rhyming only so far as the vowels are concerned —**Assonance**, as sō-nans, *n* Resemblance of sounds, *pros* a species of imperfect rhyme which consists in using the same vowel with different consonants

Assort, as sort', *v t* [Fr *assortir*, to sort, to assort—*as* for L *ad*, to, and *sors*, *sortis*, a lot SORT] To separate and distribute into sorts, classes, or kinds, to furnish with a suitable variety of goods (to *assort* a cargo), to adapt or suit —*v i* To agree, to suit together, to associate, to keep company —**Assortment**, as-sort'ment *n* The act of assorting, a collection of things assorted

Assuage as-swāj' *v t* —*assuaged* *assuaging* [O Fr *assuager* *assouager* from L *ad*, to and *mansa* sweet] To allay, mitigate, ease, or lessen (pain or grief) to moderate, to appease or pacify (passion or tumult) —**Assuagement** as swāj'ment *n* The act of assuaging, mitigation, abatement —**Assuager** as swāj'ėr, *n* One who or that which assuages or allays —**Assuasive** as swā'siv, *a* Softening, mitigating, tranquilizing

Assuetude as'swē-tūd *n* [L *assuetudo*, from *assuetus* part of *assuesco* to accustom] Custom, habit, habitual use

Assume as-sūm', *v t*—*assumed*, *assuming* [L *assumo*—*ad* to, and *sumo* to take also seen in *consume* *presume*, *sumption*, *sumptuous*, &c.] To take upon one's self to take on, to appear in (*assume* a figure or shape) to appropriate to take for granted suppose as a fact, to pretend to possess to put on (*assume* a wise air) —*v i* To be arrogant to claim more than is due *law* to undertake or promise **Assumer** as sūm'er *n* One who assumes —**Assuming** as sūm'ing *a* Putting on airs of superiority haughty arrogant overbearing —**Assumption** as sum'shon *n* [L *assumptio*] The act of assuming, taking upon one's self, the act of taking for granted, supposition the thing supposed, a postulate or proposition assumed, a festival in honour of the miraculous assent of the Virgin Mary, celebrated by the Roman and Greek churches —**Assumptive**, as sum'tiv, *a* Capable of being assumed assumed —**Assumptively** as sum'tiv-li, *adv* In an assumptive manner, by way of assumption

Assure a shor', *v t* —*assured*, *assuring* [Fr *assurer*, O Fr *asseurer* L L *assecurare* L *ad*, to, and *securus* secure] To make (a person) sure or certain, to convince (to *assure* a person of a thing) to declare or affirm solemnly to, to confirm, to ensure to secure (to *assure* success to a person), to insure (one's life or property), to embolden or make confident (N T), to affiance or betroth (*Shak*) —**Assurable**, a-shōr'a-bl, *a* Capable of being assured, suitable for insurance —**Assurance**, a shor'ans, *n* The act of assuring, a pledge furnishing ground of full confidence, firm persuasion, certain expectation, undoubting steadiness, intrepidity, excess of boldness, impudence, laudable confidence, self-reliance, insurance —**Assured** a shōrd', *a* Certain; convinced, not doubting or doubtful, bold to excess, confident, having life or goods insured (in this sense often a noun, sing or pl) —**Assuredly**, a-shōr'ed li, *adv* Certainly, indubitably —**Assuredness**, a-shōr'ed-nes, *n* The state of being assured, certainty; full confidence —**Assurer**, a-shōr'ėr, *n*. One who assures, an insurer or underwriter —**Assuringly**, a shōr'ing li, *adv* In an assuring manner, in a way to create assurance

Assurgent, as-sėr'jent, *a* [L *assurgens*, *assurgentis*, ppr of *assurgo*—*ad*, to, and *surgo*, to rise. SURGE] Rising or directed upward —**Assurgency**, as-sėr'jen-si, *n*. The act of rising upward

Assyrian, as-sir'i-an, *a*. Pertaining or relating to Assyria or to its inhabitants —*n* A native or inhabitant of Assyria, the language of the Assyrians —**Assyriologist**, as sir-ol o jist, *n* One skilled in the antiquities, language (as exhibited in the cuneiform inscriptions), &c, of ancient Assyria.

Astatic, a-stat'ik, *a* [Gr *a*, priv, and root *sta*, to stand] Being without polarity —*Astatic needle*, a magnetic needle having its directive property destroyed by the proximity of another needle of the same intensity fixed parallel to it, but with the poles reversed —**Astatically**, a stat'ik al li, *adv* In an astatic manner

Astel, as tl, *n* [O Fr *astelle*, L *astula*, a splint or chip] *Mining*, a board or plank, an arch or ceiling of boards over the men's head in a mine, to protect them from any portion of the roof falling

Aster as'ter *n* [Gr *astēr*, a star] A large genus of composite plants, the flowers of which somewhat resemble stars —**Asteria**, as-tē'ri-a *n* A variety of sapphire, showing a star like opalescence in the direction of the axis if cut round —**Asteriated** as-tē'ri-āt-ed, *a* Radiated, presenting diverging rays, like a star —**Asterid** **Asteridan**, as ter'id, as-ter'i dan, *n* A star fish —**Asterisk**, as'ter isk *n* [Gr *asteriskos*, a little star] The figure of a star, thus *, used in printing and writing, as a reference to a note or to fill the space where something is omitted —**Asterism**, as'ter izm *n* [Gr *asterismos*] A small collection of stars, an asterisk or several asterisks together

Astern a stern', *adv* In or at or toward the stern of a ship, behind a ship, backward with the stern foremost

Asteroid as'ter-oid *n* [Gr *astēr* a star, and *eidos* form] One of the small planets between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter more accurately called *planetoids* —**Asteroid** **Asteroidal** as ter oid as ter-oid al *a* Resembling a star performing, to the asteroids or to the star fish

Asterolepis as ter-ol'e pis *n* Gr *astēr*, a star and *lepis* a scale] A genus of gigantic ganoid fishes which sometimes attained the length of 18 feet found fossil in the old red sandstone

Asthenia, **Astheny** as thē'ni-a, as thē'ni, *n* [Gr *asthenia* *a* privand *sthenos*, strength] Debility want of strength

Asthenic, as then'ik *a* Characterized by asthenia or debility —**Asthenology**, as-then-ol'o-ji *n* The doctrine of diseases connected with debility

Asthma, ast ma, *n* [Gr *asthma* short-drawn breath] A chronic disorder of respiration, characterized by difficulty of breathing a cough, and expectoration —**Asthmatic** **Asthmatical** ast mat'ik, ast-mat'ik al, *a* Pertaining to asthma, affected by asthma —*n* A person troubled with asthma —**Asthmatically**, ast-mat'ik-al li, *adv* In an asthmatical manner

Astigmatism, a stig mat izm, *n* [Gr *a*, neg, and *stigma*, *stigmatos*, a mark] A malformation of the lens of the eye, such that rays of light are not brought to converge in the same point

Astir, a stir', *adv* or *a* On the stir, on the move, stirring, active, not used attributively

Astomatous, **Astomous**, as tom'a tus, as-tō'mus, *a* [Gr *a*, without, and *stoma*, a mouth] Without a mouth

Astonish, as ton'ish, *v t* [Partly from O Fr *estonner*, L L *extonare*, lit to make thunder struck, from *ex* intens, and *tono*, to thunder, partly from A Sax *āstunen*—*ā*, intensive, and *stunian*, to stun] To strike or impress with wonder, surprise, or admiration, to surprise; to amaze, to stun, to confound! —**Astonishedly**, a ston'ish-ed-li, *adv* In an astonished manner —**Astonishing**, as-ton ish-ing, *a* Calculated to astonish, amazing; wonderful. —**Astonishingly**, as-ton'ish-ing-li, *adv* In an astonishing manner —**Astonishingness**, as-ton'ish-ing-nes, *n*. —**Astonish-**

ment, as-ton'ish-ment, *n.* The state or feeling *of* being astonished, amazement, great surprise; a cause or matter of astonishment (O T) —**Astony**, as-tō'ni, *v t* [A Sax *āstonian*] To astonish, to terrify, to confound [Obs or poet]—**Astound**, as-tound', *v t* [For old *astoune*, A Sax *āstunsan*, with *d* added, as in *sound*, *expound*] To astonish, to strike dumb with amazement —**Astounding**, as-tounding, *a* Fitted or calculated to astound, causing terror, astonishing —**Astoundment**,† as-tound'ment, *n.* Amazement

Astraddle, a-strad'l, *adv* Straddling, with one leg on either side, astride

Astragal, as'tra-gal, *n* [Gr *astragalos*, a huckle-bone, a moulding] A small semicircular moulding separating the shaft of a column from the capital, one of the bars which hold the panes of a window, the huckle or ankle bone, the upper bone of the foot

Astrakhan, as-tra-kan', *n* [From *Astrakhan* in Russia] A rough kind of cloth with a curled pile

Astral, as'tral, *a* [L *astralis*, from *astrum*, a star] Belonging to the stars, starry

Astray, a-strā', *adv* Having strayed, out of the right way or proper place

Astrict† as-trikt', *v t* [L *astrictum* As TRINGE] To constrict, to contract, to limit —**Astriction** as-trik'shon, *n* The act of binding close, contracting, or restricting, limitation **Astrictive**, as-trikt'iv, *a* Binding compressing

Astride, a-strīd', *adv* With one leg on each side with the legs wide apart

Astringe,† as-trinj', *v t* —*astringed as tringing* [L *astringo—ad* to and *stringo*, to strain STRAIN] To compress, to bind together —**Astringency** as-trin'jen-si, *n* The quality of being astringent —**Astringent** as-trin'jent, *a* Contracting, especially contracting the organic tissues and canals of the body and thereby checking or diminishing excessive discharges —*n* An astringent substance as alum catechu &c —**Astringently** as-trin'jent-li *adv* In an astringent manner

Astrogeny as-troj'e-ni *n* [Gr *astron* a star, and root *gen* to produce] The creation or evolution of the celestial bodies —**Astrognosy** as-trog'no-si, *n* [*gnosy* from Gr *gnōsis* knowledge] Knowledge of the stars —**Astrography** as-tro'gra-fi *n* A description of, or the art of describing the stars

Astrolabe, as'tro-lāb *n* [Gr *astēr* a star, and root *lab* seen in *lambano*, to take] An instrument formerly used for taking the altitude of the sun or stars at sea, now superseded by the quadrant and sextant

Astrolatry, as-trol'a-tri *n* [Gr *astēr* star *latreia*, worship] The worship of the stars

Astrolithology as-trō-li-thol'o-ji *n* [Gr *astēr*, star, *lithos*, stone, *logos*, discourse] The science of aerolites

Astrology, as-trol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *astron*, a star and *logos*, discourse, theory] The pseudo science which pretends to enable men to discover effects and influences of the heavenly bodies on human and other mundane affairs and to foretell the future, astronomy† —**Astrologer**, **Astrologian**, as-trol'o-jer, as-trō-lō'ji-an, *n* One who practises astrology, an astronomer† —**Astrologic**, **Astrological**, as-trō-loj'ik, as-trō-loj'ik-al, *a* Pertaining to astrology —**Astrologically**, as-trō-loj'ik-al-li, *adv* In an astrological manner —**Astrologize**, as-trol'o-jiz, *v i* To practise astrology

Astrometer, as-trom'e-ter, *n* [Gr *astron*, a star, and *metron*, a measure] An instrument which measures the stars or the light of the stars —**Astrometry**, as-trom'e-tri, *n* The art of determining by measurement the relative distances, magnitudes, &c, of the stars

Astronomy, as-tron'o-mi, *n* [Gr *astron*, a star, and *nomos*, a law or rule] The science which treats of the celestial bodies, their nature, magnitudes, motions, distances, periods of revolution, &c., astrology (*Shak*)† —**Astronomer**, as-tron'o-mer, *n* One who is versed in astronomy; an astrologer (*Shak*)† —**Astronomic**, **Astronomical**, as-trō-nom'ik, as-trō-nom'ik-al, *a* Pertaining *to* astronomy —**Astronomically**, as-trō-nom'ik-al-li, *adv* In an astronomical manner, by the principles of astronomy —**Astronomize**, as-tron'o-mīz, *v i* To study astronomy

Astucious, as-tū'shus, *a* [Fr *astucieux*, L *astus*, craft] Astute, crafty —**Astucity**, as-tū'si-ti, *n* Astuteness, craftiness

Astute, as-tūt', *a* [L *astutus*, from *astus*, craft, subtlety] Of a shrewd and penetrating turn, cunning, sagacious, keen —**Astutely**, as-tūt'li *adv* In an astute manner, shrewdly, sharply, cunningly —**Astuteness**, as-tūt'nes *n* The quality of being astute, cunning, shrewdness

Astylar, a-stī'lēr, *a* [Gr *a*, priv, and *stylos*, a column] *Arch* having no columns

Asunder a-sun'dēr, *adv* In sunder, apart, into parts, separately

Asylum, a-sī'lum, *n* [L *asylum*, Gr *asylon* —*a* priv, and *sylaō*, to strip, plunder] A sanctuary or place of refuge, any place of retreat and security, an institution for receiving and maintaining persons labouring under certain bodily defects or mental maladies, a refuge for the unfortunate

Asymmetry, a-sim'met-ri *n* [Gr *a* priv, and *symmetria*, symmetry] The want of symmetry or proportion between the parts of a thing —**Asymmetrical**, a-sim-met'rik-al *a* Not having symmetry, inharmonious, not reconcilable

Asymptote, as'im-tōt, *n* [Gr *asymptotos*, not falling together—*a*, priv *syn* with, and *piptō* to fall, *math* a line which approaches nearer and nearer to some curve, but though infinitely extended would never meet it —**Asymptotic Asymptotical**, as-im-tot'ik as-im-tot'ik-al *a* Belonging to or having the character of an asymptote —**Asymptotically**, as-im-tot'ik-al-li *adv* In an asymptotic manner

Asynartete a-sun-ar'tē-tē *n* [Gr *asynartētos*—*a* priv *syn* with, *artaō* to fasten] Disconnected, not fitted or adjusted

Asyndeton, a-sin'de-ton *n* [Gr *a* priv, *syn* together *deō* to bind] A figure of speech by which connectives are omitted, as *veni vidi vici* I came I saw I conquered —**Asyndetic** as-in-det'ik *a* Pertaining to or characterized by the use of asyndeton

At at *prep* [A Sax *et* Goth O Sax I el *at* Dan *ad* O H G *az* allied to L *ad* Skr *adha* upon] Denoting coincidence or contiguity *in time* (*at first in space* (*at* home, *at* church) *in occupation or condition* (*at* work *at* prayer), *in degree or condition* (*at* least *at* the worst) *in effect* as coincident with the cause (*at the sight*), *in relation* existing between two objects (*at* your command), *in value* (*at a* shilling a head), also, direction towards (fire *at* the target) —*At large* at liberty, unconfined, also generally, as a whole (the country *at large*)

Atacamite, at-a-ka'mit *n* [From *Atacama*, in Chili] A copper ore occurring abundantly in some parts of S America

Ataghan, at-a-gan, *n* YATAGHAN

Atavism, at-a-vizm, *n* [L *atavus* an ancestor] The resemblance of offspring to a remote ancestor, the return or reversion among animals to the original type, *med* the recurrence of any peculiarity or disease of an ancestor

Ataxia, **Ataxy**, a-tak'si-a, at-ak'si *n* [Gr *a*, priv, and *taxis*, order] Want of order, disturbance, *med.* irregularity in the functions of the body or in the crisis and paroxysms of disease —**Ataxic** a-tak'sik *a* Irregular disorderly, characterized by irregularity

Atchievement, at-chēv'ment, *n.* A hatchment

Ate, āt The preterit of *eat* (which see)

Atechnic† a-tek'nik, *n* [Gr *a* priv, and *technē*, art] A person unacquainted with art, especially with its technology —*a* Destitute of a knowledge of art

Atelier at-lē-ā *n* [Fr, a workshop] A workshop, specifically, the workroom of sculptors and painters

A tempo, a tem'pō [It] *Music*, a direction that, after any change of movement, the original movement be restored

Athalamous, a-thal'a-mus, *a.* [Gr *a*, priv, *thalamos*, bed] *Bot* not furnished with sheaths or beds for the spores.

Athanasian, ath-a-nā'zi-an, *a* Pertaining to *Athanasius*, bishop of Alexandria, in the fourth century —*Athanasian creed*, a creed of the Christian church, erroneously attributed to Athanasius, and also ascribed to Hilary, bishop of Arles (about 430) It defines the doctrines of the trinity and the incarnation in very precise and emphatic language, declaring damnation to be the lot of those who do not hold the right faith

Atheism, ā'thē-izm, *n* [Gr *atheos*, an atheist—*a*, priv, and *theos*, God] The disbelief of the existence of a God or Supreme Intelligent Being —**Atheist** ā'thē-ist, *n* One who professes atheism or disbelief in God —**Atheistic**, **Atheistical**, ā-thē-ist'ik, ā-thē-ist'ik-al, *a* Pertaining to, implying, or containing atheism, disbelieving the existence of a God —**Atheistically**, ā-thē-ist'ik-al-li *adv* In an atheistic manner —**Atheisticalness**, ā-thē-ist'ik-al-nes, *n* —**Atheize**, ā'thē-iz, *v i* To discourse as an atheist —*v t* To render atheistic

Atheling, **Ætheling**, ath-el-ing, eth-el-ing [A Sax *ætheling* from *æthele*, noble=G *edel* noble] In Anglo-Saxon times, a prince, one of the royal family, a noble man

Athenæum, **Atheneum** ath-e-nē'um, *n* [L, from Gr *Athēnē* the goddess of wisdom] An institution for the encouragement of literature and art, where a library, periodicals, &c, are kept for the use of the members

Athenian, a-thē'ni-an, *a* Pertaining to *Athens*, in Greece —*n* A native or inhabitant of Athens

Atheous,† ā-thē'us, *a* Atheistic, impious (*Mil*)

Athermanous a-thēr'man-us, *a* [Gr *a*, priv, and *thermainō*, to heat, from *thermē*, heat] A term applied to those substances which have the power of absorbing radiant heat —**Athermancy**, a-thēr'man-si, *n* The power or property of absorbing radiant heat

Atheroma **Atherome** ath-ē-rō'ma, ath-ē'rōm *n* [Gr from *athēra* pap] A species of wen or encysted tumour whose contents resemble bread sauce —**Atheromatous**, ath-ē-rō'mat-us *a* Pertaining to an atheroma

Athirst a-thērst' *a* or *adv* Thirsty, wanting drink, having a keen appetite or desire (with *for*)

Athlete ath-lēt' *n* [Gr *athlētēs* from *athlon* a contest] One trained to exercises of agility and strength —**Athletic**, ath-let'ik *a* Pertaining to athletes or such exercises as are practised by athletes, strong, robust, vigorous —**Athletics**, ath-let'iks, *n pl* Athletic exercises —**Athletically**, ath-let'ik-al-li *adv* In an athletic manner —**Athleticism** **Athletism** ath-let'i-sizm, ath-let'-izm, *n* The practice of athletics, the profession of an athlete

Athwart, a-thwart', *prep* Across, from side to side of, *naut* across the line of a ship's course —*adv* In a manner to cross and perplex, crossly, wrong [*Shak*]

Atilt, a-tilt' *adv* In the manner of a *tilter*; in the manner of a cask tilted up

Atlas, at'las, *n* [Gr *Atlas*, one of the Titans, who, according to the legend, bore the earth on his shoulders] A collection of maps in a volume, a volume of plates or tables illustrative or explanatory of some subject, the first vertebra of the neck (so named because it supports the head) —**Atlantean**, at-lan-tē'an, *a* Pertaining to Atlas, resembling Atlas —**Atlantes**, at-lan'tēz, *n. pl* [Gr, pl of *Atlas*] Sculptured figures or half figures of men used in the place of columns or pilasters in buildings, supporting or seeming to support some mass above them —**Atlantic**, at-lan'tik, *a* Pertaining to or descended from Atlas (*Mil*), pertaining to that division of the ocean which lies between Europe and Africa on the east and America on the west (named from *Mt Atlas*)

Atmidometer, at-mi-dom'et-ēr, *n* [Gr *atmis*, *atmidos*, vapour, *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the evaporation from water ice, or snow

Atmology, at-mol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr *atmos*, vapour, *logos*, discourse] That branch of science which treats of the laws and phenomena of aqueous vapour —**Atmological**, at-mō-loj'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to atmology — **Atmologist**, at-mol'o-jist, *n.* One who studies atmology.

Atmolysis, at-mol'i-sis, *n.* [Gr *atmos*, vapour, *lysis*, a loosing, from *lyō*, to loose] A method of separating the constituent elements of a compound gas, by causing *it to pass through a vessel of porous material*

Atmometer, at-mom'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr *atmos*, vapour, *metron*, measure] An instrument for measuring the quantity of exhalation from a humid surface in a given time, an evaporometer

Atmosphere, at-mos-fėr, *n.* [Gr *atmos*, vapour, and *sphaira*, a sphere] The whole mass of aeriform fluid surrounding the earth, and generally supposed to extend to the height of 40 or 50 miles above its surface, any similar gaseous envelope or medium, the amount of pressure of a column of the atmosphere on a square inch (15 lbs.), *fig.* pervading influence (to live in an *atmosphere* of doubt) —**Atmospheric**, **Atmospherical**, at-mos-fer'ik, at-mos-fer'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to, existing in, or consisting of the atmosphere, caused, produced, or operated on by the atmosphere — *Atmospheric railway*, a railway, the motive power of which is derived from the pressure of the atmosphere, brought to act when air is exhausted from a tube of uniform bore, laid from one place to another

Atoll, *a tol*, *n.* [Name in the Maldive group] A coral island, consisting of a strip or ring of coral surrounding a central lagoon or lake such islands are very common in the Pacific Ocean

Atom, at-om, *n.* [L *atomus*, Gr *atomos*, an atom, lit. what is indivisible—*a*, not, and *temnō*, to cut] An extremely minute particle of matter, a molecule, a particle of matter so minute as to admit of no division either mechanical or chemical, hence, anything extremely small, a minute quantity (not an *atom* of sense) —**Atomic**, *a* tom'ik, *a* Pertaining to atoms, consisting of atoms, extremely minute —*Atomic philosophy*, a system of philosophy which taught that atoms, by virtue of their own properties, *brought all things into being* without the aid of a Creator — *Atomic theory*, the theory that all chemical combinations take place in a definite manner between the ultimate particles or atoms of bodies —**Atomical**, a tom'ik al, *a* Atomic. —**Atomician**, **Atomist** at-om'i-shan, at-om ist, *n.* An adherent of the atomic philosophy or theory —**Atomism**, at-om-izm, *n.* The doctrine of atoms, atomic philosophy —**Atomistic**, at-om ist'ik, *a* Pertaining to atomism —**Atomization**, at'om-iz-a'shon, *n.* The process of atomizing or state of being atomized —**Atomize**, at'om-īz, *v t* —*atomized*, *atomizing* To reduce to atoms —**Atomizer**, at om iz-ėr, *n* One who or that which atomizes or reduces to atoms, an apparatus for reducing a liquid into spray for disinfecting, cooling, perfuming, &c —**Atomy**, at om i, *n* An atom; a minute creature [*Shak.*]

Atone, a-tōn', *v i* —*atoned atoning* [Compounded of *at* and *one*, often found together in such phrases as 'to be *at one*,' 'to set *at one*'] To be at one[s], to agree or accord (*Shak.*), to make reparation, amends, or satisfaction, as for an offence or a crime — *v t* To expiate, to answer or make satisfaction for, to reconcile, as parties at variance [-] **Atonable**, a-tōn'a-bl, *a* Capable of being atoned for; reconcilable.—**Atonement**, a tōn ment, *n* The act of atoning, reconciling, or making reparation, reconciliation after enmity or controversy; specifically, the reconciliation of God with man through Christ, satisfaction; expiation —**Atoner**, a-tōn ėr, *n.* One who makes atonement

Atony, at'o-ni, *n* [Gr *atonia*—*a*, priv., *tonos*, tone] *Med* a want of tone, defect of muscular power, weakness of every organ; debility —**Atonic**, a-ton ik, *a Med* characterised by atony

Atop, *a-top'*, *adv.* On or at the top

Atrabilarian, **Atrabilarious**, at'ra-bi-lā ri-an, at'ra-bi-lā'ri-us, *a.* [L. *atra bilis*, black bile] Affected with melancholy, which the ancients attributed to black bile; very bilious.—**Atrabilarian**, at'ra-bi-lā''ri-an, *n.* A person of an atrabiliar temperament; a hypochondriac.—**Atrabiliariousness**, at ra-bi lā ri us nes, *n.* The state of being atrabilious —**Atrabiliar**, **Atrabiliary**, **Atrabilious**, at-ra-bil'i-ar, at-ra bil'i a-ri, at-ra-bil'i us, *a* Melancholic or hypochondriacal, atrabilarian

Atramental, **Atramentarious**, **Atramentous**, at re-men'tal, at ra-men tā ri us, at ra men tus, *a* [L *atramentum*, ink] Inky, black as ink

Atrium, ā tri um, *n.* [L] The entrance hall and usually the most splendid apartment of an ancient Roman house, *soul* the chamber into which the intestine opens in ascidians

Atrocious, a-trō shus, *a* [L *atrox*, *atrocis*, fierce cruel] Extremely heinous, criminal, or cruel, enormously or outrageously wicked enormous, horrible —**Atriously**, a trō shus li, *adv* In an atrocious manner —**Atrociousness**, a trō shus nes, *n* The quality of being atrocious —**Atrocity**, a tros'i ti *n* The state or quality of being atrocious enormous wickedness or cruelty, a specific act of extreme heinousness or cruelty

Atropal, **Atropous**, at ro-pal, at'ro-pus, *a* Or *a* priv and *trepō*, to turn] *Bot* erect said of an ovule

Atrophy, at ro-fi *n* [Gr *atrophia*—*a*, priv., and *trephō*, to nourish] A wasting of the flesh with loss of strength emaciation

Atropin, **Atropine** at rō-pin, *n* A very poisonous substance obtained from the deadly nightshade

Attach at tach', *v t* [Fr *attacher* same word as *attaquer*, to attack from Arm *tach*, Ir *taca*, a peg, a nail L *tack* a small nail] To make to adhere, to tie bind, or fasten, to connect or associate, to gain over, win charm or attract, to arrest or seize (a person or goods) by lawful authority as in case of debt &c —*v i* To be attached or connected to be joined or bound up with, to belong with to (in terest *attaches to* a subject) —**Attachable**, at tach a bl, *a* Capable of being attached —**Attaché** a ta-shā *n* [Fr] One *attached to* an *embassy* or *legation* to a foreign court —**Attachment** at-tach ment *n* The act of attaching, the state of being attached, close adherence or affection, any passenger liking which binds one person to another or to a place, &c, love, regard, that which attaches one object to another, the object attached, an adjunct *law*, a taking of a person or goods by legal means to secure a debt

Attack at-tak *v t* [Fr *attaquer* ATTACH] To assault to fall upon with *force* or violence, to make a hostile onset on, to assail, to endeavour to injure by any act, speech, or writing, to *come or fall upon*, to *seize*, as a disease —*v i* To make an attack or onset, to begin an assault —*n* A falling on with force or violence, or with calumny, satire, &c, an onset, an assault, a seizure by a disease —**Attackable**, at tak a bl, *a* Capable of being attacked, assailable —**Attacker**, at-tak ėr, *n* One who attacks

Attaghan, at ta-gan, *n* YATAGHAN

Attain, at-tān, *v t* [O Fr *ataindre*, Fr *atteindre*, L *attingere*—*ad*, to, and *tango*, to touch Akin *attaint*, *attainder*, *tact*, *tangent*, &c] To reach by effort, to achieve or accomplish, to acquire, to gain said of an end or object, to come to, to arrive at, to reach said of a place —*v i* To reach, to come or arrive followed by *to* —**Attainable**, at-tān'a-bl, *a* Capable of being attained, reached, achieved, or accomplished —**Attainability**, **Attainableness**, at-tān'a-bil'i ti, at-tān'a bl nes, *n.* The quality of being attainable —**Attainment**, at-tān'ment, *n* The act of attaining, that which is attained; an acquisition, an acquirement

Attainder, at-tān'dėr, *n.* [O Fr *attaindre*, *ataindre*, to touch or reach, as with law, to attaint, from L. *attingo*. ATTAIN, *v t*] The act or legal process of subjecting a person to the consequences of judgment of death or outlawry pronounced in respect of treason or felony; forfeiture of civil privileges, a bringing under some disgrace or dishonour (*Shak.*) —**Attaint**, at-tānt', *v t* [O Fr *attaint*, pp. of *attaindre*, *ataindre*] To affect with attainder; to find guilty of a crime, as of felony or treason, involving forfeiture of civil privileges

Attaint, at-tānt', *n* [Prefix *at*, from L *ad*, to, and *taint*, from L *tinctus*, pp of *tingo*, to dye TAINT] A spot, taint, stain, disgrace [*Shak.*]—*a* Tainted; corrupted; infected [*Shak.*]

Attar, at tär, *n* [Ar *atr*, perfume] A perfume from flowers — *Attar* or *otto of roses*, an essential oil made from various species of roses, which forms a valuable perfume

Attemper, at-tem'pėr, *v t* [L *attempero*—*ad*, and *tempero*, to temper, mix, or moderate TEMPER.] To reduce, mollify, or moderate by mixture, to soften, modify, or regulate, to accommodate or make fit —**Attemperation**, at-tem per-a'shon, *n* The act of regulating temperature —**At temperator**, at-tem per at-ėr, *n* A contrivance for regulating temperature, as in brewing

Attempt, at-temt, *v t* [O Fr *attempter*, from L *attemptare*—*ad*, to, and *tempto*, to try] To make an effort to effect, to endeavour to perform, to undertake, to try to attack, to make an effort upon (a person's life), to try to win or seduce —*n* An essay trial or endeavour, an effort to gain a point, an attack, onset, or assault — **Attemptability**, at temt a bil i ti, *n* The state or condition of being attemptable — **Attemptable** at temt a-bl, *a* Capable of being attempted **Attempter**, at temt ėr, *n* One who attempts

Attend, at tend, *v t* [Fr *attendre*, L *at tendo* to turn one's mind to, to turn to—*ad*, to and *tendo*, to stretch TEND] To accompany or be present with, as a companion or servant, to be present at or in for some purpose (church, a concert, &c), to accompany or follow in immediate sequence especially from a causal connection (a cold *attended* with fever), to wait for —*v i* To pay regard or heed to be present, in pursuance of duty to act as an attendant, to be concomitant by itself or followed *by on* or *upon* —**Attendance**, at-tend ans, *n* The act of attending or attending on, the act of waiting on or serving service, ministry, the persons attending for any purpose, a train, a retinue **Attendant**, at tend'ant *a* Accompanying, being present or in attendance upon, connected with or immediately following —*n* One who attends or accompanies another, one who belongs to a person's retinue, a follower, one who is present or regularly present, that which accompanies or is consequent on **Attender** at tend'ėr, *n* One who attends, a companion, an associate —**Attention**, at ten'shon, *n* (L *at tentio attentionis*, from *attendo*) The act of attending or heeding, the application of the *ear* to sounds, *or of the mind* to objects presented to its contemplation, heedfulness, observation, an act of civility or courtesy —**Attentive**, at-tent iv Paying or giving attention, heedful, intent observant, regarding with care, mindful, habitually heedful or mindful, sedulous —**Attentively**, at tent iv li, *adv* In an attentive manner —**Attentiveness**, at tent iv nes, *n.* The state of being attentive, attention

Attenuate, at-ten'ū-at, *v t* —*attenuated*, *attenuating* (L *attenuo*, *attenuatum*—*ad*, and *tenuo* to make thin, *tenuis*, thin, same root as in E. *thin*, *tender*] To make thin, fine, or slender; to reduce the thickness of either liquids or solid bodies, to reduce the strength of, to render meagre or jejune — *v i* To become thin, slender, or fine, to diminish, to lessen —**Attenuation**, at ten ū-ā shon, *n* The act of attenuating or making thin, as fluids, or slender and fine, as solid bodies —**Attenuant**, at-ten'ū-ant, *a* Attenuating; making thin, as fluids, diluting —*n.* A medicine which increases the fluidity of the humours, a diluent

Attest, at *test'*, *v t* [Fr *attester*, L *attestor* —*ad*, and *testor*, to witness TESTAMENT, DETEST] To bear witness to, to certify, to affirm to be true or genuine, to declare the truth of, to manifest (one's joy, &c) —**Attestation**, at test ā'shon, *n* The act of attesting, a solemn declaration, verbal or written, in support of a fact, evidence, testimony —**Attester**, **Attestor**, at-test'ėr, *n* One who attests

Attic, at'tik, *a* [L *Atticus*, Gr *Attikos*] Pertaining to *Attica*, in Greece, or to its principal city, Athens, marked by the qualities characteristic of the Athenians, as, *Attic wit*, *Attic salt*, a delicate wit for which the Athenians were famous —*n* The dialect spoken in Attica or Athens, the chief literary and most elegant language of ancient Greece, *arch* a low story erected over a principal, an apartment in the uppermost part of a house, with windows in the cornice or the roof, a garret —**Atticism**, at'ti sizm *n* A peculiarity or character istic of the Attic dialect of Greek, elegance of diction —**Atticize**, at'ti sīz, *v t* and *i* To conform to the Attic dialect

Attire, at tīr' *v t* —*attired*, *attiring* [O Fr *attirer* to array from prefix *at*, L *ad*, to, and same word as *Gr ater*, ornament A Sax *tir*, splendour, Dan *stir*, ornament] To dress, to deck, to array, to adorn with elegant or splendid garments —*n* (no pl) Dress, clothes, garb, apparel

Attitude, at'ti tūd *n* [Fr, from It *attitudine*, fitness, posture L L *aptitudo*, fitness, L *aptus*, fit APT] Posture or position of a person, or the manner in which the parts of his body are disposed state, condition, or conjuncture, as likely to have a certain result aspect (the *attitude* of affairs) —**Attitudinal**, at-ti tūd'in al, *a* Pertaining to attitude —**Attitudinarian**, at ti tūd in ā'ri-an, *n* One who studies or practises attitudes —**Attitudinize** at ti tūd in īz, *v i* —*attitudinised attitudinising* To assume affected attitudes, airs, or postures

Attollent, at tol'lent, *a* [L *attollens*, *at tollentis*, ppr of *attollo*—*ad*, and *tollo* to lift] Lifting up, raising (an *attolent* muscle)

Attorney, at-tėr'ni *n* [O Fr *attorné*, pp of *attorner* to transfer—*at* L *ad*, to and *torner*, to turn TURN] One appointed by another to act in his place or stead, a proxy (*Shak*), *law*, one who is appointed or admitted in the place of another to transact any business for him one who acts for another, as in a court of law, a solicitor, a law agent —*Letter* or *power of attorney* a formal instrument by which one person authorizes another to do some act or acts for him —*v t* † To perform by proxy, to employ as a proxy (*Shak*) —**Attorneyship**, at-tėr'ni ship *n* The office of an attorney, agency for another —**Attorney-general**, *n* The first ministerial law officer of the British crown, the public prosecutor on behalf of the crown

Attract at-trakt', *v t* [L *attraho*, *attractum*—*ad*, to, and *traho*, to draw, whence *tract*, *treat*, *trace*, &c] To draw to or toward either in a physical or mental sense, to cause to draw near or close to by some influence, to invite or allure, to entice, to win —*v i* To possess or exert the power of attraction, to be attractive or winning —**Attractability** at trakt a bil i ti *n* The quality of being attractable —**Attractable** at trakt'a-bl *a* Capable of being attracted, subject to attraction —**Attracter**, **Attractor**, at trakt ėr, *n* One who or that which attracts —**Attractile**, † at-trakt'il, *a* Having the power to attract, attractive —**Attraction**, at-trak shon, *n* The act, power, or property of attracting, *physics*, the tendency, force, or forces through which all particles of matter, as well as all individual masses of matter, are attracted or drawn towards each other, the inherent tendency in bodies to approach each other, to unite and to remain united, the power or act of alluring, drawing to, inviting, or engaging, allurement, enticement, that which attracts, a charm, an allurement —**Attractive**, at-trakt'iv, *a* [Fr *attractif*] Having the quality of attracting, having the power of charming or alluring, inviting, engaging, enticing —*n* That which attracts, a charm or allurement —**Attractively**, attrakt iv li, *adv* In an attractive manner —**Attractiveness**, at trakt'iv nes, *n* The quality of being attractive or engaging

Attrahent, † at tra-hent, *a* [L *attrahens*, *attrahentis*, ppr of *attraho* ATTRACT] Drawing to, attracting, dragging or pulling

Attribute, at-trib ūt, *v t* —*attributed*, *attributing* [L *attribuo*, *attributum*—*ad*, and *tribuo* to assign] To ascribe, to impute, to consider as belonging or as due, to assign —**Attribute**, at tri būt, *n* Any property quality or character istic that can be ascribed to a person or thing, *fine arts*, a symbol of office or character added to any figure (thus the eagle is the *attribute* of Jupiter) —**Attributable**, at-trib ūt-a-bl, *a* Capable of being, or liable to be attributed ascribable, imputable —**Attribution**, at-tri bū shon *n* The act of attributing, that which is ascribed, attribute —**Attributive**, at-trib ū tiv, *a* Pertaining to or expressing an attribute, *gram* coming before the noun it qualifies —*n* *Gram* a word expressive of an attribute, an adjective —**Attributively**, at trib ū tiv li *adv* *Gram* in an attributive manner, used before the noun

Attrition at tri shon *n* [L *attritio* from *attero attritum*, to rub down—*ad*, to, and *tero*, *tritum* to rub] The act of wearing or rubbing down, the state of being worn down or smoothed by friction or rasion

Attune at tūn *v t* —*attuned attuning* [Prefix *at* for *ad*, to and *tune*] To tune or put in tune, to adjust one sound to another to make accordant, *hg* to arrange fitly, to bring into harmony, concord, or agreement

Atween a twēn, *adv* Between [*Tenn*]

Atypic a tip'ik *a* [Gr *a* priv, and *typos* a type] Devoid of typical character, irregular

Auburn â'bėrn *a* [L L *alburnus* whitish from L *albus* white] Originally whitish or flaxen coloured now reddish brown or rich chestnut generally applied to hair

Auction, ak shon *n* [L *auctio*, from *augeo auctum*, to increase (from the rising in successive bids), allied to Icel *auka* Goth *aukan* E *eke* to increase AUGMENT AUXILIARY] A public sale of property to the highest bidder —*v t* To sell by auction

Auctionary ak shon a ri *a* Belonging to an auction or public sale —**Auctioneer** ak shon-ēr' *n* One whose business it is to sell things by auction —*v t* † To sell by auction

Audacious a-dā shus *a* [L *audax*, *audacis*, from *audeo* to dare] Over bold or daring, bold in wickedness, insolent, impudent, shameless, unabashed —**Audaciously**, a dā shus li *adv* In an audacious manner —**Audaciousness Audacity**, a-dā shus-nes, a-das i ti *n* The quality of being audacious, impudence, effrontery, insolence

Audible, â di bl, *a* [L *audibilis* from *audio*, to hear, same root as in E *ear*] Capable of being heard, perceivable by the ear, loud enough to be heard —**Audibleness Audibility**, â di bl nes, a-di bil i ti, *n* The quality of being audible —**Audibly** â di bli, *adv* In an audible manner —**Audience**, â di ens *n* [L *audientia*] The act of listening, a hearing, liberty or opportunity of being heard before a person or assembly, an assembly of hearers

Audiometer, â di om'et-ėr *n* [L *audio*, to hear, and Gr *metron*, measure] An instrument for testing the sense of hearing

Audiphone, â di fōn *n* [L *audio*, to hear and Gr *phone*, voice] An instrument for enabling the deaf to hear, essentially consisting of a fan-shaped vibratory plate of caoutchouc which is applied to the upper teeth through which the sound vibrations are conveyed to the auditory nerve

Audit â dit, *n* [L *audit*, he hears, or *auditus*, a hearing, from *audio* to hear AUDIBLE] An examination into accounts or dealings with money or property by proper officers, or persons appointed for that purpose, hence, a calling to account, an examination into one's actions, also, an audience or hearing? —*v t* To make audit of, to examine, as an account or accounts.—**Audition**, â-di'shon, *n* [L *auditio*, a hearing] The act of hearing, a hearing or listening —**Auditor**, â dit-ėr, *n* [L] A hearer; a listener, a person appointed and authorized to audit or examine an account or accounts —**Auditorium**, â-di-tō'ri-um, *n* [L] In an opera house, public hall &c, the space allotted to the hearers —**Auditory**, â di to ri, *a* [L *auditorius*] Relating to hearing or to the sense or organs of hearing —*n* [L *auditorium*] An audience, an assembly of hearers, a place for hearing or for the accommodation of hearers, an auditorium —**Auditress**, † â ditres, *n* A female hearer [*Mil*]

Augean, â-jē an, *a* Of or pertaining to the mythical *Augeas*, king of Elis, in Greece —*Augean stable*, the stable of this king, in which he kept 3000 oxen, and the cleaning out of which, after it had remained uncleaned for thirty years, was assigned as a task to Hercules, who accomplished it in a single day Hence cleaning the Augean stables became a synonym for the removal of accumulated nuisances, abuses, &c

Auger, â gėr, *n* [For *nauger*, initial *n* having been lost (as in *adder*, *apron*), this word being from A Sax *nafe-gār*, *nafugār*, from *nafu*, *nafa* the nave of a wheel, and *gār*, a sharp pointed thing, a dart or javelin NAVE GORE, to pierce] An instrument for boring holes larger than those bored by a gimlet, chiefly used by carpenters joiners &c and made in a great many forms instruments on the same plan are used for boring into the soil

Aught at, *n* [A Sax *awiht*, from *a* for *an*, one, and *wiht* E *whit*, *wight*, lit a whit, its negative being *naught* not a whit] Anything indefinitely, any part or quantity anywhit

Augite â jit *n* [Cr *augē* brightness] The name given to a class of minerals, greenish-black pitch or velvet black, or leek green in colour and consisting of silicates of lime, magnesia and iron with alumina in the darker varieties —**Augitic**, â-jit'ik, *a* Pertaining to consisting of, resembling, or containing augite

Augment ag ment', *v t* [Fr *augmenter*, L *augmento* from *augmentum* increase, from *auge* to increase AUCTION] To increase, to enlarge in size or extent, to swell, to make bigger —*v i* To increase, to grow larger —**Augment** ag'ment, *n* Increase, enlargement by addition †, *gram* an increase at the beginning of certain inflectional forms of a verb, as the *e* prefixed in certain tenses of the Greek verb, and the *ge* in the past participle of the German verb —**Augmentable**, ag ment'a bl *a* Capable of being augmented or increased —**Augmentation** ag men tā shon, *n* The act of augmenting, the act of adding to or enlarging the state or condition of being made larger, increase; enlargement, accession, the thing added by way of enlargement, addition —**Augmentative**, ag ment a-tiv, *a* Having the quality or power of augmenting —*n* A word formed to express greatness opposed to a *diminutive* —**Augmentatively** ag ment a tiv li *adv* In an augmentative manner in a manner to augment —**Augmenter** ag ment ėr, *n* One who or that which augments

Augur â gėr *n* [L *augur*, from *ans*, a bird and root of *gusto*, to taste] Among the ancient Romans a functionary whose duty was to derive signs concerning future events from the flight or other actions of birds, from certain appearances in quadrupeds from lightning, and other unusual occurrences, hence, one who foretells future events by omens, a soothsayer; a prophet. —*v t* To guess, to conjecture, as from signs or omens, to be a sign, to bode (to *augur* well or ill for a project) —*v t* To guess or conjecture, to predict, to anticipate said of persons, to betoken, to forebode: said of things —**Augural**, â gū ral, *a* Pertaining to an augur, or the duties or profession of an augur; pertaining to divination —**Augurate**, † â gū-rāt, *v t* or *i* To conjecture or foretell by augury; to predict.—**Augurer**, â gėr-ėr, *n* One who augurs, an augur (*Shak*)—**Augurise**, † â gėr-īz, *v i* or *t* To

augur, to act as an augur —Augurship, ꝛger-ship, n. The office or period of office of an augur —**Augury, ꝛ** gū ri or ꝛ ger i, *n* The art or practice of an augur, that which forebodes, that from which a prediction is drawn, a prognostication

August, ꝛ-gust', *a*. [L *augustus*, from *augeo*, to increase, the same word as the name *Augustus* AUGMENT, AUCTION] Grand, magnificent, majestic, impressing awe inspiring reverence —**Augustly, ꝛ-gust li** *adv* In an august manner —**Augustness, ꝛ-gust nes, *n*** The quality of being au gust

August, ꝛ gust, *n* [L *Augustus* from the Roman Emperor Augustus] The eighth month of the year containing thirty-one days —**Augustan, ꝛ gust an** *a* Pertaining to the Emperor *Augustus*, as the *Augustan* age, which was the most brilliant period in Roman literature, hence, any brilliant period in the literary history of other countries

Augustin, Augustine ꝛ gust in *n* A member of one of several monastic fraternities who follow rules framed by St Augustine or deduced from his writings

Auk, ak, *n*. [Dan *alke*, Icel *alka*, *dikra* an auk] The name of one or two swimming birds found in the British seas having their legs placed so far back as to cause them to stand nearly upright and with very short wings more useful for swim ming and diving than for flight

Aulic a'lik *a* [L *aulicus* from *aula* Gr *aulē*, a court] Pertaining to a royal court

Aunt, ant, *n* [O Fr *ante* from L *amita* contracted in the same way as *emmet* is contracted into *ant*] The sister of one's father or mother, a term correlative to nephew or niece

Aura, ꝛ ra *n* [L *aura* a breath of air] An air, an effluvium or odour an exhala tion —**Aural, ꝛ ral** *a* Pertaining to an aura.

Aural, ꝛ ral *a* [L *auris* the ear] Relat ing to the ear (*aural surgery*) —**Auriform ꝛ ri form** *a* Ear shaped having the form of the human ear —**Aurist ꝛ rist** *n* One skilled in disorders of the ear, or who pro fesses to cure them —**Aurited, ꝛ rit-ed** *a* [L *auritus*] *Bot* and *zool* eared auricu late, having lobes or appendages like an ear

Aurated ꝛ ꝛrāt-ed *a* [L *auratus* pp of *auro*, to gild, from *aurum* gold] Re sembling gold, golden coloured gilded —**Aureate ꝛ rē-āt** *a* [L *aureatus*] Golden gilded

Aurelia ꝛ rē'li a, *n* [From L *aurum* gold, from its colour] The nymph chrysalis or pupa of a butterfly or other hy lopterous insect —**Aurelian, ꝛ rē li an** *a* Like or pertaining to the aurelia

Aureola Aureole ꝛ rē'ō-la, ꝛ rē'ōl *n* [Fr *auréole*, from L *aureolus*, dim of *aureus*, golden, from *aurum* gold] *Painting* an illumination surrounding a holy person as Christ, a saint &c anything resem bling an aureola, a halo

Auricle, ꝛ'ri kl, *n* [L *auricula*, dim from *auris*, the ear] The external ear or that part which is prominent from the head, either of the two cavities in the mamma lian heart, placed above the two ventricles, and resembling in shape the external ear —**Auricled, ꝛ'ri kld,** *a* Having ears or auricles, having appendages resembling ears. —**Auricula, ꝛ-rik ū la** *n* A garden flower of the primrose family, found na tive in the Swiss Alps and sometimes called bear's ear from the shape of its leaves. —**Auricular ꝛ rik ū lėr,** *a* Per taining to the ear or the sense of hearing, or to an auricle, confided to one's ear, especially privately confided to the ear of a priest (*auricular confession*) —**Auricular ly, ꝛ-rik ū lėr li,** *adv* In an auricular manner; by words privately addressed to the ear —**Auriculate ꝛ-rik ū lāt** *a* Shaped like the ear, having ears or some kind of expansions resembling ears, eared, as a leaf

Auriferous, ꝛ-rif ėr us *a* [L. *aurifer*—*aurum*, gold, and *fero*, to produce] Yield ing or producing gold, containing gold

Auriform, Aurist. Under AURAL

Aurochs, ꝛ'roks, *n* [G] A species of wild bull or buffalo, once abundant on the continent of Europe, but now reduced to a few herds inhabiting the forests of Lith uania.

Aurora, ꝛ rō ra, *n*. [L, the goddess of morning the dawn, same root as L *uro*, to burn, *aurum*, gold] The dawn, or morning twilight, the goddess of the morning or dawn deified, the aurora borealis (in this sense with the plural *au rorae*) —*Aurora borealis* the northern lights or streamers, a luminous meteoric phenomenon of varying brilliancy seen in *the northern heavens, and in greatest* magnificence in the arctic regions, be lieved to be electric in origin —*Aurora australis* the aurora of the southern hemi sphere quite a similar phenomenon to that of the north —**Auroral ꝛ rō ral** *a* Be longing to or resembling the dawn, be longing to or resembling the polar lights, roseate rosy

Auscultation, as-kul tā shon *n* [L *aus cultātio*, a listening from *auscultō*, to listen from *auris* the ear] *Med* a me thod of distinguishing the state of the in ternal parts of the body particularly of the chest, by observing the sounds arising there either through the application of the ear or by the stethoscope —**Auscultat or** as'kul tāt-ėr *n* One who practises auscultation —**Auscultatory** as-kul tā to ri *a* Pertaining to auscultation

Auspice ꝛ spis *n* [L *auspicium* from *auspex* an augur—*avis* a bird and *specio* to view] An augury from birds an omen a sign in general protection favourable influence —**Auspicate ꝛ ꝛ spi kāt** *v t* [L *auspicor* to take the auspices] To initiate with pomp or ceremony to inaugurate **Auspicatory ꝛ spi ka to ri** *a* Of or be longing to auspices or omens **Auspi cious ꝛ spi shus** *a* Having omens of success or favourable appearances pro pitious favourable prosperous hopeful —**Auspiciously ꝛ spi shus li** *adv* In an auspicious manner —**Auspiciousness ꝛ spi shus-nes** *n*

Austere ꝛ stēr' *a* [L *austerus* Gr *aus teros* harsh] Harsh tart sour rough to the taste *fig* severe harsh rigid rig orous stern **Austerely ꝛ stēr li** *adv* In an austere manner severely rigidly harshly —**Austereness Austerity ꝛ stēr nes ꝛ ste ri ti** *n* The state or quality of being austere severity, rigour, strictness harshness.

Austral as'tral *a* (L *australis* from *auster* the south wind or south] Southern, lying or being in the south —**Australasian** as-tral ā shan *a* [From *austral* and *Asia*] Relating to Australasia that is to Australia New Zealand and the adjacent islands —*n* A native of Australasia —**Au stralian,** as-trā li an *a* Pertaining to Au stralia —*n* A native or inhabitant of Australia

Authentic ꝛ then tik *a* [L *authenticus* from *Gr authentikos* original, genuine, from *authentēs* one who does anything with his own hand] Being what it pur ports to be not false or fictitious genu ine valid authoritative reliable **Au thentic** applied to a document or book in dicates that it can be relied on as narrating real facts, *genuine*, that we have it as it left its author's hands —**Authentically ꝛ then tik al li** *adv* In an authentic manner —**Authenticate, ꝛ then ti kāt** *v t* —*authenticated, authenticating* To render authentic, to give authority to by proof, attestation, &c, to prove authentic, to determine as genuine —**Authentication ꝛ then ti kā shon,** *n*. The act of authen ticating, the giving of proof or authority —**Authenticity, ꝛ then tis i ti** *n* The qua lity of being authentic, the quality of be ing genuine; genuineness

Author, ꝛ thor, *n* [O Fr *authour*, L *auctor* improperly written *autor*, *author*, from *augeo*, *auctum*, to increase, to produce AUGMENT] The beginner, former, or first *mover of* anything (*author of our being*), the originator or creator, efficient cause, the original composer of a literary work, the writer of a book or other literary pro duction. —**Authoress, ꝛ thor-es,** *n* A fe male author —**Authoritative, ꝛ-thor'i tā-**

tiv, *a* Having authority, having the sanc tion or appearance of authority, positive; peremptory, dictatorial. —**Authoritative ly, ꝛ thor'i tā tiv-li,** *adv* In an authori tative manner, with a show of authority —**Authoritativeness, ꝛ-thor'i tā tiv nes,** *n* The quality of being authoritative —**Au thority ꝛ thor i ti,** *n*. [O Fr *authorite*.] Power or right to command or act, do minion, control, the power derived from opinion, respect, or esteem, influence con ferred by character, station mental super iority &c., a person or persons exercising power or command generally in the plural (the civil and military *authorities*), that to which or one to whom reference may be made in support of any fact, opinion, action, &c (a person's *authority* for a state ment), credit or credibility (a work of no *authority*) —**Authorize, ꝛ thor-iz** *v t* —*au thorised authorising* To give authority, warrant or legal power to, to give a right to act, to empower, to make legal to es tablish by authority or by usage or public opinion (an *authorised* idiom), to warrant, to sanction to justify — **Authorization ꝛ thor iz-ā shon,** *n* The act of authorizing —**Authorship, ꝛ thor ship** *n*. The charac ter or state of being an author the source from which a work proceeds

Autobiography ꝛ tō-bi-og ra fi *n* [Gr *autos* self and E *biography*] Biography or memoirs of a person written by himself —**Autobiographer Autobiographist ꝛ tō bi-og ra fer ꝛ tō bi-og ra fist** *n* One who writes an autobiography by — **Autobiographic Autobiographical ꝛ tō-bi o graf ik ꝛ tō-bi o graf ik al** *a* Pertaining to, con sisting of or containing autobiography — **Autobiographically ꝛ tō bi o graf ik al li** *adv* In an autobiographical manner

Autochthon ꝛ tok thon *n pl* **Autoch thones ꝛ tok thon ēz** [Gr *autochthōn*—*autos* self and *chthōn* the earth] One of the primitive inhabitants of a country an aboriginal inhabitant that which is ori ginal to a particular country **Autoch thonal Autochthonous Autochthonic, ꝛ tok thon al ꝛ tok th nus ꝛ tok thon ik,** *a* Of or pertaining to aut hti nes in digenous

Autocracy, ꝛ tok ra si *n* [Gr *autokrateia* —*autos* self and *kratos* power] Supreme uncontrolled or unlimited authority over others invested in a single person, the government or power of an absolute mon arch —**Autocrat, ꝛ to krat** *n* [Gr *auto kratēs*] An absolute sovereign a monarch who governs without being subject to re striction a title assumed by the emperors of Russia, hence one who is invested with or assumes unlimited authority in any re lation —**Autocratic, Autocratical, ꝛ tō krat ik ꝛ tō krat ik al,** *a* Pertaining to autocracy, absolute holding unlimited powers of government —**Autocratically, ꝛ-to krat ik al li** *adv* In an autocratic manner —**Autocratrix, ꝛ ꝛ tok ra-triks,** *n* A female autocrat

Auto da-fe ou tō-da fā, *n pl* Autos-da-fe ou tōs-da fā [*pp* lit act (in sense of decree judgment, sentence) of faith —*auto* L *actum*, an act *de* of and *fe* L *fides* faith] A public solemnity formerly held by the courts of the Inquisition in Spain and Portugal and their dependen cies at the execution of heretics condemned to the stake **Auto da-fe**, ou tō-da fā, is the Portuguese form

Autogenous ꝛ toj en us *a* [Gr *autos*, self and root *gen* to generate] Self produced, self generated, produced independently

Autograph, ꝛ tō graf *n* [Gr *autos*, self, and *graphē*, writing] A person's own handwriting, an original manuscript or signature —**Autographic, Autographical, ꝛ tō-graf ik, ꝛ tō-graf ik al** *a* Pertaining or relating to an autograph, or one's own handwriting, relating to or used in the process of autography —**Autography, ꝛ tog'ra-fi,** *n* A person's own handwriting, a process in lithography by which a writ ing or drawing is transferred from paper to stone

Automatic, Automatical, ꝛ-tō-mat'ik, ꝛ-tō-mat'ik-al, *a* [Gr *automatos*, self-acting—*autos*, self, and root *ma*, to strive] Belong ing to or proceeding by spontaneous move-

ment, having the power of self-motion; self-acting said especially of mechanism, not depending on the will, instinctive: applied to actions. — **Automatism**, ą-tom'-a-tizm, *n* Automatic action, theory regarding automatic actions —**Automaton**, ą-tom a ton *n* pl **Automata**, **Automatons** ą-tom a-ta, ą tom a tonz That which is self moving or has the power of spontaneous movement, a self acting machine (as a clock or watch), a contrivance in which the purposely concealed power is made to imitate the arbitrary or voluntary motions of living beings

Automorphic,† ą tō-mor'fik, *a* [Gr *autos*, self, and *morphē* form] Framed or conceived after the form of one's self

Autonomy, ą ton o mi, *n* [Gr *autonomia* —*autos*, self, and *nomos*, law, rule] The power or right of self government —**Autonomic**, **Autonomous** ą tō-nom ik, ą ton o mus, *a* Relating to autonomy, independent in government, having the right of self government

Autophagi, ą tof a jī, *n pl* [Gr *autos*, self, and *phagein*, to eat] Birds which have the power of feeding themselves as soon as they are hatched

Autoplasty ą tō-plas ti *n* [Gr *autos*, self, and *plassō*, to form] *Surg* same as *Anaplasty*

Autopsia **Autopsy**, ą top si a, ą top si, *n* [Gr from *autos*, self, and *opsis*, sight] Personal observation, ocular view *med* post mortem examination —**Autoptic**, **Autoptical** ą top tik ą top tik al *a* Relating to or based on autopsy or personal observation —**Autoptically** ą top tik al li *adv* In an autoptical manner

Autotype ą tō tip, *n* [Gr *autos* self, *typos* a stamp] A photographic process resembling heliotype, a picture produced by the process

Autotypography, ą tō ti pog ra fi, *n* [Gr prefix *autos*, self and E *typography*] A process by which designs are impressed on a metal plate from which copies may be taken for printing

Autumn ą tum, *n* [L *autumnus* for *auctumnus*, the season of increase from *augeo*, *auctum*, to increase Akin to Gr *auxanein*] The third season of the year or the season between summer and winter, popularly regarded as comprising Aug Sept and Oct, but astronomically beginning at the autumnal equinox 23d Sept and ending at the winter solstice 21st December

Autumnal, ą-tum nal *a* Belonging to autumn, produced or gathered in autumn, *fig* belonging to the period past the middle stage of life

Auxiliary, ąg zil i a ri, *a* [L *auxiliaris*, from *auxilium*, aid from *augeo*, to increase, whence also *auction*, *augment*, *autumn*, &c] Conferring aid or support, helping, aiding, assisting, subsidiary — **Auxiliary** ąg zil i a ri, *n* A helper, an assistant, an associate in some undertaking, *pl* foreign troops in the service of a nation at war, *gram* a verb which helps to form the moods and tenses of other verbs, as, *have*, *may* *shall*, and *will*

Avail, a vāl, *v t* [O Fr *valeir*, to be worth, from L *valeo*, to be strong, with prefix *a* for L *ad*] To be for the advantage of, to assist or profit, to benefit —*To avail one's self of*, to turn to one's profit or advantage, to take advantage of —*v i* To be of use, benefit, or advantage, to answer a purpose, to have strength, force, or efficacy sufficient —*n* Advantage tending to promote success, benefit, service, utility, efficacy used in such phrases as, of little *avail*, of much *avail*. — **Available**, a-vāl a bl, *a* Advantageous; having efficacy, capable of being used; attainable, accessible —**Availableness**, **Availability**, a vāl a bil nes, a vāl a bil i-ti, *n* State of being available, power or efficacy, legal force, validity —**Availably**, a-vāl'a-bli, *adv* In an available manner

Avalanche, av a-lansh, *n* [Fr *avalanche*, from *avaler*, to descend—*a*, to, *val*, a valley] A vast body of snow or ice sliding down a mountain, or over a precipice

Avant-courier, a-vänt-kū-rēr, *n* [Fr *avant*, before, from L *ab*, from *ante*, before] A person despatched before another person or a company, to give notice of their approach —**Avant-guard**, a-vänt-gärd, *n* [Fr *avant-garde*] The van or advanced body of an army, the vanguard

Avanturine, **Aventurine**, a-van'tū-rin, a ven tū rin, *n* [Fr *aventure*, chance] A variety of artificial gem consisting of glass, oxide of copper and oxide of iron a compound discovered accidentally (*par aventure*), also, a variety of quartz rock containing spangles of mica or quartz

Avarice, av a ris, *n* [L *avaritia*, from *avarus*, greedy, from *aveo*, to covet] An inordinate desire of gaining and possessing wealth, covetousness, cupidity, greediness —**Avaricious**, av a ri shus, *a* Characterized by avarice, greedy of gain, miserly, covetous — **Avariciously**, av a ri shus li, *adv* In an avaricious manner, covetously, greedily — **Avariciousness**, av a ri shus nes *n* The quality of being avaricious

Avast, a-vast, *exclam* [From D *houd vast* hold fast, stop] *Naut* the order to stop, hold cease, or stay in any operation sometimes used colloquially, without reference to ships

Avatar, **Avatara** av a tar', av-a tä ra, *n* [Skr *avatāra*—*ava* down and root *tri*, to go] A descent from heaven, the incarnation of the Hindu deities or their appearance in some manifest shape upon earth

Avaunt a vant, *interj* [Fr *avant*, *en avant* forward, march!—from L *ab*, from *ante*, before *Van* is the same word] Begone, depart an exclamation of contempt or abhorrence

Ave, ā vē *interj* [L] Hail! farewell! God bless you! Sometimes used as a noun for an Ave Maria — **Ave Maria** ā vē ma ri a *n* [L =hail Mary!—the first words of Gabriel's salutation to the Virgin Mary] Devotional words often repeated in the Roman Catholic Church chaplets and rosaries being divided into a certain number of ave marias and paternosters

Avenaceous av e nā shus *a* [L *avena*, oats] Belonging to or partaking of the nature of oats

Avenge, a venj *v t* —*avenged* *avenging* [O Fr *avengier*—prefix *a* and L *vindicare* to avenge vindicate To vindicate by inflicting pain or evil on the wrong doer, to deal punishment for injury done to with a person as object to take satisfaction for, by pain or punishment inflicted on the injuring party to deal punishment on account of with a thing as object —**Avengement** a venj ment *n* The act of avenging —**Avenger** a venj er *n* One who avenges, one who takes vengeance

Avens av enz *n* The popular name of several species of rosaceous plants growing wild common avens is also called herb bennet

Aventurine, *n* and *a* AVANTURINE

Avenue, av e nū, *n* [Fr from *avenir*, to arrive, L *advenio* ADVENE ADVENT] A passage, a way or opening for entrance a wide straight roadway or street, an alley or walk planted on each side with trees, *fig* means of access or attainment

Aver, a vēr', *v t* —*averred*, *averring* [Fr *averer*, from L *ad*, to, and *verus*, true] To affirm with confidence, to declare in a positive or peremptory manner, to assert —**Averment**, a-vēr ment *n* The act of averring, affirmation, a positive assertion or declaration

Average, av ėr āj, *n* [Fr *avarie*, Sp *averia*, damage sustained by goods at sea, from Ar *awār*, defect, flaw modified by the influence of L L *averagium*, the carriage of goods by *averia* or draught-cattle, a contribution towards loss of things carried, from O Fr *aver*, a work horse, from L *habere* to have] A contribution falling on the owners of a ship's freight and cargo, in proportion to their several interests, to make good a loss that has been sustained, a sum or quantity intermediate to a number of different sums or quantities, a mean or medial amount, a general estimate based on comparison of a number of diverse cases, a medium —*a* Exhibiting a mean proportion or mean quality; forming an average, medium, not extreme, ordinary, *com* estimated in accordance with the rules of average —*v t*— *averaged*, *averaging* To find the average of, to reduce to a mean sum or quantity, to show or have as an average or mean (trees average 50 feet in height) —**Averagely**, av ėr-āj li, *adv* In an average way or manner, by taking an average.

Avernian, a-vėr'ni an, *a* Pertaining to *Avernus*, a lake of Campania, in Italy, represented by classical poets as the entrance to hell

Averruncate, av-e rung kāt, *v t* [L *averruncо*, to avert—*a*, from, and *verruncо* to turn] To avert —**Averruncation**, av e rung kā shon, *n* The act of averting, eradication, extirpation, removal —**Averruncator** av-e rung kāt-ėr, *n* An implement for pruning trees when their branches are beyond easy reach of the hand

Avert, a vėrt, *v t* [L *averto*, *aversum*, to turn away—*a* from, and *verto*, *versum*, to turn whence *verse*, *convert*, *converse*, *diverse*, &c] To turn or direct away from, to turn or to cause to turn off or away (the eyes, calamity, &c) —**Averter**, a-vėrt er, *n* One who or that which averts or turns away —**Averse**, a-vėrs, *a* [L *aversus*, turned from, pp of *averto*] Turned away from, averted (*Mil*), unwilling, having repugnance now regularly followed by *to*, not by *from* —**Aversely**, a-vėrs'li, *adv* In an averse manner, with repugnance; unwillingly —**Averseness**, a-vėrs'nes, *n* The state of being averse —**Aversion**, a-vėr shon, *n* Opposition or repugnance of mind, dislike, disinclination, reluctance, hatred used absolutely or with *to*, the cause of dislike, the object of repugnance

Avesta a-ves ta *n* The sacred writings attributed to Zoroaster, the Zend avesta —**Avestan**, a-ves tan, *n* The language of the Avesta, Zend

Avian, ā vi an, *a* [L *avis*, a bird] Pertaining to birds —**Aviary**, ā vi a ri, *n* [L *aviarium*] A building or inclosure for the breeding, rearing, and keeping of birds —**Aviculture**, ā vi kul tūr, *n* The breeding and rearing of birds.—**Avifauna**, ā vi fa na, *n* A collective name for the birds or avian fauna of a district —**Aviform**, ā vi form *a* Bird-shaped

Avid av id, *a* [L *avidus*, from *aveo*, to desire akin *avarice*] Eager, greedy with *of* —**Avidity** a vid i ti, *n* [L *aviditas*] Greediness, strong appetite, eagerness, intenseness of desire

Avizandum av i zan dum In Scotland, the private consideration by a judge of a case that has been heard in court

Avocado av-ō kä dō, *n* [Corrupted from Mexican name] The alligator pear, the fruit of a small tree of the laurel family, common in tropical America and the West Indies

Avocat, av-ō-kät, *n* [Fr] An advocate, a name given to the higher class of French lawyers

Avocate,† av ō-kāt, *v t* [L *avoco*, *avocatum*—*a* from, and *voco*, to call] To call off or away, to remove from an inferior to a superior court —**Avocation** av-ō-kā shon, *n* The act of calling aside or diverting from some object or employment, the authoritative removal of a case from an inferior to a superior court, that which calls a man away from his proper business, a distraction, a hinderance, a man's business, pursuit, or occupation, vocation or calling —**Avocative**, a-vok a tiv, *a* Calling off

Avocet av-ō-set, *n* Same as *Avoset*

Avoid, a void, *v t* [Originally to empty, from prefix *a*, and *void*] To make void (in legal phraseology), to shun, to keep away from, to eschew, to evade, to elude (expense, danger, bad company) —*v i* To be come void or vacant, to retire!, to withdraw! —**Avoidable**, a-void'a bl, *a* That may be vacated or annulled, capable of being avoided, shunned, or escaped — **Avoidance**, a-void'ans, *n* The act of annulling or making void, the act of avoiding or shunning —**Avoider**, a-void'ėr, *n* One who avoids —**Avoidless**,† a-void'les, *a* Inevitable, certain, unavoidable

Avoirdupois, av-ėr'dū-pois", *n* [O Fr *avoir du pois*, to have weight—L *habeo*, to have, *pensum*, something weighed out. Poise] A system of weight of which 1 lb. contains

16 oz., in distinction to troy weight, which has only 12—the system by which commodities in general are weighed

Avoset, av'ō-set, *n* [Fr *avocette*, It. *avocetta*.] A wading bird of the size of a lapwing, with very long legs, feathers variegated with black and white, and a long slender bill bent upwards toward the tip

Avouch, a-vouch', *vt* [Prefix *a* (L *ad*, to), and *vouch*.] O Fr *avochier avoucher*] To affirm openly; to avow, to maintain, vindicate, or justify (a statement), to establish, guarantee, substantiate —*n* † Evidence, testimony [*Shak*.]—**Avouchable**, a-vouch'a-bl, *a* Capable of being avouched —**Avoucher**, a vouch'ér, *n*. One who avouches.—**Avouchment** a vouch'ment, *n* The act of avouching, declaration, avowal

Avow, a-vou', *vt* [Fr *avouer*—*a* (from L *ad*, to), and *vower* to vow Vow] To declare openly, with a view to justify, maintain, or defend (sentiments, &c), to acknowledge, to own —**Avowable** a vou'a bl, *a*. Capable of being avowed or openly acknowledged —**Avowably**, a vou'a bli, *adv* In an avowable manner —**Avowal**, a vou'al, *n*. An open declaration, frank acknowledgment —**Avowance** a-vou'ans, *n* The act of avowing, avowal —**Avowed**, a vould', *a*. Declared, open (an *avowed* enemy) —**Avowedly**, a vou'ed li, *adv* In an avowed or open manner, with frank acknowledgment —**Avower**, a vou'er, *n*. One who avows, owns, or asserts

Avulsion, a vul'shun, *n*. [L *avulsio*, from *avello*—*a*, from, away and *vello* *vulsum* to pull] A pulling or tearing asunder or off

Avuncular, a vung'kū-lér, *a* [L *avunculus*, an uncle] Of or pertaining to an uncle

Await, a wāt' *vt*. To wait for; to look for or expect, to be in store for; to be ready for (a reward *awaits* him)

Awake, a wāk' *vt* —*awoke* or *awaked* (pret & pp), *awaking* [Prefix *a*, intens, and *wake*, A Sax *awacan* pret *awōc*, also *awacnan*, to awake Wake] To rouse from sleep or from a state resembling sleep, to put into action or new life —*vi*. To cease to sleep to bestir or rouse one's self from a state resembling sleep —*a* [A Sax *awacen*, pp of *awacan*] Not sleeping, in a state of vigilance or action —**Awakement**, a wāk'ment *n*. Act of awakening, or state of being awake, revival

Awaken, a wāk'n, *vt* [A Sax *awæcnan*, *awæcnan*, to awake intrans] To become awake, to awake —*vt* To rouse from sleep, to awake —**Awakener**, a wāk'n-ér *n* One who or that which awakens —**Awakening** a wāk'n ing *n* Act of awaking from sleep, a revival of religion —*a* Rousing, alarming —**Awakeningly** a-wāk'n ing li, *adv* In a manner to awaken —**Awakenment**, a wāk'n ment, *n* The act of awakening, or state of being awakened

Awanting, a-wont'ing, *a* Wanting absent, missing [Not used attributively]

Award, a ward', *vt* [O Fr *awarder* to have under *ward*, to inspect, to pronounce as to the sufficiency of Ward] To adjudge, to assign judicially or by sentence (as an arbitrator pronouncing upon the rights of parties) —*n* t. To make an award —*n* Judgment, decision, the decision of arbitrators on points submitted to them —**Awarder**, a ward'ér, *n* One that awards or makes an award

Aware, a-wār', *a* [Prefix *a*, and *ware* (as in *beware*), A Sax *gewær*, wary, cautious, &c *gewær*, aware Ware, Wary] Apprized, cognizant, informed, conscious [followed by *of*] [Not used attributively]

Away, a-wā', *adv* [A Sax *onweg*—*on*, on, *weg*, way] Absent, at a distance, elsewhere, to a distance (to go *away*) It is sometimes used elliptically (whither *away* so fast?) With many verbs it conveys a notion of passing off, wasting, consuming up or consuming (to squander *away*, to idle or loiter *away*), it has also a vehement, positive, intensive force (eat *away*, laugh *away*, go or proceed *away*) Gone! depart! go away

Awform, **Awful**, &c. *aghe*, *eghe*, A Sax *egc*, *ecg*, awe, terror, Goth *agis*, fear, allied to Gael *agh*, fear, Gr *achos*, anguish—from root seen in *anguish*, *anger*, &c Anger] Dread or great fear, fear mingled with admiration or reverence, reverential fear, feeling inspired by something sublime. —*vt* —*awed*, *awing* To strike with awe, to influence by fear, reverence, or respect.—**Awless** Awless, a les, *a* Devoid of awe, wanting the power of inspiring reverence or awe —**Awful**, a ful, *a* Striking or inspiring with awe, filling with dread, or dread mingled with profound reverence, proceeding from awe extraordinary or highly remarkable (colloq) — **Awfully**, a ful li, *adv* In an awful manner, in a manner to fill with awe, terribly, excessively — **Awfulness**, a ful nes, *n*. The quality of being awful, or of striking with awe, reverence, or terror

Aweary a wē'ri, *a* Weary [Poetical]

Aweather a weth'ér, *a* or *adv* On or to the weather side of a ship opposed to *alee*

Awhile a whil' *adv* [Prefix *a* on, or indef art *a* and *while* time or interval] For a space of time, for some time

Awkward ak'werd, *a* [O E *awk*, *awke* wrong, backwards, reverse and term *ward* (wk corresponds to Icel *afugr*, *afugr* Sw *aftog* turned the wrong way, from *af* E *of*] Wanting dexterity in the use of the hands or of instruments bungling, clumsy, ungraceful in manners, uncouth —**Awkwardly** ak'werd li *adv* In an awkward manner, clumsily **Awkwardness** ak'werd nes, *n*. The quality of being awkward

Awl, al, *n*. [A Sax *æcul* *æl* *æl* Icel *alr* G *ahle*] A pointed instrument for piercing small holes in leather, wood &c

Awn, an *n*. [Icel *ogn* Dan *avne*, Sw *agn* chaff, husk akin to Gr *achné* chaff] The bristle or beard of corn or grasses or any similar bristle like appendage —**Awned** *a* Having awns —**Awner** aner *n* One who or that which removes awns from grain a hummeller —**Awny**, an i *a* Having awns

Awning, an ing *n* [L G *havenung* a shelter from *haven* a haven] A covering of canvas or other cloth spread over any place as a protection from the sun's rays

Awry a ri *a* or *adv* In a wry position turned or twisted toward one side, asquint, crooked, perverse

Axe **Ax**, aks *n*. [A Sax *ax* *æx* Icel *oxi*, Dan *økse* G *axt* *axt* allied to Gr *axinē* L *ascia* for *acsna*—an axe From root *ac* *ak*, a point Acrid] An instrument consisting of a head with an arching edge of steel in the plan of the sweep of the tool attached to a handle and used for hewing timber and chopping wood —**Axe-head** *n* The head or iron of an axe —**Axe stone**, *n* The mineral nephrite or jade

Axial **Axially**, &c See Axis

Axil **Axilla** aks'il, aks-il'la *n*. [L *axilla*, the armpit] The arm pit a cavity under the upper part of the arm or shoulder, *bot* the angle on the upper side between an axis and any organ growing from it —**Axillar** **Axillary** aks'il-ér aks'il la ri, *a* Pertaining to the arm pit or to the axil of plants

Axiom, aks'i-om *n* [Gr *axiōma*] A self evident truth or proposition, a proposition whose truth is so evident at first sight that no process of reasoning or demonstration can make it plainer; an established principle in some art or science, a principle universally received.—*Syn* under Aphorism —**Axiomatic** **Axiomatical**, aks i-ō-mat'ik, aks'i-ō-mat'ik al, *a* Pertaining to, consisting of, or having the character of an axiom —**Axiomatically** aks'i-ō-mat-ik-al li, *adv* In an axiomatic manner

Axis, aks'is, *n* pl **Axes**, aks'ēz. [L] The straight line, real or imaginary, passing through a body or magnitude, on which it revolves, or may be supposed to revolve, *bot* the central line or column about which other parts are arranged; *anat*. the second vertebra of the neck —**Axial**, aks'i al, *a* Pertaining to an axis.—**Axially**, aks'i al li, *adv* According to or in line with the axis.—**Axiform**, aks'i-form, *a*. In the form of an axis.—**Azile**, aks'il, *a*. *Bot* of or belonging to the axis; lying in the axis

Axis, aks'is, *n*. A species of East Indian deer, beautifully marked with white spots

Axle, **Axle-tree**, aks'l, aks'l trē, *n* [A dim. from A Sax *eax*, *ex*, an axle, same root as *L axis* namely, *ag*, to drive Acre] A piece of timber or bar of iron on which the wheels of a vehicle, &c, turn —**Axled**, aks'ld, *a* Furnished with an axle —**Axle nut** *n* A screw nut on the end of an axle to keep the wheel in place —**Axle-pin**, *n* Same as *Linch pin*

Axoloti aks'ō-lotl *n* [Mexican name] A remarkable member of the tailed amphibians found in Mexican lakes, possessing four limbs resembling those of a frog, and retaining throughout life both lungs and gills

Axunge, aks unj' *n* [L *axungia*—*axis*, an axle and *ungo*, to grease] Hog's lard

Ay **Aye** i *adv* [Of doubtful origin] Yes, yea, a word expressing assent or affirmation, truly certainly indeed —*n* The world by which assent is expressed in Parliament hence an affirmative vote *The ayes have it*, the affirmative votes are in a majority

Ayah, a'yä *n* In the East Indies, a native waiting woman or lady's maid

Aye **Ay** *adv* [Icel *ei* age ever, A Sax *á* always allied to L *ævum*, Gr *aiōn* age, *aiei* ever] Always, for ever continually, for an indefinite time used mostly in poetry

Aye aye i i *n* [From its cry] A nocturnal quadruped about the size of a hare, found in Madagascar allied to the lemurs, and in its habits resembling the sloth

Azalea a zā'lē a, *n* [Gr *azalea* dry from inhabiting dry localities] The generic name of certain plants belonging to the heath family remarkable for the beauty and fragrance of their flowers and distinguished from the rhododendrons chiefly by the flowers having ten stamens instead of five

Azimuth, az'i muth *n* [Ar *as-samuth*, pl of *as samt* a way a path *Zenith* has the same origin] *Astron* an arc of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of a place and the vertical circle passing through the centre of a celestial object and the zenith [*azimuth circle*, a circle passing through the zenith and cutting the horizon perpendicularly —*Azimuth compass* a kind of compass used for finding the azimuth of a heavenly object —**Azimuthal**, az i muth'al, *a* Pertaining to the azimuth

Azoic a zō'ik, *a* [Gr *a* priv, and *zōē*, life] Destitute of any vestige of organic life applied to rocks especially some very old rocks in which no fossils have as yet been found

Azote az ōt' *n* [Gr *a*, priv and *zōē*, life] A name formerly given to nitrogen because it is unfit for respiration —**Azotic**, a zot'ik, *a* Pertaining to azote, fatal to animal life —**Azotide**, az ō tid, *n* An azotized body —**Azotize**, az ō-tīz *vt* —*azotized*, *azotizing* To imbue with nitrogen, to deprive of life —**Azotous** a zō'tus, *a* Nitrous

Aztec, az'tek, *n* and *a* One of or pertaining to the Aztecs, the ruling tribe in Mexico at the time of the Spanish invasion

Azure, a zhūr, *a* [Fr *azur*, L L *azurrum*, *lazurum*, &c, from Arab *lasward*, blue] Resembling the clear blue colour of the sky, sky blue —*n* The fine blue colour of the sky, a name common to several sky-coloured or blue pigments, as ultramarine or smalt, the sky or vault of heaven —*vt* To colour blue —**Azurite**, a zhūr-īt, *n* A blue mineral an ore of copper, composed chiefly of hydrous carbonate, called also *Azure-stone*

Azygous, az i-gus, *a* [Gr *azygos*—*a*, priv, and *zygon*, a yoke] Not one of a pair; single applied to certain muscles, &c

Azymous, † az im-us, *a* [Gr *a*, priv, and *zymē*, leaven] Unleavened, unfermented.

B.

B, the second letter and the first consonant in the English and most other alphabets, *mus* the seventh note of the model diatonic scale or scale of C

Baal, bā al, *n* [Heb *ba'al*, lord] A deity worshipped among the Canaanites, Phœnicians, &c, and supposed to represent the sun —**Baalism**, bā al izm, *n* The worship of Baal, gross idolatry —**Baalite**, bā al it, *n* A worshipper of Baal, a grovelling idolizer

Babbitt-metal, bab'it-met-al, *n* [From the name of the inventor] An alloy of copper, zinc, and tin, used for obviating friction in the bearings of cranks, axles, &c

Babble, bab bl, *v i* [From *ba*, a sound uttered by an infant, D and G *babbelen* Icel *babbla*, D *m bable*, Fr *babiller*] To utter words imperfectly or indistinctly, to talk idly or irrationally, to make a continuous murmuring sound, to prate, to tell secrets —*v t* To utter idly or irrationally —*n* Idle talk, senseless prattle murmur as of a stream —**Babblement** † bab bl ment, *n* Idle talk, babble [*Mil*]—**Babbler**, bab blèr, *n* One who babbles, a teller of secrets

Babe, Baby, bāb, bā bi, *n* [From the Celtic, W Ir and Gael *baban*, Gael and Ir *bab*, child, infant] An infant, a young child of either sex —**Babish, Babyish**, bā bish, bā bi ish *a* Like a baby, childish **Babishly, babyishly**, bāb ish li *adv* Childishly —**Babishness, Babyishness**, bāb ish nes, bā bi ish nes, *n* —**Babyhood**, bā bi hud *n* The state of being a baby, infancy —**Babyism**, bā bi izm *n* The condition of a baby, babyhood **Baby farm**, *n* The establishment of a baby farmer **Baby farmer**, *n* One who receives infants, generally illegitimate along with a sum of money for their bringing up and whose object is to get rid of the children, by neglect or ill usage, as soon as possible —**Baby farming** *n* The system or practices of a baby farmer

Babel, bā bel, *n* The city mentioned in Scripture where the confusion of tongues took place, any great city where confusion may be supposed to prevail, a confused mixture of sounds, confusion, disorder

Babirussa, bab i rōs'a, *n* Same as *Baby russa*

Babiah, bab la, *n* The pod of several species of acacia sometimes used in dyeing, to produce a drab colour

Baboo, Babu, ba bō , *n* A Hindu title of respect paid to gentlemen, equivalent to master, sir

Baboon, ba bōn , *n* [Fr *babouan*] A term applied to certain quadrumanous animals of the Old World having elongated muzzles like a dog, strong canine teeth, short tails, cheek pouches, small deep eyes with huge eyebrows, and naked callosities on the hips

Baby, &c Babe

Babylonian, Babylonish, Babylonic, bab i-lō ni an, bab i lō nish, bab i lon ik, *a* Pertaining to Babylon, like the confusion of tongues at Babel, mixed, confused

Babyrussa, Babyroussa, bab i rōs'sa, *n* A species of the swine family with long curved tusks in the upper jaw, inhabiting the islands of the Eastern Archipelago and the Malayan Peninsula, and allied to the wild boars of Europe

Bacca, bak ka, *n* [L] *Bot* a berry; a one-celled fruit, with several naked seeds immersed in a pulpy mass —**Baccate**, bak kāt, *a* *Bot* having a pulpy texture like a berry, bearing berries, berried —**Baccated**, bak kāt-ed, *a* Having many berries; set or adorned with pearls —**Bacciferous**, bak sif'er-us, *a* [L *bacca*, and *fero*, to bear] Bearing or producing berries. —**Baccivorous**, bak-siv'ō-rus, *a* [L *bacca*, and *voro*, to devour] Eating or subsisting on berries.

Baccalaureate, bak-ka-la'rē-āt, *n* [L L *baccalaureatus*, from *baccalaureus*, a corrupted form of L L *baccalarius*, Fr *bachelier*, a *bachelor*, or one who has attained the lowest degree in a university Bachelor] The degree of Bachelor of Arts —*a* Pertaining to a Bachelor of Arts

Baccarat, bak'ka-rat or bak ka ra, *n* [Fr] A game of cards played by any number of players or rather bettors

Bacchanal, Bacchanalian, bak a nal, bak a nā li an *a* [L *bacchanalis*, from *Bacchus*, the god of wine] Revelling in or characterized by intemperate drinking, riotous, noisy —*n* A votary of Bacchus, one who indulges in drunken revels, a drunken feast —**Bacchanalia**, bak a nā li a *n pl* [L] Feasts or festive rites in honour of Bacchus —**Bacchanalianism**, bak a nā li an izm, *n* The practice of bacchanalian rites, drunken revelry —**Bacchanalianly** † bak a nā li an li, *adv* In a bacchanalian manner —**Bacchant**, ba kant *n* [L *bacchans*, ppr of *bacchor*, to celebrate the feast of Bacchus] A priest of Bacchus, a bacchanal —**Bacchante**, ba kan tē, *n* [It *baccante*] A priestess of Bacchus or one who joined in the feasts of Bacchus, one in a state of bacchic frenzy, a female bacchanal —**Bacchic Bacchical**, bak ik, bak ik al *a* Relating to Bacchus, jovial, drunken, mad with intoxication

Bacchius, bak ki us, *n* *Pros* a foot composed of a short syllable and two long ones the opposite of the *antibacchius*

Bachelor, bach el èr, *n* [O Fr *bachelor*, *bachelier*, Fr *bachelier* from L L *baccalarius*, the owner of a small farm or a herd of cows a vassal from *bacca*, for L *vacca*, a cow] Formerly, a young man in the first or probationary stage of knighthood, hence, a man who has not been married one who has taken the degree below that of Master or Doctor in Arts Science or other subjects at a university —*Knight bachelor* a man who has been knighted without being made a member of any of the orders of knighthood, as the Bath —**Bachelorhood Bachelorism, Bachelorship** bach el er hud, bach el èr izm bach el èr ship, *n* The state of being a bachelor

Bacillus, ba sil lus, *n pl* **Bacilli** ba sil li [L a little rod] A microscopic organism that often swarms in the blood of animals in morbid states

Back, bak, *n* [A Sax *bæc*, Icel Sw and L G *bak*] The posterior part of the trunk, the region of the spine, the hinder part of the body in man and the upper in other animals, that which is behind or furthest from the face or front, the rear (the *back* of a house), that which is behind or in the furthest distance, the part which comes behind in the ordinary movements of a thing, or when it is used (the *back* of the hand, a knife, saw, &c), a reserve or secondary resource, a support or second, *pl* among leather dealers the thickest and best tanned hides —*Behind one's back* in secret, or when one is absent —*adv* [Short for *aback*, A Sax *on bæc*, back] To or toward a former place, state, or condition, not advancing, in a state of restraint or hinderance (to keep *back*), toward times or things past (to look *back*), again, in return (to give *back*), away from contact, by reverse movement, in withdrawal or resilement from an undertaking or engagement (to draw *back*) —*To go* or *give back*, to retreat, to recede, to give way, to succumb —*a* Belonging to the back, lying in the rear, remote, in a backward direction chiefly in compounds —*v t* To furnish with a back or backing, to support, to second or strengthen by aid (often with *up*), to bet or wager in favour of, to get upon the back of, to mount, to write something on the back of, to endorse, to put backward, to cause to move backwards or recede —*v i* To move or go back, to move with the back foremost —**Backed**, bakt, *a* Having a back used chiefly in composition —**Backer**, bak'èr, *n* One who backs or gets on the back, one who supports another, one who bets in favour of a particular party in a contest —**Backing**, bak'ing, *n* Something put at or attached to the back of something else by way of support or finish

Back, bak, *n* [Fr *bac*, a back or ferry-boat, a brewer's or distiller's back, Armor *bac*, a boat, D *bak*, a bowl, Dan *bakke*, a tray The word may be originally Celtic *Basin* is akin to this word] A ferry-boat, especially one adapted for carrying vehicles, and worked by a chain or rope fastened on each side of the ferry, *brewing* and *distilling*, a large tub or vessel into which the wort, &c, is drawn for the purpose of cooling, straining, mixing, &c

Backbite, bak bit, *v t* —*backbit* (pret) *backbit* or *backbitten* (pp), *backbiting* To censure, slander, or speak evil of, in the absence of the person traduced —**Backbiter**, bak bit-èr, *n* One who backbites, a calumniator of the absent —**Backbiting**, bak bit ing, *n* Secret calumny —**Backbitingly**, bak bit ing li, *adv* With secret slander

Backboard, bak bōrd *n* A board for the back, a board used to support the back and give erectness to the figure

Backbone, bak bon, *n* The bone of the back, the spine, the vertebral column, *fig* firmness, decision of character, resolution —*To the backbone*, to the utmost extent, out and out, all through or over (a soldier *to the backbone*)

Backdoor, bak dōr, *n* A door in the back part of a building

Backgammon, bak gam mon *n* [Dan *bakke*, a tray, *gammon*, mirth] A game played by two persons upon a table or board made for the purpose, with pieces or men, dice boxes, and dice

Background bak ground, *n* The part of a picture represented as farthest from the spectator, *fig* a situation little seen or noticed, a state of being out of view (to keep a fact in the *background*)

Backhand bak'hand *n* Writing sloping backwards or to the left —**Backhand, Backhanded**, bak hand bak hand-ed, *a* With the hand turned backward (a *backhanded* blow), unfair, oblique, indirect, sloping back or to the left (of writing) —**Backhandedness**, bak hand ed nes, *n* —**Backhander**, bak'hand èr, *n* A blow with the back of the hand [Colloq]

Back settlement, *n* An outlying and unreclaimed or only partially reclaimed district of a country beginning to be occupied for cultivation —**Back settler**, *n* One inhabiting the back settlements of a country

Backshish, Backsheesh, bak shēsh, *n* Same as Bakshish

Backside bak sid, *n* The back part of anything, the side opposite to the front or behind that which is presented to the spectator

Back sight, *n* The rear sight of a gun

Backslide, bak slid, *v i* (conjugated as *slide*) To slide back, to fall off or turn away from religion or morality, to apostatize —**Backslider**, bak'slid èr, *n* One who backslides, one who falls away from religion or morality —**Backsliding**, bak'slid-ing, *a* Apostatizing from faith or practice —**Backslidingness**, bak'slid ing nes, *n*

Backstair, Backstairs, bak'stār, bak'stārz, *n* A stair or stairs in the back part of a house, private stairs —*a* Of or pertaining to backstairs; hence, indirect, underhand, secret and unfair (*backstairs* influence)

Back-stay, *n* A long rope or stay extending from the top of a mast backwards to the side of a ship to assist the shrouds in supporting the mast

Backward, Backwards, bak'wèrd, bak'-

werdx, *adv* [*Back*, and *ward*, denoting direction.] With the back in advance, to **ward the back**, in a direction opposite to forward, toward past times or events, from a better to a worse state, in a contrary or reverse manner, way, or direction —**Backward**, *a* Being in the back or at the back, turned or directed back (a *backward* look), unwilling, reluctant, slow, dull, not quick of apprehension, late, behind in time —**Backwardation**, **bak wērd-a shon** *n* A consideration paid to purchasers for an extension of time by speculators on the Stock Exchange unable to supply the stock or shares they have contracted to deliver (Gresham) —**Backwardly**, bak wērd li *adv* Unwillingly reluctantly, (arch) perversely† —**Backwardness**, bak wērd nes *n* The state or quality of being backward

Backwoods, bak wudz, *n pl* Woody or forest districts of a country situated back or away from the more thickly settled parts more especially used in regard to the United States and Canada —**Backwoodsman**, bak wudz man *n* An inhabitant of the backwoods

Bacon, bā kn, *n* [O Fr *bacon*, from O D *baken*, bacon from *bak*, *bake* a pig, G *bache*, a wild sow] Swine's flesh salted or pickled and dried, usually in smoke

Baconian, ba kō ni an, *a* Pertaining to Lord *Bacon*, or his system of philosophy

Bacterium, bak tē ri um pl **Bacteria**, bak tē ri a [Gr *baktērion*, a stick] A name applied to certain very minute organisms which appear in infusions of organic matter in fluids exposed to the air in diseased animal tissues &c

Bactrian bak tri an *a* Of or pertaining to Bactria, an ancient province of the Persian empire (the *Bactrian* camel)

Bactris, bak tris *n* [Gr *baktron* a staff] A fine species of palm found about rivers and in marshy places in America within the tropics.

Baculite bak ū lit *n* [L *baculum* a staff] A fossil cephalopod with a shell straight conical, and very much elongated

Bad bad, *a* compar (from quite a different root) *worse* superl *worst* [Perhaps of Celtic origin comp Corn *bad* Gael *baodh*, *baodh*, vain foolish &c] The opposite of good, wanting good qualities physical or moral, not coming up to a certain type or standard or the average of individuals of the particular class, wicked unprincipled, depraved, immoral vicious pernicious, debasing, corrupting (influence habits) ill, infirm (health), unwholesome, noxious (air, climate, food) defective insufficient (work, crop), infertile sterile soil unfortunate or unhappy (result, marriage incompetent (workman) &c &c —*n* That which is bad — *To go to the bad* to fall into bad company bad ways, or bad circumstances, to fall into vicious courses and ruin one's life —**Baddish**, bad ish *a* Somewhat bad, indifferent [Colloq]—**Badly**, bad li, *adv* In a bad manner, not well, unskilfully —**Badness**, bad nes *n* The state of being bad, want of good qualities, physical or moral

Bad Bada, bad, pret of *bad*

Baddam, bad dam, *n* A species of bitter almond imported into some parts of India from Persia and used as money worth about one farthing

Badderlocks, bad er loks, *n* A common name for a sea-weed found on the shores of the north of Europe, the midrib of which is edible

Badge, baj, *n* [L L *bagia*, a sign, probably from O Sax. *bēg*, A Sax *bēag*, Icel *baugr*, a bracelet, ring, garland] A mark, sign, token, or cognizance worn to show the relation of the wearer to any person, occupation, or order —*v t* To mark or distinguish with a badge or as with a badge (*Shak*)—**Badgeman**, baj man, *n* A man who wears a badge, an alms-house man

Badger, baj'er, *n* [For *bladger*, from O Fr *blaage* store of corn (the animal being supposed to steal corn), from L L *bladum*, wheat [Fr *blé*], lit grain carried off the field, L *ablatum—ab*, from, and *latum*, carried] A plantigrade carnivorous mammal belonging to a family intermediate between the bears and the weasels, living in a burrow, nocturnal in habits, and feeding on vegetables, small quadrupeds, &c —*v t* To attack (a person), as the badger is attacked when being drawn or baited, to assail (as with importunities, commands, &c), to worry, to pester —**Badger legged** *a* Having a leg or legs shorter on one side than on the other, as the badgers are erroneously supposed to be

Badiane, Badian, bā dī ān, bad i an *n* The fruit of the Chinese anise tree used as a condiment

Badigeon, ba-dij on, *n* [Fr] A mixture compounded in various ways (with plaster, whiting or other substances) and used to fill up small holes in joiners or other work

Badinage bad i nāj or bā dē nazh *n* [Fr, from *badin* facetious] Light or playful discourse

Badminton bad min ton *n* [From a residence of the Dukes of Beaufort] An outdoor game the same as lawn tennis but played with shuttlecocks, a kind of claret-cup or summer beverage

Baffle baf fl *v t* —*baffled*, *baffling* [Origin unknown] To elude, to foil, to frustrate, to defeat, to thwart, to subject to indignities (*Shak*) —*v i* To struggle ineffectually (as a ship in a storm) — **Baffler** baf fler *n* One who or that which baffles — **Baffingly** baf fling li *adv* In a baffling manner —**Baffingness** baf fling nes *n*

Bag bag *n* [Icel *baggi*, *boggr* a bag, a bundle, comp O Fr *bague* a bundle, Gael *bag*, a bag] A sack, a wallet a pouch, what is contained in a bag (as the animals shot by a sportsman) a definite quantity of certain commodities — *v t* *bagged* *bagging* To put into a bag to distend, to swell, to shoot or otherwise lay hold of (game —*v i* To swell or hang like a bag —**Bagging** bag ing *n* The cloth or other materials for bags —**Baggy** bag i *a* Having the appearance of a bag, puffy —**Bagginess** bag i nes *n* Character of being baggy **Bagman** bag man *n* A runner sometimes given to a commercial traveller — **Bagpipe** bag pip *n* A musical wind instrument consisting of a leathern bag, which receives the air from the mouth or from a bellows and pipes into which the air is pressed from the bag by the performers elbow —**Bagpiper**, bag pī-er *n* One who plays on a bagpipe — **Bag wig**, *n* A wig with a sort of purse attached to it

Bagasse ba gas, *n* [Fr] The sugar-cane in its dry crushed state as delivered from the sugar mill

Bagatelle bag a tel *n* [Fr, from It *bagatella* a dim of *bagata* a trifle L L *baga* a bundle a bag] A trifle, a thing of no importance, a game played on a board having at the end nine holes into which balls are to be struck with a cue or mace — **Bagatelle board** *n* The board or table on which to play at bagatelle

Baggage bag āj *n* [Fr *bagage*, baggage O Fr *bague* a bundle Bag] The necessaries of an army or other body of men on the move luggage, things required for a journey

Baggage bag āj *n* [Fr *bagasse*, It *bagascia* Sp *bapazo*, a strumpet] A low worthless woman, a strumpet now usually a playful epithet applied familiarly to any young woman

Bagnio, bān yo *n* [It *bagno* from L *balneum*, a bath] A bath, a brothel, a stew

Bah, ba, *interj* An exclamation expressing contempt, disgust, or incredulity

Bail, bāl *v t* [O Fr *bailler* to bail, to guard, from L *bajulus* a bearer, later a tutor or governor Hence *bailiff*] To liberate from arrest and imprisonment, upon security that the person liberated shall appear and answer in court —*n* The person or persons who procure the release of a prisoner from custody by becoming surety for his appearance in court, the security given for the release not used with a plural termination (we were his *bail*) — **Bailable**, bāl a-bl, *a* Capable of being admitted to bail, admitting of bail (*a bailable* offence) —**Bailer**, bāl'er, *n* One who or that which bails — **Bail-bond**, *n*. A bond given for the appearance in court of a person who is bailed

Bail, bāl, *n* [O Fr *baille*, a palisade, from L *baculum*, a rod or staff] A little stick laid on the tops of the stumps in playing cricket

Bail, bāl *v t* [Fr *baille*, a bucket, Armor *bal*, a tub] To free (a boat) from water with a bucket or other utensil

Bailiff, bā lif, *n* [O Fr *bailli*, *bailli*, from *bailir*, *bailler*, to hold, to govern, L *bajulare* to bear, *bajulus*, a porter Bail to liberate] A civil officer or functionary, subordinate to some one else, an overseer or under steward on an estate — *Water bailiffs* officers who protect rivers from poachers, and from being fished at illicit seasons —**Bailie, Baillie** bā li, *n* A magistrate in Scotland corresponding to an *alderman* in England — **Bailiwick**, bā li wik *n* [*wick* from A Sax *wic* dwelling, station L *vicus* a village] The precincts in which a bailiff has jurisdiction, the limits of a bailiff's authority

Bairam Beiram bā ram, bi ram, *n* The name of two Mohammedan festivals one held at the close of the fast Ramazan the other events days after

Bairn bārn *n* [A Sax *bearn* Icel and Goth *barn* from *bera* to bring forth] A child [Prov E and Scot]

Bait bāt *v t* [From Icel *beita* to make to eat to feed, to bait a hook—a causative of *bita* L *bite*] To give a portion of food and drink to a beast when travelling to furnish with a piece of flesh or other substance which acts as a lure to fish or other animals to *bait* a hook), to provoke and harass (dogs as a bull badger or bear), to annoy *v i* To take a portion of food and drink for refreshment on a journey *n* A portion of food and drink for a refreshment taken on a journey any substance used as a lure to catch fish or other animals, an allurement enticement

Bait bāt *v i* [Fr *battre* to beat] To flap the wings, to hover above prey (*Shak*)

Baize bāz *n* [A modified plural O F *baies* Fr *baie* coarse woollen cloth originally of a bay colour from L *badius* bay coloured] A coarse woollen stuff with a long nap sometimes frieze on one side

Bake bāk *v t* *baked*, *baking* (old pp *baken*) [A Sax *bacan* Icel and Sw *baka* Dan *bage*, D *bakken* G *backen* To dry and harden by heat in an oven kiln or furnace or by the solar rays (as bricks, bricks pottery) to prepare in an oven —*v i* To do the work of baking to dry and harden in heat — **Baker** bāk er *n* One whose occupation is to bake bread biscuit, &c — **Bakery** bāk er i *n* A place used for the business of baking bread &c, a bake house **Baking** bāk ing *n* A quantity baked at once **Baked meat** **Bake meat**, *n* Meat cooked in an oven a meat pie —**Bake house** *n* A house or building for baking

Bakshish Bukshish bak shesh, buk shesh, *n* [Per, from *bakkshidan*, to give] A present or gratuity of money used in Eastern countries

Balachong ba la chong *n* [Malay] A substance composed of small fishes or shrimps pounded up with salt and spices and then dried, used in the East as a condiment

Balance bal ans, *n* [Fr from L *bilanx—bis* double and *lanx*, a dish the scale of a balance] An instrument for ascertaining the weight of bodies consisting in its common form of a beam or lever suspended exactly at the middle and having a scale or basin hung to each extremity of exactly the same weight, so that the beam rests horizontally when nothing is in either scale or when they are loaded with equal weights, the excess by which one thing is greater than another, surplus the difference of two sums, the sum due on an account, an equality of weight, power, advantage, and the like, the part of a clock or watch which regulates the beats, the balance wheel — *v t* —*balanced*, *balancing* To bring to an equipoise, to keep in equilibrium on a small support, to poise, to compare by estimating the relative impor-

tance or value of; to weigh, to serve as a counterpoise to, to settle (an account) by paying what remains due, to examine (a merchant's books) by summations and show how debits and credits stand —*v i* To be in equipoise, to have equal weight or importance, to be employed in finding balances on accounts — **Balancement,** bal'anse-ment, *n* The act of balancing, or state of being balanced — **Balancer,** bal'ans-er, *n* One who or that which balances, an organ of an insect useful in balancing the body — **Balance-electrometer,** *n* An instrument on the principle of the common balance and weights to estimate the mutual attraction of oppositely electrified surfaces — **Balance sheet,** *n* A statement of the assets and liabilities of a trading concern — **Balance wheel,** *n* That part of a watch or chronometer which, like a pendulum regulates the beat or strike

Balaniferous, bal'a nif'er us *a* [L *balanus,* an acorn, and *fero,* to bear] Yielding or producing acorns — **Balanoid,** bal'a noid, *a* Having the form or appearance of an acorn —*n* One of the acorn shells

Balas, bal'as, ba las', *n* [From Ar *balakhsh,* from *Badakhshan,* in Central Asia] A variety of spinel ruby, of a pale rose red colour, sometimes inclining to orange

Balaustine, bal'as tin, *n* [Gr *balaustion,* a wild pomegranate flower] Pertaining to the pomegranate — *Balaustine flowers,* the dried flowers of the pomegranate, used in medicine as astringents

Balbuties bal bu'shi-ē' *n* [L *balbutio* to stammer, *balbus,* stammering] The defect of speech known as stammering,

Balcony bal'ko-ni *n* [It *balcone* from *balco,* a scaffold from O H G *balcho* G *balken* E *balk* a beam] A platform projecting from the front of a building, supported by columns, pillars, or consoles and encompassed with a balustrade, railing, or parapet a projecting gallery in the interior of a building as of a theatre — **Balconet,** bal'ko net' *n* A low ornamental railing to a door or window, projecting but slightly beyond the threshold or sill — **Balconied,** bal'ko nid, *a* Having balconies

Bald bald *a* [O E *balded* lit marked with a white spot, of Celtic origin comp Armor *bal* a white mark on an animal's face, Ir and Gael *bal,* a spot] Having white on the face (said of animals), destitute of hair, especially on the top and back of the head, destitute of the natural or usual covering of the head or top, destitute of appropriate ornament, unadorned (said of style or language), *bot* destitute of beard or awn —**Baldly** bald'li *adv* Nakedly, merely, inelegantly — **Baldness,** bald'nes *n* The state or quality of being bald —**Bald eagle, Bald erne,** *n* The white headed erne or sea eagle of America — **Bald faced** *a* Having a white face or white on the face said of animals — **Bald head,** *n* A man bald on the head [O T]

Baldachin, Baldachino, Baldaquin, bal'da kin bal'da kē no bal'da kin, *n* [It *baldacchino* sp *baldaquino,* from *Baldacco,* Italian form of *Bagdat* where the cloth was manufactured] A canopy or covering, a canopy on four poles held over the pope, a canopy on four columns over an altar, a canopy over a throne

Balderdash, bal'dėr dash, *n* [W *baldorddus,* prattling, *baldordd,* prattle] Senseless prate, a jargon of words, noisy nonsense

Baldpate *n* Same as *Bald head*

Baldrick Baldric bald'rik, *n* [O E *bawdric, baldrac, &c,* O Fr *baudruc,* from O G *balderich* from *bal* a belt BELT] A broad belt stretching from the right or left shoulder diagonally across the body, either as an ornament or to suspend a sword, dagger, or horn

Bale bal, *n* [O Fr *bale,* the same word as *ball,* meaning originally a round package] A bundle or packages of goods —*v t* —*baled, baling* To make up into a bale or bundle

Bale, bal, *v t* —*baled, baling* To free from water by laving, to bail

Bale, bal, *n* [A Sax *bealu,* O Sax *balu,* Icel *böl,* calamity, sorrow] Misery, calamity, that which causes ruin, destruction, or sorrow —**Baleful,** bal'ful, *a* Full of bale, destruction, or mischief; destructive, pernicious; calamitous, deadly — **Balefully,** bal'ful li, *adv* In a baleful or calamitous manner — **Balefulness,** bal'fulnes, *n* The state or quality of being baleful

Baleen, ba-lēn', *n* [Fr *baleine,* from L *balæna,* a whale] The whalebone of commerce

Bale fire, bal fir, *n* [A Sax *bael,* fire, flame, a funeral pile, Icel *bál,* flame, a funeral pile] A signal fire, an alarm fire

Balk, bak, *n* [A Sax *balca,* a balk or ridge, a beam, Icel *balkr,* Sw *balk,* a balk, a partition, Dan *bjelke,* G *balken,* a beam] A ridge of land left unploughed, an uncultivated strip of land serving as a boundary, a beam or piece of timber of considerable length and thickness, a barrier or check, a disappointment —*v t* To bar the way of, to disappoint, to frustrate —*v i* To turn aside or stop in one's course (as a horse) — **Balker,** bak'er, *n* One who balks —**Balkingly,** bak'ing li, *adv* In a manner to balk or frustrate

Ball bal, *n* [Fr *balle,* from O H G *balla,* G *ball* Icel *böltr,* ball *Bale* a package, is another form, and *balloon, ballot* are derivatives] A round body, a small spherical body often covered with leather and used in many games any part of a thing that is rounded or protuberant, *farriery,* a form of medicine, corresponding to the term *bolus* in pharmacy, *metal* a mass of half melted iron a loop, the projectile of a firearm, a bullet (in this sense also used collectively) —*Ball and socket joint,* a joint (as in the human hip) formed by a ball or rounded end playing within a socket so as to admit of motion in all directions —**Ball,** bal, *v t* To make into a ball —*v i* To form or gather into a ball —**Ball cartridge** *n* A cartridge containing a ball, in contra distinction to *blank cartridge* —**Ball cock** *n* A kind of self acting stop cock opened and shut by means of a hollow sphere or bill of metal floating on the surface of a liquid and attached to the end of a lever connected with the cock —**Ball proof,** *a* Impenetrable by balls from firearms

Ball, bal *n* [Fr *bal* L L *ballare* to dance, to shake from Gr *ballizō,* to dance Akin *ballad, ballet*] A social assembly of persons of both sexes for the purpose of dancing

Ballad, bal lad, *n* [Fr *ballade,* from L L (and It) *ballare,* to dance BALL a dance, BALLET] A short narrative poem, especially such as is adapted for singing a poem partaking of the nature both of the epic and the lyric —**Ballad,** bal lad, *v t* To celebrate in a ballad (*Shak*) —**Balladist,** bal'lad ist *n* A writer or singer of ballads —**Balladize** bal'lad iz, *v t* To convert into the form of a ballad —**Ballad monger,** *n* A dealer in ballads, an inferior poet, a poetaster **Ballad-opera,** *n* An opera in which only ballads are sung

Ballan wrasse, bal'an ras, *n* Lit spotted wrasse, Ir *bal ballán* spot Gael *ballach,* spotted] A fish of no great value taken all along the British coasts

Ballast bal'ast *n* [D *ballast* ballast, literally worthless load (being worthless in itself), from *bal* (akin to E *bale* misery), bad, and *last* a load (LAST) In Danish it was modified to *baglast* lit a back load —*bag,* back, after, and *last,* load] Heavy matter as stone, sand or iron carried in the bottom of a ship or other vessel, to prevent it from being readily overset (the vessel being said to be in *ballast* when she sails without a cargo), sand carried in bags in the car of a balloon to steady it, and enable the aeronaut to lighten the balloon by throwing part of it out, material filling up the space between the rails on a railway in order to make it firm and solid, *fig* that which confers steadiness on a person —*v t* To place ballast in or on (a ship, a railway track), *fig* to steady, to counterbalance —**Ballasting,** bal'last-ing, *n* Materials for ballast, ballast — **Ballast-heaver,** *n* One who is employed in putting ballast on board ships.

Ballet, bal'la or bal'let, *n* [Fr *ballet,* It *balletto* BALL a dance] A dance, more or less elaborate, in which several persons take part, a theatrical representation, in which a story is told by gesture, accompanied with dancing, scenery, &c

Ballista, Balista, bal-lis'ta, ba-lis'ta, *n* pl **Ballistæ, Balistæ,** bal-lis'tē, ba-lis'tē [L, from Gr *ballō,* to throw] A military engine used by the ancients for discharging heavy stones or other missiles especially against a besieged place — **Ballistic,** bal lis'tik, *a* Pertaining to the ballista or its use — *Ballistic pendulum,* a kind of pendulum made to vibrate by the impact of a shot for ascertaining the velocity of military projectiles, and consequently the force of fired gunpowder

Balloon, bal lön', *n* [Fr *ballon,* an augof *balle,* a ball BALL] A large hollow spherical body, a very large bag, usually made of silk or other light fabric, varnished with caoutchouc, and filled with hydrogen gas or heated air, or any other gaseous fluid lighter than common air, the contained gas causing it to rise and float in the atmosphere — **Ballooning,** bal lon ing, *n* The art or practice of managing balloons — **Balloonist,** bal-lön'ist, *n* One who manages or ascends in a balloon, an aeronaut — **Balloon fish,** *n* A curious tropical fish having the power of distending itself by swallowing air and making it pass into cavities beneath the skin, causing its spines to erect themselves

Ballot bal'lot, *n* [Fr *ballotte,* a ball used in voting dim of *balle,* a ball BALL] A ball ticket, paper, or the like, by which one votes, and which gives no indication of who the voter is, the system of voting by means of this ball —*v i* To vote or decide by ballot frequently with *for* —**Balloter,** bal'lot er, *n* One who ballots or votes by ballot —**Ballot box,** *n* A box for receiving ballots

Balm, bam, *n* [O Fr *baulme,* Fr *baume,* a contr of *balsam*] A name common to several species of odoriferous or aromatic trees or shrubs, and to the fragrant medicinal exudations from them, any fragrant or valuable ointment, anything which heals, soothes, or mitigates pain — **Balm,** bam *v t* To anoint as with balm or with anything fragrant or medicinal, to soothe, to mitigate, to assuage, to heal — **Balmily,** bam'i li *adv* In a balmy manner — **Balminess,** bam'i nes, *n* The state or quality of being balmy —**Balmy,** bam'i, *a* Having the qualities of balm, aromatic, fragrant, healing, soothing, assuaging, refreshing

Balsam, bal'sam *n* [L *balsamum,* Gr *balsamon* a fragrant gum] An oily, aromatic, resinous substance, flowing spontaneously or by incision from certain plants and used in medicine and perfumery, balm — **Balsamic,** bal sam'ik, *a* Having the qualities of balsam, stimulating, unctuous, soft, mitigating, mild —*n* A warm, stimulating, demulcent medicine, of a smooth and oily consistence — **Balsamically** bal-sam'ik al li, *adv* In a balsamic manner — **Balsamiferous,** bal-sam-if'er us, *a* Producing or yielding balm or balsam

Baluster bal'us tėr *n* [Fr *balustre,* It *balaustro* a baluster, from L *balaustium,* Gr *balaustion* the flower of the wild pomegranate, being so called from some resemblance of form] A small column or pilaster of various forms and dimensions, used for balustrades — **Balustrade,** bal'us trād', *n* [Fr *balustrade*] A row of small columns or pilasters, joined by a rail, serving as an inclosure for altars, balconies staircases, terraces, &c, or used merely as an ornament

Bambino, bam bē'nō, *n* [It, a child] In Catholic countries, the figure of our Saviour represented as an infant in swaddling-clothes, often surrounded by a halo, and watched over by angels

Bamboo, bam bö', *n* [Malay] A tropical plant of the family of the grasses, with large jointed stems, the thickest being much used in India, China, &c, for building purposes, and the slenderest for walking-canes

Bamboozle, bam-bö'zl, *v t* [Origin doubtful.] To impose or practise upon; to hoax; to humbug; to deceive. — **Bamboozler,** bam-bö'zl-ėr, *n* One who bamboozles

Ban, ban, *n* [A. Sax *bann, gebann,* interdict, proclamation, edict, *D. ban,* excom-

munication. Icel and Sw. *bann*, proclamation, Dan. *band*, a ban, *bande*, to curse Akin *bandit*, *banish*, *abandon*, &c] An edict or proclamation in general, an edict of interdiction or proscription; interdiction; prohibition, curse, excommunication; anathema, *pl* proclamation of marriage (Banns) —*v t* —*banned*, *banning* To curse, to execrate, to prohibit, to interdict,—*v i* To curse

Ban, ban, *n* [Serv *ban*, a lord] A Servian, Croatian, or Hungarian military chief or governor

Banal, ban al, *a* [Fr] Hackneyed, commonplace, vulgar

Banana, ba na na, *n* [Sp , from the native name] A herbaceous plant closely allied to the plantain, and extensively cultivated in tropical countries for its soft luscious fruit, which is the staple food of millions of people

Banco, bang kō, *n* [It , a bank Bank] *Com* bank money or value, the money standard in which banks in some countries keep or kept their accounts, in contradistinction to the current money of the place, *law*, a seat or bench of justice

Band, band, *n* [A Sax *bend*, a band, from *bindan*, to bind, D Icel Sw and G *band* In sense of body of men, from Fr *bande*, G *bande*, from same root Bind] That which binds together; a bond or means of attachment in general, a fetter or similar fastening, a narrow strip or ribbon shaped ligature, tie, or connection, a fillet a border or strip on an article of dress, that which resembles a band tie, or ligature, *pl* the linen ornament about the neck of a clergyman, with the ends hanging down in front, a company of persons united together by some common bond especially a body of armed men, a company of soldiers, an organized body of instrumental musicians, an orchestra —*v t* To bind with a band, to mark with a band, to unite in a troop, company or confederacy —*v i* To associate or unite for some common purpose **Bandage**, band āj, *n* A fillet, roller, or swathe used in dressing and binding up wounds, n straining hemorrhages, &c a band or ligature in general, that which is bound over something else —*v t* —*bandaged*, *bandaging* To put a bandage on — **Bandbox**, band boks *n* A box made of pasteboard, or thin flexible pieces of wood and paper, for holding bands, bonnets, or other light articles —**Band-fish**, *n* A long thin flat fish, ribbon fish or snake fish —**Banded** band ed, *a* Marked by bands or stripes, striped —**Band master** *n* The conductor and trainer of a band of musicians —**Band saw**, *n* A saw formed of a long flexible belt of steel revolving on pulleys —**Bandsman**, bands man, *n* A player in a band of musicians

Bandala, ban dā la, *n* [Native name] The strong outer fibre of the plant yielding Manilla-hemp, made into cordage, especially into the well known Manilla white rope

Bandana, **Bandanna**, ban-dan a, *n* [Indian name] A peculiar kind of silk handkerchief manufactured by the Hindus, any silk and cotton handkerchief having a like pattern, that is, a uniformly dyed ground, usually of bright red or blue, ornamented with white or yellow circular, lozenge-shaped, or other simple figures

Bandeau, ban dō, *n* pl **Bandeaux**, ban dō [Fr , dim from *bande*, a band] A fillet worn round the head, a head band

Banderole, ban de rōl, *n* [Fr *banderole*, Sp *banderola*, a little banner, from *bandera*, a banner from G *band* Band] A little flag or streamer affixed to a mast, a military weapon, or a trumpet, a pennon, a bandrol

Bandicoot, ban di kut *n* [Corruption of the Telinga name *pandikoku*, lit pig rat] A large species of rat, attaining the weight of 2 or 3 lbs , a native of India and Ceylon, where *its flesh is a favourite article of food* among the coolies

Bandit, ban dit, *n* pl **Bandits**, **Banditti**, ban dit'ti [It *bandito*, pp of *bandire*, L L *bannire*, to banish Ban, Banish] An outlaw; more commonly a robber, a highwayman

Bandlet, **Bandelet**, band let, band'e-let, *n* [Fr *bandelette*, dim of *bande*, a band] A small band or fillet or something similar in shape

Bandog, ban'dog, *n* [*Band* and *dog*, lit. bound-dog] A large, fierce kind of dog, in England generally a mastiff, usually kept chained

Bandoleer, ban-dō-lēr', *n* [Sp *bandolera*, Fr *bandoulière*, from Sp *banda*, a sash] A large leathern belt, to which were attached a bag for balls and a number of cases, each containing a charge of gun powder, worn by ancient musketeers

Bandoline ban dō-lēn, *n* A gummy per fumed substance used to impart a glossiness and stiffness to the hair

Bandore, ban dōr, *n* [Fr , from It *pandora* L *pandura* Gr *pandoura*, a musical instrument ascribed to *Pan*] A musical stringed instrument like a lute

Bandrol, band rōl, *n* Same as *Banderole*

Bandy ban di, *n* [Fr *bandé*, bent, from *bander*, to bend a bow, to bind, to swathe, from G *band*, a band Band] A club bent at the end for striking a ball at play, a game played with such clubs —*v t* —*bandied*, *bandying* To beat to and fro as a ball in play, to toss from one to another, to exchange contentiously to give and receive reciprocally (words, compliments) — *v i* To contend, to strive [*Shak* —**Bandy**, ban di, *a* Bent especially having a bend or crook outwards said of a person s legs —**Bandy legged** *a* Having bandy or crooked legs

Bane, bān, *n* [A Sax *bana*, destruction, death, bane, Icel *bana*, Dan and Sw *bane*, O H G *bana* allied to Gr *phonos* murder] Any fatal cause of mischief injury or destruction, ruin, destruction, deadly poison —**Baneful** bān ful, *a* Destructive, pernicious, poisonous — **Banefully** bān ful li, *adv* In a baneful manner —**Banefulness**, bān ful nes, *n* The quality of being baneful —**Bane-wort** *n* A poisonous plant, belladonna or deadly night shade

Bang bang *v t* [Comp Icel *bang* a knocking, G *bängel* a club the clapper of a bell, D *bangel* a bell] To beat as with a club or cudgel to thump, to cudgel to beat or handle roughly or with violence (*Shak*) to bring a loud noise from or by as in slamming a door and the like —*v i* To resound with a loud noise, to produce a loud noise, to thump violently — *n* A loud sudden, resonant sound, a blow as with a club, a heavy blow

Bang *n* Bhang

Bangle bang gl, *n* An ornamental ring worn upon the arms and ankles in India and Africa

Banian, ban i an *n* [Hind *baniya* Skr *banija*, a merchant] An Indian trader or merchant, more particularly one of the great traders of Western India who wear a peculiar dress and are strict in the observance of fasts Hence—*Banian days*, days in which sailors have no flesh meat served out to them, days of poor fare

Banian, ban yan, *n* A tree the banyan

Banish, ban ish, *v t* [Fr *bannir*, ppr *bannissant* to banish, from L L *bannire*, to proclaim denounce, from O H G *bannan*, to proclaim Ban] To condemn to exile, to send (a person) from a country as a punishment, to drive away, to exile, to cast from the mind (thoughts, care, business) —**Banisher**, ban ish er *n* One who banishes —**Banishment** ban ish ment, *n* The act of banishing, the state of being banished, enforced absence, exile

Banjo, ban jō, *n* [Negro corruption of *bandore*] A musical instrument having six strings, a body like a tambourine, and a neck like a guitar

Bank, bangk, *n* [A Sax *banc*, a bank, a hillock also *bene* a bench, Sw and Dan *bank*, *bänk*, Icel *bakki* (for *banki*), D and G *bank*, a bank, a bench In sense of establishment dealing in money the word is directly from the Fr *banque*, a banking establishment, it. *banco*, a bench, counter, a bank, this being from the German *Bench* is the same word] A mound or heap of earth, any steep acclivity, as one rising from a river, the sea, or forming the side of a ravine or the like; a rising ground in the sea, partly above water or covered everywhere with shoal water; a shoal, the face of coal at which miners are working, a bench or seat for the rowers in a galley, one of the rows of oars, an establishment which trades in money, an establishment for the deposit, custody, remittance, and issue of money, the office in which the transactions of a banking company are conducted; the funds of a gaming establishment, a fund in certain games at cards —*v t* To inclose, defend, or fortify with a bank, to embank, to lay up or deposit in a bank —*v i* To deposit money in a bank —**Bank-agent**, *n* A person employed by a bank to conduct its banking operations in a branch office — **Bank-book**, *n* The book given to a customer, in which the officers of the bank enter his debits and credits — **Bank note**, *n* A promissory note issued by a banking company payable in gold or silver at the bank on demand —**Bank stock**, a share or shares in the capital stock of a bank

Bankrupt, bangk rupt, *n* [*Bank*, a bench, and L *ruptus* broken lit one whose bench has been broken, the bench or table which a merchant or banker formerly used in the exchange having been broken on his bankruptcy] A person declared by legal authority unable to pay his debts popularly, one who has wholly or partially failed to pay his debts, one who has compounded with his creditors, an insolvent —*a* Insolvent, unable to meet one s obligations —**Bankruptcy** bangk rupt si, *n* The state of being a bankrupt inability to pay all debts, failure in trade

Banlieue ban'lu, *n* [Fr *ban*, jurisdiction, and *lieue*, a league, a district of indeterminate extent] The territory without the walls but within the legal limits of a town or city

Banner, ban er *n* [Fr *bannière* L L *banderia*, from *bandum* banner standard, from G *band*, a band or strip of cloth, from *binden*, to bind] A piece of cloth usually bearing some warlike or heraldic device or national emblem attached to the upper part of a pole or staff, an ensign, a standard, a flag —**Banneral**, **Banneret**, ban ér al, ban ér-et, *n* A little flag, a banderole —**Bannered**, ban érd, *a* Furnished with or bearing a banner, displaying banners [*Mil* —**Banneret** ban ér et, *n* A higher degree of knighthood conferred on the field for some heroic act, the person upon whom the degree was conferred, of a rank intermediate between a baron and a knight

Banns, banz *n pl* [See Ban] The proclamation in church necessary to constitute a regular marriage, made by calling over the names of the parties intending matrimony

Banquet, bang kwet, *n* [Fr *banquet* dim of *banque* a bench, a seat, and hence a feast Bank] A feast, a rich entertainment of meat and drink, *fig* something specially delicious or enjoyable —*v t* To treat with a feast or rich entertainment —*v i* To feast, to regale one s self, to fare daintily —**Banqueter**, bang kwet ér, *n* A feaster, one who provides feasts or rich entertainments.

Banquette, ban ket, *n* [Fr , from *banc*, a bench, a bank] *Fort* a little raised way or bank running along the inside of a parapet, on which musketeers or riflemen stand to fire upon the enemy in the moat or covered way, the footway of a bridge when raised above the carriage-way

Banshee, **Benshi**, ban shē, ben'shi, *n* [Ir *bean-sith*, Gael *ban-sith*, from Ir and Gael. *bean*, *ban*, woman, and *sith*, fairy,] A kind of female fairy believed in Ireland and some parts of Scotland to attach herself to a par-

ticular house, and to appear before the death of one of the family

Bantam, ban tam, *n.* A small but spirited breed of domestic fowl with feathered shanks, first brought from the East Indies, and supposed to derive its name from *Bantam* in Java —*a* Pertaining to or resembling the bantam, of the breed of the bantam, hence, diminutive, puny

Banter, ban'tĕr, *v t* [Origin unknown] To address humorous raillery to, to attack with jokes or jests, to make fun of, to rally —*n.* (no pl) A joking or jesting, humorous raillery, pleasantry with which a person is attacked —**Banterer,** ban'tĕr-ĕr, *n* One who banters

Bantling, bant ling, *n* [Probably from *band*, a wrapping, and the dim suffix *-ling*, meaning properly a child in swaddling clothes] A young child, an infant a term carrying with it a shade of contempt

Banxring, bangks'ring *n* [Native name] The popular name of certain squirrel like insectivorous mammals of the East

Banyan, Banyan tree, ban yan, *n* [From the connection of one such tree with certain *banians* or Indian merchants.] An Indian tree of the fig genus, remarkable for its horizontal branches sending down shoots which take root when they reach the ground and enlarge into trunks, which in their turn send out branches, the tree in this manner covering a prodigious extent of ground

Banyan, ban yan, *n* A native Indian merchant. BANIAN

Baobab, bā'ō bab *n* [The name in Senegal] A large African tree usually from 40 to 70 feet high, and often 30 feet in diameter, having an oblong pulpy fruit called monkey bread, the sour gourd or calabash tree

Baphomet, baf'ō met, *n* [A corruption of *Mahomet*] The imaginary idol or symbol which the Templars were accused of employing in their mysterious rites —**Baphometic,** baf ō-met'ik *a* Of or pertaining to Baphomet or to the rites in which it was supposed to be employed [*Carl*]

Baptism, bap tizm *n* [Gr *baptisma*, from *baptizō*, to baptize, from *baptō*, to dip in water] The application of water by sprinkling or immersion to a person, as a sacrament or religious ceremony —**Baptismal,** bap-tiz mal, *a* Pertaining to baptism —**Baptismally** bap tiz mal li, *adv* In a baptismal manner —**Baptist,** bap'tist, *n* [Gr *baptistēs*] One who administers baptism specifically applied to John, the forerunner of Christ, as a contraction of *Anabaptist*, one who objects to infant baptism —**Baptistery,** bap tis tĕr i, *n* A building or a portion of a building in which is administered the rite of baptism —**Baptistic, Baptistical** † bap-tis tik, bap tis tik al, *a* Pertaining to baptism —**Baptistically,**† bap tis tik al li, *adv* In a baptistical manner —**Baptizable** bap tīz a bl, *a* Capable of being baptized —**Baptize,** bap tīz , *v t* —*baptized baptizing* [Gr *baptizō*] To administer the sacrament of baptism to, to christen —**Baptizer,** bap tīz ĕr, *n* One who baptizes

Bar, bar, *n* [Fr *barre*, from the Celtic, W and Armor *bar*, the top branch of a tree, a rail, a bar *Barrier, barrister, barricade, embarrass, &c* , are derivatives] A piece of wood, metal, or other solid matter, long in proportion to its thickness, a pole, a connecting piece in various positions and structures, often for a hinderance or obstruction, anything which obstructs, hinders, or impedes, an obstruction, an obstacle, a barrier; a bank of sand, gravel, or earth forming an obstruction at the mouth of a river or harbour; the railing inclosing the place which counsel occupy in courts of justice, the place in court where prisoners are stationed for arraignment, trial, or sentence, all those who can plead in a court, barristers in general, the profession of barrister, the railing or partition which separates a space near the door from the body of either house of parliament; a tribunal in general, the inclosed place of a tavern, inn, or other establishment where liquors, &c., are served out, the counter over which such articles are served out, *music*, a line drawn perpendicularly across the staff dividing it into equal measures of time, the space and notes included between two such lines —*v t* —*barred, barring* To fasten with a bar or as with a bar, to hinder; to obstruct, to prevent, to prohibit, to restrain, to except, to exclude by exception, to provide with a bar or bars, to mark with bars, to cross with one or more stripes or lines —**Bar-maid,** *n* A maid or woman who serves at the bar of an inn or other place of refreshment —**Bar room,** *n* The room in a public house, hotel, &c , containing the bar or counter where refreshments are served out —**Bar shot,** *n* A double shot consisting of two round shot united by a bar **Bar wood** *n* A kind of red dye wood from Africa

Barb, barb, *n* [Fr *barbe*, L *barba* beard] The sharp point projecting backwards from the penetrating extremity of an arrow, fish hook, or other instrument for piercing, intended to prevent its being extracted, a barbel, a beard —*v t* To shave or dress the beard†, to furnish with barbs, as an arrow

Barb, barb, *n* [Contr from *Barbary*] A horse of the Barbary breed, remarkable for speed, endurance, and docility

Barbacan, Barbican, bar ba kan, bär bi kan *n* [Fr *barbacane* It *barbacane*, from Ar *bāb khānah*, a gateway or gate house] A kind of watch tower, an advanced work defending the entrance to a castle or fortified town, as before the gate or drawbridge

Barbadoes Tar, bär bā dōz *n* Petroleum or mineral tar found in some of the West Indian islands

Barbarian, bar bā ri an *n* [L *barbarus* from Gr *barbaros* one whose language is unintelligible a foreigner] A foreigner†; (N T) a man in his rude savage state, an uncivilized person, a cruel, savage, brutal man, one destitute of pity or humanity —*a* Of or pertaining to savages, rude, uncivilized, cruel, inhuman —**Barbaric** bär barik *a* Of or pertaining to or characteristic of a barbarian, uncivilized, savage, wild, ornate without being in accordance with sound taste —**Barbarism** bar'bär izm, *n* An uncivilized state, want of civilization, rudeness of manners, an act of barbarity, cruelty, or brutality, an outrage, an offence against purity of style or language, any form of speech contrary to correct idiom —**Barbarity** bar bar'i ti *n* The state of being barbarous, barbarousness, savageness ferociousness inhumanity, a barbarous act —**Barbarization,** bär bar iz ā shon, *n* The act or process of rendering barbarous or of becoming barbarous — **Barbarize,** bar bär iz, *v t* To become barbarous —*v t* To make barbarous — **Barbarous,** bär'ba rus, *a* Unacquainted with arts and civilization, uncivilized, rude and ignorant, pertaining to or characteristic of barbarians, adapted to the taste of barbarians, barbaric, cruel, ferocious, inhuman —**Barbarously,** bär ba rus li, *adv* In a barbarous manner, without knowledge or arts, savagely, cruelly, ferociously, inhumanly —**Barbarousness,** bär'ba rus nes, *n* The state or quality of being barbarous, barbarity

Barbe, Barb, bärb, *n.* [For *barde*, Fr *barde*, Sp *albarda*, from Ar *barda'a*, a pad, a covering for a horse's back] One of the ornaments and housings of a horse, one of the pieces of defensive armour with which the war horses of knights were anciently clad —**Barbed,** bärbd, *p* and *a* Furnished with or clad in barbes or armour

Barbecue,† bär'be kū *n.* [Conjectured to be from Fr *barbe-à-queue*, from beard to tail, more probably from Carib *barbacoa*, a kind of large gridiron] A hog or other large animal dressed whole, a terrace partly or wholly surrounding a house —*v t* —*barbecued, barbecuing* To dress and cook whole by splitting to the backbone and roasting on a gridiron

Barbel, bär'bel, *n* [O Fr *barbel*, from L *barbus*, a barbel (the fish), from *barba*, a beard In sense of appendage it is rather for *barbula*] A fresh water fish having four beard-like appendages on its upper jaw, a vermiform process appended to the mouth of certain fishes, serving as an organ of touch

Barber, bär'bĕr, *n* [Fr *barber*, from *barbe*, L *barba*, a beard.] One whose occupation is to shave the beard or to cut and dress hair —*v t* To shave and dress the hair of [*Shak*]

Barberry, bär'be-ri, *n.* [Fr *berberis*, from Ar *barbaris*, the barberry, but the spelling has been modified so as to give the word an English appearance] A shrubby plant bearing small acid and astringent, red berries, common in hedges

Barbet, bar'bet, *a* [Fr *barbet*, from L *barba*, a beard] A variety of dog having long curly hair, a poodle, one of a group of climbing birds, approaching the cuckoos, having a large conical beak, and at its base tufts of stiff bristles

Barbette, bar bet , *n* [Fr] The platform or breastwork of a fortification, from which the cannon may be fired over the parapet instead of through an embrasure

Barbican, *n* BARBACAN

Barbule, bärbūl, *n* [L *barbula*, dim of *barba*, a beard] A small barb, a little beard

Barcarolle, bär'ka-rōl, *n* [Fr , from It *barcarolo*, a boatman, from *barca*, a boat or barge] A simple song or melody sung by Venetian gondoliers, a piece of instrumental music composed in imitation of such a song

Bard, bard *n* [Celtic] A poet and singer among the ancient Celts, a poet generally —**Bardic** bärd ik, *a* Pertaining to bards or to their poetry —**Bardish,** bärd ish, *a* Pertaining to bards, written by a bard.— **Bardism,** bärd izm *n* The learning and maxims of bards —**Bardling,** bärd ling, *n.* An inferior bard, a mediocre poet —**Bardship,** bard ship, *n* The state or quality of being a bard

Bare, bār Old pret of *bear*, now *Bore*

Bare bār, *a* [A Sax *bær*, Icel. *ber*, Sw Dan *bar*, D *baar*, G *bar*, *baar*, probably from root meaning shining seen in Skr *bhās*, to shine] Naked, without covering; laid open to view, detected, no longer concealed, poor, destitute, indigent, ill supplied, empty, unfurnished, unprovided often followed by *of* (*bare of* money), threadbare, much worn —*v t* —*bared, baring* To strip off the covering from, to make naked —**Barely,** bār'li, *adv* In a bare manner, nakedly, poorly, without decoration, scarcely, hardly —**Bareness,** bār'nes *n* The state of being bare, want of clothing or covering, nakedness, deficiency of appropriate covering, ornament, and the like, poverty, indigence —**Bare backed,** bār'bakt, *a* Having the back uncovered, unsaddled —**Bareboned,** bār'bōnd, *a* Having the bones scantly covered with flesh, verylean —**Barefaced,** bār'fāst, *a* Having the face uncovered, hence undisguised, unreserved, shameless, impudent, audacious (*barefaced* robbery) —**Barefacedly,** bār fāst-li, *adv* In a barefaced manner, openly, shamelessly, impudently —**Barefacedness,** bār'fāst-nes, *n.* Effrontery, assurance. —**Barefoot, Barefooted,** bār'fut, bār'fut-ed, *a* and *adv* With the feet bare, without shoes or stockings

Barege, ba rāzh, *n* [From *Barèges*, a village of the Pyrenees] A thin gauze-like fabric for ladies dresses, usually made of silk and worsted, but, in the inferior sorts, with cotton instead of silk.

Bargain, bär gin, *n* [O Fr *bargaine*, L L *barcania*, a bargain, traffic, believed to be from L L *barca*, a bark] A contract or agreement between two or more parties, a compact settling that something shall be done, sold, transferred, &c , the thing purchased or stipulated for, what is obtained by an agreement, something bought or sold at a low price —*v i* To make a bargain or agreement, to make an agreement about the transfer of property —*v t* To sell to transfer for a consideration; generally followed by *away* —**Bargainer,** bär'gin-ĕr, *n.* One who bargains or stipulates

Barge, bärj, *n.* [O Fr *barge*, L L *barga*,

barqa, barca, bark BARQUE.] A vessel or boat elegantly fitted up and decorated, used on occasions of state and pomp, a flat-bottomed vessel for loading and unloading ships or conveying goods from one place to another — **Bargee**, barj ē, *n.* One of the crew of a barge or canal-boat — **Bargeman**, barj man, *n* The man who manages a barge

Barilla, ba ril la, *n* [Sp] An impure soda or carbonate and sulphate of soda obtained in Spain and elsewhere by burning several species of plants, a kind of kelp, Spanish soda.

Baritone, bar i-tōn *n.* and *a* Same as *Barytone*

Barium, ba ri um, *n* [Gr *barys*, heavy BARYTA] The metallic basis of baryta (which is an oxide of *barium*), a metal as yet obtained in very small quantities

Bark, bark, *n.* [Dan and sw *bark* Icel *borki*, G *borke*, bark] The outer rind of a tree, shrub, &c , the exterior covering of exogenous plants, composed of cellular and vascular tissue —*v t* To strip bark off, to peel, to apply bark to, to treat with bark in tanning — **Barker**, bark ér, *n* One who barks, one who removes the bark from trees —**Barkery**, bark ér i, *n* A tan house, or place where bark is kept —**Bark bed, Bark-stove**, *n* A bed formed of the spent bark used by tanners, which is placed in the inside of a brick pit in a glazed house, constructed for forcing or for the growth of tender plants — **Bark mill**, *n* A mill for crushing bark for the use of tanners and dyers

Bark, bark, *n* same as *Barque*

Bark, bark, *v n* [A Sax *beorcan*] To emit the cry of a dog, or a similar sound —*n* The cry of the domestic dog, a cry resembling that of the dog —**Barker**, bark ér, *n.* An animal that barks, a person who clamours unreasonably

Barkantine, bark an tin, *n* Same as *Barquantine* (which see)

Barker's Mill, *n* A machine driven by water, a kind of simple turbine

Barley, bar li, *n* [O E *barlic berlic* from A Sax *bere* (= Sc *bear*), barley and *leac* a plant (also a *leek*), comp *garlic*] A kind of grain commonly grown and used especially for making malt, the plant yielding the grain —**Barleycorn**, bar li korn *n* A grain of barley, a measure equal to the third part of an inch —**Barley sugar** *n* Sugar boiled till it is brittle (formerly with a decoction of barley) and candied — **Barley water** *n.* A decoction of pearl barley used in medicine as an emollient

Barm, bärm, *n.* [A Sax *beorma* Sw *bärma*, Dan *bärme*, L G *barme*, G *bärme*, barm, from root of *brew*] Yeast —**Barmy**, bärm i, *a* Containing or consisting of barm, frothy, as beer

Barn, bärn, *n.* [A Sax *bern* = *bere* barley, and *ern*, a house] A covered building for securing grain, hay, or other farm produce —*v t* To store up in a barn —**Barn owl**, *n* The common white owl often found in barns, where it proves very useful by destroying mice

Barnacle, bar na kl, *n* [Fr *bernacle, barnacle*, L L *bernacula*, for *pernacula*, dim of L. *perna*, a ham, a kind of shell fish In sense of goose origin doubtful] A stalked cirriped, often found on the bottoms of ships, on timber fixed below the surface of the sea, &c , a species of goose found in the northern seas, but visiting more southern climates in winter

Barnacles, bar na klz *n pl* [Origin unknown] An instrument to put upon a horse's nose, to confine him for shoeing, bleeding, or dressing, a cant name for a pair of spectacles

Barograph, bar ō-graf, *n* [Gr *baros*, weight, and *graphō*, to write] A self registering barometric instrument for recording the variations in the pressure of the atmosphere

Barometer, ba-rom et-ér, *n* [Gr *baros*, weight, and *metron*, measure] An instrument for measuring the weight or pressure of the atmosphere, consisting ordinarily of a glass tube containing a column of mercury, its lower end dipping into a cup containing the same metal, the mercury in the tube, having a vacuum above it, rises and falls according to the varying pressure of the air on the mercury in the cup In the aneroid barometer no fluid is used — **Barometric, Barometrical**, bar-ō-met rik, bar-ō-met rik-al, *a* Pertaining or relating to the barometer, made by a barometer — **Barometrically**, bar-ō met rik-al li, *adv* By means of a barometer

Baron, bar on, *n.* [Fr *baron*, from O H G *bar*, a man, from *beran* E to *bear* the original sense being probably that of one who could *bear*, as being strong and robust] In Great Britain, a title or degree of nobility, one who holds the lowest rank in the peerage, a title of certain judges or officers, as *barons of the exchequer*, the judges of the court of exchequer — *Baron of beef*, two sirloins not cut asunder — **Baronage**, bar on-āj, *n* The whole body of barons or peers, the dignity or condition of a baron —**Baroness**, bar on-es *n.* A baron's wife or lady —**Baronet** bar on-et, *n* [Dim of *baron*.] One who possesses a hereditary rank or degree of honour next below a baron, and therefore not a member of the peerage one belonging to an order founded by James I in 1611 — **Baronetage**, bar on et āj, *n* The baronets as a body, the dignity of a baronet — **Baronetcy** bar on-et si, *n.* The title and dignity of a baronet —**Baronial**, ba rō ni al, *a* Pertaining to a baron or a barony — **Barony** bar on i *n* The title or honour of a baron, also the territory or lordship of a baron, in Ireland a territorial division corresponding nearly to the English hundred

Barouche, ba roosh , *n* From G *barutsche*, from It *baroccio, barocci* from L *birotus*, two wheeled — *bis* double and *rota* a wheel A four wheeled carriage with a falling top

Barque, bark *n* [Fr *barque*, L L *barca*, a barque through a dim form *barica* from Gr *baris* a skiff *Barge* is a form of this word] A sailing vessel of any kind, *naut* a three-masted vessel with only fore and aft sails on the mizzen mast the other two masts being square rigged —**Barquantine** bark an tin *n* [From *barque*, in imitation of *brigantine*] A three masted vessel square rigged in the foremast and fore and aft rigged in the main and mizzen masts

Barrack, bar ak *n* [Fr *baraque*, It *baracca*, from L L *barca* a bar from the Celtic, comp Ir *barra had*, a hut or booth] A hut or house for soldiers, especially in garrison, permanent buildings in which both officers and men are lodged, a large building, or a collection of huts for a body of work people generally in pl — **Barrack master**, *n* The officer who superintends the barracks of soldiers —**Barracoon**, bar a kōn *n* A negro-barrack, a slave depot or bazaar

Barranca bar ran ka *n* [Sp] A deep gully or ravine a name used in America

Barrator bar a tor, *n* [O Fr *baratour*, a cheater, *barrate*, deceit BARRATRY] One who frequently excites suits at law an encourager of litigation, the master or one of the crew of a ship who commits any fraud in the management of the ship or cargo, by which the owner, freighters, or insurers are injured — **Barratrous**, bar a trus, *a* Characterized by or tainted with barratry —**Barratrously** bar a trus-li, *adv* — **Barratry**, bar a tri, *n* The act or practice of a barrator, the exciting and encouraging of lawsuits and quarrels, fraud in a shipmaster to the injury of the owners, freighters, or insurers, as by running away with the ship, sinking, or deserting her

Barrel, bar el, *n.* [O Fr *barell*, Fr *baril*, from Celt , comp W *baril*, Gael *barail*, a barrel, so called because made of *bars* or staves BAR] A somewhat cylindrical wooden vessel made of staves and bound with hoops, a cask, anything resembling a barrel in shape, a hollow cylinder or tube (as the *barrel* of a gun) —*v t* —*barrelled, barrelling* To put in a barrel —**Barrelled**, bar eld, *a* Having a barrel or barrels generally used in composition — **Barrel-bellied**, *a* Having a round and protuberant or barrel-shaped belly —**Barrel-bulk**, *n Naut.* a measure of capacity for freight, equal to 5 cubic feet.—**Barrel-organ**, *n* An organ in which a barrel or cylinder furnished with pegs or staples, when turned round, opens a series of valves to admit a current of air to a set of pipes, or acts on wires like those of the piano so as to produce a tune

Barren, bar en, *a* [From O Fr *baraigne, brehaigne, brehaigne*, sterile, possibly from Armor *brec'han*, sterile] Incapable of producing its kind, not prolific applied to animals and vegetables, unproductive, unfruitful, sterile applied to land, *fig* not producing or leading to anything (*barren* speculation, *barren* of ideas), unsuggestive, uninstructive *n* A barren or unproductive tract of land — **Barrenly**, bar en li, *adv* Unfruitfully —**Barrenness**, bar en nes, *n* The state or quality of being barren, sterility, want of fertility, unfruitfulness interest, or the like (*barrenness* of invention)

Barretor, Barretry, bar et-or bar et ri, *n* Same as *Barrator, Barratry*

Barricade bar i kād *n* [Fr *barricade*, from *barre*, a bar BAR] A temporary fortification made of trees earth, stones, or anything that will obstruct the progress of an enemy or serve for defence or security against his shot, a fence around or along the side of a space to be kept clear, any barrier or obstruction *v t* —*barricaded, barricading* To stop up by a barricade, to erect a barricade across, to obstruct — **Barricader** bar i kād ér, *n* One who erects barricades

Barrier, bar i ér, *n* [Fr *barrière*, a barrier, from *barre*, a bar BAR] A fence, a railing, any obstruction, what hinders approach, attack or progress, what stands in the way, an obstacle, a limit or boundary of any kind, a line of separation — *Barrier reef* a coral reef rising from a great depth to the level of low tide encircling an island like a barrier, or running parallel to a coast, with a navigable channel inside, as on the north east coast of Australia

Barring bar ing *part* of verb to *bar*, used as *prep* Excepting, leaving out of account (colloq)—**Barring-out** *n* The act of excluding a schoolmaster from school by barricading the doors and windows, a boyish sport at Christmas

Barrister bar is tér *n* [From *bar*] A counsellor or advocate admitted to plead at the bar of a court of law in practice and defence of clients a term more especially used in England and Ireland, the corresponding term in Scotland being *advocate* in the United States *counsellor*

Barrow, bar ō, *n* A Sax *bi rewe*, a barrow, from *beran* E to *bear* to carry, comp *bier*] A light small carriage, moved or carried by hand when having a wheel it is a *wheel* barrow

Barrow bar o, *n* [A Sax *beorg, beorh, berg*, a hill or funeral mound, Dan sw G *berg*, a hill, allied to *burgh*] A prehistoric or at least ancient sepulchral mound formed of earth or stones, found in Britain and elsewhere and met with in various forms often containing remains of the dead, implements, &c

Barter bar ter *v t* [O Fr *barater, barater*, to cheat, to barter, *barat, barate*, deceit, barter origin doubtful] To traffic or trade by exchanging one commodity for another (and not for money) — *v i* To give in exchange, to exchange, as one commodity for another — *n* The act of exchanging commodities, the thing given in exchange — **Barterer**, bar ter-ér, *n* One who barters or traffics by exchanging commodities

Bartizan, bar ti zan, *n* [Comp O Fr *bretesche*, a fortification of timber, G *bret*, a board] A small turret projecting from the top part of a tower or wall, with apertures for archers to shoot through

Barwood, bar wud *n* A red dye-wood brought from Africa, camwood

Baryta, ba-ri ta, *n* [Gr *barys*, heavy, *barytēs*, weight] Oxide of barium, called sometimes *heavy-earth*, generally found in combination with sulphuric and carbonic acids, forming sulphate and carbonate of

baryta, the former of which is called *heavy-spar* Baryta is a gray powder with a sharp caustic alkaline taste —**Barytes**, ba-ri'tēz, *n.* A name of baryta or its sulphate (heavy spar) —**Barytic**, ba-ri'tik, *a.* Of or containing baryta

Barytone, Baryton, bar i tōn, *a* [Gr *barys*, heavy, and *tonos* tone] Ranging between tenor and bass, having a voice ranging between tenor and bass, *Greek gram* having no accent marked on the last syllable, the grave being understood —*n* A male voice the compass of which partakes of the bass and the tenor, but which does not descend so low as the one nor rise as high as the other, a person possessing a voice of this quality

Basalt, ba salt, *n* [Gr *basaltēs*, of unknown origin] A well known igneous dark gray or black rock occurring in the ancient trap and the recent volcanic series, and remarkable as often assuming the form of regularly prismatic columns such as are to be seen at Fingal's Cave in Staffa, or the Giant's Causeway in the north of Ireland —**Basaltic**, ba sal'tik, *a* Pertaining to basalt, formed of or containing basalt —**Basaltiform**, ba salt i form *a* In the form of basalt, columnar

Basanite, baz an it, *n* [Gr *basanos*, the touchstone] Touchstone

Bascinet, bas i net, *n* [O Fr *bassinet*, *ba cinet*, dim of *bassin*, *bacin* a helmet in the form of a basin] A light helmet, originally without a visor

Bascule, bas kul, *n* [Fr] An arrangement in bridges by which one portion balances another —*Bascule bridge* a kind of drawbridge in which the projecting portion is counterbalanced by an inner portion, which when the former is raised, descends into a dry well

Base bās, *a* [Fr *bas*, low, from L L *bassus*, low, short, allied to It *basso*, W *bas*, Armor *baz*, shallow] Of little or no value, coarse in comparison (the *base* metals), worthless, fraudulently debased in value spurious (*base* coin), of or pertaining to humble or illegitimate birth, of low station, lowly, of mean spirit, morally low, showing or proceeding from a mean spirit, deep grave, applied to sounds —*n pl* An old name for a skirt or something similar worn by knights, &c [*Mil*] —**Basely**, bās li, *adv* In a base manner or condition, meanly, humbly, vilely —**Baseness**, bās nes, *n* The state or quality of being base, meanness, lowness, vileness, worthlessness —**Base born** *a* Born in a base condition, of illegitimate birth —**Base court**, *n* The court or yard at the back of a house

Base bās, *n* [Fr *base*, L *basis*, a base, a pedestal from Gr *basis*, a going, a foot, a base from *bainō*, to go] The bottom of anything, considered as its support or the part of a thing on which it stands or rests, the opposite extremity to the apex, *arch* the part between the bottom of a column and the pedestal or the floor, *chem* one of those compound substances which unite with acids to form salts, *dyeing*, a mordant, *geom* the line or surface forming that part of a figure on which it is supposed to stand *mus* the bass, *milit* a tract of country protected by fortifications, or strong by natural advantages, from which the operations of an army proceed, the place from which racers or tilters start, a starting post, the game of base ball or prisoner's base, or an old game somewhat similar —*v t* —*based*, *basing* To lay the base or foundation of, to place on a basis, to found —**Basal** **Basilar**, **Basilary**, bās al, baz il-ėr, baz il a-ri, *a* Of or pertaining to a base, situated at the base —**Baseless**, bās les, *a* Without a base, without grounds or foundation (a *baseless* rumour) —**Basement**, bās'mant, *n* *Arch* the lowest story of a building, whether above or below the ground —**Basic**, bās'ik, *a* Relating to a base, *chem* performing the office of a base in a salt, or having the base in excess —**Basicity**, bā sis'i-ti, *n.* *Chem* the state of being a base, the power of an acid to unite with one or more atoms of a base —**Base-ball**, *n* A game somewhat similar to *rounders*, played with a short bat and a ball by two parties or sides —**Base line**, *n.* A line adopted as a base or foundation from which future operations are carried on, or on which they depend or rest, as in surveying, military affairs, &c —**Base-moulding**, *n.* *Arch* one of the projecting mouldings placed above the plinth of a building or column

Bash, bash, *v t* [Scand Dan. *bask*, a slap, *baske*, to slap, akin to *box*, to fight] To beat violently, to knock out of shape [Colloq]

Bashaw, ba shą, *n* [Per *bāshā*, *pāshāh*] A pash

Bashful, bash ful, *a* [For *abashful*] Easily put to confusion, modest to excess, diffident, shy —**Bashfully**, bash ful li, *adv* In a bashful manner, very modestly —**Bashfulness**, bash ful nes *n* The quality of being bashful, excessive modesty, timorousness

Bashi bazouk, bash ė ba zōk', *n* [Turk] A kind of irregular soldier in the Turkish army, a member of a corps collected hastily in a time of emergency

Basial, bā si al, *a* [L *basium*, a kiss] Relating to or consisting of a kiss

Basic, Basicity Under Base *n*

Basidium, ba sid i um, *n* pl **Basidia**, ba sid i a [Gr *basis* a base, and *eidos*, like ness] *Bot* the cell to which the sporules of some fungi are attached

Basil, baz il, *n* [O Fr *basil*, perhaps from L *bas* denoting doubleness *Bezel* is the same word] The slope at the edge of a cutting tool as of a chisel or plane —*v t* To grind the edge (of a tool) to an angle

Basil baz il *n* [Shortened from O Fr *basilic* from Gr *basilikos*, royal, *basileus* a king] A plant, a native of India cultivated in Europe as an aromatic pot herb, and used for flavouring dishes —**Basil thyme**, *n* A British plant with blush purple flowers and a fragrant aromatic smell —**Basil weed**, *n* Wild basil or field basil a plant common in woods and copses

Basilar Under Basil, *n*

Basilian, ba zil i an, *a* Belonging to the order of St *Basil* an order of monks founded in the fourth century in Cappadocia by a saint of that name —*n* A monk of the order of St Basil

Basilica ba zil ik a *n* [L, from Gr *basilikē* a colonnade, lit a royal colonnade or porch, from *basileus*, a king] Originally, the name applied by the Romans to their public halls usually of rectangular form, with a middle and two side aisles and an apse at the end The ground plan of these was followed in the early Christian churches, and the name is now applied to some of the churches in Rome by way of distinction or to other churches built in imitation of the Roman basilicas —**Basilical** **Basilican**, ba zil ik al, ba zil ik an, *a* In the manner of or pertaining to a basilica *cruciform* applied to the middle vein of the right arm and the anterior branch of the axillary vein (royal vein)

Basilicon, ba zil ik-on, *n* [L *basilicon*, from Gr *basilikos*, royal] An ointment composed of yellow wax, black pitch, and resin

Basilisk, baz il isk, *n* [Gr *basiliskos* lit little king from *basileus*, king] A fabulous creature formerly believed in, and variously regarded as a kind of serpent, lizard, or dragon and sometimes identified with the cockatrice, a name of several reptiles of the lizard tribe with a crest or hood, a large piece of ordnance formerly used

Basin, bā sn, *n* [Fr *bassin* O Fr *bacin*, a dim of *bac*, a wide open vessel, same as *E back*, a brewer's vat Back] A vessel or dish of some size, usually circular rather broad and not very deep, used to hold water for washing, and for various other purposes, any reservoir for water, natural or artificial, the whole tract of country drained by a river and its tributaries, *geol* an aggregate of strata dipping towards a common axis or centre, strata or deposits lying in a depression in older rocks

Basis, bā sis, *n* pl **Bases**, bā'sēz [L, and Gr *basis*, the foundation Base] A base, a foundation or part on which something rests, *fig* grounds or foundation Base

Bask, bask, *v t* [Formerly to bathe, a word of Scandinavian origin=Icel *baðka sik*, to bathe one's self—*sik* being the reflexive pronoun *Busk* is a similar form] To lie in warmth; to be exposed to genial heat; *fig* to be at ease and thriving under benign influences —*v t* To warm by continued exposure to heat, to warm with genial heat. —**Basking shark**, *n* A species of shark, so called from its habit of lying on the surface of the water basking in the sun.

Basket, bas ket, *n* [W *basged* or *basgawd*, Ir *baiscead*, a basket; W *basg*, a netting or piece of wickerwork] A vessel made of twigs, rushes, thin strips of wood, or other flexible materials interwoven; as much as a basket will hold —*v t* To put in a basket —**Basket-carriage**, *n* A light carriage made of wickerwork —**Basket-hilt**, *n* A hilt, as of a sword or rapier, which covers the hand, and defends it from injury

Basque, bask, *n* A language of unknown affinities spoken in parts of France and Spain on both sides of the Pyrenees at the angle of the Bay of Biscay, supposed to represent the tongue of the ancient Iberians, the primitive inhabitants of Spain, Biscayan or Euskarian —*a* Pertaining to the people or language of Biscay

Bas relief, Basso rilievo, ba-rė lēf, bas'sō-rē-lē'a-vō, *n* [Fr *bas*, It *basso*, low, and *relief*, It *rilievo*, relief] A sculpture in low relief, a mode of sculpturing figures on a flat surface, the figures being raised above the surface, but not so much as in high relief or *alto rilievo*

Bass, Basse, bas, *n* [A corruption of *barse*, A Sax *bears*, G *barsch*, D *baars* a perch] The name of various British and American sea fishes allied to the perch, some of them of considerable size and used as food

Bass bas, *n* [Same as *base*, the *t* being dropped or changed to *s* Base] The American linden or lime tree, a mat made of bast, a bassock —**Bass-wood**, *n* The American lime tree or its timber

Bass, bās *n* [It *basso*, deep low Base, *a*] *Mus* the lowest part in the harmony of a musical composition, whether vocal or instrumental, the lowest male voice —*a* *Mus* low, deep, grave —*v t* To sound in a deep tone [*Shak*]—*v t* To sing a bass part —**Bass-clef** *n* The character shaped like an inverted C put at the beginning of the bass staff —**Bass staff**, *n* The staff on which are written the notes belonging to the bass of a harmonized composition —**Bass viol**, *n* A violoncello

Bass bas *n* A variety of bitter pale ale brewed by the firm *Bass* & Co of Burton-on Trent

Basselisse, bás lis, *a* [Fr *basse lisse*, low warp] Wrought with a horizontal warp said of a kind of tapestry as distinguished from *haute-lisse*, tapestry, or that wrought with a perpendicular warp

Basset bas'set or bas set, *n* [Fr *bassette*, It *bassetta*] An old game at cards, resembling modern faro

Basset, bas set *n* A miner's term for the outcrop or surface edge of any inclined stratum —*v t* *Mining*, to incline upwards, so as to appear at the surface, to crop out.

Basset-horn, bas set-horn *n* [It *bassetto*, somewhat low, and E *horn*] A musical instrument, a sort of clarinet of enlarged dimensions and extended compass.

Bassinet bas i net [Probably a dim from Fr *berceau* a cradle] A wicker-basket with a covering or hood over one end, in which young children are placed by way of cradle

Bassoon, bas-sōn', *n* [Fr *bassoon*, It *bassone*, aug of *basso* low] A musical wind-instrument of the reed order, blown with a bent metal mouthpiece, and holed and keyed like the clarinet It serves for the bass among wood wind instruments, as hautboys, flutes, &c —**Bassoonist**, bas-sōn'ist *n* A performer on the bassoon.

Bassorine, bas sō-rin, *n* A substance extracted from gum-tragacanth and gum of *Bassora* (which is almost entirely composed of it), by treating these gums successively with water, alcohol, and ether.

Bass-relief, bas'rē-lēf, *n.* Bas-relief

Bast, bast, *n.* [A. Sax. *bast*=Icel Sw. D. Dan and G. *bast*, bark, perhaps from root of *bind*.] The inner bark of exogenous trees, especially of the lime, consisting of several layers of fibres; rope or matting made of this.

Basta, bäs'ta, *interj* [It.] Enough! stop! [*Shak.*]

Bastard, bas'tėrd, *n.* [O Fr *bastard*, from *bast* (Fr *bât*), a pack-saddle, with the common termination *-ard* added to it, referring to the old locution *fils de bast*, son of a pack-saddle the old saddles being often used by way of beds or to serve as pillows] A natural child, a child begotten and born out of wedlock, an illegitimate or spurious child, what is spurious or inferior in quality, a kind of impure, soft, brown sugar; a kind of sweet, heady Spanish wine (*Shak.*) —*a* Begotten and born out of lawful matrimony, illegitimate, spurious, not genuine, false, adulterate, impure, not of the first or usual order or character —**Bastardism**, bas'tėrd-izm, *n* Bastardy —**Bastardize**, bas'tėrd-īz, *v t* —*bastardized*, *bastardizing* To make or prove to be a bastard.—**Bastardly**, bas'tėrd-li, *a* Bastard, spurious —**Bastardy**, bas'tėrd-i, *n.* The state of being a bastard, or begotten and born out of lawful wedlock —**Bastard wing**, *n* A group of stiff feathers attached to the bone of a bird's wing that represents the thumb

Baste, bāst, *v t* —*basted*, *basting* [Allied to Icel *beysta*, to strike, to beat, Dan *baste*, to beat As to broidery, the origin may be different] To beat with a stick, to cudgel, to give a beating to, to drip butter or fat upon meat in roasting it

Baste, bāst, *v t* [O Fr *bastir*, lit to sew with *bast*, the fibres of bast having been used as thread Basr] To sew with long stitches, and usually to keep parts together temporarily, to sew slightly —**Basting**, bāst'ing, *n* The long stitches by which pieces of garments are loosely attached to each other

Bastile, Bastille, bas-tēl', *n* [Fr *bastille*, a fortress, O Fr *bastir*, to build] A tower or fortification —*The Bastille*, an old castle in Paris used as a state prison, demolished by the enraged population in 1789

Bastinado, bas-ti-nā'dō, *n.* [Sp *bastonada*, from *baston*, a stick, a baton] A sound beating with a stick or cudgel; a mode of punishment in oriental countries, especially Mohammedan, by beating the soles of the feet with a rod.—*v t* To beat with a stick or cudgel, to beat on the soles of the feet, as a judicial punishment

Bastion, bas'ti-on, *n* [Fr and Sp *bastion*, from O Fr. and Sp *bastir*, Fr *bâtir*, to build] *Fort* a huge mass of earth, faced with sods, brick, or stones, standing out with an angular form from the rampart at the angles of a fortification —**Bastionary**, bas'ti-on-a-ri, *a* Pertaining to or consisting of bastions —**Bastioned**, bas'ti-ond, *a* Provided with bastions

Bat, bat, *n.* [A Celtic word Ir and Armor *bat*, a stick] A heavy stick or club, a piece of wood shaped somewhat like the broad end of an oar, and provided with a round handle, used in driving the ball in cricket and similar games, a batsman or batter; a piece of a brick, a brickbat —*v t* —*batted*, *batting* To manage a bat or play with one at cricket —**Batlet, Batlez**, bat'let, bat'lez, *n.* [Dim of *bat*] A small bat or square piece of wood with a handle for beating linen when taken out of the buck.—**Batsman, Batter**, bats man, bat'er, *n. Cricket*, the player who wields the bat

Bat, bat, *n* [Corruption of O E *back*, *bak*; Sc. *bak*, *bake-bird*, a bat, Dan *bakke* (in *aften-bakke*, a bat, lit. evening bird), the word having lost an *l*, seen in Icel *leðr-blaka*, 'leather-flapper,' a bat, from *blaka*, to flutter.] One of a group of mammals possessing a pair of leathery wings which extend between the fore and the posterior limbs, the former being specially modified for flying, the bones of the fore-feet being extremely elongated.—**Batty**, bat'i, *a* Pertaining to or resembling a bat [*Shak.*]—**Bat-fowling**, *n.* A mode of catching birds at night by means of a light and nets, the birds being roused fly towards the light and are entangled in the nets.

Batavian, ba-tā'vi-an, *a.* [From L *Batavi*, a people anciently inhabiting an island at the mouth of the Rhine] Pertaining to Holland or its inhabitants, or to Batavia in Java the capital of the Dutch East Indies —*n* A Dutchman or inhabitant of Batavia

Batch, bach, *n* [From the verb to *bake*] The quantity of bread baked at one time, any quantity of a thing made at once, a number of individuals or articles similar to each other

Bate, bāt, *n.* [Abbrev of *debate*] Strife, contention [*Shak.*]

Bate, bāt, *v t* —*bated*, *bating* [Abbrev of *abate*] To abate, lessen, or reduce, to leave out, to take away, to weaken, dull, or blunt (*Shak.*) —*v i* To grow or become less, to lessen —**Bating**, bāt'ing, *ppr* used as *prep* Abating, taking away, deducting, excepting —**Batement**, bāt'ment, *n* Abatement

Bateau, ba-tō', *n.* [Fr] A light broad and flat boat used in Canada, also the pontoon of a floating bridge.

Bath, bath, *n* [A Sax *bath*, a bath Icel *bath*, Dan D G *bad*, from root of *bake*, *bask* is akin] The immersion of the body or a part of it in water or other fluid or medium, a vessel for holding water in which to plunge or wash the body, an apparatus or contrivance for exposing the surface of the body to water or other diffusible body as oil, medicated fluids, steam, &c, a building in which people may bathe, an apparatus for regulating the heat in chemical processes, by interposing a quantity of sand, water &c between the fire and the vessel to be heated —*Knights of the Bath*, a British order of knighthood instituted at the coronation of Henry IV in 1399, and revived by George I in 1725 It received this name from the candidates for the honour being put into a bath the preceding evening, to denote a purification or absolution from evil deeds —**Bathe**, bāth, *v t* —*bathed*, *bathing* [A Sax *bathian*, from *bath* a bath Icel *batha* Dan *bade*, D and G *baden*. Bath] To subject to a bath, to immerse in water, for pleasure, health or cleanliness, to wash, moisten or suffuse with any liquid, to immerse in or surround with anything analogous to water —*v i* To take a bath, to be or be in a bath, to be in water or in other liquid, to be immersed or surrounded as if with water —**Bather**, bāth'ėr, *n* One who bathes —**Bathing box**, *n* A fixed covered shed in which bathers dress and undress —**Bathing machine**, *n* A covered vehicle, driven into the water, in which bathers dress and undress —**Bath room**, *n* A room for bathing in

Bath, bath, *n* [Heb] A Hebrew liquid measure the tenth part of a homer

Bath brick, bath'brik, *n* [From the town of *Bath*, in Somersetshire] A preparation of siliceous earth in the form of a brick, used for cleaning knives, &c —**Bath-bun**, *n* A sort of light sweet roll or bun, generally mixed with currants, &c —**Bath chair**, *n* A small carriage capable of being pushed along by an attendant used by invalids —**Bath-metal**, *n* An alloy of copper and zinc in nearly equal proportions —**Bath-stone**, *n* A species of limestone extensively worked near Bath, and belonging to the oolite formation

Bathometer, ba-thom'et-ėr, *n* [Gr *bathos*, depth, and *metron*, a measure] An apparatus for taking soundings, especially one in which a sounding line is dispensed with —**Bathymetrical**, bath-i-met'ri-kal, *a* [Gr *bathys*, deep, and *metron*] Pertaining to bathymetry, or to depth under water —**Bathymetry**, ba-thim'et-ri, *n* The art of sounding or of measuring depths in the sea

Bat-horse, ba'hors, *n* [Fr *bât*, a pack-saddle] A pack-horse; a baggage-horse Batman.

Bathos, bā'thos, *n* [Gr *bathos*, from *bathys*, deep] A ludicrous descent from the elevated to the mean in writing or speech; a sinking, anti-climax —**Bathetic**, ba-thet'ik, *a.* [Formed on type of *pathetic* from *pathos*] Relating to bathos; sinking; from the lofty to the mean.

Bathybius, ba-thib'i-us, *n.* [Gr *bathys*, deep, and *bios*, life.] A name for masses of animal matter (or what appears to be so) found covering the sea-bottom at great depths, and similar to protoplasm

Bating Under Bate

Batist, Batiste, ba-tēst', *n.* [Fr *batiste*, from its inventor *Baptiste*] A fine linen cloth made in Flanders and Picardy, a kind of cambric

Batman, ba man, *n* [Fr *bât*, a pack-saddle] A person having charge of the cooking utensils of each company of a regiment of soldiers on foreign service, and of the horse (bat-horse) that carries them —**Batmoney**, ba mun i, *n* Money paid to a batman

Baton, bat on, *n* [Fr *bâton*, O Fr *baston*, akin *baste*, to beat] A staff or club, a truncheon, the official badge of various officials of widely different rank; the stick with which a conductor of music beats time

Batrachia, ba trā ki a, *n pl* [Gr *batrachos* a frog] Frog like animals, a group of amphibious animals otherwise known as the tailless Amphibia, or frogs, toads, &c When young they breathe by gills —**Batrachian**, ba trā ki an, *a* Pertaining to the Batrachia —*n* One of the Batrachia

Batrachoid, bat ra-koid *a* Having the form of a frog, pertaining to the Batrachia

Batta, bat ta, *n* An allowance made to British officers serving in the East Indies over and above their pay

Battalion, bat-tal'yon, *n* [Fr *bataillon*, It *battaglione*, aug of *battaglia*, a battle or body of soldiers Battle] A body of infantry, varying from about 300 to 1000 men and usually forming a division of a regiment —**Battalioned**, bat tal'yond, *a* Formed into battalions

Batten bat n, *v t* [Icel *batna*, to grow better, from root *bat*, *bet* in *better*] To fatten, to make fat, to make plump by plenteous feeding —*v i* To grow or become fat, to feed greedily, to gorge

Batten, bat n, *n* [Fr *batton*, a stick] A long piece of wood from 1 inch to 7 inches broad, and from ½ in to 2½ in thick, a plank, *naut* one of the ships of wood used to keep a tarpaulin close over a hatchway, *sew* a lathe —*v t* To fasten with battens *to batten* down the hatches)

Batter, bat'er, *v t* [Fr *battre*, It *battere*, from L L *batere*, a form of L *batuere*, to beat whence also *battle*] To beat with successive blows, to beat with violence, so as to bruise or dent, to assail by a battering ram or ordnance, to wear or impair, as by beating, long service, or the like (usually in pp) —*v i* To make attacks, as by a battering ram or ordnance —**Batter**, bat'er, *n* A mixture of several ingredients, as flour, eggs, &c, beaten together with some liquor into a paste, and used in cookery —**Battering ram**, *n* An engine formerly used to beat down the walls of besieged places, consisting of a large beam, with a head of iron sometimes resembling the head of a ram, whence its name —**Battery**, bat'er i, *n* [Fr *batterie*] The act of 'battering'; a small body of cannon for field operations, with complement of wagons, artillerymen, &c, a parapet thrown up to cover a gun or guns and the men employed in loading, &c; a number of guns placed near each other and intended to act in concert, *elect* an apparatus for originating an electric current; a series of connected Leyden jars that may be discharged together; *law*, the unlawful beating of a person

Battle, bat'l, *n.* [Fr *bataille*, from L L *batalia*, *batualia*, a fight, from L *batuere*, to beat, to fence Battre] A fight or encounter between enemies or opposing armies; an engagement, more especially a general engagement between large bodies of troops; a combat, conflict, or struggle; a division of an army! —*To give battle*, to attack; *to join battle*, to meet in hostile encounter. —*Battle* is the appropriate word for great engagements. *Fight* has reference to so-

tual conflict, a man may take part in a *battle*, and have no share in the *fighting*. *Combat* is a word of greater dignity than *fight*, but agrees with it in denoting close encounter —*v i* —*battled, battling* To join in battle, to contend, to struggle, to strive or exert one's self —**Battle-axe**, *n* An axe anciently used as a weapon of war —**Battle field**, *n* The field or scene of a battle **Battlement**, bat l ment, *n* [Perhaps from O Fr *bastille*, a fortress, *bastiller*, to fortify, to embattle, modified by the influence of E *battle*] A notched or indented parapet, originally constructed for defence, afterwards for ornament formed by a series of rising parts called cops or merlons, separated by openings called crenelles or embrasures, the latter intended to be fired through —**Battled** bat ld, *a* Furnished or strengthened with battlements

Battledore, Battledoor, bat l-dōr, *n* [From Sp *batador*, a beater, from *batir*, to beat] An instrument with a handle and a flat board or palm, used to strike a ball or shuttlecock, a racket

Battology, bat tol o-ji, *n* [Gr *battologia*, from *battos*, a stammerer, and *logos*, discourse] Idle talk or babbling, a needless repetition of words

Battue, bat tū, *n* [Fr, from *battre*, to beat] A kind of sport in which the game is driven by a body of beaters from under cover into a limited area where the animals can be easily shot

Bauble ba'bl, *n* [O Fr *babole*, a toy or baby thing from same Celtic root as *babe*] A short stick with a fool's head, anciently carried by the fools attached to great houses, a trifling piece of finery, something showy without real value, a gewgaw, a trifle

Baulk, bak Same as *Balk*

Bavin, bavin, *n* [Perhaps connected with O Fr *baffe* a faggot] A faggot of brushwood, light and combustible wood used for lighting fires

Bawble, ba bl *n* Same as *Bauble*

Bawd, bad *n* [O Fr *baud*, bold, wanton, from G *bald* E *bold*] A person who keeps a house of prostitution or acts as a go-between in illicit amours —**Bawdry**, bad ri, *n* Lewdness, obscenity, fornication [*Shak*] - **Bawdy** ba di *a* Obscene, lewd, indecent, smutty, unchaste Hence **Bawdily, Bawdiness**

Bawl bal, *v i* [A word imitative of sound, akin *bell, bellow* L *balo*, to bleat] To cry out with a loud full sound, to make vehement or clamorous outcries, to shout —*v t* To proclaim by outcry, to shout out —*n* A vehement cry or clamour —**Bawler**, bal er, *n* One who bawls

Bay, bā, *n* [I r *baie*, L L *baia*, a bay, of *doubtful origin*] *A rather wide recess in* the shore of a sea or lake, the expanse of water between two capes or headlands, a gulf, any recess resembling a bay —**Bay salt**, *n* Coarse grained salt salt obtained by the natural evaporation of sea water —**Bay window**, *n* A window forming a recess or bay in a room and projecting outwards on a generally polygonal plan —**Bay wood**, *n* A variety of mahogany exported from Honduras, or the Bay of Honduras

Bay, bā, *n* [Fr *baie*, L *bacca*, a berry] The laurel tree, noble laurel, or sweet bay, a garland or crown bestowed as a prize for victory or excellence, consisting of branches of the laurel, hence, fame or renown, laurels in this sense chiefly in plural

Bay, bā, *n* [O Fr *abai*, *abbai*, a barking, *abbayer*, to bark, Mod Fr *aboi*, a barking, *aux abois*, at bay, comp I r *bayer*, to gape, or stand gaping ABASH] The bark of a dog, especially, a deep toned bark —*At bay*, so hard pressed by enemies as to be compelled to turn round and face them from impossibility of escape —*v i* To bark, to bark with a deep sound —*v t* To bark at, to follow with barking (*Shak*), to express by barking

Bay, bā, *a* [Fr *bai*, L *badius*, brown or chestnut coloured; akin *basse*] Red or reddish, inclining to a chestnut colour —**Bayard**, bā'kard, *n* A horse of this colour

Baya, bā'ya, *n* [Hind] The weaver-bird, an East Indian bird somewhat like the bullfinch which weaves a pendulous nest.

Bayadeer, Bayadere, bā-ya-dēr', *n*. [Pg *bailadeira*, from *bailar*, to dance] In the East Indies, a professional dancing girl

Bayberry, bā be ri, *n* The fruit of the bay-tree, also the wax myrtle and its fruit

Bayonet, bā on-et, *n* [O Fr *bayonnette*, Fr *baïonnette*, usually derived from *Bayonne* in France, because bayonets are said to have been first made there] A short triangular sword or dagger made so that it may be fixed upon the muzzle of a rifle or musket —*v t* To stab with a bayonet, to compel or drive by the bayonet

Bayou, bi-o, *n* [Fr *boyau*, a gut, a long narrow passage] In the United States a channel proceeding from a lake or a river

Bazaar ba zar', *n* [Per *bāzār*] In the East, a place where goods are exposed for sale, usually consisting of small shops or stalls in a narrow street or series of streets, a series of connected shops or stalls in a European town, a sale of miscellaneous articles in furtherance of some charitable or other purpose, a fancy fair

Bdellium, del li um *n* [L *bdellium*, Gr *bdellion*, from Heb] An aromatic gum resin brought chiefly from Africa and India in pieces of different sizes and figures, used as a perfume and a medicine externally of a dark reddish brown, internally clear, and not unlike glue

Be, bē, *v i substantive verb*, pres *am art*, *is are*, pret *was wast* or *wert*, *were*, subj pres *be*, pret *were*, impr *be*, pp *been*, ppr *being* [One of the three verbal roots required in the conjugation of the substantive verb the others being *am* and *was* A Sax *beo*, I am, *beom*, to be, G *bin*, I am, allied to L *fui*, I was Skr *bhū*, to be It is now chiefly used in the subjunctive imperative, infinitive, and participles, being seldom used in the present tense AM and WAS] To have a real state or existence, to exist in the world of fact, whether physical or mental, to exist in or have a certain state or quality, to become, to remain The most common use of the verb to *be* is to assert connection between a subject and a predicate, forming what is called the copula, as he is good, John *was* at home or to form the compound tenses of other verbs —**Being**, be ing, *n* Existence whether real or only in the mind, that which has life, a living existence a creature —**Be all**, *n* All that is to be [*Shak*]

Beach, bēch *n* [Origin doubtful comp Icel *bakki* Sw *backe*, Dan *bakke* a bank, the shore, or from old *bealch* to belch, alluding to the washing up of pebbles &c] That part of the shore of a sea or lake which is *washed by the tide and waves, the strand* —*Raised beaches*, in *geol* a term applied to those long terraced level pieces of land, consisting of sand and gravel and containing marine shells, now, it may be, a considerable distance above and away from the sea —*v t* To run (a vessel) on a beach —**Beached**, bēcht, *a* Having a beach, bordered by a beach, formed by, or consisting of, a beach [*Shak*] —**Beachy**, bēch i, *a* Having a beach or beaches, consisting of a beach or beaches [*Shak*]

Beacon, bē kn, *n* [A Sax *bēcn bēacen*, a beacon, hence *beck, beckon*] An object visible to some distance, and serving to notify the presence of danger, as a light or signal shown to notify the approach of an enemy, or to warn seamen of the presence of rocks, shoals, &c, hence anything used for a kindred purpose —*v t* To light up by a beacon, to illumine, to signal —*v t* To serve as a beacon —**Beacon age**, bē kn āj, *n* Money paid for the maintenance of beacons —**Beaconed**, bē knd, *a* Having a beacon

Bead bēd, *n* [A. Sax *bed, bead*, a prayer, from *biddan*, to pray From beads being used to count prayers (as in the rosary), the word which originally meant prayer came to mean what counted the prayers. BID] A little perforated ball of gold, amber, glass, &c, strung with others on a thread, and often worn round the neck as an ornament, or used to form a rosary; any small globular body, as a drop of liquid and the like, *arch* and *joinery*, a small round moulding sometimes cut so as to resemble a series of beads or pearls, an astragal —*v t* To mark or ornament with beads —**Beaded**, bēd ed, *a*. Furnished with beads, beady —**Beady**, bēd'i, *a* Consisting of or containing beads, bead like —**Bead proof**, *a* Carrying bubbles on the surface after being shaken said of spirituous liquors —**Bead roll**, *n* A list of persons for the repose of whose souls a certain number of prayers is to be said, hence, any list or catalogue —**Beads-man**, *n*. A man employed in praying, generally in praying for another, one privileged to claim certain alms or charities —**Beadswoman**, *n*. The feminine equivalent of *Beads-man*

Beadle, bē dl, *n* [A Sax *bydel*, a herald, a beadle, from *beodan*, to bid. BID] A messenger or crier of a court, a parish officer whose business is to punish petty offenders, a church officer with various subordinate duties — **Beadleship**, bē'dl-ship, *n* The office of a beadle

Beagle, bē gl, *n*. [Comp Ir and Gael *beag*, little] A small smooth haired, hanging-eared hound, formerly kept to hunt hares

Beak, bēk, *n* [Fr *bec* from the Celtic—Armor *bek, beg*, Ir and Gael *bec*, a beak] The bill or neb of a bird, anything in some way resembling a bird's bill, the bill like mouth of some fishes, reptiles, &c, a pointed piece of wood fortified with brass, fastened to the prow of ancient galleys, and intended to pierce the vessels of an enemy, a similar, but infinitely more powerful appendage of iron or steel in modern war ships —**Beaked**, bēkt, *a* Having a beak or something resembling a beak, beak shaped, rostrate

Beaker, bēk ér, *n* [Icel *bikarr*, D *beker*, G *becher* from L L *bicarium*, a cup, from Gr *bikos*, a wine jar] A large drinking cup or glass

Beam, bēm, *n* [A Sax *bēam*, a beam, a post a tree, a ray of light, D *boom*, G *baum*, a tree] A long straight and strong piece of wood or iron, especially when holding an important place in some structure, and serving for support or consolidation, a horizontal piece of timber in a structure, the part of a balance from the ends of which the scales are suspended, the pole of a carriage which joins the horses, a cylindrical piece of wood, making part of a loom on which the warp is wound before weaving, one of the strong timbers stretching across a ship from one side to the other to support the decks and retain the sides at their proper distance, the oscillating lever of a steam engine forming the communication between the *piston rod and the crank-shaft*, *a ray of* light, or more strictly a collection of parallel rays emitted from the sun or other body —*v t* To emit rays of light or beams, to give out radiance, to shine —**Beamful**, bēm ful, *a* Beaming, bright —**Beamless**, bēm les, *a* Emitting no rays of light, rayless —**Beamy**, bēm i, *a* Like a beam, heavy or massive, emitting beams or rays of light, radiant —**Beam-compass**, *n* An instrument consisting of a wooden or brass beam, having sliding sockets that carry steel or pencil points used for describing large circles

Bean, bēn, *n* [A Sax *bēan* = Icel *baun*, Sw *bona*, Dan *bonne*, D *boon*, G *bohne*] A name given to several kinds of valuable leguminous seeds contained in a bivalve pod and to the plants producing them, as the common bean, cultivated both in fields and gardens for man and beast, the French bean, the kidney-bean, &c.—**Bean-caper**, *n* A small tree growing in warm climates, the flower-buds of which are used as capers —**Bean-fly**, *n* A beautiful fly of a pale purple colour found on bean flowers —**Bean-goose**, *n* A species of wild goose which winters in Britain —**Beaning**, *n* The person who presided as king over the Twelfth-night festivities, attaining this dignity through getting the bean buried in the Twelfth-night cake

Bear, bār, *v t* pret. *bore* (formerly *bare*); pp. *borne*; ppr *bearing* [A Sax. *beran* = Icel *bera*, Dan. *bære*, to bear, to carry, to

bring forth; D *baren*, G (*ge*)*bären*, to bring forth, cog. L. *ferre*, Gr *pherein*, Skr *bhri*, to bear, to support Akin are *birth*, *burden*, *burra*, *barrow*] To support, hold up, or sustain, as a weight; to suffer, endure, undergo, or tolerate, as pain, loss, blame, &c., to carry or convey, to have, possess, have on, or contain, to bring forth or produce, as the fruit of plants or the young of animals. [*Born* is the passive participle in the sense of brought forth by a female, as the child was *born*, but we say actively, she *has borne* a child *Born* is also used attributively *borne* not]—*To bear down*, to overcome by force —*To bear out*, to give support or countenance to a person or thing), to uphold, corroborate, establish, justify —*To bear up*, to support, to keep from sinking —*To bear a hand*, to lend aid, to give assistance —*To bear in mind*, to remember —*v i* To suffer, as with pain, to be patient, to endure, to produce (fruit), to be fruitful, to lean, weigh, or rest burdensomely, to tend, to be directed or move in a certain way (*to bear* back, to *bear* out to sea, to *bear* down upon the enemy), to relate, to refer with *upon*, to be situated as to some point of the compass, with respect to something else —*To bear up*, to have fortitude to be firm, not to sink —*To bear with* to tolerate to be indulgent, to forbear to resent, oppose, or punish —**Bearable**, bār'a bl *a* Capable of being borne, endured, or tolerated —**Bearably**, bār'a bli, *adv* In a bearable manner —**Bearer**, bār'er, *n* One who or that which bears, sustains, supports, carries, conveys, &c —**Bearing** bār'ing, *n* The act of one who bears, manner in which a person comports himself, carriage mien, or behaviour, import effect or force (of words), that part of a shaft or axle which is in connection with its support, the direction or point of the compass in which an object is seen, or the situation of one object or place with regard to another —**Bearing rein**, *n* The rein by which the head of a horse is held up in driving

Bear bār *n* [A Sax *bera*, a bear D *beer*, G *bär* Icel *björn*] A name common to various quadrupeds of the carnivorous order and of the plantigrade group having shaggy hair and a very short tail, the most notable being the brown or black bear of Europe, the grisly bear of the Rocky Mountains, the white or Polar bear, &c, the name of two constellations in the northern hemisphere, called the Greater and Lesser Bear *slang* a rude or uncouth man, in stock-exchange slang, a person who does all he can to bring down the price of stock in order that he may buy cheap opposed to a *bull*, who tries to raise the price that he may sell dear —**Bearish**, bār'ish, *a* Resembling a bear, rude, violent in conduct, surly —**Bear baiting**, *n* The sport of baiting bears with dogs —**Bear bine**, **Bear bind** *n* A climbing plant of the convolvulus family, with a milky juice and large beautiful flowers —**Bear-garden**, *n* A place in which bears are kept for sport, as bear baiting, &c, *fig* a place of disorder or tumult —**Bear leader**, *n* One who leads about a trained bear —**Bear-pit**, *n* A pit or sunk area in a zoological garden for keeping bears. —**Bear's-ear**, *n* A species of primrose, so called from the shape of the leaf —**Bear's-foot**, *n* A herbaceous plant of the hellebore genus, having a rank smell and purgative and emetic properties - **Bear's-grease**, *n* The fat of the bear but often the fat of some other animal substituted, used for promoting the growth of the hair

Bear, bēr, *n* Same as *Bere*

Beard, bērd, *n* [A Sax *beard*, a beard D *baard*, G *bart*, L *barba*, W and Armor *barf*—beard] The hair that grows on the chin, lips, and adjacent parts of the face of male adults, anything resembling this, a barry, bristly, or thread like appendage of various kinds, such as the filaments by which some shell-fish attach themselves to foreign bodies, &c ; the awn on the ears of grain, a barb, as of an arrow —*v t* To take by the beard; to oppose to the face, to set at defiance.—**Bearded**, bērd'ed, *a* Having a beard in any of the senses of that word —**Beardless**, bērd'les, *a* Without a beard, hence, of persons of the male sex, young, not having arrived at manhood —**Beard-grass**, *n* The name given to two well-known British grasses from the bearded appearance of the panicle.—**Beard moss**, *n* A lichen which clothes trees with a shaggy gray growth

Beast, bēst, *n* [O Fr *beste*, from L *bestia*, a beast] Any four footed animal, as distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man, as opposed to *man*, any irrational animal, a brutal man, a disgusting person —**Beastish**, bēst'ish, *a* Like a beast, brutal [*Mil*]—**Beastliness**, bēst'li nes, *n* The state or quality of being beastly, brutality, filthiness —**Beastly**, bēst'li, *a* Like a beast, brutish, brutal, filthy, contrary to the nature and dignity of man

Beat, bēt, *v t* pret *beat*, pp *beat*, *beaten*, ppr *beating* [A Sax *beatan* = Icel *bauta*, *batta*, O H G *pozan*, to beat, akin *butt*, *abut*, *bustle* (a mallet)] To strike repeatedly, to lay repeated blows upon, to knock, rap, or dash against often, to pound, to strike for the purpose of producing sound (a drum), to shape by hammer, to scour with bustle and outcry in order to raise game, to overcome, vanquish or conquer in a battle contest, competition &c , to surpass or excel to be too difficult for, to be beyond the power or skill of, to baffle, to fatigue utterly, to prostrate to flutter (the wings) —*To beat back* to compel to retire or return —*To beat down* to dash down by beating or battering, as a wall, to lay flat to cause to lower a price by importunity or argument to lessen the price or value of to depress or crush —*To beat off*, to repel or drive back —*To beat out*, to extend by hammering —*To beat up* to attack suddenly to alarm or disturb as an enemy's quarters —*To beat time*, to regulate time in music by the motion of the hand or foot —*To beat a retract*, to give a signal to retreat by a drum, hence generally to retreat or return —*v i* To strike or knock repeatedly to move with pulsation, to throb as the pulse heart &c) to dash or fall with force or violence as a storm, flood &c), to summon or signal by beating a drum, *naut* to make progress against the direction of the wind by sailing in a zigzag *To beat about* to make search by various means or ways - *To beat up for*, to go about in quest of (recruits), to search earnestly or carefully for —*n* A stroke, a blow a pulsation, a throb, a footfall, a round or course which is frequently gone over, as by a policeman &c , *music*, the beating or pulsation resulting from the joint vibrations of two sounds of the same strength, and all but in unison —**Beaten**, bē'tn, *p* and *a* Made smooth by beating or treading, worn by use, conquered vanquished, exhausted, baffled (*Beat* is so far synonymous with *beaten*, but is less of an adjective, not being used attributively as the latter is, thus we do not say *beat* gold) —**Beater**, bēt'er, *n* One who or that which beats, an instrument for pounding or comminuting substances, the striking part in various machines

Beatify, bē at'i fi, *v t* —*beatified*, *beatifying* [Fr *beatifier*, L *beatificare*—*beatus*, blessed, and *facere*, to make] To make happy, to bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment, *R Cath Ch* to declare that a person is to be reverenced as blessed, though not canonized —**Beatific**, **Beatifical**, bē-a tif'ik, bē-a tif'ik al, *a* Blessing or making happy, imparting bliss —**Beatifically**, bē a tif'ik al li, *adv* In a beatific manner —**Beatification**, bē at i fi kā'shon, *n* The act of beatifying, the state of being blessed, blessedness, *R Cath Ch* an act of the pope by which he declares a person beatified; an inferior kind of canonization —**Beatitude**, bē-at'i-tūd, *n* [L *beatitudo*] Blessedness, felicity of the highest kind, consummate bliss, felicity, one of the declarations of blessedness to particular virtues, made by our Saviour in the sermon on the mount.

Beau, bō, *n* pl **Beaux**, bōz [Fr *beau*, O Fr *bel*, from L *bellus*, beautiful] One whose great care is to deck his person according to the first fashion of the times; a fop; a dandy, a man who attends or is suitor to a lady; a male sweetheart or lover —**Beauish**, bō'ish, *a* Like a beau; foppish, fine.—**Beau Ideal**, bō i-dē'al or ē-da-al, *n* [Fr *beau idéal*, beautiful ideal] A conception of any object in its perfect typical form, a model of excellence in the mind or fancy —**Beau Monde**, bō mond, *n* [Fr *beau*, fine, and *monde*, world] The fashionable world, people of fashion and gaiety

Beauty, bū ti, *n* [O Fr *biauté*, Fr *beauté*, beauty, from L *bellitas*, *bellitatis*, beauty, from L *bellus* beautiful] An assemblage of perfections through which an object is rendered pleasing to the eye, those qualities in the aggregate that give pleasure to the esthetic sense, qualities that delight the eye, the ear, or the mind, loveliness, elegance, grace, a particular grace or ornament, that which is beautiful, a part which surpasses in beauty that with which it is united, a beautiful person, especially, a beautiful woman —**Beauty spot**, *n* A patch or spot placed on the face to heighten beauty, something that heightens beauty by contrast —**Beauteous**, bū te us, *a* Possessing beauty, beautiful —**Beauteously**, bū'te us-li, *adv* In a beauteous manner, beautifully —**Beauteousness**, bū'te-us-nes, *n* The state or quality of being beauteous, beauty —**Beautification**, bū ti fi kā shon, *n* The act of beautifying or rendering beautiful decoration, adornment, embellishment **Beautifier**, bū'ti fi-er, *n* One who or that which makes beautiful —**Beautiful** bū'ti ful *a* Having the qualities that constitute beauty, highly pleasing to the eye, the ear, or the mind (a *beautiful* scene, melody, poem character, but not a *beautiful* taste or smell), beauteous, lovely, handsome, fair, charming, comely —*The beautiful* all that possesses beauty, beauty in the abstract —**Beautifully**, bū ti ful li, *adv* In a beautiful manner —**Beautifulness**, bū ti ful nes *n* The quality of being beautiful, beauty —**Beautify**, bū'ti fi *v t* *beautified beautifying* To make or render beautiful to adorn, to deck, to decorate, to embellish

Beaver bē'ver, *n* [A Sax *beofor* = D *bever*, Dan *bever*, Sw *bäfver*, Icel *bjorr* G *biber*, L *fiber*] A rodent quadruped valued for its fur about 2 feet in length, haunting streams and lakes now found in considerable numbers only in North America, and generally living in colonies with large webbed hind feet and a flat tail covered with scales on its upper surface beaver fur, a hat or cap made of beaver fur —**Beaverteen**, bē'ver tēn, *n* [Erroneously formed from *beaver* on the model of *velveteen* A species of fustian cloth —**Beaver rat** *n* A rodent animal of Tasmania, an excellent swimmer and diver, also the musk rat

Beaver bē'ver, *n* [O Fr *barviere*, a child's bib, a beaver, *baver*, slaver] The face guard of a helmet, so constructed with joints or otherwise that the wearer could raise or lower it to eat and drink, a visor —**Beavered**, bē'verd, *a* Having a beaver or visor

Bebeeru bē-bē'rū, *n* [Native name] A tree of British Guiana of the laurel family, the timber of which, known as *green heart*, is used for building ships and submarine structures —**Bebeerine**, bē-bē'rin *n* The active principle of the bark of the *bebeeru*, analogous to quinine, and highly febrifuge

Becalm, bē kām , *v t* To render calm, still, or quiet (the sea, passions, &c), to keep from motion for want of wind (as a ship), to delay (a person) by a calm

Became, bē-kām , pret of *become*

Because, bē kaz , *conj* [*Be* for *by*, and *cause*, O E *bycause*, *bycause* = by or for the cause that] By cause, or by the cause that, on the account that, for the cause or reason next explained, as, he fled *because* (as the reason given) he was afraid

Beccafico, bek a-fē kō, *n* [It, lit fig pecker] A bird resembling the nightingale, the greater petty chaps or garden-warbler, a summer visitant to England

Bechamel, besh a-mel, *n* [Named after its inventor] A fine white broth or sauce thickened with cream

Bechance, † bē-chans', *v t* To befall, to happen to [*Shak*]

Bêche-de-mer, bāsh-de-mer, *n* [Fr, lit, sea-spade, from its shape when dried and pressed] The trepang, a species of sea-slug or sea-cucumber obtained in Eastern seas, and eaten by the Chinese

Beck, bek, *n* [Icel *bekkr*, Dan *bæk*, Sw *bäck*, D *beek*, G *bach*, a brook—the *beck* in Welbeck, Troutbeck, &c] A small stream, a brook

Beck bek, *v t* [Shortened form of *beckon*] To nod or make a significant gesture —*v t* To call by a nod, to intimate a command or desire to by gesture —*n* A nod of the head or other significant gesture intended as a sign or signal

Becket, bek et *n* A contrivance in ships for confining loose ropes, &c

Beckon, bek n, *v t* [A Sax *bēcnan*, *bec nan*, to beckon from *beacn*, *bēcn*, a beacon] To make a sign to another by a motion of the hand or finger, &c, intended as a hint or intimation —*v t* To make a significant sign to, to direct by making signs (*beckon* him to us)

Become, bē kum, *v t* —*became* (pret), *become* (pp), *becoming* [A Sax *becuman*, *bicuman*, to arrive, happen, turn out—prefix *be by*, and *cuman* to come, to happen] To pass from one state to another, to change, grow, or develop into (the boy *becomes* a man) — *To become of* (usually with *what* preceding) to be the fate of to be the end of to be the final or subsequent condition —*v t* To suit or to be suitable to (anger *becomes* him not), to befit, to accord with, in character or circumstances, to be worthy of or proper to to grace or suit as regards outward appearance (a garment *becomes* a person) —**Becoming,** bē kum ing *a* Suitable, meet, proper, appropriate, befitting, seemly —**Becomingly** bē kum ing li *adv* After a becoming or proper manner

Bed, bed, *n* [A Sax *bed* = D *bed* Goth *badi* G *bett*] That on or in which one sleeps or which is specially intended to give ease to the body at night, especially a large flat bag filled with feathers or other soft materials the word may include or even be used for the bedstead, a plat or piece of laid ground in a garden the bottom of a river or other stream or of any body of water, a layer, a stratum, an extended mass of anything, whether upon the earth or within it that on which anything lies rests or is supported —*v t* —*bedded*, *be dding* To place in, or as in, a bed, to plant, as flowers, in beds —**Bedding,** bed ing, *n* A bed and its furniture, materials of a bed —**Bed fast,** bed fast *a* Confined to one's bed by illness, &c —**Bedrid, Bedridden** bed rid, bed rid n, *a* [A Sax *bed ryda*, lit a bed rider] Long confined to bed by age or infirmity —**Bedstead,** bed sted, *n* The framework of a bed —**Bedstraw,** bed straw *n* Straw for packing into a bed, also, a herbaceous perennial plant bearing yellow or white flowers growing in waste places in Britain —**Bed chair,** *n* A chair with a back so constructed as to be folded down and constitute a bed —**Bed-chamber,** *n* An apartment intended for sleeping in, or in which there is a bed, a bed room —**Bed clothes** *n pl* Blankets, coverlets, &c for beds —**Bed fellow,** *n* One who occupies the same bed with another —**Bed-key,** *n* An instrument for fitting the parts of a bedstead tightly together —**Bed linen,** *n* Sheets, pillow-covers, &c, for beds —**Bed pan,** *n* A pan for warming a bed, also a necessary utensil for bedridden persons.—**Bed plate** The sole-plate or foundation plate of an engine, &c —**Bed post,** *n* One of the posts forming part of the frame work and often supporting the canopy of a bed —**Bed room,** *n* A room intended for sleeping in, a sleeping room or bed-chamber —**Bed-sore,** *n* A sore liable to occur on bedridden persons on the parts of the body subjected to most pressure —**Bed tick,** *n* A tick or stout linen or cotton bag for containing the feathers or other packing material of a bed.—**Bed-time,** *n* The time to go to bed, the usual hour of retiring to rest

Bedabble, bē-dab l, *v t* —*bedabble*, *bedabbling* To wet, to sprinkle [*Shak*]

Bedaub, bē-dab', *v t* To daub over, to soil with anything thick, slimy, and dirty

Bedazzle, bē-daz l, *v t* —*bedazzled*, *bedazzling* To dazzle, to blind by excess of light

Bedeck, bē-dek, *v t* To deck, to adorn, to grace

Bedegar, Bedeguar, bed ē-gär, *n* [Fr *bédegar*, *bédeguar*, from Per] A spongy excrescence or gall found on roses, especially the sweet-brier, produced by insects

Bedell, Bedel, bē dl, *n* [L L *bedellus* = E *beadle*] A beadle in a university or connected with a law court

Bedesman, bēdz man, *n* A beads-man, formerly, in Scotland, a privileged beggar

Bedew, bē-dū, *v t* To moisten with or as with dew

Bedight † bē dit, *v t* —pret & pp *bedight* or *bedighted* To array, to equip, to dress, to trick out

Bedim, bē dim, *v t* —*bedimmed*, *bedimming* To make dim, to obscure or darken

Bedizen bē-diz n, *v t* [Dizen] To deck or trick out, especially to deck in a tawdry manner or with false taste

Bedlam bed lam *n* [Corrupted from *Bethlehem*, the name of a religious house in London afterwards converted into an hospital for lunatics] A mad house, a place appropriated for lunatics, hence any scene of wild uproar and madness —**Bedlamite,** bed lam īt, *n* A madman

Bedouin bed ō in, *n* [Ar *beliwi* dwellers in the desert] A nomadic Arab living in tents in Arabia Syria, Egypt, and elsewhere

Bedraggle, bē drag l, *v t* —*bedraggled*, *be draggling* To soil by draggling, to soil by drawing along on mud

Bedrop bē drop *v t* To sprinkle, as with drops, to speckle

Bee, be *n* [A Sax *beó*, *bi* = Icel *býf*, Sw Dan *bi* D *by bye*, O and Prov G *bene*, Ir and Gael *beach* a bee] An insect of which there are numerous species the honey or hive bee being the most familiar and typical species, having been kept in hives from the earliest periods for its wax and honey —**Bee bread** *n* A brown substance the pollen of flowers collected by bees as food for their young —**Bee eater** *n* A bird of several species that feeds on bees —**Bee hive** *n* A case or box intended as a habitation for bees and in which they may store honey for the use of their owners —**Bee line** *n* The direct line or nearest distance between two places —**Bee master,** *n* One who keeps bees — **Bee orchis Bee flower** *n* An orchid with a bee like flower — **Bee moth,** *n* A moth that produces caterpillars which infest bee hives —**Bees wax,** *n* The wax secreted by bees, and of which their cells are constructed —**Bees wing** *n* A gauzy film in port wines indicative of age, and much esteemed by connoisseurs

Beech, bech *n* [A Sax *bēce*, from *bóc*, a beech, a book Icel *bók*, Dan *bög*, D *beuk*, G *buche*, a beech, cog L *fagus*, a beech, Gr *phēgos*, the esculent oak, from root seen in Gr *phageun*, Skr *bhag* to eat from its nuts being eaten Book] A large-sized tree with a smooth bark yielding a hard timber made into tools, &c, and nuts from which an oil is expressed —**Beechen,** bēch en, *a* Consisting of the wood of the beech, belonging to the beech —**Beech mast,** *n* The mast or nuts of the beech tree —**Beech nut** *n* One of the nuts or fruits of the beech —**Beech oil** *n* A bland, fixed oil expressed from beech mast

Beef, bēf, *n* [Fr *bœuf*, from L *bos bovis* an ox, cog Ir and Gael *bo*, W *baw*, Skr *go*, a cow] Originally, an animal of the ox kind in the full grown state (in this sense with the plural *beeves* but the singular is no longer used), the flesh of an ox, bull, or cow when killed —**Beef-eater,** *n* A yeoman of the royal guard of England, a body of men who attend the sovereign at state banquets and on other occasions, an African bird that picks the larvæ of insects from the hides of oxen —**Beef-steak,** *n* A steak or slice of beef for broiling — **Beef-tea,** *n* A nutritious soup made from the flesh of the ox which, from being easy of digestion, is recommended for invalids and convalescents —**Beef-witted,** *a* With no more wit than an ox, dull, stupid [*Shak*]—**Beef wood,** *n* The timber of some Australian trees of a reddish colour, hard, and with dark and whitish streaks, chiefly used in ornamental work

Beelzebub, bē-el zē bub, *n* [Heb *baal*, lord, and *zebub*, a fly] A god of the Philistines' in the N T the prince of devils

Beer, bēr, *n* [A Sax *beór* = D and G *bier*, origin doubtful] A fermented alcoholic liquor made from any farinaceous grain, but generally from malted barley flavoured with hops, and yielding a spirit on being distilled, a fermented drink prepared with various substances, as ginger, molasses, &c —**Beery,** bēr i, *a* Pertaining to beer, soiled or stained with beer, affected by beer, intoxicated —**Beer-engine,** *n* A hydraulic machine for raising beer out of a cask in a cellar —**Beer house, Beer-shop,** *n* A house or shop where malt liquors are sold, an ale house —**Beer money,** *n* A pecuniary allowance made to soldiers, servants, &c, as an equivalent for a supply of beer —**Beer pump,** *n* A pump for raising beer from the cellar to the bar in a beer shop

Beestie, bēs'ti, *n* [Hind *bukshā*] An East Indian water carrier, who supplies domestic establishments with water, fills the baths of the house, &c

Beestings, bēst ingz, *n pl* [A Sax *býsting*, *býst bēost*, D *biest*, *beestemelk*, G *beestmelch*] The first milk given by a cow after calving

Beet, bēt, *n* [A Sax *bēte*, D *bret*, G *beete*, from L *beta*, bet] A plant of various species cultivated for its thick fleshy roots, the red varieties of which are much used as a kitchen vegetable, while the white varieties yield a large portion of sugar, which is prepared on the Continent —**Beet-root** *n* The root of the beet plant, the plant itself

Beetle, bē tl *n* [A Sax *bytl*, *bitel*, a mallet, from *beátan*, to beat, L G *betel*, *botel*] A heavy wooden mallet used to drive wedges, consolidate earth &c —*v t* To use a beetle on, to beat with a heavy wooden mallet as a substitute for mangling — **Beetle headed** *a* Having a head like a beetle or mallet, dull, stupid [*Shak*]

Beetle bē tl *n* [A Sax *bitel*, from *bītan*, to bite] A general name of many insects having four wings, the anterior pair of which are of a horny nature and form a sheath or protection to the posterior pair; a coleopterous insect.

Beetle, bē tl, *v t* [From A Sax *bitel*, sharp, hence prominent, from *bītan*, to bite] To be prominent (as a cliff, a battlement), to hang or extend out, to overhang, to jut —**Beetling** bē tl ing, *a* Standing out from the main body, jutting, overhanging said of cliffs, &c —**Beetle brow,** *n* A prominent brow —**Beetle-browed,** *a* Having prominent brows

Beeve, † bēv, *n* A bovine animal, as an ox BEEF

Befall, bē fal, *v t* —*befell*, *befallen*, *befalling* [A Sax *befeallan*—prefix *be*, and *feallan*, to fall] To happen to, to occur to —*v t* To happen, to come to pass

Befit, bē fit, *v t* —*befitted*, *befitting* [Prefix *be* and *fit*] To be fitting for; to suit, to be suitable or proper to

Befog bē fog, *v t* —*befogged*, *befogging* To involve in fog, hence, to confuse

Befool, bē fōl, *v t* To fool, to make a fool of, to delude or lead into error

Before, bē-fōr', *prep* [A Sax *beforan*—prefix *be*, and *foran*, fore] In front of, preceding in space, in presence of, in sight of, under the cognizance or consideration of (a court, a meeting), preceding in time, earlier than, ere, in preference to; prior to, having precedence of in rank, dignity, &c —*Before the mast*, in or into the condition of a common sailor, the portion of a ship behind the main-mast being reserved for the officers —*adv* Further onward in place, in front, in the forepart, in time preceding, previously, formerly, already —**Beforehand,** bē-fōr hand, *a* In good pecuniary circumstances, having enough to meet one's obligations and some-

thing over.—*adv.* In anticipation, in advance.—**Beforetime,** bē-fōr'tīm, *adv* Formerly, of old time. [O T]

Befoul, bē-foul', *v t* To make foul, to soil

Befriend, bē-frend', *v t.* To act as a friend to, to aid, benefit, or assist

Beg, beg Same as *Bey*, a Turkish title

Beg, beg, *v t* —*begged, begging* [Contr it is believed from A. Sax *bedegian* or *bedecian*, to beg, from stem of *bid*, A Sax. *biddan*, to beg, to ask, comp Goth *bidagwa* a beggar, from same root] To ask or supplicate in charity, to ask for earnestly (alms) to ask earnestly (a person), to beseech, to implore, to entreat or supplicate with humility, to take for granted, to assume without proof [The phrase *I beg to* is often used as a polite formula for introducing a question or communication, as *I beg to* inquire, *I beg to state* It may be regarded as elliptical for *I beg leave to*]—*v i* To ask alms or charity, to live by asking alms.—**Beggar** beg'ĕr, *n* One that begs a person who lives by asking alms, one who supplicates with humility, a petitioner —*v t* To reduce to beggary to impoverish to exhaust the resources of (*to beggar* description), to exhaust.—**Beggarliness** beg'ĕr li nes, *n* The character of being beggarly, meanness, extreme poverty —**Beggarly** beg'ĕr li, *a* Like or belonging to a beggar poor, mean contemptible.—**Beggary** beg'ĕr i, *n.* The state of a beggar, a state of extreme indigence —**Beggar my neighbour,** *n* A child's game at cards

Began, bē-gan', pret of *begin*

Beget, bē get', *v t* —*begot begat* pret the latter now almost obsolete *begot begotten* (pp), *begetting* [A Sax *begitan bigitan* —prefix *be*, and *gitan* to get] To procreate, as a father or sire, to produce as an effect, to cause to exist, to generate.—**Begetter,** bē-get'ĕr *n.* One who begets or procreates, a father

Begin, bē-gin', *v i* —*began* (pret) *begun* (pp), *beginning* [A Sax *beginnan*, to begin—prefix *be*, and *ginnan* to begin] To take rise, to originate, to commence, to do the first act, to enter upon something new, to take the first step.—**Begin,** bē-gin' *v t* To do the first act of, to enter on, to commence —**Beginner,** bē gin ĕr *n* A person who begins or originates the agent who is the cause, one who first enters upon any art, science, or business, a young practitioner; a novice, a tyro.—**Beginning** bē-gin ing, *n* The first cause origin the first state, commencement, entrance into being, that from which a greater thing proceeds or grows.—**Beginningless,** bē-gin' ing les, *a* Having no beginning

Begird, bē-gĕrd', *v t* —*begirt* (pret & pp) *begirding* [A Sax *begyrdan* To gird or bind with a band or girdle, to surround, to encompass.

Begirbeg, beg lĕr beg *n* [Turk *begler begs*, beg of begs] The governor of a province in the Turkish Empire next in dignity to the grand vizier

Begone, bē-gon', *interj* Go away, hence!—the imperative *be* and pp *gone* combined

Begonia, bē-gō ni-a, *n.* [From M *Begon*, a French botanist] The generic name of tropical plants much cultivated in hothouses for the beauty of their leaves and flowers

Begot, bē-got' (pret. & pp), **Begotten,** bē got'n, pp of *beget*.

Begrime, bē-grīm', *v t* —*begrimed, begriming* To make grimy, to blacken with dirt

Begrudge, bē gruj', *v t* —*begrudged, begrudging* To grudge, to envy the possession of with two objects (*to begrudge* a person something)

Beguile, bē-gil', *v t* —*beguiled, beguiling* To practise guile upon, to delude, to deceive, to cheat, to trick, to dupe, to impose on by artifice or craft, to dispel or render unfelt by diverting the mind (cares), to while away (time).—**Beguilement,** bē-gil ment, *n.* The act or state of.—**Beguiler,** bē-gil ĕr, *n.* One who.—**Beguilingly,** bē-gil ing li, *adv.* In a manner to beguile or deceive

Beguine, bē-gēn', *n.* [*Fr béguine*] One of an order of females in Holland, Belgium, and Germany, who, without taking the monastic vows, form societies for the purposes of devotion and charity

Begum, bē'gum, *n.* In the East Indies, a princess or lady of high rank.

Begun, bē-gun', pp of *begin*

Behalf, bē haf', *n.* [Prefix *be*, and *half*, in old sense of side] Interest, profit, support, defence always in such phrases as in or on *behalf* of, in my, his, some person's *behalf*

Behave bē-hāv', *v t* —*behaved, behaving* [Prefix *be*, and *have*] To conduct one's self to demean one's self used *refl* —*v i.* To act, to conduct one's self.—**Behaved,** bē hāvd', *a* Having or being of a certain behaviour —**Behaviour,** bē hāv yĕr, *n* Manner of behaving, conduct, deportment, mode of acting (of a person, a machine &c)

Behead bē-hed', *v t* To cut off the head of to sever the head from the body of

Beheld bē held', pret & pp of *behold*

Behemoth, bē'hē-moth, *n* [Heb] An animal described in Job xl 15-24, and which some suppose to be an elephant, others a hippopotamus, crocodile &c

Behen, Ben, bē'hen, ben *n.* [Per and Ar] A plant the bladder campion, the root of one or two plants used in medicine

Behest bē-hest *n* [Prefix *be* and *hest*, A Sax *behæs* HEST] A command, precept mandate. [Poetical]

Behind, bē-hind', *prep* [A Sax *behindan* behind—prefix *be* and *hindan* behind HIND] On the side opposite the front or nearest part of or opposite to that which fronts a person, at the back of, towards the back or back part of, remaining after later in point of time than, farther back than, in an inferior position to *adv* At the back, in the rear, out of sight not exhibited remaining towards the back part, backward remaining after one's departure.—**Behindhand** bē hind hand *adv* or *a* In a state in which means are not adequate to the supply of wants in arrear, in a backward state, not sufficiently advanced not equally advanced with an other, tardy

Behold, bē-hōld' *v t* —*beheld* (pret & pp) *beholding* [A Sax *behealdan* prefix *be*, and *healdan* to hold] To fix the eyes upon, to look at with attention to observe with care, to contemplate view survey regard or see —*v i* To look, to direct the eyes to an object, to fix the attention upon an object to attend or fix the mind in this sense chiefly in the imperative and used interjectionally.—**Beholden,** bē hōld n, *a* Under obligation, bound in gratitude obliged, indebted —**Beholder,** bē hōld'ĕr, *n* One who beholds, a spectator

Behoof bē-hōf', *n* [A Sax *behof*=D *behoef*, G *behuf*—prefix *be*, and word equivalent to Icel *hóf* measure, moderation] That which is advantageous to a person, behalf, interest, advantage, profit, benefit always in such phrases as in or for *behoof of*, for a person's *behoof*.—**Behove,** bē hov' *v t*—*behoved behoving* [A Sax *behofian*, from the noun] To be fit or meet for, with respect to necessity, duty, or convenience to be necessary for used impersonally (*it behoves* us or the like)

Beiram, bi ram, *n* Same as *Bairam*

Beistings, bēst ingz Same as *Beestings*

Belabour bē lā bĕr, *v t* [Prefix *be*, and *labour*, comp G *bearbeiten* to labour and to beat soundly—prefix *be* and *arbeit*, work] To beat soundly, to deal blows to, to thump

Belace, bē-lās', *v t* —*belaced, belacing* To fasten, as with a lace or cord, to adorn with lace

Beladle, bē-lā dl, *v t* To pour out with a ladle, to ladle out [*Thack*]

Belate, bē-lāt', *v t.* [Prefix *be*, and *late*] To make too late, to benight generally used in pp *belated*, with sense of having lingered or remained till late, being out late, overtaken by darkness, benighted

Belaud, bē-lad', *v t.* [Prefix *be*, and *laud*] To laud, to praise highly

Belay, bē lā', *v t* [Prefix *be*, and *lay*] *Naut* to make fast by winding round something —**Belaying pin,** *n. Naut.* a pin for belaying ropes to

Belch, belsh, *v t.* [O E *belken, belke*, A. Sax *bealcian*, to belch] To throw out or eject with violence, as from the stomach or from a deep hollow place; to cast forth (a volcano *belches* flames or ashes) —*v t.* To eject wind from the stomach; to issue out, as with eructation.—*n.* The act of one who or that which belches, eructation

Beldam, Beldame, bel dam, bel'dăm, *n* [Fr *belle*, fine, handsome, and *dame*, lady, it was at one time applied respectfully to elderly females] A grandmother (*Shak*); an old woman in general, especially an ugly old woman, a hag

Beleaguer bē lēg'ĕr, *v t* [Prefix *be*, and *leaguer*] To besiege, to surround with an army so as to preclude escape, to blockade —**Beleaguerer,** bē-lēg'ĕr-ĕr, *n* One who

Belemnite bel em nīt, *n* [Gr *belemnon*, a dart or arrow, from *belos* a dart, from the root of *ballō* to throw] A straight, tapering, dart shaped fossil, the internal bone or shell of animals allied to the cuttlefishes common in the chalk formation, the animal to which such a bone belonged

Bel Esprit, bel es-prē' *n* pl **Beaux Esprits,** bōz es prē [Fr] A fine genius or man of wit

Belfry, bel fri, *n* [O Fr *belfroi belfrot*, &c, a watch tower from O G *bercrit, bercvrit*, a tower or castle for defence from *bergen*, to protect and *frid* a strong place (Mod G *Friede* peace) False etymology connected the word with *bell* hence its modern English meaning] A bell tower, generally attached to a church or other building that part of a building in which a bell is hung

Belgian bel ji an *a* Pertaining to Belgium *n* A native of Belgium

Belgravian bel grā vi an *a* Belonging to *Belgravia* an aristocratic portion of London, aristocratic, fashionable *n.* An inhabitant of Belgravia, a member of the upper classes [*Thack*]

Belial bē li al *n* [Heb *belial—bēli* not, without and *yaal*, use profit] Wickedness, a wicked and unprincipled person, an evil spirit, Satan

Belie bē lī *v t—belied, belying* [Prefix *be*, and *lie*, to speak falsely, like G *belügen*, to belie] To tell lies concerning, to calumniate by false reports, to show to be false, to be in contradiction to (his terror *belies* his words), to fail to equal or come up to to disappoint (*belie* one's hopes)

Believe, bē lēv' *v t —believed, believing* [O E *beleve beleve* from A Sax *gelēfan, gelēfan* to believe the initial particle being changed, *-leve* is akin to *lief* and *leave*, *n*] To credit upon the ground of authority testimony, argument or any other circumstances than personal knowledge, to expect or hope with confidence *v i* To be more or less firmly persuaded of the truth of anything —*To believe in* to hold as an object of faith, to have belief of.—**Belief** bē-lēf' *n* An assent of the mind to the truth of a declaration, proposition, or alleged fact, on the ground of evidence, distinct from personal knowledge, *theol* faith, or a firm persuasion of the truths of religion, the thing believed, the object of belief, the body of tenets held by the professors of any faith, a creed.—**Believability,** bē lēv a-bil i ti, *n.* Credibility, capability of being believed.—**Believable,** bē-lēv a bl, *a* Capable of being believed, credible.—**Believableness,** bē lēv a-bl nes, *n* Credibility.—**Believer,** bē lēv'ĕr, *n.* One who believes, an adherent of a religious faith, a professor of Christianity.—**Believing,** bē-lēv ing, *a* Having faith or belief.—**Believingly,** bē-lēv'ing li, *adv* In a believing manner

Belike, bē-lik', *adv* [Prefix *be* for *by*, and *like*] Perhaps, probably

Belittle, bē-lit'l, *v t* To make smaller, to lower, speak disparagingly of

Bell, bel, *n* [A Sax *bella*; allied to *bellan*, to bellow E to *bell*, as a deer, akin *bellow*, and G *bellen*, to bark] A metallic vessel which gives forth a clear, musical, ringing sound on being struck, generally cup-shaped, anything in form of a bell; *pl* the phrase employed on shipboard to denote the divisions of daily time, from their being marked by strokes on a bell each half hour.—*To bear the bell*, to be the first or leader, in allusion to the bellwether of a flock.—*Passing bell*, a bell which used to be rung when a person was

on the point of death —*v i* To flower, to put out bell-shaped blossoms —*v t* To put a bell on —**Bell-bird**, *n* A South American passerine bird, and also an Australian insessorial bird so named from their bell-like notes. —**Bell-buoy**, *n* A buoy on which is fixed a bell, which is rung by the heaving of the sea —**Bell-crank**, *n* *Mach* a rectangular lever by which the direction of motion is changed through an angle of 90° —**Bell-flower**, *n* A common name of plants of the genus Campanula, from the shape of the flower —**Bell-gable**, *n* The gable of a church or other building having its apex surmounted by a small turret for the reception of one or more bells —**Bell-glass**, *n* A glass covering for flowers or vegetables in the shape of a bell —**Bell hanger**, *n* One who fixes up bells in houses —**Bell man**, *n* A public crier who uses a bell —**Bell metal** *n* An alloy of copper and tin, used for making bells —**Bell mouthed**, *a* Gradually expanded at the mouth in the form of a bell —**Bell pull**, *n* That by which a bell is made to ring, a bell rope —**Bell punch**, *n* A small punch fitted to the jaws of a pincers shaped instrument, combined with a little bell which sounds when the punch makes a perforation, used as a check on tramway conductors, &c —**Bell ringer**, *n* One who rings a bell, a ringer of church bells.—**Bell rope**, *n* A rope for ringing a bell —**Bell tower**, **Bell turret**, *n* A belfry —**Bell wether**, *n* A wether or sheep which leads the flock, with a bell on his neck

Bell, bel, *v i* [A Sax *bellan*, Icel *belya*, to bellow BELLOW] To roar, to bellow, as a bull or a deer in rutting time

Belladonna, bel la don na *n* [It, beautiful lady] A perennial plant of the potato family, a native of Britain and throughout Europe The whole plant is poisonous, but it yields a useful and powerful medicine

Belle, bel *n* [Fr, from L *bellus*, beautiful] A young lady, a lady of superior beauty and much admired

Belleric, bel le rik, *n* An astringent fruit imported from India under the name of myrobalans for the use of calico printers

Belles lettres, bel let tr, *n pl* [Fr BELLE and LETTER] Polite or elegant literature, a term including rhetoric poetry, history, criticism, with the languages in which the standard works in these departments are written

Bellicose, bel li kos, *a* [L *bellicosus*, from *bellum*, war] Inclined to war, warlike, pugnacious, indicating warlike feelings

Belligerent, bel lij e rent, *a* [L *bellum*, war, and *gerens*, *gerentis*, carrying on] Waging war, carrying on war, pertaining to war or warfare —*n* A nation, power, or state carrying on war, one engaged in fighting —**Belligerence**, bel lij e rens, *n* The act of carrying on war, warfare

Bellon, bel lon, *n* [Fr *bellon*] That variety of colic produced by the action of lead on the system, painter's colic

Bellow, bel lo, *v i* [A Sax *bylgean* to bellow, allied to *bellan*, to bell, Icel *belya*, to bellow BELL] To utter a hollow, loud sound, as a bull, to make a loud noise or outcry, to roar —*n* A loud outcry, roar —**Bellower**, bel lō er, *n* One who bellows

Bellows, bel lōz, *n sing* and *pl* [Really a plural form of the word *belly*, A Sax *balg*, *belg*, *bælg*, a bag, a belly, bellows BELLY] An instrument for producing a strong current of air, and principally used for blowing fire, either in private dwellings or in forges, furnaces, mines, &c, or for supplying the pipes of an organ with wind —**Bellows-fish**, *n* A fish found in the Mediterranean, and rarely in the British seas, having an oval body and a tubular elongated snout.

Belly, bel li, *n* [A Sax *belg*, *belg*, *bælg*, bag, belly = Icel *belgr*, D *balg*, Dan *balg*, G *balg*, the belly, akin to *bulge*, comp Gael and Ir *bolg*, *balg*, the belly, a bag, bellows *Bellows* is a plural form of this word] That part of the human body which extends from the breast to the thighs, containing the bowels; the abdomen; the corresponding part of a beast; the part of anything which resembles the human belly in protuberance or cavity —*v t*—*bellied*, *bellying* To fill; to swell out —*v i* To swell and become protuberant like the belly —**Bellied**, bel'lid, *a* Having a belly used generally in composition, also swelling out in the middle, protuberant —**Bellyful**, bel'li-ful, *n* As much as satisfies the appetite —**Belly-band**, *n* A band that goes round the belly of a horse as part of its harness —**Belly god**, *n* One who makes a god of his belly, a glutton or epicure

Belong, bē-long', *v i* [Prefix *be*, and O E *long*, to belong (to extend in length to), from the adjective *long*, comp D and G *belangen*, to concern, from *lang*, long] To be the property of, to appertain, to be the concern or affair, to be appendant or connected, to be suitable, to be due, to have a settled residence, to be domiciliated, to be a native of a place to have original residence in all senses followed by *to* —**Belonging**, bē long ing, *n* That which belongs to one used generally in plural, qualities, endowments, property, possessions, appendages

Beloochee, bel u chē', *n* A native or inhabitant of Beloochistan

Belopteron, be lop te on *n* [Gr *belos*, a dart, and *pteron* a wing] The fossil internal bone of an extinct cephalopod some what like a belemnite, but having a wing like projection on each side

Beloved bē luv ed, *a* Loved greatly loved, dear to the heart

Below, bē lō, *prep* [Prefix *be*, and *low*] Under, in place, beneath, not so high as, inferior to in rank, excellence, or dignity —*adv* In a lower place, with respect to any object, beneath, on the earth, as opposed to the heavens, in hell, or the regions of the dead, in a court of inferior jurisdiction

Belt, belt, *n* [A Sax *belt*—Dan *bælte* Icel *beltí*, a belt, a girdle, from L *balteus*, a belt comp Ir and Gael *balt*, a border, a welt] A girdle, a band usually of leather, in which a sword or other weapon is hung, anything resembling a belt a strip, a stripe, a band, a band passing round two wheels, and communicating motion from one to the other —*v t* To encircle, to surround —**Belted**, belt ed *a* Wearing a belt marked or distinguished with a belt —**Belting** belt ing, *n* Belts taken generally, the material of which the belts used in machinery are made —**Belt-saw**, *n* A saw of a belt-shape running on pulleys

Beltane bel tān, *n* [Ir and Gael, from *Beal* or *Bel* the sun the sun god, and *teun* fire] The name of a sort of festival formerly observed among all the Celtic tribes of Europe It was celebrated in Scotland on the first day of May (o s), and in Ireland on 21st June, by kindling fires on the hills and eminences

Beluga, bē-lū ga, *n* [Rus *bieluga*, from *bielyi*, white] A kind of whale found in northern seas, the white whale or white fish from 12 to 18 feet in length, killed for its oil and skin

Belvedere bel ve dēr, *n* [It lit a beautiful view—*bello*, *bel*, beautiful, and *vedere*, to see] In Italy an open erection on the top of a house for the purpose of obtaining a view of the country, in France, a summer house on an eminence

Belvidere, bel vi dēr, *n* [L *bellus*, fine, and *videre* to see] A plant, broom-cypress or summer cypress, cultivated as an ornamental annual

Bema, bē ma, *n* [Gr] A stage or platform for an orator, part of a church raised above the rest and reserved for the higher clergy

Bemaul, bē-mal, *v t* To maul or beat severely

Bemaze, bē māz, *v t* To bewilder

Bemire, bē mīr', *v t* —**bemired**, **bemiring** To drag or stall in the mire, to soil by mud or mire

Bemoan, bē mōn, *v t* To moan or mourn for, to lament, to bewail, to express sorrow for —**Bemoanable**, bē mōn'a bl, *a* Capable or worthy of being lamented —**Bemoaner**, bē-mōn'er, *n* One who bemoans

Bemock, bē-mok', *v t* To treat with mockery; to mock.

Bemused, bē mūzd', *a* Originally, overcome with musing; sunk in reverie, hence, muddled, stupefied

Ben, ben, *n* A tree of India, called also horse-radish tree, having seeds or nuts that yield an oil (*oil of ben*) which keeps without becoming rancid for many years

Bench, bensh, *n* [A Sax *benc*, a bench = Dan *bænk*, a parallel form with *bank* BANK] A long seat, a strong table on which carpenters or other mechanics prepare their work, the seat on which judges sit in court, the seat of justice, the persons who sit as judges, the court —*Bench of bishops*, or *episcopal bench*, a collective designation of the bishops who have seats in the House of Lords —*Queen's* (or *King's*) *Bench*, a superior English court of civil and criminal jurisdiction, now incorporated in the High Court of Justice —*v t* To furnish with benches, to seat on a bench or seat of honour (*Shak*) † —*v i*† To sit on a seat of justice (*Shak*) †—**Bencher**, bensh er, *n* One of the senior barristers in an inn of court, who have the government of the society —**Benchership**, bensh-ēr ship, *n* Office or condition of a bencher

Bend, bend, *v t*—**bended** or **bent** (pret & pp), **bending** [A Sax *bendan*, to bend, lit to bind and keep bent by the string, from *bend*, a band, comp Fr *bander un arc*, to bend a bow, from *bande*, a string] To curve or make crooked, to deflect from a normal condition of straightness, to direct to a certain point (one's mind, course, steps), to subdue, to cause to yield —*v i* To be or become curved or crooked; to incline, to lean or turn, to be directed, to bow or be submissive —*n* A curve, a crook, a turn, flexure, incurvation

Bene, ben ē, *n* BENNE

Beneath, bē nēth, *prep* [A Sax *beneoth*, *beneothan*—prefix *be* and *neothan*, below NETHER] Under, lower in place than something which rests above, burdened or overburdened with, lower than in rank, dignity, or excellence below the level of —*adv* In a lower place, below

Benedicite, ben e-dis i tē, *n* [L, lit bless ye, the first word of the hymn] A canticle or hymn in the Book of Common Prayer, as old as the time of St Chrysostom

Benedick, **Benedict**, ben e-dik, ben e-dikt, *n* A sportive name for a married man, especially one who has been long a bachelor from one of the characters (*Benedick*) in Shakspere's *Much Ado about Nothing*

Benedictine, ben-e-dik tin *a* Pertaining to the monks of St Benedict —*n* A Black friar, a member of the order of monks founded at Monte Casino about the year 530 by St Benedict and wearing a loose black gown with large wide sleeves, and a cowl on the head

Benediction, ben-e-dik shon *n* [L *benedictio*—*bene*, well, and *dictio* speaking] The act of invoking a blessing, blessing, prayer, or kind wishes uttered in favour of any person or thing, a solemn or affectionate invocation of happiness —**Benedictive** **Benedictory**, ben e-dik tiv, ben e-dik to-ri, *a* Giving a blessing, expressing a benediction, or wishes for good

Benedictus, ben-e-dik tus, *n* [L, blessed—Blessed be the Lord God of Israel,' &c] The song of Zacharias in Luke i, used in the service of the Roman Catholic Church and introduced with English words into the morning prayer of the English Church.

Benefaction, ben e fak shon, *n* [L *benefactio* from *benefacio*, to do good to one] BENEFICE] The act of conferring a benefit, a benefit conferred, especially a charitable donation —**Benefactor**, ben-e fak'tēr, *n* One who confers a benefit —**Benefactress**, ben e fak tres, *n* A female who confers a benefit

Benefice, ben e-fis, *n* [Fr *bénéfice*, a benefice, from L *beneficium*, a kindness, in late L an estate granted for life—*bene*, well, and *facio*, to do] An ecclesiastical living; a church endowed with a revenue for the maintenance of divine service, or the revenue itself —**Beneficed**, ben e-fist, *a* Possessed of a benefice or church preferment —**Beneficence**, be-nef i-sens, *n* [L *beneficentia*] The practice of doing good; active goodness, kindness, or charity .. *Bene-*

Bonus, lit well-doing, is the outcome and visible expression of *benevolence*, or well-willing *Benevolence* may exist without *beneficence*, but *beneficence* always presupposes *benevolence* —**Beneficent, Beneficient**, bē-nef i sent, ben-e-fi shent, *a* Doing good, performing acts of kindness and charity —**Beneficently**, bē-nef i sent-li, *adv* In a beneficent manner **Beneficial**, ben e-fi shal *a* Contributing to a valuable end, conferring benefit, advantageous, useful, profitable, helpful —**Beneficially** ben-e fi shal li *adv* In a beneficial manner, advantageously, profitably, helpfully —**Beneficialness** ben-e-fi shal nes *n* —**Beneficiary**, ben e fi shi a ri *a* Connected with the receipt of benefits profits, or advantages —*n* One who holds a benefice, one who is in the receipt of benefits, profits, or advantages, one who receives something as a free gift

Benefit, ben e-fit, *n* [O E *benfite, bienfet*, O Fr *bienfet*, from L *benefactum*, a benefit BENEFICE] An act of kindness, a favour conferred, whatever is for the good or advantage of a person or thing, advantage, profit, a performance at a theatre or other place of public entertainment the proceeds of which go to one of the actors or towards some charitable object —*v t* To do good to, to be of service to, to advantage —*v i* To gain advantage to make improvement

Benevolence, bē nev ō lens, *n* [L *benevolentia—bene*, well, and *volens volentis*, ppr of *volo*, to will or wish] The disposition to do good, the love of mankind accompanied with a desire to promote their happiness, good will, kindness, charitable ness, an act of kindness, a contribution or tax illegally exacted by arbitrary kings of England BENEFICENCE —**Benevolent**, bē-nev ō lent, *a* Possessing love to man kind, and a desire to promote their prosperity and happiness inclined to charitable actions **Benevolently** bē nev o lent-li, *adv* In a benevolent manner

Bengalee, Bengali ben gal ē, *n* The language or dialect of Bengal —*a* Of Bengal —**Bengalese**, ben-gal ēz, *a* Of or pertaining to Bengal —*n sing* and *pl* A native or natives of Bengal —**Bengal light** *n* A species of fireworks used as signals by night or otherwise, producing a steady and vivid blue coloured fire

Benight bē nit, *v t* To shroud with the shades of night, to shroud or involve in gloom, to overtake with night in this sense usually in past participle *ly* to involve in moral darkness or ignorance (the *benighted* heathen)

Benign bē-nin, *a* [L *benignus* for *beni genus*, kind hearted —*benus for bonus* good, and *genus*, kind race] Of a kind disposition gracious kind our *benign* sovereign), proceeding from or expressive of *gentleness*, kindness, or benignity salutary (*benign* influences), *med* mild, not severe or virulent —**Benignant** bē nig nant, *a* Kind, gracious, favourable frequently, like *benign* used of the kindness of superiors, but *benign* is more a poetical word —**Benignantly**, bē nig nant li, *adv* In a benignant manner —**Benignity**, bē-nig ni ti, *n* The state or quality of being benign or benignant kindness of nature, graciousness, beneficence —**Benignly**, bē nin li, *adv* In a benign manner favourably, kindly, graciously

Benison, ben i zn, *n* [O Fr *benesun*, from *L benedictio* a benediction *Benediction* is thus the same word] A blessing uttered by a person, a benediction

Benjamin, ben ja min, *n* Fr *benjoin*, ben zoin] A common form of the name of the gum *benzoin*

Benne, ben e, *n* [Malay] Sesame an East Indian annual herbaceous plant from the seeds of which a valuable oil is expressed, used, like olive-oil, as an article of diet and for other purposes

Bent, bent, pret & pp of *bend* —*n* Originally, a condition of being bent (as a bow); flexure, hence, *fig* turn, inclination, disposition, natural tendency, leaning or bias of the mind

Bent, Bent-grass, bent, bent'gras, *n* [A Sax *beonet*—G *binse*, a rush] A wiry grass, such as grows on commons or neglected ground, any wild piece of land.—**Benty**, ben ti, *a* Abounding in or resembling bent

Benthamism, ben tham izm, *n* That doctrine of ethics or of social and political economy taught by Jeremy *Bentham*, a branch of utilitarianism

Benumb, bē num, *v t* [NUMB] To make numb or torpid, to deprive of sensation, to stupefy, to render inactive —**Benumber**, bē-num ėr, *n* One who or that which benumbs —**Benumbment**, bē num ment, *n* Act of benumbing, torpidity

Benzoin, Benzoine ben zō in or ben zoin *n* [Of Ar origin—Fr *benjoin*, Pg *benjoim*] Gum benjamin, a concrete resinous juice or balsam flowing from incisions made in the stem of a tree of Sumatra, &c, chiefly used in cosmetics and perfumes, and in incense, having a fragrant and agreeable smell —**Benzoic**, ben zō ik, *a* Pertaining to or obtained from benzoin —**Benzole, Benzoline**, ben zol ben zo lin, *n* A clear colourless liquid of a peculiar ethereal agreeable odour obtained from coal tar much used as a solvent for removing grease spots, &c Called also **Benzine** (ben zin)

Bepraise bē práz, *v t —bepraised bepraising* To praise greatly or extravaganthy, to puff

Bequeath, bē kwēth *v t* [A Sax *becwethan* —prefix *be* and *cwethan* to say QUOTH] To give or leave by will to devise by testament to hand down to transmit —**Bequeathable** bē kwēth a bl *a* Capable of being bequeathed —**Bequeather** bē kwēth ėr *n* One who —**Bequest** bē kwest *n* The act of bequeathing, or leaving by will something left by will, a legacy

Berate, be rat *v t —berated berating* To rate or chide vehemently to scold

Berber ber ber *n* A person belonging to or the language spoken by certain tribes of North Africa (Barbary)

Berberine, ber ber in, *n* A substance obtained from the root of the barberry tree used in dyeing yellow

Bere, bēr *n* [A Sax *bere* barley BARLEY] A species of barley having six rows in the ear

Bereave bē rēv, *v t —bereaved* or *bereft* pret & pp) *bereaving* [Prefix *be* and *reave* A Sax *bereafian* REAVE] To deprive of something that is prized to make destitute, to rob to strip with *of* before the thing taken away **Bereavement** bē rēv ment *n* The act of bereaving or state of being bereaved, deprivation particularly the loss of a friend by death —**Bereaver** bē rēv ėr *n* One who or that which bereaves

Berg berg, *n* [A Sax and G *berg* a hill] A large mass or mountain as of ice, an iceberg —**Bergmehl** berg mal *n* [G *berg* mountain and *mehl* meal] Mountain meal a geological deposit in the form of an extremely fine powder consisting almost entirely of the minute siliceous portions of diatoms

Bergamot ber'gē mot *n* [Fr *bergamote* It *bergamotta*, from *Bergama* in Italy] A variety of pear, the lime or its fruit the rind of which yields a fragrant oil, an essence or perfume from the fruit of the lime, a coarse tapestry manufactured originally at *Bergamo*, in Italy

Bergomask, ber go mask, *n* [It *bergamasco*, from *Bergamo* in N Italy] A kind of rustic dance [*Shak*]

Bergylt, ber'gilt, *n* The Norwegian haddock a fish found in the northern seas

Berlin ber lin or ber lin *n* A four wheeled vehicle of the chariot kind, first made at Berlin, Berlin wool, a knitted glove —*Berlin blue*, Prussian blue —*Berlin wool*, a kind of fine dyed wool used for tapestry, knitting, &c —*Berlin work*, fancy work in Berlin wools or worsted

Berm, Berme, berm, *n* [O Fr *barme*, from *G brame, brâme—E brim*, border] *Fort* a space of ground of 3, 4, or 5 feet in width, between the rampart and the moat or fosse, the bank or side of a canal which is opposite to the towing-path.

Bermese, ber'nēs, *n sing* and *pl* A citizen or citizens of *Berne*.—*a* Pertaining to *Berne* or its inhabitants

Beroe, ber'ō-ē, *n* [Gr *Beroe*, one of the ocean nymphs] A marine cœlenterate animal gelatinous and transparent, resembling a globe of jelly, shining at night while floating in the sea

Berry, ber i *n* [A Sax *berie*, a berry, Icel *ber*, Sw and D *bär*, G *beere*, Goth *basi*, root seen in Skr *bhas*, to eat] A succulent or pulpy fruit, containing many seeds, and usually of no great size, such as the gooseberry the strawberry, &c, what resembles a berry, as one of the eggs of the lobster —*v t* To bear or produce berries —**Berried** ber id, *a* Furnished with berries

Bersaglieri ber sal yē ā rē *n pl* The rifle men or sharp-shooters in the Italian army

Berserk, Berserker, ber sėrk, ber sėr-kėr, *n* [Icel *berserkr*, lit 'bear sark,' or bear shirt] A kind of wild warrior or champion of heathen times in Scandinavia, a person of extreme violence and fury

Berth, berth, *n* [From the root of *bear*] A station in which a ship lies or can lie, a small room in a ship set apart for one or more persons, a box or place for sleeping in a ship or railway carriage, a post or appointment a situation —*v t* To assign a berth or anchoring ground to, to allot a berth or berths to —**Berthage** berth āj *n* A charge made on vessels occupying a berth in a dock or harbour

Beryl ber il *n* [L *beryllus* Gr *beryllos*, of eastern origin] A colourless yellowish blush or less brilliant green variety of emerald the prevailing hue being green —**Beryline** ber il in *a* Like a beryl, of a light or bluish green —**Beryllium** be ril li um *n* Glucinum

Beseech, bē sēch, *v t —besought* (pret & pp), *beseeching* [O E *besēke, besēke* —prefix *be* and *sēcan* to seek] To entreat to supplicate, to implore to beg eagerly for *to solicit*

Beseecher bē sēch ėr *n* One who beseeches **Beseechingly** bē sēch ing li, *adv* In a beseeching manner

Beseem bē sēm *v t* [Prefix *be* and *seem*, in old sense of be come be seemly] To become to be fit for or worthy of **Beseeming** bē sēm ing, *a* Becoming fit, worthy of **Beseemingly** bē sēm ing li *adv* In a beseeming manner —**Beseemingness**, bē sēm ing nes *n*

Beset bē set *v t —beset besetting* [A Sax *besettan* to set near to surround—prefix *be* and *settan* to set] To distribute over, to intersperse through or among, to surround to enclose to hem in *(beset* with enemies a city *beset* with troops), to press on all sides so as to perplex (temptations that *beset* us) to press hard upon **Besetment** bē set ment *n* The condition of being beset the sin or failing to which one is most liable, a besetting sin —**Besetting** bē set ing, *a* Habitually attending or assailing us (a *besetting* sin)

Beshrew bē shrō *v t* [Prefix *be*, and *shrew* SHREWD] To wish a curse to to execrate generally used impersonally in phrases intended as mild imprecations or maledictions (*beshrew* me *beshrew* the fellow!)

Beshroud, bē shrowd *v t* To cover with or as with a shroud, to hide in darkness

Beside, bē-sīd, *prep* [Prefix *be*, by, and *side*] At the side of a person or thing, near to, apart from, not connected with (*beside* the present subject) *To be beside one's self*, to be out of one's wits or senses —**Beside, Besides**, bē sīdz, *adv* Moreover, over and above, not included in the number, or in what has been mentioned [*Besides* is now the commoner form]—**Besides**, *prep* Over and above, separate or distinct from, in addition to

Besiege bē-sēj, *v t —besieged besieging* To lay siege to, to beset or surround with armed forces for the purpose of compelling to surrender, to beset, to harass (*besieged* with applications) —**Besieger**, bē-sēj ėr, *n* One who besieges

Beslobber, Beslubber, bē-slob ėr, bē-slub ėr, *v t* To soil or smear; to besmear

Besmear, bē-smēr, *v t* To smear all over; to bedaub, to overspread with some viscous, glutinous, or soft substance that adheres; to foul, to soil

Besom, bē'zum, *n* [A Sax *besema, berma*, a besom = D *besem*, G *besen*, *besen* root unknown] A broom, a brush of twigs or other materials for sweeping —*v t* To sweep, as with a besom [*Cowper*]

Besot, bē sot', *v t* —*besotted, besotting* To make sottish, as with drink, to infatuate, to stupefy, to make dull, stupid, or senseless **Besotment**, bē-sot ment, *n* The act of besotting, the state of being besotted stupidity, infatuation —**Besotted**, bē sot ed, *a* Made sottish by drink, indicating or proceeding from gross stupidity, stupid, infatuated —**Besottedly**, bē sot ed li, *adv* In a besotted manner —**Besottedness**, bē sot ed nes, *n*

Be ought bē sat, prat & pp of *beseech*

Bespangle, bē spang gl, *v t* —*bespangled, bespangling* To adorn with spangles, to dot or sprinkle with something brilliant

Bespatter, bē spat ér, *v t* To soil by spattering, *fig* to asperse with calumny or reproach

Bespeak, bē-spēk *v t* — *bespoke* (pret), *bespoke, bespoken* (pp), *bespeaking* To speak for (something wanted) beforehand, to order or engage against a future time, to betoken, to indicate by outward appearance (an action that *bespoke* a kind heart) —*n* Among actors, a benefit

Bespice, bē spis', *v t* To season with spices, to mingle drugs with, to drug [*Shak*]

Bespread, bē spred', *v t* To spread over, to cover or form a coating over

Besprent, bē sprent' *pp* [A participle of the obsolete verb *besprenge* to besprinkle] Sprinkled or scattered [Poetical]

Besprinkle bē spring kl, *v t* To sprinkle over, to cover by scattering or being scattered over

Bessemer steel, bes e mér stēl, *n* [From Sir H *Bessemer* the inventor of the process] Steel made directly from molten cast iron by driving through it currents of air so as to oxidize and carry off the carbon and impurities the proper quantity of carbon for making steel being then introduced

Best, best *a superl* [A Sax *betest, betst, best*, serving as the superl of *gód* good D and G *best*, Dan *bedst*, Icel *bezt* Sw *bästa* The root is *but bet*, seen also in *better* Goth *batista* best] Better] Most good, having good qualities or attainments in the highest degree possessing the highest advantages —*Best man* the right hand man or supporter of the bridegroom at a wedding —*adv* In the highest degree —*n* Highest possible state of excellence (*Shak*), all that one can do or show in one's self often used in this sense with the possessive pronouns *my thy his, their*, &c *at best* considered or looked at in the most favourable light *to make the best of*, to use to the best advantage, to get all that one can out of to put up with as well as one can

Bestead, bē sted', pp of an obs verb [Prefix *be* and *stead*, place] Placed, disposed or circumstanced as to convenience, benefit, and the like, situated now always with *ill, well, sore*, &c

Bestial bes ti al, *a* [L *bestialis*, from *bestia* a beast] Belonging to a beast or to the class of beasts, animal, having the qualities of a beast, brutal, brutish —**Bestiality** bes ti al i ti, *n* The quality of a beast, beastliness —**Bestialize**, bes ti al iz, *v t* —*bestialized, bestializing* To make like a beast, to bring or reduce to the condition of a beast —**Bestially** bes ti al li, *adv* In a bestial manner —**Bestiarian**, bes ti ā ri an, *n* One who takes an interest in the kind treatment of beasts, one who opposes vivisection

Bestir, bē stér', *v t* To stir, to put into brisk or vigorous action usually *refl*

Bestow, bē stō', *v t* To stow away, to lay up in store, to deposit, to lodge, to place (often *refl*), to give, to confer, to impart followed by *on* or *upon* before the recipient —**Bestower**, bē-stō'er, *n* One who bestows, a giver, a disposer —**Bestowment, Bestowal**, bē-stō'ment, bē-stō'al, *n* The act of bestowing

Bestrew, bē-strō' or bē-strō', *v t* To scatter over, to besprinkle, to strew

Bestride, bē-strid, *v t* —*bestrid, bestrode* (pret), *bestrid, bestridden* (pp), *bestriding* To stride over, to stand or sit on with the legs on either side, to step over, to cross by stepping (*Shak*)

Bet, bet, *v t* and *i* —*bet* or *betted, betting* [A contraction of *abet*, to encourage, back up] To lay or stake in wagering, to stake or pledge something upon the event of a contest, to wager —*n* A wager, that which is laid, staked, or pledged on any uncertain question or event, the terms on which a bet is laid —**Better, Bettor**, bet ér, bet or *n* One who lays bets or wagers

Betake bē tāk', *v t* —*betook* (pret), *betaken* (pp), *betaking* [Prefix *be*, and *take*] To repair, to resort, to have recourse with the reflexive pronouns

Betel Betle, bē tl, *n* [An Oriental word] A species of pepper, a creeping or climbing plant, cultivated throughout India, the Malayan Peninsula and Islands, for the sake of its leaf which is chewed with the betel nut and lime —**Betel nut**, *n* The kernel of the fruit of a beautiful palm tree found in India and the East which is eaten both in its unripe and mature state

Bethink, bē thingk', *v t* [Prefix *be* and *think*] To call or recall to mind, to bring to consideration always with a reflexive pronoun (*to bethink* one's self of a thing) *v i* To have in recollection, to consider

Betide, bē tid' *v t* —*betid betidt* (pret) *betid* (pp), *betiding* [Prefix *be* and *tide*, from A Sax *tídan* to happen TIDE] To happen to, to befall, to come to —*v i* To come to pass, to happen

Betimes bē timz' *adv* [Prefix *be* for *by*, and *time* with adverbial genitive termination] Seasonably, in good season or time, early, at an early hour, soon, in a short time

Betoken, bē tō kn *v t* To be or serve as a token of to foreshow, to indicate as future by that which is seen

Beton bē tōn or bā tōn *n* [Fr *beton* from O Fr *beter* to harden] A mixture of lime and gravel, which grows into a compact mass, concrete

Betongue, bē tung' *v t* To scold, to attack with the tongue

Betony bē to mi *n* [L *betonica*] A British plant formerly much employed in medicine and sometimes used to dye wool of a fine dark yellow

Betook, bē tuk', pret of *betake*

Betray, bē trā' *v t* [Prefix *be* and O Fr *trair* Fr *trahir* to betray from L *tradere* to give up or over TRADITION] To deliver into the hands of an enemy by treachery in violation of trust, to violate by fraud or unfaithfulness (to *betray* a cause or trust), to play false to, to reveal or disclose (secrets, designs), to let appear or be seen inadvertently (to *betray* ignorance) —**Betrayal** bē trā al, *n* Act of betraying —**Betrayer**, bē trā ér, *n* One who betrays, a traitor

Betroth, bē trōth', *v t* [Prefix *be*, and *troth* TROTH] To contract to any one in order to a future marriage, to affiance, to pledge one's troth to (O T) —**Betrothal, Betrothment** bē trōth al, bē trōth ment, *n* The act of betrothing

Better, bet ér *a* serving as the compar of *good* [A Sax *betra, betra* with corresponding forms in the other Teutonic languages BEST] Having good qualities in a greater degree than another, preferable in regard to use, fitness, or the like, improved in health —*I be better off* to be in improved or in superior circumstances —*adv* In a more excellent or superior manner more correctly or fully, in a higher or greater degree, with greater advantage, more, in extent or amount (*better* than a mile) —*t* To make better, to improve to ameliorate, to increase the good qualities of (soil, &c), to advance the interest or worldly position of, to surpass, to exceed, to improve on (as a previous effort) —*v i* To grow better, to become better, to improve —*n* A superior, one who has a claim to precedence generally in the plural, and with possessive pronouns —*The better*, a state of improvement generally in adverbial phrase *for the better* (to alter a thing *for the better*), advantage, superiority, victory (to have or get *the better of*) —**Betterment**, bet'ér-ment, *n* A making better, improvement. —**Betterness**, bet ér-nes, *n* The quality of being better, superiority —**Better-half**, *n* A colloquial term for wife

Bettong, bet tong, *n* [Native name.] A marsupial animal inhabiting Australia, allied to the kangaroos

Between, bē twēn', *prep* [A Sax *betweónum, betweónan* — prefix *be*, and dat pl of *twéon*, twain, from *twá*, two, akin *twaem, twa*] In the space, place, or interval of any kind separating, in intermediate relation to, from one to another of (letters passing *between* them), in partnership among (shared *between* them), so as to affect both of, pertaining to one or other of two (the blame lies *between* you) —**Betwixt**, bē twikst', *prep* [A Sax *betweox, betweohs* —prefix *be*, and *tweoh*, from *twi*, two The *t* is excrescent as in *amidst*, &c] Between, passing between, from one to another

Bevel, bev el, *n* [O Fr *bevel*, origin unknown] The obliquity or inclination of one surface of a solid body to another surface of the same body, an instrument for drawing or measuring angles —*a* Having the form of a bevel, slant, not upright [*Shak*] —*v t* —*bevelled, bevelling* To cut to a bevel —*v i* To slant or incline off to a bevel angle —**Bevel angle**, *n* Any angle except a right angle —**Bevel gear**, *n* A species of wheel work in which the axis or shaft of the driving wheel forms an angle with the axis or shaft of the wheel driven —**Bevelled** bev eld *a* Having a bevel, formed with a bevel angle —**Bevelling**, bev el ing, *a* Inclining from a right line, slanting toward a bevel angle

Beverage bev er aj *n* [O Fr *bevrage*, from *boivre, bevre* L *bibere*, to drink] Drink, liquor for drinking

Bevy bev i *n* [Perhaps of similar origin with *beverage*, and originally a drinking company or animals collected at a watering place] A flock of birds, a company of females

Bewail bē wāl', *v t* To wail or weep aloud for, to lament —**Bewailable**, bē wā a bl, *a* Capable or worthy of being bewailed —**Bewailer**, bē wā ér *n* One who bewails or laments —**Bewailing** bē wā ing, *n* Lamentation —**Bewailingly**, bē-wā ing li, *adv* In a bewailing manner —**Bewailment**, bē wāl ment *n* The act of bewailing

Beware, bē wār', *v i* [*Be*, imperative of verb to *be* and *ware* = wary WARE, WARY] To be wary or cautious, to be suspicious of danger), to take care now used only in imperative and infinitive, with *of* before the noun denoting what is to be avoided

Bewilder, bē wil dér *v t* [Prefix *be*, and old *wilder*, to lead astray WILD] To lead into perplexity or confusion, to perplex, to puzzle, to confuse —**Bewilderingly**, bē wil dér ing li, *adv* So as to bewilder —**Bewilderment**, bē wil dér ment, *n* State of being bewildered

Bewitch, bē wich, *v t* To subject to the influence of witchcraft, to throw a charm or spell over, to please to such a degree as to take away the power of resistance —**Bewitcher**, bē wich ér, *n* One that bewitches or fascinates —**Bewitchery**, bē-wich ér i, *n* Witchery, fascination, charm —**Bewitching**, bē wich ing, *a* Having power to bewitch or to control by the arts of pleasing —**Bewitchingly**, bē-wich'ing-li, *adv* —**Bewitchingness**, bē-wich'ing nes, *n* —**Bewitchment**, bē wich ment, *n* Fascination, power of charming

Bewray bē rā', *v t* [Prefix *be*, and A Sax *wregan*, to disclose, accuse] To disclose perfidiously, to betray, to divulge [N T]

Bey, bā, *n* [Turk *beg*, pron as *bey*] A governor of a town or district in the Turkish dominions, also, a prince, a beg

Beyond, bē-yond, *prep* [A Sax *begeond, begeondan* — prefix *be*, and *geond*, yond, yonder YON] On the further side of, out of reach of, further than the scope or extent of, above, in a degree exceeding or surpassing

Bezant, bezant, *n* [From *Byzantium*] A gold coin of Byzantium; a coin current in England from the tenth century till the time of Edward III

Bezel, bez'el, *n.* [A form of *basil*, Fr *biseau*, a slope. Bazil.] The part of a finger ring which surrounds and holds fast the stone, the groove in which the glass of a watch is set.

Bezetta, bē-zet'ta, *n.* Coarse linen rags or sacking soaked in certain pigments, which are thus prepared for exportation, such pigment itself Red bezetta is coloured with cochineal

Bezique, be-zēk', *n.* [Fr.] A simple game at cards, played by two, three, or four persons.

Bezoar, bē'zōr, *n.* [O Fr *bezoar*, from Per *pâdzahr*—*pâd*, dispelling, and *zahr*, poison.] A name for certain concretions found in the intestines of some animals (especially ruminants), formerly (and still in some places) supposed to be an antidote to poison

Bhang, bang, *n.* An Indian variety of the common hemp, having highly narcotic and intoxicant properties, a drug prepared from the plant used as a narcotic, an anodyne, &c

Biangular, **Biangulate**, bi-ang'gū-lėr, bi-ang'gū-lāt, *a* Having two angles or corners.

Biarticulate, bi-ar-tik'ū-lāt, *a* Having two joints

Bias, bi'as, *n.* [Fr *biais*, from L L *bifax*, *bifacis*, two-faced—L *bi*, double, and *facies*, the face.] A weight on the side of a bowl which turns it from a straight line, that which causes the mind to incline towards a particular object or course, inclination, bent, prepossession —*v.t.* —*biassed* or *biased*, *biassing* or *biasing* To give a bias or particular direction to, to prejudice, to prepossess —*adv* In a slanting manner, obliquely

Biaxal, **Biaxial**, bi-aks'al, bi-aks'i-al, *a* Having two axes

Bib, bib, *n.* A fish of the cod family, about a foot in length, found in the British seas

Bib, bib, *v.t.* and *i.*—*bibbed*, *bibbing* [L *bibo*, *bibere*, to drink.] To sip, to tipple, to drink frequently —*n* (So called because protective of the child's dress when drinking.] A small piece of linen or other cloth worn by children over the breast —**Bibacious**, bi-bā'shus, *a* [L *bibax*, *bibacis*.] Addicted to drinking —**Bibacity**, bi-bas'i-ti, *n* The quality of being bibacious.—**Bibber**, bib'ėr, *n* A tippler, a man given to drinking —**Bibulous**, bib'ū-lus, *a* [L *bibulus*.] Having the quality of imbibing fluids, spongy addicted to drinking intoxicants, pertaining to the drinking of intoxicants (*bibulous* properties)

Bibasic, bi-bās'ik, *a* [Prefix *bi* double, and *basic*.] *Chem* a term applied to those acids which combine with two equivalents of a base

Biberine, bi-bē'rin, *n.* Same as *Bebeerine*

Bible, bi'bl, *n.* [Fr *bible*, Gr *biblia*, the books, pl of *biblion*, dim from *biblos*, papyrus, paper, a book.] Originally a book, but specifically restricted now to THE BOOK, by way of eminence, the sacred Scriptures, consisting of two parts, the Old Testament, originally written in Hebrew, the New Testament in Greek —**Biblical**, bib'lik-al, *a* Pertaining to the Bible or to the sacred writings —**Biblically**, bib'lik-al-li, *adv.* In a biblical manner, according to the Bible —**Biblicist**, bib'li-sist, *n.* One skilled in the knowledge and interpretation of the Bible —**Biblist**, bi'blist, *n.* One conversant with the Bible; one who makes the Bible the sole rule of faith

Bibliography, bib-li-og'ra-fi *n* [Gr *biblion*, a book, and *graphō*, to write.] A history or description of books or manuscripts, with notices of the different editions, the times when they were printed, &c.—**Bibliographer**, bib-li-og'ra-fėr, *n* One versed in bibliography, one who composes or compiles the history of books —**Bibliographic**, **Bibliographical**, bib'li-ō-graf'ik, bib'li-ō-graf'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to bibliography.

Bibliolatry, bib-li-ol'a-tri, *n* [Gr *biblion*, a book, and *latreia*, worship.] Worship or homage paid to books; excessive reverence for any book, especially the Scriptures.—**Bibliolatrist**, bib-li-ol'a-trist, *n.* A bookworshipper, a worshipper of the Bible

Bibliology, bib-li-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr *biblion*, a book, and *logos*, discourse.] Biblical literature, doctrine, or theology; a treatise on books, bibliography.—**Bibliological**, bib-li-ō-loj'ik-al, *a* Relating to bibliology

Bibliomancy, bib'li-ō-man-si, *n* [Gr *biblion*, a book, and *manteia*, divination.] Divination performed by means of a book, divination by means of the Bible, consisting in selecting passages of Scripture at hazard and drawing from them indications concerning things future

Bibliomania, bib'li-o-mā'ni-a, *n* [Gr *biblion* a book, and *mania*, madness.] Book madness, a rage for possessing rare and curious books —**Bibliomaniac**, bib li-ō-mā'ni ak, *a* One affected with bibliomania. —**Bibliomaniacal**, bib li ō ma ni ak al *a* Pertaining to bibliomania —**Bibliomanist**, bib-li-om'an ist, *n* A bibliomaniac

Bibliopegy, bib-li-op'e ji, *n* [Gr *biblion*, a book, and *pēgnymi*, to make firm.] The art of bookbinding

Bibliophile, bib li-ō-fil, *n* [Gr *biblion*, book, and *phileo*, to love.] A lover of books —**Bibliophilism**, bib-li-of'il izm *n* Love of bibliography or of books —**Bibliophilist**, bi li o fil ist, *n* A bibliophile

Bibliopole bi'li-o-pol, *n* Gr *biblion*, a book, and *pole* to sell.] A bookseller —**Bibliopolic**, **Bibliopolical** bib'li ō pol ik, bib li-o-pol ik al *a* Relating to bookselling or booksellers —**Bibliopolist**, bib-li-op'o-list *n* A bibliopole

Bibliotheca bi'li o thē'ka, *n* [L from Gr *biblion* a book and *thēkē* a repository.] A library —**Bibliothecal**, bib li o thē'kal, *a* Belonging to a library

Bibulous Bib

Bicameral bi kam'ėr al *a* [L prefix *bi* twice, and *camera* a chamber.] Pertaining to or consisting of two legislative or other chambers

Bicarbonate bi kar'bon at *n* A carbonate containing two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of a base

Bice **Bise** bis *n* [Fr *bis* etymology unknown.] A name given to two colours used in painting, one blue the other green, and both native carbonates of copper

Bicentenary bi sen te na ri *n* [L *bi* twice, and E. *centenary*.] The period of two hundred years, the commemoration of an event that happened two hundred years before —*a* Relating to a bicentenary, occurring once in two hundred years

Biceps, bi'seps *n* [L from *bi*, double and *caput*, the head.] A muscle having two heads or origins, the name of two muscles, one of the arm the other of the thigh —**Bicipital**, **Bicipitous**, bi sip'it al, bi sip'it us *a* Having two heads, two headed, pertaining to a biceps

Bicker bik'er, *v.i.* [W *bicra* to fight *bicre*, conflict.] To skirmish, to quarrel, to contend in words, to scold, to run rapidly to move quickly with some noise as a stream, to quiver, to be tremulous like flame or water, to make a confused noise to clatter —*n* A fight, especially a confused fight

Biconcave, bi kon kāv, *a* Hollow or concave on both sides

Bicongregate, bi kon'gr gāt, *a* In pairs, placed side by side, *bot* twice paired, as when a petiole forks twice

Bicorn, **Bicornous**, bi korn, bi kor'nus, *a* [L *bi*, double, and *cornu*, a horn.] Having two horns or antlers, crescent shaped

Bicorporal, bi kor'po-ral, *a* Having two bodies, double-bodied

Bicuspid, bi kus pid, *a* [L prefix *bi*, two, and *cuspis*, a prong.] With two cusps or points, two-fanged often applied to teeth, as to the two first pairs of grinders in each jaw

Bicycle, bi'si kl, *n* [L prefix *bi*, two, and Gr *kyklos*, a circle or wheel.] A two-wheeled velocipede, a vehicle consisting of two wheels, one behind the other, connected by a curved metal bar carrying a seat, the machine being propelled by the feet of the rider acting on levers which move the large front wheel. —**Bicyclist**, bi'sik-list, *n.* One who rides on a bicycle.

Bid, bid, *v.t.*—*bid* or *bade* (pret.), *bid*, *bidden* (pp.), *bidding* [Partly from A. Sax. *biddan*, to pray, ask, declare, command = Icel *bidja*, G *bitten*, Goth *bidjan*, to ask, to pray, partly from A. Sax *beodan*, to offer, to bid = Goth *biudan*, G *bieten*, to offer, command.] To ask, request, or invite (a person), to pray; to wish, to say to by way of greeting or benediction (to *bid* good-day, farewell), to command, to order or direct, to enjoin followed by an objective and infinitive without *to* (*bid* him come), to offer, to propose, as a price at an auction —*n* An offer of a price, especially at an auction —**Bidder**, bid'ėr, *n* One who bids or offers a price —**Bidding prayer**, *n* An old form of prayer used before sermon exhorting the people to pray for men of all conditions.

Bide, bid *v.i* [A Sax *bidan* = Icel *bida*, D *beiden*, Goth *beidan* Hence *abide*.] To be or remain in a place or state, to dwell, to inhabit —*v.t* To endure, to suffer, to bear, to wait for (chiefly in phrase *to bide one a time*)

Bidental, **Bidentate**, bi den'tal bi-den'tāt, *a* [L *bidens*—prefix *bi* and *dens*, a tooth.] Having two teeth, or processes like teeth, two-toothed

Bidery, bid'ėr i, *n* [From *Bidar*, a town in India.] An alloy of copper, lead tin, and zinc, used in India for making many elegant and artistic articles

Bidet bi-dā' or bē-dā, *n* [Fr.] A horse for carrying a trooper's baggage a chamber pot mounted on a stand, a sort of small portable bath

Biennial, bi en'ni al *a* [L *biennium* a space of two years prefix *bi* twice and *annus* a year.] Happening or taking place once in two years, *bot* continuing for two years and then perishing, taking two years to produce its flowers and fruit —*n* A biennial plant **Biennially** bi en'ni al li *adv* Once in two years, at the return of two years

Bier bēr *n* [O E *bere* bor. A Sax *bær* akin from the root of *bear*, to carry.] A carriage or frame of wood for conveying a corpse to the grave

Biestings best'mingz See FEESTINGS

Bifacial, bi fā'shi al *a* [L prefix *bi* twice, *facies* a face.] Having the opposite surfaces alike

Bifarious, bi fā'ri us *a* [L *bifarius*, two fold.] Divided into two parts, double, twofold —**Bifariously**, bi fā'ri us-li, *adv* In a bifarious manner

Biferous, bif'er us *a* [L prefix *bi* twice, and *fero*, to bear.] *Bot* bearing flowers or fruit twice a year

Biffin, bif'in *n* [From the resemblance of its flesh to *beef*.] An excellent kitchen apple cultivated in England and often sold in a dried and flattened condition

Bifid, bi'fid *a* [L *bifidus* prefix *bi* twice, *findo fidi*, to split.] Cleft or divided into two parts, forked, *bot* divided half way down into two parts, opening with a cleft

Bifilar, bi fil'ėr, *a* [L prefix *bi* twice, and *filum*, a thread.] Two threaded, fitted or furnished with two threads (a *bifilar* micrometer)

Bifold bi'fold *a* [Prefix *bi*, twice, and *fold*.] Twofold, double, of two kinds, duplex &c (*Shak*.)

Bifoliate, bi fō'li at, *a* [L *bi* twice, two, and *folium*, a leaf.] In *bot* having two leaves

Biform, **Biformed**, bi'form, bi'formd, *a* [L *biformis*, double formed *bi*, twice, and *forma*, form.] Having two forms, bodies, or shapes, double bodied —**Biformity**, bi for'mi ti, *n* The state of being biform, a doubleness of form

Bifurcate, bi fėr'kāt, *a* [L *bi*, twice, and *furca*, a fork.] Forked, divided into two branches —**Bifurcation**, bi fėr kā shon, *n* A forking or division into two branches.

Big, big, *a* [Etymology doubtful, perhaps connected with Sc or North E to *big*, Icel *byggja*, Dan *bygge*, to build.] Having size, whether large or small, more especially, great, large, bulky, great with young, pregnant, hence, *fig* full of something important, teeming; distended, full, as with grief or passion; turnid, haughty

in air or mien, pompous, proud —**Bigness**, big'nes, *n* The state or quality of being big; size; bulk —**Big-horn**, *n* A large and very wild species of sheep with horns 3½ feet long found in the western mountains of N America, the Rocky Mountain sheep —**Big-wig**, *n* A person of great importance, consequence, or dignity, a great or notable personage [Colloq]

Bigamy, big'a-mi, *n* [Prefix *bi*, twice, and Gr *gamos*, marriage] The crime, fact, or state of having two (or more) wives or husbands at once —**Bigamist**, big'a mist, *n* One who has committed bigamy —**Bigamous**, big'a-mus, *a* Of or pertaining to bigamy guilty of bigamy

Bigg, big, *n* [Icel *bygg*, Dan *byg*, barley] A variety of barley having six rows of grains, bere

Biggin, Bigged, big in, *n* [Fr *béguin*, the cap of the *Beguines*] A child's cap, a night cap, a coif [*Shak*]

Biggin, big'in, *n* [A form of *piggin* from *pig*, a small earthen vessel] A can, a contrivance for straining the grounds from coffee

Bight, bit *n* [A Sax *byht*, from *bigan*, *bugan*, to *bow* or bend = L G Dan Icel *bugt*, a bending, a bay Bow] A bend in a coast line, a bay the double of a rope when folded, a bend anywhere except at the ends, a loop

Bignonia, big nō ni a, *n* [After M *Bignon* librarian to Louis XIV] The generic name of a number of plants inhabitants of hot climates, usually climbing shrubs with beautiful trumpet-shaped flowers, hence their name of *trumpet flower*

Bigot big ot, *n* [Fr *bigot*, a bigot, It *bigotto*, *bigozzo* Etymology uncertain Some suppose it a corruption of *Visigoth*, others refer it to the oath *bi Gott* (by God) common among the Norse settlers in Normandy] A person obstinately and unreasonably wedded to a particular religious creed, opinion, or practice, a person blindly attached to any opinion, system, or party —**Bigoted, Bigotted**, big' ot-ed, *a* Having the character of a bigot, belonging to a bigot, showing blind attachment to opinions —**Bigotedly**, big'ot ed li, *adv* In a bigoted manner —**Bigotry**, big'ot ri *n* The practice or tenets of a bigot obstinate or blind attachment to a particular creed or to certain tenets, unreasoning zeal, intolerance

Bijou, bē-zhō, *n* [Fr] A jewel something small and pretty —**Bijouterie**, bē zhō trē, *n* Jewelry, trinkets

Bijugous, Bijugate, bi jū gus, bu jū gāt, *a* [L *bijugus*, *bujugus*, yoked two together, double—*bi* two, and *jugum* a yoke] *Bot* having two pairs of leaflets

Bilabiate, bi la bi āt, *a* [L *bi*, twice, and *labium*, a lip] *Bot* applied to a corolla having two lips, the one placed over the other

Bilaminar, bi lam i nér, *a* [L *bi*, twice, two, and *lamina*, a lamina] Having or consisting of two thin plates or laminæ

Bilander, bi lan dér, *n* [D *bylander*—*bij*, by, near, and *land*, land] A small merchant vessel with two masts, used chiefly in the Dutch canals, a kind of hoy

Bilateral, bi lat ēr al, *a* [L *bi*, twice, and *latus*, *lateris*, a side] Having two sides, of or pertaining to two sides, two sided

Bilberry, bil be-ri, *n* [Dan *böllebær*, bil berry —*bolle*, of doubtful meaning, and *bær*, a berry] A dark blue or almost black berry, the fruit of a small shrub belonging to the cranberry family (akin to the heaths) growing on moors and woods in Britain, the shrub itself

Bilbo, † bilbō, *n* [From *Bilboa* in Spain, famous for their manufacture] A rapier, a sword —**Bilboes**, bil bōz *n pl* A contrivance for confining the feet of prisoners —a long bar or bolt of iron with shackles sliding on it and a lock at the end

Bile, bil, *n* [Fr *bile*, L *bilis*, bile, also anger, spleen] A yellow bitter liquid, separated from the blood by the action of the liver, and discharged into the gall-bladder, its most obvious use being to assist in the process of digestion, ill-nature, bitterness of feeling, spleen —**Biliary**, bil'i-a-ri, *a* Pertaining to or containing bile —**Bilious**, bil'i-us, *a* Consisting of, or affected by bile, having an excess of bile; having the health deranged from excess of bile in the system —**Biliousness**, bil i us-nes, *n* The state or quality of being bilious, or of suffering from an excessive secretion of bile

Bilge, bilj, *n* [A different orthography of *bulge*] The protuberant part of a cask, the breadth of a ship's bottom, or that part of her floor which approaches to a horizontal direction —*v t Naut* to spring a leak in the bilge —**Bilge-pump**, *n* A pump to draw the bilge water from a ship —**Bilge water**, *n* A water which enters a ship and lies upon her bilge or bottom

Bilingual, bi ling gwal, *a* [L *bilingues*—*bi*, double and *lingua*, a tongue, a language] Containing, or expressed in, two languages (a *bilingual* dictionary) —**Bilinguous**, bi ling gwus, *a* Speaking two languages, bilingual

Biliteral bi lit ēr al *a* [L *bi*, twice and *literæ*, a letter] Consisting of two letters

Bilk, bilk *v t* [Probably a form of *balk*] To deceive or defraud by non fulfilment of engagement, to leave in the lurch, to decamp without paying (a person)

Bill bil *n* [A Sax *bile* a beak] The beak of a fowl —*v t* To join bills or beaks, as doves, to caress fondly —**Billed**, bild, *a* Having a bill usually in composition

Bill bil *n* [A Sax *bil*, *bill*, a bill a sword, &c, D and G *bille* a pick, Dan *bil* D *bijl*, G *beil* a hatchet, root in Skr *bhid*, to split] A cutting instrument hook shaped towards the point or with a concave cutting edge, used in pruning &c, a bill hook, an ancient military weapon, consisting of a broad hook shaped blade, having a short pike at the back and in other at the summit, attached to a long handle —**Bill hook** *n* A small variety of hatchet with a hook at the end of the cutting edge

Bill, bil *n* [O Fr *bille*, a label or note, from L L *billa bulla*, a seal a letter a roll, from L *bulla*, a boss a stud whence *bull*, a papal edict] A sheet or piece of paper containing a statement of certain particulars a sheet containing a public notice or advertisement a note of charges for goods supplied work done, or the like, with the amount due on each item, a declaration of certain facts in legal proceedings, a written promise to pay or document binding one to pay a specified sum at a certain date, a bill of exchange (see below), a draft of a law presented to a legislature to be passed into an act also applied to various measures that are really acts —*Bill of divorce* a writing given by a husband to his wife among the Jews by which their marriage was dissolved —*Bill of entry*, a written account of goods entered at the custom house —*Bill of exchange* an order drawn by one person (the drawer) on another (the drawee) who is either in the same or in some distant country, requesting or directing him to pay money at a specified time to some person assigned (the payee) who may either be the drawer himself or some other person The person on whom the bill is drawn becomes the 'acceptor' by writing his name on it as such —*Bill of fare*, in a hotel, restaurant, &c, a list of refreshments ready to be supplied —*Bill of health*, a certificate signed by consuls or other authorities as to the health of a ship's company at the time of her clearing any port, a *clean bill* being given when no disorder is supposed to exist, and a *foul bill* when it is known to exist —*Bill of lading*, a memorandum of goods shipped on board of a vessel, signed by way of receipt by the master of the vessel —*Bill of mortality* an official return of the number of deaths occurring in a place within a certain time —*Bill of sale*, a formal instrument for the transfer of personal property (as furniture, the stock in a shop), often given in security for a debt, empowering the receiver to sell the goods if the money is not repaid at the appointed time —**Bill-broker**, *n* One who buys, negotiates, or discounts bills of exchange, promissory notes, and the like.—**Bill-poster, Bill-sticker**, *n* One who posts or sticks up bills or placards in public places

Billet, bil'et, *n* [A dim of *bill*—Fr *billet* Bill] A small paper or note in writing; a short letter; a ticket directing soldiers at what house to lodge —**Billet**, bil'et, *v t* To quarter or place in lodgings, as soldiers in private houses —*v i* To be quartered, to lodge specifically applied to soldiers

Billet, bil'et, *n* [Fr *billot*, a log, from *bille*, the stock of a tree, from the Celtic] A small stick or round piece of wood used for various purposes, *arch* an imitation of a wooden billet placed in a hollow moulding at intervals apart, usually equal to its own length

Billet doux, bil-le-dō, *n* pl **Billets-doux**, bil le dō [Fr, lit sweet billet or note] A love note or short love-letter

Billiards, bil yerdz, *n* [Fr *billard*, the game of billiards, a billiard cue, from *bille* a piece of wood] A game played on a long rectangular, cloth-covered table, with cues or maces and ivory balls, which the players strike against each other, and generally also drive into pockets at the sides and corners of the table —**Billiard**, bil yerd *a* Pertaining to or used in the game of billiards —**Billiard-marker**, *n* One who attends on players at billiards and records the progress of the game

Billicock, bil i kok, *n* A low-crowned felt hat [Colloq]

Billingsgate, bil lingz gāt, *n* [From a fish-market of this name in London, celebrated for the use of foul language] Profane or foul language, ribaldry

Billion, bil yon, *n* [Fr contr from L *bis*, twice, and *milium*] A million of millions

Billon, bil on, *n* [Fr] An alloy of copper and silver, used in some countries for coins of low value

Billow, bil o, *n* [Icel *bylgja* Dan *bölge*, Sw *bolja* a swell, a billow, from root of *bulge belly bellows*] A great wave or surge of the sea —*v i* To swell, to rise and roll in large waves or surges —**Billowy**, bil lō i *a* Swelling into large waves, full of surges, belonging to billows, wavy

Billy boy, bil li boi, *n* A flat-bottomed, bluff bowed barge, especially built for the navigation of the Humber and its tributaries

Bilobate, bi lō bāt, *a* [Prefix *bi*, and *lobate*] Divided into two lobes (a *bilobate* leaf)

Bilocular bi lok ū lēr *a* [L *bi*, twice, and *loculus* a cell, from *locus* a place] Divided into two cells, or containing two cells internally

Bimaculate, bi mak ū lāt, *a* [L *bi*, twice, doubly, and *macula*, a spot] Having two spots, marked with two spots

Bimanous bi ma nus, *a* [L *bi*, twice, two, and *manus*, a hand] Having two hands, pertaining to the Bimana —**Bimana**, bi'ma na, *n pl* Animals having two hands a term applied to the highest order of Mammalia, of which man is the type and sole genus

Bimensal, bi men sal, *a* [L *bi*, two, twice, and *mensis* a month] Occurring once in two months

Bimetallic, bi me tal'ik, *a* [Prefix *bi*, twice, and *metallic*] Of or pertaining to two metals pertaining to the use of a double metallic standard in currency —**Bimetallism**, bi met al izm, *n* That system of currency which recognizes coins of two metals, as silver and gold, as legal tender to any amount —**Bimetallist**, bi-met'al ist, *n* One who favours bimetallism

Bimonthly, bi-munth'li, *a* [Prefix *bi*, twice, and *monthly*] Occurring every two months

Bin, bin, *n* [A Sax *bin*, *binn*, a bin, a hutch, D *ben*, G *benne*, *binse*, a basket] A box or inclosed place used as a repository of any commodity; one of the subdivisions of a cellar for wine-bottles.

Binacle, bin'a-kl, *n* Same as *Binnacle*.

Binary, bi'na-ri, *a* [L *binus*, double, two and two] Consisting or composed of two or of two parts, double, twofold; dual —*Binary compound, chem* a compound of two elements, or of an element and a compound equivalent to an element, or of two such compounds, according to the laws of

combination.—*Binary star*, a double star, one of two stars associated together so as to form a system, the one revolving round the other, or both round their common centre of gravity —**Binate** bi nāt *a Bot* being double or in couples, growing in pairs

Bind, bind, *v t —bound* (pret & pp), *bind ing* [A Sax *bindan* pret *band*, pp *bun den*=Icel Sw *binda*, Dan *binde* D and G *binden*, same root as Skr *bandh*, to bind] To tie or confine with a cord, or anything that is flexible, to fasten or encircle, as with a band or ligature to put a ligature or bandage on, to put in bonds or fetters, to hold in confine or restrain, to engage by a promise, agreement, vow law, duty, or any other moral or legal tie, to form a border on, or strengthen by a border, to sew together and cover (a book) —*v i* To exercise an obligatory influence to be obligatory, to tie up, to tie sheaves up, to grow hard or stiff (of soil) —**Binder**, bind'ér, *n* A person who binds one whose occupation is to bind books, one who binds sheaves, anything that binds, as a fillet, cord, rope or band, a bandage —**Bindery**, bind'er i *n* A place where books are bound —**Binding** bind ing, *a* Serving to bind, having power to bind or oblige, obligatory, making fast, astringent —*n* The act of one who binds anything which binds, the cover of a book with the sewing and accompanying work something that secures the edges of cloth —**Bindingly**, bind ing li *adv* In a binding manner so as to bind —**Bindingness**, bind ing nes, *n* The character of being binding or obligatory —**Bind weed** *n* The common name for twining or trailing plants of the convolvulus family common in cornfields and waste places and over running hedges

Bine, bin *n* [From the verb to *bind*] The slender stem of a climbing plant sometimes written *Bind*.

Bing, bing, *n* [Dan. *binge* Icel *bingr* a heap.] A large heap as of corn, coal, ore, &c

Binn, bin, *n* Same as *Bin*

Binnacle, bin a kl, *n* Formerly *bittacle* from Fr *habitacle* a little house for pilot and steersman, from L *habitaculum* an abode, from *habito*, to dwell HABITATION] A box on the deck of a vessel near the helm, containing the compass and lights by which it can be read at night

Binocle, bi no-kl or bin o-kl, *n* [L *binus* double, and *oculus* an eye] A telescope with two tubes to enable a person to view an object with both eyes at once —**Binocular**, bi nok ū lér *a* Having two eyes pertaining to both eyes suited for the simultaneous use of both eyes

Binomial, bi nō mi al, *n* [L *bi* two twice and *nomen*, a name] *Alg* an expression or quantity consisting of two terms connected by the sign *plus* (+) or *minus* (−) —*a* Pertaining to binomials —*Binomial theorem*, a celebrated theorem by Sir Isaac Newton, for raising a binomial to any power, or for extracting any root of it —**Binominal**, bi-nom i nal *a* Consisting of or pertaining to two names, pertaining to the scientific naming of plants and animals by a Latin or Latinized generic and specific name, a system introduced by Linnæus, as *Elephas Indicus*, the Indian elephant

Binturong, bin'tū rong, *n* [Native name] An ursine animal allied to the racoon, found in the Malay archipelago

Biocellate, bi-os'el lāt, *a* [L *bi*, two, and *ocellus*, an eyelet.] Marked with two eye-like spots, as an insect's wing

Biodynamics, bi ō-di nam iks, *n* [Gr *bios*, life, and E *dynamics* (which see)] The doctrine of vital forces or energy

Biogenesis, bi-ō-jen e sis, *n* [Gr *bios* life, and *genesis*, generation] The origin of what has life (vegetable or animal) from living matter, the doctrine which holds that living organisms can spring only from living parents as opposed to *abiogenesis*, the history of the life development of organized existences —**Biogenetic**, bi-ō-je-net'ik, *a Of or* pertaining to biogenesis

Biography, bi-og'ra-fi, *n* [Gr *bios*, life, and *graphō*, to write] The history of the life and character of a particular person, a life, a memoir, biographical writings in general, or as a department of literature —**Biographer**, bi-og'ra fer, *n* One who writes a biography, a writer of lives —**Biographic, Biographical**, bi-ō-graf'ik, bi-ō-graf ik-al, *a* Pertaining to biography, containing biography —**Biographically**, bi-ō-graf'ik al li, *adv* In the manner of a biography —**Biographize**, bi-og'ra fiz, *v t* To write the biography of

Biology, bi-ol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *bios* life, and *logos* a discourse] The science of life that branch of knowledge which treats of organised beings or animals and plants including their morphology physiology origin or development, and distribution —**Biologic, Biological**, bi ō-loj ik bi ō loj ik al *a*. Pertaining to biology —**Biologist**, bi-ol o-jist, *n* One skilled in or who studies biology

Bioplasm, bi ō plazm, *n* [Gr *bios* life and *plasma* anything formed from *plassō*, to form] The albuminoid substance constituting the living matter of the elementary part or cell in plants and animals, germinal matter —**Bioplasmic**, bi ō plaz mik, *a* Consisting of or pertaining to bioplasm

Biotaxy, bi ō-tak si, *n* [Gr *bios*, life, and *taxis* arrangement] The scientific classification of animals and plants

Biparous, bi pa rus *a* [L *bi* twice and *paro* to bear] Bringing forth two at a birth

Bipartible Bipartile bi pārti bl bi pārtil *a* L prefix *bi* twice and *partio* to divide] Capable of being divided into two parts —**Bipartite** bi pār'tit *a* In two parts having two correspondent parts double, *bot* divided into two parts nearly to the base as leaves **Bipartition** bi pārtishon *n* The act of making bipartite

Biped, bi ped, *n* [L *bipes—bi* twice and *pes pedis* a foot] An animal having two feet as man —**Bipedal**, bi ped al *a* [L *bipedalis*] Having two feet

Bipennate bi pen nāt *a* [L *bi* double and *penna* a wing] Having two wings or organs resembling wings

Bipinnate bi pin nāt *a* [L *bi* double and *pinnatus* winged] *Bot* doubly pinnate, having pinnæ which are themselves pinnate said of leaves

Biplicate bi pli kāt *a* [L *bi* twice and *plico* to fold] Doubly folded twice folded together —**Biplicity** bi plis i ti *n* State of being biplicate, doubleness

Biquadratic bi kwod rat ik, *n* [L *bi* double twice and *quadratus* squared] *Math* the fourth power arising, from the multiplication of a square number or quantity by itself the square of the square —*a* Pertaining to the biquadratic or fourth power

Birch bérch *n* [A Sax *byrc byrcen* Icel and Sw *björk* Dan and Sc *birk* (comp Sc *kirk* E *church*) D *berk* G *birke* Rus *bereza* Lith *berzas* Skr *bhurja*—a birch] A graceful tree having small leaves slender, often drooping branches and a smooth whitish bark a kind of wine is made from its flowing sap its bark is much used in tanning, and its timber is employed in turnery, an instrument of punishment used by schoolmasters generally made of the tough, slender twigs of the common birch —**Birchen**, berch en, *a* Made of birch, consisting of birch

Bird, bérd, *n* [A Sax *brid* a young bird from the root of *brood, breed Fowl* was originally the word for bird in general] A feathered, warm blooded animal, with two legs and two wings, producing young from eggs, one of the feathered class (*Aves*) of the vertebrate animals —*v i* To catch birds - **Bird bolt**, *n* An arrow, broad at the end, for shooting birds —**Bird-call**, *n*. An instrument for imitating the cry of birds in order to attract or decoy them —**Bird cherry**, *n* A species of cherry having the flowers in racemes and fruit only fit for birds.—**Bird-lime**, *n*. A viscous substance prepared from holly bark, &c, used for entangling birds, twigs being for this purpose smeared with it at places where birds resort —*v t* To besmear with bird-lime.—**Bird-of-Paradise**, *n*. One of a family of conirostral birds found in the islands of the Indian Archipelago, the male birds being celebrated for their gorgeous plumage —**Bird-organ**, *n* A small barrel organ used in teaching birds to whistle tunes —**Bird's eye** *n* The popular name of a species of primrose or wild germander and several other plants, a kind of cut tobacco, the minute slices of the stems of which are marked somewhat like a bird's eye *Bird's eye maple*, the wood of the sugar maple, which is marked by little knotty spots resembling birds eyes and is much used in cabinet making —*Bird's-eye view* a view or landscape shown as it might appear to a flying bird hence a rapid and comprehensive view of a subject —**Bird's-foot**, *n* A common name for several plants, having legumes somewhat resembling the claws of a bird —**Bird's-nest**, *n* A name of several plants, especially a British orchid having a root resembling a nest —**Bird-spider** *n* A Brazilian species of spider large enough to prey on small birds —**Bird witted**, *a* Not having the faculty of attention flighty

Bireme, bi rēm *n* [L *biremis—bi*, two, and *remus* an oar] An ancient Greek or Roman vessel with two banks or tiers of oars

Biretta, Beretta, bi-ret ta] ret ta *n* [It *berretta* L L *birettum, birretum* dim of *birrus* a hood] A square cap worn by ecclesiastics priests have it black, bishops purple cardinals red written also *Birretta*

Birostrate bi ros trāt *a* [L *bi*, twice, and *rostrum* a beak] Having a double beak, or process resembling a beak

Birr bir *n* [Imitative of the sound] A whirring noise —*v i* To make a whirring noise

Birth berth *n* [A Sax *beorth byrth* from *beran* to bear Goth *gabaurths* G *geburt*] The act or process of being born, the occasion of an individual's coming into life, the act of bearing or bringing forth, parturition, the condition in which a person is born, lineage, extraction descent, that which is born or produced origin beginning **Birthday** *n* The day on which any person is born, or the anniversary of the day, day or time of origin **Birth mark** *n* Some congenital mark or blemish on a person's body —**Birthnight** *n* The night in which a person is born, the anniversary of that night —**Birthplace** *n* The place of one's birth place of origin —**Birthright** *n* Any right or privilege to which a person is entitled by birth, right of primogeniture —**Birth root** *n*. A North American plant, the roots of which are esteemed as astringent, tonic, and antiseptic

Biscotin bis'kot in *n* [Fr It *biscottino* Biscuit] A confection made of flour, sugar, marmalade, and eggs sweet biscuit

Biscuit, bis ket, *n* [Fr *bis* twice, and *cuit* (L *coctus*), cooked Cook] A kind of hard, dry flat bread, so prepared as not to be liable to spoil by being kept a kind of small baked cake variously made, porcelain or earthenware after being first fired, and before the application of the glazing and embellishments, unglazed porcelain, of which small articles of statuary are made

Biscutate, bi skū tāt, *a* [L prefix *bi*, double and *scutum*, a shield] *Bot* resembling or having two shield like parts

Bisect, bi sekt', *v t* [L *bi*, two, and *seco*, *sectum* to cut] To cut or divide into two parts more especially into two equal parts, as a line &c —**Bisection**, bi sek shon, *n* The act of bisecting, the division of a line, angle, &c, into two equal parts —**Bisegment**, bi seg ment, *n* One of the parts of a bisected line

Biserial Biseriate, bi se'ri al, bi se'ri-āt, *a* Arranged in two series or rows

Bisexual, bi seks'ū al, *a*. Having the organs of both sexes in one individual, of two sexes, hermaphrodite, *bot* having both stamens and pistil within the same envelope

Bishop, bish up, *n*. [A Sax *biscop*, a bishop, from Gr *episcopos*, an overseer—*epi*, over, and *skopeō*, to look *Bishop* is the same

word as Fr *évêque* (a bishop), though they have not a letter in common] A member of the highest order of the Christian ministry, a prelate having the spiritual direction and government of a diocese, the oversight of the clergy within it, and with whom rests the power of ordination, confirmation, and consecration, a piece in the game of chess having its upper section cleft in the form of a bishop's mitre — **Bishopric**, bish'up rik, *n* [*Bishop*, and *ric*, jurisdiction A Sax *rice* D *rijk* G *reich*, realm, dominion] The office or dignity of a bishop, the district over which the jurisdiction of a bishop extends, a diocese

Bisk, bisk, *n* [Fr *bisque*, probably from L *biscoctus*, twice cooked or boiled Biscuit] Soup or broth made by boiling several sorts of meats together

Bismuth bis'muth or biz'muth *n* [G *bismuth*, *wismuth*] Chemical sym Bi sp gr 9 8 A metal of a yellowish or red dish white colour and a lamellar texture somewhat harder than lead and not malleable, used in the composition of pewter, in the fabrication of printers' types, and in various other metallic mixtures —*Bismuth glance*, the name of one or two ores of bismuth —**Bismuthal Bismuthic** bis (biz)muth al bis (biz)muth ik, *a* Pertaining to or composed of bismuth —**Bismuth in, Bismuthine** bis (biz)muth in *n* A native sulphuret of bismuth —**Bismuthite**, bis (biz)muth it *n* Native carbonate of bismuth, a white, dull green, or yellowish mineral

Bison bi'son *n* [L *bison* Gr *bisōn*, a name borrowed from the ancient Germans] The name of two bovine quadrupeds the European bison or aurochs and the American bison, usually but improperly called the buffalo, having short black rounded horns, and on the shoulders a large hunch, consisting of a fleshy substance

Bisque, bisk, *n* [Fr] Unglazed white porcelain for making statuettes, biscuit

Bissextile bis seks'til *n* [L *bissextus* (*annus*), leap year from *bi* twice and *sextus*, sixth, because the sixth day before the calends of March (=our 24th Feb) was reckoned twice every fourth year, a day (the *bissextus*) being intercalated] Leap-year —*a* Pertaining to leap year

Bistort bis'tort, *n* [L *bistorta*—*bis* twice, and *tortus* twisted] A plant so called because of its twisted roots called also *Snake weed* and *Adder's wort*

Bistoury, bis'tu ri, *n* [Fr *bistouri*] A surgical instrument for making incisions shaped in various ways

Bistre Bister bis'ter, *n* [Fr *bistre*] A brown pigment prepared from the soot of wood, especially of the beech

Bisulcate bi sul'kāt, *a* [L *bi* double, and *sulcus*, a furrow] Cloven footed, or having two hoofed digits as oxen or swine

Bisulphate, bi sul'fāt, *n* In *chem* a salt of sulphuric acid, in which one half of the hydrogen of the acid is replaced by a metal —**Bisulphite**, bi sul'fit, *n* A salt of sulphurous acid, in which one-half of the hydrogen of the acid is replaced by a metal

Bit, bit, pret & pp of *bite*

Bit, bit, *n* [From the verbal stem *bite* In sense of piece it is the A Sax *bita*, *bite*, Icel *bit*, a bite a morsel, in sense of part of a bridle it corresponds to A Sax *bitol*, D *bit*, Icel *bitill*, G *gebiss*] A small piece of anything, a piece, morsel, fragment, or part, any small coin (a fourpenny *bit*), the metal part of a bridle which is inserted in the mouth of a horse, and its appendages, to which the reins are fastened, a boring tool for wood or metal, fixed in a stock, brace, lathe, or the like, the part of a key which enters the lock and acts on the bolts and tumblers, the cutting blade of a plane

In certain phrases *a bit* often means somewhat, a little, a whit, as, he is *a bit* of a painter, not *a bit* better —*A bit of one's mind*, one's candid opinions expressed in clear and unflattering terms —*v t* —*bitted*, *bitting* To put a horse's bit into the mouth of

Bitch, bich, *n* [A Sax *bicce*—Sc *blok*, Icel *bikkja*, Dan *bikke*.] The female of canine animals, as of the dog, wolf, and fox, a term of reproach for a woman.

Bite, bit, *v t* —*bit* (pret), *bit*, *bitten* (pp), *biting* [A Sax *bitan*—Icel *bita*, D *bijten*, Goth *beitan*, G *beissen*, allied to L *findo*, *fidi*, Skr *bhad*, to split *Bit*, *bitter*, *beetle* are from this stem] To cut, break, or crush with the teeth, to penetrate or seize with the teeth, to cause a sharp or smarting pain to (pepper *bites* the mouth), to pinch or nip as with frost, to blast or blight, to grip or catch into or on so as to act with effect (as an anchor, a file, &c), to corrode or eat into, by aqua fortis or other acid — *v i* To have a habit of biting persons, to seize a bait with the mouth, to grip or catch into another object, so as to act on it with effect (the anchor *bites*) —*n* The seizure of anything by the teeth or with the mouth, a wound made by the mouth, a mouthful, a bit, a cheat trick, fraud!, catch or hold of one object on another —**Biter**, bit'er, *n* One who or that which bites an animal given to biting, one who cheats or deceives! —**Biting**, bit'ing *a* Sharp, severe, cutting, pungent, sarcastic —**Bitingly**, bit'ing li *adv* In a biting manner, sarcastically, sneeringly

Bitt bit, *n* [Comp Icel *bita* a cross-beam or girder] *Naut* a piece of wood or frame secured to the deck, on which to make fast the cables

Bittacle ! bit'a kl, *n* A binnacle

Bitter, bit'er, *a* [A Sax *biter* from *bitan* to bite, from causing the tongue to smart = D G Dan and Sw *bitter*, Icel *bitr*] Acrid, biting, pungent to taste, keen cruel poignant, severe sharp, harsh painful distressing, piercing to the feelings or to the mind, reproachful, sarcastic or cutting as words —**Bitterish**, bit'er ish, *a* somewhat bitter, especially to the taste —**Bitterishness** bit'er ish ne , *n* —**Bitterly** bit'er li *adv* In a bitter manner, keenly sharply severely, intensely —**Bittern** bit'ern *n* The residual brine in salt works used for making Epsom salts —**Bitterness** bit'er nes *n* The state or quality of being bitter in all its senses, whether to the taste feelings or mind —**Bitters** bit'erz *n pl* A liquor prepared with bitter herbs or roots and used as a stomachic, &c —**Bitter apple Bitter gourd**, *n* A plant the fruit of which is a many seeded gourd, colocynth —**Bitter sweet** *n* The woody nightshade a trailing plant with small scarlet berries and roundish ovate leaves common in hedges in Britain so called because the root and branches when chewed produce first a bitter, then a sweet taste —**Bitter sweeting** *n* A variety of apple which has supplied many allusions to the poets —**Bitterwort** bit'er wert *n* Yellow gentian, so called from its remarkably bitter taste

Bittern, bit'ern, *n* [O E *bitore*, *bittor*, *buttour*, Fr *butor* Sp *bitor*, origin uncertain] A name given to several grallatorial or wading birds of the heron family the common British species is celebrated for the singular booming or drumming noise it makes

Bitumen, bi tū'men, *n* [L] A mineral substance of a resinous nature and highly inflammable, appearing in a variety of forms which are known by different names, *naphtha* being the most fluid, *petroleum* and *mineral tar* less so, and *asphalt* being solid —**Bitumiaste**, bi tū'mi āt, *v t* —*bituminated bituminating* To impregnate with bitumen —**Bituminiferous**, bi tū mi nif'er us, *a* Producing bitumen —**Bitumin mization**, bi tū'min iz'a shon, *n* Transformation into a bituminous substance —**Bituminize** bi tū'min iz, *v t* —*bituminised*, *bituminizing* To form into or impregnate with bitumen, to convert (as wood) into a bituminous body —**Bituminous**, bi tū'minus, *a* Having the qualities of bitumen, containing or yielding bitumen

Bivalve, bi'valv, *n.* [L prefix *bi*, double, and *valva*, a valve] An animal of the molluscous class, having two valves, or a shell consisting of two parts which open by an elastic hinge and are closed by muscles, as the oyster, cockle, mussel, &c; *bot* a pericarp in which the seed-case opens or splits into two parts —**Bivalve, Bivalvular**, bi'valv, bi-val vū-lèr, *a* Having two valves said especially of the shells of molluscs

Bivouac, biv'ō-ak, *n* [Fr *bivouac*, *bivac*, from G *beiwache*, lit by or near-watch WARE, WATCH] An encampment of soldiers in the open air without tents, each remaining dressed and with his weapons by him, a similar encampment of travellers, hunters, &c —*v i*—*bivouacked*, *bivouacking* To encamp in bivouac, to pass the night in the open air without tents or covering

Biweekly, bi wēk'li, *a* Occurring or appearing every two weeks (*a biweekly* magazine)

Bizarre, bi-zär', *a* [Fr , from Sp *bizarro*, gallant, of Basque origin] Odd in appearance, fanciful, fantastical, formed of incongruous parts

Blab, blab *v t* —*blabbed*, *blabbing* [Allied to L G *blabben*, Dan *blabbre*, G *plappern*, to gabble, Gael *blabaran*, a stutterer *blubber* lipped, *blob*, &c] To utter or tell in a thoughtless or unnecessary manner what ought to be kept secret, to let out (secrets) —*v i* To talk indiscreetly, to tattle, to tell tales —*n* One who blabs, a tell-tale [*Mil*]—**Blabber** blab'èr, *n.* A blab, a tattler, a tell tale

Black, blak, *a* [A Sax *blæc*, *blac*, black = Icel *blakkr*, O H G *plak*, black, comp D and L G *blaken*, to burn or scorch, Gr *phlegō*, to burn, the original meaning perhaps referring to blackness caused by fire] Of the darkest colour, the opposite of white, very dark in hue (though not absolutely incapable of reflecting light), destitute of light, or nearly so, dismal, gloomy, sullen, forbidding, or the like, destitute of moral light or goodness, mournful, calamitous, evil, wicked, atrocious —*Black art*, the art of performing wonderful feats by supernatural means, or aided by evil spirits, necromancy, magic —*Black beer*, a kind of beer of a black colour and syrupy consistence manufactured at Dantzic.—*Black cattle*, oxen cows, &c , reared for slaughter, as distinguished from dairy cattle used without reference to colour *Black death*, an oriental plague which first visited Europe in the fourteenth century, characterized by inflammatory boils and black spots all over the skin —*Black flag*, the flag formerly assumed by pirates *Black list*, a printed list circulated among commercial men, containing the names of persons who have become bankrupt or unable to meet their bills, &c —*Black snake*, a name given to some snakes of a black colour, such as a large non-venomous North American snake which feeds on birds and small quadrupeds — *Black spruce*, a spruce tree belonging to North America, which furnishes the spruce deals of commerce —*n* The opposite of white, a black dye or pigment or a hue produced by such, a black part of something as of the eye, a black dress or mourning frequently in plural, a small flake of soot, a member of one of the dark coloured races, a negro or other dark skinned person — *v t* To make black, to apply blacking to (shoes , to blacken, to soil —**Blacken**, blak'n, *v t* To make black to polish with blacking, to sully, to stain, to defame, to vilify, to slander —*v i* To become black or dark —**Blacking**, blak ing, *n* A composition for polishing boots, shoes, harness, &c , consisting usually of a mixture of lamp-black, oil, vinegar, &c —**Blackish**, blak'ish, *a* somewhat black —**Blackly**, blak'li, *adv* In a black manner, darkly, gloomily, threateningly , angrily , atrociously —**Blackness**, blak'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being black, black colour; darkness, gloominess, sombreness; sullen or severe aspect, atrocity —**Blacky**, blak'i, *n.* A colloquial term for a negro or person of the dark-coloured races —**Blackamoor**, blak'a-mōr, *n.* [*Black*, and *Moor*, in the old sense of black man or negro, formerly written also *blackmoor*] A negro; a black man or woman —**Black-ball**, *v.t.* To reject, as a proposed member of a club, by putting black balls into a ballot-box; to exclude by vote —**Black-band**, *n.* The most valuable kind of clay-ironstone (*clay-carbon-*

able) from which most of the Scotch iron is manufactured.—**Black-beetle**, *n.* A cock roach.—**Black-berry**, *n.* The berry of the bramble —**Blackbird**, blak'berd, *n* An insessorial bird of the thrush family, the male bird being characterized by its black plumage and its rich mellow note, the merle —**Black board**, *n.* A board painted black, used in schools and lecture-rooms for writing or drawing lines on for instruction.—**Black-cap**, *n* A dentirostal British bird of the warbler family, noted for the sweetness of its song and so called from its black tufted crown, an apple roasted till black —**Black-chalk**, *n* A mineral of a bluish black colour, also a preparation of ivory black and fine clay, used for drawing —**Black coat**, *n* A colloquial name for a clergyman, as *red coat* is for a soldier **Black-cock**, *n* A bird of the grouse family, so called from the glossy black plumage of the male, the heath cock or black grouse —**Black-currant**, *n* A well known garden plant and its fruit, so called from its black berries —**Black-draught**, *n* A purgative medicine, consisting of the infusion of senna with sulphate of magnesia — **Black-flux**, *n* A mixture of carbonate of potash and charcoal used in melting metallic substances —**Black friar** *n* A friar of the Dominican order so called from the colour of the dress, a Dominican —**Black guard**, blak gard or bla gard, *n* [Formerly a name given to the scullions and lowest menials connected with a great household, who attended to the pots, coals, &c.] A man of coarse and offensive manners, a fellow of low character, a scamp, a scoundrel — *vt* To revile in low or scurrilous language —**Blackguardism**, blak gard izm or bla'gard izm, *n* The conduct or language of a blackguard —**Blackguardly**, blak gard li or bla gard li *a* Characteristic of a blackguard, rascally, villainous — **Black hearted**, *a* Having a black or malignant heart —**Black hole** *n* Formerly a dungeon or dark cell in a prison, now more specifically applied to a place of confinement for soldiers —**Black jack** *n* A capacious can, now made of tin but formerly of waxed leather, the flag or ensign of a pirate, a name given by miners to an ore of zinc, blende —**Black lead**, *n* Amorphous graphite, plumbago. GRAPHITE —**Blackleg**, *n* [Origin undecided] One who systematically tries to win money by cheating in connection with races, or with cards, billiards, or other game, a rook, a swindler; also same as *Black-quarter*, a disease of cattle —**Black letter** *n* The Old English or Gothic type used in early printed books, being an imitation of the written character in use before the art of printing, still in general use in German books — **Black mail**, *n* [*-mail* is from Icel *mál*, stipulation, agreement, *meita*, to stipulate] Money or an equivalent anciently paid, in the north of England and in Scotland, to certain men allied with robbers, to be protected by them from pillage, hence, extortion by means of intimidation, as by threats of accusation or exposure — **Black Monday**, *n* A name sometimes given to Easter Monday, probably from some calamity happening on that day, among schoolboys the first Monday after holidays.—**Black mob**, *n* A workman who refuses to join a trades union —**Black-pudding**, *n.* A kind of sausage made of blood, suet thickened with meal, &c — **Black quarter**, *n* An apoplectic disease peculiar to cattle, indicated by lameness of the fore-foot and blackness of the flesh —**Black-rod**, *n.* In England, the usher belonging to the order of the Garter, usher of parliament, and one of the official messengers of the House of Lords, so called from the black rod which he carries — **Black-sheep**, *n.* A member of a family or society distinguished from his fellows by low habits or loose conduct —**Blacksmith**, blak'smith, *n.* A smith who works in iron and makes iron utensils, an ironsmith opposed to a *whitesmith* or tinsmith — **Black-thorn**, *n* The sloe —**Black tin**, *n* Tin ore when dressed, stamped, and washed, ready for smelting —**Black-vomit**, *n.* A discharge from the stomach of substances of a black appearance, as in yellow fever, &c —**Black-wad**, *n.* An ore of manganese used as a drying ingredient in paints.

Bladder, blad'er, *n.* [A Sax *bledr*, *bleddre*, a bladder, pustule, blister = Icel *blathra*, Sw *bladdra*, L.G *bladere*, *bledder*, O H G *pláttara*, a bladder, G *blatter*, a pustule, the root is probably in E to *blow*] A thin membranous bag in animals, which serves as the receptacle of some secreted fluid, as the urine, the gall, &c, any vesicle, blister, or pustule, especially if filled with air or a thin watery liquor, a hollow appendage in some plants.—*vt* To put up in a bladder, as lard, to puff up, to fill with wind! —**Bladdery**, bladd'er i *a* Resembling or containing bladders

Blade, blād, *n* [A Sax *blæd*, a leaf = D Dan Sw *blad*, Icel *blath*, G *blatt* a leaf, from root of to *blow*, and allied to *blow in blossom*] The leaf of a plant, especially the leaf or the young stalk or spire of grass or corn plants, a thing resembling a blade in shape &c as the cutting part of an instrument, the broad part of an oar, a dashing or rollicking fellow, a swaggerer, a rakish fellow — *vt* To furnish with a blade —*vi* To come into blade, to produce blades **Bladed**, blād'ed *a* Having a blade or blades —**Blade bone** *n* The scapula or upper bone in the shoulder the shoulder blade

Blain, blān *n* [A Sax *blegen* D *blein* Dan *blegn*, a blain a blister, probably from root of to *blow*, and allied to *bladder*] A pustule, a blotch a blister

Blame blām, *vt* — *blamed*, *blaming* [Fr *blâmer*, O Fr *blasmer*, from L L *blasphemare* from Gr *blasphemein*, to calumniate *Blasphemare* is the same word] To express disapprobation of (a person or thing), to find fault with, to censure, to reproach to chide, to condemn, to upbraid In such phrases as here *to blame*, *to blame* has the passive meaning to be blamed, like a house to let &c —*n* An expression of disapprobation for something deemed to be wrong, imputation of a fault, censure, reproach, reprehension that which is deserving of censure (the *blame* is yours) fault crime sin **Blamable**, blām'a bl *a* Deserving of blame or censure, faulty, culpable, reprehensible, censurable —**Blamableness** blām'a bl nes *n* The state or quality of being blamable **Blamably** blām'a bli, *adv* In a blamable manner culpably —**Blameful** blam ful *a* Meriting blame, reprehensible, faulty, guilty, criminal —**Blamefully**, blām ful li, *adv* In a blameful manner **Blamefulness**, blām ful nes, *n* —**Blameless**, blām les *a* Not meriting blame or censure, without fault, undeserving of reproof innocent guiltless —**Blamelessly**, blām les li *adv* In a blameless manner —**Blamelessness** blām les nes, *n* —**Blamer**, blām'er *n* One who blames, finds fault, or censures —**Blameworthy**, blām wer thi, *a* Deserving blame, censurable culpable, reprehensible —**Blameworthiness**, blām wer thi nes, *n*

Blanch, blansh, *vt* [Fr *blanchir*, to whiten, from *blanc*, white Blank] To whiten by depriving of colour, to render white, pale, or colourless (fem *blanches* the cheek), *hort* to whiten or prevent from turning green by excluding the light a process applied to kitchen vegetables, such as celery, lettuce, sea kale, &c, to whiten or make lustrous, as metals by acids or other means — *vi* To become white, to bleach —**Blancher**, blansh'er, *n* One who blanches or whitens

Blanc-mange, **Blanc manger**, bla manzh', blañ-man zhā, *n* [Fr *blanc*, white, and *manger*, food.] *Cookery*, a preparation of the consistency of a jelly, variously composed of dissolved isinglass, arrow root, maize flour, &c, with milk and flavouring substances.

Bland, bland, *a* [L *blandus*, mild] Mild, soft, gentle (*bland zephyrs*), affable, suave (his manner is very *bland*); soothing; kindly —**Blandness**, bland'nes, *n.* State of being bland, mildness, gentleness. — **Blandiloquence**, **blan-dil'ō-kwens**, *n* [L *blandiloquentia—blandus*, mild, and *loquor*, to speak] Fair, mild, flattering speech, compliment.

Blandish, blan dish, *vt* &*i.* [O Fr *blandir*, *blandissant*, L *blandior*, to flatter, from *blandus*, bland] To render pleasing, alluring, or enticing, to caress, soothe, fawn, or flatter —**Blandisher**, blan dish er, *n* One that blandishes, one that flatters with soft words —**Blandishment**, blan dish ment, *n* Words or actions expressive of affection or kindness, and tending to win the heart, artful caresses, flattering attention, cajolery, endearment

Blank blangk, *a* [Fr *blanc*, white, blank, from G *blank* white lustrous, blank, from *blanken* to *blink*, to glimmer, cog D Dan and Sw *blank*, white Blink] White or pale, void of written or printed characters, as paper wanting something necessary to completeness, vacant, unoccupied, void, empty, pale from fear or terror, hence, confused, confounded, disparited, dejected, unrhymed applied to verse - *n* A piece of paper with no writing or printed matter on it a void space on paper or in any written or printed document, a document remaining incomplete till something essential is filled in, any void space, a void, a vacancy, a ticket in a lottery on which no prize is indicated, a lot by which nothing is gained, *archery* the white mark in the centre of a butt or target to which an arrow is directed hence the object to which anything is directed, aim a piece of metal prepared to be formed into some thing useful by a further operation, a plate or piece of gold or silver, cut and shaped, but not stamped into a coin — *vt* To make white or pale confuse, confound, dispirit [*Shak*] —**Blankly**, blangk li, *adv* In a blank manner, with paleness or confusion **Blankness** blangk nes, *n* State of being blank —**Blank-cartridge** *n* A cartridge filled with powder but having no ball

Blanket blangk'et, *n* [O Fr *blanket* dim from *blanc* white Blank] A soft thick cloth made of wool loosely woven and used as a covering in beds, any similar fabric used as covering, &c —*vt* To toss in a blanket by way of punishment, to cover or clothe with a blanket (*Shak*)

Blare blār *vi* —*blared*, *blaring* [Probably an imitative word comp D *blaren* L G *blarren blaren* G *blarren blärren*, to bellow bleat, blare] To give forth a loud sound like a trumpet, to give out a brazen sound, to bellow —*vt* To sound loudly, to proclaim noisily —*n* Sound like that of a trumpet, noise, roar

Blarney blar'ni *n* [From Castle *Blarney*, near Cork, in the wall of which is a stone said to endow any one who kisses it with skill in the use of flattery] Excessively complimentary language, gross flattery, smooth, deceitful talk, gammon [Colloq] —*vt* To talk to or by soft delusive speeches, to flatter, to humbug with talk [Colloq]

Blasé bla zā [Fr] Lost to the power of enjoyment, used up, having the healthy energies exhausted

Blaspheme, blas fēm, *vt* —*blasphemed*, *blaspheming* [L *blasphemare*, Gr *blasphēmein*, to calumniate— from *blapsis*, injury, and *phēmi*, to speak *Blame* is a shortened form of this word] To speak in terms of impious irreverence of, to revile or speak reproachfully of instead of reverentially used of speaking against God or things sacred —*vi* To utter blasphemy, to use blasphemous language — **Blasphemer**, blas-fēm'er, *n* One who blasphemes, one who speaks of God in impious and irreverent terms — **Blasphemous**, blas fē mus, *a* Containing or exhibiting blasphemy, impiously irreverent or reproachful toward God, — **Blasphemously**, blas'fē mus li, *adv* In a blasphemous manner —**Blasphemy**, blas'fē mi, *n* The language of one who blasphemes, words uttered impiously against God, grossly irreverent or outrageous language

Blast, blast, *n* [A Sax *blæst*, a puff of wind, from *blæsan*, to blow = Icel *blástr*, Dan *blæst*, a blowing, Icel *blása*, Dan *blase*, G *blasen*, to blow, same root as E *blow*, *blaze*] A gust or puff of wind; a sudden gust of wind; the sound made by

blowing a wind-instrument, as a horn or trumpet; the sound produced by one breath, a blight or sudden pernicious influence on animals or plants, a forcible stream of air from the mouth, bellows, &c, a violent explosion of gunpowder or other explosive in splitting rocks, &c —*v t* To injure by a blast, to cause to fade, shrivel, or wither, to blight or cause to come to nothing, to ruin, to split by an explosion —*v i* To wither or be blighted [*Shak*]— **Blast engine**, *n* A ventilating machine used to draw off foul air, a machine for producing a blast by compressing air — **Blast-furnace**, *n* The smelting furnace used for obtaining iron from its ores with the aid of a powerful blast of air, usually a lofty furnace of masonry, in which the iron is smelted from its ore by being mixed with coal and the whole mass kept burning, the melted metal being run off at the bottom — **Blasting powder**, *n* A coarse kind of gunpowder for mining and quarrying purposes —**Blast-pipe**, *n* The pipe of a locomotive steam-engine which carries the waste steam up the chimney, and thus induces a stronger draught

Blastema, blas tē'ma *n* [Gr *blastēma* a shoot, growth, from *blastanō* to bud] *Bot* the axis of growth of an embryo, that part of the embryo comprising the radicle and plumule, with the intervening portion —**Blastemal** blas tē'mal, *a* Relating to blastema rudimentary

Blastocarpous blas'tō kär'pus, *a* [Gr *blastos* a germ, and *karpos* fruit] Having the germ beginning to grow inside the pericarp of the fruit —**Blastoderm**, blas'tō dėrm *n* [Gr *derma*, a skin] *Anat* the germinal skin or membrane, the superficial layer of the embryo in its earliest condition —**Blastodermic** blas'tō dėr'mik, *a* Relating to the blastoderm —**Blastogenesis** blas'tō jen'e sis *n* *Biol* reproduction by germination or budding

Blatant blā'tant *a* [From Prov E *blate*, to *bleat*, with suffix *-ant*, as in *errant* &c] Bellowing, bawling, noisy

Blaze, blāz *n* [A Sax *blase* a blaze a torch, from root of *blow* comp Icel *blys*, Dan *blus*, a torch akin to *blast*] The stream of light and heat from any body when burning, a flame brilliant sunlight, effulgence, brilliance a bursting out, an active or violent display (a *blaze* of wrath) —*v i* —*blazed blazing* To flame, to send forth or show a bright and expanded light — **Blazing** blāz ing, *a* Emitting flame or light, flaming

Blaze blāz, *v t* —*blazed*, *blazing* [A Sax *blasan*, to blow=Icel *blasa*, Dan *blese*, G *blasen* to blow to sound as a trumpet BLAST, BLOW] To make known to all, to noise abroad, to proclaim — **Blazer**, blā zer, *n* One who blazes, one who publishes and spreads reports

Blaze, blāz, *n* [D *blis* Icel *blesi*, Dan *blis*, a white spot or streak on the forehead] A white spot on the forehead or face of a horse or other quadruped, a white spot on a tree by removing the bark with a hatchet —*v t* To set a blaze on, by paring off part of the bark, to indicate or mark out, as a path, by paring off the bark of a number of trees in succession

Blazon, blā zn, *n* [O E *blasoun blason* Fr *blason*, heraldry, *blasonner*, to blazon from a G word equivalent to E *blaze* to spread abroad or make known] The drawing or representation on coats of arms, a heraldic figure, show, pompous display, by words or other means (*Shak*) —*v t* To explain, in proper terms, the figures on ensigns armorial, to deck, to embellish, to adorn, to display, to publish, to celebrate — **Blazoner**, blā zn-er, *n* One that blazons, a herald, one prone to spread reports, a propagator of scandal —**Blazonment**, blā zn ment, *n* The act of blazoning, emblazonment —**Blazonry**, blā zn ri, *n* The art of describing or explaining coats of arms in proper heraldic terms and method, emblazonry

Bleach, blēch, *v t* [A Sax *blæcan*, from *blæc*, pale, white BLEAK] To make white or whiter by taking out colour, to whiten, to blanch; to whiten by exposure to the action of the air and sunlight or of chemical preparations, —*v i* To grow white in any manner —**Bleacher**, blēch'ėr, *n* One who bleaches, one whose occupation is to whiten cloth —**Bleachery**, blēch'ėr-i, *n* An establishment where bleaching textile fabrics or the like is carried on —**Bleachfield**, blēch fēld, *n* A piece of ground where cloth or yarn is bleached, often connected with a bleachery —**Bleaching**, blēch ing *n* The act or art of freeing textile fibres and fabrics and various other substances from their natural colour, and rendering them white —**Bleaching powder**, *n* Chloride of lime made by exposing slaked lime to the action of chlorine

Bleak, blēk, *a* [A Sax *blac*=Icel *bleikr*, D *bleek*, G *bleich*, pale pallid, white, allied to A Sax *blican*, Icel *blikja*, G *blicken* to shine, to gleam, E to *blink* *Bleach* is from this word] Exposed to cold and winds (situation tract of land), desolate, ungenial, cheerless, dreary, cold, chill (*bleak* winds) —**Bleakish**, blēk ish, *a* Moderately bleak —**Bleakly**, blēk li, *adv* In a bleak manner, coldly — **Bleakness**, blēk nes, *n* State of being bleak, coldness, desolation — **Bleaky**, blēk i *a* Bleak, unsheltered, cold chill

Bleak blēk *n* [So called from the *bleak* or pale colour of its scales] A small river fish, 5 or 6 inches long belonging to the carp family, occurring in many European and English rivers

Blear blēr, *a* [L G *blarr blear* bleat, Sw *blira*, Dan *blive plire*, to twinkle, to wink, Dan *plirøret* blear eyed] Sore, with a watery rheum said of the eyes — *v t* To make sore so that the sight is indistinct, to affect with soreness of eyes, to make rheumy and dim, *fig* to hoodwink or deceive — **Bleariedness**, blēr ed nes *n* The state of being bleared or dimmed with rheum —**Blear eyed**, *a* Having sore eyes, having the eyes dim with rheum, dim sighted, wanting in perception or under standing

Bleat, blēt *v i* [A Sax *blætan*—D *blaten*, *bleaten*, L G *blaten blæten*, to bleat, probably an imitative word] To utter the cry of a sheep or a similar cry —**Bleat**, **Bleating** blēt ing, *n* The cry of a sheep —**Bleater**, blēt ėr, *n* One who bleats, a sheep

Bleed blēd, *v i* —*bled* (pret & pp) *bleeding* [A Sax *blēdan* from *blōd*, blood=D *bloeden*, Icel *blætha* Dan *bloede*, to bleed] To lose blood to be drained of blood to run with blood, to let sap or other moisture flow from itself, to trickle or flow, as from an incision, to have money extorted, or to part with it freely to some wheedling or unworthy party (colloq) — *v t* To take blood from by opening a vein, to emit or distil as tree *bleeds* juice, sap, or gum), to extort or extract money from (colloq) —**Bleeding** blēd ing *n* A running or issuing of blood, a hemorrhage, the operation of letting blood as in surgery, the drawing of sap from a tree or plant

Bleek bok, blāk bok, *n* [D *bleek* pale, *bok*, buck] The pale buck, a South African species of antelope

Blemish, blem ish *v t* [O Fr *blemir*, *blemissant*, to spot to beat one blue from Icel *blāmaun*, the livid colour of a wound, from *blar*, blue, livid BLUE] To injure or impair, to mar or make defective, to deface, to sully, to tarnish, as reputation or character, to defame —*n* A defect flaw, or imperfection, something that mars beauty, completeness, perfection, or reputation

Blench, blensh, *v i* [Probably a softened form of *blink*, in old sense to wink hence, to turn aside, to flinch, *blanch* seems to have been partly confounded with it] To shrink to start back, to give way, to flinch, to turn aside, as from pain, fear, repugnance, &c *n* A start back, a deviation, aberration

Blend, blend, *v t* —*blended* (pret), *blended* or *blent* (pp), *blending* [A Sax *blandan*, to mix Icel and Sw *blanda*, Dan *blande*, to mix; allied to *blind*, originally turbid BLIND] To mix or mingle together, to confound so that the separate things mixed cannot be distinguished —*v i* To be mixed, to become united, to merge insensibly the one into the other (as colours) —*n* A mixture, as of liquids, colours, &c, a mixture of spirits from different distilleries —**Blending**, blend ing, *n* The act of one who blends; *pawning*, a process by which the pigments are made to melt or blend together, the effect or result of such process

Blende, blend, *n* [G *blende*, blend, from *blenden*, to blind, to dazzle] An ore of zinc, of which there are several varieties, a native sulphide of zinc. This word is also employed in such compound terms as manganese blende, zinc blende, ruby blende

Blenheim, blen em, *n* One of a breed of dogs of the spaniel kind, preserved in perfection at Blenheim Palace in Oxfordshire, the seat of the Dukes of Marlborough

Blennogenous, blen noj'en us, *a* [Gr *blennos*, mucus, and root *gen*, to produce] *Med* producing or generating mucus.— **Blennorrhœa**, blen no rē'a, *n* [Gr *rheō*, to flow] A flow of mucus, gonorrhœa

Blenny, blen i, *n* The name given to several species of small fishes frequenting rocky coasts.

Bles bok, bles bok, *n* [D *bles*, a blaze or spot on the forehead, and *bok*, a buck] An antelope of Cape Colony, with a white face

Bless, bles *v t* —*blessed* or *blest*, *blessing* [A Sax *blētsian*, *bledsian*, to bless, from *blōd*, blood, originally perhaps to consecrate by sprinkling blood] To invoke the divine favour on, to express a wish for the good fortune or happiness of, to bestow happiness, prosperity, or good things of any kind upon (*blest* with peace and plenty), to make and pronounce holy, to consecrate, to glorify for benefits received, to extol for excellencies (to *bless* the Lord), to esteem or account happy with the reflexive pronoun — *Bless me! bless my soul!* expressions of surprise — **Blessed**, bles ed, *a* [As pret and pp *blessed* is now commonly pronounced *blest*, and is also so written] Enjoying happiness, favoured with blessings, highly favoured, happy, fortunate, enjoying spiritual blessings and the favour of God, fraught with or imparting blessings, sacred, hallowed, holy — **Blessedly**, bles ed li, *adv* In a blessed or fortunate manner, joyfully — **Blessedness** bles ed nes, *n* The state of being blessed, happiness, felicity, heavenly joys, the favour of God —*Single blessedness* the unmarried state, celibacy — **Blesser**, bles ėr, *n* One that blesses.— **Blessing**, bles ing *n* The act of one who blesses, a prayer or solemn wish imploring happiness upon another, a benediction, the act of pronouncing a benediction or blessing, that which promotes temporal prosperity and welfare or secures immortal felicity, any good thing falling to one's lot a mercy

Blew blō, pret of *blow*

Blewits blū its, *n* [Corruption of *blue hats*] The popular name in England of a purplish mushroom common in meadows in autumn

Blight blīt *n* [Possibly from prefix *be*, and *light*, the original meaning being perhaps to scorch or blast as by lightning] Something that nips, blasts, or destroys plants, a diseased state of plants, smut, mildew, or other plant disease, *fig* something that frustrates, blasts, destroys, brings to nought, &c —*v t* To affect with blight, to cause to wither or decay, to blast, to frustrate —*v i* To injure or blast as blight does —**Blighted**, blīt'ed, *a* Smitten with blight, blasted (*blighted* hopes) —**Blighting**, blīt'ing, *a* Producing the effects of blight; blasting; destroying — **Blightingly**, blīt'ing-li, *adv* By blighting

Blind, blind, *a* [A Sax D Icel Sw Dan G *blind*, originally meaning turbid or cloudy, and allied to *blend*, to mix] Destitute of the sense of sight; not having sight; not having the faculty of discernment, destitute of intellectual, moral, or spiritual light; not easily discernible; dark, obscure (*blind* paths, *blind* mazes), indiscriminate, heedless (*blind* wrath); without openings for admitting light (*blind* win-

dow), or otherwise wanting something ordinarily essential, closed at one end, having no outlet (*a blind alley*) —*v t* To make physically, morally, or intellectually blind, to render incapable of clear vision (*blinded* by passion), to darken, to obscure to the eye or to the mind, to conceal (*'to blind the truth' Tennyson*), to eclipse —*n* Something to hinder sight, to intercept a view, or keep out light, a screen of some sort to prevent too strong a light from shining in at a window, or to keep people from seeing in, something ostensible to conceal a covert design, a cover, a pretext —**Blind age**, blīn dāj, *n* *Mūlt* a kind of screen made of timber and earth, used to protect men in fortresses —**Blind beetle**, *n* A name for the cockchafer —**Blinder**, blīnd ėr, *n* One who or that which blinds, a blinker on a horse's bridle —**Blindfold** blīnd fōld, *a* Having the eyes covered, as with a bandage, having the mental eye darkened (*Shak*) —*v t* To cover the eyes of, to hinder from seeing by binding something round the eyes —**Blinding**, blīnd'ing, *a* Making blind, preventing from seeing clearly, depriving of sight or of understanding —**Blindingly**, blīnd ing-li, *adv* In a blinding manner, so as to blind —**Blindly**, blīnd li *adv* In a blind manner, without sight or under standing, without examination regard lessly, recklessly —**Blindman s-buff, Blind Harry**, *n* A play in which one person is blindfolded and tries to catch some one of the company and tell who it is —**Blind ness**, blīnd nes, *n* State of being blind, want of bodily sight mental darkness, ignorance —**Blind tooling**, *n* In *bookbinding* the ornamental impressions of heated tools upon leather without the interposition of gold leaf, ink, &c —**Blind worm**, *n* (So called because its eyes being very minute, it has popularly been supposed to be blind) A small harmless worm like reptile, called also slow worm, connecting the serpents and lizards

Blink, blingk, *v i* (same word as *D blinken*, Dan *blinke*, Sw *blinka*, G *blinken* to shine glance, twinkle, allied to A Sax *blican*, to gleam, D *blikken*, Dan *blikke* G *blicken*, to glance, to glimpse Akin *blank blench, bleach*) To wink, to twinkle, to see with the eyes half shut or with frequent winking, to get a glimpse, to peep (*Shak*), to intermit light, to glimmer —*v t* To shut one s eyes to, to avoid or purposely evade (to *blink* a question or topic) —*n* A glance of the eye, a glimpse, a gleam, a glimmer; the gleam or glimmer reflected from ice in the Arctic regions —**Blinkard** blingkėrd, *n* A person who blinks or has bad eyes —**Blinker**, blingk'ker, *n* One who blinks, a leather flap placed on either side of a horse s head to prevent him from seeing sideways or backwards —**Blinky**, blingk'i, *a* Prone to blink or wink

Bliss, blis, *n* (A Sax *blis bliss* joy, alacrity, exultation, from *blithe*, blithe BLITHE) The highest degree of happiness, blessedness, felicity, often specifically heavenly felicity —**Blissful**, blis ful, *a* Full of, abounding in, enjoying, or conferring bliss —**Blissfully**, blis ful li, *adv* In a blissful manner —**Blissfulness**, blis'ful-nes, *n*. Exalted happiness, felicity, fulness of joy

Blister, blis tėr, *n* (Connected with *blast*, to blow or puff, from same root as *to blow*, comp G *blase*, a blister, a bladder) A thin vesicle on the skin, containing watery matter or serum, a pustule, an elevation made by the separation of an external film or skin, as on plants, something applied to the skin to raise a blister, a vesicatory —*v t* To raise a blister or blisters on —*v i*. To rise in blisters or become blistered —**Blister beetle Blister fly** *n* A beetle used to raise a blister on the skin, the Spanish-fly —**Blistering**, blis tėr ing, *a* Causing or tending to cause blisters —**Blister-plaster**, *n*. A plaster of cantharides or Spanish-flies designed to raise a blister —**Blister-steel**, *n* Iron bars which, when converted into steel, have their surface covered with blisters —**Blistery**, blis'tėr-i, *a* Full of blisters

Blithe, blīth, *a*. (A Sax *blithe*, blithe, joyful, O Sax *blitha*, clear, joyful, Goth *bleiths*, merciful, Icel *blithr*, Dan *blid*, bland, D *blijde*, blithe Hence *bliss*) Gay, merry, joyous, sprightly, mirthful, characterized by blitheness or joy —**Blithely**, blīth li, *adv* In a blithe, gay, or joyful manner —**Blithesome**, blīth sum nes *n* The quality of being blithesome, gaiety

Bloat, blōt, *v t* (Allied to Icel *blautr*, soaked and soft, Sw *blot*, soaked *blota* to soak, to cure fish by soaking) To make turgid or swollen, as with air, water, &c, to cause to swell, as with a dropsical humour, to inflate, to make vain, to cure by smoking, as herrings —*v i* To become swollen, to dilate —**Bloated** blōt ed, *a* Swelled out, puffed up, unwieldy, especially from over indulgence in eating and drinking, unduly large, overgrown (*bloated* armaments) —**Bloatedness**, blōt ed nes, *n* The state of being bloated —**Bloater**, blōt ėr, *n* A smoke dried herring probably the name was originally given to fish cured by soaking

Blob, blob, *n* (Also in form *bleb* and allied to *blab blubber*) A small globe of liquid, a dewdrop, a blister, a bubble

Block, blok *n* (Same word as D and Dan *blok*, G and Sw *block* a block, a log, a lump, Ir *blog* a fragment) Any solid mass of matter usually with one or more plane or approximately plane faces a lump a stock or stupid person the mass of wood on which criminals lay their necks when they are beheaded, any obstruction or cause of obstruction, a stop, the state of being blocked or stopped up, a casing or shell containing one or more pulleys over which a rope or chain works a connected mass of buildings, a portion of a city inclosed by streets a mould or piece on which something is shaped or placed to make it keep in shape, a piece of wood on which an engraving is cut —*v t* To hinder egress or passage from or to to stop up or barricade, to obstruct, *cricket* to stop (a ball) with the bat without striking it to a distance to mould shape or stretch on a block, *bookbinding* to ornament by means of brass stamps —*To block out* to begin to reduce to the required shape, to shape out —**Blockade** blok ād, *n* (Comp such words as *barricade, sto kade palisade* &c) The shutting up of a place by surrounding it with hostile troops or ships with a view to compel a surrender by hunger and want without regular attacks —*To raise a blockade* to remove or break up a blockade —*To be blockaded blockading* To subject to a blockade, to prevent ingress to or egress from by warlike means, to shut up or in by obstacles of any kind, to obstruct —**Blockader** blok ād'ėr, *n* One who blockades a vessel employed in blockading —**Blockhead** blok hed *n* A stupid fellow a dolt a stock a person deficient in understanding —**Block house** *n* *Mūlt* a strong building of one or more stories, so named because constructed chiefly of logs or beams of timber having loopholes for musketry —**Blocking-course** *n* The course of stones or bricks erected on the upper part of a cornice to make a termination —**Blockish** blok ish *a* Like a block, stupid, dull deficient in understanding (*Shak*)—**Block printing** *n* The process or art of printing from engraved blocks of wood —**Block system**, *n* The system of working the traffic on a railway, according to which the line is divided into short sections, and no train is allowed to enter upon any one section till it is signalled wholly clear, so that between two successive trains there is an interval of time as well as one of space —**Block tin**, *n* Tin cast into ingots or blocks

Blond, Blonde, blond, *a* (Fr *blond, blonde*, a word of Teutonic origin, comp D and G *blond*, fair, flaxen, A Sax *blonden*, grayish or grizzled, allied to *blend*) Of a fair colour or complexion —*n*. A person (especially a woman) of very fair complexion, with light hair and light blue eyes —**Blondness**, blond'nes, *n* The state of being blond, fairness. —**Blond lace**, *n*. Lace made of silk, originally of unbleached silk, from the yellowish colour of which the name was given, now of white, black, or coloured silk Also called *Blond*

Blood, blud, *n* (O E *blod, blode, &c*, A Sax *blōd*=Goth *bloth*, Icel *blōth*, Dan Sw *blod*, L G *blood*, D *bloed*, G *blut*, root probably seen in to *blow* (as a flower), *bloom*, from the brightness of its colour) The fluid which circulates through the arteries and veins of the human body and that of other animals and which is essential to life and nutrition — in man and the higher animals of a more or less red colour, relationship by descent from a common ancestor (allied to *blood*), consanguinity, lineage, kindred, family, birth, extraction, often high birth, good extraction, natural disposition, temper, spirit (to do a thing in hot *blood* or cold *blood*, that is in anger or deliberately), mettle, passion, anger (his *blood* was up) —*The blood* the royal family or royal lineage, thus it is common to speak of princes of *the blood* —*Flesh and blood*, human nature, mortal man —*v t* To let blood, to bleed, to stain with blood, to inure to blood, to give a taste of blood —**Blood bought** *a* Bought or obtained at the expense of life or by the shedding of blood —**Blood guiltiness**, *n* The state of being blood guilty, the guilt or crime of shedding blood —**Blood guilty** *a* Guilty of murder —**Blood horse**, *n* A horse of a breed derived originally from a cross with the Arabian horse combining lightness, strength swiftness and endurance —**Blood hound** *n* A large variety of dog with long smooth and pendulous ears remarkable for the acuteness of its smell and employed to recover game or prey by scent —**Bloodily** blud i li, *adv* In a bloody manner, cruelly —**Bloodiness**, blud i nes, *n* The state of being bloody, disposition to shed blood, murderousness —**Bloodless** blud les *a* Without blood, drained of blood, dead, without shedding of blood or slaughter (a *bloodless* victory), without spirit or activity —**Bloodlessly** blud les li *adv* In a bloodless manner without blood shed —**Bloodletting** blud let ing, *n* The act of letting blood by opening a vein —**Blood money** *n* Money earned by the shedding of blood or by laying, or supporting a charge implying peril to the life of an accused person —**Blood relation**, *n* One related by blood or descent —**Bloodshed** blud shed *n* The shedding or spilling of blood slaughter, waste of life —**Bloodshedder** blud shed ėr *n* One who sheds blood, a murderer —**Bloodshedding**, blud shed ing *n* The crime of shedding blood or taking human life —**Bloodshot**, blud shot, *a* Red and inflamed by a turgid state of the blood vessels said of the eye —**Blood spavin**, *n* A dilatation of the vein that runs along the inside of the hock of a horse, forming a soft swelling —**Blood stained** *a* Stained with blood, guilty of slaughter —**Blood stone**, *n* A stone worn as an amulet, to prevent bleeding at the nose red hematite, a species of bloodstone dotted with spots of jasper —**Blood sucker**, *n* Any animal that sucks blood as a leech a fly &c, a hard niggard ly man, an extortioner —**Bloodthirstiness**, blud thėrs-ti nes *n* Thirst for shedding blood —**Bloodthirsty** blud thėrs-ti *a* Desirous to shed blood, murderous —**Blood vessel**, *n* Any vessel in which blood circulates in an animal body, an artery or a vein —**Blood warm**, *a* Warm as blood, lukewarm —**Bloody** blud i, *a* Of or pertaining to blood, consisting of, containing, or exhibiting blood, blood stained, cruel, murderous, given to the shedding of blood, attended with much bloodshed —**Bloody flux** *n* The dysentery, a disease in which the discharges from the bowels have a mixture of blood —**Bloody-minded**, *a* Having a cruel, ferocious disposition, barbarous, inclined to shed blood

Bloom, blōm, *n* (Same word as Icel *blōm*, Sw *blomma*, Dan *blomme*, Goth *blōma*, D *bloem*, G *blume*, a flower, from stem of *blow*, to blossom, akin *blossom*) A blossom; the flower of a plant, the act or state of blossoming, fulness of life and vigour,

a period of high success, a flourishing condition, the delicate rose hue on the cheek indicative of youth and health; a glow, a flush, a superficial coating or appearance upon certain things, as the delicate powdery coating upon certain fruits when newly gathered —*v i* To produce or yield blossoms, to blossom, to flower; to show the beauty of youth, to glow —*v t* To put forth, as blossoms [O T] —**Blooming**, blōm ing, *a* Showing blooms, glowing as with youthful vigour —**Bloomingly**, blōm ing li, *adv* In a blooming manner —**Bloomingness**, blom ing nes, *n* —**Bloomy**, blō mi, *a* Full of bloom or blossoms; flowery, having freshness or vigour as of youth, having a delicate powdery appearance, as fresh fruit

Bloom, blōm, *n* [A Sax *blóma*, a mass or lump of metal] A lump of puddled iron, which leaves the furnace in a rough state, to be subsequently rolled into the bars or other material into which it may be desired to convert the metal —**Bloomary**, **Bloomary**, blōm a ri, blōm ar i, *n* The first forge through which iron passes after it is melted from the ore

Bloomer, blōm ėr, *n* [After Mrs *Bloomer* an American lady, who originated the style of dress in 1849] A costume for women, consisting of a short skirt, loose trousers, and a broad brimmed hat Also used adjectively

Blossom, blos om, *n* [A Sax *blóstma*, a blossom, from same root as *bloom* (which see)] The flower of a plant consisting of one or more coloured leaflets generally of more delicate texture than the leaves the bloom, blooming state or period (the plant is in *bloom*) —*v i* To put forth blossoms or flowers, to bloom, to flourish —**Blossomed**, blos omd, *a* Covered with blossoms, in bloom —**Blossomy**, blos om i, *a* Full of or covered with blossoms

Blot, blot, *n* [Same word as Icel *blettr*, Dan *plet* a blot, Dan dial *blat*, a drop, a spot of something wet] A spot or stain as of ink on paper, a blur, an obliteration of something written or printed, a spot in reputation, a blemish —*v t* —*blotted*, *blotting* To spot to stain as with ink, to stain with infamy, to tarnish, to obliterate or efface in this sense generally with *out*, to dry by means of blotting paper or the like —**Blotter**, blot ėr, *n* One who or that which blots —**Blotting paper** *n* A species of unsized paper, serving to imbibe the superfluous ink from newly written manuscript, &c

Blotch bloch, *n* [For *blatch*, *blach*, a softened form of *black* (comp *bleak bleach*), the meaning being influenced by *botch*, a pustule] A pustule or eruption on the skin, an irregular spot —*v t* To mark with blotches — **Blotched**, **Blotchy**, bloch t, bloch i, *a* Marked with blotches

Blouse blouz or blōz *n* [Fr] A light loose upper garment, resembling a smock frock, made of linen or cotton, and worn by men as a protection from dust or in place of a coat, also a dress of nearly the same form and of various materials worn by children —**Bloused**, bloust *a* Wearing a blouse

Blow, blō, *v i* —*blew*, *blown*, *blowing* [A Sax *blówan*, allied to G *blähen*, to blow, Icel *blása*, Goth *blèsan*, G *blasen* to blow, *to* blow a wind instrument, also to E *blow*, to bloom, *bladder blast*, &c, and L *flo*, *flare*, to breathe or blow] To make a current of air, as with the mouth, a bellows, &c, to constitute or form a current of air, to be a wind often used with an indefinite *it* for the subject (*it blew* strongly yesterday), to pant, to puff, to breathe hard or quick, to give out sound by being blown, as a horn or trumpet, to boast, to brag in this sense colloq — *To blow over*, to pass away after having spent its force (the storm *blew over*) —*To blow up*, to be broken and scattered by an explosion —*To blow upon*, to bring into disfavour or discredit, to render stale, unsavoury, or worthless; also to inform upon —*v t* To throw or drive a current of air upon, to drive by a current of air; to sound by the breath (a wind-instrument); to form by inflation (to *blow* a glass bottle); to swell by injecting air into, to put out of breath by fatigue, to scatter or shatter by explosives (to *blow* up, to *blow* to pieces) — *To blow out*, to extinguish by a current of air, to scatter (one's brains) by firearms — *To blow up*, to fill with air, to swell, to inflate, to puff up, to blow into a blaze, to burst in pieces and scatter by explosion, to scold in this sense colloq —*n* A gale of wind, a blast, the breathing or spouting of a whale —**Blower**, blō ėr, *n* One who or that which blows, a blowing-engine —**Blowy**, blō i, *a* Windy, gusty —**Blow fly**, *n* A name of various species of flies (dipterous insects) which deposit their eggs on flesh, and thus taint it —**Blow hole**, *n* The nostril of a cetacean, situated on the highest part of the head, a hole in the ice to which whales and seals come to breathe — **Blowing engine**, **Blowing machine**, *n* Any contrivance for supplying a current of air, as for blowing glass smelting iron, renewing the air in confined spaces, and the like **Blow pipe**, *n* An instrument by which a current of air or gas is driven through a flame so as to direct it upon a substance an intense heat being created by the rapid supply of oxygen and the concentration of the flame, a pipe or tube through which poisoned arrows are blown by the breath used by South American Indians and natives of Borneo

Blow, blō *v i* —*blew*, *blown* [A Sax *blówan*, to bloom or blossom, D *bloeyen*, G *blühen*, allied to the other verb *to blow*, and to L *florere* to bloom] To flower, to blossom, to bloom as plants —*v t* To make to blow or blossom —*n* A mass of blossoms, the state or condition of blossoming or flowering, the highest state of anything, bloom, an ovum or egg deposited by a fly, a fly blow —**Blown** blōn *p* and *a* Fully expanded or opened, as a flower

Blow, blō, *n* [Akin to O D *blauwen*, to strike, D *blouwen*, to beat flax, G *bleuen*, to cudgel, and perhaps also with *blue* Blue] A stroke with the hand or fist or a weapon, a knock, an act of hostility, a sudden calamity, a sudden or severe evil, mischief or damage received —*At a blow* by one single action, at one effort, suddenly

Blowze, blouz, *n* [From the same root as *blush*] A ruddy fat faced woman, a blowzy woman —**Blowzed**, **Blowzy**, blouzd, blou zi *a* Ruddy faced, fat and ruddy, high coloured

Blubber, blub ėr, *n* [A lengthened form of *blub blob bleb* perhaps from same root as that of *blow bladder*] The fat of whales and other large sea animals from which train oil is obtained, a gelatinous mass of various kinds, the sea-nettle, a jelly fish —*v i* To weep especially in such a manner as to swell the cheeks or disfigure the face *v t* To disfigure with weeping —**Blubber lip**, *n* A swollen lip, a thick lip, such as that of a negro —**Blubber-lipped**, *a* Having blubber lips

Blucher, bluch ėr, *n* A strong leather half boot or high shoe, named after Field marshal von *Blücher*

Bludgeon, bluj on, *n* [Origin unknown, perhaps allied to G *blotzen*, to strike, D *bluts-en*, to bruise] A short stick, with one end loaded or thicker and heavier than the other, and used as an offensive weapon

Blue, blū, *n* [Same as Sc *blae*, Icel *blár*, livid, Dan *blaa*, D *blaauw* G *blau* blue, connected with *blum* a blow producing a blue colour Akin *blemish*] One of the primary colours, the colour of the clear sky or deep sea, azure, what is blue, a dye or pigment of this hue —*a* Of the colour of blue, sky-coloured, azure —*v t* —*blued*, *bluing* To make blue, to dye of a blue colour —**Blueing**, **Bluing** blū ing *n* A material used to impart a blue colour, as indigo used by washerwomen —**Bluely**, blū li, *adv* With a blue hue or shade —**Blueness**, blū nes, *n* The quality of being blue, a blue hue or colour —**Bluish**, blū ish, *a* Blue in a slight degree, somewhat blue —**Bluishness**, blū ish nes, *n* —**Blue-bell**, *n* The popular name given in England to the wild hyacinth, and in Scotland to the harebell —**Blue-bird**, *n* A small bluish bird with a red breast very common in the United States, the blue robin —**Blue-book**, *n* A name applied to British government official reports and other papers, because their covers are made of blue paper —**Blue-bottle**, *n* A composite plant found frequently in cornfields, a fly with a large blue belly — **Blue-cap**, *n* A fish of the salmon kind, with blue spots on its head, the blue titmouse —**Blue-devils**, *n. pl* A colloquial phrase for dejection, hypochondria, or lowness of spirits, also for delirium tremens Often called simply *the blues* —**Blue jacket**, *n* A sailor, from the colour of his jacket —**Blue mould**, *n* A name of a thread like fungus growing on cheese, as also on dried sausages and rolled bacon —**Blue ointment**, *n* Mercurial ointment — **Blue-peter** *n* [A corruption of *blue repeater*] *Naut* a blue flag having a white square in the centre, used as a signal for sailing, to recall boats, &c —**Blue-pill**, *n* Mercurial pill —**Blue-ribbon**, *n* The broad, dark blue ribbon, worn by members of the order of the Garter over the left shoulder, and hanging down to the hip, hence, a member of this order; *fig* what marks the attainment of an object of great ambition, the object itself —**Blue-spar**, *n* Azure spar, lazulite — **Blue-stocking**, *n* A literary lady applied usually with the imputation of pedantry — a term of disputed origin —**Blue-stockingism**, *n.* The character manner, or habits of a blue-stocking — **Blue stone**, **Blue vitriol**, *n* Sulphate of copper —**Blue-verditer**, *n* A blue oxide of copper, or a precipitate of the nitrate of copper by lime

Bluff bluf, *a* [Perhaps from or allied to O D *blaf*, applied to a broad full face also to a forehead rising straight up] Broad and full specially applied to a full countenance, indicative of frankness and good humour, rough and hearty, somewhat boisterous and unconventional, having a steep front (a *bluff* bank) —*n* A high bank, especially one overhanging the sea, or a lake or river, and presenting a steep front —**Bluffly**, bluf li, *a* Having bluffs or bold projecting points of land.

Blunder, blun dėr, *v i* [Allied to Icel. *blunda*, to doze, *blundr*, slumber, Dan and Sw *blund*, a nap, also to *blind*, *blend*.] To make a gross mistake, especially through mental confusion, to err stupidly, to move without direction or steady guidance, to flounder, to stumble, literally or figuratively —*n* A mistake through premptuance or mental confusion, a gross and stupid mistake —**Blunderer**, blun dėr-ėr, *n* One who is apt to blunder or to make gross mistakes —**Blunderingly**, blun dėring li, *adv* In a blundering manner —**Blunderbuss** blun dėr bus, *n* [A humorous corruption of D *donderbus*, a blunderbuss —*donder* thunder, and *bus*, a tube gun, originally a box] A short gun or firearm, with a large bore

Blunt blunt *a* [Akin to Prov G *bludde*, a dull or blunt knife, Dan *blunde*, Sw and Icel *blunda*, to doze, E *blunder*] Having a thick edge or point, as an instrument, dull, not sharp, dull in understanding, slow of discernment, abrupt in address, plain, unceremonious —*v t* To dull the edge or point of, by making it thicker, to impair the force, keenness, or susceptibility of —**Bluntish**, blunt'ish, *a* Somewhat blunt —**Bluntishness**, blunt'ish nes, *n* —**Bluntly**, blunt li, *adv* In a blunt manner, plainly, abruptly, without delicacy or the usual forms of civility — **Bluntness** blunt nes, *n* The state or quality of being blunt

Blur, blėr *n* [Probably a form of *blear*] Something that obscures or soils, a blot; a stain, confused appearance, as produced by indistinct vision —*v t* —*blurred*, *blurring* To obscure without quite effacing, to render indistinct, to confuse and bedim, to cause imperfection of vision in, to dim, to sully, to stain, to blemish (reputation)

Blurt, blėrt, *v t.* [Perhaps imitative of abrupt sound made by the lips] To utter suddenly or inadvertently; to divulge unadvisedly, commonly with *out*

Blush, blush, *v i.* [A Sax *blúsian*, *blýsian*, allied to Dan. *blusse*, to blaze, to blush,

D. *blos*, a blush, *blosen*, to blush; akin *blaze*, *blow*.] To redden in the cheeks or over the face, as from a sense of guilt, shame, confusion, or modesty, to exhibit a red or rosy colour; to bloom —*n.* The act of blushing; the suffusion of the cheeks or the face generally with a red colour through confusion, shame, diffidence, or the like, a red or reddish colour, a rosy tint —*At the first blush*, at the first view or consideration of a matter —**Blushful**, blush'ful, *a* Full of blushes —**Blushfully**, blush ful-li, *adv* With many blushes —**Blushing**, blush ing, *a* Exhibiting blushes or a rosy tint, blooming —**Blushingly**, blush ing-li, *adv* In a blushing manner, with blushes

Bluster, blus'tėr, *v i* [A kind of intens of *blow*, akin to *blast*, *blaze*.] To roar and be tumultuous, as wind, to be boisterous to be loud, noisy, or swaggering, to bully to swagger —*v t* To utter or effect in a blustering manner or with noise and violence. with *out*, or other prep —*n* A violent blast of wind, a gust, noisy talk, swaggering; boisterousness —**Blusterer**, blus'tėr-ėr *n* One who blusters, a swaggerer, a bully —**Blustering**, blus'tėr ing, *a* Stormy, windy, noisy, tumultuous swaggering —**Blusteringly**, blus'tėr ing li, *adv* In a blustering manner —**Blusterous**, **Blustrous**, **Blustery**, blus'tėr us, blus trus, blus'tėr i, *a* Noisy, tumultuous, tempestuous.

Boa, bō'a, *n* [L, a water serpent] The generic and common name of certain serpents destitute of fangs and venom, having a prehensile tail, and including some of the largest species of serpents the *constrictor being 30 or 40 feet long*, a long round article of dress for the neck, made of fur

Boar, bōr, *n* [A Sax *bār*—D *beer*, O H G *pēr*, M H G *bēr*, a boar, perhaps akin to *bear* (the animal)] The male of swine when applied to the wild species the term is used without reference to sex —**Boarish**, bōr'ish, *a* Pertaining to or resembling a boar, swinish, brutal.

Board, bōrd, *n* [A Sax *bord*, table, plank, deck or side of a ship—Icel Dan G *bord*, Goth *baurd*, It *bordo*, allied probably to verb *bear* *Border*, *broader*, are akin] A piece of timber sawed thin, and of considerable length and breadth compared with the thickness, a table, hence, what is served on a board or table, food, diet, specifically, daily food obtained for a stipulated sum at the table of another, a council table, a number of persons having the management, direction, or superintendence of some public or private office or trust, the deck or side of a ship or boat or its interior part (*on board*, to fall over *board*), a table or frame for a game, as chess, draughts, &c, a kind of thick stiff paper, a sheet of substance formed by layers of paper pasted together, usually in compounds (as, card-*board*, mill *board*), one of the two stiff covers on the sides of a book —*The boards*, the stage of a theatre —*v t* To lay or spread with boards, to cover with boards; to place at board, or where food or food and lodging are to be had; to furnish with food, or food and lodging, for a compensation; to go on board a vessel, to enter a vessel by force in combat —*v i* To live at board, to live as a boarder —**Boardable**, bōrd a-bl, *a* Capable of being boarded, as a ship —**Boarder**, bōrd-ėr, *n* One furnished with food or food and lodging at another's house at a stated charge, one who boards a ship in action.—**Boarding-house**, *n* A house where board or board and lodging is furnished —**Boarding-pike**, *n* A weapon used by sailors in boarding an enemy's ship —**Boarding-school**, *n* A school, the scholars of which board with the teacher —**Board-school**, *n* A school under the management of a school-board.—**Board-wages**, *n pl* Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals.

Boast, bōst, *v i* [Probably of Celtic origin, comp W *bost*, a boast, *bostio*, to boast, Corn *bostye*, to boast] To speak in high praise of one's self or belongings, to use exulting, pompous, or pretentious language; to brag, to exult; to glory; to vaunt, to bluster —*v t* To display in ostentatious language, to speak of with pride, vanity, or exultation; to magnify or exalt (strength, genius), to vaunt often *refl*.—*n* A statement expressive of ostentation, pride, or vanity, a vaunting or bragging, a brag; the cause of boasting, occasion of pride, vanity, or laudable exultation —**Boaster**, bōst'ėr, *n* One who boasts, glories, or vaunts with exaggeration or ostentatiously, a bragger —**Boastful**, bōst'ful, *a* Given to boasting —**Boastfully**, bōst ful li, *adv* In a boastful manner —**Boastfulness**, bōst ful nes, *n* —**Boastingly**, bōst ing li, *adv* Boastfully, with boasting

Boat, bōt, *n* [A Sax *bāt*—Icel *bātr*, D L G and G *boot*, a boat Similar forms occur also in Celtic, as Ir W *bad*, Gael *bata*.] A small open vessel or water-craft, usually moved by oars or rowing, any sailing vessel, but usually described by another word denoting its use or mode of propulsion, as, a packet-*boat*, steam *boat*, &c —*v i* To transport in a boat —*v i* To go or sail in a boat —**Boat-bill**, *n* A bird of the heron family, inhabiting South America, and named from having a bill resembling a boat with the keel uppermost —**Boat-fly**, *n* An aquatic insect whose hind legs resemble a pair of oars the body representing a boat —**Boat hook**, *n* An iron hook with a point on the back, fixed to a long pole, to pull or push a boat —**Boat-house**, *n* A house or shed for protecting boats from the weather —**Boatman**, bōt man, *n* A man who manages a boat, a rower of a boat —**Boatswain**, bōt swān or bō sn, *n* [A Sax *batswein*—*bāt* boat, and *swein* swain] A ship's officer who has charge of the sails, rigging, anchors, cables &c, and who pipes or summons the crew to their duty

Bob bob, *n* [Perhaps imitative or suggestive of abrupt, jerky motion, in some of its senses allied to Gael *babag*, *baban*, a tassel] A general name for any small round object playing loosely at the end of a cord, line, chain, &c, as a knot of worms on a string used in fishing for eels, the ball or weight at the end of a pendulum, plumb line, and the like, a short jerking action or motion, a shake or jog, a blow, *bell ringing*, a peal of *changes* or *sets* of changes —*v t* —*bobbed*, *bobbing* To move in a short, jerking manner, to perform with a jerky movement, to cut short, as a horse's tail, to beat or strike, to deceive, to defraud of (*Shak*) —*v i* To play back ward and forward, to play loosely against anything, to make a quick, jerky motion, as a rapid bow or obeisance, to angle or fish with a bob, *or* by giving the hook a jerking motion in the water —**Bobtail**, bob'tāl *n* A short tail or a tail cut short, the rabble used in contempt, as in the phrase *rag tag and bobtail* —**Bobtailed**, bob'tāld *a* Having the tail cut short —**Bob wig**, *n* A wig of short hair

Bobbin, bob in, *n* [Fr *bobine*, from L *bombus*, a humming sound or more probably connected with E *bob*] A small cylindrical piece of wood with a head or flange at one or both ends, on which thread or yarn is wound for use in sewing, weaving, &c —**Bobbinet**, bob in-et, *n* A machine made cotton net, originally imitated from the lace made by means of a pillow and bobbins

Bobolink, **Boblink**, bob'ō lingk, bol lingk, *n* The rice-bird or reed bird of the United States *so* called from its *cry*

Bocasine, bok'a-sēn, *n* [Fr] A kind of calamanco or woollen stuff

Bode, bōd, *v t* —*boded*, *boding* [A Sax *bodian*, to announce, to proclaim, from *bod*, an edict, a message, Icel *botha*, to proclaim, to bode; A Sax *boda*, D *bode*, G *bote*, a messenger, allied to *bid*] To portend, to foreshow; to presage; to indicate something future by signs; to be the omen of —*v i* To be ominous.—**Bodeful**, bōd ful, *a* Ominous; threatening, foreboding —**Bodement**, bōd'ment, *n* An omen; portent, prognostic.—**Boding**, bōd'ing, *a* Portentous; ominous.—*n* A portent; an omen. —**Bodingly**, bōd'ing-li, *adv* Ominously, forebodingly; portentously.

Bode, bōd, pret. of *bide*.

Bodice, bod'is, *n* [Formerly *bodies*, pl of *body*, being originally in two pieces.] A kind of waistcoat quilted with whalebone worn by women; stays, a corset

Bodkin, bod'kin, *n* [From W *bidogyn*, a dagger, dim. of *bidog*, Gael. *biodag*, a short sword] Originally a dagger, now a pointed pin of steel, ivory, or the like, for piercing holes in cloth, a blunted needle for drawing a ribbon, cord, or string through a loop, or a pin for keeping up the hair

Bodle, bod l, *n* [Supposed to be from *Bothwell*, a mint master] A copper coin formerly current in Scotland, of the value of two pennies Scots, or the sixth part of an English penny

Body, bod i, *n* [A Sax *bodig*, a body—O H G *potach*, later *botech*, *bodech*, body, comp Gael *bodhaig*, the body] The frame or material organized substance of an animal, in distinction from the soul, sprit, or vital principle, the main central or principal part of anything, as distinguished from subordinate parts, such as the extremities, branches, wings, &c; a person, a human being now generally forming a compound with *some* or *no* preceding, a number of individuals spoken of collectively, united by some common tie or by some occupation, a corporation, any extended solid substance, matter, any substance or mass distinct from others, a united mass, a general collection, a code, a system, a certain consistency or density substance, strength (as of liquors, liquid, &c) —*v t* —*bodied*, *bodying* To produce in some form, to embody, to invest with a body —**Bodiless**, bod i les, *a* *ing no body or material form*, *incorporeal* —**Bodily** bod i li, *a* Pertaining to or concerning the body, of or belonging to the body or to the physical constitution, not mental, corporeal *Bodily*, relating to or connected with the body as a whole opposed to *mental*, *corporal* relating to the body as regards outward bearings, *corporal*, relating to its nature opposed to *spiritual* Hence, *bodily* form, *corporal* punishment, *corporeal* existence —*adv* Corporeally, united with a body or matter, entirely, completely (to remove a thing, *bodily*) —**Body colour**, *n* *Painting*, a *pigment* possessing *body* or a certain degree of consistence substance, and tinging power —**Body guard**, *n* The guard that protects or defends one's person, life guard **Body servant**, *n* A servant that waits upon or accompanies his employer, a valet, a personal attendant —**Body snatcher**, *n* One who robs burying places of dead bodies, a resurrectionist

Boer, bōr or bō'ėr, *n* [D, a peasant, farmer] The name applied to the Dutch colonists of South Africa engaged in agriculture or cattle breeding

Bog, bog, *n* [Gael and Ir *bog*, soft, moist, *bogan*, *bogach*, a quagmire] A piece of wet, soft, and spongy ground, where the soil is composed mainly of decaying and decayed vegetable matter, a piece of mossy ground or where peat is found, a quagmire or morass —*v t* —*bogged*, *bogging* To whelm or plunge in mud or mire —**Boggy**, bog'i, *a* Pertaining to or resembling a bog; full of bogs, marshy, swampy, miry —**Bog butter**, *n* A fatty spermaceti-like mineral resin found in masses in peat bogs, composed of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen —**Bog-earth**, *n* An earth or soil composed of light siliceous sand and a considerable portion of vegetable fibre in a half decomposed state —**Bog-iron-ore**, *n* A loose porous earthy ore of iron found in thin layers in the subsoil of many bogs and swamps —**Bog-oak**, *n* Trunks or large branches of oak-trees found in peat-bogs, the timber being of a shining black colour and often manufactured into ornamental articles —**Bog-spavin**, *n* An encysted tumour on the inside of the hough of a horse —**Bog-trotter**, *n* A derisive term for an inhabitant of a boggy country, applied especially to the Irish peasantry, whose ability in traversing bogs has often enabled them to escape when pursued by the officers of justice.

Bogey, **Bogy**, bō'gi, *n* [W. *bwg*, *bwgan*, a

hobgoblin, scarecrow, bugbear] A hobgoblin; a wicked spirit —*Old Bogey*, the devil

Boggle, bog'l, *v i* —*boggled, boggling*. [Probably connected with *bogey*, Prov E *bogle*, a goblin] To doubt, to hesitate, to stop, as if afraid to proceed or as if impeded by unforeseen difficulties, to waver; to shrink, to play fast and loose, to shilly shally —**Boggler**, bog'lĕr, *n* A doubter, a timorous man, a waverer, an inconstant person

Bogie, Bogey, bō gi, *n* [Perhaps from inventor's or maker's name] Originally a coal-wagon or truck so constructed as to turn readily in little room, now, generally, a four wheeled truck supporting the front part of a locomotive, and turning beneath it by means of a central pivot

Bogus, bō gus, *a* [From an American swindler named *Borghese*, who about the year 1835 flooded the Western and South western States with counterfeit bills, sham mortgages, &c] Counterfeit, spurious, sham [Amer]

Bohea, bō hē, *n* [Said to be from a mountain in China called *Vou-y*] An inferior kind of black tea sometimes applied to black teas in general

Bohemian, bō-hē mi an, *n* [Fr *Bohémien* a gypsy, because the first of that wandering race that entered France were believed to be Hussites driven from Bohemia, their native country] A person especially an artist or literary man, who leads a free, often somewhat dissipated life, despising conventionalities generally —**Bohemianism**, bō hē mi an izm, *n* The life or habits of a Bohemian

Boiar, Boyar, boi ăr, *n* A member of a peculiar order of the old Russian aristocracy next in rank to the ruling princes

Boil, boil, *v t* [O Fr *boiller*, Fr *bouillir*, L *bullare, bullire*, to boil to bubble, from *bulla*, a bubble *Bull* (a paper), *billet, bullet* are of same origin] To be in a state of ebullition, to bubble by the action of heat, as water or other fluids, to exhibit a swirling or swelling motion, to seethe, as waves, to be violently agitated or excited as the blood, to be subjected to the action of boiling water in cooking &c , as meat —*v t* To put into a state of ebullition, to cause to be agitated or bubble by the application of heat, to collect, form, or separate by the application of heat, as sugar, salt to subject to the action of heat in a boiling liquid, as meat in cooking, to prepare in a boiling liquid, to seethe —**Boiler**, boil ĕr *n* A person who boils, a vessel generally a large vessel of iron, copper, &c , in which anything is boiled in great quantities, a strong metallic vessel, usually of wrought iron or steel plates riveted together, in which steam is generated for driving engines or other purposes —**Boilery**, boil ĕr i, *n* A place and apparatus for boiling —**Boilingly**, boil ing li, *adv* In a boiling manner —*Boiling point*, the degree of heat at which a fluid is converted into vapour with ebullition, as water at 212° Fahr , mercury at 662°, &c —*Boiling springs*, springs or fountains which give out water at the boiling point or at a high temperature, as the geysers of Iceland and in the Yellowstone region in the United States.

Boil, boil, *n* [O E *bile, byle*, A Sax *bȳl*, a blotch, a sore, D *buil* G *beule*, a boil, Icel *bóla*, a blain or blister, Dan *byld*, a boil] An inflamed and painful suppurating tumour

Boisterous, bois tĕr-us, *a* [Probably from W *bwystus*, brutal, ferocious, *bwyst*, wildness, ferocity, perhaps connected with *boast*] Violent, stormy, turbulent, furious, tumultuous, noisy —**Boisterously**, bois tĕr-us-li, *adv* In a boisterous manner —**Boisterousness**, bois tĕr us-nes, *n* The state or quality of being boisterous

Bolary, † bō'la-ri, *a* Pertaining to bole or clay, or partaking of its nature and qualities

Bold, bōld, *a* [A Sax *beald, bald*, bold, courageous = Icel *baldr*, D. *bout*, O H G *bald*, bold] Daring, courageous; brave, intrepid, fearless, as a man; requiring or exhibiting courage in execution, executed with courage and spirit, as a deed, rude; forward; impudent; overstepping usual bounds, presuming upon sympathy or forbearance, showing liberty or license, striking to the eye, markedly conspicuous, steep, abrupt, prominent —**Boldly**, bōld'li, *adv* In a bold manner; courageously, intrepidly, forwardly, insolently, abruptly, &c —**Boldness**, bōld nes, *n* The quality of being bold, in all the senses of the word, courage, bravery, confidence, assurance, forwardness, steepness, abruptness —**Bold faced**, *a* Impudent

Bole, bōl, *n* [From Icel *bolr, bulr*, Dan *bul*, trunk, stem of a tree, probably of same root as *bowl, bulge*, &c] The body or stem of a tree

Bole bōl *n* [Fr *bol*, bole, a bolus, L *bolus* from Gr *bōlos*, a clod of earth] A friable clayey shale or earth of various kinds used as a pigment, generally yellow, or yellowish red or brownish black, from the presence of iron oxide These earths were formerly employed as astringent, absorbent, and tonic medicines, and they are still in repute in the East, they are also used occasionally as veterinary medicines in Europe Armenian bole is used as a coarse red pigment

Bolero, bo lēr'o, *n* [Sp , from *bola*, a ball] A favourite dance in Spain

Boletus, bo lē'tus, *n* [L , from *bolus* Gr *bōlos*, a mass, from its massive globular form] A fungus or mushroom of various species, some of which are eaten and from one of which (German tinder is obtained, this species being also used as a styptic —**Boletic** bo let'ik, *a* Pertaining to or obtained from the Boletus, a genus of mushrooms

Bolide bo lid *n* [Fr , from L *bolis, bolidis*, a fiery meteor from Gr *bolis*, a missile from *ballō*, to throw] A meteoric stone or aerolite which explodes on coming in contact with our atmosphere, a fire ball

Bolk, bōl *n* [*c bolle*, a seed vessel of flax, D *bol*, a round body, same root as *bole* a stem] The pod or capsule of a plant, as of flax —*v t* To form into or produce seed vessels

Boll, bol, *n* [A form of *bowl*, A Sax *bolla* a bowl, cup measure] An old Scotch dry measure still often used, varying according to locality and article measured, the potato, barley, oats, &c , boll, containing six bushels

Bollandist bol land ist *n* One of a series of Jesuit writers who published the *Acta Sanctorum*, a well known collection of the traditions of the saints of the Roman Catholic Church so called from John Bollandus, who edited the first five or six vols Also used adjectively

Bollard, bol lard *n* [Allied to *bole*, the stem of a tree] A strong most fixed vertically into the ground on a wharf or quay, a kind of stanchion in a ship or boat

Bologna phial, bō-lō nya, *n* [From *Bologna* in Italy] A small phial of unannealed glass which flies in pieces when its surface is scratched by a hard body, as by dropping into it an angular fragment of flint, whereas a lead bullet, or other smooth body, may be dropped into it without causing injury — **Bologna-sausage**, *n* A large sausage made of bacon, veal and pork suet, chopped fine, and inclosed in a skin

Bolster, bōl stĕr, *n* [A Sax D Dan and Sw *bolster*, Icel *bolsti*, G *polster*, a cushion, a bolster, root *bol, bul*, as in *bulge*, &c , and term *ster*, as in *holster*] A long pillow or cushion used to support the head of persons lying on a bed, something resembling a bolster more or less in form or application as a pad or quilt used to prevent pressure, a compress, a cushioned or padded part of a saddle, the part of a cutting tool which joins the end of the handle, a hollow tool for punching holes, &c —*v t* To furnish or support with a bolster, pillow, or any soft pad, to pad, to stuff; *fig* to support, to maintain usually implying support of an unworthy cause or object and generally with up (to *bolster up* his pretentions with lies) — **Bolsterer**, bōl'stĕr-ĕr, *n* One who bolsters, a supporter

Bolt, bōlt, *n* [A. Sax *bolt*, an arrow, a bolt, Dan *bolt*, a bolt, an iron peg, a fetter, G *bolz, bolzen*, an arrow, a bolt or large nail] An arrow, a thunderbolt; a stream of lightning, a stout metallic pin used for holding objects together, frequently screw-threaded at one extremity to receive a nut, a movable bar for fastening a door, gate, window sash, or the like, especially that portion of a lock which is protruded from or retracted within the case by the action of the key, an iron to fasten the legs of a prisoner, a shackle.—*v t* To fasten or secure with a bolt or iron pin, as a door, a plank, fetters, &c , to swallow hurriedly or without chewing, as food (colloq), to start or spring game —*v i* To shoot forth suddenly; to spring out with speed and suddenness; to start forth like a bolt, to run out of the regular path, to start and run off, to take flight, to make one's escape (colloq) —*adv* As straight as a bolt, suddenly, with sudden meeting or collision (to come *bolt* against a person) — **Bolter** bōl tĕr, *n*. One who fastens with a bolt, one who makes his escape or runs away, a horse given to starting off or running away — **Bolt-upright**, *a* or *adv* As straight or upright as a bolt, erect or erectly

Bolt, bōlt, *v t* [O Fr *buleter, bulter* (Mod Fr *bluter*), with change of *r* into *l*, (from an older form *bureter* from *bure*, the thick woollen cloth of which bolting sieves are made, from L *burra*, coarse cloth] To sift or pass through a sieve so as to separate the coarser from the finer particles, as bran from flour, *fig* to sift or separate good from bad, or the like —**Bolter**, bōlt er *n* One who bolts a sieve or apparatus for bolting —**Bolt-head**, *n* A long straight-necked glass vessel for chemical distillations, a matrass or receiver — **Bolting house**, *n*. A house where meal is sifted — **Bolting hutch**, *n* A tub for bolted flour —**Bolting mill** *n*. A mill or machine for sifting meal — **Bolting tub**, *n* A tub to sift meal in — **Bolt rope**, *n*. A rope to which the edges of sails are sewed to strengthen them

Bolus bo lus *n* [L *bolus*, a bit, a morsel, a lump, Gr *bōlos*, a clod, a lump] A soft round mass of anything medicinal to be swallowed at once, larger and less solid than an ordinary pill

Bomb bom, *n* [Fr *bombe*, a bomb, from L *bombus* Gr *bombos*, a hollow deep sound. Probably imitative, like E *bum, boom*, to make a deep hollow sound] A destructive projectile, consisting of a hollow ball or spherical shell, generally of cast iron, filled with explosive materials, fired from a mortar, and usually exploded by means of a fuse or tube filled with a slow-burning compound, which is ignited by the charge of the mortar —**Bomb-ketch, Bomb-vessel** *n* A small ship or vessel of very strong build, for throwing bombs into a fortress from the sea —**Bomb proof**, *a* Secure against the force of bombs, capable of resisting the shock or explosion of shells — **Bomb shell**, *n* A spherical shell, a bomb —**Bombard**, bom bard, *n* [Fr *bombarde*, a piece of ordnance] A piece of short thick ordnance with a large mouth, formerly used, a barrel, a drinking vessel (*shak*) —*v t*, bom bard To attack with bombs, to fire shells at or into, to shell sometimes used somewhat loosely for to assault with artillery of any kind — **Bombardier**, bom bar-dēr', *n*. A person employed in throwing bombs or shells, specifically, in the British army, a non-commissioned artillery officer whose duty is to load shells, &c , and to fix the fuses, and who is particularly appointed to the service of mortars and howitzers.—*Bombardier beetle*, the common name of many coleopterous insects, possessing a remarkable power of violently expelling from the anus a pungent, acrid fluid, accompanied by a smart report —**Bombardment**, bom-bārd'ment, *n*. The act of bombarding, the act of throwing shells and shot into a town, fortress, &c —**Bombardon**, bom-bār'don, *n* [Fr , ultimately from L *bombus*, a hollow sound] A large-sized and grave-toned musical instrument of the

trumpet kind, in sound not unlike the ophicleide.

Bombasine, Bombazine, bom-ba-zēn', *n* [Fr *bombasin, bombasine*, It *bombucina*, bombasin, L *bombycinus*, made of silk or cotton, from Gr *bombyx, bombykos*, a silk worm, silk] A slight twilled fabric, of which the warp is silk (or cotton) and the weft worsted —**Bombasette**, bom ba-zet', *n*. A sort of thin woollen cloth

Bombast, bom bast, *n* [Originally padding made of cotton, of same origin as *bombasine*] Cotton or other stuff of soft, loose texture used to stuff garments ‡, hence, high-sounding words, inflated or turgid language, fustian, words too big and high sounding for the occasion —**Bombastic**, bom bas'tik, *a* Characterized by bombast, high-sounding, turgid, inflated —**Bombastically**, bom bas'tik al li, *adv* In a bombastic or inflated manner or style

Bona fide, bō na fi dē [L] With good faith, without fraud or deception frequently used as a sort of adjective equivalent to acting in good faith, honest, as, a *bona-fide* trader, traveller, &c. [The term *bona-fide* traveller is chiefly used in reference to the acts regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday in England and Scotland, the *bona fide* traveller being one who is entitled to refreshment as having actually travelled a sufficient distance]

Bonapartist, bon a part-ist *n* One attached to the policy or the dynasty of the Bonapartes, one who favours the claims of the Bonaparte family to the throne of France

Bon-bon bon bon, *n* [Fr] Some article of sugar-confectionery, a sugar plum

Bond, bond, *n* [A form of *band* Band, Bind] Anything that binds, fastens, confines, or holds things together, as a cord a chain, a rope, hence, *pl* fetters, chains and so imprisonment, captivity, a binding power or influence, a uniting tie (the *bond* of affection), an obligation imposing a moral duty, as by a vow or promise an obligation or deed by which a person binds himself, his heirs, &c, to do or not to do a certain act, usually to pay a certain sum on or before a certain day, *masonry* the connection of one stone or brick with another by lapping them over each other in building so that an inseparable mass may be formed, which could not be the case if every vertical joint were over that below it, the state of being bonded as goods in bond, that is stored in a bonded warehouse until customs or excise duties have been paid on them —*a* [For *bound*] In a state of servitude or slavery, captive —*v t* To put in bond or into a bonded warehouse, as goods liable for customs or excise duties, the duties remaining unpaid till the goods are taken out —*Bonded warehouse*, a licensed warehouse or store in which goods liable to government duties may be lodged after bond has been given on behalf of the owners of the goods for the payment of such duty on their removal for home consumption —**Bondage**, bon dāj, *n* Slavery or involuntary servitude; thraldom, captivity, imprisonment; restraint of a person's liberty by compulsion — **Bonder**, bon dėr, *n* One who bonds, one who deposits goods in a bonded warehouse, one of the stones which reach a considerable distance into or entirely through a wall for the purpose of binding it together — **Bondmaid** bond-mād, *n* A female slave, or one bound to service without wages, in opposition to a hired servant —**Bondman, Bondsman,** bond man, bondz man, *n* A man slave, or one bound to service without wages — **Bond-servant**, *n* A slave, a bondman or bond-woman —**Bond-service**, *n* The condition of a bond-servant, slavery —**Bond-slave**, *n* A person in a state of slavery — **Bond-stone**, *n* A bonded warehouse — **Bonds-woman, Bond woman**, *n*. A woman slave

Bone, bōn, *n*. [A Sax *bán*, a bone, cog D and Dan *been*, Icel and G *bein*, a bone, the lower part of the leg] One of the pieces of which the skeleton of an animal is composed; the substance of which the skeleton of vertebrate animals is composed, a firm hard substance of a dull white colour, more or less hollow or cellular internally, and consisting of earthy matters (chiefly phosphate of lime and some carbonate of lime) about 67 per cent, and animal matter 33 per cent; *pl* pieces of bone held between the fingers somewhat after the manner of castanets, and struck together in time to music of the negro minstrel type —*Bone of contention*, a subject of dispute and rivalry, probably from the manner in which dogs quarrel over a bone — *To make no bones*, to make no scruple a metaphor taken from a dog, who greedily swallows meat, bones included —*v t* — *boned, boning* To take out the bones from, as in cookery, to put whalebone into (*stays*) —**Bony**, bō ni, *a* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling bone, having prominent bones —**Bone bed**, *n* *Geol* a bed or deposit composed of fragments of teeth and small bones, scales coprolites, &c of extinct animals, especially fishes and saurians —**Bone black**, *n* Animal charcoal, the black carbonaceous substance into which bones are converted by charring in close vessels —**Bone breccia**, *n* *Geol* a conglomerate of fragments of bones and limestone cemented into a rock by a red calcareous concretion —**Bone-brown** *n* A brown pigment produced by roasting bones or ivory till they become of a brown colour throughout —**Bone dust**, *n* Bones ground to dust for manure —**Bone earth Bone ash** *n* The white porous, earthy or mineral residue of bones which have been calcined so as to destroy the animal matter and carbon —**Bone mill**, *n* A mill for grinding or bruising bones — **Bone setter** *n* One whose occupation is to set broken and dislocated bones —**Bone setting**, *n* The art or practice of setting bones —**Bone spavin** *n* A bony excrescence or hard swelling on the inside of the hock of a horse's leg

Bonfire, bon fir, *n* [From Dan *baun*, a beacon, and E *fire*, or from W *bán* conspicuous, lofty, whence *bun fagl*, a lofty blaze a bonfire] A fire made as an expression of public joy and exultation

Boniface bon i fās *n* [The name of the landlord in Farquhar's *Beaux Stratagem*] A sleek jolly, good natured landlord or innkeeper

Bonito bo nē'to, *n* [Sp] A fish of several species one of which is the striped bellied tunny common in tropical seas, one of the fishes which pursue the flying fish

Bon mot, bon mō *n* [Fr *bon*, good, and *mot* a word] A witticism, a witty repartee

Bonne bon *n* [Fr] A nurse, a nursery governess

Bonnet bon et, *n* [Fr *bonnet* Sp and Pg *bonete*, L L *bonetus, bonata* originally a sort of stuff so called, perhaps of Oriental origin] A covering for the head worn by men, a cap, a covering for the head worn by women and distinguished from a hat by details which vary according to the fashion, anything that covers the head or top of an object as the cowl or wind-cap of a chimney &c —*v t* To force the hat over the eyes of with the view of mobbing or hustling —*v i* To pull off the bonnet, to make obeisance [*Shak*] —**Bonneted** bon et-ed *a* Wearing a bonnet, or furnished with a bonnet —**Bonnet-rouge**, bon e rozh, *n* [Fr, lit red cap] A red or fervid republican so named because a red cap was assumed as a distinguishing mark by the leaders of the first French revolution

Bonny, bon'i, *a* [Doubtfully derived from Fr *bonne*, good] Handsome, beautiful, fair or pleasant to look upon, pretty, fine

Bonspiel, bon'spēl, *n* [Dan *bondespil*, a rustic game, from *bonde*, a rustic (A Sax *bonda*), and *spil*, G *spiel*, a game] In Scotland a match in the game of curling between parties belonging to different districts

Bon-ton, bon-ton', *n* [Fr] The style of persons in high life, high mode or fashion, fashionable society

Bonus, bō'nus, *n* [L *bonus*, good] A sum given or paid over and above what is required to be paid, as a premium given for a loan, or for a charter or other privilege granted to a company, an extra dividend or allowance to the shareholders of a joint-stock company, holders of insurance policies, &c., out of accumulated profits, a sum paid to an employé over and above his stated pay in recognition of successful exertions

Bon vivant, bon vē vān, *n* [Fr *bon*, good, and *vivant*, ppr of *vivre*, L *vivere*, to live] A generous liver, a jovial companion

Bony, *a* Under Bone

Bonze bonz, *n*. [Pg, a corruption of Japanese *busso*, a pious man] The European name for a priest or monk of the religion of Fo or Buddha in China, Burmah, Japan, &c, there are both male and female bonzes living in monasteries

Booby, bō'bi *n* [Sp *bobo* a fool, the bird called the booby] A dunce, a stupid fellow, a lubber, a bird allied to the gannet, and included in the pelican family, apparently so stupid as to allow itself to be knocked on the head by a stick or caught by the hand —**Boobyish**, bō'bi ish, *a* Like or pertaining to a booby stupid

Boodhism, Boodhist, *n* Buddhism, Buddhist

Book buk, *n* [A Sax *bóc* a book origin ally a beech tree, Icel *bók*, a book, a beech, D *boek*, a book, a beech, G *buch*, a book, *buche*, a beech, Slav *bukva* a book *buk* a beech The words *book* and *beech* are closely akin, beechen tablets or pieces of beech bark having probably formed the early books] A number of sheets of paper or other material folded, stitched, and bound together on edge, blank written, or printed, a volume, a particular part (generally including several chapters or sections) of a literary composition a division of a subject in the same volume a register or record, a register containing commercial transactions or facts in proper form —*v t* To enter, write or register in a book, to secure the carriage or transmission of by purchasing a ticket for coach, rail, or steamer —**Bookful** † buk ful, *a* Full of notions gleaned from books, bookish —**Bookish** buk ish, *a* Given to reading or study, more acquainted with books than with the world, pertaining to, contained in or learned from books, theoretical —**Bookishness** buk ish nes, *n* Addictedness to books, fondness for study — **Bookless**, † buk les *a* Without books, unlearned, ignorant —**Booklet**, buk let, *n* A little book **Bookbinder** buk'bind ėr, *n* One whose occupation is to bind books — **Bookbindery**, buk bind-ėr i *n* A place where books are bound — **Bookbinding**, buk bind ing *n* The act or practice of binding books, or of sewing the sheets and covering them with leather or other material — **Book-case**, *n* An upright case with shelves for holding books — **Book collector** *n* One who collects books, especially rare and fine editions, a bibliophile —**Book debt** *n* A debt standing against a person in an account book — **Book hunter**, *n* An eager collector of books, especially one who frequents old book shops, stalls, book sales in search of old and rare books and editions, a bibliomaniac —**Booking office**, *n* An office where passengers receive tickets for conveyance by railway or other means of transit — **Book keeper**, *n* One who keeps accounts, a person who has the charge of entering or recording business transactions or items of debit and credit in the regular set of books belonging to business houses —**Book keeping**, *n* The art of recording mercantile transactions in a regular and systematic manner, the art of keeping accounts in a book or set of books in such a manner as to give a permanent record of business transactions so that at any time the true state of one's pecuniary affairs and mercantile dealings may be exhibited —**Book learned**, *a* Versed in books and literature sometimes implying an ignorance of men or of the common concerns of life — **Book learning** *n* Learning acquired by reading, acquaintance merely with books and literature —**Book-louse**, *n* pl **Booklice** One of a small family of minute insects very destructive to old books,—**Bookmaker**, *n*. One who writes and publishes

books, especially, a compiler, in betting phraseology, a person, generally a professional betting man, who wagers on the defeat of a specified horse or other competitor in a race, a layer as opposed to a backer —**Book making**, *n* The occupation of a book-maker —**Book man**, *n* A studious or learned man, a scholar [*Shak*]— **Book muslin**, *n* A kind of fine transparent muslin having a stiff or elastic finish so called from being folded in book form — **Book-post**, *n* That arrangement in the post office by which books, printed matter, and manuscripts left open at the ends are conveyed at a reduced rate of payment — **Bookseller**, bŭk sel ĕr, *n* One whose occupation is to sell books —**Bookselling**, bŭk sel ing, *n* The business of selling books —**Book stall** *n* A stall on which books are placed which are offered for sale —**Book stand**, *n* A stand or support to hold books for reading or reference —**Book worm**, *n* A worm or mite that eats holes in books, a person too much addicted to books or study

Boom, bōm *n* [Akin to *beam*, from D *boom*, a tree, a pole, a beam, Dan *bom*, a rail or bar] A long pole or spar run out from various parts of a vessel for extending the bottom of particular sails as the jib *boom*, main *boom* &c, a strong beam, or an iron chain or cable, extended across a river or harbour to prevent ships from passing

Boom bōm, *v i* [An imitative word, comp D *bomme*, a drum, *bommen*, to drum, L *bombus*, a humming sound Bomb] To make a sonorous, hollow, humming or droning sound —*n* A deep hollow noise, as the roar of waves or the sound of distant guns applied also to the cry of the bittern and the buzz of the beetle

Boomerang bōm e rang, *n* A missile formed generally of a piece of hard wood, parabolic in shape used by the Australian aborigines and remarkable from the fact that when thrown to a distance it rises into the air, then returns to hit an object behind the thrower if skilfully handled

Boon, bōn *n* [Icel *bón* a request a boon, Dan and Sw *bon* = A Sax *ben*, Icel *bœn*, a prayer] Originally a prayer petition, or request, hence that which is asked, a favour, a grant, a benefaction, a benefit, a blessing, a great privilege

Boon, bōn, *a* [Norm Fr *boon* Fr *bon* from L *bonus*, good] Gay, jovial, merry (a *boon* companion)

Boon, bōn *n* [Gael and Ir *bunach*, coarse tow from *bun* stubble] The useless vegetable matter from dressed flax

Boor, bōr, *n* [A Sax *(ge)búr*, a country man or farmer D *boer* G *bauer*, from A Sax *buan*, Icel *búa* to dwell to inhabit to cultivate, D *bouwen*, G *bauen* to cultivate] A countrymen, a peasant, a rustic a clown hence one who is rude in manners and illiterate —**Boorish** bōr ish, *a* Clownish, rustic awkward in manners, illiterate —**Boorishly** bōr ish li, *adv* In a clownish manner —**Boorishness** bōr ish nes, *n* The state of being boorish

Boose, Bouse, bōz, *v i* [D *buizen* to drink largely, to gulp] To drink largely, to guzzle liquor, to tipple Written also *Booze, Bouze* —**Booser, Bouser**, bōz er, *n* One who guzzles liquor a tippler, a drunkard — **Boosy, Bousy** bōz i *a* A little intoxicated, merry with liquor [Colloq]

Boot, bōt, *n* [A Sax *bót*, reparation, amends Icel *bót*, remedy, amends, same root as in *better*] Profit, gain, advantage, that which is given to supply the deficiency of value in one of the things exchanged —*To boot* [A Sax *to bóte*], in addition to, over and above, into the bargain —*v t* To profit, to advantage, to avail used impersonally (it *boots* us little, what *boots* it?) **Bootless**, bōt les, *a* Without boot, profit, or advantage, unprofitable, unavailing, useless — **Bootlessly**, bōt les li, *adv* In a bootless or unprofitable manner —**Bootlessness**, bōt les nes, *n*

Boot, bōt, *n* [Fr *botte*, a butt, and also a boot, from resemblance in shape Butt] An article of dress, generally of leather, covering the foot and extending to a greater or less distance up the leg; an instrument of torture fastened on to the leg, between which and the boot wedges were introduced and hammered in, often crushing both muscles and bones, the luggage-box in a *stage-coach*, either on the front or the hind part, *pl*, used as a singular noun, the servant in hotels who cleans the boots of the guests, or part of whose work originally was to do so —*v t* To put boots on — **Booted**, bōt ed, *a* Equipped with boots, having boots on —**Bootee** bōt ē, *n* A half or short boot, also a child's knitted boot — **Boot-hook**, *n* A sort of holdfast with which long boots are pulled on — **Boot hose**, *n* Stocking hose or spatterdashes, in lieu of boots —**Boot-jack**, *n* An instrument for drawing off boots — **Boot lace**, *n* The string or cord for fastening a boot —**Boot-maker** *n* One whose occupation is to make boots — **Boot rack**, *n* A frame or stand to hold boots especially with their tops downwards —**Boot-tree Boot-last**, *n* An instrument consisting of two wooden blocks, which together form the shape of the leg and foot and which are inserted into a boot and then driven apart by a wedge to stretch the boot

Bootes, bo ō tēz, *n* [Gr *boótēs*, a herdsman, from *bous* an ox or cow] A northern constellation containing the star Arcturus

Booth, bōth *n* [Icel *búth*, Dan and Sw *bod*, G *bude*, a booth, allied to Gael *buth*, Slav *bauda*, *buda*, Lith *buda*, a booth, a hut] A house or shed built of boards, boughs of trees or other slight materials for a temporary residence, as for a show or the sale of goods in a fair or market

Booty bōt i *n* [Same as Icel *bŷti* Dan *bytte* exchange barter booty from *bŷta*, to divide into portions to deal out] Spoil taken from an enemy in war, that which is seized by violence and robbery, plunder, pillage

Booze, bōz, *v i* **Boozy**, bōz i, *a* Same as *Boose Boosy*

Bo peep bō pēp *n* [*Bo* an exclamation, and *peep*] A game among children in which one suddenly appears from behind something cries bo! and as suddenly disappears for the purpose of startling its companions

Borachio ‡ bō rach i o *n* [Sp *borracha*, a leather wine vessel from *borra* a lamb or ewe *borracho* drunk] The dressed skin of a goat or pig used for holding wine or other liquid a skin or leather bottle, hence a drunkard

Borage bor āj *n* [L L *borrago borago* from *barra* hair from its hairy leaves] A plant allied to the forget me not having very rough hairy leaves and pretty blue flowers which were supposed to be cordial and were infused in drinks

Borax bō raks *n* [Sp *borrax* Ar *bûraq* saltpetre from *baraḳ* to shine] A salt formed by the combination of boracic acid with soda occurring in a crude state (in Tibet in India Persia, China, Peru, Chili, &c, or prepared from a solution of boracic acid and of carbonate of soda combined and crystallized used as a flux in soldering metals, and in making glass and artificial gems - **Boracic**, bo ras ik *a* Of pertaining to, or produced from borax —*Boracic acid* a compound of boron with oxygen and hydrogen — **Boracite**, bō ra sīt *n* A mineral consisting of borate and chloride of magnesium —**Borate**, bō rāt *n* A salt formed by a combination of boracic acid with any base

Borborygmus, Borborygm bor bor ig mus, bor bor im *n* [Gr *borborygmos* from *borborygō* to have a rumbling in the bowels] The rumbling noise caused by wind within the intestines

Borcer bōrs ĕr *n* A steel pointed iron instrument for boring holes in rocks preparatory to blasting

Bord, bord, *n* [Fr, border, edge] *Mining*, the face of coal parallel to the natural fissures

Bordelais, bor-de lā, *a* Belonging to the Bordeaux district of France, a term applied to a class of fine red wines

Border, bor dĕr, *n* [Fr *bordure*, *bord*, a border, *border*, to border, from the German Board] The outer part or edge of anything, as of a garment, piece of cloth, a country, &c, margin, verge; brink; boundary, confine, frontier —*v i* To have the edge or boundary adjoining, to be contiguous or adjacent, to approach, to come near *with on or upon* —*v t* To make a border to, to adorn with a border of ornaments, to form a border to, to touch at the edge or end, to be contiguous to, to limit. —**Bordərer**, bor dər-ĕr, *n*. One who dwells on a border, or at the extreme part or confines of a country, region, or tract of land. —**Border land**, *n* Land forming a border or frontier, an uncertain intermediate district

Bore, bōr, *v t* —*bored*, *boring* [A Sax. *borian*, Icel *bora*, Sw *borra*, Dan *bore*, D *boren*, G *bohren*, to bore, of same root with L *foro*, to bore] To pierce or perforate and make a round hole in, to drill a hole in, to form by piercing or drilling (to *bore* a hole), to force a narrow and difficult passage through, to weary by tediousness or repetition, to tire by insufferable dulness, to tease, to annoy, to pester —*v i* To pierce or enter by drilling, &c, to push forward toward a certain point —*n* The hole made by boring; hence, the cavity or hollow of a gun, cannon, pistol or other firearm, the calibre, whether formed by boring or not, a person that tires or wearies, especially by trying the patience, a dull person who forces his company and conversation upon us, anything troublesome or annoying —**Boredom**, bōr dum, *n* The domain of bores, bores collectively, the state of being bored or of being a bore —**Borer**, bor ĕr, *n* One who or that which bores, a term sometimes applied to certain worms, insects, fishes which penetrate foreign bodies

Bore bōr, *n* [Icel *bára*, a wave or swell] A sudden influx of the tide into the estuary of a river from the sea, the inflowing water rising and advancing like a wall, rushing with tremendous noise against the current for a considerable distance

Bore bōr pret of *bear* (which see)

Boreal, bō rē al, *a* [L *borealis*, from *boreas*, the north wind] Northern, pertaining to the north or the north wind

Borecole bor kol, *n* A variety of hardy winter cabbage with the leaves curled or wrinkled, and not forming into a hard head

Boric bō rik, *a* Same as *Boracic* —**Boride**, bō rīd *n* A compound of boron with an element

Born born, pp of *bear*, to bring forth

Borne, born, pp of *bear*, to carry, &c

Borne, bōrn *n* Bourne

Boron, bō ron *n* [From *borax*] Sym B *Chem* the characteristic element contained in borax, forming dark-coloured brilliant crystals, or sometimes a dark brown powder

Borough, bur ō, *n* [A Sax *burg*, *burh* a fort town, city, Icel Sw Dan *borg*, Goth *baurgo* G D *burg*, root in A Sax *beorgan*, Goth *bairgan*, G *bergen*, to protect From same root are *bury*, *borrow*, *burrow*, *barrow* (grave mound) &c] A corporate town or township a town with a properly organized municipal government — **Borough English** *n* *Law* a customary descent of estates to the youngest son instead of the eldest or, if the owner leaves no son, to the youngest brother —**Borough monger**, *n* One who buys or sells the parliamentary representation of a borough

Borrow bor rō *v t* [A Sax *borgan*, properly to take on security, from *borg*, *borh*, security, from *beorgan*, to protect, G and D *borgen* to borrow Borough] To ask and obtain on loan, trust, or on credit, with the intention of returning or giving an equivalent for, to take or adopt from another or from a foreign source and use as one's own, to adopt, to appropriate, to imitate, to copy —**Borrower**, bor rō ĕr, *n* One who borrows, one who takes what belongs to another and uses it as his own, a copier; an imitator, a plagiarist.

Bort, bort, *n* Diamonds too coarse for ornamental setting, or small fragments of pure diamonds, used when reduced to a powder for polishing and grinding

Boscage, Boskage, bos kāj, *n* [O Fr. *boscage*, from the German Busch.] A mass

of growing trees or shrubs; woods; groves or thickets; sylvan foliage

Bosch-vark, Bosh-vark, bosh'vark, *n.* [D *bosch*, wood, and *vark*, hog] The bush-hog or bush-pig of South Africa, one of the most formidable members of the swine family.

Bosh, bosh, *n.* [Turk., empty, vain, useless.] Nonsense; absurdity; trash

Bosk, † bosk, *n.* [An old form of *bush.*] A thicket; a small close natural wood, especially of bushes. [*Tenn.*]—**Boskage,** *n.* Boscage.—**Bosky,** bos'ki, *a* Bushy, covered with groves or thickets [*Mil.*]

Bosom, bŏŏ'zum, *n.* [A Sax *bosm*, D *boezem*, G. *busen*, probably from root of *bow*, meaning literally a swelling or protruding part] The breast of a human being, the folds of the dress about the breast; the seat of the tender affections, passions, inmost thoughts, wishes, secrets, &c.; embrace or compass (the *bosom* of the church), something likened to the human bosom (the *bosom* of the earth, of a lake, &c.) —*a* Intimate; familiar; close, dear —*v.t.* To inclose or harbour in the bosom; to embrace, to keep with care; to cherish intimately; to conceal; to embosom.

Boss, bos, *n.* [Fr *bosse*, a swelling, from O.H.G. *bôzo*, a bunch or bundle, same root as G. *bossen*, to beat, E *beat.*] A protuberant part; a round, swelling body; a projecting mass; a stud or knob; a protuberant ornament of silver, ivory, or other material, used on bridles, harness, &c.; *arch.* an ornament placed at the intersection of the ribs or grooins in vaulted or flat roofs.—*v.t* To ornament with bosses, to bestud; to emboss [*Shak.*]—**Bossy,** bos'i, *a.* Containing a boss; ornamented with bosses.

Boss, bos, *n* [D *baas*, a master] An employer; a master, a superintendent [American.]

Bostangi, bos-tan'jē, *n. pl* [Turk., from *bostan*, a garden] A class of men in Turkey, originally the sultan's gardeners, but now also employed in various capacities more closely connected with his person.

Bot, Bot-fly. Botr.

Botany, bot'a-ni, *n.* [As if from a form *botaneia*, from Gr *botanē*, herbage, a plant, from *boskō*, to feed] The science which treats of the vegetable kingdom, dealing with the forms structure, and tissues of plants, the laws or conditions which regulate their growth or development, the functions of their various organs, the classification of the various specific forms of plants, their distribution over the face of the globe, and their condition at various geological epochs.—**Botanic, Botanical,** bō-tan'ik, bō-tan'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to botany; relating to plants in general.—**Botanically,** bō-tan'ik al-li, *adv* In a botanical manner; after the manner of a botanist; according to a system of botany —**Botanist,** bot'an-ist, *n* One skilled in botany; one versed in the knowledge of plants or vegetables, their structure, and generic and specific differences.—**Botanize,** bot'an-iz, *v.i.*—*botanized, botanizing* To study plants; to investigate the vegetable kingdom; to seek for plants with a view to study them.

Botargo, Botarga, bō-tär'gō, bō-tar'ga, *n.* [Sp.] A relishing sort of food, made of the roes of the mullet or tunny strongly salted after they have become putrid, much used on the coast of the Mediterranean.

Botch, boch, *n.* [O.E. *bocche, boiche*, a sore, a swelling, from O.Fr. *boce*, a boss, a botch, a boil, a parallel form of *boss*; Comp. O.D. *butse*, a boil, a swelling.] A swelling on the skin; a large ulcerous affection; a boil or blotch; a patch, or the part of a garment patched or mended in a clumsy manner; a part in any work bungled or ill-finished; bungled work generally —*v.t.* To mark or cover with botches or boils†; to mend or patch in a clumsy manner; to perform or express in a bungling manner. —**Botcher,** boch'ėr, *n.* One who botches; a clumsy workman at mending, a mender of old clothes; a bungler. — **Botchery,** † boch'ėr-i, *n. A botching, or that which is done by botching;* clumsy workmanship. —**Botchy,** boch'i, *a.* Marked with botches; full of botches.

Both, bōth, *a.* and *pron.* [A Scandinavian word = Icel. *báthir, bathi*, Sc. *bath*, Dan. *baade*, Goth. *bajoths*, G. *beide*, both. The first element is seen in A. Sax *bâfwd*, both-two, both, Goth *bai*, both, L *ambo*, G. *amphō*, Skr. *ubha*, both.] The one and the other; the two; the pair or the couple. In such a sentence as '*both* men were there,' it is an adjective; in 'he invited James and John, and *both* went,' it is a pronoun; in 'the men *both* went,' 'he took them *both*,' it is a pronoun in apposition to *men, them.* It is often used as a conjunction in connection with *and—both . . and* being equivalent to as well the one as the other; not only this but also that; equally the former and the latter

Bother, bor'ėr, *v.t* [Probably a word of Irish origin; comp Ir *buaidhirt*, trouble, affliction; *buaidhrim*, I vex, disturb; Ir and Gael *buair*, to vex, trouble] To perplex, to perturb; to tease; to annoy —*v.t* To trouble or worry one's self, to make many words or much ado.—*n.* A trouble, vexation, or plague —**Botheration,** bor-ėr-ā'shon, *n* The act of bothering, or state of being bothered; annoyance; trouble; vexation, perplexity —**Botherer,** bor'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who bothers, vexes, or annoys

Bothie, Bothy, both'i, *n* [Gael *bothag*, a cot, from same root as *booth*] In Scotland a house for the accommodation of workpeople engaged in the same employment, a farm building in which the unmarried male or female servants or labourers are lodged

Bothrenchyma, both-ren'ki-ma, *n* [Gr *bothros*, a pit, and *engchyma*, a tissue] *Bot* a term applied to the pitted tissue or dotted ducts of plants; cellular tissue, the sides of which are marked by pits sunk in the substance of the membrane.

Botryoid, Botryoidal, bot-ri-oid, bot-ri-oi-dal, *a* [Gr *botrys*, a bunch of grapes, and *eidos*, form] Having the form of a bunch of grapes; like grapes, as a mineral presenting an aggregation of small globes

Bott, Bot, bot, *n* [Gael *botus*, a bott, *botteag*, a maggot] A name given to the larvæ or maggots of several species of gadfly when found in the intestines of horses, under the hides of oxen, in the nostrils of sheep, &c.: generally in plural —**Bot-fly,** *n.* A fly that produces botts

Bottine, bot-ēn, *n* [Fr, dim of *botte*, a boot] A half boot; a lady's boot; also, an appliance resembling a boot, with straps, springs, buckles, &c, to obviate distortion in the lower extremities of children.

Bottle, *bot'l, n* [Fr. *bouteille*, from L L *buticula*, a dim from *butica*, a kind of vessel; from Gr *boutis*, a flask] A hollow vessel of glass, leather, or other material, with a narrow mouth, for holding and carrying liquors, the contents of a bottle, as much as a bottle contains; hence, *fig. the bottle* is used as equivalent to strong drink in general, the practice of drinking (to be fond *of the bottle*) - *v.t* —*bottled, bottling* To put into bottles — **Bottler,** bot'lėr, *n.* One whose occupation it is to bottle wines, spirits, beer, or the like. —**Bottle-fish,** *n.* A fish of the eel family with a long whip-like tail and a body capable of being inflated like a sack or leathern bottle from 4 to 6 feet long — **Bottle-glass,** *n* A coarse green glass used in the manufacture of bottles — **Bottle-green,** *a.* Of a dark green colour like common bottle-glass.—**Bottle-head,** *n* The whale called also the *Bottle-nose* — **Bottle-holder,** *n.* One who waits upon another in a prize-fight, administering refreshment, wiping off blood, &c.; hence, a backer; a second; a supporter in a conflict of any kind.—**Bottle-nose,** *n* A whale measuring from 22 to 28 feet long, and having a beaked snout, occurring in high north latitudes; also, the casing-whale.—**Bottle-nosed,** *a.* Having a nose bottle-shaped; with a nose full and swollen about the wings and end.—**Bottle-tit,** *n.* The long-tailed titmouse, so called from its bottle-shaped nest.

Bottle, bot'l, *n.* [O.Fr. *botel*, dim. *of botte*, a bundle, from O.H.G. *bôzo*, a bundle. Boss.] A quantity of hay or grass tied or bundled up for fodder.

Bottom, bot'om, *n.* [A. Sax. *botm*, bottom = D. *bodem*, Icel. *botn*, O.H.G. *podam*, Mod. G. *boden*, from same root as L. *fundus*, Gr. *pythmēn*, base, bottom.] The lowest or deepest part of anything, as distinguished from the top; that on which anything rests or is founded; utmost depth either literally or figuratively; base; foundation; the ground under any body of water; the lower or hinder extremity of the trunk of an animal; the buttocks; the portion of a chair for sitting on; the seat, low land formed by alluvial deposits along a river; a dale; a valley, the part of a ship below the wales; hence, the ship itself; power of endurance; stamina; native strength —*a* At the bottom; lowest; undermost; having a low situation; alluvial. —*v.t.* To found or build upon; to base; to furnish with a bottom. — **Bottomed,** bot'omd, *a.* Having a bottom of this or that kind. used in composition — **Bottomless,** bot om-les, *a* Without a bottom; hence, fathomless; whose bottom cannot be found by sounding —**Bottomry,** bot om-ri, *n* The act of borrowing money, and pledging the *bottom* of the ship, that is, the ship itself, as security for the repayment of the money.

Bottom, bot'om, *n* [W *botwm*, a boss, a bud, a button] A ball or skein of thread; a cocoon —*v t* To wind round something, as in making a ball of thread

Bouche, Bouch, bŏŏsh, *v t* [Fr *bouche*, mouth] To form or drill a new mouth or vent in, as a gun which has been spiked.

Boudoir, bo-dwar, *n.* [Fr., from *bouder*, to pout, to sulk] A small room to which a lady may retire to be alone, or in which she may receive her intimate friends.

Bough, bou, *n* [A Sax *bog, bôh*, an arm, a shoulder, a bough, Icel. *bogr*, Dan *bov, bov*, the shoulder, a vessel's bow, allied to Gr *pechys*, the fore arm, Skr *bâhus*, the arm *Bow* (of a ship) is the same word] An arm or large branch of a tree

Bought, bat, pret. & pp of *buy* (which see)

Bougie, bo-zhē, *n* [Fr, a wax-candle, from Sp *bugia*, from *Bugia*, in North Africa, whence wax-candles were first brought] A wax taper; *surg* a slender flexible cylinder made of waxed linen or silk cord, or of caoutchouc, steel, German silver, &c., intended for introduction into the urethra, œsophagus, or rectum, when those passages are obstructed, as by stricture

Bouilli, bo-yē, *n* [Fr, from *bouillir*, to boil] Meat stewed with vegetables; boiled or stewed meat of any kind —**Bouillon,** bōōl'on, *n* [Fr] Broth, soup

Boulder, bol'der, *n.* [From Dan *buldre*, E dial *bulder*, Sw *bullra*, to make a loud noise, to thunder; Sw. dial *bullersten (sten*=stone), a large pebble; lit a stone that makes a thundering noise] A water-worn roundish stone of considerable size, and larger than a pebble; *geol* applied to ice-worn and smoothed blocks lying on the surface of the soil, or imbedded in the clays and gravels of the drift formation.—**Boulder-clay,** *n* The stiff, unlaminated, tenacious clay of the glacial or drift epoch or ice-age.

Boule, Boule-work, bōōl, bōōl'wėrk, *n.* Same as *Buhl.*

Boulevard, bōōl-vär, *n.* [Fr., older forms *boulevert, bouldevers*, borrowed and altered from G. *bollwerk*. Bulwark] Originally, a bulwark or rampart of a fortification or fortified town; hence a public walk or street occupying the site of demolished fortifications: now sometimes extended to any wide street or walk encircling a town.

Bounce, bouns, *v.i.* —*bounced, bouncing.* [O.E. *bounsen, bunsen*, to strike suddenly; L G *bunsen*, to knock; D. *bonzen*, to strike, bounce; *bons*, a bounce; imitative of the noise of a blow.] To make a sudden leap or spring; to jump or rush suddenly; to knock or thump; to boast or bluster; to brag. — *v.t.* To drive against anything suddenly and violently.—*n.* A heavy blow, thrust, or thump; a loud heavy sound; a sudden crack or noise; a boast; a piece of brag or bluster; boastful lan-

guage, exaggeration, a bold or impudent lie —*adv* With a bounce or abrupt movement, abruptly (to come *bounce* into a room) —**Bouncer**, boun'sĕr, *n* One that bounces, a boaster, a bully, a bragging liar, a barefaced lie, something big or large of its kind —**Bouncing**, boun's ing, *a* Vigorous, strong, stout, exaggerated, excessive, big —**Bouncingly**, boun's ing-li, *adv* In a bouncing manner

Bound, bound, *n* [O Fr *bodne, bonne*, a bound, limit (Fr *borne*), from L L *bodina, bonna*, a boundary, from Armor *boden*, a cluster of trees serving as a boundary] That which limits or circumscribes; the external or limiting line of any object or of space (to pass beyond the *bounds*), hence, that which keeps in or restrains, limit (to set *bounds* to ambition) —*v t* To set bounds or limits to, to act as a bound or limit to, to limit, to terminate, to restrain or confine, to circumscribe —**Boundary**, boun'da-ri, *n* [From *bound* with a Latin termination] That which marks a bound or limit, a limit, a bound —**Bounded**, boun'ded, *a* Limited, circumscribed, cramped, narrow (a man of *bounded* views) —**Bounden**, boun'den An old participle of *bind* Obliged or beholdent, appointed, indispensable, obligatory (our *bounden* duty) —**Bounder**, boun'dĕr, *n* One who or that which bounds —**Boundless**, bound'les *a* Without bounds or limits, unlimited, immeasurable, illimitable, infinite —**Boundlessly**, bound'les-li, *adv* In a boundless manner —**Boundlessness** bound'les nes *n* The state or quality of being boundless or without limits

Bound, bound, *v t* [Fr *bondir*, to leap, O Fr to ring, to echo, from L L *bombitare*, to resound, from L *bombus* a humming Bomb] To leap to jump, to spring, to move forward by leaps, to rebound —*n* A leap, a spring, a jump, a rebound

Bound, bound, pp of *bind* (also pret) Made fast by a bund or by chains or fetters, hemmed in or kept back as a ship by ice or wind, obliged by moral ties, confined, restrained Colloquially the word is often used as equivalent to certain, sure, as he is *bound* to succeed, the town is *bound* to increase

Bound, bound *a* [Formerly *boun*, from Icel *buinn*, pp of *búa*, to till, prepare get ready The *d* is parasitic, as in *sound*, from L *sonus* Same root as *boor* (1)] Prepared, ready, hence, going or intending to go, destined often with *to* or *for* (a ship *bound for* London)

Bounty, boun'ti, *n* [O Fr *bonteit*, Fr *bonté*, goodness, favour, from L *bonitas* goodness, from *bonus*, good] Liberality in bestowing gifts and favours, generosity, munificence, a favour bestowed from a benevolent disposition, that which is given bounteously, a free gift, a premium offered to induce men to enlist into the public service, or to encourage some branch of industry —**Bounteous**, boun'tē us, *a* Disposed to give freely, free in bestowing gifts, bountiful, liberal, generous, munificent —**Bounteously**, boun'tē us li, *adv* In a bounteous manner, liberally —**Bounteousness**, boun'tē us nes *n* The quality of being bounteous —**Bountiful**, boun'ti ful, *a* Liberal in bestowing gifts, favours, or bounties, munificent, generous —**Bountifully**, boun'ti ful li, *adv* In a bountiful manner, liberally —**Bountifulness**, boun'ti ful nes, *n*

Bouquet, bō kā, *n* [Fr, O Fr *bousquet*, *bosquet*, a little wood, dim of *bosc*, a wood Bush] A nosegay, a bunch of flowers, something resembling a bunch of flowers, an agreeable aromatic odour, such as that of the finer wines.

Bourdon, bor-don, *n* [Fr] The drone of the bagpipe; a bass stop in the organ or harmonium having a drone like quality of tone

Bourg, † burg, *n* [The French form of *borough*, *burgh*.] A town; a borough [Term.]

Bourgeois, burzh-wą, *n* [Fr, sing & pl] A citizen; a burgher, a man of middle rank.—**Bourgeois, Burgeois**, bur-jĭ', burjois', *n* [Perhaps from a type-founder of the name] A small kind of printing type, larger than brevier and smaller than long-primer —**Bourgeoisie**, burzh-wą-zē, *n* [Fr] The middle classes of a country, especially those dependent on trade

Bourgeon, bŏr'jon, *n* [Fr *bourgeon*, a bud] A bud —*v i* To sprout, to put forth buds

Bourn, Borne, born, bōrn, *n* [Fr *borne*, a limit, corruption of *bonne*, a boundary But ND] A bound, a limit

Bourn,† born, *n* [Prov E and Sc *burn*, A Sax *burna*, a stream=D *born*, Icel *brunnr*, Sw *brunn* Goth *brunna*, G *brunnen* a spring, a well] A brook, a torrent, a rivulet, a burn [*Shak*]

Bourse, bors *n* [Fr, a purse, an exchange, from L *bursa*, a hide, leather] An exchange, a place where merchants assemble for general business

Bouse, Boosy, bou'zi Boose, Boosy

Bout, bout *n* [Older form *bought*, same word as Dan *bugt*, a bend, a bight, closely akin to E *bight*, and verb to *bow*] A twist or turn, a bend or flexure, a going and returning, as in ploughing, reaping, &c, as much as is performed at one time, a trial, a set to, a contest, a debauch

Bouts rimés, bōō rĭ mā, *n pl* [Fr *bout*, an end, and *rimé*, rhymed] Words that rhyme given as the ends of a stanza, the other parts of the lines to be supplied by the ingenuity of another person

Bouze Same as *Booze*

Bovine bō vīn, *a* [L L *bovinus*, from L *bos, bovis*, an ox] Pertaining to oxen and cows, or the quadrupeds of the same family

Bow, bou, *v t* [A Sax *bugan* to bend (trans and intrans) = D *buigen* Dan *bøie*, Goth *biugan* G *beugen* cogn L *fugio* Gr *pheugō* to flee, Skr *bhuj* to bend From same stem are *bow* (for arrows) *bight bout*] To make crooked or curved, to bend, to bend or incline, as the head or the body, in token of respect or civility, to bend or cause to yield, to subdue (to *bow* the will), to make a bow to (to *bow* a person out &c) —*v i* To bend in token of reverence respect or civility, to be bent or inflected, to curve —*n* An inclination of the head or a bending of the body in token of reverence, respect, or submission —**Bower**, bou'ĕr *n* One who bows

Bow, bou *n* [Icel *bógr*, Dan *bov*, *boug*, a shoulder the bow of a vessel, same word as *bough*] A curve the rounding part of a ship's side forward on either side, terminating at the stem or prow —**Bower**, bou'ĕr, *n* One of two anchors at the bow of a vessel which are both kept in constant working use called also *Bower anchor* —**Bowline**, bō'lin *n* A rope fastened near the middle of the perpendicular edge of the square sails and used to keep the weather edge of the sails tight forward towards the bow —**Bowsprit**, bo'sprit, *n* The large spar or boom projecting over the bow or stern of a vessel

Bow, bō, *n* [A Sax *boga*, Icel *bogi*, Dan *bue*, D *boog*, from root of verb to *bow*] A missile weapon made of a strip of wood or other elastic material, which, being bent by means of a string fastened to its two ends, can discharge an arrow placed endwise on the string by the latter being drawn back and suddenly let go, anything bent or in form of a curve as the rainbow, an implement strung with horse hair, by means of which the tone is produced from instruments of the violin kind, an instrument in use among smiths for turning a drill, with turners for turning wood, with hatters for breaking fur and wool and consisting of a piece of wood more or less curved, and having a string extending from one extremity to the other, a kind of ornamental knot of ribbon or other material —*v t* or *i* *Mus* to perform or play with the *bow* —**Bowman**, bō man, *n* One who shoots with or is skilled in the use of the bow, an archer —**Bowyer**, bō yĕr, *n* An archer or bowman, a maker of bows —**Bow-knot**, *n* A slip-knot made by a ribbon or other material —**Bow leg**, *n* A crooked or bandy leg —**Bow-legged**, *a* Having crooked or bandy legs —**Bow pen**, *n* A metallic pen having the part which holds the ink bent out towards the middle, —**Bow-saw**, *n* A flexible saw consisting of a very narrow blade fixed in a bow-shaped frame, used for cutting curves —**Bow-shot**, *n* The distance a bow can propel an arrow —**Bow-string**, *n* The string with which a bow is bent, a similar string used by the Turks for strangling offenders —*v t* To strangle with a bow-string —**Bow-window**, *n* A window built so as to project from a wall, properly one that forms a segment of a circle —**Bow-compass, Bow-compasses**, *n* A pair of compasses of various forms for describing arcs, as a small instrument furnished with a bow-pen for describing circles with ink, a beam of wood or brass with three long screws to bend a lath or steel to any arc, used for drawing curves of large radius

Bowel, bou el, *n* [O Fr *boel*, from L *botellus*, a small sausage, an intestine] One of the intestines of an animal, a gut, especially of man, *pl* the supposed seat of pity or tenderness, hence kindness, compassion, or affection, the interior part of anything (the *bowels* of the earth) —*v t* —*bowelled, bowelling* To take out the bowels of, to eviscerate

Bower, bou ĕr, *n* [A Sax *bŭr*, a chamber, from *búan*, to dwell, Icel *bur*, a chamber, from *búa* to live, akin *boor, bound* (ready)] A woman's private apartment, any room in a house except the hall (in these senses now only poetical), a shelter made with boughs or twining plants, an arbour, a shady recess —**Bower bird**, *n* A name of certain Australian birds of the oriole family, about the size of a large starling, and remarkable for erecting bowers and adorning them with gay feathers, shells, and other bright coloured objects these bowers being used as places of resort but not as nests —**Bowered**, bou'ĕrd, *a* Furnished with bowers

Bowie knife, bō i *n* [After its inventor, Colonel James *Bowie*] A knife from 10 to 15 inches long and about 2 inches broad, worn as a weapon in the United States

Bowl, bōl *n* [O E *bolle*, A Sax *bolla*, a bowl, Icel *bolli*, M H G *bolle*, a bowl, allied to *ball*] A concave vessel of a somewhat semi globular shape, a large cup with roundish outlines, a goblet often used as the emblem of festivity; the hollow part of anything, as of a spoon or of a tobacco-pipe

Bowl, bōl, *n* [O E *bowle*, Fr *boule*, from L *bulla* a bubble (whence verb to *boil*)] A ball of wood or other material used for rolling on a level surface as a play, a ball of wood loaded on one side used in a game played on a level plat of green sward, *pl* the game played with such balls —*v t* To play with bowls or at bowling; to roll a bowl, as in the game of bowls, to deliver the ball to be played by the batsman at cricket, to move rapidly and like a ball —*v t* To roll in the manner of a bowl, to pelt with or as with bowls —**Bowler** bōl'ĕr, *n* One who plays at bowls, *cricket*, the player who delivers the ball in order to be played by the batsman —**Bowling-alley**, *n* A covered place for the game of bowls —**Bowling green**, *n* A level piece of green sward kept smooth for bowling

Bowlder bōl'dĕr, *n* Same as *Boulder*

Bowse, bouz, *v t* To hoise (which see); *naut* to haul or pull hard

Box, boks, *n* [A Sax *box*, a box, from L *buxus, buxum*, the box tree, and something made of its wood] A case or receptacle of any size and made of any material, the driver's seat on a carriage; a present, especially a Christmas present, a compartment for the accommodation of a small number of people, as in a theatre, a narrow confined inclosed place, a place of shelter for one or two men engaged in certain duties, as sentries, signalmen, &c; a small house for sportsmen during the shooting season or the like —*v t* To inclose, as in a box; to confine.—*To box the compass*, to repeat or go over the points of the compass in order, or to answer any questions regarding the divisions of the compass —**Boxing-day, Boxing-night**, *n*. The day and night after Christmas-day when Christmas-boxes and presents are given

Box, boks, *n.* [Corresponding by metathesis to Dan. *bask*, a slap, *baske*, to beat, akin *bask.*] A blow with the fist —*v t* To strike with the fist or hand —*v i* To fight with the fists, to practise fighting with the fists —**Boxer,** bok'sér, *n.* One who fights with his fists, a pugilist —**Boxing-glove,** *n* A large padded glove used for sparring

Box, boks, *n* [L *buxus*, Gr *pyxos* the box tree. Box, a case] The name given to several species of trees or shrubs, the most important being a small evergreen tree with small shining leaves, and yielding a hard close grained wood and the dwarf variety used as edgings of garden walks —**Boxen,** bok'sen, *a* Made of box wood, resembling box —**Box wood,** *n.* The fine hard-grained timber of the box tree, much used by wood-engravers and in the manufacture of musical and mathematical instruments, &c

Boy, boi, *n* [Fris *boi, boy*, a boy, allied to D *boef*, G *bube*, Sw *bus*, a boy] A male child from birth to the age of puberty, a lad, a man wanting in vigour, experience judgment, a familiar term applied in address or speaking of grown persons especially one's associates, in compounds sometimes applied to grown men without any idea of youth or contempt as a post *boy*, a *potboy* —**Boyhood,** boi'hud, *n* The state of being a boy or of immature age —**Boyish,** boi'ish, *a* Belonging to a boy pertaining to boyhood in a disparaging sense, childish, trifling, puerile —**Boyishly,** boi'ish li, *adv* In a boyish manner —**Boyishness,** boi'ish nes, *n* The quality of being boyish

Boycott, boi'kot, *v t* [From Capt *Boycott*, an Irish landlord, the first prominent victim of the system] To combine in refusing to work for, to buy from or sell to, or to have any dealings with, on account of difference of opinion on social and political questions or the like [Recent]

Brabble, brab'l, *n* [D *brabbelen* to confound, to stammer] A broil, a wrangle —*v i* —*brabbled, brabbling* To dispute or quarrel noisily —**Brabblement** brab'l ment, *n* A clamorous contest, a brabble —**Brabbler,** brab'ler, *n.* A quarrelsome noisy fellow

Brace, brās, *n.* [O Fr *brace braasse*, &c, from L *brachia*, the arms, pl of *brachium*, an arm, allied to Gael *brac* W *braic*, the arm] That which holds anything tight, tense, firm, or secure or which supports binds or strengthens, as a piece of timber placed near and across the angles in the frame of a building, a thick strap which supports a carriage on wheels a strap passing over a person's shoulders for supporting his trousers the crank shaped stock in which boring tools &c are held, serving as a lever for turning them, &c, a mark (—) used in written or printed matter connecting two or more words or lines, a couple or pair (not of persons unless in contempt) —*v t* —*braced bracing* To bind or tie closely, to make tense, to strain up, to increase the tension, tone, or vigour of (the nerves, the system), to strengthen, to invigorate —**Bracer,** brās'er, *n* One who or that which braces —**Bracing,** brās'ing, *a* Giving vigour or tone to the bodily system, invigorating

Bracelet, brās'let, *n* [Fr *bracelet*, a dim of O Fr *bracel, brachel*, an armlet, from L *brachale*, from *brachium*, the arm BRACE] An ornament encircling the wrist, now worn mostly by ladies.

Brach, brach, *n.* [O Fr *brache*, Fr *braque*, from O H G *bracke, bracco*, G *brack*, a kind of hunting dog] A bitch of the hound kind, a species of scenting hound, a pointer or setter

Brachial, brā'ki-al, *a* [L *brachium*, the arm.] Belonging to the arm, of the nature of an arm, resembling an arm —**Brachiate,** brā'ki-āt, *a Bot* having branches in pairs, nearly horizontal, and each pair at right angles with the next

Brachiopoda, brā-ki-op'o-da, *n pl* [Gr *brachion*, an arm, and *pous*, a foot] A class of marine, bivalve, molluscoid animals, including the lamp-shells, &c, so named from the development of a long spirally-coiled fringed respiratory appendage or arm on either side of the mouth —**Brachiopod,** brā'ki-o-pod, *n* One of the Brachiopoda —**Brachiopodous,** brā-ki op o-dus, *a* Belonging to the class Brachiopoda

Brachycephalic, Brachycephalous, brak i se-fal'ik, brak i sef'al us, *a* [Gr *brachys*, short, and *kephalē*, the head] In *ethn* terms applied to heads (or races possessing such heads) whose diameter from side to side is not much less than that from front to back their ratio being as 0 8 to 1, as those of the Mongolian type

Brachygraphy, bra kig'ra fi, *n* [Gr *brachys* short and *graphē*, a writing] The art or practice of writing in shorthand, stenography —**Brachygrapher,** bra kig'ra fer, *n* A writer in shorthand

Brachyura, Brachyoura, brak i ū'ra, brak i-ou'ra, *n pl* [Gr *brachys* short, and *oura*, tail] A section of ten footed crustaceans (Decapoda), with the abdomen forming a very short, jointed tail folded forwards closely under the thorax as in the common edible crab —**Brachyural, Brachyurous,** brak i ū'ral, brak i ū'rus, *a* Short-tailed applied to certain Crustacea as the crab to distinguish them from the macrurous or long tailed crustaceans, as the lobster Also **Brachyoural** brak i ou'ral —**Brachyuran,** brak i ū'ran *n* One of the Brachyura.

Bracken, brak en, *n.* [A Sax *bracce* (genit & *braccan*), Sw *bräken*, Dan *bregne* fern, closely allied to *brake* fern BRAKE]

Bracket, brak'et, *n* [Ultimately perhaps from L *brachium*, an arm] A kind of short supporting piece projecting from a perpendicular surface either plain or ornamentally carved as an ornamental projection from the face of a wall to support a statue, a triangular wooden support for a shelf or the like, an ornamental piece supporting a hammer beam one of two projecting pieces attached to a wall beam, &c for carrying, or supporting a line of shafting *printing* one of two marks [ ], used to inclose a reference note or explanation to indicate an interpolation or rectify a mistake &c a gas pipe projecting from a wall, usually more or less ornamental —*v t* To furnish with a bracket or with brackets, *printing* to place within brackets, to connect by brackets

Brackish brak'ish *a* [D and L G *brak* G *brack* brackish] Possessing a salt or somewhat salt taste, salt in a moderate degree applied to water —**Brackishness,** brak'ish nes, *n* The quality of being brackish

Bract brakt *n* [L *bractea*, a thin plate of metal] *Bot* a modified leaf differing from other leaves in shape or colour and generally situated on the peduncle near the flower —**Bracteate,** brak'tē at, *a* Furnished with bracts —**Bracteated** brak'tē at-ed *a* A term applied to coins or medals covered over with a thin plate of some richer metal —**Bracteole Bractlet** brak'tē ōl braktlet *n* A little bract on a partial flower stalk or pedicel in a many flowered inflorescence

Brad, brad, *n* [Same word as Icel *broddr*, a spike, a nail, Dan *brodde*, a frost-nail, A Sax *bord*, a prick a spire of grass, comp Gael and Ir *brod*, goad, sting] A kind of nail with little or no head used where it is deemed proper to drive nails entirely into the wood —**Brad awl,** *n* An awl to make holes for brads or other nails

Bradypod, brad i pod, *n* [Gr *bradys*, slow, *pous, podos*, a foot] A slow moving animal, a sloth

Brag, brag, *v i* —*bragged, bragging* [From the Celtic, W *bragiaw*, Ir *braghaim*, to boast, Gael *bragaireachd*, boasting, Armor *braga*, to make a display, from root of *break*] To use boastful language, to speak vaingloriously, to boast, to vaunt, to swagger, to bluster —*n.* A boast or boasting; a vaunt, the thing boasted of; a game at cards so called because one player *brags* he has a better hand than the others, staking a sum of money on the issue —**Braggadocio,** brag-a-dō'shi-ō, *n.* [From *Braggadochio*, a boastful character in Spenser's 'Faery Queen,' from the verb to *brag*] A boasting fellow a braggart, empty boasting, brag —**Braggardism** brag'ard-izm, *n* Boastfulness, vain ostentation [*Shak*] —**Braggart,** brag'art, *n* [*Brag*, and suffix *-art, -ard*] A boaster; a vain fellow —*a* Boastful, vainly ostentatious —**Bragger,** brag'er, *n* One who brags —**Braggingly,** brag'ing-li, *adv* In a bragging manner, boastingly

Brahman brā'man *n* Among the Hindus a member of the sacred or sacerdotal caste, who claim to have proceeded from the mouth of Brahmā (the Creator, one of the deities of the Hindu triad or trinity), and who are noted for their many minute religious observances, their abstemiousness, and their severe penances.—**Brahmanic, Brahmanical,** bra-man'ik, brā-man'ik al, *a* Of or pertaining to the Brahmans or their doctrines and worship —**Brahmanism,** brā'man izm *n* The religion or system of doctrines of the Brahmans —**Brahmanist,** brā'man ist *n* An adherent of Brahmanism These words are also spelled *Brahman Brahmanic*, &c

Braid brād, *v t* [A Sax *bredan, bregdan*, to weave, to braid Icel *bregtha*, to braid, *bragth* a sudden movement, O H G *bretan* to braid] To weave or intertwine as hair, by forming three or more strands into one, to plait —*n* A sort of narrow textile band formed by plaiting or weaving several strands of silk cotton, woollen, &c, together, a plait or plaited tress of hair —**Braiding,** brād'ing, *n* Braid, or trimming made of braid collectively

Brail, brāl *n* [O Fr *brael, braiel*, &c, a trouser band from *braies* breeches from L *bracæ* breeches BREECHES] *Naut* a rope attached to a fore and aft sail or a jib to assist in taking in the sail —*v t* To haul in by means of the brails followed by *up*

Brain brān, *n* [A Sax *bragen bregen* D and O Fris *brein*] The soft whitish mass inclosed in the skull in man and other vertebrate animals, forming the centre of the nervous system, and the seat of consciousness and volition and in which the nerves and spinal marrow terminate, the cerebrum sometimes used to include also the cerebellum, the understanding, the fancy, the imagination —*v t* To dash out the brains of, to kill by eating out the brains —**Brained** brānd, furnished with brains used chiefly in composition —**Brainish** brān'ish *a* Hot headed furious (*Shak*) —**Brainless** brān'les *a* Without understanding or judgment silly, stupid —**Brain fever** *n* Inflammation of the brain —**Brain pan,** *n* The skull which incloses the brain [*Shak*]—**Brain sick,** *a* Disordered in the understanding, fantastic, crotchety, crazed —**Brain sickly,** *adv* Weakly, madly [*Shak*]—**Brain sickness,** *n* Disorder of the understanding

Braise, Braize, brāz, *v t* [Fr *braiser*, to braise, from Dan *brase* to fry, Sw *brasa*, to flame BRASS] To bake, broil, or stew with herbs, spices &c, in a closely covered pan —**Braising pan,** *n.* A small covered pan or air tight oven for braising meat in

Braize brāz, *n* [By metathesis from A Sax *bærs*, a perch, D *baars*, *to barsch* A spiny finned fish of an ovate shape and uniformly red colour, allied to the sea bream, found on the British coasts

Brake, brāk, *n* [A Sax *bracce*, fern, bracken, L G *brake*, brushwood, allied to D *braak*, Dan *brak*, G *brach*, fallow] A fern, bracken, a place overgrown with brakes or brushwood, shrubs, and brambles a thicket, as of canes, &c —**Braky,** brā'ki, *a* Full of brakes, ferns, brambles, shrubs, &c, thorny, rough

Brake, brāk, *n* [From the verb to *break*, comp L G *brake*, G *breche*, an instrument for breaking flax, O D *brake*, a fetter for the neck, *braake*, an instrument for holding an animal by the nose] An instrument or machine to break flax or hemp, a pump-handle, a kneading-trough, a sharp bit or snaffle, a frame for confining refractory horses while shoeing, a large heavy harrow for breaking clods, a kind of waggonette, a strong heavy vehicle with a seat only for the driver used for breaking

in young horses to harness; an appliance used to stop or retard the motion of a machine or vehicle by friction, and generally consisting of a simple or compound lever which can be pressed forcibly against the rim of a wheel on one of the axles of the machine or carriage —**Brakeman, Brakesman**, brāk'man, brāks'man, *n* The man whose business is to stop a railway train by applying the brake, *running* the man in charge of a winding engine —**Brake van**, *n* The van or car in a railway train to whose wheels the brake is applied

Bramble, bram bl, *n* [A Sax *bremel, brembet*, from stem *bram brem* (seen also in *broom*), *el* being simply a termination and *b* inserted as in *number*, &c, comp L G *brummelbeere*, Dan *brambar*, G *brombeere*, Sw *brom* bar, a blackberry] A prickly trailing shrub of the rose family growing in hedges and waste places, and bearing a black berry somewhat like a raspberry, the berry itself, the blackberry —**Brambled**, bram bld, *a* Overgrown with brambles —**Brambly**, bram bli, *adv* Full of brambles —**Brambling**, bram bling, *n* A finch inhabiting Britain, very like the chaffinch but larger

Bramin, bra min, *n* Brahman

Bran, bran, *n* [A Celtic word=W Ir Gael *bran*, bran, chaff, Armor *brenn*, bran, whence O Fr *bren*] The outer coat of wheat, rye or other farinaceous grain, separated from the flour by grinding —**Branny**, bran i, *a* Resembling bran, consisting of bran

Branch, bransh, *n* [From Fr *branche*, a branch, from Armor *branc*, an arm, connected with L L *branca*, a claw, W *brauch*, L *brachium* an arm] A portion of a tree, shrub, or other plant springing from the stem or from a part ultimately supported by the stem, a bough, a shoot, something resembling a branch, an offshoot or part extending from the main body of a thing, any member or part of a body or system, a department section, or subdivision, a line of family descent, in distinction from some other line or lines from the same stock —*v t* To spread in branches, to send out branches as a plant, to divide into separate parts or subdivisions, to diverge (a road *branches* off), to ramify —*v t* To divide, as into branches, to adorn, as with needlework, represent ing branches, flowers, or twigs —**Branch less**, *a* Without branches, bare, naked, barren **Branchlet**, bransh let, *n* A small branch, a twig, a shoot —**Branchy**, bran shi, *a* Full of or consisting of branches or having wide spreading branches, covered or shaded with branches —**Branchiness** bran shi nes, *n*

Branchiæ, brang ki ē, *n pl* [L] The respiratory organs of fishes, &c, the gills —**Branchial**, brang ki al, *a* Relating to the branchiæ or gills, performed by means of branchiæ

Branchiopoda, brang ki op o da, *n pl* [Gr *branchia*, gills, and *pous, podos*, a foot] An order of crustaceous animals, so called because their branchiæ, or gills, are situated on the feet, as in the water fleas, brine shrimps, &c —**Branchiopod**, brang'ki o-pod, *n* An animal belonging to the order Branchiopoda.—**Branchiopodous**, brang-ki-op o dus, *a* Gill-footed, belonging to the order Branchiopoda

Branchiostegal, Branchiostegous, brang ki-os te-gal, brang-ki-os'te-gus, *a* [Gr *branchia*, gills, and *stegos*, a covering] Having gill-covers, or covered gills, having a membrane covering the gills below the operculum, covering the gills (the *branchiostegal* membrane)

Brand, brand, *n* [A Sax *brand*, a burning, a sword = Icel *brandr*, fire brand, sword, Dan D and G *brand*, a burning The sword is so called from its gleaming Akin to verb *burn*] A piece of wood burning or partly burned; a sword; a mark made by burning with a hot iron or by other means, as on commodities to indicate the quality or manufacturer, on sheep to indicate the owner, or on criminals to indicate their crime or for identification, a trade-mark; hence, kind or quality; a mark of infamy; a stigma; a disease in vegetables by which their leaves and tender bark are partially destroyed as if they had been burned —*v t* To burn or impress a mark upon with a hot iron, or to distinguish by a similar mark, to fix a mark or character of infamy upon, to stigmatize as infamous —**Brander**, brand ėr, *n* One who brands —**Brand iron, Branding-iron**, *n* An iron to brand with —**Brand new**, *a* A more correct form of *Bran-new* (which see)

Brandish, bran dish *v t* [From Fr *brandir, brandissant*, from Teut *brand*, a sword Brand] To move or wave, as a weapon, to raise and move in various directions, to shake or flourish —**Brandisher**, bran dish-ėr, *n* One who brandishes

Brandling brand ling, *n* The parr or young of the salmon, so named from having, as it were, branded markings also, a small red worm used for bait in fresh water fishing

Brandy, bran di *n* [O E *brandywine*, D *brandewyn*, lit burnt wine—D *branden*, to burn to distil, and *wyn*, wine, like G *branntwein—brennen* to burn, and *wein*, wine Brand] A spirituous liquor obtained by the distillation of wine, or of the refuse of the wine press a name now also given to spirit distilled from other liquors or fruit juices

Brangle, brang'gl, *n* [Perhaps for *braggle*, from *brag*] A wrangle, a squabble, a noisy contest or dispute —*v i* To wrangle, to dispute contentiously, to squabble

Brank brangk *n* [L *brance*, properly an ancient Gallic word] Buckwheat

Branks, brangks *n* [From the Celtic Gael *brangas*, a kind of pillory, Ir *brancas* a halter] An instrument of the nature of a bridle formerly used for correcting scolding women, a scolding bridle

Bran new, bran nū, *a* [For *brand new*, the original form, from *brand*, a burning, and *new*] *Lit* glowing like metal newly out of the fire or forge, hence, quite new

Brash, brash [From Fr *brèche*, a broken stuff, breccia] A confused heap of fragments, as masses of loose, broken, or angular fragments of rocks, small fragments of crushed ice, collected by winds or currents, near the shore, refuse boughs of trees

Brasier, brā zi ėr, *n* [Fr *brasier brasser* from *braise*, embers, live coals, same origin as *braze brass*] An open pan for burning wood or coal

Brasier brā zi ėr, *n* [From *brass* or from *braze*] An artificer who works in brass

Brasil bra zil, *n* Same as *Brazil*

Brass, bras *n* [A Sax *bræs* brass Icel *bras*, solder, from verbal stem seen in Icel *brasa*, to harden by fire, Sw *brasa*, to blaze, Dan *brase*, to fry (whence Fr *braise* live embers, *brasser*, to braise, *brasser*, to braise)] A malleable and fusible alloy of copper and zinc, of a yellow colour, usually containing about one third of its weight of zinc, a utensil, ornament, or other article made of brass, as a monumental plate bearing effigies, coats of arms, &c, inlaid in a slab of stone, common in the pavements of mediæval churches, *pl* musical instruments of the trumpet kind, brazenness or impudence (colloq), money (colloq) —*v t* To cover or coat over with brass —**Brassy**, bras i *a* Resembling or composed of brass, brazen —**Brassiness**, bras i-nes, *n* —**Brass-band**, *n* A company of musicians who perform on instruments of brass, as the trumpet, horn, cornet a pistons, &c —**Brass finisher**, *n* A workman who perfects and polishes articles made of brass —**Brass founder**, *n* A maker of brass or of articles in cast brass

Brat, brat, *n* [A Celtic word Prov E *brat*, a child's bib, W *brat*, a rag, a pinafore, Gael *brat*, a rag, an apron] A child, so called in contempt

Brattice, brat'is, *n* [O Fr *bretesche*, a bartizan, probably from G *bret*, a board, a plank] A partition which divides a mining shaft into two chambers, serving as the upcast and downcast shafts for ventilation, or placed across a gallery to keep back noxious gases, or prevent the escape of water; a fence put round dangerous machinery

Bravado, bra-vā dō, *n* [Sp *bravada*, Fr *bravade* Brave] An arrogant menace, intended to intimidate, a boast, a brag

Brave, brāv, *a* [Fr *brave*, brave, gay, proud, braggard, Sp and It *bravo*, brave, courageous, perhaps from the Celtic, comp Armor *brao, brav*, gaily dressed, fine, handsome, also O Sw *braf*, good] Courageous, bold, daring, intrepid, high spirited; valiant, fearless, making a fine display in bearing, dress, or appearance generally, excellent; capital —*n* A brave, bold or daring person, a man daring beyond discretion, a North American Indian or other savage warrior —*v t* —*braved braving* To encounter with courage and fortitude, or without being moved, to defy, to dare —**Bravely**, brāv li, *adv* In a brave manner, courageously, gallantly, prosperously —**Braveness**, brāv nes, *n* The quality of being brave —**Bravery**, brāv ėr i, *n* The quality of being brave, courage, undaunted spirit, intrepidity, gallantry, splendour, show; bravado

Bravo, brā vō, *interj* [It Brave] Well done! The word being an Italian adjective, the correct usage is to say *bravo* to a male singer or actor, *brava* to a female, and *bravi* to a company

Bravo, brā vō, *n* pl **Bravoes**, brā vōz [It and Sp, lit a daring man] A daring villain, an assassin or murderer for hire

Bravura, bra voo ra, *a* [It bravery, spirit] *Mus* applied to a florid air, serving to display a performer's flexibility of voice and distinctness of articulation

Brawl, bral, *v i* [Perhaps from W *brawl*, a boast, *brolian*, to boast *bragal*, to vociferate, or akin to D *tralien* to boast, Dan *bralle*, to jabber, to prate, *brolle*, to roar] To be clamorous or noisy, to quarrel noisily, to make the noise of rushing or running water, to flow with a noise (a brook *brawls* along) —*n* A noisy quarrel; loud angry contention, an uproar, row, or squabble, a kind of dance —**Brawler**, bral ėr, *n* One who brawls, a noisy fellow; a wrangler —**Brawling**, bral ing, *a* Given to indulge in brawls, contentious, quarrelsome, making the noise of rushing water, purling, rippling —**Brawlingly**, bral ing li, *adv* In a brawling or quarrelsome manner

Brawn, bran, *n* [O Fr *braon*, the muscular parts of the body from O H G *brato, braton*, meat for roasting, from *braten*, to roast] Boar's flesh, the flesh of the boar or swine, collared so as to squeeze out much of the fat, boiled, and pickled, the flesh of a pig's head and ox feet cut in pieces and boiled, pickled, and pressed into a shape, a fleshy, protuberant, muscular part of the body as on the thigh or the arm, muscular strength, muscle, the arm; —**Brawniness**, bra ni nes, *n* The quality of being brawny, strength, hardiness.—**Brawny**, bra ni, *a* Having large strong muscles, muscular, fleshy, bulky, strong

Braxy, brak si *n* [Perhaps from the verb to *break*, comp G *brechen* vomiting, *brechen*, to break, or from Gael *bragaudh*, a disease of sheep] The name given to several diseases of sheep, a sheep having the braxy, the mutton of such a sheep — *a* Affected or tainted with braxy

Bray, brā *v t* [O Fr *brayer* (Fr. *broyer*), to pound, from G *brechen*, to break] To pound, beat, or grind small

Bray, brā, *v i* [Fr *braire*, to bray; L L *bragire, bragare*, to bray, from Celtic root seen in *brag*] To utter a harsh cry said especially of the ass, to make a loud, harsh, disagreeable sound —*v t*, To utter with a loud harsh sound sometimes with *out*— *n* The harsh sound or roar of an ass; a harsh or grating sound —**Brayer**, brā ėr, *n*. One that brays like an ass.

Braze, brāz, *v t* —*brazed, brazing*. [Fr *braser*, to braze, from the Scandinavian Brass] To solder with hard solder, such as an alloy of brass and zinc; to cover or ornament with brass; to harden, to harden to impudence (*Shak*).—**Brazen**, brā zn, *a*. Made of brass; also, from brass often serving as a type of strength or impenetrabil-

ity, extremely strong, impenetrable; pertaining to brass; proceeding from *brass* (a *brazen* sound), impudent, having a front like brass —*v t* To behave with insolence or effrontery with an indefinite *it* — *To brazen out*, to persevere in treating with effrontery, with an indefinite *it*, or a noun like *matter, affair, business* — **Brazenly**, brā'zn-li, *adv* In a brazen manner, boldly, impudently — **Brazenness**, brā'zn-nes *n* Appearance like brass, brassiness, impudence —**Brazier**, brā zi-ėr, *n* Same as *Brazier* —**Brazen-face**, *n* An impudent person, one remarkable for effrontery — **Brazen faced**, *a* Impudent, bold to excess

Brazil, Brazil wood, bra-zil, *n* [Pg *brasil*, from *brasa*, a live coal, the name being given to the wood from its colour, and the country being called after the wood] A very heavy wood of a red colour, growing in Brazil and other tropical countries, used for dyeing red —**Braziletto**, bras i let to, *n* An inferior species of Brazil wood brought from Jamaica —**Brazilin**, braz il in, *n* The red colouring matter of Brazil wood — **Brazil nut** *n* The seeds of a very lofty tree growing throughout tropical America The fruit is nearly round and about 6 inches in diameter, having an extremely hard shell and containing from eighteen to twenty four triangular wrinkled seeds, which, besides being eaten yield an oil, used by watchmakers and others

Breach, brech, *n* [From A Sax *brece, brice*, a breach or breaking, from *brecan*, to break, partly also from Fr *brèche* a breach, from the same stem, but directly from the German] The act of breaking in a figurative sense, the act of violating or neglecting some law, contract, obligation, or custom, the space between the several parts of a mass parted by violence, a rupture, a break, a gap (a *breach* in a wall), separation between persons through ill feeling, difference, quarrel, injury, wound (O T), the breaking of waves the surf (*Shak*) —*v t* To make a breach or opening in.

Bread, bred, *n* [A Sax *brēad* D *brood*, Sw and Dan *brod*, G *brod*, *brot* Root doubtful, perhaps *brew*] A kind of food made by moistening and kneading the flour or meal of some species of grain, or that prepared from other plants, and baking it, the dough being often caused to ferment, food or sustenance in general — **Bread-corn**, *n* Corn or grain of which bread is made, as wheat, rye oats, maize &c —**Bread-fruit**, *n* The fruit of a tree which grows in the islands of the Pacific Ocean, producing a large round fruit used as a substitute for bread and forming the principal food of a considerable population —**Bread-nut**, *n* The fruit of a tree common in the woods of Jamaica, which when roasted, is used as bread — **Breadstuff, bred'stuf**, *n* Bread-corn used frequently in the plural to signify all the different varieties of grain and flour from which bread is made collectively - **Bread-winner**, *n* One who works for the support of himself or of himself and a family

Breadth, bredth, *n* [O E *brede*, with *th* added, from A Sax *braedu*, breadth, from *brād*, broad, comp *length, width* BROAD] The measure or extent of any plane surface from side to side, width, *fig* largeness of mind, liberality, wide intellectual grasp, *fine arts*, an impression of largeness, freedom, and space produced by bold or simple touches and strokes of the pencil —**Breadthways**, bredth'wāz, *adv* In the direction of the breadth

Break, brāk, *v t* —*broke* (pret *brake* is still used in archaic style), *broken* or *broke* (pp), *breaking* [A Sax *brecan*, to break, weaken, vanquish, &c = D *breken*, Dan *bryde*, G *brechen*, Goth *brikan*, to break, to crush, &c.; Icel *braka*, to creak, same root as L *frango*, Gr (*f*)*rēgnymi*, to break] To part or divide by force and violence (as a stick, a rope), *fig* to sever or interrupt (connection, friendship); to cause to give way (to *break* an enemy's lines), to destroy, weaken, or impair (health, constitution), to subdue; to quell (*to break* one's spirit); to train to obedience; to make tractable (to *break* a horse); to dismiss or cashier; pay off (troops), to reduce in rank or condition (an officer); to give a superficial wound to so as to lacerate (the skin), to violate, as a contract, law, or promise, to stop, to interrupt (sleep), to cause to discontinue (to *break* a person *of* a habit), to check, to lessen the force of (a fall or a blow), to make a first and partial disclosure of, to impart or tell cautiously so as not to startle or shock (to *break* unwelcome news), to destroy the completeness of, to remove a part from (a sum of money), a set of things —*To break off*, to sever by breaking, to put a sudden stop to (a marriage), to discontinue, to leave off (intimacy a conversation) —*To break up*, to open forcibly (a door), to lay open (*to break up* ground), to dissolve or put an end to (a meeting), to separate, to disband —*To break ground*, to begin to plough or dig, to commence excavation, *fig* to begin to execute any plan —*To break the heart* to afflict grievously, to cause to die of grief — *To break one's mind to*, to reveal one's thoughts to — *To break the ice* to overcome obstacles and make a beginning, to get over the feeling of restraint incident to a new acquaintanceship - *v i* To become broken, to burst forth violently (a storm a deluge) to open spontaneously or by force from within to burst (a bubble, a tumour), to show the first light of morning, to dawn (the day, the morning *breaks*), to become bankrupt, to decline or fail in health and strength, to fail, change in tone, or falter, as the voice —*To break away* to disengage one's self abruptly, to rush off — *To break down*, to come down by breaking to fail and be unable to proceed in an undertaking —*To break forth* to burst out, to be suddenly manifested (*rare* light noise), to rush or issue out to give vent to one's feelings — *To break from*, to disengage one's self from, to leave abruptly or violently —*To break in* or *into* to enter by force, to start into suddenly (*break* into a gallop) — *To break loose* to get free by force, to shake off restraint —*To break off*, to part to become separated to desist suddenly - *To break out* to issue forth, to arise or spring up (fire fever sedition), to appear in eruptions —*To break up* to dissolve and separate (as a company) - *To break with* to cease to be friends with to quarrel, to broach a subject to *Shak*) — *n* An opening made by force, a rupture, a breach, an interruption of continuity (five years without a *break*), a line in writing or printing noting a suspension of the sense or a stop in the sentence, a contrivance to check the velocity of a wheeled carriage, a brake a contrivance for interrupting or changing the direction of electric currents, a large high set four wheeled vehicle a brake - *Break of day* the dawn — **Breakable**, brāk a bl *a* Capable of being broken —**Breakage** brāk āj, *n* The act of breaking, allowance for what is accidentally broken — **Break down**, *n* An overthrow, as of a carriage, a downfall, a crash, a failure a collapse, a lively, noisy dance — **Breaker**, brāk'ėr, *n* The person who or that which breaks anything, a violator or transgressor, a wave broken into foam against the shore, a sand bank, or a rock near the surface, a small flat water cask (in this sense perhaps a corruption of Sp *barrica*, a keg) - **Breakfast**, brek fast, *n* The first meal in the day, the meal which enables one to break the fast lasting from the previous day, the food eaten at the first meal — *v t* To furnish with breakfast —*v i* To eat breakfast — **Breakneck**, brāk nek, *n* A fall that breaks the neck, a dangerous business (*Shak*) —*a* Endangering the neck or life, extremely hazardous —**Break up**, *n* A disruption, a dissolution of connection, a separation of a mass into parts, a disintegration, a disbandment —**Break water**, brāk wą-tėr, *n* Any structure or contrivance serving to break the force of waves and protect a harbour or anything exposed to the force of the waves

Bream, brēm, *n* [Fr *brème*, O Fr *bresme*, from O H G *brahsema*, G. *brassem*, the bream] The name of several fresh-water soft-finned fishes belonging to the carp family, the name is also given to some spiny-finned sea-fishes resembling the perches

Bream, brēm, *v t* [D *brem*, broom, furze, from the materials commonly used; the verb *broom* is also used in same sense] *Naut* to clear of shells, sea-weed, ooze, &c, by fire—an operation applied to a ship's bottom

Breast, brest, *n* [A Sax *bredst* = Icel *brjost*, Sw *brost*, Dan *bryst*, D *borst*, Goth *brusts* G *brust*, allied to E *burst*, and primarily signifying a protuberance, a swelling] The soft protuberant body adhering to the thorax in females, in which the milk is secreted for the nourishment of infants, the fore part of the thorax, or the fore part of the body between the neck and the belly in man or animals, *fig* the seat of the affections and emotions, the repository of consciousness, designs, and secrets, anything resembling or likened to the breast —*To make a clean breast*, to make full confession —*v t* To meet in front boldly or openly, to oppose with the breast, to bear the breast against (a current), to stem —**Breasted** brest ed, *a* In compounds, having a breast (of this or that kind) —**Breast bone**, *n* The bone of the breast, the sternum - **Breast deep, Breast-high**, *a* Deep as from the breast to the feet as high as the breast - **Breast-knot**, *n* A knot of ribbon worn on the breast —**Breast pang** *n* Angina pectoris — **Breast-pin** *n* A pin worn for a fastening or for ornament on the breast, a brooch —**Breastplate** brest plāt, *n* A plate worn on the breast as a part of defensive armour *Jewish antiq* a part of the vestment of the high priest, a plate or piece which receives the butt end of a boring tool and is held against the breast when the tool is in use —**Breast-plough**, *n* A kind of spade propelled by the hands placed upon a cross bar held opposite the breast used to cut or pare turf — **Breast-wall**, *n* A retaining wall at the foot of a slope —**Breast wheel** *n* A kind of water wheel in which the water is delivered to the float board at a point somewhere between the bottom and top generally a very little below the level of the axis — **Breast-work** *n* *Fort* a hastily constructed work thrown up breast high for defence, the parapet of a building

Breath, breth *n* [A Sax *brueth*, odour, scent breath allied to O *bruan, bruinen*, steam vapour breath, *brod* vapour, a bubble same root as Ir *broth* and *brew*] The air inhaled and expelled in the respiration of animals, the power of breathing life, the state or power of breathing freely (*to be out of breath* from violent exercise), a pause time to breathe, a single respiration, the time of a single respiration, a very slight breeze, air in gentle motion, an exhalation, an odour, a perfume —*Out of breath*, breathless —**Breathable**, brēth a bl, *a* Capable of being breathed — **Breathableness**, brēth a bl-nes, *n* State of being breathable — **Breathe**, brēth, *v t* —*breathed, breathing* To respire, to inspire and expire air, to live, to make a single respiration, to take breath, to rest from action, to pass or blow gently, as air, to exhale, as odour, to emanate, *fig* to be instinct with life, to be alive —*v t* To inhale and exhale in respiration, to inspire or infuse (*breathe* life into), to exhale, to send out, to utter, to speak, to whisper (vows, &c), to suffer to take or recover breath (a horse), to put out of breath, to exhaust — **Breathed**, bretht, *a* Endowed with breath, *phūlol.* uttered with breath as distinguished from voice, surd or mute — **Breather**, brēth'ėr, *n* One who breathes, one who lives (*Shak*); one who utters or whispers —**Breathing**, brēth ing, *n.* Respiration, the act of inhaling and exhaling air, a gentle breeze, *fig* a gentle influence or operation, inspiration, soft or secret utterance (*Shak*), time taken to recover breath, a stop; a delay, *gram* an aspiration, an aspirate — **Breathless**, breth'les, *a* Being out of breath, spent with labour or violent action; without breath; dead; incapable of

breathing, as with wonder or admiration —**Breathlessness**, breth'les-nes, *n* The state of being breathless

Breccia, brech'i-a, *n* [It, a breach, a breccia] *Geol* an aggregate composed of angular fragments of the same rock or of different rocks united by a matrix or cement —**Brecciated**, brech'i āt-ed, *a* Consisting of angular fragments cemented together

Bred, bred, pp of *breed*

Breech, brēch, *n* [A singular developed from a plural BREECHES] The lower part of the body behind, the hinder part of anything, the large thick end of a cannon or other firearm —*v t* To put into breeches, to whip on the breech, to fit or furnish with a breech, to fasten by a breeching —**Breech block** *n* A movable piece at the breech of a breech loading gun which is withdrawn for the insertion of the charge and closed before firing —**Breeches**, brēch ez, *n pl* [A double plural, from A Sax *brēc*, breeches, pl of *brōc*, as *feet* is the pl of *foot*—Fris *brōk*, pl *brēk*, breeches, D *broek*, breeches, Dan *brog*, breeches, the breeching of a gun, Icel *brōk*, pl *brækr*, breeches, Ir *brog*, Gael *briogais*, Armor *brouges*—breeches] A garment worn by men, covering the hips and thighs, less properly, used in the sense of trousers —*To wear the breeches*, to usurp the authority of the husband said of a wife —**Breeching**, brēch ing, *n* A whipping on the breech, a strong rope to prevent a cannon from recoiling too much when fired, that part of a horse's harness attached to the saddle and hooked on the shafts, which enables him to push back the vehicle to which he is harnessed, a bifurcated smoke pipe of a furnace —**Breech loader**, *n* A cannon or smaller firearm loaded at the breech instead of the muzzle —**Breech loading** *a* Receiving the charge at the breech instead of the muzzle applied to firearms

Breed, bred, *v t* —*bred*, *breeding* [A Sax *brēdan*, to nourish, cherish keep warm, allied to D *broeden*, G *brüten*, to brood, hatch, and to E *brew*, W *brwd* warm] To procreate, to beget, to engender, to hatch, to cause, to occasion, to produce, to originate (to *breed* dissension), to produce, to yield or give birth to, to bring up, to nurse in the cheter, to train, to rear as live stock —*v t* To beget or bear a child or children to be fruitful, to be produced, to take rise (dissensions *breed* among them), to engage in rearing live stock —*n* A race or progeny from the same parents or stock, kind or sort in a general sense —**Breeder**, brēd ēr, *n* One who breeds, procreates, or produces young, one *who or that which rears or brings up one* who or that which produces, causes brings about, one who takes care to raise a particular breed or breeds, as of horses or cattle —**Breeding**, brēd ing *n* The act of generating or producing, the rearing of cattle or live stock of different kinds upbringing, nurture, education, deportment or behaviour in social life, manners especially good manners — *Cross breeding* breeding from individuals of two different offsprings or varieties —*In-and in breeding*, breeding from animals of the same parentage

Breeze, brēz, *n* [Fr *brise*, Sp *brisa*, a breeze] A wind, generally a light or not very strong wind, a gentle gale —**Breezeless**, brēz les, *a* Motionless, destitute of breezes —**Breezy**, brēz i, *a* Fanned with gentle winds or breezes, subject to frequent breezes

Breeze, Breese-fly, brēz, *n* [A Sax *brēmse*, a gadfly, a horsefly, D *breme*, G *bremse*, from the sound it makes, comp O H G *bremen*, to hum] A name given to flies of various species, the most noted of which is the great horsefly, which sucks the blood of horses

Breese, brēz, *n* [Fr *brīs*, *débris*, rubbish, fragments, from *briser*, to break] House sweepings, as fluff, dust, ashes, &c, small ashes and cinders used for burning bricks

Brent-goose, Brant-goose, brent'gōs, brant' gōs, *n* [D and G *brent-gans*, Icel *brandgás*, probably from its colour being likened to that caused by burning BRAND] A species of goose much smaller than the common goose, which breeds in the far north, but migrates for the winter as low down as the middle of France.

Brequet-chain, brek'et, *n* [After a French watchmaker named *Brequet*] A short watch guard or chain, a fob-chain.

Bressomer, Bressummer, Brest-summer, Breast-summer, bres'om-ēr, bres um-ēr, brest sum ēr, *n* A summer or beam placed horizontally to support an upper wall or partition, a lintel

Bretèche, Bretesche, bret-āsh, *n* [Fr *bretèche*, O Fr *bretesche* BRATTICE, BUTTRESS] A name common to several wooden, crenellated, and roofed erections, used in the middle ages for military purposes

Brethren, brĕth ren, *n* pl of *brother*

Breton, bret on *a* Relating to Brittany, or Bretagne in France or the language of its people —*n* The native language of Brittany, Armoric

Brettice bret is *n* Same as *Brattice*

Bretwalda bret wal da *n* [A Sax *bretwalda brĭten-walda* —*bret*, *brĭten*, wide, powerful, and *walda*, ruler] A title for such of the Anglo Saxon kings as had some sort of supremacy among the others his contemporaries

Breve, brēv, *n* [From L *brevis*, short] *Music* a note or character of time, 𝅜, equivalent to two semibreves or four minims, *pruning*, a mark (˘) used to indicate that the syllable over which it is placed is short

Brevet, bre-vet *n* [Fr, commission, license BRIEF] A commission to an officer which entitles him to a rank in the army above that which he holds in his regiment, without however, conferring, a right to receive corresponding advance in pay, a patent, a warrant, a license —*a* Taking rank by brevet —*v t* To confer brevet rank upon

Breviary brē vi-a-ri, *n* [Fr *bréviaire*, L *breviarium* from *brevis* short BRIEF] *R Cath Ch* a book containing the daily offices which all who are in orders are bound to read It consists of prayers or offices to be used at the canonical hours, and is an abridgment (whence the name) of the services of the early church

Brevier, bre vēr', *n* [G *brevier*, Fr *bréviaire* so called from being originally used in printing breviaries] A kind of printing type, in size between bourgeois and minion four sizes larger than the type of this Dictionary

Breviloquence, bre-vil o-kwens, *n* [L *brevi loquentia* —*brevis*, short and *loquor*, to speak] A brief or laconic mode of speaking

Breviped, brev i ped, *a* [L *brevis*, short, and *pes* foot] Having short legs as certain birds —*n* A bird having short legs

Brevipennate brev'i pen āt, *a* [L *brevis*, short, and *penna*, a feather, a wing] Having short wings said of such birds as the ostrich, emu, cassowary, dodo, &c —*n*. A bird having short wings

Brevirostrate, brev i ros trāt *a* [L *brevis*, short, and *rostrum*, a beak] Having a short beak or bill

Brevity, brev i ti, *n* [L *brevitas*, from *brevis* short BRIEF] The state or character of being brief, shortness, conciseness, fewness of words

Brew, brō, *v t* [A Sax *brēowan*, to brew, D *brouwen*, Icel *brugga*, Dan *brygge*, G *brauen* to brew; akin *broth*] To prepare, as beer, ale, or other similar liquor is prepared, from malt or other materials by steeping, boiling, and fermentation, to mingle, to mix, to concoct (a bowl of punch, a philtre), to contrive, to plot —*v i* To perform the business of brewing or making beer, to be mixing, forming, or collecting (a storm *brews*) —*n* The mixture formed by brewing, that which is brewed —**Brewage**, brō āj, *n* A mixed drink, drink brewed or prepared in any way —**Brewer**, brō ēr, *n* One who brews, one whose occupation is to brew malt liquors —**Brewery**, brō ēr i, *n* The establishment and apparatus where brewing is carried on —**Brewing**, brō ing, *n* The act or process of making ale, beer, or other fermented liquor; the quantity brewed at a time —**Brewster**, brō'stēr, *n* One who brews, a brewer, more especially, a female who brews

Brezilline, brē zil'in, *n*. [Fr *brésiline*] Same as *Brasilin*

Briar, Briary, &c BRIER, BRIERY

Briarean, bri-ā're-an, *a* Pertaining to or resembling *Briareus*, a giant with a hundred hands

Briar-root, bri'ēr rōt, *n* [The first part of this word is a corruption of *Fr bruyère*, heath] The root of the white heath, extensively used in the manufacture of tobacco pipes

Bribe, brīb, *n* [Fr *bribe*, Prov Fr *brife*, broken victuals, such as are given to beggars, something given away, from root seen in Armor *breva*, to break, W *briw*, a fragment] A price, reward, gift, or favour bestowed or promised with a view to pervert the judgment or corrupt the conduct —*v t* —*bribed*, *bribing* To induce to a certain course of action, especially a wrong course, by the gift or offer of something valued, to gain over by a bribe —*v i* To practise bribery, to give a bribe to a person —**Bribable**, brī ba-bl, *a* Capable of being bribed, liable to be bribed —**Briber**, brī bēr, *n* One who bribes or pays for corrupt practices.—**Bribery**, brī bēr i, *n* The act or practice of giving or taking a bribe or bribes, the giving or receiving of money by which one's conduct in some public capacity is influenced

Bric-à-brac, brik a-brak, *n* [Fr Origin doubtful] Articles of vertu, a collection of objects having a certain interest or value from their rarity, antiquity, or the like

Brick, brik, *n*. [Fr *brique*, a brick, also a piece, a fragment, from O D *brick*, a piece, a fragment, a brick or tile, from *breken*, to *break*] A kind of artificial stone made principally of clay moistened and made fine by kneading, formed usually into a rectangular shape in a mould and hardened by being burned in a kiln, bricks collectively or as designating the material of which any structure is composed, a mass or object resembling a brick, a jolly good fellow (colloq or slang) —*a* Made of brick, resembling brick —*v t* To lay or pave with bricks or to surround, close, or wall in with bricks —**Brickbat**, brik'bat, *n*. A piece or fragment of a brick —**Brick-clay**, *n*. Clay used or suitable for making bricks and tiles, *geol* a finely laminated clay immediately overlying and evidently derived from the boulder-clay —**Brick-dust**, *n* Dust of pounded bricks —**Brick field**, *n* A field or yard where bricks are made.—**Brick kiln**, *n*. A kiln or fur *nace in which bricks are baked or burned*; or a pile of bricks laid loose, with arches underneath to receive the fuel.—**Brick layer**, brik lā-ēr, *n* One whose occupation is to build with bricks —**Bricklaying**, brik lā ing, *n* The art of building with bricks. —**Brick nogging**, *n* Brickwork carried up and filled in between timber framing —**Brick tea**, *n* The larger leaves and young shoots of the tea plant softened by steam and moulded into a brick shaped mass —**Brickwork**, brik wĕrk, *n* The laying of bricks, masonry consisting of bricks, a place where bricks are made

Bricole, brē-kōl', *n*. [Fr] *Mil* harness worn by men for *dragging guns* where it *is impossible* to use horses

Bride, brīd *n* [A Sax *brĭd*, *brid*; cog D *bruid*, Icel *brúthr*, Dan *brud*, Goth *bruths*, G *braut*—a bride] A woman newly married or on the eve of being married.—**Bridal**, brī dal, *n* [Formerly *bride-ale*, from *bride*, and *ale*, in the sense of a feast, comp *church-ale*, &c.] A nuptial festival; a marriage, a wedding —*a*. Belonging to a bride or to a wedding —**Bride-chamber**, *n*. A nuptial apartment —**Bridegroom**, brīd'grōm, *n* [A Sax *brĭdguma*, from *brĭd*, a bride, and *guma*, a man—D *bruidegom*, Icel *brúthgumi*, Dan. *brudgom*, G *brautigam* A Sax is cognate with *L homo*, a man] A man newly married, or just about to be married —**Bridecake, Bridescake**, brīd'kāk, brīdz'kāk, *n*. The cake which is made for the guests at a wedding, and

pieces of which are sent to friends after the festival. — **Bridesmaid, Bridemaid,** brīdz'mād, brīd'mād, *n.* A woman or girl who attends on or accompanies a bride at her wedding —**Bridesman, Brideman,** brīdz'man, brīd'man, *n.* A man who attends upon a bridegroom and bride at their marriage

Bridewell, brīd wel, *n* A house of correction for the confinement of disorderly persons so called from the palace built near St *Bride's* or *Bridget s Well*, in London, which was turned into a penal work house

Bridge, brij, *n* [O E *brig, brygge* Sc *brig*, A Sax *brycg, brycg*, Icel *bryggva*, Dan *brygge*, a pier, D *brug*, G *brucke*, a bridge, akin to Icel *bra*, Dan *bro*, a bridge] Any structure of wood, stone, brick or iron, raised over a river, pond, lake road, valley, or the like, for the purpose of a convenient passage, in *furnaces*, a low wall or vertical partation for compelling the flame and heated vapour to ascend, the part of a stringed instrument over which the strings are stretched, and by which they are raised above the sounding board, a range of planks which forms a communication between the paddle-boxes of a steam vessel, the upper and bony part of the nose.—*Electric bridge*, a term applied to several contrivances for determining the resistance of an element of an electric circuit — *v t.*—*bridged brijdjng* To build a bridge or bridges on or over, to make a bridge or bridges for (a road), *fig* to find a way of overcoming or getting over generally with *over* (to *bridge over* a difficulty) —**Bridge deck,** *n* A partial deck common in paddle steamers, extending from side to side of a vessel amidships.

Bridle brī dl, *n* [A Sax *bridel*, a bridle D *bridel*, O H G *brudal* Probably from A Sax *bredan*, to braid] The portion of gear or harness fitted to the head of a horse (or animal similarly used) and by which he is governed and restrained, a restraint, a curb a check —*v t* —*bridled, bridling* To put a bridle on, to restrain, guide, or govern, to check, curb, or control —*v i.* To hold the head up and back wards, to assume a lofty manner so as to assert one's dignity or express indignation at its being offended, to toss the head generally with *up* —**Bridle-hand,** *n* The hand which holds the bridle in riding, the left hand —**Bridle path Bridle-road** *n* A path or road which can be travelled on horseback but not by wheeled carriages

Bridoon brī doon *n.* [Fr *bridon*, from *bride* a bridle] A light snaffle or bit of a bridle in addition to the principal bit, and having a distinct rein

Brief, brēf, *a* [O Fr *bruf* Fr *bref* from L *brevis*, short, seen also in *brevity breve abbrevate, abridge*] Short in duration, lasting a short time short in expression, using few words, concise, succinct —*In brief* in few words, in short —*n* An epitome, a short or concise writing (*Shak*), an abridged relation of the facts of a litigated case drawn up for the instruction of an advocate or barrister in conducting proceedings in a court of justice, a formal letter from the pope on some matter of discipline —*v t* To furnish (a barrister) with a brief —**Briefless,** brēf'les, *a* Receiving or having received no briefs (a *briefless* barrister) — **Briefly,** brēf'li, *adv* In a brief manner, concisely, in few words —**Briefness** brēf nes *n* The state or quality of being brief, shortness, conciseness, brevity

Brier, Briar, brī ėr, *n* [A Sax *braer, brér*, a brier, probably borrowed from the Celtic, comp Ir *briar*, a thorn, a pin, a brier, Gael *preas*, a bush, a brier] A prickly plant or shrub in general, the sweet-brier and the wild brier, species of the rose, the wild rose —**Briered** brī ėrd, *a* Set with briers.—**Briery Briary,** brī ėr i, *a* Full of briers, rough, thorny

Brig, brig, *n* [An abbrev of *brigantine*] A vessel with two masts, square rigged nearly like a ship's mainmast and foremast

Brigade, bri gād', *n* [Fr *brigade*, from It *brigata*, a brigade, from *brigare*, to fight **Brigand**] A party or division of troops, consisting of several regiments, squadrons, or battalions, a body of individuals organised, generally wearing a uniform, and acting under authority (a fire *brigade*) — *v t —brigaded, brigading* To form into brigade or into brigades —**Brigade-major,** *n.* The officer who assists a brigadier in the management and ordering of his brigade —**Brigadier,** brig-a-dēr', **Brigadier general,** *n* The general officer who commands a brigade

Brigand, brig'and, *n.* [Fr *brigand*, from It *brigante*, a pirate, a brigand, from *brigare*, to intrigue, to quarrel (whence also *brigade*), from *briga*, an intrigue, a quarrel] A robber, a freebooter, a highway man, especially, one of those robbers who live in gangs in secret retreats in mountains or forests —**Brigandage,** brig'an-dāj, *n.* The life and practices of a brigand, highway robbery

Brigandine, Brigantine, brig an dīn brig' an tīn, *n* [Fr *brigandine*, from *brigand*, in old sense of foot soldier **Brigand**] Body armour composed of iron rings or small thin iron plates sewed upon canvas, linen, or leather, and covered over with similar materials

Brigantine, brig an tīn, *n* [Fr *brigantin* from It *brigantino*, a pirate vessel, from *brigante*, a pirate **Brigand** *Brig* is an abbrev of this word] A kind of light sailing vessel formerly much used by corsairs a two-masted vessel partly square rigged and resembling a brig

Bright, brīt *a.* [A Sax *beorht bryht* clear shining Goth *barhts*, O H G *berht*, bright, same root as L *flagro* (anciently *fragro*), to flame *flamma* (*flagma*), flame, Skr *bhraj* to shine] Radiating or reflecting light, blazing with light, brilliant, shining, luminous, resplendent, sparkling, illustrious glorious (name, period), quick in wit, witty, clever not dull, lively, vivacious, animated, cheerful —**Brighten,** brīt'n *v.* To make bright or brighter, to shed light on to make to shine, to cheer, to make gay or cheerful, to heighten the splendour of, to add lustre to, to make acute or witty, to sharpen the faculties of —*v i.* To grow bright or more bright, to clear up, to become less dark or gloomy — **Brightly,** brīt li *adv* In a bright manner splendidly, with lustre —**Brightness** brīt nes *n* The state or quality of being bright, splendour, lustre, acuteness of mental faculties, sharpness of wit —**Brightsome** brīt sum, *a* Bright, brilliant

Brill bril *n* [Probably from Corn *brithel*, a mackerel, pl *brithelli*, *brulli* from *brith* streaked variegated] A kind of flat-fish resembling the turbot but inferior to it both in size and quality

Brilliant, bril yant *a* [Fr *brillant*, speaking, from *briller* to shine or sparkle L L *beryllare* to shine like a beryl from L *beryllus* a beryl] Sparkling or gleaming with lustre, glittering, bright, distinguished by such qualities as command admiration, splendid shining (a *brilliant* achievement a *brilliant* writer) — *n* A diamond of the finest cut formed into facets and facets so as to reflect and refract the light in the most vivid manner possible, *printing* a very small type a size less than diamond —**Brilliance Brilliancy,** bril yans bril yan si, *n* Great brightness, splendour, lustre —**Brilliantly** bril yant li *adv* In a brilliant manner, splendidly —**Brilliantness,** bril yant-nes *n*

Brills, brils, *n pl* The hair on the eyelids of a horse

Brim, brim, *n* [A Sax *brim*, the surf, the sea = Icel *brim*, the surf, akin Dan *bræmme*, G *brāme*, the edge, border, from root seen in L *fremers* to roar, Skr *bhram* to whirl, *bhrima*, a whirlpool, *brim* being thus the part where the surf roars or rages.] The brink, edge, or margin of a river or sheet of water, the upper edge of anything hollow, as a cup, a projecting edge, border, or rim round anything hollow, as a hat — *v t —brimmed, brimming* To fill to the brim, upper edge, or top; to furnish with a brim, as a hat — *v i.* To be full to the brim, to be full to overflowing —*To brim over*, to run over the brim, to be so full as to overflow —**Brimful,** brim ful, *a* Full to the top, completely full used predicatively —**Brimless,** brim'les, *a.* Having no brim, as a hat.—**Brimmer,** brim'ėr, *n.* A bowl or glass full to the top —**Brimming,** brim'ing, *a* Full to the top or brim (a *brimming* pail).

Brimstone, brim'stōn, *n.* [O E *brenstone, brenston*, &c , Sc *brunstane, brunstane*, lit *burn-stone*, or *burning stone*, like Icel *brennusteinn*, brimstone] Sulphur —**Brimstone-butterfly,** *n.* A species of butterfly, so called from its yellow colour

Brinded, brin ded, *a* [Equivalent to Prov E and Sc. *branded*, of a reddish-brown colour with darker markings, lit of a burnt colour, the root being in *burn, brand*, &c] Of a gray or tawny colour with bars or streaks of a darker hue, having a hide variegated by streaks or blotches lighter and darker in hue —**Brindled,** brin'dld, *a* Same as *Brinded*, and now the more commonly used word

Brine, brin, *n* [A Sax *bryne*, brine, so called from its burning taste = A Sax *bryne*, a burning **Burn**] Water saturated or strongly impregnated with salt, like the water of the ocean, salt water, hence used for tears and for the sea or ocean — *v t —brined, brining* To steep in brine —**Brinish,** brī nish, *a* Like brine, somewhat salt, saltish —**Briny,** brī ni, *a* Consisting of or resembling brine of the nature of brine, salt —**Brine pan,** *n* A pit of salt water, where, by the action of the sun, salt is formed by crystallization — **Brine-pit,** *n* A salt spring or well from which water is taken to be boiled or evaporated for making salt — **Brine-shrimp** *n* A branchiopodous crustacean, ½ inch in length, found in salt pans and in the Great Salt Lake, Utah

Bring bring *v t —brought, bringing* [A Sax *bringan, brang, brungen*, later *brengan, brohte, broht* = D *brengen*, Goth *briggan* (pron *bringan*), G *bringen*, same root as *bear*, to carry] To bear or convey from a distant to a nearer place or to a person, to fetch, to carry, to make to come (honour, wisdom strength, sleep), to procure, to conduct or attend in going, to accompany, to change in state or condition (*bring* to nought &c), to persuade (*bring* to reason to terms) — *To bring about*, to effect, to accomplish —*To bring down*, to cause to come down, to lower, to humiliate, to abase —*To bring forth*, to produce, as young, or fruit, to beget, to cause —*To bring forward* to produce to view or notice (*bring forward* arguments) —*To bring in*, to introduce, to supply, to furnish (income, rent) —*To bring off*, to bear or convey from a place, to procure to be acquitted to clear from condemnation —*To bring on*, to cause to begin (a battle, &c), to originate (*bring on* a disease) — *To bring over* to convey over, to convert by persuasion or other means, to cause to change sides or an opinion — *To bring (a ship) to*, to check the course of (a ship) by making the sails counteract each other and keep her nearly stationary —*To bring to light* to reveal — *To bring to mind*, to recall what has been forgotten or out of the thoughts — *To bring to pass*, to effect — *To bring under*, to subdue, to reduce to obedience — *To bring up*, to nurse feed, and tend, to rear, to educate, to introduce to notice (*to bring up* a subject) to cause to advance near (troops), to cause to stop (a horse), to pull up — *To bring up the rear* to move onwards in the rear, to form the rear the person —**Bringer,** bring'ėr *n* One who brings or conveys

Brink bringk, *n* [A Scandinavian word, Dan and Sw *brink*, a hill declivity, allied to W *bryncyn*, a hillock, from *bryn*, a hill] The edge, margin, or border of a steep place, as of a precipice or the bank of a river, verge, hence, close proximity to danger

Briony, brī o-ni, *n.* Same as *Bryony*

Brise, brēz, *n* Same as *Breeze*, an insect

Brisk, brisk, *a* [From the Celtic W *brysg*, Ir *brisg*, quick, lively] Lively, active, nimble, gay, sprightly, vivacious, effervescing vigorously, sparkling (liquor), burning freely; rapid; quick (movement, pace) —*v t* To make brisk —*v i* To become brisk, lively, or alert often with *up* — **Briskly,** brisk li, *adv* In a brisk manner,

actively, vigorously, with life and spirit —**Briskness**, brisk'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being brisk

Brisket, bris ket, *n* [O Fr *brischet* or *bruschet* (Fr *brêchet*), from Armor *brusk*, the breast] The breast of an animal, or that part of the breast that lies next to the ribs, in a horse, the fore part of the neck at the shoulder down to the fore legs

Bristle, bris'l, *n* [A diminutive from A Sax *byrst*, a bristle = D *borstel*, a bristle, akin Icel *burst*, Dan *borste*, G *borste*, a bristle] One of the stiff, coarse, glossy hairs of the hog and the wild boar, especially one of the hairs growing on the back, a stiff roundish hair or similar appendage —*v t* —*bristled*, *bristling* To erect in bristles, to make bristly, to erect in defiance or anger like a swine, to furnish with bristles or stiff hairs —*v i* To rise up or stand on end like bristles, to appear as if covered with bristles, to show anger, resentment, or defiance generally followed by *up* —**Bristled**, bris'ld, *a* Having bristles, bristly —**Bristliness**, bris'li nes, *n* The quality of being bristly —**Bristly**, bris'li, *a* Thick set with bristles or with hairs like bristles, rough resembling a bristle or bristles

Bristol board, *n* [From the town of *Bristol*, in England] A fine kind of pasteboard, smooth, and sometimes glazed on the surface —**Bristol brick** *n* A sort of brick of a siliceous material and used for cleaning cutlery —**Bristol paper**, *n* Stout paper for drawing —**Bristol diamond**, **Bristol stone**, *n* Quartz in the form of small, round crystals found in the Clifton limestone near Bristol, rock-crystal

Britannia metal *n* A metallic compound or alloy of tin, with a little copper and antimony, used chiefly for tea pots, spoons, &c

Britannic bri tan ik *a* Pertaining to Britain —**British**, brit ish, *a* Pertaining to Great Britian or its inhabitants sometimes applied distinctively to the original Celtic inhabitants —**Briton**, brit on *n* A native of Britain or the British islands

Brittle, brit l, *a* [O E *britel*, from A Sax *brytan* *brêotan* to break = Icel *brjóta* Dan *bryde*, to break] Easily broken or easily breaking short without splinters or loose parts rent from the substance, fragile, not tough or tenacious —**Brittleness** brit l nes *n* Aptness to break, fragility

Britzska brits ka *n* [A Polish word] An open carriage with a calash top and space for reclining when used for a journey

Brize brēz *n* The breeze fly BREEZE

Broach brōch *n* [Fr *broche* from L L *broc a* a spit a point, allied to Gael *brog*, to goad *brog* an awl] A spit; a spire, especially a spire springing directly from a tower, a general name for all tapered boring bits or drills —*v t* To pierce with or as with a spit; to open for the first time for the purpose of taking out something, more especially to tap to pierce as a cask in order to draw the liquor to begin conversation or discussion about to open up (a topic or subject) —*To broach to* (*naut*) to incline suddenly to windward, so as to lay the sails aback and expose the vessel to the danger of overcutting —**Broacher**, brōch'er, *n* One who broaches, opens, or utters

Broad brad, *a* [A Sax *brâd* = D *breed*, Icel *breidhr*, Dan and Sw *bred* Goth *braids*, G *breit*, broad, root unknown] Having extent from side to side as distinguished from *long*, or extended from end to end, having breadth, having a great extent from side to side, as opposed to *narrow*, wide, extensive, vast, *fig* not limited or narrow, liberal, comprehensive, enlarged, widely diffused, open, full (*broad* daylight), plain or unmistakable, free, unrestrained (*broad* humour), somewhat gross, coarse, or unpolished, indelicate, in decent, bold, unreserved, characterised by vigour, boldness, or freedom of style, as in art, so that strong and striking effects or impressions are produced by simple unelaborate means —*Broad Church*, a section of the Church of England contrasted with the High Church and the Low Church, a section of any church holding moderate or not very rigid views —**Broaden**, brad'n, *v t.* To make broad or broader; to increase the width of, to render more comprehensive, extensive, or open —*v i.* To become broad or broader —**Broadish**, brad'ish, *a* Somewhat or rather broad —**Broadly**, brad li, *adv* In a broad manner, widely, comprehensively, fully, openly, plainly —**Broadness**, brad nes, *n* The state or quality of being broad, breadth —**Broad wise**, brad wiz, *adv* In the direction of the breadth —**Broad arrow** *n* A stamp resembling the barbed head of an arrow put upon stores &c, belonging to the British government —**Broad brim**, *n* A hat with a very broad brim, such as is worn by members of the Society of Friends, hence a member of said society, a Quaker (Colloq) —**Broad brimmed**, *a* Having a broad brim, wearing a hat with a broad brim —**Broadcast**, brad'kast *n* *Agri* a casting or throwing seed from the hand for dispersion in sowing —*a* Effected by casting the seed on the ground with the hand —*adv* By scattering or throwing at large from the hand in a widely disseminated manner —**Broad-cloth** *n* A kind of fine woollen cloth woven about twice the usual breadth and dyed in the piece —**Broad seal** *n* The national seal of a country, specifically the official or great seal of Great Britain —**Broad shouldered**, *a* Having the back broad across the shoulders —**Broadside**, brad sid, *n* The side of a ship above the water from the bow to the quarter a simultaneous discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship a sheet of paper one side of which is covered by printed matter, often of a popular character —**Broadsword**, brad sord, *n* A sword with a broad blade and a cutting edges, formerly the national weapon of the Highlanders

Brobdingnagian brob ding nag i an *a* Gigantic like an inhabitant of the fabled region of Brobdingnag in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*

Brocade brō-kād *n* [Sp *brocado* from an old *brocar* equivalent to Fr *brocher* to prick, emboss BROACH] Silk stuff variegated with gold and silver or having raised flowers foliage and other ornaments, also applied to other stuffs wrought and enriched in like manner —**Brocaded** brō kād ed *a* Woven or worked into a brocade dressed in brocade

Brocage brō kāj *n* The premium or commission of a broker

Brocard, bro-kärd *n* [Origin doubtful] A law maxim founded on inveterate custom, an elementary principle or maxim, a short proverbial rule, a canon

Brocatel, Brocatello bro ka tel, brō ka tel lo *n* [Sp *brocatel*, Fr *brocatelle* It *brocatello*, from root of *brocade*] Sienna marble, a species of brecciated marble composed of fragments of various colours, a kind of light thin woollen cloth of silky surface used for linings, &c, linsey woolsey Spelled also *Brocatelle*

Broccoli, brok o li, *n* [It *broccoli*, pl of *broccolo*, sprout cabbage-sprout, dim of *brocco*, a skewer, a shoot BROACH] One of the many varieties of the common cabbage, closely resembling the cauliflower

Brochure, brō-shōr', *n* [Fr, from *brocher*, to stitch] A pamphlet, especially a slight pamphlet, or one on a matter of transitory interest

Brock, brok, *n* [A Sax *broc* = Dan *brok* Ir and Gael *broc* W *broch* a badger, from the white streaked face of the animal, comp Gael *brocach*, speckled Dan *broget* Sw *brokug*, party coloured.] A badger

Brocket, brok et, *n* [Fr *brocart*, because it has one *broche* or snag to its antler] A red-deer two years old, a pricket

Brogue, brōg, *n* [Ir and Gael *brog*, a shoe of rough hide From this shoe being used by the wilder Irish the word came to designate their manner of speaking English] A kind of shoe made of raw or half tanned leather, of one entire piece, a stout, coarse shoe, a dialectical manner of pronunciation, especially the pronunciation peculiar to the Irish

Broider, broi'dér, *v t* [Fr *broder*, from Armor *broud*, a needle, *brouder*, to broider, comp. Ir and Gael *brod*, a point, a prickle.] To adorn with figures of needlework, or by sewing on pearls, or the like, to embroider —**Broiderer**, broi dér-ér, *n* One that embroiders —**Broidery**, broi dér-i, *n.* Embroidery [*Tenn.*]

Broil, broil, *n* [Fr *brouiller*, to jumble or mix up, to throw into bustle or confusion, origin doubtful] A tumult, a noisy quarrel, contention, discord, a brawl —**Broiler**, broil ér, *n* One who excites broils or quarrels, or who readily takes part in tumults or contentions

Broil, broil, *v t* [O Fr *bruiller*, origin doubtful] To dress or cook over a fire, generally upon a gridiron, to subject to a strong heat —*v i* To be subjected to the action of heat, like meat over the fire, to be greatly heated or to sweat with heat.—**Broiler**, broil ér, *n.* One who or that which dresses by broiling; a gridiron

Broke brok Pret and obsolescent or poetical pp of *break* —**Broken**, brō kn, pp of *break*, often used as an *a* Parted by violence, separated into fragments, as by a blow, not integral or entire, fractional, as numbers, humble, contrite, violated, transgressed (a *broken* vow), interrupted by sobs or imperfect utterance —**Brokenly**, brō kn li, *adv* In a broken interrupted manner —**Brokenness**, brō kn nes, *n* The state of being broken —**Broken hearted**, *a* Having the spirits quite crushed by grief or despair —**Broken wind**, *n* A disease in horses characterized by a difficult expiration of the air from the lungs, and often accompanied with an enlargement of the lungs and heart —**Broken winded**, *a* Affected with broken wind

Broker, bro kér *n* [From A Sax, *brécan*, to use or employ, to *brook*, akin Dan *brug*, use, business, trade] An agent who buys and sells goods or shares or transacts other business for others, being generally paid at a rate per cent on the value of the transaction, such as exchange brokers, ship-brokers, stock brokers &c, one who deals in second hand household goods, clothes and the like —**Brokerage**, brō'kér āj, *n* The fee reward, or commission given or charged for transacting business as a broker, the business or employment of a broker —**Broking** † brōk ing, *a* Pertaining to the business of a broker [*Shak.*]

Bromelia, brō-mē li a *n* [After *Bromel*, a Swedish botanist] The generic name of tropical plants some species of which are cultivated for their beautiful flowers

Bromine bro min or brō min *n* [Gr *brōmos*, a fetid odour] A simple non metallic element (symbol Br) much resembling chlorine and iodine, at common temperatures it is a very dark reddish liquid of a powerful and suffocating odour, and emitting red vapour —**Bromal**, brō mal, *n.* A colourless oily fluid of a penetrating odour, obtained by the action of bromine on alcohol —**Bromate**, brō mat, *n* A salt formed of bromic acid —**Bromic**, brō'mik, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from bromine, as *bromic* acid, a compound of oxygen and bromine —**Bride**, brō mid, *n* A compound formed by the union of bromine with another element —**Bromite**, Bromyrite bro mit, bro mi rīt, *n* Native bromide of silver, consisting of 57 5 parts silver and 42 5 bromine, of a yellowish-green colour

Bronchia brong'ki-a, *n. pl* [Gr and L] The two tubes, with their ramifications, arising from the bifurcation of the windpipe in the lungs, and conveying air to the latter, the bronchi —**Bronchial**, brong'ki al, *a* Belonging to the bronchia.—*Bronchial tubes*, the ramifications of the bronchia, terminating in the bronchial cells, or air-cells of the lungs —**Bronchic**, brong'kik, *a* Same as *Bronchial* —**Bronchitis**, brong ki tis, *n.* [The term *-itis* signifies inflammation] An inflammation of the lining membrane of the bronchi or bronchia, often a troublesome ailment —**Bronchocele**, brong'kō-sēl, *n.* [Gr *kēlē*, a tumour] Same as *Goitre* —**Bronchotomy**, brong-kot o-mi, *n* [Gr *tomē*, a cutting.] *Surg* an incision into the windpipe or

layrux between the rings, to afford a passage for the air into and out of the lungs when respiration in the usual way is prevented.—**Bronchus**, brong'kus, *n.* pl **Bronchi**, brong'ki [Gr *bronchos*, the windpipe.] One of the two bronchia or bifurcations of the trachea.

Bronze, bronz, *n.* [Fr. *bronze*, from It *bronzo*, bronze; allied to *brown*, *brand*, &c ; being from Teut root seen in verb to *burn*] A compound or alloy of from 2 to 20 parts of copper to 1 of tin, to which other metallic substances are sometimes added, especially zinc, used for statues, bells, cannon, coins, &c , any statue, bust, urn, medal, or other work of art, cast of bronze, a brown colour resembling bronze, a pigment prepared for the purpose of imitating bronze —*v t* —*bronzed*, *bronzing* To give the appearance or colour of bronze to, by covering with bronze leaf, copper dust, &c., to make brown or tan, as the skin by exposure to the sun —**Bronzine**, bron'zin, *a.* Resembling bronze, bronze-coloured —**Bronzite**, bron'zit, *n.* A mineral, a variety of diallage, having a yellowish brown colour, and semi metallic lustre approaching to that of bronze —**Bronzy**, bron'zi *a.* Belonging to or resembling bronze —**Bronze-steel**, *n.* Bronze condensed and hardened, as in the making of cannon by forcing in steel cylinders into the bore of the piece.

Brooch, brōch, *n* [A form of *broach* (which see)] An ornamental pin or clasp used for fastening the dress or merely for display

Brood, brōd, *n.* [A Sax *bród* a brood=D *brood*, G *brut*, a brood, from root of *breed*] Offspring, progeny, the young birds hatched at once, that which is bred or produced —*v t* To sit upon eggs or upon young, as a hen for the purpose of hatching, warming, or protecting them, hence, to remain steadfastly settled over something, to have the mind dwelling for a long time minutely upon a subject with *on* or *over* —*v i* To sit over, cover, and cherish, to nourish, to foster —**Brooding**, brōd'ing, *a* Pondering, disposed to ponder or think deeply (a *brooding* disposition)

Brook, bruk, *n.* [A Sax *bróc*, a spring a brook, from *brecan*, to burst forth, comp D *broek*, G *bruch*, a marsh A brook is a breaking forth of water, comp *spring*] A small natural stream of water, or a current flowing from a spring or fountain less than a river —**Brooklet**, bruk'let, *n.* A small brook —**Brooky**, bru'ki, *a* Abounding with brooks

Brook, bruk, *v t* [A Sax *brúcan*, to use, enjoy = D *gebruiken*, Icel *brúka*, Goth *brúkjan*, to use, allied to L *frux*, to enjoy (*vibence fruitcon*)] To bear to endure, to support usually in negative or interrogative sentences (they cannot *brook* restraint)

Broom, brōm, *n* [A Sax *bróm* = L G *brôm*, D *brem*, broom, allied to *bramble* BRAMBLE, BRIM] A leguminous shrub growing abundantly on sandy pastures and heaths, distinguished by having large, yellow, papilionaceous flowers, leaves in threes, and single, and the branches angular, a besom or brush with a long handle for sweeping floors so called from being originally made of the broom plant —**Broomy**, brō'mi, *a* Full of broom, containing broom, pertaining to or consisting of broom —**Broom-corn**, **Broom-grass**, *n.* The common millet or guinea-corn, a cereal plant so called from its branched panicles being made into carpet-brooms.—**Broom-rape**, *n.* A parasitic plant growing on the roots of broom, furze, &c —**Broomstick**, **Broomstaff**, brōm'stik, brōm'staf, *n.* The stick or handle of a broom.

Brose, brōz, *n.* [Gael *brothas*, brose, same root as *brew*, *broth*, &c] A Scotch dish, made by pouring boiling water, boiling milk, the liquor in which meat has been boiled, or the like, on oatmeal, or other meal, and immediately mixing the ingredients by stirring

Broth, broth, *n.* [A. Sax *broth*, from root of *brew*] Liquor in which flesh is boiled and macerated, usually with certain vegetables to give it a better relish

Brothel, broth'el, *n.* [O.E. *brothel*, a wretch, from *brothen*, ruined, destroyed, from *bréothan*, to destroy] A house appropriated to the purposes of prostitution, a bawdy-house

Brother, bruvn'ér, *n* pl **Brothers**, bruvn'érs, or **Brethren**, brevn'ren [A Sax *brothor* = D *broeder*, Icel *bróthir*, Dan and Sw *broder*, Goth *brothar*, G *bruder*, Ir and Gael *brathair*, W *brawd*, Rus *brat'*, Bohem *bratr*, L *frater*, Gr *phratér*, skr *bhrat'r*, brother, ultimately from root seen in E to *bear*] Strictly a human male born of the same father and mother (also used of animals), a male born of the same father or mother (more strictly called a *half*-brother), a relation or kinsman, an associate, one of the same rank, profession, or occupation, or more generally, a fellow-creature, specifically, a member of a religious order, one that resembles an other in manners or disposition [The plural *brethren* is now used only in the wider meanings of the word]—**Brotherhood**, bruvn'ér hud, *n* The state of being a brother or brotherly, an association of men for any purpose, a class of individuals of the same kind, profession, or occupation, a fraternity —**Brotherless**, bruvn'ér les, *a* Without a brother —**Brotherly**, bruvn'ér li, *a* Pertaining to brothers, such as is natural for brothers, becoming brothers (*brotherly* love) —**Brotherliness** bruvn'ér li nes *n* State of being brotherly —**Brother in law**, *n* The brother of one's husband or wife also, a sister's husband

Brougham, brō'am or brom, *n* [After the first Lord *Brougham*] A one horse close carriage either two or four wheeled and adapted to carry either two or four persons

Brought brat, pret & pp of *bring*

Brow, brou *n* [A Sax *brú*, the eyebrow =D *braauw* Icel *brún* G *braue* the eyebrow, *cog* with Gr *ophrys* Ir *bruv*, skr *bhrú*, the eyebrow] The prominent ridge over the eye forming an arch above the orbit, the arch of hair over the eye, the eyebrow, the forehead the edge of a steep place, the upper portion of a slope —**Browbeat** brou bēt, *v t* To abash or bear down with haughty stern looks or with arrogant speech and dogmatic assertions —**Browbeater** brou bēt ér, *n* One who browbeats a bully

Brown, broun *a* [A Sax *brún* = Icel *brúnn* Dan *brun*, Sw *brun* D *bruin* G *braun* brown, lit of a *burnt* colour from root of *burn* *bronse*, &c] Of a dark or dusky colour inclining to redness *n* A dark colour including to red or yellow of various degrees of depth, and resulting from a mixture of red black, and yellow —*Brown bread* wheaten bread made from unbolted flour which thus includes the bran, and hence is of a brown colour —*Brown coal* lignite —*Brown study* a fit of mental abstraction or meditation, a reverie —*v t* To make brown or dusky, to give a brown colour to —*v i* To become brown —**Browning**, broun ing, *n* The act of making brown, a preparation of sugar, port-wine spices &c for colouring and flavouring meat and made dishes —**Brownish**, broun ish *a* Somewhat brown, inclined to brown —**Brownness**, broun nes, *n.* The quality of being brown

Brownist, broun ist, *n* A follower of Robert *Brown* a Puritan or dissenter from the Church of England in the sixteenth century

Browse, brouz, *v t* —*browsed*, *browsing* [OFr *brouster* (Fr *brouter*), to browse, from *brost*, *broust*, a sprout, a shoot, from O H G *bros*, G *brosa*, sprout] To feed on said of cattle, deer, &c , to pasture on, to graze —*v i* To feed on pasture or on the leaves, shoots, &c , of shrubs and trees said of cattle, deer, &c —*n* The tender shoots or twigs of trees and shrubs, such as cattle may eat, green food fit for cattle, deer, &c

Bruin, brō'in, *n* [The bear's name in the celebrated fable Reynard the Fox, from the D *bruin*, brown] A name given to the bear

Bruise, brōz, *v t.*—*bruised*, *bruising* [O Fr *bruiser*, *bruser*, *bruser*, to break, to shiver, from O G *brestan*, to break, to burst.] To injure by a blow without laceration; to contuse, to crush by beating or pounding; to pound, to bray, as drugs or articles of food; to make a dent or dint in —*v i* To fight with the fists, to box (colloq) —*n* A contusion a hurt upon the flesh of animals, upon plants or other bodies, with a blunt or heavy object —**Bruiser**, brōz ér, *n* The person or thing that bruises; an instrument or machine for bruising substances, a pugilist, boxer, or prize-fighter (colloq)

Bruit, brōt, *n.* [Fr *bruit*, noise, uproar, rumour, from *bruire*, to make a noise] Something noised abroad, report, rumour; fame —*v t* To announce with noise, to report, to noise abroad

Brumal, **Brumous**, brō'mal, brō mus, *a.* [L *brumalis*, from *bruma*, winter] Belonging to the winter

Brunette, brō-net' *n* [Fr , a dim from *brun*, brown BROWN] A woman with a brown or dark complexion

Brunt, brunt *n* [From the root or stem of to *burn* comp Sc *brunt*, burnt, Icel *brenna* a burning, Dan *brynde* and *brunst*, ardour, ardency, burning heat BURN] The heat or utmost violence of an onset, the first or severest shock of a battle or struggle, the force of a blow, violence, shock of any kind

Brush brush, *n* [O Fr *broche*, *brosse*, brushwood, Mod Fr *brosse*, a brush, from O H G *broz* a sprout BROWSE] An instrument made of bristles or other similar material bound together, used for various purposes as for dressing the hair removing dust from clothes, laying on colours, whitewash and the like, the small trees and shrubs of a wood or a thicket of small trees, electricity issuing in a diverging manner from a point, the bushy tail of some animals, as the fox, squirrel, &c , the act of using a brush or of applying a brush to, a slight encounter, a skirmish —*v t* To sweep or rub with a brush, to strike lightly by passing over the surface, to pass lightly over, to remove by rushing or by lightly passing over —*To brush up*, to furbish to polish to improve especially, to improve the appearance of —*v i* To move nimbly in haste to move so lightly as scarcely to be perceived, to move over lightly —**Brusher**, brush ér *n* One who brushes —**Brushiness** brush i nes *n* The quality of being brushy —**Brushy**, brush i, *a* Resembling a brush, rough, shaggy, having long hair —**Brush turkey** *n* A large gregarious rasorial bird of Australia, somewhat resembling the turkey, laying its eggs in a heap of vegetable matter to be hatched by the heat arising from the *mantuis n* —**Brush wood** *n* Small trees or shrubs forming a thicket or coppice, branches of trees cut off

Brusk, **Brusque**, brōsk, *a* [Fr *brusque*, from It *brusco*, brusque, sharp, sour] Abrupt in manner, blunt, rude —**Bruskness**, **Brusqueness**, brōsk nes, *n* A rude, abrupt or blunt manner —**Brusquerie**, brūsk rē *n* [Fr] Bruskness, a hasty or blunt expression

Brussels-carpet, *n* A carpet having a heavy linen web inclosing worsted yarns of different colours, which are raised in loops to form the patterns —**Brussels-sprouts**, *n pl* A variety of cabbage, characterized by little clusters of leaves which form miniature heads of cabbage

Brute, brōt, *n* [L *brutus*, stupid, insensible, irrational] A beast, any animal destitute of reason, a brutal person, a savage in disposition or manners a low bred, unfeeling human being —*a* Insensible, irrational, or unintelligent, not proceeding from or inspired by reason and intelligence (*brute* force, the *brute* earth) —**Brutal**, brō'tal, *a* Pertaining to a brute, like a brute, savage; cruel, inhuman, brutish —**Brutality**, brō-tal'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being brutal; inhumanity, savageness, gross cruelty, insensibility to pity or shame, a savage, shameless, or inhuman act —**Brutalize**, brō'talīz, *v.t.*—*brutalized*, *brutalizing* To make brutal, coarse, gross, or inhuman, to degrade to the level of a brute —**Brutally**,

brŭtal-li, *adv* In a brutal manner; cruelly; inhumanly, in a coarse, gross, or unfeeling manner —**Brutify**, brŏ'ti-fī, *v t* —*brutified, brutifying* To make a person a brute, to make senseless, stupid, or unfeeling —**Brutish**, brŏ'tish, *a* Pertaining to or resembling a brute, uncultured, ignorant, stupid, unfeeling, savage, brutal, gross; carnal, bestial —**Brutishly**, brŏ'tish-li, *adv* In a brutish manner —**Brutishness**, brŏ'tish-nes, *n* The quality of being brutish

Bryology, bri-ol o-ji, *n* [Gr *bryon*, moss, and *logos*, discourse] The science of mosses, their structure, affinities, classification, &c —**Bryological**, bri ŏ-loj ik al, *a* Pertaining to bryology, or to the mosses

Bryony, bri ŏ-ni, *n* [L *bryonia*, Gr *bryonia*, bryony, from *bryō*, to swell, to sprout, from the quick growth of the stems] A climbing plant of various species, *white bryony*, found in the hedgerows of England, has small red berries and abounds in an acrid fetid juice, which acts as a cathartic and emetic, *black bryony* is a plant of the yam family, and has a tuberous root stalk, also with cathartic and emetic properties —**Bryonine**, bri ŏ-nin, *n* The bitter, cathartic, and somewhat poisonous principle extracted from several species of bryony

Bryozoa, bri-ŏ-zo'a, *n pl* [Gr *bryon*, moss, and *zōon*, animal] A group of minute molluscoid animals living together in moss-like masses, now commonly called *Polyzoa* (which see) —**Bryozoan**, bri ŏ-zo-an, *n* One of the Bryozoa

Bubble, bub l, *n* [Dan *boble*, Sw *bubbla*, D *bobbel*, a bubble, akin to *blob*] A small vesicle of water or other fluid inflated with air, a blob of air in a fluid, *fig* something that wants firmness or solidity, a vain project, a false show, a delusive or fraudulent scheme of speculation, a fraud — *v i* —*bubbled, bubbling* To rise in bubbles, as liquors when boiling or agitated, to run with a gurgling noise, to gurgle — *v t* To cause to bubble, to cheat, to deceive, to trick —**Bubbly**, bub li, *a* Full of bubbles

Bubo, bū bō, *n* [Gr *boubōn*, the groin, a swelling in the groin] A tumour or abscess, with inflammation, which rises in certain glandular parts of the body, as in the groin or armpit —**Bubonocele**, bū bon ŏ sēl, *n* [Gr *kēlē*, a tumour] Rupture or hernia in the groin

Bucaneer, Buccaneer, buk a nēr', *n* [Fr *boucanier*, a pirate, originally a hunter who smoked the flesh of the animals killed, from *boucaner*, to smoke meat, from *boucan*, a place for smoking meat, a Carib word] A pirate, a sea robber more especially, one of the piratical adventurers, English and French, who combined to make depredations on the Spaniards in America in the 17th and 18th centuries — *v i* To act the part of a pirate or sea-robber

Buccal, buk al, *a* [L *bucca*, the cheek] Pertaining to the cheek —*Buccal glands*, the small glands of the mouth which secrete a viscous fluid that mixes with the saliva

Buccinator, buk'sin-ā-tŏr, *n* [L, a trumpeter, from *buccina*, a trumpet, from *bucca*, the cheek] The trumpeter's muscle, a flat thin muscle forming the wall of the cheek, assisting in mastication, and also in blowing wind instruments

Bucentaur, bū-sen'tar, *n* [Gr *bous*, an ox, and *kentauros*, a centaur] A mythological monster, half man and half ox, the state barge of Venice, in which the doge and senate went to wed the Adriatic.

Buck, buk, *n* [Ir and Gael *buac*, cowdung used in bleaching, bleaching liquor, lye, from W *bu, buw*, Gael *bo*, a cow] Lye or suds in which clothes are soaked in the operation of bleaching —*v t* To soak or wash in lye, a process in bleaching; to break up and pulverise, as ores —**Buck-basket**, *n* A basket in which clothes are carried to the wash.

Buck, buk, *n* [A Sax *bucca*, a he-goat, a buck—D bok, Icel. *bokkr*, a he-goat; Dan. *buk*, a buck, a he-goat, a ram, G *bock*, a he-goat, a buck; W *bwch*, a buck, Ir *boc*, a he-goat] The male of the fallow-deer, of the goat, the rabbit and hare: often used specifically of the male of the fallow-deer; a roe-buck, a dashing fellow, a fop, swell, or dandy —**Buckish**, buk'ish, *a* Pertaining to a buck or dashing fellow, foppish.—**Buckishness**, buk ish nes, *n*.—**Buck-eye**, *n* A name for several species of American horse-chestnut —**Buck-hound**, *n* A kind of hound, less than the stag hound, for hunting bucks or fallow-deer —**Buckskin**, buk skin, *n* A kind of soft, yellowish or grayish leather originally made of the skin of the deer but now of that of the sheep, *pl* breeches made of this leather —**Buck shot**, *n* A large kind of shot used for killing deer or other large game —**Buck thorn**, *n* A somewhat spiny shrub of various species, as the purging buck thorn, a native of Britain, having small shining black berries with powerful cathartic properties, another species yields the Persian or yellow berries of commerce —**Buck tooth**, *n* A projecting tooth in a person's jaw, a prominent canine tooth

Bucket, buk et, *n* [A Sax *buc*, a bucket, a flagon, a pitcher, with dim term added. Probably allied to *back*, a vessel] A vessel made of wood leather metal, or other material, for drawing or holding water or other liquids, one of the cavities on the circumference of a water wheel into which the water is delivered to move the wheel, the scoop of a dredging machine or of a grain elevator —**Bucketful**, buk et-ful, *n* As much as a bucket will hold —**Bucket wheel** *n* A water wheel containing cavities on its circumference to catch the water that drives it, a wheel for raising water, having a rope passing round it with buckets which dip into a well and discharge at the surface

Buckle buk l, *n* [Fr *boucle*, buckle, from L L *buccula* the central part of the buckler the boss, dim of L *bucca*, a cheek] An instrument, usually made of some kind of metal, and consisting of a rim with a chape and tongue, used for fastening harness, belts or parts of dress together, a curl of hair, a state of being curled or crisped (as a wig) —*v t* —*buckled, buckling* To fasten with a buckle or buckles, *refl* to set vigorously to work at anything, to join together as in marriage (colloq) — *v i* To bend or bow (*Shak*); to apply with vigour, to engage with zeal followed by *to*

Buckler, buk ler *n* [O Fr *bocler*, Fr *bouclier*, a protuberance, a boss on the shield. Buckle] A protuberance, a boss on the shield, a piece of defensive armour anciently used in war, and worn on the left arm —*v t* To be a buckler or shield to, to shield to defend.

Buckra, buk ra, *n* [W African word meaning supernatural being or demon.] A negro term for a white man

Buckram buk ram, *n* [O E *bokeram*, from O Fr *boucaran, boqueran*, M H G *bucker am, buckeran*, L L *boquerannus*, &c, perhaps stuff made originally of goat's hair (G *bock*, a goat) Buck] A coarse linen cloth, stiffened with glue, used in garments to keep them in the form intended, and for wrappers to some kinds of merchandise —*a* Made of buckram or resembling buckram, hence, stiff, precise, formal

Buckshish, Bucksheish, buk'shesh Same as *Bakshish*

Buckwheat, buk'whēt, *n* [From Prov E *buck*, beech, and *wheat*, D *boek weit*, G *buchweizen* (D *boek*, G *buche*, a beech), from the resemblance of its triangular seeds to beech nuts] A plant with a branched and jointed herbaceous stem, somewhat arrow-shaped leaves, purplish-white flowers, and bearing small triangular seeds, which are ground into meal and form a valuable article of food much used in Europe and America, called also *Brank*

Bucolic, bū kol'ik, *a* [L *bucolicus*, from Gr *boukolikos*, pertaining to cattle, pastoral, from *bous*, an ox] Pastoral, relating to country affairs and to a herdsman's life and occupation —*n* A pastoral poem

Bud, bud, *n*. [Allied to D *bot*, a bud, O Fr, *boter*, to bud, Fr *bouton*, a bud E *button*.] A small, generally more or less ovoid, protuberance on the stem or branches of a plant, being the form in which leaves or flowers exist before expanding, a prominence on or in certain animals of low organization, as polype, which becomes developed into an independent being, which may or may not remain permanently attached to the parent organism —*v i* —*budded, budding* To put forth or produce buds; to sprout, to begin to grow from a stock like a bud, as a horn; *fig* to be in an early stage of development —*v t* To graft by inserting a bud under the bark of another tree —**Budding**, bud'ing, *n* *Hort*. a mode of grafting, in which a leaf-bud is inserted as a graft instead of a young shoot, the bud sending out a stem which has all the properties of its parent, *zool* same as *Gemmation* —**Budlet**, bud'let, *n*. A little bud springing from another bud.

Buddhism, bŏd izm, *n*. [*Buddha*, lit the wise, from Skr *buddh*, to know the sacred name of the founder of the system, who appears to have lived in the 6th cent B C.] The religious system founded by Buddha, one of the most prominent doctrines of which is that *nirvāna*, or an absolute release from existence, is the chief good; it prevails in China, Japan, Cashmere, Thibet Birmah, Ceylon, &c, its adherents comprising about a third of the human race —**Buddhist**, bŏd ist, *n* A worshipper of Buddha, one who adheres to the system of Buddhism —**Buddhistic**, bŏd-ist ik, *a*. Relating to Buddha or to Buddhism

Buddle bud l, *n* [Comp G *buttеln*, to shake] *Mining*, a large square frame of boards used in washing metalliferous ore —*v t* or *i* To wash ore in a buddle

Budge, buj, *v i* [Fr *bouger*, to stir, to move = Pr *bolegar*, to be agitated, It *bolicare*, to bubble, from L *bullire*, to boil Bull] To move off, to stir, to remove from a spot a little, to flinch, to take's self off —**Budger**, buj'er, *n*. One who moves or stirs from his place [*Shak*]

Budge, buj, *n* [O Fr *bouge*, L *bulga*, a leather bag, from a Gallic word seen in Ir and Gael *balg, bolg*, a bag, akin *bellows, belly*] Lamb-skin with the wool dressed outwards, formerly used as an ornamental border for scholastic habits —*a* ‡ Trimmed or adorned with budge, scholastic, pedantic, austere, stiff, formal [*Mil*]

Budget, buj et, *n* [O E *bogel, bougel*, from Fr *bougette* dim of *bouge*, a leather bag Budge, *n*] A little sack, with its contents; hence, a stock or store, the annual financial statement which the chancellor of the exchequer makes in the House of Commons, presenting an estimate of the probable income and expenditure for the following twelve months also used of similar statements in other countries than England

Buff, buf *n* [Abbrev of *buffalo*, O E *buffe*, Fr *buffle*, a buffalo] A sort of leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo, ox, &c, dressed with oil, like shammy, the colour of buff, a light yellow —*a* Made of buff, of the colour of buff —**Buffy**, buf'i, *a* Resembling buff, buff coloured —*Buffy coat*, the coat which appears on a clot of blood drawn from a vein in cases of inflammation, pleurisy, &c —**Buff-stick**, *n*. A stick covered with leather, velveteen, &c, and powdered with emery, used in polishing.—**Buff wheel**, *n* A wheel for a similar purpose with the buff-stick

Buffalo, buf'fa lō, *n* [From Sp *bufalo*, Fr. *buffle*, L *bubalus, bufalus*, from Gr. *boubalos*, from *bous*, an ox] A ruminant mammal of the ox family somewhat larger than the common ox and with stouter limbs, originally from India, but of which several species are now found in most of the warmer countries of the Eastern continent, being kept as domestic animals, and used for draught, &c, the name also applied to the bison of North America.—**Buffalo-clover**, *n*. An American species of short clover which covers the vast prairies on which bisons feed.—**Buffalo-grass**, *n*. A species of short grass growing on the prairies of North America.—**Buffalo-robe**, *n*. The skin of the bison of North America prepared with the hair on, whether used for covering the person or not.

Buffet, buf'et, *n*. [O E *buf*, to strike; *buffet*, a blow.] Any apparatus for deadening the concussion between a moving body

and the one on which it strikes, an apparatus with powerful springs attached to railway-carriages to prevent injury from violent contact

Buffer, buf'ėr, *n.* [From O E *buffe*, to stam mer, Fr *bouffer*, to puff out the cheeks, comp Sc. *buff*, nonsense] A foolish fellow, a fellow a term expressive of extreme familiarity, and generally having a flavour of contempt

Buffet, buf'et, *n* [Fr *buffet* a sideboard, a cupboard] A cupboard, sideboard, or closet, to hold china crystal, plate, and other like articles, the space set apart for refreshments in public places.

Buffet, buf et, *n* [O Fr *buffet, bufet*, a slap, a blow, dim. from *buffe bufe*, a blow] A blow with the fist, a box, a cuff, a slap, hence, hard usage of any kind suggestive of blows (Fortune s *buffets*) —*v t* To strike with the hand or fist, to box, to beat, to beat in contention, to contend against (*buffet* the billows) —*v i* To deal blows or buffets, to make one s way by buffeting

Buffo, buf'fō, *n.* [It] The comic actor in an opera, a comic singer —*a* Comic

Buffoon, buf fōn', *n* [Fr *bouffon*, from It. *buffone*, from *buffare*, to jest or sport, from *buffa*, a trick, a piece of sport] A man who makes a practice of amusing others by low tricks, odd gestures and postures, jokes, &c, a merry-andrew, a clown, a jester —*v t* To make ridiculous —*v i* To play the buffoon —*a* Characteristic of a buffoon —**Buffoonery**, buf fon ėr i, *n* The arts and practices of a buffoon, low jests, ridiculous pranks —**Buffoonish** buf fon ish, *a* Like a buffoon, consisting in low jests or gestures —**Buffoonism**, buf fōn izm, *n.* The practices of a buffoon

Bufonite, bū fon it, *n* [From L *bufo bufonis*, a toad] Toadstone, a fossil consisting of the petrified teeth of fishes, formerly much esteemed for its imaginary virtues

Bug, bug *n* [W *bwg*, a hobgoblin, a scarecrow, akin to E *bogey* Sc *bogle*.] A hobgoblin, spectre, or bugbear (*Shak*), a name applied to insects of various kinds as the may-*bug*, the lady-*bug*, particularly applied to an annoying insect of a flat shape and rusty colour, which infests the furniture, beds, and walls of houses emits an offensive smell, and inflicts severe bites on persons.—**Bugbear**, bug'bār *n.* [Lit a *bug* or hobgoblin in the shape of a *bear* Something real or imaginary that causes terror —**Buggy**, bug'i, *a* Abounding with bugs —**Bugginess**, bug'i nes *n.*

Buggy, bug'i, *n* A name given to several species of light one-horse carriages or gigs

Bugle, **Bugle horn**, bū gl, bū gl horn *n* [Lit, a buffalo horn from O E *bugle*, a buffalo, from L *buculus*, a young bullock] A hunting horn, a military musical brass wind instrument, now frequently furnished with keys so as to be capable of producing all the notes of the scale —**Bugler**, bug'lėr, *n* One who plays a bugle, a soldier whose duty is to convey the commands of the officers by sounding a bugle

Bugle, bū'gl, *n.* [L L *bugulus*, a female ornament, from root seen in A Sax *būgan*, to bend, to *bow*, G *bügel*, a bent piece of metal] A shining elongated glass bead, usually black, used in decorating female apparel, &c —*a* Black as a bugle or bead, jet-black (*Shak*)

Bugloss, bū'gloss, *n.* [L *buglossus*, Gr *bouglōssos—bous*, an ox, and *glōssa*, tongue.] A bristly plant of several species, with narrow oblong leaves and deep purple flowers, a common weed, and so called from the shape and roughness of its leaves; ox-tongue

Buhl, būl, *n.* [From *Boule*, an Italian wood carver, who introduced this style of work into France in the reign of Louis XIV] Unburnished gold, brass, or mother-of pearl worked into complicated and ornamental patterns, used for inlaying, articles ornamented in this style —**Buhlwork** bul wėrk, *n.* Work in which wood, tortoise shell, &c, is inlaid with buhl

Buhrstone, bėr'stōn, *n.* Same as *Burr stone*.

Build, bild, *v t.*—*built, building* The pret & pp. *builded* are now confined to poetry [Of obscure origin, but connected with A Sax *bold*, a house, a dwelling, Icel *ból*, Dan *bol*, a house, a dwelling, from same root as Icel *búa*, to dwell, G *bauen*, to build or cultivate] To frame, construct, and raise, as an edifice or fabric of almost any kind, to construct, to frame, to raise on a support or foundation, to rear, to erect, to settle or establish (fame, hopes, &c)—*v i* To exercise the art or practise the business of building, to rest or depend (*to build* on another's foundation), to base, to rely —*n* Construction, make, form —**Builder**, bil dėr *n.* One who builds, one whose occupation is to build, as an architect, ship wright, mason, &c —**Building**, bild'ing, *n* The act of one who builds, the thing built, as a house, a church, &c, fabric, edifice —**Built**, bilt, *p* and *a.* Formed, shaped (of the human body, &c) frequently in composition, constructed of different pieces instead of one, as a mast, beam &c

Bukshish, buk'shēsh, *n.* Same as *Bakshish*

Bulb, bulb, *n.* [L *bulbus* a bulbous root] The rounded part or head of an onion or similar plant, strictly, a modified leaf bud, consisting of imbricated scales or concentric coats or layers, formed on a plant usually beneath the surface of the ground, emitting roots from its base, and producing a stem from its centre, as in the onion, lily hyacinth, &c, any protuberance or expansion resembling a bulb especially an expansion at the end of a stalk or long and slender body, as in the tube of a thermometer —*v t* To project or be protuberant with *out* —**Bulbed**, bulbd *a* Having a bulb or having the form of a bulb —**Bulbel**, **Bulbil**, bul bel, bul bil *n* *Bot* a separate bulb formed on certain flowering plants, a small axillary bulb —**Bulbiferous**, bul bif ėr us, *a* Producing bulbs —**Bulbiet**, bulb let *n* *Bot* a bulb which separates spontaneously from the stem of a plant —**Bulbose Bulbous** bul bōs, bul bus, *a* Having or pertaining to bulbs or a bulb, growing from bulbs, resembling a bulb in shape, swelling out

Bulbul bul bul, *n* The Persian name of the nightingale or a species of nightingale, an Eastern name of other singing birds

Bulgarian bul gā ri an *a* Pertaining to Bulgaria —*n* A member of the Bulgarian race, the language of the Bulgarians a flavonic tongue

Bulge, bulj, *v i*—*bulged, bulging* [From the scandinavian, O Sw *bulgya* to swell Icel *bólgnan* swollen the same word as A Sax *belgan* to swell in sense of be angry, akin *belly, bellows bowl, billow, bulk*, &c *Bilge* is another spelling] To swell out, to be protuberant to bilge, as a ship —**Bulgy**, † bul ji, *a* Bending outward

Bulimia, **Bulimy**, bū lim i a bū'li mi, *n* [Gr *boulīmia—bous*, an ox, in composition, huge great, and *limos*, hunger] Morbidly voracious, insatiable appetite

Bulk, bulk, *n* [Same root as *bulge*, Icel *bulki*, a heap, the freight of a vessel, Dan *bulk*, a lump, a clod, O Sw *bolk* a crowd, a mass.] Magnitude of material substance, whole dimensions, size, the gross, the majority, the main mass or body (the *bulk* of a nation), the whole contents of a ship's hold —*In bulk* loose or open, that is not packed in bags, boxes, &c —*v i.* To grow large, to swell to appear large or important —**Bulky**, bul'ki, *a* Of great bulk or dimensions, of great size, large —**Bulkiness**, bul ki nes, *n* The state or quality of being bulky —**Bulk head**, *n* A partition in a ship made with boards, to form separate apartments

Bull, bul, *n.* [A Sax *bull* (only found in dim *bulluca*, a bullock), L G *bulle bolle*, D *bul*, Icel *boli*, a bull The root may be in A Sax *bellan*, to bellow] The male of any bovine quadruped or animal of the ox or cow kind, an old male whale, *stock exchange slang*, one who operates in order to effect a rise in the price of stock the opposite of a *bear* —*a* Male, or of large size, characteristic of a bull, as coarse, loud, obstinate, or the like used in composition, as, a *bull*-trout, *bull*-head, *bull*-rush, &c —**Bullock**, bul'ok, *n.* [A S *bulluca*, dim of *bull*] An ox or castrated bull, a full-grown steer —**Bull-baiting**, *n* The practice of baiting or attacking bulls with trained dogs —**Bull-calf**, *n.* A male calf; a stupid fellow (*Shak*) —**Bull-dog**, *n* A very strong muscular variety of dog, with large head, broad muzzle, short hair, and of remarkable courage and ferocity formerly much used in bull-baiting —**Bull-fight**, *n* A combat between armed men and bulls in a closed arena a popular amusement in Spain —**Bull-fighter**, *n* A man who engages in bull fights —**Bull-finch**, *n* A species of finch, distinguished by the large size of the head, the stoutness of the bill, and by having the beak and crown of the head black, it is a British song bird —**Bull fly**, *n* The gadfly (which see) —**Bull frog** *n* A large species of frog living in marshy places in North America, having a loud bass voice which resembles the bellowing of a bull —**Bull head**, *n* A name given to several species of fish, with wide and flattened heads, as the miller s-thumb, a spiny finned fresh water fish occurring in some British rivers, *fig* a dull, stupid, or obstinate fellow —**Bull's-eye** *n* *Arch* any circular opening for the admission of light or air; a round piece of thick glass convex on one side let into the deck, port, or sky light of a vessel for the purpose of admitting light, a small lantern with a lens on one side to concentrate the light in a given direction, the centre of a target of a different colour from the rest of it, and usually round also a shot that hits the bull's-eye —**Bull terrier**, *n* A variety of dog, a cross-breed between a bull-dog and a terrier —**Bull trout**, *n* A large species of fish of the salmon family, thicker and clumsier than the salmon

Bull, bul *n* [L *bulla*, a boss, an ornament worn on a child s neck, later a lead (n seal)] Originally the seal appended to the edicts and briefs of the pope, hence, a letter edict, or rescript of the pope published or transmitted to the churches over which he is head, containing some decree, order or decision

Bull bul *n* [Origin doubtful] A gross inconsistency in language, a ludicrous blunder involving a contradiction in terms

Bullace, bul'ās, *n* [A Celtic word, W *bwlas*, Ir *bulos*, Fr *bulace*, Armor, *bolos*] The wild plum, a British plant, yielding two varieties of fruit, red and white, used like damsons

Bullate, bul lāt *a* [L *bullatus*, from *bulla*, a bubble] In *bot* having elevations like bubbles or blisters, as a leaf whose membranous part rises between the veins in elevations like blisters

Bullet, bul et, *n* [Fr *boulet*, a dim from *boule*, a ball, from L *bulla*, a bubble, a boss a seal Akin *bullion, bulletin*, to *boil*, a papal *bull*] A small ball, a projectile generally of lead intended to be discharged from small arms, as rifles, muskets, pistols, &c —**Bullet-mould**, *n* A mould for casting bullets —**Bullet-proof**, *a* Capable of resisting the force of a bullet.

Bulletin, bul e tin, *n* [Fr, from It *bullettino*, dim of *bulla*, an edict of the pope] An official report concerning some public event, such as military operations, the health of the sovereign, &c, issued for the information of the public, any public announcement, especially of news recently received

Bullion, bul yon, *n* [From L L *bullio, bulliona*, a mass of gold or silver, from L *bulla*, a boss, a stud, a seal BULLET] Uncoined gold or silver in the mass, gold or silver not in the form of current coin; the precious metals in bars, ingots, or in any uncoined form, foreign or uncurrent coins, a kind of heavy twisted fringe frequently made of silk and covered with fine gold or silver wire —**Bullioner**, bul yon-ėr, *n.* A dealer in bullion —**Bullionist**, bul yon ist, *n* An advocate of an exclusive metallic currency

Bullock Under BULL

Bully, bul i, *n* [From root of *bull, bellow*, originally the first element in compounds such as *bully-rook bully-Jack*, and other old terms, comp Sw *bullerbas*, a noisy person, from *bullra*, to make a noise] A bluster-

ing, quarrelsome, overbearing fellow, more distinguished for insolence than for courage, a swaggerer, one who domineers or browbeats, a brisk, dashing fellow. a familiar term of address (*Shak*) † —*v t* —*bullied, bullying* To act the bully towards, to overbear with bluster or menaces —*v i* To be loudly arrogant and overbearing, to be noisy and quarrelsome, to bluster, swagger, hector, or domineer

Bulrush, bul'rush, *n* [From *bull*, implying largeness, and *rush*] A name given to large rush like plants, of various genera, growing in marshes - **Bulrushy**, bul'rush i, *a* Abounding in bulrushes, resembling or pertaining to bulrushes

Bulse, buls, *n*. [Pg *bolsa*, a purse, same word as *bursa, bourse*] In the East Indies, a bag or purse to carry or measure valuables, a certain quantity of diamonds or other valuables

Bulwark, bul'wĕrk, *n* [Lit a *work* built of the *boles* or trunks of trees, from Dan *bulværk*, D *bolwerk*, G *bollwerk*, rampart, hence by corruption Fr *boulevard*] A mound of earth round a place, capable of resisting cannon shot, and formed with bastions, curtains, &c, a rampart, a fortification, that which protects or secures against attack, means of protection and safety, the boarding round the sides of a ship, above the level of the decks, to prevent them being swept by the waves &c —*v t* To fortify with a bulwark or ram part, to protect

Bum,† bum, *v i* [A different spelling of *boom*, D *bommen*, to boom or sound hol low] To make a hollow noise, to boom — *n* A droning or humming sound, as that made by the bee, a hum

Bumbailiff bum bā'lif, *n* [Probably a vulgar corruption of *bound bailiff*] An under bailiff, a civil officer appointed to serve writs and to make arrests and executions for debt

Bumble bee, bum'bl bē, *n* [From *bum*, to hum or boom] A large bee, a humble bee so named from its sound

Bumbledom, bum'bl dum, *n* [From *Bumble*, the beadle, a character in Dickens' *Oliver Twist*] A sarcastic term applied to fussy official pomposity and incapacity, especially in the case of the members of petty corporations, as vestries

Bumboat, bum bōt *n* [D *bumboot* a wide fishing boat, from *bun*, a tank in a boat in which fish are kept alive and *boot*, a boat] A boat for carrying provisions to a ship at a distance from shore

Bump, bump *v t* [Perhaps imitative of sound, Comp L G *bumsen*, to strike or fall on with a hollow noise, also W *pwmp, a round mass, pwmpaw, to thump*] To make to come in violent contact, to give a shock to, to strike, to thump —*v i* To come in collision, to strike against some thing —*n* A swelling or protuberance (especially on the body), *phren* one of the natural protuberances on the surface of the skull regarded as indicative of distinct qualities, affections, propensities, &c, of the mind, a shock from a collision

Bumper, bum'pĕr, *n* [Corrupted from older *bumbard, bombard*] A cup or glass filled to the brim, something well or completely filled

Bumpkin, bump'kin, *n* [For *bumkin*, a short boom, a bumpkin being a blockish fellow, a blockhead] An awkward, clumsy rustic, a clown or country lout —**Bumpkinly**, bump'kin li, *a* Of or pertaining to a bumpkin or clown

Bumptious, bump shus, *a* [For *bumpish*, from *bump*, apt to strike against or come in contact with others] Offensively self-assertive, disposed to quarrel, domineering [Colloq] —**Bumptiousness**, bump shus-nes, *n* [Colloq]

Bun, bun, *n*. [O Fr *bugne*, a swelling, Fr *bugnet*, a little puffed loaf] A kind of cake, a kind of sweet bread

Bunch, bunsh, *n*. [From O Sw and Dan *bunke*, Icel. *bunki*, a heap BUNK] A protuberance, a hunch, a knob or lump, a collection, cluster, or tuft of things of the same kind connected together in growth or tied together; any cluster or aggregate —*v i* To swell out in a protuberance, to cluster, as into bunches —*v t* To form or tie in a bunch —**Bunch-backed**, *a* Having a bunch on the back, crooked (*Shak*)— **Bunchy**, bunsh'i, *a* Having a bunch or hunch, having knobs or protuberances, growing in a bunch, like a bunch —**Bunchiness**, bunsh i nes, *n*

Bund, bund, *n* In the East Indies, an embankment

Bundle, bun dl, *n* [A dim from *bund*, equivalent to D *bondel*, G *bündel*, bundle] A number of things bound or rolled into a convenient form for conveyance or hand ling, a package —*v t* —*bundled, bundling* To tie or bind in a bundle or roll often followed by *up*, to place or dispose of in a hurried unceremonious manner — *To bundle off*, to send a person off in a hurry, to send off unceremoniously —*To bundle out*, to expel summarily —*v i* To depart in a hurry or unceremoniously often with *off*

Bung, bung, *n* [Allied to D *bom*, O D *bonne* a bung, Ir *bumne*, a tap, a spigot, W *bwng*, a bung hole] A large cork or stopper for closing the hole in a cask through which it is filled —*v t* To stop the orifice of with a bung, to close up — **Bung hole** *n* The hole or orifice in a cask through which it is filled, and which is closed by a bung

Bungalow bung'ga lō, *n* [Per *bangalah*, from *Bengal*, lit a Bengalese house] In India, a house or residence, generally of a single floor, and surrounded by a veran dah

Bungle, bung'gl, *v t* —*bungled, bungling* [Akin to *bang*, G dial *bungen*, O Sw *bunga*, to beat, to bang] To perform in a clumsy awkward manner —*v t* To make or mend clumsily, to botch, to manage awkwardly, to perform inefficiently —*n* A clumsy performance, a piece of awkward work, a botch —**Bungler**, bung'glĕr, *n* One who bungles, one who performs without skill — **Bungling**, bung gling, *a* Prone to bungle, clumsy, characterized by bungling **Bunglingly**, bung gling li, *adv* In a bungling manner, clumsily, awkwardly

Bunion BUNYON

Bunk, bungk, *n* [Sw *bunke* a wooden vessel, a coop, in O Sw also part of a vessel s deck] A wooden box or case, serving as a seat during the day and a bed at night, one of a series of sleeping berths arranged above each other — **Bunker**, bung'kĕr, *n* A sort of fixed chest or box, a large bin or receptacle (a coal *bunker*)

Bunkum, Buncombe, bung'kum, *n* [From *Buncombe*, in North Carolina, the member of Congress for this place having on one occasion admitted that he was talking not for any useful end but simply 'for Buncombe, that is, to please his constituents] Talking for talking's sake, bombastic speech making, mere words. [American]

Bunny, bun i, *n* [Ir and Gael *bun*, root, stump, lit the short tailed animal] A sort of pet name for the rabbit

Bunt, bunt, *n* [Sw *bunt*, Dan *bundt*, a bundle] *Naut* the middle part, cavity, or belly of a sail —*v t* To swell out —**Buntline**, bunt'lin, *n* *Naut* one of the ropes fastened on the bottoms of square sails, to draw them up to their yards

Bunt, bunt, *n* [Supposed to be a corruption of *burnt*] A disease of wheat, smut, also, the fungus producing the disease

Bunter sandstein, bun tĕr-sand stīn, *n* [G, lit variegated sandstone] *Geol* a German name for the new red sandstone

Bunting, bun ting, *n* [O E *bunting, bounting, buntel*, Sc *buntlin*, origin unknown] The popular name of a number of insessorial birds closely allied to finches and sparrows, such as the English or common bunting, the rice bunting, &c

Bunting, Buntine, bun ting, bun'tin, *n* [Probably from G *bunt*, D *bont*, party coloured, of different colours Comp next art] A thin woollen stuff, of which the colours, or flags and signals, of ships are made, a vessel's flags collectively

Bunting-crow, bun'ting krō, *n*. [D *bontekraai—bont*, party coloured, and *kraai*, a crow] The hooded crow

Bunyon, Bunion, bun'yon, *n* [From It *bugnone*, a round knot or bunch, a boil *Bum* is of the same origin] An excrescence or knob on some of the joints of the feet, generally at the side of the ball of the great toe, which causes an inflammation of the small membranous sac called *bursa mucosa*.

Buoy, boi, *n* [D *boei*, a buoy, a *fetter*, O Fr *boye*, from L *boia*, a kind of fetter or shackle, a buoy being fettered at a fixed point] A floating object fixed at a certain place to show the position of objects beneath the water, as shoals, rocks, &c, or to mark out the course a ship is to *follow*, &c, a *floating object* used to throw overboard for a person who has fallen into the water to lay hold of, and to keep him afloat till he can be taken out, more particularly called a *life-buoy* —*v t*. To keep afloat in a fluid, as in water or air generally with *up*, *fig* to keep from sinking into despondency, to fix buoys in as a direction to mariners —**Buoyage**, boi āj, *n*. A series of buoys or floating beacons, for the guidance of vessels into or out of port, &c. —**Buoyancy, Buoyance**, boi'an-si, boi ans, *n* The quality of being buoyant, that is of floating on the surface of water or in the atmosphere, *fig* lightheartedness, cheerfulness, hopefulness, elasticity of spirit —**Buoyant** boi ant, *a*. Floating, light, having the quality of rising or floating in a fluid *fig* cheerful, hopeful, not easily depressed —**Buoyantly**, boi'ant-li, *adv* In a buoyant manner

Bur, Burr, bĕr, *n* [A bax *burr*, a bur, a burdock, Dan *borre*, Sw *kardborre*, a burdock, the root is probably seen in Ir *borr*, a knob, *borrann*, to swell] A rough prickly covering of the seeds of certain plants, as of the chestnut and burdock, the plant burdock, *engr* a slight ridge of metal left by the graver on the edges of a line, and which is removed by a scraper, the guttural pronunciation of the rough r common in some of the northern counties of England —**Burry**, bĕr'i, *a* Full of burs, resembling burs

Burbot, bĕr bot, *n*. [Fr *barbots*, from *barbe*, L *barba*, a beard] A fish of the cod family, shaped like an eel but shorter, with a flat head and two small beards on the nose and another on the chin, found in several English rivers and lakes.

Burden, Burthen, bĕr dn, bĕr'ŦHN, *n* [A. Sax *byrthen*, from *beran*, to bear, like Gael *burthar, byrdh*, Dan *byrde*, Goth *baurthei*, G *bürde*, a burden BEAR] That which is borne or carried, a load, that which is grievous, wearisome, or oppressive, the quantity or number of tons a vessel will carry —*v t* To load, to lay a heavy load on, to encumber with weight; *to oppress with anything grievous, to surcharge* —**Burdensome, Burthensome**, bĕr dn sum, bĕr'ŦHN sum, *a* Weighing like a heavy burden, grievous to be borne; causing uneasiness or fatigue, oppressive, heavy, wearisome —**Burdensomely, Burthensomely**, bĕr dn-sum li, bĕr'ŦHN-sum-li, *adv* In a burdensome manner —**Burdensomeness**, bĕr dn-sum nes, *n* The quality of being burdensome, heaviness; oppressiveness

Burdon, bĕr'dn, *n* [Fr *bourdon*, a drone or bass, the humble bee, from L L *burdo*, a drone] The part in a song which is repeated at the end of each verse, the chorus or refrain, a subject on which one dwells

Burdock, bĕr dok, *n* [*Bur* and *dock*] The popular name of a large rough-leaved perennial plant belonging to the composite family, common on roadsides and waste places, and a troublesome weed in cultivated grounds

Bureau, bū-rō', pl **Bureaux** or **Bureaus**, bū rōz', *n* [Fr *bureau*, an office, a desk or writing-table, originally a kind of russet stuff with which writing-tables were covered, from L *burrus*, red or reddish.] A desk or writing-table, with drawers for papers, an escritoire, an office or place where business is transacted, a department for the transaction of public business, a chest of drawers for clothes, &c — **Bureaucracy**, bū-rō'kra-si, *n* The system of centralising the administration of a country, through regularly graded series

of government officials; such officials collectively.—**Bureaucrat, Bureaucratist,** bū-rō'krat, bū-rō'krat-ist, *n.* An advocate for or supporter of bureaucracy —**Bureaucratic, Bureaucratical,** bū-rō-krat'ik, bū-rō-krat'ik-al, *a.* Relating to bureaucracy **Burgamot,** ber'ga-mot, *n.* Same as *Bergamot.*

Burgonet, Burgonet, ber'ga-net, ber-gō-net', *n.* [Fr. *bourguignotte,* properly a Burgundian helmet] A kind of helmet with a small visor formerly worn.

Burgee, ber'jē, *n.* A flag or pennant which ends in two points, a kind of small coal suited for burning in furnaces.

Burgeois, bur-jō', *n* A printing type. BOURGEOIS

Burgeon, ber jon, *n.* and *v.i.* Same as *Bourgeon.*

Burgh, bur'ō, *n.* [BOROUGH] A corporate town or borough, the Scotch term corresponding to the English *borough,* applied to several different kinds of corporations —**Burghal,** ber gal, *a.* Belonging to a burgh.—**Burgher,** ber'gėr, *n.* An inhabitant of a burgh or borough, who enjoys the privileges of the borough of which he is a freeman —**Burgess,** ber'jes, *n.* [O Fr *burgeis,* Fr *bourgeois,* from *bourg,* L L *burgus,* a borough.] An inhabitant of a borough or walled town, especially one who possesses a tenement therein, a citizen or freeman of a borough, a parliamentary representative of a borough. — **Burgess-ship,** ber jes-ship, *n.* The state or condition of a burgess.

Burglar, berg'lėr, *n.* [From Fr *bourg,* a town, and O Fr *larre, Fr larro,* L *latro,* a thief.] One guilty of nocturnal house breaking — **Burglarious,** berg lā'ri us, *a* Pertaining to burglary, constituting the crime of burglary —**Burglariously,** berg lā'ri-us-li, *adv* With an intent to commit burglary, in the manner of a burglar —**Burglary,** berg'la ri, *n.* The act or crime of nocturnal housebreaking, with an intent to commit a felony

Burgomaster, ber'gō-mas-tėr, *n* [D *burgemeester* = E *borough-master*] The chief magistrate of a municipal town in Holland, Flanders, and Germany, nearly corresponding to *mayor* in England and the United States.

Burgoo, ber'gō, *n* A kind of oatmeal porridge, a dish used at sea.

Burgrave, ber'grāv, *n.* [L L *burgogravus,* from G *burggraf* — *burg,* a town, and *graf,* a count, an earl] In some European countries an hereditary governor of a town or castle

Burgundy, ber'gun-di, *n.* A kind of wine, so called from Burgundy, in France — *Burgundy pitch,* a pitch obtained from the Norway spruce, used in plasters

Burial, be'ri-al, *n* Under BURY

Burin, bū'rin, *n* [Fr *burin,* from root of *bore.*] A graver, an instrument for engraving made of tempered steel, of a prismatic form, and with the graving end ground off obliquely so as to produce a sharp point

Burke, bėrk, *v.t* [From the name of an Irishman who first committed the crime, in 1828, in Edinburgh, with the view of selling the dead bodies for dissection] To murder by suffocation, *eg* to smother; to shelve (a question or discussion), to get rid of by some indirect manœuvre.—**Burker,** bėr'kėr, *n* One who burks.

Burl, bėrl, *n* [Fr *bourre,* a flock of wool as for stuffing, L L *burra,* a flock of wool] A small knot or lump in thread, whether woven into cloth or not —*v.t* To pick knots, loose threads, &c, from, as in finishing cloth —**Burler,** bėr'lėr, *n.* One who burls cloth.—**Burling iron,** *n* A kind of pincer or tweezer used in burling cloth.

Burlesque, bėr lesk', *a* [Fr *burlesque,* from It. *burlesco,* ridiculous, from *burlare,* to ridicule, *burla,* mockery] Tending to excite laughter by ludicrous images, or by a contrast between the subject and the manner of treating it —*n* That kind of literary composition which exhibits a contrast between the subject and the manner of treating it so as to excite laughter or ridicule, travesty; caricature; a kind of dramatic extravaganza with more or less singing in it; a ludicrous or debasing caricature of any kind, a gross perversion *v t, burlesqued, burlesquing* To make ridiculous by burlesque representation, to turn into a burlesque —*v.i* To use burlesque.—**Burlesquer,** bėr-lesk'ėr, *n.* One who burlesques or turns to ridicule. —**Burletta,** bėr-let'a, *n.* [It, dim of *burla,* mockery] A comic opera, a musical farce

Burly, bėr'li, *a* [Of same origin as *bur, burr,* Ir and Gael *borr,* a knob, with term *-ly*] Great in bodily size, bulky, lusty the word, now used only of persons, includes the idea of some degree of coarseness —**Burliness,** bėr'li nes, *n.* The state or quality of being burly

Burmese, bur'mēz, *a* Of or pertaining to Burmah —*n.* An inhabitant or inhabitants of Burmah, the language of the people of Burmah

Burn, bėrn, *v t —burned* or *burnt, burning* [A Sax *beornan, byrnan, beornan, bryneas,* to burn—Icel *brenna,* Dan *brunde,* O D *bernen,* Goth *brinnan,* G *brennen,* to burn *Brand, brown, brine, brimstone,* &c, are akin] To consume with fire, to reduce to ashes, to injure by fire, to scorch, to act on with fire; to expose to the action of fire (limestone, bricks), to make into by means of fire (to *burn* charcoal), to affect with a burning sensation, to apply a cautery to, to cauterize —*To burn daylight,* to use artificial light before it is dark, to waste time [*Slack*]—*v i* To be on fire, to flame, to suffer from or be injured by an excess of heat, to shine, to sparkle, to glow, to gleam, to be inflamed with passion or desire, to be affected with strong emotion, to rage, to be affected with a sensation of heat (the cheeks *burn*), in certain games, to be near a concealed object which is sought, hence, to be nearly right in guessing (colloq) —*n* A hurt or injury of the flesh caused by the action of fire —**Burnable,** bėrna bl, *a.* Capable of being burnt —**Burner,** bėr'nėr, *n* A person who burns or sets fire to anything, the part of a lamp from which the flame issues, the part that holds the wick, the jet-piece from which a gas flame issues —**Burning,** bėr ning, *a* Much heated, flaming, scorching, vehement, powerful, causing excitement, ardour, or enthusiasm (a *burning* question) —**Burning glass,** *n* A double convex lens of glass, which, when exposed to the direct rays of the sun, collects them into a focus, where an intense heat is produced, so that combustible matter may be set on fire —**Burning house,** *n* The furnace in which tin ores are calcined to sublime the sulphur from the pyrites.—**Burning mirror,** *n* A concave mirror, usually made of metal, which reflects the rays of the sun in such a way as to make them converge to a focus, where their whole heat is concentrated —**Burnt-ear,** *n* A disease in corn caused by the minute germs or seeds of a parasitic mushroom, in which the fructification of the plant is destroyed, and, as it were, burnt up —**Burnt-offering, Burnt-sacrifice,** *n* Something offered and burnt on an altar as an atonement for sin, a sacrifice —**Burnt-sienna,** si-en na, *n* Earth of sienna submitted to the action of fire, by which it is converted into a fine orange red pigment, used both in oil and water-colour painting

Burn, burn, *n* [A Sax *burna,* a stream, a well, Icel *brunnr,* D *born,* Goth *brunna,* G *brunnen,* akin to verb to *burn,* comp *torrent,* from L *torreo,* to burn] A rivulet, a brook [Prov E. and Sc]

Burnish, bėr'nish, *v t.* [O Fr *burnir, burnissant,* to polish, to embrown, from *brun,* O H G *brun,* brown. BROWN] To cause to glow or become resplendent, to polish and make shining by friction, to make smooth and lustrous.—*v i* To grow bright or brilliant, to show conspicuously —*n* Gloss; brightness, lustre.—**Burnisher,** bėr'nish-ėr, *n.* One who or that which burnishes or makes glossy

Burnoose, bėr-nēr' *n.* [Fr. *burnous, bournous,* from Sp. *al-bornoz,* a kind of Moorish cloak An Ar. word.] A white woollen mantle, with hood, woven in one piece, worn by the Arabs.

Burnt, bėrnt, pret. & pp of *burn.*

Burr, *n.* RUR.

Burrel, bur'el, *n.* [O Fr *burel,* reddish, from L *burrus,* red] A sort of pear, called also the red butter pear, from its smooth, delicious soft pulp —**Burrel-fly,** *n* A kind of reddish-coloured gadfly, or breese.

Burrel shot, bur'el-shot, *n* [Fr *bourreler,* to torment] Small shot, nails, stones, pieces of old iron, &c, put into cases, to be discharged from a cannon at short range, an emergency shot

Burrh, Burr-stone, bėr, bėr'stōn, *n* A name given to certain siliceous or siliceo-calcareous stones, whose dressed surfaces present a burr or keen cutting texture, whence they are much used for millstones

Burrock, bur'ok, *n* [A Sax *burg, burh,* a hill, and dim *-ock*] A small weir or dam in a river to direct the stream to gaps where fish traps are placed

Burrow, bur'ō, *n* [The same word with *burgh, borough,* from A Sax *beorgan,* to protect, shelter] A hole in the ground excavated by rabbits, hares, and some other animals, as a refuge and habitation —*v t* To make a hole or burrow to lodge in, to work a way into or under something, to lodge in a burrow or in any deep or concealed place, to hide —**Burrower,** bur'o-ėr, *n* One who burrows, an animal which excavates and inhabits burrows — **Burrow-duck,** *n* The sheldrake so called because it makes its nest in holes in soft soil — **Burrowing-owl,** *n* An American species of owl which dwells in holes in the ground

Bursa, bėr'si, *a* BUR

Bursa, bėr'sa, *n* [L] *Anat* a kind of sack — *Bursa mucosa,* a sack situated at a joint and containing the synovial fluid

Bursar, bėr'sėr, *n* [BURSA] A treasurer or cash-keeper of a college or of a monastery, a purser, a student to whom a bursary is paid —**Bursarship,** bėrs'ėr ship, *n.* The office of a bursar —**Bursary,** bėr'sa-ri, *n* The treasury of a college or monastery, an exhibition or scholarship in a Scottish academy or university

Burse, bėrs, *n.* [Fr *bourse,* a purse, bursary, exchange, from L L *bursa,* a purse, a skin, leather PURSE] A purse to hold something valuable, one of the official insignia of the lord high chancellor of England, an exchange, a bourse! —**Bursiform,** bėr si form, *a* Shaped like a purse, sub-spherical

Burst, bėrst, *v t —burst, bursting* [A Sax *berstan* = Icel *bersta,* Dan *briste, brusta,* D *bersten,* O G *bresten,* Mod G *bersten,* to burst, same root in It *brisaam,* Gael *brus, brisal,* to break] To fly or break open from internal force and with sudden violence, to suffer a violent disruption, to explode, to become suddenly manifest, to rush with prepositions, adverbs, and adverbial phrases (to *burst* out, to *burst* into life) —*v i* To break or rend by force or violence, to open suddenly (to *burst* one's bonds, to *burst* a cannon) —*n* A sudden disruption, a violent rending, a sudden explosion or shooting forth, a rush, an outburst —**Bursting-charge,** *n.* *Mining,* a small charge of fine powder, placed in contact with a charge of coarse powder to ensure the ignition of the latter, *ordnance,* the charge of powder required for bursting a shell or case-shot.

Burthen. BURDEN

Burton, bėr'ton, *n* A small tackle formed by two blocks or pulleys, used in ships to set up or tighten the topmost shrouds and for various other purposes.

Bury, ber'i, *v t.—buried, burying* [A Sax *byrgan, byrigan,* to bury, allied to *beorgan,* to protect, and thus to *burgh, borough, burrow, barrow,* &c] To cover with earth or other matter; to deposit in a grave when dead, to inter, to entomb, to hide, to conceal, to withdraw or conceal in retirement. used *refl.*, to hide in oblivion (to *bury* injuries, &c) —**Burying,** ber'i-ing, *n* Burial; sepulture [N T] —**Burial,** ber'i-al, *n* The act of burying, especially the act of burying a deceased person; sepulture; interment; the act of depositing a dead body in the earth, in a tomb or vault, or in the water.—**Buried,** ber'id, *p.* and *a* Interred;

hidden by the lapse of time; forgotten.—**Buries**, ber'i-ér, *n.* One who buries; that which buries or covers.

Bus, bus, *n* An abbreviation of *omnibus*, a street carriage

Busby, buz'bi, *n.* A military head-dress consisting of a fur hat with a bag, of the same colour as the facings of the regiment, hanging from the top over the right side

Bush, bush, *n* [Scandinavian Dan *busk*, Sw *buske*, a bush=D *boesch*, a grove, G *busch*, a bush. The word passed from the Teutonic into the Romance languages, and *ambush*, *ambuscade*, *bosky*, *bouquet*, &c, are akin] A shrub with branches, a thick shrub, a branch of a tree, properly of ivy, fixed or hung out as a tavern sign (*Shak*), a stretch of shrubby vegetation, a district covered with brush wood, or shrubs, trees, &c —*To beat about the bush*, to use circumlocution, to dilly-dally —*v i* To grow thick or bushy —*v t* To set bushes about, to support with bushes, to use a bush-harrow on —**Bushiness**, bush i nes, *n.* The quality of being bushy —**Bushy**, bush i, *a.* Full of bushes, overgrown with shrubs, resembling a bush thick and spreading, like a bush —**Bush-buck**, bush buk, *n* [D *boesch-bok*] The name given to several species of South African antelopes —**Bush-cat**, *n* The serval —**Bush-fighting**, *n.* A mode of fighting in which the combatants scatter, and fire from behind the shelter of trees and bushes —**Bush harrow**, *n.* An implement of husbandry for harrowing, consisting of a frame with three or more bars, in which bushes are interwoven —**Bushman**, bush man *n* A woodsman, a settler in the bush or forest districts of a new country as Australia, an aboriginal of Bushmanland near the Cape of Good Hope, a Boajesman —**Bush ranger**, *n* In Australia, one who takes to the 'bush, or woods, and lives by robbery —**Bush-shrike**, *n.* A species of ant bird found in the hotter latitudes of America

Bush, bush, *n* [Parallel form of *box*, from D *bus* a box bush, G *buchse*, a box, the bush of a wheel] A lining of harder material let into an orifice (as for an axle) to guard against wearing by friction —*v t* To furnish with a bush —**Bush metal**, *n* Hard brass gun metal a composition of copper and tin, used for journals, bearings of shafts, &c

Bushel, bush el, *n* [O Fr *bussel*, L L *bussellus*, a dim form from *bussida*, for *buxida pyxida*, from Gr *pyxis*, a box] A dry measure containing 8 gallons or 4 pecks The imperial bushel has a capacity of 2218 192 cubic inches, and holds 80 lbs avofrdupois of distilled water at the temperature of 62° Fahr with the barometer at 30 inches; a vessel of the capacity of a bushel

Business, biz'nes, *n.* [This word, though with the form of an ordinary abstract noun from *busy*, has never the meaning of state of being busy, *busy ness*] A matter or affair that engages a person's time, care, and attention, that which one does for a livelihood, occupation, employment, mercantile concerns, or traffic in general, the proper duty, what belongs to one to do, task or object undertaken, concern, right of action or interposing, affair, point, matter —*a* Relating to or connected with business, traffic, trade &c

Busk, busk, *n* [Fr *busc*, *busque*, probably from It *busto*, bust, boddice, by change of letter] A piece of steel, whalebone, or wood, somewhat elastic, worn by women to stiffen or support their stays

Busk, busk, *v t & v* [From Icel *buask*, to get one's self ready, a contraction of *bua sik*, from *bua*, to prepare, and *sik* (=G *sich*), one's self. *Busk* is similarly formed *Bound*, on the point of going, is from same verb. Old English and Scotch] To prepare, equip; dress

Buskin, bus'kin, *n.* [For *broskin*, *bruskin*, a dim. from D *broos*, a buskin, akin to *brogue*.] A kind of half-boot or high shoe covering the foot and leg to the middle of the calf; the high shoe worn by ancient tragic actors, the tragic drama as opposed to comedy.—**Buskined**, bus'kind, *a*, Wearing buskins, pertaining to tragedy; tragic.

Buss, bus, *n.* [Same as G *bus*, Sw *puss*, a kiss; comp also Ir and Gael. *bus*, a mouth, a lip] A kiss, a salute with the lips.—*v t* [Comp O and Prov G *bussen*, Sw *pussa*, to kiss] To kiss, to salute with the lips.

Buss, bus, *n* [O Fr *busse*, L L *bussa*, a kind of boat, really the same word as *box*] A small vessel, from 50 to 70 tons burden, and carrying two masts, used in herring-fishing

Bussu palm, bus sö-päm, *n.* A palm found in the swamps of the Amazon, 10 to 15 feet high, and having leaves often 30 feet long by 4 to 5 feet in breadth

Bust, bust, *n.* [Fr *buste*, It and Sp *busto*, L L *bustum* from *busta*, a small box, L *buxida* Box] A sculptured figure of a person showing only the head, shoulders, and breast, the chest or thorax

Bustard, bus tèrd, *n* [O Fr *bistarde*, a corruption of L *avis tarda*, lit slow bird] A bird belonging to the order of the runners, but approaching the waders The great bustard is the largest European bird, the male often weighing 30 lbs

Bustle, bus l, *v i* —*bustled*, *bustling* [Same word as Icel *bustla*, to bustle, to splash in water, *brasti*, bustle, a splash] To display activity with a certain amount of noise or agitation, to be active and stirring —*n* Activity with noise and agitation, stir, hurry scurry, tumult —**Bustler**, bus'ler, *n* One who bustles, an active stirring person —**Bustling** bus ling, *a* Moving actively with noise or agitation, active, busy, stirring

Bustle, bus'l, *n* [Perhaps for *buskle* a dim of *busk* a support for a lady's stays] A pad worn by ladies for the purpose of giving a greater rotundity or prominence to the back part of the body immediately below the waist

Busy biz i, *a* [O E *busy*, A Sax *bysig busig*=D *bezig* L G *besig*, busy further affinities doubtful] Employed with constant attention, engaged about something that renders interruption inconvenient, occupied without cessation, constantly in motion, meddling with or prying into the affairs of others, officious, causing or spent in much employment (a *busy* day) —*v t* —*busied*, *busying* To employ with constant attention, to keep engaged, to make or keep busy often *refl* —**Busybody**, biz'i bod i *n.* One who officiously concerns himself or herself with the affairs of others —**Busybodyism**, biz i bod i izm, *n* The habit of busying one s self about other people s affairs —**Busily**, biz i li, *adv* In a busy manner, with constant occupation, importunately, officiously —**Business**. See separate art.

But, but Originally a prep and still often to be so regarded, though also an adv and frequently a conj [A Sax *butan*, with out, out of, unless—be, by, and *utan*, out, without] Except, besides, unless (all none *but* one), save or excepting that, were it not (commonly followed by *that*), only, merely, simply (i do *but* jest), sometimes equivalent to, that not (who knows *but* or *but that* he may), as an adversative conj equivalent to, on the contrary, on the other hand, yet, still, however, nevertheless

Butcher, buch èr, *n* [Fr *boucher*, from *bouc*, a he goat (from G *bock* a goat=E *buck*), the males being generally killed for food and the she-goats kept for milk] One whose occupation is to kill animals for food, one who kills in a cruel or bloody manner —*v t* To kill or slaughter for food or for market, to murder in a bloody or barbarous manner —**Butcherly**, buch èr li, *a.* Cruel, savage, murderous [*Shak*] —**Butchery**, buch èr i, *n* The business of slaughtering cattle for the table or for market, murder committed with unusual barbarity, great slaughter —**Butcher-bird**, *n.* A name given to the shrikes from their habit of suspending their prey, as a butcher does his meat, and then pulling it to pieces and devouring it at their leisure —**Butcher-meat**, *n.* The flesh of animals slaughtered by the butcher for food.—**Butcher's-broom**, *n.* A stiff erect spiny-leaved shrub belonging to the lily family, often made into brooms for sweeping butcher's blocks

Butler, but lèr, *n.* [O E *botelèr*, from L L *botellarius*, a butler, from *botellus*, a bottle BOTTLE.] A servant or officer in a household whose principal business is to take charge of the liquors, plate, &c.—**Butlership**, but'lèr-ship, *n* The office of a butler

Butt, but, *n* [O Fr *bot*, *bout*, the end or extremity of a thing, Fr *but*, an end, aim, goal, also *butte*, a butt used in shooting, from M H G *bôsen*, to strike, to beat, a word akin to E *beat*] The end or extremity of a thing, particularly the larger end of a thing, as of a piece of timber or of a felled tree, the thick end of a musket, fishing rod, whip handle, &c, an irregularly shaped piece of land, as an outlying piece left unploughed at the end of a field, the end of a plank or piece of timber which unites with another endways in a ship's side or bottom, also, the joining of two such pieces, the thickest and stoutest part of tanned ox hides, a mark to be shot at, the point where a mark is set or fixed to be shot at, the object of aim, the person at whom ridicule, jests, or contempt is directed, a goal, a bound (*Shak*), *rifle-practice* the hut, embankment, or other protection in which the marker sits —**Butt end** *n* The largest, thickest, or blunt end of anything —**Butt shaft**, *n* An arrow (*Shak*)

Butt but *v t & i* [Fr *bouter*, O Fr *buter*, to push, to butt BUTT, an end] To strike by thrusting the head against, as an ox or a ram, to have a habit of so striking —*n* [In the first sense directly from the verb, in second from Fr *botte*, a pass or thrust in fencing] A push or thrust given by the head of an animal, a thrust in fencing —**Butter**, but èr *n* An animal that butts.

Butt, but, *n* [O Fr *boute*, Fr *botte*, a boot, a butt, the two having a considerable resemblance *Boot*] A large cask, a measure of 126 gallons of wine or 2 hogsheads, or 108 gallons of beer

Butte, but, *n* [Fr] A term applied to a detached hill or ridge of no great height rising abruptly in the Rocky Mountain region of America.

Butter but èr, *n.* [A Sax *buter*, *butor*, from L *butyrum*, from Gr *boutyron*, butter, from *bous*, an ox, and *tyros*, cheese] An oily or unctuous substance obtained from cream or milk by churning, *old chem* a term applied to certain anhydrous, metallic chlorides of buttery consistency and fusibility —*Vegetable butters*, a name given to certain vegetable oils, from their resemblance to butter —*Rock butter*, a peculiar mineral composed of alum combined with iron of the consistence and appearance of soft butter, appearing as a pasty exudation from aluminiferous rocks. —*v t* To smear with butter, to flatter grossly (vulgar). —**Butter bird**, *n.* A name given to the rice bunting —**Butter-boat**, *n* A vessel for the table in which melted butter, intended to be used as a sauce, is contained —**Buttercup**, but èr-kup *n* A name given to several species of Ranunculus, a common field-plant with bright yellow flowers —**Butterfly**, but'èr-fli, *n* [The reason for the name is doubtful, probably it was originally given to a common yellow species] The common English name of all the diurnal lepidopterous insects (the nocturnal ones being moths), in their last and fully developed state, having four wings often decked with the most beautiful colours, and a suctorial mouth, *fig* a person whose attention is given up to a variety of trifles of any kind; a showily dressed, vain and giddy person. —**Butterine**, but'èr-in, *n.* An artificial butter made from animal fat, churned with milk and water, or from milk churned with some sweet butter and the yolks of eggs, the whole of the contents of the churn in the latter case being converted into butterine —**Butter-knife**, *n.* A blunt, and generally ornamented, knife used for cutting butter at table —**Butter-man**, *n.* A man who sells butter —**Butter-milk**, *n.* The milk that remains after the butter is

separated from it.—**Butter-mould**, *n.* A mould in which pats of butter are shaped and stamped.—**Butter-nut**, *n.* The fruit of a North American tree akin to the walnut, so called from the oil it contains, also the fruit of one or two lofty hard-wood trees growing in Guiana.—**Butter-Scotch**, but'er-skoch, *n.* The name given to a kind of toffee containing a considerable admixture of butter —**Butter tongs**, *n pl* A kind of tongs with flat blades for slicing and lifting butter —**Butter tooth**, *n.* A broad fore-tooth —**Butter-tree**, *n.* A species of African tree, the seeds of which yield a substance like butter, called shea-butter —**Butterwort**, but'er-wĕrt, *n* A European plant growing in bogs or soft grounds, the leaves of which are covered with soft, pellucid, glandular hairs, which secrete a glutinous liquor that catches small insects —**Buttery**, *but'er i, a.* Having the qualities or appearance of butter

Buttery, but'er-i, *n.* [Originally *boteleria*, a place for bottles, but altered to *buttery* from butter being also kept in it] An apartment in a household, in which wines, liquors, and provisions are kept, in some colleges, a room where refreshments are kept for sale to the students —**Buttery bar**, *n* A ledge on the top of the buttery hatch on which to rest tankards [*Shak.*] —**Buttery hatch**, *n.* A hatch or half door giving entrance to the buttery

Buttock, but'ok, *n* [Dim of *butt.*] The rump, or the protuberant part of an animal behind

Button, but'n, *n* [Fr *bouton* a button, a bud, from *bouter*, to push BUTT to thrust, BUTT, an end] A small round or roundish object of bone, ivory, metal, wood, mother of pearl, &c used for fastening the parts of dress, by being passed into a hole, slit, or loop, or sometimes attached as mere ornament, something resembling a button, a round knob or protuberance, the small disc at the end of fencing foils, &c The plural used as a singular is a colloquial or slang term for a page boy, from the buttons on his jacket —*v t* To attach a button or buttons to, to fasten with a button or buttons, to inclose or make secure with buttons —*v i* To be capable of being buttoned (his coat will not *button*) —**Button bush**, *n* A North American shrub of the cinchona family, so called on account of its globular flower heads —**Button hole**, *n* The hole or loop in which a button is fastened —*v t* To seize a man by the button or button hole and detain him in conversation against his will —**Button-wood**, *n* A common name in America for the western plane-tree, also the same as *button-bush*

Buttress, but'res, *n.* [O E *butrasse*, *botrase*, &c., from Fr *bouter*, to thrust (BUTT), or a modification of *brattice*, *bretèche*] A projecting support of masonry built on to the exterior of a wall, especially common in churches in the Gothic style, *fig* any prop or support (a *buttress* of the constitution) —*v t* To support by a buttress, to prop

Butty, but'i, *n.* A person who raises coal or ore by contract at a stated price per ton, employing men to do the work

Butyraceous, **Butyrous**, bū-ti rā'shus, bū' ti rus, *a.* [From L *butyrum*, butter BUTTER.] Having the qualities of butter; resembling butter —**Butyric**, bū-tir'ik, *a* Pertaining to or derived from butter a term applied to an acid obtained from butter, and also occurring in perspiration, flesh-juice, &c.

Buxeous, buk sē-us, *a.* [L *buxeus*, from *buxus*, the box tree] Pertaining to the box-tree or resembling it

Buxom, buk'sum, *a* [A Sax *buhsom* compliant, obedient, from *bugan*, to bend, to *bow*, and term *som*, *-some*, as in *blithesome*, &c, D *buigzaam*, G *biegsam*, flexible, tractable, are exactly similar] Yielding to pressure†, flexible or elastic (*Mil.*)†, obedient†, healthy and cheerful, brisk, jolly, lively and vigorous applied especially to women —**Buxomly**, buk sum li, *adv* In a buxom manner, briskly, vigorously —**Buxomness**, buk'sum-nes, *n*

Buy, bi, *v t* —*bought* (pret & pp), *buying* [O E *byggc*, *bugge* A Sax *bicgan*, *bycgan*, to buy, Goth *bugjan*, to buy Hence *abye*] To acquire by paying a price to the satisfaction of the seller, to purchase opposed to *sell*, to get, acquire, or procure for any kind of equivalent (to *buy* favour with flattery), to bribe, to corrupt or pervert by paying a consideration —*To buy in*, to buy for the owner at a public sale especially when an insufficient price is offered —*To buy off*, to release from military service by a payment, to get rid of the opposition of by paying, to purchase the non intervention of —*To buy out*, to purchase the share or shares of a person in a commercial concern, the purchaser thus taking the place of the seller —*To buy over*, to detach by a bribe or consideration from one party and attach to the opposite party —**Buyer**, bi'er, *n.* One who buys, a purchaser

Buzz, buz *v i.* [Purely imitative of the sound Comp It *buzzicare*, to buzz, whisper] To make a low hissing sound, as that of bees, to whisper, to speak with a low hissing voice —*v t* To whisper, to spread or report by whispers, to spread secretly —*n* A continuous humming sound, as of bees, a low whispering hum, a report circulated secretly and cautiously, a general confused conversation —**Buzzer**, buz'er, *n.* One who buzzes, a whisperer, one who is busy in telling tales secretly [*Shak.*]—**Buzzingly**, buz'ing li, *adv* With a low humming sound

Buzzard, buz'erd, *n* [Fr *busard* *busard*, from *buse*, a buzzard, and term *ard*, *buse* being from L L *busio* for L *buteo*, a buzzard] A name for certain large raptorial birds of the falcon family with short weak toes, a blockhead, a dunce

By, bi, *prep* [A Sax *bi* *big*, by, O Sax O Fris *bi*, D *bij*, G *bei*, Goth *bi* Often as a prefix in form *be*] Near, close to, near along with motion past, through or with, denoting the author, producer, or agent, means, instrument, or cause, according to, by direction, authority, or example of (*by* his own account, ten *by* the clock, a rule to live *by*), at the rate of, in the ratio or proportion of (*by* the yard, *by* the dozen), to the amount or number of (larger *by* half, older *by* ten years), during the course of, within the compass or period of (*by* day), not later than (*by* this time, *by* two o'clock) In oaths or adjurations it comes before what is invoked or appealed to (*by* heaven) —*Two by two*, *day by day*, *piece by piece*, &c., each two, each day, each piece, taken separately or singly —*Five feet by four*, measuring five feet one way and four the other —*a.* Side, secondary: used only in composition, as *by*-path, *by*-play, *by*-street, &c —*adv* Near, in the same place with, at hand, aside (to stand *by*, to lay a thing *by*), so as to pass (to run *by*), so as to be past or over (the time went *by*) —*By and by*, in the near future, soon, presently —**By**, **Bye**, bi, *n* A thing not directly aimed at, something not the immediate object of regard, as, by the *by*, or by the *bye*, that is, by the way, in passing —**By-blow**, *n* A side or accidental blow (*Mil.*), an illegitimate child (vulgar) —**By end**, *n* Private end, secret purpose or advantage —**By-gone**, bi gon, *a.* Past, gone by —**Bygones**, *bi gonz*, *n pl* What *is* gone by and past —**By lane**, *n* A private lane, or one out of the usual road —**By name**, *n* Nick name —**By past**, bi past, *a* Past, gone by [*Shak.*]—**By path**, **By-road**, **By-street**, **By way**, *n* A path, road, street, or way which is secondary to a main road, street, &c, a lesser private, or obscure way —**By-play**, *n* Action carried on aside, and commonly in dumb show, while the main action proceeds, action not intended to be observed by some of the persons present. —**By product**, *n* A secondary product, something obtained, as in a manufacturing process, in addition to the principal product or material —**By-stander**, *n* One who stands by or near, an onlooker or spectator, one present but taking no part in what is going on —**By word**, *n* A common saying, a proverb

By law **Bye-law**, bi'lą *n.* [From the Scand. *by* a town, the termination in Whit*by* and other names, and *law*, Dan *by lov*, a municipal law, =w *by lag*, a by law] A local or private law, a law made by an incorporated body as a railway company, for the regulation of its own affairs, or the affairs intrusted to its care

Byre, bir *n* [A Scandinavian word—E *bower*] A cow house [Scotch]

Byssus bis us, *n* pl **Byssi**, bis'i [L *byssus*, Gr *byssos*, fine linen or cotton] *Zool* a long, lustrous, and silky bunch of filaments by which certain bivalve molluscs, as the oyster, are attached to fixed objects, *bot* the stipe of certain fungi —**Byssaceous**, bis sā'shus, *a* Resembling a byssus, consisting of fine silky filaments —**Byssiferous**, bis-sif'er us, *a* Producing a byssus —**Byssine**, bis'in, *a* Made of byssus, having a silky or flax like appearance —**Byssoid** bis'oid, *a* Having the appearance of byssus, *bot.* exhibiting a fringed structure with threads of unequal lengths —**Byssolite**, bis'o-lit, *n.* [*lite*—Gr *lithos*, stone] A name given to the finer fibrous varieties of filamentous minerals, as amianthus, tremolite, actinolite, &c

Byzant, **Byzantine**, bi'zant, biz-an'tin, *n.* Same as *Besant* (which see)

Byzantine, **Byzantian**, biz-an'tin, biz-an'shi-an, *a* Pertaining to *Byzantium*, at one time the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire, now, under the name of Constantinople, the capital of the Ottoman Empire

C.

C, the third letter in the English alphabet and the second of the consonants, originally having the sound of *k*, now having also the sharp sound of *s* (before *e*, *i*, and *y*); *music*, the name of the first or key note of the modern normal scale, answering to the *do* of the Italians and the *ut* of the French

Caaba, ka-ā'ba, *n.* [Ar, *from ka'b*, a cube] An oblong stone building within the great mosque at Mecca containing the famous black stone or Kebiah presented by the angel Gabriel to Abraham sometimes extended to the temple itself.

Caaing-whale, kā'ing whāl, *n* [A Scotch name, from the verb *to ca'* that is, to drive, because these whales can be driven like cattle] The round headed porpoise, a cetaceous animal of the dolphin family, of a black colour, and attaining the length of 24 feet

Cab, kab, *n* [Heb] A Hebrew dry measure containing according to one estimate 2 pints, according to another 4

Cab, kab, *n* [Abbrev of *cabriolet*] A kind of hackney carriage with two or four wheels, drawn by one horse —**Cabman**, kab'man, *n* A man who drives a cab —**Cab stand**, *n* A place where cabs stand for hire

Cabal, ka bal', *n* [Fr *cabale*, the *cabala*, an intrigue, a cabal CABALA] Intrigue, secret artifices of a few persons united in some design, a number of persons united in some close design, usually to promote their private views in church or state by intrigue, a junto, specifically, a name given to a ministry of Charles II, consisting of Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale, the initials of whose names happened to compose the word —*v i* —*caballed*, *caballing* To form

a cabal, to intrigue; to unite in secret artifices to effect some design —**Caballer**, ka-bal'ėr, *n* One who cabals

Cabala, Cabbala, kab'a-la, *n* [Heb *qabbâlâ*, reception, the cabala or mysterious doctrine received traditionally, from *qâbal*, to take or receive] A mysterious kind of science or learning among Jewish rabbins, transmitted by oral tradition, serving for the interpretation of difficult passages of Scripture —**Cabalism**, kab'al-izm *n* The science of the cabalists —**Cabalist**, kab'al ist, *n* A Jewish doctor who professes the study of the cabala.—**Cabalistic, Cabalistical**, kab'al ist'ik, kab-al ist'ik al, *a* Pertaining to the cabala, containing an occult meaning —**Cabalistically**, kab-al ist'ik al li, *adv* In the manner of the cabalists

Caballine, kab'al lin, *a* [L *caballinus*, from *caballus*, a horse] Pertaining to or suited for a horse (*caballine* aloes) —*n* A coarse kind of aloes used as a medicine for horses

Cabaret, kab'a ret, *n* [Fr] A tavern, a house where liquors are retailed

Cabas, ka-bä', *n* [Fr, of Ar origin] A lady's flat work basket or reticule

Cabbage, kab'aj, *n* [O E *cabbush, cabage*, from Fr *cabus*, O Fr *choux cabus*, a large headed cabbage —*cabus, cabuce*, large headed, from L *caput* a head] A well known vegetable of several varieties, the kinds most cultivated being the common cabbage, the savoy, the broccoli, and the cauliflower, the common cabbage forms its leaves into dense rounded heads, the inner leaves being blanched *v t* To form a head like that of a cabbage in growing —**Cabbage butterfly**, *n* A large white butterfly, the larvæ of which destroy cruciferous plants, especially of the cabbage tribe —**Cabbage moth**, *n* A large dusky coloured moth having a greenish black caterpillar which feeds on cabbages —**Cabbage palm, Cabbage tree** *n* A West Indian palm having a simple unbranched slender stem growing to a great height, and so called from the young unexpanded leaves being eaten as a vegetable —**Cabbage rose**, *n* A very fragrant species of rose of many varieties having a large, rounded and compact flower —**Cabbage worm**, *n* The larva or caterpillar of a butterfly or moth infesting cabbages

Cabbage, kab'aj, *v t* —*cabbaged, cabbaging* [Fr *cabasser*, to put in a *cabus* or basket, hence, to hoard, steal CABAS] To purloin, especially to purloin pieces of cloth after cutting out a garment —*n* A cant name for anything filched, more particularly, cloth purloined by one who cuts out garments.

Cabbala, Cabbalism, &c, *n* CABALA, CABALISM, &c

Cabble, kab'l, *v t* or *i* —*cabbled, cabbling Metal* to break the masses of partially finished iron into pieces, to be again heated in a furnace and wrought or hammered into bar iron —**Cabbler**, kab'lėr, *n* One who cabbles

Cabeça, ka-bā'sa, *n* [Pg, lit a head] A fine kind of Indian silk, a money of account on the west coast of Africa.

Caber, kā'ber, *n* [Gael *cabar*, a pole, a stake, a rafter] In Highland games, a long undressed stem of a tree, used for tossing as a feat of strength

Cabin, kab'in, *n* [From W *caban*, a cabin, dim of *cab*, a kind of hut, Ir and Gael *caban*, a cabin] A small room or inclosed place, a cottage, a hut or small house or habitation, especially one that is poorly constructed, an apartment in a ship for officers or passengers —*v t* To live in a cabin, to lodge [*Shak*]—*v t* To confine as in a cabin [*Shak*]—**Cabin boy**, *n* A boy whose duty is to wait on the officers and passengers on board of a ship

Cabinet, kab'in-et, *n* [Fr *cabinet*, a closet, receptacle of curiosities, &c, a dim form, ultimately from the Celtic CABIN] A small room, closet, or retired apartment, a private room in which consultations are held, hence, the select or secret counsel of a prince or executive government, the collective body of ministers who direct the government of a nation or country so called from the apartment in which the meetings were originally held; a piece of furniture consisting of a chest or box, with drawers and doors —**Cabinet-council**, *n* The confidential council of a prince or executive magistrate, a council of cabinet ministers held with privacy to deliberate upon public affairs, a select number of confidential counsellors —**Cabinet-maker**, *n* A man whose occupation is to make household furniture, such as cabinets, side boards, tables, &c

Cable, kā'bl, *n* [Fr *câble*, a rope, from L L *capulum, caplum*, a rope, a halter, from L *capio*, to take] A large strong rope, usually of 3 or 4 strands of hemp, or a chain, such as is used to retain a vessel at anchor, *arch* a moulding with its surface cut in imitation of the twisting of a rope, also, a cylindrical moulding in the flute of a column and partly filling it —*Cable's length*, a nautical measure, one tenth of a sea mile, or about 100 fathoms —*Submarine* or *electric telegraph cable*, a cable by which telegraphic messages are conveyed through the ocean, usually composed of a single wire of pure copper, or of several wires, embedded in a compound of gutta percha and resinous substances, so as to be compacted into one solid strand, encircled by layers of gutta percha or india rubber, hemp or jute padding, and coils of iron wire —*v t* —*cabled, cabling* To fasten with a cable, *arch* to fill (the flutes of columns) with cables or cylindrical pieces —**Cable moulding**, *n* Same as *Cable arch*

Cabob, ka bob', *n* [Per] An oriental dish, consisting generally of a neck or loin of mutton cut in pieces and roasted, dressed with onions, eggs, spices, &c

Caboose ka bös', *n* [From D *kabuis*, a caboose or ship's galley, Dan *kabye*, Sw *kabyss, kabyssa* a caboose, L G *kabuse, kabüse*, a little room or hut probably from same root as *cabin*] The cook room or kitchen of a ship, the galley

Cabriole, kab'ri ōl' *n* [Fr *cabriole*, a goat-leap, L L *capriolus* a goat from L *caper*, a goat] A leap or curvet of a horse, a capriole —**Cabriolet**, kab'rē-ō lā', *n* [Fr *cabriolet* dim from *cabriole*, a goat-leap] A one horse carriage, a cab

Cabrit kab'rit, *n* The prong horned antelope of North America

Cacao, ka kā'ō, *n* [Fr Sp Pg *cacao*, from Mexican *cacauatl*, cacao] The chocolate tree, a small tree 16 to 18 feet high, a native of the West Indies, and much cultivated in the tropics of both hemispheres on account of its seeds, from which cocoa (a corruption of the word *cacao*) and chocolate are prepared

Cachalot, kash'a lot or kash a-lō', *n* [Fr *cachalot*, from Catalan *quichal*, a tooth, lit therefore toothed whale] A very large cetaceous mammal, the blunt-headed sperm whale, having a head of enormous size containing a large receptacle filled with spermaceti, sperm-oil and ambergris are also obtained from this animal

Cache, kash, *n* [Fr] A hole in the ground in which travellers hide and preserve provisions which it is inconvenient to carry

Cachet, ka shā', *n* [Fr, from *cacher*, to conceal] A seal —*Lettre de cachet*, a private letter of state a name given especially to letters bearing the private seal of the French kings, often employed as arbitrary warrants of imprisonment for an indefinite period

Cachexy, Cachexia, ka kek'si, ka kek si-a, *n* [Gr *kachexia*, from *kakos*, ill, and *hexis*, habit, from *echō*, to have] A morbid state of the bodily system, the result of disease or of intemperate habits —**Cachectic, Cachectical**, ka kek tik, ka kek tik-al, *a* Having or pertaining to cachexy

Cachinnation, kak in nā shon, *n* [L *cachinnatio*, from *cachinno*, to laugh, imitative of the sound] Loud or immoderate laughter —**Cachinnatory**, ka kin'a to-ri, *a* Of or pertaining to cachinnation, laughing loudly

Cacholong, kash'o long, *n* [*Cach*, the name of a river in Bucharia, and *cholong*, a Calmuc word for stone] A mineral of the quarts family, a variety of opal, and so often called *Pearl opal*, usually milk white, sometimes grayish or yellowish-white, opaque or slightly translucent at the edges

Cachou, ka-shö', *n* [Fr Same as *cashew*] A sweetmeat generally in the form of a pill, and made of the extract of liquorice, cashew nut, gum, &c, used to remove an offensive breath

Cacique, ka sēk', *n* CAZIQUE

Cackle, kak'l, *v i* —*cackled, cackling* [D and L G *kakelen*, Sw *kackla*, Dan *kagle*, of imitative origin like *giggle, cachinnation*, &c] To utter a noisy cry such as that often made by a goose or a hen, to laugh with a broken noise, like the cackling of a goose, to giggle, to prate, to prattle, to tattle —*n* The broken cry of a goose or hen, idle talk, silly prattle —**Cackler**, kak'lėr, *n* A fowl that cackles, a tell-tale, a tattler

Cacodemon, Cacodæmon, kak ō-dē'mon, *n* [Gr *kakos* evil, and *daimōn*, a demon] An evil spirit, a devil [*Shak*]

Cacoethes, kak ō-ē'thēz, *n* [L *cacoethes*, from Gr *kakoēthes*, a bad habit, an itch for doing something—*kakos*, vicious, and *ēthos*, custom, habit] A bad custom or habit —*Cacoethes scribendi*, a diseased propensity for writing, an itch for authorship

Cacography, ka-kog ra fi, *n* [Gr *kakos*, bad, and *graphō*, to write] Bad spelling or writing —**Cacographic**, kak-ō graf'ik, *a* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by cacography or bad writing or spelling, ill-written

Cacolet, kak o-lā', *n* [Fr] A kind of chair fixed on the back of a mule or horse for carrying travellers in mountainous districts, or sick or wounded persons

Cacology, ka kol o-ji, *n* [Gr *kakologia—kakos*, bad and *logos*, word] Bad speaking, bad choice of words

Cacophony, ka kof o ni, *n* [Gr *kakophōnia —kakos*, bad, and *phōnē* sound, voice] A disagreeable vocal sound, discord —**Cacophonic, Cacophonous**, kak-ō-fō nik, ka-kof o-nus, *a* Sounding harshly

Cactus, kak'tus, *n* [L, from Gr *kaktos*, a prickly plant] A succulent, spiny, and usually leafless shrub of numerous species, natives of tropical America, the fruit of some being edible, and many being cultivated in conservatories for their showy flowers and curious stems —**Cactaceous**, kak tā'shus, *a* Relating to or resembling the cactus

Cad, kad, *n* [An abbreviation of *cadet*] A slang term applied originally to various classes of persons of a low grade, as hangers-on about inn-yards, messengers or errand boys, &c, now extended to any mean, vulgar fellow of whatever social rank

Cadastre, ka-das'tėr, *n* [Fr *cadastre*, a survey and valuation of property, from L L *capitastrum*, register for a poll-tax, from L *caput*, the head] A detailed survey of a country, as the basis of an assessment for fiscal purposes, &c —**Cadastral**, ka-das'tral, *a* Pertaining to or having the character of a cadastre.

Cadaverous, ka-dav'ėr us, *a* [L *cadaverosus*, from *cadaver*, a dead body, from *cado*, to fall] Pertaining to a dead body, especially, having the appearance or colour of a dead human body, pale, wan, ghastly —**Cadaverously**, ka-dav'ėr-us-li, *adv* In a cadaverous manner —**Cadaverousness**, ka-dav'ėr us-nes, *n*

Caddice, Caddis, kad'is, *n* [From W *cadach*, a rag, *cadas*, a kind of cloth, from the rough or ragged covering of the larva] The larva of the caddice-fly —**Caddice-fly, Caddis-fly**, *n* A neuropterous insect, called also the *May fly*, the larva or grub of which forms for itself a case of small roots, stalks, stones, shells, &c, and lives under water till ready to emerge from the pupa state

Caddy, kad'i, *n* [Corruption of *catty*, a small package of tea, Malay *kati*, a weight equivalent to 1⅓ lb] A small box for keeping tea.

Cade, kād, *n* [L *cadus*, a cask] A barrel or cask, a *cade* of herrings = 500

Cade, kād, *n* A sheep-tick

Cadence, kā'dens, *n* [L L *cadentia*, a fall-

ing, from L. *cado*, to fall. *Chance* is the same word.] A decline, a state of falling or sinking; the general tone or modulation of the voice in reading or reciting, tone, sound, rhythm, measure, *mus* a short succession of notes or chords at the close of a musical passage or phrase, also a shake or trill, run, or division, introduced as an ending or as a means of return to the first subject —**Cadent** † kā dent, *a* Falling down, sinking [*Shak*]—**Cadenza**, ka-den´za, *n* [It] *Mus* an embellishment made at the end of a melody, either actually extempore or of an impromptu character, also, a running passage at the conclusion of a vocal piece.

Cadet, ka-det´, *n.* [Fr *cadet*, O Fr *capdet*, contr from L L *capitellum*, dim of L *caput*, the head, lit little head or chief] A younger or youngest son, a junior male member of a noble family, a young man in training for the rank of an officer in the army or navy —**Cadetship**, ka-det ship, *n.* The state of being a cadet, the rank or office of a cadet.

Cadger, kaj´ėr, *n* [Perhaps from O Fr *cagier*, one who carried about falcons or other birds in a *cage* for sale] An itinerant huckster or hawker

Cadi, kad´i or kā´di *n.* [Turk] A judge in civil affairs among the Turks, usually the judge of a town or village.

Cadmean, Cadmian, kad mē´an, kad´mi an, *a* Relating to *Cadmus*, a legendary prince of ancient Greece, who is said to have introduced the sixteen simple letters of the Greek alphabet, thence called *Cadmean letters.* —*Cadmean victory*, a victory in which the victors suffer as much as the vanquished.

Cadmium, kad´mi um, *n* [L *cadmia* Gr *kadmia*, *kadmeia*, calamine] A ductile, malleable, and fusible metal, of a fine white colour with a shade of bluish gray, resembling that of tin, it is very scarce in m all its relations very analogous to zinc, and is almost invariably associated with it —**Cadmium yellow**, *n* A pigment of an intense yellow colour and much body, prepared from the sulphide of cadmium.

Caduceus, ka-dū´sē us, *n.* [L] Mercury's rod represented as a winged rod entwisted by two serpents in modern times used as a symbol of commerce —**Caducean**, ka-dū´sē-an, *a.* Belonging to the caduceus or wand of Mercury

Caducibranchiate, ka-dū´si brang´ki āt, *a.* [L. *caducus*, falling, and *branchiæ*, gills] A term applied to animals such as the newts, which lose the gills before attaining maturity

Caducous, ka-dū´kus, *a* [L *caducus* from *cado*, to fall] Having a tendency to fall or decay, specifically applied to organs of animals and plants that early drop off, as branchiæ, floral envelopes, &c

Cæcum, sē´kum, *n.* pl **Cæca**, sē´ka. [L *cæcus*, blind] The blind gut or intestine, a branch of an intestine with one end closed, mammals have generally only one cæcum, birds usually two cæca, while in fishes they are often numerous —**Cæcal**, sē´kal, *a.* Of or belonging to the cæcum, having the form of a cæcum, bag-shaped —**Cæcally**, sē´kal li, *adv* In the form or manner of a cæcum

Cænozoic, sē-nō-zō´ik, *a* CAINOZOIC

Caen-stone, kā´en or kon, *n* A cream-coloured building stone of excellent quality, got near Caen in Normandy the material of which many English buildings are constructed

Cærulean. CERULEAN

Cæsar, sē´zėr, *n* A title originally a surname of the Julian family at Rome, which, after being dignified in the person of the dictator C Julius Cæsar, was adopted by successive Roman emperors, and latterly came to be applied to the heir presumptive to the throne —**Cæsarean, Cæsarian**, sē-zā´rē-an, sē-zā´ri-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Cæsar.—*Cæsarean operation*, the operation by which the fetus is taken out of the uterus by an incision through the abdomen and uterus, when delivery of a living child is otherwise impossible said to be so named because Julius Cæsar was brought into the world in this way.—**Cæsarism**, sē´zėr-izm, *n.* Despotic sway exercised by one who has been raised to power by popular will, imperialism

Cæsium, sē´zi um, *n.* [L *cæsius*, blue] A rare metal originally discovered in mineral waters, and so named because its spectrum exhibits two characteristic blue lines. It is always found in connection with rubidium

Cæspitose, Cæspitous, ses´pi tōs, ses´pi tus, *a.* CESPITOSE

Cæsura, sē-zū´ra, *n* [L *cæsura*, a cutting, from *cædere*, *cæsum*, to cut] A pause or division in a verse, a separation, by the ending of a word or by a pause in the sense of syllables rhythmically connected —**Cæsural**, sē zū ral, *a* Pertaining to the cæsura

Café, kaf ā, *n* [Fr, coffee, a coffee house] A coffee house a restaurant

Caffeic, ka fē´ik, *a* Of or pertaining to coffee — **Caffeine** ka fē´in, *n* A slightly bitter alkaloid found in coffee, tea, &c, which, when taken in large doses, is poisonous

Caffre, kaf´ėr, *n* KAFIR

Caftan. KAFTAN

Cage, kāj, *n* [Fr *cage*, from L *cavea*, a hollow, from *cavus*, hollow (whence E *cave*)] A box, or inclosure a large part of which consists of lattice work of wood wicker, wire, or iron bars for confining birds or beasts, a prison or place of confinement for petty malefactors †, a skeleton framework of various kinds the framework of a hoisting apparatus, as the frame work in which miners ascend and descend the shaft, and by which hutches are raised and lowered —*v t* —*caged caging* To confine in a cage, to shut up or confine —**Caging** kāj´ing *n* A bird kept in a cage, a cage bird

Caimacam, kā´ma kam, *n* A lieutenant or lieutenant-general in the Turkish service, the governor of Constantinople

Caiman *n.* CAYMAN

Cainozoic, kā no-zō´ik *a* [Gr *kainos* recent and *zōē* life] *Geol* a term applied to the latest of the three divisions into which strata have been arranged with reference to the age of the fossils they include embracing the tertiary and post-tertiary systems

Caique ka ēk´, *n* [Fr from Turk *kaik*] A light skiff used in the Bosporus, where it almost monopolizes the boat traffic

Cairn, kārn, *n* [Gael Ir W *carn* a heap, a cairn] A heap of stones, one of those large heaps of stones common in Great Britain, particularly in Scotland and Wales, and generally of a conical form, erected as sepulchral monuments to commemorate some event, as *landmarks*, &c

Cairngorm, Cairngorm stone, kārn´gorm, *n* A yellow or brown variety of rock crystal, found in great perfection on *Cairngorm* and the neighbouring mountains in Scotland, and much used for brooches, seals and other ornaments

Caisson, kās´son, *n.* [Fr, *caisson*, from *caisse*, a chest a case from L *capsa*, a chest] A wooden chest filled with explosives to be fired when approached by an enemy, also, an ammunition wagon, or an ammunition chest, a vessel in the form of a boat used as a flood gate in docks, a water-tight structure or case filled with air and placed under sunken vessels to raise them, a kind of floating-dock, a water tight box or cylindrical casing used in founding and building structures in water too deep for the coffer dam, such as piers of bridges, quays, &c

Caitiff, kā´tif, *n* [O Fr *caitif*, captive, unfortunate, from L *captivus*, a captive, from *capere*, to take] A mean villain, a despicable knave, one who is both wicked and mean —*a* Belonging to a caitiff, servile, base

Cajeput, Cajuput, kaj´i-put, kaj´ū put, *n.* [Malay *kāyū*, a tree, and *putih*, white] A pungent, volatile oil, having stimulant and antispasmodic properties, obtained from the cajeput-tree of the Moluccas

Cajole, ka-jōl´, *v t.*—*cajoled, cajoling* [Fr *cajoler*, to cajole; O Fr *cageoler*, to sing or chatter like a bird in a cage, from *cage*] To deceive or delude by flattery, specious promises, &c., to wheedle, to coax —**Cajoler**, ka jōl´ėr, *n.* One who cajoles, a wheedler —**Cajolery**, ka-jōl ėr-i, *n.* The act of cajoling, coaxing language or tricks, a wheedling to delude.

Cake, kāk, *n.* [Icel. and Sw *kaka*, Dan. *kage*, D *koeck*, G *kuchen*, cake, probably from L *coquere*, to cook Cook] A mass of fine light dough baked, and generally sweetened or flavoured with various ingredients, something made or concreted in the form of a cake, a mass of matter in a solid form relatively thin and extended. —*v t.*—*caked, caking* To form into a cake or mass —*v i* To concrete or become formed into a hard mass, as dough in an oven, &c

Calabash, kal a-bash *n.* [Pg *calabaça*, Sp *calabaza* from Ar *qar*, a gourd, and *albas*, dry] A gourd shell dried, the fruit of the calabash tree, a vessel made of a dried gourd shell or of a similar shell, used for containing liquors or goods, as pitch, resin, and the like —**Calabash tree** *n* A name of several American trees bearing large gourd like fruits, the hard shells of which are made into numerous domestic utensils as basins, cups spoons, bottles, &c

Calamanco, kal a mang´ko, *n* [Sp *calamanco calamaco* L L *calamancus*, *calamaucum*] A woollen stuff of a fine gloss and checkered in the warp

Calamander Wood kal a man der [supposed to be a corruption of *coromandel*] A beautiful species of wood, a kind of ebony obtained from a Ceylonese tree resembling rosewood and so hard that it is worked with great difficulty

Calamary kal a ma ri, *n.* [Sp *calamar*, a calamary, from L *calamus*, a reed, pen, from their pen shaped internal shell] A decapod cuttle fish, having the body oblong, fleshy, tapering, flanked behind by two triangular fins, and containing a pen shaped internal horny shell Called also *Squid*, *Sea sleeve*

Calambac, kal am bak, *n* [Por] A fragrant wood, agallochum

Calambour, kal am bur *n* [Akin to *calambac*] A species of aloes-wood of a dusky or mottled colour used by cabinet makers

Calamine, kal a mīn *n* [L L *calamina*, from L *cadmia* (*d* being changed into *l*), calamine] The native siliceous oxide of zinc an important British ore of zinc, from which the metal is got chiefly by distillation

Calamite kal a mit, *n.* [L *calamus* a reed] A kind of fossil plants common in the carboniferous rocks having the habit of the modern equisetums but with woody stems and growing to the size of trees.

Calamity ka lam´i ti *n* [L *calamitas*, *calamitatis*] Any great misfortune or cause of misery, a disaster accompanied with extensive evils, misfortune, mishap, affliction, adversity —**Calamitous**, ka-lam´i tus, *a* [Fr *calamiteux*, L *calamitosus*] Producing or resulting from calamity, making wretched, distressful, disastrous, miserable, baleful —**Calamitously**, ka lam´i tus-li, *adv* In a calamitous manner - **Calamitousness**, ka-lam´i tus-nes, *n*

Calamus, kal a-mus, *n* [L *calamus*, a reed, a reed pen, same root as in E *haulm*] A reed or reed like plant, a perennial tufted Indian grass, called also sweet scented lemon grass, yielding an aromatic oil used in perfumery, the root of the sweet-rush, the generic name of the palms yielding rattans —**Calamiferous**, kal a mif´er-us, *a.* Producing reeds

Calash, ka lash´, *n* [Fr *calèche*, from G *kalesche*, a word of Slavonic origin Bohem *kolesa*, Pol *kolaska*] A light carriage with very low wheels and a folding top the folding hood or top fitted to such a carriage, a kind of head dress worn by ladies, and consisting of a frame of cane or whalebone covered with silk.

Calathiform, kal´a-thi form, *a* [L *calathus*, a work basket, a bowl, and *forma*, form] *Bot* hemispherical or concave, like a bowl or cup

Calcaneum, kal kā nē-um, *n.* [L, the heel] *Anat* the largest bone of the tarsus, the bone that forms the heel

Calcar, kal'kär, *n* [L *calcar*, a spur, from *calx, calcis*, the heel] *Bot* a spur, a hollow projection from the base of a petal —**Calcarate, kal'ka rāt,** *a* *Bot* furnished with a spur, as the corolla of larkspur

Calcar, kal'kär, *n* [L *calcaria*, a lime-kiln, from *calx*, lime] A kind of oven or reverberating furnace, used in glass-works for the calcination of sand and salt of potash, and converting them into frit

Calcareous, kal kā'rē us, *a* [L *calcarius*, from *calx*, lime] Partaking of the nature of lime, having the qualities of lime, containing lime —**Calcareousness, kal kā'rē us nes,** *n* Quality of being calcareous

Calcedonic, Calcedony, kal si-don'ik, kal sed o-ni CHALCEDONIC, CHALCEDONY

Calceolaria, kal sē ō lā'ri a, *n* [L *calceolus*, a slipper, from the shape of the inflated corolla resembling a shoe or slipper] The generic name of a number of ornamental herbaceous or shrubby plants, natives of South America, and now very common in gardens, most having yellow flowers, some pure coloured, and some with the two colours intermixed, while others are white

Calcic, kal'sik, *a* [L *calx, calcis*, lime] Of or pertaining to lime, containing calcium —**Calciferous,** kal sif'ér us, *a* [L *calx*, and *fero* to produce] Producing or containing lime, especially when in considerable quantity *(calciferous strata)* —**Calcification,** kal si fi kā shon, *n* A changing into lime, the process of changing into a stony substance by the deposition of lime —**Calciform** kal'si form, *a* In the form of chalk or lime —**Calcify,** kal'si fi, *v t* —*calcified, calcifying* [L *calx* and *facio*, to make] To become gradually changed into a stony condition by the deposition or secretion of lime —*v t* To make stony by depositing lime —**Calcimine** kal si min, *n* [From L *calx*] A superior kind of white or coloured wash for the walls of rooms, ceilings, &c —**Calcine** kal sin, *v t* —*calcined, calcining* [Fr *calciner*, from L *calx*] To reduce to a powder or to a friable state by the action of heat, to free from volatile matter by the action of heat, as limestone from carbonic acid, iron ore from sulphur, to oxidize or reduce to a metallic calx —*v i* To be converted into a powder or friable substance by the action of heat —**Calcinable,** kal si na bl, *a* Capable of being calcined —**Calcination** kal si nā shon, *n* The act or operation of calcining —**Calciner** kal sin'ér *n* One who calcines, a calcining or roasting furnace —**Calcite,** kal'sit, *n* A term applied to various minerals, including limestone all the white and most of the coloured marbles, chalk, Iceland spar, &c —**Calcium** kal si um *n* [From L *calx*] Sym Ca The metallic basis of lime, and the most widely diffused of the alkaline metals, it is a light yellow metal, about as hard as gold very ductile and malleable, and burns in chlorine with a most brilliant flame

Calcography, kal kog'ra fi, *n* [L *calx*, chalk, and Gr *graphō*, to engrave] The art of drawing with black or coloured chalks —**Calcographer,** kal kog'ra fér, *n* One who practises calcography —**Calco graphical,** kal kō graf'ik al, *a* Pertaining to calcography

Calc sinter, kalk sin tér, *n* [L *calx*, lime, and G *sinter*, a stalactite] A stalactitic carbonate of lime, a variety of calcite, consisting of deposits from springs holding carbonate of lime in solution —**Calc spar,** kalk spär, *n* Calcareous spar, or crystallized carbonate of lime —**Calc tuff,** kalk-tuf, *n* An alluvial formation of carbonate of lime

Calculary Under CALCULUS

Calculate, kal kū lāt, *v t* —*calculated, calculating* [L *calculo, calculatum*, from *calculus*, a counter or pebble used in calculations, from *calx*, a small stone, a counter] To ascertain by computation, to compute, to reckon up; to estimate (value, cost), to make the necessary or usual computations regarding (an eclipse, &c), to fit or prepare by the adaptation of means to an end, to make suitable: generally in pp in this sense—suited or suitable, adapted (a scheme *calculated* to do much mischief) —*v i* To make a computation, to weigh all the circumstances; to deliberate —**Calculable, kal'kū-la-bl,** *a* Capable of being calculated or ascertained by calculation —**Calculating, kal'kū-lāting,** *a* Having the power or habit of making arithmetical calculations, quick at arithmetical calculations, given to forethought and calculation, deliberate and selfish, scheming (a *calculating* disposition) —**Calculation,** kal kū lā shon, *n* The act of calculating, the art or practice of computing by numbers, reckoning, computation, a series of arithmetical processes set down in figures and bringing out a certain result, estimate formed by comparing the circumstances bearing on the matter in hand —**Calculative,** kal kū lā-tiv, *a* Pertaining to calculation, tending to calculate —**Calculator,** kal'kū lā-tér, *n* One who calculates

Calculus, kal kū lus, *n* pl **Calculi** kal'kū li [L, a pebble used for calculating, from *calx* a small stone, a counter] A general term for hard concretions of various kinds formed in various parts of the body, the more important being those formed in the gall bladder, called *biliary calculi* or gall stones, and those formed by a deposition from the urine in the kidney or bladder called *urinary calculi*, the stone, gravel, a method of computation in the higher branches of mathematics —**Calculous Calculose,** kal kū lus, kal kū lōs, *a* Stony, gritty, hard like stone, arising from calculi, or stones in the bladder Also **Calcular, Calculary,** kal kū lér, kal kū lér i

Caldron, Cauldron, kal dron, *n* [O Fr *caldron* Sp *calderon*, It *caldero ne*, from L *caldus, calidus*, hot] A large kettle or boiler of copper or other metal

Caledonian, kal i dō ni an *a* Pertaining to Caledonia, an ancient name of Scotland, Scottish, Scotch —*n* A native of Caledonia now Scotland a Scotchman

Calefacient, kal i fā shi ent *a* [L *calefacio*, to make warm, from *caleo* to be warm, and *facio*, to make] Warming, heating —*n* That which warms or heats, *med* a substance which excites a degree of warmth in the part to which it is applied, as mustard, pepper &c —**Calefaction** kal i fak shon *n* The act or operation of warming or heating the state of being heated —**Calefactive, Calefactory,** kal i fak tiv, kal i fak to ri *a* Adapted to make warm or hot, communicating heat —**Calefy** kal'i fi, *v t* —*calefied, calefying* To make warm or hot

Calendar, kal en dér, *n* [L *calendarium*, an account book, a calendar, from *calendæ*, the first day of each month, the calends, root in *calo*, Gr *kaleō* to call] A regis ter of the year, in which the months, weeks and days are set down in order, with the feasts observed by the church, &c, an orderly table or enumeration of persons or things, as a list of criminal causes which stand for trial, a list a catalogue, a register —*v t* To enter or write in a calendar, to register —**Calends,** kal endz, *n pl* [L *calendæ*] Among the Romans the first day of each month — *The Greek calends*, a time that never occurred or never will occur, a phrase which originated in the fact that the Greeks had nothing corresponding to the Roman calends

Calender, kal en dér, *n* [Fr *calandre*, L L *celendra*, a calender from L *cylindrus*, Gr *kylindros*, a cylinder] A machine consisting of two or more cylinders revolving so nearly in contact with each other that cloth passing through between them is smoothed and glazed by their pressure, an establishment in which woven fabrics are calendered, starched, stretched, and otherwise finished for the market, one engaged in calendering, a calendrer —*v t* To press or finish in a calender —**Calendrer, Calenderer,** kal en drér, kal'en-dér-ér, *n* A person who calenders cloth

Calender, kal en-dér, *n* [From the founder of the order] One of an order of dervishes in Turkey and Persia, of not very strict morals, nor held in very high esteem by the Mohammedans

Calenduline, ka-len'dū-lin, *n* A mucilaginous substance or gum obtained from the marigold, the Calendula of botanists

Calenture, kal'en-tūr, *n* [Fr *calenture*, Sp *calentura*, heat, a calenture, from *calentar*, to heat, from L *caleo*, to be hot] A kind of delirium caused within the tropics, especially on board ship, by exposure to excessive heat

Calescence, ka les'ens, *n* [From L *calesco*, to grow warm, incept of *caleo*, to be hot] Growing warmth, growing heat

Calf, kaf, *n* pl **Calves, kävz** [A Sax *cealf* —D *kalf*, Icel *kálfr*, Sw *kalf*, Dan *kalv*, G *kalb*, a calf] Properly the young of the cow or of the bovine genus of quadrupeds, but applied also to the young of the marine mammalia, as the whale, an ignorant, stupid person, a dolt, a weak or cowardly man, leather made from the skin of a calf —**Calf love,** *n* A youthful romantic passion or affection —**Calf skin, Calf's-skin,** *n* The hide or skin of a calf, leather made of the skin

Calf, kaf, *n* [Icel *kálfi*, the calf of the leg] The thick fleshy part of the leg behind, below the knee

Calibre, Caliber, kal i bér, *n* [Fr *calibre*, possibly from Ar *kálib*, Pers *kálab*, a mould] The diameter of a body, as of a column or a bullet, usually the diameter of the bore of a firearm, *fig* compass or capacity of mind, the extent of one's intellectual endowments —*Calliber compasses, calibers*, or *callipers*, compasses made either with arched legs to measure the diameters of cylinders or globular bodies, or with straight legs and points turned outwards to measure the interior diameter or bore of anything —**Calibrate,** kal i brāt, *v t* To ascertain the calibre of —**Calibration,** kal i brā shon, *n* The act or process of calibrating, especially of ascertaining the calibre of a thermometer-tube, with the view of graduating it to a scale of degrees

Calice, kal is, *n* [Fr *calice*, L. *calix*, a cup] *Zool* the little cup in which the polyp of a coral producing zoophyte is contained

Calico kal i kō, *n* [From *Calicut* in India, whence the cloth was first introduced] A term for any white or unprinted cotton cloth —**Calico printer,** *n* One whose occupation is to print calicoes —**Calico-printing,** *n* The art of printing or impressing calicoes with variegated figures and colours more or less permanent

Calid kal id, *a* [L *calidus*, from *caleo*, to be hot] Hot, burning, warm —**Calidity,** ka-lid i ti, *n* Heat, warmth —**Caliduct,** kal i-dukt, *n* [L *caleo*, and *duco*, *ductum*, to lead] A pipe or canal used to convey hot air or steam from a furnace to the apartments of a house

Calif Caliph, kā'lif, *n* [From *cqhafa*, from Ar *khalifa* a successor, from *khalafa*, to succeed] A title given to the acknowledged successors of Mohammed, regarded among Mohammedans as being vested with supreme dignity and power in all matters relating to religion and civil policy Written also *Kalif, Khalif*, &c —**Califate,** kal i fāt, *n* The office or dignity of a calif, the government of a calif. Written also *Kalifate, Calyphate*

Caliginous, ka lij i nus, *a* [L *caliginosus*, from *caligo, caliginis*, darkness] Dim, obscure, dark —**Caliginously,** ka-lij'i nus li, *adv* Obscurely, darkly —**Caliginousness,** ka lij i nus nes, *n*

Caligraphic, Caligraphist, Caligraphy. CALLIGRAPHIC, &c

Calipash, kal i pash, *n* [A form of *calabash*, with sense of *carapace*, the upper shell of the tortoise] That part of a turtle which belongs to the upper shield, consisting of a fatty, gelatinous substance of a dull greenish colour spelled also *Calipash* —**Calipee,** kal'i pē, *n* That part of a turtle which belongs to the lower shield, of a light yellow colour spelled also *Calipee*

Caliph, Caliphate, *n.* CALIF, CALIFATE

Calisaya, kal i-sā'a, *a* A name for the yellow, or orange yellow, febrifugal barks of several species of cinchona trees, consisting of the inner bark —**Calisayine,** kal-

i-as'in, *n.* An alkaline substance obtained from calisaya bark, now used in making a kind of bitters

Calisthenic, Calisthenics CALLISTHENIC, &c.

Caliver,† kal'i-vėr, *n.* [O D *kolwere*, a caliver, from Fr *couleuvre*, L *coluber*, a serpent.] A kind of hand gun, musket, or arquebuse [*Shak.*]

Calk, kak, *v t* Same as *Caulk*

Calk, kak, *v t* [Fr *calquer*, It *calcare*, from L *calx*, lime] To copy (a print or design) by covering the back with chalk, a pencil, or crayon, and tracing lines through on a piece of paper by passing lightly over each stroke of the design with a point

Calker, Calkin, kak ėr, kak in, *n.* [Perhaps from L *calcar*, a spur, from L *calx*, the heel] The prominent part of either extremity of a horse-shoe bent downwards and brought to a sort of point, the semi circular ring of iron nailed on to the heel of a strong shoe or boot. Also **Calk, kak,** in same sense —**Calk, kak** *v t* To furnish with a calker or calkin.

Call, kal, *v t.* [A Sax *ceallian*=Icel and Sw *kalla*, Dan *kalde*, to call, D *kallen* to talk, to prattle, same root as Gr *gėryō* to cry, Skr *gar*, to call] To name, to denominate with the name or appellation as well as the person or thing named, to pronounce the name of, to designate or characterize as, to affirm to be, to invite or command to come or assemble (a person, a cab, a meeting), to summon, to select or appoint, as for an office duty, or employment, to invoke or appeal to, to arouse, as from sleep, to awaken, to proclaim or utter loudly —*To call back* to recall, to summon or bring back —*To call forth,* to bring or summon to action (one's energies) —*To call in* to collect (as debts or money), to draw from circulation (coin) —*To call names,* to use opprobrious epithets to —*To call out* to challenge to a duel, to summon into service or action (the military) —*To call over,* to go over by reading aloud name by name —*To call to mind,* to recollect, to revive in memory —*To call to the bar* to admit to the rank of barrister or advocate —*To call up,* to bring into view or recollection to recall, to require payment of —*v i* To utter a loud sound, or to draw a person's attention by name often with *to*, to make a short stop or pay a short visit often followed by *at for*, or *on* —*To call at* to visit a place in passing, *to call for* (a person or thing) is to visit in order to obtain the company of the person to some other place, or to get the thing, also, to demand, require, claim (crime *calls for* punishment) —*To call on or upon,* to visit (a person), to demand from or appeal to, to invoke —*To call out* to utter in a loud voice to bawl —*n.* A summons or invitation made vocally or by an instrument, a demand, a requisition, claim (the *calls* of justice or humanity, *calls* on one's time), divine vocation or summons, invitation or request to a clergyman by a congregation to become their minister, a short or passing visit paid to a person the cry of a bird to its mate or young, a whistle or pipe used by a boatswain and his mate to summon sailors to their duty, a pipe to call birds by imitating their voice —**Call bell,** *n.* A small hand bell on a stand or frame —**Call bird,** *n.* A bird taught to allure others into a snare —**Call boy,** *n* A boy whose duty it is to call actors on to the stage at the proper moment —**Caller, kal'ėr,** *n* One who calls —**Calling, kal ing,** *n* A vocation, profession, trade, usual occupation or employment, a collective name for persons following any profession, state of being divinely called (N T.)—**Calling-crab,** *n* The popular name for tropical crabs which, when disturbed, hold up a claw before them, as if beckoning or calling upon some one —**Calling hare,** *n.* PIKA —**Call-note,** *n* The note or sound produced by the male of birds and some other animals to call the female

Callet, kal'et, *n* [Fr *caillette*, a frivolous babbling woman, dim from *caille*, a quail] A tattling or talkative woman, a scold, a gossip; a trull, a drab

Callid,† kal'id, *a* [*L calidus*, expert, shrewd, from *callum*, the hardened skin of the hands caused by labour] Skilled, expert, shrewd —**Callidity, Callidness,** kal-lid'i-ti, kal'id-nes, *n* [*L calliditas*] Skill, discernment, shrewdness.

Calligraphy, kal lig'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr *kalli graphia—kalos* beautiful, and *graphō*, to write] The art of beautiful writing, fair or elegant writing or penmanship —**Calligrapher, Calligraphist,** kal lig'ra fer, kal lig'ra-fist, *n* One skilled in calligraphy —**Calligraphic, Calligraphical,** kal i graf'ik, kal i graf'ik-al, *a* Relating to calligraphy

Callimanco, kal i mang'kō, *n* CALAMANCO

Callipash, Callipee, kal i pash kal i pē CALIPASH, CALIPEE

Callipers, kal i pėrz, *n pl* CALIBER

Callipeva, kal i pē va, *n* A much prized river mullet of the West Indies Its scales are used for ornaments, &c, and its roes form an excellent caviare

Callisthenics, kal is-then iks *n* [Gr *kalos* beautiful and *sthenos*, strength] The art or practice of taking exercise for health, strength, or grace of movement —**Callisthenic** kal is-then ik, *a* Relating to calisthenics

Callotechnics † kal o-tek niks, *n pl* [Gr *kalos*, beautiful and *technē*, art] The fine or ornamental arts

Callous Callose kal us, kal lōs, *a* [L *cal losus* from *callus callum* hard thick skin CALLID] Hardened or thickened from continuous pressure or friction said of the skin, having a hardened skin, hence, hardened in mind or feelings, insensible, unfeeling —**Callosity** kal los i ti *n* [L *callositas*] The state or quality of being hardened or indurated, any thickened or hardened part on the surface of the human body or that of any other animal any part of a plant unusually hard **Callously,** kal us-li, *adv* In a callous hardened or unfeeling manner —**Callousness,** kal us nes, *n* The state or character of being callous, insensibility apathy indifference —**Callus** kal us *n* A callosity a new growth of osseous matter between the extremities of fractured bones, any part of a plant unusually hard, the new formation over the end of a cutting before it sends forth rootlets

Callow, kal ō *a* [A Sax *calu*, bald D *kaal* Sw *kal* Ger *kahl* bald cog L *calvus* bald] Destitute of feathers as a young bird naked, unfledged pertaining to the condition of a young bird.

Calm kām, *a* [Fr *calme*, calm from L L *cauma*, the heat of the sun, hence the hot part of the day the time for rest, from Gr *kauma*, heat from *kaiō*, to burn] Still, quiet, undisturbed, not agitated, not stormy said of the weather, the sea, &c undisturbed by passion, not agitated or excited in feeling, tranquil, as the mind, temper &c —*n* Freedom from motion agitation or disturbance stillness, tranquility quiet especially, a state or period at sea when there is neither wind nor waves —*Region of calms* or *calm latitudes* the tracts in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans on the confines of the trade winds where calms of long duration prevail —*v t* To make calm, to still, to quiet to appease, allay, or pacify (grief, anger anxiety &c), to becalm (*Shak*) —*v i* To become calm or serene —**Calmer,** kām ėr *n* One who or that which calms —**Calmly,** kām li, *adv* In a calm manner, without agitation, quietly —**Calmness** kām nes *n* The state of being calm, quiet or unruffled, quietness, stillness tranquillity

Calmuck, Calmuc, kal muk *n* A member of a branch of the Mongol race, now spread over a large portion of Asia, the language spoken by the Calmucks

Calomel, kal o-mel, *n* [Gr *kalos*, fair, good, and *melas*, black, perhaps because it was good for black bile] A preparation of mercury, a compound of this metal and chlorine, usually in the form of a whitish powder, much used in medicine

Caloric, ka lor'ik, *n* [L *calor*, heat] The name given to a supposed subtle imponderable fluid to which the sensation and phenomena of heat were formerly attributed.—*a* Pertaining to caloric.—*Caloric engine,* an engine similar in principle to the steam-engine, the motive power being the expansive force of heated air —**Caloricity, kal-o-ris'i-ti,** *n.* That faculty in animals of developing a quantity of heat necessary to life —**Calorifère, ka-lor'i fār,** *n* [Fr, from L *calor*, heat and *fero*, to bear] An apparatus for heating conservatories, &c, by means of hot water circulating in tubes.—**Calorific,** kal-o rif ik, *a.* Capable of producing heat, causing heat, heating —*Calorific rays,* certain invisible rays emanating from the sun, and which are only manifested by their effects on the thermometer —**Calorification,** ka lor'i fi kā shon, *n* The production of heat, especially animal heat —**Calorificient, Calorifient Calorificient,** ka lor'i fish ent, ka-lor'i fi ent, ka-lor'i fi shi-ent, *n* [L *calor*, heat and *facio*, to make] Heat-producing applied by physiologists to materials of food which are believed to be expended in the production of heat in the system —**Calorescence,** kal o res ens, *n* *Physics,* the transmutation of heat rays into others of higher refrangibility —**Calorist** kal or ist, *n.* One of those who believed in the fluid called caloric

Calorimeter kal o-rim e-tėr, *n* [L *calor*, heat, and Gr *metron* measure] An apparatus for measuring absolute quantities of heat —**Calorimetric** ka lor i met rik, *a* Of or belonging to the use of the calorimeter —**Calorimetry** kal-o rim et ri *n* The art or process of using the calorimeter

Calotte ka lot, *n* [Fr *calotte* a skull-cap, dim of *cale* CALE] A skull cap worn by ecclesiastics &c

Calotype kal o-tip *n.* [Gr *kalos* beautiful, and *typos*, figure impression] The name given to the process of producing photographs by the action of light upon nitrate of silver

Caloyer, ka loi ėr, *n* [Fr, from Mod Gr *kalogeros* from Gr *kalos* beautiful, and *gerōn*, Mod Gr *geros* an old man] One of a sect of monks of the Greek Church

Calp kalp, *n.* A kind of fresh limestone found in Ireland of a bluish black, gray, or grayish blue colour

Calque kalk *v t* Same as *Calk* (in art)

Caltrop kal trop *n* [L L *calcitrapa* from L *calx*, *calcis* a heel and L L *trappa* a snare] *Mil* an instrument with four iron points disposed in such a manner that any three of them being on the ground the other points upward used as an obstacle to the advance of troops, *bot* a term applied to several plants from the resemblance of their heads or fruits to the military instrument

Calumba Calumbo, ka lum ba, ka lum bō *n* [Fr in a mistaken notion that the plant came from Colombo, Ceylon] A plant indigenous to the forests of Mozambique, the roots of which are used as a bitter tonic in cases of indigestion

Calumet kal ū met, *n* [Fr *calumet*, from L *calamus*, a reed] The North American Indians pipe of peace the smoking of which is a pledge of amity and good faith

Calumniate ka lum ni at *v t* —*calumniated, calumniating* [L *calumnior, calumniatus*, to calumniate from *calumnia*, calumny] To speak evil of falsely, to cast aspersions on, to charge falsely and knowingly with some crime offence, or something disreputable, to slander —*v i.* To propagate evil reports with a design to injure the reputation of another —**Calumniation,** ka-lum ni ā shon *n* The act of calumniating, calumny —**Calumniator,** ka lum ni ā tėr *n.* One who calumniates or slanders —**Calumniatory, Calumnious,** ka lum ni a to-ri ka lum ni us, *a* Using calumny, containing or implying calumny, injurious to reputation, slanderous —**Calumniously,** ka-lum ni us-li *adv* In a calumnious manner, slanderously —**Calumniousness,** ka-lum ni us nes, *n* —**Calumny** kal um ni, *n.* [L *calumnia*] False accusation of a crime or offence, knowingly or maliciously made or reported, to the injury of another, a defamatory or slanderous report, slander, defamation

Calvary, kal va-ri, *n.* [L *calvaria*, a skull, from *calva*, a bare scalp] Golgotha, the

place where Christ was crucified on a small hill west of Jerusalem; in R Cath. countries a place of devotion, often on the top of a hill, in memory of the place where our Saviour suffered.

Calve, kăv, *v i.* —*calved*, *calving* [From *calf* = D *kalven*, Dan *kalve*, to calve] To bring forth a calf or calves: used specifically of cows, whales, and seals —**Calvish**, kăv'ish, *a* Like a calf.

Calvinism, kal'vin-izm, *n* The theological tenets or doctrines of *Calvin*, the celebrated reformer, and his followers, among the distinguishing doctrines of whose system are, predestination, original sin, the irresponsible sovereignty of God, &c —**Calvinist**, kal'vin-ist, *n* A follower of Calvin, one who embraces the theological doctrines of Calvin — **Calvinistic**, **Calvinistical**, kal-vin-ist'ik, kal-vin-ist'ik-al, *a* Pertaining to Calvin or to his opinions in theology — **Calvinize**, kal'vin-iz, *v t* To convert to Calvinism

Calvities, kal-vish'i-ēz, *n* [L, from *calvus*, bald] Diffused or general baldness, appearing generally first on the crown or on the forehead and temples

Calx, kalks, *n* pl **Calxes**, **Calces**, kalk'sēz, kal'sēz [L *calx*, limestone] Lime or chalk, an old term for the substance of a metal or mineral which remains after being subjected to violent heat or calcination, an oxide, lime recently prepared by calcination, broken and refuse glass, which is restored to the pots in glass-making.

Calyptra, ka-lip'tra, *n* [Gr *kalyptra*, a veil or covering] *Bot* the hood of the theca or capsule of mosses —**Calyptrate**, ka-lip'trāt, *a* *Bot* furnished with a calyptra, also applied to the calyx when it comes off like a lid or extinguisher — **Calyptriform**, ka-lip'tri-form, *a* Having the form of a calyptra

Calyx, kā'liks, *n* pl **Calyces**, **Calyxes**, kā'li-sēz, kā'lik-sez [L *calyx*, from Gr *kalyx*, a calyx, a covering] *Bot* the exterior covering of a flower within the bracts and external to the corolla, which it incloses and supports, and consisting of several verticillate leaves called sepals, either united or distinct, usually of a green colour and of a less delicate texture than the corolla —**Calycanthemous**, kal-i-kan'the-mus, *a* [Gr *kalyx*, a calyx, and *anthos*, a flower] *Bot* a term applied to plants having the corolla and stamens inserted in the calyx —**Calyciflora**, ka-lis-i-flō'ral, *a* [L *calyx*, and *flos*, *floris*, a flower] *Bot* having the petals and stamens springing from the tube of the calyx —**Calyciform**, ka-lis'i-form, *a* *Bot* having the form of a calyx —**Calycinal**, **Calycine**, ka-lis'i-nal, kal'i-sin, *a* *Bot* pertaining to a calyx, situated on a calyx — **Calycle**, **Calycule**, kal'i-kl, kal'i-kūl, *n* [L *calyculus*, dim of *calyx*] *Bot* an outer accessory calyx, or set of leaflets or bracts looking like a calyx, *zool* same as *Calice* —**Calycoid**, kā'li-koid, *a* *Bot* like a calyx, cup-shaped —**Calycled**, **Calycu late**, kal'i-kld, ka-lik'ū-lāt, *a* *Bot* having bracts which resemble an additional external calyx

Cam, kam, *n* [O E *camb*, a comb, a crest, comp Dan *kam-hiul*, G *kamm-rad*, a cog-wheel, from *kam*, *kamm*, a comb] *Mach* a projecting part of a wheel or other revolving piece so placed as to give an alternating motion, especially in a rectilinear direction, to another piece (often a rod) that comes in contact with it and is free to move only in a certain direction The eccentric is a kind of cam

Camaieu, **Camayeu**, ka-mā'ū, *n* [Fr *camaieu*, a form equivalent to *cameo*] A stone engraved in relief; a cameo, also monochrome painting or painting with a single colour, varied only by the effect of chiaroscuro.

Camarilla, kam-a-ril'a, Sp. pron ka-ma-rēl'ya, *n* [Sp, a small room, a dim. from *camara*, L. *camera*, *camara*, a vault CHAMBER] A company of secret counsellors or advisers; a cabal; a clique

Camata, kam'a-ta, *n*. The commercial name for the half-grown acorns of a kind of oak, dried and imported for tanning.

Camber, kam'bėr, *n*. [Fr. *cambrer*, to arch, to vault, from L. *camera*, a vault.] A convexity upon an upper surface, as a ship's deck, a bridge, a beam, a lintel; the curve of a ship's plank —*Camber window*, a window arched at the top —*v.t.* To arch, to bend, to curve ship-planks.

Cambist, kam'bist, *n*. [Fr *cambiste*, from L *cambio*, to exchange CHANGE] One who has to do with exchange, or is skilled in the science of exchange; one who deals in notes and bills of exchange, a banker. —**Cambistry**, kam bis-tri, *n* The science of exchange, weights, measures, &c —**Cambial**,† kam bi-al, *a* Belonging to exchanges in commerce

Cambium, kam'bi um, *n* [L *cambio*, to exchange, from the alterations occurring in it] *Bot* a mucilaginous viscid substance interspersed between the wood and bark of exogenous trees, and particularly abundant in spring

Cambrian, kam bri an, *a* Relating or pertaining to Wales or *Cambria* —*n* A Welshman

Cambric, kām'brik, *n* A species of fine white linen fabric, said to be named from *Cambray* in Flanders, where it was first manufactured

Came, kām, pret of *come*

Camel, kam'el, *n* [L *camelus*, from Gr *kamēlos*, from Heb *gāmāl*, camel] A large hoofed quadruped of the ruminant class, with one or two humps on its back, used in Asia and Africa for carrying burdens, and for riding on, a water-tight structure placed beneath a vessel in the water, being first filled with water and sunk, after which the water is pumped out, when the camel gradually rises, lifting the vessel with it

Cameleon, ka-mē'lē-on, *n* Same as *Chameleon*

Camellia, ka-mel'i-a or ka-mēl'ya, *n* [After George Joseph *Kamel*, a Moravian Jesuit] A genus of beautiful trees or shrubs belonging to the tea family, with showy flowers somewhat resembling the rose, and elegant dark-green, shining, laurel like leaves

Camelopard, ka-mel'o-pārd or kam'el-o-pard, *n* [L *camelus*, a camel, and *pardalis*, a leopard] The giraffe

Cameo, kam'ē-ō, *n* [It *cameo*, *cammeo*, from L L *cammeus*, a word of uncertain origin] A stone or shell composed of several different coloured layers having a subject in relief cut upon one or more of the upper layers, an under layer of a different colour forming the ground

Camera, kam'ėr-a, *n* [L, a vault, a chamber, from Gr *kamara*, anything arched CHAMBER] *Anc arch* an arched roof, ceiling, or covering, a vault —*Camera lucida* [L, lit clear chamber], an optical instrument for facilitating the delineation of distant objects, by producing a reflected picture of them upon paper by means of a glass prism suitably mounted, and also for copying or reducing drawings —*Camera obscura* [L, lit dark chamber], an apparatus in which the images of external objects, received through a double-convex lens, are exhibited in their natural colours, on a white surface placed at the focus of the lens —*Photographic camera*, a form of camera obscura in which a sensitized surface is exposed to the actinic action of light —**Camerate**,† kam'ėr-āt, *v t* —*camerated*, *camerating* [L *camero*, *cameratum*] To build in the form of an arch or vault

Camerated, kam'ėr-āt-ed, *a* *Arch* arched; vaulted, *conch* divided by partitions into a series of chambers, chambered —**Cameration**,† kam-ėr-ā'shon, *n* An arching or vaulting

Cameralistics,† kam'ėr-a-lis"tiks, *n* [G *cameralist*, a financier, from It *camerale*, pertaining to a camera or treasury, from L *camera*, a chamber] The science of state finance — **Cameralistic**,† kam'ėr-a-lis"tik, *a* Pertaining to finance and public revenue

Camerlingo, kā-mėr-lēn'gō, *n* [It, a chamberlain, from L *camera*, a chamber] The highest officer in the papal household; the chamberlain

Cameronian, kam-ėr-ō'ni-an, *n*. A follower of Richard *Cameron*, one of a sect of Scotch Presbyterians who refused to accept the indulgence granted to the Presbyterian clergy by Charles II., lest they should be understood to recognise his ecclesiastical authority.

Camion, kā'mi-on, *n*. [Fr.] A truck or wagon used for transporting cannon.

Camisade, **Camisado**, kam-i-sād', kam i-sā'do, *n* [Fr *camisade*, Sp *camesado*, O.Fr. *camise*, a shirt. CHEMISE] A shirt worn by soldiers over their armour in a night attack to enable them to recognize each other, an attack by soldiers wearing the camisade, an attack made in the dark.

Camisole, kam'i-sōl, *n* [Fr, dim. of O Fr. *camise*, L L *camisa*, a chemise] A short light garment worn by ladies when dressed in *negligée*, a strait-jacket for lunatics or criminals condemned to the guillotine.

Camlet, kam'let, *n* [Fr *camelot*, from *camel*] A stuff originally made of camel's hair, now made sometimes of wool, sometimes of silk, sometimes of hair, especially that of goats, with wool or silk.

Cammas, kam'as, *n* Quamash

Camomile, kam'ō-mil, *n* CHAMOMILE.

Camp, kamp, *n*. [Fr *camp*, a camp, formerly a field, from L *campus*, a plain. *Campaign*, *champion*, *decamp*, *scamper*, are from same source] The place where an army or other body of men is or has been encamped, the collection of tents or other erections for the accommodation of a number of men, particularly troops in a temporary station; an encampment — *v t* † To put into or lodge in a camp, as an army, to encamp, to afford camping ground for (*Shak*) —*v i* To live in a camp, as an army, to encamp —**Camp bedstead**, *n* A bedstead made to fold up within a narrow space —**Camp-ceiling**, *n* A ceiling formed by an inclination of the wall on each side toward the plane surface in the middle, frequently used in garrets — **Camp-follower**, *n* One who follows or attaches himself or herself to a camp or army without serving —**Camp-kettle**, *n*. An iron pot for the use of soldiers and others in camp — **Camp-meeting**, *n* In *Amer* a religious meeting in the open air, where the frequenters encamp for some days for continuous devotion. — **Campstool**, *n* A stool with cross legs, so made as to fold up when not used

Camp, kamp, *n* [A Sax *camp*, from L. *campus*, a plain, in late times a battle.] An ancient English form of the game of football

Campagnol, kam'pan-yol, *n* [Fr. name, from *campagne*, open country] A species of field rat or vole, with a short tail

Campaign, kam-pān', *n* [Fr *campagne*, country, open country, campaign, from L *campania*, a level country, *campus*, a plain CAMP] An open field or open plain†, the time, or the operations of an army during the time it keeps the field in one season — *v i* To serve in a campaign —**Campaigner**, kam-pān'ėr, *n* One who has served in an army several campaigns, an old soldier; a veteran

Campanero, kam-pa-ner'ō, *n* [Sp, a bell-man, from L L *campana*, a bell] The bell-bird, a white plumaged bird of South America, so called from the bell-like sound of its voice

Campanile, kam-pa-nē'lē or kam'pa-nil, *n* pl **Campanili**, kam pa-nē'lē [It. *campanile*, from It and L L *campana*, a bell] *Arch.* a clock or bell tower. a term applied especially to detached buildings in some parts of Italy, erected for the purpose of containing bells.

Campanology, kam-pa-nol'o-ji, *n*. [L.L *campana*, a bell, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] The art or principles of bell-ringing; a treatise on the art —**Campanologist**, kam-pa-nol'o-jist, *n*. One skilled in the art of bell-ringing or campanology.

Campanula, kam-pan'ū-la, *n*. [L.L., a dim. of *campana*, a bell, from form of the corolla.] The bell-flowers, a large genus of herbaceous plants, with bell-shaped flowers usually of a blue or white colour.— **Campanulate**, kam-pan'ū-lāt, *a*. In the form of a bell: applied to many parts of plants, particularly to the corolla.

Campeachy-wood, kam'pē-chi, *n*. [From

the Bay of *Campeachy*, in Mexico] Log wood.

Campestral, Campestrian, kam pes'tral, kam-pes'tri-an, *a.* [L. *campestris*, from *campus*, a field.] Pertaining to an open field; growing in a field or open ground

Camphine, kam'fen, *n* The commercial term for purified oil of turpentine, obtained by distilling the oil over quicklime to free it from resin, and used in lamps

Camphor, kam'fer *n.* [L L *camphora*, L. Gr *kaphoera*, from Ar *kafûr*, camphor said to be from a Malay word signifying chalk.] A whitish translucent substance belonging to the class of vegetable oils, with a bitterish aromatic taste and a strong characteristic smell found in many plants and sometimes secreted naturally in masses, obtained also by distillation of the wood, and used in medicine as a diaphoretic, antispasmodic, &c — **Camphor acetous,** kam fer-â shus, *a.* Of the nature of camphor, partaking of camphor — **Camphorate,** kam fer at, *v t* To impregnate with camphor — **Camphoric** kam for'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from camphor, or partaking of its qualities — **Camphor-oil,** *n* —A fragrant, limpid colourless oil obtained from a camphor producing tree of the Indian Archipelago — **Camphor-tree,** *n* A species of laurel from which common camphor is obtained by distillation of the wood

Campion, kam pi-on, *n.* [Probably from L *campus* a field] The popular name of certain English plants belonging to the genera Lychnis and Silene such as bladder-campion, sea-campion, rose-campion &c

Camwood, kam wud *n* [Probably for *Campeachy wood* from a notion that it came from *Campeachy*] A red dye wood imported from Sierra Leone

Can, kan, *v s.*—pret *could* [A Sax *can*, pres. ind of *cunnan* to know to know how to do, to be able, *could* = O E *coude* (with *l* erroneously inserted) A Sax *cuthe* pret of *cunnan* Akin D *kunnen* to be able, Sw *kunna*, Dan *kunde* Icel *kunna*, to know, to be able; G *konnen* to be able The root is the same as that of *ken* and *know* Know] (A verb now used only as an auxiliary and in the indicative mood) To be able physically mentally morally, legally, or the like, to possess the qualities, qualifications, or resources necessary for the attainment of any end or the accomplishment of any purpose the specific end or purpose being indicated by the verb with which *can* is joined —*Can but* can do no more than, can only (we *can but* fail) — *Cannot but*, cannot help doing or being, cannot refrain from (*cannot but* remember, *cannot but* acknowledge)

Can, kan, *n.* [A Sax *canne* = D *kan* Icel *kanna*, G *kanne*, a can] A rather indefinite term applied to various vessels of no great size now more especially to vessels made of sheet metal, for containing liquids, preserves, &c —*v t.*—*canned, canning* To put into a can (to *can* preserved meat, fruit, &c) —**Canakin** kan'a-kin, *n.* A little can or cup [*Shak*]—**Cannery,** kan'er i, *n.* An establishment at which provisions are canned

Canaanite, kā'nan it, *n* An inhabitant of the land of *Canaan*, specifically, one of the inhabitants before the return of the Israelites from Egypt —**Canaanitish** kā'nan it'ish, *a* Of or pertaining to Canaan or the Canaanites

Canadian, ka-nā di-an, *a* Pertaining to Canada —*n* An inhabitant or native of Canada —*Canadian balsam, Canada balsam*, a fluid resin mixed with a volatile oil, obtained from fir trees, and much valued for optical purposes on account of its perfect transparency and its refractive power —*Canada rice*, a plant growing in deep water in the northern states of America and Canada, the seeds of which form much of the food of the American Indian, and of the great flocks of water fowl

Canaille, ka-nāl' or **ka-nā-ya,** *n.* [Fr , from It *canaglia*, a pack of dogs, from L *canis*, a dog] The lowest orders of the people, the rabble; the vulgar

Canal, ka-nal', *n.* [Fr *canal*, from L. *canalis*, a channel, from the same root as Skr *khan*, to dig] An artificial water-course, particularly one constructed for the passage of boats or ships; *arch* a channel, a groove or a flute, *anat.* any cylindrical or tubular cavity in the body through which solids, liquids, or certain organs pass, a duct, *zool* a groove observed in different parts of certain univalve shells. — **Canaliculate, Canaliculated,** kan-a-lik ū lāt, kan-a lik ū lāt-ed, *a* [L *canaliculatus*, from *canaliculus*, a little pipe, from *canalis*] Channelled, furrowed, grooved — **Canalize,** ka nal'iz, *v t* To make a canal through (*to canalize* an isthmus) —**Canalization,** ka-nal i zā shon, *n* The act of canalizing

Canard, kā nār' or **ka** nārd', *n.* [Fr , a duck, from L L *canardus*, a kind of boat from G *kahn*, a boat or skiff] An absurd story which one attempts to impose on his hearers or readers; a false rumour set afloat by way of news

Canary, ka nā ri, *n* Wine made in the Canary Islands, an old dance introduced from the Canary Islands into Europe, a singing bird belonging to the finch family, a native of those islands and which has long been very common as a cage-bird in various countries — **Canary-grass** *n.* A kind of grass, a native of the Canary Isles the seeds of which are much used under the name of *Canary-seed* as food for cage birds —**Canary wood** *n* From its colour resembling that of a *canary*] A wood of a light orange colour brought from S America and used in cabinet-work

Canaster ka nas'ter *n* [Fr *canastre* Sp *canastro* a basket same word as *Canister*] The rush basket in which tobacco is packed in South America a kind of tobacco for smoking, consisting of the dried leaves coarsely broken

Cancan, kan kan *n* A kind of French dance performed by men and women, who indulge in extravagant postures and lascivious gestures

Cancel kan sel *v t* —*cancelled, cancelling* [Fr *canceller* to cancel L L *cancellare* to cancel by drawing lines across in the form of lattice-work from L *cancelli* a lattice whence also *chancel chancellor*] To draw lines across (something written) so as to deface to blot out or obliterate, to annul or destroy (an obligation a debt) to throw aside as no longer useful (sheets of a printed book &c) —*n* Lattice work ; that which is cancelled or thrown aside —**Cancellation,** kan sel lā shon The act of cancelling —**Cancellarate, Cancellarian,** kan sel lā rē āt, kan sel lā ri an *a* Belonging to a chancellor —**Cancellate Cancellated Cancellous,** kan sel lāt kan sel lāt-ed kan sel lus *a* Separated into spaces or divisions as by lattice work formed of or resembling a lattice work or cancelli — **Cancelli** kan sel li *n pl* [L] Lattice work, a lattice-work partition in a church, a lattice-like tissue of animals or plants

Cancer kan sér *n* [L , a crab, a cancer] A genus of crustaceans including some edible species of crabs, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac represented by the form of a crab, the sign of the summer solstice, a malignant growth or structure on the body or on some internal part which can extend itself and form again after removal arising from a vitiated constitution and usually ending in death —**Cancerate,** kan sér āt, *v i* To grow into a cancer, to become cancerous —**Canceration,** kan-sér ā shon, *n.* A growing cancerous, or into a cancer —**Cancerous** kan sér us, *a* Like a cancer, having the qualities of a cancer, virulent —**Cancerously,** kan sér us-li *adv* In the manner of a cancer — **Cancerousness,** kan sér-us-nes, *n.* The state of being cancerous —**Cancriform** kang'kri-form, *a* Cancerous, having the form of a cancer or crab —**Cancrine,** kang krin, *a* Having the qualities of a crab —**Cancroid,** kang' kroid, *a.* Like cancer applied to morbid growths somewhat like cancer, but not really cancerous —*n* A skin disease approaching in its nature to cancer

Candelabrum, kan-de-lā'brum, *n.* pl. **Candelabra,** kan-de-lā'bra. [L , from *candela*, a candle] A tall candlestick, a stand by which lamps were supported, a branched highly ornamental candlestick, a chandelier

Candent, kan'dent, *a* [L. *candens, candentis*, from *candeo*, to be white or hot CANDID] Heated to whiteness; glowing with white heat — **Candescence,** kan-des'ens, *n* [L *candesco*, incept of *candeo*.] A state of glowing, incandescence

Canderos, kan de ros *n.* An East Indian gum, sometimes turned into toys of various kinds, which are very light and of a good polish

Candid kan did, *a* [L *candidus*, white, bright frank, sincere, from *candeo*, to be white, akin *candle incense incendiary*, &c] White; honest and frank, open and sincere ingenuous, outspoken, fair, just, impartial —*A candid friend*, a person disposed to tell unpleasant truths or to say ill natured things under the guise of candour — **Candidly** kan did li, *adv* In a candid manner without any concealment, subterfuge, or prevarication, openly, frankly —**Candidness,** kan did nes, *n* The quality of being candid, candour —**Candour, Candor,** kan dér, *n* [L *candor*] The quality or character of being candid, readiness to make known anything relating to one s self, openness of heart, frankness, sincerity

Candidate kan di dāt *n* [L *candidatus*, from *candidus* white, those who sought offices in Rome wearing a white robe during their candidature] A person who aspires or is put forward by others as an aspirant to an office or honour —**Candidature Candidateship Candidacy,** kan di dā tūr kan di-dāt-ship kan dī da-si *n* The state of being, or act of standing as, a candidate

Candle kan dl, *n* [L *candela* a candle from *candere* to shine CANDID] A taper, a cylindrical body of tallow, wax, spermaceti or other fatty material formed on a wick and used for a portable light — *Not fit to hold the candle to one*, not fit to act as a mere attendant, to be very inferior —*The game is not worth the candle*, a phrase of French origin indicating that an object is not worth the pains requisite for its attainment —**Candle berry, Candle-nut** *n* The fruit of the candle berry tree, a name given to several species of myrtle, especially the wax myrtle a shrub common in North America, the berries of which are covered with a greenish white wax of which candles are made —**Candle coal,** *n* CANNEL-COAL —**Candle fish** *n* A small sea fish of the salmon family, frequenting the north western shores of America so extremely oily that it is used for making oil and as a natural candle, whence its name —**Candle-power,** *n* The illuminating power of a candle taken as a unit in estimating the luminosity of any illuminating agent (as gas), the standard usually employed being a spermaceti candle burning at the rate of 120 grains of sperm per hour —**Candlemas,** kan dl mas, *n* [So named from the great number of candles used in the ceremonies of the Roman Church and from the blessing or consecration of candles on this day] An ecclesiastical festival held on the second day of February in honour of the purification of the Virgin Mary, in *Scot* a quarterly money term —**Candlestick** kan dl stik, *n* An instrument to hold a candle when burning, made in different forms and of different materials —**Candle-wood,** *n* The wood of a West Indian resinous tree

Candour Under CANDID

Candy, kan dl, *n* [It *candi*, candy, from Ar *qandi* made of sugar, from *qand* sugar] A solid preparation of sugar or molasses, either alone or in combination with other substances, to flavour, colour, or give it the desired consistency —*v t* — *candied, candying* To conserve with sugar so as to form a thick mass, to boil in sugar, to form into congelations or crystals —*v i* To become incrusted by candied sugar; to become crystallised or congealed — **Candied,** kan did, *p* and *a* Preserved or incrusted with sugar; *fig* honeyed; flattering; glozing —**Candify,** kan'di-fi, *v t.* or *i.*

—candied, candying To make or become candied, to candy —**Candy-sugar**, *n.* Crystallised sugar formed upon threads by repeated boiling and clarifying, and suffered to crystallize slowly

Candytuft, kan di tuft, *n* [From *Candia*, the ancient Crete] The popular name of a tufted flower brought from the island of Candia

Cane, kān, *n.* [Old spelling also *canne*, from L *canna*, Gr *kanna*, a reed] A term applied to the stems of some palms, grasses, and other plants, such as the bamboo, rattan, and sugar-cane, a cane used as a walking stick —*v t* — *caned*, *caning* To beat with a cane or walking stick, to furnish or complete with cane (as chairs) —**Cane brake**, *n* A thicket of canes —**Cane chair**, *n* A chair with a platted cane seat or bottom, or one framed with bamboo or other cane —**Cane mill** *n* A mill for grinding sugar canes for the manufacture of sugar —**Cane-sugar** *n* Sugar obtained from the sugar cane as distinguished from beet root sugar grape-sugar, maple sugar &c

Canella, ka nel la *n* [Dim of L *canna*, a reed, from the cylindrical form of the bark when peeled off] A kind of aromatic bark, also called white cinnamon, brought from the West Indies and used as a tonic

Canephorus, ka nef o rus, *n* [Gr *kanē phoros*, a basket-bearer] *Arch* a term applied to figures bearing baskets on their heads

Canescent, ka nes ent *a* [L *canescens*, *canescentis*, ppr of *canesco* to grow white, from *caneo*, to be white] Growing white or hoary, tending or approaching to white, whitish

Canine, ka nin, *a* [L *caninus* from *canis*, a dog] Pertaining to dogs having the properties or qualities of a dog —*Canine teeth* or *canines*, two sharp pointed teeth in both jaws of man and other mammalia, one on each side between the incisors and grinders, most highly developed in the Carnivora

Canister kan is-tėr *n* [L *canistrum* Gr *kanastron*, from *kanna* a reed] A small basket; a small box or case, usually of tin for tea coffee &c, a case containing shot which bursts on being discharged case-shot

Canker, kang'kėr, *n* [From L *cancer*, properly pr nounced *canker* a crab a canker] A kind of cancerous gangrenous, or ulcerous sore or disease, whether in animals or plants, an eating, corroding or other noxious agency producing ulceration gangrene, rot, decay, and the like anything *that insidiously or persistently destroys*, corrupts, or irritates, as care trouble annoyance, grief, pain, &c, a kind of wild, worthless rose, the dog rose (*Shak*) —*v t* To infect with canker either literally or figuratively, to eat into, corrode, or corrupt, to render ill conditioned crabbed, or ill natured —*v i* To grow corrupt, to be infected with some poisonous or pernicious influence, to be or become malignant —**Cankerous**, kang'kėr us, *a* Corroding, destroying, or irritating like a canker, cancerous —**Canker bit**, *a* Bitten with a cankered or envenomed tooth [*Shak*]—**Canker bloom**, **Canker blossom**, *n* A bloom, blossom, or flower eaten by canker; a *bloom or flower of the dog rose* [*Shak*] —**Canker fly**, *n* A fly that preys on fruit —**Canker-rash**, *n.* A variety of scarlet fever —**Canker worm**, *n* A worm or larva destructive to trees or plants

Cannel-coal, **Candle-coal**, kan el kōl, kan dl kōl, *n* A glistening grayish black hard bituminous coal, so called because it burns with a bright flame like a candle, it is chiefly used in making gas.

Cannelure, kan'ne lūr, *n* [Fr, lit channelling, fluting CANAL, CHANNEL.] A groove or channel on the surface of anything, as the fluting on Doric columns

Cannery, kan'ėr-i, *n* An establishment for canning or preserving meat, fish, or fruit in tins hermetically sealed

Cannibal, kan'i-bal, *n.* [Sp *canibal*, a cannibal, a corruption of *Caribal*, a Carib, the Caribs being reputed cannibals] A human being that eats human flesh; a man-eater or anthropophagite, an animal that eats the flesh of its own or kindred species —**Cannibalism**, kan i bal-izm, *n.* The act or practice of eating human flesh by mankind, anthropophagy; murderous cruelty —**Cannibally** kan i bal li, *adv* In the manner of a cannibal [*Shak*]

Cannon kan un, *n* pl **Cannons** or **Can non** [Fr *canon*, a tube barrel, cannon, from L *canna* Gr *kanna* a cane or reed Akin *canister canon can*] A large military firearm for throwing balls and other missiles by the force of gunpowder, a big gun or piece of ordnance, *billiards*, the act of hitting your adversary s ball with your own so that your ball flies off and strikes the red or vice versa —*v i* To make a cannon at billiards, to fly off or asunder from the force of collision —**Cannonade** kan un ād, *n* The act of discharging cannon and throwing balls, for the purpose of destroying an army or battering a town ship, or fort —*v t* and *i* —*cannonaded cannonading* To attack with ordnance or artillery, to batter with cannon —**Cannoneer**, **Cannonier** kan un ėr, *n* A man who manages cannon —**Cannoneering Cannoniering**, kan un ėr ing *n* The act or art of using cannons, practice with cannons —**Cannon proof**, *a* Proof against cannon shot —**Cannon shot** *n* A ball or shot for cannon, the range or distance a cannon will throw a ball —**Cannon ball Cannon bullet**, *n* A ball or solid projectile to be thrown from cannon

Cannot, kan ot (*can* and *not* [These words are usually written as one word being colloquially so pronounced]

Cannula kan ū la *n* [L, dim of *canna* a reed] A small tube used by surgeons for various purposes

Canny, **Cannie** kan i, *a* [Akin to *can ken*] Cautious prudent wary, watchful, expert, not extortionate or severe gentle, quiet in disposition tractable easy, comfortable [Prov E and Sc]

Canoe, ka nō *n* [Sp *canoa* from the native West Indian name] A light narrow boat made by hollowing out and shaping the trunk of a tree, such as is used by savage tribes, any light boat narrow in the beam and adapted to be propelled by paddles

Canon kan on, *n* [A Sax *canon* from L *canon* Gr *kanōn* a straight rod a rule or standard—from *kanē* a form of *kanna kannē* a reed a cane whence also *cannon*] A law or rule in general, a law or rule regarding ecclesiastical doctrine or discipline especially one enacted by a council and duly confirmed, the books of the Holy *Scriptures universally received as genuine* by Christian churches, the rules of a religious order, a dignitary who possesses a prebend or revenue allotted for the performance of divine service in a cathedral or collegiate church, the catalogue of saints acknowledged in the Roman Catholic Church *mus* a kind of perpetual fugue, in which the different parts, beginning one after another, repeat incessantly the same air, *printing*, one of the largest kinds of type or letter, supposed to be so named because it was used in the printing of canons —**Canoness**, kan on-es, *n* A female canon, a woman who enjoys a prebend without having to make religious vows —**Canonic**, **Canonical**, ka non ik, ka non ik al *a* Pertaining or according to a canon or rule, especially according to ecclesiastical canons or rules, *belonging to* the canon of Scripture —*Canonical books* those books of the Bible which are admitted to be of divine origin —**Canonically** ka non ik-al li, *adv* In a canonical manner, in accordance with a canon or canons —**Canonicalness**, ka non ik al nes, *n* The quality of being canonical —**Canonicals** ka non ik-alz, *n pl* The dress or habit prescribed by canon to be worn by the clergy when they officiate, certain articles or appurtenances of dress sometimes worn by university men, barristers, &c —**Canonicity**, kan o nis'i ti, *n* The quality of being canonical, the state of belonging to the canon or genuine books of Scripture —**Canonist**, kan on-ist, *n.* A professor of canon law; one skilled in the study and practice of ecclesiastical law —**Canonistic**, kan-o-nis tik, *a.* Pertaining to the canonists —**Canonization**, kan'on-iz-a shon, *n* The act of canonizing a person, the act of ranking a deceased person in the catalogue of saints, called a canon —**Canonize**, kan on iz, *v t* —*canonized*, *canonizing* To declare a man a saint, and rank him in the catalogue or canon of saints, this act being in the power of the popes —**Canonizer**, kan on iz-ėr, *n.* One who canonizes —**Canonry**, **Canonship**, kan on ri, kan on ship, *n* The benefice filled by a canon —**Canon law**, *n* A collection of ecclesiastical constitutions for the regulation of a church, specifically those of the Roman Catholic Church

Cañon, **Canyon**, kā nyon, kan'yun, *n* [Sp cañon, a canon, a tube a canyon] A long and narrow mountain gorge or deep ravine with precipitous sides occurring in the Rocky Mountains and the great western plateaus of North America

Canopy, kan ō-pi, *n* [Fr *canapé*, O Fr *conopé*, L *conopeum*, Gr *kōnōpeion*, lit a net to keep off gnats, from *kōnōps*, a gnat] A covering fixed at some distance above a throne or a bed, any somewhat similar covering, a covering held over a person s head in a procession or public ceremony, *arch* a decoration, often richly sculptured, above a tomb niche, pulpit, &c —*v t* —*canopied*, *canopying* To cover with a canopy or as with a canopy

Canorous ka no rus, *a* [L *canorus* from *cano* to sing] Musical, tuneful —**Canorousness** ka-nō rus-nes *n*

Cant kant *v i* [From L *canto*, freq of *cano* to sing] To speak with a whining voice or in an affected, assumed, or supplicating tone (as a beggar), to make whining pretentious to goodness, to affect piety without sincerity, to sham holiness *n* A whining manner of speech, the whining speech of beggars, as in asking alms the language or jargon spoken by gypsies, thieves professional beggars, &c, a kind of slang, the words and phrases peculiar to or characteristic of a sect, party, or profession, a pretentious assumption of a religious character a hypocritical addiction to the use of religious phrases, &c, religious phrases hypocritically used —*a* Of the nature of cant or slang —**Canter**, kan tėr, *n* One who cants, whines, or uses an affected hypocritical style of speech —**Canting**, kant ing *a* Given to the use of hypocritical phraseology or whining talk —**Cantingly**, kant ing li, *adv* In a canting manner

Cant, kant *n* [Same word as Dan Sw and *D kant*, edge, *border*, *margin*, &c, G *kante* a side a border or brim, O Fr *cant* corner angle] An external or salient angle, an inclination from a perpendicular or horizontal line a toss, thrust, or push with a sudden jerk —*v t* To turn about or over by a sudden push or thrust, to cause to assume an inclining position, to tilt to toss, to cut off an angle from (a square block)

Can't kant A colloquial contraction of *can not*

Cantab kan tab An abbreviation of *Cantabrigian* —**Cantabrigian**, kan ta brij-an, *n* [L L *Cantabrigienses*, pertaining to Cambridge] A student or graduate of Cambridge University

Cantaliver Cantiliver, kan ta liv-ėr, kan ti liv-ėr *n* [O Fr *cant*, an angle, and *lever* to raise] A wooden or iron block framed into the wall of a house, and projecting from it, to carry mouldings, eaves, balconies, &c

Cantankerous, kan tang'kėr us, *a* [Comp. O E *contek*, *contak*, debate, strife.] Ill-natured, ill conditioned, cross, waspish, contentious, disputatious [Colloq]—**Cantankerously**, kan tang'kėr us li, *adv* In a cantankerous manner —**Cantankerousness**, kan tang'kėr us-nes, *n*

Cantata, kan tā ta, *n* [It, from *cantare*, L *cantare*, freq of *cano*, to sing] *Mus* a short composition in the form of an oratorio, but without *dramatis personæ*

Cantatrice, kān tā-trē'chā (It), kan'ta-trēs (Fr), *n* [It and Fr] A female singer.

Canteen, kan-tēn', *n.* [Fr *cantine*, from It *cantina*, a wine-cellar, a vault, from *canto*, an angle, a corner. CANT, an angle] A shop in barracks, camps, garrisons, &c, where provisions, liquors, &c, are sold to non-commissioned officers and privates, a vessel used by soldiers, when on the march or in the field, for carrying liquor for drink; a box, fitted up with compartments, in which officers on foreign service pack spirit-bottles, knives, forks, &c

Canter, kan'tėr, *v i.* [An abbrev of *Canterbury Gallop*, the gallop of pilgrims in olden times riding to Canterbury] To move in a moderate gallop, raising the two fore-feet nearly at the same time, with a leap or spring said of horses —*n* A moderate gallop, *fig* a rapid passing over

Canterbury, kan'tėr be-ri, *n.* A stand with divisions for holding music, portfolios, loose papers, &c —**Canterbury bell**, *n* A species of Campanula, so named because it is abundant around Canterbury

Cantharides, kan thar'i-dēz, *n pl* [Gr *kantharis*, *kantharidis*, a blistering fly] Coleopterous insects of several species the best known being the Spanish or blistering fly, which is, when bruised, extensively used as the active element in blistering plasters, having a very powerful effect —**Cantharidin**, **Cantharidine**, kan thar'i-din, kan thar'i-dīn, *n* A peculiar substance which causes vesication or blistering existing in the Spanish fly or other insects, and when taken internally acting as a violent irritant poison

Canticle, kan'ti kl, *n* [L *canticulum*, a little song, from *canto*, to sing CANT] A song, especially a little song, an unmetrical hymn taken from Scripture, arranged for chanting, and used in church service, *pl.* The Song of Songs or Song of Solomon, one of the books of the Old Testament.

Cantilever, kan'ti-lev-ėr *n.* CANTALIVER

Cantle, kan'tl, *n* [O Fr *cantel*, corner piece, dim of *cant* CANT, an angle] A corner, a fragment, a piece, a portion (*Shak*), the protuberant part of a saddle behind, the hind bow —*v t* —*cantled*, *cantling* To cut into pieces, to cut a piece out of

Canto, kan tō, *n. pl.* **Cantos**, kan tōz. [It *canto*, a song; L *cantus* CHANT, CANT] A part or division of a poem of some length, *mus* the highest voice part in concerted music; soprano

Canton, kan ton', *n.* [Fr *canton*, It *cantone*, aug of *canto*, a corner CANT, CANTLE] A distinct or separate portion or district of territory, one of the states of the Swiss republic, a distinct part or division, as of a painting or of a flag —*v t* To divide into cantons or distinct portions, to separate off, to allot separate quarters to each regiment of —**Cantonal**, kan ton al, *a* Pertaining to a canton or cantons —**Cantonment**, kan-ton ment, *n.* A part or division of a town or village assigned to a particular regiment of troops, a permanent military station of a slighter character than barracks, military towns at some distance from any city, such as are formed in India.

Canty, kan'ti, *a* [Comp Ir *cainteach*, talkative] Lively, sprightly, cheerful [Prov E and Sc]

Canvas, kan'vas, *n.* [Fr *canevas*, Pr *canabas*, It. *canavaccio*, L.L. *canabacius*, from L *cannabis*, hemp] A coarse cloth made of hemp or flax, used for tents, sails of ships, painting on, and other purposes, hence sails in general, a painting —**Canvas-back**, *n.* A species of marine duck belonging to North America, highly esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh so called from the colour of the plumage of its back.

Canvass, kan'vas, *v t.* [From *canvas*, canvas, and formerly also a sieve, a strainer, because sieves were made of canvas, like O Fr *canabesser*, to examine, search, sift] To examine; to scrutinize, to sift or examine by way of discussion, to discuss, to debate, to visit or apply to in order to obtain orders for goods, votes, or support for a candidate for an office or appointment, &c —*v i* To seek or go about to solicit votes or interest, or to obtain mercantile orders —*n* The act of canvassing, close inspection, scrutiny, discussion, debate, a seeking, solicitation of votes, orders for goods, &c —**Canvasser**, kan'vas-ėr, *n* One who canvasses or solicits votes, mercantile orders, &c.

Canyon. CAÑON

Canzonet, kan zō-net', *n* [It *canzonetta*] *Mus* a little or short song, shorter and less elaborate than the airs of oratorio or opera, a short concerted air, a madrigal

Caoutchouc, kō chōk, *n.* [A South American word] An elastic gummy substance, which is the inspissated juice of several tropical plants, much used in the industrial arts for covering fabrics to render them waterproof, making elastic webbing, flexible tubes, &c, india-rubber, gum elastic —**Caoutchine**, **Caoutchoucine**, kō chin, kō chō-sin, *n* An inflammable volatile oil produced by distillation of caoutchouc at a high temperature

Cap, kap *n* [A Sax *cæppe*, a cap, cope, cape, hood, from L L *capa cappa* (of unknown origin), a cape, whence Sp *capa*, It *cappa*, Fr *chape*, a cloak, cape, cover *Cape* and *cope* are forms of the same word] A part of dress made to cover the head, generally of softer material than a hat, and without a brim, an act of respect made by uncovering the head, the summit, top, or crown, anything resembling a cap in appearance, position, or use, as the inner case which covers the movement of some kinds of watches, &c, a percussion cap (which see) *v t* *capped*, *capping* To put a cap on, to cover with a cap or as with a cap, to cover the top or end of, to place a cap on the head of, when conferring official distinction, admitting to professional honours, &c, to complete, to consummate, to crown, to follow up with something more remarkable than what has previously been done —*To cap verses*, *texts*, or *proverbs* to quote verses, texts or proverbs alternately in emulation or contest —*To set one's cap at*, to use measures to gain the affections of a man with a view to matrimony —**Capful** kap ful, *n.* As much as a cap will hold, a small quantity, specifically, a light flaw of wind, a passing gust

Capable kā pa bl *a* [Fr *capable*, capable, able sufficient, L *capabilis*, from L *capio*, to take, which appears also in *captious*, *captive*, *accept*, *except*, *conception*, *susceptible*, *recipient*, *occupy*, &c] Able to receive, open to influences, impressible, susceptible, admitting with *of* (*capable of* pain, *of* being broken), having sufficient power, skill, ability with *of* (*capable of* judging), able, competent, fit, duly qualified (a *capable* instructor) —**Capability**, **Capableness**, kā pa-bil i ti, kā pa-bl nes, *n* The state or quality of being capable

Capacious, ka pā shus, *a* [L *capax*, *capacis*, able to take in or contain, spacious, capable, from *capio*, to take CAPABLE] Capable of containing much, either in a physical or mental sense, large, wide, spacious, extensive, comprehensive.—**Capaciously**, ka pā shus li, *adv* In a capacious manner or degree —**Capaciousness** ka-pā'shus-nes, *n* The state or quality of being capacious. —**Capacitate**, ka-pas'i-tāt, *v t* —*capacitated*, *capacitating* To make capable, to enable, to qualify —**Capacity**, ka-pas i ti, *n.* [L *capacitas*, from *capax*, capacious] The power of receiving or containing, specifically, the power of containing a certain quantity exactly, cubic contents, the extent or comprehensiveness of the mind, the power of receiving ideas or knowledge, the receptive faculty, active power, ability (a man with the *capacity* of judging), ability in a moral or legal sense, legal qualification (to attend a meeting in the *capacity* of an elector); character (to give advice in the *capacity* of a friend)

Cap-a-pie, kap-a-pē', *adv* [O Fr, lit head to foot.] From head to foot, all over

Caparison, ka-par'i-son, *n* [O Fr *caparasson*, from Sp *caparason*, a cover for a saddle, aug of *capa*, a cover CAP, CAPE] A cloth or covering, more or less ornamented, laid over the saddle or furniture of a horse, especially a sumpter horse, or horse of state, hence, clothing, especially gay clothing —*v t* To cover with a caparison, to adorn with rich dress.

Cape, kāp, *n.* [O Fr *cape*, L L *capa*, a kind of covering for the shoulders CAP] The part of a garment hanging from the neck behind and over the shoulders, a loose cloak or garment, hung from the shoulders, and worn as a protection against rain, cold weather, &c

Cape, kāp, *n* [Fr *cap*, It *capo*, a cape, from L *caput*, the head] A piece of land jutting into the sea or a lake beyond the rest of the coast-line, a headland, a promontory

Caper, kā pėr *n* [O Fr *capriole*, It *capriola*, a caper, from L *caper*, *capra*, a goat Akin *caprice*, *cab*] A leap, a skip, a spring, as in dancing or mirth, or in the frolic of a goat or lamb, a sportive or capricious action, a prank —*To cut capers*, to leap or dance in a frolicsome manner, to act sportively or capriciously —*v i* To cut capers, to skip or jump, to prance, to spring —**Caperer**, kā pėr-ėr, *n.* One who capers

Caper, kā pėr, *n* [Fr *câpre*, O Fr *cappre*, L *capparis*, Gr *kapparis*, from Per *kabar*, the caper] The bud of a bush (the caper bush) pickled and used as a condiment, the plant itself, a low prickly shrub, growing in rocky or stony places in the countries bordering on the Mediterranean —**Caper tea**, *n* A kind of black tea with a knotted curled leaf regarded as resembling the caper

Capercailzie, **Capercaillie**, kā-pėr kāl yi, kā-pėr kāl ē, *n* [Gael *capull choile—capull*, a horse, and *coille* a wood—so named from its great size] The Scotch name for the wood grouse or cock of the woods, the largest of the gallinaceous birds of Europe, most frequently found in the northern parts of the Continent and reintroduced into Scotland after having become extinct there

Capetian, ka pē'ti an, *a* Pertaining to the dynasty of the *Capets*, founded about the close of the tenth century, when Hugo *Capet* ascended the French throne

Capias, kā pi as, *n* [L, you may take] *Law*, a writ of various kinds authorising a person or his goods to be laid hold of

Capibara kap-i bā ra, *n* CAPYBARA

Capillaire, ka-pil lār', *n* [Fr] A simple syrup, as of sugar or honey, flavoured with orange flowers, or orange flower water

Capillament Under CAPILLARY

Capillary, kap il la ri or ka pil'la ri, *a* [L *capillaris*, from *capillus*, hair, from root of *caput*, the head] Resembling a hair, fine, minute, small in diameter though long, filiform, as, a *capillary* tube, that is, a tube with a very minute bore, a *capillary* vessel in animal bodies (see the *n*), pertaining to capillary tubes, or to the capillary vessels or capillaries in organic structures —*Capillary action*, the spontaneous elevation or depression of liquids in fine hair like tubes, or in bodies of a porous structure, when these are dipped in the liquid, the term *capillary attraction* being applied when the liquid rises, as the sap in trees, water in a sponge, &c, and *capillary repulsion* when it sinks, as mercury does in a fine glass tube —*n* A tube with a small bore, a minute blood-vessel constituting the termination of an artery or vein, one of the minute vessels which intervene between the terminal arteries and veins —**Capillarity**, kap-il-lar'i-ti, *n.* The state or condition of being capillary, capillary action —**Capillament**, ka-pil'la-ment, *n* A very fine filament or fibre —**Capilliform**, ka-pil'li-form, *a* In the shape or form of a hair or of hairs (a *capilliform* fibre) —**Capillose**, kap'il-lōs, *a* Hairy, abounding with hair

Capital, kap'i-tal, *a* [L *capitalis*, capital, deadly, also pre-eminent, from *caput*, *capitis*, the head, seen also in *captain*, *chapter*, *chief*, *cadet*, &c] First in importance, chief; principal, notable, affecting the head or life (*capital* punishment), incurring the forfeiture of life (a *capital* offence); punishable with death, excellent, very good; first-class, splendid; a term applied to a type or letter of a certain form and a larger size than that generally used in the body of

written or printed matter —*n* The uppermost part of a column, pillar, or pilaster, serving as the head or crowning, and placed immediately over the shaft and under the entablature, the chief city or town in a kingdom or state, a metropolis, a type or letter of a certain form, and of a larger size than that commonly used in the body of a piece of writing or printing, a capital letter, money or wealth in some shape employed in trade, in manufactures, or in any business, stock in trade, in money, goods, property, &c, *fig* stock of any kind, whether physical or moral, means of influence or of increasing one's power —**Capitalist,** kap'i tal ist, *n* A man who has a large capital or stock in trade, a man of large property, which is or may be employed in business —**Capitalization,** kap i tal-iz-ā shon, *n* The act of converting anything into capital, the act of computing or realizing the present value of a periodical payment —**Capitalize,** kap'i tal iz, *v t* —*capitalized, capitalizing* To convert into capital, to apply as capital to the purposes of trade, to compute or realize the present value of (a periodical payment) for a definite or indefinite length of time —**Capitally,** kap'i tal li, *adv* In a capital manner, so as to involve life, in a pre-eminent degree, excellently, finely —**Capitalness,** † kap'i tal nes, *n* State or quality of being capital —**Capitate,** kap'i tāt, *a* [L *capitatus*] *Bot* growing in a headed, having a rounded head applied to a flower, &c —**Capitation,** kap-i tā shon, *n* [L *capitatio*] Numeration by the head, a numbering of persons —*Capitation grant,* a grant given to a certain number of persons, a certain amount being allowed for each individual among the number —*Capitation tax,* a tax levied on each head or person, a poll tax

Capitol, kap'i tol, *n* [L *capitolium* from *caput,* the head] In ancient Rome, the name of a hill crowned by a temple dedicated to Jupiter, the temple itself, in which the senate assembled, the edifice occupied by the United States Congress in their deliberations at Washington, also in some states the state house or house in which the legislature holds its sessions a government house —**Capitolian,** kap i tō li an, *a* Pertaining to the Capitol in Rome — **Capitoline,** kap'i tol in, *a* Pertaining to the Capitol in Rome

Capitular, Capitulary, ka pit ū lėr, ka pit ū la ri, *n* [L L *capitulare,* from L *caput ulum,* a chapter, a capital CAPITAL] An act passed in a chapter, as of knights or canons, the body of laws or statutes of a chapter or of an ecclesiastical council, the member of a chapter —**Capitular,** ka pit ū lėr, *a* Belonging to a chapter, capitulary, *bot* growing in a capitulum or head, as composite plants — **Capitularly,** ka pit ū lėr li, *adv* In the form of an ecclesiastical chapter — **Capitulary,** ka pit ū la ri, *a* Relating to the chapter of a cathedral

Capitulate, ka-pit ū lāt, *v i* —*capitulated, capitulating* [L L *capitulo, capitulatum,* to arrange in heads or chapters, from L *capitulum,* a chapter, dim of *caput,* the head] To draw up articles of agreement, to arrange terms of agreement, to treat (*Shak*), more usually to surrender, as an army or garrison, to an enemy on certain stipulated conditions —**Capitulation,** ka-pit'ū lā shon, *n* The act of capitulating or surrendering to an enemy upon stipulated terms or conditions, the treaty or instrument containing the conditions of surrender, an article of agreement, formal agreement† —**Capitulator,** ka pit ū-lā tėr, *n* One who capitulates

Capitulum, ka-pit'ū lum, *n. Bot* a close head of sessile flowers

Capivi, ka-pē vi, *n* COPAIBA

Caplin, kap'lin, *n* [Fr *caplan, capelan*] A small fish, a kind of salmon, which frequents the shores of Greenland, Iceland, Newfoundland, and Labrador in immense shoals

Capnomancy, kap'no-man-si, *n.* [Gr *kapnos,* smoke, and *manteia,* divination] Divination by the ascent or motion of smoke.

Capon, kā'pon, *n* [L *capo,* Gr *kapōn*—a capon, from a root seen in Gr *koptō,* to cut] A castrated cock, a cock-chicken castrated for the purpose of improving the flesh for table —**Caponize,** kā pon-iz, *v t* —*caponized, caponizing* To make a capon of

Caponiere, Caponniere, kap-o-nēr', *n.* [Fr *caponnière,* Sp *caponera* It *capponiera*] *Fort.* a passage from one part of a work to another, protected on the right and left by a wall or parapet, and sometimes covered overhead, also the wall or parapet protecting such a passage

Capot ka-pot', *n* [Fr, from *cape,* a hood or cape, a person that is capotted having, as it were, a hood thrown over his head] A winning of all the tricks of cards at the game of piquet —*v t* —*capotted, capotting* To win all the tricks from at piquet

Capote, ka-pōt', *n* [Fr *capote* from *cape,* a hood or cape, L L *capa* CAP] A kind of long cloak [*Byron*]

Cappagh brown, kap pach broun, *n* [From *Cappagh,* near Cork] A bituminous earth, coloured by oxide of manganese and iron, yielding pigments of various rich brown colours

Capreolate, kap rē ō-lāt, *a* [From L *capreolus,* a wild goat, a tendril of a vine, from *caper,* a goat] *Bot* having tendrils, or filiform spiral claspers, by which plants fasten themselves to other bodies, as in vines, &c

Capric, kap rik, *a* [L *caper,* a goat] Of or pertaining to a goat —*Capric acid,* A peculiar acid in the butter of cow's milk as well as in the milk and fat of the goat

Capriccio, ka-prē chō *n* [It, a caprice] A caprice, a whim (*Shak*), a musical piece in which the composer is guided more by fancy than by strict rule

Caprice ka prēs', *n* [Fr *caprice,* It *capriccio,* whim, freak originally a fantastical goat-leap, from L *caper, capra* a goat, akin *caper capriole*] A sudden start of the mind, a sudden change of opinion or humour, a whim or freak capriciousness, fickleness —**Capricious** ka prish us *a* Characterized by caprice, apt to change opinions suddenly or to start from one's purpose, unsteady, changeable, fickle, subject to change or irregularity —**Capriciously,** ka prish us li *adv* In a capricious manner —**Capriciousness** ka prish us-nes, *n* The quality of being capricious

Capricorn, kap'ri korn *n* [L *capricornus* —*caper* a goat and *cornu* a horn] One of the twelve signs of the zodiac the tenth sign marking the winter solstice

Caprification, kap ri fi kā shon, *n* [L *caprificatio,* from *caprificus* the wild fig tree —*caper,* a goat, and *ficus,* a fig from goats feeding on it] A process intended to accelerate the ripening of the fig by causing a species of gall insect to spread over the plant, the supposed beneficial effect being produced by the insects either distributing the pollen of the male flowers or by puncturing the fruit — **Caprificate,** kap'ri fi kāt, *v t* —*caprificated, caprificating* To perform the operation of caprification on

Capriform, kap ri form, *a* [L *caper,* a goat, and *forma,* form] Having the form of a goat, or of something belonging to a goat (*caprīform* horns) —**Caprine,** kap rin *a* [L *caprinus*] Like a goat, pertaining to a goat

Capriole, kap'ri-ōl, *n.* [O Fr *capriole,* now *cabriole,* lit a goat leap, from L *capriolus,* a wild goat, from *caper,* a goat] A caper or leap, as in dancing, an active bound, a spring, a leap, accompanied with a jerking out of the hind legs, which a horse makes without advancing — *v i* To execute a capriole

Capsicum, kap si kum, *n* [From L *capsa,* a box, from the shape of the fruit] The generic name of some South American and Asiatic plants, many species of which are cultivated for their pods, used in cookery under the name of chillies, and when dried and ground called cayenne pepper, to which the name capsicum is also sometimes given —**Capsicine,** kap'si-sin, *n.* An alkaloid, the active principle of the capsules of Cayenne pepper

Capsize, kap-sīz', *v t* —*capsized, capsizing* [Origin doubtful, probably the first syllable means head or top, ultimately from L *caput.*] To upset or overturn —*v i* To be upset or overturned

Capstan, kap'stan, *n.* [Fr *cabestan,* from Sp *cabestante, cabrestante,* of unknown origin] An apparatus working on the principle of the wheel and axle, and consisting of a cylinder or barrel adjusted on an upright axis, the barrel being made to turn round by means of horizontal bars or levers, the ends of which are inserted in holes near the top of the barrel, so that a rope is thus wound round it and a weight, such as an anchor, raised or moved.

Capsule, kap sūl, *n* [L *capsula,* a little chest, dim of *capsa,* a chest, from *capio,* to take] *Bot* a dry fruit, containing seeds, and opening of itself by valves or pores when mature, *chem* a small saucer used for roasting or melting ores, for evaporations, solutions &c, *anat* a membranous body covering a part like a bag, a gummy envelope for a nauseous drug, a metallic seal or cover for going over the cork or stopper of a bottle — **Capsular, Capsulary,** kap sū lėr, kap sū la ri, *a* Hollow like a capsule, pertaining to a capsule —**Capsulate, Capsulated,** kap'sū lāt, kap sū lāt-ed, *a* Inclosed in a capsule

Captain, kap tin, *n* [Fr *capitaine,* O Fr *capitain,* from L L *capitanus,* from L *caput,* the head] One who is at the head of or has authority over others, a chief, a leader, a commander especially in military affairs, more specifically, the military officer who commands a company, whether of infantry cavalry, or artillery, an officer in the navy commanding a ship of war, the commander or master of a merchant vessel — **Captaincy** kap tin si, *n* The rank post, or commission of a captain — **Captainship,** kap tin ship *n* The condition or post of a captain or chief commander, skill in military affairs — **Captain general,** *n* A commander in-chief

Caption, kap shon *n* [L *captio,* a taking, fraud, deceit from *capio* to seize] The act of taking or arresting, the act of taking any one unawares by some trick or imposition ; the act of urging captious objections, cavilling —**Captious,** kap shus, *a* [L *captiosus,* from *captio,* a taking] Apt to catch at faults, disposed to find fault or raise objections, apt to cavil, difficult to please, carping, cavilling, proceeding from a captious or cavilling disposition, fitted to insnare or perplex (a *captious* question) —**Captiously,** kap shus li, *adv* In a captious manner —**Captiousness** kap shus nes, *n* The quality of being captious

Captive, kap'tiv, *n.* [From L *captivus,* a captive, from *capio, capitus, to seize Captif* is the same word derived through the French] One who is taken prisoner, especially a prisoner taken in war, one who is charmed or subdued by beauty or excellence, one whose affections are seized, or who is held by strong ties of love —*a* Made prisoner in war, kept in bondage or confinement, bound by the ties of love or admiration, captivated —**Captivate,** kap ti vāt, *v t* —*captivated, captivating* [L *captivo captivatum*] To capture or make prisoner†, to overpower and gain with excellence or beauty, to charm, to engage the affections of, to fascinate, enslave, subdue, enchant — **Captivating,** kap'tivāt ing, *a.* Having power to engage the affections, winning —**Captivation,** kap-ti vā shon, *n* The act of captivating; the act of gaining over or winning one's affections —**Captivity,** kap-tiv i ti, *n* [L *captivitas*] The state of being a captive, subjection, a state of being under control, bondage; servitude —**Captor,** kap tėr, *n* [L *captor*] One who captures or takes by force, stratagem, &c —**Capture,** kap tūr, *n.* [L *captura*] The act of one who captures, the act of making prize of something, seizure, arrest, the thing taken, a prize —*v t* —*captured, capturing* To take or seize by force, surprise, or stratagem, as an enemy or his property; to make a prize or prisoner of

Capuchin, kap-ū-shēn', *n* [Fr *capuchon, capuce,* from *caput,* a hood or cowl,

from cape, a cape.] A monk of the order of St. Francis, so called from the *capuchon*, a stuff cap or cowl, the distinguishing badge of the order; a garment for females, consisting of a cloak and hood in imitation of the dress of Capuchin monks.

Capybara, Capibara, kap-i-bä'ra, *n.* [The native Brazilian name.] A rodent quadruped, allied to the guinea-pig, abounding in rivers of South America, feeding on vegetables and fish, over 3 feet in length, tailless, with a large head and blunted muzzle, and toes imperfectly webbed

Car, kär, *n.* [O Fr *car* (Mod Fr *char*), from L *carrus*, a four wheeled vehicle, from the Celtic Armor *carr*, a chariot, W *car*, Ir and Gael *carr*, a dray, wagon, &c Akin *carry*, *charge*, *cargo*, &c.] A name applied to various kinds of wheeled vehicles, as a light two-wheeled carriage for one horse, a chariot of war or state (*poet.*); a tramway carriage, &c

Carabine, Carbine, kar'a-bin, kär'bin, *n.* [Fr *carabine*, a carabine, O Fr *carabin*, *calabrin*, a musqueteer, from *calabre*, an engine of war, from L L *chalabula*, an engine for throwing stones, from Gr *katabolē*, a throwing down—*kata*, down, and *ballō*, to throw.] A gun or firearm commonly used by cavalry, shorter in the barrel than the infantry musket or rifle — **Carabineer, Carbineer**, kar'a bin-ēr', kär-bin-ēr', *n.* One armed with a carabine or carbine

Caracal, kar'a-kal, *n.* [From a Turkish word signifying black-eared.] A species of lynx, about the size of a fox and of a deep brown colour, a native of Northern Africa and South-western Asia.

Caracara, kä ra kä'ra, *n.* [From its hoarse cry.] A South American bird of prey of several species, akin to the eagles and vultures, and feeding on carrion

Carack, kar'ak, *n.* [Fr *caraque*, *carraque*, from L L *carraca*, *carruca*, a ship of burden, from L *carrus*, a car.] A large round-built vessel of great depth, fitted for light as well as burden, such as were used by the Portuguese and Spaniards in trading with America and the East Indies

Caracole, kar'a kōl, *n.* [Fr, from Sp and Pg *caracol*, a winding staircase, a caracole.] A half-turn which a horseman makes, either to the right or left, *arch.* a spiral staircase — *v.i.* — *caracoled*, *caracoling* To move in a caracole, to wheel

Carafe, kar'af or ka raf', *n.* [Fr.] A glass water bottle or decanter

Caragheen, Caragheen, kar'a gēn, *n.* CARRAGEEN

Caramel, kar'a-mel, *n.* [Fr *caramel*, caramel, from Sp *caramelo* a lozenge, of Ar origin.] Anhydrous or burnt sugar, a product of the action of heat upon sugar, it dissolves readily in water, is of a brown colour, and is used to colour spirits and wines

Carapace, kar'a-pās, *n.* [Fr, from Sp *carabassa*, a gourd. CALABASH.] The shell which protects the body of chelonian reptiles; also the covering of the anterior upper surface of the crustaceans

Carap-oil, kar'ap-oil, *n.* Oil obtained from the crab-wood tree of South America, used for lamps

Carat, kar'at, *n.* [Fr *carat*, Ar *qarrāt*, a carat, from Gr *keration*, lit a little horn, also the seed of the carob-tree, used for a weight, a carat The weight of 4 grains, used in weighing precious stones and pearls; a term used to express the proportionate fineness of gold, *gold of* twenty-four carats being pure gold, gold of sixteen (for instance) having eight parts of alloy

Caravan, kar'a-van, *n.* [Fr *caravane*, from Sp. *caravana*, Ar *qairawān*, Per *kārwān*, a caravan.] A company of travellers who associate together in many parts of Asia and Africa that they may travel with greater security; a large close carriage for conveying travelling exhibitions or the like from place to place — **Caravaneer, kar'a-van-ēr'**, *n.* The person who leads the camels, &c., of a caravan.—**Caravanserary, Caravansera**, kar-a-van'sa-ri, kar a-van'se-ra, *n.* [Per. *kārwān*, a caravan, and *sarāi*, an inn.] In the East, a place appointed for receiving and lodging travellers.

Caravel, Carvel, kar'a-vel, kär'vel, *n.* [Sp. and It *caravela*, a caravel, dim. of L *carabus*, Gr *karabos*, a light ship, a boat, also a crab.] A small galley-rigged ship formerly used by the Spanish and Portuguese; also a small fishing vessel

Caraway, kar'a-wā, *n.* [Sp *al-carahueya*, from Ar *karwyā*, *karawyā*, caraway, probably from Gr *karon*, L *carum*, caraway.] A biennial plant, with a taper root like a parsnip, the seeds of which are used to flavour cakes, and also in comfits, a volatile oil being obtained by distilling them in spirits

Carbazotic, kär ba-zot'ik, *a.* [*Carbon* and *azote*.] The term applied to a kind of acid, obtained by the action of nitric acid on indigo and some other substances, dyeing silk of a fine yellow colour, with a mordant of alum or cream of tartar

Carbide, kar'bid, *n.* A compound of carbon with a metal, a carburet

Carbine, Carbineer CARABINE

Carbolic, kär bol'ik, *a.* [*Carbon* and *oil*.] A term applied to an acid obtained from the distillation of coal-tar, an oily, colourless liquid, with a burning taste, now much employed as an antiseptic and disinfectant

Carbon, kär'bon, *n.* [L *carbo*, *carbonis*, a coal.] Sym C Pure charcoal, one of the chemical elements, a black, brittle, light, and inodorous substance existing in various distinct forms called allotropic forms, such as the diamond, wood charcoal, animal charcoal, graphite, lamp black, and anthracite — **Carbonaceous**, kär-bo-nā shus, *a.* Pertaining to carbon or charcoal — **Carbonate**, kar'bon āt, *n. Chem* a compound formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base — **Carbonated**, kar'bon āt ed, *a.* Containing or saturated with carbonic acid — **Carbonic**, kär-bon'ik, *a.* Pertaining to carbon, or obtained from it —*Carbonic acid*, a gaseous compound of 12 parts by weight of carbon and 32 of oxygen, incapable of maintaining flame or animal life, and acting as a narcotic poison when present in the air to the extent of only 4 or 5 per cent —**Carboniferous**, kär bo-nif ėr us, *a.* Containing or yielding carbon or coal —*Carboniferous system*, *geol* the great group of strata which lie between the old red sandstone below and the Permian or new red sandstone above, and are the chief source of coal —**Carbonize**, kär bon iz, *v.t.* — *carbonised*, *carbonizing* To convert into carbon by combustion, or the action of fire. —**Carbonization**, kär'bon-iz-ā shon, *n.* The act or process of carbonizing

Carbonado, kär bo-nā'dō, *n.* [From L *carbo*, a coal.] An old name for a piece of meat, fowl, or game, cut across, seasoned, and broiled, a chop (*Shak.*)—*v.t.* To make a carbonado of, to cut or slash

Carboy, kär boi, *n.* [Per *karabā*, large vessels for containing wine.] A large globular bottle of green glass, protected by an outside covering and used chiefly for containing acids, as vitriol and other highly corrosive liquids

Carbuncle, kär'bung kl, *n.* [L *carbunculus*, a little coal, from *carbo*, a coal.] A beautiful gem of a deep red colour, with a mixture of scarlet, found in the East Indies, an inflammatory tumour, or malignant gangrenous boil or ulcer — **Carbuncled**, kär'bung-kld, *a.* Set with carbuncles; afflicted with carbuncle, pimpled and blotched — **Carbuncular, Carbunculate**, kär-bung'kū-lėr, kär bung'kū-lāt, *a.* Belonging to a carbuncle, resembling a carbuncle; inflamed. — **Carbunculation**, kär-bung'kū-lā'shon, *n.* [L *carbunculatio*, from *carbunculo*, to burn to a coal, to blast.] The blasting of the young buds of trees or plants by excessive heat or cold

Carburet, kär'bū-ret, *v.* Same as *Carbide* —**Carburetted, kär'bū-ret-ed**, *a.* Combined with carbon in the manner of a carburet *Light carburetted hydrogen*, a kind of *gas*, the fire-damp of coal-mines. — **Carburize, kär'bū-riz**, *v.t.* To combine with carbon or a compound of it.

Carcajou, kär'ka-jö, *n.* [Fr. *carcajou*, from native name.] A species of badger found in Canada and other parts of North America.

Carcanet, kär'ka-net, *n.* [Fr *carcan*, a carcanet, from Armor *kerchen*, the neck or bosom.] A necklace or collar of jewels.

Carcass, Carcase, kär'kas, *n.* [Fr *carcasse*, the carcass, a framework, a kind of bomb, same word as *carquois*, a quiver, from L L *tarcasius*, a quiver, from Ar and Per *tarkash*, a quiver.] The body, usually the dead body, of an animal; a corpse; the decaying remains of a bulky thing, the frame or main parts of a thing unfinished, a kind of bomb or shell filled with combustible matter, and having apertures for the emission of flame, so as to set fire to buildings, &c

Carcinology, kär-si-nol o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *karkinos*, a crab, and *logos*, discourse.] That department of zoology which interests itself with crustaceans, or crabs, shrimps, &c — **Carcinological**, kär'sin-ō-loj'ik-al, *a* Pertaining to carcinology

Carcinoma, kär-si nō'ma, *n.* [Gr *karkinōma*, from *karkinos*, a cancer.] A kind of cancer or cancerous growth

Card, kärd, *n.* [From Fr *carte*, a card, from L *charta*, paper, from Gr *chartē*, *chartēs*, a layer of papyrus bark.] A rectangular piece of thick paper or pasteboard, such a piece with certain devices, marks, or figures, used for playing games, a piece having one's name, &c, written or printed on it, used in visiting, a larger piece written or printed, and conveying an invitation, or some intimation or statement, the dial or face of the mariner's compass — **Cardboard**, kärd bōrd, *n* A stiff kind of paper or pasteboard for making cards, &c — **Card case**, *n* A small pocket case, generally of an ornamental kind, for holding visiting cards — **Card-rack**, *n* A rack or frame for holding visiting, business, &c, cards — **Card-sharper**, *n* One who cheats in playing cards; one who makes it a trade to fleece the unwary in games of cards

Card, kärd, *n.* [Fr *carde*, from L L *cardus*, L *carduus*, a thistle, from *carere*, to card —thistles having been used as cards.] An instrument for combing, opening, and breaking wool or flax, freeing it from the coarser parts and from extraneous matter —*v.t.* or *i.* To comb or open wool, flax, hemp, &c, with a card —**Carder**, kär'dėr, *n* One who cards, the machine employed in carding

Cardamom, kär'da mum, *n.* [L *cardamomum* Gr *kardamōmon*.] The aromatic capsule of various plants of the ginger family, employed in medicine as well as an ingredient in sauces and curries

Cardiac, Cardiacal, kär di-ak, kär-di ak-al, *a.* [L *cardiacus*, Gr *kardiakos*, from *kardia*, the heart.] Pertaining to the heart, exciting action in the heart through the medium of the stomach, having the quality of stimulating action in the system, invigorating the spirits, and giving strength and cheerfulness — **Cardiac**, *n.* A medicine which excites action in the stomach and animates the spirits, a cordial —**Cardiography, Cardiography**, kär-di-ag'ra-fi, kär-di og'ra-fi, *n* An anatomical description of the heart —**Cardialgia, Cardialgy**, kär-di-al ji-a, kär'di-al-ji, *n.* [Gr *algos*, pain.] *Med* heart-burn.

Cardinal, kär'di-nal, *a.* [L *cardinalis*, from *cardo*, a hinge.] Chief, principal, pre-eminent, or fundamental —*Cardinal numbers*, the numbers *one*, *two*, *three*, &c., in distinction from *first*, *second*, *third*, &c., called ordinal numbers —*Cardinal points*, north and south, east and west.—*Cardinal virtues*, justice, prudence, temperance, and fortitude —*n* An ecclesiastical prince in the Roman Catholic Church, next in rank to the pope, and having a distinguishing dress of a red colour. — **Cardinalate, Cardinalship**, kär'di-nal-āt, kär'di-nal-ship, *n* The office, rank, or dignity of a cardinal —**Cardinalitial**,† kär'di-nal-ish''al, *a* Of or pertaining to a cardinal; of the rank of a cardinal.—**Cardinalize**,† kär'di-nal-iz, *v.t.* To make a cardinal. — **Cardinal-bird**, *n.* A North American bird,

with a fine red plumage, and a crest on the head.—Cardinal-flower, *n* The name commonly given to a species of lobelia because of its large, very showy, and intensely red flowers.

Cardiology, kär-di-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr *kardia*, the heart, and *logos*, discourse] A discourse or treatise on the heart, scientific facts relating to the heart —**Carditis,** kär-di'tis, *n* [The term *-itis*, denotes inflammation] Inflammation of the muscular substance of the heart

Cardol, kär'dol, *n.* [From *card* in *Anacardium*, the genus to which belongs the cashew, and L *oleum*, oil] An oily liquid contained in the pericarp of the cashew nut, used as a blistering agent

Cardoon, kär-dön', *n* [Sp *cardon*, from L *carduus*, a thistle] A plant akin to the artichoke, and somewhat resembling it, used as an esculent vegetable in Spain and France

Care, kär, *n* [A Sax *caru*, *cearu* care, sorrow = O Sax *cara*, Icel *kæri*, complaint, Goth *kara*, sorrow, O H G *chara*, lamentation, from a root signifying to cry, seen also in E *call*] Some degree of pain in the mind from apprehension of evil, a painful load of thought, mental trouble, concern, anxiety, solicitude, attention or heed, a looking to, caution, regard, watchfulness, charge or oversight implying concern for safety and prosperity, the object of care or watchful regard and attention *Care* denotes mental trouble regarding the present, the future, or even the past, *solicitude* and *concern* denote affections of the mind of a more active kind than *care*, and relate to the present and the future while the latter may also be exerted by something past —*v t* —*cared*, *caring* To be anxious or solicitous, to be concerned, to be inclined or disposed, to like —**Careful,** kär'ful, *a* Full of care, anxious, solicitous, attentive to support and protect, giving good heed, watchful, cautious, showing order with care or attention generally with *of* before the object —**Carefully,** kär'ful-li *adv* In a careful manner —**Carefulness** kär'ful-nes, *n* The state or quality of being careful —**Careless,** kär'les, *a* Free from care or anxiety, heedless, negligent, unthinking, inattentive, regardless, unmindful with *of* or *about* before an object, done or said without care, unconsidered —**Carelessly,** kär'les-li *adv* In a careless manner or way —**Carelessness,** kär'les-nes, *n* The state or quality of being careless —**Care-worn,** *a* Worn, oppressed, or burdened with care, showing marks of care or anxiety

Careen, ka-rēn' *v t* [Fr *carener*, from *carène*, the side and keel of a ship, L *carina*, a keel] To heave or bring (a ship) to lie on one side for the purpose of caulking repairing, cleansing, or the like —*v i* To incline to one side, as a ship under a press of sail

Career, ka-rēr', *n* [Fr *carrière* O Fr *carriere*, road, race-course, course, career, from L *carrus*, a car CAR] A race or running, course of proceeding, a specific course of action or occupation forming the object of one's life —*v i* To move or run rapidly (as a horse, a ship &c)

Caress, ka-res', *n* [Fr *caresse*, from It *carezza*, L L *carutia* from L *carus*, dear] An act of endearment, any act or expression of affection —*v t* To treat with caresses, to fondle, to embrace with tender affection —**Caressingly,** ka-res'ing-li, *adv* In a caressing manner

Caret, ka'ret, *n* [L *caret*, there is (some thing) wanting, from *careo*, to want] In *writing*, a mark made thus, ∧, which shows that something, omitted in the line, is interlined above or inserted in the margin, and should be read in that place

Cargo, kär'gō, *n* [Sp, from *cargar*, to load, L L *carricare*, to load, from L *carrus*, a car CAR, CHARGE] The lading or freight of a ship

Cariacou, kar'i-a-kō, *n* [Probably an Indian name] The Virginian deer of North America, an elegant species, somewhat smaller than the common stag

Cariatid, kar'i-at-id CARYATID

Carib, Caribbee, kar'ib, kar'ib-bē, *n.* One of a native race inhabiting certain portions of Central America, and formerly also the Caribbean Islands.

Caribou, Caribou, kar'i-bō, *n* [Probably of Indian origin] An American variety of the reindeer

Caricature, kar'i-ka-tūr', *n* [It *caricatura*, an overloaded representation, from *caricare*, to load CHARGE] A representation, pictorial or descriptive, in which beauties are concealed and peculiarities or defects exaggerated so as to make the person or thing ridiculous, while a general likeness is retained —*v t* —*caricatured*, *caricaturing* To make or draw a caricature of, to represent in a ridiculous and exaggerated fashion —**Caricaturist,** kar'i-ka-tūr'ist, *n* One who caricatures others *Malone*

Caries, kā'ri-ēz, *n* [L] Ulceration of bony substance, the gangrenous eating away of a bone —**Cariosity,** kā-ri-os'i-ti, *n* The state of being carious —**Carious,** kā'ri-us, *a* Affected with caries, ulcerated said of a bone

Carillon kar'il-lon, *n* [Fr, from L L *quadrilio*, from L *quatuor*, four because *carillons* were played formerly on four bells] A chime of bells properly tuned, and rung by means of finger keys like those of the pianoforte, a simple air adapted to be performed on a set of bells

Carina, ka-ri'na, *n* [L, the keel of a boat] *Bot* the two partially united lower petals of papilionaceous flowers, *zool* a prominent median ridge or keel in the sternum or breast-bone of all existing birds except the runners (ostrich &c) —**Carinate, Carinated** kar'i-nāt, kar'i-nāt-ed, *a* [L *carinatus*] Shaped like a keel, having a carina or keel, keeled, *bot* having a longitudinal ridge like a keel, *zool* applied to those birds whose sternum is keeled or to their sternum

Cariole, kar'i-ōl, *n* [Fr, from L *carrus*, a car] A small open carriage, a kind of calash, a covered cart

Carious Under CARIES

Carjacou kar'ja-kō *n* See CARIACOU

Cark, kark, *n* [A Sax *carc*, cark, care, perhaps borrowed from the W *carc*, care, anxiety, Gael *carc* care] Care, anxiety, concern, solicitude, distress —*v t* To be careful anxious, solicitous concerned —*v t* † To oppress with grief anxiety, or care, to worry, to perplex, to vex —**Carking,** kark'ing *a* Distressing, giving anxiety

Carl Carle, karl, *n* [A Scandinavian word = Icel Dan Sw *karl*, a man A Sax *carl*, male as in *carl catt*, a he-cat] A man, a robust strong or handy man, an old man [O E and Sc]

Carline Carling, kär'lin kär'ling, *n* [Fr *carlingue* or *escarlingue*] One of the fore and aft deck timbers in a ship

Carline thistle, kar'lin-this l, *n* [Fr *carline* after the Emperor Charlemagne] The popular name of a thistle common in dry fields and pastures throughout Britain and the Continent

Carlist, kär'list, *n* A follower of Don *Carlos* of Spain, the heir to the crown but for the repeal of the Salic law, an adherent and supporter of the family of Don Carlos —**Carlism,** kär'lizm, *n.* The principles of the Carlists

Carlock, kar'lok, *n* [Rus *karluk*] A sort of isinglass from Russia, made of the sturgeon's bladder, and used in clarifying wine

Carlovingian, kär-lō-vin'ji an, *a* Pertaining to or descended from Charlemagne

Carman, kär'man, *n* A man whose employment is to drive a car or cart, or to convey goods and other things in a cart or car

Carmelite, kär'mel it, *n* A mendicant friar of the order of our Lady of Mount *Carmel*, a sort of pear

Carminative, kär'min a tiv, *n* [L *carmen*, a poem, incantation or charm, because it acts suddenly, as a charm is supposed to do] A medicine which tends to expel wind, or to remedy colic and flatulencies —*a* Expelling wind from the body, antispasmodic

Carmine, kär'min, *n.* [Sp *carmin*, from *carmesino*, carmine, crimson, from *carmes*, kermes (which see) *Crimson* has the same origin] The pure colouring matter or principle of cochineal, a red or crimson pigment made from cochineal —**Carminated,** kär-mi-nāt'ed, *a* Mixed with or made of carmine —**Carminic,** kär min'ik, *a* Of or pertaining to carmine

Carnage, slaughter, from a L L *carnatucum*, from L *caro*, *carnis*, flesh] Slaughter, great destruction of men, butchery, massacre

Carnal, kär'nal, *a* [L *carnalis*, carnal, from *caro*, *carnis*, flesh] Pertaining to the body, its passions and appetites, not spiritual, fleshly, sensual, lustful, gross, impure —**Carnalism, Carnality,** kär'nal-izm, kär nal i ti, *n* The state of being carnal, want of spirituality, fleshliness, fleshly lusts or desires, or the indulgence of those lusts, sensuality —**Carnalist,** kär'nal ist, *n* One given to the indulgence of sensual appetites —**Carnalize,** † kär'nal iz, *v t* —*carnalized*, *carnalizing* To make carnal, to debase to carnality —**Carnally,** kär'nal li, *adv* In a carnal manner, according to the flesh, not spiritually

Carnallite kär'nal lit, *n.* [After a German called Von *Carnall*] A pink-coloured mineral obtained from the Stassfurth salt mines

Carnation, kar nā shon, *n* [Fr *carnation*, the naked part of a picture, flesh colour, from L *caro*, *carnis*, flesh] Flesh colour; the parts of a picture which exhibit the natural colour of the flesh, the representation of flesh, a perennial plant found in many varieties, much prized for the beautiful colours of their sweet-scented double flowers —**Carnationed,** kar nā shond, *a* Having a colour like carnation, pink

Carnauba, kar na-ō ba, *n* The Brazilian name of a tall S American palm which has its leaves coated with small waxy scales yielding a straw-coloured wax by boiling

Carnelian, kär ne'li an, *n* [More correctly *cornelian* from Fr *cornaline* a carnelian, from L *cornu*, a horn, from its horny appearance] A variety of chalcedony of a deep red flesh red, or reddish white colour, tolerably hard, capable of a good polish, and used for seals, &c

Carneous, kär'nē us *a* [L *carneus*, from *caro*, *carnis*, flesh] Fleshy, having the appearance, consistence or qualities of flesh —Also **Carnose, Carnous,** kär'nōs, kar'nus

Carnival kär ni val, *n* [Fr *carnaval*, It *carnovale* from L L *carnelevamen*, for *carnis levamen*, solace of the body, permitted in anticipation of any fast—L *caro*, flesh, and *levare*, to solace, to lighten] The feast or season of rejoicing before Lent; feasting or revelry in general

Carnivorous kär niv o-rus, *a* [L *caro*, *carnis*, flesh and *voro*, to devour] Eating or feeding on flesh an epithet applied to animals which naturally seek flesh for food, as the lion, tiger, wolf, dog, &c, also applied to some plants that can assimilate animal substances —**Carnivora,** kär-niv ō-ra, *n pl* [L] A term applicable to any creatures that feed on flesh or animal substances, but generally denoting an order of mammals which prey upon other animals —**Carnivore,** kär'ni-vōr, *n.* A carnivorous animal, one of the Carnivora.

Carnose Under CARNEOUS

Carob, Carob-tree, kar ob, kar'ob-trē, *n* [O Fr *carobe* from Ar *kharrūb*, bean-pods.] A tree growing in the countries skirting the Mediterranean, the pods of which, known as locust-beans, contain a sweet nutritious pulp

Carol, kar'ol, *n* [O Fr *carole*, a kind of dance, also a Christmas song or carol, from the Celtic Armor *koroll*, a dance, W *carol*, a carol, a song] A song, especially one expressive of joy, a religious song or ballad in celebration of Christmas —*v t.* —*carolled*, *carolling* To sing, to warble, to sing in joy or festivity —*v t.*—To praise or celebrate in song

Carolingian, kar-ō-lin'ji-an, *a.* Same as *Carlovingian*.

Carolitic, Carolytic, kar-ō-lit'ik, *a.* *Arch* decorated with branches and leaves, as a column.

Carolus, kar'ō-lus, *n.* A gold coin struck in the reign of *Charles I* and originally 20*s* in value, afterwards 23*s* The name was given also to various other coins.

Caromel, kar'o-mel, *n.* Same as *Caramel.*

Carouse, ka-rouz', *n.* A garment of fur worn by the natives of South Africa.

Carotic, ka-rot'ik, *a* [Gr *karos*, torpor, stupor] Relating to stupor or carus, also same as carotid —**Carotid,** ka rot id, *a* [Gr pl *karōtides*, the carotids, said to be from *karos*, a deep sleep, because the ancients believed that sleep was caused by an increased flow of blood to the head through these vessels.] Of or pertaining to the two great arteries, one on either side of the neck, which convey the blood from the aorta to the head and brain —*n.* One of these arteries

Carouse, ka-rouz', *v i* —*caroused, carousing* [O Fr *carousser*, to quaff, to carouse, from *carous*, a carouse, a bumper, from G *gar aus! quite out! that is, empty your glasses!* an old German drinking exclamation] To drink freely and with jollity, to quaff, to revel —**Carousal, Carouse,** ka rou zal ka rouz', *n.* A feast or festival, a noisy drinking bout or revelling —**Carouser** ka rouz ér, *n* One who carouses, a drinker, a toper, a noisy reveller or bacchanalian —**Carousingly,** ka rouz ing li, *adv* In a carousing manner

Carp, kärp, *v i* [Formerly to speak tell, from Icel *karpa*, to boast, its modern sense being due to L *carpo*, to seize, catch, pick] To censure, cavil, or find fault, particularly without reason or petulantly used absolutely or followed by *at* — **Carper,** kärp ér, *n* One who carps, a caviller —**Carping,** kärp ing, *a* Cavilling, captious, censorious —**Carpingly** kärp ing li, *adv* In a carping manner, captiously

Carp, kärp, *n.* [Same as D *karper*, Dan *karpe*, Sw *karp*, a carp] A fresh water fish found in lakes, rivers, ponds, &c The most noted species are the common carp, said to have been introduced into England in the fourteenth century, and the golden carp or gold fish

Carpal. Under Carpus

Carpel, Carpellum, kär'pel, kär pel'lum, *n* [Mod. L *carpellum*, dim from Gr *karpos*, fruit] *Bot* a single-celled ovary or seed vessel, or a single cell of an ovary or seed vessel together with what belongs to that cell —**Carpellary,** kär'pel la-ri, *a* Belonging to a carpel or carpels

Carpenter, kär'pen tér, *n* [O Fr *carpentier* (Mod Fr *charpentier*), L L *carpentarius*, a carpenter, from L *carpentum*, a chariot, a word of Celtic origin] An artificer who works in timber, a framer and builder of houses and of ships. —**Carpenter bee,** *n* The common name of different species of bees, so called from their habit of excavating nests in decaying wood —**Carpentry,** kär'pen-tri, *n.* The art of cutting, framing, and joining timber, an assemblage of pieces of timber connected by framing or letting them into each other

Carpet, kär'pet, *n* [O Fr *carpite*, a carpet, from It and L L *carpita*, a woolly cloth, from *carpere*, to tease wool, L *carpo*, to pluck, to pull in pieces, &c] A thick fabric used for covering floors, stairs, &c, a covering resembling a carpet (a *carpet of moss*).—*To be on the carpet, is* to be under consideration, to be the subject of deliberation.—*Carpet knight*, a knight who has not known the hardships of the field. —*v t* To cover with or as with a carpet, to spread with carpets —**Carpeting,** kär'peting, *n* Cloth for carpets, carpets in general, —**Carpet-bag,** *n.* A travelling bag made of the same material as carpets —**Carpet-bedding,** *n. Hort* a system of bedding in which neat and dwarf growing foliage plants alone are used in the form of mosaic, geometrical, or other designs — **Carpet-rod,** *n* One of the rods used to keep a stair carpet in its place

Carpolite, kär'po-lit, *n* [Gr *karpos*, fruit, and *lithos*, stone] A fossil fruit

Carpology, kär-pol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr *karpos*, fruit, *logos*, discourse] The division of botany relating to the structure of seeds and seed-vessels. —**Carpological,** kär po-loj'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to carpology —**Carpologist,** kär-pol'o-jist, *n.* One who studies or treats of carpology

Carpophore, kär'po-fōr, *n.* [L. *carpophorum*, from Gr *karpos*, fruit, and *phérō*, to bear] *Bot* the prolongation of the floral axis which bears the pistil beyond the stamens

Carpus, kär'pus, *n.* [L, the wrist] *Anat* that part of the skeleton between the forearm and hand, the *wrist* in man and the corresponding bones in other animals —**Carpal,** kär'pal, *a* Pertaining to the carpus

Carragheen, Carragheen, kar'ra-gēn, *n* [From *Carragaheen*, near Waterford, Ireland, where it abounds] A sea-weed very common on rocks and stones on every part of the coast of Britain, which, when dried, becomes whitish, and in this condition is known as Irish moss, being used for making soups, jellies, &c

Carriage kar'ij, *n* [O Fr *cariage*, from *carier, to carry* Carry] *The act of* carrying, bearing, transporting or conveying, the price or expense of carrying, the manner of carrying one's self behaviour, conduct deportment, a wheeled vehicle for persons, especially, a four wheeled vehicle supported on springs and with a cover, belonging to a private person and not used for hire, in composition, a wheeled stand or support, as, a gun *carriage*, *print* the frame on rollers by which the bed carrying the types is run in and out from under the platen — **Carriageable,** kar'ij a bl, *a* Capable of being conveyed in carriages, passable by carriages — **Carriage free,** *a* Free of charge for carriage —**Carriage spring** *n* An elastic contrivance adapted to carriages to lessen the shocks caused by the inequalities of the road in driving —**Carriage-way,** *n* The part of a street or road intended to be used by wheeled vehicles

Carrier Under Carry

Carrion, kar'ri-on *n* [O Fr *caroigne* from L L *caronia*, from L *caro, carnis* flesh] The dead and putrefying body or flesh of animals, flesh so corrupted as to be unfit for food —*a* Pertaining to carrion, feeding on carrion —**Carrion crow,** *n.* The common crow, so called because it often feeds on carrion

Carronade, kar-on ād, *n* [From *Carron* in Scotland, where it was first made] A short piece of ordnance of confined range, formerly used in the navy —**Carron-oil** *n* A liniment composed of linseed-oil and lime water so called from being first used, in the case of burns, at the Carron Iron works

Carrot, kar'ot, *n.* [Fr *carotte*, L L *carōta*] A plant having a long esculent root of a reddish colour much used as a culinary vegetable and also for feeding cattle —**Carroty** kar'ot-i, *a* Like a carrot in colour —**Carrotiness** kar'ot-i nes, *n*

Carry, kar'i, *v t* —*carried, carrying* [O E *carie*, from O Fr *carier*, to convey in a car, from O Fr *car*, a cart or car (car] To bear, convey, or transport by sustaining and moving with the thing carried, to drive, drag, or fetch (*carry* a person off prisoner), to transfer, as from one column, page, book, &c, to another, to convey or take with one generally (as a message, news, &c), to urge, impel, lead, or draw, in a moral sense (anger *carried* him too far), to effect, accomplish, achieve, bring to a successful issue (a purpose, &c), to gain, *multi* to gain possession of by force, to capture (to *carry* a fortress), to extend or continue in any direction, in time, in space, or otherwise commonly with such words as *up, back, forward*, &c (to *carry* a history on to the present, to *carry* improvements far), to bear, to have in or on, to bear or bring as a result (words *carry* conviction), to import, contain, or comprise (the words *carry* a promise), to manage, to conduct (matters or affairs) —*To carry off*, to remove to a distance, to kill or cause to die (to be *carried off* by sickness or poison) —*To carry on*, to manage or prosecute, to continue to pursue (a business) —*To carry out, to carry through*, to sustain to the end, to continue to the end, to accomplish, to finish, to execute (a purpose, an undertaking) —*v i.* To act as a bearer, to bear, to convey, to propel, as a gun —*Carrying trade or traffic*, the trade which consists in the transportation of goods, especially by water, &c, from country to country, or place to place — **Carriable,** kar'i-a-bl, *a* Capable of being carried —**Carrier,** kar'i-ér, *n* One who or that which carries or conveys, one who for hire undertakes the conveyance of goods or persons for any one who employs him, the name of a particular part in various machines —**Carrier-pigeon,** *n* A variety of pigeon noted for its faculty of finding its way home from great distances, often used to carry letters, &c

Carse, kars, *n.* [O Sc *kers, kerse*, probably a plural form from Sw *kärr*, Icel *kiörr*, a marsh or marshy place, Dan *kær*, a pool] In Scotland, a stretch of fertile, alluvial land along the side of a stream, the low lying part of a valley that is *watered by a river*

Cart, kärt, *n.* [From W *cart*, a cart or wagon, Ir *cairt* Car] A carriage usually without springs for the conveyance of heavy goods —*v t* To carry or convey on a cart —**Cartage,** kär'tāj, *n* The act of carrying in a cart, the price paid for carting —**Carter,** kar tér, *n.* One who drives a cart, one whose occupation is to drive a cart —**Cart-horse,** *n.* A horse that draws a cart, or is intended for such work

Cart-load *n* A load borne on a cart, as much as is usually carried at once on a cart —**Cart-wright,** *n* An artificer who makes carts

Carte kart, *n* [Fr, a card] A card, a bill of fare at a tavern, a carte-de-visite photograph —**Carte blanche,** kärt-blänsh, *n* [Fr, white paper] A blank paper, a paper duly authenticated with signature, &c, and intrusted to a person to be filled up, as he pleases, hence unconditional terms, unlimited power to decide —**Carte-de visite,** kärt de vi zēt, *n* pl **Cartes-de visite** (same pron) [Fr] A visiting card, a photographic likeness on a small card

Carte, kart, *n* [Fr *quarte*, from L *quartus* fourth] One of the regular movements or passes in fencing

Cartel, kar'tel, *n* [Fr, from L *chartula*, dim of *charta*, paper a paper] A writing or agreement between states at war, for the exchange of prisoners, or for some mutual advantage, a challenge to single combat

Cartesian, kär tē zi an, *a* Pertaining to the philosopher Rene *Descartes*, or to his philosophy —*n* One who adopts the philosophy of Descartes — **Cartesianism,** kär-tē zi an izm, *n* The philosophy of Descartes

Carthaginian, kär tha jin i-an, *a* Pertaining to ancient Carthage, a celebrated city on the northern coast of Africa —*n* An inhabitant or native of Carthage

Carthusian, kär thū zi an *n* One of an order of monks, founded in 1086, under Benedictine rule, by St Bruno, so called from *Chartreuse*, in France, the place of their institution

Cartilage kär'ti-lāj, *n* [Fr *cartilage*, L *cartilago*] An elastic tissue occurring in vertebrate animals, and forming the tissue from which bone is formed by a process of calcification, gristle —**Cartilaginous,** kär ti laj i nus, *a* Pertaining to or resembling a cartilage gristly, consisting of cartilage, having cartilage only and not true bones (as many fishes)

Cartographer, Cartographic, Cartography Chartographer, &c

Cartoon, kär tōn, *n* [Fr *carton*, paste board, a cartoon, from It *cartone* (same sense), aug of *carta*, L *charta*, paper] A pictorial design drawn on strong paper as a study for a picture intended to be painted of same size, and more especially for a picture to be painted in fresco, a pictorial sketch relating to any prevalent topic or event in which notable characters are prominently represented

Cartouch, Cartouche, kär'tōsh, *n* [Fr *cartouche*, O Fr *cartoche*, from It *cartoccio*, a cartridge, a roll of paper, from *carta*, L *charta*, paper *Cartridge* is a corruption of this.] A case of wood filled with shot

to be fired from a cannon, a cartridge; a portable box for charges for firearms, on Egyptian monuments, papyri, &c, a group of hieroglyphics in a small oblong area, arch a sculptured ornament in the form of a scroll unrolled

Cartridge, kär'tri, *n.* [Formerly also *cartrage*, a corruption of *cartouch*] A case of pasteboard, parchment, copper, tin, &c., holding the exact charge of any firearm —*Blank cartridge*, a cartridge without ball or shot — **Cartridge-box, Cartridge-case,** *n* A portable case or box for carrying cartridges —**Cartridge-paper** *n* A thick sort of paper originally manufactured for soldiers cartridges, but extensively used in the arts

Cartulary, kär'tū la ri, *n* Same as *Chartulary*

Carucate, kar'u kāt, *n* [L L *carruca*, a plough, from L *carrus* a car] Formerly as much land as one team could plough in the year

Caruncle Caruncula, kar'ung kl, ka-rung kū la, *n* [L *caruncula* dim from *caro*, flesh] A small fleshy excrescence, a fleshy excrescence on the head of a fowl, as a wattle or the like, *bot* a protuberance surrounding the hilum of a seed —**Carun cular, Carunculous,** ka rung kū lèr, ka rung'kū lus, *a* Pertaining to or in the form of a caruncle —**Carunculate, Carun culated,** ka rung'kū lāt ka rung kū lāt-ed, *a* Having a fleshy excrescence or soft fleshy protuberance carunc ular

Carus, kā rus, *n* [Gr *karos* heavy sleep, torpor] *Med* complete insensibility

Carve, kärv, *v t* *carved carving* [A Sax *ceorfan* D *kerven* Icel *kyrfa* to carve, Dan *karve* G *kerven* to notch or indent, same root as *grave*] To cut (some solid material) in order to produce the representation of an object or some decorative design, to make or shape by cutting, to form by cutting or hewing to cut into hew, or slash, to cut into small pieces or slices as meat at table —*v i* To exercise the trade of a carver to engrave or cut figures, to cut up meat at table —**Carver,** kar'vèr *n* One who carves as one who cuts ivory, wood or the like in a decorative way, one who cuts meat for use at table a large table knife for carving —**Carving** kar'ving *n* A branch of sculpture usually limited to works in wood ivory &c , the device or figure carved

Carvel, kar vel *n* Same as *Caravel* —**Carvel built,** *a* A term applied to a ship or boat the planks of which are all flush and not overlapping, as in clinchur built boats

Caryatid, kar'i at id, *n* pl **Caryatids Cary atides,** kar'i at idz, kar i at i dēz [Perhaps from *Caryæ*, a city in the Peloponnesus] *Arch* a figure of a woman dressed in long robes serving to support entablatures —**Caryatic** kar i at'ik *a* Pertaining to the inhabitants of Caryæ or to caryatids

Caryophyllaceous Caryophyllous, kar'i ō fil la'shus kar i of i lus *a* [Gr *karyophyllon*, the clove tree] Pertaining or similar to the plants known as pinks and their allies, applied to flowers having five petals with long claws in a tubular calyx

Caryopsis, kar i-op sis *n* [Gr *karyon*, a nut and *opsis* an appearance] *Bot* a small, one seeded, dry indehiscent fruit, in which the seed adheres to the thin pericarp throughout, as in wheat and other grains

Cassava, ka-sā va, *n* Same as *Cassava*

Cascade, kas kād , *n* [Fr *cascade*, It *cascata* from *cascare*, to fall, from L *cado*, *casum*, to fall] A fall or flowing of water over a precipice in a river or other stream, a waterfall

Cascarilla, kas ka ril la, *n.* [Sp dim of *cascara*, peel, bark] The aromatic bitter bark of a small tree of the Cinchona family, cultivated chiefly in Eleuthera, one of the Bahamas, employed as a substitute for cinchona

Case, kās, *n* [O Fr *casse* (now *caisse*), from L *capsa*, a repository, chest, box, from *capio* to take, receive, contain *Cash* is really the same word] A covering, envelope, box, frame, or sheath; that which incloses or contains, the skin of an animal ‡, a case with its contents, hence, a certain quantity, *print* the receptacle for the types, from which the compositor gathers them and arranges them in lines and pages to print from —*v t* —**cased,** *casing* To cover with a case, to surround with any material that shall inclose or defend, to coat or cover over, to put in a case or box, to skin (*Shak*) ‡ —**Casing,** kās ing, *n.* The act of putting a case on, or of putting into a case, a case or covering —**Case bottle,** *n* A bottle made so as to readily fit into a case with others, often square — **Case harden,** *v t* To harden the outer part or surface of (iron, tools, &c) by converting it into steel —**Case hardened,** *a* Having the surface hardened by being converted into steel, *fig* shameless, abandoned, brazen faced — **Case knife,** *n* A long knife kept in a case or sheath, a large table knife —**Case-shot** *n* A collection of shot or small projectiles inclosed in cases to be discharged from cannon, an iron case or shell, containing a number of bullets exploded by a fuse —**Case worm,** *n* The larva or grub of the caddice fly

Case, kās, *n* [Fr *cas* a case, L *casus*, a falling from *cado*, *casum* to fall] The particular state condition or circumstances that befall a person or in which he is placed, an individual occurrence or specific instance, as of disease a question or group of facts involving a question for discussion or decision, a cause or suit in court, a cause, one of the forms in the declension of a noun pronoun or adjective —*In case* in the event or contingency, if it should so fall out or happen, supposing —**Casal,** kā sal, *a* *Gram* of or be longing to case

Casein kā sē ik, *a* [L *caseus* cheese] Of or pertaining to cheese —**Casein Caseine,** kā'sē in *n* That ingredient in milk which when coagulated forms curd and the main part of cheese —**Caseous** kā sē us *a* Having the qualities of or resembling cheese, cheesy

Casemate kās māt *n* [Fr *casemate* from It *casamatta* a cas mate, from *casa*, a house, and *matto*, dim dark —G *matt*, feeble E *mate* in *checkmate*] *Fort* a bomb proof vault for the protection of the garrison and sometimes used as a barrack or hospital, a loopholed gallery excavated in a bastion from which the garrison could fire on an enemy in possession of the ditch

Casement kāz ment *n* [From *case* in the sense of a frame, as of a door &c] A window frame or portion of one made to turn and open on hinges a compartment between the mullions of a window

Casern kā zèrn *n* [Fr *caserne* Sp *caserna*, from *casa* a shed or house] A lodging in garrison towns, usually near the rampart, for soldiers on duty

Cash kash, *n* [O Fr *casse*, Mod Fr *caisse*, It *cassa* a chest, box coffer, from L *capsa*, a box or case CASE] A receptacle for money‡, a money box‡, money, primarily, ready money, money in chest or on hand in bank or at command, Chinese copper coin 22 of which are equal to one penny sterling —*v t* To turn into money, or to exchange for money (to *cash* a bank note) —**Cashier,** kash ēr, *n* One who has charge of cash, one who keeps an account of the monetary transactions of a commercial or trading establishment —**Cash book,** *n* A book in which is kept a register or account of money received and paid

Cashew, ka shō , *n* [From native name] The tree which produces cashew nuts a native of tropical America —**Cashew nut,** *n* The kidney shaped fruit of an American tree, having a kernel abounding in a sweet milky juice, the inner layer of the shell contains a black acrid caustic oil

Cashew, ka shō , *n* Same as *Cachou*

Cashier, kash ēr', *v t.* [O E *casseere*, G *cassiren*, from O Fr *casser*, to break, to cashier, from L *cassare*, to annul, from *cassus*, void, empty] To dismiss from an office, place of trust, or service for bad conduct, to discharge, to discard —**Cashierer, kash ēr ér,** *n* One who

Cashmere, kash'mēr, *n.* A fine costly shawl made of the downy wool of the Cashmere goat and the wild goat of Thibet, and so called from the country where first made.

Casino, ka-sē'nō, *n.* [It , a small house, from L *casa*, a cottage] A small country house, a lodge also a public dancing, singing, or gaming saloon

Cask, kask, *n.* [Sp *casco*, helmet, wine-cask, skull, potsherd, peel or rind, from a L L *quassicare*, to break or burst, from L *quassare*, to break, whence E *quash*] A close vessel for containing liquors, formed by staves, heading, and hoops, a general term comprehending the pipe, hogshead, butt, barrel, &c. —*v t* To put into a cask

Casket, Casquet, kas ket, *n* [In form a dim of *cask*, but in meaning from Fr *cassette*, a coffer or casket dim of *casse*, a box CASH] A small chest or box for jewels or other small articles —*v.t* To put in a casket

Casque, kask, *n* [Fr , from Sp *casco*, a helmet CASK] A helmet generally, but more precisely a head piece wanting a vizor but furnished with cheek pieces and ear pieces and frequently elaborately ornamented and embossed.

Cassareep, Cassireepe, kas'sa rēp, kas'si-rēp, *n* [South American name] The boiled and concentrated juice of the roots of the bitter cassava used as a relish in cookery

Cassation, kas sā shon, *n* [Fr , from *casser*, to annul from L *cassus*, void, empty] The act of annulling or of reversing a judicial sentence — *Court of Cassation*, in France the highest court of appeal

Cassava, kas-sā va or kas-sā va, *n* [Pg *cassave* Sp *casabe*, *casabe*, from Haytian name *kasuba*] A slender erect shrub be longing to the spurge family extensively cultivated in tropical America and the West Indies on account of the nutritious starch obtained from the root and formed into cakes (cassava bread) and into tapioca.

Cassia kash i a *n* [L *cassia*, Gr *kasia*, *kassia*, from the Hebrew or Phœnician name] A tropical leguminous plant of many species consisting of trees, shrubs, or herbs the leaflets of several of which constitute the drug called senna, while the pulp from the legumes of another species is used as a purgative —**Cassia bark** *n* The bark of a species of cinnamon used as a substitute for the true cinnamon called also **Cassia-lignea** (lig'nē-a) —**Cassia buds** *n* The flower buds of a kind of cinnamon used in cookery

Cassideous, kas sid ē us *a* [L *cassis*, a helmet] *Bot* helmet-shaped, like the upper sepal of the flower of the aconite

Cassimere, kas si mēr, *n* [Fr *cassimir*, same word as *cashmere*] A twilled woollen cloth woven in imitation of Cashmere shawls kerseymere

Cassiopeia kas'si-ō-pē ya, *n* A constellation in the northern hemisphere with five of its stars forming a kind of W

Cassiterite, kas si tér it, *n* [Gr *kassiteros*, tin] The most common ore of tin, it is a peroxide, consisting of tin 79, and oxygen 21

Cassock, kas ok, *n.* [Fr *casaque*, from It *casacca*, from *casa*, a house L *casa*, a cottage] A long tight-fitting garment worn under the gown by clergymen

Cassowary, kas sō-wa ri *n* [Malay *casuwarus*] A large cursorial bird inhabiting the islands of the Indian Archipelago, much resembling, and nearly as large as, the ostrich, but with legs thicker and stronger in proportion, and three toes on the foot the head being surmounted by a large horny crest.

Cast kast, *v t* —*cast, casting* [Dan. *kaste*, Sw and Icel *kasta*, to throw a Scandinavian word.] To throw, fling, or send, to hurl, to shed or throw off (leaves, the skin), to discard, dismiss, or reject, to shed or impart (*cast* light), to turn or direct (a look, the eyes), to throw down (as in wrestling), to decide against at law, to condemn, to bring forth abortively (young), to form by pouring liquid metal, &c , into a mould; to compute, reckon, or calculate, to distribute (the parts of a drama) among the actors, to assign a part to —*To cast aside*,

to dismiss or reject —*To cast away*, to reject; to lavish or waste by profusion, to wreck (a ship) —*To cast down*, to throw down, *fig.* to deject or depress —*To cast forth*, to throw out or reject, to emit or send out —*To cast off*, to discard or reject, to drive away, *naut.* to loosen from or let go.—*To cast out*, to reject or turn out —*To cast up*, to compute, to reckon, to calculate, to eject, to vomit, to twit or upbraid with —*To cast one's self on* or upon, to resign or yield one s self to the disposal of —*To cast in one's lot with*, to share the fate or fortune of —*To cast* (something) *in the teeth*, to upbraid (with something), to charge, to twit —*v i* To throw or fling, to throw the line in angling, to work arithmetical calculations, *to turn or revolve in* the mind, to calculate, to consider to warp or twist —*n* The act of casting, a throw, the distance passed by a thing thrown, motion or turn of the eye, direction, look or glance, a throw of dice, the form or shape into which something is cast, anything formed in a mould, as a figure in bronze plaster, &c, *fig* shape, mould, impression generally, a tinge or slight colouring or slight degree of a colour (a *cast* of green), manner, air, mien, style, the company of actors to whom the parts of a play are assigned —**Castaway** kast-a-wā, *n* One who or that which is cast away or shipwrecked one ruined in fortune or character —*a* Thrown away rejected, useless abandoned – **Caster**, kas-tėr, *n.* One who or that which casts, specifically, one who makes castings, a founder, a small cruet or bottle for holding sauce, pepper, &c, for the table spelled also *Castor*, a small wheel attached by a vertical pivot to the legs of a chair sofa, table, &c, to facilitate them being moved without lifting spelled also *Castor* —**Casting** kas ting *n* The act of one who casts, that which is cast, especially something cast or formed in a mould something formed of cast-metal —*a* Throwing, sending, computing, turning, deciding determining —*casting vote* a vote given by a president or chairman which decides when the votes are equally divided —**Cast-iron**, **Cast-metal**, **Cast-steel**, *n* Iron, metal and steel melted and cast into pigs in gots, or moulds, which renders the metal hard and non malleable — **Cast off** *a* Laid aside as worn out or useless, rejected

Castalian, kas-tā'li an, *a* Pertaining to Castalia, the spring on Mount Parnassus, sacred to the Muses

Castanet, kas ta net *n* [Sp *castañeta*, from L *castanea* a chestnut from resembling that fruit] One of a pair of small concave pieces of ivory or hard wood shaped like spoons, fastened to the thumb, and beat with the middle finger in certain Spanish dances

Caste, kast, *n.* [Fr *caste*, Pg *casta*, breed race, caste] One of the classes or distinct hereditary orders into which the Hindus are divided according to the religious law of Brahmanism, a class or order of the same kind prevailing in other countries, a rank or order of society, social position

Castellan, kas'tel lan, *n* [L L *castellanus*, from L *castellum*, a castle (CASTLE] A governor or constable of a castle —**Castellated**, kas tel lāt ed, *a.* Furnished with turrets and battlements like a castle, built in the style of a castle

Castigate kas ti gāt, *v t* —*castigated*, *castigating* [L *castigo*, *castigatum*, from *castus*, pure] To chastise, to punish, to correct, to criticise for the purpose of correcting, to emend —**Castigation**, kas-ti gā shon, *n.* The act of castigating, punishment by whipping, correction, chastisement, discipline, critical scrutiny and emendation, correction of textual errors —**Castigator**, kas ti gā tėr *n* One who castigates or corrects —**Castigatory** kas ti-ga-to-ri, *a.* Serving to castigate, tending to correction —*n* Something that serves to castigate, particularly a ducking stool or trebuchet

Castile-soap, kas-tēl', *n.* A kind of fine hard, white or mottled soap, originally from Castile, made with olive-oil and a solution of caustic soda.—**Castilian**, kas-til'i-an, *a* Pertaining to Castile in Spain. —*n.* An inhabitant or native of Castile, the language of Castile, the classic or literary language of Spain

Castle, kas l, *n.* [L *castellum*, dim of *castrum*, a fort] A building, or series of connected buildings, fortified for defence against an enemy, a house with towers, often surrounded by a wall and moat, and having a donjon or keep in the centre, a fortified residence, a fortress, the house or mansion of a person of rank or wealth somewhat vaguely applied, but usually to a large and more or less imposing building, a piece made in the form of a castle, used in the game of chess, the rook —*Castle in the air*, *a visionary project*, *a scheme* that has no solid foundation —*v t* or *i* *Chess* to move the king two squares to the right or left and bring up the castle to the square the king has passed over —**Castled** cas ld, *a* Furnished with a castle or castles —**Castle builder**, *n* One who builds castles in the air, one who forms visionary schemes — **Castle building**, *n* The act of building castles in the air

Castor, kas tėr, *n* [L *castor*, Gr *kastor*, a beaver] A substance of a strong penetrating smell secreted by special glands of the beaver and used in medicine and perfumery, a beaver hat —**Castor oil** *n* [Probably from some resemblance to the substance *castor*] The oil used in medicine as a purgative obtained from the seeds of the tropical Palma Christi tree

Castrametation kas tra mė tā shon *n* [L *castrametor* to encamp—*castra* camp and *metior*, to measure The art or act of encamping, the marking or laying out of a camp

Castrate kas trāt *v t* —*castrated*, *castrating* [L *castro castratum* to castrate] To deprive of the testicles to geld to take the vigour or strength from, to emasculate to remove something objectionable from, as obscene parts from a writing to expurgate —*n* A man as a eunuch) or male animal (as an ox) that has been castrated —**Castration**, kas trā shon *n* The act of castrating

Casual kazh ū al, *a* [L *casualis* from *casus* a chance or accident from *cado casum* to fall akin *case chance accident &c*] Happening or coming to pass without design in the person or persons affected, and without being foreseen or expected, accidental fortuitous coming by chance not happening or coming regularly, occasional incidental – *n.* A person who receives relief and shelter for one night at the most in the workhouse of a parish or union to which he does not belong – **Casualism** kazh ū al izm *n* The doctrine that all things happen by chance or with out an intelligent cause or design —**Casualist** kazh ū al ist *n* A believer in casualism —**Casually** kazh ū al li *adv* In a casual manner, accidentally, fortuitously —**Casualness** kazh ū al nes, *n* The fact of being casual —**Casualty** kazh ū al ti *n* Chance, or what happens by chance accident contingency, an unfortunate chance or accident, especially one resulting in death or bodily injury, loss suffered by a body of men from death, wounds &c

Casuist, kaz ū ist, *n* [Fr *casuiste*, from L *casus* a case] One versed in or using casuistry, one who studies and resolves cases of conscience or nice points regarding conduct **Casuistic Casuistical** kaz ū is tik, kaz ū is'tik al *a* Pertaining to casuists or casuistry, partaking of casuistry —**Casuistically**, kaz ū is tik al li, *adv* In a casuistic manner —**Casuistry**, kaz ū ist-ri, *n* The science, doctrine, or department of ethics dealing with cases of conscience, frequently used in a bad sense for quibbling in matters of morality, or making too nice moral distinctions

Cat kat, *n.* [A Sax *cat*, *catt*—D and Dan *kat*, Sw *katt*, Icel *kottr*, G *katze*, *kater* O Fr *cat*, Mod Fr *chat*, Ir *cat*, W *cath*, Rus and Pol *kot*, Tur *kedi*, Ar *qitt*—a cat, origin unknown] A name applied to certain species of carnivorous quadrupeds of the feline tribe, many varieties of which have long been tamed and kept in houses for catching mice, &c., and are proverbial for their stealthiness and cunning; a strong tackle or combination of pulleys, to hook and draw an anchor perpendicularly up to the cat head of a ship, a double tripod having six feet so called because it always lands on its feet as a cat is proverbially said to do, an abbreviation of cat-o' nine-tails (which see) —*To let the cat out of the bag*, to disclose a trick, to let out a secret —**Catamount**, **Catamountain**, kat a mount, kat a moun tān, *n* The cat of the mountain, the wild cat, the North American puma or cougar —**Catcall**, kat kal *n* A sound like the cry of a cat, such as that made by a dissatisfied audience in a theatre a small squeaking instrument *for producing such a sound* —**Catgut**, *kat* gut *n* The intestines of sheep (sometimes of the horse or the ass) dried and twisted into strings for the violin and for other purposes so called from a notion that the material was the gut or intestines of the cat — **Catkin** kat kin, *n.* The blossom of the willow birch hazel, &c , which resembles a kitten or cat s tail — **Catling** kat ling, *n* A kitten, a surgeon's dismembering knife — **Catmint**, **Catnip**, kat mint, kat nip, *n* A plant resembling mint, having a strong odour and taste and which cats are said to be fond of — **Cattish**, kat ish *a* Like or pertaining to a cat feline —**Cat-head**, *n* A strong beam projecting over a ship's bows and furnished with a block and tackle to lift an anchor —**Cat o nine tails** *n* An instrument consisting generally of nine pieces of knotted cord, used to flog offenders on the bare back — **Cat s-eye** *n* A hard and semi transparent variety of quartz having an opalescent radiation or play of colours like a cat s eye **Cat-silver** *n* A variety of mica — **Cat s paw** *n* The instrument used by a person to accomplish his designs, a tool, a dupe so called from the story of the monkey which, instead of using his own paw used that of the cat to draw nuts from the fire

Cat kat *n* [Icel *kati* a kind of small ship] A trading ship built on the Norwegian model with narrow stern, projecting quarters and a deep waist

Catacaustic kat-a kas tik *a* [Gr *kata kausis* a burning] A term applied to a species of caustic curves formed by reflection of light *n* A curve formed by the reflection of rays of light

Catachresis kat-a krē sis *n* [Gr *kata chresis* abuse—*kata* against, and *chrao mai* to use] The wresting of a word from its true significations, the employment of a word under a false form through misapprehension in regard to its origin (*crayfish* for example) **Catachrestic Catachrestical** kat a kres'tik, kat a kres'tik al, *a* Belonging to catachresis wrested from its natural sense use or form —**Catachrestically** kat a kres'tik al li, *adv* In a catachrestical manner

Cataclysm kat a klizm *n* [Gr *kataklysmos* a deluge from *kataklyzō* to inundate —*kata* down and *klyzō* to wash] A deluge flood or inundation sweeping over a territory —**Cataclysmal Cataclysmic** kat-a-kliz mal kat a kliz mik, *a* Of or belonging to a cataclysm

Catacomb kat a kom, *n* [It *catacomba*, L L *catacumba*, from Gr *kata* down, and *kumbē kumbos* a hollow or recess] A cave or subterranean place for the burial of the dead in which the bodies are deposited in recesses hollowed out of the sides of the cave, the most notable being those near Rome, supposed to be the cells and caves in which the primitive Christians concealed themselves, and in which were deposited the bodies of the martyrs

Catacoustics kat-a kous tiks *n* [Prefix *cata* and *acoustics*] That part of acoustics which treats of reflected sounds, or of the properties of echoes catophonics

Catadioptric, **Catadioptrical**, kat a-di op trik, kat a di-op trik al *a* [Prefix *cata*, and *dioptric*] Pertaining to or involving both the refraction and reflection of light

Catafalque kat a falk, *n* [Fr *catafalque*, from It *catafalco*, from *falco*, for O H G *palcho* (G *balke*), a beam, with *cata* (as in

Sp *catar*, to view) prefixed. *Scaffold* is the same word with French prefix *es*] A temporary structure representing a tomb placed over the coffin of a distinguished person in churches or over the grave

Cataian, ‡ ka-tā an, *n* A native of Cathay or China, a foreigner generally, hence, an indiscriminate term of reproach [*Shak*]

Catalan, kat a-lan, *a* Pertaining to Catalonia, a province of Spain —*n* A native of Catalonia, the language of Catalonia, an old Spanish literary dialect early cultivated

Catalectic, kat-a-lek tik, *a*. [Gr *katalēktikos*, from *katalēgo*, to leave off, to stop] *Pros* having the measure incomplete, ending abruptly, as a verse wanting a syllable of its proper length

Catalepsy, **Catalepsis**, kat a lep si, kat a lep sis, *n* [Gr *katalēpsis*, a seizing, from *katalambanō* to seize] A nervous affection characterized by a more or less complete but temporary suspension of the senses and volition with rigidity of the muscles, trance — **Cataleptic**, kat a lep tik, *a* Pertaining to catalepsy

Catalogue, kat a log, *n* [Fr *catalogue*, from Gr *katalogos*, a counting up—*kata*, thoroughly and *logos* a reckoning] A list or enumeration of the names of men or things disposed in a certain order, often in alphabetical order a list, a register — *v t* —*catalogued catalo guing* To make a catalogue of — *Catalogue raisonné* a catalogue of books, paintings, &c classed according to their subjects

Catalysis ka tal i sis, *n* [Gr *kata*, down, and *lyō* to loose] Dissolution destruction, *chem* a decomposition and new combination produced by the mere presence of substances which do not of themselves enter into combination — **Catalytic** kat a lit ik *a* Relating to catalysis

Catamaran, kat a ma ran *n* [said to be from a Tamil word signifying 'tied logs] A kind of float or raft used as a substitute for a surf boat, particularly in the East and West Indies and consisting usually of three pieces of wood lashed together the middle piece being longer than the others and having one end turned up in the form of a bow

Catamenia, kat a mē ni-a, *n pl* [Gr *katamenios* —*kata*, down, and *mēn*, a month] The menstrual discharge of females — **Catamenial**, kat a mē ni al, *a* Pertaining to the catamenia or menstrual discharges

Catamount Under CAT

Catapetalous, kat a pet al us *a* [Gr *kata*, against, and *petalon* a petal] *Bot* having the petals held together by stamens which grow to their bases, as in the mallow

Cataphonics, kat-a fon iks *n* [Gr *kata*, against, and *phōnē* sound] The doctrine of reflected sounds, catacoustics —**Cataphonic**, kat a-fon ik, *a* Relating to cataphonics

Cataphract kat a frakt, *n* [L *cataphractes*, Gr *kataphraktēs* from *kataphrassō* to cover] Defensive armour formerly in use formed of cloth or leather strengthened with scales or links, the armour of plates or strong scales protecting some animals — **Cataphracted**, kat a frak ted, *a* *Zool* covered with horny or bony plates or scales closely joined together, or with a thick hardened skin —**Cataphractic**, kat a frak tik, *a* Pertaining to a cataphract, resembling a cataphract

Cataplasm, kat a plazm, *n* [Gr *kataplasma*, from *kataplassō*, to anoint or to spread as a plaster] *Med* a soft and moist substance to be applied to some part of the body, a poultice

Catapult, kat a-pult, *n* [L *catapulta*, from Gr *katapeltēs*—*kata*, against and *pallō*, to brandish, hurl] A military engine anciently used for discharging missiles against a besieged place, originally an engine of the nature of a powerful bow, a toy from which small missiles are thrown by the elastic force of India rubber

Cataract, kat a rakt, *n* [L *cataracta*, Gr *katarraktēs*, from *kata*, down, and *rhēgnymi*, to break] A great fall of water over a precipice, a waterfall, any furious rush or downpour of water, a disease of the eye consisting in an opacity of the crystalline lens or its capsule, by which the pupil seems closed by an opaque body, usually whitish, vision being thus impaired or destroyed —**Cataractous**, kat-a-rak tus, *a* Partaking of the nature of a cataract in the eye

Catarrh, ka tär, *n* [From Gr *katarrheō*, to flow down] A discharge or increased secretion of mucus from the membranes of the nose, fauces, and bronchia, characteristic of the ailment commonly called a *cold* in the head —**Catarrhal Catarrhous**, ka tär ral, ka tär rus, *a* Pertaining to catarrh, produced by it, or attending it (a *catarrhal* fever)

Catarrhine, **Catarhine**, kat a rin, *a* [Gr *kata*, down, and *rhis*, *rhinos*, the nose] Of or pertaining to the section of monkeys characterized by having the nostrils approximated, and the aperture pointing downward, as in the gorilla, chimpanzee, and other Old World apes

Catastrophe, ka tas trō fe, *n* [Gr *katastrophē* an overthrowing a sudden turn, from *katastrephō* to subvert—*kata* down and *strephō*, to turn] The unfolding and winding up of the plot clearing up of difficulties, and closing of a dramatic piece, the denouement, a notable event terminating a series, a finishing stroke or wind up, an unfortunate conclusion, a calamity or disaster, a supposed change in the crust of the earth from sudden physical violence causing elevation or subsidence of the solid parts, a cataclysm —**Catastrophic** kat a stro fik *a* Pertaining to a catastrophe or catastrophes, pertaining to the theory of great changes on the globe being due to violent and sudden physical action —**Catastrophism**, ka tas tro fizm, *n* The theory that all geological changes are due to catastrophes or sudden violent physical causes **Catastrophist** ka tas tro fist, *n* One who believes in catastrophism

Catawba ka ta ba, *n* A variety of grape much cultivated in Ohio United States, discovered on the *Catawba* river, Carolina, the wine made from the grape

Catch kach *v t* pret & pp *caught* (*catchel* is obsolete or vulgar) [O L *cacche* O Fr *cachier*, *chacier*, &c , to hunt (Mod Fr *chasser*), from L L *captiare*, from L *captare* from *capere*, to take (whence *capable*, *captious* &c) *Chase* is the same word] To lay sudden hold on, to seize, especially with the hand to grasp, to snatch, to perceive or apprehend, to seize as in a snare or trap, to ensnare, to entangle, to *get* entangled with, or to come into contact or collision with (the branch *caught* his hat), to get, to receive (to *catch* the sunlight), especially, to take or receive as by sympathy contagion, or infection, to take hold of to communicate to, to fasten on (the flames *caught* the wood work), to seize the affections of, to engage and attach to charm, to captivate — *To catch it*, to get a scolding a beating, or other unpleasant treatment [Colloq]—*To catch hold of* to take or lay hold of —*To catch up*, to snatch, to take up suddenly, to lay hold suddenly of something said —*v i* To take or receive something, to be entangled or impeded, to spread by or as by infection, to be eager to get use, or adopt with *at* —*n* The act of seizing, seizure anything that seizes or takes hold, that checks motion or the like as a hook a ratchet, a pawl a spring bolt for a door or lid &c, a choking or stoppage of the breath, something caught or to be caught, especially anything valuable or desirable obtained or to be obtained, a gain or advantage, one desirable from wealth as a husband or wife (colloq), *mus* a kind of canon or round for three or four voices, the words written to which are so contrived that by the union of the voices a different meaning is given by the singers *catching* at each other's words — **Catchable**, kach a bl, *a* Capable of being caught —**Catcher**, kach-ėr, *n* One who or that which catches — **Catching**, kach ing, *a* Communicating, or liable to be communicated, by contagion, infectious, captivating, charming, attracting —**Catchment**, kach ment, *n* A surface of ground of which the drainage is capable of being directed into a common reservoir —**Catch-penny**, *n* Something of little value got up to hit the popular taste, and thereby catch the popular penny; anything got up merely to sell — **Catch-poll**, *n*. [*Poll* here means the head.] A sheriff's officer, bailiff, constable, or other person whose duty is to arrest persons — **Catch word**, *n* The word formerly often, now rarely placed at the bottom of each page, on the right hand under the last line, and forming the first word on the following page the last word of the preceding speaker in a drama, which reminds one that he is to speak next, cue, a word caught up and repeated for effect

Catchup, kach up, *n* Same as *Ketchup*

Cate, kāt, *n* [O E *acates*, provisions purchased, from O Fr *acat*, buying CATER,] Food, more particularly rich, luxuriant, or dainty food, a delicacy, a dainty commonly used in the plural

Catechetic, **Catechetical**, kat-ē ket'ik, kat-ē ket ik al, *a* [CATECHISE] Relating to catechising, or one who catechises, consisting in asking questions and receiving answers, as in teaching pupils. — **Catechetically**, kat-ē ket'ik al li, *adv* In a catechetical manner — **Catechetics**, kat ē ket iks, *n* The art or practice of teaching by question and answer

Catechise **Catechize**, kat ē kiz, *v t* —*cate chised*, *catechising*, *catechizing* [Gr *katēchizō* to catechize, from *katēcheō*, to utter sound to teach by the voice—*kata* down, and *icheō*, to sound, whence *echo*] To instruct by asking questions, receiving answers and offering explanations and corrections, to question, to interrogate, to examine or try by questions, especially such questions as would implicate the answerer —**Catechiser**, **Catechizer** kat ē kiz ėr *n* One who catechises — **Catechism**, kat ē kizm, *n* [Gr *katēchismos* instruction] A book containing a summary of principles in any science or art, but especially in religion, reduced to the form of questions and answers —**Catechismal** kat-ē-kiz mal, *a* Pertaining to or after the manner of a catechism — **Catechist**, kat ē kist, *n* One who instructs by question and answer, a catechiser — **Catechistic**, **Catechistical**, kat-ē kist ik, kat-ē kist ik al, *a* Pertaining to a catechist or catechism —**Catechistically**, kat-ē kist ik al li, *adv* In a catechistical manner

Catechu, kat ē shū, *n* [Tamil *katti*, tree, and *shu*, juice] A name common to several astringent extracts prepared from the wood, bark, and fruits of various plants, especially from some species of acacia, and used in dying tanning, and medicine — **Catechuic**, kat-ē shū ik, *a* Of or pertaining to catechu

Catechumen, kat ē-kū men, *n* [Gr *katēchoumenos*, instructed CATECHISE] One who is under instruction in the first rudiments of Christianity, a neophyte —**Catechumenical**, kat ē kū men ik-al, *a* Belonging to catechumens

Category, kat ē gor i, *n* [Gr *katēgoria*, a class or category, from *katēgoreō*, to accuse, show, demonstrate—*kata*, down, &c , and *agoreō*, to speak in an assembly, from *agora*, a forum or market] One of the highest classes to which objects of thought can be referred, one of the most general heads under which everything that can be asserted of any subject may be arranged, in a popular sense any class or order in which certain things are embraced.—**Categorematic** kat ē gor ē mat'ik, *a* [Gr *katēgorēma*, a predicate] *Logic*, conveying a whole term, as either the subject or predicate of a proposition, in a single word —*n* A word which is capable of being employed by itself as a term —**Categorematically**, kat ē gor ē-mat'ik-al-li, *adv* In a categorematic manner — **Categorical**, kat ē-gor'ik al, *a* Pertaining to a category, absolute, positive, express, not relative or hypothetical (statement, answer) —**Categorically**, kat-ē-gor'ik-al-li, *adv* In a categorical manner; absolutely, directly; expressly, positively — **Categoricalness**, kat-ē-gor'ik-al-nes, *n*.

Catelectrode, kat ē-lek'trōd, *n.* [Prefix *kata*, down, and *electrode*.] The negative electrode or pole of a voltaic battery, the positive electrode being the *anelectrode*.

Catenary, Catenarian, kat ē-nar i, kat-ē-nā'ri-an, *a* [L *catenarius*, from *catena*, a chain.] Relating to a chain, like a chain —*Catenary* or *catenarian curve* that variety of curve which is formed by a rope or chain, of uniform density and thickness, when allowed to hang freely with its ends attached to two fixed points.

—Catenate, † kat ē-nāt *v t* To connect in a series of links or ties, to concatenate —**Catenation,** † kat-ē-nā shon, *n.* Connection of links, union of parts, as in a chain, regular connection, concatenation

Cater, kā'tėr *v i* [From obs *cater*, a caterer, O Fr *acateur*, *acator*, from *acater*, L L *accaptare*, to buy from L *ad*, to, and L. *captare*, intens. of *capere*, to take] To buy or provide something for use enjoyment, or entertainment, to purvey food provisions, amusement &c followed by *for* —**Caterer,** kā'tėr ėr *n* One who caters, a provider or purveyor of provisions one who provides for any want or desire —**Cateress,** kā'tėr-es, *n* A woman who caters, a female provider [*Mil.*]

Cateran, kat'ėr-an, *n* [Gael and Ir *ceathairnach*, a soldier] A kern, a Highland or Irish irregular soldier, a Highland freebooter

Cater-cousin, † kā'tėr kuz-n *n* [*Cater*=Fr *quatre*, four] A distant cousin, a remote relation [*Shak*]

Caterpillar, kat'ėr pil lėr *n* [O E *catyrpel* (comp *caterwaul*) from *cat* and *pill*, from rolling themselves up in a ball] Properly, the hairy worm like larva or grub of the lepidopterous insects (butterflies and moths), but also sometimes applied to the larvæ of other insects

Caterwaul, kat'ėr wal *v i* [From *cat* and *waul*, in imitation of the sound made by a cat, O E *caterwawe*] To utter noisy and disagreeable cries said of cats, to make a disagreeable howling or screeching

Catharist, kath'a rist, *n* [Gr *katharos*, pure.] One who pretends to more purity than others possess, a puritan a term applied to various ancient religious sects or bodies

Cathartic, ka-thar'tik *a* [Gr *kathartikos*, from *katharō*, to purge *katharos* clean] Purgative, cleansing the bowels —*n* A medicine that cleanses the stomach and bowels by purging, a purge, a purgative —**Cathartine,** ka thar'tin *n* The active principle of cathartics, such as senna, rhubarb, &c

Cathedra, ka-thed'ra, *n* [L *cathedra*, a teacher's or professor's chair a bishop's chair, Gr *kathedra*, a chair or seat—*kata* down, and *hedra*, a seat] The throne or seat of a bishop in the cathedral or episcopal church of his diocese —**Cathedral,** ka-thē'dral, *n* The principal church in a diocese, that which is specially the church of the bishop so called from possessing the episcopal chair called *cathedra* —*a* Pertaining to the bishop's or head church of a diocese (*a cathedral church*)

Catherine-wheel, kath'ėr in whēl, *n* A sort of firework constructed in the form of a wheel, which rotates as the fire issues from the aperture, *arch* a window, or compartment of a window, of a circular form, with radiating divisions or spokes

Catheter, kath e-tėr, *n* [Gr *katheter* from *kathiēmi*, to thrust in—*kata*, down, and *hiēmi*, to send] In *surg* a tubular instrument, usually made of silver, to be introduced through the urethra into the bladder to draw off the urine when the natural discharge is arrested —**Catheterize,** kath e-tėr iz, *v.t* To operate on with a catheter

Cathode, kath ōd, *n* [Gr *kata*, down, and *hodos*, a way] The negative pole of an electric current, or that by which the current leaves opposed to *anode*

Catholic, kath o-lik, *a* [Gr *katholikos*—*kata*, down, throughout, and *holos*, the whole; L *catholicus*, Fr *catholique*] Universal or general, embracing all, wide-extending (the *catholic* church or faith), not narrow-minded, partial, or bigoted, free from prejudice, liberal (*catholic* tastes or sympathies), pertaining to or affecting the Roman Catholics — *Catholic epistles* the epistles of the apostles which are addressed to all the faithful, and not to a particular church, the epistles general —*n* A member of the universal Christian church, often restricted to members of the Church of Rome —**Catholicism,** ka thol i sizm, *n* The state of being catholic or universal, catholicity, adherence to the Roman Catholic Church, the Roman Catholic faith —**Catholicity,** kath-o-lis'i ti, *n* The state or quality of being catholic or universal, catholic character or position, universality, the quality of being catholic or liberal minded —**Catholicize,** ka-thol i-sīz, *v i* To become a Catholic — **Catholicly** kath o lik li *adv* In a catholic manner, universally, generally — **Catholicon,** † kathol i kon *n* [Gr *katholikon sama*, universal remedy] A remedy for all diseases, a panacea

Cation kat i on *n* [Gr *kata*, down and *ion*, going] The element or elements of an electrolyte which in electro-chemical decompositions appear at the negative pole or cathode

Catkin, *n.* Under CAT

Catonian ka tō ni an *a* Pertaining to or resembling either of the Romans *Cato* the censor or *Cato* Uticensis both remarkable for severity of manners, hence grave, severe, inflexible

Catoptric ka-top trik *a* [Gr *katoptrikos* from *katoptron* a mirror—*kata* against, and *optomai* to see] Pertaining to incidence and reflected light pertaining to catoptrics —**Catoptrics** ka top triks *n* That branch of optics which explains the properties of incident and reflected light and particularly that which is reflected from mirrors or polished bodies

Catsup, *n.* KETCHUP

Cattle kat l *n pl* [O E *catel* goods cattle, from O Fr *catel chatel* property in general from L L *capitale capitale* property, capital from L *capitalis* chief capital from *caput* the head *Cattle*—*chattel capital*] A term applied collectively to domestic quadrupeds such as serve for tillage or other labour or for food to man including camels horses asses cows sheep, goats and perhaps swine but now chiefly restricted to domestic beasts of the cow kind —**Cattle pen** *n* A pen or inclosure for cattle —**Cattle plague** *n* A virulently contagious disease affecting cattle, rinderpest — **Cattle-show** *n* An exhibition of domestic animals for prizes with a view to the encouragement of agriculture

Catty kat i, *n* A Chinese weight of 1⅓ lb

Caucasian, kā kā zi an or kā-kā zhi an *a* Pertaining to Mount *Caucasus* in Asia, specifically a term appellative of one of the races into which the human family has been divided —*n* An ethnological term applied to the highest type of the human family including nearly all Europeans, the Circassians Armenians Persians, Indians Jews, &c, being invented by Blumenbach who regarded a skull he had got from Caucasus as representing the standard of perfection

Caucus, kā kus *n* [Originally American] a term of doubtful origin] A private meeting of citizens to agree upon candidates to be proposed for election to offices, or to concert measures for supporting a party

Caudal kā dal, *a* [L *cauda* a tail] Pertaining to a tail, of the nature of a tail, having the appearance of a tail —**Caudate, Caudated,** kā dāt, kā dāt-ed *a* Having a tail a term applied in *bot* to seeds which have a tail like appendage. —**Caudicle** kā di kl, *n* In *bot* the process supporting the pollen masses of orchideous plants

Caudex, kā deks, *n* L pl **Caudices** kā di sēz, E pl **Caudexes,** kā deks-ez [L] In *bot.* the stem of a tree, specially the scaly trunk of palms and tree ferns

Caudle, kā dl, *n* [O Fr *caudel*, *chaudel*, a dim form from L L *calidum*, *caldum*, a kind of hot drink from L *calidus*, warm] A kind of warm drink made of spiced and sugared wine or ale, given to sick persons, women in childbed, or the like —*v t* To make into caudle, to refresh or make warm, as with caudle (*Shak*) —**Caudle-cup,** *n* A vessel or cup for holding caudle

Caul, kal, *n* [Perhaps for *corf*, or akin to *cofer*, comp also W *cwf*, a hollow, a cave] A chest with holes for keeping fish alive in water, a vessel of sheet-iron employed to raise coal from the bottom of a shaft, a corb or corf

Caught kat pret & pp of *catch*

Cauk, kak, *n* A term for a kind of nodular siliceous ironstone, also for sulphate of baryta or heavy spar

Cauker kā kėr, *n* A caiker or projecting piece of iron on a horse's shoe

Caul, kal *n* [From O Fr *cale* a kind of little cap, from the Celtic, comp Ir *calla*, Gael *call*, a veil a hood] A kind of head covering worn by females a net inclosing the hair the hinder part of a *cap*, a membrane investing some part of the viscera (O T), a portion of the amnion or membrane enveloping the fetus, sometimes encompassing the head of a child when born and superstitiously supposed to be a preservative against drowning

Cauldron kal dron Same as *Caldron*

Caulescent kā les ent *a* [L *caulis*, a stalk] *Bot* having a caulis or obvious stem rising above the ground —**Caulicle** kā li kl, *n* [L *cauliculus*] *Bot* a little or rudimentary stem —**Caulicule Cauliculus** kā li kūl, kā lik ū lus *n Arch* the little twists or volutes under the flower on the abacus in the Corinthian capital *bot* same as *Cauticle* —**Cauliferous,** kā lif ėr us *a Bot* same as *Caulescent* —**Cauliform** kā li form, *a Bot* having the form of a caulis —**Cauline** kā lin, *a Bot* of or belonging to a stem (*cauline leaves*) —**Caulis,** kā lis *n Bot* the stem of a plant rising above the ground

Cauliflower kā li flou ėr *n* [Lit cabbage-flower from its appearance from L *caulis* colewort cabbage, and E *flower*, comp Fr *choufleur* (*chou* cabbage *fleur* flower), cauliflower] A garden variety of cabbage, the inflorescence of which is condensed while young into a depressed fleshy head, which is highly esteemed as a table vegetable

Caulk, kak *v t* [O E *cauke*, O Fr *cauquer*, to tread from L *calcare* to tread to tread on from *calx calcis* a heel] To drive oakum into the seams of (a ship or other vessel) to prevent leaking the seams being then smeared with melted pitch —**Caulker** kā kėr *n* One who caulks —**Caulking iron,** *n* A chisel used for caulking or driving oakum into the seams of ships or other vessels

Cause kaz *n* [Fr *cause* L *causa*, a cause] That which produces an effect, that which brings about a change, that from which anything proceeds and without which it would not exist the reason or motive that urges moves or impels the mind to act or decide a suit or action in court, any legal process which a party institutes to obtain his demand or by which he seeks his right, any subject of question or debate, case, interest, matter affair that object or side of a question to which the efforts of a person or party are directed —*v t* —*caused*, *causing* To be the cause of, to effect by agency to bring about to be the occasion of, to produce —**Causable** kā za bl, *a* Capable of being caused, produced, or effected —**Causal** kā zal *a* [L *causalis*] Relating to a cause or causes, implying, containing or expressing a cause or causes —*n* A verb signifying to make to do something, as *fell* to make to fall —**Causality,** kā zal i ti *n* The state of being causal, the fact of acting as a cause, the action or power of a cause, in producing its effect, the doctrine or principle that every change implies the operation of a cause —**Causally** kā zal li, *adv* In a causal manner; by tracing effects to causes, by acting as a cause —**Causation,** kā-zā shon, *n* The act of causing or producing, the doctrine as to the connection of causes and effects — **Causationism,** kā-zā shon izm, *n.* The doctrine that every event or phenomenon is the result of some previous event or phenomenon, without which it could not have taken place.—**Causationist,** kā-zā shon ist, *n.* A believer in causation-

ism.—**Causative**, kạ'za-tiv, *a.* Effective as a cause or agent often followed by *of*; *gram* expressing a cause or reason; causal —*n.* A word expressing a cause.—**Causatively**, kạ'za-tiv-li, *adv* In a causative manner —**Causeless**, kạz'les, *a* Having no cause or producing agent, self-originated, uncreated, without just ground, reason, or motive —**Causelessly**, kạz les-li, *adv* In a causeless manner, without cause or reason —**Causer**, kạ'zer, *n* One who or that which causes

Causeway, kạz wā, *n* [Original spelling *causey*, from O Fr *cauce* (Mod Fr *chaussée*), from L L *calciata* (*via*, understood), a road in making which lime or mortar is used, from L *calx*, *calcis*, lime (whence *chalk*, *calcareous*)] A road or path raised above the natural level of the ground by stones, earth, timber, &c, serving as a passage over wet or marshy ground or the like, a raised and paved roadway —*v t* To provide with a causeway, to pave, as a road or street, with blocks of stone —**Causey**, kạ zi, *v* and *n.* Causeway a less common but more correct spelling

Caustic, kạs tik, *a* [Gr *kaustikos*, from *kaiō*, *kausō*, to burn] Capable of burning, corroding, or destroying the texture of animal substances, *fig* severe, cutting, stinging, pungent, sarcastic —*n. Med* any substance which burns, corrodes, or disintegrates the textures of animal structures, an escharotic sometimes popularly restricted to lunar caustic or nitrate of silver when cast into sticks for surgeons' use, *math* the name given to the curve to which the rays of light reflected or refracted by another curve are tangents —**Caustically**, kạs ti kal li, *adv* In a caustic or severe manner —**Causticity** kạs tis i ti, *n* The quality of being caustic or corrosive, *fig* severity of language, pungency, sarcasm — **Causticness**, kạs'tik nes, *n* Causticity

Cautel, ‡ kạ tel, *n* [L *cautela*, from *caveo*, to take care] Caution, prudence, craftiness, cunning (*Shak*) — **Cautelous**, ‡ kạ tel us, *a* [Fr *cauteleux*] Cautious, wary, provident, cunning, treacherous, wily

Cauterize, kạ'ter iz, *v t* —*cauterized*, *cauterizing* [L L *cauterizo*, from Gr *kautēriazō*, from *kautērion*, *kautēr*, a burning or brand ing iron, from *kaiō*, to burn] To burn or sear with fire or a hot iron or with caustics, as morbid flesh —**Cauterant**, kạ ter ant *n* A cauterizing substance —**Cauterization**, kạ ter iz-ā shon *n Surg* the act or the effect of cauterizing —**Cautery**, kạ ter i, *n* [L *cauterium*, Gr *kautērion*] A burning or searing, as of morbid flesh by a hot iron or by caustic substances the instrument or drug employed in cauterizing

Caution, kạ shon, *n* [L *cautio*, from *caveo*, *cautum*, to be on one's guard, beware] Provident care, prudence in regard to danger, wariness, watchfulness, forethought, or vigilance, a measure taken for security, a security or guarantee ‡, a warning or admonition —*v t* To give notice of danger to, to warn, to exhort to take heed —**Cautionary**, kạ shon ar i, *a* Containing caution, or warning to avoid danger, given as a pledge or in security —**Cautioner**, kạ shon-er, *n* One who cautions —**Cautious**, kạ shus, *a* Possessing or exhibiting caution, attentive to examine probable effects and consequences of actions with a view to avoid danger or misfortune, prudent, circumspect, wary, watchful, vigilant, careful —**Cautiously**, kạ shus-li, *adv* In a cautious manner — **Cautiousness**, kạ'shus-nes, *n* The quality of being cautious, caution

Cavalcade, kav al-kād, *n* [Fr *cavalcade*, It *cavalcata*, from L *caballus*, a horse CAVALIER, CAVALRY] A procession of persons on horseback, or consisting mostly of persons on horseback

Cavalier, kav-a-lēr', *n* [Fr *cavalier*, L L *caballarius*, from L *caballus*, a horse, whence also *cavalry*, *chivalry*, *cavalcade*, &c *Chevalier* is a parallel form] A horseman, especially an armed horseman, a knight, a partisan of Charles I, as opposed to a Roundhead or adherent to the Parliament; a gentleman attending on or escorting a lady, a beau; the gentleman acting as partner to a lady in dancing, *fort* a work commonly situated within the bastion, and raised higher than the other works so as to command all the adjacent works and the surrounding country.—*a* Gay, sprightly; easy; off-hand, haughty, disdainful, supercilious (a *cavalier* answer) —**Cavalierly**, kav-a-lēr'li, *adv* In a cavalier manner, haughtily, arrogantly, disdainfully —**Cavalierness**, kav-a-lēr'nes, *n* — **Cavalry**, kav al ri, *n* [Fr *cavalerie*, from It *cavalleria*, from *cavallo*, L *caballus*, a horse *Chivalry* is a parallel form] A body of troops, or soldiers, that serve on horseback, horse soldiers

Cavass, **Cawass**, ka-vas, ka was', *n* A Turkish police-officer, a messenger, an orderly

Cavatina, kav a tē'na, *n* [It] *Music*, a melody of short simple character, and without a second part and a return part

Cave, kāv, *n* [Fr *cave*, from L *cavus*, hol low, whence also *cavity*, *cavern*, and *cage*] A hollow place in the earth, a subterranean cavern, a den —*v t* To make hollow —*v i* To dwell in a cave —*To cave in*, to fall in and leave a hollow, as earth on the side of a well or pit or the roof of a subterranean passage — **Cave-dweller**, **Caveman**, *n* One who dwells in caves, a name given to such of the earliest races of prehistoric man as dwelt in natural caves, subsisting on shell fish and wild animals

Caveat, kā vē at, *n* [L *caveat*, let him be ware from *caveo*, to beware] In *law* a process in a court to stop proceedings, hence an intimation of caution, hint, warning, admonition —*v i* To enter a caveat —**Caveator**, kā vē āt-ėr, *n* One who enters a caveat

Cavendish kav en dish, *n* Tobacco which has been softened and pressed into quadrangular cakes

Cavern, kav ėrn, *n* [L *caverna*, from *cavus*, hollow CAVE] A deep hollow place in the earth, a cave —**Caverned**, kav ėrnd *a* Full of caverns or deep chasms, having caverns, inhabiting a cavern —**Cavernous**, kav'ėrn us, *a* [L *cavernosus*] Hollow, or containing a cavern or caverns, filled with small cavities — **Cavernulous**, ka vėr'nū lus, *a* [L *cavernula*, dim of *cav erna*, a cavern] Full of little cavities (*cavernulous* metal)

Cavetto, ka vet tō, *n* [It, from *cavo*, hol low, L *cavus*] *Arch* a hollow member or round concave moulding, containing the quadrant of a circle

Caviar, **Caviare**, kai i ar' or kav ē-ār', *n* [Fr *caviar*, Turk *haviār*] The roes of certain large fish, as the sturgeon, prepared and salted, and chiefly caught in the lakes or rivers of Russia

Cavicorn, kav i korn, *a* [L *cavus* hollow, and *cornu*, a horn] Applied to a family of ruminants, as the ox, antelope and goat, with persistent horns (thus differing from the deer), consisting of a bony core and a horny sheath, in both sexes or in males only —*n* One of the above animals

Cavil, kav'il *v t* —*cavilled*, *cavilling* [O Fr *caviller*, from L *cavillor*, to cavil, *cavilla*, a quibble, trick, shuffle] To raise captious and frivolous objections, to find fault without good reason frequently followed by *at* —*n* A captious or frivolous objection, captious or specious argument —**Caviller**, kav'il-ėr, *n.* One who cavils, one who is apt to raise captious objections, a captious disputant —**Cavilling**, kav il ing, *a* Given to cavil or make captious objections —**Cavillingly**, kav il ing li, *adv* In a cavilling manner —**Cavillous**, ‡ kav il us, *a* Cavilling

Cavil, kav il, *n* A stone mason's axe, with a flat face and a pointed peen

Cavity, kav'i ti, *n* [Fr *cavité*, L *cavitas*, from L *cavus*, hollow CAVE] A hollow place, a hollow, a void or empty space in a body, an opening; a hollow part of the human body —**Cavitied**, kav'i tid, *a* Having cavities

Cavo-relievo, kā'vō rē lē-ā'vō, *n.* [It] *Sculp* a kind of relief in which the highest surface is only level with the plane of the original stone

Cavy, kā'vi, *n* The name common to certain South American rodent animals, the most familiar species being the well-known guinea-pig.

Caw, kạ, *v i.* [Imitative of the sound; comp Sc *kae*, D *kaauw*, Dan. *kaa*, a jackdaw] To cry like a crow, rook, or raven. *n.* The cry of the rook or crow

Cawquaw, kạ'kwạ, *n.* The urson or Canadian porcupine, whose spines are often used as ornaments by the Indians

Cay, kā, *n* [Sp *cayo*, a rock, a shoal, an islet] An islet, a range or reef of rocks lying near the surface of the water used especially in the West Indies and sometimes written *Key*

Cayenne, ki-en' or kā-en', *n* [From *Cayenne* in South America] A kind of pepper, a powder made from the dried and ground fruits, and more especially the seeds, of various species of Capsicum

Cayman, **Caiman**, kā'man, *n* [Native Guiana name] A name applied popularly to the alligator of the West Indies and South America

Cazique, ka-zēk', *n* The native name of the princes or head chiefs of Hayti, Cuba, Peru, Mexico, and other regions of America, who were found reigning there when these countries were discovered

Cease, sēs, *v i* —*ceased*, *ceasing* [Fr *cesser*, L *cesso*, *cessare*, to cease, a freq from *cedere*, to yield, to *cede* CEDE] To stop moving, acting or speaking, to leave off, to give over, to desist followed by *from* before a noun, to come to an end, to terminate, to become extinct, to pass away (the storm *ceases*) —*v t* To put a stop to, to put an end to, to desist from —**Ceaseless**, sēs les, *a* Without a stop or pause, incessant, continual, without intermission, enduring for ever, endless —**Ceaselessly**, sēs les-li *adv* Incessantly, perpetually —**Ceaselessness**, sēs les nes, *n*

Cebadilla seb a dil la, *n* The Spanish American name for the seeds of a bulbous plant used in medicine

Cebyura, seb i ū ra *n* A Brazilian tree, the bark of which is used in decoctions for baths and fomentations in rheumatism and cutaneous diseases

Cedar, sē dėr *n* [L *cedrus*, Gr *kedros*, a kind of juniper] A coniferous evergreen tree which grows to a great size, and is remarkable for its durability, forming fine woods on the mountains of Syria and Asia Minor, and often called distinctively the cedar of Lebanon The deodar cedar is closely akin to it, and the name is also given to various other trees —*a* Made of cedar, belonging to cedar —**Cedared**, sē dėrd, *a* Covered or furnished with cedars — **Cedarn**, sē dėrn, *a* Pertaining to the cedar, made of cedar [*Tenn*]—**Cedrine**, sēd rin, *a* Of or pertaining to cedar

Cede, sēd, *v t* —*ceded*, *ceding* [L *cedo*, *cessum*, to retire, yield, grant, give up, a word which appears also in *accede*, *concede*, *exceed*, *precede*, *recede*, *decease*, *abscess*, *antecedent*, *ancestor*, *predecessor*, *cease*, &c] To yield, to surrender, to give up, to resign, to relinquish —*v i* To yield, to submit, to pass over, to be transferred, to fall to, to lapse — **Cedent**, ‡ sēd ent, *a* Yielding, giving way

Cedilla, sē-dil la, *n.* [Fr *cedille*, It *sedìglia*, a dim of *seta*, the name of *s* in Greek, because formerly, in order to give *c* the sound of *s*, it was customary to write *cs* thus *lecszon*, for modern *leçon*] A mark placed under the letter *c*, especially in French (thus *ç*), to show that it is to be sounded like *s*

Cedrate, **Cedrat**, sē'drāt, sē'drat, *n* [Fr. *cédrat*] A variety of the citron-tree; also, the fruit of the tree

Ceil, sēl, *v t* [O E *seile*, a canopy, from Fr *ciel*, It *cielo*, a canopy, heaven, from L *celum*, heaven, same root as Gr *koilos*, hollow, and E *hollow*] To overlay or cover the inner roof of a room or building, to provide with a ceiling —**Ceiling**, sēl'ing, *n* The inside lining or surface of an apartment above, the horizontal or curved surface of an apartment opposite the floor, usually finished with plastered work — **Ceilinged**, sēl'ingd, *a* Furnished with a ceiling

Celadon, sel'a-don, *n.* [From the name of

the hero of a popular French romance] A soft, pale, sea-green colour

Celandine, sel'an-din, *n.* [O Fr *celidoine*, Fr *chelidoine*, from L *chelidonium*, Gr *chelidonion*, swallow wort, from *chelidon*, a swallow] A name given to two British plants belonging to the poppy family, which yield an acrid juice used in medicine, swallow wort

Celebrate, sel'e-brāt, *v t* —*celebrated*, *celebrating* [L *celebro*, *celebratum*, to celebrate, from *celeber* famous, frequented, populous] To make known or mention often, especially with honour or praise to extol, to distinguish by any kind of observance or ceremony (to *celebrate* a birthday) —**Celebrant**, sel'e-brant, *n* One who celebrates, one who performs a public religious rite.—**Celebrated**, sel'e-brāt-ed *a* Having celebrity, distinguished, well known, famous — **Celebratedness**, † sel'e-brāt-ed-nes, *n* —**Celebrater**, sel'e-brā'tėr, *n* One who celebrates — **Celebration**, sel-e-brā'shon, *n.* The act of celebrating, the act of praising or extolling, honour or distinction bestowed, the act of observing with appropriate rites or ceremonies — **Celebrity**, sē-leb'ri-ti, *n* [L *celebritas*] The condition of being celebrated, fame, renown (the *celebrity* of the Duke of Wellington, of Homer, or of the Iliad); a person of distinction

Celerity, sē-ler'i-ti, *n* [L *celeritas*, from *celer*, swift] Rapidity of motion, swiftness, quickness, speed As distinguished from *velocity*, *celerity* is now generally applied to the motions or actions of living beings, *velocity* to inanimate objects

Celery, sel'e-ri, *n.* [Fr *céleri*, It *séleri*, from Gr *selinon*, parsley] A plant indigenous to the ditches and marshy places near the sea coast in England and Ireland, and long cultivated in gardens as a salad and culinary vegetable

Celestial, sē-les'ti-al, *a* [O Fr *celestial*, *celestiel*, L *cælestis*, from *cælum* heaven, whence also *ceiling*] Heavenly, belonging or relating to heaven, dwelling in heaven, supremely excellent or delightful belonging to the upper regions or visible heaven, pertaining to the heavens —*Celestial Empire*, China, so called because the first emperors are fabled to have been deities —*n* An inhabitant of heaven, a native of China, the so-called Celestial Empire —**Celestialize** † sē-les'ti-al-īz, *v t* —*celestialized*, *celestializing* To make celestial —**Celestially**, sē-les'ti-al-li, *adv* In a celestial or heavenly manner —**Celestialness**, sē-les'ti-al-nes *n*

Celestine, sel'es-tin, *n* One of a religious order founded by pope *Celestine* V in the *thirteenth century*

Celiac, *a.* (CELIAC

Celibacy, sel'i-ba-si, *n* [L *cœlibatus*, a single life, celibacy, from *cœlebs* unmarried] The state of being celibate or unmarried, a single life — **Celibate**, **Celibatist**, † sel'i-bāt, sel-i-bā-tist, *n* One who adheres to or practises celibacy —*a* Unmarried, single —*v t.* To lead a single life —**Celibite**, † sel'i-bit, *n* A monk

Cell, sel, *n.* [L *cella* a cell, a small room, a hut, from same root as *celare*, whence *conceiare*, to conceal *Hole* and *hollow* are from same root] A small apartment, as in a convent or a prison, a small or mean place of residence, such as a cave or hermitage, a small cavity or hollow place variously applied (the *cells* of the brain, the *cells* of a honey-comb, the *cells* of a galvanic battery), *eccles* a lesser religious house, especially one subordinate to a greater, *arch.* the part of the interior of a temple where the image of a god stood, *biol* a small, usually microscopic, mass of contractile protoplasm with a membranous envelope forming the most elementary constituent or the structural unit in the tissues of animals and plants — **Celled**, seld, *a* Furnished with a cell or cells, commonly in compounds, as *single-celled* —**Celliferous**, sel-lif'ėr-us, *a.* Bearing or producing cells. —**Cellular**, sel'ū-lėr, *a* [L *cellula*, a little cell,] Consisting of cells, or containing cells.—**Cellularea**, sel ū lā'rēa, *n pl* One of the grand divisions of the vegetable kingdom, consisting of plants the tissues of which are cellular —**Cellulated**, sel'ū-lāt-ed, *a.* Having a cellular structure — **Cellule**, sel'ūl, *n.* A little cell —**Celliferous**, sel ū lif'ėr us, *a* Bearing or producing little cells.—**Celluloid**, sel'ū loid, *n.* An artificial substance, chiefly composed of cellulose or vegetable febrine, used as a substitute for ivory, bone coral, &c —**Cellulose**, **Cellulin**, sel'ū lōs, sel'ū lin, *a* Containing cells —*n. Bot* the substance of which the permanent cell membranes of plants are always composed, in many respects allied to starch —**Cellulosic**, sel ū lō'sik, *a.* Of or relating to cellulose, produced by or made of cellulose

Cellar, sel'lėr, *n.* [L *cellarium* CELL] A room in a house or other building either wholly or partly under ground, used for storage purposes —**Cellarage**, sel'lėr āj, *n* The space occupied by cellars, cellars collectively, charge for storage in a cellar — **Cellarer**, sel'lėr-ėr, *n.* A officer in a monastery who has the care of the cellar, a butler, one who keeps wine or spirit cellars, a spirit-dealer —**Cellaret**, sel lėr-et', *n* [Dim of *cellar*] A case of cabinet work for holding bottles of liquors —**Cellaring** sel'lėr ing, *n* A range or system of cellars, cellarage —**Cellarman**, sel'lėr man, *n* A person who is employed in a wine-cellar, a Cellarer, butler

Celt selt *n* [L *Celtæ* Gr *Keltoi Keltai* connected with *W celt* a covert or shade, Gael *ceiltach* an inhabitant of the forest] One of a distinct race of men inhabitants of the south and west of Europe the Celts now speaking a distinctive language being the Bretons Welsh, Scotch Highlanders, and a portion of the Irish [The word with its derivatives is frequently written with an initial k—*Kelt*, *Keltic* &c]—**Celtic** **Celtish**, † sel'tik, sel'tish *a* Pertaining to the Celts or to their language —*n* The language or group of dialects spoken by the Celts — **Celticism** sel'ti sizm *n* The manners and customs of the Celts, a Celtic expression or mode of expression

Celt, selt *n* [L *celtis* a chisel a celt] A cutting implement resembling an axe-head made of stone or metal, found in ancient tumuli and barrows

Cement sē ment, *n* [O Fr *cement* L *cæmentum*, chips of stone made into cement contr fr m *cædimentum* from *cædo* to cut] Any glutinous or other substance capable of uniting bodies in close cohesion, a kind of mortar consisting of those hydraulic limes which contain silica and therefore set quickly *fig* bond of union, that which unites persons firmly together —*v t* To unite by cement or other matter that produces cohesion of bodies *fig* to unite firmly or closely —*v i* To unite or become solid, to unite and cohere — **Cementation** sē-men tā shon, *n* The act of cementing, the conversion of iron into steel by heating the iron in a mass of ground charcoal, and thus causing it to absorb a certain quantity of the latter — **Cementatory**, sē men ta-to-ri *a* Cementing having the quality of uniting firmly —**Cementer**, sē-men'tėr, *n* The person or thing that cements — **Cementitious**, sē-men ti shus *a* Pertaining to cement, having the quality of cementing, of the nature of cement

Cemetery, sem'ē te-ri, *n.* [L *cœmeterium*, a burying place, from Gr *koimētērion*, a sleeping place, afterwards a burying place from *koimaō* to sleep] A place set apart for interment, a graveyard a necropolis

Cenatory **Cenatical** † sē'na te-ri, sē nat'ik al, *a* [L *cenatorius*, from *cœno*, *cenatum*, to sup *cœna* supper] Pertaining to dinner or supper — **Cenation**, **Connation**, sē-nā shon, *n.* The act of dining or supping

Cenobite sen ō-bit, *n* [L *cœnobita*, from Gr *koinobios*, living in common, from *koinos*, common, and *bios*, life] One of a religious order living in a convent or in community, in opposition to an anchoret or hermit, who lives in solitude — **Cenobitic**, **Cenobitical**, sen-ō-bit'ik, sen-ō bit'ik al, *a* Living in community, as men belonging to a convent —**Cenobitism**, sen-ō-bit-izm, *n* The state of being a cenobite, the principles or practice of a cenobite

Cenogamy, sē-nog'a-mi, *n.* Same as *Cœnogamy*

Cenotaph, sen'ō-taf, *n* [Gr *kenotaphion*—*kenos*, empty, and *taphos*, a tomb] A sepulchral monument erected to one who is buried elsewhere

Cense, † sens, *v t.* —*censed*, *censing* [Fr *encenser* INCENSE] To perfume with incense —*v t* To scatter incense — **Censer**, sen sėr, *n* [A shortened form for *incenser*, Fr *encensoir*] A vase or pan in which incense is burned, a vessel for burning and wafting incense, a thuribile

Censor, sen sėr, *n* [L *censor*, from *censeo*, to value, enrol, tax] An officer in ancient Rome whose business was to draw up a register of the citizens, to keep watch over their morals, and to superintend the finances of the state, one empowered to examine all manuscripts, pamphlets, newspapers, and books before they are published, and to see that they contain nothing obnoxious, one who censures, blames, or reproves —**Censorial**, sen sō'ri al, *a* Belonging to a censor or to the correction of public morals, censorious — **Censorious**, sen sō'ri us *a* Addicted to censure, apt to blame or condemn, ready to pass severe remarks on a person s conduct, implying or expressing censure —**Censoriously**, sen-sō'ri us li *adv* In a censorious manner —**Censoriousness**, sen sō'ri us nes *n* The quality of being censorious disposition to blame and condemn — **Censorship** sen sėr ship, *n* The office or dignity of a censor, the period of his office

Censure, sen shėr *n* [Fr *censure*, L *censura* an opinion or judgment, from *censeo* to value to estimate whence *censor* *census*] Judgment or opinion[, the act of blaming or finding fault and condemning, as wrong expression of blame or disapprobation fault finding, condemnation animadversion —*v t* —*censured*, *censuring* To find fault with and condemn as wrong, to blame, to express disapprobation of —*v t* † To pass an opinion especially a severe opinion *[Shak*]—**Censurable**, sen shėr a bl *a* Worthy of censure, blamable, culpable reprehensible blameworthy — **Censurableness**, sen shėr-a bl nes *n.* The quality of being censurable — **Censurably**, sen shėr a bli *adv* In a censurable manner in a manner worthy of blame —**Censurer** sen shėr-ėr *n* One who censures or expresses blame

Census, sen sus *n.* [L, from *censeo*, to register enrol, whence *censure*, *censor*] In ancient Rome a registered statement of the particulars of a person s property for taxation purposes, an enumeration and register of the Roman citizens and their property, in modern times, an enumeration of the inhabitants of a state or part of it taken by order of its legislature, any official enumeration of population —**Centsual** sen shō al, *a* [L *censualis*] Relating to or containing a census

Cent, sent, *n* [Contr of L *centum* a hundred] A hundred commonly used with *per*, as, ten *per cent*, that is, in the proportion of ten to the hundred, in various countries a coin equal to the hundredth part of the monetary unit, in the United States the hundredth part of the dollar —**Cental**, sen tal, *n* A weight of 100 lbs — *a* Pertaining to or consisting of a hundred, reckoned or proceeding by the hundred —**Centesimal**, sen tes i mal, *a* [L *centesimus* from *centum*] Hundredth, by the hundred — *n* Hundredth part, the next step of progression after decimal

Centaur, sen tar *n* [L *centaurus*, Gr *kentauros*, lit bull killer, the Centaurs probably represented some race that hunted wild cattle and lived almost constantly on horseback] *Greek myth* a member of a race of fabulous beings supposed to be half man and half horse, the name given to a constellation in the southern hemisphere — **Centaurize**, † sen tar iz, *v i* To perform the acts of, or to be like a centaur —**Centaury**, sen ta-ri, *n* [L *centaurea*, Gr *kentaurion*, after the *Centaur* Cheiron, because said to have cured a wound in his foot] The popular name of various plants Common centaury is an annual herb of the gentian family in high repute among

the old herbalists for its medicinal properties

Centenary, sen'te-na-ri, *n.* [L *centenarius*, consisting of a hundred, relating to a hundred, from *centum*, a hundred] What consists of or comprehends a hundred, the space of a hundred years, the commemoration of any event which occurred a hundred years before —*a* Relating to or consisting of a hundred, relating to a hundred years —**Centenarian**, sen-te-nā'ri-an, *n.* A person a hundred years old or upwards —*a* Of or pertaining to a centenary or centenarian —**Centennial**, sen-ten'ni-al *a* [L *centum*, and *annus*, a year] Consisting of or lasting a hundred years, aged a hundred years or upwards, happening every hundred years —*n* The commemoration or celebration of any event which occurred a hundred years before —**Centennially**, sen-ten'ni-al-li, *adv* Once in every hundred years

Centering, sen'tēr-ing, *n* [From Fr *centre*, centering, an arch, from L *cingo*, *cinctum*, to gird, whence *cincture*] The framing of timber by which the arch of a bridge or other structure is supported during its erection

Centicipitous,† sen-ti-sip'i-tus, *a* [L *centiceps centicipitis*—*centum* a hundred, *caput* the head] Having a hundred heads

Centifidous,† sen-tif'i-dus, *a* [L *centum* a hundred, and *findo*, to split] Divided into a hundred parts

Centifolious, sen-ti-fō'li-us, *a* [L *centifolius*—*centum* a hundred, *folium*, a leaf] Having a hundred leaves

Centigrade sen'ti-grād *a* [From L *centum*, a hundred, *gradus* a degree] Consisting of a hundred degrees, graduated into a hundred divisions or equal parts, pertaining to the scale which is divided into a hundred degrees —*Centigrade thermometer* a thermometer which divides the interval between the freezing and boiling points of water into 100 degrees, while in Fahrenheit's thermometer the same interval is divided into 180 degrees

Centime sen-tēm or san-tēm, *n* [Fr] The hundredth part of a franc

Centimetre, sen'ti-mē-tėr or sān-tē-mā'tr, *n* [Fr *centimètre* from L *centum* a hundred and Gr *metron*, measure] A French measure of length the hundredth part of a metre, rather more than 39 of an inch

Centiped, **Centipede** sen'ti-ped sen'ti-pēd, *n* [L *centipeda*—*centum* a hundred and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot] A term applied to various animals having many feet popularly called insects but belonging to the Myriapoda —**Centipedal**, sen-ti-pē-dal, *a* Pertaining or belonging to the centipedes

Centner, sent'nėr *n* [G, from L *centenarius*, from *centum* a hundred] A name in several European countries for a weight nearly equivalent to a hundredweight

Cento, sen'tō, *n* [L *cento*, patchwork, a poem made up of selections from different poems] A composition (whether literary or musical) made up of selections from the works of various authors or composers —**Centoist**, sen'tō-ist *n* One who compiles centos, a compiler —**Centonism** † sen'tō-nizm, *n* The act of constructing centos —**Centonize** † sen'tō-nīz, *v i* and *t* To make a cento or centos, to work up into a cento

Centre, sen'tėr, *n* [Fr, from L *centrum*, Gr *kentron*, a prick or point, from *kenteō*, to prick] That point of a line, plane figure, or solid body which is equally distant from the extremities, the middle point portion, or place, the middle or central object, a point of concentration, the nucleus around which or into which things are collected (a *centre* of attraction), the part of a target next the bull's-eye —*Centre of gravity*, the point of a body about which all the parts of the body exactly balance each other, and which being supported the whole body will remain at rest though acted on by gravity —*Centre of magnitude*, that point in a body which is equally distant from all the similar external parts of it In the regular solids this point coincides with the centre of gravity —*Centre of motion*, the point which remains at rest while all the other parts of a body move round it —*Centre of oscillation*, the point of a body suspended, at which, if all the matter were concentrated, the oscillations would be performed in the same time — *v t* —*centred*, *centring* To place on a centre, to fix on a central point, to collect to a point —*v i* To be placed in a centre or in the middle, to be collected to one point, to be concentrated or united in one —**Central**, sen'tral, *a* [L *centralis*] Relating or pertaining to the centre, placed in the centre or middle, constituting or containing the centre originating or proceeding from the centre —**Centralism**, sen'tral-izm, *n* The quality of being central, the combination of several parts into one whole, centralization —**Centralist** sen'tral-ist, *n* One who promotes centralization —**Centrality**, **Centralness**, sen-tral'i-ti sen'tral-nes, *n* The state of being central —**Centralization**, **Centralisation** sen'tral-iz-ā'shon *n* The act of centralizing or bringing to one centre —**Centralize**, **Centralise**, sen'tral-iz, *v t* —*centralized*, *centralizing* To draw to a central point, to bring to a centre, to render central, to concentrate in some particular part often applied to the process of transferring local administration to the capital or seat of government of a country —**Centrally** sen'tral-li, *adv* In a central manner or position, with regard to the centre —**Centre bit** *n.* A carpenter's tool for boring large circular holes, which turns on an axis or central point when in operation —**Centre piece** *n* An ornament intended to be placed in the middle or centre of something, as of a table —**Centric** sen'trik *n* In *anc astron* a circle the centre of which was the same as that of the earth [*Mil*]—**Centric Central**, sen'trik al *a* Placed in the centre or middle, central —**Centrically** sen'trik-al-li *adv* In a central position centrally —**Centricalness** sen'trik-al-nes, *n* Situation in the centre —**Centricity** sen-tris'i-ti *n* The state of being centric —**Centring** sen'tring *n* CENTERING

Centrifugal, sen-trif'ū-gal *a* [L *centrum*, a centre and *fugio*, to flee] Tending to recede from the centre, acting by or depending on centrifugal force or action, *bot* expanding first at the summit and later at the base as an inflorescence —*Centrifugal force* that force by which all bodies moving round another body in a curve tend to fly off at any point of their motion in the direction of a tangent to the curve

Centrifugence sen-trif'ū-jens *n* Centrifugal force or tendency —**Centripetal**, sen-trip'e-tal, *a* [L *centrum* a centre and *peto* to seek] Tending toward the centre, progressing by changes from the exterior of an object to its centre, *bot* expanding first at the base of the inflorescence, and later at the summit —*Centripetal force* is that force which draws a body towards a centre, and thereby acts as a counterpoise to the centrifugal force in circular motion —**Centripetency** sen-trip'e-ten-si, *n* Tendency to the centre

Centrobaric, sen-trō-bar'ik, *a* [Gr *kentron*, the centre, and *baros*, weight] Relating to the centre of gravity or method of finding it

Centumvir, sen-tum'vir, *n.* pl **Centumviri**, sen-tum'vi-rī [L *centum*, a hundred, and *vir*, a man] One of a hundred and five judges in ancient Rome appointed to decide common causes among the people —**Centumvirate**, sen-tum'vi-rāt *n* The office or dignity of the centumviri, a body of a hundred men

Centuple, sen'tū-pl, *a* [L *centuplus*—*centum*, a hundred, and root of *plico* a fold] Multiplied or increased a hundred fold —*v t* —*centupled*, *centupling* To multiply a hundred fold —**Centuplicate**, sen-tū'pli-kāt, *v t.* —*centuplicated*, *centuplicating* [L *centum*, and *plicatus*, folded] To make a hundred fold, to repeat a hundred times

Century, sen'tū-ri, *n.* [L *centuria*, from *centum*, a hundred] An aggregate of a hundred, anything consisting of a hundred in number, a period of a hundred years, often such a period reckoned from the birth of Christ —**Centurial**,† sen-tū'ri-al, *a* [L *centuriatis*] Relating to or occurring once in a century —**Centurion**, sen-tū'ri-on, *n* [L *centurio*, from *centum*, a hundred] In ancient Rome a military officer who commanded a century or company of infantry consisting of a hundred men.

Cephalalgy, sef'al-al-ji, *n* [Gr *kephalalgia*—*kephalē*, the head, and *algos*, pain] Headache —**Cephalalgic**, sef-a-lal'jik, *a* Relating to cephalalgy or headache.—*n* A medicine for the headache

Cephalaspis, sef-a-las'pis, *n* [Gr *kephalē*, the head, and *aspis*, a shield.] A fossil fish with a large head, resembling a saddler's knife in shape, and protected by a large buckler-shaped plate

Cephalata sef-a-lā'ta, *n pl* [Gr *kephalē*, the head] A division of molluscs which have a distinct head, with eyes, as the gasteropods, cuttle-fishes, &c —**Cephalate**, sef'al-āt, *n* A mollusc of the division Cephalata

Cephalic, sē-fal'ik, *a* [Gr *kephalikos*, from *kephalē*, the head] Pertaining to the head —*n* A medicine for headache or other disorder in the head —**Cephalistic**,† sef-a-list'ik, *a* Cephalic —**Cephalitis**, sef-a-li'tis, *n* [The term *itis* signifies in flammation] Inflammation of the brain. —**Cephaloid**, sef'a-loid, *a* Shaped like the head, spherical —**Cephalous**, sef'a-lus, *a* Having a head applied specifically to the cephalates

Cephalopod, sef'a-lō-pod, *n.* [Gr *kephalē*, a head, and *pous podos*, a foot] Any member of the class Cephalopoda —**Cephalopoda**, sef-a-lop'o-da, *n pl* A class of the molluscs, the highest in organization, characterized by having the organs of prehension and locomotion, called tentacles or arms, attached to the head, and including the cuttle fishes squids, ammonites, &c —**Cephalopodous** sef-a-lop'o-dus, *a* Relating or belonging to the Cephalopoda. **Cephalo thorax** sef-a-lō-thō'raks, *n* [Gr *kephalē*, the head and *thōrax*, the thorax] The anterior division of the body in crustaceans spiders, scorpions, &c, which consists of the head and thorax blended together

Cephalotomy sef-a-lot'o-mi *n* [Gr *kephalē*, the head, and *tomē*, a cutting] The dissection or opening of the head

Ceraceous se-rā'shus, *a* [L *ceraceus*, waxy, from *cera* wax] *Bot* waxy a term applied to bodies which have the texture and colour of new wax —**Cerago**, sē-rā'go, *n* A substance consisting chiefly of the pollen of flowers, used by bees for aliment, bee bread

Ceramic se-ram'ik, *a* [Gr *keramikos*, from *keramos*, potter's clay, a piece of pottery] Of or belonging to the fictile arts or pottery, pertaining to the manufacture of porcelain and earthenware

Cerasin **Cerasine**, sėr'a-sin, *n.* [L *cerasus*, a cherry tree] A kind of gum which exudes from the cherry and plum tree —**Cerasinous**, se-ras'i-nus, *a.* Pertaining to or containing cerasin, cherry-coloured, deep red

Cerate, sē'rāt, *n* [L *ceratum*, from *cera*, wax] A thick kind of ointment composed of wax, lard, or oil, with other ingredients, applied externally in various diseases —**Cerated**, sē'rāt-ed, *a* Covered with wax

Ceratite, sėr'a-tit, *n* [Gr *keras*, *keratos*, a horn] A genus of fossil cephalopods, allied to and resembling the ammonites —**Ceratium** sē-rā'shi-um, *n* [Gr *keration*, dim of *keras*] *Bot* a slender horn-shaped many-seeded fruit resembling a silique; a kind of pod —**Ceratose**, sėr'a-tōz, *a* Like horn, having the texture and consistence of horn, horny

Ceraunics,† se-raw'niks, *n.* [Gr *keraunos*, thunder] That branch of physics which treats of heat and electricity —**Ceraunite**, se-ra'nit, *n* A thunder-stone, a belemnite

Cerberus, sėr'bėr-us, *n* [L] *Class myth*, the three-headed watch-dog of the infernal regions, hence, any watchful and dreaded guardian —**Cerberean**, **Cerberian**, sėr-bē'rē-an, sėr-bē'ri-an, *a.* Relating to Cerberus.

Cerca, sėr'ka, *n* pl **Cercæ**, sėr'sē. [Gr *kerkos*, a tail.] One of the feelers project-

ing from the hind parts of the bodies of some insects. — **Cercarian**, sėr-kā ri-an, *n.* A trematode worm or fluke in one of its stages when it has a tadpole form

Cere, sēr, *n.* [L *cera*, wax, from its appearance] The term applied to the space destitute of feathers, and having a waxy appearance, generally observed at the base of the bill in birds

Cereal, sē'rē-al, *a* [From *Ceres*, the goddess of corn] Pertaining to edible grain, as wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, rice, millet.—*n.* A grain plant, such as wheat, oats, barley, &c.

Cerebellum, sėr-ē-bel lum, *n.* [L, dim of *cerebrum*, the brain.] The little brain, that portion of the brain in vertebrate animals which is posterior to and under has the great cerebral mass or cerebrum —**Cerebellar, Cerebellous**, sėr-ē-bel'lėr, sėr-ē-bel'lus, *a.* Relating to the cerebellum —**Cerebral, Cerebrine, Cerebric**, sėr'ē-bral, sėr'ē-brin, sė-rē'brik, *a* Pertaining to the cerebrum or brain —*Cerebral letters*, in *phalol* certain consonants in the Sanskrit alphabet, formed by bringing the tip of the tongue backward and applying its under surface against the roof of the mouth — **Cerebralism**, *sėr'ē-bral ism, n. Psychol* the theory or doctrine that all mental operations arise from the activity of the cerebrum or brain —**Cerebralist**, sėr'ē-bral ist, *n.* One who holds the doctrine or theory of cerebralism —**Cerebrate**, sėr'ē-brāt, *v i.* To have the brain in action, to exhibit brain action —**Cerebration**, sėr-ē-brā shon, *n* Exertion or action of the brain, conscious or unconscious — **Cerebriform**, se-rē bri form, *a* Brain shaped. — **Cerebrin, Cerebrine**, sėr'ē-brin, *n* A name given to several substances obtained chemically from the brain — **Cerebrose**,† sėr-ē-bros, *a* [L. *cerebrosus*] Brain-sick, mad, passionate — **Cerebrospinal**, se-rē'brō-spi'nal, *a* Pertaining to the brain and spinal cord together, consisting in the brain and spinal cord — **Cerebrum**, sėr'ē-brum, *n.* [L] The superior and chief portion of the brain, occupying the whole upper cavity of the skull

Cerecloth, Cerement, sėr'kloth, sėr'ment, *n* [L. *cera*, wax] Cloth dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies are enfolded when embalmed, hence, *pl* grave-clothes (poetical)

Ceremony, sėr'ē-mo ni, *n* [Fr *cérémonie*, from L *cærimonia*, a rite or ceremony, veneration, sanctity, probably from same root as Skr *kṛi*, *kar* to do] A religious or other rite or observance, a solemn or formal display or performance, a solemnity, a usage of politeness, or such usages collectively, formality, punctilio, punctiliousness.—*Master of ceremonies*, a person who regulates the forms to be observed by the company or attendants on a public occasion — **Ceremonial**, sėr-ē-mō nī-al *a* [L *cærimonialis*] Relating to ceremonies or external forms or rites, ritual, pertaining to the forms and rites of the Jewish religion (the *ceremonial* law) —*n* A system of rites, ceremonies or formalities to be observed on any occasion.—**Ceremonialism**, sėr-ē-mō'ni-al izm, *n.* Adherence to or fondness for ceremony —**Ceremonialist**, sėr-ē-mō'ni-al 'i tist, *n.* Ceremonial character —**Ceremonially**, sėr-ē-mō'ni al li, *adv* In a ceremonial manner, according to rites and ceremonies — **Ceremonialness**, sėr-ē-mō'ni al-nes, *n.* — **Ceremonious**, sėr ē-mō ni-us, *a* Full of ceremony, accompanied with rites, according to prescribed or customary formalities or punctilios, formally respectful or polite, observant of conventional forms, fond of using ceremony — **Ceremoniously**, sėr-ē-mō'ni us-li, *adv* In a ceremonious manner; formally, with due forms —**Ceremoniousness**, sėr-ē-mō'ni-us-nes, *n* The quality of being ceremonious, the practice of much ceremony; formality

Ceres, sē'rēz, *n.* A Roman goddess watching over the growth of grain and other plants; hence, grain; also a name of one of the asteroids or planetoids

Cergh, sėr'if, *n.* One of the fine lines of a type for printing, especially one of the fine cross lines at the top or bottom, as of *I*

Cerise, se-rēz', *n.* [Fr, a cherry] Cherry-colour —*a* Of the colour of cerise, cherry-coloured

Cerium, sē'ri-um, *a.* [From the planet *Ceres*, discovered a year or two before] A rare metal discovered in 1803, of a colour between that of iron and that of lead, specific gravity 5 5 —**Cerite**, sē rit, *n* A rare mineral, of a pale rose red colour, from which cerium was first obtained

Cernuous, sėr'nū us, *a* [L *cernuus*] *Bot* drooping, pendulous

Cerograph, sē rō-graf, *n* [L *cera*, wax and Gr *graphō*, to write.] A writing or engraving on wax, a painting in wax colours, an encaustic painting —**Cerographic**, Cerographical, sē-rō-graf'ik, sē-rō-graf ik al, *a* Pertaining to cerography —**Cerographist**, sē-rog'ra-fist, *n.* One who is versed in or who practises cerography —**Cerography**, sē-rog'ra-fi, *n* The act of writing or engraving on wax, the art of painting in wax-colours, encaustic painting

Ceroon, sē-rōn', *n* SEROON

Ceroplastic, sē-rō-plas'tik, *a* [Gr *kēros*, wax and *plastikē* (*technē*), the art of the modeller or carver] Pertaining to the art of modelling in wax, modelled in wax — *n* The art of modelling or of forming models in wax

Certain, sėr'tin, *a* [Fr *certain*, as if from a L. adjective *certanus*, formed from *certus*, certain, by adding suffix *-anus* Certus is connected with *cerno*, *cretum*, to distinguish discern] Sure, undoubtedly true, established as a fact, undoubtedly existing or impending (death, danger), capable of being counted or depended on, unfailing, infallible of things (a sign, a remedy), capable of being counted upon or able to count on of persons (he is *certain* to be there, you are *certain* to find him), assured in mind, free from doubt, having no doubt or suspicion regarding often with *of*, stated fixed, determinate, definite (a *certain* rate), not specifically named, indefinite one or some (a *certain* person, a *certain* pleasure in something) —*For certain*, certainly **Certainly**, sėr'tin li *adv* Without doubt or question, in truth and fact, without fail assuredly, of a certainty — **Certainness**, sėr'tin nes *n* The state of being certain certainty —**Certainty**, sėr'tin ti *n* The fact of being certain, exemption from failure to happen or produce the natural result, a fact or truth certainly established, that which cannot be questioned, full assurance of mind, exemption from doubt —**Certes**, sėr'tēz, *adv* [Fr] Certainly, in truth, verily —**Certify** sėr'ti fi, *v t.*—*certified, certifying* [Fr *certifier*, from L L. *certifico* to certify —L *certus* certain and *facio*, to make] To assure or make certain, to give certain information *to* (a person), to give certain information *of*, to make clear or definite, to testify to in writing, to make known or establish as a fact —**Certificate**, sėr tif i kāt, *n* [Fr *certificat*] A written testimony to the truth of a certain fact or facts, a testimonial, a legally authenticated voucher or testimony of certain facts, sometimes a kind of license —*v t* To give a certificate to, as to one who has passed an examination, to attest or certify by certificate —**Certification**, sėr'ti fi kā shon, *n* The act of certifying —**Certifier**, sėr' ti fi-ėr, *n* One who certifies —**Certiorari**, sėr'shi-ō-rā ri, *n* [Lit to be informed of, L L *certioro*, to inform, from L *certus*, certain] *Law*, a writ to call up the records of an inferior court or remove a cause there depending, that it may be tried in a superior court — **Certitude**, sėr'ti tūd, *n* [L L *certitudo*] Certainty, assurance, freedom from doubt

Cerulean, sē ru lē an, *a* [L *cæruleus*, azure, for *cæluleus* sky coloured, from *cælum*, the sky] Sky-coloured, azure, blue —**Cerulein**, sē-ru lē-um, *n.* A blue pigment —**Cerulific**,† sėr-ū-lif'ik, *a* Producing a blue or sky colour

Cerumen, sē ru'men, *n.* [From L *cera*, wax] The wax or yellow matter secreted by certain glands lying in the external canal of the ear —**Ceruminous**, sē-ru'minus, *a.* Relating to or containing cerumen.

Ceruse, sē'rus, *n.* [Fr, from L *cerussa*, white-lead, from *cera*, wax] White-lead, a compound of hydrate and carbonate of lead, produced by exposing the metal in thin plates to the vapour of vinegar It is much used in painting, and a cosmetic is prepared from it.—*v t.* To wash with ceruse, to apply ceruse to as a cosmetic — **Cerussite, Cerussite**, sē'ru-sit, sē rus'it, *n* A native carbonate of lead, a common lead-ore

Cervical, sėr'vi kal, *a* [L *cervix*, *cervicis*, the neck] Belonging to the neck

Cervine, sėr'vin, *a* [L *cervinus*, from *cervus*, a deer] Pertaining to the deer family

Cesarean, Cesarian, sē zā rē-an, sē-zā ri-an, *n* CÆSAREAN

Cesarewitch, sē-zar'e-vich, *n.* Same as *Czarowitz*

Cespitose Cespitous, ses'pi tōs, ses pi tus, *a* [L *cæspes cespitis*, turf] Pertaining to turf, turfy, *bot* growing in tufts

Cess, ses, *v t* [Shortened and corrupted from *assess*] To impose a tax, to assess —*n* A rate or tax [Collog]

Cessation, ses sā shon, *n* [L *cessatio*, from *cesso*, from *cedo*, *cessum*, to cease CEDE] A ceasing, a stop, a rest, the act of discontinuing motion or action of any kind, whether temporary or final

Cession, se shon *n* [L *cessio*, from L *cedo*, *cessum* CEDE] The act of ceding, yielding, or surrendering as of territory, property, or rights, a giving up resignation, or surrender —**Cessionary**, se shon-a-ri, *a* [Fr *cessionaire*] Giving up, yielding

Cess-pool, ses pōl, *n* [The better spelling seems to be *sess pool*, the word being from A Sax *sessan* to settle, or from prov *soss*, *suss*, a mess filth, Gael *sos*] A cavity or well in a drain or privy to receive the sediment or filth

Cestoid, ses toid *a* [L *cestus*, a girdle, from their shape] A term used to characterize certain intestinal worms such as tape-worms — **Cestoidean** ses toi dē-an, *n.* A cestoid worm, a tape worm

Cestracion ses tra si-on *n* [Gr *kestra*, a kind of fish] A kind of shark found on the coast of Australia

Cestus, ses tus, *n* [L *cestus*, *cæstus*, from *cædo cæsum*, to strike] Among the Greeks and Romans, a kind of boxing glove, loaded with lead or iron, which boxers fastened on their hands and arms by leather thongs

Cesura CÆSURA

Cetacea, sē tā shē a *n pl* [L *cetus*, Gr *kētō*, any large sea monster, a whale] An order of marine mammals comprising the whales and dolphins — **Cetacean**, sē-tā shan, *n* An animal of the order Cetacea. —**Cetaceous**, sē-tā shus *a* Pertaining to the whale, belonging to the Cetacea or whale kind —**Cetology**, sē tol o-ji, *n* The description or natural history of cetaceous animals — **Cetological**, sē tō-loj i kal, *a* Pertaining to cetology, — **Cetologist**, sē-tol o-jist, *n* One who is versed in cetology

Cetiosaurus, Cetiosaur, sē ti ō-sa rus, sē-ti-ō-sar, *n* [Gr *keteios*, belonging to a whale, and *sauros*, a lizard] A kind of gigantic fossil saurian or lizard, 50 to 70 feet long, probably an inhabitant of marshes or river sides.

Cevadilla, sev a-dil la, *n* Same as *Ceba dilla*

Ceylanite, sē'lan īt, *n* [From *Ceylon*] A ferruginous variety of spinel from Ceylon

Chablis, shab-lē, *n* A celebrated white French wine, having good body and an exquisite perfume, so called from the town of that name near which it is produced

Chabouk, Chabuk, cha buk, *n* [Hind *chabuk* a horse-whip] A long whip, the whip used in the East for inflicting corporal punishment

Chace, chās, *n* and *v* See CHASE.

Chacma, chak'ma, *n* A baboon found in South Africa

Chaco, chā'kō, *n.* An unctuous earth found at La Paz, South America, which is made into pats and eaten with chocolate

Chad, chad, *n* A kind of fish, the shad.

Chafe, chāf, *v t* —*chafed, chafing* [O E. *chaufe*, Fr *chauffer*, O Fr *chaufer*, to warm, from L *calefacere*, to warm, from *calco*, to

grow warm, and *facere*, to make] To excite heat in (some part of the body) by friction; to stimulate to warmth by rubbing, to excite the passions of, to inflame, to anger; to excite violent action in, to cause to rage (the wind *chafes* the ocean), to fret and wear by rubbing (the rope was *chafed*) —*v i* To be excited or heated, to rage, to fret, to dash, as in anger, to rage or boil (as the sea), to be fretted and worn by rubbing —*n* A state of being angry or annoyed, heat, fret — **Chafer**, chā'fĕr, *n* One who or that which chafes, a chafing dish — **Chafing-dish**, *n* A dish or vessel to hold coals for heating anything set on it, a portable grate for coals

Chafer, chā fĕr, *n* [A Sax *ceafor*, a chafer, D *kever*, G *käfer*, a beetle] A beetle especially applied to such as are destructive to plants, and generally in compounds, as, cock-*chafer*, rose *chafer*, bark-*chafer*, &c

Chaff, chaf, *n* [A Sax *ceaf*=D *kaf*, G *kaff*, chaff] The glumes or husks of corn and grasses, but more commonly restricted to the husks when separated from the corn by thrashing, sifting, or winnowing, worthless matter, especially that which is light and apt to be driven by the wind, refuse — **Chaffless**, chaffless, *a* Without chaff free from worthless matter or rubbish [*Shak*]—**Chaffy**, chaf i, *a* Like chaff, full of chaff, light, frivolous, worthless

Chaff, chaf, *v t* and *i* [A corruption of *chafe* to irritate or annoy] To assail with sarcastic banter or raillery, to banter to make game of [Colloq]—*n* Banter, especially slangy banter, sarcastic raillery [Colloq]—**Chaffer**, chaf ĕr *n* One who employs chaff or slangy banter [Colloq]

Chaffer, chaf ĕr *v i* [O E *chaffare*, *chaffare*, bargaining, merchandise, from *chap*, A Sax *ceáp*, a bargain, and *fare*, procedure journey, A Sax *faru* a journey Akin *cheap*, *cheapen* CHEAP] To treat about a purchase, to bargain to haggle, to talk much and idly —**Chafferer** chaf ĕr-ĕr, *n* One who chaffers, a bargainer, a buyer

Chaffinch, chaf finsh, *n* [Perhaps from its note, comp *chaff-chaff*, the name of a Brit ish bird, from its cry] A common British bird of the finch family, whose pleasant song is heard from early spring to the middle of summer

Chagrin, sha grĕn', *n* [Fr, said to be an other form of *shagreen* which, from being used to polish wood has come to be employed as a type of grinding or gnawing care] Ill humour, as from disappointment, wounded vanity, &c, vexation, peevishness, mortification, fretfulness — *v t* To excite ill humour in, to vex, to mortify

Chain, chān, *n* [Fr *chaine*, O Fr *chaene* *cadene*, from L *catena* a chain] A series of links or rings connected or fitted into one another generally of some kind of metal, and used for various purposes *fig* that which binds, restrains, confines, or fetters, a bond, a fetter; bondage, slavery in this sense often in the plural (the *chains* of evil habit), a series of things linked together, a series, line, or range of things connected or following in succession (*chain* of causes, events, &c), *weaving*, the warp threads of a web, so called because they form a long series of links or loops, *pl naut* strong links or plates of iron bolted to a ship's sides, and forming part of the attachments of the shrouds, *surv* a measuring instrument, generally consisting of 100 links, and having a total length of 66 feet —*v t* To fasten, bind, restrain, or fetter with a chain or chains, to put in chains, to restrain, to hold in control, to unite firmly, to link —**Chainless**, chān less, *a* Without chains or fetters, fetterless, free, unconfined —**Chain bridge** A kind of suspension bridge in which the roadway is supported by strong chains — **Chain-cable**, *n*. A cable composed of iron links —**Chain-gang**, *n* A gang or number of convicts chained together — **Chain-moulding**, *n*. *Arch* a species of moulding cut in imitation of a chain. — **Chain-pier**, *n* A pier running into the sea, supported by chains like a suspension bridge

Chain pump, *n* A pump consisting, in one of its simplest forms, of an endless chain equipped with a series of discs or buckets, passing downward into the water, and returning upwards through a tube —**Chain-shot**, *n* Two cannon balls or half balls connected by a chain, for merly much used in naval warfare for carrying away rigging — **Chain stitch**, **Chain work**, *n* Sewing consisting of threads or cords linked together in the form of a chain, also, a kind of machine sewing, which consists in looping the upper thread into itself on the under side of the fabric, or in using a second thread to engage the loop of the upper thread in contradistinction to *lock stitch* — **Chain wheel**, *n* An inversion of the chain pump, by which it is converted into a recipient of water power

Chair, chār, *n* [Fr *chaire* O Fr *chayere*, L *cathedra*, Gr *kathedra* a seat CATHEDRAL] *Chaise* is a corruption of *chaire*] A movable seat, with a back, for one person a seat of office or authority, hence, the office itself, especially the office of a professor and sometimes the person occupying the chair, a chairman or president, a sedan-chair, one of the iron blocks which support and secure the rails in a railway —*v t* To place or carry in a chair, to carry publicly in a chair in triumph —**Chairman** chār man, *n* The presiding officer of an assembly, association or company, committee or public meeting, one whose business is to carry a sedan-chair —**Chairmanship**, chār'man-ship, *n* The office of a chairman or presiding officer of a meeting —**Chair bed**, *n* A bed chair

Chaise, shāz *n* [Fr, a corruption of *chaire* a chair] A two-wheeled carriage drawn by one or more horses and generally furnished with a hood or top that may be let down

Chalaza ka-lā za, *n* [Gr *chalaza*, a pimple] *Bot* that part of the ovule or seed where the integuments cohere with each other and with the nucleus, *zool* one of the two membranous twisted cords which bind the yolk bag of an egg to the lining membrane at the two ends of the shell —**Chalazal**, ka-lā zal, *a* Of or relating to a chalaza

Chalcedony, kal sed ō-ni, *n* [From *Chalcedon*, an ancient Greek town in Asia Minor] A kind of quartz, resembling milk diluted with water and more or less clouded or opaque, with veins, circles and spots **Chalcedonic** kal sē don ik *a* Pertaining to chalcedony —**Chalcedonyx** kal sed ō niks *n* [From *chalcedony* and *onyx*] A variety of agate in which white and gray layers alternate

Chalcography kal kog'ra fi *n* [Gr *chalkos*, copper brass and *graphō* to engrave] The art of engraving on copper or brass — **Chalcographer**, **Chalcographist**, kal kog raf ĕr kal kog raf ist *n* An engraver on brass or copper — **Chalcographic**, kal ko-graf ik, *a* Pertaining to chalcography

Chaldaic, **Chaldean**, **Chaldee**, kal-dā ik, kal-dē an, kal dē, *a* Pertaining to Chaldea or Chaldæa, anciently a country on the Euphrates in Asia —*n* The language or dialect of the Chaldeans, Aramaic — **Chaldaism**, kal-dā izm *n* An idiom or peculiarity of the Chaldee dialect

Chalder, chal dĕr, *n* [Same as *chaldron*.] A Scotch dry measure for grain consisting of 16 bolls, or nearly 8 quarters

Chaldron, chal dron, *n* [The same word as *caldron*] A measure of coals consisting of 36 bushels, or 25½ cwt

Chalet, shā lā, *n* [Fr, properly a Swiss word] A cottage cabin, or hut for sheltering the herdsmen and their cattle in the Swiss mountains, a small dwelling house built in a similar style

Chalice, chal is, *n*. [Fr *calice*, from L *calix*, *calicis*, a cup or goblet] A drinking cup or bowl, a cup used to administer the wine in the celebration of the Lord's supper

Chalk, chak, *n* [A Sax *cealc*, from L *calx*, lime, limestone] A well-known earthy limestone, an impure carbonate of lime of an opaque white colour, soft, and admitting no polish. —*v t* To rub with chalk, to mark with chalk; to trace out; to describe from the use of chalk in marking lines —*Black chalk* See under BLACK — *Brown chalk*, a name for umber — *Red chalk*, a natural clay containing 15 to 20 per cent of protoxide and carbonate of iron — *French chalk*, steatite or soapstone — **Chalky**, cha'ki, *a* Resembling chalk, consisting of or containing chalk —**Chalkiness**, cha'ki nes, *n* The state of being chalky —**Chalk-stones**, *n* Calcareous concretions in the joints of persons violently affected by the gout

Challenge, chal'lenj, *n* [O Fr *chalenge*, *calenge*, *calonge*, &c, claim, accusation, dispute, from L *calumnia*, a false accusation, a calumny *Calumny* is thus the same word] An invitation to a contest or trial of any kind, a calling or summons to fight in a single combat, the letter or message containing the summons to a contest, the calling in question or taking exception to something, the act of a sentry in demanding the countersign from any one who appears near his post, the claim of a party that certain jurors shall not sit in trial upon him or his cause a right given both in civil and criminal trials when the impartiality of the jurors may be reasonably questioned —*v t* —*challenged*, *challenging* To address a challenge to, to call to a contest, to summon to fight or to a duel, to demand the countersign or password from said of a sentry, to claim as due, to demand as a right, *law* to demand the removal of from among the jurymen, to object to (a person or thing), to take exception to, to call in question (a statement) —**Challengeable**, chal'len ja bl *a*. Capable of being challenged or called to an account —**Challenger**, chal len jĕr *n* One who challenges, one who defies another to a contest, an objector, one who calls in question

Chalybeate, ka-lib ē-at, *a* [From Gr *chalyps*, *chalybos* steel] Impregnated with iron applied to medicines containing iron, and especially to springs and waters impregnated with iron or holding iron in solution —*n* Any water or other liquid into which iron enters —**Chalybite**, kal ı bit, *n*. An important iron ore occurring abundantly in connection with the carboniferous system, and yielding large quantities of iron

Cham ‡ kam, *n* The sovereign prince of Tartary now written *Khan*.

Chamade sha mād or sha mād', *n*. [Fr, from It *chamata*, a calling, *chiamare*, to call, from L *clamare*, to call=E *claim*.] The beat of a drum or sound of a trumpet inviting an enemy to a parley

Chamber, chām bĕr, *n*. [Fr *chambre*, from L *camera* Gr *kamara*, a vault or arched roof] A room of a dwelling house, an apartment, a room where professional men, as lawyers, conduct their business, especially, the room in which judges sit for the disposing of matters not sufficiently important to be heard in court, a hall or place where an assembly, association, or body of men meets, the assembly or body itself as a *chamber* of commerce or of agriculture, a hollow or cavity in a thing, especially when of definite form and use, the part of a pump in which the bucket or plunger works, that part of a firearm where the powder lies —*v i*. To reside in or occupy as a chamber, to indulge in wantonness] — *v t* To shut up in, or as in, a chamber [*Shak*]—**Chambered**, chām'bĕrd, *a* Having or divided into a number of chambers or compartments — **Chamberer**, ‡ chām'bĕr-ĕr, *n* One who intrigues or indulges in wantonness, a gallant [*Shak*]—**Chamberlain**, chām'bĕr lin, *n* [O Fr *chamberlain*, from O H G *chamarling*, *chamarlinc*—*chamar*, chamber, and suffix *-ling*] A person charged with the direction and management of a chamber or chambers; specifically, an officer charged with the direction and management of the private apartments of a monarch or nobleman, the treasurer of a city, corporation, or the like. —**Chamberlainship**, chām'bĕr-lin-ship, *n*. The office of a chamberlain. — **Chamber-maid**, *n*. A woman who has the care of chambers, making the beds and cleaning

the rooms.—**Chamber-pot**, *n.* A vessel for containing slops, used in bed rooms.—**Chamber-practice**, *n.* The practice of a counsel, a barrister, or advocate who gives his opinions in private or at his chambers, but does not advocate cases in court

Chambertin, shon-ber-tan, *n.* A superior sort of red Burgundy wine, named after the place where it is made

Chameleon, ka-mē'lē-on, *n.* [Gr *chamaileōn*—*chamai*, on the ground, and *leōn*, lion, lit. ground-lion] An insectivorous lizard, having a naked body, a prehensile tail, four feet suited for grasping branches, and the eye covered by a single circular eyelid with an aperture in the centre It has long been remarkable for its faculty of changing its colour, and its powers of fasting and inflating itself gave rise to the notion that it lived on air

Chamfer, cham fer, *n.* [Fr *chanfrein*, a chamfer] A small gutter or furrow cut in wood or other hard material, a bevel or slope, the corner of anything originally right-angled cut aslope equally on the two sides which form it.—*v t* To cut a chamfer in or on, to flute, to channel, to cut or grind so as to form a bevel

Chamfron, cham'fron, *n.* [O Fr *chamfrein*, from *champ*, field, battle-field, and *frein* L *frenum*, a bridle] The defensive armour for the fore part of the head of a war-horse

Chamois, sham'wa or sha moi', *n* [Fr] A species of goat like antelope inhabiting high inaccessible mountains in Europe and Western Asia, about the size of a well grown goat, and extremely agile, a kind of soft leather made from various skins dressed with fish-oil so called because first prepared from the skin of the chamois in this sense often written *Shammy*

Chamomile, kam'ō-mil, *n* [L L *chamomilla*, L *chamaemelon* Gr *chamaimēlon*—*chamai*, on the ground and *mēlon* an apple, from the apple-like smell of its flower] A much branched, perennial composite herb with daisy like flowers, which are in tensely bitter, an infusion of them being much used as a tonic, and in fomentations

Champ, champ, *v t* [From O Fr *champayer*, to graze, from *champ*, L *campus*, a field, or a modification of obsolete *cham*, to chew] To bite with repeated action of the teeth and with a snapping noise, to bite into small pieces, to chew, to munch, to craunch.

Champagne, sham pān', *n* A kind of light sparkling wine made chiefly in the department of Marne, in the former province of *Champagne*, in France

Champaign, **Champain**, sham pān, *n.* [O.Fr *champaigne*, from *champ*, L *campus*, a field. CAMPAIGN] A flat open country —*a* Level, open, having the character of a plain

Champignon, sham pin'yon, *n.* [Fr, a mushroom, from L L *campinio*, what grows in fields, from L *campus*, a field] A name for two edible mushrooms growing in Britain, one the common mushroom, the other a species growing in fairy rings

Champion, cham'pi-on, *n.* [Fr *champion*, L L *campio*, *campionis*, a champion, from L *campus*, a field, later a combat, duel] One who comes forward in defence of any cause; especially one who engages in single combat in the cause of another; more generally, a hero; a brave warrior, one who has acknowledged superiority in certain matters decided by public contest or competition, one open to contend with all comers, or otherwise requiring to resign the title —*v t* To challenge to a combat, to come forward and maintain or support (a cause or a person) —**Championship**, cham'pi-on-ship, *n.* State of being a champion, support or maintenance of a cause

Chance, chans, *n* [Fr *chance*, chance, hazard, from L L *cadentia*, a falling (E *cadence*), from L *cadere*, to fall, in allusion to the falling of the dice] A casual or fortuitous event, an accident, that which is regarded as determining the course of events in the absence of law, ordinary causation, or providence (to happen by *chance*); accident, what fortune may bring, fortune; possibility of an occurrence, opportunity (to lose a *chance*) —*v i.* To happen, to fall out, to come or arrive without design or expectation —*v t* To put under the influence of chance, to risk, to hazard —*a* Happening by chance, casual —**Chanceful**,† chans ful, *a* Full of chances or accidents, hazardous. —**Chance-medley**, *n.* Originally, a casual affray or riot, without deliberate or premeditated malice, now, the killing of an other in self-defence upon a sudden and unpremeditated encounter

Chancel, chan sel, *n* [So named from being railed off from the rest of the church by lattice-work—L *cancelli* CANCEL] That part of the choir of a church between the altar or communion table and the balustrade or railing that incloses it, or that part where the altar is placed —**Chancel screen**, *n* The screen or railing, often richly carved and ornamented, which separates the chancel from the body of the church —**Chancellor**, chan sel ér, *n* [L L *cancellarius*, from L *cancelli*, a lattice work railing, from the chancellor formerly standing *ad cancellos* (at the latticed railing), to receive petitions, &c] A state official in various European states, invested with judicial powers, and particularly with the superintendence of charters, letters, and other official writings of the crown that require to be solemnly authenticated, in England, a high judicial officer who presides over a court of chancery or other court civil or ecclesiastical —*Lord high chancellor*, the highest judicial officer of the crown, speaker of the House of Lords, keeper of the great seal, having the appointment of all the justices of peace of the kingdom, and many other functions —*Chancellor of the exchequer*, the principal finance minister of the government, the minister of state who has control over the national revenue and expenditure —**Chancellorship** chan sel-ér ship *n* The office of a chancellor, the time during which one is chancellor

Chancery chan se ri, *n* [Modified from older *chancelry*, from Fr *chancellerie* CHANCELLOR] A court or department of public affairs at the head of which is a chancellor, in England, formerly the highest court of justice next to parliament but since 1873 a division of the High Court of Justice, which is itself one of the two departments of the Supreme Court of Judicature

Chancre, shang'kér, *n* [Fr =*canker*] A sore or ulcer which arises from the direct application of the venereal virus —**Chancrous**, shangk rus, *a* Having the qualities of a chancre, ulcerous

Chandelier, shan-de lēr', *n* [Fr *chandelier*, a chandelier, from L *candela*, a candle CANDLE] A stand with branches to hold a number of candles, to light up a room

Chandler, chand'lér, *n* [Fr *chandelier*, a dealer in candles, from L *candela*, a candle] One who makes or sells candles, a dealer in general the particular meaning of the term being determined by a prefix, as, tallow-*chandler*, ship-*chandler*, &c —**Chandlery**, chand lér i, *n* The commodities sold by a chandler, a chandler's warehouse a store room for candles†

Change, chānj, *v t* —*changed*, *changing* [Fr *changer*, to change, from L L *cambiare*, from L *cambire*, to change, to barter] To cause to turn or pass from one state to another, to vary in form or essence, to alter or make different, to substitute another thing or things for (to *change* the clothes), to shift, to give or procure another kind of money for (to *change* a bank note), to give away for a money equivalent of a different kind, to exchange (to *change* places with a person) —*v i* To suffer change; to be altered, to undergo variation, to be partially or wholly transformed, to begin a new revolution, or to pass from one phase to another, as the moon —*n* Any variation or alteration in form, state, quality, or essence, a passing from one state or form to another; a succession of one thing in the place of another (*change* of seasons); the passing from one phase of the moon to another; alteration in the order of a series, permutation, that which makes a variety or may be substituted for another (two *changes* of clothes); small money, which may be given for larger pieces, the balance of a sum of money returned when the price of goods is deducted, a place where merchants and others meet to transact business. in this sense an abbreviation for *Exchange*, and often written *Change* - **Changeable**, chānja bl, *a* Liable to change, subject to alteration, fickle, inconstant, mutable, variable —**Changeableness**, **Changeability**, chānja bl nes, chānja-bil i ti, *n* The quality of being changeable —**Changeably**, chānja bli, *adv* In a changeable manner - **Changeful**, chānj ful, *a* Full of change, inconstant, mutable, fickle, uncertain, subject to alteration —**Changefully**, chānj ful li, *adv* In a changeful manner —**Changefulness**, chānj ful nes, *n* —**Changeless**, chānj les, *a* Constant, not admitting alteration —**Changeling**, chānj ling, *n* One apt to change, a waverer (*Shak*), a child, often a deformed or stupid child supposed to be substituted by fairies for another, hence, an idiot, a fool —**Changer**, chānj ér, *n* One who changes or alters the form of any thing, one that is employed in changing and discounting money, a money changer, one given to change, one who is inconstant or fickle

Chank, **Chank shell** changk, *n* [Skr (*ankha*] The common conch shell which is fished up by divers in the Indian seas.

Channel, chan el, *n* [From O Fr *chanel*, *canel*, L *canalis*, a water pipe, whence also *canal* and *kennel*, a gutter] The bed of a stream of water, the hollow or course in which a stream flows, the deeper part of an estuary, bay, &c, where the current flows or which is most convenient for the track of a ship, a strait or narrow sea between two islands, two continents, or a continent and an island, that by which something passes or is transmitted (as news, information), means of passing, conveying, or transmitting, a furrow or groove. —*v t* —*channeled* *channeling* To form a channel in, to cut channels in, to groove [*Shak*]

Channel, chan el, *n* [A corruption of *chain wale*] One of the pieces of plank projecting edgewise from a ship's sides and over which the shrouds are extended to keep them clear of the gunwale

Chant chant *v t* [Fr *chanter*, from L *cantare*, aug of *cano*, *cantum*, to sing Akin *cant*] To utter with a melodious voice, to warble, to sing, to celebrate in song, to repeat the words of, in a kind of intoning voice or in a style between air and recitative —*v i* To sing, to make melody with the voice, to intone, or perform a chant —*n* A song or singing, melody, specifically, a short musical composition consisting generally of a long reciting note, on which an indefinite number of words may be intoned, and a melodic phrase or cadence —**Chanter**, chān ter, *n* One who chants, a singer or songster, in bagpipes, the tube with finger holes for playing the melody —**Chanticleer**, chan ti klēr, *n* [From *chant* and *clear*] A cock, so called from the clearness or loudness of his voice in crowing —**Chantress**,† chānt res, *n* A female singer [*Mil*]—**Chantry**, chān tri, *n* [O Fr *chanterie*, from *chant*] A church or chapel endowed for the maintenance of one or more priests daily to sing or say mass for the souls of the donors or such as they appoint

Chanterelle, shan trel or shan-tēr-el', *n* [Fr, perhaps from O Fr *chanterelle*, a small bell, from its shape, from *chanter*, to sing] An English edible mushroom, having a bright orange colour, a fragrant fruity smell, and being found frequently in woods under trees

Chaos, kā'os, *n.* [Gr *chaos*, from a root *cha*, to gape, to yawn, whence also *chasm*] That confusion or confused mass out of which the universe was created, a confused mixture of parts or elements, a scene of extreme confusion, disorder.—**Chaotic**, kā-ot'ik, *a* Resembling chaos;

confused —**Chaotically**, kā-ot'ik-al-li, *adv* In a chaotic state

Chap, chap or chop, *v t* —*chapped*, *chapping* [Same word as *chop*, to cut] To cause to cleave, split, crack, or open longitudinally, as the surface of the earth or the skin and flesh of the hand —*v i* To crack, to open in long slits, to have the skin become cracked and sore, as from frost —*n* A crack in the surface of the hands or feet

Chap, Chop, chop, *n* [A form standing for *chaf* or *chof*, and equivalent to Sc *chaft*, Icel *kjaptr*, Dan *kjæft*, Sw *käft*, a jaw, without the *t*] The upper or lower part of the mouth, the jaw, either of the two planes or flat parts of a vice or pair of tongs or pliers, for holding anything fast —**Chapfallen**, chop fa'ln, *a* Having the lower chap or jaw depressed, hence, dejected or dispirited, silenced —**Chapless**, chop'les, *a* Without a chap or lower jaw [*Shak*]

Chap, chap, *n* [An abbrev of *chapman*, as regards its modern use compare *customer* in senses of regular purchaser and fellow or chap] A buyer, a chapman (*Steele*), a man or a boy a youth used familiarly and laxly, much as the word *fellow* is

Chapman, chap'man *n* [A Sax *ceapman* a buyer or seller, from *ceap*, a bargain trade, and *mann* a man] Originally, a buyer and seller, a merchant, now, a hawker pedlar, or travelling dealer —**Chap-book**, *n* A kind of small book or tract formerly much sold among the people by chapmen containing generally lives of heroes, giants &c, fairy lore ghost and witch stories, ballads, songs and the like

Chape, chāp, *n* [Fr *chape*, a catch hook, chape, also a *cope*, same origin as *cape*, *cap*] The part by which an object is attached, as the back piece by which a buckle is fixed on the article or garment the transverse guard of a sword for a protection to the hand, the metal tip at the end of a scabbard or at the end of a belt or girdle —**Chapeless** chāp'les, *a* Without a chape

Chapel, chap'el, *n* [Fr *chapelle* from L L *capella*, dim of *capa*, a cape hood canopy), covering of the altar, a recess or chapel attached to the altar (An Anglist] A subordinate place of worship usually attached to a large church or cathedral, connected with a palace or private residence, or subsidiary to a parish church, a place of worship used by dissenters from the Church of England, a meeting house, a union or society formed by the workmen in a printing-office —**Chapelry**, chap'el-ri, *n* The territorial district assigned to a chapel dependent on a mother church —**Chapel-cart**, *n* A contraction of *White chapel cart*

Chaperon, shap'ér ōn or shap'ron, *n* [Fr *chaperon*, from *chape*, a cope Chapel] A kind of ancient hood or cap, a lady especially a married lady, who attends a young lady to public places as a guide or protector—*v t* To attend as chaperon guide, or the like —**Chaperonage**, shap'ér ōn ag, *n* The protection or countenance of a chaperon

Chapiter, chap'i-tér, *n* [From O Fr *chapitel*, from L L *capitellum*, L *capitulum*, dim of *caput*, a head, *chapter* is the same word] The upper part or capital of a column or pillar [O T]

Chaplain, chap'lin, *n* [Fr *chapelain*, L L *capellanus*, from *capella*, a chapel Chapel] An ecclesiastic who performs divine service in a chapel, more generally, an ecclesiastic who officiates at court, in the household of a nobleman, or in an army, garrison, ship, institution, &c —**Chaplaincy**, **Chaplainship**, chap'lin si, chap'lin-ship, *n* The office or post of a chaplain

Chaplet, chap'let, *n* [Fr *chapelet*, a dim of O Fr *chapel*, Mod Fr *chapeau*, a hat, from *chape*, L L *capa*, a hood, a cape, akin *chapel*, *chape*, &c] A garland or wreath to be worn on the head, a string of beads used by Roman Catholics, by which they count their prayers, a small rosary, *arch* a small round moulding carved into beads, pearls, olives, or the like

Chapman Under Chap, a buyer

Chapter, chap'tér, *n* [Fr *chapitre*, formerly *chapitle*, *capitel*, from L *capitulum*, dim. of *caput*, the head, whence also *capital*, *cattle*, &c] A division of a book or treatise, the council of a bishop, consisting of the canons or prebends and other clergy men attached to a collegiate or cathedral church, and presided over by a dean, the place in which the business of the chapter is conducted, a chapter house the meeting of certain organized orders and societies, a branch of some society or brotherhood —**Chapter house** *n* The building in which a chapter meets for the transaction of business

Chaptrel, chap'trel, *n* [A dim from *chapter*] The capital of a pillar or a pilaster, which supports arches

Char, Charr chär, *n* [Ir and Gael *cear*, red from its having a red belly] A name given to at least two species of the salmon family, inhabiting lakes in many parts of the north of Europe

Char, Chare, chär, *n* [From A Sax *cerr*, *cyrr* a turn time occasion, *cerran*, *cyrran*, to turn=D *keeren* G *kehren*, to turn or move about Hence *charcoal*] A turn of work, a single job or piece of work, work done by the day —*v i* To work at others houses by the day without being a hired servant, to do small jobs —**Char woman**, *n* A woman employed by the day on odd jobs about a house, one employed in the house of another to do occasional or miscellaneous work

Char char *v t* —*charred*, *charring* [O E *char* to turn from A Sax *cerran* to turn, to *char* wood is to turn or change it, *char coal* is wood turned into coal Char, a turn] To burn with slight admission of air, to reduce to charcoal to burn (wood) slightly or partially, and on the surface —**Charcoal** char kōl, *n* Coal made by charring wood, or more generally, the carbonaceous residue of vegetable, animal, or combustible mineral matter when they undergo smothered combustion Wood charcoal is much employed in the manufacture of gunpowder, and like coke or *mineral charcoal* as a more or less smoke less fuel, while *animal charcoal* from oils fats, and bones is the basis of lampblack and printer's ink

Character, kar'ak-tér *n* [L *character* an engraved mark from Gr *charaktēr*, from *charatto charassō* to cut engrave] A distinctive mark made by cutting stamping, or engraving, as on stone metal or other hard material, a mark or figure written or printed and used to form words and communicate ideas, a letter, figure or sign the peculiar form of letters written or printed used by a particular person or people (the Greek *charaktēr*) the peculiar qualities impressed by nature or habit on a person, which distinguish him from others, a distinctive quality assigned to a person by repute reputation sometimes restricted to good qualities or reputation, strength of marked distinctive qualities of any kind, an account or statement of qualities or peculiarities, especially, an oral or written account of a servant's or employee's character or qualifications, a person, a personage especially applied to individuals represented in fiction or history, to persons of eminence, and to persons marked by some prominent trait —*v t* To mark with or as with characters, to engrave, to inscribe —**Characteristic**, kar'ak tér is tik, *a* (Gr *charaktēristikos*) Pertaining to or serving to constitute the character, exhibiting the peculiar qualities of a person or thing, peculiar distinctive —*n* That which serves to constitute a character, that which characterizes, that which distinguishes a person or thing from another —**Characteristical**, kar'ak tēr-is' tik-al, *a* Characteristic —**Characteristically**, kar ak tēr is tik al li, *adv* In a characteristic manner —**Character isticalness**, kar'ak tēr is'tik al nes, *n* —**Characterization**, kar ak tēr iz ā shon, *n* Act of characterizing —**Characterize**, kar'ak tēr iz, *v t* (Gr *charaktērizō*) To give a special stamp or character to, to constitute a peculiar characteristic or the peculiar characteristics of, to stamp or distinguish (*characterised* by benevolence); to give a character or an account of the personal qualities of a man, to describe by peculiar qualities —**Characterless**, kar'ak tēr les, *a* Destitute of any peculiar character

Charade, sha-rād' or sha-rād', *n* [Fr Etymology unknown.] An enigma the solution of which is a word of two or more syllables each of which is separately significant, the word and its syllables being intended to be discovered from description, or in other cases from representation, when it is called an *acting charade*

Charcoal, *n* Under Char, to burn

Chard, chard, *n* [Fr *charde*, from L *carduus*, a thistle or artichoke] The leaves of artichoke, covered with straw in order to blanch them, and make them less bitter

Chare, chär, *n* and *v* Char, work

Charge, charj, *v t* —*charged*, *charging* [Fr *charger*, from L L *carricare*, from L *carrus*, a *car*, whence also *carry*, *cargo*, *carricature*] To lay a load or burden on, to burden, to load, to fill, to occupy (to *charge* the memory), to impute or register as a debt, to put down to the debt of, to register as indebted or as forming a debt (to *charge* a person *for* a thing, to *charge* a thing *to* or *against* a person), to fix the price of with *at* before the price or rate, to accuse, to impeach (to *charge* a person *with* a crime), to lay to one's charge, to impute, to ascribe the responsibility of (to *charge* guilt *on* a person), to intrust, to commission (a person *with*), to command, to enjoin, to instruct, to urge earnestly, to exhort, to adjure, to give directions to (a jury, &c), to instruct authoritatively, to make an onset on, to attack by rushing against violently

Syn under Accuse —*v i* To make an onset to rush to an attack, to place the price of a thing to one's debit —*n* That which is laid on or in, in a general sense, any load or burden, the quantity of any thing which an apparatus, as a gun, an electric battery &c, is intended to receive and fitted to hold, or what is actually in as a load, an attack, onset, or rush, an order injunction mandate, or command, hence, a duty enjoined on or intrusted to one, care, custody or oversight, the person or thing committed to another's custody, care, or management, a trust, instructions given by a judge to a jury, or an exhortation given by a bishop to his clergy, what is alleged or brought forward by way of accusation, accusation, the sum payable as the price of anything bought, cost expense rent tax, or whatever constitutes a burden or duty —**Chargeable**, chärj'a bl, *a* Capable of being charged, falling to be set laid, or imposed, as a tax or duty, subject to a charge or tax, as goods, capable of being laid to one's charge, capable of being imputed to one, subject to accusation, liable to be accused, causing expense, and hence burdensome —**Chargeableness**, **Chargeability**, chärj'a-bl nes, chärj a bil i ti *n* The quality of being chargeable —**Charger**, chärj'ér, *n* One who or that which charges, a large dish (N T), a war horse

Chargé d Affaires, shar zhā dā-fār, *n* [Fr, lit charged with affairs] One who transacts diplomatic business at a foreign court during the absence of his superior the ambassador or at a court where no functionary so high as an ambassador is appointed

Charily, Chariness Under Chary

Chariot, char i-ot, *n* [Fr *charrot*, from *char*, a car Car] A stately four wheeled pleasure or state carriage having one seat, a car or vehicle formerly used in war, in processions, and for racing, drawn by two or more horses —*v t* To convey in a chariot [*Mil*]—**Charioteer**, char'i-o-tēr", *n* The person who drives or conducts a chariot —**Charioteering**, char'i o-tēr'ing, *n* The act or art of driving a chariot

Charity, char'i ti, *n* [Fr *charité*, O Fr *charitet*, *caritet*, from L *caritas*, *caritatis*, from *carus*, dear, whence also *caress*] The good affection, love, or tenderness which men should feel towards their fellows, and which should induce them to do good to and think favourably of others; benevolence; liberality in thinking or judging;

liberality in giving to the poor; whatever is bestowed gratuitously on the poor for their relief; alms, any act of kindness or benevolence; a charitable institution, an hospital —**Charitable**, char'it-a-bl, *a* Pertaining to or characterized by charity, full of good-will or tenderness, benevolent and kind; liberal in benefactions to the poor and in relieving them in distress, pertaining to almsgiving or relief to the poor, sparing from charity or intended for charity, lenient in judging of others, not harsh, favourable —**Charitableness**, char'it-a-bl-nes, *n* The quality of being charitable —**Charitably**, char'it a bli, *adv* In a charitable manner

Charlatan shär'la tan, *n* [Fr, from It *ciarlatano*, a quack, from *ciarlare*, to prate, to chatter like birds] One who prates much in his own favour and makes unwarrantable pretentions to skill, a quack, an empiric, a mountebank. —**Charlatanic**, **Charlatanical**, shär la tan'ik, shar la tan ik-al, *a* Pertaining to or resembling a charlatan, quackish —**Charlatanically**, shär la-tan ik al li, *adv* In a charlatanic manner —**Charlatanism**, **Charlatanry**, shär'la tan izm, shar'la tan ri, *n* The behaviour of a charlatan, undue pretentions to skill, quackery

Charles's-wain, charlz iz wan, *n* [A corruption of *Charl's* (that is farmer's) peas and wagon] The seven brightest stars in the constellation called Ursa Major or the Great Bear known also as the *Plough*

Charlock, char'lok, *n* [A Sax *ceorlic*, the termination is the same as in *garlic* hemlock, and meant properly *leek*] A weedy annual of the mustard family with bright yellow flowers, occurring in cornfields

Charm, charm, *n* [Fr *charme* a charm, an enchantment, from L *carmen* a song, a verse, a charm] A melody, a song; (*Mil*), anything believed to possess some occult or supernatural power, such as an amulet or spell or some mystic observance, something which exerts an irresistible power to please and attract, fascination, allurement, attraction, a trinket, such as a locket, seal, &c, worn on a watch guard —*v t* To subdue or control by incantation or magical or supernatural influence to *fortify* or make invulnerable with charms, to subdue or soothe as if by magic, to allay or appease by what gives delight, to *give* exquisite pleasure to, to fascinate, to enchant —*v i* To act as a charm or spell, to produce the effect of a charm —**Charmer**, char'mer, *n* One who charms, fascinates, enchants, allures, or attracts —**Charming**, char'ming *a* Pleasing in the highest degree, delighting, fascinating enchanting, alluring —**Charmingly** charming li, *adv* In a charming manner —**Charmingness**, char ming nes, *n* —**Charmless**, char'm les, *a* Destitute of charms

Charnel, char'nel, *a* [Fr *charnel*, O Fr *carnel*, carnal, from L *carnalis*, from *caro carnis*, flesh] Containing dead bodies —**Charnel-house**, *n* a place under or near churches where the bones of the dead are deposited

Charpie, shär-pē, *n* [Fr *charpir*, to tease out, from L *carpo*, to pluck, to pull] Lint for dressing a wound

Charqui, char'kē, *n* [The Chilian name, of which the term *jerked* beef is a corruption.] Jerked beef, beef cut into strips of about an inch thick and dried by exposure to the sun

Charr, *n* A kind of fish, the char

Chart, chärt, *n* [L *charta*, paper, a leaf of paper *Card* is the same word] A sheet of any kind on which information is exhibited in a methodical or tabulated form; specifically, a marine map, with the coasts, islands, rocks, soundings, &c, to regulate the courses of ships.—*v t* To delineate, as on a chart, to map out —**Charteaceæ**, kar-tē'shus, *a* *Bot* papery, resembling paper applied to the paper-like texture of leaves, bark, &c —**Charter**, chär'ter, *n* [O Fr *chartre*, from L *chartarius*, from *charta*, paper] A writing given as evidence of a grant, contract, &c, any instrument executed with form and solemnity bestowing or granting powers, rights, and privileges, privilege, immunity, exemption —*v t* To hire or let (a ship) by charter or contract; to establish by charter, to grant, to privilege —**Charterable**, chär'ter-a-bl, *a* Capable of being, or in a condition to be, chartered or hired, as a ship —**Chartered**, chär'terd, *a* Granted by charter, permitted by charter, privileged — **Charterer**, chär ter-er, *n* One who charters — **Charter-party**, *n* [Fr *charte partie*, a divided charter, from the practice of cutting the instrument in two, and giving one part to each of the contractors] *Com* an agreement respecting the hire of a vessel and the freight, signed by the proprietor or master of the ship and by the merchant who hires or freights it —**Chartism**, chär'tizm, *n* The political principles and opinions of the Chartists —**Chartist**, chär tist, *n* One of a body of political reformers in England that sprung up about the year 1838, and advocated as their leading principles universal suffrage, no property qualification for a seat in parliament, annual parliaments, equal representation payment of members and vote by ballot, all which privileges they demanded as constituting the people's charter

Chartography, kar tog ra fi, *n* [E *chart*, L *charta*, paper and Gr *graphe* writing, description] The art or practice of drawing up maps or charts —**Chartographer**, kar tog raf er *n* One who prepares or publishes maps or charts, a maker of maps or charts —**Chartographic**, kär to graf ik *a* Pertaining to chartography —**Charto graphically** kar to-graf ik al li *adv* In a chartographic manner, by chartography

Chartreuse shär troz *n* A highly esteemed liquor obtained by distilling aromatic plants growing on the Alps and so called from the monastery of the same name, where it is made

Chartulary kar tu la ri *n* [Fr *cartulaire* L L *cartularius*, from *chartula* dim of L *charta* paper] A record or register as of a monastery

Char woman *n* CHAR WOMAN

Chary, chā ri *a* [A Sax *cearig*, full of care, sad from *ceara* *caru* CARE] Careful, cautious, frugal, sparing, with *of* before an object —**Charily** chā'ri li *a* In a chary manner carefully, sparingly —**Chariness** chā ri nes, *n*

Chase, chās, *v t* *chased* *chasing* [Also written *chace*, from O Fr *chacier*), Mod Fr *chasser*, to chase a parallel form with *catch* being like it from L L *captiare* (CATCH] To pursue for the purpose of taking as game to hunt to follow after or search for with eagerness, to pursue for any purpose, to follow with hostility, to drive off —*n* Pursuit, hunting ardent search for or following after, that which is pursued or hunted, specifically, a vessel pursued by another, an open piece of ground or place well stored with game, and belonging to a private proprietor —**Chasable** chās a bl, *a* Capable of being chased, fit for the chase —**Chaser**, chās'er, *n* One who or that which chases, a pursuer or hunter, a ship that pursues another, a chase gun —**Chase gun** *n* In war ships, a gun used in chasing an enemy or in defending a ship when chased

Chase, chās, *n* [Fr *châsse*, from L *capsa*, box, case *Case*, for holding things, is a form of the same word] An iron frame used by printers to confine types when set in columns or pages, the part of a gun between the trunnions and the muzzle, a wide groove

Chase, chās, *v t* [Shortened from *enchase*] To enchase, to cut a thread on, so as to make a screw —**Chaser**, chās'er, *n* One who chases or enchases, an enchaser, a steel tool used for cutting or finishing the threads of screws

Chasm, kazm, *n* [Gr *chasma*, from root *cha*, as in *chaos*] A gaping or yawning opening, as in the earth, an abyss, a wide and deep cleft, a fissure; a void space —**Chasmy**, kaz'mi, *a* Abounding with chasms

Chassepot, shas-pō, *n* [After *Chassepot*, the inventor] A breech-loading rifle used in the French army

Chasseur, shas-sēr, *n* [Fr, a huntsman] One of a body of soldiers, light and active, both mounted and on foot, trained for rapid movements; a person dressed in a sort of military style in attendance upon persons of rank.

Chaste, chāst, *a* [Fr *chaste*, from L *castus*, chaste] Pure from all unlawful sexual commerce, free from libidinous desires, continent, virtuous, free from obscenity or impurity in thought and language, as applied to literary style, free from barbarous words and phrases affected or extravagant expressions, or the like, in art, free from meretricious ornament or affectation, not gaudy —**Chastely**, chast li, *adv* In a chaste manner —**Chasteness**, chāst nes *n* The state or quality of being chaste —**Chastity**, chas ti ti *n* The state or property of being chaste pure, or undefiled, sexual purity continence

Chasten chās n, *v t* [O Fr *chastier*, from L *castigare*, to castigate or chastise, from *castus*, pure, whence *chaste*, comp *chastise*] To inflict pain trouble or affliction on for the purpose of reclaiming from evil, to correct, to chastise, to punish not now used of corporal punishment, which is expressed by *chastise*, to purify as the taste, to refine —**Chastener**, chās n er, *n* One who chastens

Chastise chas tiz, *v t* —*chastised*, *chastising* [Same word as *chasten* but with a different verbal termination O L *hastise*, *chastu* from O Fr *chastier* CHASTEN] To inflict pain on by stripes or in any other manner, for the purpose of punishing and recalling to duty, to correct by punishment, to free from faults or excesses, to correct, to restrain —**Chastisable**, chas tiz i bl, *a* Deserving of chastisement —**Chastisement** chas tiz ment, *n* The act of chastising pain inflicted for punishment and correction either by stripes or otherwise —**Chastiser**, chas tiz er, *n* One who chastises, a punisher a corrector

Chasuble chas ū bl *n* [Fr *chasuble*, from L L *casubula* from L *casula* a little cot take a hooded garment dim of *casa* a cottage] A rich vestment or garment worn uppermost by a priest at the celebration of the eucharist

Chat chat *v i* *chatted* *chatting* [An abbreviated form of *chatter*] To talk idly or in a familiar manner, to talk without form or ceremony —*n* Free familiar talk, idle talk, prate —**Chatty**, chat i, *a* Inclined to chat talkative

Chat, chat *n* [From the chattering sound of its voice] A name of several small, lively birds of the warbler family three species of which are found in Britain, namely the stone chat, the whin chat, and the wheat ear

Chateau sha to, *n* pl **Châteaux**, shā tōz [Fr *château* O Fr *chastel* a castle from L *castellum* CASTLE] A castle, a mansion in the country, a country-seat —**Chatelaine** shat e lān *n* [Fr *châtelaine*, lit a female *castellan* or castle keeper] A female castellan, a bunch of chains worn at a lady's waist, having attached such articles as a key, thimble case, pen knife, cork screw, &c —**Chatelet**, shat lā, *n* [Fr *chatelet*, dim of *château*] A little castle

Chatoyant sha-toi ant, *a* [Fr, pp of *chatoyer*, to change lustre like the eye of a cat, from *chat*, a cat] Having a changeable, undulating lustre or colour, like that of a cat's eye in the dark

Chattel, chat el *n* [O E *chatel*, also *catel*, really the same word as *cattle* (which see)] An item or article of goods, specifically applied in law to goods movable or immovable, except such as have the nature of freehold

Chatter, chat er, *v i* [Probably an imitative word, allied to D *kwetteren*, Dan *kvadre*, Sw *kvattra*, to chirp, to chatter] To utter sounds rapidly and indistinctly, as a magpie or a monkey, to make a noise by repeated rapid collisions of the teeth, to talk idly, carelessly, or rapidly, to jabber —*v t* To utter as one who chatters —*n* Sounds like those of a magpie or monkey; idle talk —**Chatter-box**, *n* One that talks incessantly, applied chiefly to children [Colloq] —**Chatterer**, chat'er-er, *n* One

who chatters; a prater; an idle talker, the popular name of sundry insessorial birds, one of which is the waxwing, or Bohemian chatterer

haud medley, shōd med l *n* [Fr *chaud*, hot (L *calidus*), and E *medley*] *Law*, the killing of a man in an affray in the heat of blood or passion

hauffer, Chaufer, shaf'er, *n* [Fr *chauffer*, to heat] A small furnace used by chemists, &c, consisting of a cylindrical box of sheet-iron, open at the top, with a grating near the bottom

haunt, chānt CHANT

hauvin, shō-van, *n* [From Nich *Chauvin*, an enthusiastic military adherent of Napoleon I] Originally, one of the veterans of the first French Empire who professed, after the fall of Napoleon, a sort of adoration for his person and his acts, hence, any one possessed by an absurdly exaggerated patriotism or military enthusiasm — **Chauvinism,** shō vin izm *n* The sentiments of a chauvin, absurdly exaggerated patriotism or military enthusiasm

Chaw, cha, *v t* To chew an old form now vulgar —**Chaw bacon,** *n* A country lout, a bumpkin

Chay, Chaya-root, chā, chā'a, *n* An Indian root yielding a red dye

Cheap, chēp, *a* [Strictly a noun being= A Sax *ceap*, price bargain, from the use of the phrase *good cheap* as to buy a thing *good cheap*, that is a good bargain the noun came to be used as an adjective Cog D *koop* a purchase *kopen*, to buy, Icel *kaup* a bargain, *kaupa* to buy G *kaufen*, to buy Goth *kaufon* to traffic *Cheapen chop, chaffes chapman* are akin] Bearing a low price in market, capable of being purchased at a low price, either as compared with the usual price of the commodity, or with the real value, or more vaguely with the price of other commodities, being of small value, common, not respected —**Cheapen** chē'pn *v t* To ask the price of, to chaffer or bargain for, to beat down the price of, to lessen the value of, to depreciate —**Cheapener** chē'pn-ėr, *n* One who cheapens or bargains — **Cheaply** *chēp'li, adv* At a small price, at a low rate — **Cheapness,** chēp'nes, *n* The state or quality of being cheap — **Cheap Jack, Cheap-John,** *n* A travelling hawker professing to give wonderful bargains, a seller of cheap articles

Cheat chēt, *v t* [Abbrev of *escheat* to act like an escheator, who held an office giving great opportunities of fraud Js CHEAT] To deceive and defraud to impose upon, to trick (to *cheat* a person *of* or *out of* something), to illude to deceive to mislead — *v i* To act dishonestly, to practise fraud or trickery — *n* A fraud committed by deception, a trick, imposition, or imposture, a person who cheats a fraudulent person, a swindler —**Cheatable,** chēt a bl, *a* Capable of being cheated easily cheated —**Cheatableness,** chēt a bl nes *n* —**Cheater** chēt'ėr, *n* One who cheats, an escheater (*Shak*) —**Cheating** chēt'ing *a* Given to cheat or associated with cheating, fraudulent —**Cheatingly,** chēt'ing li, *adv* In a cheating manner

Check, chek, *n* [Fr *échec*, O Fr *eschec*, a check, a check at chess, lit king, the call of king! in chess, from Per *shāh*, king, the chief piece at chess CHESS, CHEQUER] The act of suddenly stopping or restraining, a stop, hinderance, restraint, obstruction, a term or word of warning in chess when one party obliges the other either to move or guard his king, a reprimand, rebuke, censure, slight, a species of cloth, in which coloured lines or stripes cross each other rectangularly, making a pattern resembling the squares of a chess board, the pattern of such cloth, a mark put against names or items on going over a list, a duplicate, or counterpart, used for security or verification, a counterfoil, a ticket or token given for identification, a cheque (which see) — *v t* To stop or moderate the motion of, to restrain in action, to hinder, to curb, to rebuke, to chide or reprove, *chess*, to make a move which puts the adversary's king in check; to compare with a counterfoil or something similar, with a view to ascertain authenticity or accuracy —*v i* To make a stop, to stop, to pause —*a* Made of check, chequered — **Checker,** chek'ėr, *n* One who checks For *Checker* in other senses see CHEQUER — **Checkmate,** chek'māt, *n* [From Per *shāh māt*, the king is dead (*shāh*, the king, *māt*, he is dead)] *Chess*, the position of a king when he is in check, and cannot release himself, which brings the game to a close, hence, defeat, overthrow —*v t* —*checkmated checkmating* To put in check, as an opponent's king in chess playing, so that he cannot be released, hence, to defeat, to thwart, to frustrate — **Check string,** *n* A string in a coach by pulling which the occupant may call the attention of the coachman

Cheddar, ched'ėr *n* A rich fine flavoured cheese made at *Cheddar* in Somersetshire, England, any cheese of similar character

Cheek, chēk, *n* [A Sax *ceace*, cheek, Cog D *kaak* Sw *kok*, the jaw, *kok*, the cheek, probably same root as *chaw jaw, chaps*] The side of the face below the eyes on each side, something regarded as resembling the human cheek in position or otherwise, one of two pieces, as of an instrument, apparatus, framework, &c, which form corresponding sides or which are double and alike as the *cheeks* of a vice, of a lathe, of a door, &c, cool confidence, brazen faced impudence, impudent or insulting talk (in these senses rather vulgar) —**Cheek bone,** *n* The bone of the cheek —**Cheek pouch** *n* A bag situated in the cheek of a monkey by means of which it is enabled to stow away and carry off food for future consumption —**Cheek tooth,** *n* A molar tooth or grinder [O T]

Cheep, chēp *v i & t* [Imitative] To pule or peep as a chicken to chirp, to squeak —*n* A chirp, a squeak

Cheer, chēr *n* [O E *chere* face, look, mien, from O Fr *chere*, *chere*, face countenance from L L *cara* the face from Gr *kara*, the head] Expression of countenance as noting a greater or less degree of good spirits (*Shak*), state or temper of *the mind, state of feeling or spirits*, a state of gladness or joy gaiety, animation, that which makes cheerful or promotes good spirits provisions for a feast viands fare, a shout of joy encouragement applause, or acclamation — To gladden, to make cheerful, to encourage, to salute with shouts of joy or cheers, to applaud —*v i* To grow cheerful, to become gladsome or joyous often with *up* to utter a cheer or shout of acclamation or joy —**Cheerer,** chēr'ėr *n* One who or that which cheers —**Cheerful,** chēr ful *a* Of good cheer, having good spirits gay, moderately joyful, associated with or expressive of agreeable feelings, lively, animated, promoting or causing cheerfulness, gladdening, animating, genial —**Cheerfully,** chēr'ful li *adv* In a cheerful manner, with alacrity or willingness readily, with life, animation or good spirits —**Cheerfulness,** chēr'ful nes, *n* The state or quality of being cheerful —**Cheerily** chē'ri li, *adv* In a cheery manner — **Cheeriness,** chē'ri nes, *n* Quality or state of being cheery —**Cheering,** chēr ing, *a* Giving joy or gladness, enlivening, encouraging animating —**Cheeringly** chēr ing li, *adv* In a cheering manner — **Cheerless,** chēr'les *a* Without joy gladness, or comfort, gloomy, destitute of any thing to enliven or animate the spirits — **Cheerlessly** chēr'les li, *adv* In a cheerless manner, dolefully —**Cheerlessness,** chēr'les-nes, *n* State of being cheerless —**Cheerly,** chēr li, *adv* Cheerily, cheerfully, heartily, briskly [*Shak*]—**Cheery,** chē'ri, *a* Showing cheerfulness or good spirits, blithe, hearty, gay, sprightly, promoting cheerfulness

Cheese chēz *n* [A Sax *cése*, *cyse*, cheese, derived like G *käse*, D *kaas*, from L *caseus*, cheese] An article of food consisting of the curd or caseine of milk, coagulated by rennet or some acid, separated from the whey, and usually pressed into a solid mass in a mould —**Cheesy,** chē'zi, *a* Having the qualities, taste, odour, or form of cheese, resembling or pertaining to cheese —**Cheesiness,** chē zines, *n* The quality of being cheesy — **Cheese-cake,** *n* A cake filled with a jelly made of soft curds, sugar, and butter; a small cake made in various ways and with a variety of different ingredients —**Cheesefly,** *n* A small black fly which lays its eggs in the cracks of cheese producing a maggot known as the *cheese-hopper* — **Cheesemonger,** chēz'mung gėr, *n* One who deals in or sells cheese —**Cheese-paring,** *a* Meanly economical, parsimonious —**Cheese press,** *n* A press or apparatus for pressing curd in the making of cheese —**Cheese vat,** *n* The vat or case in which curds are confined for pressing

Cheetah, chē'ta, *n* Same as *Chetah*.

Chef, shef, *n* [Fr, lit head, from L *caput*] Head or chief, specifically, the head cook of a great establishment, as a nobleman's household, a club, &c —**Chef-d'œuvre,** shē-dō'vr, *n* pl **Chefs-d'œuvre** shē-dō-vr [Fr] A master piece, a fine work in art, literature &c

Chegoe, Chegre, cheg'ō, cheg'ėr, *n* Same as *Chigoe*.

Cheirognomy, ki rog'no-mi, *n* Same as *Chirognomy* —**Cheirology,** ki rol o-ji, *n* Same as *Chirology* —**Cheiropodist,** ki-rop'o dist *n* Same as *Chiropodist*

Cheiropter, ki rop tėr, *n* [Gr *cheir*, a hand and *pteron*, a wing] A bat BAT — **Cheiropterous,** ki rop tėr us, *a* Belonging to the Cheiroptera or bat tribe

Cheirotherium, ki rō thē ri um, *n* [Gr *cheir*, the hand, and *therion*, a wild beast] *Geol* a name given to an animal known by its footprints, and supposed to be identical with the labyrinthodon

Chela, kē'la *n* pl **Chelæ,** kē'lē [Gr *chēlē*, a claw] One of the prehensile claws possessed by certain crustacea, as the crab, lobster, &c —**Chelate, Cheliferous,** kē'lāt, kē lif'ėr us, *a* Furnished with chelæ — **Cheliform,** kē'li form, *a* Having the form of a chela or prehensile claw

Chelonian, kē lō'ni an, *a* [Gr *chelōnē*, a tortoise] Pertaining to or designating animals of the tortoise kind —*n* A tortoise, or turtle

Chemise, she mēz', *n* [Fr *chemise*, L L *camisia* a shirt from Ar *qamis*, a shirt, an under garment of linen] A *shift* or smock worn by females, a wall that lines the face of an earthwork, a breast-wall — **Chemisette,** shem i zet', *n* [Fr] A short under garment worn on the breast over the chemise

Chemist, kem ist, *n* [Shortened from *alchemist*, from *alchemy*, O Fr *alchemie* from Ar *al*, the, and *qimia* chemistry, from L Gr *chēmeia*, chemistry, from Gr *cheō*, to pour to drop] A person versed in chemistry, one whose business is to make chemical examinations or investigations, one who deals in drugs and medicines — **Chemistry,** kem ist ri, *n* The science which seeks to discover the different kinds of matter of which the globe is composed, and treats of the nature, laws of combination and mutual actions of the particles of matter, and the properties of the compounds they form *Theoretical* or *pure chemistry* deals chiefly with the laws and principles underlying chemical actions, while *practical* (or *applied*) *chemistry* is more concerned with the modes of preparing chemical substances, of analysing these or of finding useful applications for such substances in the arts and manufactures *Organic chemistry* has to do with organized bodies (animals and plants), *inorganic chemistry* with inorganic bodies — **Chemical,** kem i-kal, *a* Pertaining to chemistry or to the phenomena with which chemistry deals and to the laws by which they are regulated — *Chemical combination*, that intimate union of two substances, whether fluid or solid, by which is produced a compound differing in one or more of its essential qualities from either of the constituents —*n* A substance used to produce chemical effects; a chemical agent — **Chemically,** kem'i-kal-li, *adv* In a chemical manner, according to chemical principles, by chemical process or operation — **Chemico-electric,** kem'i-kō-ē-lek''trik, *a* Pertaining or re-

lating to electricity resulting from chemical action; also, pertaining to chemical action resulting from electricity

Chemitype, Chemitypy, kem ı tip, kem i ti-pi, *n.* [*Chem-* in *chemistry*, and *type*] A process by which an impression from an engraved plate is obtained in relief, so as to be printed on an ordinary printing-press

Chemosmosis, kem os mō sis, *n* [*Chem-* in *chemistry*, and *osmosis*] Chemical action acting through an intervening membrane, as parchment, &c —**Chemosmotic,** kem os-mot ik, *a* Pertaining or relating to chemosmosis

Chenille, she nēl', *n* [Fr, a caterpillar] A tufted cord of silk or worsted, somewhat resembling a caterpillar, used for making hair nets, &c

Cheque, chek, *n* [From *chequer* or *exchequer*, in old sense of banker's or money changer's office or counter, or from *check*, in sense of counterfoil] An order for money drawn on a banker or bank, payable to the bearer —**Cheque-book** *n* A book containing blank bank-cheques

Chequer, Checker, chek ėr, *n* [O Fr *es échequier*, Mod Fr *échiquier*, a chess-board, an exchequer, from O Fr *eschecs*, chess CHECK, CHESS] A chess or draught board; *pl* the game of draughts, one of the divisions of a pattern that consists of squares, the pattern itself, an exchequer or treasury —*v t* To mark with little squares like a chess-board by lines or stripes of different colours, to mark with different colours, *fig* to variegate with different qualities, scenes, or events, to diversify, to impart variety to (events that *chequer* one's career) — **Chequered, Checkered,** chek'ėrd, *a* Marked with or exhibiting squares of different colours, variued with a play of different colours, *fig* variegated with different qualities, scenes of events, crossed with good and bad fortune (a *chequered* life or narrative) — **Chequer board,** *n* A board on which chequers or draughts are played — **Chequer work,** *n* Work exhibiting chequers or squares of varied colour or materials, work consisting of cross lines, *fig* an aggregate of vicissitudes

Cherish, cher'ish, *v t* [O Fr *cherir cherss sant* (Fr *chérir*) to hold dear, from *cher*, L *carus*, dear, whence also *caress*] To treat with tenderness and affection, to take care of, to foster, to hold as dear, to indulge and encourage in the mind, to harbour, to cling to —**Cherisher,** cher'ish-ėr, *n.* One who cherishes, an encourager, a supporter — **Cherishingly,** cher'ish ing li, *adv* In an affectionate or cherishing manner

Cheroot, shē-rōt', *n* [Origin unknown] A kind of cigar of a cylindrical or often somewhat tapering shape, with both ends cut square off

Cherry, cher'i, *n* [O E *cheri, chiri*, from Fr *cerise*, L *cerasus*, from Gr *kerasos*, a cherry] The fruit of a tree belonging to the plum family, consisting of a pulpy drupe including a one-seeded smooth stone, the tree itself, also the name of other fruits —*a.* Like a red cherry in colour, red, ruddy, blooming — **Cherry brandy,** *n.* Brandy in which cherries have been steeped —**Cherry laurel,** *n* An evergreen shrub of the cherry genus, a native of Asia Minor —**Cherry pepper,** *n* A species of capsicum, whose fruit is small and cherry-shaped —**Cherry pit,** *n* A child's play, in which cherry stones are thrown into a hole —**Cherry stone,** *n* The seed of the cherry

Chersonese, kėr'sō-nēz, *n* [Gr *chersonēsos* —*chersos*, land, and *nēsos*, an isle] A peninsula

Chert, chėrt, *n* [Probably Celtic, comp Ir *ceart*, a pebble] A variety of quartz, more or less translucent, less hard than common quartz, with a fracture usually conchoidal and dull, sometimes splintery —**Cherty,** cher'ti, *a* Like chert, full of chert, flinty

Cherub, cher'ub, *n.* pl **Cherubs,** Hebrew pl. **Cher'u-bim,** cher'ub-im [Heb *kerub*] One of an order of angels, a beautiful child (In the latter sense the plural is always *cherubs*) —**Cherubic, Cherubical,** che-rub'ik, che-rub'ik al, *a* Pertaining to or resembling cherubs, angelic —**Cherubimic,** cher-u bim'ik, *a* Of or belonging to cherubim

Chervil, chėr'vil, *n* [A Sax *cerfille*, from L *chærophyllum*, from Gr *chairephyllon* —*chairō*, to rejoice, and *phyllon*, leaf, from their agreeable odour] A hairy herb of the carrot family, with longish grooved fruits, common in fields and waste places throughout Britain — *Garden chervil*, an annual plant cultivated as an aromatic pot herb

Chesnut CHESTNUT

Chess, ches, *n* [O Fr *eschecs*, Fr *echecs*, chess, really a plural, meaning lit kings, from Per *shāh*, a king, the principal figure in the game, whence also *check*] An ingenious game played by two persons or parties with different pieces on a checkered board, divided into sixty four squares —**Chess-board,** *n* The board used in the game of chess —**Chess man** *n* A piece used in playing the game of chess

Chessel, ches el, *n* [From *cheese*] A mould or vat in which cheese is formed

Chest chest *n* [A Sax *cyste*, from L *cista*, Gr *kistē*, a chest, a box] A box of considerable size, *com* a case in which certain kinds of goods as tea, indigo &c, are packed for transit hence, the quantity such a chest contains, the trunk of the body from the neck to the belly, the thorax —*Chest of drawers* a piece of furniture with sliding boxes or drawers for holding yarn us articles of dress, linen, &c —*v t* To deposit in a chest, to hoard — **Chested** ches'ted *a* Having a chest of this or that kind used chiefly in composition (broad *chested*)

Chestnut ches nut, *n* [For *chesten nut*, O E *chesteine*, *chesteyne*, from O Fr *chastaigne* from L *castanea* the chestnut tree from Gr *kastanon*, from *Castana* in Pontus where this tree abounded] The seed or nut of the chestnut-tree inclosed in a prickly pericarp, which contains two or more seeds, the tree itself or its timber, the colour of the husk of a chestnut, a reddish brown colour —*a* Being of the colour of a chestnut, of a reddish brown colour

Chetah chē ta, *n* [Native name, meaning spotted] The hunting leopard trained in India to hunt such game as deer, &c

Chetvert, chet vėrt, *n* A Russian grain measure equal to 5 77 bushels

Cheval de frise, she val de frēz, *n* pl **Chevaux-de frise** she vō de frēz [Fr *cheval*, a horse pl *chevaux* and *Frise* Friesland, where first employed] A horizontal piece of timber or iron with long spikes transversely through it, set on the ground to bar a passage, form an obstacle to the advance of cavalry, &c

Cheval glass *n* A swing looking glass mounted on a frame and large enough to reflect the whole figure

Chevalier, shev a lėr', *n* [Fr, from *cheval*, a horse CAVALRY, CAVALIER] A horseman, a cavalier, a member of certain orders of knighthood — *Chevalier d'industrie* one who gains a living by dishonest means a sharper a swindler, a thief

Cheveril, shev ėr il *n* [O Fr *chevrol*, a kid, dim of *chèvre* L *capra* a goat] A soft pliable leather made of kid skin

Cheviot, chē vi ot *n* and *a* A name for a variety of sheep, noted for their large carcass and valuable wool so called from the Cheviot Hills between Scotland and England

Chevrette, shev ret', *n* [Fr, from *chèvre* L *capra*, a goat] A machine used in raising guns or mortars into their carriages

Chevron, shev run, *n* [Fr, a rafter, from *chèvre*, L *capra*, a goat, because rafters are reared on end like butting goats] *Her* a figure on a shield representing two rafters of a house meeting at the top, *arch* a variety of *fret* ornament, a zigzag, *milit* the distinguishing marks on the sleeves of non-commissioned officers' coats, to mark the rank of the bearer —**Chevroned,** shev rund, *a* Bearing a chevron, resembling a chevron

Chew, chō, *v t* [From A Sax *ceówan*, to chew — D. *kauwen*, G *kauen*, to chew *Jaw*, *jowl*, *chaps*, *chops* are from the same root] To bite and grind with the teeth, to masticate —*To chew the cud*, to ruminate, and *fig* to ruminate or meditate on something — *v t* To perform the act of chewing, to champ — *n.* That which is chewed, a quid of tobacco

Chian, kī'an, *a* Pertaining to *Chios*, an isle in the Levant —*Chian earth*, a kind of earth used anciently as an astringent and a cosmetic

Chiaroscuro, Chiaro oscuro, ki ä rō-skō rō, ki ä rō-os ko rō, *n* [It, lit clear obscure, from L *clarus* clear, and *obscurus*, obscure, Fr *clair obscur*] That department of painting which relates to light and shade the art of judiciously distributing the lights and shadows in a picture

Chiasma ki az ma, *n* [Gr *chiasma*, from the Greek letter *χ*] *Anat* the central body of nervous matter, where the optic nerves cross each other proceeding from the brain to the eyes

Chibouque, Chibouk, shi bųk, *n* [Turk] A Turkish tobacco pipe

Chica Chicha chē ka chē cha *n* [Sp] A red colour extracted from the leaves of a species of Bignonia in tropical South America a fermented liquor used by the natives of South America, derived from Indian corn

Chicane Chicanery, shi kān, shi kān ėr i, *n* [Fr *chicane chicanerie*, originally a kind of game and the manœuvres in playing it, from Per *chaugān*, the game of golf played on horseback, polo] The art of protracting a contest or discussion by the use of evasive stratagems or mean and unfair tricks and artifices, trickery, sophistry artifice —*v t* To use chicane — **Chicaner,** shi kān ėr *n* One who uses chicane or chicanery

Chicken, chik en *n* [A Sax *cicen cycen*, a chicken cog L G *kiken, kuken* Prov G *kuchin*] A young fowl, particularly a young domestic fowl, a person of tender years generally used of females as in the phrase, she is no *chicken* —**Chick** chik, *n* A chicken —**Chickling,** chik ling *n* [Dim of *chick*] A small chick or chicken — **Chicken hearted** *a* Having no more courage than a chicken, timid, cowardly

Chicken pox *n* A mild contagious eruptive disease generally appearing in children —**Chick weed,** *n* A common weed with small white blossoms much used for feeding cage birds

Chickling Chickling vetch chik ling, *n* [From Fr *chiche* It *cece*, from L *cicer*, the chick pea] A vetch or pea extensively cultivated in the south of Europe for its seed —**Chick pea** *n* A plant cultivated for its seeds, which form an important article in French cookery

Chicory, chik o ri, *n* [Fr *chicorée*, L *cichorium* from Gr *kichōrion*, chicory] The popular name of a composite plant common in England with a fleshy tapering root which is extensively employed as a substitute for coffee, or to mix with coffee —**Chicoraceous,** chik o rā shus, *a* Pertaining to chicory, cichoraceous

Chide chid, *v t* —*chid* (pret) *chid* or *chidden*, *chiding* [A Sax *cīdan*, to chide, connections unknown] To scold, to reprove, to rebuke, to find fault with or take exception to (a thing), to strike by way of punishment or admonition (*Tenn*) —*v t* To scold, to find fault, to contend in words of anger —**Chider,** chid ėr, *n* One who chides, reproves or rebukes **Chiding,** chid ing *n* A scolding, a rebuke, reproof —**Chidingly,** chid ing li, *adv* In a scolding or reproving manner

Chief, chēf, *a* [O Fr *chef, chief* (Fr *chef*), the head, top, chief, from L *caput*, the head whence also *capital*, *cattle*, *captain*, &c] Highest in office, authority, or rank, principal or most eminent, in any quality or action, most important, at the head, leading, main — *n* The person highest in authority, the head or head man, a military commander, the person who heads an army, the principal person of a clan, tribe, family, &c — **Chiefdom,** chēf dum, *n* The rank or office of a chief,

sovereignty —**Chiefly**, chēf'li, *adv.* Principally; above all, in the first place, for the most part, mostly —**Chief justice**, *n* A high legal functionary in England, the presiding judge in English colonial courts —**Chief justiceship**, *n* The office of chief-justice

Chieftain, chēf'tān, *n* [O Fr *chevetaine, chieftaine*, &c , from L L *capitaneus*, from *caput*, the head, really the same word as *captain*] A leader or commander, a chief, the head of a clan or family —**Chieftaincy, Chieftainship**, chēf'tān-si, chēf'tān-ship, *n* The rank, dignity, or office of a chief-tain

Chiffonnier, shif-o-nēr', *n* [Fr , a chiffonnier, a rag picker from *chiffon* a rag] A kind of small sideboard, a wooden stand with shelves

Chignon, shē'nyŏn, *n* [Fr , the nape of the neck, a chignon] The term applied to ladies' back hair when raised and folded up, usually round a pad of artificial hair

Chigoe, Chigre, Chiggre, chig'o, chig'er, *n* [Of West Indian or South American origin] An insect closely resembling the common flea, but of more minute size, found in the West Indies and South America, which burrows beneath the skin of the foot, and becoming distended with eggs produces a troublesome ulcer

Chikara, chi-kā'ra, *n* A species of goat like antelope found in Bengal of which the male is furnished with four horns

Chilblain chil'blān, *n* [*Chill* cold, and *blain*] A blain or inflamed sore on the hands or feet produced by cold *v t* To afflict with chilblains, to produce chilblains in

Child, child, *n* pl **Children** chil'dren [A Sax *cild*, a child pl *cildru*, afterwards *cildre, childre*, to which *n* or *en* another plural termination was added The root is the same as that of *kin kind*, &c , G *kind*, a child] A son or a daughter of any age, a male or female descendant in the first degree, a very young person of either sex, one of crude or immature knowledge, experience, judgment or attainments, *pl* descendants, offspring —*Child's play*, a trivial matter of any kind, any thing easily accomplished or surmounted —*With child*, pregnant —**Childe**, child, *n* A noble youth, a youth, especially one of high birth, before he was advanced to the honour of knighthood, a squire —**Child hood**, child'hud *n* The state of a child, the time in which persons are still classed as children —**Childing**, child'ing, *a* Bearing children, productive, fruitful —**Child'ish**, child'ish *a* Of or belonging to a child or to childhood, like a child, or what is proper to childhood with the disparaging senses of trifling puerile, ignorant, silly weak —**Childishly**, child'ish-li *adv* In a childish manner —**Childishness**, child'ish-nes, *n* The state or quality of being childish **Childless** child'les *a* Destitute of children or offspring —**Childlessness**, child'les-nes, *n* State of being without children —**Childlike**, child'lik, *a* Resembling a child or that which belongs to children, meek, submissive, dutiful never used in a disparaging sense —**Childly**, child'li, *a* Like a child, acquired or learned when a child *[Tenn*] —**Child bearing**, *n* The act of producing or bringing forth children, parturition —**Child bed**, *n* The state of a woman who is lying in or in labour —**Child birth**, *n* The act of bringing forth a child, travail, labour —**Childermas day**, chil'dēr-mas-dā, *n* [*Childer*, pl of *child*, *mass*, and *day*] An anniversary of the Church of England, held on the 28th of December, Innocents' day

Chiliad, kil'i-ad, *n* [Gr *chilias*, from *chilioi*, a thousand] A thousand, a collection or sum containing a thousand individuals or particulars, the period of a thousand years. —**Chiliahedron, Chiliahedron**,† kil'i-a-hē"dron, kil'i-a-hē"dron, *n* [Gr *hedra*, a seat, a side] *Geom.* a figure of a thousand sides —**Chiliagon**, kil'i-a-gon, *n* [Gr *gōnia*, a corner] A plane figure of a thousand angles and sides —**Chiliarch**, kil'i-ārk, *n* [Gr *archos*, a chief.] The military commander or chief of a thousand men —**Chiliarchy**, kil'i-ār-ki, *n.* A body consisting of a thousand men —**Chiliasm**, kil'i-azm, *n* A millennium —**Chiliast**, kil'i-ast, *n* A millenarian —**Chiliastic**, kil'i-as'tik, *a* Relating to the millennium, millenarian

Chill, chil, *n* [A Sax. *cele, cyle*, a cold, chill, from *cōl*, cool, akin D *kil*, chill, *killen*, to chill, Sw *kyla*, to chill, same root as in L *gelidus*, gelid Cool] A shivering with cold, a cold fit, sensation of cold in an animal body, chilliness, coldness or absence of heat in a substance, *fig* the feeling of being damped or discouraged, a depressing influence —*a* Cold, tending to cause shivering (*chill* winds), experiencing cold, shivering with cold *fig* depressing, discouraging, distant, formal, not warm (a *chill* reception) —*v t* To affect with chill, to make chilly, *fig* to check enthusiasm or warmth, to discourage, to dispirit, to depress *metal* to reduce suddenly the temperature of (a piece of cast iron), with the view of hardening (a *chilled* shot) —**Chiller** chil'er *n* One who or that which chills —**Chilling** chil'ing *a* Cooling, causing to shiver, *fig* tending to repress enthusiasm or warmth, cold, distant (a *chilling* manner or address) —**Chillingly** chil'ing-li, *adv* In a chilling manner, coldly —**Chilliness** chil'nes, *n* The state or quality of being chill —**Chilly**, chil'i *a* [*Chill* and term *y*] Experiencing or causing the sensation of chillness, disagreeably cold, chilling —*adv*, chil'li [*Chill* and term *ly*] In a chill or chilly manner —**Chilliness** chil'i-nes, *n* The state or quality of being chilly

Chilli Chilly, chil'i, *n* [Sp *chile*] The pod or fruit of the guinea pepper, a species of capsicum

Chiltern Hundreds chil'tern hun'dredz, *n* A hilly district of Buckinghamshire belonging to the British crown, the steward ship of which is accepted by a member of parliament who wishes to resign his seat, this being regarded as an office of profit under the crown, and so compelling resignation

Chimæra, Chimera ki-mē'ra *n* [L *chimæra*, from Gr *chimaira* a chimæra] *Class myth* a fire breathing monster, the fore parts of whose body were those of a lion the middle of a goat and the hinder of a dragon *ornamental art* a fantastic assemblage of animal forms so combined as to produce one complete but unnatural design hence a vain or idle fancy, a mere phantasm of the imagination, also the name of a cartilaginous fish of extraordinary appearance inhabiting the northern seas, and sometimes called king of the herrings —**Chimeric, Chimerical** ki-mer'ik ki-mer'ik-al, *a* Merely imaginary, fanciful, fantastic, wildly or vainly conceived —**Chimerically** ki-mer'ik-al-li, *adv* In a chimerical manner

Chime, chim, *n* [O E *chimbe chymbe*, a cymbal, a shortening of *chymbale* A Sax *cimbal* from L *cymbalum*, a cymbal] The harmonious sound of bells or musical instruments, a set of bells (properly five or more) tuned to a musical scale and struck by hammers, not by the tongues —*v t* To sound in consonance, rhythm, or harmony, to give out harmonious sounds, hence, to accord, to agree, to suit, to harmonize, to express agreement often with *in with* (to *chime in with* one's sentiments or humour) —*v i* To cause to sound harmoniously, as a set of bells —**Chimer**, chim'er, *n* One who chimes

Chime, Chimb, chim, *n* [D *kim*, Sw *kim, kimb*, the edge of a cask, G *kimme*, edge, brim] The edge or brim of a cask or tub, formed by the ends of the staves projecting beyond the head

Chimere, shi-mēr', *n* [Fr *simarre*, It *simarra*] The upper robe, to which the lawn sleeves of a bishop are attached

Chimney, chim'ni, *n* [Fr *cheminée*, L L *caminata*, a chimney, from L *caminus*, a furnace, a flue, from Gr *kaminos*, an oven] An erection, generally of stone or brick, containing a passage by which the smoke of a fire or furnace escapes to the open air, a chimney stack; a flue, the funnel of a steam-engine, a tall glass to surround the flame of a lamp to protect it and promote combustion —**Chimney-can, Chimney-pot**, *n* A pipe of earthenware or sheet-metal placed on the top of chimneys to prevent smoking —**Chimney-corner**, *n* The corner of a fireplace, the fireside, or a place near the fire —**Chimney-piece**, *n.* The assemblage of architectural dressings around the open recess constituting the fireplace in a room —**Chimney stack**, *n* A group of chimneys carried up together —**Chimney stalk**, *n* A long chimney, such as that connected with manufactories —**Chimney swallow**, *n* A common European swallow with long and very deeply forked tail —**Chimney-sweep, Chimney sweeper**, *n* One whose occupation is to clean chimneys of the soot that adheres to their sides

Chimpanzee, Chimpansee, chim-pan'zē or chim-pan-zē', *n* [The native Guinea name] A large West African ape belonging to the anthropoid or man like monkeys, and most nearly related to the gorilla

Chin, chin, *n* [A Sax *cin*=D *kin*, G *kinn*, the chin, Icel *kinn*, Dan *kind*, Goth *kinnus* the cheek, Cog Armor *gen*, the cheek, W *gen*, the chin, L *gena*, the cheek, Gr *genys*, the jaw, the chin, Skr *hanu*, the jaw] The lower extremity of the face below the mouth, the point of the under jaw in man or a corresponding part in other animals —**Chinned**, chind, *a* Having a chin of this or that kind

China Chinaware chi'na, chī'na wār, *n* A species of earthenware made in *China*, or in imitation of that made there, and so called from the country, procelain —**China aster** *n* The common name of a hardy and free flowering composite plant —**China clay** *n* Kaolin —**China ink** *n* A kind of fine black pigment used in water colour drawing, made of lamp black and gum also called Indian ink —**China-orange**, *n* The sweet orange, said to have been originally brought from China —**China-root** *n* The root or rhizome of a plant closely allied to sarsaparilla, formerly much esteemed as a medicine —**China rose** *n* The name given to a number of varieties of garden rose, natives of China. —**China shop** *n* A shop in which china, crockery glassware, &c , are sold

Chinch, chinch, *n* [Sp *chinche*, a bug, from L *cimex*] The common bed bug, also the popular name of certain fetid American insects resembling the bed bug, very destructive to wheat maize, &c

Chinchilla chin-chil'la *n* [Spanish name] A genus of rodent animals peculiar to the South American continent, one species of which produces the fine pearly gray fur which has been so much prized in Europe for many years, the fur of the chinchilla

Chinchona, chin-chō'na, n Same as Cinchona

Chin cough, chin'kof, *n* [For *chink-cough*, *chink* being for *kink*, as in Sc *kink host* (*host*, a cough), D *kink hoest*] Hooping-cough

Chine chin, *n* [Fr *échine*, O Fr *eschine*, the spine] The backbone or spine of an animal, a piece of the backbone of an animal, with the adjoining parts, cut for cooking —*v t* To cut through the backbone, or into chine pieces

Chine, chin, *n* [A Sax *cine*, a chink, fissure] A rocky ravine on a coast used in south of England

Chinese, chi-nēz', *a* Pertaining to China. —*Chinese fire*, a composition used in fireworks —*Chinese lantern*, a lantern made of coloured paper used in illuminations — *Chinese white*, the white oxide of zinc.—*n. sing* and *pl* A native or natives of China; the language of China

Chink, chingk, *n* [Akin to O E *chine*, A. Sax *cinu*, a chink, a fissure, *cinan*, to gape] A narrow aperture, a cleft, rent, or fissure of greater length than breadth, a cranny, gap, or crack —*v t* To cause to open or part and form a fissure, to make chinks in; to fill up chinks in —*v i* To crack, to open —**Chinky**, ching'ki, *a* Full of chinks or fissures, opening in narrow clefts

Chink, chingk, *v t.* [Imitative, comp. *jingle*] To make a small sharp metallic sound —*v.t* To cause to sound as by shaking coins or small pieces of metal.—*n* A

short, sharp, clear, metallic sound, a term for money (vulgar), the reed-bunting

Chintz, Chints, chints, *n* [Hind *chint*, Per *chīnu*, spotted, stained] Cotton cloth or calico printed with flowers or other devices in at least five different colours, and now generally glazed

Chip, chip, *v t* —*chipped, chipping* [Closely connected with *chop* and *chap*, O D *kippen*, to knock to pieces, O Sw *kippa*, to chop, G *kippen*, to clip or cut money] To cut into small pieces, to diminish by cutting away a little at a time or in small pieces —*v i* To break or fly off in small pieces —*n* A piece of wood, stone, or other substance separated from a body by a blow of an instrument, wood split into thin slips for the manufacture of hats and bonnets —**Chippy,** chip'i, *a* Abounding in chips, produced by chips —**Chip axe,** *n* An axe for chipping —**Chip-bonnet, Chip-hat,** *n* A bonnet or hat made of wood split into small slips

Chipmunk, Chipmuck, chip'mungk, chipmuk, *n* The popular name of the ground squirrel, a rodent animal very common in the United States

Chiragra, ki rag'ra, *n* [L *chiragra*, from Gr *cheiragra*, hand gout—*cheir* the hand, and *agra*, seizure] Gout in the hand —**Chiragric, Chiragrical,** ki rag'rik, ki rag'rik al, *a* Having or pertaining to the gout in the hand.

Chirognomy, ki rog'no mi *n* [Gr *cheir, cheiros*, the hand, and *gnōmē*, knowledge] A so-called art or science which professes to judge of mental character from the form and appearance of the hand

Chirographer, Chirographist ki rog'ra fer ki rog'ra fist, *n* [Gr *cheir*, the hand *graphō*, to write] One who exercises or professes the art of writing, one who tells fortunes by examining the hand —**Chirographic Chirographical** ki rō graf'ik, ki rō-graf'ik al, *a* Pertaining to chirography —**Chirography,** ki rog'ra fi, *n* The art of writing, hand writing, the art of telling fortunes by examining the hand

Chirologist, ki rol'o jist *n* [Gr *cheir*, the hand, and *logos*, discourse] One who communicates thoughts by signs made with the hands and fingers —**Chirology,** ki rol'o ji, *n* The art or practice of communicating thoughts by signs made by the hands and fingers, much used by deaf mutes —**Chirological,** ki ro-loj'ik al, *a* Pertaining to chirology

Chiromancy, ki'rō-man si *n* [Gr *cheir*, the hand, and *manteia*, divination] Divination by the hand, the art or practice of foretelling one's fortune by inspecting the lines and lineaments of his hand, palmistry —**Chiromancer, Chiromanist Chiromantist,** ki'rō-man sēr, ki rom an ist, ki rō-man tist, *n* One who practises chiromancy —**Chiromantic, Chiromantical,** ki rō man tik, ki rō man'tik al *a* Pertaining to chiromancy or divination by the hand

Chiropodist, ki rop od ist, *n* [Gr *cheir*, the hand, and *pous, podos*, the foot] One who treats diseases of the hands or feet, a surgeon for the feet, a cutter or extractor of corns

Chirp, chêrp, *v i* [Akin to G *zirpen, tschirpen, schirpen*, to chirp, *chirrup* being a lengthened form, the same root is in D *kirren*, to coo, L *garrio*, to chatter] To make a short sharp shrill sound, as is done by small birds or certain insects, to cheep —*n* A short, shrill note, as of certain birds or insects —**Chirper,** chêr'pêr, *n* One that chirps —**Chirping,** chêr'ping, *n* The sound made by one that chirps —**Chirpingly,** chêr ping li, *adv* In a chirping manner

Chirrup, chir up, *v i* [A lengthened form of *chirp*] To chirp —*n* A chirp

Chirurgeon, † ki rêr'jon, *n* [Fr *chirurgien*, same word as *surgeon*] A surgeon —**Chirurgeonly,** † ki-rêr'jon li, *adv* In the manner of a surgeon [*Shak*] —**Chirurgery,** † kī-rêr'jêr i, *n* Surgery —**Chirurgic,** † **Chirurgical,** † ki rêr jik, ki rêr jik-al, *a* Surgical

Chisel, chiz el, *n* [O Fr *cisel* (Fr *ciseau*), L L *cisellus*, from L *cædo, cæsum*, to cut] An instrument of iron or steel, used in carpentry, joinery, cabinet work, masonry, sculpture, &c, for paring, hewing, or gouging —*v t* —**chiselled, chiselling** To cut, pare, gouge, or engrave with a chisel (a statue **chiselled** out of marble), *fig* to cut close, as in a bargain, to cheat (slang) —**Chiselled,** chiz'eld, *a* Worked with a chisel or as with a chisel, clear-cut, statuesque —**Chisel-tooth,** *n* A tooth like a chisel, a name given to the incisor teeth of rodent animals from their form

Chisleu, kis'lū, *n* [Heb *kislew*] The ninth month of the Jewish year, answering to a part of November and a part of December

Chisley, chiz li, *a* [A Sax *ceosel, ceosl*, gravel, sand] Having a sandy and clayey character, containing a large admixture of gravel and small pebbles

Chit, chit, *n* [A Sax *cith*, a shoot or twig] A shoot or sprout, the first shoot of a seed or plant, a child or babe, a young and insignificant person —**Chitty,** chit i, *a* Full of chits or sprouts

Chit-chat, chit chat, *a* [A reduplication of *chat*] Prattle, familiar or trifling talk

Chitin, Chitine, ki tin, *n* [Fr *chitine* a tunic] The organic substance which forms the wing covers and integuments of insects and the carapaces of crustacea, having a somewhat horny character —**Chitinous,** ki tin us, *a* Consisting of, or having the nature of chitin

Chiton, ki ton, *n* [Gr *chitōn*, a tunic a cuirass a coat of mail] The name of certain molluscs, the shell of which is formed of successive portions often in contact and overlapping each other, but never truly articulated

Chitterling chit ēr ling *n* *Cookery* part of the small intestines as of swine fried for food generally used in the plural

Chivalry shiv al ri, *n* [Fr *chevalerie*, from *chevalier* a knight or horseman from *cheval* a horse CAVALRY] Knighthood, the system to which knighthood with all its laws and usages belonged, the qualifications of a knight as courtesy valour and dexterity in arms, knights or warriors collectively, any body of illustrious warriors especially cavalry —**Chivalric, Chivalrous,** shiv al rik shiv al rus *a* Pertaining to chivalry or knight-errantry, warlike, bold gallant —**Chivalrously** shiv al rus li *adv* In a chivalrous manner or spirit —**Chivalrousness** shiv al rus-nes, *n* The quality of being chivalrous

Chive chiv, *n* CIVE

Chlamys, klam is *n* [Gr *chlamys, chlamydos*] A light and freely flowing scarf or plaid worn by the ancients as an outer garment, *bot* the floral envelope of a plant —**Chlamydate** klam i dāt, *a* Having a mantle said of molluscs —**Chlamydeous** kla mid ē us *a* Pertaining to the chlamys or floral envelope

Chloral klo ral, *n* [From *chlo* the first part of *chlorine*, and *al*, the first syllable of *alcohol*] An oily liquid with a pungent odour and slightly astringent taste, produced from chlorine and alcohol, also the name popularly applied to chloral hydrate, a white crystalline substance used in medicine for producing sleep —**Chloralism** klō ral izm *n* A morbid state of the system arising from an incautious or habitual use of chloral

Chlorine, klō rin, *n* [Gr *chlōros*, greenish yellow, from its colour] An elementary gaseous substance (symbol Cl) of a greenish yellow colour, contained in common salt, from which it is chiefly obtained, being used as a bleaching agent and disinfectant, especially in the form of chloride of lime —**Chlorate,** klō rāt, *n* A salt of chloric acid —**Chloric,** klō rik *a* Pertaining to or containing chlorine, specifically, containing chlorine in smaller proportion than chlorous compounds —**Chloride,** klō rid, *n* A compound of chlorine with another element —*Chloride of lime*, a compound of chlorine and lime, used as a bleaching agent and as a disinfectant —**Chloridize,** klō rid iz *v t* *Photog* to cover with chloride of silver, for the purpose of rendering sensitive to the actinic rays of the sun —**Chlorite,** klō rit, *n* A mineral of a grass-green colour, closely allied in character to mica and talc, also, a salt of chlorous acid —**Chloritic,** klō rit-ik, *a* Pertaining to or containing chlorite —**Chlorous,** klō'rus, *a* Pertaining to or containing chlorine, specifically, containing chlorine in larger proportion than chloric compounds

Chlorodyne, klō rō-din or klō'rō-din, *n* [*Chlor-*, from *chloroform*, and Gr *odynē*, pain] A popular anodyne remedy, the active elements of which are morphia, chloroform, prussic acid, and extract of Indian hemp

Chloroform, klō rō-form, *n* [*Chlor-*, from *chloride* or *chlorine*, and *form*, from *formic* acid, from chemical connection] A volatile colourless liquid, of an agreeable, fragrant, sweetish apple taste and smell, prepared by distilling together a mixture of alcohol, water, and chloride of lime, and much used as an anæsthetic, for which purpose its vapour is inhaled —*v t* To put under the influence of chloroform, to treat with chloroform

Chlorometer klō rom et-ēr, *n* [*Chlor* , from *chloride* and Gr *metron*, a measure] An instrument for testing the bleaching powers of chloride of lime, &c —**Chlorometry,** klō rom et-ri *n* The process for testing the decolouring power of any combination of chlorine, especially of the commercial articles, the chlorides of lime, potash, and soda

Chlorophane, klo rō fān *n* [Gr *chlōros*, greenish yellow and *phainō*, to show] A variety of fluor spar which exhibits a bright-green phosphorescent light when heated

Chlorophyll klo ro fil *n* [Gr *chlōros*, green and *phyllon* a leaf] The green colouring matter of plants, which is developed by the influence of light, hence arises the etiolation or blanching of plants by privation of light

Chlorosis, klō ro sis *n* [Gr *chlōros*, greenish yellow] The green sickness, a peculiar form of anæmia or bloodlessness which affects young females and is characterized by a pale greenish hue of the skin —**Chlorotic** klō-rot ik *a* Pertaining to chlorosis, affected by chlorosis

Chlorous Under CHLORINE

Chock full, chok ful *a* Same as *Choke full*

Chocolate, chok o lāt *n* [Sp *chocolate*, Mex *chocolatl* —*choco* cocoa and *latl*, water] A paste or cake composed of the kernels of the cacao-nut ground and combined with sugar and vanilla, cinnamon, cloves, or other flavouring substance, the beverage made by dissolving chocolate in boiling water or milk —*a* Having the colour of chocolate, of a dark, glossy brown

Choice chois, *n* [O Fr *chois* a choice, from *choisir* to choose, from the German CHOOSE] The act or power of choosing, a selecting or separating from two or more things that which is preferred, selection, election, option, preference, the thing chosen, the best part of anything —*a* Carefully selected, worthy of being preferred, select, precious —**Choiceless,** † chois les, *a* Not having the power of choosing —**Choicely,** chois'li, *adv* In a choice manner or degree —**Choiceness** chois nes, *n* The quality of being choice or select, excellence, value

Choir, kwir, *n* [O Fr *choeur*, L *chorus* Gr *choros*, a dance in a ring a band, same word as *chorus, quare*] A band of dancers; a collection of singers, especially in a church, that part of a church appropriated for the singers in cruciform churches, that part eastward of the nave, and separated from it usually by a screen of open work, a chancel —*v t* and *i* To sing in company —**Choir screen,** *n* An ornamental open screen of wood or stone between the choir or chancel and the nave

Choke, chōk, *v t* —*choked, choking* [Akin to *cough*, and to Icel *koka*, to gulp, *kyka*, to swallow, perhaps imitative of the convulsive sound made when the throat is impeded] To deprive of the power of breathing by stopping the passage of the breath through the windpipe, to compress the windpipe of, to strangle, to stop by filling (any passage), to obstruct, to block up, to hinder by obstruction or impediments (as plants from growing) —*v i* To

have the windpipe stopped, to have something stick in the throat —**Choker**, chō ker, *n* One who or that which chokes — **Choky, Chokey**, chō ki, *a* Tending to choke, interrupted or indistinct as if by choking, gasping, as the voice —**Chokedamp**, *n* Same as *After damp* —**Choke full**, *n* Full as possible, quite full Written also *Chuck full*

Cholagogue, kol a gog, *n* [Gr *cholagōgos* —*cholē*, bile, and *agōgos*, leading, from *agō* to lead] A medicine that has the quality of carrying off the bile

Choler, kol ėr *n* [O Fr *cholere* (Fr *colère*) choler anger, L *cholera*, a bilious ailment, from Gr *cholera* from *cholē* bile, anger] The bile, the excess of which was formerly supposed to produce anger, &c , hence, anger, wrath, irascibility —**Choleric** kol ėr ik, *a* Abounding with choler or bile, easily irritated, irascible, inclined to anger, proceeding from anger

Cholera, kol ėr a, *n* [L bile, a bilious complaint (CHOLER] A disease characterized by copious vomiting and purging of bilious matter, followed by great prostration, and in severe cases often by death, it is of two varieties, common or British cholera, which is generally of a mild character, and malignant or Asiatic cholera, which is far more fatal – **Choleraic** kol ėr ā ik *a* Pertaining to cholera

Cholesterine ko lės tėr in, *n* [Gr *cholē* bile and *stereos*, solid] A substance occurring in biliary calculi yolk of egg beans peas, wheat and other plants

Choliambus ko li am bus *n* [Gr *chōli ambos* that is lame or limping iambus—*chōlos* lame] A verse in poetry having an iambic foot in the fifth place and a spondee in the sixth or last

Chomer, ko mėr *n* A Hebrew measure, a homer

Chondrify, kon dri fi *v t* and *i* [Gr *chondros* cartilage and *] *facere* to make] To convert or be converted into cartilage – **Chondrification** kon dri fi ka shon *n* The act of making or state of becoming cartilage — **Chondrography** kon drog ra fi *n* A description of cartilages —**Chondrology**, kon drol o ji *n* The science or knowledge of cartilages

Chondrite, kon drit, *n* [L *chondrus*, a species of sea weed] A fossil marine plant of the chalk and other formations resembling Irish moss

Chondropterygian Chondropterygious, kon drop te rij i an, kon drop te rij i us *a* [Gr *chondros* cartilage and *pt rux ptery gos* a wing or fin] Pertaining to the Chondropterygii that is to the section of fishes having a cartilaginous skeleton and gristly fins —**Chondropterygian** *n* One of the Chondropterygii —**Chondropterygii** kon drop te rij i i, *n pl* The cartilaginous fishes

Chondrotomy kon drot o mi *n* [Gr *chondros*, cartilage and *tomē*, a cutting] A dissection of cartilages

Choose chōz, *v t* — *chose* (pret), *chosen*, *choosing* [A Sax *cēosan*=D *kiezen* Icel *kjósa*, G *kiesen*, to choose, Goth *kiusan*, to choose, to prove, from root seen in L *gustare*, Gr *geuomai*, to taste] To take by preference, to make choice or selection of, to pick out, to select, to prefer to wish, to be inclined or have an inclination for (colloq) —*v i* To make a choice — **Chooser**, chōz ėr, *n* One that chooses, one that has the power or right of choosing

Chop chop *v t* —*chopped chopping* [Same word as *chap*, to split, with a slightly different form and meaning D and G *kappen*, to chop to mince, to cut, Dan *kappe*, to cut to lop] To cut into pieces, to mince, to sever or separate by striking with a sharp instrument usually with *off* – *v i* To chap or crack, as the skin – *n* A piece chopped off, a slice, particularly of meat —**Chopper**, chop ėr, *n* One who or that which chops, a tool for chopping or mincing meat, a cleaver —**Chop-house**, *n* A house where meat chops are dressed ready for eating an eating house

Chop, chop, *v t* —*chopped*, *chopping* [Same origin as *cheap*] To buy, or rather to barter, to truck or exchange — *To chop logic*, to dispute or argue in a sophistical manner or with an affectation of logical terms or methods —*v i* To bargain [; to bandy words or dispute [, to turn, vary, change, or shift suddenly said of the wind —*n* A turn of fortune, change, vicissitude, especially in the phrase *chops and changes*

Chop, chop *n* The chap, the jaw, *pl* the mouth or entrance to a channel CHAP —**Chop fallen**, *a* Dejected, dispirited, chapfallen

Chop, chop, *n* [Hind *chhap*, stamp print] An eastern custom house or other stamp on goods, hence used to signify quality (silk or tea of the first *chop*)

Chopin, chop in *n* [Fr *chopine*] An old English measure equal to half a pint, in Scotland equal to a quart

Chopine, Chioppine cho-pēn ,*n* [From Sp *chapin* a clog or chopine] A sort of very lofty clog or patten formerly worn by ladies

Chopstick, chop stik, *n* One of two small sticks of wood ivory, &c , used by the Chinese and Japanese for conveying food to the mouth

Choragus, ko rā gus *n* [Gr *choragos*—*choros* a chorus and *agō* to lead] The leader or superintendent of a chorus or of a theatrical representation in ancient Greece the person who had to provide at his own expense the choruses for dramatic representations and religious festivals — **Choragic** ko-rāj ik *a* Pertaining to or connected with a choragus

Choral &c Under CHORUS

Chord k rd *n* [L *chorda* from Gr *chordē*, an intestine of which strings were made *Cord* is the same word] The string of a musical instrument, *mus* the simultaneous combination of different sounds, consonant or dissonant *geom* a straight line drawn or supposed to extend from one end of an arc of a circle to the other — *v t* To furnish with chords or musical strings

Chorea ko rē a or ko rē a *n* [Gr *choreia* a dance] *Med* St Vitus's dance, convulsive motions of the limbs and strange and involuntary gesticulations

Chorepiscopal, ko rē pis ko pal *a* [Gr *chōra* place locality and *episkopos* a bishop] Pertaining to the power of a chorepiscopus that is, a suffragan or local bishop

Choriambus ko ri am bus *n* [Gr *choreios* a trochee and *iambos* iambus] *Pros* a foot consisting of four syllables the first two forming a trochee and the second two an iambus —**Choriambic** kō ri am bik, *a* Pertaining to a choriambus

Chorion kō ri on *n* [Gr] *Anat* the external vascular membrane which invests the fetus in the womb, *bot* the external membrane of the seeds of plants **Choroid**, kor oid, *a* and *n* A term applied to a membrane resembling the chorion especially to one of the membranes of the eye of a very dark colour

Chorista, kō ris, *n* [Gr *chorizō* to separate to sever] *Bot* the separation of a lamina from one part of an organ, so as to form a scale, or a doubling of the organ

Chorister &c CHORUS

Chorography, kō rog ra fi, *n* [Gr *chōros*, a place or region and *graphō*, to describe] The art or practice of making maps of or of describing particular regions, countries, or districts —**Chorographer** kō rog ra fer *n* One skilled in chorography —**Chorographic Chorographical**, kō rō graf ik, kō-ro graf ik al *a* Pertaining to chorography, descriptive of particular regions or countries

Choroid Under CHORION

Chorus, kō rus *n* [L *chorus* from Gr *choros*, a dance in a ring a chorus] Originally a band of dancers accompanied by their own singing or that of others, the performers in a Greek play who were supposed to behold what passed in the acts, and sing their sentiments between the acts, the song between the acts, now, usually, verses of a song in which the company join the singer, or the singing of the company with the singer, a union or chiming of voices in general (a *chorus* of laughter or ridicule), *mus* a composition in parts sung by many voices, the whole body of vocalists other than soloists, whether in an oratorio, opera, or concert — *v t* To sing or join in the chorus of, to exclaim or call out in concert —**Choral**, kō ral, *a* Belonging, relating, or pertaining to a chorus, choir, or concert — **Choral, Chorale**, kō-ral , kō rāle, *n* A psalm or hymn tune, often sung in unison by the congregation, the organ supplying the harmony —**Choric**, kō rik, *a* Pertaining to a chorus, choral [*Term*]—**Chorister**, kor ist ėr, *n* A singer in a choir or chorus, a singer generally

Chose, chōz, pret *of choose* —**Chosen**, chō zn, pp of *choose* As an adjective, choice, select

Chough, chuf, *n* [A Sax *ceó*, a chough or jackdaw, D *kaauw*, Dan *kaa*] A British bird of the crow family, which frequents chiefly the coasts of Cornwall, of a black colour with red beak, legs, and toes

Choultry, chol tri, *n* In the East Indies, a place of rest and shelter for travellers, a caravansary

Chouse, chous, *v t* — *choused*, *chousing* [Formerly spelled also *chaus*, *chaous*, from Turk *chaus*, *chaush*, a messenger interpreter, &c ,from the notorious swindling of a Turkish interpreter in London, in 1609] To cheat, trick, defraud followed by *of* or *out of* (to *chouse* one *out of* his money)

Chow chow, chou chou, *n* A Chinese term for any mixture, but in trade circles confined generally to mixed pickles.

Chowry, chou ri *n* In the East Indies, a whisk to keep off flies

Chrematistics, krē ma tis tiks, *n* [Gr *chrēmatistikē* wealth] The science of wealth, a name sometimes given to political economy

Chrestomathy, kres tom a thi, *n* [Gr *chrēstos* useful and *mathein*, to learn] A book of extracts from a foreign language, with notes intended to be used in acquiring the language **Chrestomathic, Chrestomathical**, kres to math ik kres tō-math ik al, *a* Relating to a chrestomathy

Chrism krizm, *n* [Gr *chrisma*, an unguent from *chriō* to anoint whence also *Christ*] Holy or consecrated oil or unguent used in the administration of baptism, confirmation ordination and extreme unction more especially in the Latin and Greek churches the baptismal cloth laid upon the head of a child newly baptized, the baptismal vesture, the chrisom — **Chrismal** kriz mal *a* Pertaining to chrism —*n* The vessel holding the consecrated oil or chrism, the white cloth laid over the head of one newly baptized after the unction with chrism —**Chrismation**, kriz mā shon *n* The act of applying the chrism or consecrated oil —**Chrismatory**, kriz ma to ri, *n* [L L *chrismatorium*] A receptacle for the chrism or holy oil used in the services of the Greek and Roman churches —**Chrisom, Chrisome**, kris um, *n* [A form of *chrism*] A cloth anointed with chrism laid on a child's face at baptism, the white consecrated vesture put about a child when christened —*Chrisom child*, a newly baptized infant, a child that dies within a month after christening

Christ krist, *n* [L *Christus*, Gr *Christos*, lit anointed from *chriō*, to anoint] THE ANOINTED an appellation given to the Saviour of the world, and synonymous with the Hebrew MESSIAH — **Christen**, kris n, *v t* [A Sax *cristnian*, to christen, from *Cristen*, a Christian, from *Crist*, Christ] To initiate into the visible church of Christ by the application of water, to name and baptize, to baptize; to name or denominate generally — **Christendom**, kris n-dum,*n* [A Sax *cristendōm*—*Cristen*, Christian, and term *-dom*] The territories, countries, or regions chiefly inhabited by Christians or those who profess to believe in the Christian religion, the whole body of Christians —**Christian**, kris tyan, *n* [L *christianus*, from *Christus*, Christ] One who believes, professes to believe, or who is assumed to believe, in the religion of Christ, a believer in Christ who is characterized by real piety — *a* Pertaining to Christ or to Christianity —*Christian name*, the name given or announced at baptism,

as distinguished from the family name — *Christian era* or *period*, the period from the birth of Christ to the present time — **Christianity**, kris ti-an i ti, *n.* The religion of Christians, or the system of doctrines and precepts taught by Christ, conformity to the laws and precepts of the Christian religion — **Christianization**, kris'tyan-is-ā' shon, *n* The act or process of converting to Christianity —**Christianize**, kris'tyan iz *v t* —*christianized, christianizing* To make Christian, to convert to Christianity —**Christianly**, kris'tyan li, *adv* In a Christian manner, in a manner becoming the principles of a Christian. —*a* Christianlike, becoming a Christian —**Christless**, krist'les, *a* Having no interest in Christ, without the spirit of Christ —**Christmas**, kris mas, *n* [*Christ*, and *mass*, A. Sax *mæsse*, a holy day or feast] The festival of the Christian church observed annually on the 25th day of December, in memory of the birth of Christ, Christmas-day or Christmas tide —**Christmas-day**, *n.* The 25th day of December, when Christmas is celebrated —**Christmas-eve**, *n* The evening of the day before Christmas —**Christmas-rose**, *n* A plant of the hellebore genus, so called from its open rose-like flower which blossoms during winter —**Christmas-tide**, **Christmastime**, *n* The season of Christmas —**Christmas-tree**, *n* A small evergreen tree set up in a family, &c, at Christmas, from which are hung presents, generally with the names of the recipients inscribed on them —**Christology**, kris tol o-ji, *n* [Gr *Christos*, Christ, and *logos*, a discourse] A discourse or treatise concerning Christ, that branch of divinity that deals directly with Christ —**Christ's thorn**, *n.* A deciduous shrub with large hooked spines, a native of Palestine and the south of Europe so named from a belief that it supplied the crown of thorns for Christ

Chromatic, krō mat ik, *a* [Gr *chrōmatikos*, from *chrōma*, colour] Relating to colour, or to coloured inks or pigments, *mus* including notes not belonging to the diatonic scale —*Chromatic scale* a scale made up of thirteen successive semitones, that is, the eight diatonic tones and the five intermediate tones —**Chromatically**, krō-mat ik-al li, *adv* In a chromatic manner —**Chromatics**, krō mat iks, *n* The science of colours, that part of optics which treats of the properties of the colours of light and of natural bodies —**Chromatography**, krō-ma tog'ra fi, *n* A treatise on colours, printing in colours —**Chromatology**, krō-ma tol o-ji, *n.* The doctrine of or a treatise on colours — **Chromatometer**, krō-ma-tom'et-ėr, *n* A scale for measuring colours.—**Chromatophore**, krō-mat ō fōr, *n* [Gr *chrōma*, and *pherein*, to bear] One of the pigment cells in animals, well seen in the chameleons and cuttle fishes — **Chromatrope**, krō ma trōp, *n* [Gr *chrōma*, and *trepō*, to turn] An arrangement in a magic lantern in which brilliant effects are produced by designs being painted on two circular glasses and the glasses being made to rotate in opposite directions

Chrome, **Chromium**, krōm, krō'mi-um, *n* [Gr *chrōma*, colour] A metal which forms very hard steel-gray masses so called from the various and beautiful colours—green, orange, yellow, red, &c —which its oxide and acid communicate to minerals into whose composition they enter, yielding such pigments as *chrome-green, chrome-yellow*, &c. —**Chromate**, krō'māt, *n* A salt of chromic acid — **Chromic**, krōm ik, *a* Pertaining to chrome or obtained from it *Chromic acid*, or *chromic oxide*, destroys the colour produced by indigo and many other matters, and hence is used in calico-printing —**Chromite**, krō'mit, *n* A mineral containing chromium

Chromo-lithography, *n.* A method of producing coloured lithographic pictures by using stones having different portions of the picture drawn upon them with inks of different colours, and so arranged as to blend into a complete picture —**Chromo-lithograph**, *n.* A picture obtained by means of chromo-lithography — **Chromo-lithographer**, *n.* One who practises chromo-lithography —**Chromo-lithographic**, *a* Pertaining to chromo-lithography

Chromosphere, krō mō-sfēr, *n* [Gr *chrōma*, colour, and *sphaira*, a sphere] The gaseous envelope supposed to exist round the body of the sun, through which the light of the photosphere passes.—**Chromospheric** krō krō mō-sfer ik, *a* Pertaining or relating to a chromosphere

Chromotrope, *n* CHROMATROPE

Chromule, krō'mūl, *n.* [Gr *chrōma*, colour, and *hulē* matter] The colouring matter of plants other than green

Chronic, kron ik, *a* [Gr *chronikos*, from *chronos*, time, duration] Pertaining to time, having reference to time, continuing a long time, as a disease —**Chronicle**, kron i kl *n* [Fr *chronique*, a chronicle] An account of facts or events disposed in the order of time, a history, more especially one of a simple unpretentious character, *pl* the title of two books of the Old Testament consisting mainly of the annals of the kingdom of Judah —*v t* —*chronicled, chronicling* To record in history or chronicle to record, to register —**Chronicler**, kron i klėr, *n* One who chronicles, a writer of a chronicle

Chronogram, kron ō gram, *n* [Gr *chronos*, time, and *gramma*, a letter or writing] A word or words in which a date is expressed by the numeral letters occurring therein - **Chronogrammatic**, **Chronogrammatical**, kron o gram mat ik, kron o gram mat ik al, *a* Belonging to a chronogram, containing a chronogram — **Chronogram matically** kron ō-gram mat ik al li, *adv* In the manner of a chronogram — **Chronogrammatist** kron ō-gram mat ist *n* A writer of chronograms

Chronograph kron o graf *n* [Gr *chronos*, time, and *graphō*, to write] A chronogram, a device of various kinds for measuring and registering very minute portions of time with extreme precision generally consisting of a revolving hand disc, or cylinder, moved by clockwork, the time of the event being indicated by a point or pen marking the disc or cylinder, such marking being controlled either by the observer himself or by electricity —**Chronographer** kro nog raf ėr, *n* One who writes concerning time or the events of time, a chronologer

Chronology, kro-nol o-ji, *n* [Gr *chronologia—chronos*, time and *logos*, discourse or doctrine] The science of ascertaining the true periods or years when past events or transactions took place, and arranging them in their proper order according to their dates —**Chronologic**, **Chronological** kron-o-loj ik, kron o-loj ik al, *a* Relating to chronology, containing an account of events in the order of time, according to the order of time —**Chronologically**, kron o-loj ik al li, *adv* In a chronological manner —**Chronologist**, **Chronologer**, kro-nol o jist, kro nol o jėr, *n* One versed in chronology, a person who investigates the dates of past events and transactions

Chronometer kro nom et-ėr, *n* [Gr *chronos*, time, and *metron*, measure] Any instrument that measures time, as a clock, watch, or dial, specifically, a time keeper of great perfection of workmanship, made much on the principle of a watch, but rather larger, used (in conjunction with observations of the heavenly bodies) in determining the longitude at sea —**Chronometric**, **Chronometrical**, kron-o met rik, kron-o met rik al, *a* Pertaining to a chronometer, measured by a chronometer —**Chronometry**, kro-nom'et-ri, *n* The art of measuring time, the measuring of time by periods or divisions

Chronoscope, kron ō-skōp, *n* [Gr *chronos*, time, and *skopeō*, to observe] An instrument for measuring the duration of extremely short-lived phenomena, more especially, the name given to instruments of various forms for measuring the velocity of projectiles

Chrysalis, **Chrysalid**, kris a-lis, kris a lid, *n* [Gr *chrysallis*, a grub, from *chrysos*, gold, from its golden colour] The form which butterflies, moths, and most other insects assume when they change from the state of larva or caterpillar and before they arrive at their winged or perfect state Called also *Aurelia* and *Pupa*

Chrysanthemum, kri san thē mum, *n* [Gr *chrysos*, gold, and *anthemon*, a flower] The generic and common name of numerous species of composite plants, two of which are common weeds in Britain, the ox-eye daisy and the corn marigold, while the Chinese chrysanthemum, in its numerous varieties, is equally well known — **Chryselephantine** kris el-ē fan tin, *a* [Gr *elephas, elephantos*, ivory] Composed or partly composed of gold and ivory a term specially applied to statues overlaid with gold and ivory, as made among the ancient Greeks —**Chrysoberyl**, kris ō ber il, *n* [Gr *bēryllion*, beryl] A gem of a yellowish green colour, next to the sapphire in hardness, and employed in jewelry, being found in Ceylon Peru, Siberia, Brazil, &c —**Chrysocolla**, kris ō kol la, *n* [Gr *kolla*, glue] A silicate of the protoxide of copper of a fine emerald green colour, apparently produced from the decomposition of copper ores, which it usually accompanies — **Chrysography**, kri sog ra fi, *n* [Gr *graphō* to write] The art of writing in letters of gold, the writing itself — **Chrysolite**, kris ō lit, *n* [Gr *lithos*, stone] A greenish, sometimes transparent, gem, composed of silica, magnesium, and iron, not of great value —**Chrysoprase** kris ō prāz *n* [Gr *prason*, a leek] A translucent mineral of an apple green colour, a variety of chalcedony much esteemed as a gem

Chub, chub *n* [So called probably from its *chubbiness* or plumpness] A river fish of the carp family, having the body oblong, nearly round, the head and back green, the sides silvery, and the belly white

Chubb lock chub lok, *n* [From the name of its inventor, a London locksmith] An intricate lock having in addition to its several tumblers a lever called a detector, which on the application of a false key moves and fixes the bolt so securely that further attempts at picking are useless

Chubby chub i *a* [Akin to E *chump*, Sw dial *kubbug*, plump *kubb* a lump, a block] Having a round plump face or plump body, round and fat, plump — **Chubbiness**, chub i nes *n* The state of being chubby —**Chub faced**, *a* Having a plump round face

Chuck, chuk, *n* [Imitative, comp *cluck*] The voice or call of a hen and some other birds, or a sound resembling that —*v t* To make the noise which a hen and some other birds make when they call their chickens

Chuck, chuk, *n* [Corrupted from *chick*] A chicken [*Shak*]

Chuck, chuk, *v t* [A modification of *shock*, Fr *choquer*, and formerly written *chock*] To strike, tap, or give a gentle blow, to throw, with quick motion, a short distance, to pitch —*n* A slight blow or tap under the chin, a toss, a short throw — **Chuck farthing**, *n* A play in which a farthing is pitched or chucked into a hole

Chuckle, chuk'l, *v t* —*chuckled, chuckling* [A freq and dim from *chuck*, to cry like a hen, or connected with *choke*] To call, as a hen her chickens —*v t* To cackle, as a hen or other fowl, to laugh in a suppressed or broken manner, to feel inward triumph or exultation —*n* The call of a hen and some other birds to their young, a short suppressed laugh, expressive of satisfaction, exultation, and the like

Chuff,† chuf, *n* [Perhaps from W *cyff*, a stock or stump] A coarse, heavy, dull, or surly fellow, a niggard, an old miser

Chum, chum, *n* [Perhaps an abbrev of *chamber fellow*, Dr Johnson calls it a term used in the universities] One who lodges or resides in the same room or rooms, hence, a close companion, a bosom friend, an intimate —*v i* To occupy the same room or rooms with another, to be the chum of some one

Chump, chump, *n* [Same as Icel *kumbr*, a log, akin to *kubba*, to chop, and therefore allied to E *chop, chub, chubby*] A short, thick, heavy piece of wood —**Chump-**

end, *n* The thick end of a loin of veal or mutton next the tail

Church, chĕrch, *n* [O E *chirche, cherche*, &c., A Sax *circe, cirice, cyrice* (the *c* as all hard), from Gr *kyriakon*, a church, the Lord's house, from *Kyrios*, the Lord—Sc *kirk*, D *kerk*, Dan *kirke*, G *kirche*] A house consecrated to the worship of God among Christians in England often restricted to a place of public worship belonging to the Established Church (as opposed to *chapel* and *meeting house*), the collective body of Christians, a particular body of Christians united under one form of ecclesiastical government, in one creed, and using the same ritual and ceremonies, ecclesiastical power or authority —*v t* To perform with or for any one the office of returning thanks in the church, as a mother after childbirth — **Churchism**, chĕrch'izm, *n* Strict adherence to the forms or principles of some church, especially a state church —**Church-court** *n* A court connected with a church for hearing and deciding ecclesiastical causes — **Church goer**, *n* One who habitually attends church —**Church going**, *a* Usually attending church, summoning to church, as a bell —**Churchman**, chĕrch'man, *n* An ecclesiastic or clergyman, in England, a member of the Established Church — **Churchmanship**, chĕrch'man ship, *n* State of being a churchman —**Church rate**, *n* A rate raised for the purpose of repairing and maintaining the church, churchyard &c, in England —**Church service**, *n* The religious service performed in a church, the Book of Common Prayer, with the addition of the Sunday and proper lessons — **Church warden**, *n* A functionary appointed by the minister, or elected by the parishioners, to superintend a church and its concerns, to represent the interests of the parish, &c — **Churchyard** church yärd, *n* The ground in which the dead are buried, adjoining a church

Churl, chĕrl, *n* [A Sax *ceorl*, a country man of the lowest rank, Icel Dan Sw *karl*, a man, a male, G *kerl* a fellow] A rustic, a peasant, a countryman or labourer, a rude, surly, sullen, selfish, or rough tempered man —**Churlish** chĕr'lish, *a* Like or pertaining to a churl, rude, surly, sullen, unfeeling, uncivil, selfish, narrow minded, avaricious —**Churlishly**, chĕr'lish li, *adv* In a churlish manner —**Churlishness**, chĕr'lish nes, *n* The quality of being churlish

Churn, chĕrn, *n* [A Sax *cyrn*, Sc *kirn*, Icel *kirna*, Dan *kierne*, a churn, probably from same root as *corn*, *kernel*, butter being as it were the kernel or best portion of the milk] A vessel in which cream or milk is agitated for separating the oily parts from the caseous and serous parts, to make butter —*v t* To stir or agitate (milk or cream) in order to make into butter, to make (butter) by the agitation of milk or cream, to shake or agitate with violence or continued motion —**Churn staff** *n* The staff or plunger which is worked in a churn

Chute, shōt, *n* [Fr, a fall] A river fall or rapid over which timber is floated, an inclined trough or tube through which articles are passed from a higher to a lower level [American]

Chutney, **Chutnee**, chut ni, chut nē, *n* An East Indian condiment compounded of ripe fruit, spices, sour herbs, cayenne, lemon juice, pounded and boiled together and bottled for use

Chyle, kil, *n* [Gr *chylos*, juice, chyle, from *cheō*, to flow, whence also *chyme*] A white or milky fluid separated from aliments while in the intestines, taken up by the lacteal vessels and finally entering the blood —**Chylaceous**, ki lā shus, *a* Belonging to chyle, consisting of chyle —**Chylifaction**, **Chylification**, ki-li fak shon, ki li fi kā shon, *n* The act or process by which chyle is formed from food in animal bodies.— **Chylifactive**, **Chylificatory**, ki-li fak'tiv, ki-li'fi-ka-to-ri, *a* Forming or changing into chyle, having the power to make chyle.—**Chylific**, ki-lif'ik, *a* Chylifactive **Chylify**, ki'li fi, *v t* and *i* To convert or be converted into chyle.—**Chylopoetic**, ki'lō-pō-et'ik, *a* [Gr *poieō*, to make] Pertaining to or concerned in the formation of chyle, chylifactive —**Chylous**, ki'lus, *a* Consisting of, pertaining to, or resembling chyle

Chyme, kim, *n* [Gr *chymos*, juice CHYLE] The pulpy mass of partially digested food before the chyle is extracted from it — **Chymification**, ki mi fi kā shon, *n* The process of becoming or of forming chyme —**Chymify**, ki mi fi, *v t* and *i* To form or be formed into chyme —**Chymous**, kim us, Pertaining to chyme

Chymical, **Chymist**, **Chymistry**, kim ik al, kim ist, kim'ist ri CHEMICAL, &c

Cibol, sib ol, *n* [Fr *ciboule*, from L *cepula*, dim of *cepa*, an onion] A plant of the onion genus without a bulb and the leaves of which are used for culinary purposes

Cicada, si kā da, *n* pl **Cicadæ** or **Cicadas**, si kā dē si kā daz [L] The popular and generic name of certain insects the males of which have on each side of the body an organ with which they can make a considerable noise —**Cicala** si kā la It pron chi kā la, *n* [It, from L *cicada*] A cicada

Cicatrice, sik a tris, *n* [Fr *cicatrice* L *cicatrix*] A scar, a little seam or elevation of flesh remaining after a wound or ulcer is healed Also **Cicatrix** si kā triks pl **Cicatrices** sik a tri sēz — **Cicatricula**, **Cicatricle**, sik a trik ū la, sik a tri kl *n* [L *cicatricula*, dim of *cicatrix*] The germinating point in the embryo of a seed, the point in the yolk of an egg at which development is first seen —**Cicatritive**, sik a tri tiv *a* Tending to promote the formation of a cicatrice —**Cicatrize** sik a-triz, *v t* —*cicatrized*, *cicatrizing* To induce the formation of a cicatrice on, to heal up (a wound) —*v i* To become healed leaving a cicatrice, to skin over —**Cicatrizant**, sik a tri zant, *n* That which cicatrizes a medicine or application that promotes the formation of a cicatrice —**Cicatrization** sik a tri zā shon, *n* The process of healing or forming a cicatrice —**Cicatrose**, sik a trōs *a* Full of scars, scarry

Cicerone, sis-e rō ne, It pron chē-chā rō nā *n* [It, from *Cicero* the Roman orator] A name given by the Italians to the guides who show travellers the antiquities of the country, hence in general sense one who explains the curiosities of a place, a guide —**Ciceronian**, sis-e rō ni an, *a* Resembling the style of Cicero, eloquent —**Ciceronianism**, sis e rō ni an izm, *n* The manner or style of Cicero, a Ciceronian phrase or form of expression

Cichoraceous, sik ō rā shus *a* [L *cichorium*, chicory] Having the qualities of or belonging to plants of the succory or chicory family

Cider, si dĕr, *n* [Fr *cidre* from L *sicera*, Gr *sikera*, strong drink from Heb *shakar*, to intoxicate] A fermented slightly alcoholic drink prepared from the juice of apples — **Ciderkin**, si dĕr kin, *n* An inferior beverage made from apples after the juice has been pressed out for cider — **Cider mill**, *n* A mill for crushing apples for making cider

Ci devant, sē dē von, *a* [Fr from *ci-ici* (from L *hicce*), here, and *devant*, representing L *de ab ante*, lit of from before] Previous, former, at a former period

Ciel, **Cieling**, sēl, sēl ing, *n* Same as *Ceil*, *Ceiling*

Cierge, sērj, *n* [Fr, from L *cera*, wax] A candle carried in religious processions

Cigar, si gar', *n* [Fr *cigare*, Sp *cigarro*, originally the name of a kind of tobacco in Cuba] A small roll of tobacco leaf, with a pointed end for putting into the mouth, used for smoking — **Cigarette**, sig a ret, *n* [Fr dim of *cigare*] A little cut tobacco rolled up in tissue paper, used for smoking

Cilia, sil i a, *n pl* [L *cilium*, an eyelash] The hairs which grow from the margin of the eyelids, eyelashes, hairs or bristles situated on the margin of a vegetable body, small, generally microscopic, hair-like vibratile processes which project from animal membranes, and have usually important functions —**Ciliary**, sil'i-a-ri, *a* Belonging to the eyelids or eyelashes; pertaining to or performed by vibratile cilia (*ciliary motion*) —**Ciliate**, **Ciliated**, sil'i-āt, sil'i-āt ed, *a* Furnished with cilia, bearing cilia —**Ciliiform**, sil'i-i-form, *a* Having the form of cilia, very fine or slender

Cimbric, sim'brik, *a* Pertaining to the *Cimbri*, an ancient people of Europe, generally considered a North German race

Cimeter,† **Cimiter**,† sim e-tĕr, sim'i-tĕr, *n* A scimitar

Cimmerian, sim mē'ri an, *a* Pertaining to the *Cimmerii* or *Cimmerians*, a mythical people described as dwelling where the sun never shines, and perpetual darkness reigns, hence, very dark (*Mil*)

Cimolite sim ō lit, *n* [Fr *cimolite*, from *Cimolus*, *Cimoli*, or Argentiera, one of the Cyclades] A white, soft variety of clay, used by the ancients as a remedy for erysipelas and other inflammations, by the moderns as a fuller's earth

Cinchona sin kō na *n* [From the Countess of *Chinchon*, vice queen of Peru, who was cured of fever by it in 1638, and assisted in spreading the remedy] The name of a number of South American trees and shrubs, some of which yield the bark whence quinine is obtained, the bark of such trees, called also *Peruvian bark* — **Cinchonaceous**, sin kō nā shus, *a* Pertaining to cinchona or plants of allied genera —**Cinchonic**, sin kon ik, *a* Of or belonging to cinchona, derived from cinchona, having the properties of cinchona —**Cinchonin**, **Cinchonine**, sin ko-nin, *n* An alkaloid obtained from the bark of several species of cinchona, along with quinine, and one of the medicinal active principles of this bark being valuable as a febrifuge —**Cinchonism**, sin kon izm, *n* A disturbed condition of the system, the result of over doses of cinchona or quinine

Cincture, singk tūr, *n* [L *cinctura*, from *cingo*, *cinctum*, to gird, seen also in *precinct*, *succinct*] A belt a girdle, or something worn round the body, that which encompasses or incloses, inclosure, *arch* a ring round a column, especially one at the top and another at the bottom, separating the shaft at one end from the base, at the other from the capital —**Cinctured**, singk tūrd *a* Girded with a cincture

Cinder sin dĕr *n* [A Sax *sinder*, dross, cinder=Icel *sindr*, Sw *sinder*, Dan *sinder*, *sinner*, a cinder, D *sintel*, G *sinter*] A solid piece of matter remaining after having been subjected to combustion, especially a piece of coal more or less completely burnt, but not reduced to ashes — **Cindery**, sin dĕr i *a* Resembling cinders, containing cinders, or composed of them

Cinenchyma, si nen ki ma, *n* [Gr *kineō*, to move, and *enchyma*, infusion—*en*, in, *cheō*, to pour] *Bot* a tissue in plants, distinguished by its irregular branching and anastomosing character, and containing elaborated sap or latex —**Cinenchymatous** si nen kim at-us, *a* Pertaining to or composed of cinenchyma, laticifer ous

Cineraceous, **Cinereous**, sin-e-rā shus, si nē rē-us *a* [L *cineraceus*, *cinereus*, from *cinis*, *cineris* ashes] Like ashes, having the colour of the ashes of wood —**Cinerária**, sin e rā ri a, *n* [From the soft ashy white down on the surface of the leaves] The common and generic name of several species of composite plants (chiefly South African) many varieties of which are cultivated in our gardens —**Cinerary**, sin'e-ra ri, *a* [L *cinerarius*] Pertaining to ashes, a term applied to the urns in which the ashes of bodies which had been burned were deposited — **Cineration**, sin-e-rā'shon, *n* The reducing of anything to ashes by combustion —**Cineritious**, sin-e-ri'shus, *a* [L *cineritius*] Having the colour or consistence of ashes; ash-gray, *anat* a term applied to the exterior or cortical part of the brain

Cingalese, sing'ga-lēz, *a* Pertaining to the primitive inhabitants of Ceylon, or to the island itself Also used as a noun, *sing* and *pl*

Cinnabar, sin'na-bär, *n* [L *cinnabaris*, Gr *kinnabari*, a word of Eastern origin;

Per *qiabār*] Red sulphide of mercury, which, when sublimed and used as a pigment, is called *vermilion*; a red resinous juice obtained from an East Indian tree formerly used as an astringent called also *Dragon's blood* —**Cinnabaric, Cinnabarine,** sin na-bar-ik, sin na bar in, *a* Pertaining to cinnabar, consisting of cinnabar or containing it

Cinnamon, sin'na mon, *n* [L *cinnamomum*, from Gr *kinnamōmon*, through Phœn from Heb *kinnamon*] The inner bark of a tree of the laurel family, a native of Ceylon and other parts of tropical Asia, dried and having a fragrant smell modernately pungent taste, with some degree of sweetness and astringency, being one of the best cordial, carminative, and restorative spices.—*White cinnamon.* CANELLA —**Cinnamic, Cinnamomic** sin nam ik sin na mom ik, *a* Pertaining to or obtained from cinnamon —**Cinnamon stone** *n* A variety of garnet of a cinnamon colour

Cinque, singk, *n* [Fr, L *quinque*, five] A five a word used in certain games —**Cinque foil,** *n* [L *folium*, a leaf] An ornament in the pointed style of architecture somewhat resembling five leaves about a common centre, the apertures of circular windows being often in this form, the name of various plants having quinate leaves as the five bladed clover, &c.—**Cinque pace** *n* A kind of dance, the steps of which were regulated by the number five [*Shak*]—**Cinque ports** *n pl* Five ports or havens on the southern shore of England towards France viz Hastings, Romney, Hythe Dover and Sandwich, to which were afterwards added Winchelsea, Rye, and Seaford, all having royal grants of particular privileges on condition of providing a certain number of ships in war at their own expense

Cipher, si fer, *n* [O Fr *cifre*, Mod Fr *chiffre* It *cifra*, Ar *sifr*, cipher from Ar *sifr*, empty] The numerical character or figure 0 or nothing any numerical character, some person or thing of no consequence, importance or value a monogram or literal device formed of the intertwined initials of a name, a kind of secret writing —*v i* To use figures, to practise arithmetic —*v t* To write in occult or secret characters

Cipolin, sip o lin, *n* [It *cipollino* from *cipolla* an onion, from its being veined or stratified like an onion] A green marble from Rome containing white zones

Cippus, sip pus, *n* pl **Cippi** sip pī L] In *Rom antiq* a low column, generally rectangular and sculptured and often bearing an inscription serving as a sepulchral monument, and occasionally as a land mark, milestone, &c

Circ, sėrk, *n* [L *circus* a circle] A prehistoric stone circle

Circar, sėr'kar, *n* In the East Indies, a large portion of a province

Circean, sėr-sē an, *a* Pertaining to *Circe*, in Greek mythology a celebrated sorceress, who transformed the companions of Ulysses into swine by a magical beverage, hence, fascinating but brutifying or poisonous, magical

Circensian, sėr-sen shi an, *a* [L *circenses*, games of the *circus*] Pertaining to the circus in Rome, or the games practised there

Circinate, sėr'si nāt, *a* [From L *circinus*, a compass, a circle, from *circus*, a circle] *Bot* rolled up on itself like a shepherd's crook or bishop's crosier, as the fronds of ferns in a young state

Circle, sėr'kl, *n* [L *circulus* dim of *circus*, a circle] A plane figure, comprehended by a single curve line called its circumference every part of which is equally distant from a point within it called the centre, the line bounding or forming such a figure, or something in a similar form, a ring; a round body, compass, circuit, a series (as of actions) ending where it begins, an ending where one began, a number of particulars regarded as having a central point, a number of persons associated by some tie, a coterie, a set —*v t.—circled, circling* To encircle, to encompass; to surround, to inclose, to move round, to revolve round —*v i* To move circularly, to circulate, to revolve —*Great circle*, a circle on a sphere having as its centre the centre of the sphere opposed to a *small* or *lesser circle* The equator is a great circle, any parallel of latitude a small circle —*Great circle sailing*, the manner of conducting a vessel between one place and another so that her track may always be along or nearly along the arc of a great circle —*Polar circles*, the Arctic and the Antarctic circles 23½° from the respective poles —**Circled,** sėr'kld *a* Circular, round [*Shak*]—**Circlet,** sėr'klet, *n* A little circle, a ring shaped ornament for the head, a chaplet, a headband

Circuit sėr kit or sėr kūt, *n* [Fr *circuit* L *circuitus—circum*, round and *eo*, *itum*, to go] The act of moving, or passing round a circular journey, a revolution, the distance round any space whether circular or otherwise, a boundary line encompassing an object, circumference, the journey of judges or other persons through certain appointed places for the purpose of holding courts or performing other stated duties the district or portion of country in which a particular judge or judges hold courts and administer justice, the arrangement by which a current of electricity is kept up between the two poles of a galvanic battery, the path of a voltaic current —**Circuitous,** sėr kū it us *a* Having a roundabout or devious course not direct roundabout —**Circuitously** sėr kū it us li, *adv* In a circuitous manner —**Circuitousness Circuity** sėr kū it us-nes, sėr kū i ti, *n* The character or condition of being circuitous

Circular, sėr'kū lėr *a* [L *circularis* CIRCLE] In the form of a circle, round, circumscribed by a circle, passing over or forming a circle circuit or round addressed to a number of persons having a common interest (as *circular* letter) —*Circular note* a note or letter of credit furnished by bankers to persons about to travel abroad and which is payable at any one of a number of places —*Circular numbers* those whose powers terminate in the roots themselves, as 5 and 6 whose squares are 25 and 36 — *n* A letter notice or intimation generally printed or multiplied by some other rapid process of which a copy is sent to several persons on some common business —**Circularity** sėr kū lar i ti *n* The state or quality of being circular, a circular form —**Circulate** sėr kū lāt *v i —circulated circulating* [L *circulo circulatum*] To move in a circle, to move round and return to the same point to flow in the veins or channels of an organism, to pass from one person or place to another, to be diffused —*v t* To cause to pass from place to place or from person to person to put about, to spread —*Circulating or recurring decimals*, interminate decimals in which two or more figures are continually repeated —*Circulating library* a library the books of which circulate among the subscribers —**Circulation** sėr kū lā shon *n* The act of circulating or moving in a course which brings or tends to bring the moving body to the point where its motion began, the act of flowing through the veins or channels of an organism, recurrence in a certain order or series, the act of passing from place to place or from person to person (as of money news, &c), the extent to which anything is circulated (a newspaper with a large circulation), currency, circulating coin or notes bills &c , current and representing coin —**Circulative,** sėr kū lā tiv, *a* Circulating, causing circulation —**Circulator,** sėr'kū lā tėr, *n* One who or that which circulates specifically applied to a circulating decimal fraction — **Circulatory,** sėr'kū la to-ri, *a* Passing round a certain circuit, circular —**Circulable,** sėr kū la-bl, *a* Capable of being circulated, or put in circulation, as coins, bank notes, &c

Circumambient, sėr-kum am bi-ent, *a* [L *circum*, around, and *ambio*, to go about] Surrounding, encompassing, inclosing or being on all sides, as the air about the earth —**Circumambiency,** sėr-kum am'bi en-si, *n* The state or quality of being circumambient

Circumambulate, sėr kum-am bū lāt, *v i* [L *circum*, around, and *ambulo*, to walk] To walk round about —**Circumambulation,** sėr kum am'bū lā'shon, *n* The act of circumambulating

Circumcise, sėr'kum siz, *v t —circumcised, circumcising* [L *circumcido, circumcisum —circum*, about, and *cædo*, to cut] To cut off the prepuce or foreskin of, a ceremony or rite among the Jews, Mohammedans, and others —**Circumciser,** sėr'kum siz-ėr, *n* One who performs circumcision —**Circumcision,** sėr kum si shon, *n* The act of circumcising

Circumference, sėr kum fėr ens, *n* [L *circumferentia — circum*, round, and *fero*, to carry] The line that bounds a circle or any regular curvilinear figure, periphery, measure round a circular or spherical body —**Circumferential,** sėr kum fėr-en shal *a* Pertaining to the circumference —**Circumferentor** sėr kum fėr-en tėr, *n* An instrument used by surveyors for taking angles, now almost superseded by the theodolite

Circumflect, sėr kum flekt *v t* [L *circum*, round and *flecti flexum* to bend] To bend round, to circumflex —**Circumflex,** sėr'kum fleks *n* A mark of the voice, embracing both a rise and a fall on the same syllable an accent placed only on long vowels and indicating different things in different languages In Greek it is marked by the signs ~ and ^, in French and some other languages by the sign ^ — *a* Term for the above accent, *anat* applied to several curved parts in the body —*v t* To mark with the circumflex

Circumfluence sėr kum flu ens *n* [L *circumfluens—circumfluo*, round and *fluo* to flow] A flowing round on all sides, an inclosure of waters —**Circumfluent, Circumfluous,** sėr kum flu ent sėr kum flu us *a* Flowing round, surrounding as a fluid

Circumfuse sėr kum fūz *v t —circumfused, circumfusing* [L *circumfundo circumfusus—circum* round and *fundo fusus* to pour] To pour round to spread round [*Mil*] —**Circumfusile,** sėr kum fu zil, *a* Capable of being poured or spread round —**Circumfusion** sėr kum fū zhon, *n* The act of circumfusing state of being

Circumgyrate sėr kum ji rāt, *v t* and *i* [L *circum* round and *gyro* to turn, from *gyrus* a circle] To roll or turn round —**Circumgyration** sėr kum ji rā shon *n* The act of circumgyrating, a circular motion

Circumjacent, sėr kum jā sent *a* [L *circumjacens — circum*, round and *jaceo*, to lie] Lying round, bordering every side —**Circumjacence Circumjacency,** sėr kum jā sens sėr kum jā sen si *n* State or condition of being circumjacent

Circumlittoral, sėr kum lit o ral, *a* [L *circum*, round, and *littus littoris* the shore] Al out or adjoining the shore

Circumlocution sėr kum lō kū shon, *n* [L *circum*, round and *locutio*, a speaking, *loquor* to speak] A roundabout way of speaking, the use of more words than necessary to express an idea, a periphrasis —**Circumlocutory,** sėr kum lok ū to ri, *a* Exhibiting circumlocution, periphrastic

Circummure, sėr kum mūr', *v t* [L *circum* round and *murus* a wall] To wall round to encompass with a wall [*Shak*]

Circumnavigate, sėr kum nav i gāt *v t.—circumnavigated, circumnavigating* [L *circumnavigo—circum*, round, and *navigo*, to sail, from *navis* a ship] To sail round, to pass round by water (the globe, an island, &c) —**Circumnavigable,** sėr kum nav i ga bl, *a* Capable of being circumnavigated or sailed round —**Circumnavigation,** sėr kum nav i gā shon, *n* The act of sailing round —**Circumnavigator,** sėr kum nav'i gā tėr, *n* One who circumnavigates generally applied to one who has sailed round the globe

Circumpolar, sėr kum pō'lėr, *a* Surrounding either pole of the earth or heavens

Circumscissile, sėr-kum sis sil, *a* [L *circum*, round, and *scindo, scissum*, to cut] *Bot* opening or divided by a transverse

circular line a term applied to a mode of dehiscence in some fruits, as in the henbane, monkey pot, &c

Circumscribe, sĕr'kum skrib, *v t* —*circumscribed, circumscribing* [L *circumscribo* —*circum*, round, and *scribo*, to write] To inscribe or draw a line round, to mark out certain bounds or limits for, to inclose within certain limits, to limit, bound, confine, restrain (authority &c) —**Circumscribable**, sĕr'kum skrib'a bl, *a* Capable of being circumscribed —**Circumscriber**, sĕr'kum-skrib'ĕr, *n* One who or that which circumscribes —**Circumscription**, sĕr'kum skrip'shon, *n* The act of circumscribing or state of being circumscribed, limitation, restriction, also a periphery or circumference —**Circumscriptive**, sĕr'kum skrip'tiv, *a* Circumscribing or tending to circumscribe, limiting, restricting [*Mil*]

Circumspect, sĕr'kum spekt, *a* [L *circumspectus* —*circum*, round, and *specio*, to look] Examining carefully all the circumstances that may affect a determination, watchful on all sides, wary, vigilant, prudent, cautious —**Circumspection**, sĕr'kum spek'shon, *n* The quality of being circumspect, observation of the true position of circumstances, watchfulness, vigilance, wariness, caution —**Circumspective**,† sĕr'kum spek'tiv *a* Circumspect, cautious —**Circumspectly**, sĕr'kum spekt'li, *adv* In a circumspect manner, cautiously, watchfully —**Circumspectness**, *sĕr'kum spekt'nes*, *n* *Circumspection*

Circumstance, sĕr'kum stans *n* [L *circumstantia*, from *circumstans*, standing about—*circum*, round, and *sto*, to stand] Something attending appendant, or relative to a fact or case, something incidental, some fact giving rise to a certain presumption or tending to afford some evidence, detail, incident, event, *pl* situation surroundings, state of things especially, condition in regard to worldly estate —*v t* *circumstanced circumstancing* To place in a particular situation or in certain surroundings usually in pp —**Circumstantial**, sĕr'kum stan'shal *a* Consisting in or pertaining to circumstances, attending, incidental, relating to but not essential, exhibiting all the circumstances (account or recital) minute, particular, obtained or inferred from the circumstances of the case, not direct or positive (*circumstantial* evidence) —*n* Something incidental and of subordinate importance opposed to *essential* —**Circumstantiality**, sĕr'kum stan shi al'i ti *n* The quality of being circumstantial minuteness, fulness of detail —**Circumstantially**, sĕr'kum stan shal li, *adv* In a circumstantial manner, minutely, in full detail, indirectly, not positively —**Circumstantiate**, sĕr'kum-stan'shi at, *v t* To confirm by circumstances, to describe circumstantially or in full detail

Circumvallate,† sĕr'kum val lāt, *v t* [L *circum*, round, and *vallum*, a rampart] To surround with a rampart —**Circumvallation**, sĕr'kum val lā'shon, *n* The act of surrounding with a rampart, a line of field fortifications consisting of a rampart or parapet with a trench, surrounding a besieged place or a camp

Circumvent, sĕr'kum vent', *v t* [L *circumvenio*, *circumventum*—*circum*, about, and *venio*, to come] To gain advantage over by artfulness, stratagem or deception, to defeat or get the better of by cunning, to outwit, to overreach —**Circumvention**, sĕr'kum ven'shon, *n* The act of circumventing, outwitting or overreaching, stratagem —**Circumventive**, sĕr'kum vent'iv, *a* Tending or designed to circumvent —**Circumventor**, sĕr'kum vent'ĕr, *n* One who circumvents

Circumvolve, sĕr'kum volv', *v t* —*circumvolved, circumvolving* [L *circum*, round, and *volvo*, *volutum*, to roll] To turn or cause to roll round, to cause to revolve —**Circumvolution**, sĕr'kum vō lū'shon, *n* A rolling or being rolled round, one of the windings of a thing wound or twisted, a convolution, a roundabout procedure

Circus, sĕr'kus, *n* *pl* **Circuses**, sĕr'kus-ez [L] Among the ancient Romans a kind of theatre or amphitheatre adapted for horse-races, the exhibition of athletic exercises, contests with wild beasts, &c, in modern times, a place of amusement where feats of horsemanship and acrobatic displays form the principal entertainment

Cirque, sĕrk, *n* [Fr, a circle, a circus] A circus, a kind of circular valley among mountains, an amphitheatre

Cirrhosis, sir rō'sis *n* [Gr *kirrhos*, orange tawny] A yellow colouring matter, sometimes secreted in the tissues especially in the liver, a disease consisting of diminution and deformity of the liver —**Cirrhotic**, sir rot'ik, *a* Affected with or having the character of cirrhosis

Cirribranch, **Cirribranchiate**, sir'ri brangk, sir'ri brang'ki āt, *a* [L *cirrus*, a tendril, and *branchiæ* gills] Having tendril like gills a term applied to certain molluscs —**Cirriferous**, **Cirrigerous** sir rif'ĕr us, sir rij'ĕr us *a* Possessing cirri —**Cirriform**, sir'ri form *a* Formed like a tendril —**Cirrigrade**, sir'ri grād *a* [L *gradior*, to go] Moving by means of tendril like appendages —**Cirriped**, sir'ri ped, *n* [L *cirrus*, and *pes*, *pedis*, the foot] A member of an order of lower crustaceous animals, so called from the cirri or filaments with which their transformed feet are fringed —**Cirrose**, **Cirrous**, sir'rōs, sir'rus, *a* *Bot* having a cirrus or tendril, resembling tendrils or coiling like them Written also *Cirrhose Cirrhous* —**Cirrus** sir'rus, *n* *pl* **Cirri**, sir'ri *A tendril, a long thread* like organ by which a plant climbs, a soft curled filamentary appendage to parts serving, as the feet of certain lower animals as barnacles, and the jaws of certain fishes, one of the forms which clouds assume, a light fleecy cloud at a high elevation *cirro cumulus* and *cirro stratus* being intermediate forms partaking partly of this character, partly of that of the cumulus and stratus

Cisalpine, sis al'pin *a* [L *cis*, on this side and *Alps* Alps] On this side of the Alps, with regard to Rome that is, on the south of the Alps —**Cisatlantic**, sis at-lan'tik *a* Being on this side of the Atlantic Ocean —**Cismontane** sis'mon tān *a* Existing on this side of the mountains, specifically, on this side the Alps opposed to *Ultramontane* —**Cispadane** sis'pa dān *a* [L *Padus* the river Po] On this side of the Po with regard to Rome, that is, on the south side

Ciselure sē'zlur *n* [Fr, from *ciseler* to carve or engrave with a chisel] The art or operation of chasing, chased metal work

Cisleu, sis lē'o, *n* Same as *Chisleu*

Cissoid, sis'soid *n* [Gr *kissos* ivy] *Geom* a particular variety of curve invented by the Greek geometer Diocles —**Cissoidal**, sis soid'al, *a* Pertaining to the cissoid

Cist, sist, *n* [L *cista* Gr *kistē*, a chest *Chest* is another form of this word] A place of interment of an early or prehistoric period, consisting of a stone chest formed of two parallel rows of stones fixed on their ends, and covered by similar flat stones —**Cistella**, sis tel'la, *n* [L, a casket, dim of *cista*, a box] *Bot* the cap sular shield of some lichens

Cistercian, sis tĕr'shi an, *n* A member of a religious order, which takes its name from its original convent, *Cistercium* or Citeaux, near Dijon, where the society was founded in 1098

Cistern, sis'tĕrn, *n* [L *cisterna* from *cista*, a chest] An artificial reservoir or receptacle for holding water, beer, or other liquor

Cistus, sis'tus, *n* [Gr *kistos*] The rock rose the name of European plants of various species, some of them beautiful ever green flowering shrubs, ornamental in gardens

Citadel, sit'a-del, *n* [Fr *citadelle* Same origin as *city*] A fortress or castle in or near a city, intended to keep the inhabitants in subjection, or, in case of a siege, to form a final point of defence

Cite, sīt, *v t* —*cited, citing* [Fr *citer*, from L *cito*, *citare*, freq of *cieo*, to call, to summon, seen also in *excite*, *incite*, *recite*] To call upon officially or authoritatively to appear, to summon before a person or tribunal, to quote, adduce, or bring forward, to refer to in support, proof, or confirmation (to *cite* an authority) —**Citable**, sīt'a-bl, *a* Capable of being cited or quoted —**Cital**, sī'tal, *n* The act of citing to appear, a summons; mention, quotation, citation; —**Citation**, sī-tā'shon, *n* A summons, an official call or notice given to a person to appear, as in a court, the act of citing a passage from a book or person, the passage or words quoted, quotation —**Citatory**, sī'ta-to-ri, *a* Having the power or form of citation —**Citer**, sīt'ĕr, *n* One who cites

Cithara, sith'a ra, *n* [L, from Gr *kithara*, whence *gittern*, *guitar*] An ancient stringed instrument resembling the more modern cittern or guitar —**Citharist**, sith'ar ist, *n* A player on the cithara —**Citharistic**, sith ar ist'ik, *a* Pertaining to the cithara —**Cithern**, **Cittern**, sith'ĕrn, sit'tĕrn, *n* An old instrument of the guitar kind, strung with wire instead of gut

Citizen, &c CITY

Citron, sit'ron, *n* [Fr *citron*, from L *citreum*, from *citrus*, the lemon or citron] The fruit of the citron tree, a large species of lemon, the tree itself —**Citric**, sit'rik, *a* Belonging to or derived from lemons or citrons —*Citric acid*, the acid of lemons, used for making cooling drinks, and as a discharge in calico printing —**Citrine**, sit'rin, *a* [L *citrinus*, from *citrus*, a lemon or *citron*] Like a citron or lemon, of a lemon colour, yellow or greenish yellow —*Citrine ointment* the ointment of nitrate of mercury —*n* Lemon colour, a yellow pellucid variety of quartz

Cittern sit'tĕrn, *n* CITHARA

City sit'i *n* [Fr *cité*, from L *civitas*, *civitatis* a city, state, from *civis*, a citizen, whence also *civil*] In a general sense, a large and important town, in a narrower sense and as regards Great Britain, a town corporate that is or has been the seat of a bishop and of a cathedral church, in the United States an incorporated town governed by a mayor and aldermen, the inhabitants of a city collectively —*a* Pertaining to a city —**Citied**, sit'id, *a* Belonging to a city having the qualities of a city, covered with cities —**Citizen**, sit'i-zen *n* [O L *citezein*, from O Fr *citeain*, *citeien*, &c (Mod Fr *citoyen*), from *cité*, a city The *z* is a corruption of the old symbol used for *y*] The native of a city, or an inhabitant who enjoys the freedom and privileges of the city in which he resides, a member of a state with full political privileges —*a* Having the qualities of a citizen, town bred —**Citizenize**, sit'i zen iz, *v t* To make a citizen, to admit to the rights and privileges of a citizen —**Citizenship** sit'i zen ship, *n* The state or principles of a citizen

Civé sīv, *n* [Fr *cive*, L *cepa*, an onion] A small perennial plant of the same genus as the leek and onion, cultivated in kitchen gardens as a pot herb

Civet siv'et *n* [Fr *civette*, It *zibetto*, from Ar *zabad*, the substance civet] A strong-smelling substance taken from the anal glands of the civet cats, and yielding a perfume, the animal that yields this substance —*v t* To scent with civet —**Civet-cat**, *n* The name of several carnivorous mammals natives of N Africa and Asia, having a gland near the anus containing the peculiar odoriferous fatty substance called civet

Civic siv'ik, *a* [L *civicus*, from *civis*, a citizen, whence also *city*] Pertaining to a city or citizen, relating to civil affairs or honours —*Civic crown*, *Rom antiq* a crown or garland of oak leaves bestowed on a soldier who had saved the life of a citizen in battle —**Civil**, siv'il, *a* [L *civilis*, from *civis*] Relating to the community, or to the policy and government of the citizens and subjects of a state (*civil* rights, government, &c), political, municipal or private, as opposed to criminal, not ecclesiastical or military, exhibiting some refinement of manners, civilized, courteous, obliging, well bred, affable, polite —*Civil engineering*, that branch of engineering which relates to the forming of

roads, bridges, railroads, canals, aqueducts, harbours, &c.—*Civil law*, the law of a state, city or country, more specifically, the Roman law, the system of law which prevailed in the Roman Empire, and has largely influenced modern systems —*Civil list*, a yearly sum of money allotted to the sovereign of Britain, mainly for the expenses of the royal household, pensions, &c —*Civil service*, that branch of the public service in which the non military employees of a government are engaged, or those persons collectively —*Civil war*, a war between the people of the same state —*Civil year*, the tropical or solar year —**Civilly**, siv'il li, *adv* In a civil manner; as regards civil rights or privileges, politely, courteously, in a well bred manner —**Civilian**, si vil'i-an, *n* One skilled in the Roman or civil law, one whose pursuits are those of civil life not military or clerical —**Civility**, si vil'i ti, *n* [L *civilitas*, from *civis*] The state of being civilized; good breeding, politeness, or an act of politeness, courtesy, kind attention —**Civilizable**, siv'il iz-a bl, *a* Capable of being civilized —**Civilization**, siv il iz a shon, *n* The act of civilizing or state of being civilized, the state of being refined in manners from the rudeness of savage life, and improved in arts and learning —**Civilize**, siv'il iz, *v t* —*civilized*, *civilizing* [Fr *civiliser*, formerly also *civilizer*] To reclaim from a savage state, to introduce order and civic organization among, to refine and enlighten, to elevate in social life —**Civilized**, siv il izd, *p* and *a* Possessing some culture or refinement, refined, cultivated —**Civilizer**, siv il iz-er *n* One who or that which civilizes or tends to civilize

Clachan, klach an, *n.* [Gael from *clach*, a stone] In Scotland, a small village or hamlet

Clack, klak, *v i* [An imitative word, comp Fr *claque*, a clap or clack, D *klakken*, to clap, E *clap*, *crack*] To make a sudden sharp noise, as by striking or cracking, to rattle, to utter sounds or words rapidly and continually, or with sharpness and abruptness.—*v t* To cause to make a sharp, short sound, to clap, to speak without thought, to rattle out —*n* A sharp, abrupt sound, continually repeated, a kind of small windmill for frightening birds, continual talk, prattle —**Clacker**, klak ér, *n* One who or that which clacks —**Clack dish**, *n* A dish formerly used by mendicants, with a cover, which they *clacked* to excite notice [*Shak*]—**Clack valve** *n* A valve in pumps with a single flap, hinged at one edge

Clad, klad *pp* Clothed

Claim, klām *v t* [O Fr *claimer*, from L *clamo*, *clamare*, to shout whence also *clamour*, *acclaim*, *acclamation*, *exclaim*, *reclaim*, &c] To ask or seek to obtain by virtue of authority, right, or supposed right; to assert a right to, to demand as due —*v i* To be entitled to a thing, to have a right, to derive a right, to assert claims, to put forward claims —*n* A demand of a right or supposed right, a calling on another for something due or supposed to be due, a right to claim or demand, a title to anything, the thing claimed or demanded, specifically, in America, Australia, &c , a piece of land allotted to one —**Claimable**, klām a-bl, *a* Capable of being claimed or demanded as due — **Claimant**, klām ant, klām'er, *n* A person who claims, one who demands anything as his right —**Claimless**,† klām'les, *a* Having no claim

Clairvoyance, klār voi ans, *n* [Fr *clair*, clear, and *voyant* seeing, ppr of *voir* (L *videre*), to see] A power attributed to persons in the mesmeric state, by which the person (called a clairvoyant or clairvoyante) discerns objects concealed from sight tells what is happening at a distance, &c —**Clairvoyant**, klār-voi ant, *a* Of or pertaining to clairvoyance — **Clairvoyant**, **Clairvoyante**, klār-voi'ant, *n* A man or woman in a certain stage of mesmerism, in which state the subject is said to see things not present to the senses

Clam,† klam, *v.t.*—*clammed*, *clamming* [A Sax *clam*, mud, clay, that which is clammy, Dan *klam*, clammy, *klamme*, to clog] To clog with glutinous or viscous matter —*v i.*† To be glutinous or moist, to stick like clammy matter or moisture —**Clammy**, klam mi, *a.* Viscous, adhesive, soft and sticky, glutinous, tenacious —**Clammily**, klam mi li, *adv* In a clammy manner — **Clamminess**, klam'mi nes, *n* The state of being clammy or viscous, viscosity, stickiness

Clam, klam, *n* [Shortened from *clamp*, the former name, given from the firmness with which some of these animals adhere to rocks Clamp] The popular name of certain bivalvular shell fish, of several genera and many species —**Clam-shell**, *n* The shell of a clam

Clamant, klam ant, *a* [Claim] Clamorous beseeching, pressing urgent, crying

Clamber, klam bér, *v i* [O E *clamer*, *clammer* akin to *clam*, to adhere *clamp*, and *climb*] To climb with difficulty or with hands and feet, to rise up steeply (*Tenn*)† —*v t* † To ascend by climbing, to climb with difficulty [*Shak*]—*n* The act of clambering or climbing with difficulty

Clamour klam ér *n* [L *clamor*, an outcry, from *clamo*, to cry out whence E *claim*] A great outcry, vociferation made by a loud human voice continued or repeated or by a number of voices, loud complaint urgent demand, loud and continued noise —*v i* To utter in a loud voice, to shout —*v t* To make a clamour, to utter loud sounds or outcries, to vociferate, to make importunate complaints or demands —**Clamourer** klam ér-ér, *n* One who clamours —**Clamorous**, klam ér us, *a* Making a clamour or outcry, noisy, vociferous, loud —**Clamorously** klam'ér us li, *adv* In a clamorous manner, with loud noise or words —**Clamorousness** klam ér us nes *n* The state or quality of being clamorous

Clamp, klamp, *n* [Most closely connected with L G and D *klamp*, Dan *klampe*, G *klampe*, a clamp from root seen in E *climb* *clamber*, *clem* (to pinch with hunger *clam*] Something rigid that fastens or binds, a piece of wood or metal fastening two pieces together or strengthening any framework, an instrument of wood or metal used by joiners &c , for holding pieces of timber closely together until the glue hardens —*v t* To fasten with clamps, to fix a clamp on

Clamp klamp *n* [Imitative, comp *clank*, *clink*] A heavy footstep or tread, a tramp —*v i* To tread heavily [*Thack*]

Clan, klan *n* [Gael and Ir *clann*, family, tribe] A race, a family, a tribe, the common descendants of the same progenitor, under the patriarchal control of a chief, a clique, a sect society, or body of persons closely united by some common interest or pursuit —**Clannish**, klan ish, *a* Imbued with the feelings, sentiments, and prejudices peculiar to clans, blindly devoted to those of one's own clan set, or locality, and illiberal towards others — **Clannishly**, klan ish li, *adv* In a clannish manner — **Clannishness**, klan ish nes, *n* The state or quality of being clannish — **Clanship**, klan ship, *n* A state of union, as in a family or clan, an association under a chieftain —**Clansman**, klanz man, *n* A member of a clan

Clandestine, klan des tin, *a* [L *clandestinus*, from *clam*, in secret] Secret, private, hidden, withdrawn from public view generally implying craft, deception, or evil design — **Clandestinely**, klan des'tin li, *adv* In a clandestine manner, secretly, privately, in secret —**Clandestineness**, **Clandestinity**,† klan des tin nes, klan-des-tin'i ti, *n* The state or quality of being clandestine

Clang, klang, *n* [Imitative of sound, and akin to *clank*, *clink*, *clack*, G *klingen*, to sound, Dan Sw G *klang*, D *klank*, a sound, L *clangor*, Gr *klanggē*] A loud sound produced from solid bodies, especially that produced by the collision of metallic bodies, a clank, clangour —*v t* To give out a clang; to clank, to resound. —*v t* To cause to sound with a clang — **Clangorous**, klang'gér-us, *a* Making a clangour, having a hard or ringing sound —**Clangour**, klang'gér, *n.* [Directly from L *clangor*] A sharp, hard, ringing sound as of a trumpet

Clank, klangk, *n* [Clang] The loud sound made by collision of metallic or other similarly sounding bodies (as chains, iron armour, &c) generally expressing a less resounding sound than *clang*, and a deeper and stronger sound than *clink* —*v t* To cause to sound with a clank —*v i* To sound with or give out a clank

Clap, klap, *v t* —*clapped* or *clapt* (pret & pp), *clapping* [Same as Icel and Sw *klappa*, Dan *klappe*, D and L G *klappen* to clap, to pat, &c , perhaps imitative of sound] To strike with a quick motion, to slap, to thrust, to drive together, to shut hastily followed by *to* (to *clap* to the door), to place or put by a hasty or sudden motion (to *clap* the hand to the mouth, to *clap* spurs to a horse) —*To clap hands*, to strike the palms of the hands together, as a mark of applause or delight —*To clap the wings* to flap them, or to strike them together so as to make a noise —*To clap hold of*, to seize roughly and suddenly — *v i* To come together suddenly with noise, to clack, to strike the hands together in applause — *n* A collision of bodies with noise, a bang, slap, a sudden act or motion (in phrase *at a clap*, that is at a blow, all at once), a burst or peal of thunder; a striking of hands to express approbation — **Clapper**, klap ér, *n* A person who claps or applauds by clapping, that which claps or strikes, as the tongue of a bell, a kind of small noisy windmill to scare birds — **Clap net**, *n* A net for taking larks and other small birds, which is made to fold smartly over on itself by the pulling of a string —**Clap-sill**, *n* The bottom part of the frame on which the lock gates of docks, &c , shut — **Clap trap** *n* An artifice or device to elicit applause or gain popularity, high flown sentiments or other rhetorical device by which a person panders to an audience bunkum —*a* Designing or designed merely to catch applause

Claque, klak, *n* [Fr from *claquer*, to clap the hands, to applaud] A name applied collectively to a set of men who in theatres (as in those of Paris) are regularly hired to applaud the piece or the actors — **Claqueur**, klak ér *n* [Fr] A member of the claque, one hired to publicly applaud a theatrical piece

Clarence, klar'ens, *n* A close four wheeled carriage with one seat inside and a driver's seat

Clarenceux, **Clarencieux**, klar en sū *n* [Said to be from the Duke of *Clarence*, son of Edward III who first held the office] In Great Britain, the second king at arms, inferior only to the Garter

Clare obscure,† klār'ob skūr *n* [L *clarus*, clear, and *obscurus*, obscure] *Paint* light and shade, chiaroscuro

Claret, klar'et, *n* [Fr *clairet*, from *clair*, clear, It *claretto*] The name given in England to the red wines of the Bordeaux district —*a* Having the colour of claret wine —**Claret-cup**, *n* A summer beverage, composed of iced claret, a little brandy, and a slice or two of lemon or other flavouring ingredients —**Claret jug**, *n* A fancy glass or silver decanter, with lip and handle, for holding claret

Clarify, klar'i fi, *v t* —*clarified*, *clarifying* [Fr *clarifier*, from L *clarificare*—*clarus*, clear, *facio*, to make] To make clear, to purify from feculent matter, to defecate, to fine (liquor) —*v i* To grow or become clear or free from feculent matter, to become pure, as liquors —**Clarifier**, klar'i-fi-ér, *n* One who or that which clarifies or purifies, a vessel in which liquor is clarified. — **Clarification**, klar i fi kā'shon, *n.* The act of clarifying, particularly the clearing or fining of liquid substances from all feculent matter

Clarinet, **Clarionet**, klar'i-net, klar'i-on et, *n* [Fr *clarinette*—L *clarus*, clear] A wind instrument of music, made of wood, and similar in shape to the oboe, having a fixed mouthpiece, containing a reed, which forms the upper joint of the instrument —**Clarion**, klar'i-on, *n* [L L *clario*, *clari-*

one, a clarion, Fr *clairon*, from L *clarus*, clear, from its clear sound] A kind of trumpet whose tube is narrower and tone more acute and shrill than that of the common trumpet

Clash, klash, *v i* [An imitative word, comp D *kletsen*, G *klatschen*, Dan *klatsche*, to clap] To make a loud, harsh noise, as from violent or sudden collision, to dash against an object with a loud noise, to come into violent collision, *fig* to act with opposite power or in a contrary direction, to meet in opposition (their opinions and their interests *clash* together) —*v t* To strike against with sound, to strike noisily together —*n* The noise made by the meeting of bodies with violence, a striking together with noise, collision or noisy collision of bodies, *fig* opposition, contradiction, as between differing or contending interests

Clasp, klasp, *n* [By metathesis for O E *clapse*, to clasp, *claps* a clasp allied to O E *clip*, to embrace, in the same way as *grasp*, to *grip*, and *gripe*] A catch to hold something together, a hook for fastening, or for holding together the covers of a book, or the different parts of a garment, of a belt, &c, a clinging, grasping, or embracing, a close embrace —*v t* To shut or fasten together with a clasp, to catch and hold by twining or embracing, to surround and cling to, to embrace closely, to catch with the arms or hands, to grasp —*v i* † To cling [*Shak*]—**Clasper**, klas'pėr, *n* One who or that which clasps —**Clasp-knife**, *n* A knife the blade of which folds into the handle

Class, klas *n* [L *classis*, a class] An order or rank of persons, a number of persons in society supposed to have some resemblance or equality in rank, education, property, talents and the like, a number of pupils in a school, or students in a college, of the same standing or pursuing the same studies, *nat hist* a large group of plants or animals formed by the union or association of several orders —*v t* To arrange in a class or classes to rank together, to refer to a class or group, to classify —*v i* To be arranged or classed —**Classible**, klas'i bl *a* Capable of being classed —**Classic** klas'ik *n* [L *classicus* pertaining to the first or highest of the classes or political divisions into which the Roman people were anciently divided, hence the use of the word in reference to writers] An author of the first rank, a writer whose style is pure, correct, and refined, primarily, a Greek or Roman author of that character, a literary production of the first class or rank, *the classics*, specifically, the literature of ancient Greece and Rome —*a* Same as *Classical* **Classical** klas'ik al *a* Pertaining to writers of the first rank, being of the first order, more specifically relating to Greek and Roman authors of the first rank or estimation, pertaining to ancient Greece or Rome, relating to localities associated with great ancient or modern authors, or to scenes of great historical events, pure, chaste, correct, or refined (taste style, &c) —*Classic orders*, *arch* the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders — **Classicalism**, klas'ik al izm *n* A classic idiom or style, classicism, *art* close adherence to the rules of Greek or Roman art —**Classicalist**, klas'ik al ist, *n* A devoted admirer of classicalism one who scrupulously adheres to the canons of Greek or Roman art — **Classicality**, **Classicalness**, klas'i kal'i ti, klas'ik al nes, *n* The quality of being classical —**Classically**, klas'ik al li, *adv* In a classical manner, according to the manner of classical authors —**Classicism**, klas'i-sizm, *n* A classic idiom or style —**Classicist**, klas'i-sist, *n* One versed in the classics —**Classify**, klas'i fi, *v t* —*classified*, *classifying* [L *classis*, a class, and *facio*, to make] To arrange in a class or classes, to arrange in sets or ranks according to some method founded on common characteristics in the objects so arranged —**Classifiable**, klas'i-fi-a-bl, *a* Capable of being classified —**Classification**, klas'i fi-kā'shon, *n* The act of classifying or forming into a class or classes, so as to bring together those beings or things which most resemble each other, and to separate those that differ, distribution into sets, sorts, or ranks —**Classificatory**, klas'i-fi kā-to-ri, *a* Belonging to classification, concerned with classifying —**Classifier**, klas'i-fi ėr, *n* One who classifies — **Class-fellow**, **Class-mate**, *n* One of the same class at school or college

Clathrate, klath'rāt, *a* [L *clathrus*, a lattice] *Bot* and *zool* latticed, divided like lattice work

Clatter, klat'ėr, *v i* [From the sound A Sax *clatrung*, a clattering, a rattle, D *klater*, a rattle, *klateren*, to rattle] To make rattling sounds, to make repeated sharp sounds, as when sonorous bodies strike or are struck rapidly together, to rattle —*v t* To strike so as to produce a rattling noise from —*n* A rapid succession of abrupt, sharp sounds, rattling sounds, tumultuous and confused noise —**Clatterer**, klat'ėr ėr *n* One who clatters, a babbler — **Clatteringly**, klat'ėr ing li, *adv* With clattering

Clause, klaz *n* [Fr *clause* from L L *clausa*, for L *clausula* a conclusion, a clause, from *claudo clausum*, to close whence *close*, *exclude* &c] A member of a compound sentence containing both a subject and its predicate, a distinct part of a contract, will, agreement charter, commission, or the like, a distinct stipulation, condition proviso &c —**Clausular**, klaz'ū lėr, *a* Consisting of or having clauses — **Clausule**, klaz'ūl *n* A little clause

Claustral klas'trul, *a* [L L *claustralis*, from L *claustrum*, an inclosure, a cloister, from *claudo* to shut] Relating to a cloister, cloistral like secluded

Clavate, **Clavated** **Claviform**, klā'vāt, klā vāt'ed klav'i form, *a* [L *clava* a club] *Bot* and *zool* club shaped, having the form of a club, growing gradually thicker toward the top, as certain parts of a plant

Clave klāv pret of *cleave*

Clavecin klav'e sin, *n* [Fr *clavecin*, from It *clavicembalo*, L *clavis* a key and *cymbalum*, a cymbal] A harpsichord, one of the keys by means of which a player of carillons performs on the bells

Clavellated, klav'el lāt ed, *a* [L L *clavellatus* dim of L *clava* a club a billet of wood] Relating to billets of wood — *Clavellated ashes* potash and pearl ash so termed from the billets from which they are obtained by burning

Clavichord klav'i kord *n* [L *clavis* a key and *chorda* a string] An old stringed instrument a precursor of the spinet and harpsichord

Clavicle klav'i kl *n* [L *clavicula*, a little key or fastener from *clavis*, a key] The collar bone —**Clavicular**, kla vik'ū lėr, *a* Pertaining to the collar bone or clavicle

Clavicorn, klav'i korn, *n* [L *clava*, a club, and *cornu*, a horn] A member of a family of beetles, so named from the antennæ being thickened at the apex so as to terminate in a club-shaped enlargement

Clavier, klav'i-ėr, *n* [Fr *clavier* from L *clavis*, a key] The key board of a piano forte or other instrument whose keys are arranged on the same plan

Claw, klą, *n* [A Sax *clawu*, *cló*, a claw—D *klauw* Icel *kló*, Dan and Sw *klo*, G *klaue*, a claw, allied to *cleave*, to adhere] The sharp hooked nail of a quadruped bird or other animal, the whole foot of an animal with hooked nails, a hooked extremity belonging to any animal member or appendage, anything shaped like the claw of an animal, as the crooked forked end of a hammer used for drawing nails, *bot* the narrow base of a petal —*v t* To tear, scratch, pull, or seize with claws or nails, to scratch —**Clawed**, klą'd, *a* Furnished with claws —**Claw-hammer**, *n* A hammer furnished with two claws, for convenience of drawing nails out of wood

Clay, klā, *n* [A Sax *clæg*—Dan *klæg*, L G *klei*, D *klai*, *klei*, G *klei*, clay, same root as in *cleave*, *clog*, *glue*] The name common to various earths, compounds of silica and alumina, earth which is stiff, viscid, and ductile when moistened, and many kinds of which are used in the arts, as pipe *clay*, porcelain *clay*, &c, earth in general, especially as the material of the human body —*a* Formed or consisting of clay —*v t* To cover or mingle with clay, to purify and whiten (sugar) with clay —**Clayey**, klā'i, *a* Consisting of clay, abounding with clay, partaking of clay, like clay, bedaubed or besmeared with clay —**Clay marl**, *n* A whitish, smooth, chalky clay —**Clay mill**, *n* A mill for mixing and tempering clay, a pug mill —**Clay pit**, *n* A pit where clay is dug —**Clay slate**, *n* A kind of rock consisting of clay which has been hardened and otherwise changed, for the most part extremely fissile and often affording good roofing slate —**Clay-stone**, *n* An earthy felstone or felspathic rock of the igneous group

Claymore, klā mōr, *n* [Gael *claidheamh-mor*—*claidheam*, a sword, and *mor*, great] Formerly the large two-handed sword of the Scotch Highlanders, now a basket-hilted, double edged broadsword

Clean, klēn, *a* [A Sax *clæne*, clean, pure bright, cog with W *glan*, *glain*, Ir and Gael *glan*, clean, pure, radiant] Clear of dirt or filth, having all impurities or foreign matter removed, pure, without fault, imperfection, or defect (timber a copy), well proportioned, shapely (*clean* limbs), not bungling, dexterous, adroit (a *clean* leap), complete or thorough, free from moral impurity, guilt, or blame among the Jews, not defiled or polluted, not forbidden by the ceremonial law for use in sacrifice and for food —*adv* Quite, perfectly, wholly, entirely, fully —*v t* To make clean, to remove all foreign matter from, to purify, to cleanse —*To clean out* to exhaust the pecuniary resources of (*colloq*)—**Cleaner**, klēn'ėr, *n* One who or that which cleans —**Cleanly**, klen'li, *a* Free from dirt, filth, or any foul matter, neat, carefully avoiding filth —**Cleanlily**, † klen'li li, *adv* In a cleanly manner —**Cleanliness** klen'li nes *n* The state or quality of being cleanly —**Cleanly**, klēn'li *adv* In a clean manner, neatly, without filth, adroitly, dexterously — **Cleanness** klēn'nes *n* The state or quality of being clean —**Clean handed**, *a* Having clean hands, *fig* free from moral taint or suspicion —**Clean limbed**, *a* Having well proportioned limbs

Cleanse klenz *v t* —*cleansed*, *cleansing* [A Sax *cleansian* from *cleane*, clean] To make clean to free from filth, or what ever is unseemly noxious, or offensive, to purify —**Cleanser**, klen zėr *n* One who or that which cleanses —**Cleansing**, klen'zing, *a* Adapted to cleanse and purify

Clear klēr, *a* [O Fr *cler* (Fr *clair*), from L *clarus* clear, akin *claret*, *clarify*, *clarinet*] Free from darkness or opacity, brilliant, light, luminous, unclouded, not obscured, free from what would dim transparency or bright colour (*clear* water), free from anything that confuses or obscures, acute sagacious, or discriminating (intellect head) perspicuous, lucid (statement), evident, *manifest*, *indisputable*, undeniable free from accusation, imputation distress, imprisonment, or the like followed by *of* or *from*, free from impediment or obstruction, unobstructed (a *clear* view), sounding distinctly, distinctly audible, in full net (*clear* profit or gain) — *Clear days* (preceded by a numeral), days reckoned exclusively of those on which any proceeding is commenced or completed —*adv* Clearly, quite, entirely, clean; indicating entire separation —*v t* To make or render clear, to free from whatever diminishes brightness, transparency, or purity of colour, to free from obscurity, perplexity, or ambiguity often followed by *up*, to free from any impediment or encumbrance, or from anything noxious or injurious, to remove with *off*, *away*, &c, to free from the imputation of guilt, to acquit, to make by way of gain or profit beyond all expenses and charges, to leap over or pass without touching or failure, *naut* to pay the customs on or connected with, to obtain permission to sail for (a cargo, a ship) —*v i* To become free from clouds or fog; to become fair or serene, to

pass away or disappear from the sky often followed by *up*, *off*, or *away*, to exchange cheques and bills and settle balances, as is done in clearing-houses, *naut* to leave a port often followed by *out* or *outwards* —**Clearance**, klē'rans, *n* The act of clearing —**Clearer**, klē'rer, *n* One who or that which clears —**Clearing**, klē'ring, *n* The act of one who clears, among *bankers*, the act of exchanging drafts on each other's houses and settling the differences, among *railways*, the act of distributing among the different companies the proceeds of the through traffic passing over several railways, a place or tract of land cleared of wood for cultivation —**Clearing house** *n* The place where the operation termed *clearing* in banks and railways is carried on. — **Clearly**, klēr'li *adv* In a clear manner, brightly, luminously, plainly, evidently —**Clearness**, klēr'nes *n* The state or quality of being clear —**Clear headed**, *a* Having a clear head or under standing, having acute discernment or keen intelligence —**Clear sighted** *a* Seeing with clearness, having acuteness of mental discernment, discerning, perspicacious —**Clear-sightedness** *n* —**Clear-starch**, *v t* To stiffen and dress with clear or colourless starch —**Clear-starcher**, *n* One who clear-starches — **Clear story**, **Clere story**, klēr stō-ri *n* [From its being *clear* of the roof of the aisles] The upper story of a cathedral or other church, perforated by a range of windows which form the principal means of lighting the central portions of the building

Cleat, klēt, *n* [Allied to G *klate klatte* a claw] A piece of wood or iron used in a ship to fasten ropes upon, a piece of iron worn on a shoe, a piece of wood nailed on transversely to a piece of joinery for the purpose of securing it in its proper position or for strengthening —*v t* To strengthen with a cleat or cleats

Cleave, klēv *v i* —pret *clave* or *cleaved* pp *cleaved*, ppr *cleaving* [A Sax *clyfan cleofan*, pret *clēfde*, pp *clifd* (*cleaved* is therefore historically the correct pret & pp), cog D and L G *kleven* Dan *kløve* G *kleben*, to adhere, to cleave *Climb* is akin] To stick, to adhere, to be attached physically, or by affection or other tie

Cleave, klēv, *v t* —pret *clove* or *clave* (the latter antiquated), also *cleft* pp *cloven*, *cleft* or *cleaved*, ppr *cleaving* [A Sax *cleófan*, pret *clēdf*, pp *clofen* (the historically correct conjugation is therefore *cleave*, *clave* or *clove cloven*), to cleave or split, cog D *kloven* Icel *klyfa* Dan *klöve*, G *kliehen*] To part or divide by force, to split or rive, to sever forcibly, to hew, to cut —*v i* To divide, to split, to open —**Cleavable** klē'va bl *a* Capable of being cleaved or divided —**Cleavage** klē'vāj *n* The act of cleaving or splitting the manner in which rocks or mineral substances regularly cleave or split according to their natural joints, or regular structure —**Cleaver**, klē'vėr, *n* One who or that which cleaves, a butcher's instrument for cutting carcasses into joints or pieces

Clef, klef, *n* [Fr *clef*, L *clavis* a key] A character in music, placed at the beginning of a staff, to determine the degree of elevation to be given to the notes belonging to it as a whole

Cleft, klęft, pret & pp of *cleave*, to divide —*n* A space or opening made by splitting, a crack, a crevice —**Cleft-footed**, *a* Having cleft or cloven feet —**Cleft-palate**, *n* A malformation in which more or less of the palate is wanting, so as to leave a longitudinal gap in the upper jaw, often an accompaniment of harelip

Clag, kląg, *n* [Icel *klegg* Dan *klæg*, a clog] A name applied to various flies, the females of which are troublesome to horses, cattle, and even man, from their blood sucking habits

Cleistogamic, **Cleistogamous**, klīs-to-gam'ik, klīs-tog'a mus, *a* [Gr *kleió*, to close or shut up, and *gamos*, marriage] *Bot* a term applied to certain plants having minute, bud like, self-fertilizing flowers in contrast to the showy flowers conspicuously coloured, not present to the

Clam,† klam, *v t* —*clammed*, Gr *kleió*, to shut in] Having a roof that forms a complete covering said of ancient Greek temples

Clematis, klem'a tis, *n* [Gr *klēmatis*] The generic name of woody climbing plants, the only British species of which, the common traveller's joy, runs over hedges, walls, &c, in many parts of England, having clusters of white blossoms

Clemency, klem'en si, *n* [L *clementia*, from *clemens*, *clementis*, merciful] Mildness of temper as shown by a superior to an inferior, disposition to spare or forgive, mercy, leniency, softness or mildness of the elements —**Clement**, klem ent, *a* Mild in temper and disposition, gentle lenient merciful, kind, tender; compassionate — **Clemently**, klem ent-li, *adv* With mildness of temper, mercifully

Clench, klensh, *v t* [Softened form = Sc *clink*, Dan *klinke* Sw *klinka*, to clinch to rivet, akin *clank*] To secure or fasten, as a nail, by beating down the point when it is driven through anything to rivet, to establish, settle or confirm (a denial argument, &c), to bring together and set firmly, to double up tightly (the teeth or the hands), to grasp firmly — *n* A catch, a grip, a persistent clutch, a clinch — **Clencher**, klen sher, *n* That which clenches, a retort or reply so decisive as to close a controversy a clincher

Clepe,† klēp *v t* —pp *yclept* [A Sax *clupian*, *cleopian*] To call or name [*Shak*]

Clepsydra klep si dra, *n* [Gr *klepsydra* — *klepto* to steal to hide and *hydor*, water] A name common to devices of various kinds for measuring time by the discharge of water, a water clock

Cleptomania klep to mā ni a *n* Kleptomania

Clere story klēr stō ri *n* Under Clear

Clergy klėr ji *n* [O Fr *clergie* from L *clericus* Gr *klerikos*, clerical from *kleros* a lot an allotment the clergy Akin *clerical* *clerk*] The body of men set apart and consecrated by due ordination to the service of God in the Christian church, the body of ecclesiastics in distinction from the laity *law*, benefit of clergy — *Benefit of clergy law* the exemption or clergymen from criminal process before a secular judge, in cases of felony, an immunity latterly extended to any person who could read though laymen could only claim it once abolished in 1827 —**Clergyable** klėr'ji a bl, *a* Entitled to or admitting the benefit of clergy (*clergyable offence*) — **Clergyman**, klėr'ji man *n* A man in holy orders, the minister of a Christian church

Clerical kler ik al *a* [L *clericus* Gr *klērikos* Clergy Clerk] Relating or pertaining to the clergy relating to a writer or copyist — *Clerical error*, an error in the text of a document made by carelessness or inadvertence on the part of the writer or transcriber —**Cleric** kler'ik, *n* A clergyman or scholar —**Clericalism**, kler'ik al izm, *n* Clerical power or influence, undue influence of the clergy, sacerdotalism —**Clericity**,† kle ris i ti, *n* The state of being a clergyman — **Clerisy** † kler'i si, *n* A body of clerks or learned men, the literati, the clergy, as opposed to the laity

Clerk, klärk, *n* [A Sax *clerc* a priest, O Fr *clerc*, from L *clericus* Gr *klērikos* Clergy] A clergyman or ecclesiastic, a man in holy orders, especially in the Church of England, formerly also any man of education, the layman who leads in reading the responses in the service of the Anglican Church one who is employed in keeping records or accounts an officer attached to courts, municipal and other corporations, associations &c, whose duty generally is to keep records of proceedings, and transact business under direction of the court, body, &c, by whom he is employed, in America, an assistant in the shop of a retail dealer, a shopman —*A St Nicholas' clerk*, a thief, a highway man [*Shak*] —**Clerkly**, klärk li, *a* Pertaining to a clerk or to penmanship, scholarly —*adv* † In a scholarly manner [*Shak*] —**Clerkship**, klärk ship, *n* The state of being a clerk, the office or business of a clerk or writer

Clever, klev'ėr, *a* [Connected with O E *cliver*, a claw, and with *cleave*, to adhere] Performing or acting with skill or address, possessing ability of any kind, especially such as involves quickness of intellect or mechanical dexterity, indicative of or exhibiting cleverness, dexterous, adroit, able —**Cleverish**, klev'ėr ish, *a* Tolerably clever — **Cleverly**, klev ėr li, *adv* In a clever manner, dexterously, skilfully, ably — **Cleverness**, klev ėr nes, *n* The quality of being clever, dexterity, adroitness, skill, ingenuity, smartness

Clew, *n* or *v t* Clue

Cliché, klē shā, *n* [Fr, from *clicher*, to stereotype, from older *cliquer*, to fasten, make firm from root of *clinch*, *clench* (omitting the nasal)] A stereotype plate, especially one derived from an engraving

Click klik, *v i* [An imitative word expressing a slighter sound than *clack*, comp *clack*, *chuck*, *clink clank*, D *klikken*, Fr *cliquer*, to click] To make a small sharp sound or a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a gentle striking to tick — *v t* To move with a clicking sound —*n* A small sharp sound the click of the natives of South Africa, the piece that enters the teeth of a ratchet-wheel, a detent or ratchet, the latch of a door

Client klī ent, *n* [L *cluens*, *clientis*, a client, from O L *cluo* to hear] An ancient Roman citizen who put himself under the protection of a man of distinction and influence (his *patron*), one whose interests are represented by any professional man especially one who applies to a lawyer or commits his cause to him management — **Cliency**, klī en si *n* The state or condition of a client —**Clientage** klī en tāj, *n* The state or condition of being a client, a body of clients — **Chiental** klī en tal *a* Pertaining to a client or clients — **Clientelary** klī en te la ri, *a* Pertaining to clients —**Clientele** **Clientelage** klī en tel klī en tel āj *n* [L *clientela*] A body of clients or dependants one's clients collectively —**Clientship**, klī ent ship, *n* The condition of being a client

Cliff klif, *n* [A Sax *clif* a rock a cliff D *klif* Icel *klif* a cliff comp also Dan *klippe* Sw *klippa* G *klippe*, a crag] A precipice the steep and rugged face of a rocky mass, a steep rock, a headland — **Cliffy**, klif i, *a* Having cliffs, broken craggy

Climacteric klī mak ter ik, *n* [Gr *klimak tēr* the step of a ladder, from *klimax* a ladder or scale Climax] A critical period in human life or a period in which some great change is supposed to take place in the human constitution the *grand* or *great climacteric* being the 63d year — *a* Pertaining to a climacteric

Climate, klī māt *n* [L *clima*, Gr *klima*, *klimatos* a slope a zone of the earth a clime, from *klinō*, to bend referring to the inclination of the earth from the equator to the pole] The condition of a tract or region in relation to the various phenomena of the atmosphere, as temperature, wind, moisture, miasmata, &c, especially as they affect the life of animals or man —**Climatic**, **Climatical**, **Climatal**, klī mat ik, klī mat ik al klī mat-al, *a* Pertaining to a climate or climates limited by a climate — **Climatize**, klī mat īz, *v t* — *climatized climatizing* To accustom to a new climate, as a plant, to acclimatize — *v i* To become accustomed to a new climate —**Climatography**, klī ma tog ra fi, *n* A description of climates —**Climatographical**, klī mat ō-graf ik al, *a* Belonging to climatography or the study of the variations of climate — **Climatology**, klī ma tol o ji, *n* The science of climates, an investigation of the causes on which the climate of a place depends — **Climatological**, klī mat ō loj ik al, *a* Pertaining to climatology —**Clime**, klīm, *n* A tract or region of the earth [Poetical]

Climax, klī maks, *n* [L, from Gr *klimax*, a ladder, from *klinō*, to slope Climate, Climacteric] A figure of speech or rhetorical device in which the language rises step by step in dignity, importance, and force, the highest point of anything, the culmination, acme

Climb, klim, *v t* —(*clomb* for pret & pp *climbed* is now only poetical) [A Sax *climban*, G and D *klimmen*, from same root as *cleave*, to adhere, *clip*, to embrace] To mount or ascend anything steep with labour and difficulty, especially, to ascend by means of the hands and feet, of things, to rise with a slow motion, to ascend, as certain plants, by means of tendrils, &c —*v t* To climb up —**Climbable**, klim a-bl, *a* Capable of being climbed —**Climber**, klim ér *n* One who climbs, a plant that rises by attaching itself to some support, one of an order of birds, including the parrots, woodpeckers &c, so called from their climbing habits —**Climbing**, klim ing *a* Possessing the power or character of climbing, assisting to climb (a *climbing* plant)

Clime Under CLIMATE

Clinanthium, kli nan thi um, *n* [Gr *klinē*, a bed, *anthos* a flower] *Bot* a term for the receptacle of a composite plant

Clinch, klinsh Same as *Clench*, which is now the commoner form

Clincher built **Clinker built**, klinsh ér, klingk ér, *a Naut* built with the planks of the side so disposed that the lower edge of each overlies the upper edge of the next below it, like slates on a roof

Cling kling, *v i* —*clung clinging* [A Sax *clingan*, to adhere to dry up or wither, Dan *klynge* to grow in clusters *klynge*, a heap a cluster] To adhere closely to stick, to hold fast especially by winding round or embracing —*v t* To pinch with hunger, to shrivel **Clinger**, kling ér, *n* One who or that which clings

Clinical Clinic klin ik al klin ik *a* [Gr *klinikos* from *klinē*, a bed from *klinō* to recline] Lean] Pertaining to a bed, more especially to a sick bed *Clinical* surgery or medicine is the branch of the medical art in which instruction is imparted to the student in a practical manner at the bedside of the patient **Clinic**, *n* One confined to bed by sickness **Clinically**, klin ik al li *adv* In a clinical manner, by the bedside —**Clinique**, kli nēk, *n* [Fr] An examination of a patient by a professor in presence of his students

Clink klingk, *v i* [An imitative word, akin to *click* and *clank*, comp D *klinken* to tinkle, Dan *klinge* to jingle, Icel *klingja*, G *klingen* to ring, to chink] To ring or jingle to give out a small sharp sound or a succession of such sounds as by striking small metallic bodies together, to rhyme —*v t* To cause to produce a small sharp ringing sound —*n* A sharp sound made by the collision of sonorous bodies **Clinker** klin ker *a* A partially vitrified brick, a kind of hard brick used for paving, a mass of incombustible slag, which forms in grates and furnaces —**Clink stone**, *n* [From its sonorousness] A felspathic rock of the trachytic group with a slaty structure, sometimes used as roofing slates

Clinker built, *a* CLINCHER BUILT

Clinometer, kli nom e tér, *n* [Gr *klinō*, to lean, and *metron* measure] An instrument for measuring the dip of rock strata —**Clinometric Clinometrical**, kli nō-met rik, kli nō met rik al, *a* Of or pertaining to a clinometer, ascertained or determined by a clinometer, pertaining to crystals which have oblique angles between the axes —**Clinometry**, kli nom e tri, *n* The method or art of measuring the dip of rock strata

Clio, kli ō, *n* The muse who was supposed to preside over history, the name of an asteroid, a genus of pteropodous molluscs

Clip, klip, *v t* —*clipped*, *clipt*, *clipping* [Icel *klippa*, to clip, to cut the hair, Dan *klippe*, Sw *klippa*, to clip or shear] To cut off or sever with shears or scissors; to trim or make shorter (the hair) with scissors, to diminish (coin) by paring the edge, to curtail, to cut short (words), to pronounce shortly and indistinctly —*n* The quantity of wool shorn at a single shearing of sheep, a season's shearing, a clasp or spring-holder for letters or papers —**Clipper**, klip ér, *n* One who clips, one who cuts off the edges of coin, a vessel with sharp bows raking forward, and masts raking aft, built and rigged with a view to fast sailing —**Clipper-built**, *a* Built after the type of a clipper —**Clipping**, klip ing, *n* That which is clipped off, a piece separated by clipping

Clipp fish, klip fish, *n* [Dan *klipfisk*] Fish, chiefly cod, split open, salted, and dried

Clique klik, *n* [Fr *clique*, probably a mere variant of *claque* with a somewhat different sense CLAQUE] A party, a set, a coterie used generally in a bad sense —**Cliquish**, klēk ish *a* Relating to a clique or party disposed to form cliques, having a petty party spirit —**Cliquishness**, klēk ish nes *n* The state or quality of being cliquish —**Cliquism**, klēk izm, *n* The principles or spirit of a clique, cliquishness

Cloaca, klō ā ka, *n* [L, a common sewer] An underground conduit for drainage, a common sewer, the excrementory cavity in birds, reptiles many fishes, and lower mammals, formed by the extremity of the intestinal canal and the outlet of the urinary organs —**Cloacal** klō ā kal, *a* Pertaining to a cloaca

Cloak, klok, *n* [O and Prov Fr *cloque*, L L *cloca clocca* a bell, a kind of horseman's cape of a bell shape, same word as *clock*] A loose outer garment worn over other clothes, *fig* that which conceals a disguise or pretext, an excuse —*v t* To cover with a cloak, to hide to conceal —**Cloak room**, *n* A room attached to any place of general resort as a railway station opera house &c, where ladies cloaks, &c, are deposited

Clock klok *n* [Originally a bell A Sax *cloccan*, Icel *klukka*, Dan *klokke* Sw *klocka* D *klok* G *glocke* a bell or clock, It and Gael *clog*, a bell or clock *Cloak* is the same word] A machine for measuring time indicating the hours minutes and often seconds by means of hands moving over a dial plate, and generally marking the hours by the strokes of a hammer on a bell, the motion being kept up by weights or springs and regulated by a pendulum or a balance wheel

O'clock in such phrases as it is one *o'clock* is contracted from *of the clock* —**Clock work** *n* The machinery of a clock, a complex mechanism of wheels producing regularity of movement

Clock klok *n* [Possibly originally applied to a bell shaped ornament or flower] A figure or figured work embroidered on the ankle of a stocking

Clock, klok, *n* A general name for a beetle

Clod klod *n* [A slightly modified form of *clot* comp Dan *klode*, a globe or ball, *klods*, a block or lump] A lump or mass in general, a lump of earth or earth and turf, a lump of clay, a dull, gross, stupid fellow, a dolt —**Cloddish**, klod ish, *a* Clownish, boorish, doltish, uncouth, ungainly —**Cloddy**, klod i, *a* Consisting of clods, abounding with clods, earthy, gross in sentiments or thoughts —**Clod hopper**, klod hop ér, *n* A clown, a dolt, a boor —**Clodpoll**, klod pōl, *n* [*Poll* = head] A stupid fellow, a dolt, a block head

Cloff, klof, *n* [Perhaps originally a portion *cleft* or split off from *cleave*] A certain deduction or allowance formerly made on the net weight of some kinds of goods, that the weight might hold out in retailing

Clog, klog, *n* [Comp Sc *clag* a clog an impediment, *clag* to clog, as with something viscous or sticky, from A Sax *clæg* clay CLAY] An encumbrance that hinders motion, or renders it difficult, as a piece of wood fastened to an animal's leg, hinderance, encumbrance, impediment, a sort of shoe with a wooden sole, a wooden shoe, a sabot, a patten —*v t* —*clogged*, *clogging* To impede the movements of by a weight, or by something that sticks or adheres, to encumber, restrain, or hamper, to choke up (a tube, &c), to obstruct so as to hinder passage through, to throw obstacles in the way of, to hinder, to burden; to trammel.—*v s* To become loaded or encumbered with extraneous matter —**Cloggy**, klog'i, *a* Clogging or having power to clog; adhesive, viscous —**Clogginess**, klog'i-nes, *n* —**Clog almanac**, *n* An ancient kind of almanac or calendar, made by cutting notches or characters on a *clog* or block of wood, horn, bone, or brass —**Clog-dance**, *n* A dance in which the feet, shod with clogs, are made to perform a noisy accompaniment to the music

Cloister, kloi ster, *n* [O Fr *cloastre*, Fr *cloître*, from L *claustrum*, a bolt, inclosed place, from *claudo*, *clausum*, to shut CLOSE] An arched way or covered walk running round the walls of certain portions of monastic and collegiate buildings, a place of religious retirement, a monastery, a convent, any arcade or colonnade round an open court, a piazza —*v t* To confine in a cloister or convent, to shut up in retirement from the world, to furnish with a cloister or cloisters —**Cloisterer** kloi ster ér, *n* One belonging to a cloister —**Cloistral**, kloi stral, *a* Of or pertaining to a cloister —**Cloistress**, kloi'stres, *n* A nun, a woman who has vowed religious retirement [*Shak*]

Cloke, klōk, *n* and *v* Same as *Cloak*

Clonic klon ik, *a* [From Gr *klonos*, a shaking] *Pathol* convulsive, with alternate relaxation —*Clonic spasm*, a spasm in which the muscles or muscular fibres rapidly contract and relax alternately, as in epilepsy used in contradistinction to *tonic spasm*

Close klōz, *v t* —*closed closing* [Fr *clos*, pp of *clore*, to shut up, from L *claudo*, *clausum* to shut, seen also in *conclude*, *exclude include seclude*, *cloister*, &c] To bring together the parts of, to shut (a door window book eyes, hands), make fast, to end, finish, conclude, complete, to fill or stop up, to consolidate often followed by *up*, to encompass or inclose, to shut in —*v i* To come together, to unite, to coalesce, to end, terminate, or come to a period to engage in close encounter, to grapple, to accede or consent to (*to close with* terms), to come to an agreement (*to close with* a person) —*n* Conclusion, termination, end, pause cessation a grapple, as in wrestling —**Closer**, klō zér, *n* One who or that which closes —**Closure**, klō zūr, *n* The act of closing, an end or conclusion the act of bringing a parliamentary debate to an end by special vote or otherwise when a question or measure has been fairly discussed

Close klōs, *a* [Fr *clos*, L *clausus*, shut CLOSE *v t*] Shut fast, made fast so as to leave no opening, strictly confined, strictly watched (a *close* prisoner), retired, secluded, hidden, private, secret having the habit or disposition to keep secrets, secretive, reticent, confined within narrow limits, narrow, without motion or ventilation, difficult to breathe, oppressive of the air or weather, in direct contact or nearly so, adjoining, with little or no intervening distance in place or time, with little difference, as between antagonists or rival parties, almost evenly balanced (*close* contest), having the parts near each other, compact, dense, firmly attached intimate, trusty, confidential (*close* friends), firmly fixed on a given object (*close* attention), keen and steady; not deviating from a model or original (a *close* translation), niggardly, stingy; penurious —*n* [Fr *clos*, an inclosed place] An inclosed place, any place surrounded by a fence, specifically, the precinct of a cathedral or abbey, a narrow passage or entry leading off a street —*adv* Tightly, so as to leave no opening, in strict confinement; in contact, or very near in space or time. —**Closely**, klōs'li, *adv* In a close manner, so as to be close, compactly, nearly, intimately, intently, rigidly; narrowly; strictly, with strict adherence to an original —**Closeness**, klōs nes, *n* The state or quality of being close, in the various senses of the word —**Close-fisted**, *a* Miserly, niggardly, penurious.—**Close-hauled**, *a Naut* sailing as nearly against the wind as possible —**Close-stool**, *n* A chamber utensil; a night-stool.

Closet, klos'et, *n.* [O Fr. *closet*, dim of *clos*, an inclosure. Close, *n.*] A small room or apartment for retirement, any room for privacy, a small side-room or recess for storing utensils, furniture, provisions, &c.—*v t* To put in or admit into a closet, as for concealment or for private consultation, usually in pp

Closure, *n.* Under Close, *v t*

Clot, klot, *n* [Older form of *clod*, and formerly used in same sense A Sax *clot*, a mass, D *kloot*, a ball or globe, Sw *klut*, a sphere, *klots*, a block, G *kloss*, a clod, a lump, *klotz*, a block, akin *cloud*] A coagulated mass of soft or fluid matter, as of blood, cream, &c —*v i* —*clotted, clotting* To coagulate, as soft or fluid matter into a thick, inspissated mass —*v t* To cause to coagulate, to make or form into clots —**Clotty,** klot'i, *a* Full of clots, resembling a clot, coagulated

Cloth, kloth, *n* [A Sax *cláth*=D *cleed*, Icel *klæthi*, Dan and Sw *klæde*, G *kleid*, cloth] A fabric of wool or hair, or of cotton, flax, hemp, or other vegetable fibre, formed by weaving, frequently, a fabric of wool in contradistinction to that made of other material, a piece of linen for covering a table at meals, a table cloth, a professional dress specifically that of a clergyman, hence, with the definite article or other defining word the office of a clergyman, the members of the clerical profession **Clothe,** klōth, *v t* —*clothed* or *clad, clothing* To put garments on, to dress, to furnish or supply with clothes or raiment *fig* to cover or spread over with anything, to invest, to put on or over —**Clothes,** klōthz, *n pl* [A plural of *cloth*, though it cannot now be said to have a singular] Garments for the human body, dress, vestments, vesture, the covering of a bed, bed-clothes —**Clothes horse,** *n* A frame to hang clothes on —**Clothes moth** *n* A name for several moths whose larva are destructive to woollen fabrics furs &c —**Cloth hall,** *n* A hall at the great woollen cloth marts, where producers and buyers meet periodically —**Clothier** klōth'i-ér *n* A seller of cloth or of clothes —**Clothing,** klōth'ing, *n* Garments in general, clothes —**Cloth worker,** *n* A maker of cloth —**Cloth-yard** *n* A measure for cloth which differed somewhat in length from the modern yard —*Cloth-yard shaft*, an arrow a cloth yard long

Clotpoll, klot pōl, *n* Same as *Cludpoll*

Cloud, kloud, *n* [Originally a mass or rounded mass in general, A Sax *clud*, a rock, a hillock, the root being that seen in *clod*, so in O D *klot* a clod, and *klote*, a cloud] A collection of visible vapour or watery particles suspended in the atmosphere at some altitude, the principal forms being designated as the *cirrus* the *cumulus*, and the *stratus* (see these words), something resembling a cloud as a body of smoke or flying dust, a dark area of colour in a lighter material, that which obscures, darkens, sullies, threatens, or the like, a multitude, a collection a mass —*v t* To overspread with a cloud or clouds hence, to obscure, to darken, to render gloomy or sullen, to darken in spots, to variegate with colours —*v i* To grow cloudy, to become obscured with clouds —**Cloudberry,** kloud'be ri, *n* A plant of the bramble family, with large and white flowers and orange red berries of an agreeable taste —**Cloudy,** kloud'i, *a* Overcast with clouds, obscured with clouds, as the sky, consisting of a cloud or clouds, obscure, dark, not easily understood, having the appearance of gloom, indicating gloom, anxiety, sullenness, or ill nature, not open or cheerful, marked with spots or areas of dark or various hues —**Cloudily,** kloud'i-li, *adv* In a cloudy manner, with clouds, darkly, obscurely —**Cloudiness,** kloud'i-nes, *n* The state of being cloudy —**Cloudless,** kloud les, *a* Being without a cloud, uncloudied, clear, bright —**Cloudlessly,** kloud'les-li, *adv* In a cloudless manner, without clouds —**Cloudlet,** kloud'let, *n* A small cloud —**Cloud built,** *a* Built up of clouds; fanciful, imaginary, chimerical. — **Cloud-capped, Cloud-capt,** *a* Capped with clouds, touching the clouds, lofty [*Shak.*]— **Cloud-kissing,** *a* Touching the clouds; lofty. [*Shak*]

Clough, kluf, *n* [A Sax *cleófa*, a cleft, ravine, from *cleófan*, to cleave; comp Icel *klofi*, a clough *klúfa*, to cleave, D *kloof*, a ravine] A cleft, ravine, or valley in a hillside, a kind of sluice for letting off water gently, employed in flooding fields

Clout, klout, *n.* [A Sax *clút*, a clout, a patch, Dan *klud*, Sw *klut*, a clout, also W *clwt*, Ir and Gael *clud*, a clout] A patch or rag, a piece of cloth or the like used to mend something; any piece of cloth, especially a worthless piece, *archery*, the mark fixed in the centre of a target —*v t.* To mend by sewing on a clout or patch, to cover with a clout or piece of cloth, to join clumsily

Clout Clout-nail, klout, klout nāl, *n* [Fr *clouet*, a dim of *clou*, a nail] A short, large-headed nail worn in the soles of shoes, also, a nail for securing small patches of iron, as on axle trees, &c. —*v t* To stud or fasten with nails

Clove, klōv, pret of *cleave*

Clove, klōv, *n* [Sp *clavo*, a clove, a nail, from L *clavus*, a nail, from its resemblance to a nail in shape] The dried flower bud of an evergreen tree of the myrtle tribe, a native of the Moluccas Islands, such buds forming a very pungent aromatic spice, the tree yielding cloves — **Clove bark,** *n* An aromatic pungent bark, the product of a kind of cinnamon, used in medicine —**Clove gillyflower, Clove pink,** *n* Names popularly given to the clove scented, double flowered, whole-coloured varieties of the pink family of flowers

Clove, klov *n* [A Sax *clufe* a bulb] One of the small bulbs formed in the axils of the scales of a mother bulb as in garlic, a denomination of weight, one of the divisions of a wey of cheese, &c , being about 8 lbs

Cloven, klōv n, pp of *cleave* Divided parted —**Cloven footed Cloven hoofed** *a* Having the hoof divided into two parts, as the ox, bisulcate

Clover, klō vér *n* [A Sax *clæfre* — D *klaver*, L G *klever*, Dan *klover* Sw *klof ver* perhaps from root of *cleave* from its trifid leaves] A herbaceous leguminous plant of numerous species bearing three lobed leaves and rundish heads or oblong spikes of small flowers several species being widely cultivated for fodder —*To live in clover*, to be in most enjoyable circumstances to live luxuriously or in abundance —**Clovered,** klō vérd, *a* Covered with clover —**Clover grass,** *n* Clover

Clown, kloun, *n* [Icel *klunni*, a clumsy, boorish fellow Fris *klonne*, a bumpkin, allied to Sw *klunn*, a block] An awkward country fellow, a peasant, a rustic, a man of coarse manners, a person without refinement, a boor, clout, a churl a jester, merryman, or buffoon, as in a theatre circus, or other place of entertainment — *v i* To act as a clown, to play the clown — **Clownish** kloun ish *a* Of or pertaining to clowns or rustics, rude, coarse, awkward ungainly, abounding in clowns — **Clownishly,** kloun ish li *adv* In a clownish manner — **Clownishness,** kloun ish nes, *n* Boorishness, rusticity

Cloy klōi *v t* [O Fr *cloyer* to stop up, equivalent to *clouer*, *cloer*, originally to fasten with a nail, O Fr *clo*, Fr *clou* from L *clavus*, a nail] To gratify to excess so as to cause loathing, to surfeit satiate or glut —**Cloyless,** klōi les, *a* Not causing satiety [*Shak*]

Club, klub, *n* [A Scandinavian word, Icel *klubba*, *klumba*, Sw *klubba*, Dan *klub*, a club] A stick or piece of wood, with one end thicker and heavier than the other, suitable for being wielded with the hand, a thick heavy stick used as a weapon; a cudgel, a staff with a crooked and heavy head for driving the ball in the game of golf, &c , a card of the suit that is marked with trefoils, *pl.* the suit so marked, a select number of persons in the habit of meeting for the promotion of some common object, as social intercourse, literature, science, politics; a club-house —*v.i* —*clubbed, clubbing* To form a club or combination for a common purpose; to combine to raise a sum of money: often with *for* before the object; to combine generally —*v t.* To beat with a club; to convert into a club, to use as a club by brandishing with the small end; to add together, each contributing a certain sum —**Clubbable,** klub'a-bl *a* Having the qualities that make a man fit to be a member of a club, social —**Clubbist,** klub'ist, *n.* One who belongs to a party, club, or association, one fond of clubs — **Club foot,** *n* A short, distorted foot, generally of congenital origin —**Club-footed,** *a* Having a club-foot or club-feet — **Club-house,** *n* A house occupied by a club or in which a club assembles —**Club-law,** *n* Government by clubs or violence, anarchy — **Club moss,** *n* A moss-like plant, a lycopod

Cluck, kluk, *v i* [A Sax *cloccian*=D *klokken*, Dan *klukke*, an imitative word like *cluck cluck*, &c] To utter the call or cry of a brooding hen —*n* A sound uttered by a hen, a similar sound, or click, characteristic of the languages of South Africa, especially the Kaffir and Hottentot

Clue, Clew, klu, *n* [A Sax *cliwe*, *cliwen*, a ball of thread D *kluwen*, a clue, akin to L *globus glomus*, a mass] A ball of thread, the thread that forms a ball, *fig* anything that guides or directs one in an intricate case (there being sundry stones of persons being guided in intricate mazes or labyrinths by a clue of thread), *naut.* the lower corner of a square sail —**Clue line,** *n A naut* a rope for hauling up the lower corner of a square sail

Clump klump, *n* [Same as D *klomp*, Dan Sw and G *klumpe*, a lump, a clod, from same root as *clumsy, club*, &c] A shapeless mass a lump, a cluster of trees or shrubs —**Clumpy** klump'i, *a* Consisting of clumps, shapeless

Clumsy, klum'zi, *a* [From old *clumsen*, *clomsen* to benumb or stupefy, allied to Sw *klumsen*, benumbed ; Icel *klumsa* looking D *klumsen* to be benumbed, the root being same as in *clump*, &c] Awkward, ungainly, without readiness, dexterity or grace, ill made, badly constructed, awkwardly done, unskilfully performed —**Clumsily,** klum'zi li, *adv* In a clumsy manner **Clumsiness,** klum'zi nes, *n* The quality of being clumsy

Clung klung pret & pp of *cling*

Cluniac klo'ni ak, *n* One of a reformed order of Benedictine monks, so called from *Cluny* in France

Cluster, klus'tér, *n* [A Sax *cluster*, same root as Sw and Dan *klase* Icel *klasi*, a cluster] A number of things, as fruits, grown, naturally together, a bunch, a number of individuals of any kind collected gathered into a body, an assemblage, a group, a swarm, a crowd —*v i* To grow or be assembled in clusters or groups — *v t* To collect into a cluster or group, to produce in a cluster or clusters —*Clustered column, arch* a column or pier which appears to consist of several columns or shafts clustered together

Clutch, kluch, *v t* [O E *cluccche, cloche* from *cloche*, a claw, a softened form of older *cloke* a claw, Sc *cluik, cluke*, a claw, allied to *claw*] To seize, clasp or grip with the hand, to close tightly, to clench —*n* A gripping or pinching with the fingers, seizure, grasp, a paw, talon, or grasping murderous hand, hence such phrases as, to fall into a person's *clutches, mach* a contrivance for connecting shafts with each other or with wheels, so as that they may be disengaged at pleasure

Clutter, klut tér, *n* [A modification of *clatter*] Confused noise, bustle, confusion, litter —*v t* To put in a clutter, to crowd together in disorder —*v i* To make a bustle or disturbance

Clypeate, Clypeiform, klip'e-at, klip'e-i-form, *a* [L *clypeus*, a shield] Shaped like a round buckler; shield-shaped, scutate

Clyster, klis'tér, *n* [Gr *klystér*, from *klyzō*, to wash or cleanse] A liquid substance injected into the lower intestines to purge or cleanse them, or to relieve from costiveness; an injection

Coach, kōch, *n.* [Fr. *coche*, from Hung. *kocsi* (pron. ko-chi), from *Kocs*, in Hungary.] A vehicle drawn by horses, and designed for the conveyance of passengers, more particularly a four-wheeled close vehicle of considerable size, a private tutor, generally one employed to cram a person for an examination (slang) —*v t.* To carry in a coach; to prepare for an examination by private instruction (slang) —*v i.* To ride or travel in a coach —**Coach-box,** *n* The seat on which the driver of a coach sits —**Coach dog,** *n* A dog of Dalmatian breed, generally white spotted with black, kept to accompany carriages —**Coachman,** kōch'man, *n* The person who drives a coach — **Coachmanship,** kōch-man-ship, *n* Skill in driving coaches — **Coach-master,** *n* One who owns or lets carriages — **Coach office,** *n.* A booking office for stage-coach passengers and parcels — **Coach stand,** *n.* A place where coaches stand for hire

Coact, kō akt', *v i* [Prefix *co*, and *act*] To act together —**Coactive,** kō-ak tiv, *a* Acting in concurrence, also forcing or compelling, compulsory (in this sense from L *cogo, coactum*, to compel) — **Coactively,** kō-ak'tiv li, *adv* In a coactive manner

Coadjutor, kō ad jū'ter, *n* [L *coadjutor*—prefix *co, ad*, to, and *juvo, jutum*, to help] One who aids another, an assistant, a fellow helper, an associate, a fellow worker, a colleague, the assistant of a bishop or other prelate -**Coadjutorship,** kō ad jūt ėr ship, *n* The state of being a coadjutor, assistance —**Coadjutress, Coadjutrix,** kō-ad jū tres, kō ad jū triks, *n* A female assistant or fellow helper

Coadunate, kō-ad ū nāt, *a* [L *coadunatus* —prefix *co, ad*, to, *unus*, one] United or joined together especially used in *bot* and applied to leaves united at the base

Coagulate, kō ag'ū lāt, *v t —coagulated, coagulating* [L *coagulo, coagulatum*, from *coagulum*, rennet—*con*, together, and *ago*, to bring, drive, &c] To change from a fluid into a curd like or inspissated solid mass, to curdle, congeal, or clot —*v i* To curdle or congeal —**Coagulability** kō ag'ū la bil i ti, *n* The capacity of being coagulated — **Coagulable,** kō ag ū-la bl, *a* Capable of becoming coagulated — **Coagulant,** kō-ag'ū lant, *n* That which produces coagulation — **Coagulation,** kō ag ū lā shon, *n* The act of coagulating or clotting, the state of being coagulated, the substance formed by coagulation —**Coagulative, Coagulatory,** kō ag ū lā tiv, kō ag ū la to-ri, *a* Causing coagulation — **Coagulator,** kō ag'ū lā tėr, *n* That which causes coagulation — **Coagulum,** kō ag'ū lum, *n* A coagulated mass, as curd, &c, *med* a blood clot

Coaita, kō-i ta, *n* [Native name] A South American monkey, about 18 inches in length

Coal, kōl, *n* [A Sax *cōl*=D *kool*, Dan *kul*, Icel and Sw *kol* (= *kohle*] A piece of wood or other combustible substance burning or charred, charcoal, a cinder, now, usually, a solid black substance found in the earth, largely employed as fuel, and formed from vast masses of vegetable matter deposited through the luxurious growth of plants in former epochs of the earth's history *v t* To supply with coal, as a steam vessel or locomotive engine — *v i* To take in coals —*To haul (take, &c) over the coals*, to call to a strict or severe account, to reprimand —*To carry coals to Newcastle*, to take things where there are already plenty, to perform unnecessary labour —**Coaly,** kō'li, *a* Pertaining to, resembling, or containing coal —**Coal bed,** *n* A formation in which there are one or more strata of coals, the stratum or strata of coal themselves —**Coal-black,** *a* Black as a coal, very black —**Coal-brass,** *n* The iron pyrites found in the coal-measures, and employed in the manufacture of copperas, and in alkali works for the sulphur it contains —**Coal-field,** *n* An extensive deposit or bed of coal; a district where coal abounds —**Coal-fish,** *n* A species of cod, growing to the length of 2 feet or more, found on the northern coasts of Britain, and so named from the colour of its back — **Coal-gas,** *n* A variety of carburetted hydrogen which produces the ordinary gas-light Gas —**Coal-heaver,** *n* One who is employed in carrying coal, and especially in discharging it from coal-ships —**Coal-master,** *n* The owner or lessee of a coal-field who works it and disposes of its produce —**Coal measures,** *n pl Geol* the upper division of the carboniferous system, consisting of alternate layers of sandstone with thinly laminated beds of clay, between which the coal seams occur —**Coal meter,** *n* One appointed to superintend the measuring of coals —**Coal mine,** *n* A mine or pit in which coal is dug — **Coal-pit,** *n* A pit where coal is dug — **Coal-plant** *n* Any of the plants which are found fossil in the coal measures — **Coal tar,** *n* A thick, black, viscid, opaque liquid which condenses in the pipes when gas is distilled from coal —**Coal tit,** *n* One of the titmice so called from its glossy black head and neck — **Coal trimmer,** *n* One who is employed to stow and trim the fuel for the fires of the boilers of marine steam engines —**Coal whipper,** *n* One who raises coal from the hold of a ship

Coalesce, kō-a les' *v i —coalesced, coalescing* [L *coalesco*—prefix *co*, and *alesco*, to grow up, from *alo*, to nourish] To unite by growth into one body, to grow together physically, to combine or be collected into one body or mass, to join or unite into one body, party, society, or the like —**Coalescence,** kō-a les ens, *n.* The act of coalescing or uniting, the state of being united or combined — **Coalescent,** kō a les ent, *a* Growing together, uniting — **Coalition,** kō a li shon, *n* Union in a body or mass, voluntary union of individual persons, parties, or states for a common object or cause —**Coalitionist,** kō a li shon ist, *n* One who favours or joins a coalition

Coaming, kōm ing, *n* [For *combing*, from *comb*] *Naut* a raised border or edge round the hatches to keep out water

Coarse, kōrs, *a* [The same word as *course*, a thing *of course*, or *in course*, being what is natural, ordinary, common] Of ordinary or inferior quality, wanting in fineness of texture or structure, or in elegance of form, rude, rough, unrefined, gross, in delicate (*coarse* language) — **Coarsely,** kōrs li, *adv* In a coarse manner, rudely, uncivilly, without art or polish, grossly —**Coarsen** kōr'sn, *v t* To render coarse or wanting in refinement to make vulgar —**Coarseness,** kōrs nes, *n* The state or quality of being coarse —**Coarse grained,** *a* Consisting of large particles or constituent elements, wanting in refinement or delicacy, vulgar

Coast, kōst, *n* [O Fr *coste*, Fr *côte*, rib, hill, shore, coast from L *costa*, a rib, side] The exterior line, limit or border of a country (O T), the edge or margin of the land next to the sea, the sea-shore —*The coast is clear*, a phrase equivalent to danger is over, the enemies have gone — *v i* To sail near a coast, to sail by or near the shore, or in sight of land, to sail or trade from port to port in the same country —*v t* To sail by or near to —**Coaster,** kos tėr, *n* A vessel that is employed in sailing along a coast, or in trading from port to port in the same country —**Coastwards,** kōst wėrdz, *adv* Toward the coast —**Coastways, Coastwise,** kōst wāz, kōst' wis, *adv* By way of or along the coast — **Coast guard,** *n* A body of men in Britain originally designed to prevent smuggling merely, but now also available as a defensive force —**Coast line,** *n* The outline of a shore or coast

Coat, kōt, *n* [O Fr *cote*, Fr *cotte*, a coat, from L L *cota*, a coat, from O G *cotte*, a coarse mantle, G *kutte*, a cowl allied to *cot*] An upper garment, in modern times generally applied to the outer garment worn by men on the upper part of the body, an external covering, a layer of one substance covering another, a coating — *Coat of arms*, a representation of the armorial insignia which used to be depicted on a coat worn by knights over their armour, an escutcheon or shield of arms.—*Coat of mail*, armour worn on the upper part of the body, and consisting of a net-work of iron or steel rings, or of small plates, usually of tempered iron, laid over each other like the scales of a fish, and fastened to a strong linen or leather jacket. —*v t* To cover with a coat, to spread over with a coating or layer of any substance.—**Coat-armour,** *n* A coat of arms, armorial ensigns —**Coat-card,** *n.* A card bearing a coated figure, as the king, queen, or knave now corrupted into *Court-card*. — **Coatee,** kō-tē', *n* A close-fitting coat with short tails —**Coating,** kōt ing, *n* Any substance spread over for cover or protection; a thin external layer, as of paint or varnish, cloth for coats — **Coat-link,** *n* A pair of but tons held together by a link, or a loop and button used for fastening a coat over the breast

Coati, kō'a-ti, *n* [A native name] A plantigrade carnivorous mammal, belonging to the bear family, but recalling in appearance the civets

Coax, kōks, *v t* [From O E *cokes*, a fool; to *coax* one being thus to make a *cokes*, or fool, of him] To soothe, appease, or persuade by flattery and fondling, to wheedle, to cajole —**Coaxer,** kōk'sėr, *n* One who coaxes, a wheedler —**Coaxingly,** kōk'sing-li, *adv* In a coaxing manner

Co-axial, kō ak si al, *a* Having a common axis

Cob, kob, *n.* [Probably, in some of the meanings, from W *cob*, a top, a tuft] A roundish lump of anything, the receptacle on which the grains of maize grow in rows, a short-legged stout horse or pony, clay mixed with straw —**Cob coal,** *n* A large round piece of coal —**Cob-loaf,** *n* A loaf that is irregular, uneven, or crusty —**Cobstone,** *n* Cobble

Cobalt, kō bâlt, *n* [G *kobalt, kobolt*, the same word as *kobold*, a goblin, the demon of the mines] A mineral of a reddish gray or grayish white colour (specific gravity 8 5) very brittle, never found in a pure state, but usually as an oxide, or combined with arsenic or its acid, with sulphur, iron, &c —**Cobaltic,** kō bal'tik, *a* Pertaining to cobalt, or consisting of it; resembling cobalt or containing it —**Cobalt blue,** *n* A compound of alumina and oxide of cobalt, forming a beautiful pigment — **Cobalt green,** *n* A permanent green pigment

Cobble, kob l, *n* [From *cob*, a lump] A roundish stone, a stone rounded by the attrition of water, a boulder, a cobstone

Cobble, kob l, *v t —cobbled, cobbling* [O Fr *cobler*, to join or knit together, from L *copulare*, to couple] To make or mend coarsely (shoes), to botch, to make or do clumsily or unhandily —*v i* To work as a cobbler, to do work badly —**Cobbler,** kob'lėr, *n* One who cobbles, a mender of boots and shoes, a clumsy workman, a cooling beverage, composed of wine, sugar, lemon, and finely pounded ice

Co belligerent, kō bel lij ėr ent, *a* Carrying on war in conjunction with another power — *n* One that carries on war in connection with another

Coble, Cobble, kob l, *n* [W *ceubal*, a coble] A flattish bottomed boat, clincher built, with a square stern

Cobra, Cobra-de capello, kob'ra, kob'ra-de-ka-pel lō, *n* [Pg, snake of the hood] The hooded or spectacle snake, a reptile of the most venomous nature, found in different hot countries of the old continent, especially in India

Cobres kob'rez, *n* [Sp] A superior kind of indigo, prepared in South America.

Coburg, Cobourg, kō'bŏrg, *n* [From *Coburg* in Germany] A thin fabric of worsted and cotton, or worsted and silk, twilled on one side

Cobweb, kob web, *n* [O E., also *copuseb*, A Sax *coppe*, a spider, seen in *attor-coppe*, a spider] The net-work spun by a spider to catch its prey, something to entangle the weak or unwary, something flimsy and worthless; old musty rubbish.—**Cobwebbed, Cobwebby,** kob'webd, kob'web-i, *a.* Covered with cobwebs; *bot.* covered with a thick interwoven pubescence

Coca, kō'ka, *n* [Native name] The dried leaf of a South American plant which is chewed by the inhabitants of countries on

the Pacific side of South America, and is said to give them great power of enduring fatigue, also the plant itself

Cocciferous, kok-sif'ĕr us, *a* [L *coccum*, a berry, and *fero*, to bear] Bearing or producing berries.

Coccolite, kok kō-lit, *n* [Gr *kokkos*, a berry, and *lithos* a stone] A variety of augite or pyroxene

Coccolus, kok kō lus, *n* [Dim of L *coccus*, Gr *kokkos*, a berry] A genus of Eastern plants.—*Cocculus indicus* (in di kus) the berry like fruit of an East Indian climbing shrub, sometimes employed in medicine as a narcotic, and sometimes added to malt liquors to give bitterness and increase their stupefying qualities

Coccyx, kok siks, *n.* [Gr *kokkyx*] An assemblage of small bones attached to the lower extremity of the backbone, the rump —**Coccygeal**, kok-sij ē-al, *a* Of or belonging to the coccyx

Cochin-China, koch in chī na, *n.* and *a* A term applied to a large variety of the domestic fowl, which was imported from Cochin China.

Cochineal, koch'i nēl, *n* [Fr *cochenille*, from Sp *cochinilla*, a wood louse, cochineal, dim of *cochina* a sow] A dye stuff consisting of the dried bodies of a species of insect a native of the warmer climates of America, found on the cochineal fig tree —**Cochineal fig**, *n* A tree like cactaceous plant, a native of America cultivated for the sake of the cochineal insect

Cochlea, kok'lē a, *n.* [L, a snail or snail shell] A bony structure in the internal ear, so called from resembling a snail shell —**Cochlean**, kok lē an *a* Pertaining to the cochlea.—**Cochleariform**, kok lē ā' ri form, *a.* [L *cochleat*, a spoon for eating snails.] Shaped like a spoon —**Cochleary**, kok lē a ri, *a* Cochleate — **Cochleate**, **Cochleated**, kok lē āt, kok lē-āt-ed *a* Having a form like the spiral of a snail shell, spiral Also *Cochleous* kok lē us

Cock, kok, *n* [A Sax *coc*, *cocc*, comp O Fr *coc*, Fr *coq*, a cock, probably like *cuckoo*, a word of onomatopoetic origin] The male of birds particularly of the gallinaceous, domestic or barn-door fowls often used adjectively and occasionally to signify the male of certain animals other than birds (a *cock* lobster) a kind of faucet or turn valve for permitting or arresting the flow of fluids through a pipe, a prominent portion of the lock of a firearm, the hammer, the act of cocking or setting up, or the effect or form produced by such an act (a *cock* of the head, nose, &c) —*Cock of the wood*, the capercailzie —*v t* [Probably from the strutting of the animal] To set erect (the ears) to turn up with an air of pertness, to set or draw back the cock in order to fire (to *cock* a gun) —*v i* To hold up the head, to look big, pert, or menacing —**Cockerel** kok'ĕr el, *n* A young cock —**Cock a-hoop** kok a hup, *a* [Fr *coq à huppe*, lit cock with crest] Strutting like a cock, triumphant —**Cock-and bull**, *a* [From some old tale about a cock and a bull, comp Fr *coq-à l'âne* (cock and ass), a cock an l bull story] A term applied to idle or silly fictions, stories having no foundation, canards [Colloq] — **Cock crow**, **Cock crowing**, *n* The time at which cocks crow, early morning —**Cock-eye** *n* A squinting eye — **Cock-eyed**, *a* Having a squinting eye — **Cock fight**, **Cock fighting**, *n* A fight between game-cocks, the practice of fighting game-cocks — **Cock horse**, *n* A child's rocking horse now commonly used in the adverbial phrase *a-cock horse*, on horseback, in an elevated position, on the high horse —**Cock-loft**, *n* [Lit a loft for cocks to roost in] A small loft in the top of a house, a small garret immediately under the roof —**Cockpit**, *n* A pit or area where game-cocks fight, an apartment under the lower gun-deck of a ship of war —**Cockscomb**, koks'kōm, *n* The caruncle or comb of a cock, an annual branching plant bearing loose spikes of flowers, a coxcomb **Cock's-foot**, **Cock's-foot Grass**, *n.* A perennial pasture grass of a coarse, harsh, wiry texture

Cock, kok, *n* [Dan *kok*, a heap, a pile; Icel *kökkr*, a lump] A small conical pile of hay, so shaped for shedding rain —*v t* To put into cocks or piles

Cock, kok, *n* [O Fr *coque*, a kind of boat, Sp *coca*, It *cocca*, from L *concha*, a kind of shell, a vessel] A small boat [*Shak*]

Cock, kok, *n* [It *cocca*, Fr *coche*, a notch] The notch of an arrow or cross bow

Cockade, ko-kād, *n* [Fr *cocarde*, O Fr *coquarde*, from *coq*, a cock, from its resemblance to the comb of the cock] A ribbon or knot of ribbon worn in the hat, a rosette of leather worn on the hat by gentlemen's servants —**Cockaded**, ko-kā'ded, *a* Wearing a cockade

Cockatoo, kok a tōō', *n* [Malay *kakatūa*, from its cry] A name common to numerous beautiful birds of the parrot kind chiefly inhabiting Australia and the Indian islands, having crests composed of a tuft of elegant feathers, which they can raise or depress at pleasure

Cockatrice, kok a tris *n* [O Fr *cocatrice*, L L *ccatrix*, a crocodile, a cockatrice a corrupted form of L *crocodilus* crocodile In time the first syllable was thought *cock*] A fabulous monster said to be hatched by a serpent from a cock's egg, and represented as possessing characters belonging to both animals, a basilisk

Cockchafer, kok chā fĕr, *n* [*Cock* is probably for *clock*, Prov E and Sc for a beetle] A lamellicorn beetle the larvæ or caterpillars of which feed on the roots of corn, &c, and the insects in their winged state do much injury to trees

Cocker kok ĕr, *v t* [Probably from W *cocru*, to fondle, *cocr*, a coaxing] To fondle, to indulge, to treat with tenderness, to pamper

Cocker, kok ĕr, *n* A dog of the spaniel kind, used for raising woodcocks (whence probably the name) and snipes from their haunts

Cocket kok et *n* [Supposed to be a corruption of '*quo quietus*,' two words which occurred in the Latin form of the document] A document delivered by the custom house officers to merchants as a warrant that their merchandise is entered

Cockle, kok l *n* [A Sax *coccel*, tares, comp Gael *coyal*, Fr *coquiole*, cockle] A plant that grows among corn the corn cockle

Cockle kok'l *n* [Dim from Fr *coque* a cockle, a shell, from L *concha*, Gr *kongchē* a mussel or cockle] A heart-shaped mollusc with wrinkled shells common on the sandy shores of Britain and much used as food —**Cockled**, kok ld *a* Having a shell [*Shak*] —**Cockle hat**, *n* A hat bearing a shell, the badge of a pilgrim

Cockney, kok ni *n* [Usually connected with the old term *Cockaigne* land of abundance, perhaps from L *coquo*, to cook] A native or resident of London used slightingly or by way of contempt —*a* Related to or like cockneys —**Cockneydom** kok ni dum *n* The region or home of cockneys, a contemptuous or humorous name for London and its suburbs — **Cockneyfy**, kok ni fi, *v t* To make like a cockney — **Cockneyish** kok ni ish *a* Relating to or like cockneys — **Cockneyism** kok ni izm, *n* The condition qualities manner, or dialect of the cockneys, a peculiarity of the dialect of the Londoners

Cockroach, kok rōch, *n* [Sp *cucaracha* a wood louse, a cockroach] An orthopterous insect, the so-called black beetle very troublesome in houses, where they often multiply to a great extent, infesting kitchens and pantries

Cocksure, kok shōr *a* [Said to be derived from the *cock* of a musket, as being much more reliable than the match of the old matchlock] Perfectly secure (*Shak*) †, confidently certain [Colloq]

Cockswain, kok swān or kok sn, *n* [*Cock*, a boat, and *swain*] The person who steers a boat, a person on board of a ship who has the care of a boat and its crew under an officer

Cocoa, kō'kō, *n* [Pg *coco*, from *coco*, a bug bear, a distorted mask, from the monkey like face at the base of the nut] A palm to be found in most tropical regions growing on coasts, and producing the cocoa-nut —**Cocoa-nut**, **Coco-nut**, *n* The nut or fruit of the cocoa palm, twelve inches long and covered with a fibrous rind —*Cocoa-nut oil*, *cocoa-oil*, an orange-coloured oil obtained from the nuts of the cocoa palm —**Cocoa-plum**, *n* The fruit of a small West Indian tree, about the size of a plum, with a sweet and pleasant pulp

Cocoa, kō ko, *n* [Corruption of *cacao*] The kernels of the cacao or chocolate tree prepared for making a beverage, or the beverage itself

Cocoon, kō-kōn', *n* [Fr *cocon*, from *coque*, a shell, from L *concha*, a shell fish] The silky tissue or envelope which the larvæ of many insects spin as a covering for themselves while they are in the chrysalis state —**Cocoonery**, kō kōn'ĕr i, *n* A building or apartment for silkworms when feeding and forming cocoons

Coction, kok shon, *n* [L *coctio*, from *coquo*, to cook] The act of boiling or exposing to heat in liquor, *med* that alteration in morbific matter which fits it for elimination, digestion — **Coctible**, kok ti bl, *a* Capable of being boiled or baked —**Coctile**, kok til, *a* Made by baking or exposing to heat as a brick

Cocum butter, **Cocum-oil**, kō kum, *n* A greenish yellow solid oil got from the seeds of trees that yield gamboge

Cod, **Codfish** kod kod fish, *n* [D *kodde*, a club from its large club shaped head] A species of fish of great commercial importance, inhabiting northern seas, used as food either fresh salted or dried, and yielding cod liver oil —**Cod fisher** *n* A person or vessel employed in the cod fishery — **Cod fishery**, *n* The business or operation of fishing for cod **Codling**, kod ling, *n* A young cod —**Cod liver Oil**, *n* An important medical oil obtained from the liver of the common cod

Cod kod *n* [A Sax *cod*, *codd*, a small bag Icel *koddi*, a pillow, Sw *kudde*, a cushion] Any husk envelope, or case containing the seeds of a plant a pod —*v t* To inclose in a cod — **Codling** kod ling, *n* A term applied to several cultivated varieties of kitchen apple —**Codling moth**, *n* A small moth the larva of which feeds on the apple

Coda, ko da *n* [It, from L *cauda* a tail] *Music* an adjunct to the close of a composition for the purpose of enforcing the final character of the movement

Coddle, kod l *v t* —*coddled coddling* [O Fr *caideler* to cocker pamper make much of, *cadel*, an animal cast or born out of time, from L *cado* to fall] To make effeminately pampering, to make much of, to treat tenderly like an invalid to pamper, to cocker —*n* An over indulged, pampered being

Code kōd, *n* [Fr from L *codex*, the trunk of a tree a tablet, a book] A systematic collection or digest of laws, any system or body of rules or laws relating to one subject, a system of signals or the like agreed upon —**Codify**, kod i fi *v t* To reduce to a code or digest as laws — **Codification**, kod i fi kā shon *n* The act or process of codifying — **Codifier**, **Codist**, kod i fi ĕr, kō dist *n* One who codifies — **Codex**, kō deks, *n* A manuscript volume as of a Greek or Latin classic, or of the Scriptures

Codger, koj ĕr, *n* [Probably a form of *cadger* (which see)] A mean miserly man, a curious old fellow, an odd fish, a character, a familiar term of address [Slang]

Codical, kod i kal *a* Relating to a codex or to a code — **Codicil**, kod i sil *n* [L *codicillus*, dim of *codex*] A writing by way of supplement to a will, containing anything which the testator wishes to add, or any revocation or explanation of what the will contains —**Codicillary**, kod i sil la ri, *a* Of the nature of a codicil

Codilla, ko dil la, *n* [A dim form from It *coda* L *cauda*, a tail] The coarsest part of hemp or flax, sorted out by itself

Cocum, sē'kum, *n* CÆCUM

Coefficacy, kō ef fi-ka-si, *n* Joint efficacy

Coefficient, kō-i fish'ent, *a* Co-operating, acting in union to the same end — *n* That which unites in action with something else to produce the same effect, *alg* a num-

ber or known quantity put before letters or quantities, known or unknown, into which it is supposed to be multiplied —**Coefficiency** kō-ef fish en si, *n* State of being coefficient, co operation — **Coefficiently,** kō-ef fish ent li, *adv* In a coefficient manner, by co-operation

Coehorn, kō horn, *n* [After the Dutch engineer who invented it] A small mortar for throwing grenades

Cœlacanth, Cœlacanthous, sē la-kanth, sē la kan thus, *a* [Gr *koilos*, hollow, and *akantha*, a thorn] Having hollow spines said of certain fossil fishes

Cœlebs, sē lebz, *n* [L] A name given to a bachelor

Cœlenterate, sē-len tėr āt, *a* [Gr *koilos*, hollow, *enteron*, an intestine] Of or pertaining to a sub kingdom of animals (the Cœlenterata), including those whose alimentary canal communicates freely with the general cavity of the body The Cœlenterata are divided into two sections, the Actinozoa and Hydrozoa and comprise the corals sea anemones medusæ, &c —**Cœlenterata** sē len tėr ā ta, *n pl* The cœlenterate animals

Cœlestin sē les tin, *n* [L *cœlestis* heavenly from *cœlum*, the sky, from its occasional delicate blue hue] Native sulphate of strontium, a mineral often forming beautiful crystals

Cœliac, Celiac, sē li ak, *a* [Gr *koiliakos*, from *koilia* the belly, *koilos*, hollow] Pertaining to the cavity of the abdomen

Cœlodont, sē lō dont, *a* [Gr *koilos* hollow, *odous, odontos*, a tooth] Having hollow teeth said of certain lizard like reptiles

Cœlosperm sē lō-spėrm, *n* [Gr *koilos* hollow, and *sperma*, seed] *Bot* a seed in which the albumen is curved so that the base and apex approach as in coriander —**Cœlospermous,** sē lō-spėr mus, *a* Hollow seeded

Coemption, kō-em shon *n* [L *coemptio* —*con*, and *emo, emptum* to buy] The buying up of the whole quantity of a commodity

Coendoo, kō-en dō, *n* [Native name] A tree climbing Brazilian porcupine with a prehensile tail

Cœnesthesis sē nes thē sis *n* [Gr *koinos*, common and *aisthēsis* perception] The general sensibility of the system as distinguished from the special sensations (sight, smell &c)

Cœnobite, sē no bit Same as *Cenobite*

Cœnœcium, sē nē si um *n* [Gr *koinos* common, and *oikos*, dwelling] The common dermal system or plant like structure of the Polyzoa or sea mosses

Cœnogamy, sē nog a mi *n* [Gr *koinos* common, and *gamos*, marriage] The state of having husbands or wives in common, a community of husbands and wives

Cœnosarc, sē nō sark *n* [Gr *koinos*, common and *sarx, sarkos* flesh] The common living basis by which the several beings included in a composite zoophyte are connected with one another

Cœnure, Cœnurus, sē nūr sē nū rus *n* [Gr *koinos* common, *oura*, a tail] The larval form of a tape worm, producing staggers in sheep

Coequal, kō ē kwal *a* Equal with another person or thing, of the same rank, dignity, or power —*n* One who is equal to another — **Coequality** kō ē kwol i ti, *n* The state of being coequal — **Coequally,** kō ē kwal li *adv* With joint equality

Coerce, kō-ėrs, *v t* [L *coerceo*—prefix *co*, and *arceo*, to drive or press] To restrain by force, particularly by moral force, as by law or authority, to repress, to compel to compliance, to constrain **Coercible,** kō ėr si bl, *a* Capable of being coerced — **Coercibleness,** kō ėr si bl nes, *n* The state of being coercible —**Coercion,** kō ėr shon, *n* The act of coercing, restraint, compulsion, constraint —**Coercive, Coercitive,** kō ėr siv, kō ėr si tiv, *a* Capable of coercing, restrictive, able to force into compliance —*n* That which coerces, that which constrains or restrains — **Coercively,** kō ėr siv li, *adv* By constraint or coercion

Coessential, kō-es-sen'shal, *a* Having the same essence —**Coessentiality,** kō-es-sen shi al i-ti, *n* The fact of having the same essence — **Coessentially,** kō-es-sen shal li, *adv* In a coessential manner

Coetaneous,† kō ē tā nē us, *a* [L *coætaneus* —prefix *co*, and *ætas*, age] Of the same age with another, beginning to exist at the same time, coeval —**Coetaneously,**† kō ē tā nē us li, *adv* Of or from the same age or beginning - **Coetanean,**† kō-ē tā nē-an, *n* One of the same age with another

Coeternal, kō ē tėr nal, *a* Equally eternal with another —**Coeternally,** kō ē-tėr nal li *adv* With coeternity or equal eternity — **Coeternity** kō ē tėr ni ti, *n* Existence from eternity equal with an other eternal being equal eternity

Coeval, kō ē val *a* [L *cœvus*—*con*, and *ævum* age] Of the same age, having lived for an equal period, existing at the same time, or of equal antiquity in general (*coeval with* a person) —*n* One who is coeval, one who lives at the same time

Coexecutor ko-eg zek ū tėr, *n* A joint executor —**Coexecutrix,** kō-eg zek ū triks, *n* A joint executrix

Coexist ko-eg zist, *v i* To exist at the same time with another (to *coexist with*) — **Coexistence,** ko eg zis tens *n* Existence at the same time with another, contemporary existence — **Coexistency,** ko eg zis ten si *n* Coexistence —**Coexistent** ko eg zis tent, *a* Existing at the same time with another

Coexpand, kō-eks pand, *v i* To expand together equally, to expand over the same space or to the same extent

Coextend, kō eks tend, *v t* and *i* To extend through the same space or duration with another, to extend equally —**Coextension,** kō eks ten shon *n* The fact or state of being equally extended with some thing else —**Coextensive,** ko eks ten siv, *a* Equally extensive, having equal scope or extent — **Coextensively** ko eks ten siv li, *adv* So as to exhibit coextension —**Coextensiveness,** kō-eks ten siv nes *n*

Coffee kof i *n* [Fr *café* from Turk *qahweh* coffee] The berries or the ground seeds of a tree a native of Arabia and Abyssinia but now extensively cultivated throughout tropical countries, each berry containing two seeds commonly called coffee beans, a drink made from the roasted and ground seeds of the coffee tree by infusion or decoction — **Coffee bean Coffee-nib,** *n* A coffee seed —**Coffee berry** *n* The fruit of the coffee tree — **Coffee bug** *n* An insect which lives on the coffee tree, and is very destructive to coffee plantations —**Coffee cup** *n* A cup from which coffee is drunk —**Coffee house,** *n* A house of entertainment where guests are supplied with coffee and other refreshments —**Coffee mill** *n* A small machine or mill for grinding coffee —**Coffee pot** *n* A covered pot in which the decoction or infusion of coffee is made, or in which it is brought upon the table for drinking — **Coffee roaster** *n* The utensil in which the coffee beans are roasted before being ground —**Coffee room,** *n* A public room in an inn or hotel where guests are supplied with refreshments —**Coffee tree** *n* The tree which produces coffee —**Coffein, Coffeine,** kof fē in *n* Same as *Caffeine*

Coffer, kof ėr *n* [Fr *coffre*, O Fr *cofre cofin*, a coffer from L *cophinus*, Gr *kophinos*, a basket *Coffin* is the same word] A chest trunk, or casket for holding jewels, money, or other valuables, a sunk panel or compartment in a ceiling of an ornamental character a kind of caisson or floating dock —*v t* To deposit or lay up in a coffer —**Coffer-dam,** *n* A wooden inclosure formed in a river, &c by driving two or more rows of piles close together, with clay packed in between the rows to exclude the water and so obtain a firm and dry foundation for bridges, piers, &c —**Coffered,** kof ėrd *a* Furnished or ornamented with coffers (a *coffered* ceiling)

Coffin, kof in, *n* [O Fr *cofin*, a chest, L *cophinus*, a basket COFFER] The chest or box in which a dead human body is buried or deposited in a vault, a casing of paste for a pie (*Shak*)†, the hollow part of a horse's hoof —*v t* To put or inclose in a coffin —**Coffin-bone,** *n* A small spongy bone inclosed in the hoof of a horse

Cog, kog, *v t —cogged, cogging* [W *cogio, cogiaw*, to trick, from *cog*, empty, vain] To flatter, to wheedle, to draw from by flattery, to foist or palm now hardly used except in regard to dice, *to cog a die* being to load it so as to direct its fall, for the purpose of cheating —*v i* To cheat, to wheedle, to lie —*n* A trick or deception

Cog, kog, *n* [Sw *kugg, kugge*, a cog] The tooth of a wheel, by which it drives another wheel or body, or any similar mechanical contrivance —**Cog-wheel,** *n* A wheel with cogs or teeth —*v t —cogged, cogging* To furnish with cogs

Cogent, kō jent, *a* [L *cogens, cogentis*, forcing, compelling, from *cogo* — *con*, together, or intens, and *ago*, to lead or drive] Compelling in a physical sense† resistless†, convincing, having the power to compel conviction, powerful, not easily resisted, forcible, irresistible of arguments, proofs, reasoning, &c —**Cogently,** kō jent li, *adv* In a cogent manner, powerfully, forcibly —**Cogency, Cogence,**† kō jen si, kō jens *n* The quality of being cogent, power of moving the will or reason, power of compelling conviction, force, conclusiveness

Cogitate, koj i tāt, *v i —cogitated, cogitating* [L *cogito, cogitatum*—*co* for *con*, together, and *agito*, to shake to agitate AGITATE] To think, to meditate, to ponder —**Cogitation,** koj i tā shon, *n* The act of cogitating or thinking, thought, meditation, contemplation — **Cogitative,** koj i tā tiv, *a* Thinking, having the power of cogitating meditative, given to thought —**Cogitatively,** koj i tā tiv li, *adv* In a cogitative or thinking manner —**Cogitativity,**† koj i tā tiv i ti, *n* Power of thinking — **Cogitability,** koj i ta bil i ti, *n* The state or quality of being cogitable, conceivableness —**Cogitable,** koj i ta bl, *a* Capable of being thought, capable of being conceived —*n* Anything capable of being the subject of thought

Cognac kō nyak *n* [Fr] A kind of French brandy, so called from the town of the same name, where large quantities are made

Cognate, kog nāt *a* [L *cognatus*—prefix *co* for *con* with and *gnatus*, old form of *natus*, born] Allied by blood, kindred by birth, *law* connected by the mother's side, related in origin generally, proceeding from the same stock or root, of the same family (words roots languages), allied in nature, having affinity of any kind (*cognate* sounds) —*n* One connected with another by ties of kindred, *law*, a relation connected by the mother's side, anything related to another by origin or nature —**Cognateness,** kog'nāt nes *n* State of being cognate — **Cognation,** kog nā shon, *n* [*cognatio*-] Relationship by descent from the same original, affinity, resemblance in nature or character

Cognition, kog ni shon *n* [L *cognitio, cognosco cognitus*—*co* for *con*, and *nosco*, anciently *gnosco*, to know] Knowledge from personal view or experience, perception, a thing known —**Cognitive,** kog'ni tiv *a* Knowing or apprehending by the understanding —**Cognizable, Cognisable,** kog niz a-bl or kon, *a* Capable of falling under notice or observation, capable of being known, perceived, or apprehended, capable of falling under judicial notice —**Cognizably, Cognisably,** kog'niz a bli or kon *adv* In a cognizable manner —**Cognizance,** kog'ni zans or kon, *n* [O Fr *cognoissance, connoissance*] Knowledge or notice, perception, observation, *law*, judicial or authoritative notice or knowledge, also right to try and determine causes, a crest, a badge, a badge worn by a retainer, soldier, &c, to indicate the person or party to which he belongs —**Cognizant, Cognisant,** kog'ni zant or kon', *a* Acquainted with, having obtained knowledge of, competent to take legal or judicial notice —**Cognize, Cognise,** kog-niz', *v t —cognized, cognised, cognizing, cognising* To recognise as an object of thought, to perceive, to become conscious of, to know

Cognomen, kog-nō'men, *n* [L *cognomen*—

prefix *co* for *com*, and *nomen*, formerly *gnomen*, a name] Strictly the last of the three names by which a Roman of good family was known, indicating the family to which he belonged, hence a surname or distinguishing name in general —**Cognominal**, kog-nom'i nal, *a* Pertaining to a cognomen or surname —**Cognomination**, kog-nom'i-nā'shon, *n* A surname, a cognomen

Cognoscible, kog nos'i bl, *a* [From L *cognosco* COGNITION] Capable of being known, subject to judicial investigation —**Cognoscibility**, kog nos'i bil'i ti, *n* The quality of being cognoscible

Cohabit, kō-hab'it, *v i* [L *cohabito*, from *co*, with, and *habito*, to dwell] To dwell or live together as husband and wife often applied to persons not legally married, and suggesting sexual intercourse —**Cohabitation**, kō-hab i tā'shon, *n* The state of living together as man and wife

Coheir, kō-ār', *n* A joint heir, one who succeeds to a share of an inheritance divided among two or more —**Coheiress**, kō ār es, *n* A joint-heiress

Cohere, kō-hēr', *v i* —*cohered*, *cohering* [L *cohæreo*—*co* for *con*, and *hæreo*, to stick together] To stick or cleave together, to be united, to keep in close contact as parts of the same mass, or as two substances that attract each other, to hang well together, to agree or be consistent (as parts of a discourse or an argument) —**Coherence**, **Coherency**, kō-hē'rens, kō hē'ren si, *n* The state of cohering, a cleaving together of bodies by means of attraction, suitable connection or dependence, due agreement as of ideas, consistency —**Coherent**, kō-hē'rent, *a* Cohering or sticking together, united having a due agreement of parts, hanging well together, consecutive, observing due agreement, consistent (a *coherent* argument or discourse a *coherent* speaker) —**Coherently** kō hē'rent li, *adv* In a coherent manner —**Cohesibility**, kō-hē'si bil i ti, *n* The tendency to unite by cohesion, cohesiveness —**Cohesible**, kō-hē si-bl, *a* Capable of cohesion —**Cohesion**, kō-hē'zhon *n* [Fr *cohésion*] The act or state of cohering, uniting, or sticking together, logical connection, *physics*, the state in which or the force by which, the particles of bodies of the same nature are kept in contact so as to form a continuous mass —**Cohesive**, kō-hē siv, *a* Causing cohesion —**Cohesively**, kō-hē'siv li, *adv* In a cohesive manner, with cohesion —**Cohesiveness**, kō-hē siv nes, *n* The quality of being cohesive, the tendency to unite by cohesion

Cohibit, kō hib it, *v t* [L *cohibeo cohibitum*, from *co*, together and *habeo*, to hold] To restrain —**Cohibition** kō-hi bi shon, *n* Restraint —**Cohibitor**, kō hib it-ėr, *n* One who restrains

Cohorn, kō horn, *n* Same as *Coehorn*

Cohort, kō hort, *n* [L *cohors*, *cohortis*] In Roman armies, the tenth part of a legion, a body of about 500 or 600 men, a band or body of warriors in general

Coif, koif, *n* [Fr *coiffe*, L L *cofia cuffa*, from M H G *kupfe*, *kupfe*, a kind of cap] A close-fitting cap or head dress, a kind of caul or cap worn by serjeants-at-law and others, a kind of close fitting cap of mail —*v t* To cover or dress with, or as with a coif —**Coiffure**, koif'ūr, *n* [Fr] A head-dress, especially the head-dress of a lady

Coign, **coin**, koin, *n* A corner, a coin or quoin [*Shak*]

Coil, koil, *v t* [O Fr *coillir*, *cueillir*, from L *colligere*, to collect COLLECT] To gather (a rope, chain, &c) into a series of rings above one another to twist or wind spirally —*v i* To form rings or spirals, to wind —*n* A ring or series of rings or spirals into which a rope or other pliant body is wound.

Coil, koil, *n* [Comp Ir and Gael *goill*, war, battle, *goil*, to rage] Perplexities, tumult; bustle, turmoil [*Shak*]

Coin, koin, *n* [Fr *coin*, a wedge, the die with which money is stamped, a coin, a corner, from L *cuneus*, a wedge] A piece of metal, as gold, silver, copper, or some alloy, converted into money by impressing some stamp on it, such pieces collectively, metallic currency, money, also, a quoin —*v t* To stamp and convert into money, to mint, to make, fabricate, or invent —**Coinage**, koi'nāj, *n* The stamping of money, coin, money coined, the act of inventing, forming, or producing, invention, fabrication, what is fabricated or produced —**Coiner**, koi nėr, *n* One who coins, a maker of money often a maker of base or counterfeit coin, an inventor or maker, as of words

Coincide, kō in sid', *v i* —*coincided coinciding* [L L *concido*, from L prefix *co*, with, and *incido*, to fall in—*in*, and *cado*, to fall] To occupy the same place in space, or the same position in a scale or series, to happen at the same point of time, to be exactly contemporaneous, to correspond exactly, to concur, to agree (to *coincide with* a person in an opinion) —**Coincidence**, **Coincidency**, kō-in si dens, kō-in si den si, *n* The fact of coinciding, exact correspondence in position, a happening or agreeing in time, contemporaneousness, agreement in circumstance, character, &c, exact correspondence generally, or a case of exact correspondence —**Coincident**, **Coincidental**, kō-in si dent kō in si den tal, *a* Coinciding, happening at the same time, concurrent, exactly corresponding —**Coincidently**, kō in si dent-li, *adv* In a coincident manner, with coincidence —**Coincider** kō-in-sid'ėr, *n* One who coincides with another, as in an opinion course of action, &c

Coincidation, kō-in di kā shon, *n* A concurrent indication sign or symptom

Co inhere, kō-in hēr', *v i* To inhere together, to be included or exist together in the same thing

Coinheritance kō in her it ans *n* Joint inheritance —**Coinheritor**, kō in her it-ėr, *n* A joint heir, a coheir

Cointense kō-in tens *a* Of equal intensity with another object —**Cointension** **Cointensity** kō in ten shon kō in ten si ti *n* The condition or being of equal intension or intensity

Co interest kō-in tėr est *n* A joint interest

Coir Coire, koir *n* A species of yarn manufactured from the husk of cocoa nuts and formed into cordage, sailcloth, matting &c

Coition, kō-i shon, *n* [L *coitio—coeo* and *eo itum*, to go] A coming together, copulation

Coke, kōk *n* [Probably from *cook* or *cake*, comp *caking* coal] Coal deprived of its bitumen, sulphur or other extraneous or volatile matter by fire —*v t* —*coked coking* To convert into coke, to deprive of volatile matter, as coal

Col, kol *n* [Fr neck] An elevated mountain pass between two higher summits, the most elevated part of a mountain pass

Colander kul an-dėr or kol an-dėr *n* [From L *colum colandi* pyr of *colo* to strain from *colum* a colander] A vessel with a bottom perforated with little holes for straining liquors, a strainer

Cola-nut **Cola-seed**, kō la *n* A brownish bitter seed, about the size of a chestnut produced by an African tree containing much caffeine and highly valued as yielding a refreshing and invigorating beverage —**Cola-tree**, *n* The tree which produces the cola nut

Co latitude, kō lat i tūd, *n* [Abbrev of *complement* and *latitude*] The complement of the latitude, or what it wants of 90°

Colchicum, kol chi kum, *n* [L a plant with a poisonous root, from *Colchis* the native country of Medea, the famous sorceress] A genus of liliaceous plants the most familiar species being the meadow saffron, a plant with a solid bulb-like root stock and purple, crocus like flowers, found in England and various parts of the Continent —**Colchicine**, kol chi sin, *n* An alkaloid obtained from colchicum bulbs, and used for the alleviation or cure of gout and rheumatism

Colcothar, kol'ko-thār, *n* [Probably of Ar origin] The brownish-red peroxide of iron, used for polishing glass and other substances

Cold, kōld, *a* [A Sax *cald*, *ceald*, *a* and *n* = Dan *kold*, Icel *kaldr*, Sw *kall*, D *koud*, Goth *kalds*, G *kalt*, from root of *cool*, *chill*, which also appears in L *gelu*, *gelidus*, gelid] Not warm or hot, gelid, frigid, chilling, cooling, having the sensation of coolness, wanting warmth or animal heat, chill, wanting passion, zeal, or ardour, insensible, not animated or easily excited into action, not affectionate, cordial, or friendly, unaffecting, not animated or animating, not able to excite feeling or interest, spiritless —*In cold blood*, without excitement emotion, or passion —*To give shew*, or *turn the cold shoulder*, to treat a person with studied coldness, neglect or contempt *n* The relative absence or want of heat, the cause of the sensation of coolness, the sensation produced in animal bodies by the escape of heat, an indisposition occasioned by cold, a catarrh —**Cold ish** kōl dish, *a* Somewhat cold —**Coldly**, kōld li, *adv* In a cold manner; without warmth, without concern, without apparent passion, emotion, or feeling, with indifference or negligence, dispassionately, calmly —**Coldness** kold nes, *n* The state or quality of being cold, frigidity, indifference —**Cold blast** *n* A blast or current of cold air, *metal* the name given to air at its natural temperature forced through furnaces for smelting iron —**Cold blooded**, *a* Having cold blood, without sensibility or feeling, *zool* a term applied to those animals the temperature of whose blood is a very little higher than that of their habitat — **Cold chisel**, *n* A chisel for cutting metal in its cold state — **Cold cream** *n* A kind of cooling unguent for the skin, variously prepared — **Cold hearted**, *a* Wanting passion or feeling, indifferent **Cold heartedness** *n*

Cole kōl, *n* [From L *colis cauhs*, a cabbage stalk, a cabbage] The general name of all sorts of cabbage —**Cole rape**, *n* The common turnip — **Cole seed** *n* The seed of the winter rape from which oil cake is prepared for feeding cattle — **Colewort**, kōl wėrt, *n* A name applied to different varieties of cabbage

Co legatee, kō leg a tē , *n* One who is a legatee along with another or others

Cole mouse *n* COAL MOUSE

Coleophyll, **Coleophyllum**, kol ē ō-fil kol ē-ō fil um *n* [Gr *koleos* a sheath and *phyllon* a leaf] *Bot* the first leaf which follows the cotyledon in endogens, and ensheaths the succeeding leaves — **Coleophyllous** kol ē ō fil lus *a* *Bot* having the leaves included in a sheath

Coleoptera kol ē op tėr a *n pl* [Gr *koleos* a sheath and *pteron*, a wing] An order of insects commonly known by the name of *beetles*, and characterized by having four wings of which the two anterior, called elytra are not suited for flight, but form a covering and protection to the two posterior and are of a hard and horny or parchment like nature —**Coleopter**, **Coleopteran**, kol ē op tėr kol ē op tėr an *n* A member of the order Coleoptera —**Coleopterist**, kol ē op ter ist *n* One versed in the natural history of the Coleoptera —**Coleopterous** kol ē op tėr us, *a* Pertaining or belonging to the Coleoptera

Coleorhiza kol ē-ō ri za, *n* [Gr *koleos*, a sheath, and *rhiza*, a root] *Bot* the sheath which covers the young radicle of monocotyledonous plants

Colestaff, kōl staf Same as *Colstaff*

Cole tit, *n* COAL TIT

Colic, kol ik *n* [L *colicus*, Gr *kolikos* from *kolon* the colon] A painful spasmodic affection of the intestines, especially of the colon, attended with fever or inflammation — **Colic**, **Colical**, kol ik, kol ik al, *a* Affecting the bowels — **Colicked** kol ikt, *a* Affected with colic, griped —**Colicky**, kol ik i *a* Pertaining to colic

Colin, kol in, *n* [Fr] The Virginian quail or American partridge

Collaborateur, **Collaborator**, kol-lab o-ratėr kol-lab ō rā tėr, *n* [Fr *collaborateur* —L *col* for *con*, together, and *laboro*, to labour] An assistant, an associate in labour, especially in literary or scientific

pursuits —**Collaboration**, kol-lab ō-rā″-shon, *n.* The act of working together, united labour

Collapse, kol laps, *v t —collapsed, collapsing* [L *collabor, collapsus—col* for *con*, and *labor, lapsus*, to slide or fall (whence *lapse*)] To fall in or together, as the two sides of a vessel, to close by falling together, hence, to come to nothing, to break down —*n* A falling in or together, as of the sides of a hollow vessel, a more or less sudden failure of the vital powers, a sudden and complete failure of any kind, a break down —**Collapsable**, kol laps abl, *a* Capable of collapsing or being made to collapse —**Collapsion**, kol lap shon, *n* A state of collapsing

Collar, kol ėr *n* [L *collare*, Fr *collier* a collar, from L *collum*, the neck] Something worn round the neck, whether for use or ornament or both or it may be for restraint, the necklace or chain worn by knights and having the badge of the order appended to it, part of the harness of an animal used for draught, an article of dress or part of a garment going round the neck, something resembling a collar, something in the form of a ring, especially at or near the end of something else —*To slip the collar* to escape or get free, to disentangle one s self —*v t* To seize by the collar, to put a collar on, to roll up and bind with cord (a piece of meat) for keeping for a time —**Collar beam**, *n* A piece of timber extending between two opposite rafters at some height above their base — **Collar bone**, *n* The clavicle, one of the two bones of the thorax in man and many quadrupeds joined at one end to the shoulder bone and at the other to the breast bone —**Collaret**, kol ar ėt, *n* A small collar of linen, fur, or the like worn by women

Collate, kol lāt, *v t —collated collating* [L *confero, collatum*, to bring together compare, bestow *-col* for *con* and *fero, latum*, to carry] To bring together and compare to examine critically, noting points of agreement and disagreement (manuscripts and books) to confer or bestow (a benefice) on (to *collate* a person *to* a church) to gather and place in order as the sheets of a book for binding —**Collatable** kol lā ta bl *n* Capable of being collated —**Collation** kol lā shon, *n* The act of collating, a comparison especially the comparison of manuscripts or editions of books, the presentation of a clergyman to a benefice by a bishop who has the benefice in his own gift or by a elect of the patron has acquired the patron s rights, a light repast — **Collationer**, kol lā shon ėr, *n* One who examines the sheets or pages of a book, after printing, to ascertain whether they are correctly printed paged, &c —**Collative** kol lā tiv, *a Eccles* presented by collation having the bishop as patron —**Collator**, kol lā tėr, *n* One who collates

Collateral kol lat ėr al *a* [L L *collateralis —col* for *con*, and L *lateralis* from *latus*, a side] At the side belonging to the side or what is at the side, acting indirectly, acting through side channels, accompanying but subordinate auxiliary subsidiary, descending from the same ancestor, but not in a direct line, as distinguished from *lineal* —*n* A collateral relation or kinsman — **Collaterally**, kol lat ėr al li *adv* In a collateral manner or relation, side by side, indirectly —**Collateralness**, kol lat ėr al nes, *n*

Colleague, kol lēg, *n* [L *collega* a colleague—*col* for *con*, and stem of *lego, legatum*, to send on a mission] A partner or associate in the same office, employment, or commission, civil or ecclesiastical never used of partners in trade or manufactures —**Colleagueship**, kol lēg ship, *n.* The state of being a colleague

Collect, kol lekt, *v t* [L *colligo, collectum —col* for *con*, and *lego*, to gather, which appears also in *neglect, select, lecture*, &c, also *coll, cull*] To gather into one body or place, to assemble or bring together, to gather, to infer or conclude (in this sense now rare) —*To collect one's self*, to recover from surprise or a disconcerted state —*v t* To run together; to accumulate —*n* (kol lekt) A short comprehensive prayer, a form of prayer adapted to a particular day or occasion —**Collectanea**, kol-lek tā nē a, *n. pl* [L, things collected] A selection of passages from various authors, usually made for the purpose of instruction, a miscellany —**Collected**, kol-lek'ted, *p* and *a* Gathered together, not disconcerted, cool, firm, prepared, self-possessed —**Collectedly**, kol lek'ted li, *adv* In one view, together, in a cool, firm, or self possessed manner —**Collectedness**, kol lek'ted nes, *n* The state of being collected —**Collectible**, *kol lek ti bl*, *a* Capable of being collected —**Collection**, kol lek shon, *n* The act or practice of collecting or of gathering, that which is collected or gathered together (as pictures or objects of interest), that which is collected for a charitable, religious, or other purpose, the jurisdiction of a collector, a collector ship, the act of deducing from premises, or that which is deduced (*Mil*) —**Collective** kol lek tiv, *a* [L *collectivus*, Fr *collectif*] Formed by collating, gathered into a mass sum, or body, aggregate, *gram* expressing a number or multitude united, though in the singular number (a *collective* noun) —*Collective note*, in *diplomacy*, an official communication signed by the representatives of several governments —*n Gram* a noun with a singular form comprehending in its meaning several individuals — **Collectively** kol lek tiv li, *adv* In a collective manner, in a mass or body, in the aggregate, unitedly —**Collectiveness** kol lek tiv nes *n* — **Collector** kol lek tor *n* One who collects, especially, one who makes a business of collecting objects of interest, an officer appointed to collect and receive customs, duties, taxes &c, within a certain district —*Abstracted collector* the upper plate of a condenser, employed for collecting electricity —**Collectorate**, kol lek tėr āt *n* The district of a collector, a collectorship — **Collectorship**, kol lek tėr ship *n* The office or jurisdiction of a collector

College kol ej *n* [L *collegium*, a society, guild, or fraternity, from *collega* a colleague (COLLEAGUE)] A society of men invested with certain powers and rights performing certain duties or engaged in some common pursuit, a guild, a corporation, especially a society incorporated for purposes of instruction and study in the higher branches of knowledge the edifice belonging to a college —**Collegial** kol lē ja al *a* Pertaining to a college, collegiate —**Collegian**, kol lē ja an *n* A member of a college, particularly of a literary institution so called, a student — **Collegiate**, kol lē ja āt *a* Pertaining to a college (*collegiate* studies), constituted after the manner of a college —*Collegiate church* a church that has no bishop s see, but has nevertheless a college or chapter of dean canons and prebends in Scotland and the United States, a church under the joint pastorate of two or more clergymen

Collenchyma, kol len ki ma, *n* [Gr *kolla*, glue, and *enchyma*, an infusion] *Bot* the cellular matter in which pollen is generated

Collet, kol et, *n* [Fr *collet* a collar or necklace, from *col*, L *collum* the neck] A band or collar, among jewellers the horizontal face or plane at the bottom of brilliants and the part of a ring containing the bezel in which the stone is set, *bot* the neck or part of a plant from which spring the ascending and descending axes

Colletic, kol let ik, *a* [Gr *kollētikos*, from *kolla*, glue] Having the property of gluing, agglutinant —*n* An agglutinant — **Colleterium**, kol le tē ri um *n* An organ in the females of certain insects containing a glutinous substance by which the ova are cemented together — **Colleterial**, kol le tē ri al, *a* Pertaining to the colleterium

Collide, kol līd *v t —collided, colliding* [L *collido—col* for *con*, and *laedo*, to strike.] To strike or dash against each other, to meet in shock, to meet in opposition or antagonism —**Collision**, kol li zhon, *n.* [L *collisio*] The act of striking or dashing together; the meeting and mutual striking of two or more moving bodies, or of a moving body with a stationary one, opposition, antagonism, interference. — **Collisive**, kol li siv, *a* Causing collision, clashing

Collie, Colly, kol i, *n.* [Origin doubtful] A variety of dog especially common in Scotland, and much esteemed as a sheep-dog

Collier, kol yėr, *n* [From *coal*, comp *lawyer, sawyer*] A digger of coal, one who works in a coal mine, a vessel employed in the coal trade — **Colliery**, kol yėr-i, *n The place where coal is dug, a coal mine* or pit

Colligate, kol li gāt, *v t —colligated, colligating* [L *colligo—col* for *con*, and *ligo*, to bind] To bind or fasten together, to connect by observing a certain relationship or similarity (to *colligate* phenomena) — **Colligation**, kol li gā shon, *n* The act of colligating, that process by which many isolated facts are brought together under one general conception or observation

Collimation, kol li-mā shon, *n* [From a fancied L verb *collimare*, really a false reading for *collineare—col*, together, and *linea*, a line] The act of levelling or of directing the sight to a fixed object —*Line of collimation*, in an astronomical instrument, the straight line which passes through the centre of the object-glass, and intersects at right angles the fine wires which are fixed in the focus —*Error of collimation*, the deviation of the actual line of sight in a telescope from the focus and centre of the object glass, or from the proper position —**Collimate** kol li māt, *v t* To adjust the line of collimation in —**Collimating** kol li māt ing, *a* Pertaining to collimation, correcting the error of collimating —**Collimator**, kol lim a tėr *n* A small telescope used for adjusting the line of collimation

Collinear kol lin ē-ėr *a* [L *col* for *con*, and *linea*, a line] Pertaining to or situated in a corresponding line —**Collineate**, kol lin ē āt *v t* and *i* To aim or direct in a line corresponding with another — **Collineation**, kol lin ē-ā shon, *n* The act of collineating

Collingual, kol ling gwal, *a* [L *col* for *con*, with and *lingua*, a tongue] Speaking the same language

Colliquate kol li kwāt, *v t* or *i* [L *col* for *con*, and *liquo liquatum* to melt] To melt, to dissolve, to change from solid to fluid, to make or become liquid —**Colliquable**, kol lik wa bl, *a* Capable of being or liable to become liquefied — **Colliquant**, kol li kwant *a* Having the power of dissolving or melting — **Colliquation**, kol li kwā shon, *n The act of melting, a melting* or fusing together —**Colliquative**, kol lik wa tiv, *a* Melting, dissolving, *med* profuse or excessive so as to cause exhaustion said of discharges —**Colliquefaction**, kol lik wē fak shon, *n* A melting together

Collision Under COLLIDE

Collocate, kol lō kāt, *v t —collocated, collocating* [L *colloco—col* for *con*, together, and *loco* to place *locus* a place] To set or place, to set to station —**Collocation**, kol lō-kā shon *n* [L *collocatio*] The act of collocating, placing, disposing, or arranging along with something else, the manner in which a thing is placed with regard to something else, disposition, arrangement

Collocution, kol lō-kū shon, *n* [L *colloquium —col* for *con*, together, and *locutio*, from *loquor*, to speak] A speaking or conversing together, a colloquy, mutual discourse — **Collocutor**, kol-lo-kū'tėr or kol-lok ū tėr, *n* One of the speakers in a dialogue — **Collocutory**, kol lok ū to-ri, *a* Pertaining to or having the form of a colloquy, colloquial

Collodion, kol-lō di-on, *n.* [Gr *kolla*, glue, and *eidos*, resemblance.] A substance prepared by dissolving gun-cotton in ether, or in a mixture of ether and alcohol, used as a substitute for adhesive plaster in the case of slight wounds, and as the basis of a photographic process —**Collodionize**, kol lō di-on īz, *v t —collodionized, collodionizing* To prepare (a plate) with collo-

dion; to treat with collodion —**Colloid,** kol'loid, *a* Like glue or jelly, *chem.* applied to uncrystallizable liquids, *geol* applied to partly amorphous minerals —*n.* The name given to a transparent, viscid, yellowish, structureless or slightly granular matter, resembling liquid gelatine CRYSTALLOID —**Colloidal,** kol loi'dal, *a.* Of or pertaining to or of the nature of colloids —**Colloidality,** kol-loi dal i ti, *n* Colloidal nature or character

Collop, kol op, *n.* [Perhaps lit a piece of meat made tender by beating, Sw *kollops*, G *klopps*, meat that has been beaten, D *kloppen*, G *klopfen* to beat, E to *clap*] A slice or lump of flesh

Colloquy, kol lō-kwi, *n* [L *colloquium—col*, together, and *loquor*, to speak] The mutual discourse of two or more, a conference, a dialogue, a conversation —**Colloquial,** kol lō kwi-al, *a* Pertaining to conversation, peculiar to the language of common conversation —**Colloquialism,** kol lō kwi-al izm, *n* A word or phrase peculiar to the language of common conversation —**Colloquiality,** kol lō kwi al i ti, *n.* The state of being colloquial —**Colloquialize,** kol lō kwi al iz, *v t* To make colloquial —**Colloquially,** kol lō kwi-al-li, *adv* In a colloquial or conversational manner, in colloquial language —**Colloquist** kol'lō-kwist, *n* A speaker in a dialogue —**Colloquize,** kol lō-kwiz, *v i* To take part in a colloquy or conversation, to converse

Collude, kol lūd, *v i —colluded, colluding* [L *colludo—col*, together, and *ludo*, to play, as in *allude, delude*] To play into the hands of each other, to conspire in a fraud, to act in concert, to connive —**Colluder,** kol lūd ėr, *n* One who colludes —**Collusion,** kol lū zhon, *n* Secret agreement for a fraudulent purpose —**Collusive,** kol lū siv, *a* Fraudulently concerted between two or more —**Collusively,** kol lū siv li, *adv* In a collusive manner, by collusion —**Collusiveness** kol lū siv nes, *n* The quality of being collusive —**Collusory,** kol lū so-ri, *a* Collusive

Colly,† kol i, *v t* [A Sax *col* coal] To make foul, to blacken [*Shak*]

Collyrium, kol lir i um, *n* [L] Eye salve, eye-wash

Colocynth, kol ō-sinth, *n* [Gr *kolokynthos*, a gourd or pumpkin] A kind of cucumber, the fruit of the wild gourd, indigenous in the warmer parts of Asia but now widely cultivated on account of its medicinal properties, being a purgative

Cologne earth, kō-lōn, *n* A kind of ochre of a deep brown colour used in water colour painting —**Cologne water,** *n* Eau de Cologne

Cololite, kōl'ō-lit *n* [Gr *kolon* the colon, and *lithos*, a *stone*] *Geol* the name given to what appears to be the petrified intestines of fishes or their contents, but which are more probably worm casts

Colomba, Columba, ko lom'ba, ko lum ba, *n* CALUMBA

Colombier, kō-lom'bi ėr, *n Columbier*

Colon, kō'lon, *n* [Gr *kolon*, the colon, a member or limb, a clause] The largest portion of the human intestine, forming the middle section of the large intestine, and terminating in the rectum, a punctuation mark formed thus [:], used to mark a pause greater than that of a semicolon, but less than that of a period

Colonel, kėr'nel, *n* [Formerly also *coronel*, which is the Spanish form, and has given the modern pronunciation, Fr *colonel*, O Fr *colonnel*, from It *colonello*, a colonel, a little column dim of *colonna*, L *columna*, a column the name was originally given to the leading company in a regiment] The chief commander of a regiment of troops, whether infantry or cavalry —**Colonelcy, Colonelship,** kėr'nel-si, kėr nel-ship, *n* The office, rank, or commission of a colonel

Colonnade, kol-on nād', *n* [It *colonnata*, from *colonna*, a column COLUMN] *Arch* any series or range of columns placed at certain intervals from each other such intervals varying according to the rules of art and the order employed

Colony, kol'o-ni, *n.* [L *colonia*, from *colo*, *cultum*, to till (hence *cultivate, culture*)] A body of people transplanted from their mother-country to a remote province or country, and remaining subject to the jurisdiction of the parent state, a body of settlers or their descendants, the country planted or colonised, a number of animals or plants living or growing together —**Colonial,** ko-lō ni-al, *a* Pertaining to a colony —**Colonialism,** ko lō ni-al izm, *n* A phrase, idiom, or practice peculiar to a colony —**Colonist,** kol on ist, *n* An inhabitant of or settler in a colony, a member of a colonising expedition —**Colonize,** kol on iz, *v t —colonised, colonizing* To plant or establish a colony in, to send a colony to, to migrate and settle in —*v i* To remove and settle in a distant country —**Colonization,** kol'on iz-ā shon, *n* The act of colonizing or state of being colonized —**Colonizationist,** kol on iz ā shon ist, *n* An advocate for colonization —**Colonizer,** kol on iz ėr, *n* One who colonizes, one who establishes colonies

Colophon, kol o-fon, *n* [Gr *kolophōn* a summit, top, finishing] A device, or printer's name, place of publication, and date, formerly put at the conclusion of a book —**Colophonian,** kol o fō ni an, *a* Relating to a colophon or the conclusion of a book

Colophony Colophany kol o-fo-ni, kol o fa ni, *n* [Gr *kolophōnia*, from *Colophōn*, a city of Ionia, whence the Greeks obtained it] Black resin or turpentine boiled in water and dried —**Colophonic,** kol o-fon ik *a* Pertaining to colophony

Coloquintida kol o kwin ti da, *n* The colocynth or bitter apple

Color, kul ėr An old and common American spelling of *Colour* —**Colorate** † kul ėr āt, *a* [L *coloratus*] Coloured, dyed or tinged with some colour —**Coloration** kul ėr ā shon, *n* Colouring, the state of being coloured, the tints of an object —**Colorific,** kul ėr if ik, *a* Having the quality of tinging, able to give colour or tint to other bodies —**Colorimeter,** kol ō rim et ėr, *n* An instrument for measuring the depth of colour in a liquid by comparison with a standard liquid of the same tint

Colorado Beetle, kol ō rā do, *n* A coleopterous insect a native of the south western states of North America, which works great havoc among the potato crops

Colossus kō-los sus *n* pl **Colossi** kō los sī, or rarely **Colossuses** ko los sus ez [Gr *kolossos*, a colossal statue] A statue of a gigantic size or of size much greater than the natural such as the statue of Apollo which anciently stood at the entrance to the port of Rhodes —**Colossal** kō los sal *a* Like a colossus much exceeding the size of nature, very large, huge, gigantic

Colostrum kō los trum, *n* [L] The first milk secreted in the breasts after child birth

Colour, kul ėr, *n* [L *color* colour] That in respect of which bodies have a different appearance to the eye independently of their form, any tint or hue distinguished from white that which is used for colouring, a pigment, paint, the blood red hue of the face, redness, complexion, false show, pretence *guise, pl* a flag ensign, or standard borne in an army or fleet, a colour used as a badge —*Complementary colours*, colours which together make white, thus, any of the three primary colours is complementary to the other two —*Primary colours*, red green, and violet (or blue), or in a looser sense the colours into which white light is divided by a glass prism—viz red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet —*Persons of colour*, members of the darker varieties of mankind, as negroes, mulattoes, &c —*v t* To impart colour to, to dye, to tinge, to paint, to stain, *fig* to clothe with an appearance different from the real, to give a specious appearance to, to make plausible —*v i* To blush —**Colourable,** kul ėr-a-bl, *a* Specious, plausible, giving an appearance of right or justice (pretence, grounds), intended to deceive (*colourable* imitation of a trade-mark) *Colourable*, having such an appearance as would not lead to the suspicion of anything underhand, *specious*, having a fair outside show, and likely to mislead thereby; *plausible*, apparently reasonable or satisfactory, though not convincing; *ostensible*, put forward as having a certain character but not really having it —**Colourableness,** kul ėr-a-bl nes, *n* Speciousness —**Colourably,** kul'ėr a bli, *adv* In a colourable manner —**Coloured,** kul ėrd, *p* and *a* Having a colour, dyed, painted, or stained, having some other colour than white or black, having a specious appearance, a term applied to the darker varieties of mankind, *bot* applied to a leaf, calyx, seed, &c, to express any colour except green —**Colouring,** kul ėr ing *n* The act or art of applying colours colour applied, tints or hues collectively, as in a picture, a specious appearance, show —**Colourist,** kul ėr ist *n* One who colours, a painter whose works are remarkable for beauty of colour —**Colourless** kul ėr les, *a* Destitute of colour —**Colourman,** kul ėr man, *n* One who prepares and sells colours —**Colour blind,** *a* Incapable of accurately distinguishing colours, having an imperfect perception of colours —**Colour blindness,** *n* Total or partial incapability of distinguishing colours, arising from some defect in the eye, though otherwise vision may be quite perfect —**Colour box,** *n* A portable box for holding artists colours, brushes, &c —**Colour printing** *n* The art or process of printing in colours —**Colour sergeant,** *n* A non commissioned officer who ranks higher than an ordinary sergeant, and who attends the colours in the field or near headquarters

Colporteur, kol por tėr, *n* [Fr —*col*, from L *collum*, the neck, and *porteur*, a carrier, from L *porto* to carry] A hawker of wares, a hawker of books and pamphlets, particularly a hawker of religious books and pamphlets —**Colportage,** kol pōr tāj, *n* The system of distributing religious books tracts &c, by colporteurs

Colstaff, kol staf, *n* [Fr *col* the neck and E *staff*] A staff for enabling two persons to carry a burden between them, each resting one end of the staff on his shoulder

Colt kolt, *n* [A Sax *colt* a young ass, a young camel, comp Sw *kult*, a young boar a stout boy] A young horse, or a young animal of the horse genus, commonly and distinctively applied to the male *filly* being the female, a young camel or a young ass (O T) —**Coltish,** kol tish *a* Like a colt, wanton, frisky, gay —**Coltishly** kol tish li *adv* In the manner of a colt, wantonly —**Coltishness** kōl tish nes *n* Wantonness, friskiness —**Colt's-foot** *n* The popular name of a composite plant whose leaves were once much employed in medicine tussilago

Colubrine kol ū brin, *a* [L *colubrinus*, from *coluber*, a serpent] Relating to serpents, cunning, crafty

Columba, ko lum ba *n* CALUMBA

Columbian, ko lum bi an, *a* [From *Columbia*, a name sometimes given to the United States after Christopher *Columbus*] Pertaining to the United States or to America

Columbier, ko-lum bi ėr, *n* A size of drawing paper measuring 34½ by 23 inches

Columbine kol um bin, *a* [L *columbinus*, from *columba*, a pigeon] Like or pertaining to a pigeon or dove, of a dove colour, resembling the neck of a dove in colour —*n* [L *columbina*] A plant of the buttercup family, so called from the curved petals being in shape somewhat like pigeons, the sepals forming the wings, the name of the mistress of Harlequin in our pantomimes

Columbium, ko lum bi um, *n* [From *Columbia*, America] A rare metal niobium —**Columbite,** ko lum bit, *n* The ore of columbium

Columbo, ko lum'bō, *n* CALUMBA

Column, kol um, *n* [L *columna*, a column, from root which appears in *collis*, a hill' *culmen*, a summit] A solid body of considerably greater length than thickness, standing upright, and generally serving as a support to something resting on its top, a pillar, anything resembling a column in shape (a *column* of water, air, or

mercury); *bot* the united stamens and styles of plants when they form a solid central body, as in orchids, *milit* a formation of troops, narrow in front, and deep from front to rear; *naut* a body of ships following each other, *printing* and *writing*, a division of a page, a perpendicular set of lines separated from another set by a line or blank space —**Columel**, **Columella**, kol-ū-mel, kol-ū-mel'la, *n* [L *columella*, dim of *columen* or *columna*, a column] *Bot* the central column in the capsule of mosses, from which the spores separate, the axis round which the parts of a fruit are arranged, *conch* the upright pillar in the centre of most of the univalve shells —**Columelliform**, kol-ū-mel'li-form, *a* Shaped like a columella or little column —**Columnar**, ko-lum'nér, *a* Formed in columns, like the shaft of a column —**Columnarity**, kol-um-nar'i-ti, *n* The quality of being columnar —**Columnated** kolum'nāt-ed, *a* Ornamented with columns —**Columned**, kol'umd, *a* Furnished with columns, supported on or adorned by columns —**Columniation**, ko-lum-ni-ā'shon, *n* *Arch* the employment of columns in a design

Colura, kol-ū'ra, *n* [Gr *koloura*, dock tailed (with *gramma*, a line, understood)—*kolos*, stunted, and *oura* a tail, because a part is always beneath the horizon] Either of the two great circles supposed to intersect each other at right angles in the poles of the world, one of them passing through the solstitial and the other through the equinoctial points of the ecliptic, the points where they intercept the ecliptic being called cardinal points

Colza, kol'za, *n* [Fr *colza*, O Fr *colzat*, from D *koolzaad*, lit cabbage seed—*kool* cabbage, and *zaad*, seed] A variety of cabbage whose seeds afford an oil much employed for burning in lamps, and for many other purposes

Coma, kō'ma, *n* [Gr *kóma* lethargy] A state of more or less complete insensibility and loss of power of thought or motion, lethargy —**Comatose**, **Comatous**, ko'ma-tōs, ko'ma-tus *a* Pertaining to coma, drowsy, lethargic

Coma, kō'ma, *n* [L the hair] *Bot* the empty leaf or bract terminating the flowering stem of a plant in a tuft or bush, also, the silky hairs at the end of some seeds, *astron* the nebulous hair like envelope surrounding the nucleus of a comet —**Comate**, kō'māt, *a* [L *comatus*] Hairy, furnished with a coma

Comb, kom *n* [A Sax *camb*, a comb, a crest D *kam*, Icel *kambr*, a comb a crest, Dan *kam*, a comb a cam, G *kamm* a comb] An instrument with teeth for separating, cleansing, and adjusting hair, wool, or flax, also, an instrument used by women for keeping the hair in its place when dressed, the crest, caruncle, or red fleshy tuft growing on a cock's head, the top or crest of a wave, honey comb —*v t* To dress with a comb —*v i* To roll over, as the top of a wave or to break with a white foam —**Combed**, komd *a* Having a comb or crest —**Comber**, kom'ér, *n* One who combs, one whose occupation is to comb wool, &c —**Combing**, kōm'ing, *n* The act of using a comb, that which is removed by combing in the latter sense, generally in the plural

Comb, **Combe**, kōm, *n* [W *cwm*, a hollow, or A Sax *comb cumb*, a vessel, a valley COMBS] A valley between hills or mountains, specifically that portion of a valley which forms its continuation above the most elevated spring

Combat, kom'bat or kum'bat *v i* [Fr *combattre—com*, and *battre*, to beat BATTER] To fight, to struggle or contend —*v t* To fight with, to oppose by force, to contend against, to resist now chiefly employed in figurative senses —*n* A fight, a struggle to resist, overthrow, or conquer, contest, engagement, battle — *Single combat*, a fight between two individuals, a duel Syn under BATTLE —**Combatable**, kom'ba-ta-bl, *a* Capable of being combated, disputed, or opposed —**Combatant**, kom'batant, *a* Contending, disposed to combat or contend —*n* A person who combats, any person engaged in active war, a person who contends with another in argument or controversy — **Combative**, kom'ba-tiv, *a* Disposed to combat, showing such a disposition, pugnacious —**Combatively**, kom'ba-tiv-li, *adv* In a combative manner, pugnaciously —**Combativeness** kom'ba-tiv-nes, *n* State of being combative, disposition to contend or fight

Comber, kom'bér, *n* A name given to a fish of the perch family, and also to a species of wrasse

Combine, kom-bin', *v t* —*combined*, *combining* [Fr *combiner*, from the L L *combino—com* and L *binus*, two and two, or double] To unite or join, to link closely together —*v i* To unite, agree, or coalesce, to league together, to unite by affinity or chemical attraction — **Combinable**, kom-bi'na-bl *a* Capable of combining or of being combined —**Combinableness**, kom-bi'na-bl-nes *n* State of being combinable — **Combination**, kom-bi-nā'shon, *n* The act of combining the act of joining, coming together, or uniting, union of particulars, concurrence, meeting, union or association of persons or things for effecting some object by joint operation, commixture, union of bodies or qualities in a mass or compound, chemical union, *math* the union of a number of individuals in different groups, each containing a certain number of the individuals —**Combinatory**, **Combinative**, † kom-bi'na-to-ri, kom-bi'na-tiv, *a* Tending to combine, uniting — **Combined**, kom-bind', *p* and *a* United associated, leagued, conjoined — **Combinedly**, kom-bi-ned'li, *adv* In a combined manner, unitedly, jointly — **Combiner** kom-bi'nér, *n* One who or that which combines

Combing, kōm'ing *n* COAMING

Combustible kom-bus'ti-bl *a* [Fr *combustible*, from L *comburo*, *combustum*, to consume—*comb* for *cum* or *con*, and *uro*, to burn, same root as *aurum*, to kindle Skr *ush*, to burn] Capable of taking fire and burning, inflammable, *fig* fiery or irascible, hot tempered —*n* A substance that will take fire and burn —**Combustibility**, **Combustibleness** kom-bus'ti-bil'i-ti kom-bus'ti-bl-nes *n* The state or quality of being combustible — **Combustion** kom-bust'yon *n* The operation of fire on inflammable substances, burning, or in chemical language, the union of an inflammable substance with oxygen or some other supporter of combustion attended with heat and in most instances with light — *Spontaneous combustion*, the ignition of a body by the internal development of heat without the application of an external flame

Come, kum *v i* — *came* (pret) *come* (pp), *coming* [A Sax *cuman* or *cuman* D *komen*, Icel *koma* Dan *komme*, Sw *komma*, G *kommen*, Goth *kuman* also from same root L *venio* to come Gr *bainō*, to go] To move hitherward, to advance nearer in any manner and from any distance, to approach the person speaking or writing or the person addressed opposed to *go*, to arrive, to take place, to reach a certain stage or point of progress, to arrive at followed by an infinitive (I now *come* to consider the next subject), to get into a certain state or condition especially followed by *to be*, to happen or fall out to befal (*come* what will), to advance or move into view, to appear (colour *comes* into the face), to accrue or result, to be formed (knowledge *comes*) frequently with *of* (this *comes of* not taking heed) *Come* the imperative, is used to excite attention, or to invite to motion or joint action, or it expresses earnestness, or haste, impatience, remonstrance, &c —*To come and go*, to alternate, to appear and disappear —*To come about* to happen, to fall out (how did these things *come about*?) — *To come at*, to reach, to arrive within reach of, to gain —*To come away*, to leave, to germinate, to sprout —*To come by*, to pass near, to obtain, gain, acquire —*To come down*, to descend, to be humbled or abased —*To come home*, to come to one's dwelling, to touch nearly, to touch the feelings, interest, or reason —*To come in*, to enter, as into an inclosure or a port, to become fashionable, to be brought into use —*To come in for*, to get a share of, to get, to obtain —*To come into*, to acquire by inheritance or bequest —*To come near* or *nigh*, to approach in place, to approach in quality, to arrive at nearly the same degree —*To come off*, to escape, to get free, to emerge (to *come off* with honour), to happen, to take place —*To come on*, to advance, to progress, to thrive —*To come out*, to remove from within, to become public, to be introduced to general society said of a young lady, to appear after being obscured by clouds (the sun has *come out*), to result from calculation —*To come out of*, to issue forth, to get clear of (he has *come out of* that affair very well) —*To come out with*, to give publicity to, to let out or disclose —*To come over*, to pass above or across, or from one side to another —*To come round*, to recover, to revive, to regain one's former state of health. —*To come short*, to fail, not to reach; to be inadequate —*To come to*, to fall or be allotted to, to amount to —*To come to one's self*, to get back one's consciousness, to recover —*To come to pass*, to happen —*To come true*, to be verified —*To come up*, to ascend, to rise, to spring, to shoot or rise above the earth —*To come up to*, to attain to, to equal, to amount to —*To come up with*, to overtake in following or pursuit — *Come your ways*, come along, come hither —*To come*, future, in future (time *to come*) —**Comeatable**, kum-at'a-bl, *n* [*Come*, *at*, and suffix *able*] Capable of being come at, capable of being reached or obtained (Colloq) — **Comer**, kum'ér, *n* One that comes, one who has arrived and is present —*All comers* any one that may come, everybody, without exclusion — **Coming**, kum'ing, *p* and *a* Drawing nearer or nigh, approaching, moving toward, advancing, future, next in the future — **Coming in**, *n* pl **Comings in** Entrance, arrival introduction, income, revenue (*Shak*)

Comedy, kom'e-di, *n* [L *comœdra*, Gr *kōmōdia* a comedy, from *kōmos*, a revel or feast and *ōdē*, a song] A dramatic composition of a light and amusing class, its characters being represented as in the circumstances or meeting with the incidents of ordinary life —**Comedian**, ko-mē'di-an, *n* An actor or player in comedy, a player in general, a writer of comedy —**Comedic**, ko-mē'dik, *a* Pertaining to or having the nature of comedy —**Comedietta**, ko-mē-di-et'ta *n* A dramatic composition of the comedy class, in one or at most two acts and not so much elaborated as a regular comedy

Comely, kum'li, *a* [A Sax *cymlic*, comely, from *cyme*, suitable, from *cuman*, to *come*] Handsome, graceful, symmetrical, well-proportioned, decent, suitable, proper, becoming —**Comeliness**, kum'li-nes, *n* The quality of being comely

Comestible, ko-mes'ti-bl, *n* [Fr *comestible*, from L *comedo*, *comesum* or *comestum*, to eat up—*com* and *edo*, to eat] An eatable, an article of solid food

Comet, kom'et *n* [L *cometa* from Gr *komētēs*, long haired a comet, from *komē*, hair from the appearance of its tail] The name given to certain celestial bodies consisting of a star like nucleus, surrounded by a luminous envelope, called the *coma*, and usually accompanied with a tail or train of *light appearing at* irregular intervals, moving through the heavens in paths which seem to correspond with parabolic curves, or in a few instances in elliptical orbits of great eccentricity — **Cometic**, **Cometary**, ko-met'ik, kom'et-a-ri, *a* Pertaining to a comet — **Comet-finder**, *n* A telescope of low power, but with a wide field, used to discover comets —**Cometographer**, kom-e-tog'raf-er, *n* One who writes about comets —**Cometography** kom-e-tog'ra-fi, *n* A description of, or treatise on, comets —**Cometology**, kom-e-tol'o-ji, *n* A discourse on comets; that branch of astronomy which investigates comets

Comfit, kum'fit, *n* [Fr *confit*, pp of *confire*, to preserve, to make into a sweetmeat, from L *conficere—con*, together,

and *facio*, to make] A dry sweetmeat, any kind of fruit or root preserved with sugar and dried; a bon-bon, a lollipop

Comfort, kum fĕrt, *v.t.* [O E *comfort*, from O Fr *comforter*, to comfort, from L L *con fortare*, to strengthen—*con*, intens, and L *fortis*, brave] To raise from depression, to soothe when in grief or trouble, to bring solace or consolation to, to console, to cheer; to hearten, to solace, to enliven —*n* Relief from affliction sorrow or trouble of any kind, solace, consolation, a state of quiet or moderate enjoyment resulting from the possession of what satisfies bodily wants and freedom from all care or anxiety, a feeling or state of well being, satisfaction, or content, that which furnishes moderate enjoyment or content —**Comfortable**, kum fĕrt a bl, *a.* Being in comfort or in a state of ease or moderate enjoyment, giving comfort, affording help, ease, or consolation —**Comfortableness**, kum fĕrt a bl nes, *n* The state of being comfortable —**Comfortably** kum fĕrt-a-bli, *adv* In a comfortable manner; in a manner to give comfort or consolation —**Comforter**, kum fĕrt ĕr, *n* One who comforts, a knit woollen fabric for tying round the neck in cold weather —**Comfortless** kum fĕrt les, *a* Without comfort, without affording or without being attended by any comfort —**Comfortlessly**, kum fĕrt les-li, *adv* —**Comfortlessness**, kum fĕrt-les nes, *n*

Comfrey Comfry, kum fri *n* [Fr *confrve* L *confer'a* from *conferveo*, to heal to grow together, from prefix *con* and *ferveo* to boil, from the plant s supposed healing power] A name given to several species of rough herbaceous European and Asiatic plants, one species of which, the common comfrey, found in Britain on the banks of rivers and ditches was formerly in high repute as a vulnerary

Comic, kom ik *a* [L *comicus* Gr *komikos* Comedy] Relating or belonging to comedy, as distinct from tragedy also comical —*n* A comic actor or singer —**Comical**, kom ik al, *a* Exciting mirth, ludicrous, laughable, diverting sportive droll.—**Comicality**, kom i kal i ti *n* The quality of being comical ludicrousness that which is comical or ludicrous —**Comically**, kom ik al li, *adv* In a comical manner, in a manner to raise mirth laughably, ludicrously —**Comicalness** kom ik al nes, *n.* The quality of being comical, comicality —**Comique** kom ĕk, *n* [Fr] A comic actor or singer

Comitia, kō mish i a, *n pl* [L] Legislative assemblies or meetings among the ancient Romans —**Comitial** kō-mish i al *a* Pertaining to the comitia

Comity, kom i ti *n* [L *comitas* from *comis*, mild affable] Mildness and suavity of manners, courtesy civility good breeding —*Comity of nations* (*comitas gentium*), that kind of courtesy by which the laws and institutions of one state or country are recognized and to some extent given effect to by the government of an other within its territory

Comma, kom ma, *n* [Gr *komma*, a segment, from *koptō* to cut off] A punctuation mark [,] denoting the shortest pause in reading, and separating a sentence in to divisions or members, according to the construction, *mus* an enharmonic interval, being the difference between a major and a minor tone.

Command, kom mand or kom mänd, *v t* [Fr *commander* L *commendo* to intrust, later to enjoin, to command—*com* for *cum*, and *mando* to commit to to command] To order with authority, to lay injunction upon, to direct, to charge to have or to exercise supreme authority, especially military authority, over, to have control over, to dominate through position, often specifically military position, to have within the range of the eye to overlook, to exact or compel by moral influence, to challenge (to *command* respect), to have at one's disposal and service (to *command assistance*) —*v i* To act as or have the authority of a commander, to exercise influence or power —*n.* The power of governing with chief authority, supreme power, control, exercise of authority, a commandment; mandate, order, power or control, as from holding an advantageous military position, the power of overlooking from elevated position; a force under the command of a particular officer — **Commandable**, kom-man da-bl, *a.* Capable of being commanded — **Commandant**, kom man dant, *n* [Fr] A commander —**Commander**, kom man dĕr *n.* One who commands, a chief, one who has supreme authority, a leader the chief officer of an army or of any division of it a naval officer next in rank above lieutenant and under the captain, one on whom is bestowed a commandery —*Commander in-chief*, a supreme military commander, the highest staff appointment in the British army — **Commandership** kom man dĕr ship *n* The office of a commander — **Commandery** kom man dĕr i, *n* [Fr *commanderie*] Among several orders of knights and in certain religious orders, a district under the control of a member of the order called a commander or preceptor the office of such a member the official building of a commandery —**Commanding** kom man ding, *a* Governing, bearing rule, exercising supreme authority controlling by influence, authority, or dignity (*commanding* eloquence) dominating, overlooking a wide region without obstruction (a *commanding* eminence) — **Commandingly** kom man ding li, *adv* In a commanding manner —**Commandment**, kom mand ment *n* A command, a mandate, an order or injunction given by authority, charge, precept, a precept of the decalogue authority power of command —**Commando** kom man do *n* [D *commando*, lit a command] A quasi military expedition, such as those under taken by the Dutch boers and English farmers of South Africa against the natives

Commeasure † kom mezh ūr *v t* To coincide with to be co-extensive with —**Commeasurable** † kom mezh ūr a bl, *a* Commensurate equal

Commemorate kom mem or āt *v t* —*commemorated commemorating* [L *commemoro*—*com* and *memoro* to mention Memory] To preserve the memory of by a solemn act to celebrate with honour and solemnity —**Commemoration** kom mem o-rā shon *n* The act of commemorating or calling to remembrance by some solemnity, the act of honouring the memory of some person or event by solemn celebration —**Commemorable** kom mem or a bl *a* Worthy to be commemorated —**Commemorative**, kom mem or āt-iv *a* Tending to commemorate or preserve the remembrance of something —**Commemorator** kom mem or āt ĕr *n.* One who commemorates —**Commemoratory** kom mem o-ra to-ri *a* Serving to commemorate

Commence kom mens *v i* — *commenced commencing* [Fr *commencer* from a (hypothetical) L L *cominitiare* — L prefix *com*, and *initiare*, to begin Initiate] To begin to take rise or origin, to have first existence, to begin to be, as in a new state or character —*v t* To begin to enter upon, to perform the first act of —**Commencement** kom mens ment *n* The act or fact of commencing beginning, rise origin, first existence, in Cambridge University, the day when masters of arts and doctors receive their degrees, in American colleges a term used similarly

Commend kom mend, *v t* [L *commendo* to commit to commend—*com* and *mando*, to commit to, the same word as *command* with a different signification] To commit deliver, intrust or give in charge (N T), to represent as worthy of confidence notice, regard, or kindness, to recommend, with reflexive pronoun sometimes to call for notice or attention (this subject *commends itself* to our attention), to mention with approbation, to mention by way of keeping in memory, to send greeting or compliments from (*Shak*.) —*v i* To approve, to praise —**Commendable**, kom men da-bl, *a* Capable or worthy of being commended or praised, praiseworthy, laudable —**Commendableness**, kom-men'da-bl-nes, *n* State of being commendable. —**Commendably**, kom-men da-bli, *adv.* In a commendable or praiseworthy manner —**Commendam**, kom-men dam, *n* [L L] An ecclesiastical benefice or living commended to the care of a qualified person to hold till a proper pastor is provided When a benefice d parson was made a bishop, and was empowered to retain his benefice he was said to hold it *in commendam* —**Commendatary**, kom men da ta ri, *a* Holding *in commendam* —*n* One who holds a living *in commendam* — **Commendator**, kom men da tĕr, *n* One who holds a benefice *in commendam* — **Commendatory**, kom men da-to ri, *a* Serving to commend, presenting to favourable notice or reception, containing praise, holding a benefice *in commendam* —**Commendation** kom men-di shon, *n* [L *commendatio*] The act of commending praise, favourable representation in words, declaration of esteem, respects, greeting, message of love —**Commender**, kom-men dĕr *n* One who commends or praises.

Commensal kom men sal *n* [L *com*, with, and *mensa* table] One that eats at the same table; one of two animals or plants that are always found together, an animal which lives on or in another without being parasitic —*a* Having the character of a commensal **Commensalism**, kom men sal izm *n* The state of being commensal

Commensurable, kom men sū ra-bl, *a* [L prefix *com* and *mensura* measure Measure] Having a common measure reducible to a common measure —**Commensurability Commensurableness**, kom men sū ra bil i ti, kom men sū ra bl nes, *n* The state of being commensurable, or of having a common measure —**Commensurably** kom men sū ra bli *adv* In a commensurable manner —**Commensurate** kom men sū rāt *a* Reducible to a common measure, of equal size, having the same boundaries, correspond ing in amount degree or magnitude, adequate — **Commensurately** kom men sū rāt li *adv* In a commensurate manner so as to be commensurate correspondingly, adequately —**Commensurateness** kom men sū rāt nes *n* State or quality of being commensurate —**Commensuration** kom men sū rā shon *n* Proportion a state of being commensurate

Comment kom ment *v i* [L *commentor*, from *commentus*, pp of *comminiscor*, to reflect on—*com* with together with and stem *men* seen in *memini*, to remember, and in E *mind*] To make remarks or observations either on a book or writing, or on actions events, or opinions to write notes on the works of an author with a view to illustrate his meaning or to explain particular passages, to make annotations —*n* (kom ment) A remark or observation, a note intended to illustrate a difficult passage in an author annotation, exposition, talk, discourse —**Commentary**, kom men ta ri, *n* A series or collection of comments or annotations, a historical narrative, a memoir of particular transactions the *Commentaries* of (Cæsar) —**Commentate** kom men tāt *v i* To make comments, to write a commentary or annotations (*Lamb*) — **Commentation**, kom men tā shon, *n* The act of one who comments, annotation —**Commentative** kom men ta-tiv *a* Making or containing comments —**Commentator** kom men tā-tĕr, *n* One who writes a commentary, one who writes annotations, an annotator —**Commentatorial** kom men ta tō ri-al, *a* Relating to or characteristic of commentators — **Commenter**, kom men-tĕr, *n* One who comments.

Commerce kom mĕrs, *n* [Fr *commerce*, L *commercium*- *com*, together with, and *merx*, *mercis* merchandise] An interchange of goods, merchandise, or property of any kind between countries or communities, mercantile pursuits, trade, traffic, mutual dealings in common life, intercourse —*v i* To carry on trade; to hold intercourse, to commune — **Commercial**, kom mĕr'shal, *a* Pertaining to commerce

or trade, dealing with or depending on commerce; carrying on commerce —*Commercial room*, in hotels, a room set apart mainly for the accommodation of commercial travellers or business men —**Commercially**, kom-mėr'shal-li, *adv* In a commercial view or manner —**Commercialism**, kom-mėr shal izm, *n* The doctrines, tenets, or practices of commerce or of commercial men

Comminution, kom mi nū'shon, *n* [L *comminatio—com*, and *minatio*, a threatening, from *minor*, to threaten MENACE] A threat or threatening, a denunciation of punishment or vengeance, an office in the liturgy of the Church of England, appointed to be read on Ash Wednesday or on the first day of Lent —**Comminatory**, kom min a-to-ri, *a* Threatening, denouncing punishment

Commingle, kom ming gl, *v t* or *i* —*commingled, commingling* [Prefix *com*, and *mingle*] To mix together, to mingle in one mass or intimately, to blend

Comminute, kom mi nūt, *v t* —*comminuted, comminuting* [L *comminuo, comminutum* to make small—*com*, with, and *minuo* to lessen, root *min* as in *minor*, less] To make small or fine, to reduce to minute particles or to a fine powder, to pulverize, to triturate to levigate —*a* Divided into very small parts or particles —**Comminution**, kom mi nū shon, *n* The act of comminuting or reducing to a fine powder or to small particles, pulverization

Commiserate, kom miz ėr āt, *v t* —*commiserated, commiserating* [L *commiseror—com*, and *miseror*, to pity MISERABLE] To feel sorrow, pain, or regret for, through sympathy, to compassionate, to pity —**Commiseration**, kom miz ėr ā shon, *n* The act of commiserating, a sympathetic suffering of pain or sorrow for the afflictions or distresses of another, pity, compassion —**Commiserative**, kom miz ėr ā tiv, *a* Compassionate —**Commiseratively** kom miz ėr ā tiv li, *adv* In a compassionate manner, with compassion —**Commiserator**, kom miz ėr ā tėr, *n* One who commiserates or pities

Commissary kom mis a ri, *n* [Fr *commissaire*, L L *commissarius* one to whom any trust or duty is delegated, L *committo commissum* to commit] In a general sense a commissioner, one to whom is committed some charge, duty, or office by a superior power, *eccles* an officer of a bishop exercising spiritual jurisdiction in remote parts of a diocese or one intrusted with the performance of the duties in the bishop's absence, *Scots law*, the judge in a commissary court, *milit* a name given to officers or officials of various kinds, especially to officers of the commissariat department —**Commissarial** kom mis sā ri al *a* Pertaining to a commissary —**Commissariat**, kom mis-sā ri at *n* The department of an army whose duties consist in supplying transports, provisions, forage, camp equipage, &c, to the troops, also, the body of officers in that department, the office or employment of a commissary, the district of country over which the authority or jurisdiction of a commissary extends —**Commissary court**, *n* A sheriff court which decrees and confirms executors to deceased persons leaving personal property in Scotland —**Commissary general**, *n* The head of the commissariat

Commission, kom mish on, *n* [L *commissio, commissionis* COMMIT] The act of committing, the act of doing something wrong, the act of perpetrating (the *commission* of a crime), the act of intrusting, as a charge or duty, the thing committed intrusted, or delivered, a duty, office, charge, or piece of work intrusted to any one, the warrant by which any trust is held, or any authority exercised (as that of an officer in an army), mandate, authority given, a number of persons joined in an office or trust, commissioners, the state of acting in the purchase and sale of goods for another, position or business of an agent, agency; the allowance made to an agent for transacting business —*Commission of the peace*, a commission issuing under the great seal of England for the appointment of justices of the peace — *To put into commission*, *to* intrust (as an office of state) to some special or extraordinary administrator or administrators, the ordinary administration being in abeyance — *To put a ship into commission*, in the British navy, to equip and man it and send it out on service —*v t* To give a commission to, to empower or authorize by special commission, to send with a mandate or authority —**Commission agent, Commission-merchant**, *n* One who buys or sells goods for another on commission —**Commissionaire**, kom mish-yon ār, *n* [Fr] A kind of messenger or light porter —**Commissional**,† **Commissionary**,† kom mish on al, kom mish on a ri, *a* Pertaining to a commission —**Commissioned**, kom mish ond, *p* and *a* Furnished with a commission, holding a commission, empowered, authorized —**Commissioner**, kom mish'on ėr, *n* One who commissions, a person who has a commission or warrant from proper authority to perform some office or execute some business, an officer having charge of some department of the public service, which is put into commission, a steward or agent who manages affairs on a large estate, one of the persons elected to manage the affairs of a police burgh or non corporate town in Scotland —**Commissive**,† kom mis siv, *a* Committing

Commissure, kom mis sūr *n* [Fr *commissure*, from L *commissura*, a joining together, joint, seam—*com*, together and *mitto, missum*, to send] A joint or seam, the place where two parts of a body meet and unite, a juncture, a suture used chiefly in *anat* —**Commissural**, kom mis sū ral *a* Belonging to a commissure

Commit kom mit *v t* —*committed, committing* [L *committo* to make over in trust, to set to work, do wrong—*com*, together and *mitto*, to send, whence also *admit, permit, dismiss mission missile*, &c] To give in trust to put into charge or keeping, to intrust, to surrender, give up, consign with *to*, *refl* to bind to a certain line of conduct, or to expose or endanger by a preliminary step or decision which cannot be recalled, to compromise, to order or send into confinement, to imprison (the magistrate *commits* a guilty person), to refer or intrust to a committee or select number of persons for their consideration and report, to do (generally something wrong), to perpetrate —*To commit to memory*, to learn by heart — **Committable Committible** kom mit a bl, kom mit i bl, *a* Capable of being committed —**Committment, Committal** kom mit ment kom mit al, *n* The act of committing, commission (but we do not say the *committal* or *commitment* of crimes, but the *commission*) —**Committee**, kom mit tē, *n* A body of persons elected or appointed to attend to any matter or business referred to them often a section of a larger body —*Committee of the whole house*, an arrangement by which matters are discussed in a particular manner in parliament, the chair being occupied by the chairman of committee, and members being allowed to speak more than once on a question —**Committee man**, *n* A member of a committee — **Committee-room**, *n* A room in which a committee holds its meetings — **Committer**, kom mit ėr, *n* One who commits, one who does or perpetrates

Commix, kom miks', *v t* or *i* [L *commisceo, commixtus—com*, together, and *misceo*, to mix MIX] To mix or mingle, to blend — **Commixtion**, kom miks tyon *n* Mixture, a blending together —**Commixture**, kom miks tūr *n* The act of mixing, the state of being mingled, the mass formed by mingling, a compound

Commode, kom mod, *n* [Fr, from L *commodus*, convenient COMMODIOUS] A kind of head dress formerly worn by ladies, a chest of drawers, often with shelves and other conveniences added, a night-stool

Commodious, kom mō'di us, *a* [L L *commodiosus*, from L *commodus*, useful—*com*, together, and *modus*, measure, mode] Roomy and convenient, spacious and suitable; serviceable —**Commodiously**, kom-mō'di-us-li, *adv* So as to be commodious. —**Commodiousness**, kom mō'di-us-nes, *n* The state or quality of being commodious. —**Commodity**, kom-mod'i-ti, *n* [Fr *commodité*, convenience, commodity, L *commoditas*, fitness, convenience] Suitableness or convenience;, what is useful, specifically, an article of merchandise, anything movable that is bought and sold, as goods, wares, produce of land and manufactures

Commodore, kom'mō-dōr, *n* [From Sp *comendador*, a commander, or from Pg *capitão mor*, superior captain] An officer who commands a detachment of ships in the absence of an admiral, a title given by courtesy to the senior captain when three or more ships of war are cruising in company, to the senior captain of a line of merchant vessels, and to the president of a yachting club, the leading ship in a fleet of merchantmen

Common, kom on, *a* [Fr *commun*, L *communis—com*, together and *munis*, ready to be of service, obliging] Belonging or pertaining equally to more than one, or to many indefinitely, belonging to all, general, universal, public, of frequent or usual occurrence, not extraordinary, frequent, usual, ordinary, habitual, not distinguished by rank or character, not of superior excellence, of low or mean rank or character, *gram* applied to such nouns as are both masculine and feminine, and to those that are the names of all the objects possessing the attributes denoted by the noun (river, &c) —*Common council*, the council of a city or corporate town, empowered to make by laws for the government of the citizens —*Common law*, the unwritten law, the law that receives its binding force from immemorial usage and universal reception in distinction from the written or statute law — *Common measure*, a number or quantity that divides two or more numbers or quantities without leaving a remainder — *Common Pleas*, formerly one of the three superior courts of common law in England, now a division of the High Court of Justice — *Common Prayer*, the liturgy or public form of prayer prescribed by the Church of England to be used in all churches and chapels —*Common seal*, a seal used by a corporation as the symbol of their incorporation —*Common sense*, sound practical judgment, the natural sagacity or understanding of mankind in general —*Common time* musical time or rhythm with two, four, or eight beats to a bar —*In common*, equally with another or with others — *n* A tract of ground, the use of which is not appropriated to an individual, but belongs to the public or to a number, in all other senses *pl* the common people the untitled, the vulgar, the lower house of the British Parliament, consisting of the representatives of cities, boroughs, and counties, food provided at a common table, as at colleges, food or fare in general —**Commonage**, kom on āj, *n* The right of pasturing on a common, the joint right of using anything in common with others — **Commonalty**, kom'on al ti, *n* The common people, all below the rank of nobility —**Commoner**, kom'on-ėr, *n* A person under the degree of nobility, a student of the second rank in the University of Oxford, not dependent on the foundation for support —**Commonly**, kom'on li, *adv* In a common manner, usually, generally, ordinarily, frequently, for the most part —**Commonness**, kom on-nes, *n* The state or fact of being common —**Commonplace**, kom'on-plās, *a* Not new or extraordinary, common, trite — *n* A memorandum of something that is likely to be frequently referred to; a well-known or customary remark, a trite saying, a platitude —**Commonplace-book**, *n* A book in which things to be remembered are recorded —**Commonweal**, kom'on wēl, *n* A commonwealth, the body politic; a state —**Commonwealth**, kom'on-welth, *n* [Here *weal* means strictly wellbeing] The body politic, the public; a republican state, the form of government which ex-

ated in England from the death of Charles I in 1649 to the abdication of Richard Cromwell in 1659

Commotion, kom-mō'shon, *n.* [L *commotio,* from *commoveo, commotum* — *com,* with, and *moveo,* to move MOVE] Agitation, tumult of people, disturbance, perturbation, disorder of mind, excitement — **Commove,**† kom mūv, *v t* — *commoved, commoving* [L *commoveo*] To put in motion, to disturb, to agitate, to unsettle

Commune, kom mūn, *v i* — *communed, communing* [Fr *communier,* L *communico,* to communicate, from *communis,* common COMMON] To converse, to talk together familiarly, to impart sentiments mutually, to interchange ideas or feelings — *n.* (kom mūn) Familiar interchange of ideas or sentiments, communion, intercourse, friendly conversation (to hold *commune,* to be in *commune*)

Commune, kom mūn, *n* [Fr, from *commun* common] A small territorial district in France and in some other countries, under the government of a mayor, the inhabitants of a commune, the members of a communal council — *The commune of Paris,* a revolutionary committee which took the place of the municipality of Paris in the French revolution of 1789, also a committee or body of communalists who in 1871 for a brief period ruled over Paris after the evacuation of the German troops — **Communal** kom mū nal *a* Pertaining to a commune or to communalism — **Communalism,** kom mū nal izm, *n* The theory of government by communes or corporations of towns and districts — **Communalist,** kom mū na list, *n* One who adheres to communalism — **Communalistic,** kom mū na lis tik, *a* Pertaining to communalism — **Communism** kom mūn izm, *n* [Fr *communisme*] The system or theory which upholds the absorption of all proprietary rights in a common interest, the doctrine of a community of property — **Communist,** kom mūn ist *n* One who holds the doctrines of communism — **Communistic** kom mū nis tik *a* Relating to communists or communism, according to the principles of communism — **Communistically,** kom mū nis tik al li, *adv* In accordance with communism, in a communistic way or form

Communicate, kom mū ni kāt, *v t* — *communicated, communicating* [L *communico,* from *communis,* common] To impart to another or others, to bestow or confer for joint possession, generally or always something intangible, as intelligence news, opinions, or disease with *to* before the receiver — *v i* To share to participate followed by *in,* to have a communication or passage from one to another (one room *communicates* with another), to have or hold intercourse or interchange of thoughts, to partake of the Lord's supper or communion — **Communicability** kom mū ni ka-bil i ti, *n* The quality of being communicable, capability of being imparted — **Communicable,** kom mū ni ka bl, *a* Capable of being communicated or imparted from one to another, capable of being recounted, communicative, ready to impart information news, &c — **Communicableness,** kom mū ni ka bl nes, *n* —**Communicant,** kom mū ni kant *n* One who communicates or partakes of the sacrament at the celebration of the Lord's supper — **Communication,** kom mū ni kā shon, *n* The act of communicating, means of communicating, connecting passage, means of passing from place to place, that which is communicated or imparted, information or intelligence imparted by word or writing, a document or message imparting information —**Communicative,** kom mū ni kā tiv, *a* Inclined to communicate, ready to impart to others, free in communicating, not reserved, open — **Communicatively,** kom mū ni-kā-tiv li, *adv* In a communicative manner, by communication —**Communicativeness,** kom mū ni kā tiv nes, *n* The state or quality of being communicative, readiness to impart to others; free dom from reserve —**Communicator,** kom-mū'ni kā-tėr, *n.* One who or that which communicates — **Communicatory,** kom-mū'ni-kā to-ri, *a* Imparting knowledge

Communion, kom mūn'yon, *n* [L *communio, communionis,* participation] Participation of something in common, fellowship, concord, bond or association, intercourse between two or more persons, interchange of thoughts or acts, union in religious worship, or in doctrine and discipline, union with a church, a body of Christians who have one common faith and discipline, the act of partaking in the sacrament of the eucharist, the celebration of the Lord's supper — *Communion elements,* the bread and wine used in the sacrament of the Lord's supper — **Communionable,** kom mūn yon a bl, *a* Admissible to communion

Communism, &c Under COMMUNE, *n*

Community, kom mū ni ti, *n* [L *communitas* COMMON] Common possession or enjoyment (a *community* of goods), a society of people having common rights and privileges, a society of individuals of any kind, the body of people in a state, the public, or people in general used in this sense always with the definite article, common character (individuals distinguished by *community* of descent)

Commute kom mut *v t* — *commuted, commuting* [L *commuto* — prefix *com,* and *muto* to change MUTABLE MUTATION] To exchange, to put one thing in the place of another, to give or receive one thing for an other, to exchange as one penalty or punishment for one of less severity, to pay in money instead of in kind or in duty, to pay a single sum as an equivalent for a number of successive payments — **Commutability,** **Commutableness,** kom mūt a bil i ti, kom mūt a bl nes, *n* The quality of being commutable, interchangeableness — **Commutable,** kom mūt a bl *a* [L *commutabilis*] Capable of being exchanged or mutually changed, interchangeable — **Commutation,** kom mū tā shon *n* [L *commutatio*] The act of commuting, the act of substituting one thing for another, the change of a penalty or punishment from a greater to a less, the act of substituting one sort of payment for another, or of making a money payment in lieu of the performance of some sort of compulsory duty or labour — **Commutative** kom mūt a-tiv, *a* Relating to exchange, interchangeable mutual — **Commutatively** kom mūt a-tiv li, *adv* By way of exchange

Comose kō mōs', *a* [L *coma,* hair] Hairy, comate

Compact kom pakt *a* [L *compactus* pp of *compingo, compactum* to join or unite together — *com* together and *pango* to fix] Closely and firmly united as the parts or particles of solid bodies, having the parts or particles close, solid, dense, not diffuse, not verbose, concise, composed made up with *of* (*Shak*) — *v t* To thrust drive or press closely together, to join firmly, to consolidate, to make close, to unite or connect firmly, as in a system —**Compactly** kom pakt li *adv* In a compact or condensed manner, closely, concisely briefly, tersely, neatly — **Compactness** kom pakt nes, *n* State of being compact

Compact, kom pakt, *n* [L *compactum,* a compact from *compaciscor compactus,* to make an agreement — *com* together, and *paciscor,* to fix settle covenant] An agreement, a contract covenant bargain, or settlement between parties — **Compacter,** kom pak tėr *n* One who makes a compact

Compages,† kom pā jez, kom pā' *n* [L *compages* from *compingo* COMPACT, close] A system or structure of many parts united

Companion, kom pan yon *n* [O Fr *compain, compaignon,* Fr *compagnon* — L *com,* together and *panis,* bread, lit a sharer of one's bread, a mess fellow] One with whom a person frequently associates and converses, a mate, a comrade, one who accompanies another, a person holding the lowest rank in an order of knighthood (as of the Bath) — *a* Accompanying, united with — *v t* To be a companion to, to accompany, to put on the same level (*Shak*) — **Companionable,** kom-pan yon a-bl, *a* Fit for good fellowship, qualified to be agreeable in company, sociable — **Companionableness,** kom pan'yon a bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being companionable, sociableness —**Companionably,** kom pan'yon a bli, *adv* In a companionable manner — **Companionless,** kom pan yon les, *a* Having no companion — **Companionship,** kom pan yon ship, *n* The state or fact of being a companion, fellowship, association — **Company,** kum pa ni, *n* [Fr *compagnie,* O Fr also *compaine*] The state of being along with, companionship, fellowship, society, any assemblage of persons, a collection of men or other animals, in a very indefinite sense, guests at a person's house, a number of persons united for performing or carrying on anything jointly as some commercial enterprise, the term being applicable to private partnerships or to incorporated bodies, a firm (but this word usually implies fewer partners than *company*), the members of a firm whose names do not appear in the style or title of the firm usually contracted when written (Messrs Smith & *Co*), a subdivision of an infantry regiment or battalion commanded by a captain, the crew of a ship, including the officers — *To bear* or *keep* (a person) *company,* to accompany, to attend to go with, to associate with — *To be good company,* to be an entertaining companion — *v t* and *i* To associate or associate with, to frequent the company of

Companion, kom pan yon *n* [Comp O Sp *compaña* an outhouse] *Naut* the framing and sash lights upon a quarter deck, through which light passes to the cabins below a raised cover to the cabin stair of a merchant vessel — *Companion ladder* the steps or ladder between the main deck and the quarter deck — *Companion way,* the stairs at the entrance to the cabin of a vessel

Compare, kom pār' *v t* — *compared, comparing* [L *comparo* to put together, unite, match compare also to prepare — *com* for *con,* together, and *paro,* to prepare] To set or bring together in fact or in contemplation and examine the relations they bear to each other, especially with a view to ascertain agreement or disagreement resemblances or differences (to *compare* one thing *with* another) to liken, to represent as similar for the purpose of illustration (to *compare* one thing *to* another), *gram* to inflect by the degrees of comparison — *v i* To hold or stand comparison, to contrast favourably — *n* Comparison, scope or room for comparison (rich beyond *compare*) — **Comparable,** kom pa ra bl *a* [L *comparabilis*] Capable of being compared, worthy of comparison, being of equal regard —**Comparableness** kom pa ra bl nes *n* State of being comparable —**Comparably,** kom pa ra bli, *adv* By comparison so as to be compared — **Comparative,** kom par a tiv, *a* [L *comparativus*] Estimated by comparison not positive or absolute, proceeding by comparison, founded on comparison especially founded on the comparison of different things belonging to the same science or study (*comparative* anatomy, &c), having the power of comparing different things (the *comparative* faculty), *gram* expressing a greater degree, expressing more than the positive but less than the superlative applied to forms of adjectives and adverbs — *n Gram* the comparative degree — **Comparatively,** kom par a tiv li, *adv* By comparison, according to estimate made by comparison, not positively absolutely, or in itself — **Comparer,** kom pā ter *n* One who compares —**Comparison,** kom par i son, *n* [Fr *comparaison,* L *comparatio*] The act of comparing, the act of examining in order to discover how one thing stands with regard to another, the state of being compared, relation between things such as admits of their being compared, something with which another thing is compared, a similitude, or illustration by similitude, a parallel, *gram* the inflection of an adjec-

tive or adverb to express degrees of the original quality

Compartment, kom pärt'ment, *n* [Fr *compartiment*, L L *compartimentum*, from L *compartior*, to divide, share, from *pars*, *partis*, a part] A division or separate part of a general design, as of a building, railway-carriage, picture, plan, or the like

Compass, kum pas, *n* [Fr *compas*, from L L *compassus*, a circuit—L *com*, and *passus*, a step PACE] A passing round, a circular course, a circuit (to fetch a *compass*, that is, to make a circuit or round), limit or boundary, extent, range applied to time, space, sound, &c, moderate estimate, moderation, due limits (to keep within *compass*), an instrument consisting essentially of a magnet suspended so as to have as complete freedom of motion as possible, and used to indicate the magnetic meridian or the position of objects with respect to that meridian, a mathematical instrument for describing circles, measuring figures, distances between two points, &c often with the plural designation *compasses* or a *pair of compasses* — *v t* To stretch round, to encompass, to inclose, encircle, environ, surround, to go or walk about or round, to obtain, to attain to, to accomplish (*to compass* one's purpose), *law*, to plot, to contrive (a person's death) — **Compassable**, kum pas a bl, *a* Capable of being compassed — **Compass needle**, *n* The magnetized needle of a compass —**Compass plant**, *n* A composite plant, common on the prairies of North America so called from being disposed to present the edges of its leaves north and south — **Compass saw**, *n* A saw with a narrow blade, so that it may be made to cut round in a circle of moderate radius —**Compass window**, *n Arch* a circular bay window or oriel

Compassion, kom pa shon, *n* [Fr *compassion*, L *compassio* PASSION] A suffering with another, sympathy, pity, commiseration, an act of mercy (O T)† —**Compassionable** † kom pa shon a bl *a* Deserving of pity —**Compassionate**, kom pa shon at, *a* Characterized by compassion, full of pity, tender hearted —*v t* — *compassionated* *compassionating* To pity, to commiserate, to have compassion for — **Compassionately**, kom pa shon at li *adv* In a compassionate manner, with compassion, mercifully — **Compassionateness**, kom pa shon at nes *n* The quality of being compassionate

Compatible, kom pat i bl, *a* [Fr *compatible*, L L *compatibilis*—L *com*, together, and *patior*, to suffer] Capable of coexisting or being found together in the same subject, capable of existing together in harmony, suitable, agreeable, not incongruous (things *compatible* with one another) — **Compatibility**, **Compatibleness**, kom pat i bil i ti, kom pat i bl nes, *n* The quality of being compatible consistency, suitableness —**Compatibly**, kom pat i bli, *adv* In a compatible manner, fitly, suitably, consistently

Compatriot, kom pā tri ot *n* [Fr *compatriote*] One of the same country —*a* † Of the same country, patriotic — **Compatriotism**,† kom pā tri ot izm, *n* The state of being a compatriot

Compear, kom pēr, *v i* [L *compareo*—*com*, and *pareo*, to appear, comp *appear*] *Scots law*, to present one's self in a court in person or by counsel — **Compearance**, kom pē rans, *n Scots law*, the act of compearing

Compeer, kom pēr, *n* [L *com*, and *par*, equal PEER] An equal, a companion, an associate, a mate —*v t* † To equal, to match [*Shak*]

Compel, kom pel', *v t* —*compelled*, *compelling* [L *compello*, *compulsum*, to drive together—*com*, and *pello*, to drive, hence *compulsum*, *compulsory*, &c] To drive or urge with force or irresistibly, to constrain, to oblige, to necessitate, to subject, to cause to submit, to take by force or violence (*Shak*) —**Compellable**, kom pel a bl, *a* Capable of being compelled or constrained —**Compellably**, kom pel'a bli, *adv* By compulsion —**Compellatory**,† kom pel a to ri, *a* Tending to compel, compulsory — **Compeller**, kom pel'ér, *n* One who compels *or* constrains —**Compellingly**, kom pel ing li, *adv* In a compelling or constraining manner, compulsively

Compellation, kom pel lā shon, *n* [L *compellatio*, the act of accosting, from *compello*, *compellare*, to address] Style or manner of address, word of salutation —**Compellative**, kom pel a tiv, *n Gram* a term sometimes given to the name by which a person is addressed

Compendium, kom pen di um, *n* [L *compendium*, a shortening, abbreviating—*com*, with, and *pendo*, to weigh] A brief compilation or composition containing the principal heads or general principles of a larger work or system, an abridgment, a summary, an epitome Syn under ABRIDGMENT —**Compendious**, kom pen di us, *a* [L *compendiosus*] Containing the substance or general principles of a subject or work in a narrow compass, succinct, concise —**Compendiously**, kom pen di us li *adv* In a compendious manner, summarily, concisely, in epitome — **Compendiousness**, kom pen di us nes, *n* The state of being compendious

Compensate kom pen sāt or kom pen sāt, *v t* —*compensated*, *compensating* [L *compenso*, *compensatum*—*com* together, and *penso*, freq of *pendo*, *pensum*, to weigh, lit to weigh together, hence to balance, give an equivalent for] To give equal value to, to recompense, to give an equivalent to (*to compensate* a labourer for his work), to make up for, to counterbalance, to make amends for (losses defects, &c) — *v i* To make amends, to supply or serve as an equivalent followed by *for* —**Compensation**, kom pen sā shon, *n* The act of compensating, that which is given or serves as an equivalent for services debt, want loss or suffering, amends, indemnity, recompense, that which supplies the place of something else or makes good a deficiency —*Compensation balance*, *compensation pendulum*, a balance wheel or a pendulum so constructed as to counteract the tendency of variations of temperature to produce variations in the rate of vibration or oscillation —**Compensative**, kom pen sa tiv, *a* Making amends or compensation —*n* † That which compensates, compensation —**Compensator**, kom pen sā tér, *n* One who or that which compensates — **Compensatory**, kom pen sa to ri *a* Serving for compensation, making amends

Compesce kom pes, *v t* [L *compesco*] To hold in check, to restrain, to curb [*Carl*]

Compete, kom pēt, *v i* —*competed*, *competing* [L *competo*, to strive after—*com*, together, and *peto*, to seek] To seek or strive for the same thing as another to carry on a contest or rivalry for a common object to vie (to *compete with* a person *for* a thing) — **Competition** kom pē ti shon, *n* [L L *competitio*] The act of competing, mutual contest or striving for the same object, rivalry, a trial of skill proposed as a test of superiority or comparative fitness In a *competition* the persons strive to attain a common end and may have the most friendly feelings towards each other, in *rivalry* there is rather the desire of one to supplant or get before another, and usually a certain hostility — **Competitive**, kom pet i tiv, *a* Relating to competition, carried out by competition —**Competitor**, kom pet i tér, *n* [L *competitor* (i long)] One who competes one who endeavours to obtain what another seeks, one who claims what another claims, a rival —**Competitory**,† kom pet i to ri, *a* Acting in competition, rival

Competent, kom pē tent, *a* [Fr *competent*, from *competer*, to be sufficient, L *competo*, to be met or suitable—*com* together, and *peto*, to seek] Answering all requirements, suitable, fit, sufficient or fit for the purpose, adequate, having legal capacity or power, rightfully or lawfully belonging —**Competently**, kom pē tent li, *adv* In competent manner, sufficiently, adequately, suitably —**Competence**, **Competency**, kom pē tens, kom pē-ten si, *n* State of being competent, fitness, sufficiency, adequateness, adequateness, ability, sufficiency, such a quantity as is sufficient, especially, property or means of subsistence sufficient to furnish the necessaries and conveniences of life, without superfluity

Compile, kom-pil, *v t* —*compiled*, *compiling* [L *compilo*, to plunder, pillage—*com*, together, and *pilo*, to pillage] To draw up, write out, or compose by collecting materials from various sources, to collect or put together by utilizing the writings of others —**Compilation**, kom-pi lā shon, *n* The act of compiling or collecting from written or printed documents or books, that which is compiled, a book or treatise drawn up by compiling — **Compiler**, kom pil ér, *n* One who compiles

Complacent, kom-plā sent, *a* [L *complacens*, *complacentis*, pleasing, ppr of *complaceo*, to please—*com*, and *placeo*, to please (whence *pleasure*)] Accompanied with a sense of quiet enjoyment, displaying complacency, gratified, satisfied —**Complacence**, **Complacency**, kom plā sens, kom-plā sen si, *n* A feeling of quiet pleasure, satisfaction, gratification, complaisance or civility† — **Complacently**, kom-plā sent li, *adv* In a complacent manner

Complain, kom plān, *v i* [Fr *complaindre*, from L L *complangere*—L *com*, together, and *plango*, to beat the breast in sorrow PLAINT] To utter expressions of grief, pain uneasiness, censure, resentment, or the like, to lament, to murmur, to bewail, to make a formal accusation against a person, to make a charge now regularly followed by *of* before the cause of grief or censure — **Complainant**, kom-plā nant, *n* One who complains or makes a complaint a complainer, *law* one who prosecutes by complaint, or commences a legal process against an offender, a plaintiff, a prosecutor — **Complainer**, kom-plā nér, *n* One who complains, one who finds fault, a murmurer —**Complaining**, kom plā ning, *n* The expression of regret, sorrow or injury, a complaint —*a* Expressive of complaint —**Complainingly**, kom plā ning li, *adv* In a complaining manner, murmuringly —**Complaint**, kom plānt, *n* [Fr *complainte*] Expression of grief, regret pain, censure, or resentment, lamentation, murmuring, a finding fault, the cause or subject of complaint or murmuring, a malady, an ailment, a disease usually applied to disorders not violent, a charge, a representation of injuries suffered, accusation

Complaisance, kom plā zans, *n* [Fr *complaisance*, from *complaisant*, ppr of *complaire*, to please=L *complacere* COMPLACENT] A pleasing deportment, affability, civility, courtesy, desire of pleasing; disposition to oblige — **Complaisant**, kom plā zant, *a* Pleasing in manners, courteous, obliging, desirous to please, proceeding from an obliging disposition — **Complaisantly**, kom plā zant-li, *adv* In a complaisant manner — **Complaisantness**,† kom plā zant nes, *n* Complaisance

Complected, kom plek ted, *a* [L prefix *com* and *plecto* to weave] Woven together, interwoven

Complement, kom plē-ment, *n* [L *complementum*, that which fills up or completes, from *compleo*, to complete COMPLETE *Compliment* is the same word] Full quantity or number, full amount, what is wanted to complete or fill up some quantity or thing, difference, *math* what is wanted in an arc or angle to make it up to 90°, outward show (*Shak*)†, courtesy or compliment (*Shak*)† —**Complemental**, kom plē men tal, *a* Forming a complement, completing, complementary —**Complementary**, kom-plē-men'ta ri, *a* Completing, supplying a deficiency, complemental —*Complementary colours* COLOUR

Complete, kom-plēt, *a* [L *completus*, pp of *compleo*, *completum*, to fill up—*com*, intens and *pleo*, to fill, same root as E *fill*] Having no deficiency, wanting no part or element, perfect, thorough; consummate, in every respect, finished, ended, concluded 'Nothing is *whole* that has

anything taken from it; nothing is *entire* that is divided, nothing is *complete* that has not all its parts and those parts fully developed *Complete* refers to the perfection of parts; *entire* to their unity, *whole* to their junction, *total* to their aggregate (*Angus*) —*v t* —*completed, completing* To make complete, to finish, to end, to perfect, to fulfil, to accomplish, to realise —**Completely**, kom plēt li, *adv* In a complete manner, fully, perfectly, entirely, wholly, totally, utterly, thoroughly, quite —**Completeness**, kom plēt nes, *n* The state of being complete —**Completion**, kom plē shon, *n* Act of completing finishing, or perfecting, state of being complete or completed, perfect state, fulfilment accomplishment —**Completive**, kom plē'tiv, *a* Completing or tending to complete, making complete —**Completory**, kom plē to-ri, *a* Fulfilling, accomplishing

Complex, kom pleks, *a* [L *complexus*, pp of *complector, complexus*, to fold or twine together—*com*, together, and stem *plec, plic*, to fold, seen also in *ply, apply, complicate, display* &c] Composed of various parts or things, including sundry particulars connected, composite, not simple (being, idea), involved, intricate complicated, perplexed (process) —*n* Assemblage of things related as parts of a system —**Complexity, Complexness**, kom plek si ti, kom'pleks-nes, *n* The state of being complex, anything complex, intricacy, involvement, entanglement — **Complexly**, kom'pleks li, *adv* In a complex manner, not simply —**Complexus** kom plek sus, *n* [L] An aggregation of involutions or complications *anat* a broad and pretty long muscle lying along the back part and side of the neck

Complexion, kom plek shon, *n* [L *com plexio, complexionis*, a combination in L L physical constitution, from *complector, complexus* (COMPLEX) The temperament, habitude or natural disposition of the body or mind†, physical character or nature†, the colour or hue of the skin, particularly of the face, the general appearance of anything, aspect (*Shak*) —**Complexional**, kom plek shon al *a* Pertaining to or depending on the disposition or temperament†, pertaining to the complexion —**Complexionary**, kom plek shon a ri, *a* Pertaining to the complexion, or to the care of it —**Complexioned** kom plek shond, *a* Having a complexion of this or that kind, having a certain hue, especially of the skin used in composition

Compliance &c COMPLY

Complicate, kom pli kāt *v t* —*complicated, complicating* [L *complico—com*, and *plico*, to fold, weave, or knit COMPLEX PLY] To intertwine, to interweave to render complex or intricate, to involve —*a* Composed of various parts intimately united, complex, involved, intricate, *bot* folded together, as the valves of the glume or chaff in some grasses —**Complicated** kom pli-kāt-ed, *p* and *a* Complicate involved, intricate — **Complicacy**, kom pli ka si, *n* A state of being complex or intricate — **Complicately**, kom pli kāt li, *adv* In a complicated manner — **Complicateness** kom'pli kāt-nes, *n* The state of being complicated —**Complication**, kom pli kā shon, *n* The act of complicating or state of being complicated, entanglement, complexity, something complicated, an aggregate of things involved, mixed up, or mutually united, what complicates or causes complication —**Complicative**, kom pli kā-tiv, *a* Tending or adapted to involve or complicate

Complice,† kom plis, *a* [Fr *complice* Ac COMPLICY] An accomplice [*Shak*]—**Complicity**, kom plis i ti, *n* The state of being an accomplice partnership in crime

Compliment, kom pli ment, *n* [Fr *compliment*, It *complimento*, from *complire*, to fill up, to satisfy, L *compleo, complere*, to complete same word as *complement*, which formerly was used in this sense] An act or expression of civility, respect, or regard, delicate flattery, expression of commendation or admiration, praise —*v t* To pay a compliment to, to flatter or gratify by expressions of approbation, esteem, or respect, or by acts implying the like —**Complimentary**, kom-pli-men'ta-ri, *a* Full of or using compliments, intended to express or convey a compliment or compliments, expressive of civility, regard, or praise — **Complimentarily**, kom pli men ta ri li, *adv* In a complimentary manner — **Complimenter**, kom pli menter, *n* One who complimenta

Compline, kom plin, *n* [From Fr *complie*, from L *completa* (*hora*), 'complete hours' so called because this service completes the religious exercises of the day] The last of the seven canonical hours in the Roman Catholic breviary, the last prayer at night, to be recited after sunset

Complot, kom plot, *n* [Fr *complot*, a plot, from L *complicitum* COMPLICATE] A plotting together, a plot, a conspiracy [*Shak*]—*v t* To plan together, to contrive, to plot —*v i* —*complotted, complotting* To plot together, to conspire, to form a plot

Complotter, kom plot er, *n* One joined in a plot, a conspirator

Comply, kom pli', *v i* —*complied, complying* [From L *complere*, to fill up, satisfy (whence *complete, compliment*), like *supply* from *supplere—com*, with and *plere*, to fill The meaning has been affected by *ply* and *pliant*] To adopt a certain course of action at the desire of another, to yield, to acquiesce, to consent, to agree used alone or followed by *with* —**Compliable**,† kom pli a bl, *a* Compliant [*Mil*]—**Compliance**, kom pli ans *n* The act of complying, a yielding as to a request, wish, desire, &c , a disposition to yield to others, complaisance — **Compliancy**, kom pli an si, *n* A disposition to yield, or a habit of yielding to others —**Compliant** kom pli ant, *a* Given to comply, yielding to request or desire, ready to accommodate, obliging — **Compliantly**, kom pli ant-li, *adv* In a compliant or yielding manner —**Complier**, kom pli er *n* One who complies or yields

Component, kom pō nent *a* [L *compo nens—com*, together, and *pono* to place] Composing or constituting entering into as a part —*n* A constituent part — **Component**, kom pō nen si *n* Composition, structure, nature

Comport, kom port, *v i* [Fr *comporter* to admit of allow, endure from L *com portare*, to bear or carry together—*com*, and *porto* to carry To be suitable, agree, accord, fit suit with *with* (pride *comports* ill *with* poverty) —*v t* To behave to conduct used *refl* —**Comportment** kom pōrt ment, *n* Behaviour demeanour, deportment

Composant, kom po-zant, *n* Same as *Corposant*

Compose kom pōz *v t* —*composed composing* [From Fr *composer*, to compose, from prefix *com* and *poser*, to place, L *pausare* (see POSE) but early identified with L *compono compositum* to compound, from *com* and *pono*, to place so also *dispose, expose* To form by uniting two or more things to form, frame, or fashion, to form by being combined or united to constitute to make to write, as an author, to become the author of (a book, a piece of music), to calm, to quiet, to appease, to settle to adjust (differences, &c), to place in proper form, to dispose, *fine arts*, to arrange the leading features of, *printing*, to set in proper order for printing, as types in a composing-stick —*v i* To practise literary musical, or artistic composition —**Composed**, kom pōzd, *a* Free from disturbance or agitation calm, sedate, quiet, tranquil — **Composedly**, kom pō zed li, *adv* In a composed manner, calmly, without agitation, sedately —**Composure, Composedness**, kom pō zhūr, kom pō zed nes, *n* The state of being composed, a settled state of mind, sedateness, calmness, tranquillity —**Composer**, kom-pōzer, *n* One who or that which composes, one who writes an original work, most commonly, one who composes musical pieces —**Composite**, kom po-zit, *a* [L *compositus*, from *compono, compositum*, to compound] Made up of distinct parts, elements, or substances, compounded, *arch* a term applied to one of the orders because the capital belonging to it is *composed* out of those of the other orders, exhibiting leaves, volutes, &c , *bot* applied to plants forming a vast order, and having flowers forming dense heads composed of many florets, as in the daisy, dandelion, &c —*Composite carriage*, a railway-carriage made up of compartments of different classes, as first, second, and third — *Composite ship*, a ship having a wooden skin on an iron framework — *n* Anything made up of parts or of different elements, a compound, a composition —**Composition**, kom pō zi shon, *n* [L *compositio*, Fr *composition*, in meaning akin partly to *compose*, partly to the verb *compound*] The act of composing or compounding, or the state of being composed or compounded, the act of producing some literary or musical piece, what is composed, as a literary, musical, or artistic production, the act of writing for practice in English or a foreign language, the act of making a mutual agreement for the discharge of a debt, or the agreement itself, the amount or rate paid in compounding with creditors, *gram* the act of forming compound words, the arrangement of parts in a whole, mode of arrangement, a material compounded of two or more ingredients, a compound, *printing* the act of setting types or characters in the composing stick, to form lines, and of arranging the lines in a galley to make a column or page, and from this to make a form — **Compositive**, kom poz i tiv, *a* Having the power of compounding or composing, proceeding by composition — **Compositor** kom poz'i tēr *n* *Printing* one who sets types and makes up the pages and forms —**Composing stick** *n* A printer's instrument in which types are arranged into words and lines and in which the length of the lines is adjusted

Compost, kom post *n* [O Fr *composte*, It *composta* a mixture from L *compositum* from *compono* COMPOUND] A mixture or composition of various manuring substances for fertilizing land, a composition for plastering, the exterior of houses — *v t* To manure with compost, to plaster

Composure Under COMPOSE

Compotation kom po tā shon, *n* [L *compotatio —com* with and *potatio* from *poto* to drink] The act of drinking or tippling together —**Compotator** kom pō tā tēr, *n* One who drinks with another

Compote kom pot, *n* [Fr] Fruit, generally stone fruit stewed or preserved in syrup

Compound kom pound *a* [Originally a participle of O E *compounne, compone*, to compound See the verb] Composed of two or more elements parts, or ingredients, not simple *bot* made up of smaller parts of like kind with or similar to the whole —*Compound animals* animals, such as coral polyps, in which individuals, distinct as regards many of the functions of life, are yet connected by some part of their frame so as to form a united whole —*Compound fracture surg* a fracture in which a bone is broken and there is also laceration of the tissues —*Compound interest*, that interest which arises from the principal with the interest added —*Compound quantities, alg* such quantities as are joined by the signs + and —, plus and minus, *arith* quantities which consist of more than one denomination (as of pounds shillings, and pence) hence the operations of adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing such quantities are termed *compound addition, subtraction multiplication*, and *division* — *Compound time*, musical time arising when two or more measures are joined in one, as $\frac{6}{4}$ and $\frac{9}{8}$ —*Compound word* a word composed of two or more words *n* Something produced by compounding two or more ingredients, parts, or elements as a substance or a word —*v t* (kom pound) [O E *compone, compounne*, with *d* added (as in *expound, propound, sound*, vulgar *drownd*, &c), from L *compono —com*, together, and *pono, positum*, to set or put, whence *position* COMPOSE] To mix

up or mingle together, to form by mingling two or more ingredients or elements into one, to combine, to settle amicably, to adjust by agreement (a difference or controversy), to discharge (a debt) by paying a part.—*v t* To agree upon concession, to come to terms of agreement, to arrange or make a settlement by compromise, especially, to settle with creditors by agreement, and discharge a debt by paying a part of its amount, or to make an agreement to pay a debt by means or in a manner different from that stipulated or required by law (*to compound with* a person, and *for* a debt) —**Compoundable**, kom poun da bl, *a* Capable of being compounded —**Compounder**, kom poun dĕr, *n* One who compounds

Compound, kom pound *n* [From Pg *campanha*, a yard or court] In the East Indies, the inclosure in which isolated houses stand, or surrounding a dwelling house, offices, garden, &c

Comprehend, kom prē hend, *v t* [L *comprehendo—com*, together, *præ* before, and an obs *hendere*, to catch] To take in or include within a certain scope, to include by implication or signification, to embrace, to comprise, to take into the mind, to grasp by the understanding, to possess or have in idea, to understand —**Comprehender**, kom prē-hen dĕr, *n* One who comprehends, one who understands thoroughly —**Comprehensible**, kom prē hen si bl, *a* [L *comprehensibilis*] Capable of being comprehended, capable of being understood, conceivable by the mind, intelligible also **Comprehendible**, kom prē hen di bl —**Comprehensibility Comprehensibleness**, kom prē hen si bil i ti, kom prē-hen si bl nes, *n* The quality of being comprehensible, the capability of being understood —**Comprehensibly** kom prē hen si bli, *adv* In a comprehensible manner, conceivably —**Comprehension**, kom prē hen shon *n* [L *comprehensio*] The act of comprehending, including, or embracing, a comprising, inclusion, capacity of the mind to understand power of the understanding to receive and contain ideas, capacity of knowing —**Comprehensive**, kom prē hen siv *a* Having the quality of comprehending or embracing a great number or a wide extent, of extensive application, wide in scope, comprehending much in a comparatively small compass, having the power to comprehend or understand —**Comprehensively** kom prē hen siv li, *adv* In a comprehensive manner, with great extent of scope, so as to contain much in small compass **Comprehensiveness**, kom prē hen siv nes, *n* The quality of being comprehensive

Compress kom pres', *v t* [L *comprimo, compressum—com*, together, and *premo, pressum* to press] To press together to force, urge or drive into a smaller compass, to condense —*n* (kom pres) In *surg* a soft mass formed of tow, lint or soft linen cloth so contrived as by the aid of a bandage to make due pressure on any part —**Compressed** kom prest', *p* and *a* Pressed into narrow compass, condensed, *bot* and *zool* flattened laterally or lengthwise —**Compressibility Compressibleness** kom pres i bil i ti kom pres i bl nes, *n* The quality of being compressible, or yielding to pressure **Compressible** kom pres i bl, *a* Capable of being compressed or forced into a narrower compass, yielding to pressure, condensable —**Compression**, kom presh on, *n* The act of compressing, the act of forcing into closer union or density, the state of being compressed, condensation —**Compressive**, kom pres iv, *a* Having power to compress, tending to compress —**Compressor**, kom pres ĕr, *n* [L] One who or that which compresses

Comprise, kom prīz', *v t* —*comprised, comprising* [Fr *compris*, part of *comprendre*, L *comprehendo*, to comprehend COMPREHEND] To comprehend, to contain, to include (the German Empire *comprises* various states) —**Comprisal**,† kom prī zal, *n* The act of comprising, inclusion

Compromise, kom'prō mīz, *n* [Fr *compromis*, a compromise, originally a mutual promise to refer to arbitration, from *compromettre*, L *compromitto—com*, and *promitto, promissum*, to promise. PROMISE] A settlement of differences by mutual concessions, a combination of two rival systems, principles, &c, in which a part of each is sacrificed to make the combination possible, what results from, or is founded on, such an agreement, a mutual concession —*v t —compromised, compromising* To adjust or combine by a compromise, to settle by mutual concessions, to put to risk or hazard, or expose to serious consequences, by some act or declaration which cannot be recalled, to put in jeopardy, to endanger the interests of often *refl* (he *compromised himself* by his rash statements) —*v i* To make a compromise, to settle by concession —**Compromiser**, kom prō mī zĕr, *n* One who compromises

Compsognathus, komp sog na thus, *n* [Gr *kompsos*, elegant, and *gnathos*, the jaw] An extinct reptile having very close affinities to the birds, the neck being long, the head small, the hind legs long

Comptroller, kon trōl ĕr, *n* A controller, an officer who examines the accounts of collectors of public money—**Comptrollership** kon trōl ĕr ship, *n* The office of comptroller

Compulsion, kom pul shon *n* [L *compulsio compulsionis* constraint, compulsion, from *compello, compulsum* to compel COMPEL] The act of compelling or driving by force, physical or moral, constraint of the will —**Compulsative** † **Compulsatory**,† kom pul sa tiv, kom pul sa-to ri *a* Compelling, constraining —**Compulsatively**,† kom pul sa tiv li *adv* By constraint or compulsion —**Compulsive**, kom pul siv, *a* Exercising compulsion, compulsory —**Compulsively** kom pul siv li, *adv* By or under compulsion by force —**Compulsiveness**, kom pul siv nes, *n* Force, compulsion —**Compulsorily** kom pul so ri li *adv* In a compulsory manner, by force or constraint —**Compulsory**, kom pul so ri, *a* Exercising compulsion, compelling, constraining, enforced, due to compulsion, obligatory (a *compulsory* contribution)

Compunction kom pungk shon, *n* [L *compunctio, compungo—com* and *pungo*, to prick or sting PUNGENT] The stinging or pricking of the conscience, regret, as for wrong doing or for causing pain to some one, contrition remorse —**Compunctious** kom pungk shus, *a* Causing compunction, stinging the conscience, remorseful —**Compunctiously**, kom pungk shus li *adv* With compunction

Compurgation kom pĕr ga shon *n* [L *compurgo—com* and *purgo* to purge or purify] An ancient mode of trial in England, where the accused was permitted to call a certain number of persons who joined their oaths to his in testimony to his innocence **Compurgator** kom pĕr gā tŭr *n* One who by oath testified to an other's innocence —**Compurgatorial**, kom pĕr gā to ri al, *a* Relating to compurgation

Compute, kom pūt', *v t —computed, computing* [L *computo*, to calculate—*com*, together and *puto*, to reckon, esteem, whence also *dispute impute* To *count* is really the same as this word] To determine by calculation, to count, to reckon, to calculate, to estimate —*v i* To reckon —**Computability**, kom pū ta bil i ti *n* The quality of being computable —**Computable**, kom pū ta bl, *a* Capable of being computed, numbered, or reckoned —**Computation**, kom pū tā shon, *n* [L *computatio*] The act or process of computing, reckoning, or estimating, calculation, the result of computation —**Computator**, kom pū tā tĕr, *n* A computer, a calculator —**Computer**, kom pū tĕr, *n* One who computes, a reckoner, a calculator

Comrade, kom rād, *n* [O E *camarade, camerade*, from Sp *camarada*, Fr *camarade*, one who occupies the same chamber, from L *camera*, a chamber] An associate in occupation or friendship, a close companion, a mate —**Comradeship, Comradery**, kom rad-ship, kom'rād-ri, *n* The state or feeling of being a comrade, companionship, fellowship

Comtism, kom tizm, *n* The philosophical system founded by Auguste Comte; positivism —**Comtist**, kom tist, *n* A disciple of Comte, a positivist Used also adjectively

Con, kon, *adv* and *n* [Abbrev from L *contra*, against] Against, in the phrase *pro and con*, for and against, as a noun, a statement, argument, point, or consideration supporting the negative side of a question (*to discuss the pros and cons*)

Con, kon, *v t —conned, conning* [A Sax *cunnian*, to try, to examine CAN, KNOW] To peruse carefully and attentively, to study over, to learn

Conacre, ko nā kĕr, *n* In Ireland the custom of sub letting land in small portions for a single crop, the rent being paid in money or in labour —*v t* To let on the conacre system

Conation, ko nā shon, *n* [L *conor, conatus*, to attempt] *Metaph* the faculty of voluntary agency, embracing desire and volition —**Conative**, kon a tiv, *a* Relating to the faculty of conation

Concamerate,† kon kam'ĕr-āt, *v t* [L *concamero*, to arch—*con*, and *camera*, an arch (whence *chamber*)] To arch over, to vault —**Concameration** † kon kam ĕr-ā shon, *n* An arching, an arch or vault

Concatenate, kon kat e nāt, *v t —concatenated, concatenating* [L *concateno, concatenatum* to link together—*con*, together, and *catena*, a chain CHAIN] To link together, to unite in a successive series or chain, as things depending on each other —**Concatenation**, kon kat e nā' shon, *n* The state of being concatenated or linked together, a series of links united

Concave kon kāv, *a* [L *concavus—con*, and *cavus* hollow CAVE] Hollow and curved or rounded, as the inner surface of a spherical body, presenting a hollow or incurvation towards some direction expressed or understood, incurved —*n* A hollow, an arch or vault, a cavity —*v t* † —*concaved, concaving* To make hollow —**Concavation**, kon kā-vā shon, *n* The act of making concave —**Concavely**, kon'kāv li, *adv* So as to be concave, in a concave manner —**Concaveness**, kon kāv nes, *n* The state of being concave —**Concavity**, kon kav i ti *n* Hollowness, a concave surface or the space contained in it —**Concavo concave**, kon kā vō kon kāv, *a* Concave or hollow on both surfaces, as a lens —**Concavo convex**, kon kā vō-kon veks *a* Concave on one side and convex on the other

Conceal kon sēl *v t* [From L *concelo*, to conceal—*con*, together, and *celo*, to hide, same root as E *hell hole, hull*, &c] To hide, to withdraw from observation, to cover or keep from sight, to keep close or secret, to forbear to disclose, to withhold from utterance or declaration —**Concealable** kon sēl a bl, *a* Capable of being concealed, hid, or kept close —**Concealedly**, kon sēl ed li *adv* In a clandestine manner, so as not to be detected —**Concealedness** kon sēl ed nes *n* A state of being concealed —**Concealer**, kon sēl ĕr, *n* One who conceals —**Concealment**, kon-sēl ment *n* The act of concealing, hiding, or keeping secret, the state of being hid or concealed, privacy shelter from observation cover from sight

Concede, kon sēd, *v t —conceded conceding* [L *concedo concessum*, to yield, grant—*con*, together and *cedo*, to yield CEDE] To admit as true just, or proper, to grant, to let pass undisputed, to grant as a privilege, to yield up, to allow, to surrender —*v i* To make concession, to grant a request or petition, to yield —**Concedence**, kon sē dens, *n* The act of conceding, concession —**Conceder**, kon sē dĕr, *n* One who concedes —**Concessible**, kon ses i bl, *a* Capable of being conceded —**Concession**, kon-sesh on, *n* [L *concessio*] The act of conceding, admitting, or granting, a yielding to demand or claim, the thing yielded, a grant, a grant empowering some scheme or work to be done —**Concessionary, Concessionnaire**, kon sesh on-a ri, kon-sesh on ār, *n* [Fr *concessionnaire*] A person to whom a concession for carrying out some scheme has

been made, a member of a company to whom special powers have been granted by a government for carrying out some work — **Concessionist**, kon sesh on-ist, *n* One who favours concession or a concession —**Concessive**, kon ses'iv, *a* Implying or containing concession — **Concessively**, kon-ses'iv-li, *adv* By way of concession

Conceit, kon sēt', *n* [O E *conceipt*, O Fr *conseit*, from L *conceptus*, a conception, from *concapio*, to conceive—*con*, and *capio*, to take, comp *deceit*, *receipt*] Opinion, estimation, view, or belief (wise in one's own *conceit*), an ill grounded opinion, a baseless fancy, a crotchety notion, an ill grounded opinion of one's own importance, self-conceit, vanity, a witty, happy, or ingenious thought or expression a quaint or humorous fancy, now commonly a thought or expression intended to be striking or poetical, but rather far fetched, insipid, or pedantic —*Out of conceit with*, not now having a favourable opinion of, no longer pleased with —*v t* To imagine wrongly, to err in believing used *refl* — **Conceited** kon sē'ted *a* Entertaining a flattering opinion of one's self self conceited, vain, egotistical — **Conceitedly**, kon sē'ted li, *adv* In a conceited manner, with vanity or egotism — **Conceitedness**, kon sē'ted nes, *n* The state of being conceited

Conceive kon sēv' *v t* —*conceived*, *conceiving* [O Fr *concever*, *conceveir* Fr *concevoir* from L *concipere*, to conceive (CONCEIT) To become pregnant with, to develop in the womb in an embryonic state to form in the mind, to devise (an idea, a purpose), to realize in the mind, to form a conception of, to place distinctly before the thoughts, to comprehend often used as a specific term in philosophy, to think, to imagine, to suppose possible —*v i* To have a fetus formed in the womb to become pregnant, to have or form a conception or idea, to think (to *conceive of* a thing)—**Conceivable**, kon sē'va bl *a* Capible of being conceived, thought, imagined, or understood —**Conceivability Conceivableness**, kon sē'va bil'i ti kon sē'va bl nes *n* The quality of being conceivable — **Conceivably**, kon sē'va bli *adv* In a conceivable or intelligible manner — **Conceiver**, kon sē'vėr, *n* One that conceives

Concentrate, kon sen trāt or kon, *v t* — *concentrated*, *concentrating* [Fr *concentrer*—L *con* together and *centrum*, a centre] To bring to a common centre or point of union, to cause to come together to one spot or point to bring to bear on one point, to direct towards one object, in chemical manipulations to intensify by removing non-essential matter to reduce to a state of great strength and purity — *v i* To approach or meet in a common point or centre — **Concentration**, kon sen trā'shon, *n* The act of concentrating, the act of collecting into a central point or of directing to one object, the state of being concentrated, the act of increasing the strength of fluids by volatilizing part of their water —**Concentrative**, kon sen'tra tiv, *a* Concentrating or tending to concentrate —**Concentrativeness**, kon sen'tra tiv nes *n* The quality or faculty of concentrating, the faculty of concentrating one's mental powers upon any particular object —**Concentre**, kon sen'tėr, *v t* —*concentred*, *concentring* To converge to or meet in a common centre, to combine or be united in one object —*v t* To draw or direct to a common centre, to concentrate —**Concentric Concentrical**, kon-sen'trik, kon-sen'tri kal, *a* [L *concentricus*] Having a common centre (circles, &c) —**Concentrically**, kon sen'tri kal li *adv* In a concentric manner, in a common centre —**Concentricity**, kon sen-tris'i ti *n* State of being concentric

Concept, kon sept *n* [L *conceptum* what is conceived, from *concipio* (CONCEIVE)] *Philos* the subject of a conception, the object conceived by the mind, a notion —**Conceptacle**, kon-sep'ta kl, *n* [L *conceptaculum*.] That in which anything is contained, a receptacle, *bot* a hollow sac containing bodies connected with reproduction or fructification †—**Conception**, kon-sep'shon, *n* [L *conceptio*] The act of conceiving, the first formation of the embyro of an animal, the act or power of conceiving in the mind, that which is conceived in the mind, product of the imaginative or inventive faculty, *philos* that mental act or combination of acts by which an absent object of perception is brought before the mind by the imagination, the mental operation by which such notions or conceptions are formed, a general notion, that which constitutes the meaning of a general term, thought notion, or idea in the loose sense (you have no *conception* how clever he is) —*Immaculate conception* IMMACULATE — **Conceptional**, kon sep'shon al *a* Pertaining to or having the nature of a conception or notion — **Conceptive**, kon sep'tiv *a* Capable of conceiving either physically or mentally —**Conceptual** kon sep'tū al *a* Pertaining to conception, mental or physical —**Conceptualism** kon sep'tū al izm, *n* The doctrine of the conceptualists, in some sense intermediate between realism and nominalism —**Conceptualist**, **Conceptionalist**, kon sep'tū al ist, kon sep'shon al ist, *n* One who holds the doctrine that the mind has the power of assigning an independent existence to general conceptions — **Conceptualistic**, kon sep'tū a lis'tik, *a* Pertaining to conceptualism or conceptualists

Concern kon sėrn', *v t* [Fr *concerner*, to concern from I *concerno*, to mix as in a sieve—*con*, together and *cerno*, to sift, akin to Gr *krinō* to separate Akin *discreet discreet secret* &c] To relate pertain or belong to to affect the interest of to be of importance to (that does not *concern* me) *refl* to take or have an interest in occupy or busy oneself to disturb make uneasy, or cause concern to in this sense generally in pp —*n* That which relates or belongs to one, business, affair, matter of importance, that which affects one's welfare or happiness, solicitude, anxiety, agitation or uneasiness of mind, disturbed state of feeling an establishment, such as a manufacturing or commercial establishment *syn* under CARE **Concerned**, kon sėrnd' *p* and *a* Having concern interested, engaged anxious **Concernedly** kon sėr ned li *adv* In a concerned manner with anxiety or solicitude — **Concernedness**, kon sėr'ned nes *n* State of being concerned — **Concerning** kon sėr'ning, *prep* In regard to regarding with relation to, about —**Concernment** kon sėrn'ment *n* A thing in which one is concerned or interested, concern affair, business interest, importance participation, concern, solicitude

Concert kon sėrt', *v t* [Fr *concerter* from It *concertare* to concert misspelled from L *consero consertus* to join together—*con* and *sero* to join from root of *series*] To contrive and settle by mutual communication of opinions or propositions to plan to devise —*n* (kon sėrt) [From above verb but in musical meanings L *concentus*, a singing together, seems to have had an influence] Agreement of two or more in a design or plan accordance in a scheme, co-operation, concord the music of a company of players or singers, or of both united a public or private musical entertainment at which a number of vocalists or instrumentalists, or both perform singly or combined — **Concerted**, kon sėr'ted *p* and *a* Mutually contrived or planned —*A concerted piece* in *music*, a composition in parts for several voices or instruments — **Concertina**, kon sėr tē'na *n* A musical instrument held between the hands in playing and composed of a bellows, with two faces or ends, in which are the keys or stops by pressing which with the fingers air is admitted to the free metallic reeds producing the sounds —**Concerto**, kon chār'tō, *n* [It] A musical composition, usually in a symphonic form, written for one principal instrument, with accompaniments for a full orchestra

Concession, &c Under CONCEDE

Concetto, kon chet'tō, *n*. pl **Concetti**, kon-chet'tē [It = E *conceit*] Affected wit, an ingenious thought or turn of expression, a conceit,—**Concettism**, kon-set tizm, *n* The use of affected wit or concetti

Conch, kongk, *n* [L *concha*, Gr *kongchē*, Skr *cankha*, a shell] A marine shell, especially a large spiral shell of a trumpet shape, and which may be blown like a trumpet, the external portion of the ear, more especially the hollow part of it — **Concha**, kong'ka, *n* The external ear, *arch* the plain ribless surface of a vault, the semidome of an apse, the apse —**Conchifer** kong ki fėr, *n* [L *concha*, and *fero* to bear] A mollusc of the class Conchifera, or acephalous molluscs with bivalve shells —**Conchiferous** kong kif'ėr us *a* Belonging to the conchifers — **Conchiform** kong'ki form *a* Shell shaped —**Conchitic**, kong kit'ik, *a* Composed of shells, applied to limestones and marbles in which the remains of shells are a noticeable feature —**Conchoid** kong'koid, *n* The name of a special kind of curve used for finding two mean proportionals —**Conchoidal** kong koi'dal *a* *Mineral* having convex elevations and concave depressions like shells — **Conchological**, kong kō-loj'ik al, *a* Pertaining to conchology —**Conchologist**, kong kol'o jist *n* One versed in conchology —**Conchology**, kong kol'o ji *n* That department of zoology which treats of the nature formation, and classification of the shells with which the bodies of many molluscs are protected, or of the animals themselves — **Conchometer**, **Conchyliometer** kong kom'et ėr, kong kil'i om'et-ėr, *n* [Gr *kongchylion*, a shell dim of *kongchē*] An instrument for measuring molluscous shells and the angle of their spire —**Concho spiral** *n* A variety of spiral curve existing in certain shells —**Conchylious**, **Conchyliaceous** kong kil'i us kong kil'i a shus, *a* Pertaining to shells resembling a shell —**Conchyliologist Conchyliology**, kong, kil'i ol'o jist kong kil'i ol'o ji Same as *Conchol gist Conchology*

Concierge kon syārzh' *n* [Fr] A door keeper to a hotel house prison &c, a janitor male or female, a porter

Conciliar Conciliary kon sil'i ėr kon sil'i ar i *a* [From L *concilium*, a council] Pertaining or relating to a council

Conciliate kon sil'i āt *v t* — *conciliated*, *conciliating* [L *concilio conciliatum*, to unite in thought or feeling, from *concilium*, plan council COUNCIL] To bring to entertain a friendly feeling to make friendly from being antagonistic, to pacify, to soothe to win gain or engage (to *conciliate* one's affection or regard to show to be compatible (statement &c) —**Conciliable** kon sil'i a bl, *a* Capable of being conciliated —**Conciliating** kon sil'i āt-ing *a* Winning, having the quality of gaining favour —**Conciliation** kon sil'i ā shon, *n* The act of conciliating, the act of making friendly, the act of winning or gaining favour or esteem — **Conciliative**, kon sil'i ā tiv, *a* Tending to conciliate, conciliatory — **Conciliator** kon sil'i ā tėr, *n* One who conciliates or reconciles — **Conciliatory** kon sil'i a to-ri, *a* Tending to conciliate or bring to a friendly state of feeling, pacific

Concise, kon sīs', *a* [L *concisus* cut off, brief from *concido*—*con*, and *cædo* to cut] Comprehending much in few words, brief and comprehensive, employing as few words as possible succinct *Concise* refers mainly to style or manner in speaking or writing, *succinct* refers rather to the result produced by conciseness, thus we speak of a *concise* style or phrase, a *succinct* narrative or account —**Concisely**, kon sīs li, *adv* In a concise manner, briefly, in few words —**Conciseness** kon sīs nes, *n* The quality of being concise

Concision,† kon si zhon *n* Conciseness a sect or faction, those in the apostles' time who laid too much stress on circumcision (N T)

Conclamation, kon kla mā shon, *n* [L *conclamatio*, from *conclamo*—*con*, and *clamo* CLAIM] An outcry or shout of many together, a clamorous outcry

Conclave, kon klāv, *n* [L *conclave*, a private room, a closet—*con*, together, and *clavis*, a key] The assembly or meeting

of **the cardinals shut up for the election of a pope, hence, the body of cardinals, a private meeting, a close assembly —Conclavist,** kon'klā-vist, *n* An attendant whom a cardinal is allowed to take with him into the conclave for the choice of a pope

Conclude, kon klūd, *v t —concluded, concluding* [L *concludo—con,* and *claudo,* to shut, whence also *clause, close*] To shut up or inclose†, to include or comprehend (N T), to infer or arrive at by reasoning, to deduce, as from premises to judge, to end, finish bring to a conclusion, to settle or arrange finally (*to conclude* an agreement, a peace) —*v i* To infer, to form a final judgment, to come to a decision, to resolve, to determine generally followed by an infinitive or a clause, to end, to make a finish —**Concluder,** kon klūd'ėr *n* One who concludes — **Concluding,** kon klūd'ing, *a* Final, ending, closing —**Conclusion,** kon klū zhon, *n* [L *conclusio*] The end close, or termination the last part often in the phrase *in conclusion* finally, lastly, determination, final decision, inference, *logic,* the inference of a syllogism as drawn from the premises, an experiment (obsolete except in the phrase *to try conclusions*) —**Conclusive,** kon klū siv, *a* Putting an end to debate or argument, leading to a conclusion or determination, decisive, bringing out or leading to a regular logical conclusion —**Conclusively,** kon klū siv li *adv* In a conclusive manner — **Conclusiveness** kon klū siv nes, *n* The quality of being conclusive or decisive

Concoct kon kokt *v t* [L *concoquo con coctum—con* and *coquo* to cook Cook] To digest by the stomach†, to ripen or mature†, to form and prepare in the mind, to devise, to plan, to plot (a scheme a conspiracy) — **Concocter** kon kok'tėr, *n* One who concocts —**Concoction** kon kok shon *n* [L *concoctio*] Digestion†, the act of concocting or devising — **Concoctive,**† kon kok'tiv, *a* Maturing, ripening

Concomitant kon kom'i tant, *a* [From L *com* together and *comitor,* to accompany, from *comes,* a companion] Accompanying, conjoined with, concurrent, attending of things circumstances &c — *n* A thing that accompanies another, an accompaniment, an accessory —**Concomitance, Concomitancy** kon kom'i tans kon kom'i tan si, *n* The state of being concomitant, a being together or in connection with another thing —**Concomitantly,** kon kom'i tant-li, *adv* So as to be concomitant, concurrently, unitedly

Concord kon kord or kong'kord, *n* [Fr *concorde,* L *con* and *cor, cordis* the heart Accord] Agreement or union in opinions, sentiments, views or interests, harmony, agreement between things, suitableness, *music* the pleasing combination of two or more sounds the relation between two or more sounds which are agreeable to the ear, *gram* agreement of words in construction —**Concordance,** kon kor'dans *n* The state of being concordant, agreement, harmony, a book in which the principal words used in any work, as the Scriptures, Shakspere, &c are arranged alphabetically, and the book chapter verse act, scene, line, or other subdivision in which each word occurs are noted —**Concordant,** kon kor'dant, *a* [L *concordans* ppr of *concordare,* to agree] Agreeing, agreeable, correspondent harmonious —**Concordantly,** kon kor'dant-li, *adv* In a concordant manner —**Concordat, Concordate,** kon kor'dat kon kor'dāt, *n* [Fr] An agreement, compact, convention, especially, a formal agreement between the see of Rome and any secular government — **Concordist** kon kor'dist, *n* The compiler of a concordance

Concorporate, kon kor'po rāt, *v t* and *i — concorporated, concorporating* [L *concorporo—con,* together, and *corpus,* a body] To unite in one mass or body, to unite in any close union.—*a* United in the same body — **Concorporation, kon-kor po-rā shon,** *n.* Union of things in one mass or body

Concourse, kon'kōrs or kong'kōrs, *n* [Fr *concours,* from L *concursus,* from *concurro,* to run together—*con,* and *curro,* to run] A moving, flowing, or running together, confluence a meeting or coming together of people, the people assembled, a throng, a crowd, an assemblage of things, agglomeration

Concreate,† kon krē āt *v t —concreated, con creating* [Prefix *con,* and *create*] To create with or at the same time

Concrescible,† kon kres i bl, *a* Capable of concreting, capable of being changed from a liquid to a solid state — **Concrescive,**† kon kres iv, *a* Growing together, uniting

Concrete, kon krēt or kong krēt, *a* [L *concretus,* from *concresco* to grow together —*con* and *cresco,* to grow, seen also in *decrease, increase, crescent* &c] Formed by union of separate particles in a mass, united in a solid form, *logic* a term applied to an object as it exists in nature, invested with all its attributes, or to the notion or name of such an object Abstract —*n* A mass formed by concretion of separate particles of matter in one body, a compound, *logic,* a concrete term, a compact mass of gravel, coarse pebbles, or stone chippings cemented together by hydraulic or other mortar employed extensively in building especially under water —*v i* and *t —concreted concreting* To coagulate, to congeal, to thicken — **Concretely,** kon krēt'li *adv* In a concrete manner, not abstractly —**Concreteness,** kon krēt nes *n* A state of being concrete — **Concretion** kon krē shon, *n* The act of concreting or growing together so as to form one mass, the mass or solid matter formed by growing together, a clot alum†, *geol* alum or nodule formed by molecular aggregation as distinct from crystallization —*Morbid concretions* hard substances which occasionally make their appearance in different parts of the body —**Concretional Concretionary,** kon krē shon al kon krē sho-na ri, *a* Pertaining to concretion, formed by concretion, consisting of concretions —**Concretive,** kon krē tiv *a* Causing to concrete or become congealed or solid — **Concretively,** kon krē tiv li *adv* In a concretive manner

Concubine kong kū bin *n* [L *concubina,* from *concumbo* to lie together—*con* and *cumbo* or *cubo,* to lie down] A paramour, male or female†, a woman who cohabits with a man without being legally married to him, a kept mistress a wife of inferior condition, such as were allowed in ancient Greece and Rome, a lawful wife but not united to the man by the usual ceremonies —**Concubinage,** kong kū bi nāj *n* The act or practice of having a concubine or concubines, the state of being a concubine, a living as man and wife without being married —**Concubinary, Concubinal Concubinarian,** kon kū bi na ri, kon kū bi nal kon kū bi nā ri an, *a* Relating to concubinage, living in concubinage

Concupiscence kon kū pi sens, *n* [L *concupiscentia,* from *concupisco* to lust after —*con,* and *cupio,* to desire] Lustful feeling, lust, sinful desire — **Concupiscent,** kon kū pi sent, *a* Desirous of unlawful pleasure, libidinous, lustful — **Concupiscible** † kon kū pis i bl, *a* Concupiscent, lustful

Concur kon kėr' *v i —concurred concurring* [L *concurro,* to run together—*con,* and *curro* to run, seen also in *course current incur, recur,* &c] To run or meet together†, to agree, join or unite, as in one action or opinion (*to concur with* a person in an opinion), to assent with *to* (*Mil*), to unite or be conjoined, to meet together, to be combined, to unite in contributing to a common object (causes that *concur* to an effect) to coincide or have points of agreement (*Shak*) — **Concurrence, Concurrency,** kon kur ens, kon kur'en si, *n* The act of concurring, conjunction, combination of agents, circumstances, or events, agreement in opinion, union or consent as to a design to be carried out, approbation, consent with joint aid or contribution of power or influence —**Concurrent,** kon-kur ent, *a* Concurring or acting in conjunction, agreeing in the same act, contributing to the same event or effect, operating with, conjoined, associate, concomitant, joint and equal, existing together and operating on the same objects (*the concurrent* jurisdiction of law courts) —*n* One who concurs, one agreeing to or pursuing the same course of action, that which concurs, joint or contributory cause — **Concurrently,** kon-kur ent li, *adv* So as to be concurrent, in union or combination, unitedly —**Concurrentness,** kon kur ent-nes, *n* The state of being concurrent

Concuss, kon kus', *v t* [L *concutio, concussum,* to shake, and as a law term to extort—*con* together and *quatio, quassum* (in composition *cutio, cussum*), to shake Quash] To shake or agitate†, to force by threats to do something, especially to give up something of value, to intimidate into a desired course of action, to coerce — **Concussive,** kon kus iv, *a* Having the power or quality of shaking, agitating — **Concussion,** kon kush on *n* [L *concussio, concussionis,* a shock, extortion] The act of shaking, particularly by the stroke or impulse of another body, the shock occasioned by two bodies coming suddenly into collision, a shock, *surg* applied to injuries sustained by the brain and other organs from falls, blows, &c , the act of extorting by threats or force, extortion — **Concutient,**† kon kū shi ent, *a* Coming suddenly into collision, meeting together with violence

Condemn, kon dem , *v t* [L *condemno—con,* intens and *damno,* to condemn, whence *damn*] To pronounce to be utterly wrong , to utter a sentence of disapprobation against, to pronounce to be guilty, to sentence to punishment, to utter sentence against judicially opposed to *acquit* or *absolve,* to judge or pronounce to be unfit for use or service, or to be forfeited —*Condemned cell* or *ward,* in *prisons,* the cell in which a prisoner sentenced to death is detained till his execution — **Condemnable,** kon dem na bl, *a* Worthy of being condemned — **Condemnation,** kon dem nā shon *n* [L *condemnatio*] The act of condemning, the state of being condemned, the cause or reason of a sentence of condemnation (N T) — **Condemnatory,** kon dem na to ri, *a* Condemning, bearing condemnation or censure — **Condemner,** kon dem ėr, *n* One who condemns

Condense kon dens *v t —condensed, condensing* [L *condenso—con,* and *denso,* to make dense Dense] To make more dense or compact, to reduce the volume or compass of, to bring into closer union of parts, to consolidate, to compress (to *condense* a substance, an argument, &c), to reduce (a gas or vapour) to the condition of a liquid or solid —*v i* To become close or more compact, as the particles of a body, to change from the vaporous to the liquid state — **Condensed,** kon denst , *a.* Made dense or close in texture or composition, compressed, compact (*a condensed* style of composition) — **Condenser,** kon den'sėr *n* One who or that which condenses a pneumatic instrument or syringe in which air may be compressed, a vessel in which aqueous or spirituous vapours are reduced to a liquid form by coldness, a lens to gather and concentrate rays collected by a mirror and direct them upon an object, an instrument employed to collect and render sensible very small quantities of electricity —**Condensability,** kon den sa bil i ti, *n.* Quality of being condensable —**Condensable, Condensible,** kon den sa bl, kon-den'si-bl, *a* Capable of being condensed, capable of being compressed into a smaller compass, or made more compact — **Condensate,**† kon-den sāt *v t* and *i — condensated, condensating* To condense — **Condensation,** kon den-sā shon, *n* [L *condensatio*] The act of condensing or making more dense or compact, the act of bringing into smaller compass, consolidation, the act of reducing a gas or vapour to a liquid or solid form — **Condensative,** kon-den'sa-tiv, *a* Having a power or tendency to condense

Condescend, kon-dē-send', *v.i* [Fr *condescendre*—L. *con*, with, and *descendo* DESCEND.] To descend voluntarily for a time to the level of an inferior, to stoop, to lower one's self intentionally often followed by the infinitive or a noun preceded by *to* —**Condescendence**, kon dē-sen dens, *n.* Condescension†; *Scots law*, a distinct statement of facts and allegations brought for ward by the pursuer in a case —**Condescending**, kon-dē-sen ding *a.* Marked or characterised by condescension, stooping to the level of one's inferiors —**Condescendingly**, kon dē sen ding li, *adv* In a condescending manner —**Condescension**, kon-dē-sen shon, *n* The act of condescending, the act of voluntarily stooping to an equality with inferiors, affability on the part of a superior

Condign, kon-din', *a.* [L *condignus*, well worthy—*con*, and *dignus*, worthy DIGNITY] Well-deserved, merited, suitable now always applied to punishment or something equivalent —**Condignly**, kon din'li, *adv* In a condign manner —**Condignness**, kon-din nes, *n.* The state or quality of being condign

Condiment, kon di ment, *n* [L *condimentum*, from *condio*, to season, pickle] Some thing used to give relish to food, and to gratify the taste, sauce, seasoning

Condition, kon-di shon, *n* [L *conditio, conditionis*, from *condo*, to set, fix, ordain—*con*, together, and *do* to give, to place] A particular mode of being, situation, predicament, case, state, state with respect to the orders or grades of society or to property, rank in society, that which is requisite to be done, happen, exist, or be present in order to something else being done, taking effect or happening, a clause in a contract embodying some stipulation, provision, or essential point —*v.t.* To form the condition or essential accompaniment of, to regulate or determine, to stipulate, to arrange —**Conditional**, kon-di shon al, *a* Imposing conditions, containing or depending on a condition or conditions made with limitations, not absolute, made or granted on certain terms, *gram* and *logic*, expressing or involving a condition —**Conditionality** kon-di sho-nal i ti, *n* The quality of being conditional or limited, limitation by certain terms —**Conditionally**, kon di shon-al li, *adv* In a conditional manner, with certain limitations, on particular conditions, terms, or stipulations —**Conditionate**, kon-di shon āt, *v.t* To put under conditions, to regulate —**Conditioned** kon-di shond, *a* Having a certain state or qualities, usually preceded by some qualifying term, as *well conditioned*, *ill conditioned*, *metaph* placed or cognized under conditions or relations

Condole, kon-dōl', *v.i* —*condoled condoling* [L *condolo*—*con*, with, and L. *doleo* to grieve, whence *doleful*, *dolour*] To express pain or grief at the distress or misfortunes of another; to express sympathy *to one* in grief or misfortune followed by *with* —*v.t.*† To lament or grieve over with another, to express sympathy on account of (*Mil*) —**Condolatory**, kon-dō'la-to-ri, *a* Expressing condolence —**Condolence**, kon dō lens, *n* The act of expressing grief or sympathy for the distress or misfortune of another, expression of sympathy —**Condoler**, kon-dō'ler, *n* One who condoles

Condone, kon-dōn', *v.t* —*condoned*, *condoning* [L *condonare*, to pardon—*con*, and *donare* to present, from *donum*, a gift DONATION] To pardon, to forgive, to overlook an offence (never with a personal object), *law*, to forgive, or to act so as to imply forgiveness of a violation of the marriage vow —**Condonation**, kon-dō nā shon, *n* [L *condonatio*] The act of condoning or pardoning a wrong act; *law* an act or course of conduct by which a husband or a wife is held to have pardoned a matrimonial offence committed by the other, the party condoning being thus barred from a remedy for that offence

Condor, kon'dor, *n* [Sp, from Peruv *cuntur*] A South American bird, one of the largest of the vulture tribe, found most commonly in the Andes at heights from 10,000 or 15,000 feet above the level of the sea.

Condottiere, kon-dot-tyā'rā, *n pl* **Condottieri**, kon-dot-tyā'rē. [It.] One of a class of mercenary Italian military adventurers in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, a free lance

Conduce, kon-dūs', *v.i* —*conduced*, *conducing* [L *conduco*, to conduce—*con*, and *duco*, to lead, *conduct* is from the same verb] To combine with other things in bringing about or tending to bring about a result, to lead or tend, to contribute followed by the infinitive or a noun preceded by *to* —**Conducible** † kon dū si bl, *a* [L *conducibilis*] Conducive —**Conducible ness**, † kon dū si bl nes, *n* Conducive ness —**Conducive**, kon-dū siv, *a* Having the quality of conducing, promoting, or furthering, tending to advance or bring about followed by *to* —**Conduciveness** kon-dū siv nes, *n* The quality of being conducive

Conduct, kon dukt, *n* [L L *conductus*, L *conductus*, pp of *conduco* CONDUCE, DUKE] The act of guiding or commanding, mode of carrying on or conducting, mode of handling or wielding, administration management, personal behaviour, deportment applied indifferently to a good or bad course of action, the act of conveying or guarding, guidance or bringing along under protection —*v.t* (kon dukt) To accompany and show the way, to guide, to lead, to escort, to lead, as a commander, to direct, to command, to manage (affairs, &c), *refl* to behave, *physics*, to carry, transmit, or propagate, as heat, electricity, &c, to lead or direct as musical conductor —*v.i* To carry transmit or propagate heat, electricity, sound, &c, to act as musical conductor —**Conductibility**, kon duk'ti bil i ti, *n* Capability of being conducted, conductivity —**Conductible** kon-duk ti bl, *a* Capable of being conducted or conveyed —**Conduction**, kon duk shon, *n* *Physics*, transmission by means of a conductor —**Conductive**, kon duk tiv, *a* *Physics*, having the power or quality of conducting —**Conductivity**, kon-duk tiv i ti, *n* *Physics*, the power of conducting heat electricity, &c, the quality of being conductive —**Conductor**, kon-duk tėr *n* One who conducts, a leader, a guide, a commander, one who leads an army a director or manager, the director of a chorus or orchestra, the person who attends to the passengers in an omnibus a tramway car or the like, as contradistinguished from the driver, *physics* a body that receives and transmits or communicates heat, electricity or force in any of its forms, hence, specifically a lightning rod —**Conductory**, kon-duk to-ri, *a* Having the property of conducting

Conduit, kon dit or kun dit, *n* [Fr *conduit*, pp of *conduire*, L *conducere*, *conductum*, to conduct] A pipe, tube, or other channel for the conveyance of water or other fluid, a built fountain to which water is brought by pipes

Conduplicate, kon-dū pli kāt, *a* Doubled or folded over or together, *bot* applied to leaves in the bud when they are folded down the middle, so that the halves of the lamina are applied together by their faces —**Conduplication**, kon dū pli kā shon, *n* A doubling, a duplication

Condyle, kon dil, *n* [L *condylus*, Gr *kondylos*, a knuckle, a joint] *Anat* a protuberance on the end of a bone serving to form an articulation with another bone —**Condyloid**, kon di loid, *a* *Anat* resembling or shaped like a condyle

Cone, kōn, *n* [L *conus*, Gr *kōnos* a cone, from root seen in E *hone*, Skr *ço*, to sharpen] A solid figure rising from a circular base and regularly tapering to a point, anything shaped like or approaching the shape, of a cone, one of the fruits of fir trees, pines, &c, a strobilus, the name of certain molluscous shells, the hill surrounding the crater of a volcano, formed by the gradual accumulation of ejected material, a form of storm signal —**Cone-pulley**, *n* A pulley shaped like the segment of a cone, that is, gradually tapering from a thick to a thin end —**Cone-shell**, *n.* One of a family of gasteropodous molluscs, characterised by a shell of a remarkably conical form —**Conic**, kon ik, *a* [L. *conicus*, Gr *kōnikos*] Having the form of a cone, conical; pertaining to a cone —*Conic sections*, the figures formed by the outlines of the cut surfaces when a cone is cut by a plane, more especially the parabola, ellipse, and hyperbola, the first of which is seen when the section is made parallel to the slope of the cone —*n* A conic section —**Conical**, kon ik-al, *a* Having the form of a cone, cone shaped —**Conicality**, kon-i kal i ti —**Conicalness**, kon ik al nes, *n* The state or quality of being conical —**Conically**, kon ik al li, *adv* In the form of a cone —**Conicity**, kō-nis i ti, *n* The property of being conical —**Conics**, kon'iks, *n* That part of geometry which treats of the cone and the several curve lines arising from the sections of it —**Conifer**, kō ni fėr, *n* [L *conus*, and *fero*, to bear] *Bot* a plant producing cones, or hard, dry, scaly seed vessels of a conical figure, as the pine fir, &c —**Coniferæ**, kō nif ėr-ē, *n pl* The conifers or cone bearing trees, including the firs, pines yew, cypress, &c —**Coniferous**, kō nif ėr us, *a* Bearing cones, belonging or relating to the conifers —**Coniform**, kō ni form *a* In form of a cone, conical —**Conoid**, kō noid, *n.* *Geom* a solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis, *anat* the pineal gland —**Conoid Conoidal** kō noid, kō noi dal, *a* Approaching to a conical form, nearly conical —**Conoidic Conoidical**, kō noi dik, kō noi di kal, *a* Pertaining to a conoid

Coney *n* (ONY

Confabulate, kon fab ū lāt, *v.i* [L *confabulor*—*con*, and *fabulor*, to talk FABLE] To talk familiarly together, to chat, to prattle This word is sometimes shortened colloquially to **Confab**, kon fab —**Confabulation**, kon fab ū lā shon, *n* [L *confabulatio*] A talking together familiar talk, easy unrestrained conversation Often shortened to **Confab** kon fab —**Confabulator** kon fab ū lā tėr, *n* One engaged in familiar talk or conversation —**Confabulatory** † kon fab ū la to ri, *a* Belonging to familiar talk

Confect † kon fekt, *v.t* [L *conficio confectum* to prepare—*con* and *facio* to make (OMFIT] To compose, mix put together, to make into sweetmeats —*n* † (kon fekt) A confection, a sweetmeat —**Confection**, kon fek shon *n* Anything prepared or preserved with sugar, as fruit, a sweet meat a composition or mixture† —**Confectionary**,† kon fek sho na ri, *n* A confectioner (O T) —*a* Relating to confections —**Confectioner**, kon fek'shon ėr, *n* One whose occupation is to make or sell sweetmeats (O T) —**Confectionery**, kon fek sho ner i, *n* Sweetmeats, things prepared or sold by a confectioner, confections

Confederacy, kon fed ėr-a si, *n* [L L *confœderatio*—*con*, and L *fœdus*, a league FEDERAL] A contract between two or more persons, bodies of men or states, combined in support of each other, in some act or enterprise, a league compact, alliance, the persons states, or nations united by a league —**Confederate** kon fed ėr āt, *a* [L L *confœderatus*] United in a league, allied by treaty, engaged in a confederacy, pertaining to a confederacy —*n* One who is united with others in a league a person or nation engaged in a confederacy, an ally, an accomplice —*v.t* —*confederated*, *confederating* To unite in a league or confederacy — **Confederation**, kon fed ėr ā shon, *n* A confederacy, a league, alliance, the parties to a league, states united by a confederacy — **Confederative**, kon fed ėr ā-tiv, *a* Of or belonging to a confederation

Confer, kon fėr', *v.t* —*conferred*, *conferring* [L *confero*, to bring together, compare, bestow, consult, &c —*con*, together, and *fero* to bring] To give or bestow with *on* or *upon* before the recipient *Confer* differs from *bestow*, inasmuch as it always implies a certain amount of condescension

or superiority on the part of the giver — *v t* To consult together on some special subject; to compare opinions: formerly often simply to discourse or talk, but *confer* now implies conversation on some serious or important subject —**Conferee**, kon-fer-é', *n* One on whom something is conferred —**Conference**, kon'fer-ens, *n* [Fr *conférence*] The act of conferring or consulting together, a meeting for consultation, discussion, or instruction, a meeting of the representatives of different foreign countries in regard to some matter of importance to all, talk or conversation (*Shak*) † — **Conferrable**, kon-fer'a bl, *a* Capable of being conferred or bestowed —**Conferrer**, kon fer'ér, *n* One who confers

Confervа, kon fér'va, *n* pl **Confervæ**, kon fér'vē [L] A name for various aquatic plants belonging to the algæ, and chiefly composed of simple or branching filaments — **Confervaceous**, kon fér vā shus, *a* Of or belonging to confervæ or allied plants — **Confervoid**, kon fér'void, *a* Resembling a confervа, partaking of the character of the confervæ

Confess kon fes *v t* [Fr *confesser* from L *confiteor*, *confessum*—*con*, and *fateor*, to own or acknowledge] To own, acknowledge, or avow, as a crime, a fault, a charge, a debt, or something that is against one's interest or reputation, to own to, to disclose, *eccles* to disclose or recapitulate (sins) to a priest in private with a view to absolution in this sense sometimes *refl*, to hear or receive the confession of said of the priest, to acknowledge as having a certain character or certain claims, to declare belief in, to grant concede, admit, not to dispute, to attest reveal, let be known (poet) Syn under ACKNOWLEDGE —*v t* To make confession or avowal to disclose faults to make known one's sins to a priest —**Confessedly** kon fes'ed li *adv* By general confession or admission, admittedly —**Confesser**, kon fes'ér, *n* One who confesses — **Confession**, kon fesh'on, *n* The act of confessing, the act of making an avowal, confession (N T), a disclosing of sins or faults to a priest, the disburdening of the conscience privately to a confessor —*Confession of Faith*, a formulary which comprises the articles of faith that a person, a church, &c, accepts as true —**Confessional**, kon fesh'on-al, *n* [Fr *confessional*, L L *confessionale*] A compartment or cell in which a priest sits to hear confession, having a small opening or hole at each side through which the penitent, kneeling without, makes confession —*a* Of or pertaining to a confession —**Confessionalist**, kon fesh'on-al ist, *n* A priest who sits in the confessional, a confessor —*Confessionary*, *kon fesh'o na ri a* Pertaining to auricular confession — **Confessor**, kon fes'ér, *n* One who confesses, one who acknowledges a crime or fault, a priest who hears confession and assumes power to grant absolution, one who made a profession of his faith in the Christian religion, and adhered to it in the face of persecution

Confide, kon fid, *v t* —*confided*, *confiding* [L *confido*—*con*, and *fido*, to trust FAITH] To rely with full assurance of mind, to rest the mind firmly without anxiety, to trust, to believe followed by *in* —*v t* —*confided*, *confiding* To intrust, to commit with full reliance on the party to whom the thing is committed (to *confide a thing to* a person) — **Confidant**, kon fi dant, *n masc* **Confidante**, kon fi dant, *n fem* [O Fr] A person intrusted with the confidence of an other, one to whom secrets are confided, a confidential friend —**Confidence**, kon fi dens, *n* [L *confidentia*] Assurance of mind, firm belief, trust, reliance; reliance on one's own abilities, resources, or circumstances, self reliance assurance, boldness, courage; that in which trust is placed, ground of trust, a secret, a private or confidential communication (to exchange *confidences* together) —**Confident**, kon'fi-dent, *a* Full of confidence, having full belief; fully assured, relying on one's self, full of assurance; bold, sometimes overbold — **Confidential**, kon-fi-den'shal, *a* Enjoying the confidence of another; intrusted with secrets or with private affairs; intended to be treated as private, or kept in confidence, spoken or written in confidence, secret — **Confidentially**, kon-fi-den shal-li, *adv* In a confidential manner —**Confidently**, kon fi-dent-li, *adv* In a confident manner, with firm trust, with strong assurance, positively; dogmatically —**Confidentness**, kon fi dent nes, *n* Confidence —**Confider**, kon fi dér, *n* One who confides, one who trusts in or intrusts to another —**Confiding**, kon fi ding, *p* and *a* Trusting, reposing confidence, trustful, credulous — **Confidingly**, kon-fi ding li *adv* In a confiding manner, trustfully — **Confidingness**, kon fi ding nes *n* Confiding disposition, trustfulness

Configure † kon fig'ūr *v t* —*configured*, *configuring* [L *configuro*—*con*, and *figuro*, to form, *figura* figure] To form, to dispose in a certain form figure, or shape — **Configuration**, kon fig'ū rā shon, *n* [L *configuratio*] External form figure or shape of a thing as resulting from the disposition and shape of its parts, external aspect or appearance, shape or form

Confine, kon fin, *n* [I *confinis* bordering adjoining, *confine* a border—*con*, and *finis*, end, border, limit FINE] Border, boundary, frontier the part of any territory which is at or near the end or extremity generally in the plural and in regard to contiguous regions - *v t* (kon fin)—*confined*, *confining* [Fr *confiner*] To restrain within limits to circumscribe, hence to imprison, to immure, to shut up, to limit or restrain voluntarily in some act or practice (to *confine one's self to* a subject) —*To be confined*, to be in child bed —**Confinable**, kon fi na bl, *a* Capable of being confined or limited —**Confined** kon find *p* and *a* Restrained within limits, limited, circumscribed narrow (a *confined* scope or range) —**Confinement**, kon fin ment *n* The state of being confined, restraint within limits, any restraint of liberty by force or other obstacle or necessity, imprisonment, the lying in of a woman — **Confiner** kon fi nér, *n* One who or that which confines

Confirm, kon férm *v t* [L *confirmo*—*con*, and *firmo*, to make firm from *firmus* firm] To make firm or more firm, to add strength to, to strengthen, to settle or establish, to make certain, to put past doubt, to assure, to verify (a fact or action, to ratify (an agreement promise), to strengthen in resolution, purpose or opinion to administer the rite of confirmation to —**Confirmable**, kon fér'ma bl, *a* Capable of being confirmed —**Confirmance** † kon fér'mans *n* Confirmation —**Confirmation** kon fér mā shon, *n* The act of confirming, the act of establishing establishment, corroboration the act of rendering valid or ratifying, the ceremony of laying on hands by a bishop in the admission of baptized persons to the full enjoyment of Christian privileges, a rite of the Roman Greek, and English churches, that which confirms, addition al evidence, proof, convincing testimony —**Confirmative** kon fér ma tiv, *a* Tending to confirm or establish, confirmatory —**Confirmatively**, kon fér'ma tiv li, *adv* In a confirmative manner, so as to confirm — **Confirmatory**, kon fér ma-to-ri *a* Serving to confirm, giving additional strength, force, or stability, or additional assurance or evidence — **Confirmed** kon férmd, *p* and *a* Fixed, settled, settled in certain habits, state of health, &c (a *confirmed* drunkard or invalid), having received the rite of confirmation — **Confirmedly**, kon fér med li *adv* In a confirmed manner —**Confirmer**, kon fér mér, *n* One who or that which confirms

Confiscate, kon fis'kāt or kon fis kāt, *v t* —*confiscated*, *confiscating* [L *confisco*, *con fiscatum* —*con*, together, and *fiscus*, the state treasury] To adjudge to be forfeited to the public treasury, to appropriate to public use by way of penalty, to appropriate under legal authority as forfeited — *a* Confiscated [*Shak*]—**Confiscable**, † kon-fis-ka-bl, *a* Capable of being confiscated, liable to forfeiture —**Confiscation**, kon-fis-kā'shon, *n* The act of confiscating or appropriating as forfeited. — **Confiscator**, kon'fis-kā-tér or kon-fis', *n* One who confiscates —**Confiscatory**, kon-fis'ka-to-ri, *a* Confiscating, relating to confiscation

Conflagration, kon-fla-grā'shon, *n* [L *conflagratio* — *con*, with, and *flagro*, to burn whence *flagrant*] A great fire, or the burning of any great mass of combustibles —**Conflagrate**, kon fla'grāt, *v t* To burn up, to consume with fire [*Carl.*]

Conflate, † kon-flāt', *v t* —*conflated*, *conflating* [L *confio*, *conflatum*, to collect—*con*, together, and *flo*, to blow; same root as E *blow*] To bring together; to collect

Conflict, kon flikt, *n* [L *conflictus*, a conflict, from *confligo* — *con*, together, and *fligo*, to strike, to dash] A fighting or struggle for mastery, a combat; a striving to oppose or overcome, active opposition, contention, strife —*v t* To meet in opposition or hostility, to contend, to strive or struggle, to be in opposition, to be contrary —**Conflicting**, kon-flik ting, *a* Being in opposition, contrary, contradictory, incompatible — **Confliction**, † kon-flik'shon, *n* Act of conflicting or clashing — **Conflictive** † kon flik tiv, *a* Tending to conflict, conflicting

Confluence kon flū-ens, *n* [L *confluentia*, from *confluo*—*con*, and *fluo*, to flow] A flowing together, the meeting or junction of two or more streams of water; also, the place of meeting, the running together of people, a crowd, a concourse —**Confluent**, kon flū-ent, *a* [L *confluens*] Flowing together, meeting in their course, as two streams, meeting, running together, *bot* united at some part —*Confluent small pox*, small pox in which the pustules run together or unite —*n* A tributary stream — **Conflux** kon fluks, *n* A flowing together; a crowd, a multitude collected

Conform, kon form, *v t* [L *conformo*—*con*, and *forma*, form] To make of the same form or character, to make like (to *conform* anything *to* a model), to bring into harmony or correspondence, to adapt, to submit often *refl* —*v t* To act in conformity or compliance, *eccles* to comply with the usages of the Established Church —*a* [L *conformis*—*con*, and *forma*, form] Conformable — **Conformability**, kon-for'ma bil i ti, *n* The state or quality of being conformable — **Conformable**, kon for'ma bl, *a* corresponding in form, character, manners opinions &c, in harmony or conformity agreeable, suitable consistent, adapted, compliant, submissive, disposed to obey, *geol* lying in parallel or nearly parallel planes, and having the same dip and changes of dip said of strata or groups of strata —**Conformableness**, kon for'ma bl nes, *n* State of being conformable — **Conformably**, kon-*for'ma bli*, *adv* *In a conformable manner*; in conformity, suitably, agreeably —**Conformation**, kon for ma'shon, *n* The manner in which a body is formed, the particular disposition of the parts which compose it, configuration, form, structure — **Conformer**, kon for'mér *n* One who conforms, one who complies with established forms or doctrines —**Conformist**, kon for'mist, *n* One who conforms or complies, one who complies with the worship of the Church of England, as distinguished from a Dissenter or Nonconformist —**Conformity**, kon form i ti, *n* Correspondence in form or manner, agreement, congruity, likeness, harmony, correspondence with decrees or dictates, submission; accordance, compliance with the usages or principles of the English Church

Confound, kon found', *v t* [Fr *confondre*, from L *confundo* — *con*, together, and *fundo*, *fusum*, to pour out, whence *fuse*, *confuse*, *refuse* &c] To mingle confusedly together; to mix in a mass or crowd so that individuals cannot be distinguished, to throw into disorder; to confuse; to mistake one for another; to make a mistake between, to throw into consternation, to perplex with terror, surprise, or astonishment, to astound, to abash, to overthrow, ruin, baffle, or bring to nought Syn under ABASH —**Confounded**, kon-foun'ded, *a* Excessive; odious; detestable [Colleg.]—**Confoundedly**, kon-foun'ded-li, *adv* Exor-

mously; greatly; shamefully; odiously, detestably. [Colloq.]—**Confounder**, kon-foun'dėr, *n.* One who or that which confounds

Confraternity, kon-fra-tėr'nı̆ tı̆, *n* A fraternity or brotherhood

Confront, kon-frunt', *v t* [Fr *confronter*—L. *con*, together, and *frons*, *frontis*, the countenance or front.] To stand facing, to face; to stand in front of, to meet in hostility, to oppose, to set face to face, to bring into the presence of followed by *with* —**Confrontation**, † **Confrontment**, † kon-frun tā'shon, kon frunt ment, *n* The act of confronting —**Confronter**, kon-frun tėr, *n* One who confronts

Confucian, Confucianist, kon fū shi-an, kon-fū shi-an-ist, *n.* A follower of Confucius, the famous Chinese philosopher —**Confucian**, kon fū shi-an, *a* Relating to Confucius —**Confucianism**, kon fū shi an ızm, *n* The doctrines or system of morality taught by Confucius, which has been long adopted in China, and inculcates the practice of virtue but not the worship of any god

Confuse kon-fūz', *v t* —*confused confusing* [L *confusus*, from *confundo* CONFOUND] To mix up without order or clearness, to throw together indiscriminately, to derange, disorder, jumble, to confound, to perplex or derange the mind or ideas of, to embarrass, to disconcert Syn under ABASH —**Confused**, kon fūzd', *p* and *a* Mixed up together without order or arrangement, indiscriminately mingled (a *confused* heap), disordered, perplexed, embarrassed, disconcerted —**Confusedly**, kon fū'zed-li, *adv* In a confused manner, in a mixed mass, without order, indiscriminately, with agitation of mind —**Confusedness**, kon fū zed nes, *n* A state of being confused —**Confusion**, kon fū zhon *n.* [L *confusio*] A state in which things are confused, an indiscriminate or disorderly mingling, disorder; tumultuous condition, perturbation of mind, embarrassment, distraction, abashment, disconcertment, overthrow, defeat, ruin —**Confusive**, kon fū'zıv, *a* Having a tendency to confusion

Confute, kon fūt', *v t* —*confuted, confuting* [L *confuto*, to cool down by cold water to confute—*con*, together, and *futo*, a pitcher, from root of *fundo*, to pour.] To prove (an argument, statement, &c.) to be false, defective or invalid, to disprove, to overthrow, to prove (a person) to be wrong, to convict of error by argument or proof —**Confutable**, kon fū ta bl *a* Capable of being confuted —**Confutation** kon fū tā shon, *n* The act of confuting, disproving, or proving to be false or invalid —**Confutative**, kon fū ta-tıv, *a* Adapted or designed to confute —**Confuter**, kon fū tėr, *n* One who confutes

Congé, kon jē, Fr pron kōn zhā, *n* [Fr, leave, permission, from L *commeatus* leave of absence, from *commeo commeatum*, to go or come—*com* and *meo*, to go] Leave to depart, farewell, dismissal, a ceremonious leave taking, an act of civility on other occasions, a bow or a courtesy — *Congé d'élire* (leave to elect), the sovereign's license or permission to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop, the person to be chosen being recommended by the crown The form **Congee** is also used, and sometimes as a verb, to take leave, to make a congé or bow

Congeal, kon jēl', *v t* [L *congelare—con*, together, and *gelare*, † *freeze*, from *gelu*, cold, whence also *gelid*, *jelly*.] To change from a fluid to a solid state by cold or loss of heat, to freeze, to coagulate, to check the flow of, to make (the blood) run cold —*v i* To pass from a fluid to a solid state by cold, to coagulate —**Congealable**, kon jēl a-bl, *a* Capable of being congealed —**Congealableness**, kon jēl'a-bl nes, *n* The quality of being congealable —**Congealment**, kon jēl'ment, *n* Congelation —**Congelation**, kon-jē-lā'shon, *n* [L *congelatio*] The act or process of congealing; the state of being congealed; what is congealed or solidified, a concretion

Congee. *Congé.*

Congener, kon'jē-nėr, *n* [L —*con*, together, and *genus*, *generis*, a kind or race] A thing of the same kind or nearly allied, a plant or animal belonging to the same genus.—**Congeneric, Congenerical**, kon-jē ner'ık, kon jē-ner'ık-al, *a* Being of the same kind or nature; belonging to the same genus —**Congenerous**, kon-jen'ėr us, *a* Congeneric, *anat* applied to muscles which concur in the same action

Congenial, kon-jē'ni-al, *a* [L *con*, and *genialis*, E *genial*] Partaking of the same nature or natural characteristics, kindred, sympathetic, suited for each other —**Congeniality, Congenialness**, kon jē nı al'ı-tı, kon jē nı al-nes, *n* The state of being congenial, natural affinity, suitableness —**Congenialize**, kon jē ni al ız, *v t* To make congenial —**Congenially** kon jē ni-al lı, *adv* In a congenial manner

Congenital, kon-jen'i tal, *a* [L *congenitus* —*con*, and *genitus* born, root *gen*, to produce] Belonging or pertaining to an individual from birth (a *congenital* deformity)

Conger, Conger-eel, kong'gėr, *n* [L *conger*, a conger eel] The sea-eel, a large voracious species of eel, sometimes growing to the length of 10 feet, and weighing 100 lbs

Congeries, kon jē'rı ēz, *n sing* and *pl* [L, from *congero*, to amass—*con*, and *gero* to bear] A collection of several particles or bodies in one mass or aggregate, an aggregate, a combination

Congest, kon jest', *v t* [L *congero, congestum—con*, and *gero*, to bear] To heap together; *med* to cause an unnatural accumulation of blood in —**Congested**, kon jes ted, *a Med* containing an unnatural accumulation of blood, affected with congestion —**Congestion** kon jest'yon, *n* [L *congestio*] *Med* an excessive accumulation of blood in an organ the functions of which are thereby disordered — **Congestive**, kon jes tıv, *a* Pertaining to congestion, indicating an unnatural accumulation of blood in some part of the body

Conglobate, kon glō bāt *a* [L *conglobatus —con* and *globus*, a ball GLOBE] Formed or gathered into a ball or small spherical body, combined into one mass *v t* —*conglobated, conglobating* To collect or form into a ball, to combine into one mass —*v i* To assume a round or globular form —**Conglobately**, kon glo bāt lı, *adv* In a round or roundish form —**Conglobation**, kon glō bā shon, *n* The act of forming or gathering into a ball, a round body — **Conglobe** † kon glōb *v t* and *i* —*conglobed conglobing* To conglobate

Conglomerate, kon glom'ėr āt *a* [L *con glomero conglomeratum—con* and *glomus*, *glomeris* a ball, a clew] Gathered into a ball or round body, crowded together, clustered —*v t* —*conglomerated, conglomerating* To gather into a ball or round body, to collect into a round mass —*n* A kind of rock made of rounded fragments of various rocks cemented together by a matrix of siliceous, calcareous, or other cement, gravel solidified by cement into a rock, pudding stone — **Conglomeration** kon glom ėr ā shon, *n* The act of conglomerating, collection accumulation, what is conglomerated, a mixed mass, a mixture

Conglutinate, kon glū tı nāt, *v t* —*conglutinated conglutinating* [L *conglutino—con*, and *glutino* from *gluten*, glue GLUE] To glue together, to unite by some glutinous or tenacious substance, to reunite, to cement —*v i* To coalesce, to unite by the intervention of some glutinous substance —*a* Glued together, *bot* united by some adhesive substance, but not organically united —**Conglutinant**, kon glū tı nant, *a* Gluing, uniting —**Conglutination**, kon glū tı nā shon *n* The act of gluing together, a joining by means of some tenacious substance, union, coalescence — **Conglutinative**, kon glū tı nā-tıv, *a* Having the power of uniting by agglutination —**Conglutinator** kon glū tı nā tėr, *n* That which has the power of uniting wounds

Congou, kong'gō, *n* [Chinese *kung fu*, labour] The second lowest quality of black tea, being the third picking from a plant during the season

Congratulate, kon-grat'ū-lāt, *v t* —*congratulated, congratulating* [L *congratulor—con*, and *gratulor*, from *gratus*, grateful, pleasing GRACE.] To address with expressions of sympathetic pleasure on some piece of good fortune happening to the party addressed; to compliment upon an event deemed happy, to wish joy to, to felicitate, also *refl* to have a lively sense of one's own good fortune, to consider one's self lucky — **Congratulable**, † kon-grat'ū-la-bl, *a* Capable or worthy of being congratulated —**Congratulant**, kon grat' ū-lant, *a* Congratulating, expressing pleasure in another's good fortune —**Congratulation**, kon-grat'ū lā'shon, *n* The act of congratulating, words used in congratulating, expression to a person of pleasure in his good fortune, felicitation —**Congratulator**, kon grat ū lā tėr, *n* One who congratulates —**Congratulatory**, kon-grat ū la to rı, *a* Containing or expressing congratulation

Congregate, kong grē-gāt, *v t* —*congregated, congregating* [L *congrego—con*, and *grex*, *gregis*, a herd GREGARIOUS] To collect into an assemblage, to assemble, to bring into one place or into a crowd or united body —*v i* To come together, to assemble, to meet in a crowd —*a* Collected, compact, close —**Congregation**, kong grē-gā shon, *n* The act of congregating, the act of bringing together or assembling, a collection or assemblage of persons or things, an assembly, especially an assembly of persons met for the worship of God, or a number of people organized as a body for the purpose of holding religious services in common —**Congregational**, kong grē gā shon al, *a* Pertaining to a congregation pertaining to the Independents or Congregationalists, or to Congregationalism —**Congregationalism** kong grē gā shon al ızm, *n* A system of administering church affairs by which each congregation has the right of regulating the details of its worship, discipline, and government —**Congregationalist** kong grē gā shon al ıst, *n* One who belongs to a Congregational church or society, an Independent

Congress, kong'gres *n* [L *congressus*, a meeting, from *congredior*, *congressum*, to come together—*con*, and *gradior*, to go, *gradus* (step) whence *grade*, *degree*, &c.] A meeting together of individuals, as an assembly of envoys, commissioners, deputies, &c, a meeting of sovereign princes or of the representatives of several courts, for the purpose of arranging international affairs, the legislative assembly of the United States of America, consisting of the Senate and House of Representatives —*v i* To come together, to assemble, to meet —**Congressional**, kon gresh on al, *a* Pertaining to a congress or to the congress of the United States —**Congress man**, *n* A member of the United States Congress

Congreve, kong grēv, *n* A kind of rocket of a peculiar match —*Congreve rocket*, so called from the inventor, Sir William *Congreve*, an iron rocket for use in war

Congrue, † kon grō, *v i* [L *congruo*, to suit, to be congruous] To be consistent, to agree (*Shak*) **Congruence, Congruency**, kong gru-ens, kong gru en si, *n* [L *con gruentia*] Suitableness of one thing to another, agreement, consistency — **Congruent**, kong gru ent, *a* Suitable, agreeing, corresponding —**Congruently**, kong' gru ent lı, *adv* In a congruent manner — **Congruity, Congruousness**, kong grō ı tı, kong'gru us nes, *n* The state or quality of being congruous, agreement between things, suitableness, pertinence, consistency, propriety —**Congruous**, kong-gru us, *a* [L *congruus*] Accordant, harmonious, well adapted, appropriate, meet, fit —**Congruously**, kong gru us lı, *adv* In a congruous manner, suitably, pertinently, agreeably, consistently

Conic, Conifer, &c Under CONE

Coniotheca, kon'ı ō thē ka, *n* pl **Coniotheca**, kon-ı-ō thē sē [Gr *konis*, *konios*, dust, and *thēkē*, a case] *Bot* an anthercell

Coniroster, kō ni ros'tėr, *n* [L *conus*, a cone, and *rostrum*, a beak] A member of the Conirostres (kō-ni-ros trēz), a section or sub-order of insessorial birds comprising those genera which have a strong bill, more or less conical, and without notches

—Conirostral, kō-ni-ros'tral, *a* Of or pertaining to the conirosters

Conjecture, kon-jek'tūr, *n.* [Fr *conjecture*, L *conjectura*, a conjecture, *lit* a throwing or putting of things together, from *con-jicio*, to throw together—*con*, and *jacio*, to throw] A guess or inference based on the supposed possibility or probability of a fact, or on slight evidence, an opinion formed on insufficient or presumptive evidence, surmise —*v t* —*conjectured, conjecturing* To judge by guess or conjecture, to guess —*v i* To form conjectures —**Conjecturer,** kon jek tūr ėr, *n* One who conjectures, a guesser —**Conjecturable** kon-jek tūr a-bl, *a* Capable of being guessed or conjectured —**Conjectural,** kon jek tūr al, *a* Depending on conjecture, implying guess or conjecture —**Conjecturalist,** kon jek tūr al ist, *n* One who deals in conjectures —**Conjecturality** kon jek tū ral i ti *n* The quality of being conjectural, guesswork —**Conjecturally,** kon jek tūr al li, *adv* In a conjectural manner, by conjecture, by guess

Conjoin, kon join', *v t* [*con* and *join*, Fr *conjoindre*] To join together or in one, to unite, to associate or connect —*v i* To unite, to join, to league —**Conjoint,** kon joint', *a* United, connected, associated —**Conjointly,** kon joint li, *adv* In a conjoint manner, jointly, unitedly, in union together

Conjugal, kon jū gal *a* [L *conjugalis—con* together and *jugum*, a yoke, from *jug* root of *jungo* to join seen also in E *yoke* YOKE] Belonging to marriage or married persons, matrimonial connubial —**Conjugally** kon jū gal li, *adv* Matrimonially connubially

Conjugate, kon jū gāt *v t* —*conjugated conjugating* [L *conjugo conjugatus* to couple —*con*, and *jugo* to yoke CONJUGAL] *Gram* to inflect (a verb) through its several voices moods tenses numbers and persons or so many of them *a* United in pairs joined together coupled, *bot* applied to a pinnate leaf which has only one pair of leaflets, *chem* containing two or more radicals acting the part of a single one, *gram* applied to words from the same root and having the same radical signification but modified by the affix added or to words which have the same form but are different parts of speech, *math* applied to two points lines &c, when they are considered together with regard to any property in such a manner that they may be interchanged without altering the way of assuming the property —*n* What is conjugate *n* conjugate word —**Conjugation** kon jū gā shon, *n* [L *conjugatio*] The inflection of a verb in its different forms a class of verbs conjugated in the same way **Conjugational,** kon jū gā shon al *a* Of or belonging to conjugation

Conjunct kon junkt' *a* [L *conjunctus* from *conjungo* CONJOIN] Conjoined, united concurrent —**Conjunction** kon jungk shon *n* [L *conjunctio*] Union connection association *astron* that position of a planet in which it is in a line with the earth or another planet and the sun, *gram* an indeclinable particle serving to unite words sentences or clauses of a sentence and indicating their relation to one another —**Conjunctional,** kon jungk shon al, *a* Belonging or relating to a conjunction —**Conjunctionally,** kon jungk shon al i *adv* In a conjunctional manner —**Conjunctiva** kon jungk ti va, *n* *Anat* the mucous membrane which lines the inner surface of the eyelids and is continued over the fore part of the globe of the eye —**Conjunctive,** kon jungk tiv, *a* [L *conjunctivus*] Uniting, serving to unite —*Conjunctive mood, gram* the mood which follows a conjunction or expresses some condition or contingency the subjunctive —**Conjunctively,** kon jungk tiv li, *adv* In a conjunctive manner —**Conjunctly,** kon jungkt'li, *adv* In a conjunct manner, in union, jointly, together —**Conjuncture,** kon jungk'tūr, *n* Combination of circumstances or affairs, especially, a critical time, proceeding from a union of circumstances, a crisis of affairs

Conjure, *v t* —*conjured, conjuring* [L *conjuro*, to swear together, to conspire—*con*, with, and *juro*, to swear, whence also *jury, perjure*] With pron kon jūr', to call on or summon by a sacred name or in a solemn manner, to implore with solemnity, to adjure with pron kun jėr, to affect or effect by magic or enchantment, to bring about by practising the arts of a conjurer —*To conjure* (kun jėr) *up*, to call up or bring into existence by conjuring or as if by conjuring —*v i* (kun jėr) To practise the arts of a conjurer, to use magic arts —**Conjuration,** kon jū rā shon, *n* The act of conjuring or imploring with solemnity, the act of binding by an oath, adjuration, an incantation, a spell —**Conjurement** kon jūr'ment *n* Adjuration, solemn demand or entreaty —**Conjurer, Conjuror,** kun jėr-ėr *n* An enchanter, one who practises legerdemain, a juggler —**Conjury,** kun jėr i, *n* The act or art of a conjurer, magic, legerdemain

Connascence Connascency, kon nas ens, kon nas en si, *n* [L *con*, and *nascor, natus* to be born] The common birth of two or more at the same time the act of growing together or at the same time —**Connascent,** kon nas ent, *a* Produced together or at the same time —**Connate,** kon nāt, *a* [L *con*, and *natus* born] Belonging to from birth, implanted at birth applied chiefly in *philos* to ideas or principles, *bot* united in origin, growing from one base, or united at their bases (a leaf an another , *med* congenital

Connature kon nā tūr, *n* Likeness in nature, identity or similarity of character —**Connatural** kon nat ū ral *a* Connected by nature united in nature, belonging to by nature —**Connaturality Connaturalness,** kon nat ū ral i ti, kon nat ū ral nes *n* Participation of the same nature natural union —**Connaturally,** kon nat ū ral li, *adv* In a connatural manner, by the act of nature, originally

Connect, kon nekt *v t* [L *connecto connexum* and *necto* to bind] To fasten together to join or unite, to conjoin to combine to associate —*v i* To join unite or cohere —**Connectedly** kon nek ted li *adv* By connection, in a connected manner conjointly —**Connection Connexion** kon nek shon *n* [L *connexio*] The act of connecting or state of being connected, also that which connects, union by some thing physical or by relation of any kind, relationship by blood or marriage but more specifically by marriage, a person connected with another thus related friendship circle of persons with whom any one is brought into contact —*In this connection* in connection with what is now under consideration —**Connective,** kon nek tiv *a* Having the power of connecting, tending to connect, connecting —*n* That which connects, *gram* a word that connects other words and sentences a conjunction —**Connectively,** kon nek tiv li, *adv* In a connective manner, jointly —**Connector,** kon nek tėr, *n* One who or that which connects

Connive kon nīv', *v i* —*connived, conniving* [L *conniveo* to wink to connive at—*con*, together and *niveo* to wink] To wink or close and open the eyelids rapidly *hyp* to close the eyes upon a fault or other act, to pass by ignorance or blindness to refuse to see, to wink at or overlook a fault or other act and suffer it to pass unnoticed followed by *at* —**Connivance Connivancy,** **Connivency,** kon nī vans, kon nīv an si, kon nī ven si *n* The act of conniving, voluntary blindness to an act —**Connivent** kon nī vent *a* Conniving, *nat hist* having a gradually inward direction, converging —**Conniver,** kon nī vėr, *n* One who connives

Connoisseur, kon is sūr, *n* [O Fr *connoisseur*, from the verb *connoitre, connaitre*, from L *cognoscere*, to know COGNIZANCE] A critical judge, one competent to pass a critical judgment upon anything —**Connoisseurship,** kon-is-sūr-ship, *n* The rôle or part of a connoisseur

Connote, Connotate, kon-nōt', kon'ō-tāt, *v t* —*connoted, connoting, connotated, connotating* [L. *con*, and *noto, notatum*, to mark NOTE] To include in the meaning, to comprise among the attributes expressed, *to imply* : *Connote* and *denote* are contrasted in logic Thus the word 'horse' *connotes* the qualities that distinguish a horse from other animals, and *denotes* the class of animals which are characterized by having these qualities 'Thames,' however, *connotes* nothing, being simply the name of the particular river which it *denotes* —*v i* To have a meaning or signification in connection with another word.—**Connotation,** kon-ō tā shon, *n* That which constitutes the meaning of a word, the attributes expressed by a word —**Connotative,** kon nō ta tiv, *a* Connoting; significant

Connubial, kon nū bi al, *a* [L *connubialis*, from *connubium*, marriage—*con*, and *nubo*, to marry] Pertaining to marriage, nuptial belonging to the state of husband and wife —**Connubiality,** kon nū bi al i ti, *n* The state of being connubial, anything pertaining to the state of husband and wife —**Connubially,** kon nū bi al li, *adv* In a connubial manner, as man and wife

Connumerate, kon nū mėr āt, *v t* To reckon or count in with anything else —**Connumeration,** kon nū mėr ā shon, *n* A reckoning together

Conocarp, kō nō kārp, *n* [Gr *konos*, a cone, and *karpos*, fruit] *Bot* a fruit consisting of a collection of carpels arranged upon a conical centre, as the strawberry

Conoid Conoidal, kō Under CONE.

Conoscente, kon o sen tā, *n* Same as *Cognoscente*

Conquer kong kėr *v t* [O Fr *conquerre, conquerrer* Mod Fr *conquérir*, from L *conquiro* to seek for, procure—*con*, and *quæro* to seek (whence, *quæstio* and *query*)] To overcome and bring to subjection in war to reduce by physical force till resistance is no longer made, to vanquish, to gain by force, to overcome or surmount (obstacles, difficulties), to gain or obtain by effort *Conquer* is wider and more general than *vanquish*, denoting usually a succession of struggles or conflicts while *vanquish* refers more commonly to a single conflict and has regularly a personal object *Subdue* implies a continued process and a complete and thorough subjection —*v i* To overcome, to gain the victory —**Conquerable,** kong'kėr a bl *a* Capable of being conquered, overcome or subdued —**Conquerableness,** kong kėr a-bl nes, *n* —**Conqueress,** kong' kėr-es *n* A female who conquers —**Conqueror** kong kėr-ėr, *n* One who conquers or gains a victory —*The Conqueror*, an epithet applied to William I of England, as expressing his conquest of the country —**Conquest,** kong'kwest, *n* [O Fr *conquest*, Fr *conquete*] The act of conquering, the act of overcoming or vanquishing opposition by force, physical or moral, subjugation, that which is conquered, a possession gained by force —*The Conquest*, by pre eminence the conquest of England by William of Normandy —**Conquistador** kong kwis ta dōr, *n.* [Sp] A term applied to the early Spanish leaders who conquered Spanish America

Consanguinity, kon sang gwin i ti, *n* [L *consanguinitas* —prefix *con*, and *sanguis, sanguinis*, blood] The relation of persons by blood the relation or connection of persons descended from the same stock or common ancestor, in distinction from *affinity* or relation by marriage —**Consanguineous,** kon sang gwin ē-us, *a* [L *consanguineus*] Of the same blood, related by birth, descended from the same parent or ancestor

Conscience, kon shens, *n.* [L *conscientia*, from *conscio*, to know, to be privy to—*con*, with, and *scio*, to know SCIENCE.] Private or inward thoughts or real sentiments (*Shak*), the faculty, power, or principle within us, which decides on the rightness or wrongness of our own actions and affections, the sense of right and wrong, the moral sense, morality, what a good conscience would approve —*A bad conscience*, a reproving conscience —*A good conscience*, an approving conscience

—*In all conscience*, to be reasonable, to keep within the bounds of moderation a form of asseveration.—*Conscience clause*, a clause or article in an act or law which specially relieves persons having conscientious scruples in taking judicial oaths, or having their children present at school during the time of religious instruction or service. — **Conscientious**, kon-shi-en'shus, *a.* Influenced by conscience, governed by a strict regard to the dictates of conscience, or by the known or supposed rules of right and wrong — **Conscientiously**, kon-shi-en'shus-li, *adv* In a conscientious manner, according to the direction of conscience — **Conscientiousness**, kon shi en shus-nes, *n* The state or quality of being conscientious — **Conscionable**, kon shon a bl, *a.* [For *conscience-able*] Governed by conscience, according to conscience, reasonable, just — **Conscionableness** kon shon-a-bl nes, *n.* The state or quality of being conscionable — **Conscionably**, kon shon-a-bli, *adv* In a conscionable manner; reasonably, justly

Conscious, kon shus, *a* [L. *conscius—con*, and *scio*, to know CONSCIENCE] Knowing what affects or what goes on in one's own mind, having direct knowledge of a thing, having such a knowledge as is conveyed by immediate sensation or perception, aware, sensible (*conscious of* something), having become the subject of consciousness, known to one's self (*con scious* guilt) — **Consciously**, kon shus-li, *adv* In a conscious manner, with knowledge of one's own mental operations or actions —**Consciousness**, kon shus nes, *n* The faculty of knowing what affects or what goes on in one's own mind, immediate knowledge, such as is given in sensation and perception internal persuasion

Conscript, kon skript, *a* [L *conscriptus*, from *conscribo*, to enrol—*con*, with, and *scribo*, to write] Enrolled — *Conscript fathers*, a title of the senators of Rome — *n.* One who is compulsorily enrolled for military or naval service —**Conscription** kon-skrip shon, *n* [L *conscripto* A compulsory enrolment of individuals of a certain age, held liable to be drafted for military or naval service —**Conscriptional**, kon-skrip'shon al, *a* Pertaining to a conscription

Consecrate, kon se krāt, *v t* — *consecrated, consecrating* [L *consecro—con* with and *sacro*, to consecrate, from *sacer* sacred SACRED] To make or declare to be sacred with certain ceremonies or rites, to appropriate to sacred uses, to enrol among deities or saints, to canonize to dedicate with a certain degree of solemnity to render venerable, to make respected, to hallow —**Consecrate**, kon sē krāt, *a* Sacred, consecrated, devoted, dedicated (Obs or poet)—**Consecratedness**,† kon sē krā-ted nes, *n* State of being consecrated —**Consecration**, kon-sē krā shon, *n* The act or ceremony of consecrating or separating from a common to a sacred use, or of devoting and dedicating a person or thing to the service and worship of God, by certain rites or solemnities, the ceremony of conferring divine honours on a Roman emperor, *R Cath Ch* canonization — **Consecrator**, kon sē krā tėr, *n* One who consecrates

Consecution, kon sē-kū shon, *n* [L *consecutio—con*, and *sequor*, to follow (whence *sequence*), same root as *second*] A following, a train or series, the state of being consecutive —**Consecutive**, kon sek ū tiv, *a* Uninterrupted in course or succession, succeeding one another in a regular order, successive, following, succeeding — **Consecutively**, kon-sek ū tiv li, *adv* In a consecutive manner, in regular succession, successively —**Consecutiveness**, kon-sek ū tiv nes, *n* State of being consecutive

Consent, kon-sent, *v i* [L *consentio*, to agree—*con*, with, and *sentio*, *sensum*, to feel, perceive, think, akin *sense*, *sentiment*, &c.] To agree, to accord, to yield, as to persuasion or entreaty, to comply, to acquiesce or accede.—*n* Voluntary accordance with what is done or proposed by another, a yielding of the mind or will to that which is proposed, acquiescence, concurrence, compliance; accord of minds; agreement in opinion or sentiment; *law*, intelligent concurrence in the terms of a contract or agreement, of such a nature as to bind the party consenting — **Consensual**, kon-sen'shū-al, *a. Law*, formed or existing by mere consent, *physiol* excited or caused by sensation or sympathy and not by conscious volition. — **Consensus**, kon-sen'sus, *n* [L] Unanimity, agreement, concord — **Consentaneity**,† kon sen ta nē i ti, *n.* Mutual agreement — **Consentaneous**, kon sen-tā'nē us, *a* [L *consentaneus*] Accordant, agreeing consistent, suitable —**Consentaneously**, kon-sen tā nē us li, *adv* Agreeably, consistently, suitably — **Consentaneousness**, kon sen tā nē us nes, *n* Agreement, accordance, consistency — **Consenter** kon sen tėr, *n.* One who consents — **Consentient**, kon-sen'shi-ent, *a* Agreeing, accordant, unanimous

Consequence, kon sē kwens, *n* [L *consequentia* from *consequor* CONSECUTION] That which follows from any act, cause, principles, or series of actions, an event or effect produced by some preceding act or cause, inference, deduction, conclusion from premises, importance (a matter *of consequence*, a man *of* great *consequence*) — *In consequence of*, as the effect of, by reason of, through — **Consequent**, kon sē kwent, *a* [L *consequens*] Following as the natural effect with *to* or *on* — *n* That which follows, *logic*, that member of a hypothetical proposition which contains the conclusion — **Consequential** kon sē kwen shal *a* Following as the effect, produced by the connection of effects with causes, affecting airs of great self-importance, or characterized by such affectation, pompous —*n* An inference, a deduction a conclusion —**Consequentially** kon sē kwen shal li *adv* In a consequential manner, with just deduction of consequences, with assumed importance, pompously — **Consequentialness** kon sē kwen shal nes *n* The quality of being consequential — **Consequently** kon sē kwent li, *adv* By consequence by necessary connection of effects with their causes, in consequence of something

Conservatoire, kon sėr va twar *n* [Fr from It *conservatorio*] A name given to an establishment for promoting the study of any special branch especially music

Conserve, kon-sėrv' *v t* — *conserved, conserving* [L *conservo—con* and *servo*, to preserve] To keep in a safe or unimpaired state, to uphold and keep from decay, waste, or injury, to guard or defend from violation (institutions, customs, buildings &c) to preserve with sugar, &c, as fruits —*n* (kon sėrv) That which is conserved, a sweetmeat made of the inspissated juice of fruit boiled with sugar — **Conserver**, kon sėr vėr *n* One who conserves or preserves — **Conservable**, kon sėr'va bl *a* That may be conserved — **Conservation** kon ser vā shon, *n* [L *conservatio*] The act of conserving, preserving, guarding or protecting preservation from loss decay injury or violation — *Conservation of energy* the principle that energy or force is indestructible the sum of all the energy in the universe being constant — **Conservational** kon sėr vā shon al, *a* Tending to preserve preservative — **Conservatism** kon ser va tizm *n* The political principles and opinions maintained by Conservatives —**Conservative**, kon sėr va tiv, *a* Tending to preserve, preservative, inclining to keep up old institutions, customs and the like having a tendency to uphold and preserve entire the institutions of a country, both civil and ecclesiastical, opposed to radical changes or innovations, pertaining to the Conservatives or their principles —*n* One who aims to preserve from ruin, innovation, injury, or radical change, one of the political party the professed object of which is to support and preserve all that is good in the existing institutions of a country, and to oppose undesirable changes, a Tory —**Conservator**, kon sėr vā tėr or kon-sėr'va-tėr, *n* One who conserves, one who preserves from injury or violation; one appointed to conserve or watch over anything — **Conservatory**, kon-sėr'va-to-ri, *a* Having the quality of preserving from loss, decay, or injury — *n* A large greenhouse for preserving exotics and other tender plants

Consider, kon-sid'ėr, *v t* [L *considero*, to view attentively, to consider originally (like *contemplor*) an augurial term—*con*, together, and *sidus*, *sideris*, a constellation] To fix the mind on, with a view to a careful examination, to think on with care, to ponder, to study, to meditate on, to observe and examine, to regard with pity or sympathy, and hence relieve (the poor), to have regard or respect to, to respect, to take into view or account, or have regard to, in examination, or in forming an estimate, to judge to be, to reckon (to *consider* a man wise) —*v i* To think seriously, maturely, or carefully, to reflect — **Considerable**, kon sid'ėr-a bl, *a* Worthy of consideration on account of its amount, more than a little, moderately large, somewhat important or valuable —**Considerably**, kon sid'ėr a bli, *adv* In a degree deserving notice, in a degree not trifling or unimportant — **Considerate**, kon sid'ėr at, *a* [L *consideratus*] Given to consideration or to sober reflection, circumspect, discreet, prudent, characterized by consideration or regard for another's circumstances and feelings, thoughtful or mindful of others — **Considerately** kon sid'ėr āt li *adv* In a considerate manner —**Considerateness**, kon sid'ėr āt nes *n* The state or quality of being considerate — **Consideration**, kon sid'ėr ā shon *n* [L *consideratio*] The act of considering, mental view, regard, notice, mature thought, serious deliberation thoughtful, sympathetic, appreciative, or due regard or respect, contemplation, meditation some degree of importance or claim to notice or regard, motive of action, ground of conduct, ground of concluding, reason, recompense or remuneration (colloq) —*In consideration of*, in respect or regard of, in return for — **Considering** kon sid'ėr ing, *prep* Having regard to, taking into account, making allowance for

Consign kon sin', *v t* [L *consigno* to seal or sign *con* and *signum* a sign seal or mark SIGN] To give or hand over, to transfer deliver over into the possession of another or into a different state (to *consign* a body to the grave), to deliver or transfer in charge or trust, to intrust (as goods to a factor for sale), to commit for permanent preservation (to *consign* to writing) **Consignatary** kon sig'na ta ri *n* One to whom any trust or business is consigned - **Consignation** † kon sig nā shon *n* The act of consigning —**Consignature**, kon sig'na tūr *n* Joint signing or stamping — **Consignee**, kon sī nē' *n* The person to whom goods or other things are consigned for sale or superintendence as factor — **Consigner**, **Consignor** kon sī nėr kon sī nor, *n* The person who consigns —**Consignment**, kon sin ment *n* The act of consigning, the act of sending off goods to an agent for sale, goods sent or delivered to a factor for sale

Consilience,† kon sil i ens, *n* [L *con* together, and *salio*, to leap] Coincidence, concurrence

Consist, kon sist' *v i* [L *consisto—con* and *sisto* to stand] To hold together or remain fixed†, to be exist, subsist†, to stand or be, to be comprised or contained followed by *in*, to be composed, to be made up followed by *of*, to be compatible consistent or harmonious, to accord followed by *with* — **Consistence**, **Consistency**, kon sis tens kon sis ten si, *n* An indefinite degree of density or viscosity, agreement or harmony of all parts of a complex thing among themselves, or of the same thing with itself at different times, congruity, agreement, or harmony —**Consistent**, kon sis tent, *a* [L *consistens*] Having a certain substance or firmness; standing in agreement; compatible, congruous, not contradictory or opposed; not out of harmony with other acts or professions of the same person —**Consistently**, kon-sis-

tent-li, *adv* In a consistent manner, in agreement, suitably or agreeably to one's other acts or professions

Consistory, kon sis-tor-i, *n* [L *consistori um*, a place of assembly, a council CON SIST] A spiritual or ecclesiastical court, the court of a bishop for the trial of ecclesiastical causes arising within the diocese, an assembly of prelates, the col lege of cardinals at Rome, a solemn as sembly or counsil, in some Reformed churches, an assembly or council of minis ters and elders —**Consistorial** kon sis to ri al, *a* Pertaining or relating to a con sistory, or ecclesiastical court

Console, kon sōl, *v t* —*consoled, consoling* [L *consolor*, to console—*con* and *solor*, to comfort, akin *solace*] To cheer the mind in distress or depression, to comfort, to soothe, to solace —**Consolable** kon sōl a bl, *a* Ca pable of receiving consolation —**Consola tion,** kon sōl ā shon *n* [L *consolatio*] The act of consoling, alleviation of misery or distress of mind a comparative degree of happiness in distress or misfortune spring ing from any circumstance that abates the evil or supports and strengthens the mind as hope joy, courage and the like, com fort of the mind that which comforts or refreshes the spirits the cause of comfort —**Consolatory** kon sol a tor i *a* Tending to console or give comfort refreshing to the mind, assuaging grief —**Consoler,** kon sōl er *n* One that consoles —**Consoling** kon sōl ing, *a* Adapted to console or com fort

Console kon sōl *n* [Fr perhaps from *con solider* to consolidate] *Arch* a bracket or projecting ornament having for its contour generally a wavy curve employed to support a cornice, bust, vase or the like —**Console-table** *n* A table whose leaf or slab is supported by a bracket or con sole at either end

Consolidate kon sol id at *v t* —*consolidated, consolidating* [L *consolido, consolidatum* —*con* and *solidus* solid] To make solid or compact, to harden or make dense and firm to bring together into one close mass or body to make firm or establish (power) —*v i* To grow firm and hard, to unite and become solid —*a* Formed into a solid mass [*Tenn*] — **Consolidant** kon sol id ant, *a* Tending to consolidate or make firm —*n* A medicine to unite the parts of wounded flesh — **Consolidated** kon sol id at-ed *p* or *a* Made solid hard or compact united —*Consolidated funds*, certain British funds at one time dealt with separately but afterwards united into one — **Consolida tion,** kon-sol id ā shon *n* The act of con solidating, a making or process of becom ing solid, the act of forming into a firm compact mass body or system — **Con solidative** kon sol id at iv *a* Tending to consolidate — **Consols** kon sols *n pl* [contr for *consolidated annuities*] A term used to denote a considerable portion of the public debt of Britain more correctly known as the three per cent consolidated annuities

Consonance Consonancy, kon sō nans kon sō-nan si *n* [L *consonantia* from *con sono* to sound together—*con*, and *sono*, to sound SOUND] Accord or agreement of sounds, *mus* an accord of sounds which produces an agreeable sensation in the ear, as the third fifth and octave, hence, agree ment accord, congruity, consistency, suit ableness —**Consonant,** kon sō nant *a* Like in sound, agreeing generally, according, congruous, consistent followed by *to* or *with* —*n* A letter that receives its proper sound only in connection with a vowel, one of the closings or junctions of the organs of speech, which precede or follow the openings of the organs with which the vowels are uttered — **Consonantal, Con sonantic,** kon-sō-nant al, kon sō nant ik, *a* Relating to or partaking of the nature of a consonant — **Consonantly,** kon sō nant li, *adv* In a consonant manner, consis tently, in agreement

Consort, kon'sort, *n* [L *consors—con*, and *sors*, a lot SORT] A partner, an intimate associate, particularly, a wife or husband, *naut*, any vessel keeping company with another —*Queen consort*, the wife of a king, as distinguished from a *queen regnant*, who rules alone, and a *queen dowager*, the widow of a king —*v i* [kon-sort'] To associate, to unite in company; *to keep* company: followed by *with* —*v t* To marry, to unite in company, to accom pany — **Consortable,**† kon-sort'a bl, *a* suitable

Conspectus, kon spek tus, *n* [L] A com prehensive view of a subject, an abstract or sketch

Conspicuous kon spik ū us, *a* [L *conspi cuus*, from *conspicio*, to look or see—*con*, and *specio* to see SPECIES] Obvious or prominent to the eye, easy to be seen, manifest, clearly or extensively known perceived or understood, eminent, dis tinguished (*conspicuous* abilities) — **Con spicuously** kon-spik ū us li, *adv* In a conspicuous manner, in a manner to be clearly seen, prominently, eminently, re markably —**Conspicuousness,** kon spik ū us nes *n* The state of being conspicuous

Conspire kon spir *v i* —*conspired, conspir ing* [L *conspiro* to plot—*con*, and *spiro*, to breathe lit to breathe together] To agree by oath, covenant, or otherwise to commit a crime, to plot to form a secret plot, to hatch treason to agree, concur, or conduce to one end (circumstances *con spired* to defeat the plan) —*v t* To plot, to plan, to devise, to contrive, to concur to produce —**Conspiracy** kon-spir a si *n* [L *conspiratio*, from *conspiro*] A secret com bination of men for an evil purpose, an agreement or combination to commit some crime in concert, a plot, concerted treason —**Conspirant** kon spi rant, *a* [L *conspi rans*] Conspiring, plotting [*Shak*]— **Conspirator, Conspirer,** kon spir at-ėr, kon spi rėr *n* One who conspires, one who engages in a plot to commit a crime particularly treason — **Conspiring,** kon spi ring *a* Uniting or concurring to one end

Constable kun sta bl *n* [O Fr *conestable*, from L *comes stabuli* count of the stable] An officer of high rank in several of the medieval monarchies, the keeper or gover nor of a castle belonging to the king or to a great baron, now usually a peace officer a police officer —**Constablery,** kun sta bl ri *n* A body or jurisdiction of constables, a district in charge of a con stable —**Constableship,** kun sta bl ship *n* The office of a constable —**Constabulary** kon stab ū la ri *a* Pertaining to con stables, consisting of constables —*n* The body of constables of a district, city, or country

Constant kon stant *a* [L *constans*, pp of *consto—con* and *sto* to stand] Not un dergoing change, continuing the same, permanent, immutable, fixed or firm in mind purpose, or principle, not easily swayed firm or unchanging in affection or duty, faithful, true, loyal —*n* That which is not subject to change, *math* a quantity which remains the same through out a problem —**Constantly** kon stant-li *adv* Firmly, steadily, invariably con tinually, perseveringly — **Constancy,** kon stan si *n* [L *constantia*] Fixedness, a standing firm, immutability steadiness unshaken determination, fixedness or firm ness of mind under sufferings, steadiness in attachments, perseverance in enter prise

Constantia, kon stan shi a, *n* A kind of wine both white and red, from the farms around *Constantia*, Cape of Good Hope

Constellation, kon stel lā shon *n* [L *con stellatio—con*, together and *stella*, a star] A group of the fixed stars to which a definite name has been given, an assem blage of splendours or excellences (a *con stellation* of poetic genius)

Consternation, kon ster nā shon, *n* [L *consternatio*, from *consterno — con*, and *sterno* to throw or strike down] Aston ishment, amazement or horror that con founds the faculties, and incapacitates a person for consultation and execution, excessive terror, wonder, or surprise

Constipate, kon'sti pāt *v t* —*constipated, constipating* [L *constipo, constipatum*, to crowd together—*con*, together, and *stipo*, to crowd, to cram] To stop up by filling a passage]; to make costive.—**Constipa tion,** kon-sti-pā'shon, *n* A state of the bowels in which the evacuations do not take place as frequently as usual, or are very hard and expelled with difficulty; costiveness

Constituent, kon-stit ū-ent, *a* [L *constituens*, ppr of *constituo—con*, and *statuo*, to set STATUE, STATUTE] Forming or ex isting as an essential component or ingre dient, composing, or making up as an es sential part, component, elementary (the *constituent* parts of water), having the power of constituting or appointing —*n*. One who or that which establishes or determines, that which constitutes or composes, as a part, or an essential part, an essential ingredient, one who elects or assists in electing another as his repre sentative in a deliberative or administra tive assembly, one who empowers an other to transact business for him —**Con stituency,** kon stit ū-en si, *n* A body of constituents who appoint or elect persons to any office or employment especially to municipal or parliamentary offices

Constitute, kon sti tūt, *v t* — *constituted, constituting* [L *constituo, constitutum— con*, and *statuo*, to set STATUE, STATUTE] To settle fix, or enact, to establish, to form or compose, to make up, to make a thing what it is, to appoint, depute, or elect to an office or employment, to make and empower — **Constituter,** kon sti-tūt-ėr, *n* One who constitutes or appoints — **Constitution,** kon sti tū shon, *n* The act of constituting, enacting, establishing, or appointing, the peculiar structure and connection of parts which makes or char acterizes a system or body, natural con dition of the human body as regards gen eral health or strength, the established form of government in a state, a system of fundamental rules, principles, and or dinances for the government of a state or nation, a particular law, ordinance, or re gulation made by the authority of any superior, civil or ecclesiastical —**Consti tutional** kon sti tū shon al, *a* Pertain ing to a constitution, connected with the constitution, or natural condition of body or mind, consistent with the constitution of a state authorized by the constitution or fundamental rules of a government, legal based on a settled constitution pro ceeding ultimately from the people —*n*. A walk taken for health and exercise — **Constitutionalism,** kon sti tū shon al izm, *n* The theory or principle of constitu tional rule or authority, constitutional principles, adherence to a constitution — **Constitutionalist, Constitutionist,** kon sti tū shon al ist kon sti tū shon-ist, *n* An adherent to the constitution of govern ment an upholder of the constitution of his country —**Constitutionality,** kon sti tū shon al i ti, *n* The state of being con stitutional — **Constitutionalize,** kon-sti tū shon al iz, *v t* To take a walk for health and exercise [Colloq]—**Constitu tionally,** kon-sti tū shon al li, *adv* In a constitutional manner, in consistency with a national constitution, in accord ance with the constitution of mind or body naturally — **Constitutive,** kon sti tūt-iv, *a* Forming, composing, enacting, or establishing, constituting, instituting —**Constitutively,** kon sti tūt iv li, *adv* In a constitutive manner

Constrain, kon strān', *v t* [O Fr *constrau dre*, Fr *contraindre*, from L *constringo*, to bind together—*con*, and *stringo*, to strain STRAIN] To compel or force, to urge with a power sufficient to produce the effect, to drive, to necessitate, to con fine by force, to restrain, check, repress, confine, bind — **Constrainable,** kon-strā' na bl *a* Capable of being constrained, liable to constraint or to restraint.—**Con strained,** kon-strānd', *a* With a certain constraint or want of freedom; with a feeling of something checking (to speak in a *constrained* tone) —**Constrainedly,** kon-strā'ned li, *adv* In a constrained manner, with constraint, by compulsion —**Constrainer,** kon-strā'ner, *n*. One who constrains. — **Constraint,** kon-strānt', *n*. A constraining, compelling, or restraining;

force; compulsion; restraint, confinement, sealing of reserve or being kept in check

Constrict, kon-strikt', *v t* [L *constringo, constrictum*. CONSTRAIN] To draw together, to cramp, to contract or cause to shrink, said of canals, &c, of the body —**Constriction**, kon-strik shon, *n*. The state of being constricted or drawn together as by some spasm, as distinguished from compression or the pressure of extraneous bodies. — **Constrictive**, kon strik tiv, *a* Tending to contract or compress —**Constrictor**, kon strik tèr, *n*. That which draws together or contracts, a muscle which draws together or closes an orifice of the body, one of the larger class of serpents which envelop and crush their prey in their folds. — **Constringe**, kon strinj, *v t* —*constringed, constringing* To strain into a narrow compass, to constrict —**Constringent**, kon strinjent, *a* Having the quality of constringing

Construct, kon strukt, *v t* [L *construo, constructum*—*con*, and *struo*, to pile up STRUCTURE] To put together the parts of in their proper place and order, to build up, to erect, to form, to form by the mind — **Constructer, Constructor**, kon-struk tèr, *n* One who constructs or frames — **Construction**, kon struk shon, *n* [L *constructio*] The act of building, devising or forming, fabrication, the form of building, the manner of putting together the parts, structure, conformation, the arrangement and connection of words in a sentence, syntactical arrangement, attributed sense or meaning to language, explanation, interpretation, the manner of describing a figure or problem in geometry for the purpose of any demonstration —**Constructional**, kon struk shon al, *a* Pertaining to construction, deduced from construction or interpretation — **Constructive**, kon struk tiv, *a* Pertaining to construction or building, having ability to construct created or deduced by construction or mode of interpretation —**Constructively** kon struk tiv li, *adv* In a constructive manner, by way of construction or interpretation by fair inference — **Constructiveness**, kon struk tiv nes, *n* State of being constructive, *phren* a faculty supposed to produce constructive power

Construe, kon stro, *v t* —*construed, construing* [L *construo* CONSTRUCT] To arrange words so that their grammatical bearing and meaning are apprehended, to analyse grammatically as applied to a foreign language, to translate, to interpret or draw a certain meaning from, to explain (to *construe* actions wrongly)

Consubstantial, Consubstantiate, kon substan shal, kon sub-stan shi at *a* [L *consubstantialis—con* and *substantia* SUBSTANCE] Having the same substance or essence, coessential —**Consubstantialism** kon-sub stan shal izm, *n* The doctrine of consubstantiation — **Consubstantialist, kon-sub-stan shi al ist**, *n* One who believes in consubstantiation —**Consubstantiality, kon-sub-stan shi al li ti**, *n* The quality of being consubstantial, the existence of more than one in the same substance, participation of the same nature — **Consubstantially**, kon-sub-stan shi al li, *adv* In a consubstantial manner —**Consubstantiate**,† kon sub-stan shi at, *v t* and *i* —*consubstantiated, consubstantiating* To unite in one common substance or nature, or regard as so united — **Consubstantiation**, kon sub stan shi a shon, *n* The union of the body of our blessed Saviour with the sacramental elements, impanation

Consuetude,† kon swe tud, *n* [L *consuetudo*, custom (USTOM] Custom, usage — **Consuetudinal, Consuetudinary**, kon swe tud in al, kon swe-tud in-a-ri *a* Customary —*Consuetudinary law*, in contradistinction to written or statutory law, is that law which is derived by immemorial custom from antiquity

Consul, kon sul, *n* [L *consul—con*, together, and root seen also in *consulo consultum*, to consult] The title of the two chief magistrates of the ancient Roman republic, invested with legal authority for one year, the title given to the three supreme magistrates of the French republic after the dissolution of the Directory in 1799, a person commissioned by a sovereign or state to reside in a foreign country as an agent or representative, to protect the interests (especially the commercial interests) of his own country —**Consulage**, kon sul aj, *n* A duty paid by merchants for the protection of their commerce abroad —**Consular**, kon-sul èr, *a* Pertaining to a consul —**Consulate**, kon sul at, *n* [L *consulatus*] The office or jurisdiction of a consul, the official dwelling or residence of a consul, consular government —**Consulship**, kon sul ship, *n* The office of a consul, or the term of his office —**Consul-general**, *n* A chief consul having other consuls under him

Consult, kon sult, *v t* [L *consulto*, intens from *consulo*, to consult] To seek the opinion or advice of another, to take counsel together, to deliberate in common — **Consult**, kon-sult, *v t* To ask advice of, to seek the opinion of as a guide to one's own judgment, to have recourse to for information or instruction, to regard or have reference or respect to, in judging or acting (to *consult* one's safety, one's means) —**Consultary**, kon-sult a-ri, *a* Relating to consultation — **Consultation**, kon sul ta shon, *n* The act of consulting, deliberation of two or more persons with a view to some decision, a meeting of experts as physicians or counsel to consult about a specific case —**Consultative** kon sult at iv *a* Having the privilege of consulting or deliberating, deliberative often opposed to *executive* — **Consulter**, kon sult èr *n* One who consults —**Consulting** kon sult ing, *a* In the practice of giving advice, making the giving of advice one's business (a *consulting* barrister), used for consultations (*consulting room*) — **Consultive** † kon sult iv, *a* Determined by consultation, deliberate

Consume, kon sūm *v t* —*consumed consuming* [L *consumo* to take wholly or completely—*con*, intens and *sumo* to take, seen also in *assume resume* &c] To destroy by separating the component parts and annihilating the form of the substance as by fire or by eating, to destroy by dissipating or by use, to exhaust, to waste, to spend to pass (time), to waste slowly to bring to ruin —*v i* To waste away slowly, to be exhausted — **Consumable**, kon sūm a bl, *a* That may be consumed destroyed dissipated or wasted —**Consumer**, kon sūm èr *n* One who or that which consumes *pol econ* one who uses commodities as distinguished from the producer of them —**Consuming** kon sūm ing *p* and *a* Burning, wasting, destroying — **Consumingly** kon sūm ing li *adv* In a consuming manner — **Consumption** kon sum shon *n* [L *consumptio*] The act of consuming or state of being consumed a using up or wasting away, *med* a wasting disease affecting the lungs, and attended with a hectic fever cough, &c a decline, *pol econ* the use or expenditure of the products of industry or of all things having an exchangeable value —**Consumptive**, kon sum tiv, *a* Consuming, wasting, or exhausting, having the quality of consuming or dissipating affected with or having a tendency to the disease consumption —**Consumptively** kon sum tiv li, *adv* In a consumptive manner — **Consumptiveness**, kon sum tiv nes, *n* A state of being consumptive or a tendency to consumption

Consumedly, kon sūm ed li, *adv* [Probably a corruption for *consummately*] Greatly, hugely, decededly [Colloq]

Consummate, kon sum at, *v t* — *consummated, consummating* [L *consummo, consummatus—con* and *summa*, sum SUM] To finish by completing what was intended, to perfect, to bring or carry to the utmost point or degree, to make complete —*a* (kon-sum at) Complete, perfect, carried to the utmost extent or degree; thorough —**Consummately**, kon sum' at li, *adv* Completely, perfectly — **Consummation**, kon sum-a shon, *n* [L *consummatio*] Completion, end, termination, perfection of a work, process, or scheme —**Consummative**, kon sum at-iv, *a* Pertaining to consummation, consummating; final

Contabescence, kon-ta-bes ens, *n* [L *contabesco*, to waste away gradually] Atrophy, consumption, a shrivelled up condition of the anthers of certain plants — **Contabescent**, kon ta-bes ent, *a* Wasting away

Contact, kon takt, *n* [L *contactus*, from *contingo, contactum*, to touch—*con*, and *tango* (root *tag*), to touch, whence also E *tact, tangent, &c*] A touching, touch, state of being so near as to touch —**Contactual**, kon tak tū al, *a* Pertaining to contact, implying contact

Contagion, kon ta jon, *n* [L *contagio—con*, and root *tag* CONTACT] The communication of a disease by contact, direct or indirect, that excessively subtle matter which proceeds from a diseased person or body, and communicates the disease to another person, infection, that which propagates mischief (the *contagion* of vice), pestilential influence —**Contagioned**, kon ta jond, *a* Affected by contagion —**Contagium** kon ta jh um, *n* That which carries the infectious element in diseases from one person to another —**Contagious** kon ta jus, *a* Containing or generating contagion communicated by contagion or contact, catching, containing contagion, containing mischief that may be propagated, spreading from one to another, or exciting like affections in others (*contagious* fear) —**Contagiously**, kon ta jus-li, *adv* By contagion —**Contagiousness**, kon ta jus nes, *n*

Contain, kon tan *v t* [L *contineo—con*, and *teneo* to hold, seen also in *attain, retain, tenant, tempt*, &c] To hold within fixed limits to comprehend, to comprise, to include, to hold or be capable of holding to comprise as a writing, to have for contents —*I contain one's self* to restrain one's feelings or prevent them showing themselves — **Containable** kon ta na bl, *a* Capable of being contained or comprised — **Containant Container** kon ta nant kon ta ner, *n* One who or that which, contains

Contaminate, kon tam in at *v t* —*contaminated contaminating* [L *contamino contamination* from *contamen* contact contamination, contr for *contagimen* from *root tang* to touch CONTAGION CONTACT] To defile, to pollute usually in a figurative sense, to sully, to tarnish, to taint —**Contaminable**, kon tam in a bl *a* Capable of being contaminated — **Contamination** kon tam in a shon *n* The act of contamination what contaminates, pollution, defilement taint —**Contaminative** kon tam in at iv, *a* Adapted to contaminate

Contango, kon tang go *n* In stock-exchange transactions a sum of money paid to a seller for accommodating a buyer by carrying the engagement to pay the price of shares bought over to the next account day BACKWARDATION

Contemn, kon tem *v t* [L *contemno, contemptum* to despise whence also *contempt*—*con*, intens and *temno* to despise] To despise, to consider and treat as mean and despicable to scorn, to reject with disdain —**Contemner**, kon tem èr *n* One who contemns, a despiser, a scorner

Contemplate, kon tem plāt, *v t* — *contemplated contemplating* [L *contemplor, contemplatus* to mark out a *templum* to view attentively, contemplate—*con*, and *templum* the space marked out by the augur as that within which the omens should be observed TEMPLE] To view or consider with continued attention, to study, to meditate on to consider or have in view in reference to a future act or event, to intend *v i* To think studiously, to study, to muse, to meditate —**Contemplant**,† kon tem plant, *a* Contemplative —**Contemplation**, kon tem plā shon, *n* [L *contemplatio*] The act of contemplating, meditation, continued attention of the mind to a particular subject, a looking forward to the doing or happening of something, expectation —**Contemplative** kon-tem plāt-iv, *a* Given to contemplation, or continued application of the mind to a subject, thoughtful, meditative, having

the power of thought or meditation (the *contemplative* faculty).—**Contemplatively,** kon-tem'plăt-iv-li, *adv* With contemplation, thoughtfully — **Contemplativeness,** kon tem plăt-iv-nes, *n* State of being contemplative — **Contemplator,** kon tem'-plăt-ĕr, *n* One who contemplates

Contemporary, Cotemporary, kon-tem'pō-ra-ri, ko tem pō ra ri, *a* [L *con,* and *tempus, temporis,* time] Living, existing, or occurring at the same time of persons and things —*n* One who lives at the same time with another [*Contemporary* is the commoner spelling and the one that is in accordance with analogy] — **Contemporariness,** kon tem po ra ri nes, *n* State of being contemporary —**Contemporaneity,** kon tem pō ra nē i ti, *n* State of being contemporaneous, contemporariness — **Contemporaneous,** kon tem po rā nē us, *a* [L *contemporaneus*] Contemporary most commonly of things —**Contemporaneously,** kon tem pō rā nē us li, *adv* At the same time with some other event — **Contemporaneousness,** kon tem pō rā nē us-nes, *n* Contemporaneity

Contempt, kon temt', *n* [L *contemptus,* from *contemno* CONTAIN] The feeling that causes us to consider and treat something as mean, vile, and worthless, disdain, scorn for what is mean, the state of being despised, *law,* disobedience to the rules or orders of a court, or a disturbance of its proceedings — **Contemptibility,** kon tem ti bil i ti, *n* Quality of being contemptible —**Contemptible** kon tem'ti bl *a* [L *contemptibilis*] Worthy of contempt, deserving scorn or disdain, despicable, mean, vile, despised or neglected from insignificance (a *contemptible* plant) *Contemptible,* deserving of being scorned or looked down upon from meanness or worthlessness, *despicable* implies a stronger feeling, scorn and loathing, often on moral grounds, *paltry* or *pitiful* too insignificant to waken any active feeling —**Contemptibleness,** kon tem'ti bl nes, *n* The state of being contemptible — **Contemptibly,** kon tem' ti bli, *adv* In a contemptible manner, meanly, in a mean manner deserving of contempt — **Contemptuous,** kon tem'tū us, *a* Manifesting or expressing contempt or disdain, scornful, apt to despise, haughty, insolent — **Contemptuously,** kon tem'tū us-li *adv* In a contemptuous manner, with scorn or disdain, despitefully — **Contemptuousness,** kon tem'tū us nes, *n* Disposition to contempt, scornfulness haughtiness

Contend, kon tend', *v i* [L *contendo,* to strive contend—*con,* intens, and *tendo,* stretch, whence L *tend, tent attend, pretend,* root also in *tender*] To strive, to struggle in opposition absolutely or with *against* or *with* preceding an object to use earnest efforts to obtain, or to defend and preserve with *for* before the object, to strive in debate, to wrangle —**Contender,** kon ten'dĕr, *n* One who contends, a combatant, a champion — **Contending,** kon ten'ding, *p* and *a* Striving, struggling in opposition, debating, quarrelling, clashing, opposing, rival (*contending* claims) — **Contention,** kon ten'shon, *n* [L *contentio*] The act of contending, contest, struggle, or strife, strife in words, debate, angry contest, quarrel, controversy, competition, emulation, a point that a person maintains, or the argument in support of it — **Contentious,** kon ten'shus, *a* [Fr *contentieux*] Apt to contend, given to angry debate, quarrelsome, perverse, relating to or characterized by contention or strife, involving contention — **Contentiously,** kon ten'shus-li *adv* In a contentious manner —**Contentiousness,** kon ten'shus-nes, *n* The state or quality of being contentious, a disposition to contend

Content, kon tent', *a* [L *contentus,* from *continco,* to contain — *con,* and *teneo,* to hold CONTAIN] Having a mind at peace, satisfied, so as not to repine, object, or oppose, not disturbed, contented, easy — *Content* and *non-content,* words by which assent and dissent are expressed in the House of Lords, answering to the *ay* and *no* used in the House of Commons —*v t* To make content; to quiet, so as to stop complaint or opposition, to appease, to make easy in any situation, to please or gratify —*n* The state of being contented; contentment —*n* (kon tent' or kon tent) That which is contained, the thing or things held, included, or comprehended within a limit or line, *geom* the area or quantity of matter or space included in certain lines [Usually in the pl]—*Table of contents,* a summary or index of all the matters treated in a book — **Contented,** kon tent'ed, *a* Satisfied with what one has or with one's circumstances, easy in mind, not complaining, opposing, or demanding more —**Contentedly,** kon tent'ed li *adv* In a contented manner, quietly, without concern —**Contentedness,** kon-tent'ed nes, *n* State of being contented —**Contentment,** kon tent'ment, *n* [Fr *contentement*] The state or feeling of being contented, content, a resting or satisfaction of mind without disquiet or craving for something else, acquiescence in one's own circumstances (*contentment* is passive, *satisfaction* is active The former implies the absence of fretting or craving, the latter an active feeling of pleasure

Contention, &c Under CONTEND

Conterminous, kon tĕr'mi nus, *a* [L *conterminus—con,* and *terminus,* a border] Terminating at a common point, having common boundaries or limits, touching at the boundary Also **Coterminous** kō tĕr'mi nus

Contest, kon test, *v t* [Fr *contester,* from L *contestari,* to call to witness, to call witnesses—*con,* together, and *testis,* a witness Detail] To make a subject of contention or dispute, to enter into a struggle for, to struggle to defend, to controvert, to oppose, to call in question, to dispute (statements) —*v i* † To strive, to contend followed by *with* —*n* (kon test) A struggle for victory, superiority, or in defence, struggle in arms, dispute, debate, controversy, strife in argument — **Contestable,** kon tes ta bl, *a* Capable of being disputed or debated, disputable, controvertible —**Contestableness,** † kon tes ta bl nes, *n* - **Contestant** † kon tes tant *n* One who contests —**Contested** kon tes ted, *p* and *a* Disputed, fought, litigated

Context kon tekst *n* [L *contextus,* connection, from *contexo—con,* and *texo* to weave] The parts of a book or other writing which immediately precede or follow a sentence quoted —**Contextural,** kon teks tūr al, *a* Pertaining to context — **Contexture,** kon teks tūr, *n* The manner of interweaving several parts into one body, the disposition and union of the constituent parts of a thing with respect to each other, constitution —**Contextured,** † kon teks tūrd, *a* Woven, formed into texture

Conticent † kon ti sent *a* [L *conticens, conticentis,* ppr of *conticeo—con,* together, and *taceo,* to be silent] Silent, hushed, quiet said of a number of persons

Contiguous, kon tig ū us, *a* [L *contiguus —con,* and *tango,* to touch CONTACT] Situated so as to touch, meeting or joining at the surface or border, close together, neighbouring, bordering or adjoining —**Contiguity,** kon ti gū'i ti, *n* The state of being contiguous, closeness of situation or place, a linking together, as of a series of objects —**Contiguously,** kon tig ū us li *adv* In a contiguous manner, without intervening space —**Contiguousness,** kon tig ū us nes, *n* The state or quality of being contiguous, contiguity

Continence, Continency, kon ti nens, kon-ti nen si, *n* [L *continentia* from *continco,* to hold or withhold CONTAIN] The restraint which a person imposes upon his desires and passions, the restraint of the passion for sexual enjoyment, forbearance of lewd pleasures, chastity — **Continent,** kon ti nent, *a* [L *continens*] Refraining from sexual commerce, chaste, also moderate or temperate in general — **Continently** kon ti nent li, *adv* In a continent manner, chastely

Continent, kon ti nent, *n* [L *continens,* a continent or mainland, lit land holding together—*con,* and *teneo.* CONTAIN] An arbitrary term applied to a connected tract of land of great extent; one of the great divisions of the land on the globe.— **Continental,** kon-ti-nent'al, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a continent, of or belonging to the continent of Europe, as distinguished from Britam —*n* A native or inhabitant of a continent Also **Continentalist,** kon ti nen tal-ist

Contingency, kon tin'jen si, *n.* [L *contingens,* ppr of *contingo*—to fall or happen to —*con,* and *tango,* to touch CONTACT] The quality of being contingent, the possibility of happening or coming to pass, fortuitousness, something that may happen, a possible occurrence, a fortuitous event, or one which may occur Also **Contingence,** kon tin jens —**Contingent,** kon tin'jent *a* Possibly occurring, liable to occur, not determinable by any certain rule, accidental, casual, dependent upon what is undetermined or unknown, dependent upon the happening of something else —**Contingent,** kon-tin jent, *n* A contingency!, a quota or suitable proportion, as of troops furnished for some joint enterprise —**Contingently,** kon tin'jent-li, *adv* In a contingent manner —**Contingentness,** kon tin jent nes, *n* The state of being contingent

Continue, kon tin ū, *v i —continued, continuing* [L *continuo,* to carry on, to keep on, continue, from *continuus,* unbroken, continuous—*con,* together, and *teneo,* to hold CONTAIN] To remain in a state or place, to abide for any time indefinitely, to last, to endure, to be permanent, to persevere, to be steadfast or constant in any course —*v t* To protract or lengthen out, not to cease from or to terminate, to extend, to make longer, to persevere in, not to cease to do or use, to suffer or cause to remain as before —**Continuable,** kon-tin ū a bl, *a* Capable of being continued —**Continual** kon tin ū al, *a* [Fr *continuel,* L *continuus* Proceeding without interruption or cessation, not intermitting, unceasing, of frequent recurrence, often repeated, incessant Syn under CONTINUOUS —**Continually,** kon tin ū al-li, *adv* Without pause or cessation, unceasingly, very often, in repeated succession, from time to time Syn under CONTINUOUSLY — **Continuance,** kon tin ū ans, *n* The state of continuing or remaining in a particular state or course, permanence, as of habits, condition, or abode, a state of lasting, constancy, perseverance, duration, the act of continuing, continuation Syn under CONTINUATION —**Continuation,** kon tin ū ā shon, *n* [L *continuatio*] The act of continuing or prolonging, extension or carrying on to a further point, the portion continued or extended a prolongation or extension *Continuation* is the act of continuing (also the part prolonged), *continuance* the state of continuing —**Continuative,** kon tin ū āt-iv, *a* Tending to continue, extend, prolong or persist *-n* What is continuative —**Continuator, Continuer,** kon tin ū āt-ĕr, kon tin'ū ĕr, *n* One who or that which continues, one who carries forward anything that had been begun by another — **Continued,** kon-tin'ūd, *p* and *a* Protracted or extended, proceeding without cessation, unceasing —*Continued fraction* one whose denominator is an integer with a fraction, which latter fraction has for its denominator an integer with a fraction, and so on —**Continuing,** kon-tin'ū ing, *p* and *a* Abiding, lasting; enduring, permanent —**Continuity,** kon-ti-nū'i ti, *n* [L *continuitas*] Connection uninterrupted, cohesion, close union of parts; unbroken texture - **Continuous,** kon-tin'ū-us, *a* [L *continuus*] Joined without intervening space or time, proceeding from something else without interruption or without apparent interruption, uninterrupted; unbroken *Continuous* means unbroken, uninterrupted, *continual* does not imply unceasing continuity, but the habitual or repeated renewals of an act, state, &c *Perpetual* is *continuous* with the idea of lastingness —**Continuously,** kon-tin'ū-us li, *adv* In a continuous manner, in continuation, without interruption . *Con-*

discursively, like *its* adjective, denotes unbroken continuity, *continually* close succession. — **Continuousness**, kon-tin'ū us nes, *n.* State or quality of being continuous.

Contort, kon-tort', *v t* [L *contorqueo, contortum*, to twist—*con*, intens., and *torqueo, tortum*, to twist, whence also *torture, torment, extort*, &c.] To twist together, to bend or curve in irregular forms, to writhe.—**Contortion**, kon-tor'shon, *n.* [L *contortio*] The act of contorting, or state of being contorted, a twist or twisting, a writhing, especially spasmodic writhing, a wry motion or position, *med* a twisting or wresting of a limb or member of the body out of its natural situation.—**Contortionist**, kon-tor'shon ist, *n* An acrobat who practises contortions of the body.—**Contortions**, kon-tor'shus, *a* Affected by contortions

Contour, kon-tör', *n* [Fr *contour—con*, and *tour*, a turn, revolution, turner's lathe, from L *tornus*, Gr *tornos*, a lathe, hence also Fr *tourner*, E *turn*] The outline of a figure or body, the line that defines or bounds a solid body, the periphery considered as distinct from the object.—*v t* To delineate or draw by the contour

Contraband, kon'tra band *a* [Fr *contre bande*—It. *contra* against, and *bando* a proclamation, a ban BAN] Prohibited or excluded by proclamation law, or treaty.—*Contraband goods* are such as are prohibited to be imported or exported, either by the laws of a particular kingdom or state, or by the law of nations or by special treaties.—*n* Illegal or prohibited traffic; articles prohibited to be imported or exported.—**Contrabandism**, kon'tra band izm *n* Trafficking in contraband goods, smuggling.—**Contrabandist** kon'tra-band ist, *n.* One who deals in contra band goods

Contrabasso, kon'tra bas'sō, *n* [It] The largest of the violin species of instruments of which it forms the lowest bass usually called the double-bass

Contract, kon'trakt *v t* [Fr *contracter* L *contrăho contractum—con* and *trahо*, to draw, whence also *tract treat trace train*, &c] To draw together or closer, to draw into a less compass either in length or breadth, to abridge, narrow, lessen, to wrinkle, to betroth or affiance, to bring on, incur acquire (vicious habits debts), to shorten by omission of a letter or syllable.—*v i* To be drawn together to become shorter or narrower to shrink, to bargain, to make a mutual agreement as between two or more persons.—*n* (kon trakt) An agreement or mutual promise upon lawful consideration or cause which binds the parties to a performance a bar gain, a compact the act by which a man and woman are betrothed each to the other the writing which contains the agreement of parties.—**Contracted**, kon trakt ed *a* Narrow in scope or ideas, limited mean (*contracted* views).—**Contractedly**, kon trakt'ed-li, *adv* In a contracted manner.—**Contractedness**, kon trakt ed nes *n.* The state of being contracted, narrowness, meanness.—**Contractibility Contractible ness**, kon-trakt i-bil i ti, kon trakt i bl nes, *n* Quality of being contractible.—**Contractible**, kon trakt i bl, *a* Capable of contraction.—**Contractile**, kon trakt il *a* Tending to contract, having the power of shortening or of drawing into smaller dimensions.—**Contractility** kon trakt il i ti, *n.* The inherent quality or force by which bodies shrink or contract, *physiol* that vital property which gives to certain parts the power of contracting.—**Contraction**, kon-trak'shon, *n* [L *contractio*] The act of contracting, drawing together, or shrinking, the act of shortening, narrowing, or lessening dimensions by causing the parts to approach nearer to each other, the state of being contracted, an abbreviation employed with the view of saving labour in writing, as *reed* for *received*, the shortening of a word by the omission of one or more letters or syllables.—**Contractive**, kon-trakt'iv, *a* Tending to contract.—**Contractor**, kon trakt'ėr, *n* One who contracts, one of the parties to a bar gain; one who covenants to do anything for another, one who contracts to perform any work or service, or to furnish supplies, at a certain price or rate.

Contradict, kon tra-dikt', *v t* [L *contra dico, contradictum—contra*, and *dico*, to speak, whence *dictum*, &c.] To assert not to be so, or to assert to be the contrary to what has been asserted, to meet (a person an assertion) with a statement quite different or opposite, to deny, to be directly contrary to.—**Contradictable**, kon-tra-dik'ta bl *a* Capable of being contradicted, deniable, disputable.—**Contradicter**, kon tra dik tėr, *n* One who contradicts or denies.—**Contradiction**, kon tra dik shon, *n* [L *contra dictio*] The act of contradicting, an assertion of the contrary to what has been said or affirmed, denial, contrary declaration, direct opposition or repugnancy, inconsistency with itself, incongruity or contrariety of things, words, thoughts, or propositions, the person who, or thing that contradicts or is inconsistent with him, her, or its self.—**Contradi.tive** † kon tra dik'tiv *a* Contradictory, inconsistent.—**Contradictively** † kon tra-dik tiv li, *adv* In a contradictory manner.—**Contradictorily** kon tra dik tor i li *adv* In a contradictory manner, in a manner inconsistent with itself.—**Contradictoriness** kon tra-dik tor i nes, *n* The state or character of being contradictory contrariety in assertion or effect.—**Contradictory**, kon tra dik tor i, *a* Contradicting given to contradict affirming the contrary implying a denial of what has been asserted, inconsistent with one another, directly opposite.—*n* A proposition which denies or opposes another in all its terms

Contradistinction kon tra-dis tingk shon *n.* Distinction by opposite qualities or characteristics a setting or bringing (terms notions) into contrast or opposition.—**Contradistinctive** kon tra dis tingkt iv *a* Having the quality of, or characterized by, contradistinction, opposite in qualities.—*n* A mark of contradistinction.—**Contradistinguish** kon tra-dis ting gwish *v t* To distinguish or set distinctly forward not merely by different but by opposite qualities used of ideas terms &c

Contraindicate kon tra-in di kāt, *v t* or i *—contraindicated contraindicating* To indicate, suggest, or point to something contrary or opposite.—**Contraindicant Contraindication** kon tra in di kant kon tra in di kā shon *n* What contraindicates

Contrajerva, kon tra jėr va *n* CONTRA YERVA

Contralto, kon tral tō *n* [It] *Mus* the highest voice of a male adult or the lowest of a woman or a boy called also the *Alto* or when possessed by a man *Counter tenor* the person who sings with this voice.—*a* Pertaining to or possessed of the quality of contralto

Contraposition kon tra po zi shon, *n* A placing over against opposite position

Contrapuntal kon tra pun tal *a* Pertaining to counterpoint.—**Contrapuntist** kon tra pun tist, *n* One skilled in counter point

Contrary, kon tra ri *a* [L *contrarius* from *contra* against Fr *contraire*] Opposite, adverse, moving against or in an opposite direction (*contrary* winds), contradictory, not merely different, but inconsistent or repugnant, perverse or froward (colloq) [This adjective, in many phrases, is to be treated grammatically as an adverb, or as an adjective referring to a sentence or affirmation, as this happened *contrary* to my expectations.]—*n* A thing that is contrary or of opposite qualities, a proposition contrary to another, or a fact contrary to what is alleged.—*On the contrary*, on the other hand, quite oppositely.—*To the contrary*, to an opposite purpose or fact.—**Contrariety**, kon tra-ri e-ti, *n* [L *contrietas*] The state or quality of being contrary opposition in fact, essence, quality, or principle, repugnance, inconsistency, quality or position destructive of its opposite.—**Contrarily**, kon'tra-ri li, *adv* In a contrary manner; in opposition, on the other hand; in opposite ways.—**Contrariness**, kon'tra-ri nes, *n* Contrariety, opposition.—**Contrariwise**, kon tra-ri-wiz, *adv* On the contrary, oppositely, on the other hand (N T)

Contrast, kon trast', *v t* [Fr *contraster*, from L *contra*, opposite, and *stare*, to stand] To set in opposition so as to show the difference between, and to exhibit the excellence of the one and the defects of the other, to compare so as to point out dissimilarity.—*v i* To stand in contrast or opposition to something else followed by *with*.—*n* (kon trast) The viewing or comparing of things together in order to render any difference between them more vividly marked, comparison by contrariety of qualities, opposition or dissimilitude of things or qualities

Contra tenor, **Contra tenore**, kon tra tenėr, kon'tra tā-nōr'a, *n Mus* a middle part between the tenor and treble, contralto, counter tenor

Contrate wheel, kon trāt whēl, *n* [L *contra*, against, contrary] A wheel having the teeth projecting perpendicularly to the plane of the wheel

Contravallation, Countervallation, kon tra val lā shon, koun tėr val lā shon *n* [Fr *contrevallation*—L *contra*, against, and *vallum*, a rampart] *Fort* a chain of redoubts and breastworks raised by the besiegers about a fortress to prevent sorties of the garrison

Contravene kon tra vēn' *v t—contravened, contravening* [L *contravenio—contra*, against and *venio*, to come, as in *convene*, &c] To come or be in conflict with, to obstruct in operation, to act so as to violate, to transgress.—**Contravener**, kon tra vē'ner *n* One who contravenes.—**Contravention** kon tra ven shon, *n* The act of contravening violating or transgressing violation opposition

Contrayerva kon tra yėr va, *n* [Sp *contrayerba—contra* and *yerba*, an herb (L *herba*), lit a counter herb, an antidote] An aromatic bitterish root which is imported from tropical America and used as a stimulant and tonic

Contre temps, kon'tr tan *n.* [Fr] An unexpected and untoward accident, an embarrassing conjuncture, a hitch

Contribute kon trib ūt *v t—contributed, contributing* [L *contribuo—con*, and *tribuo* to grant assign, or impart TRIBE, TRIBUTE] To give or grant in common with others, to give to a common stock or for a common purpose, to pay as a share.—*v i* To give a part, to lend a portion of power aid or influence to have a share in any act or effect with *to*.—**Contributable**, kon trib ūt a bl *a* Capable of being contributed.—**Contributary**, kon trib ūt a ri *a* Contributing to the same stock or object.—**Contribution** kon tri bū shon *n* The act of contributing, the payment of a share along with others, that which is given to a common stock or purpose either by an individual or by many the sum or thing contributed.—**Contributive**, kon trib ūt iv, *a* Tending to contribute, contributing.—**Contributor**, kon trib ūt-ėr, *n* One who contributes, one who gives or pays money to a common fund, one who gives aid to a common purpose.—**Contributory**, kon trib ū to ri *a* Contributing to the same stock or purpose, bringing assistance to some joint design, or increase to some common stock *n* A contributor

Contrite, kon trīt' *a* [L *contritus*, from *contero*, to break or bruise—*con*, and *tero*, to bruise. TRITE] Broken hearted for sin deeply affected with grief and sorrow for sin, humble, penitent.—*n* A contrite person, a penitent.—**Contritely**, kon trīt li *adv* In a contrite manner, with penitence.—**Contriteness Contrition**, kon trīt-nes, kon-trish on, *n* [L *contritio*] Grief of heart for sin, sincere penitence

Contrive, kon trīv', *v t—contrived, contriving* [O Fr *controuver*, Fr *controuver*, to invent, to fabricate—*con*, and *trouver*, to find] To invent; to devise, to plan.—*v i* To form schemes or designs, to plan, to scheme.—**Contrivable**, kon-trī va-bl, *a* Capable of being contrived, planned, in-

vented, or devised. —**Contrivance**, kon-trī'vans, *n.* The act of contriving, inventing, devising, or planning, the thing contrived; an artifice, scheme, invention —**Contriver**, kon-trī'vėr, *n* One who contrives, plans, or devises

Control, kon trōl', *n* [Fr *contrôle*, lit counter-roll, from *contre*, against, and *rôle*, a roll, list ROLL] Restraining power or influence, check, restraint, power, authority, government, command —*v t* —*controlled*, *controlling* To exercise control over, to hold in restraint or check, to subject to authority, to regulate, to govern, to subjugate —**Controllable**, kon-trōl'a bl, *a* Capable of being controlled, checked, or restrained, subject to command —**Controller**, kon trōl'ėr, *n* One who controls, one that has the power or authority to govern or control, one who governs or regulates, an officer appointed to keep a counter register of accounts, or to oversee, control, or verify the accounts of other officers, a comptroller —**Controllership**, kon trōl'ėr-ship, *n* The office of a controller, comptrollership —**Controlment**, kon trōl'ment, *n* The power or act of controlling, control, restraint

Controvert kon trō vėrt', *v t* [L *contra*, against, and *verto*, *versum*, to turn] To dispute, to oppose by reasoning, to contend against in words or writings, to deny and attempt to disprove or confute —**Controversial**, **Controversary**,† kon trō-vėr'shal, kon trō vėr sa ri, *a* Relating to controversy —**Controversialist**, kon trō vėr'shal ist, *n* One who carries on a controversy, a disputant —**Controversially**, kon trō vėr'shal li, *adv* In a controversial manner —**Controversy**, kon trō vėr'si, *n* [L *controversia*] Debate, agitation of contrary opinions, a disputation or discussion between parties, particularly in writing, a litigation —**Controverter**, **Controvertist** kon trō vėr'ter kon trō vėr'ist, *n* One who controverts, a controversial writer —**Controvertible** kon trō vėr'ti bl, *a* Capable of being controverted or disputed, disputable, not too evident to exclude difference of opinion —**Controvertibly** kon trō vėr'ti bli, *adv* In a controvertible manner

Contumacious kon tū mā'shus, *a* [L *contumax*, *contumacis* - *con* and *tumeo*, to swell, seen also in *tumid*, *tumult* *contumely*] Resisting legitimate authority, disobedient, froward or perverse, *law*, wilfully disobedient to the orders of a court —**Contumaciously**, kon tū mā'shus li, *adv* In a contumacious manner, obstinately, stubbornly, in disobedience of orders —**Contumaciousness**, kon tū mā'shus nes, *n* State of being contumacious, obstinacy, perverseness, contumacy —**Contumacy**, **Contumacity**,† kon tū ma si, kon tū mas i ti, *n* [L *contumacia*] Contumacious conduct, character or state of being contumacious, wilful and persistent resistance to legitimate authority, unyielding obstinacy stubborn perverseness, *law*, wilful disregard of the orders of a court

Contumely, kon tū me li, *n* [L *contumelia*, from *contumeo*—*con*, and *tumeo* CONTUMACIOUS] Haughtiness and contempt in language or behaviour, contemptuous or insulting language, haughty insolence —**Contumelious**, kon tū mē li us *a* [L *contumeliosus*] Indicating or expressive of contumely, contemptuous, insolent, rude and sarcastic, disposed to utter reproach or insult, insolent, proudly rude —**Contumeliously**, kon tū mē li us li, *adv* In a contumelious manner, rudely, insolently —**Contumeliousness**, kon tū mē li us-nes, *n* State of being contumelious

Contuse, kon tūz', *v t* —*contused*, *contusing* [L *contundo*, *contusum*—*con*, and *tundo*, to beat, same root as Skr *tud*, to beat] To wound or injure by bruising, to injure without breaking the flesh —**Contusion**, kon-tū'zhon, *n* [L *contusio*] A severe bruise on the body, a hurt or injury as to the flesh or some part of the body without breaking of the skin, as by a blunt instrument or by a fall

Conundrum, kō-nun'drum, *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A sort of riddle, in which some odd resemblance is proposed for discovery between things quite unlike, the answer involving a pun

Convalescence, **Convalescency**, kon-va-les'ens, kon-va-les'en si, *n.* [L *convalesco*, to grow stronger—*con*, and *valesco*, to get strength, *valeo*, to be strong VALID, AVAIL] The gradual recovery of health and strength after disease, the state of a person renewing his vigour after sickness or weakness —**Convalesce**,† kon-va-les', *v i* —*convalesced*, *convalescing* To grow better after sickness, to recover health —**Convalescent**, kon va les ent, *a* Recovering health and strength after sickness or debility —*n* One who is recovering his health after sickness —**Convalescently**, kon va-les ent li, *adv* In a convalescent manner

Convection, kon vek shon, *n* [L *convectio*, from *conveho* to convey] The act of carrying or conveying, a process of transmission, as of heat or electricity by means of particles of matter affected by them —**Convective**, kon vek tiv, *a* Resulting from or caused by convection —**Convectively**, kon vek'tiv li, *adv* In a convective manner, by means of convection

Convene, kon vēn', *v i* —*convened*, *convening* [L *convenio*—*con*, and *venio*, *ventum*, to come seen also in *intervene*, *advent*, *event* *revenue* &c] To come together, to meet, to meet in the same place, to assemble rarely said of things —*v t* To cause to assemble, to call together, to convoke, to summon judicially to meet or appear —**Convenable**, kon vē na bl, *a* Capable of being convened or assembled —**Convenee** kon vē nē', *n* One convened or summoned with others —**Convener**, kon vē nėr *n* One who convenes or meets with others, one who convenes or calls a meeting

Convenience, **Conveniency**, kon vē'ens kon vē'en si, *n* [L *convenientia* from *convenio*, to convene, lit a coming together] The state or quality of being convenient, freedom from discomfort or trouble, ease, comfort that which gives ease or comfort, that which is suited to wants, opportune conjunction of affairs, opportunity —**Convenient** kon vē'ni ent, *a* Suitable or proper, giving certain facilities or accommodation, commodious opportune, at hand or readily available (colloq) —**Conveniently**, kon vē'ni ent-li, *adv* In a convenient manner or situation, suitably, with adaptation to the end or effect, with ease, without trouble or difficulty

Convent, kon vent, *n* [O Fr *convent*, from L *conventus*, a meeting—*con*, together, and *venio*, *ventum*, to come CONVENE] A community of persons devoted to religion, a body of monks or nuns, a house for persons devoted to religion and celibacy an abbey, monastery, or nunnery —**Conventual**, kon ven tū al, *a* Of or belonging to a convent, monastic —**Conventual**, kon ven tū al *n* One who lives in a convent, a monk or nun

Conventicle, kon ven ti kl, *n.* [L *conventiculum*, dim of *conventus*, a meeting CONVENT] An assembly or gathering especially a secret assembly, a meeting of dissenters from the established church for religious worship, a secret meeting for religious worship held by the Scottish Covenanters —**Conventicler**, kon ven ti klėr *n* One who supports or frequents conventicles

Convention, kon ven shon, *n* [L *conventio* CONVENE] The act of coming together, a meeting, an assembly, an assembly of delegates or representatives for consultation on important concerns civil, political, or ecclesiastical, a special agreement or contract between two countries or parties, an agreement previous to a definitive treaty, conventionality† —**Conventional**, kon ven shon al, *a* [L *conventionalis*] Formed by agreement, tacitly under stood, arising out of custom or tacit agreement, sanctioned by or depending on general concurrence and not on any principle, resting on mere usage —**Conventionalism**, kon-ven'shon-al-izm, *n* That which is conventional, something received or established by convention or agreement; a conventional phrase, form, or ceremony, anything depending on conventional rules and precepts. —**Conventionalist**, kon-ven'shon-al-ist, *n.* One who adheres to a convention or agreement —**Conventionality**, kon-ven'shon-al''i-ti, *n.* The character of being conventional; what is conventional, a conventional mode of living, acting, or speaking, as opposed to what is natural —**Conventionalize**, kon-ven shon al iz, *v t* —*conventionalized*, *conventionalizing* To render conventional, to bring under the influence of conventional rules, to render observant of the conventional rules of society —**Conventionally**, kon ven shon-al-li, *adv* In a conventional manner —**Conventionary**, kon ven shon a-ri, *a* Acting under contract, settled by stipulation —**Conventioner**, **Conventionist**, kon ven'shon-ėr, kon ven shon ist, *n* One who enters into a convention

Conventual Under CONVENT

Converge, kon vėrj, *v i* —*converged*, *converging* [L *con*, together, and *vergo*, to incline VERGE] To tend to one point, to incline and approach nearer together in position, to approach in character —**Convergence**, **Convergency**, kon vėr'jens, kon vėr'jen si, *n* The quality of converging, tendency to one point —**Convergent**, kon vėr'jent, *a* Converging, tending to one point, approaching each other

Converse, kon vėrs', *v i* —*conversed*, *conversing* [Fr *converser*, L *conversor*, to associate with—*con*, and *versor*, to be engaged in anything, from *verto*, *versum*, to turn seen also in *convert*, *reverse*, *verse*, *version*, &c VERSE] To associate, hold intercourse or communion, to talk familiarly, to have free intercourse in mutual communication of thoughts and opinions, to chat, to discourse —*n.* (kon vėrs) Acquaintance by frequent or customary intercourse, intercourse, communion, familiarity, free interchange of thoughts or opinions —**Conversable**, kon vėr'sa-bl, *a* [Fr *conversable*] Disposed to conversation, ready or inclined to mutual communication of thoughts, sociable, free in discourse —**Conversableness**, kon vėr'sa-bl nes *n* The quality of being conversable, disposition or readiness to converse, sociability —**Conversably**, kon vėr'sa-bli, *adv* In a conversable manner —**Conversance**,† **Conversancy**,† kon vėr-sans, kon'vėr san si *n* The state of being conversant —**Conversant**, kon vėr sant, *a.* Keeping company having frequent intercourse, intimately associating followed by *with* or *among* but the common meaning now is acquainted by familiar use or study, having an intimate or thorough knowledge (of things) followed generally by *with* —**Conversantly**, kon vėr sant li, *adv* In a conversant or familiar manner —**Conversation**, kon vėr sā shon, *n* [Fr *conversation*, L *conversatio*, intercourse] Manners, behaviour, or deportment, especially as respects morals, familiar discourse, general interchange of sentiments, chat, unrestrained talk, opposed to a formal conference (now the usual meaning), also sexual intercourse —**Conversational**, kon vėr sā shon al *a* Pertaining to conversation —**Conversationalist**, **Conversationist**, kon vėr sā shon al ist, kon vėr sā shon ist, *n* One who excels in conversation —**Conversazione**, kon vėr sat'si-ō'nā, *n.* [It] A meeting of a number of people for conversation or discussion, particularly on literary, scientific, antiquarian, or artistic subjects

Converse kon'vėrs, *a* [L *conversus*, turned round, *converto*, *conversum*, to turn round —*con*, and *verto*, *versum*, to turn CONVERSE, *v i*] Turned so as to be transposed or inverted, put the opposite, reverse, or contrary way (*converse* statement, proposition, way) —*n* Something forming a counterpart, what is contrary or opposite; a statement or proposition produced by inversion or interchange of terms, thus the *converse* of 'religion is true wisdom,' is 'true wisdom is religion' —**Conversely**, kon'vėrs li, *adv* In a converse manner, with inversion of order, put the converse way —**Con-**

versible, kon-vĕr'si-bl, *a.* Capable of being made converse —**Conversion, kon-vĕr'shon,** *n.* [L. *conversio*] The act of turning or changing from one state to another, the state of being so turned or changed, transmutation; the act of changing or state of being changed in opinions or conduct, a change of heart or dispositions, succeeded by a reformation of life, a change from heathenism or from irreligion to Christianity —**Convert,** kon vĕrt, *v t* [L *converto*] To change or turn into another substance or form, to change from one state to another, to change or turn from one religion to another, or from one party or sect to another, to change from heathenism to Christianity, to turn from a bad life to a good, religious, and holy one, to turn from one use or destination to another, to interchange conversely —*v i* To turn or be changed, to undergo a change —*n* (kon vĕrt) A person who is converted from one opinion or practice to another, a person who renounces one creed, religious system, or party, and embraces another, one who is turned from sin to holiness *A convert* is one who changes opinions, and thus goes over to another side, party, or religion, a *proselyte* is one who changes his religion, but presently turns does not, like conversion, necessarily imply conviction —**Converter,** kon vĕr'ter, *n* One who converts, one who makes converts, that which converts especially an iron retort used in the Bessemer process of steel making —**Convertibility, Convertibleness,** kon vĕr ti bil i ti, kon vĕr'ti bl-nes, *n* The condition or quality of being convertible, the capability of being converted —**Convertible,** kon vĕr ti bl, *a* Capable of being converted, susceptible of change, transmutable transformable, capable of being used the one for the other, as terms of similar signification, interchangeable — **Convertibly,** kon vĕr ti bli, *adv* In a convertible manner, with interchange of terms

Convex kon veks, *a* [L *convexus* carried round, rounded—*con*, together, and *veho, vexum*, to carry, whence also *vehicle*] Rising or swelling into a spherical or rounded form on the exterior surface opposed to *concave* —*n* A convex part —**Convexed** kon vekst, *a* Made convex —**Convexly Convexedly,** kon veks li, kon vek sed li, *adv* In a convex form —**Convexity** kon vek si ti, *n* State of being convex the exterior surface of a convex body roundness —**Convexness Convexedness** kon veks-nes kon vek sed nes *n* Convexity —**Convexo-concave** *a* Convex on one side and concave on the other said of a lens —**Convexo convex** *a* Convex on both sides said of a lens

Convey, kon vā, *v t* [O Fr *conveer con voyer*, L L *conviare*, to convey, to convoy —L *con*, with, and *via* a way, whence also *voyage devious, devate obvious &c*] To carry, bear, or transport to transmit hand over, or transfer from one person to another (rights, landed estate), to transmit or carry by any medium (air *conveys* sound, words *convey* meaning) —**Conveyable,** kon vā'a-bl, *a* Capable of being conveyed or transferred — **Conveyance** kon vā'ans, *n.* The act of conveying, the act of bearing, carrying, or transporting, transmission transference, the transmitting or transferring of property from one person to another, the document by which property is transferred, the means by which anything is conveyed, especially a vehicle or carriage of some kind —**Conveyancer,** kon vā'ans-er, *n* One whose occupation is to draw conveyances of property, deeds, &c —**Conveyancing,** kon vā'ans-ing, *n* The act or practice of drawing deeds, leases or other writings for transferring the title to property from one person to another —**Conveyer** kon vā'er, *n.* One who or that which conveys

Convict, kon vikt, *v t* [L *convinco, convictum—con*, and *vinco*, to vanquish CONVINCE] To determine the truth of a charge against, to prove or find guilty of a crime charged, to determine or decide to be guilty, with *of* before the crime —*n.* (kon vikt) A person convicted or found guilty of a crime, a person undergoing penal servitude — **Conviction,** kon vik shon, *n* The act of convicting or the state of being convicted, the act of a legal tribunal adjudging, finding, or determining a person to be guilty of an offence charged against him, strong belief on the ground of satisfactory evidence, settled persuasion.

Conviction is assent founded on satisfactory proofs which appeal to the reason, *persuasion* is assent founded on what appeals to the feelings and imagination —**Convictive,**† kon-vik'tiv, *a* Having the power to convince or convict

Convince, kon vins, *v t* —*convinced, convincing* [L *convinco, convictum—con* and *vinco*, to vanquish, whence *victor, vanquish, evince*] To persuade or satisfy by evidence, to bring to full belief or acquiescence by satisfactory proofs or arguments, to compel to yield assent, to convict or prove guilty (N T)†, to overpower (*Shak*)† — **Convincible,** kon vin si bl, *a* Capable of conviction — **Convincingly,** kon vin sing li *adv* In a convincing manner, in a manner to leave no room to doubt, or to compel assent —**Convincingness,** kon vin sing nes, *n* The power of convincing

Convivial, kon viv i al, *a* [L *convivus*, a guest—*con*, and *vivo, victum*, to live, whence *victuals, vital, vivid*, &c] Relating to a feast or entertainment, festal, social, jovial —**Conviviality,** kon viv i al i ti, *n* The good humour or mirth indulged at an entertainment, a convivial spirit or disposition —**Convivially,** kon viv i al li, *adv* In a spirit of conviviality, in a convivial manner, festively

Convoke kon vok, *v t* —*convoked convoking* [L *convoco* to convoke—*con*, and *voco*, to call VOICE VOCAL] To call together, to summon to meet, to assemble by summons — **Convocation,** kon vo-kā shon, *n* The act of convoking or assembling by summons, an assembly, a convention a congress, a council, in England an assembly of the clergy by their representatives to consult on ecclesiastical affairs—a sort of ecclesiastical parliament — **Convocational** kon vō-kā shon al, *a* Relating to a convocation

Convolve kon volv *v t* —*convolved, convolving* [L *convolvo—con* and *volvo*, to roll, whence *involve, revolve volume, vault* WALLOW] To roll or wind together, to roll one part on another, to coil up —**Convoluted Convoluted** kon vo lūt kon vo lū ted *a* Rolled together, or one part on another, presenting convolutions —**Convolution** kon vo lū shon *n* [L *convolutio, convolutionis*] The act of rolling or winding together, or one thing on another a winding motion, the state of being rolled round upon itself or rolled or wound together, a turn or winding, a twist or tortuous part of something —**Convolutive,** kon vō lū tiv, *a Bot* convolute

Convolvulus, kon vol vū lus, *n* [L, from *convolvo, to* entwine, in reference to their twining habit] Bindweed, a genus of plants consisting of slender twining herbs, with milky juice, and somewhat bell shaped flowers many of them beautiful —**Convolvulaceous,** kon vol vū lā shus *a* Relating to the convolvulus or allied plants

Convoy, kon voi *v t* [Fr *convoyer Convoy=convey* CONVEY] To accompany on the way for protection either by sea or land, to escort, as a guard against enemies —*n* (kon voi) A protecting force accompanying ships or property on their way from place to place either by sea or land, that which is conducted by such a force

Convulse, kon vuls, *v t* [L *convello convulsum—con*, and *vello* to pull or pluck] To draw together or contract spasmodically, as the muscular parts of an animal body, to affect by irregular spasms, to affect by violent irregular action, to agitate violently —**Convulsible,**† kon-vul si bl, *a* Capable of being convulsed, subject to convulsion —**Convulsion,** kon-vul shon, *n* [L *convulsio*] A violent and involuntary contraction of the muscular parts of an animal body, with alternate relaxations, violent and irregular motion, a violent and far-reaching disturbance in nature or among peoples; turmoil, a violent commotion —**Convulsional,**† **Convulsionary,**† kon-vul shon-al, kon-vul'shon a ri, *a* Pertaining to convulsion, of the nature of convulsion —**Convulsive,** kon-vul'siv, *a* Producing or tending to produce convulsion, attended with, or characterized by, convulsion or spasms — **Convulsively,** kon-vul siv-li, *adv* In a convulsive manner with convulsion

Cony, Coney, kō ni, *n* [O E *coning, cuning*, perhaps from O Fr *conil, conin*, from L *conículus* a rabbit, comp W *cwning*, Gael *conean* Ir *conin*, Manx *connee*—rabbit] A rabbit, a rabbit like animal found in Syria and Palestine, the daman (O T), a simpleton† —**Cony wool,** *n* The fur of rabbits, used in the hat manufacture

Coo kō, *v i* [Imitative of the noise of doves, comp D *korren* Icel *kurra*, Fr *roucouler*, to coo like a dove] To cry or make the characteristic sound uttered by pigeons or doves, to act in a loving manner —**Cooingly,** kō ing li, *adv* In a cooing manner

Cooey Cooie, kō i *n* [Imitative] The cry or call of the Australian aborigines —*v i* To cry or call like the aborigines of Australia

Cook, kuk, *v t* [A Sax *cōc*, a cook, borrowed, like Dan *koge*, G *kochen*, D *kooken*, to boil, to cook, from L *coquo*, to cook, *coquus*, a cook] To prepare for the table by boiling, roasting, baking broiling, &c, to dress, as meat or vegetables, for eating, to dress up or give a colour to for some special purpose, especially to tamper with accounts so as to give them a more favourable aspect than they ought to have, to garble, to falsify —*n* One whose occupation is to cook or prepare victuals for the table — **Cookery** kuk ĕr i *n* The art or the practice of dressing and preparing victuals for the table —**Cook house** *n* An erection on a ship's deck for containing the cooking apparatus, the galley

Cool, kol *a* [A Sax *col* — G *kuhl*, cool, Icel *kul* D *koel* a cold blast, same root as in *chill cold* L *gelu* frost *gelidus*] Moderately cold, being of a temperature between hot and cold, not ardent or zealous not excited by passion of any kind, not angry not fond, indifferent apathetic, chilling, frigid, deliberate, calm, quietly impudent and selfish of persons and acts (colloq) — *n* A moderate state of cold, moderate temperature of the air between hot and cold (the *cool* of the day) —*v t* To make cool to reduce the temperature of, to moderate or allay as passion of any kind, to calm, to abate, as desire, zeal or ardour to render indifferent —*v i* To become less hot, to lose heat, to lose the heat of excitement passion or emotion, to become less ardent zealous or affectionate — **Cooler** kōl ĕr, *n* That which cools, a vessel in which liquors or other things are cooled —**Cool headed** *a* Having a temper not easily excited, free from passion —**Cooling** kōl ing, *a* Adapted to cool and refresh - **Coolish,** kōl ish, *a* Somewhat cool —**Coolly,** kōl li, *adv* Without heat or sharp cold, in a cool or indifferent manner, without passion or ardour, without haste, calmly deliberately —**Coolness,** kōl nes, *n* The state or quality of being cool, a moderate degree of cold, a mode rate degree or a want of passion, want of ardour or zeal, indifference, want of affection

Coolie, kōl i, *n* An East Indian porter or carrier, an emigrant labourer from India, China, and other eastern countries

Coom kōm, *n* [Perhaps from Fr *écume*, foam dross] Soot, dirty refuse matter, the matter that works out of the naves or boxes of carriage wheels, coal dust

Coomb Comb kōm, kōm, *n.* [A Sax *cumb*, a liquid measure, a valley Dan and G *kumme* a bowl, a basin, D *kom*, a trough, a chest] A dry measure of 4 bushels or half a quarter, a valley between hills (see COMB)

Coon, kōn, *n* An American abbreviation of *Racoon*

Coop, kop *n* [From L *cupa*, a cask or

vessel; akin *cup*] A box of boards grated or barred on one side for keeping fowls in confinement, an inclosed place for small animals, a pen —*v t* To put in a coop, to confine in a coop, to shut up or confine in a narrow compass followed by *up*, *in*, or *within* — **Cooper**, kō'pėr, *n* One whose occupation is to make barrels, tubs, &c — *v t* and *i* To do the work of a cooper — **Cooperage**, kō pėr aj, *n* A place where coopers' work is done, the work or business of a cooper — **Coopery**, kō pėr i, *n* The trade of a cooper, a cooper's workshop

Co-operate, kō-op ėr āt, *v i* —*co operated*, *co-operating* To act or operate jointly with another or others to the same end, to work or labour to promote a common object, to unite in producing the same effect — **Co operation**, kō-op ėr ā shon, *n* The act of working or operating together to one end, joint operation, concurrent effort or labour —**Co-operant**, ko op ėr ant, *a* Operating or working together — **Co-operative**, ko op ėr ā tiv, *a* Operating jointly to the same end, established for the purpose of providing the members with goods at wholesale prices or at prime cost and cost of management (*co-operative* societies or stores) —**Co operator**, kō-op ėr ā-tur, *n* One who co operates

Co ordinate, kō or'din āt, *a* [L *co* for *con*, and *ordinatus*, from *ordo*, order Origin.] Being of equal order or of the same rank or degree, not subordinate —*v t* —*co ordinated*, *co ordinating* To make co ordinate, to arrange in due and relative order, to harmonize —*n* What is co ordinate, *geom* any straight line which, with another or others, serves to determine the position of certain points under consideration — **Co-ordinately** kō or'din nāt li, *adv* In the same order or rank, without subordination — **Co ordinateness**, kō or din nāt nes, *n* The state of being co-ordinate —**Co ordination** kō or din nā'shon, *n* The act of making co ordinate or state of being co ordinated — **Co ordinative** ko or din nā tiv, *a* Expressing or indicating co ordination

Coot, kōt, *n* [same as D *koet*, a coot, comp W *cwta*, short tailed] A British wading bird of the rail family with a bald forehead, a black body, short tail and lobated toes, and about 15 inches in length

Copaiba Copaiva, kō pā ba, ko pā va, *n* [Sp and Pg] A liquid resinous juice or balsam, flowing from incisions made in the stem of certain South American trees, used in medicine, especially in affections of the mucous membranes

Copal, kō-pal, *n* [Mex *copalli*, a generic name of resins] A hard, shining transparent, citron coloured, and odoriferous resinous substance, the product of several different tropical trees when dissolved and diluted with spirit of turpentine it forms a beautiful transparent varnish

Coparcener, kō-pär sen ėr, *n* [Prefix *co*, and *parcener*, ultimately from L *pars*, a part] A coheir, one who has an equal portion of the inheritance of his or her ancestor with others —**Coparcenary**, ko pär sen a ri, *n* Partnership in inheritance, joint heirship

Copartner, kō part nėr, *n* A partner with others, one who is jointly concerned with one or more persons in carrying on trade or other business, a sharer, a partaker — **Copartnership**, **Copartnery**, kō part nėr ship, kō part nėr i, *n* The state of being a copartner, joint concern in business, the persons who have a joint concern

Cope, kōp, *n* [A form of *cap* and *cape*, a hood] An ecclesiastical vestment resembling a cloak, worn in processions, at vespers, at consecration, and other sacred functions, something spread or extended over the head, hence the arch or concave of the sky, the roof or covering of a house, the arch over a door, a coping —*v t* —*coped coping* To cover as with a cope —**Cope stone** *n* A head or top stone, as on a wall or roof — **Coping**, kō ping, *n* The covering course of a wall, parapet, buttresses, &c

Cope, kōp, *v i* —*coped*, *coping* [Comp Icel *kaup*, a bargain, *kaupa*, to buy, to bargain, D *koopen*, to buy, E. *cheap*] To strive or contend on equal terms or with equal strength, to match, to oppose with success; to encounter followed by *with* — *v t* To make return for, to reward [*Shak*]

Copeck, kō pek, *n* A Russian coin, the hundredth part of a silver rouble, or about a third of a penny sterling

Copernican, kō-pėr'ni kan, *a* Pertaining to Copernicus, who taught the solar system now received, called the *Copernican* system

Coping Under Cope, *n*

Copious, kō pi us, *a* [L *copiosus*, from *copia*, plenty—*co*, and *ops*, *opis*, property] Abundant, plentiful, in great quantities, furnishing abundant matter, rich in supplies —**Copiously**, kō pi us li, *adv* In a copious manner, abundantly, plentifully, in large quantities, fully, amply, diffusely —**Copiousness**, kō pi us-nes, *n* The state or quality of being copious

Copper, kop ėr, *n* [L L *cuprum* from L *cyprium* (*æs*), Cyprian brass, from *Cyprus*, whence the Romans got their best copper] A ductile and malleable metal of a pale red colour, tinged with yellow, specific gravity 8·95, of great value both by itself and in alloys, a vessel made of copper, particularly a large boiler, a coin made of copper or partly of copper, *pl* the cast iron apparatus used on board ship for cooking and erected in the cook house or galley —*a* Consisting of or resembling copper — *v t* To cover or sheathe with sheets of copper, as, to *copper* a ship —**Copper bottomed**, *a* Having a bottom sheathed with copper applied to ships — **Copper fastened**, *a* Fastened with copper bolts, as the planking of a vessel — **Copper head**, *n* [From its colour] A poisonous American serpent — **Coppering**, kop ėr ing, *n* The act of covering with copper, or the covering itself —**Copperish**, kop ėr ish, *a* Containing copper, like copper or partaking of it —**Copper nose**, *n* A red nose [*Shak*]—**Copper plate**, *n* A plate of polished copper on which some figure or design has been engraved, and from which an impression can be printed, a print or impression from such a plate — **Copper-smith** *n* One whose occupation is to manufacture copper utensils —**Coppery** kop ėr i, *a* Mixed with or containing copper, like copper in taste smell, or colour

Copperas, kop ėr as, *n* [From L *cupriosa*, rose of copper It *copparosa*, Sp Pg *capparosa*, Fr *couperose*] Sulphate of iron or green vitriol, a salt of a peculiar astringent taste and of various colours, but usually green

Coppice, **Copse**, kop is, kops, *n* [O Fr *copeiz coupaz*, wood newly cut, from *couper*, *coper*, to cut, from L L *colpus*, L *colaphus*, Gr *kolaphos*, a blow] A wood of small growth, or consisting of underwood or bushwood, a wood cut at certain times for fuel or other purposes —**Copse wood**, *n* A growth of shrubs and bushes, wood treated as coppice and cut down at certain periods — **Copsy**, kop si, *a* Having copses, overgrown with copse wood

Copra, kop ra, *n* The dried kernel of the cocoa nut, from which the oil has yet to be expressed

Coprolite, kop ro lit *n* [Gr *kopros*, dung, and *lithos*, a stone] The petrified dung of extinct animals, such as lizards or sauroid fishes, found chiefly in the lias and coal measures —**Coprolitic**, kop ro-lit ik, *a* Composed of coprolites, resembling coprolites, containing coprolites

Coprophagous, kop rof a gus, *a* [Gr *kopros*, dung, and *phagō*, to eat] Feeding upon dung or filth a term particularly applied to certain insects

Copse, kops, *n* Coppice

Copt, kopt, *n* A descendant of the ancient Egyptian race, and usually professing Christianity —**Coptic**, kop tik, *a* Pertaining to the Copts —*n* The language of the Copts an ancient Hamitic tongue, used in Egypt till superseded as a living language by Arabic

Copula, kop ū la, *n* [L *copula*, a band, a link, whence E *couple*] *Logic*, the word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition, as in 'man is mortal,' where *is* is the copula. —**Copular**, kop'ū-lėr, *a* Of or relating to a *copula*. —**Copulate**, kop ū-lāt, *v i*.—*copulated*, *copulating* To unite in sexual embrace —**Copulation**, kop-ū-lā'shon, *n* [L *copulatio*] The act of copulating, coition —**Copulative**, kop ū-la-tiv, *a* Uniting or coupling —*Copulative conjunction*, *grant* a conjunction (such as *and*) which connects two or more subjects or predicates in an affirmative or negative proposition —*n* A copulative conjunction —**Copulatively**, kop'ū-lā-tiv li, *adv* In a copulative manner — **Copulatory**, kop'ū-la-to ri, *a* Relating to copulation; copulative

Copy, kop i, *n* [Fr *copie*, from L *copia*, plenty, opportunity, permission, whence permission to reproduce Copious] A writing like another writing, a transcript from an original, a book printed according to the original, one of many books containing the same literary matter, what is produced by imitating, a thing made in close imitation of another, that which is to be imitated, a pattern; a model, an archetype, writing engraved or penned by a master to be imitated by a pupil, written or printed matter given to a printer to be put in type —*v t* —*copied*, *copying* To make a copy from, to write, print, engrave, construct, draw, paint, &c, according to an original, to transcribe, to imitate, to follow as in language, style, manners, or course of life, take as one's model —*v i* To make or produce a copy — **Copier**, **Copyer**, **Copyist**, kop i ėr, kop'i ist, *n* One who copies or transcribes, an imitator — **Copy book**, *n* A book in which copies are written or printed for learners to imitate —**Copyhold**, kop'i hold, *n* *Law*, a tenure for which the tenant has nothing to show except the copy of the rolls made on the tenant being admitted to the possession of the subject, land held in copyhold — **Copyholder**, kop i hōl-dėr, *n* One who is possessed of land in copyhold —**Copying press**, *n* A machine for producing duplicates of letters, invoices, and other manuscripts —**Copyright**, kop'i rit, *n* The exclusive privilege which the law allows an author (or his assignee) of printing, reprinting, publishing, and selling his own original work, an author's exclusive right of property in his work for a certain time —*a* Relating to, or protected by the law of copyright —*v t* To secure by copyright, as a book

Coquet, kō ket', *v t* —*coquetted*, *coquetting* [Fr *coqueter*, lit to demean one's self as a cock amongst hens, to swagger, to strut, from *coq*, a cock] To entertain with compliments and amorous tattle —*v i* To act the lover from vanity, to endeavour to gain admirers — **Coquetry**, kok et-ri, *n* [Fr *coquetterie*] The arts of a coquette, attempts to attract admiration, notice, or love, from vanity, affectation of amorous advances — **Coquette**, kō-ket', *n* [Fr *coquette*] A vain, airy, trifling girl, who endeavours to attract admiration and advances in love, from a desire to gratify vanity, a flirt —**Coquettish**, kō-ket'ish, *a* Of or pertaining to coquetry, characterized by coquetry, practising coquetry — **Coquettishly**, kō ket ish li, *adv* In a coquettish manner

Coquilla-nut, kō-kwil la, *n* The seed of one of the cocoa nut palms, a native of Brazil, extensively used in turnery

Cor kor, *n* [Heb] A Hebrew measure of capacity containing about 11 bushels

Coracle, kor a kl, *n* [W *curwgl*.] An ancient form of boat made by covering a wicker frame with leather or oil-cloth, still used in Wales and Ireland

Coracoid, kor a koid, *a* [Gr *korax*, *korakos*, a crow, and *eidos*, resemblance] Shaped like a crow's beak —*Coracoid process*, in *anat* a small sharp process of the scapula in mammals, *coracoid bone*, a bone connecting the shoulder joint and sternum in birds

Co radicate, kō-rad'i-kāt, *a* [L prefix *co*, and *radix*, *radicis*, a root] *Philol* belonging to the same root

Coral, kor al, *n* [Fr *corail* or *coral*, L *corallium* or *corallum*, Gr *korallion*] A general term for the hard calcareous sub-

stance secreted by marine coelenterate polyps for their common support and habitation, exhibiting a great variety of forms and colours; a toy or plaything for an infant made of coral, the unimpregnated eggs in the lobster, so called from being of a bright red colour —*a* Made of coral; resembling coral —**Coralaceous,** kor-a-lā'shus, *a.* Like coral, or partaking of its qualities —**Coralled,** kor'ald, *a* Furnished with coral, covered with coral —**Coralliferous, Coralligerous,** kor a lif'ĕr us, kor-a-lij'ĕr us, *a* Containing or consisting of coral, producing coral —**Coralli form,** kō-ral i form, *a* Resembling coral —**Coralligenous,** kor-a-lij'e nus, *a* Producing coral —**Corallina,** kor'al in, *a* Consisting of coral, like coral, containing coral —*n.* One of the coral polyps or other zoophytes, a sea weed with calcareous fronds, an orange red colour —**Corallite,** kor'al it, *n.* A mineral substance or petrifaction in the form of coral, the calcareous substance secreted by a single polyp —**Corallioid, Coralloidal** kor al-oid, kor'al oi-dal, *a* Having the form of coral, branching like coral —**Coral rag,** *n Geol.* a term for the highest member of the middle oolitic series—a variety of lime stone containing an abundance of petrified corals. —**Coral reef, Coral island,** *n* One of those reefs or islands of coral which are produced by the operation of species of polypa.—**Coral tree,** *n* A genus of leguminous plants, of several species natives of Africa and America, with trifoliolate leaves and scarlet spikes of papilionaceous flowers —**Coral wood,** *n* A hard cabinet wood, susceptible of a fine polish, and of a beautiful red or coral colour

Corb, korb, *n* [L *corbis,* a basket] A basket used for carrying minerals in mines, a corf, a corve, *arch* a corbel

Corban, kor ban, *n.* [Heb *corbân,* an offering, sacrifice] *Jewish antiq* a solemn consecration of anything to God, as of one's self, one's services or possessions, an alms-basket, a treasury of the church

Corbeil, kor'bel, *n.* [Fr *corbeille,* from L *corbicula,* dim of *corbis,* a basket] *Fort* a basket, to be filled with earth and set upon a parapet to shelter men, *arch* a carved basket with sculptured flowers and fruits —**Corbel,** kor'bel, *n* [L *corbella,* a dim from L *corbis,* a basket] *Arch* a piece of stone, wood or iron projecting from the vertical face of a wall to support some superincumbent object —*v t* —*corbelled, corbelling* *Arch* to support on a corbel or corbels, to provide with corbels —**Corbel-steps,** *n* Steps into which the sides of gables from the eaves to the apex are broken — **Corbel table,** *n* An architectural arrangement which requires the support of numerous corbels

Corculs, Corcle, kor'kŭl, kor'kl, *n.* [L *cor culum,* a dim of *cor,* the heart] *Bot* the heart of the seed or rudiment of a future plant, attached to and involved in the cotyledons

Cord, kord, *n* [Fr *corde,* from L *chorda,* Gr *chordē,* a string or gut the string of a lyre] A string or small rope composed of several strands twisted together, a quantity of wood, originally measured with a cord or line, containing 128 cubic feet, or a pile 8 feet long, 4 feet high, and 4 feet broad —*Pl* what binds, restrains, draws, or otherwise in moral effects resembles a cord, corded cloth, corduroy —*v t* To bind with a cord or rope, to pile up for measurement and sale by the cord —**Cordage,** kor'dāj, *n.* Ropes or cords collectively, the ropes in the rigging of a ship —**Corded** kor'ded, *p* and *a* Fastened with cords, made of cords (*Shak*), striped or furrowed, as by cords (*corded* cloth)

Cordate, Cordated, kor'dāt, kor'dā-ted, *a* [L *cor, cordis,* the heart] Having the form of a heart, heart-shaped —**Cordately,** kor'dāt-li, *adv* In a cordate form —**Cordiform,** kor'di form, *a.* Heart-shaped

Cordelier, kor'de lēr, *n* [Fr from *corde,* a girdle or cord worn by the order] A Franciscan friar under the strictest rules and wearing a girdle of knotted cord

Cordial, kor'di-al, *a* [Fr *cordial,* from L *cor, cordis,* the heart; same root as E *heart.*] Proceeding from the heart, hearty, sincere, not hypocritical; warm, affectionate, reviving the spirits; refreshing, invigorating (a *cordial* liquor).—*n.* Anything that strengthens, comforts, gladdens, or exhilarates, an exhilarating liquor, an aromatised and sweetened spirit employed as a beverage — **Cordiality, Cordialness,** kor-di-al i ti, kor'di al-nes, *n* The state of being cordial, sincere affection and kindness, genial sincerity, hearty warmth of heart, heartiness —**Cordially,** kor'di al li, *adv* In a cordial manner, heartily, sincerely, without hypocrisy, with real affection

Cordiform Under CORDATE

Cordillera, kor-dēl yā'rā, *n* [Sp, from L *chorda,* a string CORD] A ridge or chain of mountains, specifically, the mountain range of the Andes in South America

Cordon kor don *n* [Fr and Sp *cordon* CORD] A line or series of military posts inclosing or guarding any particular place a line of posts on the borders of a district infected with disease, to cut off communication a ribbon worn across the breast by knights of the first class of an order

Cordovan, Cordwain, kor do van, kord wān, *n* [O Fr *cordouan* Sp *cordoban,* from *Cordova* or *Cordoba* in Spain, where it is largely manufactured] Spanish leather, goat skin tanned and dressed —**Cordwainer,** kord wān ĕr, *n* A worker in cordwain or Cordovan leather, a shoemaker

Corduroy, kor-dū roi *n* [Fr *corde du roy,* the king's cord] A thick cotton stuff corded or ribbed on the surface

Core, kōr, *n* [O Fr *coi coer* from L *cor,* the heart, whence *cordial*] The heart or inner part of a thing, particularly the central part of fruit containing the kernels or seeds a centre or central part as the iron bar of an electro magnet round which is wound a coil of insulated wire, the conducting wires of a submarine telegraph cable the interior part of a column, the internal mould which forms a hollow in the casting of metals, *fig* the heart or deepest and most essential part of anything (the *core* of a question) —*v t* To remove the core of — **Coreless** kōr les *a* Wanting a core without pith, weak

Co relative CORRELATIVE

Co-respondent kō re spon dent, *n* *Law* a joint-respondent or one opposed along with another or others to the plaintiff, a man charged with adultery and made a party to a suit for dissolution of marriage

Corf korf, *n* CORB

Coriaceous, kō ri ā shus, *a* [L *coriaceus,* from *corium,* leather] Consisting of leather or resembling leather, tough and leathery

Coriander kor i an dēr, *n* [L *coriandrum,* from Gr *koriannon* coriander from *koris,* a bug, from the smell of its leaves] An annual plant of the carrot family, the seeds of which have a strong smell, and are stomachic and carminative, being used in sweetmeats, in certain liquours, and also in cookery

Corinthian ko-rin thi an *a* Pertaining to *Corinth,* a celebrated city of Greece —*Corinthian order,* an architectural order distinguished by fluted columns and capitals adorned with acanthus leaves —*n* An inhabitant of Corinth, a gay fast, or spirited fellow, *pl* two epistles written by St Paul to the church of Corinth

Corium, kō ri um, *n* [L leather] Leathern body armour worn by the Roman soldiers, the innermost layer of the skin in mammals, the true skin

Cork, kork, *n* [G Dan and Sw *kork* Sp *corcho,* from L *cortex, corticis,* bark] The outer bark of a kind of oak (the cork oak or cork tree) growing in Spain and elsewhere, stripped off and made into such articles as stoppies for bottles and casks, a stopple for a bottle or cask cut out of cork —*v t* To stop or fit with cork, to confine or make fast with a cork —**Cork-cutter,** *n* One whose trade is to make corks —**Corked,** korkt, *p* and *a* Stopped or fitted with cork or a cork, having acquired the taste of cork (*corked* wine) —**Corking-pin,** *n.* A pin of a large size formerly used.

—**Cork-jacket,** *n* A kind of jacket padded with cork, designed to buoy up a person who cannot swim —**Cork-leg,** *n* An artificial leg, in the formation of which cork is used —**Corkscrew,** kork'skrū, *n* A screw to draw corks from bottles.—*v t* To direct or work along in a spiral, to wriggle forward —**Corky,** kor'ki, *a* Consisting of cork, resembling cork

Corm, korm, *n* [Gr *kormos,* a stem] *Bot* a bulb-like part of a plant consisting of the dilated base of the stem, as in the crocus, a solid bulb

Cormorant, kor'mō rant *n* [Fr *cormoran,* from L *corvus marinus,* sea raven] A web footed sea-bird of the pelican family, of several species, catching fish by swimming and diving, and extremely voracious, *fig* a greedy fellow, a glutton

Corn, korn *n* [A Sax *corn,* a word found throughout the Teutonic languages, of same root as L *granum,* a seed Akin *kernel grain*] A single seed of certain plants, especially of cereal plants, a grain in this sense it has a plural (three barleycorns make an inch), the seeds of cereal plants in general, in bulk or quantity, grain, especially in England, wheat, in America, maize in this sense no plural, also in collective sense, the plants which produce corn and from which the grain is not yet separated (a field or sheaf of *corn*) —*v t* To preserve and season with salt in grains, to sprinkle with salt (to *corn* beef) —**Corn beef, Corned beef,** *n* Beef preserved and seasoned with salt in grains, beef cured by salting —**Corn beetle,** *n* A minute beetle, the larva of which is often very destructive to the stores, particularly of wheat, in granaries — **Corn cockle,** *n* The common name of a British plant with purple flowers, a frequent weed among grain crops —**Corn crake** *n* The crake or land rail which frequents corn fields and is noted for its strange harsh cry —**Corn exchange** *n* A place where grain is sold or bartered and samples shown and examined —**Corn factor,** *n* One who traffics in grain by wholesale or as an agent — **Corn field** *n* A field in which corn is growing — **Corn flag,** *n* A popular name of the plants of the genus Gladiolus **Corn flour** *n* The finely ground meal of Indian corn —**Corn laws** *n pl* Legislative enactments and restrictions relating to the exportation and importation of grain — **Corn marigold** *n* A kind of Chrysanthemum common in corn fields — **Corn parsley,** *n* An umbelliferous plant found in wood places and hedge banks **Corn poppy, Corn rose,** *n* The common red poppy, a troublesome weed in corn fields —**Corn violet,** *n* A species of Campanula a plant found in corn fields — **Corny** kor ni *a* Of the nature of, or furnished with grains of corn, producing corn, containing corn, produced from corn, tasting of corn or malt

Corn korn, *n* [L *cornu,* a horn] A hard excrescence or induration of the skin on the toes or some other part of the feet, occasioned by the pressure of the shoes — **Corn plaster** *n* A plaster to cure corns

Corneous kor'nē us *a* [L *corneus,* from *cornu* a horn] Horny, like horn, consisting of a horny substance, or a substance resembling horn, hard —**Corniculate,** kor-nik ū lāt, *a* Horned, having horns, *bot* producing horned pods, bearing a little spur or horn —**Cornific,** kor nif ik, *a* Producing horns — **Cornification,** kor'ni fi kā'shon, *n* The growth or formation of horn —**Corniform** kor'ni form, *a* Horn shaped — **Cornigerous,** kor nij'ĕr us, *a* Horned, having horns — **Cornute, Cornuted,** kor nūt, kor nū ted, *a* Furnished with horns, horned, *bot* horn shaped

Cornea, kor nē a, *n* [L *corneus,* horny, *cornu,* a horn] The horny transparent membrane in the fore part of the eye through which the rays of light pass — **Corneule,** kor'nē-ūl, *n* A term applied to the minute transparent segments of which the compound eyes of insects are composed

Cornel, Cornel-tree, kor'nel, *n* [L *cornus, from cornu,* a horn, *from* the hardness of the wood] A species of dogwood, found

in Europe and Northern Asia, which produces a small, red, acid, cherry-like fruit, used in preserves and confectionery Sometimes called *Cornelian-tree* —**Cornelian-cherry**, *n.* The edible fruit of the cornel-tree

Cornelian, kor-nē li-an, *n* Same as *Carnelian*

Corner, kor'nėr, *n* [Fr *cornière*, from L *cornu*, a horn projection] The point where two converging lines or surfaces meet, or the space between, an angle, a secret or retired place, a nook or out of the way place, any part (every *corner* of the forest) —*v t* To drive into a corner, or into a position of great difficulty or necessary surrender (Colloq)—**Cornered**, kor'nėrd, *a* Having corners —**Corner stone**, *n* The stone which forms the corner of the foundation of an edifice, hence, that which is of the greatest importance, that on which any system is founded

Cornet, kor net, *n* [Fr , dim of *corné*, L *cornu*, a horn] A kind of brass wind instrument, a cornet-à-pistons, a troop of horse said to be so called because each company had a cornet player, formerly the title of the officer who carried the ensign or colours in a troop of horse in the British army — **Cornet-à pistons**, kor net a pistons, *n* [Fr , cornet with pistons] A brass or silver wind instrument capable of producing the notes of the chromatic scale from the valves and pistons with which it is furnished —**Cornetcy**, kor'net si, *n* The commission or rank of a cornet

Cornice, kor'nis *n* [O Fr *cornice*, It *cornice*, from Gr *korōnis*, a summit from *korōné*, a crown (rown) *Arch* any moulded projection which crowns or finishes the part to which it is affixed, specifically, the highest part of an entablature resting on the frieze —**Corniced**, kor nist, *a* Having a cornice

Corniculate, Cornific, Corniform, &c (See KORNICULATE)

Cornish kor'nish *a* Pertaining to Cornwall in England —*Cornish engine*, a single-acting steam engine used for pumping water —*n* The ancient language of Cornwall a dialect of the Celtic

Cornopean kor nō pē an *n* A kind of horn, the cornet-à pistons (which see)

Cornucopia, kor nū kō pi a *n* [L *cornu copiæ* the horn of plenty] A wreathed horn, filled to overflowing with richest fruit, flowers and grain used in sculpture, &c as a symbol of plenty, peace and concord

Corolla ko rol la, *n* [L *corolla*, dim of *corona*, a crown] *Bot* the part of a flower inside the calyx, surrounding the parts of fructification and composed of one or more petals, generally to be distinguished from the calyx by the fineness of its texture and the greater richness of its colours —**Corollaceous**, ko-rol-lā shus *a* Pertaining to a corolla, inclosing and protecting like a wreath —**Corollate, Corollated** kor ol āt, kor ol āt ed *a* *Bot* like a corolla, having corollas —**Corollet** kor ol let *n* *Bot* one of the partial flowers which make a compound one, the florets in an aggregate flower —**Corolline**, kor ol lin *a* *Bot* of or belonging to a corolla

Corollary, kor'ol la ri *n* [Fr *corollaire*, from L *corolla*, a little crown, from as it were crowning what it refers to] That which follows over and above what is directly demonstrated in a mathematical proposition, any consequence necessarily concurrent with or following from the main one, an inference, a conclusion, a surplus (*Shak*):

Coromandel wood, kor ō man del, *n* A beautiful brown wood from the coast of Coromandel

Corona, ko rō na, *n* [L , a crown CROWN] A technical term for various things supposed to have some resemblance to a crown, *astron*, a halo or luminous circle around one of the heavenly bodies; a luminous appearance observed during total eclipses of the sun, which lies outside the chromosphere, *arch* the lower member or drip of a classical cornice having a broad vertical face, usually of considerable projection, *bot* the circumference or margin of a radiated composite flower; also an appendage of the corolla or petals of a flower proceeding from the base of the limb — **Coronal**, kō rō nal, *a* Pertaining to a coronet, belonging to the crown or top of the head in this sense pron kor'o nal —*n.* (kor'o nal) A crown, wreath; garland —**Coronamen**, kor o nā men, *n* The superior margin of an animal's hoof — **Coronary**, kor'o na ri, *a* Relating to a crown, resembling a crown, seated on the top of the head, or placed as a crown; *anat* resembling a crown or circlet —*n* A small bone in the foot of a horse —**Coronate**, kor'o nāt, *a* [L *coronatus*] Having or wearing a crown or something like one —**Coronation**, kor o nā shon, *n* The act or solemnity of crowning a sovereign or investing him with the insignia of royalty, the pomp attending on a coronation —**Coroner** kor'o ner, *n* [L L *coronator*, originally a crown officer of extensive powers, from L *corona* a crown] An officer appointed to hold inquests on the bodies of such as either die or are supposed to die, a violent death —**Coronet**, kor'o net, *n* [Fr , dim of O Fr *corone*, L *corona*] An inferior crown worn by princes and noblemen bearing crosses, fleurs de lis straw berry leaves, pearls, the lower part of the pastern of a horse —*v t* To adorn with a coronet or something similar —**Coroneted**, kor'o-net ed *a* Wearing or entitled to wear a coronet — **Coroniform** ko-ro ni form *a* Having the form of a crown — **Coronule**, kor o nūl, *n* [Dim from L *corona*] *Bot* a coronet or little crown of a seed the downy tuft on seeds

Coronach, kor o nach *n* [Gael and Ir] A dirge a lamentation for the dead among the Highlanders and Irish

Coronoid kor o-noid *a* [Gr *korōné*, a crow and *eidos*, form] Resembling the beak of a crow applied in *anat* to one or two processes or projecting parts

Corozo nut, kor ro zō, *n* The seed of a tropical American palm whose hardened albumen under the name of vegetable ivory is used for small articles of turnery

Corporal kor'po ral *n* [Corrupted from Fr *caporal* It *caporale* from *capo* L *caput* the head] The lowest non commissioned officer of a company of infantry next below a sergeant, in *ship's-of war* a petty officer who attends to police matters

Corporal, kor'po ral, *a* [L *corporalis* from *corpus* body] Belonging or relating to the body, bodily also material or not spiritual? Syn under BODILY —**Corporality**, kor po-ral i ti, *n* The state of being corporal, corporation, confraternity —**Corporally** kor'po ral li *adv* Bodily in or with the body (*corporally present*) —**Corporate** kor'po rāt *a* [L *corporatus*] United in a body, as a number of individuals who are empowered to transact business as an individual, formed into a body, united collectively one (*Shak*), belonging to a corporation —**Corporately**, kor'po rāt li *adv* In a corporate capacity — **Corporateness**, kor po-rāt nes, *n* The state of a body corporate —**Corporation**, kor po rā shon *n* A body corporate formed and authorized by law to act as a single person, a society having the capacity of transacting business as an individual the body or bodily frame of a man (colloq) —**Corporeal**, kor pō rē-al, *a* Of or pertaining to a body, having a body, consisting of a material body material, opposed to *spiritual* or *immaterial* Syn under BODILY —**Corporealism**, kor pō rē al izm, *n* The principles of a corporealist, materialism —**Corporealist** kor pō rē al ist, *n* One who denies the existence of spiritual substances, a materialist —**Corporeality**, kor pō rē al i ti, *n* The state of being corporeal —**Corporeally**, kor-pō rē al li, *adv* In body, in a bodily form or manner — **Corporeity**, kor pō-rē i ti, *n* The state of having a body or of being embodied, materiality†

Corposant, kor'pō-zant, *n* [It *corpo santo*, holy body] A name given to a ball of electric light often observed in dark tempestuous nights about the rigging; St Elmo's light

Corps, kōr, *n* [Fr., from L. *corpus*, body.] A body of troops; any division of an army —*Corps diplomatique*, the body of ministers or diplomatic characters. —**Corpse, korps**, *n* The dead body of a human being —**Corpse-candle**, *n.* A candle used at ceremonious watchings of a corpse before its interment; a local name for the will-o'-the-wisp — **Corpse gate**, *n.* A covered gateway at the entrance to church-yards, intended to shelter the burial procession from rain, a lich-gate

Corpulence, Corpulency, kor'pū lens, kor'pū len si, *n.* [L *corpulentia*, from *corpulentus*, corpulent, *corpus*, a body] Fleshiness or stoutness of body; excessive fatness —**Corpulent**, kor pū lent, *a* Having a great bulk of body, stout; fat.—**Corpulently**, kor pū lent li, *adv* In a corpulent manner

Corpuscle, kor'pus l, *n* [L *corpusculum*, dim of *corpus*, body] A minute particle, molecule, or atom, a minute animal cell generally inclosing granular matter, and sometimes a spheroidal body called a nucleus — **Corpuscular, Corpuscu-lous**, kor pus kū lėr, kor pus kū-lus, *a* Relating to corpuscles or small particles, supposed to be the constituent materials of all large bodies —*Corpuscular theory*, a theory which supposes light to consist of minute particles emitted by luminous bodies, and travelling through space with immense rapidity till they reach the eye

Corral, kor rāl', *n* [Sp , from *corro*, a circle, Pg *curral*, a cattle pen] A pen or inclosure for horses or cattle, and also an inclosure formed of wagons employed by emigrants as a means of defence (Amer), a strong stockade or inclosure for capturing wild elephants in Ceylon —*v t* —*corralled corralling* To form into a corral, to form a corral or inclosure by means of

Correct, ko rekt', *a* [L *correctus*, from *corrigo—con* and *rego* to set right RE-GENT, RIGHT] Set right or made straight, in accordance with a certain standard, conformable to truth, rectitude, or propriety, not faulty, free from error —*v t* To make correct or right, to bring into accordance with a certain standard, to remove error or defect from, to amend or emend, to punish for faults or deviations from moral rectitude, to chastise, to discipline to counteract or obviate, as by adding some new ingredient — **Correctable** Correctible ko-rek ta-bl, ko rek ti-bl *a* Capable of being corrected —**Correction** ko rek shon *n* [L *correctio*] The act of correcting the removal of faults or errors, something written to point out an error, or substituted in the place of what is wrong, punishment, discipline, chastisement, critical notice, animadversion, the counteraction of what is inconvenient or hurtful in its effects —*House of correction*, a house where disorderly persons are confined a bridewell —**Correctional**, ko rek shon al, *a* Tending to correction.— **Corrective**, ko-rek tiv, *a* Having the power to correct, having the quality of removing or obviating what is wrong or injurious —*n* That which has the power of correcting, that which has the quality of altering or obviating what is wrong or injurious —**Correctly**, ko-rekt'li, *adv* In a correct manner, according to a standard, in conformity with a copy or original, exactly accurately, without fault or error —**Correctness** ko rekt nes, *n* The state of being correct, conformity to a standard or rule, exactness, accuracy —**Corrector**, ko rek tėr, *n* One who corrects; one who amends faults, one who punishes for correction, that which corrects —**Correctory**, ko-rek to ri, *a* Containing or making correction, corrective —*n* A corrective.

Corregidor, ko rej i-dōr, *n.* [Sp , a corrector, from *corregir*, to correct] A magistrate in Spain and Portugal

Correi, Corri, kor'i, *n.* The hollow side of a hill, a corrie

Correlate, kor'e lāt, *n.* [L *cor* for *con*, and *relatus* RELATE] One who or that which stands in a reciprocal relation to something else, as father and son —*v t* —*correlated, correlating.* To have a reciprocal

relation, to be reciprocally related, as father and son —*v t* To place in reciprocal relation, to determine the relations between, as between several objects or phenomena which bear a resemblance to one another — **Correlatable**, kor-ē-lā ta bl, *a* Capable of being correlated, assignable to correlation.—**Correlation**, kor ē-lā shon, *n* Reciprocal relation, corresponding similarity or parallelism of relation or law — **Correlative**, ko-rel a tiv, *a* Having a reciprocal relation, so that the existence of one in a certain state depends on the existence of another, reciprocal —*n* That which is correlative, that of which the existence implies the existence of something else, one of two terms either of which calls up the notion of the other as *husband* and *wife*, *gram* the antecedent to a pronoun —**Correlatively** ko-rel a tiv li, *adv* In a correlative relation — **Correlativeness**, ko-rel a tiv nes, *n* The state of being correlative.

Correspond, kor ē-spond *v t* [*Cor* for *con* and *respond*] To be adapted or suitable, to have a due relation, to be adequate or proportionate, to accord, to agree, to answer, to fit used absolutely or followed by *with* or *to*, to communicate or hold intercourse with a person by letters sent and received — **Correspondence**, kor ē spon dens, *n* The state of corresponding or being correspondent, mutual adaptation of one thing or part to another, intercourse between persons by means of letters sent and received, the letters collectively which pass between correspondents friendly intercourse, reciprocal exchange of offices or civilities — **Correspondency** kor-ē-spon den si, *n* Correspondence in sense of relation, congruity adaptation, friendly intercourse — **Correspondent** kor ē-spon dent, *a* Corresponding, suitable duly related, congruous, agreeable answerable, adapted — *n* One who corresponds, one with whom an intercourse is carried on by letters or messages a person who sends regular communications to a newspaper from a distance — **Correspondently** kor-ē-spon dent li, *adv* In a corresponding manner — **Corresponding**, kor ē-spon ding, *a* Answering, agreeing, suiting, correspondent — **Correspondingly**, kor-ē spon ding li, *adv* In a corresponding manner —**Corresponsive**, kor ē spon siv, *a* Answerable adapted [*Shak*]

Corridor, kor i dor, *n* [It *corridore* from *correre* L *currere*, to run CURRENT] *Arch* a passage in a building leading to several chambers at a distance from each other, *fort* the covered way round the fortifications of a place

Corrie, kor i *n* [Gael] A steep hollow in a hill

Corrigendum, kor i jen dum *n* pl **Corrigenda**, kor i jen da [L] A thing or word to be corrected or altered

Corrigible, kor i ji bl *a* [Fr from L *corrigo*, to correct CORRECT] Capable of being corrected, amended, or reformed, deserving punishment or correction, punishable —**Corrigibleness**, k r i ji bl nes *n* —**Corrigibility**, kor i ji bil i ti *n*

Corroborate, ko rob ō-rāt, *v t* —*corroborated*, *corroborating* [L *corroboro* *corroboratum*—*con*, and *roboro*, to strengthen from *robur*, strength] To strengthen or give additional strength to, to confirm, to make more certain, to add assurance to *to corroborate* testimony, news! —**Corroborant**, ko rob ō-rant, *a* Strengthening the body, having the power or quality of giving strength —*n* A medicine that strengthens the body when weak, a tonic —**Corroboration** ko-rob ō-rā shon *n* The act of corroborating, confirmation, that which corroborates —**Corroborative**, ko-rob'ō-rā-tiv, *a* Having the power of corroborating or confirming —*n* A medicine that strengthens, a corroborant —**Corroboratory**, ko rob'ō-ra to ri, *a* Corroborative

Corrode, ko-rōd,' *v t* —*corroded*, *corroding* [L *corrodo*—*cor* for *con*, and *rodo*, to gnaw, whence also *rodent*, *erode*] To eat away by degrees, to wear away or diminish by gradually separating small particles (nitric acid *corrodes* copper), *fig* to gnaw or prey upon, to consume by slow degrees, to envenom or embitter, to poison, blight, canker —**Corrodent**, † ko-rō dent, *a* Having the power of corroding —*n* Any substance or medicine that corrodes — **Corrodibility**, ko-rō di-bil i ti, *n* The quality of being corrodible —**Corrodible**, ko rō di bl, *a* That may be corroded —**Corrosibility**, ko-rō si-bil i-ti, *n* Corrodibility —**Corrosible**, ko rō si bl, *a* Liable to corrosion, corrodible —**Corrosibleness**, ko rō si bl nes, *n* — **Corrosion**, ko rō zhon, *n* The action of corroding, eating or wearing away by slow degrees, as by the action of acids on metals, *fig* the act of canker ing fretting, vexing, envenoming, or blighting —**Corrosive**, ko rō siv, *a* Having the power of corroding or eating into a substance, having the quality of fretting, envenoming blighting — *Corrosive sublimate*, a compound of chlorine and mercury, forming a white crystalline solid an acrid poison of great virulence, and a powerful antiseptic —*n* That which has the quality of eating or wearing gradually, anything which irritates, preys upon one or frets — **Corrosively**, ko-rō siv li, *adv* In a corrosive manner —**Corrosiveness**, ko-rō siv nes, *n* The quality of being corrosive

Corrugate kor'u gat, *v t* —*corrugated*, *corrugating* [L *corrugo* *corrugatum*—*cor* for *con* and *rugo* to wrinkle] To wrinkle, to draw or contract into folds —*a* Wrinkled, showing wrinkles or furrows — **Corrugated**, kor u gā ted *p* and *a* Wrinkled, furrowed or ridged — *Corrugated iron* common sheet iron or galvanized iron, bent into a series of regular grooves and ridges by being passed between powerful rollers Iron thus treated will resist a much greater strain than flat iron each groove representing a half tube it is used for roofing, &c —**Corrugant** kor'u gant *a* Having the power of contracting into wrinkles —**Corrugation**, kor u gā shon *n* Wrinkling contraction into wrinkles — —**Corrugator**, kor u gā tor *n* *Anat* the small muscle situated on each side of the forehead which knits the brows

Corrupt ko-rupt *v t* [L *corrumpo* *corruptum*—*con* and *rumpo* *ruptum* to break, whence also *rupture*, *abrupt*, *disrupt* &c] To change from a sound to a putrid or putrescent state to cause to rot *fig* to deprive to pervert to impair to debase to defile taint pollute or infect, to bribe to debase or render impure by alterations or innovations (language), to falsify (a text) —*v i* To become putrid, to putrefy, to rot to become vitiated, to lose purity —*a* Changed from a sound to a putrid state changed from the state of being correct pure, or true to words state vitiated, perverted debased, impure easily to be influenced by a bribe infected with errors or mistakes (a *corrupt* text) —**Corrupter** ko rup tėr *n* One who or that which corrupts — **Corruptibility** ko-rup ti bil i ti *n* The possibility of being corrupted —**Corruptible** ko rup ti bl, *a* Capable of being made corrupt putrid or rotten subject to decay and destruction debasement depravation &c — **Corruptibleness** ko rup ti bl nes *n* —**Corruptibly** ko-rup ti bli, *adv* In such a manner as to be corrupted or vitiated —**Corruption** ko-rup shon *n* [L *corruptio*] The act of corrupting or state of being corrupt putrid, or rotten putrid matter pus, depravity, wickedness loss of purity or integrity, debasement, impurity, depravation, pollution defilement vitiating influence, more specifically bribery *law* an immediate consequence of attainder by which a person was formerly disabled from holding, inheriting, or transmitting lands —**Corruptive** ko-rup tiv, *a* Having the power of corrupting tainting, or vitiating —**Corruptless**, ko rupt les, *a* Not susceptible of corruption or decay —**Corruptly**, ko-rupt li, *adv* In a corrupt manner, with corruption, impurely, by bribery — **Corruptness**, ko-rupt nes, *n* The state of being corrupt, putrid state or putrescence, moral impurity, debasement.

Corsair, kor'sār, *n* [Fr *corsaire*, It *corsare*, from *corsa*, a course, a cruise, from L *cursus*, a course. COURSE] A pirate; a sea robber, a rover, a piratical vessel.

Corse, kors, *n* [Same as *corpse*, Fr *corps*, L *corpus*, a body] A corpse a poetical word —**Corselet**, kors'let, *n* [Fr, a dim of O Fr *cors*, L *corpus*, the body] A small cuirass, or armour to cover and protect the body, that part of a winged insect to which the wings and legs are attached, the thorax

Corset, kor'set, *n* [Dim of O Fr *cors*] A pair of stays, a bodice

Cornaed kor'ned *n* [A Sax *cornaed*—*corn*, from root of *choose*, and A Sax *mued*, a mouthful, a bit] Anciently, a piece of bread consecrated by exorcism and to be swallowed by a suspected person as a trial of his innocence, if the person were guilty the bread would produce convulsions and find no passage, if he were innocent it would cause no harm

Cortége kor tāzh, *n* [Fr, from It *corteg gio*, from *corte*, court] A train of attendants

Cortes kor tēz, *n pl* [Sp, pl of *corte*, court] The Spanish and the Portuguese legislative assembly answering to the parliament of Great Britain

Cortex kor teks, *n* [L *cortex cortacis* bark, whence *cork*] Bark as of a tree, hence, an outer covering, *anat* a membrane forming a covering or envelope for any part of the body — **Cortical**, kor'ti kal, *a* Belonging to, consisting of, or resembling bark or rind, external belonging to the external covering — **Corticate**, **Corticated**, kor ti kāt kor ti kā ted, *a* [L *corticatus*] Resembling the bark or rind of a tree — **Corticiferous**, kor ti sif er us, *a* Producing bark or that which resembles it — **Corticiform** kor tis i form *a* Resembling bark — **Corticose** **Corticous**, kor ti kōz, kor ti kus *a* Barky, full of bark

Corundum ko-run dum *n* [Hind *kurund*] A mineral next in hardness to the diamond and consisting of nearly pure alumina dumina the amethyst ruby, sapphire topaz and emery are considered as varieties

Coruscate kor'us kāt *v i* —*coruscated*, *coruscating* [L *coruscо coruscatum*, to flash To flash to lighten to gleam, to glitter — **Coruscation** kor us kā shon *n* [L *coruscatio*] A sudden burst of light in the clouds or atmosphere, a flash, glitter a blaze

Corve korv *n* Same as *Corb*

Corvette, kor vet *n* [Fr *corvette*, from L *corbita* a ship of burden from *corbis*, a basket] A flush decked vessel ship rigged, but without a quarter-deck and having only one tier of guns

Corvine kor vin *a* [L *corvus*, a crow] Pertaining to the crow or the crow family of birds

Corybant, kor'i bant *n* pl **Corybants** or **Corybantes** kor i ban tēz [L *corybas*, *corybantis* Gr *korybas*] A priest of Cybele who celebrated the mysteries with mad dance to the sound of drum and cymbal —**Corybantic** kor i ban tik, *a* Madly agitated like the Corybantes

Corymb kō rimb *n* [L *corymbus*, Gr *korymbos* a cluster of fruit or flowers] *Bot* an inflorescence in which the flowers or blossoms are so arranged as to form a mass of flowers with a convex or level top as in the hawthorn candytuft, &c —

Corymbiferous kō rim bif'er us *a* *Bot* producing corymbs, bearing fruit in clusters —**Corymbose** kō rim bōz *a* *Bot* relating to or like a corymb —**Corymbous**, kō rim bus, *a* Corymbose

Coryphæus, **Coryphæus** kor i fē us, *n* [L *coryphæus*, Gr *koryphaios*, from *koryphe*, the head] The chief of a chorus, the chief of a company —**Coryphée**, ko-rē fā, *n* [Fr] A ballet dancer

Coryza ko ri za, *n* [Gr] *Med* a cold in the head

Co-secant, kō sē kant *n* [From *complement* and *secant*] *Geom* the secant of an arc or angle which is the complement of another arc or angle, that is, when added to it makes up 90°

Cosen, **Cosenage** COZEN, COZENAGE

Cosey, **Cosy**, kō zi, *a* [Gael *còsagach*, snug, sheltered, *còs*, a hollow or recess] Well sheltered, snug, comfortable, social Writ-

ten also *Cosie, Cosne, Cosy* [Colloq]—*n* A kind of padded covering or cap put over a teapot to keep in the heat after the tea has been infused.—**Cosily**, kō zi-li, *adv* In a cosey, snug, or comfortable manner

Cosher, kosh ér, *v i* [Ir *cosair*, a feast] To levy exactions in the shape of feasts and lodgings, as formerly Irish landlords with their trains did on their tenants —*v t* To treat with dainties or delicacies, to fondle, to pet [Colloq]—**Cosherer**, kosh ér ér, *n* One who coshers

Co-signitary, kō sig ni ta-ri, *n* One who signs a treaty or other agreement along with another or others Also used as an adj

Co sine, kō sin, *n* [*Complement* and *sine*] *Geom* the sine of an arc or angle which is the complement of another, that is, when added to it makes 90°

Cosmetic, koz met ik, *a* [Gr *kosmētikos*, from *kosmos*, order, beauty] Beautifying, improving beauty, particularly the beauty of the complexion —*n* Any preparation that renders the skin soft, pure, and white, or helps to beautify and improve the complexion

Cosmic, Cosmical, koz mik, koz mi kal, *a* [Gr *kosmikos*, from *kosmos*, the universe] Relating to the universe and to the laws by which its order is maintained, hence, harmonious, as the universe, orderly, *as tron* rising or setting with the sun the opposite of *acronycal* —**Cosmically**, koz mi kal li, *adv* In a cosmic manner, with the sun at rising or setting said of a star

Cosmogony, koz mog'o ni *n* [Gr *kosmo gonia kosmos* world and *root gen* to bring forth] The origin or creation of the world or universe, the doctrine of the origin or formation of the universe —**Cos mogonal, Cosmogonic, Cosmogonical**, koz mog o nal, koz mo gon ik koz mo gon ik al, *a* Belonging to cosmogony — **Cos mogonist**, koz mog o nist, *n* One who treats of the origin or formation of the universe, one versed in cosmogony

Cosmography, koz mog'ra fi *n* [Gr *kos mographia—kosmos* the world, and *gra phō*, to describe] A description of the world or universe the science which treats of the construction of the universe —**Cos mographer** koz mog ra fer *n* One who describes the world or universe one versed in cosmography —**Cosmographic Cosmo graphical** koz mo graf ik koz mo-graf ik al, *a* Relating to cosmography —**Cos mographically** koz mo graf ik al li, *adv* In a manner relating to cosmography

Cosmology, koz mol o-ji *n* [Gr *kosmolo gia—kosmos*, the universe, and *l gos*, dis course] The science of the world or uni verse, or a theory relating to the structure of the universe and the laws which under lie it, cosmogony —**Cosmological**, koz mo-loj i kal, *a* Pertaining to cosmology — **Cosmologist**, koz mol o jist *n* One who describes the universe, one versed in cos mology

Cosmopolitan Cosmopolite, koz mo pol i tan, koz mop o lit, *n* [Gr *kosmos*, world, and *polites* a citizen] A person who is nowhere a stranger or who is at home in every place, a citizen of the world —*a* Free from local, provincial or national prejudices or attachments, at home all over the world, common to all the world

Cosmopolitanism Cosmopolitism, koz mo pol i tan izm, koz mop o lit izm, *n* The state of being a cosmopolitan, disregard of local or national prejudices, at tachments, or peculiarities

Cosmorama, k z mo ra ma, *n* [Gr *kos mos*, the world *h rama*, a view] A view or series of views of the world, an exhibi tion, through a lens or lenses, of drawings or paintings of cities, buildings land-scapes &c , with suitable arrangements for illumination —**Cosmoramic**, koz mo-ram'ik, *a* Relating to a cosmorama

Cosmos, koz mos, *n* [Gr *kosmos*, order, ornament, and hence the universe as an orderly and beautiful system] The uni verse as an embodiment of order and harmony, the system of order and har mony combined in the universe —**Cos mosphere**, koz'mo sfer, *n* An apparatus for showing the position of the earth at any given time, with respect to the fixed stars

Cossack, kos'ak, *n* [Rus *kosak*, Turk *kasāk*, a robber] One of a warlike people, very expert on horseback, inhabiting the steppes in the south of Russia, about the Don, &c

Cosset,‡ kos et, *n* [Comp old *coss*, Icel *koss*, a *kiss*] A pet, a pet lamb, a lamb brought up by hand

Cost, kost *n* [O Fr *cost*, from *coster*, *couster* (Mod Fr *coûter*), to cost from L *constare*, to cost—*con* and *stare*, to stand STATE] The price, value, or equivalent of a thing purchased, amount in value expended or to be expended, charge, expense, *law*, the sum to be paid by the party losing in favour of the party prevailing, &c , out lay, expense, or loss of any kind, is of time, labour, trouble, or the like, detri ment, pain suffering (he learned that to his *cost*) —*v t* —pret and pp *cost* To re quire to be given or expended in order to purchase, to be bought for, to require to be undergone, borne, or suffered often with two objects (to *cost* a person money or labour) —**Costless** kost les, *a* With out cost, costing nothing —**Costly**, kost li, *a* Of a high price, costing much ex pensive, dear —**Costliness**, kost li nes *n* The state or quality of being costly, high in price, or expensive

Costal, kos tal, *a* [L *costa* a rib] Per taining to the side of the body or the ribs —**Costated Costate**, kos tā ted kos tāt, *a* Ribbed marked with elevated lines

Costard kos tard *n* [Perhaps originally an apple for *custards*] An apple, hence, hum mously for the head [*Shak*]—**Cost ard monger**, *n* A costermonger

Costean kos tē an, *v t* [Corn *cothas*, drop ped and *stean* tin] In *mining*, to seek for a lode by sinking small pits

Coster, Costermonger, kos'tér, kos tér mung gér, *n* [Originally *costard monger*, a seller of apples] A hawker who sells fruit or vegetables

Costive kos tiv, *a* [Contr from It *costi pato* from L *constipo* to cram to stuff CONSTIPATE] Suffering from a morbid retention of fecal matter in the bowels, in a hard and dry state, having the bowels bound, constipated — **Costively**, kos tiv li, *adv* With costiveness — **Costiveness**, kos tiv nes *n* The state of being costive, constipation

Costmary, kost ma ri *n* [L *costus* Gr *kostos* an aromatic plant, and *Mary* (the Virgin)] A perennial composite plant a native of the south of Europe cultivated for the agreeable fragrance of the leaves

Costrel, kos trel, *n* [W from *kostr* what is consumed] A small vessel, generally with ears so as to be suspended, used by labourers in harvest time, a vessel for holding wine

Costume, kos tūm *n* [Fr *costume*, custom CUSTOM] An established mode of dress, the style of dress peculiar to a people or nation, to a particular period, or a parti cular class of people, a dress of a particu lar style —**Costumed**, kos tūmd *a* Wear ing a costume, dressed —**Costumier, Cos tumer** kos tū mi ér, kos tūm ér, *n* One who prepares costumes, as for theatres, fancy balls, &c , one who deals in cos tumes

Cosy, kō zi, *a* Same as *Cosey*

Cot, kot *n* [A Sax *cot, cott*, a cot, cham ber, Icel and D *kot*, a cot G *kot, kote*, a hut, *cote* is the same word From this comes *cottage*] A small house, a hut or cottage, a small bed or crib for a child to sleep in, *naut* a sort of bed frame sus pended from the beams

Co tangent kō tan jent *n* [*Complement* and *tangent*] The tangent of an arc or angle which is the complement of another, that is, when added to it makes 90°

Cote, kōt, *n* [Cor] A shelter or habita tion for animals, as a dove-*cote*, a sheep fold (*Mal*)‡, a cottage or hut

Cotemporaneous, Cotemporary, kō-tem'po-rā nē us, kō tem po-ra-ri CONTEMPORA-NEOUS, CONTEMPORARY

Co-tenant, kō-ten ant, *n* A tenant in common

Coterie, kō te rē, *n* [Fr , from L L *coteria*, an association of villagers, *cota*, a cottage Cor.] A set or circle of friends who are in the habit of meeting for social or literary intercourse or other purposes, a clique

Coterminous, kō-tèr'mi-nus, *a* CONTER MINOUS

Cothurnus, Cothurn, kō-thèr nus, kō'thèrn, *n* [L *cothurnus*] A buskin, a kind of high laced shoe, such as was anciently worn by tragic actors, hence, *fig* tragedy —**Cothurnate**, kō-thèr'nāt, *a* Buskined; tragical, solemn and elevated

Cotidal, kō-ti dal, *a* Marking an equality of tides

Cotillon, Cotillion, ko-til yon, *n* [Fr *cotillon*] A kind of brisk dance, a tune which regulates the dance

Cotquean,‡ kot kwēn, *n* A man who busies himself with the affairs which properly be long to women [*Shak*]

Co trustee, kō trus tē , *n* A joint trustee

Cotswold, kots wōld *n* A sheep of a breed belonging to the Cotswold Hills in Glou cestershire

Cottage, kot āj, *n* [From *cot*] A cot or small dwelling house, a small country re sidence or detached suburban house, ad apted to a moderate scale of living —**Cot taged**, kot ājd *a* Set or covered with cottages — **Cottager**, kot āj ér, *n* One who lives in a hut or cottage — **Cottage piano**, *n* A small upright piano —**Cotter, Cottier**, kot ér, kot i-ér, *n* A cottager, one who inhabits a cot or cottage, depen dent upon a farm, having sometimes a piece of land Written also *Cottar* —**Cot tierism**, kot i er izm, *n* The system of holding a cottage with a small portion of land directly from a proprietor, the tenancy being annual Called also *Cottier Tenure*

Cotton, kot n, *n* [Fr *coton* from Ar *qoton*] A soft downy substance resembling fine wool growing in the pods or seed vessels of certain plants being the material of a large proportion of cloth for apparel and furni ture, cloth made of cotton —*a* Pertaining to cotton, made of cotton —**Cottony**, kot n i *a* Downy or soft like cotton, per taining to or resembling cotton —**Cotton gin** *n* A machine to separate the seeds from raw cotton — **Cotton grass**, *n* The popular name of a genus of plants, several species of which are found in Britain, so called from their white cottony spikes — **Cotton plant** *n* A tropical perennial shrub of various species, indigenous to both the Old and the New World, with a three or five celled capsule, which con tains numerous black seeds covered with the beautiful filamentous cotton —**Cotton press**, *n* A machine for pressing cotton into bales —**Cotton wood**, *n* A tree of the poplar genus, a native of North America — **Cotton wool**, *n* A name sometimes given to raw cotton

Cotyle Cotyla, kot i lē, kot i la, *n* [Gr *kotylē* a hollow] The cavity of a bone which receives the end of another in ar ticulation, one of the suctorial cups or disks of the arms of a cuttle fish

Cotyledon, kot i lē don, *n* [Gr *kotyledōn*, from *kotylē* a hollow] *Bot* the seed leaf, the first leaf or leaves of the embryo plant, forming together with the radicle and plumule, the embryo, which exists in every seed capable of germination, *anat* a tuft of vessels adhering to the chorion of some animals —**Cotyledonal**, kot i lē do-nal, *a* Belonging to a cotyledon, resembling a cotyledon — **Cotyledonary**, kot-i lē do-na-ri *a* *Anat* having the tuft called coty-ledon (*cotyledonary* placenta) — **Cotyle-donous**, kot i lē do nus, *a* Pertaining to cotyledons, having cotyledons — **Cotyli form**, ko til i form, *a* Having the form of a cotyle, cup-shaped —**Cotyloid**, kot'i-loid, *a* Cup shaped, cotyliform

Couch, kouch, *v t* [Fr *coucher*, O Fr *col-cher* Pr *colcar*, It *colcare*, from L *collo care*, to lay, to place—*col* for *con*, and *locare*, to place] To lie down, as on a bed or place of repose, to recline, to lie or crouch with body close to the ground, as a beast; to stoop, to bend the body or back (O T), to lie or be outspread (O T)—*v t* To lay down; to spread on a bed or floor (*to couch* malt), to express in obscure terms that

fully what is to be understood with under; to fix a spear in the rest in the posture of attack; sury to cure of cataract in the eye by depressing the crystalline lens —*n.* A bed; a seat for repose or on which one may lie down undressed; any place for repose, as the lair of a wild beast, &c.; a heap of steeped barley spread out on a floor to allow germination to take place, and so convert the grain into malt —**Couchant**, kouch ant, *a.* Lying down, squatting [*Tenn.*]—**Coucher**, kouch ér, *n* One who couches

Couch-grass kouch gras, *n.* [A corruption of *quitch* or *quick grass*] A species of grass which infests arable land spreading over a field with great rapidity being propagated both by seed and by its creeping root-stock

Cougar, kō gär, *n* [Native name modified] A quadruped of the cat kind 7 or 8 feet in length, one of the most destructive of all the animals of America, particularly in the warmer parts Called also *Puma* and *Red Tyger*

Cough, kof, *n* [Imitative of the sound, like D *kuch*, a cough, G *keuchen*, *keuchen*, to pant, cough] A deep inspiration of air followed by a spasmodic and sonorous expiration, excited by the sensation of the presence of some irritating cause in the air passages —*v i* To give a cough, to expel the air from the lungs suddenly with noise —*v t.* To expel from the lungs by a violent effort with noise, to expectorate with *up* (to *cough up* phlegm) —*To cough down*, to put down an unpopular or too lengthy speaker by hooting and coughs —**Cougher**, kof ér, *n* One that coughs

Could, kud, *v*, pret of *can* [O E *coude*, A Sax *cúthe*, pret of *cunnan*, to be able See CAN *L* has been improperly introduced through the influence of *would* and *should*] Was able, capable, or susceptible

Coulée, kö lā, *n* [Fr, from *couler*, to flow] *Geol* a stream of lava, whether flowing or consolidated

Coulisse, kö-lēs, *n* [Fr] One of the side scenes of the stage in a theatre, or the space included between the side scenes

Coulter, kōl tér, *n.* [*L culter*, a knife, a coulter] An iron blade or knife inserted into the beam of a plough for the purpose of cutting the ground and facilitating the separation of the furrow slice by the ploughshare

Coumarine, kö ma rēn, *n* [From *coumarou*, a tree of Guiana] A vegetable principle obtained from the Tonka bean, used in medicine and to give flavour to the Swiss cheese called schabzieger

Council, koun sil, *n* [Fr *concile*, from L *concilium*—*con*, together, and root *cal*, to summon, akin *conciliate*, *reconcile* This word is often improperly confounded with *counsel*] An assembly of men summoned or convened for consultation, deliberation, and advice (a common *council*, an ecumenical *council*, the privy-*council*), act of deliberation; consultation, as of a council —*Council of war*, an assembly of officers of high rank called to consult with the commander in chief of an army or admiral of a fleet on matters of supreme importance —**Councillor**, koun'sil ér, *n* The member of a council, specifically, a member of a common council or of the privy council —**Council board**, *n* The board or table round which a council holds consultation, the council itself in deliberation or session —**Council-man**, *n.* A member of a city common council

Counsel, koun sel, *n* [Fr *conseil*, from L *consilium*, advice, from *consulo*, to consult, deliberate Akin *consult*] Opinion or advice, given upon request or otherwise, for directing the judgment or conduct of another; consultation, interchange of opinions, deliberation; the secrets intrusted in consultation; secret opinions or purposes (to keep one's *counsel*), intent or purpose, one who gives counsel in matters of law, any counsellor or advocate engaged in a cause in court, or the counsellors, barristers, or sergeants united in the management of a case collectively —*Queen's (king's) counsel*, barristers appointed counsel to the crown on the nomination of the lord-chancellor, and taking precedence over ordinary barristers —*v t* —*counselled*, *counselling* To give advice or deliberate opinion to, for the government of conduct; to advise, exhort, warn, admonish, or instruct, to recommend or give an opinion in favour of —**Counsellor**, koun'sel ér, *n* Any person who gives counsel or advice, an adviser, one whose profession is to give advice in law, and manage causes for clients, a barrister —**Counsellorship**, koun sel ér-ship, the office of a counsellor

Count, kount, *v t* [Fr *conter*, *compter*, from L *computare*, to compute COMPUTE] To tell or name one by one, or by small numbers, in order to ascertain the whole number of units in a collection, to reckon, to number, to compute, to esteem, account, think, judge, or consider —*To count out*, to bring (a meeting) to a close by numbering the members and finding a quorum not present, as in the House of Commons, where this is done by the speaker —*v i.* To be added or reckoned in with others, to reckon, to rely in this sense with *on* or *upon* (to *count on* assistance) —*n.* The act of numbering, reckoning, number, *law*, a particular charge in an indictment, or narration in pleading, setting forth the cause of complaint —**Countable**, koun ta bl, *a* Capable of being counted or numbered — **Counter**, koun tér, *n* One who counts, numbers, or reckons, that which is used to keep an account or reckoning as in games, such as a small piece of metal, ivory, wood, &c., a counterfeit or imitation of a coin, a register, apparatus or tell tale, a table or board on which money is counted, a table in a shop over which sales are made, and on which goods are exposed for sale —**Countless** kount les, *a* Not capable of being counted, innumerable —**Counting house**, *n* A house or room appropriated by mercantile men to the business of keeping their books accounts &c

Count kount *n* [Fr *comte* from L *comes*, *comitis*, a companion, a companion of the emperor or a king—*com* for *con*, with and stem of *eo itum* to go, seen also in *ambition*, *exit*, *transit*, *perish*, &c] A title of foreign nobility equivalent to the English *earl* and whose domain is a *county* —**Countess**, koun tes *n* The wife of an earl or count or a lady possessed of the same dignity in her own right

Countenance, koun te nans, *n* [Fr *contenance* demeanour way of acting or holding one's self from *contenir*, to contain CONTAIN] The whole form of the face, the features considered as a whole, the visage, the face, appearance or expression of the face, favour expressed towards a person, good will, support —*In countenance*, in favour or estimation, free from shame or dismay —*Out of countenance* confounded, abashed, not bold or assured —*v t* —*countenanced countenancing* To favour, to encourage, to aid, to support, to abet —**Countenancer**, koun'te nan sér *n* One who countenances, favours or supports

Counter, koun tér, *adv* [Fr *contre*, from L *contra*—*con*, and *tra* denoting direction, as in *intra*, *extra*, *ultra*] In an opposite direction, in opposition, contrariwise, in the wrong way (to run *counter* to wishes) —*a* Adverse, opposite opposing, antagonistic —*n* *Music*, formerly an under part serving for contrast to a principal part, now equivalent to *counter tenor* that part of a horse which lies between the shoulders and under the neck

Counteract, koun-tér-akt', *v t* To act in opposition to, to hinder, defeat, or frustrate by contrary agency, to oppose, with stand, contravene, or resist —**Counteraction**, koun'tér-ak shon, *n* Action in opposition hindrance, resistance —**Counteractive**, koun'tér ak tiv, *a* Tending to counteract —*n* One who or that which counteracts —**Counter-agent**, *n* Anything which counteracts or acts in opposition, an opposing agent

Counter-approach, koun'tér-ap-prōch, *n.* *Fort* works thrown up by the besieged to hinder the approach of the besiegers

Counter-attraction, koun'tér-at-trak"shon, *n* Opposite attraction —**Counter-attractive**, koun'tér-at-trak"tiv, *a.* Attracting in an opposite way

Counterbalance, koun-tér bal'ans, *v t* To serve as a balance to; to weigh against with an equal weight, to act against with equal power or effect —*n* Equal weight, power, or agency acting in opposition to anything, counterpoise

Counterchange, koun'tér-chānj, *n* Exchange, reciprocation [*Shak*]—*v t* To give and receive, to cause to make alternate changes, to alternate [*Tenn*]

Countercharge, koun tér-chārj, *n* An opposite charge

Countercharm, koun tér chārm, *n* That which has the power of dissolving or opposing the effect of a charm —*v t* To destroy the effect of a charm

Countercheck, koun tér-chek, *v t* To oppose or stop by some obstacle to check —*n.* Check, stop, rebuke, a censure to check a reprover

Countercurrent, koun tér kur-ent, *n* A current in an opposite direction

Counterdraw, koun tér drą, *v t* To copy, as a design or painting, by means of a fine linen cloth an oiled paper, or other transparent substance, through which the strokes appear and are traced with a pencil

Counter evidence, koun tér-ev i dens, *n* Evidence or testimony which opposes other evidence

Counterfeit, koun tér fit, *a* [Fr *contrefait*, made to correspond—*contre*, against, and *faire* to make] Made in imitation of something else, with a view to pass the false copy for genuine or original, forged, not genuine, base, assuming the appearance of something, false, spurious, hypocritical —*n* One who pretends to be what he is not, an impostor, a cheat, that which is made in imitation of something with a view to defraud by passing the false for the true —*v t* To copy or imitate with a view to pass off as original or genuine, to make a likeness or resemblance of with a view to defraud, to forge, to imitate or copy generally, to sham or pretend —*v i* to feign, to dissemble to carry on a fiction or deception —**Counterfeiter**, koun tér fit ér, *n.* One who counterfeits, a forger one who assumes a false appearance, or who makes false pretences

Counterfoil, koun tér foil, *n* [*Counter*, and *foil* from L *folium*, a leaf] A portion of a document, such as a bank cheque or draft which is retained by the person giving the other part, and on which is noted the main particulars contained in the principal document

Counterforce, koun tér förs, *n* An opposing or counteracting force

Counter-irritant, koun tér ir i tant, *n* *Med* an irritant substance employed to relieve another irritation or inflammation, as mustard, croton-oil, Spanish flies — **Counter irritation**, koun tér ir i tā shon, *n* *Med* the production of an artificial irritation

Countermand, koun tér mand, *v t* [Fr *contremander*—*contre*, and *mander*, L *mando* to command] To revoke, as a former command, to order or direct in opposition to an order before given thereby annulling it —*n* A contrary order, revocation of a former order or command by a subsequent order

Countermarch, koun tér märch, *v i* To march back —*n* A marching back, a returning, a change of measures

Countermark, koun tér märk, *n* An additional mark made for greater security or more sure identification, the mark of the Goldsmiths' Company, to show the metal to be standard, a mark on a coin already stamped indicating a change of value, or that it had been taken from an enemy, an artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses to disguise their age —*v t.* To add a countermark to

Countermine, koun tér-min, *n.* *Milit* a mine sunk in search of the enemy's mine or till it meets it, to defeat its effect, *fig* a stratagem or project to frustrate any contrivance, an opposing scheme or plot. —*v t* To mine so as to discover or destroy an enemy's mine, *fig* to frustrate by secret

and opposite measures —*v t* To make a countermine; to counterplot

Countermotion, koun'tèr-mō-shon, *n.* An opposite motion, a motion counteracting another — **Countermove, Countermovement,** koun'tèr möv, koun tèr möv ment, *n* A movement in opposition to another

Counterpane, koun tèr pān, *n* [From older *counterpoint*, O Fr *contrepoinct* corruptly derived from L L *culcita puncta*, lit stitched quilt QUILT, POINT] A bed-cover, a coverlet for a bed, a quilt

Counterpart, koun tèr part, *n* A part that answers to or resembles another, as the several parts or copies of an indenture corresponding to the original, a thing or person exactly resembling another, a copy, a duplicate, the thing that supplements another thing or completes it, a complement

Counterplot, koun tèr plot, *v t* To oppose or frustrate by another plot or stratagem —*n* A plot or artifice set afoot in order to oppose another

Counterpoint, koun tèr point, *n* The art of writing music in several distinct parts or themes proceeding simultaneously, as distinguished from harmony, which depends more for its effect on the composition and progression of whole chords than on the melody of each separate part, so called because the points which formerly represented musical notes were written under or against each other on the lines, often used, but improperly, as equivalent to *harmony*

Counterpoise, koun tèr poiz *v t* To weigh against with equal weight, to equal in weight, to counterbalance, to act against with equal power or effect, to balance —*n* A weight equal to and acting in opposition to another weight, equal power or force acting in opposition, state of being in equilibrium by being balanced by another weight or force

Counterpoison koun tèr poi zn *n* One poison that destroys the effect of another, an antidote

Counterpressure, koun tèr pre shūr *n* Opposing pressure, a force or pressure that acts in a contrary direction

Counterproject koun tèr pro jekt, *n* A project brought forward in opposition to another

Counterproof, koun tèr prof, *n.* An impression yielded by a newly printed proof of an engraved plate, by passing the proof again through the press with a fresh sheet of paper, on which the ink is thrown off

Counter revolution koun tèr rev o lū shon, *n* A revolution opposed to a former one, and restoring a former state of things

Counterscarp, koun tèr skarp *n* *Fort* the slope of the ditch nearest the enemy and opposite the scarp, the face of the ditch sloping down from the covered way

Countersign, koun tèr sin *v t* To sign (a document) formally or officially in proof of its genuineness, to attest or witness by signature —*n* A private signal word, or phrase given to a guard with orders to let no man pass unless he first give that sign, a watchword, also, the signature of a subordinate to a writing signed by his superior, to attest its authenticity — **Countersignature,** koun tèr sig na tūr *n* The name of a secretary or other subordinate officer countersigned to a writing —**Countersignal,** koun tèr sig nal, *n* A signal to answer or correspond to another

Countersink, koun tèr singk *v t* To form a cavity in timber or other materials so as to receive the head of a bolt, screw, &c, and make it flush with the surface, to sink below or even with a surface, as the head of a screw, bolt, &c, by making a depression for it in the material —*n* A drill or brace bit for countersinking, the cavity made by countersinking

Counter-tenor, koun tèr ten èr, *n* *Mus* the highest male adult voice, having about the same compass as the alto or contralto, with which term it is sometimes confounded

Countervail, koun'tèr vāl, *v t* [Fr *contravaloir* AVAIL] To act with equivalent force or effect against anything, to balance, to compensate, to equal —*n* Equal weight, strength, or value, compensation, requital

Contervallation, *n.* CONTRAVALLATION

Counterview, koun tèr vū, *n* An opposite or opposing view, a posture in which two persons front each other, opposition, contrast

Counterweigh, koun tèr wā, *v t* To weigh against, to counterbalance — **Counterweight,** koun tèr wāt *n* A weight in the opposite scale, a counterpoise

Counterwheel, koun tèr whel, *v t* To cause to wheel in an opposite direction

Counterwork koun tèr werk, *v t* To work in opposition to, to counteract, to hinder any effect by contrary operations —*n* A work in opposition or in answer to another

Country, kun tri, *n* [Fr *contrée*, from L L *contrata* country, from L *contra* against, opposite, *country* being thus literally the land opposite or before us Akin *counter*, adv, *encounter*] A tract of land, a region, the land occupied by a particular race of people, a state, a person's native or adopted land —*The country*, the rural parts of a region as opposed to cities or towns, the inhabitants of a region, the people, the public, the parliamentary electors of a state or the constituencies of a state collectively —*a* Pertaining to the country or to a district at a distance from a city, rural, rustic —**Countrified,** kun tri fid, *a* Having the airs or manner of a rustic — **Countryman** kun tri man, *n* One born in the same country with another, one who dwells in the country as opposed to the town, a rustic, an inhabitant or native of a region —**Countrywoman** kun tri wu man *n* A woman belonging to the country, as opposed to the town, a woman born in the same country, a female inhabitant or native of a region — **Country dance,** *n* [*Country* and *dance* not from Fr *contre danse* which is a kind of quadrille] A dance in which the partners are arranged opposite to each other in lines

County, koun ti, *n* [L L *comitatus*, from *comes comitis* a count COUNT] Originally the district or territory of a count or earl, now, a district or particular portion of a state or kingdom separated from the rest of the territory for certain purposes in the administration of justice, a shire (which see), a count‡, an earl or lord‡ — *a* Pertaining to a county —*County town*, the chief town of a county, that town where the various courts of a county are held

Coup kō *n* A French term for stroke or blow and used in various connections, to convey the idea of promptness, force or violence —*Coup d'état* (kō-dā tà), a sudden decisive blow in politics, a stroke of policy, specifically a daring or forcible alteration of the constitution of a country without the consent or concurrence of the people —*Coup de grace* (kod gràs) the finishing stroke —*Coup de main* (kōd man) a sudden attack or enterprise —*Coup d œil* (kō dè yè), glance of the eye, a comprehensive or rapid view —*Coup de soleil* (kōd so là yè) sunstroke

Coupé, kō pā, *n* [Fr] The front seats of a French diligence, the front compartment of a railway carriage, a four wheeled carriage carrying two inside, with a seat for the driver on the outside

Couple, kup l, *n* [Fr *couple* from L *copula*, a band, bond, connection] Two of the same class or kind, connected or considered together a brace, a pair a male and female connected by marriage, betrothed, or otherwise allied, *mech* two equal and parallel forces acting in opposite directions, *elect* one of the pairs of plates of two metals which compose a battery, called a *galvanic* or *voltaic couple*, *carp* one of a pair of opposite rafters in a roof, united at the top where they meet —*v t* —*coupled, coupling* To link, chain or otherwise connect, to fasten together, to unite, as husband and wife, to marry —*v t* To copulate —**Coupler,** kup'ler, *n* One who or that which couples, specifically, the mechanism by which any two of the ranks of keys, or keys and pedals, of an organ are connected together —

Couplet, kup'let, *n* Two verses or lines of poetry, especially two that rhyme together, a pair of rhymes —**Coupling,** kup'ling, *n* The act of one who couples, that which couples or connects; a coupler, a contrivance for connecting one portion of a system of shafting with another, the chains or rods connecting the carriages, &c, of a train — **Coupling box,** *n* The box or ring of metal connecting the contiguous ends of two lengths of shaft permanently coupled

Coupon, kō pon, *n* [Fr, from *couper*, to cut] An interest certificate printed at the bottom of transferable bonds, and so called because it is cut off or detached and given up when a payment is made, hence, generally one of a series of tickets which binds the issuer to make certain payments, perform some service, or give value for certain amounts at different periods, in consideration of money received

Coupure, kō pūr, *n* [Fr, from *couper*, to cut] *Fort* an intrenchment made by the besieged behind a breach, with a view to protract the defence, also a passage cut to facilitate sallies

Courage kur ij, *n* [Fr *courage*, from L *cor*, the heart whence also *cordial*, &c] That quality of mind which enables men to encounter danger and difficulties with firmness, or without fear, bravery, intrepidity, valour, boldness, resolution, disposition or frame of mind (*Shak*)‡ — **Courageous,** ku rā jus, *a* Possessing or characterized by courage, brave, bold, daring, intrepid —**Courageously,** ku rā jus li *adv* In a courageous manner —**Courageousness,** ku-rā jus-nes *n*

Courier, kō rē-èr, *n* [Fr *courrier*, from *courir*, L *curro* to run] A messenger sent express with letters or despatches, an attendant on a party travelling abroad whose especial duty is to make all arrangements at hotels and on the journey

Course, kors, *n* [Fr *cours*, *course*, a course, a race, direction way &c, from L *cursus*, L L also *cursa*, from *curro cursum*, to run (whence *current*, *incur*, *recur* &c)] A running, race flight, career, a moving or motion forward in any direction, a continuous progression or advance, the direction of motion, the line in which a body moves, the ground or path marked out for a race, continuous or gradual advance, progress, order of succession, stated or orderly method of proceeding, customary or established sequence, series of successive and methodical proceedings, systematized order in arts or sciences for illustration or instruction (*course* of studies, &c) way of life or conduct, line of behaviour (to follow evil *courses*), the part of a meal served at one time, *arch* a continued range of stones or bricks of the same height throughout the face or faces of a building, *naut* one of the sails that hang from a ship's lowest yards, *pl* the menstrual flux, catamenia —*v t* —*coursed, coursing* To hunt, to pursue, to chase to hunt (hares) with greyhounds, to drive with speed, to run through or over —*v t* To move with speed, to run or move about —*Of course*, by consequence, in regular or natural order, naturally, without special direction or provision —**Courser,** kor'sèr, *n* One who courses a swift horse, a war horse used chiefly in poetry, a swift footed cream-coloured bird of the plover tribe, any bird of the cursorial order, or runners

Court kōrt *n* [O Fr *cort court* (Fr *cour*), from L *cors*, *cortis*, contracted from *cohors*, *cohortis*, a yard, a *court*—*co* for *con*, and *hor*, a root seen in *hortus*, a garden, also in *garden*, *garth*] An inclosed uncovered area, whether behind or in front of a house, or surrounded by buildings, a court-yard, an alley, lane, close, or narrow street, the place of residence of a king or sovereign prince, all the surroundings of a sovereign in his regal state, the collective body of persons who compose the retinue or council of a sovereign, a hall, chamber, or place where justice is administered the persons or judges assembled for hearing and deciding causes, as distinguished from the counsel or jury, any judicial body, civil, military, or ecclesias-

tical; the sitting of a judicial assembly, attention directed to a person in power to gain favour; civility, flattery, address to gain favour (to pay *court* to a person) — *v t* To endeavour to gain the favour of or win over by attention and address, to flatter; to seek the affections or love of, to woo, to solicit for marriage, to attempt to gain by address, to solicit, to seek (to *court* applause), to hold out inducements to, to invite —*v i* To pay one's addresses, to woo —Courteous, kŏr'tē-us, *a* Having courtly, refined, or elegant manners, characterized by courtesy, affable, condescending, polite —**Courteously,** kŏr'tē-us-li, *adv* In a courteous manner —**Courteousness,** kŏrt'ē us nes, *n* —**Courter,** kŏr'tėr, *n.* One who courts or endeavours to gain favour, one who woos, a wooer —**Courtesan, Courtezan,** kŏr'te zan, *n* A prostitute —**Courtesanship, Courtezanship,** kŏr'te zan ship, *n* The character or practice of a courtesan —**Courtesy,** kŏr'te si, *n.* Politeness of manners, combined with kindness, polished manners or urbanity shown in behaviour towards others, an act of civility or respect, a movement of reverence, civility, or respect made by a woman by a slight inclination of the body and bending of the knees, a curtsey (in this sense pronounced kert sĭ), favour or indulgence, as contradistinguished from right —*Courtesy title,* a title assumed or popularly accorded and to which the individual has no valid claim, as the title marquis to the eldest son of a duke, viscount to the eldest son of an earl &c —**Courtier,** kŏrt'i ėr, *n* One who attends or frequents the court of a sovereign, one who courts or flatters another with a view to obtain favour, &c —**Courtly,** kŏrt li *a* Relating or pertaining to a prince's court, refined and dignified, elegant, polite, courteous —**Courtliness,** kŏrt li nes, *n* The state or quality of being courtly —**Courtship,** kŏrt ship, *n* The act of courting or soliciting favour; wooing —**Court-card,** *a* A corruption of *coat-card* (which see) — **Court day,** *n* A day in which a court sits to administer justice —**Court-dress,** *n* A dress suitable for an appearance at court or levee —**Court-hand** *n* The old manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings —**Court-house** *n* A house in which established courts are held —**Court-martial,** *n* pl **Courts martial** A court consisting of military or naval officers, for the trial of military or naval offences — **Court-party,** *n* A political party attached to the court, as opposed to the nation at large — **Court-plaster,** *n* A fine kind of sticking plaster — **Court-rolls,** *n pl* The records of a court — **Court-sword,** *n* A slight dress sword worn at levees —**Court-yard,** *n* A court or inclosure round a house or adjacent to it**

Cousin, kuz n *n.* [Fr *cousin,* from L L *cosinus,* for L *consobrinus,* a cousin—*con,* and *sobrinus,* akin to *soror,* a sister] The son or daughter of an uncle or aunt, in a wider and now less usual sense, one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister, a kinsman or kinswoman, a blood relation, a title given by a monarch to a nobleman —**Cousinhood,** kuz'n-hud, *n.* The state of being cousins, the individuals connected with a family regarded collectively —**Cousinly,** kuz n li, *a* Like or becoming a cousin —**Cousin ship,** kuz n-ship, *n* The state of being cousins, cousinhood — **Cousin-german,** *n* A first or full cousin

Cove, kōv, *n* [A Sax *cófa,* a chamber, a cave, allied to Icel *kofi,* Sw *kofwa* a hut] A small inlet, creek, or bay, a sheltered recess in the sea-shore, *arch* any kind of concave moulding, the concavity of a vault —*v t* —*coved, coving* To arch over

Covenant, kuv'e nant, *n* [O Fr *covenant,* for *convenant,* from L *convenire,* to agree —*con,* and *venio,* to come CONVENE] A mutual consent or agreement of two or more persons to do or to forbear some act or thing; a contract, a compact, a bargain, arrangement, or stipulation, a writing containing the terms of agreement or contract between parties —*v i* To enter into a formal agreement, to contract; to bind one's self by contract —*v t* To grant or promise by covenant [O T] —**Covenantee,** kuv'e nan-tē", *n* The person to whom a covenant is made —**Covenanter,** kuv'e-nan-tėr, *n* One who makes a covenant, a term specially applied to those who joined in the Solemn League and Covenant in Scotland, and in particular those who resisted the government of Charles II, and fought and suffered for adherence to their own form of worship — **Covenantor,** kuv e-nan tor', *n* *Law,* the person who makes a covenant and subjects himself to the penalty of its breach

Cover, kuv ėr, *v t* [O Fr *covrir,* Pr *couvrir,* from L *cooperire—con,* intens, and *operire,* to cover] To overspread the surface of with another substance, to lay or set over, to overspread so as to conceal, to envelop, to wrap up, to clothe, to shelter, to protect, to defend, to cloak, to screen, to invest with, to brood over, to be sufficient for, to include, to comprehend, to be equal to, to be co-extensive with —*n* Anything which is laid, set, or spread over another thing, anything which veils or conceals, a screen, disguise, superficial appearance, shelter, defence, protection, concealment and protection, shrubbery, woods underbrush, &c, which shelter and conceal game, the articles laid at table for the use of one person—plate, spoon knife and fork &c —**Covered way,** *n Fort* the level space or ground between the top of the counterscarp or outer slope of the main ditch and the glacis —**Cover er,** kuv ėr-ėr, *n* One who or that which covers — **Covering** kuv ėr ing, *n* That which covers, anything spread or laid over another, whether for security, protection, shelter, or concealment clothing, dress, wrapper, envelope —**Coverlet,** kuv ėr let, *n* [O I r *covre lit couvre lit,* a bed cover—*covrir,* to cover, and *lit* L *lectus* a bed] The upper covering of a bed —

Coverlid, kuv ėr lid, *n* A coverlet [*Iemn*]

Covert, kuv ėrt, *a* [O Fr *covert* part of *covrir,* to cover] Kept secret or concealed, not open (*covert* fraud or enmity), *law* under cover authority or protection —*n* A place which covers and shelters, a shelter, a defence, a thicket, a shady place or a hiding place, *pl* feathers covering the bases of the quills of the wing or tail of birds —**Covertly,** kuv ėrt li *adv* Secretly, in private, insidiously —**Covertness** kuv ėrt nes, *n* secrecy, privacy —**Coverture,** kuv ėr tūr, *n* Covering, shelter, defence, *law,* the state of a married woman who is considered as under the cover or power of her husband — **Covert-way** Same as *Covered way* see under COVER

Covet kuv et, *v t* [From O Fr *coveter* (Fr *convoiter*), from L *cupidus,* desirous, *cupio,* to desire] To desire or wish for with eagerness, to desire earnestly to obtain or possess, to desire inordinately, to desire with a greedy or envious longing, to long for, to hanker after —*v i* To have or indulge inordinate desire —**Covetable,** kuv e ta bl, *a* That may be coveted — **Coveter,** kuv e tėr, *n* One who covets — **Covetingly,** kuv e ting li, *adv* With eager desire to possess —**Covetous** kuv e tus, *a* Very desirous, eager to obtain, inordinately desirous, excessively eager to obtain and possess, avaricious —**Covetously,** kuv'e-tus li, *adv* With a strong or inordinate desire, eagerly, avariciously — **Covetousness,** kuv e tus-nes, *n* The state or quality of being covetous, avarice, cupidity, greediness, craving

Covey, kuv'i, *n* [O Fr *covee,* Fr *couvée,* a brood, from *couver, cover,* to sit on or brood, L *cubare,* to lie, seen also in *incubate*] A brood or hatch of birds, an old fowl with her brood of young, a small flock usually confined to partridges

Covin, Covine, kuv'in, *n* [O Fr *covine,* from L *convenire* COVENANT] *Law,* a collusive or deceitful agreement between two or more to prejudice a third person, deceitful contrivance — **Covinous,** kuv'i-nus, *a* Deceitful; collusive, fraudulent

Cow, *kou, n* pl **Cows,** *kouz,* old pl **Kine,** kin [A Sax *cú,* pl *cý,* G *kuh,* D and Dan *koe,* Icel *kú,* the same root appears in Skr *go,* nom *gaus,* a cow, an ox *Kine* is a double plural, the *en* form as in *oxen* being added to the older form] The general term applied to the females of the bovine genus or ox, the most valuable to man of all the ruminating animals, on account of her milk, flesh, hide, &c —**Cow-bane,** *n.* A kind of hemlock, water hemlock, highly poisonous, being sometimes fatal to cattle who eat its leaves —**Cow berry,** *n* Red whortleberry —**Cow-bunting, Cow troopial,** *n* An American bird belonging to the starling tribe, remarkable for dropping its eggs into the nests of other birds to be hatched —**Cow catcher,** *n* A strong frame in front of locomotives for removing obstructions such as strayed cattle, from the rails —**Cow chervil, Cow parsley** Popular names of several perennial herbs of the carrot family, said to be eaten by cattle —**Cow feeder, Cow keeper,** *n* One whose business it is to feed or keep cows, a dairyman — **Cow grass, Cow pea,** *n* A kind of clover having bright red flowers —**Cow hide,** *n* The hide or skin of a cow, made or to be made into leather, a strong whip made of such leather —*v t* To thrash or whip with a lash of cow hide — **Cow parsnip** A plant of the carrot family, sometimes used in England for fattening hogs — **Cow pox,** *n* A disease which appears on the teats of the cow in the form of vesicles or blisters the fluid or virus contained in which is capable of communicating the disease to the human subject and of conferring in the great majority of instances, security against small pox — **Cowslip** kou slip *n* [A Sax *cú-slyp pe, cu slioppe,* the latter part of the name apparently meaning dung] A perennial herb of the primrose family, growing in moist places in Britain — *cowslip wine,* a beverage made by fermenting cowslips with sugar, and used as a domestic soporific —**Cow tree,** *n* A name given to various species of South American trees, which on incision yield a rich milky nutritious juice in such abundance as to render it an important article of food

Cow, kou, *v t* [Dan *kue,* Icel *kúga* to depress, subdue keep under] To sink the spirits or courage of, to daunt, dishearten, intimidate, overawe

Coward, kou ėrd, *n* [Fr *couard,* It *codardo,* from L *cauda* a tail, the name being originally applied to the timid hare from its short tail] A person who wants courage to meet danger, a poltroon, a craven, a dastard, a faint hearted, timid, or pusillanimous man — *a* Destitute of courage, timid, of, proceeding from or expressive of fear or timidity **Cowardice,** kou'ėr dis, *n* [Fr *couardise*] Want of courage to face danger timidity, pusillanimity, fear of exposing one's person to danger — **Cowardly,** kou ėrd li *a* Wanting courage to face danger, timid, timorous, pusillanimous, faint hearted, mean, base, proceeding from fear of danger, unfitting a coward — *adv* In the manner of a coward **Cowardliness,** kou ėrd li nes *n* Cowardice

Cowdie-pine Same as *Courie pine*

Cower, kou ėr, *v i* [Same word as Sc *cour*, to squat, Icel *kura* Dan *kure,* Sw *kura,* to doze to rest, Gr *kauein,* to cower] To squat, to stoop or sink downward, as from terror, discomfort &c

Cowhage, Cow itch, kou āj, kou'ich, *n* [Hind *kwanch,* cowhage] The short, brittle hairs of the pods of a leguminous plant, which easily penetrate the skin, and produce an intolerable itching, they are administered in honey or treacle as a vermifuge

Cowl, koul, *n* [A Sax *cuple,* Icel *kufl, kofl,* a cowl, comp also O Fr *coule,* from L *cucullus,* a cowl] A hood, especially a monk's hood, a cowl shaped covering for the top of a chimney, which turns with the wind, a wire cap or cage on the top of an engine funnel — **Cowled,** kould, *a* Wearing a cowl, hooded, in shape of a cowl (*cowled* leaf)

Cowl, koul, *n* [O Fr *cuvel,* dim of *cuve,* a tub, from L *cupa* CUP] A vessel to be carried on a pole betwixt two persons, for the conveyance of water — **Cowl-staff,** *n.* Same as *Colstaff*

Co work, kō wĕrk', *v i* To work jointly, to co-operate — **Co-worker**, kō-wĕr ker, *n* One that works with another, a co-operator

Cowrie pine, Kauri-pine, kou ri, *n* [Native name] A coniferous tree of New Zealand, yielding gum-damar, damar resin, or kauri gum, and having a tall straight stem, rising to the height of 150 to 200 feet, yielding valuable timber

Cowry, kou ri, *n* [Hind *kauri*] A small univalve shell used for coin on the coast of Guinea, and in many parts of Southern Asia

Coxa, kok sa, *n* [L] *Anat* the hip, haunch, or hip joint, *entom* the joint of an insect's limb which is next the body

Coxcomb, koks kōm, *n* [*Cock's comb*] The comb resembling that of a cock which licensed fools wore formerly in their caps, hence used often for the cap itself, the top of the head, or the head itself ‡, a vain showy fellow, a superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishments, a fop, a dandy —**Coxcombical, Coxcomical**, koks kom i kal, *a* Like or indicating a cox comb, conceited, foppish — **Coxcombically, Coxcomically**, koks-kom i kal li, *adv* After the manner of a coxcomb, foppishly —**Coxcombry** koks kōm ri, *n* The manners of a coxcomb, foppishness — **Coxcomicality**, koks kom i kal i ti, *n* Coxcombry

Coxswain, *n* Same as *Cockswain*

Coy, koi, *a* [O Fr *coi, coy, coit* from L *quietus*, quiet QUIET] Shrinking from familiarity, shy modest, reserved, distant, backward, bashful —**Coyish** koi ish, *a* Somewhat coy or reserved —**Coyly** koi li, *adv* In a coy manner, with disinclination to familiarity — **Coyness** koi nes, *n* The quality of being coy, bashfulness, shyness, reserve, modesty

Coyote, koi ot kou ō tā, *n* [Sp *coyote* Mex *coyotl*] The American prairie wolf

Coypou Coypu koi pū, *n* The native name of a South American rodent beaver like, semi aquatic mammal valued for its fur

Coystrel ‡ Coystril ‡ koi strĕl kou strĭl *n* A mean, cowardly paltry fellow [*Shak*]

Cozen kuz n, *v t* [A form of *cousin* Fr *cousiner*, to sponge upon people under pretext of relationship), from *cousin* a cousin] To cheat, to defraud, to deceive, to beguile — *v i* To cheat, to act deceitfully — **Cozenage** kuz n āj, *n* Trickery fraud, deceit —**Cozener** kuz n-ėr *n* One who cozens

Cozy, Cozily Same as *Cosey Cosily*

Crab, krab *n* [A Sax *crabba* D *krab*, Icel *krabbi*, Sw *krabba* G *krabbe* a crab, all perhaps from L *carabus* Gr *karabos*, a kind of crab] A popular name for all the ten footed short tailed crustaceans having their tail folded under the body, the two fore feet not used for locomotion but furnished with strong claws or pincers, and several species being highly esteemed as food, Cancer, a sign in the zodiac, a name given to various machines, as a kind of portable windlass or machine for raising weights, &c

Crab krab, *n* [Sw *krabbapple* a crab-apple, perhaps from *crab* the animal, in allusion to its pinching or astringent juice] A small wild, very sour apple, the tree producing the fruit, a sour tempered, peevish, morose person ‡ — **Crab apple** *n* A wild apple —**Crabbed** krab ed, *a* Rough or harsh as regards temper or disposition, sour, peevish, morose, difficult, perplexing, uninviting (a *crabbed* author) —**Crabbedly**, krab ed li *adv* In a crabbed manner, peevishly, morosely — **Crabbedness**, krab ed nes, *n* The state or quality of being crabbed —**Crab faced**, *a* Having a sour, peevish face —**Crabstick**, *n* A walking stick made of the wood of the crab-tree — **Crab tree**, *n* The tree that bears crabs, the wild apple tree

Crab oil, *n* Carap-oil —**Crab-wood**, *n* The tree that yields crab-oil or carap-oil

Crack, krak, *v t* [An imitative word, A Sax *cearcian*, to crack, G *krachen*, to crack, D *krak*, a crack, Gael *knac*, a crack, as of a whip, &c] To rend, break, or burst, to break partially, to break without an entire severance of the parts, to throw out or utter with smartness (to *crack* a joke), to snap, to cause to make a sharp sudden noise (a whip) —*v i* To break with a sharp sound, to burst, to open in chinks, to be fractured without quite separating into different parts, to give out a loud or sharp sudden sound, to boast or brag with *of* (*Shak*) ‡ — *n* A chink or fissure, a partial separation of the parts of a substance with or without an opening, a burst of sound, a sharp or loud sound uttered suddenly, a violent report, injury or impairment to the intellect or to the character, flaw, blemish, an instant, a trice —*a* Having qualities to be proud of, first rate, excellent (a *crack* regiment, a *crack* horse) —**Cracked**, krakt, *p* and *a* Burst or split, rent, broken, impaired, crazy, as regards the mind — **Cracker**, krak ėr, *n* One who or that which cracks, a noisy, boasting fellow (*Shak*), a small kind of firework filled with powder, which explodes with a sharp crack or with a series of sharp cracks, a small hard biscuit — **Crackle**, krak l, *v i* — *crackled, crackling* [Dim of *crack*] To make slight cracks, to make small abrupt noises, rapidly or frequently repeated, to decrepitate — **Crackling**, krak l ing, *n* A noise made up of small cracks or reports frequently repeated, the browned skin of roast pig, a kind of cake used for dogs' food, made from the refuse of tallow melting —**Cracknel**, krak nel, *n* A hard brittle cake or biscuit —**Crack brained**, *a* Having a disordered intellect, insane, lunatic mad

Cracovienne, kra kō vē en, *n* The favourite dance of the Polish peasantry around Cracow the music for the dance written in ¾ time

Cradle krā dl *n* [A Sax *cradel cradol*, perhaps of Celtic origin] A small bed crib, or cot in which an infant is rocked, hence the place where any person or thing is nurtured in the earlier stage of existence something resembling a cradle in construction or use, as a case in which a broken limb is placed after being set, a rocking machine in which gold is washed from the earth &c, containing it, a vessel or basket attached to a line or lines between a wrecked ship and the shore for bringing off the crew or passengers, &c — *v t* — *cradled, cradling* To lay in a cradle, to rock in a cradle, to compose or quiet by rocking, to nurse in infancy —*v i* To lie or lodge as in a cradle [*Shak*]

Craft kraft *n* [A Sax *cræft* craft cunning, a work a craft G Sw Icel and Dan *kraft* D *kracht*, power faculty from root of which *cramp* is a nasalized form, akin to Skr *grabh*, to grasp] Cunning, art or skill in a bad sense, artifice, guile, dexterity in a particular manual occupation, hence the occupation or employment itself, manual art, trade, the members of a trade collectively, *naut* a vessel often used in a collective sense for vessels of any kind —**Craftless**, kraft les, *a* Free from craft, guile, or cunning — **Craftsman**, krafts man *n* An artificer, a mechanic one skilled in a manual occupation —**Craftsmanship** krafts man ship, *n* The skilled work of a craftsman — **Craftsmaster**, krafts mas tėr, *n* One skilled in his craft or trade — **Crafty**, kraf ti, *a* Characterized by, having, or using craft, cunning, wily, sly, deceitful, subtle, dexterous, skilful — **Craftily**, kraf ti li *adv* In a crafty manner, cunningly, slily, deceitfully, skilfully, dexterously —**Craftiness**, kraf ti nes, *n* The state or quality of being crafty

Crag, krag, *n* [Gael *creag*, Ir *craig* W *careg*, a rock, stone] A steep rugged rock, a rough broken rock, or point of a rock, a cliff, *geol* shelly deposits in Norfolk and Suffolk, usually of gravel and sand, of the older pliocene period —**Cragged**, krag ed, *a* Full of crags or broken rocks, craggy —**Craggedness**, krag ed-nes, *n* — **Craggy**, krag i, *a* Full of crags, abounding with broken rocks; rugged with projecting points of rocks — **Cragginess**, krag i nes, *n* The state of being craggy —**Cragsman**, kragz, *n* One who is dexterous in climbing or descending rocks, one who takes sea-fowls or their eggs from crags

Crake, krāk, *n* [Imitative of the bird's cry, like *croak, creak*, comp L *crex*, Gr *krex*, a landrail, Icel *kráka*, to croak, &c] A grallatorial bird of various species be longing to the family of the rails, the best known species being the corncrake or landrail

Cram, kram, *v t* — *crammed, cramming* [A Sax *cramman*, to cram, Dan *kramme*, to crush, Sw *krama*, to press, akin *cramp*] To press or drive, particularly in filling or thrusting one thing into another, to stuff, to crowd, to fill to superfluity, to fill with food beyond satiety, to stuff, *fig* to endeavour to qualify for an examination, in a comparatively short time, by storing the memory with only such knowledge as is likely to serve the occasion, to coach —*v i* To eat greedily or beyond satiety, to stuff, to prepare for an examination by rapidly storing the memory with crude facts — *n* Information got up hurriedly for an examination or other special purpose — **Crammer**, kram ėr *n* One who crams or stuffs, one who crams in study

Crambo, kram bo, *n* [Origin doubtful] A game in which one person gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme, a word rhyming with another

Cramp, kramp, *n* [same as D *kramp*, Dan *krampe*, Sw *kramp*, *krampa* G *krampf*, *krampe*, cramp a cramp iron, from root seen in *crum, crump, crumple*] The contraction of a limb or some muscle of the body, attended with pain, spasm, a feeling of restraint, a piece of iron bent at the end, serving to hold together pieces of timber stones, &c, a cramp iron, a portable kind of iron screw press for closely compressing the joints of a timber framework —*v t* To pain or affect with spasms or cramps, to confine restrain, or hinder from action or expansion, to fasten confine or hold with a cramp or cramp iron — *a* Difficult, knotty —**Crampbone** *n* The patella of a sheep so named because considered a charm against cramp —**Cramp iron**, *n* A piece of iron, bent at each end and let into the upper surface of two pieces of stone when their perpendicular faces are joined together —**Crampon**, kram pon, *n* [Fr *crampon*] *Bot* an adventitious root which serves as a fulcrum or support in climbing, as in the ivy —**Crampoon**, kram pōn, *n* An iron fastened to the shoes of a storming party, to assist them in climbing a rampart, an apparatus used in raising timber or stones for building consisting of two hooked pieces of iron hinged together

Cran, kran *n* [Gael *crann*] In Scotland, a measure of capacity for fresh herrings, as taken out of the net, which contains on a rough average about 750 herrings

Cranberry, kran be-ri, *n* [That is *crane berry*, perhaps because the berries are eaten by cranes] The globose dark red berry, about the size of a currant produced by several species of small shrubs growing in peat-bogs or swampy land in Europe and North America, the shrub producing this berry Called also *Moss berry* and *Moor-berry*

Cranch, kranch CRAUNCH

Crane, krān, *n* [A Sax *cran*, cog D *kraan*, G *krahn, kranich*, Icel *trani*, Dan *trane* (with *tr* for *kr*), W *garan*, Gr *geranos* L *grus*, the bird, also the lifting apparatus, from a root *gar*, seen in L *garrio*, Gr *geryō*, to call] A large migratory grallatorial bird of several species, having long slender legs, a long neck, and powerful wings, a machine for raising great weights, and depositing them at some distance from their original place, the most common form consisting of a vertical shaft, with projecting arm or jib, at the outer end of which is a fixed pulley, carrying the rope or chain to receive the weight, which is raised by coiling the rope or chain round a cylinder, a movable iron arm or beam attached to the back or side of a fire-place for supporting a pot or kettle, a siphon or crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a cask —*v t* —*craned, craning*

To stretch out one's neck like a crane, hence, *hawking*, to look before one leaps, to pull up at a dangerous jump —Cranage, krā'nāj, *n.* The right of using a crane at a wharf, &c, the sum paid for the use of a crane. — Crane-fly, *n* A dipterous insect having very long legs, and lanceolate spreading wings, the daddy longlegs is a well-known species —Crane's-bill, *n* The popular name given to the species of Geranium, from the long slender beak of their fruit

Cranium, krā'ni um, *n* [L L *cranium*, from Gr *kranion*] The skull of an animal, the assemblage of bones which inclose the brain —Cranial, krā'ni al, *a.* Relating to the cranium — Craniofacial, krā ni o-fā'shal, *a* Pertaining to the cranium and face — Craniology, krā ni-ol o-ji, *n* The knowledge of the cranium or skull, the art of determining the intellectual and moral peculiarities of individuals by the shape of their skulls, phrenology —Craniological, krā ni-ō-loj'ik al, *a* Pertaining to craniology — Craniologist, krā ni ol o-jist, *n* One who treats of or is versed in craniology —Craniometer krā-ni-om et-ėr, *n* An instrument for measuring skulls — Craniometrical, krā ni-ō-met ri kal, *a* Pertaining to craniometry — Craniometry, krā-ni om et-ri, *n* The art of measuring skulls — Cranioscopy, krā ni-os ko pi, *n* An examination of the skull with the view of discovering its distinctive characters, phrenology —Cranioscopist, krā ni-os'ko pist, *n* One skilled in cranioscopy, a phrenologist

Crank, krangk, *n* (Allied to *cringe crinkle*, D *krinkel*, something bending, a curve *krinkelen* to bend] An iron axis with the end bent like an elbow, serving as a handle for communicating circular motion (as in a grindstone), for changing circular motion into motion backwards and forwards or the reverse (steam-engine) or for merely changing the direction of motion (as in bell hanging), any bend, turn winding, or involution, a twisting or turning in speech — *v i* To run in a winding course, to bend, wind, and turn

Crank, krangk, *a* [A Sax *cranc* weak, sick, D and G *krank*, Icel *krankr*, sick, ill] Liable to be overset as a ship when she has not sufficient ballast to carry full sail, in a shaky or crazy condition loose, disjointed.—Crankness krangk nes, *n* The condition or property of being crank — Cranky, krang'ki, *a* Liable to overset, full of crotchets or whims not to be depended on, unsteady, crazy

Crannog, kran og, *n* [Ir, from *cran* Gael *crann*, a tree, a pile] The name given in Ireland and Scotland to the fortified islands in lakes, or to platforms supported by piles, which were in use as dwelling places and places of refuge among the old Celts, a lake-dwelling

Cranny, kran i *n* [Fr *cran*, a notch, from L *crena*, a notch, comp G *kruune*, a rent] A small narrow opening, fissure, crevice, or chink, as in a wall or other substance — *v t* To become intersected with or penetrated by crannies or clefts, to enter by crannies (*Shak*) — Crannied, kran'id, *p* or *a* Having chinks, fissures, or crannies

Crape, krāp, *n* [Fr *crêpe*, O Fr *crespe*, from L *crispus*, curled *Crisp*] A thin transparent stuff like gauze made of raw silk gummed and twisted on the mill, woven without crossing, and much used in mourning, light shawls, the dress of the clergy, &c — *v t* †—*craped, craping* To frizzle or curl, to form into ringlets —Crapy, krā pi, *a* Like crape

Crapulence, krap'ū lens, *n* [L *crapula*, intoxication] Drunkenness, the sickness occasioned by intemperance —Crapulent, Crapulous, krap ū lent, krap ū lus, *a* Drunk, sick by intemperance, connected or associated with drunkenness

Crash, krash, *v t* [Imitative Comp *crack, clash, crush*, &c.] To break to pieces violently, to dash with tumult and violence —*v i* To make the loud multifarious sound of a thing or things falling and breaking, or to make any similar noise —*n* The loud sound of a thing or things falling and breaking, a sound made by dashing, the collapse of a commercial undertaking, bankruptcy; failure

Crash, krash, *n* [L *crassus*, thick] A coarse kind of linen cloth, mostly used for towels

Crasis, krā'sis, *n.* [Gr *krasis*, a mixing] *Med* The mixture of the constituents of a fluid, as the blood, hence, temperament, constitution, *gram* a figure by which two different letters are contracted into one long letter or into a diphthong called also *Synæresis*

Crass, kras, *a* [L *crassus*] Gross, thick, coarse, not thin, nor fine applied to fluids and solids, *fig* gross, dense, stupid, obtuse —Crassament kras a ment, *n.* [L *crassamentum*] The thick red part of the blood, as distinct from the serum or aqueous part, the clot —Crassitude, kras i tūd, *n* Grossness, coarseness, thickness —Crassness, kras nes, *n* Grossness

Crate, krāt, *n.* [L *crates*, wicker work] A kind of basket or hamper of wicker-work, used for the transportation of china, glass, crockery, and similar wares

Crater, krā tėr, *n* [L *crater*, from Gr *kratêr*, a great cup, a mixing vessel, from *keramnymi* to mix] The orifice or mouth of a volcano, often a circular cup like hollow at the top of a volcanic cone —Craterform, kra-tėr'i form, *a* Having the form of a crater, shaped like a goblet — Craterous † krā tėr us, *a* Belonging to or like a crater [*Browning*]

Craunch krąnsh, *v t* [Imitative same as *crunch, scrunch*] To crush with the teeth, to crunch

Cravat, kra vat *n* [Fr *Cravate*, a Croat and hence a cravat because this piece of dress was adopted in the seventeenth century from the Croats who entered the French service] A neckcloth, an article of muslin silk, woollen or other material worn by men about the neck —Cravatted kra vat ed *a* Wearing a cravat

Crave krāv, *v t* —*craved craving* [A Sax *crafian* to ask—Icel *krefja*, Sw *kräfva* Dan *kræve* to crave, to ask] To ask for with earnestness or importunity, to ask (a thing) with submission or humility, to beg entreat, implore, solicit to call for as a gratification, to long for to require or demand, as a passion or appetite —*v i* To beg ask beseech or implore to long or hanker eagerly with *for* —Craver, krā vėr, *n* One who craves —Craving krā ving, *n* Vehement or inordinate desire, a longing — *a* Ardently or inordinately desirous or longing — Cravingly krā' ving li, *adv* In an earnest or craving manner

Craven krā vn, *n* [O Fr *cravanter* to overthrow, from a L L *crepantare*, from L *crepare*, to break, akin *crevice crepitate*] Formerly one vanquished in trial by battle and yielding to the conqueror, hence a recreant, a coward, a weak hearted spiritless fellow — *a* Cowardly, base

Craw krą *n* [Of same origin as Dan *kro*, D *kraag*, G *kragen*, the throat craw] The crop or first stomach of fowls, the stomach, in a general sense

Crawfish *n* Crayfish

Crawl, krąl *v i* [Of same origin as Sw *krâla*, also *krafla*, Icel *krafla* Dan *kravle*, G *krabbeln*, to crawl] To move slowly by thrusting or drawing the body along the ground, as a worm, to move slowly on the hands and knees, as a human being, to creep, to move or walk weakly slowly, or timorously, to advance slowly and slily, to insinuate one's self, to gain favour by obsequious conduct, to behave meanly or despicably —*n* The act of crawling, slow creeping motion —Crawler, krą ler, *n* One who or that which crawls, a creeper, a reptile, a mean, cringing fellow —Crawlingly, krą'ling li, *adv* In a crawling manner

Crayfish, Crawfish, krā'fish, krą fish, *n* [A curious corruption of comparatively modern origin, formerly *crevise, creveys*, from O Fr *crevice* O H G *krebiz*, G *krebs* = crab Crab] The river lobster, a ten footed crustacean found in streams, and resembling the lobster, but smaller, it is esteemed as food

Crayon, krā'on, *n.* [Fr *crayon*, from *craie*, L *creta*, chalk, whence *cretaceous*] A pencil or cylinder of coloured pipe-clay, chalk, or charcoal, used in drawing upon paper, a composition pencil made of soap, resin, wax, and lamp-black, used for drawing upon lithographic stones — *v t* To sketch with a crayon, hence, to sketch roughly

Craze, krāz, *v t* —*crazed, crazing* [Same as Sw *krusa*, to crush, break, Dan *krase*, to crackle, from sound of crushing Akin *crush, crash*, &c] To break in pieces, grind or crush, to put out of order, to impair the natural force or energy of, to derange the intellect of, to render insane —*v i* To become crazy or insane, to become shattered, to break down —*n* Craziness, an inordinate desire or longing, a passion, a wild fancy or notion —Crazed, krāzd, *a* Broken down, impaired, decrepit, crazy — Crazy, krā zi, *a* Decrepit, feeble, shattered, unsound of the body or any structure, disordered, deranged, weakened, or shattered in mind —Crazily, krā zi li, *adv* In a crazy manner —Craziness krā'zi nes, *n* The state of being crazy, imbecility or weakness of intellect, derangement

Creak, krēk, *v i* [Imitative of a more acute and prolonged sound than *crack*, comp Fr *craquer*, to crak, W *crecian*, to scream] To make a sharp harsh grating sound of some continuance, as by the friction of hard substances — *v t* To cause to make a harsh protracted noise —*n* A sharp, harsh, grating sound

Cream krēm, *n* [Fr *crême*, from L L *cremum* (or *crema*), cream—a word suggested by L *cremor*, thick juice or broth, It Sp and Pg *crema*, cream] Any part of a liquor that separates from the rest, rises, and collects on the surface more particularly the richer and butyraceous part of milk which rises and forms a scum on the surface as it is specifically lighter than the other part of the liquor, the best part of a thing, the choice part, a sweetmeat prepared from cream (as ice cream) —*Cream of tartar* the scum of a boiling solution of tartar, a salt obtained from the tartar or argol that forms on the inside of wine casks, frequently employed in medicine — *v t* To skim, to take the cream off by skimming to take off the best part of —*v i* To gather cream, to gather a covering on the surface to flower or mantle [*Shak*] — Creamy krē mi, *a* Full of cream, having the nature of or resembling cream —Creaminess, krē mi nes, *n* The state or quality of being creamy — Cream-cake *n* A cake filled with custard made of eggs cream &c —Cream cheese, *n* A cheese from curd made with milk to which a certain quantity of cream is added —Cream-coloured *a* Having or resembling the colour of cream —Cream faced *a* White, pale, having a coward look [*Shak*] — Cream laid, *a* A term applied to laid paper of a cream colour — Cream nut, *n* The fruit commonly called *Brasil nut* — Cream pot, *n* A vessel for holding cream at table —Cream wove, *a* A term applied to wove paper of a cream colour

Crease, krēs *n* [Of Celt origin, same as Armor *kriz* a wrinkle a plait] A line or mark made by folding or doubling anything, hence, a similar mark, however produced, specifically, the name given to certain lines marking boundaries near the wickets in the game of cricket — *v t.*—*creased, creasing* To make a crease or mark in, as by folding or doubling — Creasy, krē'si, *a* Full of creases, characterized by creases [*Tennyson*]

Crease, krēs, *n* [Malay] A Malay dagger

Creasote, Creosote, krē a sōt, krē ō-sōt, *n* [Gr *kreas*, flesh, and *sôtêr*, preserver] An oily, heavy colourless liquid obtained from wood tar, it has a sweetish burning taste and a strong smell of peat smoke, is a powerful antiseptic, and is used in surgery and medicine

Create, krē-āt, *v t* —*created, creating* [L *creo, creatum*, to create, same root as Skr *kri*, to make] To produce from nothing; to bring into being, to cause to exist, to

make or form, by investing with a new character, to constitute, to appoint (to *create* a peer), to be the occasion of, to bring about, to cause, to produce (*create* a disturbance) —**Creatable**, kre-ā ta bl, *a* Capable of being created —**Creation**, krē-ā'shon, *n* The act of creating, producing, or causing to exist, especially, the act of bringing this world into existence, the act of investing with a new character, appointment, formation, the things created, that which is produced or caused to exist, the world, the universe — **Creational**, krē-ā'shon al, *a* Pertaining to creation — **Creative**, krē ā tiv, *a* Having the power to create, or exerting the act of creation —**Creator**, krē ā tėr, *n* [L] One who, or that which, creates, produces, causes, or constitutes, distinctively, the almighty Maker of all things —**Creatorship**, krē ā' tėr ship, *n* The state or condition of a creator — **Creatress**, krē āt res, *n* She who creates, produces, or constitutes — **Creature**, krē tūr, *n* [O Fr *creature*, L L *creatura*] Anything created ; a thing ; a created being, any living being, a human being, in contempt or endearment, a person who owes his rise and for tune to another, one who is entirely subject to the will or influence of another, a mere tool —*a* Of or belonging to the body (*creature* comforts) — **Creaturely** † krē'tūr li *a* Of or pertaining to the creature —**Creaturehip**, † krē tūr ship, *n* The state of a creature

Creatic krē at ik *a* [Gr *kreas, kreatos*, flesh] Relating to flesh or animal food — **Creatin** krē a tin *n* —**Creatinin** krē at in in *n* Substances obtained from animal flesh by chemical processes

Crèche krāsh *n* [Fr] An institution or establishment where, for a small payment, children are fed and taken care of during the day in cases where the mothers daily go from home to work

Credence krē dens *n* [L L *credentia*, belief, from L *credens, credentis*, pp of *credo* to believe (CREED)] Reliance on evidence derived from other sources than personal knowledge as from the testimony of others, belief or credit (to give a story credence), the small table by the side of the altar or communion table on which the bread and wine are placed before they are consecrated called also *Credence table* —**Credendum**, krē-den dum, *pl* **Credenda**, krē den da [L] A thing to be believed, an article of faith —**Credent**, † krē dent *a* Believing, giving credit, easy of belief, having credit not to be questioned [*Shak*] —**Credential** krē den shal *n* That which gives a title or claim to confidence, *pl* testimonials or documents given to a person as the warrant on which belief credit, or authority is claimed for him among strangers such as the documents given to an ambassador when sent to a foreign court

Credible kred i bl *a* [L *credibilis*] Capable of being believed, such as one may believe worthy of credit reliance or confidence as to truth and correctness applied to persons and things —**Credibility**, **Credibleness**, kred i bil' i ti, kred i bl nes, *n* The state or quality of being credible —**Credibly**, kred i bli *adv* In a credible manner, so as to command belief (to be *credibly* informed)

Credit, kred it, *n* [Fr *crédit*, L *creditum* CREED] Reliance on testimony belief, faith trust, good opinion founded on a belief of a man's veracity integrity, abilities, and virtue, reputation derived from the confidence of others, esteem honour, what brings some honour or estimation, reputation for commercial stability or solvency, the selling of goods or lending of money in confidence of future payment, trust, *book keeping*, the side of an account in which payment or other item lessening the claim against a debtor is entered opposed to *debit*, the time given for payment for goods sold in trust —*v t* To believe, to confide in the truth of, to sell, or lend in confidence of future payment, to trust, to enter upon the credit side of an account, to give credit for — *Letter of credit*, an order given by bankers or others at one place to enable a specified person to receive money from their agents at another place —**Creditable**, kred i-ta-bl, *a* Accompanied with reputation or esteem, the cause of credit or honour, honourable; estimable —**Creditability**, **Creditableness**, kred i-ta-bil' i ti, kred i-ta-bl nes, *n* The quality of being creditable —**Creditably**, kred i ta-bli, *adv* Reputably, with credit, without disgrace —**Creditor**, kred i tėr, *n* [L] One who gives goods or money on credit, one to whom money is due, one having a just claim for money correlative to *debtor*

Credulous, kred ū lus, *a* [L *credulus*, from *credo*, to believe] Apt to believe without sufficient evidence, unsuspecting, easily deceived —**Credulously**, kred ū lus li, *adv* With credulity —**Credulousness**, **Credulity**, kred ū lus nes, kre dū li ti, *n* The state or quality of being credulous, disposition or readiness to believe without sufficient evidence

Creed, krēd, *n* [A Sax *creda*, from L *credo*, I believe, the first word of the Apostles Creed, whence also *credence*, *credit crudible*, also *grant recreant*] A brief and authoritative summary of the articles of Christian faith, hence a statement or profession of fundamental points of belief, a system of principles of any kind which are believed or professed

Creek, krēk *n* [A Sax *crecca*, a creek a bay D *kreek* Icel *krika* a crack a corner, akin to *crook*] A small inlet, bay, or cove, a recess in the shore of the sea or of a river, a small river, a brook (in this sense chiefly American) —**Creeky** krē ki, *a* Containing creeks full of creeks

Creel, krēl *n* [Gael *cruadhcrag*, same root as *cradle*] An osier basket or pannier, specifically, a large deep fish basket for carrying on the back

Creep krēp, *v i* prt & pp *crept* [A Sax *creopan* D *kruipen* Icel *krjupa*, Sw *krypa* Dan *krybe* to creep or crawl, akin *cripple cramp*] To move with the belly on the ground or any surface as a reptile or as many insects with feet and very short legs to crawl to move along a surface in growth (as a vine), to move slowly, feebly or timorously, to move slowly and insensibly, as time, to move secretly or insidiously, to move or behave with extreme servility or humility, to cringe to fawn, to have a sensation such as might be caused by worms or insects creeping on the skin —**Creeper**, krē pėr, *n* One who or that which creeps, a creeping plant which moves along the surface of the earth or attaches itself to some other body as ivy an instrument of iron with hooks or claws for dragging the bottom of a well river or harbour, a popular name of birds which resemble the woodpeckers in their habits of creeping on the stems of trees in quest of insect prey —*n* The act of creeping, or moving slowly and insensibly —**Creephole**, krē phōl *n* A hole for hiding in, a subterfuge, an excuse — **Creepingly**, krē ping li *adv* By creeping, slowly, in the manner of a reptile

Cresse, krēs, *n* A cresse or Malay dagger

Cremate, krē māt, *v t* —*cremated, cremating* [L *cremo, crematum*, to burn] To burn, to dispose of (a human body) by burning instead of interring —**Cremation**, krē mā'shon, *n* The act or custom of cremating, the burning of a dead body instead of burial —**Cremationist** krē mā' shon ist, *n* One who favours the practice of cremation —**Crematory**, krē ma to ri, *a* Connected with or employed in cremation

Cremona, krē mō na, *n* A general name given to the unrivalled violins made at *Cremona* in North Italy in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries

Cremor, krē mor, *n* [L] A creamy liquor, or substance resembling cream

Crenate, **Crenated**, krē nāt, krē nā ted, *a* [L *crenatus*, notched, *crena*, a notch] Notched, indented, scalloped, *bot* applied to a leaf having its margin cut into even and rounded notches or scallops —**Crenature**, krē'na-tūr, *n* A tooth of a crenate leaf, or any other part that is crenate

Crenelle, kre nel', *n* [O Fr *crenel*, from L *crena*, a notch] An embrasure in an embattled parapet or breastwork to fire through, an indentation; a notch —**Crenellate**, krē nel lāt, *v t* To furnish with crenelles or similar openings; to embattle. —**Crenellation**, krē-nel-lā'shon, *n* The act of crenellating; a crenelle or indentation —**Crenulate**, **Crenulated**, kre'nū-lāt, krē nū lā ted, *a* Having the edge cut into very small scallops, as a leaf or a shell

Creole, krē'ōl, *n* [Fr *créole*, Sp *criollo* said to be of Negro origin] A native of the West Indies or Spanish America, but not of indigenous blood sometimes restricted to descendants of Europeans — **Creolean**, krē-ōl'ē an, *a* Pertaining to or resembling Creoles

Creosote, krē ō-sōt, *n* CREASOTE

Crepitate, krep i tāt, *v i*.—*crepitated, crepitating* [L *crepito, crepitatum*, freq from *crepo*, to crackle (whence *crevice*)] To burst with a small sharp abrupt sound rapidly repeated, as salt in fire or during calcination, to crackle, to vamp —**Crepitant** krep i tant, *a* Relating to the sound of the lungs in pneumonia, crackling — **Crepitation**, krep i tā shon, *n* A sharp crackling sound or rattle, as of dried twigs or salt thrown on the fire, or such as is produced by the lungs in pneumonia

Crept krept, pret & pp of *creep*

Crepuscular krē pus kū lėr, *a* [L *crepusculum*, twilight] Pertaining to twilight, glimmering, flying or appearing in the twilight or evening, or before sunrise, as certain insects

Crescendo, kre-shen dō [It] *Mus* a term signifying that the notes of the passage are to be gradually swelled usually written *Cres* and marked thus <

Crescent kres ent, *a* [L *crescens, crescentis*, from *cresco* to grow, seen also in *increase, decrease accrue, concrete*, &c] Increasing, growing, waxing [*Mil*]—*n* The increasing or new moon, which when receding from the sun, shows a curving rim of light terminating in points or horns, anything shaped like a new moon, as a range of buildings whose fronts form a concave curve, the figure or likeness of the new moon as that borne in the Turkish flag or national standard the standard itself, and figuratively, the Turkish power — **Crescented** kres en ted, *a* Adorned with a crescent shaped like a crescent —**Crescentic** kre sen tik, *a* Crescent-shaped.

Cress kres *n* [A Sax *cærse, cresse* = D *kers* G *kresse*, Sw *karse*] The name of various plants, mostly cruciferous, in general use as a salad, such as water cress, common in streams and having a pungent taste garden cress, a dwarf cultivated species, Indian cress, a showy garden annual whose fruits are made into pickles —**Cressy** kres'i, *a* Abounding in cresses [*Tenn*]

Cresselle, kre sel', *n* [Fr *crécelle*] A wooden rattle used in some Roman Catholic countries during Passion Week instead of bells

Cresset kres et, *n* [O Fr *crusset, crasset*, akin to E *cruse* G *kruse*, a jar] A term most commonly applied to a lamp or fire-pan suspended on pivots and carried on a pole or to a beacon light in a kind of iron basket, also a large lamp formerly hung in churches, &c

Crest krest, *n* [O Fr *creste*, L *crista*, a crest] A tuft or other excrescence upon the top of an animal's head, as the comb of a cock, &c, anything resembling, suggestive of, or occupying the same relative position as a crest, as the plume or tuft of feathers, or the like, affixed to the top of the helmet, *her* a figure placed upon a wreath, coronet, or cap of maintenance above both helmet and shield, the foamy feather like top of a wave, the highest part or summit of a hill, ridge, slope, or the like, the rising part of a horse's neck, *fig* pride, high spirit, courage, daring (*Shak*) —*v t* To furnish with a crest, to serve as a crest for, to adorn as with a plume or crest —**Crested**, kres'ted, *a* Furnished with a crest or crests —**Crestless**, krest'les, *a* Without a crest, without a family crest, and hence of low birth

(*Shak*) —**Crest-fallen**, *a* Dejected, sunk, bowed, dispirited, spiritless

Cretaceous, krē-tā'shus, *a.* [L *cretaceus*, from *creta*, chalk] Composed of or having the qualities of chalk, like chalk, abounding with chalk, chalky —*Creta ceous group*, in *geol* the upper strata of the secondary series, immediately below the tertiary series, and superincumbent on the oolite system, containing immense chalk beds.

Cretin, krē'tin, *n* [Fr *crétin*] A name given to certain deformed and helpless idiots in the valleys of the Alps —**Cretin ism**, krē'tin izm, *n* The state of a cretin, a peculiar endemic disease resembling rickets, but accompanied with idiocy, common in Switzerland, and found also in some other mountainous countries

Cretonne, kre ton *n* [Fr] A cotton cloth with various textures of surface printed with pictorial and other patterns, and used for curtains, covering furniture, &c

Creutzer, kroit'sér, *n* KREUTZER

Crevasse, krē-vas', *n* [Fr *crevasse* CREVICE] A fissure or rent generally applied to a fissure across a glacier, and in the United States to a breach in the embankment of a river

Crevice, krev'is, *n* [Fr *crevasse*, from *crever*, L *crepare*, to burst to crack, akin *craven*, *crepitate*, *decrepit*] A crack, a cleft, a fissure, a cranny, a rent —*v t* To crack, to flaw

Crew, krō, *n* [From O Icel *kru* a swarm or for old *accrue* number added company ACCRUE] A company of people an assemblage a crowd, a band, a gang, a herd, a horde, a company, the company of seamen who man a ship vessel or boat, the company belonging to a vessel

Crew, krō pret of *crow*

Crewel, krō'el, *n* [From D *kruil*, a curl] A kind of fine worsted or thread of silk or wool, used in embroidery and fancy work

Crib, krib, *n* [A Sax *crib*, *cribb* D *kribbe*, Dan *krybbe*, Icel and Sw *krubba*, G *krippe*, a crib] A small habitation or cottage, a hovel, the manger or rack of a stable or house for cattle, a feeding place for cattle, a small frame or bed for a child to sleep in, a theft or the thing stolen (colloq), a literal translation of a classic author for the use of students (colloq), in the game of cribbage a set of cards made up of two thrown from the hand of each player —*v t* —*cribbed crib bing* To shut or confine in a narrow habitation, to cage (*Shak*), to pilfer or purloin (colloq) —**Cribbage** krib'āj *n* A game at cards played with the whole pack by two three or four persons so called because the dealer receives a *crib* or additional hand partly drawn from the hands of his opponent or opponents —*Cribbage board*, a board used for marking in the game of cribbage

Cribble, krib'l, *n* [L *cribellum*, dim of *cribrum*, a sieve] A corn sieve or riddle, coarse flour or meal —*v t* —*cribbled*, *crib bling* To sift, to cause to pass through a sieve or riddle —**Cribrate**, **Cribrose**, krī'brāt, krī'brōs, *a* [L *cribrum* a sieve] Perforated like a sieve —**Cribration**, krī brā'shon, *n* The act of *sifting* or riddling —**Cribriform**, krib'ri form, *a* Resembling a sieve or riddle, pierced with holes

Crick, krik, *n* [Akin to *crook*] A spasmodic affection of some part of the body, as of the neck or back, making motion of the part difficult.

Cricket, krik'et, *n* [O Fr *criquet*, from its sharp creaking sound, comp D *krek*, a cricket, *kricken*, to chirp Akin *creak*, *crack*] An orthopterous insect of several species, nearly allied to the *grasshoppers*, noted for the chirping or creaking sound produced by the friction of the bases of its wing-cases against each other —**Cricket-bird**, *n* The grasshopper warbler, so called from its note resembling that of a cricket

Cricket, krik'et, *n* [A Sax *cric*, a staff, crutch] A favourite open air game played generally by two parties or sides of eleven each, with bats, ball, and wickets —*v i* To engage in the game of cricket —**Cricketer**, *n.* One who plays at cricket

Cricoid, krī'koid, *a* [Gr *krikos*, a ring, and *eidos*, appearance] Ring-like applied to a round ring like cartilage of the larynx

Crier, krī'ér, *n* Under CRY

Crime, krim, *n.* [Fr *crime*, L *crimen*, an accusation, a crime, allied to *cerno*, to *sift*, *cribrum*, a *sieve*, Gr *krinō*, to separate, judge condemn] A violation of a law whether human or divine, specifically a gross violation of law, as distinguished from a misdemeanour, trespass, or other slight offence, any great wickedness or iniquity, a foul wrong, offence —**Crimeful**,† krim'ful, *a* Criminal, wicked [*Shak*]— **Crimeless**, krim'les, *a* Free from crime, innocent —**Criminal**, krim'i nal, *a* Guilty of a crime, culpable, wicked, iniquitous, atrocious, abandoned, villainous, felonious, nefarious, partaking of the nature of a crime, involving a crime, that violates public law, divine or human, relating to crime opposed to *civil* —*Criminal conversation*, in *law*, adultery, illicit intercourse with a married woman —*n* A person guilty of crime, a person indicted or charged with a public offence and found guilty a culprit, a malefactor —**Criminal ist**, krim'i nal ist, *n* An authority in criminal law, one versed in criminal law —**Criminality** **Criminalness**, krim i nal i ti, krim i nal nes *n* The quality or state of being criminal, that which constitutes a crime, guiltiness —**Criminally** krim'i nal li *adv* In a criminal or wicked manner —**Criminate** krim'i nāt, *v t* —*criminated criminating* [L *criminor criminatus*] To accuse or charge with a crime, to involve in a crime or the consequences of a crime —**Crimination**, krim i nā'shon, *n* The act of criminating accusation charge —**Criminative**, **Criminatory** krim'i nā tiv krim'i na to-ri *a* Relating to or involving criminating or accusation, accusing

Crimp krimp *v t* [A lighter form of *cramp*, D *krimpen*, Dan *krympe* G *krimpen* to shrink akin *crumple*] To curl or crisp as the hair, to flute or make regular ridges on, as on a frill, to crimple, to pinch and hold, to seize, hence, to decoy for service in the army or navy (see noun, *cockery*, to gash the flesh of a live fish with a knife, to give it greater hardness and make it more crisp —*n* One who decoys another into the naval or military service, one who decoys sailors by treating advancing money boarding and lodging giving goods on credit &c, and when he has them in his power, induces them to engage with a shipmaster whom it is the crimp's interest to serve —**Crimping iron** *n* An iron for curling the hair —**Crimping machine** *n* A machine for forming a kind of plaiting or fluting on frills or ruffles **Crimple**, krim'pl *v t* —*crimpled crimpling* [Dim of *crimp*] To contract or draw together, to cause to shrink, to curl, to crimp —**Crimper**, krim'pér *n* One who or that which crimps a name of various machines

Crimp krimp, *a* [Probably allied to *crumb*] Easily crumbled, friable, brittle

Crimson, krim'zn *n* [O Fr *cramoisin* from L L *carmesinus* from Ar *kermes qirmiz* the kermes insect which yields the dye, akin *carmine*] A deep red colour, a rich red slightly tinged with blue, a red colour in general —*a* Of a deep red colour —*v t* To dye with crimson, to make red —*v i* To become of a crimson colour, to be tinged with red, to blush

Crinal krī'nal, *a* [L *crinis*, hair] Belonging to hair

Cringe, krinj, *v i* [A Sax *crinjan*, *crincan*, to cringe, succumb, root of *crank*, *crinkle*, &c] To bend or crouch with servility, to fawn, to make court by mean compliances —*n* A mean or fawning obeisance —*v t* † To contract, to draw together, to distort [*Shak*]— **Cringeling**, krinj'ling, *n* One who cringes meanly — **Cringer**, krin'jér, *n* One who cringes or bows and flatters with servility — **Cringingly**, krin'jing li, *adv* In a cringing manner

Cringle, kring'gl, *n* [D *kring*, *krinkel*, a curl, bend, ring, Icel *kringla*, an orb, from *kringr*, a circle, A Sax *hring*, a ring Akin *ring*, *cringe*] A *withe* for *fastening* a gate, *naut* an iron ring, or a short rope worked into the bolt-rope of a sail so as to form a ring or eye, &c

Crinite, krī'nit, *a* [L *crinitus*, from *crinis*, hair] Having the appearance of a tuft of hair†, *bot* having tufts of long weak hairs on the surface

Crinkle, kring'kl, *v i* —*crinkled*, *crinkling* [D *krinkelen*, to turn or wind, akin *crank*] To turn or wind, to bend, to wrinkle, to run in and out in little or short bends or turns, to curl —*v t* To form with short turns or wrinkles, to make with many flexures —*n* A wrinkle, a winding or turn, sinuosity

Crinoid krī'noid, *n* [Gr *krinon*, a lily, and *eidos* likeness] A lily star or sea lily, one of an order of echinoderms having star shaped bodies, supported by a long, slender, calcareous jointed stem, most of the species are fossil —**Crinoid**, **Crinoidal**, krī'noid krī noi dal, *a* Containing or consisting of the fossil remains of crinoids

Crinoline, krin o-lin, *n* [Fr, from *crin*, L *crinis* hair] An article of female attire, consisting of a skirt stiffened in some way, as by horse hair, hoops, &c

Crinose,† krī'nōs, *a* Hairy

Crio sphinx, krī'o sfingks, *n* [Gr *krios* a ram, and *sphinx*] A sphinx having the head of a ram

Cripple, krip'l, *n* [A Sax *crypel* G *krüppel*, Icel *kryppul*, a cripple D *kreupel*, lame from stem of *creep*] One who halts or limps, one who has lost or never enjoyed the use of his limbs, a lame person —*a* Lame —*v t* —*crippled crippling* To disable by injuring the limbs, particularly the legs or feet, to lame, to deprive of the power of exertion, to disable (a *crippled* fleet)

Crisis krī'sis, *n* pl **Crises** krī'sēz [L *crisis* Gr *krisis* from the root of *krinō* to separate to determine CRIME] The change of a disease which indicates recovery or death, the decisive state of things, or the point of time when an affair has reached its height and must soon terminate or suffer a material change, turning point, conjuncture

Crisp krisp, *a* [A Sax *crisp* *cripe* from L *crispus* curled crisp] Curling in small stiff or firm curls, indented or winding†, easily broken or crumbled, brittle friable, possessing a certain degree of firmness and freshness, fresh, brisk, effervescing or foaming sparkling —*v t* To curl, to contract or form into ringlets, to wrinkle or curl into little undulations, to ripple —*v i* To form little curls or undulations, to curl [*Tenn*] —**Crispate**, krīs'pāt *a* Having a crisped appearance —**Crisper** krīs'pér *n* One who or that which crisps or curls, an instrument for frizzing or crisping cloth —**Crisply**, krisp'li, *adv* In a crisp manner —**Crispness**, krisp'nes *n* State of being crisp —**Crispy**, krīs pi, *a* Curled, formed into ringlets, brittle, dried so as to break short —**Crisping iron**, **Crisping pin**, *n* A curling iron

Crispin, kris pin *n* A colloquial name for a shoemaker, from *Crispin* or *Crispinus* the patron saint of the craft

Cristate, **Cristated**, kris'tāt, kris'tā ted *a* [L *cristatus*, from *crista* a crest] *Bot* having an appendage like a crest or tuft, as some anthers and flowers, crested, tufted

Criterion, krī tē'ri-on, *n* pl **Criteria** krī tē'ri a [Gr *kriterium*, from root of *krinō*, to judge CRIME] A standard of judging, any established law, rule, principle, or fact by which a correct judgment may be formed

Critic krit'ik, *n* [L *criticus*, Gr *kritikos*, from *kritēs*, a judge, from *krinō*, to judge CRIME] A person skilled in judging of the merit of literary works, a judge of merit or excellence in the fine arts generally, a writer whose chief function it is to pass judgment on matters of literature and art a reviewer, one who judges with severity, one who censures or finds fault — **Critical**, krit'i kal, *a* Relating to criticism, belonging to the art of a critic, passing judgment upon literary and artistic matters, inclined to make nice distinctions, nicely judicious, exact, fastidious, inclined to find fault or to judge with severity, *med* pertaining to the crisis or

turning-point of a disease; pertaining to any crisis, decisive, important, as regards consequences (a *critical* time or juncture), momentous, attended with danger or risk, dangerous, hazardous (a *critical* undertaking) —**Critically**, krī tik-al li, *adv* In a critical manner; with nice discernment or scrutiny, at the crisis, at the exact time, in a critical situation, place, or condition —**Criticalness**, krīt i kal nes, *n* The state of being critical —**Criticaster**, krīt kas-tėr, *n* A small or inferior critic —**Criticise, krit i-sīz**, *v t* —*criticised, criticising* To judge critically, estimating beauties and defects, to pick out faults, to utter censure, —*v t* To examine or judge critically, to notice beauties and blemishes or faults in, to pass judgment on with respect to merit or blame, to animadvert upon Also written **Criticize** — **Criticisable, krit i-si za bl**, *a* Capable of being criticised —**Criticiser, krit i si zėr**, *n* One who criticises, a critic —**Criticism, krit i-sizm**, *n* The art of judging with propriety of the beauties and faults of a literary performance or of any production in the fine arts, the art of judging on the merit of any performance, a critical judgment, a detailed critical examination, a critique —**Critique**, kri tēk, *n* [Fr] A written estimate of the merits of a performance, especially of a literary or artistic performance, a criticism

Crizzel, Crizzle, kriz l, *n* A roughness on the surface of glass which dulls its transparency

Croak, krōk, *v i* [Purely imitative, like M H G *krochzen*, G *krächzen* Fr *croas ser* L *crocire, crocitare*, Gr *krōzein*, to croak] To make a low, hoarse noise in the throat, as a frog a raven or crow, to produce any low harsh sound, to speak with a low, hollow voice, to forebode evil, to complain, to grumble —*v t* To utter in a low hollow voice, to murmur out, to announce or herald by croaking —*n* The low harsh sound uttered by a frog or a raven, or a like sound —**Croaker**, krō ker, *n* One that croaks, murmurs or grumbles, one who complains unreasonably, one who takes a desponding view of everything, an alarmist —**Croaking, Croaky**, krō king, krō ki, *a* Having or uttering a low harsh sound, hoarse, grumbling

Crochet, krō shā, *n* [Fr dim of *croc* a hook] A species of knitting performed by means of a small hook, the material being worsted cotton, or silk —*v t* To knit in this style

Crock, krok *n* [A Sax *crocca* D *kruik*, Icel *krukka* Dan *krukke*, G *krug* an earthen vessel pitcher] An earthen vessel, a pot or pitcher, the soot or smut from pots kettles, &c —**Crockery** krok ėr i, *n* Earthenware, vessels formed of clay, glazed and baked

Crocket krok et *n* [Akin to *crochet* or to *crook*] An architectural ornament, usually in imitation of curved and bent foliage &c placed on the angles of the inclined sides of pinnacles, canopies, gables, &c, one of the terminal snags on a stag's horn

Crocodile, krok ō dil, *n* [L *crocodilus*, Gr *krokodeilos*] A large aquatic reptile of the lizard kind sometimes reaching the length of 30 feet, and having a long and powerful tail flattened at the sides, the body covered with square bony plates, the jaws long, and the gape of enormous width, the best known species haunt the Nile — *a* Of or pertaining to or like a crocodile — *Crocodile tears*, false or affected tears in allusion to the old fiction that crocodiles shed tears over their victims — **Crocodilean Crocodilian**, krok ō dil ē an, krok ō dil i an *a* Relating to the crocodile — **Crocodilian**, *n* A reptile of the order (*Crocodilia*) which includes the true crocodile, the alligator, the gavial, &c

Crocus, krō kus, *n* [L *crocus*, Gr *krokos*, saffron, also the *crocus*] A beautiful genus of European plants, consisting of many hardy species, some of which are vernal and others autumnal, and are well known in gardens, the flowers appearing before the grass like leaves, saffron, the long orange reddish stigmas of an autumnal species dried, the commercial name of a red or deep yellow polishing powder made with oxide of iron

Croft, kroft, *n* [A Sax *croft*, a field, D *kroft*, a hillock, O D *krocht*, a field] A small piece of inclosed ground adjoining a dwelling-house, and used for pasture, tillage, or other purposes, a very small farm —**Crofter**, krof tėr, *n* One who cultivates a croft

Cromlech, krom lek, *n* [W *cromlech—crom*, bent, concave, and *llech*, a flat stone] An ancient structure (probably a sepulchral monument) consisting of two or more large unhewn stones fixed upright in the ground supporting a large flat stone in a horizontal position

Crone, krōn, *n* [Formerly *crony*, from D *karonie*, a hussy, a slut, lit a *carrion* CARRION] A contemptuous term for an old woman —**Crony**, krō ni, *n* A crone‡, an intimate companion, an associate, a familiar friend

Crook, krūk, *n* [Same as Icel *krókr*, Sw *krok*, Dan *krog*, a hook or crook, D *kruk*, a crutch, comp W *crwg*, Gael *crocan*, a crook, a hook Akin *crutch, crouch*] Any bend, turn, or curve, curvature, flexure, any bent or curved instrument, especially, a shepherd's staff, curving at the end, or the staff of a bishop or abbot, fashioned in the form of a shepherd's staff, as a symbol of his sway over and care for his flock, a pastoral staff, a small curved tube applied to a trumpet, horn, &c, to change its key, an artifice, a trick —*v t* To bend, to turn from a straight line, to make a curve or hook —*v i* To bend or be bent, to be turned from a straight line to curve, to wind —**Crooked**, krō ked, *a* Deviating from a straight line, bent, curved, or winding, wry or deformed, deviating from the path of rectitude, perverse, deceitful, devious, or froward —**Crookedly**, krō ked li, *adv* In a crooked, curved, or perverse manner —**Crookedness**, krō ked nes, *n* The state or quality of being crooked

Croon, krōn *v t* and *i* [Imitative of sound, D *kreunen*, to groan, to lament] To sing in a low humming tone, to hum, to utter a low, continued, plaintive sound

Crop, krop, *n* [A Sax *crop*, top, bunch, craw of a bird, D *krop*, G *kropf*, a bird's crop, Icel *kroppr*, a hump, bunch] The first stomach of a fowl, the craw, that which is cropped, cut, or gathered from a single field, the quantity of a particular kind of grain fruit, &c, obtained from a single field or in a single season, the corn or fruits of the earth collected, harvest, corn and other cultivated plants while growing, the act of cutting or clipping off, as hair —*Neck and crop*, bodily, altogether, bag and baggage —*v t* —*cropped cropping* To cut off the ends of, to eat off or browse, to pull off, to pluck, to mow to reap, to cause to bear a crop, to raise crops on — *v i* To yield harvest‡ [*Shak*] —*To crop out*, to appear on the surface, to appear incidentally and undesignedly, to come to light —**Cropper**, krop ėr, *n* A breed of pigeons with a large crop, a fall as from horseback —**Croppy**, krop i, *n* A person who wears his hair closely cropped, specifically, an Irish rebel — **Crop eared**, *a* Having the ears cropped —**Crop-sick**, *a* Sick or indisposed from a surcharged stomach —**Crop-sickness,** *n* Sickness from repletion of the stomach

Croquet, krō kā, *n* [Fr *croquer*, to crack] An open air game played by two or more persons with mallets, balls, pegs or posts, and a series of iron hoops or arches, the object of each party being to drive their balls through the hoops and against the posts in a certain order before their opponents

Crore, krōr, *n* In the East Indies, ten millions (a *crore* of rupees)

Crozier, *n* CROZIER

Cross, kros, *n* [Prov *cros*, Fr *croix*, from L *crux, crucis*, a cross used as a gibbet, from a root seen in E *crook*, W *crog*, a cross, *crwg*, a hook, Ir *crochaim*, to hang, Gael *crocan*, a hook] An instrument on which malefactors were anciently put to death, consisting of two pieces of timber placed across each other, either in form of +, T, or X, variously modified, such as that on which Christ suffered, hence, the symbol of the Christian religion, and hence, *fig* the religion itself, an ornament in the form of a cross, a monument with a cross upon it to excite devotion, such as were anciently set in market-places, any figure, mark, or sign in the form of a cross, or formed by two lines crossing each other, such as the mark made instead of a signature by those who cannot write, anything that thwarts, obstructs, or perplexes, hindrance, vexation, misfortune, or opposition, a mixing of breeds, a hybrid —*a* Transverse, passing from side to side, falling athwart, adverse, thwarting, untoward, perverse, intractable, peevish, fretful, ill humoured, contrary, contradictory, perplexing, made or produced by the opposite party, as a *cross* question or examination —*v t* To draw or run a line or lay a body across another, to erase by marking crosses on or over, to cancel, to make the sign of the cross upon, to pass from side to side of, to pass or move over, to thwart, obstruct, hinder, embarrass, to contradict, to counteract, to clash with, to be inconsistent with, to cause to interbreed, to mix the breed of —*v i* To lie or be athwart, to move or pass across —*To cross one's path*, to thwart or oppose one's interest, purpose, designs, &c, to stand in one's way —*Crossed cheque*, in *banking*, a cheque crossed with two lines, between which may be written the name of a banking firm or the words 'and Co,' such marks being made as an additional security that the sum shall be paid to the proper party — **Crossing**, kros' ing *n* The act of one who crosses, an intersection, a place specially set apart or adapted for passing across, as on a street or line of rails —**Crosslet**, kros'let, *n* A little cross —**Crosly**, kros li, *adv* In a cross manner, athwart, transversely, *fig* adversely, in opposition, unfortunately, peevishly, fretfully **Crossness**, kros nes, *n* The state or quality of being cross, peevishness, ill humour, fretfulness, perverseness —**Crosswise**, kros wīz, *adv* In the form of a cross, across —**Cross-action**, *n* *Law* a case in which the defendant in an action brings another action against the plaintiff arising out of the same transaction — **Cross bill**, *n* A bird of several species belonging to the finch family, the mandibles of whose bill curve opposite ways and cross each other at the points — **Cross bones**, *n pl* A symbol of death, consisting of two human thigh or arm bones placed crosswise, generally in conjunction with a skull —**Cross bow**, *n* An ancient missive weapon formed by placing a bow athwart a stock —**Cross bred**, *a* A term applied to an animal produced from a male and female of different breeds — **Cross breed**, *n* A breed produced from parents of different breeds —**Cross-breeding** *n* The system of breeding animals, such as horses, cattle, dogs, and sheep, from individuals of two different strains or varieties —**Cross-cut**, *v t* To cut across —*Crosscut saw*, a saw adapted for cutting timber across the grain —**Cross-examine**, *v t* To examine a witness of one party by the opposite party in the suit or his counsel —**Cross-examination**, *n* The examination or interrogation of a witness called by one party, by the opposite party or his counsel —**Cross eye**, *n* That sort of squint by which both eyes turn towards the nose —**Cross fertilisation**, *n* *Bot* the fertilisation of the ovules of one plant by the pollen of another, the fecundation of a pistilliferous plant by a stamniferous one, which is effected by the agency of insects, the action of the wind, water, &c.—**Cross-fire**, *n* *Mil* a term used to denote that the lines of fire from two or more parts of a work cross one another —**Cross-garter**, *v t* To cross the garters on the leg [*Shak*]— **Cross-grained**, *a* Having the grain or fibres transverse or irregular, as timber, *fig* perverse, intractable, crabbed —**Cross-hatching**, *n* Engraved lines which cross each other regularly to increase or modify the depth of shadow — **Cross-head**, *n* A beam or rod stretching across the end

of the piston of a steam-engine and moving between parallel guides —**Cross-multiplication**, *n* DUODENIMAL. — **Cross-pollination**, *n.* Same as *Cross-fertilisation*. — **Cross-purposes**, *n.* A contrary purpose, a misunderstanding, an inconsistency, *pl.* a sort of conversational game consisting in the mixing up of questions and answers.—*To be at cross-purposes*, to misunderstand each other, and so to act counter without intending it. — **Cross-question**, *v t* To cross-examine — **Cross-reference**, *n* A reference from one part of a book to another where additional information on the subject is to be had —**Cross-road**, *n.* A road that crosses an other, or the place where one road inter sects another, a by road **Cross sea**, *n* A swell in which the waves run in differ ent directions, owing to a sudden change of wind, or to the opposing effect of winds and currents —**Cross-staff**, *n* A survey ing instrument consisting of a staff carry ing a brass circle, divided into four equal parts or quadrants used for taking off sets —**Cross-stone**, *n* A grayish white or milk-white mineral of the zeolite family so called, from the joint like intersection of its rhombic crystals —**Cross-tree**, *n pl Naut.* horizontal pieces of timber at the upper ends of the lower and top masts to sustain the frame of the tops and extend the shrouds

Crotch, kroch, *n* [Same as CRUTCH] A fork or forking, the parting of two branches

Crotchet, kroch et, *n.* [Fr *crochet* dim from *croc*, a hook CROCHET CROOK] A peculiar turn of the mind, a whim or fancy, a perverse conceit, *print* a bracket, *music*, a black faced note with a stem — **Crotcheteer** kroch e tēr' *n* One given to some favourite theory, whim, hobby, project, or crotchet —**Crotchety**, kroch e ti, *a.* Full of crotchets, whimsical, fanciful, odd —**Crotchetiness**, kroch e ti nes, *n* The state of being crotchety

Croton, krō ton, *n* [Gr *krotōn*, a tick, from the appearance of the seeds] A genus of East Indian shrubs from the seeds of which is extracted an oil of active and dangerous purgative properties and which when applied externally, acts as an irritant and suppurative

Crouch krouch *v i* [A softened form of *crook*, with modification of meaning] To bend down, to stoop low, to be close to the ground, as an animal, to bend servilely, to stoop meanly, to fawn, to cringe —*v t* To bend or cause to bend lowly

Croup, krōp, *n* [Fr *croupe*, the rump, croup Same origin as *crop*] The rump or buttocks of certain animals especially of a horse, hence, the place behind the saddle

Croup, Croop, krōp, *n* [Sc *croup roup*, hoarseness, allied to Goth *hroppan*, to croak, to call, A Sax *hreōpan*, to call] A dangerous disease mostly attacking children, and consisting of inflammatory affection of the windpipe, accompanied with a short barking cough and difficult respiration, generally brought on by exposure to cold

Croupier, krō pē ėr, *n.* [Fr *croupier*, from *croupe*, the rump or hinder part] One who superintends and collects the money at a gaming table, one who at a public dinner party sits at the lower end of the table as assistant-chairman

Crow, krō, *n* [A Sax *crāwe*, a crow, *crāwan*, to crow or croak, from the cry, like G *krähe*, a crow, *krähen*, to crow, Goth *kruk*, a croaking, L *crocio*, Gr *krazō*, to croak Comp *crake, croak*] The general name of such conirostral birds as the raven, rook, jackdaw, carrion crow, hooded crow, &c , usually of a black colour, and having the voice harsh and croaking, the cry of the cock, a crowbar (which see) —*As the crow flies*, in a direction straight forward, resembling the flight of the crow —*To have a crow to pluck with one*, to have something demanding explanation from one; to have some fault to find with one, to have a disagreeable matter to settle — *v i —crowed or crew*, pp *crowed* [A Sax *crāwan*] To cry or make a noise as a cock, in joy, gaiety, or defiance, to boast in triumph, to vaunt, to vapour, to swagger, to utter a sound expressive of pleasure, as a child.—**Crowbar**, krō'bär, *n.* A bar of iron with a bent and sometimes forked end, used as a lever for forcing open doors or raising weights —**Crow-berry**, *n.* The jet black berry of a small evergreen shrub common on heaths in Scotland and north of England —**Crow-foot**, *n Naut* a comp lication of small cords spreading out from a long block, used to suspend the awnings, &c , a popular name for the species of buttercups, from the leaf being supposed to have the shape of the foot of a crow —**Crow-quill**, *n* A crow's feather made into a pen and used where very fine writing is required as in lithography, tracing, &c —**Crow's-bill**, *n* A kind of forceps for extracting bullets and other things from wounds —**Crow's-feet**, *n pl* The wrinkles brought on by age under and around the outer corners of the eyes —**Crow's foot**, *n.* A caltrop (which see) — **Crow's-nest**, *n* A barrel or box fitted up on the main topmast cross trees of an Arctic vessel for the shelter of the look out man

Crowd, kroud, *n.* [A Sax *croda, gecrod*, a crowd, *creōdan*, to press, allied to W *crud* a round lump] A number of persons or things collected or closely pressed together, a number of persons congregated without order a throng, the lower orders of people, the populace, the vulgar, the mob —*v t* To press into a crowd to drive together, to fill by pressing numbers together without order, to fill to excess, to throng about, to press upon, to encumber or annoy by multitudes or excess of numbers —*v i* To press in numbers, to swarm, to press or urge forward

Crowd ‡ kroud *n* The crwth (which see) —**Crowder** ‡ krou dėr *n* A fiddler

Crown kroun *n* [O Fr *corone*, Fr *couronne*, L *corona*—crown Gr *korōnē*, any thing curved, a crown, akin W *crwn* Ir *cruin*, round] An ornament for the head, in the form of a wreath or garland, worn as a symbol of honour, victory joy, &c , a rich head covering of gold gems &c worn by monarchs on state occasions as a badge of sovereignty, hence, regal power royalty kingly government or executive authority, the crown of a crown, the sovereign as head of the state, honorary distinction, reward, honour, completion accomplishment, highest or most perfect state, as me, the top part of anything as of the head or of a covering for the head, of a mountain or other elevated object the portion of a tooth which appears above the gum, the end of the shank of an anchor or the point from which the arms proceed, a coin anciently stamped with a crown (the English crown being a silver piece, value 5*s*), paper of a particular size (15 by 20 inches) so called from formerly having the water mark of a crown —*v t* To cover, decorate, or invest with or as if with, a crown, hence to invest with regal dignity and power to honour reward, to dignify, to form the to put or finishing part of, to terminate, or finish, to complete, to consummate, to perfect —*a* Relating to, pertaining to, or connected with, the crown or government —*Crown or demesne lands*, the lands, estate, or other real property belonging to the crown or sovereign —**Crowning** krou ning *a* Forming the crown or summit, completing, perfecting, final —**Crown glass**, *n* The finest sort of common window glass — **Crownless** kroun les, *a* Destitute of a crown —**Crownlet**, kroun let *n* A small crown —**Crown prince**, *n* The prince royal who is apparently successor to the crown — **Crown-saw**, *n* A species of circular saw formed by cutting the teeth round the edge of a cylinder, as the surgeon's trepan — **Crown-wheel**, *n* A wheel with cogs or teeth set at right angles with its plane, as in certain watches.—**Crown work**, *n Fort* an outwork running into the field, consisting of two demi bastions at the extremes, and an entire bastion in the middle, with curtains

Crowth, krouth, *n.* CRWTH

Crozier, Crosier, krō'zhi-ėr, *n.* [O E *crosier, crozier*, from Fr *crosse*, a cross Cross.] A staff about 5 feet long, surmounted by an ornamental cross or crucifix, borne by or before an archbishop on solemn occasions, also (though less properly) a bishop's pastoral staff terminating in a crook —**Croziered, Crosiered**, krō'zhi-ėrd, *a* Bearing a crozier

Crucial, krō shi al, *a* [Fr *crucial*, from L *crux, crucis*, a cross CROSS] Relating to or like a cross, having the shape of a cross, transverse, intersecting, trying or searching, as if bringing to the cross, decisive (a *crucial* experiment) — **Cruciate**,† krō shi āt, *v t* [L *crucio, cruciatum*, to torture] To torture, to torment, to afflict with extreme pain or distress — *a* Tormented, *bot* having four parts arranged like the arms of a cross, cruciform —**Cruciferous** krō sif ėr us, *a* Of or pertaining to the Cruciferæ — **Cruciform**, krō si form, *a* Cross shaped, disposed in the form of a cross

Crucible, krō si bl, *n* [L L *crucibulum* from the root seen in O *krusc* L *crusc* D *kroes*, pitcher, akin *cresset*] A chemical vessel or melting pot, made of earth, black lead, platina, &c and so tempered and baked as to endure extreme heat without fusing, *fig* a severe or searching test

Crucify, krō si fi *v t —crucified, crucifying* [Fr *crucifier* L *crux* cross, and *figo*, to fix Cross Fix] To nail to a cross, to put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross or gibbet sometimes anciently by fastening a criminal to a cross with cords *Scrip* to subdue or mortify (to *crucify* the flesh) —**Crucifier**, krō si fi ėr *n* One who crucifies —**Crucifix** krō si fiks, *n* [L *crucifixus* crucified] A cross with the figure of Christ crucified upon it —**Crucifixion** krō si fik shon *n* The act of nailing or fastening a person to a cross, for the purpose of putting him to death, death upon a cross especially the death of Christ — **Crucigerous**, krō sij ėr us, *a* Bearing the cross

Crude, krod, *a* [L *crudus* raw, unripe, akin *crudelis*, cruel, from same root as *L raw* Raw] Raw, not cooked, in its natural state not digested in the stomach not altered refined, or prepared by any artificial process (*crude* salt or alum), unripe, not having reached the mature or perfect state not brought to perfection unfinished, immature, not matured, not well formed, arranged, or prepared in the intellect (notions plan, theory) — **Crudely** krod li, *adv* In a crude manner, without due preparation, without form or arrangement, without maturity or digestion — **Crudeness** krod nes, *n* The state or quality of being crude rawness, unripeness a state of being unformed or undigested, immatureness —**Crudity** krod di ti *n* [L *crudilas*] Crudeness, that which is crude

Cruel krō el, *a* [Fr *cruel*, from L *crudelis*, cruel CRUDE] Disposed to give pain to others in body or mind, destitute of pity, compassion or kindness, hard hearted applied to persons, exhibiting or proceeding from cruelty, causing pain, grief, or distress, inhuman, tormenting vexing, or afflicting (disposition, mood manner, act, words &c) —**Cruelly**, krō el li, *adv* In a cruel manner, with cruelty, inhumanly, barbarously, painfully, with severe pain or torture, extremely (colloq) — **Cruelty**, krō el ti, *n* [O Fr *cruelté*, L *crudelitas*] The state or character of being cruel, savage or barbarous disposition, any act which inflicts unnecessary pain, a wrong, an act of great injustice or oppression

Cruet, krō et, *n* [Contr from Fr *cruchette*, dim of *cruche*, a pitcher Akin to *crock, crus*] A vial or small glass bottle for holding vinegar, oil, &c —**Cruet stand**, *n* A frame, often of silver, for holding cruets.

Cruise, krōz, *v i —cruised, cruising* [D

krutsen, to cross, to cruise, from *kruts*, a cross. Cross] To sail hither and thither, or to rove on the ocean in search of an enemy's ships for capture, for protecting commerce, for pleasure, or any other purpose —*n.* A voyage made in various courses, a sailing to and fro, as in search of an enemy's ships, or for pleasure —**Cruiser**, krō'zer, *n* A person or a ship that cruises, an armed ship that sails to and fro for capturing an enemy's ships, for protecting commerce, or for plunder

Cruive, krūv, *n* [Gael *cro*, a hovel, a wattled fold] A sort of hedge formed by stakes on a tidal river or the sea-beach for catching fish [Scotch]

Crumb, krum, *n* [A Sax *cruma*—D *kruim*, Dan *krumme*, G *krume*, a crumb, from root of *crimp*] A small fragment or piece, usually, a small piece of bread or other food, broken or cut off, the soft part of bread opposed to *crust* —*v t* To break into small pieces with the fingers, to cover (meat, &c) with bread crumbs —**Crumb-brush**, *n* A brush for sweeping crumbs off the table —**Crumb-cloth**, *n* A cloth to be laid under a table to receive falling fragments, and keep the carpet clean —**Crumble**, krum'bl, *v t* —*crumbled*, *crumbling* [A dim form from *crumb* like D *kruimelen*, G *krümeln*, to crumble] To break into crumbs or small pieces —*v t* To fall into small pieces, as something friable, to moulder, to become frittered away —**Crumbly**, krum'blı, *a* Apt to crumble, brittle, friable —**Crumby**, krum'ı, *a* Full of crumbs, soft like the crumb of bread

Crumpet, krum'pet *n* [Allied to *crimp*, brittle] A sort of muffin or tea cake, very light and spongy

Crumple, krum'pl, *v t* —*crumpled*, *crumpling* [Closely allied to *crump* and *cramp*] To draw or press into wrinkles or folds, to rumple —*v t* To contract, to shrink, to shrivel

Crunch, krunsh, *v t* [See Crunch] To crush with the teeth, to chew with violence and noise —*v t* To press with force and noise through a brittle obstacle

Cruorin krō'or-in, *n* [L *cruor*, blood] The red colouring matter of blood corpuscles, hæmoglobin

Crupper, krup'er, *n* [Fr *croupière* from *croupe* the buttocks (Croup) The buttocks of a horse a strap of leather buckled to a saddle and passing under a horse's tail to prevent the saddle from sliding forward on to the horse s neck

Crural, krō'ral *a* [L *cruralis*, from *crus*, *cruris* the leg] Belonging to the leg —*Crural arch*, the ligament of the thigh

Crusade krū-sād', *n* [Fr *croisade*, from L *crux*, a cross] A military expedition under the banner of the cross, undertaken by Christians in the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth centuries for the recovery of the Holy Land from the power of infidels or Mohammedans, any enterprise under taken through enthusiasm —*v t* —*crusaded*, *crusading* To engage in a crusade, to support or oppose any cause with zeal —**Crusader**, krū-sā'der, *n* A person engaged in a crusade —**Crusading**, krū-sā'ding, *a* Engaged in or relating to the Crusades

Crusado, krū-sā'dō, *n* A Portuguese coin of the value of 2s 9d, so called from having the cross stamped on it [*Shak*]

Cruse, krōs, *n* [Icel *krus*, Dan *kruus*, D *kroes*, pot, mug, akin *cresset*, *crucible*] A small cup a bottle or cruet (O T) —**Cruset**, krō'set, *n* [Fr *cruzet*] A goldsmith s crucible or melting pot

Crush, krush, *v t* [O Fr *cruisir*, *croissir*, to crack or crash from the Teutonic, comp Dan *krydse*, Sw *krysta*, Icel *krusa*, to squeeze, Goth *krustan*, to gnash] To press and bruise between two hard bodies, to squeeze so as to force out of the natural shape, to press with violence, to force together into a mass, to beat or force down, by an incumbent weight, with breaking or bruising, to bruise and break into fine particles by beating or grinding, to comminute, to subdue or conquer beyond resistance —*v t* To press, bruise, or squeeze —*n* A violent pressing or squeezing, the act or effect of anything that crushes, violent pressure caused by a crowd, a crowding or being crowded together —**Crusher**, krush'er, *n* One who or that which crushes.—**Crushing**, krush'ing, *a* Having the power to crush, overwhelming —**Crush-hat**, *n.* A soft hat which may be carried under the arm without having its shaped destroyed —**Crush room**, *n* A room in a theatre, opera-house, &c , in which the audience may promenade during the intervals of an entertainment

Crust, krust, *n* [O Fr *crouste*, L *crusta*] A hard or comparatively hard external coat or covering, a hard coating on a surface, the hard *outside portion of a loaf*, an incrustation, a deposit from wine, as it ripens, collected on the interior of bottles, &c —*Crust of the earth* the exterior portion of our globe which is so far accessible to our inspection and observation —*v t.* To cover with a crust, to spread over with hard matter, to incrust —*v i* To gather or form into a crust —**Crustacea**, krus-tā'shē a, *n pl* [From their crusty covering or shell] An important division of animals, comprising crabs, lobsters, crayfish, shrimp, &c , having an external calcareous skeleton or shell in many pieces, and capable of being moulted or cast, a number of jointed limbs, head and thorax united into a single mass, abdomen often forming a kind of tail —**Crustacean**, krus-tā'shē an, *n.* and *a* One of or pertaining to the crustaceans —**Crustaceology**, krus tā shē ol'o-jı, *n* That branch of zoology which treats of crustaceous animals —**Crustaceous**, krus-tā'shus *a* Having a crust like shell, belonging to the Crustacea, crustaceın —**Crustated**, krus'tā ted, *a* Covered with a crust —**Crustation**, krus-tā'shon, *n* An adherent crust, incrustation —**Crustily**, krus'ti-lı, *adv* In a crusty manner, peevishly, harshly, morosely —**Crustiness**, krus'ti-nes, *n* The quality of being crusty, hardness snappishness, surliness —**Crusty**, krus'tı, *a* Like crust, of the nature of a crust, pertaining to a hard covering, hard, peevish, snappish, surly

Crut, krut, *n* [Perhaps Fr *croûte* crust] The rough shaggy part of oak bark

Crutch, kruch *n* [A Sax *cruce* *crice*, a staff a crutch, D *kruk* G *krücke*, Dan *krykke*, Sw *krycka* a crutch, same root as in *crook*] A staff with a curving cross piece at the head to be placed under the arm or shoulder to support the lame in walking any fixture or adjustment of similar form used in various technical meanings —*v t* To support on crutches, to prop or sustain with miserable helps —**Crutched**, kruchd, *p* and *a* Supported with crutches, using crutches crossed, badged with a cross —*Crutched friars*, an order of friars founded at Bohemia in 1169, so named from their adopting the cross as their special symbol

Crux, kruks *n* [L *crux*, a cross] Any thing that puzzles greatly or torments with the difficulty of finding an explanation

Crwth kruth, *n* [W] A kind of violin with six strings, formerly much used in Wales

Cry, krı, *v t* —*cried*, *crying* [Fr *crier*, from L *quaritare*, to cry (whence It *gridare*, O Sp *cridar* Sp *gritar*), from *queror*, to complain (whence *querulous*)] To utter a loud voice, to speak, call or exclaim with vehemence, to utter a loud voice by way of earnest request or prayer, to utter the voice of sorrow, to lament, to weep or shed tears, to utter a loud voice in giving public notice, to utter a loud inarticulate sound, as a dog or other animal —*To cry out*, to exclaim, to vociferate, to clamour, to utter a loud voice, to utter lamentations —*To cry out against*, to complain loudly against, to blame or censure —*I cry you mercy*, I beg pardon —*v t* To utter loudly, to sound abroad to proclaim, to name loudly and publicly, so as to give notice regarding, to advertise by crying —*To cry down*, to decry, to dispraise, to condemn —*To cry up*, to praise, to applaud, to extol —*n* Any loud sound articulate or inarticulate uttered by the mouth of an animal, a loud or vehement sound uttered in weeping or lamentation; a fit of weeping; clamour, outcry; an object for which a party professes great earnestness; a political catchword or the like —**Crier**, **Cryer**, krı'er, *n.* One who cries; especially, an officer whose duty it is to proclaim the orders or commands of a court, to keep silence, &c —**Crying**, krı'ing, *a* Calling for vengeance and punishment; clamant, notorious, common; great (*crying* sins)

Cryolite, krı'o-lit, *n.* [Gr *kryos*, cold, and *lithos*, stone — ice-stone] A fluoride of sodium and aluminium found in *Greenland and in the Ural Mountains, of great* importance as the source of the metal aluminium

Cryophorus, krı-of'o rus, *n* [Gr *kryos*, frost, and *phoreō*, to bear] An instrument for showing the diminution of temperature in water by evaporation

Crypt, kript, *n* [L *crypta*, Gr *cryptē*, from *kryptō*, to hide] A subterranean cell or cave, especially one constructed for the interment of bodies, that part of a cathedral, church, &c , below the floor, set apart for monumental purposes, and sometimes used as a chapel —**Cryptal**, krip tal, *a* Pertaining to or connected with a crypt —**Cryptic**, † **Cryptical**, † krip'tik, krip ti-kal, *a* Hidden, secret, occult —**Cryptically**, † krip ti kal lı *adv* Secretly

Cryptobranchiate, krip tō brang kı-āt, *a* [Gr *kryptos*, concealed, and *branchia*, gills] *Zool* having concealed gills, destitute of distinct gills

Cryptogam, krip'tō gam, *n* [Gr *kryptos*, concealed, and *gamos*, marriage] One of those plants forming a large division of the vegetable kingdom which do not bear true flowers consisting of stamens and pistils, and which are divided into cellular and vascular cryptogams, the former including algæ fungi, lichens, mosses, &c , the latter the ferns, horse-tails, lycopods, &c —**Cryptogamic**, **Cryptogamous**, krip-tō-gam'ik, krip tog'a mus, *a* Pertaining to cryptogams —**Cryptogamist**, krip tog'a mist, *n* One who is skilled in cryptogamic botany —**Cryptogamy**, krip tog'a-mı, *n* Obscure fructification, as in the cryptogams

Cryptograph, krip tō graf, *n* [Gr *kryptos*, concealed and *graphō*, to write] Something written in secret characters or cipher —**Cryptographer**, krip tog'ra-fer, *n* One who writes in secret characters. —**Cryptographic Cryptographical**, krip-tō-graf'ik, krip tō graf'i kal *a* Written in secret characters or in cipher; pertaining to cryptography —**Cryptography**, krip-tog'ra fi, *n* The act or art of writing in secret characters, also, secret characters or cipher —**Cryptology**, krip tol'o-jı, *n* Secret or enigmatical language

Cryptonym, krip tō nim, *n* [Gr *kryptos*, concealed, and *onoma* a name] A private, secret or hidden name, a name which one bears in some society or brotherhood

Crystal, kris'tal, *n* [L *crystallus*, Gr *krystallos*, from *kryos*, frost] A species of glass more perfect in its composition and manufacture than common glass, hence, collectively, all articles, as decanters, cruets &c made of this material, *chem* and *mineral* an inorganic body which, by the operation of affinity, has assumed the form of a regular solid, terminated by a certain number of plane and smooth surfaces —*Rock crystal*, a general name for all the transparent crystals of quartz, particularly of limpid or colourless quartz —*a* Consisting of crystal, or like crystal; clear, transparent, pellucid —**Crystalline**, kris'tal in *a* Consisting of crystal; relating or pertaining to crystals or crystallography, resembling crystal, pure; clear; transparent; pellucid —*Crystalline lens*, a lens-shaped pellucid body situated in the anterior part of the eye, and serving to produce that refraction of the rays of light which is necessary to cause them to meet in the retina, and form a perfect image there —**Crystallizable**, kris'ta-liz-a-bl, *a* Capable of being crystallized —**Crystallization**, kris'tal-ı zā'shon, *n* The act of crystallizing or forming crystals; the

act or process of becoming crystallized, so that crystals are produced with a determinate and regular form, according to the nature of the substance, a body formed by the process of crystallizing —*Water of crystallization*, the water which unites chemically with many salts during the process of crystallizing —Crystallize, krista-liz, *v t —crystallized, crystallizing* To cause to form crystals — *v i* To become converted into a crystal, to become solidified, as the separate particles of a substance into a determinate and regular shape — **Crystallogeny**, kris ta loj e ni, *n.* The origin of crystals.—**Crystallographer**, kris-ta-log'ra fer, *n One who treats of crystal* lography, crystals, or the manner of their formation. — **Crystallographic, Crystallographical**, kris tal-ō graf ik, kris tal o-graf i kal, *a* Pertaining to crystal lography —**Crystallographically**, kris tal ō-graf i kal li, *adv* In the manner of crystallography — **Crystallography**, kris-ta log ra fi, *n* The doctrine or science of crystallization, teaching the principles of the process, and the forms and structure of crystals — **Crystalloid**, kris tal-oid, *a* Resembling a crystal —*n* The name given to a class of bodies which have the power, when in solution, of passing through membranes, as parchment paper, easily opposed to *colloids*, which have not this power — **Crystallomancy**, kris tal-o-man si, *n* [Gr *manteia*, divination] A mode of divining by means of a transparent body, as a precious stone crystal globe, &c — **Crystallometry**, kris ta lom'et ri *n* The art or process of measuring the forms of crystals

Ctenoid, ten oid, *a* [Gr *ktenoeidēs*, *ktenos*, a comb, and *eidos*, form] Comb shaped, pectinated, having the posterior edge with teeth said of the scales of certain fishes, those of the perch and flounder being of this kind, having scales of this kind —*n* A fish having ctenoid scales, one of an order of fishes, mostly fossil, having scales jagged or pectinated like the teeth of a comb —**Ctenoidian**, te noi di an *n* and *a* One of, or pertaining to the ctenoids

Cub, kub, *n* [Etymology unknown] The young of certain quadrupeds as of the lion, bear, or fox, a whelp, a young boy or girl in contempt —*v t —cubbed cubbing* To bring forth a cub or cubs

Cubation, ‡ kū bā shon *n* [L *cubatio* from *cubo*, to lie down] The act of lying down, a reclining — **Cubatory** ‡ kū ba to ri, *a* Lying down, reclining incumbent

Cube, kūb, *n* [Fr *cube*, from L *cubus* Gr *kybos* a cube a cubical die] A solid body that is exactly square, a regular solid body with six equal sides all squares, and containing equal angles, the product of a number multiplied into itself and that product multiplied into the same number (4×4 =16, and 16×4 64 the cube of 4) — *Cube root* the number or quantity which, multiplied into itself and then into the product produces the cube (thus 4 is the cube root of 64) —*v t —cubed cubing* To raise to the cube or third power by multiplying into itself twice — **Cubature**, kū'ba tūr, *n* The finding of the solid or cubic contents of a body — **Cubic, Cubical**, kū bik, kū bi kal *a* [L *cubicus*] Having the form or properties of a cube, pertaining to the measure of solids (a *cubic* foot, *cubic* contents) —**Cubically**, kū'bi kal li *adv* In a cubical method —**Cubicalness, Cubicality**, kūb i kal nes, *n* The state or quality of being cubical. — **Cubiform**, kū'bi form, *a* Having the form of a cube — **Cuboid, Cuboidal**, kū'boid kū boi dal, *a* Having the form of a cube or differing little from it —**Cube-ore**, *n* Arsenate of iron, a mineral of a greenish colour —**Cube spar**, *n* An anhydrous sulphate of lime

Cubeb kū'beb, *n* [Ar *kabābah*] The small spicy berry of a kind of pepper, a native of Java and other East India Isles

Cubicular, kū bik ū lèr, *a* [L *cubiculum*, a sleeping room] Belonging to a bed chamber — **Cubiculary**, ‡ kūb-ik ū la ri, *a* Fitted for the posture of lying down — **Cubicule**, ‡ kū bi kūl, *n* A bed chamber, a chamber

Cubit, kū'bit, *n.* [L *cubitus*, *cubitum*, the elbow, an ell or cubit, from root of L *cubo*, to lie or recline] *Anat* the fore-arm, the ulna, a bone of the arm from the elbow to the wrist, a lineal measure, being the length of a man's arm from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger usually taken at 18 inches —**Cubital**, kū'bi tal, *a* Of the length of a cubit, pertaining to the cubit or ulna

Cucking-stool, kuk ing stōl, *n* [Icel *kika*, to ease one's self, *kiker*, dung] A chair in which an offender was placed, usually before her or his own door, to be hooted at or pelted by the mob, or it might be used for ducking its occupant

Cuckold, *kuk old, n* [*Lit one who is cuckooed* from O Fr *cocuol*, L *cuculus*, a cuckoo from the cuckoo's habit of depositing her eggs in the nests of other birds] A man whose wife is false to his bed, the husband of an adulteress —*v t* To make a cuckold of —**Cuckoldize**, kuk ol diz, *v t* To cuckold — **Cuckoldly**, kuk old li, *a* Having the qualities of a cuckold [*Shak*] —**Cuckoldom**, kuk ol dum *n.* The state of a cuckold — **Cuckoldry**, kuk old ri *n* The debauching of other men's wives, the state of being made a cuckold

Cuckoo Cuckow kuk kō, kū kū, *n.* [Fr *coucou* from L *cuculus*, like G *kukuk* D *koekoek* Gr *kokkux*, Skr *kokila* names derived from its cry] A migratory bird remarkable for its striking call note and its habit of depositing its eggs in the nests of other birds, also the name of many allied birds in various parts of the world —**Cuckoo spit Cuckoo spittle** *n* A froth found on plants in summer being a secretion formed by the larva of a small insect

Cuculate, Cucullated kū kul āt kū kul a ted, *a* [L *cucullatus* from *cucullus* a hood or cowl] Hooded cowled, covered as with a hood having the shape or resemblance of a hood

Cucumber, kū kum bèr *n* [Fr *concombre*, from L *cucumis cucumeris* a cucumber] An annual plant of the gourd family extensively cultivated and prized as an excellent fruit in an unripe state used in pickles under the name of gherkins —**Cucumber tree** *n* A beautiful American tree a species of Magnolia abounding in the Alleghanies — **Cucumiform** kū kū mi form, *a* Shaped like a cucumber

Cucurbit Cucurbite, ku kèr bit kū kèr bit, *n* [Fr *cucurbite* L *cucurbita* a gourd] A chemical vessel originally in the shape of a gourd but sometimes shallow with a wide mouth, used in distillation —**Cucurbitaceous**, ku kèr bi tā shus *a* Resembling a gourd —**Cucurbital** kū kèr bi tal *a* Of or pertaining to the gourd or cucumber family of plants

Cud kud *n* [A Sax *cud* the cud, what is chewed from *ceowan* to chew] The food which going into the first stomach of ruminating animals is afterwards brought up and chewed at leisure a portion of tobacco held in the mouth and chewed a quid — *To chew the cud (fig*), to ponder, to reflect to ruminate

Cudbear kud'bār *n* [After Dr *Cuthbert* Gordon, who first brought it into notice] A purple or violet coloured powder used in dyeing violet purple, and crimson prepared from various species of lichens

Cuddle, kud l *v t — cuddled cuddling* [Origin doubtful, perhaps same as *coddle*] To lie close or snug, to squat, to join in an embrace, to fondle — *v t* To hug to fondle to press close, so as to keep warm —*n* A hug, an embrace

Cuddy, kud i, *n* [Probably a word of East Indian origin] *Naut* a room or cabin abaft and under the poop deck, also a sort of cabin or cook room in lighters, barges, &c

Cuddy, kud i, *n* [An abbrev of *Cuthbert*, like *neddy*, also a name for the ass] An ass, a donkey

Cudgel, kuj el, *n* [W *cogel*, a cudgel, from *cog*, a short piece of wood] A short thick stick, a club — *To take up the cudgels* to stand boldly forth in defence —*v t — cudgelled, cudgelling* To beat with a cudgel or thick stick, to beat in general —*To cudgel one's brains*, to reflect deeply and laboriously —**Cudgeller**, kuj el èr, *n* One who cudgels

Cue, kū, *n.* [Fr *queue*, L *cauda*, the tail; or partly from Q, the first letter of L *quando*, when, which was marked on the actors' copies of the plays, to show when they were to enter and speak] The end of a thing, as the long curl of a wig, or a long roll of hair, a queue, the last words of a speech which a player, who is to answer, catches and regards as an intimation to begin, a hint on which to act, the part which any man is to play in his turn, turn or temper of mind, the straight tapering rod used in playing billiards

Cuff *kuf, n* [*Akin to* ↑*w kuffa*, Hamburg dialect *kuffen*, to cuff] A blow with the fist a stroke, a box —*v t* To strike with the fist as a man, to buffet —*v i* To fight, to scuffle

Cuff kuf *n* [Perhaps from Fr *coiffe*, It *cuffia* a cap, hence a covering for the hand] The fold at the end of a sleeve, anything occupying the place of such a fold as a loose band worn over the wristband of a shirt

Cufic kū fik, *a* [From *Cufa*, near Bagdad] Applied to the characters of the Arabic alphabet used in the time of Mohammed, and in which the Koran was written, Kufic

Cuirass, kwi ras, *n* [Fr *cuirasse* from *cuir* L *corium*, leather The cuirass was originally made of leather] A breastplate, a piece of defensive armour made of iron plate, well hammered, and covering the body from the neck to the girdle — **Cuirassier** kwi ras sēr', *n* A soldier armed with a cuirass or breastplate

Cuir bouilly Cuir bouilli, kwēr bo il li, kwer bo il lye *n* [Fr] Leather softened by boiling then impressed with ornaments

Cuish Cuisse kwis *n* [Fr *cuisse* from L *coxa* the hip] Defensive armour for the thighs

Cuisine kwē zēn *n* [Fr from L *coquina*, art of cooking a kitchen, from *coquo* to cook Cook] A kitchen, the cooking department, manner or style of cooking, cookery

Culdee kul dē *n* [Gael *ceile* servant and *De* God] One of an ancient order of monks who formerly lived in Scotland Ireland and Wales and are supposed to have been originated in the sixth century by St Columba

Cul de sac kūl de sak *n* [Fr lit the bottom of a bag] A place that has no thoroughfare a blind alley any natural cavity bag, or tubular vessel, open only at one end

Cullilawan, kū lil a wan, *a* The name of a valuable aromatic, pungent bark the produce of a tree of the *Moluccas* useful in indigestion diarrhœa, &c

Culinary ku li na ri *a* [L *culinarius* from *culina* a kitchen] Relating to the kitchen, or to the art of cooking used in kitchens —**Culinarily**, ku lin a ri li, *adv* In a culinary manner

Cull kul, *v t* [Fr *cueillir* from L *colligere*, to collect—*col* and *legere*, to gather Collect, Coil] To pick out, to separate one or more things from others, to select from many, to pick up, to collect —**Culler**, kul èr *n* One who picks or chooses from many — **Culling**, kul ing, *n* Anything selected or separated from a mass

Cullender, kul en dèr *n* A colander

Cullet kul et *n* Broken glass for melting up with fresh materials

Cullibility ‡ kul i bil i ti, *n* [From *cully*] Credulity, easiness of belief —**Cullible**, ‡ kul i bl, *a* Easily cajoled or cheated

Cullion, ‡ kul yun, *n* [O Fr *couillon*, It *coglione* a testicle, from L *coleus*, the scrotum] A mean wretch, a base fellow, a poltroon or dastard (*Shak*)

Cullis, kul is, *n* [Fr *coulisse*, a groove from *couler*, to run] *Arch* a gutter in a roof

Cully, kul i, *n* [Said to be of Gypsy origin] A person who is easily deceived, tricked, or imposed on —*v t —cullied, cullying* To deceive, to trick, cajole, or impose on to jilt — **Cullyism**, kul i izm, *n* The state of being a cully

Culm, kulm, *n* [L *culmus*, a stalk] *Bot* the jointed stem of grasses, which is herbaceous in most, but woody and tree-like in the bamboo —**Culmiferous**, kul mif'ĕr-us, *a* Bearing culms

Culm, kulm, *n* [Perhaps another spelling of *coom*, or akin to *coal*] Anthracite shale, an impure shaly kind of coal —**Culmiferous**, kul mif'ĕr-us, *a* Abounding in culm

Culmen, kul mĕn, *n* [L] Top; summit, highest ridge —**Culminant**, kul mi nant, *a* Being vertical, or at the highest point of altitude, hence, predominating —**Culminate**, kul mi nāt, *v i* —*culminated*, *culminating* To come or be in the meridian, to be in the highest point of altitude, as a planet, to reach the highest point, as of rank, power, size, numbers, or quality —**Culminating** kul mi nāt-ing, *p* or *a* Being at the meridian, being at its highest point, as of rank, power, size, &c —**Culmination**, kul mi nā shon, *n* The transit of a heavenly body over the meridian, or highest point of altitude for the day, *fig* the condition of any person or thing arrived at the most brilliant or important point of his or its progress

Culpable, kul pa-bl *a* [L *culpabilis*, from *culpa*, a fault] Deserving censure, blamable, blameworthy, immoral said of persons or their conduct —**Culpability** **Culpableness**, kul pa bil i ti kul pa bl nes, *n* State of being culpable, blamableness, guilt —**Culpably**, kul pa bli, *adv* In a culpable manner, blamably, in a faulty manner —**Culpatory**, kul pa to ri, *a* In culpatory, censuring, reprehensory

Culprit kul prit *n* [Probably for *culpat*, from old law Latin *culpatus* one accused, from L *culpo*, to blame, accuse] A person arraigned in court for a crime, a criminal, a malefactor

Cult, kult, *n* [Fr *culte*, L *cultus* worship, from *colo cultum*, to till worship] Homage, worship, a system of religious belief and worship, the rites and ceremonies employed in worship

Cultch kulch, *n* The spawn of the oyster

Culter, kul tĕr *n* [L] A coulter

Cultivate, kul ti vāt *v t* —*cultivated*, *cultivating* [L L *cultivare cultivatum*, from L *cultus* pp of *colo*, *cultum*, to till] To till, to prepare for crops, to manure, plough, dress, sow, and reap, to raise or produce by tillage, to improve by labour or study, to refine and improve, to labour to promote and increase to cherish, to foster (to *cultivate* a taste for poetry), to devote study, labour, or care to, to study (to *cultivate* literature), to study to conciliate or gain over, to labour to make better, to civilize —**Cultivable**, **Cultivatable** kul ti va bl kul ti vā ta bl *a* Capable of being tilled or cultivated —**Cultivation**, kul ti vā shon *n* The act or practice of cultivating, husbandry, study care and practice directed to improvement or progress, the state of being cultivated or refined, culture, refinement —**Cultivator**, kul ti vā tĕr, *n* One who cultivates, especially, a farmer or agriculturist, an agricultural implement used for the purpose of loosening the earth about the roots of growing crops

Cultrate **Cultrated**, **Cultriform**, kul trāt, kul trā ted, kul tri form, *a* [L *cultratus*, from *culter*, a ploughshare or pruning knife] Sharp edged and pointed, coulter shaped —**Cultrirostral**, kul tri ros tral, *a* [L *culter*, and *rostrum*, a beak] Having a bill shaped like a coulter said of such birds as cranes herons, storks, &c

Culture, kul tūr, *n* [L *cultura*, from *colo*, *cultum*, to till] Tillage, cultivation, training or discipline by which man's moral and intellectual nature is elevated, the result of such training, enlightenment, civilization, refinement —**Culturable**, kul tū ra bl, *a* Capable of being cultured or refined —**Cultural**, kul tū ral, *a* Pertaining to culture, educational —**Cultured** kul tūrd, *a* Cultivated, tilled, having culture, refined —**Cultureless**, kul tūr les, *a* Having no culture —**Cultus**, kul tus, *n* [L] Cult or religious system

Culverin, kul vĕr-in, *n* [Fr *couleuvrine*, from L *coluber*, a serpent] A long, slender piece of ordinance or artillery, serving to carry a ball to a great distance.

Culver, kul vĕr, *n* [A Sax *culfre*] A pigeon, a dove —**Culver-house**, *n* A dove-cote —**Culvertail**, kul vĕr tāl, *n* A dove-tail joint

Culvert, kul vĕrt, *n* [O Fr *culvert*, Fr *couvert*, a covered walk, from *couvrir*, to cover COVER] An arched drain of brick work or masonry carried under a road, railway, canal, &c, for the passage of water

Cumarin, kū ma rin, *n* Same as *Coumarine*

Cumas, kū mas, *n* Quamash (which see)

Cumber, kum bĕr, *v t* [O Fr *combrer*, from L L *combrus*, *cumbrus*, a mass, from L *cumulus*, a heap (whence also *cumulate*), by insertion of *b* (comp *number*) and change of *l* to *r*] To overload, to overburden, to check, stop or retard, as by a load or weight, to make motion difficult, to obstruct, to perplex or embarrass, to distract or trouble to cause trouble or obstruction in, as by anything useless —**Cumber**, kum bĕr, *n* Hindrance, burlensomeness embarrassment —**Cumberless**, kum bĕr les *a* Free from care, distress, or encumbrance —**Cumbersome**, kum bĕr sum *a* Troublesome, burdensome, embarrassing, vexatious, unwieldy, unmanageable, not easily borne or managed —**Cumbersomely**, kum bĕr sum li, *adv* —**Cumbersomeness**, kum bĕr sum nes, *n* —**Cumbrance**, kum brans, *n* That which cumbers or encumbers, an encumbrance —**Cumbrous**, kum brus, *a* Serving to cumber or encumber, burdensome, troublesome, rendering action difficult or toilsome, unwieldy —**Cumbrously**, kum brus li, *adv* In a cumbrous manner —**Cumbrousness**, kum brus-nes, *n*

Cumbrian kum bri an *a* Of or pertaining to Cumberland, *geol* applied to the lowest slaty and partly fossiliferous beds in Cumberland and Westmorland

Cumfrey, kum fri, *n* Comfrey

Cumin **Cummin**, kum in, *n* [L *cuminum*, Gr *kyminon*, Heb *kamon*, cumin] An annual umbelliferous plant found wild in Egypt and Syria, and cultivated for the sake of its agreeable aromatic seeds which possess well marked stimulating and carminative properties

Cummer bund **Kamar band** kum ĕr bund, *n* [Hind *kamar* the waist, and *bandhna* to tie] A girdle or waist-band worn in Hindustan

Cumshaw kum sha, *n* [Chinese *kom tsze*] In the East a present or bonus

Cumulate, kū mū lāt *v t* —*cumulated*, *cumulating* [L *cumulo cumulatum* to heap up, from *cumulus*, a heap, seen also in *accumulate*, akin *cumber*] To form a heap of, to heap together, to accumulate —**Cumulation**, kū mū lā shon *n* The act of heaping together, a heap —**Cumulative**, kū mū lāt iv *a* Forming a mass, aggregated, increasing in force, weight or effect by successive additions (arguments, evidence) —*Cumulative system*, in elections that system by which each voter has the same number of votes as there are persons to be elected, and can give them all to one candidate or distribute them as he pleases —**Cumulose**, kū mū lōs *a* Full of heaps —**Cumulo cirro stratus**, kū mū lō sir'ro strā tus, *n* A form of cloud which produces rain, a rain cloud, a nimbus —**Cumulo stratus** kū mū lō strā tus, *n* A species of cloud in which the cumulus at the top, mixed with cirri, overhangs a flattish stratum or base —**Cumulus**, kū mū lus *n* A species of cloud which assumes the form of dense convex or conical heaps, resting on a flattish base

Cuneal, kū nē al *a* [L *cuneus*, a wedge, whence also *coin*] Having the form of a wedge —**Cuneate**, **Cuneated** kū nē āt kū nē-āt ed, *a* Wedge shaped, cuneiform —**Cuneiform**, **Cuniform**, kū nē i form kū ni form, *a* Having the shape or form of a wedge, wedge-shaped, the epithet applied to the arrow headed inscriptions found on old Babylonian and Persian monuments, from the characters resembling a wedge

Cunning, kun'ing, *a* [O E *cunnand*, from A Sax *cunnan*, Icel *kunna*, Goth *kunnan*, to known, akin *can*, *ken*, *know*] Having skill or dexterity, skilful, wrought with skill, ingenious, shrewd, sly, crafty, astute, designing, subtle —*n* Knowledge†, skill†, artifice, artfulness, craft; deceitfulness or deceit, fraudulent skill or dexterity —**Cunningly**, kun'ing li, *adv* In a cunning manner, artfully, craftily, with subtlety, with fraudulent contrivance, skilfully, artistically —**Cunningness**, kun ing nes, *n* Cunning

Cup, kup, *n* [A Sax *cuppe*, from L *cupa*, a tub, a cask, in later times a cup] A vessel of small capacity, used commonly to drink from, a chalice, the contents of a cup, the liquor contained in a cup, or that it may contain, anything formed like a cup (the *cup* of an acorn, of a flower) —*In his cups*, intoxicated, tipsy —*v t* —*cupped*, *cupping* To perform the operation of cupping upon —**Cup-bearer**, *n* An attendant at a feast who conveys wine or other liquors to the guests —**Cupboard**, kub bĕrd, *n* Originally, a board or shelf for cups to stand on, now, a case or inclosure in a room with shelves to receive cups, plates, dishes, and the like —**Cupful**, kup ful, *n* As much as a cup holds —**Cup-moss**, *n* A species of lichen so called from the cup-like shape of its erect frond.—**Cup valve**, *n* A valve, the seat of which is made to fit a cover in the form of a vase, or of the portion of a sphere —**Cupping** kup ing, *n* *Surg* a species of blood letting performed by a scarificator and a glass called a cupping glass from which the air has been exhausted —**Cupping glass**, *n* A glass vessel like a cup to be applied to the skin in the operation of cupping

Cupel kū pel, *n* [L *cupella*, dim of *cupa*, a tub] A small shallow, porous, cup-like vessel generally made of the residue of burned bones rammed into a mould, and used in refining metals —**Cupellation**, kū pel lā shon, *n* The refining of gold or silver by a cupel

Cupid kū pid, *n* [L *Cupido*, from *cupido*, desire from *cupio*, to desire] The god of love and *fig* love

Cupidity, kū pid i ti *n* [L *cupiditas*, from *cupidus*, desirous from *cupio*, to desire, akin *covet*] An eager desire to possess something, inordinate or unlawful desire, especially of wealth or power, avarice, covetousness

Cupola kū po la *n* [It *cupola*, dim of L *cupa*, a cup CUP] *Arch* a spherical vault on the top of an edifice, a dome, or the round top of a dome, the round top of any structure, as of a furnace, the furnace itself —**Cupola-furnace**, *n* A furnace for melting iron, so called from the cupola or dome leading to the chimney

Cupreous, kū prē us, *a* [L *cupreus* from *cuprum*, copper] Coppery, consisting of copper, resembling copper or partaking of its qualities —**Cupric**, **Cuprous**, kū prik, kū prus, *a* Of or belonging to copper —**Cupriferous**, kū prif ĕr us *a* Producing or affording copper —**Cuprite**, kū prit, *n* The red oxide of copper, red copper ore

Cupula, **Cupule**, kū pū la, kū pūl, *n* [From L *cupa* CUP] *Bot* a form of involucrum, occurring in the oak, the beech, and the hazel, and consisting of bracts cohering by their bases and forming a kind of cup —**Cupuliferous** kū pū lif'ĕr us, *a* In *bot* bearing cupules

Cur, kĕr *n* [Sw *kurre*, D *korre*, a dog, from root of Icel *kurra*, to grumble or mutter] A degenerate dog, a worthless or contemptible man, a hound —**Currish**, ker'ish, *a* Like a cur, having the qualities of a cur, snappish, snarling, churlish, quarrelsome, malignant —**Currishly**, ker'ish li, *adv* In a currish manner —**Currishness**, ker'ish nes, *n* The quality of being currish, snappishness, churlishness

Curable, kūr'a bl, *a* Under CURE

Curaçoa, kū-ra sō'a, *n* A liqueur or cordial flavoured with orange peel, cinnamon, and mace so named from the island of *Curaçoa*, where it was first made

Curacy, **Curateship** Under CURATE

Curari, **Curara**, kū'ra rē, kū ra-rā, *n* A

brown-black resinous substance obtained from a small tree of the Nux-vomica family, and forming a deadly poison; used by the South American Indians for poisoning arrows, especially for hunting, the animals killed by it being quite wholesome — **Curarine**, kū'ra-rin, *n.* An alkaloid extracted from curari, and more poisonous than the curari which yields it

Curassow, kū-ra'sō, *n.* The name given to several species of gallinaceous birds found in the warmer parts of America, about the size of turkeys, and easily domesticated and reared

Curate, kū'rāt, *n.* [L L *curatus*, one intrusted with the cure of souls, from L *cura*, care] One who has the cure of souls; a clergyman in Episcopal churches who is employed to perform divine service in the place of the incumbent, parson, or vicar — **Curacy**, **Curateship**, kū'ra-si, kū'rāt-ship, *n.* The office or employment of a curate —**Curator**, kū-rā'tėr, *n.* [L, from *curo*, *curatum*, to take care of] One who has the care and superintendence of any thing, as a public library, museum, fine art collection, or the like, *Scots law*, a guardian —**Curatorship**, kū-rā'tėr-ship, *n.* The office of a curator —**Curatrix**, kū-rāt'riks, *n.* A female superintendent or guardian —**Curé**, kū-rā, *n.* [Fr] A curate, a parson

Curative, kū'ra-tiv, *a* Under CURE

Curb, kėrb, *v.t.* [Fr *courber*, to bend or crook, from L *curvare*, to curve, from *curvus*, curved, same root as L *circus*, a circle, Gr *kurtos*, crooked] To bend to one's will, to check, restrain, hold back, to keep in subjection, to restrain (a horse) with a curb, to guide and manage by the reins, to strengthen by a curb-stone —*n.* What checks, restrains, or holds back, restraint, check, hindrance, a chain or strap attached to a bridle, and passing under the horse's lower jaw, against which it is made to press tightly when the rein is pulled, the curb-stone of a side walk or pavement, a curb-*stone* —**Curbable**, kėr'ba-bl, *a* Capable of being curbed or restrained —**Curbless** kėrb'les *a* Having no curb or restraint — **Curb roof**, *n* A roof formed with an upper and under set of rafters on each side, the under set being less inclined to the horizon than the upper, a mansard roof — **Curb stone**, *n* A stone placed against earth or stonework to hold the work together, the outer edge of a foot pavement

Curd, kėrd, *n.* [Probably connected with W *crud*, a round lump, and perhaps with *crowd*] The coagulated or thickened part of milk, the coagulated part of any liquid —*v.t.* To cause to coagulate, to turn to curds, to curdle, to congeal —*v.i* To become curdled or coagulated, to become curd — **Curdiness** kėr'di-nes, *n* State of being curdy —**Curdle**, kėr'dl, *v.t* —*curdled*, *curdling* To coagulate or concrete, to thicken or change into curd, to run slow with terror; to freeze, to congeal —*v.t* To change into curd, to coagulate, to congeal or make run slow —**Curdy**, kėr'di, *a* Like curd; full of curd, coagulated

Cure, kūr, *n* [O Fr *cure*, L *cura*, care] Care;, a spiritual charge, care of the spiritual welfare of people, the employment or office of a curate, curacy, remedial treatment of disease, method of medical treatment, remedy for disease, restorative, that which heals, a healing, restoration to health from disease and to soundness from a wound —*v.t* —*cured*, *curing* To restore to health or to a sound state, to heal, to remove or put an end to by remedial means, to heal, as a disease; to remedy, to prepare for preservation, as by drying, salting, &c — *v.i* To effect a cure — **Curability**, kūr-a-bil'i-ti *n* The quality of being curable —**Curable**, kū'ra-bl, *a.* Capable of being healed or cured, admitting a remedy — **Curableness**, kūr'a-bl-nes, *n* Possibility of being cured — **Curative**, kū'ra-tiv, *a* Relating to the cure of diseases, tending to cure —**Cureless**, kūr'les, *a.* Incurable, not admitting of a remedy —**Curer**, kū'rėr, *n* One who or that which cures or heals, a physician, one who preserves provisions, as beef, fish, and the like, from speedy putrefaction by means of salt, or in any other manner

Curé, *n* Under CURATE

Curfew, kėr'fu, *n.* [Fr. *couvre-feu*, cover-fire, from L *cooperire*, to cover, and *focus*, hearth, fire-place] A bell formerly rung in the evening as a signal to the inhabitants to rake up their fires and retire to rest

Curia, kū'ri-a, *n* [L, the senate-house, the senate] The Roman see in its temporal aspect, including the pope, cardinals, &c

Curious, kū'ri us, *a* [L *curiosus*, from *cura*, care attention CURE] Strongly desirous to discover what is novel or unknown, solicitous to see or to know things interesting, inquisitive, addicted to research or inquiry, wrought with care and art or with nice finish, singular, exciting surprise, awakening curiosity, odd or strange —**Curiosity**, kū'ri-os'i-ti, *n* [L. *curiositas*] The state or feeling of being curious, a strong desire to see something novel or to discover something unknown, a desire to see what is new or unusual, or to gratify the mind with new discoveries, inquisitiveness, an object that deserves to be seen, as novel and extraordinary —**Curioso** kū'ri-ō'sō, *n* [It] A curious person, a virtuoso —**Curiously**, kū'ri us li, *adv* In a curious manner, inquisitively, attentively, in a singular manner, unusually —**Curiousness**, kū'ri us nes, *n* The state of being curious

Curl, kėrl, *v.t* [Akin to D *krullen*, Dan *krolle*, to curl] To bend or twist circularly, to bend or form into ringlets, to crisp (the hair), to writhe, to twist, to coil to curve, to raise in breaking waves or undulations —*v.i* To bend or twist in curls or ringlets, to move in or form curves or spirals, to rise in waves, to writhe, to twist, to play at the game called curling —*n* A ringlet of hair or anything of a like form, something curled or bent round, a waving, sinuosity, flexure —**Curled**, kėrld, *a* Having the hair curled —**Curler**, kėrl'ėr *n* One who or that which curls, one who engages in the amusement of curling —**Curliness**, kėrl'i nes, *n* State of being curly - **Curling**, kėrl'ing, *n* A winter amusement on the ice (especially in Scotland), in which contending parties slide large smooth stones of a circular form from one mark to another, called the tee —**Curling irons**, **Curling tongs**, *n* An instrument for curling the hair — **Curling stone** *n* A stone shaped somewhat like a cheese with a handle in the upper side, used in the game of curling **Curly**, kėr'li, *a* Having or forming curls, tending to curl —**Curly headed**, **Curly pated**, *a* Having curling hair

Curlew, kur'lū, *n* [O Fr *corlieu*, imitative of the cry of the bird, Fr *courlis*] A bird allied to the snipe and woodcock, with a long slender, curved bill, longish legs, and a short tail, frequenting moors and also the sea side

Curmudgeon, kėr mu'jon, *n* [Said to be from *corn-mudgin*, a dealer in corn—corn dealers being reckoned, in old times the most flinty hearted and avaricious of men] An avaricious churlish fellow, a miser, a niggard, a churl — **Curmudgeonly**, kėr mu'jon li *a* Avaricious, covetous, niggardly, churlish

Currant, kur'ant, *n* [From *Corinth*, whence it was probably first brought] A small kind of dried grape, brought in large quantities from Greece, the name of several species of shrubs belonging to the gooseberry family, and of their fruits, as the red currant, the white currant, and the black currant — **Currant-jelly**, *n* Jelly made of the juice of currants — **Currant-wine**, *n.* Wine made from the juice of currants.

Current, kur'ent, *a* [L *currens*, *currentis*, ppr of *curro*, to run, seen also in *concur*, *incur*, *occur*, *course*, *cursive*, &c] Running, passing from person to person, or from hand to hand (report, coin), circulating, common, general, or fashionable, generally received, adopted, or approved (opinions beliefs, theories), popular, established by common estimation (the *current* value of coin), fitted for general acceptance or circulation (*Shak*), now passing, or at present in its course (the *current* month: often in abbreviated expressions, such as, 20th *curt.*) —*Current coin*, coin in general circulation —*n* A flowing or passing, a stream; a body of water or air moving in a certain direction; course, progressive motion or movement, connected series, successive course (the *current* of events), general or main course (the *current* of opinion) —*Electric current*, the passage of electricity from one pole of an apparatus to the other —**Currency**, kur'en-si, *n* The state of being current, a passing from person to person, a passing from mouth to mouth among the public, a continual passing from hand to hand, as coin or bills of credit, circulation, that which is in circulation, or is given and taken as having value, or as representing property, circulating medium (the *currency* of a country) —*Metallic currency*, the gold, silver, and copper in circulation in any country —*Paper currency*, bank notes or other documents serving as a substitute for money or a representative of it — **Currently**, kur'ent-li, *adv* Commonly, generally, popularly, with general acceptance —**Currentness**, kur'ent nes, *n.* The state of being current, currency

Curricle, kur'i kl, *n* [L *curriculum*, from *curro*, to run] A chaise or carriage with two wheels, drawn by two horses abreast

Curriculum, ku rik'ū lum *n* [L] A specified fixed course of study in a university, academy, school, or the like

Currish, kėr'ish, *a* Under CUR

Curry, kur'i, *v.t* —*curried*, *currying* [Fr *courroyer*, *corroyer*, originally to prepare, put right, or make ready in general, from the prefix *con* and the Germanic stem to which belong E *ready*, *ray* in *array*] To dress leather after it is tanned by scraping, cleansing, beating, and colouring, to rub and clean (a horse) with a comb, to beat, drub, or thrash (colloq) —*To curry favour*, to seek favour by officiousness, kindness flattery, caresses, and the like [A horse being corrupted from 'to *curry favel*, from *favel*, an old name for a horse chestnut — **Currier**, kur'i ėr, *n* A man who curries leather or a horse —**Curriery**, kur'i ėr i *n* The trade of a currier or the place where the trade is carried on —**Curry comb**, *n.* An iron instrument or comb with very short teeth, for combing and cleaning horses —*v.t* To rub down or comb with a curry-comb

Curry Currie kur'i *n* [Per *khur*, flavour, relish] A kind of sauce much used in India, containing cayenne pepper garlic, turmeric coriander seed, ginger, and other strong spices, a dish of fish, fowl, &c, cooked with curry —*v.t* —*curried*, *curry ing* To flavour with curry —**Curry powder** *n* A condiment used for making curry

Curse, kėrs, *v.t* —*cursed*, *cursing* [A Sax *cursian*, from *curs*, a curse—a word of doubtful connections] To utter a wish of evil against one, to imprecate evil upon, to call for mischief or injury to fall upon, to execrate, to bring evil to or upon, to blast, to blight, to vex, harass, or torment with great calamities —*v.i* To utter imprecations, to use blasphemous or profane language, to swear —*n* A malediction, the expression of a wish of evil to another, an imprecation, evil solemnly or in passion invoked upon one, that which brings evil or severe affliction, torment, great vexation; condemnation or sentence of divine vengeance on sinners — **Cursed**, kėr'sed, *a* Blasted by a curse, deserving a curse, execrable, hateful, detestable, abominable, wicked, vexatious, troublesome — **Cursedly**, kėr'sed li, *adv* In a cursed manner, miserably, in a manner to be cursed or detested — **Cursedness**, kėr'sed nes, *n* The state of being cursed — **Curser**, kėr'sėr, *n* One who curses —**Curst**, kėrst, *a* Cursed, having a violent temper, snarling, peevish, froward —**Curstly**, kėrst'li, *adv* In a curst or ill-tempered manner —**Curstness**, kėrst nes, *n.* The character of being curst

Cursive, kėr'siv, *a* [L L *cursivus*, L *cursus*, a running COURSE, CURRENT] Running, flowing, said of hand-writing —**Cur-**

stvely, kėr'stiv-li, *adv* In a cursive manner — **Cursor,** kėr'sėr, *n* [L, a runner] Any part of a mathematical instrument that slides backward and forward upon another part — **Cursores,** kėr-sō'rēz, *n. pl* The runners, an order of birds, such as the ostrich and some others, so named from their remarkable velocity in running — **Cursorial,** kėr-sō'ri-al, *a* Adapted for running, of or pertaining to the Cursores — **Cursorily,** kėr'so ri li, *adv* In a cursory or hasty manner, slightly, hastily, without attention — **Cursoriness,** kėr'so ri nes, *n* The state of being cursory — **Cursory,** kėr'so ri, *a* [L *cursorius*] Rapid or hurried, as if running, hasty, slight, superficial, careless, not exercising close attention (a *cursory* view, a *cursory* observer)

Curst, *a* Under Curse

Curt, kėrt, *a* [L *curtus*, short, docked] Short, concise, brief and abrupt, short and sharp — **Curtly,** kėrt'li, *adv* In a curt manner, briefly — **Curtness,** kėrt'nes, *n* Shortness, conciseness, abruptness, as of manner

Curtail, kėr tāl', *v t* [O Fr *courtault*, Mod Fr *courteau*, from *court*, L *curtus*, short] To cut off the end or a part of, to make shorter, to dock, hence, to shorten in any manner, to abridge, to diminish — **Curtailer,** ker tā ler, *n* One who curtails — **Curtailment,** kėr tāl ment, *n* The act of curtailing

Curtain, kėr tin, *n* [Fr *courtine*, L L *cortina*, a little court, a curtain, from L *cors, cortis*, an inclosure, a court (COURT)] A hanging cloth or screen before a window, round a bed, or elsewhere, that may be moved at pleasure so as to admit or exclude the light, conceal or show anything, the movable screen in a theatre or like place serving to conceal the stage from the spectators, what resembles a curtain, *fort* that part of a rampart which is between the flanks of two bastions, or between two gates — *v t* To inclose or furnish with curtains — **Curtain lecture,** *n* A lecture or reproof given behind the curtains or in bed by a wife to her husband (Colloq)

Curtal, kėr'tal *n* [CURTAIL] A horse or dog with a docked tail (*Shak*) — *a* Short, abridged, brief — **Curtal ax,** *n* A kind of weapon formerly used

Curtal friar, kėr'tal frī'er, *n* [Fr *courtil*, a court yard] The brother who acted as porter at the court gate of a monastery

Curtana, kėr tā'na *n* [From L *curtus*, shortened] The pointless sword, carried before the kings of England at their coronation, and emblematically considered as the sword of mercy

Curtate, kėr'tāt *a* [L *curtatus*, from *curto* to shorten CURT] Shortened, reduced — *Curtate distance* (of a planet), the distance between the sun or earth and that point where a perpendicular let fall from the planet meets the plane of the ecliptic

Curtsy, Curtsey, kėrt'si, kėr te si, *n* [A modification of *courtesy*] An obeisance or gesture of respect by a female consisting in a bending of the knees and sinking of the body — *v i* — *curtsied, curtsying* To drop or make a curtsy

Curule, kū'rūl, *a* [L *curulis*] *Rom antiq* applied to a chair of state, something like a camp stool, which belonged to certain of the magistrates of the republic in virtue of their office, hence, privileged to sit in such a chair

Curve, kėrv, *a* [L *curvus*, crooked CURB] Bending circularly, or so as in no part to be straight, having a bent form, crooked — *n* A bending in a circular form, a bend or flexure such that no part forms a straight line, *geom* a line which may be cut by a straight line in more points than one, a line which changes its direction at every point — *v t* — *curved, curving* To bend into the form of a curve, to crook — *v i* To have a curved or bent form, to bend round — **Curvate, Curvated,** kėr'vāt, kėr'vā-ted, *a* Curved — **Curvation,** kėr-vā'shon, *n* The act of bending or curving — **Curvative,** kėr'va tiv, *a. Bot* having leaves whose margins are slightly turned up or down — **Curvature,** kėr'va-tūr, *n* A bending in a regular form; the manner or degree in which a thing is curved — **Curved,** kėrvd, *pp* or *a* Formed into or having the form of a curve — **Curvity,** kėr'vi-ti, *n* [L *curvitas*] A bending in a regular form, crookedness

Curvet, kėr'vet or kėr-vet', *n* [It *corvetta*, from L *curvare*, to bend or curve] The leap of a horse when he raises both forelegs at once, and as they are falling also his hind legs, a gambol, a leap — *v i* — *curvetted, curvetting* To make a curvet, to bound or leap, to prance, to frisk or gambol — *v t* To cause to make a curvet

Curvicostate, kėr vi kos tāt, *a* [L *curvus*, crooked, and *costa*, a rib] Marked with small bent ribs — **Curvidentate,** kėr vi den tāt, *a* [L *dens*, a tooth] Having curved teeth or tooth like projections — **Curvifoliate,** kėr vi fō'li at, *a* [L *folium*, a leaf] Having reflected leaves — **Curvi form,** kėr'vi form, *a* Having a curved form — **Curvilinear, Curvilineal,** kėr vi lin ē ėr, kėr vi lin ē al, *a* [L *linea*, a line] Having the shape of a curve line, consisting of curve lines, bounded by curve lines — **Curvilinead,** kėr vi lin ē ad, *n* An instrument for describing curves — **Curvilinearity,** kėr vi lin ē-ar i ti, *n* The state of being curvilinear — **Curvilinearly,** kėr vi lin ē ėr li, *adv* In a curvilinear manner — **Curvirostral,** kėr vi-ros tral, *a* [L *rostrum*, a beak] *Ornith* having a crooked beak

Cusco bark, kus kō-bark, *n* A variety of Peruvian bark from *Cusco* in Peru, applied medicinally to excite warmth in the system

Cushat, kush at, *n* [A Sax *cusceote*] The ring dove or wood pigeon

Cushion, kush on *n* [Fr *coussin*, It *cuscino*, from a hypothetical *culcitinum*, dim of L *culcita*, a cushion, a quilt] A pillow for a seat, a soft pad to be placed on a chair or attached to some kind of seat, any stuffed or padded appliance, the padded side or edge of a billiard table — *v t* To furnish or fit with a cushion or cushions — **Cushion capital,** *n Arch* a capital having the shape of a cube rounded off at its lower extremities — **Cushiony,** kush on i, *a* Having the appearance of a cushion, cushion shaped and soft

Cusp, kusp, *n* [L *cuspis*, a point, a spear] A sharp projecting point, the point or horn of the crescent moon or other similar point a prominence on a molar tooth, a projecting point formed by the meeting of curves as in heads of Gothic windows and panels, &c — **Cusped,** kuspt, *a* Furnished with a cusp or cusps, cusp shaped — **Cuspidal, Cuspidate Cuspidated,** kus pi dal kus pi dāt, kus pi dā ted, *a* Cusp shaped or having cusps, terminating in a cusp or spine (as leaves)

Custard kus terd, *n* [Probably a corruption of old *crustade*, a kind of stew served up in a raised *crust*] A composition of milk and eggs, sweetened, and baked or boiled, forming an agreeable kind of food — **Custard apple,** *n* [From the yellowish pulp] The large, dark brown, roundish fruit of a West Indian tree, now cultivated in all tropical countries

Custody, kus to di, *n* [L *custodia*, from *custos, custodis*, a watchman, a keeper] A keeping, a guarding, guardianship, care, watch, inspection, for keeping, preservation or security restraint of liberty, confinement, imprisonment — **Custodial,** kus tō di-al, *a* Relating to custody or guardianship — **Custodian,** kus to di an, *n* One who has the care or custody of anything, as of a library, some public building, &c — **Custodianship,** kus tō di an ship, *n* The office or duty of a custodian — **Custodier,** kus tō di ėr, *n* A keeper, a guardian, one who has the care or custody of anything

Custom, kus'tum, *n* [O Fr *custume*, from L *consuetudo, consuetudinis*, custom — *con*, with, and *sueo, suetum*, to be wont or accustomed *Costume* is the same word] Frequent or common use or practice, established manner, habitual practice, a practice or usage, an established and general mode of action, which obtains in a community, practice of frequenting a shop, manufactory, &c, and purchasing or giving orders, tribute, toll, or tax; *pl* the duties imposed by law on merchandise imported or exported — *Custom* is the frequent repetition of the same act; *habit* being a custom continued so long as to develop a tendency or inclination to perform the customary act — **Customable,** kus tum-a-bl, *a* Subject to the payment of the duties called customs — **Customarily,** kus'tum-a-ri-li, *adv* Habitually; commonly — **Customariness,** kus'tum-a-ri-nes, *n.* State of being customary; frequency, commonness — **Customary,** kus'tum-a-ri, *a* According to custom or to established or common usage, wonted, usual, habitual, in common practice — *n* A book containing an account of the customs and municipal rights of a city, province, &c — **Customer,** kus'tum-ėr, *n.* A purchaser, a buyer, a dealer, one that a person has to deal with, or one that comes across a person, a fellow (colloq) — **Custom house,** *n* A house where the customs on merchandise are paid or secured to be paid, the whole establishment by means of which the customs revenue is collected and its regulation enforced. — **Customs-duty,** *n* The tax levied on goods and produce brought for consumption from foreign countries, or on export

Custos, kus tos, *n* [L] A keeper — *Custos rotulorum*, the chief civil officer of an English county, who is the keeper of the records or rolls of the session

Cut, kut, *v t* — *cut* (pret & pp), *cutting* [Of Celtic origin, comp W *cwt*, a short piece, *cwtogi*, to curtail, Ir *cat*, a short tail, *catach* bob tailed] To separate or divide the parts of by an edged instrument, or as an edged instrument does, to make an incision in, to sever, to sever and cause to fall for the purpose of removing, to fell, as wood, to mow or reap, as corn, to sever and remove, as the nails or hair; to fashion by, or as by, cutting or carving, to hew out, to carve, to wound the sensibilities of, to affect deeply, to intersect, to cross (one line *cuts* another), to have no longer anything to do with, to quit (colloq), to shun the acquaintance of (colloq) — *To cut down*, to cause to fall by severing, to reduce as by cutting, to retrench, to curtail (expenditure) — *To cut off*, to sever from the other parts, to bring to an untimely end, to separate, to interrupt, to stop (communication), to intercept, to hinder from return or union — *To cut out*, to remove by cutting or carving, to shape or form by, or as by, cutting, to fashion, to take the preference or precedence of, *naut* to seize and carry off, as a vessel from a harbour or from under the guns of the enemy — *To cut short*, to hinder from proceeding by sudden interruption, to shorten, to abridge — *To cut up*, to cut in pieces, to criticise severely, to censure, to wound the feelings deeply, to affect greatly — *To cut and run*, to cut the cable and set sail immediately, to be off, to be gone — *To cut off with a shilling*, to bequeath once a natural heir a shilling a practice adopted by a person dissatisfied with his heir, as a proof that the disinheritance was designed and not the result of neglect — *To cut capers*, to leap or dance in a frolicsome manner, to frisk about — *To cut a dash* or *figure*, to make a display — *To cut a joke*, to joke, to crack a jest — *To cut a knot*, to take short measures with anything in allusion to the well known story of Alexander the Great and the Gordian knot — *To cut a pack of cards*, to divide it into portions before beginning to deal or for other purposes — *To cut one's stick*, to move off, to be off at once [Slang] — *To cut the teeth*, to have the teeth pierce the gums — *v i* To do the work of an edge-tool, to serve in dividing or gashing; to admit of incision or severance, to use a knife or edge-tool, to divide a pack of cards, to determine the deal or for any other purpose, to move off rapidly (colloq) — *To cut across*, to pass over or through in the most direct way (colloq) — *To cut in*, to join in suddenly and unceremoniously (colloq) — *p* and *a* Gashed; carved; intersected, pierced, deeply affected. — *Cut and dry*, or *cut and dried*, prepared for use: a metaphor from hewn

timber —*Cut glass*, glass having the surface shaped or ornamented by grinding and polishing —*Cut nail*, a nail manufactured by being cut from a rolled plate of iron by machinery —*n* The opening made by an edged instrument, a gash, a notch, a wound, a stroke or blow as with an edged instrument, a smart stroke or blow, as with a whip, anything that wounds one's feelings deeply, as a sarcasm, criticism, or act of discourtesy, a part cut off from the rest, a near passage, by which an angle is cut off, the block on which a picture is carved, and by which it is impressed, the impression from such a block, the act of dividing a pack of cards, manner in which a thing is cut, form, shape, fashion, the act of passing a person without recognizing him, or of avoiding him so as not to be recognised by him —*To draw cuts*, to draw lots, as of paper, &c, cut of unequal lengths — **Cutter**, kut'ér, *n* One who or that which cuts, one who cuts out cloth for garments according to measurements, *naut* a small boat used by ships of war, a vessel rigged nearly like a sloop, with one mast and a straight running bowsprit —**Cutter bar**, *n* *Mech* the bar of a boring machine, in which the cutters or cutting tools are fixed —**Cutting**, kut'ing, *a* Penetrating or dividing by the edge, serving to penetrate or divide, sharp, piercing the heart, wounding the feelings, sarcastic, satirical, severe —*n* The act or operation of one who cuts, a piece cut off, a portion of a plant from which a new individual is propagated an excavation made through a hill or rising ground in constructing a road railway, canal, &c —**Cuttingly**, kut'ing-li, *adv* In a cutting manner —**Cut-purse**, *n* One who cuts purses for the sake of stealing them or their contents, one who steals from the person, a thief, a robber —**Cut-away**, *n* A coat, the skirts of which are rounded or cut away used also adjectively —**Cut-off** *n* That which cuts off or shortens that which is cut off, *steam-engines*, a contrivance for economizing steam —**Cut-throat**, *n* A murderer, an assassin, a ruffian — *a* Murderous, cruel, barbarous —**Cut water**, *n* That fore part of a ship's prow which cuts the water, the lower portion of the pier of a bridge formed with an angle or edge directed up stream

Cutaneous Under CUTICLE

Cutch, kuch, *n* Catechu

Cutch, kuch *n* The spawn of the oyster

Cutcha, kuch'a, *n* In Hindustan an inferior kind of lime used in poor or temporary buildings hence used adjectively in the sense of temporary, makeshift, inferior PUCKA

Cutchery, kuch'ér-i, *n* In the East Indies, a court of justice or public office

Cute, kūt, *a* [An abbrev of *acute*] Acute, clever, sharp [Colloq] —**Cuteness** kūt'nes, *n* The quality or character of being cute [Colloq]

Cuticle, kū'ti-kl, *n* [L *cuticula* dim of *cutis*, skin] *Anat* the outermost thin transparent skin which covers the surface of the body, the epidermis or scarf skin, *bot* the thin external covering of the bark of a plant, the outer pellicle of the epidermis —**Cutaneous**, kū-tā'nē-us, *a* Belonging to the skin, existing on or affecting the skin —**Cuticular**, kū-tik'ū-lér, *a* Pertaining to the cuticle or external coat of the skin —**Cuticularize**, kū-tik'ū-lér-iz, *vt* To render cuticular —**Cutin**, kū'tin, *n* A peculiar modification of cellulose, contained in the epidermis of leaves, petals, and fruits —**Cutis**, kū'tis, *n* [L] *Anat* the dense resisting skin which forms the general envelope of the body below the cuticle, the dermis or true skin

Cutlass, kut'las, *n* [Fr *coutelas* from O Fr *coutel* (Fr *couteau*), a knife, from L *cultellus*, dim of *culter*, a knife] A broad curving sword used by cavalry, seamen, &c

Cutler, kut'lér, *n* [Fr *coutelier*, from L *culter*, a knife CUTLASS] One whose occupation is to make or deal in knives and other cutting instruments, one who sharpens or repairs cutlery, a knife grinder —**Cutlery**, kut'lér-i, *n* The business of a cutler, edged or cutting instruments

Cutlet, kut'let, *n* [Fr *côtelette*, lit a little side or rib, from *côte*, side COAST] A piece of meat, especially veal or mutton, cut for cooking, generally a part of the rib with the meat belonging to it.

Cuttle, Cuttle-fish, kut'l, *n* [A Sax *cudele*, a cuttle-fish, G *kuttel fisch*] A two-gilled cephalopodous mollusc, having a body inclosed in a sac, eight arms or feet covered with suckers, used in locomotion and for seizing prey, a calcareous internal shell, and a bag or sac from which the animal has the power of ejecting a black ink like fluid (sepia) so as to darken the water and conceal it from pursuit —**Cuttle bone**, *n* The internal calcareous plate of the cuttle fish, used for polishing wood, as also for pounce and tooth powder

Cuzco bark, kuz'ko bärk, *n* CUSCO BARK

Cyanic, si-an'ik, *a* [Gr *kyanos*, blue] Of or pertaining to the colour blue or azure, *chem* containing cyanogen (*cyanic* acid, *cyanic* ether) —**Cyanide**, si'an-id, *n* A combination of cyanogen with a metallic base —*Cyanide of potassium*, a poisonous substance used in photography and electrotyping —**Cyanin**, si'an-in, *n* The blue colouring matter of certain flowers as of the corn flower and violet, a fugitive blue dye used in calico-printing —**Cyanogen**, si-an'ō-jen, *n* A gas of a strong and peculiar odour which under a pressure of between three and four atmospheres becomes liquid, and is highly poisonous and unrespirable —**Cyanometer**, si-a-nom'et-ér, *n* A meteorological instrument for estimating or measuring degrees of blueness of the sky —**Cyanosis**, si-a-no'sis *n* A disease in which the skin has a blue tint, arising from the mingling of the venous and the arterial blood through defect in the heart

Cyathiform, si-ath'i-form *a* [L *cyathus*, Gr *kyathos*, a cup] In the form of a cup or drinking glass, a little widened at the top used chiefly in *bot*

Cycad, si-kad *n* [Gr *kykas* a kind of plant] One of a nat order of gymnospermous plants, resembling palms in their general appearance, inhabiting India Australia, Cape of Good Hope and tropical America —**Cycadaceous**, si-ka-dā'shus *a* Belonging to the cycads —**Cycadiform**, si-kad'i-form, *a* Resembling in form the cycads

Cyclamen, sik'la-men *n* [From Gr *kyklos*, a circle, referring to the round shaped root-stock] A European genus of low growing herbaceous plants, with fleshy root-stocks and very handsome flowers, several of them being favourite spring flowering greenhouse plants

Cycle, si'kl *n* [Gr *kyklos*, a circle or cycle] A circle or orbit in the heavens, a circle or round of years or a period of time, in which a certain succession of events or phenomena is completed, a long period of years, an age, the aggregate of legendary or traditional matter accumulated round some mythical or heroic event or character (as the *cycle* of Troy or King Arthur), *bot* a complete turn of leaves &c, arranged spirally —*Cycle of the moon*, or golden number a period of nineteen years, after the lapse of which the new and full moons return on the same days of the month —*Cycle of the sun* is a period of twenty-eight years, which having elapsed, the dominical or Sunday letters return to their former place according to the Julian calendar —*vi* —*cycled*, *cycling* To recur in cycles —**Cyclic**, si'klik *a* Pertaining to or moving in a cycle or circle, connected with a cycle in the sense it has in literature —*Cyclic poets*, Greek poets who wrote on matters and personages connected with the Trojan war —**Cyclical**, si'klikal, *a* Pertaining to a cycle, cyclic —**Cycloid**, si'kloid *n* A curve generated by a point in the circumference of a circle when the circle is rolled along a straight line and kept always in the same plane, that is, such a line as a nail in the circumference of a carriage-wheel describes in the air while the wheel runs —*a* Having a circular form, belonging to the Cycloidians —**Cycloidal**, si'kloi-dal, *a* Of or pertaining to a cycloid —**Cycloidian**, si-kloi'di-an, *n* One of an order of fishes having smooth, round or oval scales without spines or enamel, as the salmon and herring used also adjectively —**Cyclobranchiate**, si-klō-brang'ki-āt, *a* Having the branchia arranged circularly round the body, as in the limpets

Cyclogen, si'klō-jen, *n* [Gr *kyklos*, a circle, and root *gen*, to produce] A dicotyledon with concentric woody circles, an exogen

Cyclolith, si-klō-lith *n* [Gr *kyklos*, a circle, and *lithos*, a stone] *Archæol* a circle formed by standing stones, popularly called a *Druidical Circle*

Cyclometry, si-klom'et-ri, *n* [Gr *kyklos*, circle, and *metron*, measure] The art of measuring circles

Cyclone, si-klon, *n* [From Gr *kyklos*, a circle] A circular or rotatory storm of immense force, revolving at an enormous rate round a calm centre, and at the same time advancing at a rate varying from 2 to 30 miles an hour In the northern hemisphere they rotate from right to left, and in the southern from left to right —**Cyclonic**, si-klon'ik, *a* Relating to a cyclone —**Cyclonism**, si-klon-izm, *n* The theory of cyclones, a state of being exposed or subject to cyclones

Cyclopædia, Cyclopedia, si-klō-pē'di-a, *n* [Gr *kyklos*, circle, and *paideia*, discipline] A work containing definitions or accounts of the principal subjects in one or all branches of science, art or learning, an encyclopædia —**Cyclopædic, Cyclopedic, Cyclopædical, Cyclopedical**, si-klō-pē'dik, si-klo-pē'di-kal, *a* Belonging to a cyclopædia —**Cyclopædist, Cyclopedist** si-klō-pē'dist *n* A writer in a cyclopædia, a compiler of a cyclopædia.

Cyclops, si'klops, *n sing* and *pl* [Gr *kyklōps* a Cyclops, pl *kyklōpes*—*kyklos*, a circle, and *ōps*, an eye] *Class myth* a race of giants who had but one circular eye in the middle of the forehead —**Cyclopean** si-klo-pē'an *a* Pertaining to the Cyclops, vast, gigantic *arch* a term applied to a very early or primitive style of building distinguished by the immense size of the stones and the absence of any cement —**Cyclopic** si-klo'pik *a* Pertaining to the Cyclops, gigantic, savage

Cyclostome, si'klo-stōm *n* [Gr *kyklos*, a circle, and *stoma*, a mouth] One of a family of cartilaginous fishes which have circular mouths as the lamprey —**Cyclostomous** si-klo'sto-mus *a* Having a circular mouth or aperture

Cyclostyle, si'klō-stil, *a* [Gr *kyklos* a circle, and *stylos* a pillar] Arch composed of a circular range of columns with out an interior building

Cyesiology si-ē-si-ol'o-ji *n* [Gr *kyēsis*, pregnancy and *logos* a discourse] *Phy siol* the branch of science which concerns itself with gestation

Cygnet, sig'net, *n* [Dim of Fr *cygne*, from L *cygnus*, a swan] A young swan

Cylinder sil'in-dér, *n* [Gr *kylindros*, from *kylindō* to roll] A body shaped like a roller, an elongated, round solid body, of uniform diameter throughout its length, and terminating in two flat circular surfaces which are equal and parallel that chamber of a steam engine in which the force of steam is exerted on the piston, in certain printing machines a roller by which the impression is made and on which stereotype plates may be secured —**Cylindric, Cylindrical** si-lin'drik si-lin'dri-kal *a* Having the form of a cylinder, or partaking of its properties —**Cylindrically**, si-lin'dri-kal-li *adv* In the manner or shape of a cylinder —**Cylindricity**, sil-in-dris'i-ti, *n* The condition of possessing a cylindrical form —**Cylindricule** si-lin'dri-kūl, *n* A small cylinder —**Cylindriform**, si-lin'dri-form, *a* Having the form of a cylinder —**Cylindroid**, sil'in-droid, *n* A solid body resembling a cylinder, but having the bases elliptical

Cyma, si'ma, *n* [Gr *kyma*, a wave, a sprout, from *kyō*, to swell] *Arch* a moulding of a cornice, the profile of which is a double curve, concave joined to convex, an ogee moulding, *bot* a cyme

Cymbal sim'bal, *n* [L *cymbalum*, Gr *kymbalon*, a cymbal, from *kymbos*, hollow] A musical instrument, circular and hol-

low like a dish, made of brass or bronze, two of which are struck together, producing a sharp ringing sound —**Cymbalist**, sim'ba-list, *n* One who plays the cymbals

Cymbiform, sim bi form, *a* [L *cymba*, a boat, and *forma*, form] Shaped like a boat applied to the seeds and leaves of plants, and also to a bone of the foot

Cyme, sim, *n* [Gr *kyma*, a wave, a sprout CYMA] *Bot* an inflorescence of the definite or determinate class, in which the flowers are in racemes, corymbs, or umbels, the successive central flowers expanding first —**Cymiferous**, si mif'er us, *a* *Bot* producing cymes —**Cymoid**, si moid, *a* Having the form of a cyme —**Cymose**, **Cymous** si mos, si mus, *a* Containing a cyme, in the form of a cyme

Cymophane, si mō fān, *n* [Gr *kyma*, a wave, and *phainō* to show] A siliceous gem of a yellowish green colour, the same as chrysoberyl —**Cymophanous**, si mof a nus, *a* Having a wavy floating light, opalescent, chatoyant

Cymric kim'rik, *a* Of or pertaining to the Cymry (kim'ri), the name given to themselves by the Welsh, Welsh, pertaining to the ancient race to which the Welsh belong *n* The language of the Cymry or ancient Britons, Welsh

Cynanche, si nang'kē, *n* [Gr *kynanghē*, a kind of sore throat, angina—*kyōn*, *kynos*, a dog and *anchō*, to suffocate] A disease of the throat or windpipe of several kinds, attended with inflammation, swelling, and difficulty of breathing and swallowing

Cynanthropy, si nan thro pi *n* [Gr *kyōn*, *kynos* a dog and *anthrōpos*, man] A kind of madness in which a man imagines himself to be a dog, and imitates its voice and actions

Cynegetics, si nē jet'iks, *n* [Gr *kynegetikē*—*kyōn*, *kynos* a dog, and *hēgeomai*, to lead] The art of hunting with dogs

Cynic, sin'ik, *n* [L *cynicus* Gr *kynikos* from Gr *kyōn kynos* a dog] One of an ancient sect of Greek philosophers who valued themselves on their contempt of riches of arts sciences and amusements, a man of a currish temper, a surly or snarling man, a sneering fault finder, a misanthrope —**Cynic Cynical** sin'i kal, *a* Belonging to the sect of philosophers called Cynics surly, sneering, captious —**Cynically**, sin'i kal li, *adv* In a cynical sneering captious or morose manner —**Cynicalness** sin'i kal nes, *n* The state or character of being cynical —**Cynicism**, sin'i sizm, *n* The practice of a cynic, a morose contempt of the pleasures and arts of life

Cynorexia, si-nō rek'si-a, *n* [Gr *kyōn*, *kynos*, a dog, and *orexis*, appetite] A morbidly voracious appetite

Cynosure, si no zhōr *n* [Gr *kynosoura*, lit dog's tail, the Little Bear—*kyōn*, *kynos*, a dog, and *oura*, tail] An old name of the constellation Ursa Minor or the Little Bear, which contains the pole star, and thus has long been noted by mariners and others, hence, anything that strongly attracts attention, a centre of attraction

Cyperaceous, si pēr a shus *a* [Gr *kyperos*, an aromatic plant] Belonging to the sedge family of plants, having the characters of the sedges

Cypher, si fer, *n* Same as *Cipher*

Cypress, si pres, *n* [O Fr *cypres*, Gr *kyparissos*] The popular name of a genus of coniferous trees, some species of which have attained much favour in shrubberies and gardens as ornamental evergreen trees, while the wood of others is highly valued for its durability, the emblem of mourning for the dead, cypress branches having been anciently used at funerals —**Cyprine**, si prin, *a* Of or belonging to the cypress

Cyprian, sip ri an, *a* Belonging to the island of *Cyprus*, a term applied to a lewd woman, from the worship of Venus in Cyprus and women of this island having anciently a bad character —*n* A native of Cyprus, a lewd woman, a courtesan, a strumpet —**Cypriot**, sip ri ot, *n* A native of Cyprus

Cyprine, si prin, *a* [Gr *kyprinos*, a carp] Pertaining to the carp or allied fishes

Cyprus, **Cyprus-lawn**, si prus *n* A thin transparent black stuff, a kind of crape [*Shak*]

Cypsela, sip se la, *n* [Gr *kypselē*, any hollow vessel] *Bot* the one celled one seeded, indehiscent, inferior fruit of composite plants

Cyrenaic si re nā ik, *a* Pertaining to *Cyrene* a Greek colony on the north coast of Africa or to the school of Epicurean philosophers founded there by Aristippus a disciple of Socrates Also used as a noun —**Cyrenian**, si rē ni an, *n* A native or inhabitant of Cyrene

Cyrillic, si ril'ik, *a* [From St *Cyril* its reputed inventor] The term applied to an alphabet adopted by all the Slavonic peoples belonging to the Eastern Church

Cyriologic †, si ri o loj'ik *a* [Gr *kyrios*, chief, *logos* discourse] Relating or pertaining to capital letters

Cyrtostyle, sêr'to stil, *n* [Gr *kyrtos* curved, and *stylos*, a pillar] *Arch.* a circular portico projecting from the front of a building

Cyst, **sist**, *n* [Gr *kystis*, a bladder] A close sac or bag of vegetable or animal nature, a bladder-like body, a hollow organ with thin walls (as the urinary bladder), a bladder like bag or vesicle which includes morbid matter in animal bodies —**Cysted**, sis ted, *a* Inclosed in a cyst —**Cystic**, **Cystose**, sis tik, sis tōs, *a* Pertaining to, or contained in, a cyst, having cysts, formed in, or shaped like, a cyst —**Cysticle**, sis ti kl, *n* A small cyst —**Cystiform**, sis ti form, *a*. In the form of a cyst —**Cystirrhœa**, sis-tir rē a, *n* [Gr *rhoō*, to flow] Discharge of mucus from the bladder —**Cystitis**, sis ti tis, *n* Inflammation of the bladder —**Cystocele**, sis tō sēl, *n* [Gr *kēlē*, a tumour] A hernia or rupture formed by the protrusion of the urinary bladder —**Cystolithic**, sis to lith'ik, *a* *Med* relating to stone in the bladder —**Cystotome**, sis'to tom *n* [Gr *tomos*, cutting] *Surg* an instrument for cutting into the bladder —**Cystotomy** sis tot'o-mi, *n* The act or practice of opening encysted tumours, the operation of cutting into the bladder for the extraction of a calculus

Cytherean, sith-e rē an, *a* [From *Cythera*, now Cerigo, where Venus was specially worshipped] Pertaining to Venus

Cytoblast, si to blast *n* [Gr *kytos*, a cavity, and *blastanō*, to sprout] *Physiol* the nucleus, cellule or centre from which the organic cell is developed —**Cytoblastema**, si tō blas-tē'ma *n* The substance of which animal and vegetable cells are formed, protoplasm —**Cytode** si tod, *n* [Gr *kytos*, a cavity] *Physiol* a name given to a non nucleated cell containing protoplasm to distinguish it from a cell proper which has a nucleus

Cytogenesis **Cytogeny** si tō jen'e sis si toj'e ni *n* [Gr *kytos*, a cell, and *genesis*, origin] *Physiol* the development of cells in animal and vegetable structures —**Cytogenetic**, si tō je net'ik, *a*. *Physiol* relating, or pertaining to cell formation

Czar zar or tsar *n* [Perhaps a corruption of L *Cæsar*] A title of the Emperor of Russia —**Czarevna**, zā rev'na, *n* The wife of the czarowitz —**Czarina**, zā rē'na *n* A title of the Empress of Russia —**Czarowitz** **Czarewitch**, &c, zā'ro vits zā're vich, *n* The title of the eldest son of the Czar of Russia

Czech chek *n* A Bohemian, one of the Slavonic inhabitants of Bohemia the language of the Czechs or Bohemians

D.

D, in the English alphabet is the fourth letter and the third consonant, representing a dental sound, as a numeral equivalent to 500, *mus* the second note of the natural scale answering to the French and Italian *re*

Dab dab, *v t* —*dabbed dabbing* [Allied to O D *dabben*, to dabble probably also to *dub*] To strike quickly but lightly with the hand or with some soft or moist substance —*n* A gentle blow with the hand or some soft substance, a quick but light blow, a small lump or mass of anything soft or moist, a name common to many species of the flat fishes, but especially to a kind of flounder which is common in many parts of the British coast —**Dabber**, dab'er, *n* One who or that which dabs or is used to dab

Dabble, dab'l, *v t* —*dabbled*, *dabbling* [A dim and freq from *dab*] To wet, to moisten, to spatter, to sprinkle —*v i* To play in water, as with the hands, to splash in mud or water, to do or engage in anything in a slight or superficial manner, to occupy one's self with slightly, to dip into, to meddle —**Dabbler**, dab'ler, *n* One who dabbles in water or mud, one who meddles without going thoroughly into a pursuit, a superficial meddler —**Dabblingly**, dab ling li, *adv* In a dabbling manner

Dabchick dab'chik *n* [*Dab* equivalent to *dip* and *chick* from its habit of dipping or diving below the water] The little grebe, a small swimming bird of the diver family

Da capo, da kapō [It] *Mus* a direction to repeat from the beginning of a passage or section

Dace, dās *n* [O Fr *dars*, a dace a dart, comp also Fr *vandoise* the dace] A small river fish resembling the roach chiefly in habiting the deep and clear waters of quick streams

Dacoit, **Dacoity** DAKOIT, DAKOITY

Dactyl **Dactyle**, dak til *n* [Gr *daktylos* a finger, a dactyl, which like a finger, consists of one long and two short members] A poetical foot consisting of three syllables, the first long and the others short, or the first accented, the others not, as in happily —**Dactylic**, dak til'ik, *a* Pertaining to or consisting chiefly or wholly of dactyls —*n* A dactylic verse —**Dactylioglyph**, dak til'i-ō-glif, *n* [Gr *daktylos*, a finger ring, *glyphō*, to engrave] An engraver of gems for rings, &c, the artist's name on a finger ring or gem —**Dactylioglyphy**, dak til i-og'li fi, *n* The engraving of precious stones for rings &c —**Dactyliography**, dak til i-og'ra fi *n* The art of gem engraving, a description of engraved finger rings and precious stones —**Dactyliology**, dak til i-ol'o-ji, *n* Knowledge relating to the history and qualities of finger rings —**Dactylology**, dak ti lol'o ji *n* The art of communicating ideas or thoughts by the fingers, the language of the deaf and dumb

Dactylorhiza dak ti lō ri'za, *n* [Gr *daktylos* a finger and *rhiza*, a root] A disease of the bulbs of turnips, which divide and become hard and useless, believed to be due to the nature of the soil, finger-and toe

Dad **Daddy**, dad, dad i, *n* [Comp W *tad*, Skr *tata* Hind *dada*, Gypsy *dad*, *dada*, L *tata* Gr *tata*, Lapp *dadda*—father] A childish or pet name for father —**Daddy-long legs**, *n* A name given to species of the crane fly

Daddle † dad'l, *v i* [Origin doubtful] To walk with tottering steps, like a child or an old man —**Dade**,† dād, *v i* and *t* To hold up by leading-strings —*v i* To walk slowly and hesitatingly

Dado, dā dō, *n* [It, a die, a dado, same word as *die*, *n*] That part of a pedestal which

is between the base and the cornice, the finishing of the lower part of the walls in rooms, made somewhat to represent a continuous pedestal, and consisting frequently of a skirting of wood about 3 feet high, or of a special wall-paper

Dædal, Dædalian, dē'dal, dē-dā li-an, *a* [L *Dædalus*, Gr *Daidalos*, an ingenious artist.] Formed with art, showing artistic skill, ingenious, many, intricate — **Dædalous,** dē da lus, *a* Having a margin with various windings, of a beautiful and delicate texture said of the leaves of plants

Dæmon, dē mon Same as *Demon*

Daff,†† daf *v t* [A form of *doff*] To toss aside, to put off [*Shak*]

Daffodil, daf'ō-dil *n* [O E *affodille* O Fr *asphodile*, Gr *asphodelos* Asphodel] The popular name of a British plant of the amaryllis family with large bright yellow bell shaped flowers, growing in gardens woods, and meadows called also *Daffadowndilly, Daffadilly Daffodilly*

Dag, dag, *n* [Fr *dague*, akin *dagger*] A kind of old pistol or hand gun

Dag, dag, *n* [Probably from same root as *dagger*] A loose end, as of a lock of wool

Dagger, dag'er, *n* [W *dagr*, Ir *dargear*, Armor *dager, dag*, a dagger or poniard, Gael *daga*, a dagger, a pistol, Fr *dague*, a dagger] A weapon resembling a short sword, with usually a two-edged, some times a three-edged, sharp-pointed blade, used for stabbing at close quarters, *printing*, a mark of reference in the form of a dagger, thus † — *At daggers drawn*, on hostile terms, at war — *To look or speak daggers*, to look or speak fiercely, savagely — *v t* To stab with a dagger

Daggle, dag'l, *v t* — *daggled, daggling* [A freq form of the obsolete verb *dag* to be dew, from Icel *dogg*, Sw *dagg* dew] To make limp by passing through water to trail in mud or wet grass, to befoul, to draggle — *v i* To run through mud and water — **Daggle tail** A slattern.

Dagoba, da gō ba, *n* An oriental structure circular in form, and sometimes rising to a great height, built to contain relics of Buddha or of some Buddhist saint

Dagon, dā gon, *n* [Heb *dag*, a fish] The national god of the Philistines represented with the upper part of a man and the tail of a fish

Daguerreotype, da ger ō tip, *n* [From *Daguerre* of Paris, the inventor] A photographic process by which the pictures fixed on a chemically coated metallic plate solely by the action of the sun's actinic or chemical rays, a picture produced by the process

Dahabieh, da-ha bē ā, *n* [Egyptian name] A kind of boat in use on the Nile for the conveyance of travellers, and having one or two masts with a long yard supporting a triangular sail

Dahlia, dal i-a, *n* [From *Dahl* a Swedish botanist] A genus of American composite plants, consisting of tuberous rooted herbs, putting forth solitary terminal flowers, well known from the varieties of one species being florists' plants

Daily, dā'li, *a adv* and *n* See under Day

Daimio, dī'mi-ō, *n* [Japanese] The title of a class of feudal lords in Japan, the greater number of whom, previous to 1871, exercised the authority of petty princes in their domains

Dainty, dān ti, *a* [From O Fr *daintie, daintié*, pleasantness, an agreeable thing, same word as *dignity*, or from W *dantaidd, dantaeth*, a dainty, what is tooth some, from *dant*, a tooth] Pleasing to the palate, of exquisite taste, delicious, as food, of acute sensibility, nice in selecting what is tender and good, delicate, squeamish, luxurious, as the palate or taste, scrupulous, affectedly fine, nice, ceremonious, elegant, pretty and slight, tender, effeminately beautiful — *n* Something delicate to the taste, that which is delicious, a delicacy — **Daintily,** dān'ti li, *adv* In a dainty manner — **Daintiness,** dān ti nes, *n* The state or quality of being dainty

Dairy, dā'ri, *n* [From O E *dey*, a dairymaid—Sw *deja*, a dairymaid, Icel *deyja*, a maidservant, a dairymaid; akin *-dy* in *lady*] The place where milk is kept and made into butter and cheese, a shop where milk, butter, &c, are sold also used as an adj — **Dairy-farm,** *n* A farm devoted to the keeping of cows and the sale of dairy produce — **Dairying,** dā'ri ing, *n* The business of conducting a dairy — **Dairy maid,** dā ri mād, *n* A female servant whose business is to milk cows and work in the dairy — **Dairyman,** dā ri man, *n* One who keeps a dairy farm or a dairy

Dais, dā'is, *n* [O Fr *dais, deis*, a dining table, from L *discus*, a dish, a quoit *Disc, desk*, are the same word] The high table at the upper end of an ancient dining hall at which the chief persons sat, the raised floor on which the table stood, the chief seat at the high table often with a canopy, a canopy

Daisy dā zi, *n* [A Sax *dæges-eáge*, day's eye, because it opens and closes its flower with the daylight] The popular name of a composite plant, one of the most common British wild flowers, being found in all pastures and meadows, and several varieties being cultivated in gardens, also the name of several other plants having a somewhat similar blossom — **Daisied,** dā zid *a* Full of daisies, adorned with daisies

Dak, dak, *n* Dawk

Dakoit da koit', *n* An East Indian name for robbers who plunder in bands but seldom take life - **Dakoity,** da koi ti, *n* The system of robbing in bands

Dalai lama, da lā la ma, *n* One of the two lama popes of Tibet and Mongolia (his fellow pope being the Tesho lama), each supreme in his own district

Dale, dāl, *n* [A Sax *dæl* Icel Sw Goth &c *dal*, G *thal* a valley *D ll* is akin, the root may be in *deal*] A low place between hills, a vale or valley — **Dalesman** dālz man, *n* One living in a dale or valley

Dally, dal i *v i* — *dallied, dallying* [Probably allied to G *dalen dallen, tallen* to speak or act childishly, to trifle, to toy, or perhaps E *doll*] To waste time in effeminate or voluptuous pleasure, to amuse one's self with idle play, to trifle, to linger, to delay, to toy and wanton to interchange caresses, to fondle, to sport, to play, to frolic — **Dalliance** dal yans *n* The act of dallying caressing fondling, trifling, deferring, or delaying — **Dallier** dal i-er, *n* One who dallies

Dalmatian, dal mā shi an *a* Of or pertaining to *Dalmatia* — *Dalmatian dog* a variety of dog of elegant shape, of a white colour, thickly marked with black round spots usually kept as a coach dog —

Dalmatic dal mat ik *n* The vestment used by the deacon at mass, and worn also by bishops under the chasuble, so called as coming originally from Dalmatia

Dal segno, dal sān yō [It, from the sign] *Mus* a direction to go back to the sign 𝄋 and repeat from there to the close

Daltonism dal ton izm, *n* [From *Dalton* the chemist who suffered from this defect] Colour blindness

Dam dam *n* [A form of *dame*] A female parent used now only of quadrupeds, unless in contempt

Dam, dam, *n* [Same word as Sw and G *damm*, Dan and D *dam* (as in Amster *dam* Rotter*dam*, &c), Lith *tama*, a dam] A bank, mound of earth, wall, or other structure, built across a current of water to raise its level for the purpose of driving mill wheels, or for other purposes — *v t* — *dammed, damming* To obstruct by a dam, to confine by constructing a dam

Damage, dam'āj, *n* [O Fr *damage*, Fr *dommage*, from L L *damnaticum*, from L *damnum*, loss, injury Damn] Any hurt, injury, or harm to person, property, character, or reputation, the value in money of what is injured, harmed, or lost, the estimated money equivalent for detriment or injury sustained: in this sense commonly in pl. — *v t* — *damaged, damaging* To injure; to impair; to lessen the soundness, goodness, or value of — *v i* To become injured or impaired in soundness or value. — **Damageable,** dam aj-a-bl, *a* Capable of being injured or impaired; susceptible of damage

Daman, dā man, *n* A rabbit-like animal, the hyrax, or cony of Scripture.

Damar, dam ar, *n* Same as *Dammar*

Damascene, dam'as sēn, *n* [L *damascenus*, from *Damascus*] A kind of plum, a damson — *v t* To damask, to damaskeen

Damask, dam ask, *a* Of or belonging to *Damascus*, of the colour of the rose so called, pink or rosy — *Damask steel*, a fine steel chiefly from Damascus, used for sword blades —*n* The name given to textile fabrics of various materials, more especially silk and linen, ornamented with raised figures of flowers, &c, a pink colour, like that of the damask rose — *v t* To form or imprint the figures of flowers upon, as upon cloth, to variegate, to diversify, to adorn with figures, as steel work — **Damaskeen** dam as-kēn, *v t* [Fr *damasquiner*] To ornament (particularly iron and steel) with designs produced by inlaying or incrusting with another metal, as gold, silver, &c, by etching, and the like, to damask — **Damask plum** *n* A small plum, the damson — **Damask rose,** *n* A pink species of rose, a native of Damascus **Damassin,** dam as sin *n* A kind of damask, with gold and silver flowers woven in

Dame dām, *n* [Fr *dame*, from L *domina*, a mistress fem of *dominus*, a lord, whence *dominate, dominion, damsel*, &c, same root as E *tame*] A woman in authority, a mistress, a lady in rank, now more specifically, the wife of a knight or baronet, a woman in general particularly, a woman of mature years, the mistress of an elementary school

Dammar dam ar, *n* A gum or resin used as a colourless varnish and produced by various species of coniferous trees (dammar or dammara pine) belonging to the South Asiatic islands and New Zealand, kauri gum being a variety

Damn dam, *v t* [L *damno* to condemn, from *damnum*, damage, a fine, penalty, from root *da* as in *dare*, to give] To condemn or send to punishment in a future state, to send to hell, to condemn censure, reprobate severely, to condemn or destroy the success of by common consent, as by hissing in a theatre or by criticisms in the press — *n* A profane oath a curse or execration — **Damnable** dam na bl, *a* Liable to be damned or condemned deserving damnation, odious detestable or pernicious — **Damnableness** dam na bl nes *n* The state or quality of being damnable **Damnably** dam na bli, *adv* In a damnable manner, odiously, detestably, infernally — **Damnation,** dam nā shon, *n* Sentence to punishment in a future state or the state in which such punishment is undergone, eternal punishment, penalty inflicted for sin condemnation — **Damnatory** dam na to ri, *a* Containing a sentence of condemnation condemning to damnation, condemnatory — **Damned** damd, *p* and *a* Suffering punishment in hell, lost, hateful, detestable, abominable — **Damnify,** dam ni fi, *v t* — *damnified, damnifying* [L *damnifico* — *damnum* and *facio*] To cause loss or damage to — **Damnific,** dam nif'ik, *a* Mischievous — **Damning** dam ning, dam ing, *a* Exposing to damnation, calling for damnation (a *damning* sin)

Damp, damp *a* [Same word as D and Dan *damp*, G *dampf*, steam, vapour, fog, smoke] Being in a state between dry and wet, moderately wet, moist, humid, depressed or dejected — *n* Moist air, humidity, moisture, fog, dejection, depression of spirits, chill, a noxious exhalation issuing from the earth, and deleterious or fatal to animal life, such as exists in old disused wells, in mines and coal pits — *v t* To make damp, to moisten, to chill, deaden, depress, or deject, to check or restrain, to discourage, to dispirit, to abate — **Dampen,** dam'pen, *v t* To make damp or moist — *v i* To grow or become damp — **Damper,** dam pėr, *n* One who or that which damps, an iron plate sliding across a flue of a furnace, &c, to check or regulate the draught of air, a piece of mechan-

ism in a pianoforte which, after the finger has left the key, checks a long-continued vibration of the strings, a cake made of flour and water without fermentation (a colonial word) — **Dampish**, dam'pish, *a* Moderately damp or moist —**Dampishly**, dam'pish-li, *adv* In a dampish manner — **Dampishness**, dam'pish-nes, *n* The state of being dampish —**Dampness**, damp'nes, *n* The state or condition of being damp, moistness, humidity

Damsel, dam'zel, *n* [Fr *demoiselle*, O Fr *damoisele damusele*, from L L *dominicella*, dim of L *domana, domna*, a mistress DAME] A young unmarried woman, a maiden, a virgin

Damson, dam'zn, *n* [Contr from *damascene* (which see)] A small black, dark bluish, purple, or yellow plum

Don, dan, *n* [O Fr *dan, dans*, a master, from L *dominus* DAME] An old title of honour equivalent to *master, sir, don* ('*Dan* Chaucer')

Dance, dans, *v t* —*danced, dancing* [Fr *danser* from O H G *dansôn* to draw] To leap or move with measured steps, regulated by music, to leap and frisk about, to move nimbly, as up and down, back wards and forwards *v t* To make to dance, to dandle — *To dance attendance*, to be assiduous in attentions and officious civilities —*n* A leaping or stepping with motions of the body adjusted to the measure of a tune, the regular movements of one who dances, a tune by which dancing is regulated — **Dancer**, dan'sei, *n* One who dances —**Dancing master**, *n* A teacher of dancing

Dandelion, dan'di li un, *n* [Fr *dent de lion*, lion's tooth] A well known composite plant, having a naked stalk, with one large bright yellow flower, and emitting milky perennial root of aperient and tonic properties

Dandle, dan'dl, *v t* - *dandled dandling* [Allied to G *tand* puttle frivolity *tändeln*, to trifle to dandle] To shake or jolt on the knee as an infant, to fondle, nurse, or treat as a child, to pet —**Dandler**, dand'ler *n* One who dandles

Dandruff dan'druf *n* [Probably Celtic W *tom* skin, and *drug* bad] A scurf which forms on the head and comes off in small scales or particles

Dandy, dan'di, *n* [Fr *dandin* a ninny akin to L *dandle*] A man who pays excessive attention to dress one who dresses with special finery, a fop a coxcomb *a* Finely or foppishly dressed, foppish, trim, gay — **Dandify**, dan'di fi *v t* To make fo rm, or dress out as a dandy or fop

Dandyish, dan'di ish *a* Like a dandy —**Dandyism** dan'di izm, *n* The manners and dress of a dandy, foppishness

Dane dan, *n* A native or inhabitant of Denmark —**Danegelt Danegeld** dan'gelt, dan'geld *n* [*Gelt gild* = A Sax *gild, yild*, a payment] An annual tax laid on the English nation in early times for maintaining forces to oppose the Danes or to furnish tribute to procure peace —**Danish** da'nish *a* Belonging to the Danes or Denmark —*n* The language of the Danes

Danger, dan'jer, *n* [Formerly control, power, Fr *danger*, O Fr *dangier dongier*, a feudal term for right to woods and waters, from L L *domenariorum* from L *domenus*, a lord, akin *dominus, dame, damsel*, &c] Exposure to destruction, ruin, injury, loss, pain, or other evil, peril, risk, hazard, jeopardy — **Dangerous**, dan'jer us, *a* Attended with danger, perilous, hazardous, unsafe, full of risk, creating danger, causing risk of evil **Dangerously**, dan'jer us li, *adv* In a dangerous manner or condition — **Dangerousness** dan'jer us-nes, *n* The state or quality of being dangerous

Dangle, dang'gl, *v t* —*dangled, dangling* [Allied to Dan *dingle*, Sw and Icel *dingla*, to swing] To hang loose, flowing, shaking, or waving, to hang and swing; to be a humble officious follower, or to hang about a person (with *about* or *after*) —*v t* To cause to dangle, to swing — **Dangler**, dang'gler, *n* One who dangles, a man who hangs about women

Dank, dangk, *a* [Nasalized form allied to *daggle* and Sw *dagg*, dew] Damp, moist; humid —*n* ‡ Moisture, humidity, the watery element (*Mil*)—**Dankish**, dangk'ish, *a* Somewhat damp

Danseuse, dan'sez, *n* [Fr] A female stage-dancer

Danubian, da-nū'bi an, *a* Pertaining to or bordering on the river Danube

Dap, dap, *v t* [Onomatopoetic] To drop or let fall the bait gently into the water an angling word

Daphnal, daf'nal, *a* and *n* [Gr *daphnê*, laurel] *Bot* a term applied to the laurels and kindred plants

Dapper, dap'er, *a* [Same word as D *dapper*, Sw and Dan *tapper*, G *tapfer*, brave] Small and active, nimble, brisk, lively, neat — **Dapperling**, dap'er ling, *n* A dwarf, a little fellow

Dapple, dap'l, *a* [Icel *depill*, a spot, perhaps akin to *dip, deep*] Marked with spots, spotted, variegated with spots of different colours or shades of colour —*v t* *dappled, dappling* To spot, to variegate with spots —**Dapple bay**, *a* Of a bay colour, variegated by spots of a different shade —**Dapple-gray**, *a* Of a gray colour, variegated by spots of a different shade

Dare, dār *v t* —pret *dared* or *durst*, pp *dared* ppr *daring* [A Sax *ic dear*, I dare, *he dear* he dare, *we durran*, we dare, *ic dorste*, I durst, Goth *daursan*, O H G *turran* cog Gr *tharsein*, Skr *dharsh*, to be courageous] To have courage for any purpose, to make up the mind to undertake something hazardous or dangerous to be bold enough, to venture —*v t* — *dared daring* To challenge, to provoke, to defy —**Dare devil**, *n* A desperado, one who fears nothing and will attempt anything —**Daring** dā'ring *a* Bold and audacious courageous, intrepid, adventurous *n* Courage, boldness, fearlessness, audacity — **Daringly**, dā'ring li, *adv* In a daring manner —**Daringness**, dā'ring nes, *n* Boldness

Daze dāz, *v t* [Perhaps akin to *daze, dazzle*, by interchange of *z* and *r*, comp *freeze frozen*] To stupefy by sudden terror, to amaze

Dare, dāi, *n* The dace DACE

Darg, dārg, *n* [A contr for *day work*] A day's work, the quantity of work turned out in a day [Provincial]

Dark, dark *a* [A Sax *deorc* not found in the other Teutonic languages, comp Gael and Ir *dorch* dark black] Destitute of light not radiating or reflecting light wholly or partially black, having the quality opposite to white, gloomy, disheartening, not cheerful, concealed, secret, mysterious, not easily understood, not enlightened with knowledge, rude, ignorant (the *dark* ages), morally black atrocious, wicked, sinister, keeping designs concealed not fair said of the complexion —*n* [Usually with *the*] Darkness, the absence of light, a dark hue, a dark part, secrecy, obscurity, a state of ignorance —**Darken**, dar'kn *v t* To make dark or black, to deprive of light, to obscure, cloud make dim, to deprive of vision to render gloomy, to render ignorant or stupid, to render less clear or intelligible, to make less white or clear, to tan, to sully, to taint —*v i* To grow dark or darker —**Darkish** dar'kish, *a* Dusky, somewhat dark — **Darkling**, dark'ling, *adv* [*Dark*, and term *ling* as in *flatling long* in *headlong*] In the dark, at night — *a* Black looking, lowering, gloomy [*Thack*] — **Darkly**, dārk'li, *adv* In a dark manner, with imperfect light, clearness, or knowledge, obscurely, dimly, blindly, uncertainly —**Darkness**, dark'nes, *n* The state or quality of being dark, the want of physical light, gloom, obscurity, deepness of shade or colour; physical, intellectual, or moral blindness, ignorance, sinfulness, secrecy, uncertainty, want of clearness or intelligibility —**Darksome**, dark'sum, *a* Dark, gloomy; obscure — **Darky**, dār'ki, *n* A popular name for a negro

Darling, dār'ling, *a* [A Sax *deórling— deóre*, dear, and dim term *ling* DEAR] Dearly beloved, dear, favourite —*n* One much beloved, a favourite

Darn, dārn, *v t* [W and Armor *darn*, Ir *darna*, a piece, a patch] To mend a rent or hole in, by imitating the texture of the cloth or stuff with yarn or thread and a needle, to sew or repair by crossing and recrossing the stitches —*n* A place mended by darning —**Darner**, dār'ner, *n* One who darns

Darnel, dār'nel, *n* [O Fr *darnelle*, same root as D *door*, G *thor*, a fool, Lith *durnus*, foolish, mad, from its narcotic properties] A troublesome weed in cornfields, with rye like ears, which, when ground among corn, are said to be narcotic and stupefying

Dart, dart, *n* [O Fr *dart*, Mod Fr *dard*; of German origin — Sw *dart*, A Sax *daroth*, O H G *tart*] A pointed missile weapon to be thrown by the hand, a short lance, anything which pierces and wounds, a sudden or rapid rush, leap, bound, spring or flight —*v t* To throw (a dart, &c) with a sudden thrust, to throw swiftly, to shoot —*v i* To fly as a dart, to fly rapidly, to spring and run with velocity, to start suddenly and run —**Darter**, dar'ter, *n* One that darts, a web footed tropical bird of the pelican tribe, so called from darting after fish in the water —**Dartingly**, dar'ting li, *adv* Rapidly, like a dart

Darwinian dar win'i an, *a* Of or pertaining to Charles *Darwin*, the celebrated naturalist — *n* A believer in Darwinism — **Darwinism**, dar'win izm, *n* The doctrine as to the origin and modifications of the species of animals and plants taught by Darwin the principal points being that there is a tendency to variation in organic beings so that descendants may differ very widely from progenitors, that animals and plants tend naturally to multiply rapidly, so that if unchecked they would soon overstock the whole globe, that there is thus a continual struggle for existence among all organized beings, that the strongest and best fitted for particular surroundings inaturally survive, and the others die out that from a few forms (perhaps even one) sprang all existing species, genera orders, &c, of animals and plants

Dash dash, *v t* [A Scandinavian word= Dan *daske* to slap *dask*, a slap, Sw *daska*, to beat] To cause to strike or come against suddenly and with violence, to strike or throw violently or suddenly, to sprinkle or mix slightly, to disturb or frustrate (to *dash* courage) to confound, confuse abash —*To dash off* to form or sketch out in haste carelessly, to execute hastily or with careless rapidity —*v i* To rush with violence, to strike or be cast violently —*n* A violent striking together of two bodies, collision, something thrown into another substance, infusion, admixture, a sudden check, abashment a rapid movement, a sudden onset the capacity for unhesitating prompt action vigour in attack a flourish or ostentatious parade, a mark or line [—] in writing or printing noting a break or pause —**Dasher**, dash'er, *n* One who or that which dashes, the float of a paddle wheel the plunger of a churn, and the like, also a dash board —**Dashing** dash'ing *a* Impetuous, spirited, showy brilliant — **Dash-board**, *n* A board or leathern apron on the fore part of a vehicle to prevent mud, &c, from being thrown upon the occupants by the heels of the horses — **Dash wheel**, *n* A wheel revolving in a cistern, used for washing woven goods by dipping them in the water and dashing them against the sides of the cistern

Dastard, das'tèrd, *n* [Icel *dastr*, exhausted, akin to *dasa*, the suffix *bera ard*] A coward, a poltroon, one who meanly shrinks from danger —*a* Cowardly, meanly shrinking from danger —**Dastardliness**, das'tèrd-li nes, *n* Cowardliness —**Dastardly**, das'tèrd-li, *a* Cowardly, meanly timid, base; sneaking — **Dastardness, Dastardy**, das'tèrd-nes, das'tèrd-i, *n* Cowardliness, mean timorousness

Dasymeter, da sim'et-èr, *n* [Gr *dasys*, dense, *metron*, measure] An instrument for testing the density of a gas

Dasyure, dā'si-ūr, *n* [Gr *dasys*, hairy, and

ours, a tail] The brush-tailed opossum, a plantigrade carnivorous marsupial found in Australia.

Data. DATUM

Date, dāt, *n* [Fr, from L *datum*, given, used in a Roman letter as 'given' (at such a place and such a time) is in certain of our formal or official documents] That addition to a writing which specifies the year, month, and day when it was given or executed, the time when any event happened, when anything was transacted, or when anything is to be done, the period of time at or during which one has lived or anything has existed era, age —*v t* —*dated*, *dating* To write down the date on, to append the date to, to note or fix the time of —*v i* To reckon time, to begin at a certain date (to *date* from the 16th century), to have a certain date —**Date less**, dāt'les, *a* Having no date, undated, so old as to be beyond date, having no fixed limit, eternal

Date, dāt, *n* [O Fr *date*, Fr *datte*, from L *dactylus*, Gr *daktylos*, a finger (date] The fruit of the date tree or date palm, consisting of a soft fleshy drupe inclosing a hard seed or stone, and having a delicious perfume and taste, much used as food in North Africa and Western Asia —**Date-palm, Date tree**, *n* A palm having a stem rising to the height of 50 or 60 feet, crowned with large feathery leaves the female plant bearing a bunch of from 180 to 200 dates —**Date sugar**, *n* Sugar from the fruit of the date palm, and some other species

Dative, dā'tiv, *a* [L *dativus* from *do* to give] *Gram* a term applied to the case of nouns which usually follows verbs that express giving, or the doing of something to or for —*n* The dative case

Datum, dā'tum, *n* pl **Data** dā'ta [L] Something given or admitted, some fact, proposition quantity, or condition granted or known, from which other facts propositions, &c, are to be deduced —*Datum line, engin* the base line of a section from which all the heights and depths are measured in the plans of a railway, &c

Daub, dawb, *v t* [O Fr *dauber* to plaster, from L *dealbare*, to white wash—*de*, intens and *albus*, white] To smear with soft adhesive matter, as with mud or slime, to plaster, to soil, to defile, to besmear, to paint coarsely, to lay or put on without taste, to load with affected finery —*n* A smear or smearing, a coarse painting —**Dauber**, dawb'er, *n* One who daubs a builder of walls with clay or mud mixed with straw, a coarse painter, a low and gross flatterer —**Daubry**, dawbri, *a* Viscous, slimy, adhesive

Daughter, dawtér *n* [A Sax *dohtor* D *dochter*, Dan *datter*, Icel *dottir*, Goth *tochter*, Gr *thygatēr*, Per *doktarah*, Skr *duhitri*, Lith *dukte*, Ir *dear*—daughter] A female child of any age, a female descendant, a title of affection given to a woman by a person whose age, position, or office entitles the speaker to respect or esteem, the female offspring of an animal or plant —**Daughter in-law**, *n* A son's wife —**Daughterliness**, dawtér li nes, *n* The state of being daughterly —**Daughterly**, dawtér li, *a* Becoming a daughter; dutiful

Dauk, dak, *n* Same as *Dawk*

Daunt, dant, *v t* [O Fr *danter*, Fr *dompter*, to tame, from L *domitare*, a freq of *domo*, to tame, from root of *dominus*, a lord. TAME] To repress or subdue the courage of, to intimidate, to dishearten, to check by fear —**Daunter**, dant'er, *n* One who daunts —**Dauntless**, dant'les, *a* Bold, fearless, intrepid, not timid, not discouraged —**Dauntlessly**, dant'les-li, *adv* In a bold fearless manner —**Dauntlessness**, dant'les-nes, *n* Fearlessness, intrepidity

Dauphin, dawfin, *n* [Fr *dauphin*, the title originally of the lords of *Dauphiny*, and afterwards attached to the French crown along with this province, from L *delphinus*, a dolphin, the crest of the lords of Dauphiny] The eldest son of the King of France prior to the revolution of 1830 —**Dauphiness**, dawfin-es, *n* The wife of the dauphin

Dauw, daw, *n* One of the South African zebras, a species only found on the plains

Davit, dā'vit, *n* [Origin unknown] *Naut* either of the two projecting pieces of wood or iron on the side or stern of a vessel, used for suspending or lowering and hoisting the boats by means of pulleys.

Davy lamp, dā'vi lamp, *n* A lamp whose flame is surrounded by wire, invented by Sir Humphry *Davy* to protect the miners from explosions of fire damp

Daw, daw, *n* [From cry] A jackdaw

Dawdle, dawdl, *v i* [Akin to *daddle* and probably to *dowdy*, a slattern] To waste time, to trifle, to saunter *v t* To waste by trifling —**Dawdler**, dawdlér, *n* One who dawdles, a trifler

Dawk, dak, *n* [Hind] In the East Indies, the post, a relay of men, as for carrying letters, despatches, &c, or travellers in palanquins

Dawn, dawn, *v i* [A Sax *dagian*, to dawn or become day, from *deg*, day] To begin to grow light in the morning to grow light, to begin to show intellectual light or knowledge, to begin to become visible or appear (the truth *dawns* upon me) —*n* The break of day, the first appearance of light in the morning, first opening or expansion, beginning, rise, first appearance (the *dawn* of civilization &c) —**Dawning**, dawning *n* The growing light in the morning dawn

Day, dā *n* [A Sax *deg* D Dan and Sw *dag* Icel *dagr*, Goth *dags* Gr *tag*, not connected with L *dies*, a day] That space of time during which there continues to be light in contradistinction to night, the time between the rising and setting of the sun the period of one revolution of the earth on its axis, or twenty four hours light, sunshine (in the open *day*), any period of time distinguished from other time (the authors of that *day*), age, era, epoch in the plural often lifetime, earthly existence, the contest of a day or day of combat (to gain the *day*) an appointed or fixed time, time of commemorating, an event, anniversary — *Days of grace*, a certain number of days (usually three) allowed for the payment of a bill (not payable on demand) beyond the date marked on the face of it specifying when it becomes due — *Astronomical natural* or *solar day* the interval between the suns leaving the meridian and his return to it — *Mean solar day*, the mean of all the solar days in the year — *Sidereal day*, the time of one apparent revolution of the fixed stars *Civil day* the day beginning and ending at midnight —*Jewish day*, the interval between sunset and sunset —*Day's journey*, an uncertain measure of distance frequently mentioned in Scripture the average distance one can travel on a day say from 12 miles or more on foot, to 50 or over on horseback —**Daily**, dā li *a* Happening being or appearing every day, done day by day, bestowed or enjoyed every day —*adv* Every day day by day —*n* A newspaper published daily **Day bed**, *n* A bed used for rest during the day, a couch, a sofa {*Shak* } **Day blindness**, *n* The visual defect by which objects are seen only in the evening and at night —**Day book**, *n* A book in which are recorded the debts and credits or accounts of the day — **Daybreak**, dā'brāk *n* The dawn or first appearance of light in the morning —**Daydream**, dā'drēm *n* A reverie, a visionary fancy indulged in when awake —**Daydreamer**, dā'drē mer, *n* One who indulges in daydreams —**Dayfly**, dā fli, *n* The popular name of those neuropterous insects which, though they may exist in the larval and pupal state for several years, in their perfect form exist only from a few hours to a few days — **Day labour**, *n* Labour hired or performed by the day, stated or fixed labour — **Day labourer**, *n* One who works by the day — **Daylight**, dā'lit, *n* The light of the day, the light of the sun, as opposed to that of the moon or of a lamp or candle — **Daylily**, *n* [The beauty of its flowers rarely lasts over one day] A liliaceous plant of which the fragrant yellow species is a favourite garden flower — **Daylong**, dā long, *a* Lasting all day —**Daypeep**, † dā'pēp, *n* The dawn {*Milt* } —**Day-school**, *n* A school taught during the day, at which the scholars are not boarded opposed to *evening-school*, *boarding-school* —**Day-sight**, *n* A defect of vision, in which the sight is clear and strong only in the daylight — **Daysman**, dāz man, *n* [Lit one who appoints a *day* for hearing a cause] An umpire or arbiter, a mediator (O T) — **Dayspring**, dā'spring, *n* The dawn, the beginning of the day (N T) —**Daytime**, dā-tim *n* The time of daylight

Daze, dāz, *v t* [The same word as Icel *dasa*, to tire out, O D *dasen*, to be foolish, akin *doze*, *dizzy*] To stun or stupefy, as with a blow, liquor, or excess of light, to blind by too strong a light

Dazzle daz'l *v t* —*dazzled*, *dazzling* [Freq of *daze*] To overpower or blind with light, to dim by excess of light *fig* to overpower or confound by splendour or brilliancy, or with show or display of any kind —*vi* To be overpoweringly bright or brilliant, to be overpowered or dimmed by light (as the eyes) —*n* A dazzling light, glitter —**Dazzler**, daz'lér, *n* One who or that which dazzles — **Dazzling**, daz'hng *a* So bright as to dazzle, excessively brilliant —**Dazzlingly**, daz'hng li, *adv* In a dazzling manner

Deacon, dē'kon *n* [L *diaconus*, Gr *diakonos*, a minister or servant] In the Roman and Anglican churches, a member of the lowest of the three orders of priesthood (bishops, priests, and deacons), in Presbyterian churches, a functionary who attends to the secular interests of the church, among Congregationalists, Papists and others one who looks after the spiritual as well as temporal concerns of the congregation under the minister, in Scotland the president of an incorporated trade —**Deaconess**, dē'kon es, *n* A female deacon in the primitive church —**Deaconhood** dē'kon hud *n* The state or office of a deacon deacons collectively **Deaconry, Deaconship** dē'kon ri, dē'kon ship, *n* The office of a deacon

Dead, ded, *a* [A Sax *dead* D *dood*, Dan *død* Icel *dauthr* Goth *dauths* DEATH Dis] Deprived devoid or destitute of life, having lost the vital principle, lifeless, inanimate, hence wanting, and in motion activity spirit, vigour, numb, callous, void of perception, resembling death, deep and sound (a *dead* sleep), perfectly still or motionless (a *dead* calm), monotonous, unvarying or unbroken by apertures or projections (a *dead* level or wall), unemployed, useless (*dead* capital or stock) unproductive, barren, heavy (a *dead* sound), tasteless, vapid, spiritless, flat, as liquors, producing death, sure or unerring as death (a *dead* shot), in a state of spiritual death under the power of sin, cut off from the rights of a citizen, not communicating motion or power (*dead* steam), no longer spoken or in common use by a people (a *dead* language), having no gloss, warmth, or brightness (a *dead* colour) —*The dead* (*sing*), the time when there is a remarkable stillness or gloom, the culminating point as the midst of winter or of night, (*pl*), those who are dead, the deceased, the departed *adv* To a degree approaching death, to the last degree, thoroughly, completely (*dead* tired, *dead* drunk) —**Deaden**, ded'n, *v t* — To deprive of a portion of vigour, force, or sensibility, to abate the vigour or action of, to destroy the acuteness, pungency, spirit, or brilliancy of, to render dull, flat, heavy, or vapid —**Deadly**, ded li, *a* Causing death, mortal, fatal, destructive, implacable —*adv* In a manner resembling death (*deadly* pale, mortally, destructively —**Deadliness**, ded li nes, *n* The quality of being deadly —**Deadness**, ded nes, *n* The state of being dead, lifeless ness, want of animation, spirit, vigour, activity, or force —**Dead beat**, *n* In clock and watch making, a term applied to a kind of escapement in which the seconds hand is made to stand still an instant after each beat without recoil — **Dead centre, Dead point**, *n* A position in a link motion such as that when the crank

and connecting rod of a steam-engine are in a straight line —**Dead colouring**, *n* A first layer of colours, usually some shade of gray, on which are superinduced the finishing colours —**Dead eye**, *n* *Naut.* a block without a pulley pierced with three holes and used to extend the shrouds and stays, &c —**Dead heat**, *n* A race in which the runners come all to the winning post at the same time, so that no one is the winner —**Dead house**, *n* An apartment in a hospital or other institution where dead bodies are kept for a time —**Dead letter**, *n* A letter which cannot be delivered from defect of address, and which is sent to the general post-office to be opened and returned to the writer, any thing, as a condition treaty, &c , which has lost its force or authority, by lapse of time or any other cause and has ceased to be acted on —**Dead light** *n* *Naut* a strong wooden shutter for protecting the windows of cabins, &c in a storm — **Dead lock** *n* Such a complicated state of affairs as renders action or progress impossible, complete obstruction or standstill —**Dead meat** *n* The flesh of cattle, sheep, and pigs, slaughtered and ready for the market —**Dead nettle** *n* A perennial herb of various species so called from the resemblance of its leaves to the common nettle though it has no stinging power —**Dead pay**, *n* The continued pay of soldiers and sailors actually dead but which dishonest officers charge, and appropriate —**Dead reckoning** *n* The calculation of a ship's place at sea from the distance run by the log and the courses steered by the compass retrained by allowances for drift leeway &c —**Dead set**, *n* The fixed position of a dog in pointing game determined effort or attempt at pointed attack —**Dead wall** *n* A blank wall, without windows or openings — **Dead weight**, *n* A heavy or oppressive burden

Deaf def *a* [A Sax *deaf* D *doof* Dan *døv* Icel *daufr*, G *taub*—deaf akin Sw *daft* stupid Icel *lon*, torpor] Wanting the sense of hearing either wholly or in part dismedmed hear, inattentive unheeding, unconcerned **Deafen** def'n *vt* To make deaf to deprive of the power of hearing to stun to prevent the passage of sound —**Deafening** def'ning, *n* Matter used to prevent the passage of sound through floors partitions and the like — **Deafly** def'li *adv* Without sense of sounds, obscurely heard **Deafness** def'nes *n* The state of being deaf or of being unable to hear sounds, want of hearing, unwillingness to hear, inattention — **Deaf mute** *n* A person who is both deaf and dumb

Deal, dēl, *n* [A Sax *dael* a portion a share D *deel* a portion a board or plank, Dan *del*, Sw *del* Goth *dails* G *theil* a part a share *Dole dale* are akin] A portion or part an indefinite quantity degree or extent generally implying that the amount is considerable (often qualified by *great* which hardly adds to the sense) the division or distribution of playing cards, a board or plank of fir of some length and at least 7 inches wide fir or pine timber —*vt* —*dealt* (delt) *dealing* [A Sax *dælan*, to divide] To divide in portions, to give out, to part, to distribute, to scatter to hurl (blows, destruction) *vi* To distribute, to traffic, to trade, to negotiate to transact to have intercourse, to conduct one's self in relation to others, to act, to behave - **Dealer** dēl'er, *n* One who deals, one who has to do or has concern with others, a trader merchant or trafficker; one who distributes cards to the players — **Dealing** dēl'ing *n* Conduct, behaviour, practice (double *dealing* fair *dealing*), traffic, business intercourse of business or friendship, concern commonly in pl

Dean, dēn *n* [O Fr *dean deien*, Mod Fr *doyen*, from L *decanus* one set over ten persons, from *decem* ten] An ecclesiastical dignitary ranking next to the bishop, and who presides over the canons or prebendaries of a cathedral, in some universities, the chief or head of a faculty — *Dean of guild*, in Scotland, the magistrate in a burgh whose proper duty is to take care that all buildings within the burgh are in accordance with the regulations — **Deanery**, dē'nēr i, *n* The office or jurisdiction of a dean, the official residence of a dean —**Deanship**, dēn ship, *n* The office or title of a dean

Dear, dēr, *a* [A Sax *deóre*, *dýre*, dear, loved, high priced, O D *diver*, Mod D *duur*, Icel *dýrr*, Dan and Sw *dyr*, G *theuer*, dear, beloved high priced, &c] Bearing a high price in comparison with the usual price or the real value, high priced opposite to *cheap* characterized by high prices resulting from scarcity (a *dear* year), greatly valued, beloved, precious heartfelt, passionate or intense! —*n* A darling, a term of affection or endearment —*adv* Dearly tenderly, at a dear rate —**Dearly** dēr'li *adv* At a high price, with great fondness fondly tenderly — **Dearness** dēr'nes *n* The state or quality of being dear, high value in price or estimation preciousness, tender love

Dearth dērth *n* [Comp *warmth health stol(w)th* &c] Scarcity which makes food dear, want or time of want, famine, lack or absence —**Deary** dēr'i *n* A familiar word of endearment

Death deth *n* [A Sax *death* Goth *lauthus* L G and D *lood* Sw and Dan *död* G *tod*—death Dead Die] That state of a being animal or vegetable in which there is a total and permanent cessation of all the vital functions the state of being dead the manner of dying, cause agent or instrument of death, total loss or extinction (the *death* of one's faculties), capital punishment — *Civil death* deprivation of the rights of citizenship as when a man is banished or becomes a monk — **Deathless**, deth'les *a* Not subject to death destruction or extinction, undying, immortal —**Deathly**, deth'li, *a* and *adv* Resembling death, cadaverously wanly —**Death agony** *n* The agony or struggle which immediately precedes death —**Death bed** *n* The bed on which a person dies or is confined in his last sickness **Death bell** *n* The bell that announces death, the passing bell — **Death blow** *n* A blow causing death a mortal blow anything which extinguishes hope or blights one's prospects - **Death fire** *n* A luminous appearance or flame as the *ignis fatuus* supposed to presage death —**Death rate**, *n* The proportion of deaths among the inhabitants of a town country &c — **Death rattle** *n* A peculiar rattling in the throat of a dying person **Death's door** *n* A near approach to death, the gates of death — **Death's head** *n* The skull of a human skeleton or a figure representing one — *Death's head moth* the largest lepidopterous insect found in Britain having markings upon the back of the thorax very closely resembling a skull or death's head — **Death's man** *n* An executioner a hangman —**Death-stroke** *n* The stroke of death, a death blow **Death struggle** *n* Death agony **Death token** *n* That which indicates approaching death [*Shak.*] —**Death warrant**, *n* An order from the proper authority for the execution of a criminal — **Death watch** *n* A small beetle the ticking noise made by which is superstitiously supposed to prognosticate death

Debacle, dē-bak'l *n* [Fr from *debacler*, to break up—*de*, priv and *bacler* to bar from L *baculus* a bar] A sudden breaking up of ice in a river, *geol* a sudden outbreak of water hurling before it stones and other debris, a confused rout, a stampede

Debar, dē bar *vt* —*debarred debarring* To bar or cut off from entrance, to preclude, to hinder from approach, entry, or enjoyment, to shut out or exclude — **Debarment**, dē bar ment, *n* The act of debarring

Debark, dē bārk', *vt* and *vi* [Fr *débarquer* —*de*, and *barque*, a boat or bark] To land from a ship or boat, to disembark — **Debarkation** dē bārk ā shon, *n* The act of disembarking

Debase, dē bās', *vt* —*debased*, *debasing* To impart a certain baseness to, to reduce or lower in quality, dignity, character, &c , to degrade, to vitiate, to adulterate, to abase —**Debasement**, dē bās ment, *n* The act of debasing, or state of being debased —**Debaser**, dē bā'ser, *n* One who or that which debases —**Debasingly**, dē bā sing li, *adv* So as to debase

Debate, dē bāt', *n* [O Fr *debatre*, to debate, prefix *de*, and *batre*, to beat BATTER, ABATE] An argument or reasoning between persons of different opinions, dispute, controversy, quarrel, strife, contention —*vt* —*debated*, *debating* To discuss by arguments for and against, to dispute, to argue, to contest —*vi* To discuss disputed points, to examine different arguments in the mind (to *debate* with one's self whether) —*Debating society*, a society for the purpose of debate and improvement in extemporaneous speaking —**Debatable**, dē bā'ta bl *a* Capable of being debated, disputable, subject to controversy or contention —**Debater**, dē-bā'ter, *n* One who debates, a disputant

Debauch dē bach', *vt* [O Fr *desbaucher*, Fr *débaucher*—*de des*, and *bauche*, a workshop, a task, the original meaning would therefore be to draw one away from his work or duty] To corrupt or vitiate (as principles &c), to corrupt with lewdness, to bring to be guilty of unchastity, to seduce, to lead astray from duty or allegiance — *n* Excess or a fit of excess in eating or drinking, intemperance, drunkenness — **Debauched** dē bacht', *p* and *a* Vitiated in morals given to debauchery, characterized by debauchery **Debauchedly**, dē bach ed li, *adv* In a profligate manner —**Debauchedness** dē bach'ed nes, *n* The state of being debauched —**Debauchee**, del o shē', *n* A man given to debauchery - **Debaucher** dē bach'er *n* One who debauches - **Debauchery**, dē bach'er i *n* Excessive indulgence in sensual pleasures of any kind as gluttony, intemperance, unlawful indulgence of lust —**Debauchment** dē bach ment *n* The act of debauching

Debenture, de ben tūr *n* [L *debentur*, there are owing (certain things) a word used in old acknowledgments of debt Akin *debt debit*] A deed or document charging certain property with the repayment of money lent by a person therein named, and with interest on the sum lent at a given rate a certificate of drawback of customs duties on the exportation of certain goods — **Debentured**, dē ben tūrd, *a* Entitled to drawback or debenture, secured by debenture

Debilitate dē bil i tāt *vt* —*debilitated de bilitating* [L *debilito*, *debilitatum* to weaken from *debilis* weak] To weaken, to impair the strength of, to enfeeble to make faint or languid —**Debilitating**, dē bil i tāt ing, *a* Tending or adapted to weaken — **Debilitation** dē bil i tā shon, *n* The act of weakening, relaxation — **Debility** dē bil i ti *n* [L *debilitas*] A state of general bodily weakness, feebleness languor of body, faintness

Debit, debit *n* [L *debitum* something owed from *debeo* to owe—*de*, from, and *habeo* to have] That which is entered in an account as a debt, a recorded item of debt that part of an account in which is entered any article of goods furnished, or money paid to or on account of a person —*vt* To charge with as a debt (to *debit* a person *for* or *with* goods), to enter on the debtor side of a book

Déblai, de blā *n* [Fr, from L *de*, from, *ablatum*, taken away] *Fort* the earth excavated from the ditch to form the parapet

Debonair deb-ō nār', *a* [Fr *débonnaire*—*de*, from, *bon* good, and *aire* (L *area*), place, extraction] Characterized by courtesy, affability, or gentleness, elegant, well bred, winning, accomplished —**Debonairly**, deb ō nār li, *adv* In a debonair manner —**Debonairness**, deb-ō-nār'nes, *n* The character of being debonair

Debouch, dē bōsh', *vi* [Fr *déboucher*—*de* from, and *bouche*, mouth, L *bucca*, the cheek] To issue or march out of a narrow

place, or from defiles, as troops —**Débouchure**, dā-bū'shŭr, *n.* [Fr.] The mouth or opening of a river or channel

Débris, dā-brē', *n.* [Fr., from *dé*, L. *dis*, asunder, apart, and *briser*, to break.] Fragments, rubbish, ruins; *geol.* any accumulation of broken and detached matter, as that which arises from the waste of rocks, and which is piled up at their base or swept away by water

Debt, det, *n.* [O. Fr. *debte* (now *dette*), L. *debita*, things due. DEBIT.] That which is due from one person to another, that which one person is bound to pay to or perform for another; what is incumbent on one to do or suffer; a due, an obligation, the state of owing something to another (to be in *debt*, a duty neglected or violated, a trespass, a sin (N. T.).—**Debtor**, det'ėr, *n.* [L. *debitor*.] A person who owes another either money, goods, or services; the correlative of *creditor*: one who has received from another an advantage of any kind, one indebted or in debt

Début, dā-bū', *n.* [Fr.—*de*, from, and *but*, mark, butt. The word has its meaning from the bowl being brought from the butt on one commencing to play at bowls.] Entrance upon anything, first appearance before the public as that of an actor or actress on the stage.—**Débutant** *fem.* **Débutante**, dā-bū-tant, dā-bū-tant, *n.* [Fr.] One who makes a debut or first appearance before the public

Decachord, dek'a-kord, *n.* [Gr. *deka* ten, and *chordé*, string.] An ancient Greek musical instrument, triangular in shape and having ten strings

Decaciminated, dē-ka-kŭ'mi-nā-ted, *a.* [L. *de*, off, and *cacuminatus* pointed from *cacumen*, a point.] Having the top cut off

Decade, **Decad** dek'ād, dek'ad, *n.* [L. *decas*, *decadis*, Gr. *dekas* from *deka* ten.] The sum or number of ten, an aggregate or group consisting of ten, specifically an aggregate of ten years.—**Decadal** dek'ad-al, *a.* Pertaining to ten, consisting of tens

Decadence, **Decadency**, dē-kā'dens, dē'kā-den-si, *n.* [Fr. *décadence*: L. L. *decadentia*, from L. *de* down, and *cado* to fall.] Decay, a falling into a lower state.—**Decadent**, dē-kā'dent, *a.* In decadence, decaying, deteriorating

Decagon, dek'a-gon, *n.* [Gr. *deka* ten and *gōnia*, a corner; *Geom.* a plane figure having ten sides and ten angles.—**Decagonal**, de-kag'o-nal, *a.* Of or belonging to a decagon

Decagram, **Décagramme** dek'a-gram, dā-ka-gram, *n.* [Fr. *décagramme*: Gr. *deka*, ten, and Fr. *gramme*.] A French weight of 10 grammes, equal to 5·644 drams avoirdupois

Decagyn dek'a-jin, *n.* [Gr. *deka* ten and *gynē*, a female.] *Bot.* a plant having ten pistils.—**Decagynian** **Decagynous** dek-a-jin'i-an, de-kaj'i-nus, *a.* *Bot.* having ten pistils.

Decahedron, dek-a-hē'dron, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *hedra*, a seat, a base; *Geom.* a figure or body having ten sides.—**Decahedral**, dek-a-hē'dral, *a.* Having ten sides

Decalcify dē-kal'si-fi, *v.t.* [L. *de* priv. and *calx*, *calcis*, lime, chalk.] To deprive of lime, as bones of their hardening matter, so as to reduce them to gelatine.—**Decalcification**, dē-kal'si-fi-kā'shon, *n.* The removal of calcareous matter, as from bones.

Décalitre, dā-ka-lē'tr, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *deka*, ten, and Fr. *litre*.] A French measure of capacity containing 10 litres, or 610·27 cubic inches equal to 2¼ imperial gallons nearly

Decalogue dek'a-log, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *logos*, a word.] The ten commandments or precepts given by God to Moses at Mount Sinai.—**Decalogist** de-kal'o-jist, *n.* One who explains the decalogue

Décamètre, dā-ka-mā'tr, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *deka*, ten, and *metron*, measure.] A French measure of length, consisting of 10 metres, and equal to 393·7 English inches or 32·8 feet

Decamp, dē-kamp', *v.i.* [Fr. *décamper*—*de*, from, and *camp*, a camp.] To remove or depart from a camp or camping ground, to march off, to depart, to take one's self off, especially in a secret or clandestine manner.—**Decampment**, dē-kamp'ment, *n.* Departure from a camp, a marching off

Decanal, dē-kan'al, *a.* [L. *decanus*, a dean. DEAN.] Pertaining to a dean or deanery

Decander, de-kan'dėr, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *anėr*, *andros*, a male.] *Bot.* a plant having ten stamens.—**Decandrian** **Decandrous**, de-kan'dri-an, de-kan'drus, *a.* *Bot.* having ten stamens

Decangular, de-kang'gū-lėr, *a.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *t. angulus*.] Having ten angles

Decant dē-kant', *v.t.* [Fr. *decanter*, to decant—*de*, and *canter*, from O. Fr. *cant* a rim an edge, lit. to pour out by canting or tilting. CANT.] To pour off gently, as liquor from its sediment, or from one vessel into another.—**Decantation** dē-kan-tā'shon, *n.* The act of decanting.—**Decanter**, dē-kan'tėr, *n.* One who decants, a vessel used to decant liquors, or for receiving decanted liquors, a glass vessel or bottle used for holding wine or other liquors for filling drinking glasses

Decaphyllous de-kaf'il-lus, *a.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *phyllon* a leaf.] *Bot.* having ten leaves applied to the perianth of flowers

Decapitate dē-kap'i-tāt, *v.t.*—*decapitated*, *decapitating* [L. L. *decapito decapitatum* to behead—*L. de* and *caput* head.] To behead: to cut off the head of.—**Decapitation** dē-kap-i-tā'shon, *n.* The act of beheading

Decapod, dek'a-pod, *n.* [Gr. *deka* ten, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] One of an order of crustaceans (crabs, lobsters) having ten feet, one of that division of the cuttle fishes which have ten prehensile arms.—*a.* Having ten feet, belonging to the decapods.—**Decapodal** **Decapodous** de-kap'o-dal, de-kap'o-dus, *a.* Belonging to the order of decapods, having ten feet

Decarbonate dē-kar'bo-nāt, *v.t.* To deprive of carbonic acid.—**Decarbonization** **Decarburization** dē-kar'bo-ni-zā'shon, dē-kar'bū-ri-zā'shon, *n.* The process of depriving of carbon.—**Decarbonize** **Decarburize** dē-kar'bo-nīz, dē-kar'bū-rīz, *v.t.*—*decarbonized decarbonizing* To deprive of carbon

Decastich dek'a-stik, *n.* [Gr. *deka* ten and *stichos* a verse.] A poem consisting of ten lines

Decastyle dek'a-stil, *n.* [Gr. *deka* ten and *stylos* a column.] A portico or colonnade of ten columns.—*a.* Decorated with or having ten columns

Decasyllabic dek'a-sil-lab'ik, *a.* [Gr. *deka* ten and *syllabė*, a syllable.] Having ten syllables

Decay dē-kā', *v.i.* [O. Fr. *decaer* from L. *de* down and *cadere* to fall, seen also in *cadence chance casual incident* &c.] To pass gradually from a sound prosperous or perfect state to a less perfect state or toward weakness, or dissolution, to become decomposed or corrupted to rot, to be gradually impaired to waste or moulder away.—*v.t.* To impair, to bring to a worse state [*Shak.*].—*n.* The state or process of decaying, decline to a worse or less perfect state, decomposition, putrefaction, deterioration, wasting.—**Decayedness** dē-kād'nes, *n.* A state of being decayed.—**Decayer**, dē-kā'ėr, *n.* That which causes decay

Decease, dē-sēs', *n.* [Fr. *décès* from L. *decessus*, departure—*de* and *cedo cessum* to go. CEDE.] Departure from this life, death.—*v.i.* To depart from this life, to die.—**Deceased**, dē-sēst', *p.* Departed from life, dead frequently used as a noun the word *person* being understood.—**Decedent**,† dē-sē'dent, *a.* [L. *decedens*.] Departing, removing

Deceit, dē-sēt', *n.* [O. Fr. *decet* L. *deceptus*, from *decipio*, *deceptum* to deceive, lit. to take down—*de*, down, and *capio*, to take. CAPABLE.] The quality or act of deceiving, guilefulness; the act of misleading a person, any artifice, stratagem, or practice, which misleads another, or causes him to believe what is false, act of fraud, cheat, fallacy. Syn. under FRAUD.—**Deceitful**, dē-sēt'ful, *a.* Given to deceive, full of deceit, tending to mislead, deceive, or insnare, trickish, fraudulent, cheating.—**Deceitfully**, dē-sēt'ful-li, *adv.* In a deceitful manner.—**Deceitfulness**, dē-sēt'ful-nes, *n.* Disposition or tendency to mislead or deceive, the quality of being deceitful.—**Deceive**, dē-sēv', *v.t.*—*deceived*, *deceiving* [Fr. *décevoir*, O. Fr. *decever*.] To mislead the mind of, especially intentionally, to cause to believe what is false, or disbelieve what is true, to cause to mistake, to impose on, to delude, to frustrate or disappoint (the hopes, &c.).—**Deceivable**, dē-sē'va-bl, *a.* Capable of being or liable to be deceived.—**Deceivableness**, dē-sē'va-bl-nes, *n.* Liableness to be deceived.—**Deceivably** dē-sē'va-bli, *adv.* In a deceivable manner.—**Deceiver**, dē-sē'vėr, *n.* One who deceives

December dē-sem'bėr, *n.* [L., from *decem* ten this being the tenth month among the early Romans who began the year in March.] The twelfth and last month in the year in which the sun is at his greatest distance south of the equator.—**Decemberly**, dē-sem'bėr-li, *a.* Resembling December, cold, chilly, gloomy, cheerless

Decemfid, dē-sem'fid, *a.* [L. *decem* ten and *findo* to divide.] *Bot.* ten cleft, divided into ten parts, having ten divisions

Decemlocular, dē-sem'lok-ū-lėr, *a.* [L. *decem* ten and *t. cellus* a cell.] *Bot.* having ten cells for seeds

Decempedal, dē-sem'pē-dal, *a.* [L. *decem*, ten and *pes* a foot.] Having ten feet, ten feet in length

Decemvir, dē-sem'vėr, *n.* pl. **Decemvirs**, **Decemviri**, dē-sem'vėr-z, dē-sem'vi-ri [L. *decem* ten and *vir*, a man.] One of ten magistrates who had absolute authority in ancient Rome from B.C. 449 to 447.—**Decemviral** dē-sem'vėr-al, *a.* Pertaining to the decemvirs.—**Decemvirate** dē-sem'vėr-āt, *n.* The office of the decemvirs, the decemvirs collectively

Decency Under DECENT

Decennary dē-sen'na-ri, *n.* [L. *decennium*, a period of ten years—*decem*, ten and *annus* a year.] A period of ten years

Decennial dē-sen'ni-al, *a.* Continuing for ten years, consisting of ten years, happening every ten years

Decent dē'sent, *a.* [L. *decens decentis*, fr. of *decet* it becomes, akin *decoro*, *decorus*.] Becoming, having a character or show that gains general approval, suitable as to words, behaviour, dress and ceremony, seemly, decorous, free from immodesty, not obscene, modest, moderate, tolerable, passable, respectable (colloq.).—**Decency** dē'sen-si, *n.* [L. *decentia*.] The state or quality of being decent, propriety in actions or discourse, decorum, modesty, freedom from ribaldry or obscenity, a decent or becoming ceremony, a rite

Decentish dē'sent-ish, *a.* Somewhat decent, of a fairly good kind or quality, passable (colloq.).—**Decently** dē'sent-li, *adv.* In a decent or becoming manner, tolerably, passably, or fairly (colloq.).—**Decentness**, dē'sent-nes, *n.* The state of being decent, decency

Decentralize dē-sen'tral-iz, *v.t.* To distribute what has been centralized, to remove from direct connection or dependence on a central authority.—**Decentralization**, dē-sen'tra-li-zā'shon, *n.* The act of decentralizing, *politics* the act of distributing among a number of places through out a country the administration of its internal affairs.

Deception, dē-sep'shon, *n.* [L. *deceptio de ceptionis*, a deceiving. DECEIVE.] The act of deceiving or misleading, habit of deceiving, the state of being deceived or misled, that which deceives, artifice, cheat. Syn. under FRAUD.—**Deceptibility**, dē-sep'ti-bil'i-ti, *n.* Liability to be deceived.—**Deceptible**, dē-sep'ti-bl, *a.* Liable to be deceived.—**Deceptive**, dē-sep'tiv, *a.* Tending to deceive, having power to mislead or impress false opinions, misleading.—**Deceptively**, dē-sep'tiv-li, *adv.* In a manner to deceive.—**Deceptiveness**, dē-sep'tiv-nes, *n.* The state of being deceptive, tendency or aptness to deceive.—**Deceptivity**,† dē-sep'tiv-i-ti, *n.* A thing

which deceives; a sham —**Deceptory**,† dē-sep'to-ri, *a* Deceptive

Decern, dē-sėrn', *v.t* and *i* [L *decerno*, *decretum*, to decree] *Scots law*, to judge, to adjudge, to decree, to pass judgment

Dechristianize, dē-kris'tyan-īz, *v t* —*dechristianized*, *dechristianizing* To turn from Christianity, to banish Christian belief and principles from

Decide, dē-sīd, *v t* —*decided*, *deciding* [L *decido*—*de*, and *cædo*, to cut, seen also in *concise*, *precise*, *excision*] To determine, as a question, controversy, or struggle, finally or authoritatively, to settle by giving the victory to one side or the other, to determine the issue or result of, to conclude, to end —*v i* To determine, to form a definite opinion, to come to a conclusion, to pronounce a judgment —**Decidable**, dē-sī'da bl, *a* Capable of being decided —**Decided**, dē-sī'ded, *a* Well marked, clear, unequivocal, that puts an end to doubt, free from ambiguity or uncertainty, unmistakable, resolute, determined, free from hesitation or wavering —**Decidedly**, dē-sī'ded li, *adv* In a decided or determined manner, in a manner to preclude doubt —**Decider**, dē-sī'dėr, *n* One who decides

Deciduous, dē sid ū us, *a* [L *deciduus*, *decido*—*de*, and *cado*, to fall, akin *decay*] Not perennial or permanent, *bot* applied to trees whose leaves fall in autumn and to leaves or other parts of the plant that fall, *zool* applied to parts which fall off at a certain stage of an animal's existence, as hair, horns, teeth —**Decidua**, dē sid ū a, *n* [For *decidua membrana*, the membrane that falls off] A membrane arising from alteration of the upper layer of the mucous membrane of the uterus, after the reception into the latter of the impregnated ovum, the name being given to it because it is discharged at parturition —**Deciduate** dē sid ū āt, *a* Applied to those mammals as Man, the Quadrumana Carnivora, &c, which throw off a decidua after parturition —**Deciduous ness**, **Deciduity**,† dē sid ū us nes, dē si dū i ti *n* The quality of being deciduous

Décigramme, dā si gram, *n* [Fr] A French weight of one tenth of a gramme —**Décilitre**, dā si lē tr, *n* [Fr] A French measure of capacity equal to one tenth of a litre

Decillion, dē sil yon, *n* In English notation, a million involved to the tenth power, or a unit with sixty ciphers annexed, in French notation, a thousand involved to the eleventh power —**Decillionth** dē sil yonth *a* Being one of a decillion equal parts —*n* One such part

Decimal, des i mal, *a* [L *decimus*, tenth, from *decem*, ten] Of or pertaining to tens, numbered or proceeding by tens, having a tenfold increase or decrease —*Decimal fraction*, a fraction whose denominator is 10 or some number produced by the continued multiplication of 10 as a factor, such as 100, 1000, &c, but written with the denominator omitted its value being indicated by a point placed to the left of as many figures of the numerator as there are ciphers in the denominator, thus $\frac{7}{10}$, $\frac{8}{100}$, are written ·7, ·08 —*Decimal system*, a system of weights, measures, and moneys based on multiples of ten, the metric system —*n* A decimal fraction —**Decimalize**, des i mal īz *v t* To reduce to the decimal system **Decimally**, des i mal li, *adv* By tens, by means of decimals

Decimate, des i māt, *v t* —*decimated*, *decimating* [L *decimo*, *decimatum*, to select by lot every tenth man for punishment, from *decem*, ten] To select by lot and punish with death every tenth man of, as was done by the Romans in punishing bodies of troops, &c, hence, to destroy a great but indefinite number of —**Decimation**, des-i-mā'shon, *n* A selection of every tenth by lot, as for punishment, &c, the destruction of a great but indefinite proportion of people —**Decimator**, des i mā-tėr, *n* One who or that which decimates

Décimetre, dā-si-mā-tr, *n* A French measure of length equal to the tenth part of a metre, or 3·9371 inches

Decipher, dē-sī'fėr, *v t* To explain what is written in ciphers, by finding what each character or mark represents; to read what is written in obscure or badly formed characters, to discover or explain the meaning of, as of something difficult to be understood —**Decipherable**, dē-sī'fėr-a bl, *a* That may be deciphered or interpreted —**Decipherer**, dē sī fėr-ėr, *n* One who deciphers —**Decipherment**, dē-sī fėr ment *n* The act of deciphering

Decision, dē si zhon *n* [L *decisio*, *decisionis* Decide] The act of deciding, determination as of a question or doubt, final judgment or opinion in a case which has been under deliberation or discussion, determination, as of a contest or event, arbitrament, the quality of being decided in character, unwavering firmness, prompt and fixed determination —**Decisive**, dē sī siv, *a* Having the power or quality of determining, final, conclusive, putting an end to controversy, marked by decision or prompt determination **Decisively**, dē sī siv li, *adv* In a decisive manner —**Decisiveness**, dē sī siv nes, *n* The quality of being decisive, conclusiveness, decision of character —**Decisory**, dē-sī so ri, *a* Able to decide or determine

Decivilize, dē siv il īz, *v t* To reduce from a civilized to a wild or savage state

Deck, dek *v t* [same word as D *dekken*, Dan *dække* G *decken*, to cover, with the nouns, D *dek*, Dan *dæk* a cover, a ship's deck, G *decke*, a cover, *deck* a deck, closely akin to E *thatch* (Sc *thack*), the root being that of *tego*, to cover Thatch] To clothe, to dress the person, but usually, to clothe with more than ordinary elegance, to array, to adorn, to embellish, to furnish with a deck, as a vessel —*n* A horizontal platform or floor extending from side to side of a ship and formed of planking, supported by the beams large vessels having often upper, main and lower decks, with a quarter deck over the upper deck towards the stern —*To clear the decks*, to prepare a ship for action —**Decked**, dekt, *p* and *a* Covered, adorned, furnished with a deck —**Decker**, dek ėr *n* One who or that which decks or adorns, a vessel that has a deck or decks in composition (a three *decker*) —**Deck cargo** **Deck load** *n* Cargo stowed on the deck of a vessel —**Deck hand** *n* One whose duties are confined to the deck of a vessel, he being unfit for the work of a seaman properly so called —**Deck passage**, *n* A passage on the deck of a vessel

Deck, dek, *n* [Origin unknown] A pack of cards

Declaim, dē-klām, *v i* [L *declamo*, to practise speaking in public —*de*, and *clamo*, to cry out Claim, Clamour] To speak a set oration in public, to make a formal speech or oration to harangue, to inveigh, to speak or write for rhetorical display —*v t* To utter with rhetorical force, to deliver with inflation of tone —**Declaimer** dē-klā mėr, *n* One who declaims, one who habitually speaks for rhetorical display, one who speaks clamorously, an inveigher —**Declaimant**, dē klā mant, *n* A declaimer —**Declamation**, dek la mā shon, *n* [L *declamatio*] The act or art of declaiming or making a rhetorical harangue in public, the delivery of a speech or exercise in oratory as by the students of a college, &c, a display of showy rhetorical oratory, pretentious rhetorical language, with more sound than sense —**Declamatory**, dē klam a to-ri, *a* [L *declamatorius*] Relating to the practice of declaiming, pertaining to declamation, merely rhetorical, without solid sense or argument

Declare, dē-klār, *v t* —*declared*, *declaring* [L *declaro*, to declare—*de*, intens, and *claro*, to make clear, from *clarus*, clear Clear.] To make known by words, to tell explicitly, to manifest or communicate plainly in any way, to exhibit; to publish, to proclaim, to assert, to affirm, to make a full statement of, as of goods on which duty falls to be paid to the custom house —*To declare one's self*, to throw off reserve and avow one's opinion, to show openly what one thinks, or which side he espouses.—*v i* To make a declaration, to make known explicitly some determination, to proclaim one's self; to pronounce adhesion in favour of a party &c. with *for* or *against* — *To declare off*, to refuse to co-operate in any undertaking; to break off from one's party engagements, &c —**Declarable**, dē-klā'ra-bl, *a* Capable of being declared or proved —**Declarant**,† dē-klā rant, *n* One who declares —**Declaration**, dek-la-rā'shon, *n* [L *declaratio*] The act of declaring, making known, or announcing, affirmation, explicit assertion, open expression, avowal, that which is declared, the document or instrument by which an announcement is authoritatively made, *law*, that part of the process or pleadings in which the plaintiff sets forth at large his cause of complaint, a simple affirmation substituted in lieu of an oath, solemn affirmation, or affidavit —**Declarative**, dē klar'a-tiv, *a* Making declaration, proclamation, or publication, declaratory —**Declaratively**, dē klar'a-tiv li *adv* In a declarative manner —**Declarator**, dē klar'a-tėr, *n*. *Scots law*, a form of action in the Court of Session, the object of which is to have a fact (as the existence of a marriage) declared judicially —**Declaratorily**, dē klar'a to ri-li, *adv* By declaration or exhibition —**Declaratory**, dē klar a-to ri, *a* Making declaration, distinctly expressive of opinions or intentions —**Declared**, dē-klārd, *p* and *a* Made known, told explicitly, avowed, manifested, proclaimed, openly professed (a *declared* enemy) —**Declaredly**, dē klā red li, *adv* Avowedly, explicitly —**Declaredness**, dē klā red nes, *n* State of being declared —**Declarer**, dē klā rėr, *n* One who declares

Declension Under Decline

Decline, dē klin, *v i* —*declined*, *declining* [L *declino*, to bend down or aside —*de*, down, and a hypothetical *clino* = Gr *klinō*, to bend Root seen in L *civrus*, sloping, and also in E to *lean*] To lean downward, to bend over, to hang down, as from weakness despondency, submission, or the like; to sink to a lower level, to stoop, as to an unworthy object, to lean or deviate from rectitude (O T), to approach or draw toward the close (day *declines*), to avoid or shun, to refuse, not to comply, to tend to a less perfect state, to sink in character or value, to become diminished or impaired (as health, reputation), to fail, to decay —*v t* To bend downward, to cause to bend, to depress, to shun or avoid, to refuse, not to accept or comply with, *gram* to inflect, through cases and numbers, to change the termination of a word, for forming the oblique cases —*n* A falling off, a tendency to a worse state, diminution or decay, deterioration, a popular name for almost all chronic diseases in which the strength and plumpness of the body gradually decrease, until the patient dies, consumption —**Decliner**, dē-klī nėr, *n* One who declines —**Declinometer**, dek li nom e tėr, *n* An instrument for measuring the declination of the magnetic needle, and for observing its variations —**Declension**, dē klen shon, *n* [L *declinatio*, *declinationis* in the grammatical sense it refers to the leaning away or differing of the other cases from the nominative, so *case* is lit a falling] The act of declining, declination, slope, a falling or declining toward a worse state, refusal; non-acceptance *gram* the inflection of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns by change of termination to form the oblique cases, the act of declining a word, a class of nouns declined on the same type —**Declinable**, dē klī na bl, *a* Capable of being declined; having case inflections —**Declinal**, dē-klī'nal, *a* Bending downwards, declining; *geol* applied to the slope of strata from an axis —**Declinate**, **Declinous**, dek'li-nāt, dē-klī'nus, *a* *Bot* bending or bent downward applied to stamens when they are thrown to one side of a flower —**Declination**, dek li-nā'shon, *n* The act or state of declining, a bending down, inclination; a falling into a worse state, a falling away; deterioration, a deviation from a straight line, oblique motion, deviation from rec-

titude in behaviour or morals, the act of refusing; refusal, *astron* the distance of a heavenly body from the celestial equator, measured on a great circle passing through the pole and also through the body, *physics*, the variation of the magnetic needle from the true meridian of a place—declination of the compass or magnetic declination.—**Declinator**, dek'li nā tėr, *n* An instrument used in ascertaining the declination.—**Declinatory**, dė klī na to ri, *a* Of or pertaining to declination, characterized by declining, intimating declinature or refusal — **Declinature**, dė klī na tūr, *n* The act of declining or refusing, a refusal

Declivity, dė-kliv i ti, *n* [L *declivitas*, a declivity, from *declivis* sloping—*de*, and *clivus*, sloping, same root as in *declino*] Slope or inclination downward, a slope or descent of the ground opposed to *acclivity*, or ascent.—**Declivous, Declivitous** dė kli vus, dė-kliv i tus, *a* Sloping downwards

Decoct, dė-kokt, *v t* [L *decoquo, decoctum*, to boil down—*de*, and *coquo*, to cook, to boil Cook] To prepare by boiling, to extract the strength or flavour of by boiling, to heat up or excite (*obs*) —**Decoctible**, dė-kok ti bl, *a* Capable of being boiled — **Decoction**, dė kok shon, *n* The act of boiling a substance in water, for extracting its virtues, the water in which a substance has been thus boiled

Decollate, dė kol lāt, *v t* —*decollated, decollating* [L *decollo decollatum*, to behead—*de*, from, and *collum*, the neck] To behead —**Decollated** dė kol lā ted *p* and *a* Beheaded, *conch* having lost the apex and become truncated — **Decollation**, dė kol lā shon, *n* The act of beheading

Decoloration, dė kul ėr ā shon *n* [L *de coloratio, decolorationis* discolouring—*de*, from, and *color*, colour] The removal of colour, abstraction or loss of colour — **Decolorant**, dė kul ėr ant, *n* A substance which removes colour or bleaches — **Decolorization, Decolourization**, dė kul ėr i zā shon, *n* The process of depriving of colour —**Decolorate, Decolorize Decolourize, Decolour**, dė kul ėr āt, dė-kul ėr iz, dė-kul ėr, *v t* To deprive of colour, to bleach

Decomplex, dė kom pleks, *a* [Prefix *de*, intens, and *complex*] Made up of complex constituents

Decompose, dė kom pōz, *v t* —*decomposed, decomposing* [Fr *décomposer*—*de*, from, and *composer*, to compose Compose] To separate the constituent parts or elementary particles of, to resolve into original elements —*v i* To become resolved into constituent elements, to decay, rot or putrefy —**Decomposable** dė kom p ō zi bl *a* Capable of being decomposed or resolved into constituent elements —**Decomposition**, dė kom pō-zi shon, *n* The act of decomposing, analysis, resolution, the state of being decomposed, disintegration, decay; putrescence

Decomposite, dė kom'po-zit, *a* [Prefix *de*, intens, and *composite*] Compounded a second time, decompound —*n* Anything compounded with things already composite

Decompound, dė kom pound, *a* [Prefix *de*, intens, and *compound*] Composed of things or words already compounded, compounded a second time, *bot* divided into a number of compound divisions, as a leaf or panicle —*n* A decomposite

Deconcentrate, dė-kon sen trāt, *v t* and *i* To spread or scatter from a point or centre, or after being concentrated

Deconsecrate, dė-kon sė krāt, *v t* To deprive of sacred character or of the virtue conferred by consecration, to unconsecrate, to secularize —**Deconsecration** dė kon sė krā shon, *n* The act of deconsecrating

Decorate, dek'ō-rāt *v t* —*decorated, decorating* [L *decoro, decoratum*, from *decus, decor*, comeliness, grace, akin *decent*] To deck with something becoming or ornamental, to adorn, to beautify, to embellish. — *Decorated style, arch* a style of Gothic architecture distinguished by the flowing or wavy lines of its tracery, especially of its windows, and generally by profuse and sometimes florid ornamentation —**Decoration, dek-ō-rā'shon**, *n* The act of adorning, ornamentation, that which decorates or adorns; ornament, any badge, as a medal, cross of honour, &c, bestowed for distinguished services —**Decorative**, dek ō rā-tiv, *a* Adorning, suited to embellish —**Decorativeness**, dek ō rā-tiv nes, *n* Quality of being decorative — **Decorator**, dek ō-rā-tėr, *n* One who decorates or embellishes

Decorous, dė kō rus, *a* [L *decorus*, becoming] Suitable to a character or to the time, place, and occasion, becoming, seemly, proper, befitting (speech, behaviour dress, &c) —**Decorously**, dė kō rus li, *adv* In a becoming manner —**Decorousness** dė kō rus nes, *n* Decency or propriety of behaviour —**Decorum**, dė kō rum *n* [L, what is becoming] Propriety of speech or behaviour, seemliness, decency, opposed to rudeness, licentiousness, or levity

Decorticate, dė kor ti kāt *v t* *decorticated, decorticating* [L *decortico decorticatum*—*de*, privative, and *cortex*, bark] To strip off the bark of, to peel, to husk —**Decortication**, dė kor ti kā shon, *n* The act of stripping off bark or husk

Decoy, dė-koi, *n* [Properly *duck coy, coy* being a provincial word from D *kooi* a cage, hence *vogel kooi*, a bird cage, an apparatus for entrapping water fowl] A place into which wild fowls are enticed in order to be caught, being a structure of network covering in a piece of water (fowl, or the likeness of one, employed to entice other fowl into a net or within range of shot, a thing or person intended to lead into a snare, a stratagem employed to mislead or lead into danger, a lure —*v t* To lead or lure by artifice into a snare, with a view to catch to entrap by any means which deceive, to allure, attract or entice —**Decoy bird**, **Decoy duck** *n* A duck or other bird employed to draw others into a net or situation to be taken, a person employed to decoy persons —**Decoy man** *n* A man employed in decoying and catching fowls

Decrease dė-krēs, *v t* *decreased, decreasing* [L *decresco*—*de* down, and *cresco* to grow, seen also in *increase, crescent, accrue*] To be diminished gradually in extent, bulk, quantity or amount or in strength influence, or excellence, to become less *v t* To lessen, to make smaller in dimensions amount, quality, or excellence &c, to diminish gradually or by small deductions —*n* A becoming less gradual diminution, wane (as applied to the moon), decay —**Decreasingly**, dė krēs ing li, *adv* By decreasing or diminishing — **Decrement**, dek'rė ment *n* [L *decrementum*] Decrease, waste, the quantity lost by gradual diminution or waste, *math* the small part by which a variable quantity becomes less and less opposed to *increment* — **Decrescent**, dė kres ent *a* [L *decrescens decrescentis*] Decreasing, becoming less by gradual diminution

Decree, dė krė *n* [L *decretum*, from *de cerno*, to judge — *de*, and *cerno* to judge, also seen in *concern discern, secret*, &c] Judicial decision or determination of a litigated cause, the judgment or award of an umpire in a case submitted to him, an edict, law, or order by a superior authority as a rule to govern inferiors —*Decree nisi* (decree unless), *law*, the order made by an English court of divorce after satisfactory proof is given in support of a petition for dissolution of marriage, it remains conditional for at least six months, after which, *unless* sufficient cause is shown, it is made absolute, and the dissolution takes effect —*v t* —*decreed, decreeing* To determine judicially, to resolve by sentence, to determine or resolve legislatively, to fix or appoint, to determine or decide on — *v i* To determine immutably, to make an edict, to appoint by edict —**Decreable**, dė krē a bl, *a* Capable of being decreed —**Decreer**, dė krē ėr, *n* One who decrees —**Decreet**, dė krēt', *n* *Scots law*, a decree —**Decretal**, dė krē tal, *a* Appertaining to a decree, containing a decree —*n* An authoritative order or decree, a letter of the pope determining some point or question in ecclesiastical law, *pl* the second part of the canon law, so called because it contains the decrees of sundry popes — **Decretist**, dė-krē tist, *n* One who studies or professes a knowledge of the decretals —**Decretive**, dė-krē'tiv, *a* Having the force of a decree, pertaining to a decree — **Decretory**, dek'rē-to ri, *a* Judicial, definitive, established by a decree

Decrepit, dė-krep it, *a* [L *decrepitus*, broken down, worn out—*de*, from, and *crepare*, to make a noise, hence originally noiseless, akin *crevice, discrepant*] Broken down or weakened with age, wasted or worn by the infirmities of old age, being in the last stage of decay —**Decrepitude, Decrepitness**, dė krep i tūd, dė-krep it nes, *n* The state of being decrepit, the broken, crazy state of the body, produced by decay and the infirmities of age

Decrepitate, dė krep i tāt, *v t* — *decrepitated decrepitating* [L *decrepo*, to break or burst, to crackle — *de* and *crepo* To crepitate] To roast or calcine in a strong heat, with a continual bursting or crackling of the substance —*v t* To crackle when roasting — **Decrepitation**, dė krep i tā shon, *n* The act of flying asunder with a crackling noise on being heated, or the crackling noise, attended with the flying asunder of their parts, made by several salts and minerals when heated

Decrescendo dā kre shen dō, *n* [It] *Mus* a term which denotes the gradual weakening of the sound

Decrustation, dė krus tā shon *n* The removal of a crust

Decry dė kri *v t* —*decried, decrying* [Fr *decrier* O Fr *descrier*—*des* (L *dis*) and *crier* to cry] To cry down to censure as faulty, mean or worthless to clamour against, to discredit by finding fault — **Decrial** dė kri al *n* The act of decrying or crying down —**Decrier** dė kri ėr *n* One who decries

Decuman, Decumane, dek ū man dė kū mān, *a* [L *decumanus, from decimus*, tenth from *decem*, ten] Tenth, hence, from the ancient notion that every tenth wave was the largest in a series large, immense Sometimes used substantively for the tenth or largest wave

Decumbent, dė kum bent *a* [L *decumbens*, from *decumbo*, to lie down—*de*, and *cumbo*, for *cubo* to lie] Lying down, reclining, prostrate, recumbent, *bot* declined or bending down as a stem which rests on the earth and then rises again — **Decumbence Decumbency**, dė kum bens, dė kum ben si *n* The state of being decumbent or of lying down the posture of lying down —**Decumbently**, dė kum bent li, *adv* In a decumbent manner —**Decumbiture**, dė kum bi tūr, *n* The time during which a person is confined to bed, in a disease

Decuple dek ū pl *a* [L L *decuplus*, from L *decem*, ten] Tenfold, containing ten times as many —*n* A number ten times repeated —*v t* —*decupled, decupling* To increase to a tenfold proportion

Decurion, dė kū ri on *n* [L *decurio* from *decem*, ten] An officer in the Roman army who commanded a *decuria*, that is, a body of ten soldiers

Decurrent dė kur ent, *a* [L *decurrens, decurrentis*—*de*, and *curro*, to run] *Bot* applied to a sessile leaf having its base extended downward along the stem —**Decurrency**, dė kur'en si, *n* The prolongation of a leaf below the place of insertion on the stem —**Decurrently**, dė kur'ent li *adv* In a decurrent manner — **Decursive** dė kėr siv, *a* Running down, decurrent **Decursively**, dė kėr siv li, *adv* In a decursive manner, decurrently

Decussate, dė kus āt, *v t* — *decussated, decussating* [L *decusso*, to divide crosswise in the form of a X, from *decussis* the number 10 which the Romans represented by X] To intersect so as to make acute angles, thus X, to intersect, to cross as lines, rays of light leaves, or nerves in the body - **Decussate, Decussated** dė kus āt, dė kus ā ted, *a* Crossed, intersected, *bot* arranged in pairs alternately crossing each other at regular angles —**Decussately**, dė kus āt-li, *adv* In a decussate manner — **Decussation**, dė kus ā shon, *n* The act of

crossing at right or at acute angles, the crossing of two lines, rays, nerves, &c, which meet in a point and then proceed and diverge —**Decussatively**, dē-kus a tiv-li, *adv* Crosswise in the form of an ×

Dedal, Dedalian, dē dal, dē-dā li-an, *a* Same as *Daedal*

Dedicate, ded i kāt, *v t* —*dedicated, dedicating* [L *dedico*—*de*, and *dico, dicare*, to devote, dedicate, akin *abdicate, diction, predict, &c*] To set apart and consecrate to a divine Being, or to a sacred purpose, to appropriate to any person or purpose, to give wholly or earnestly up to (often *refl*), to inscribe or address to a patron, friend, or public character (to *dedicate* a book) —*a* Consecrated, devoted, appropriated —**Dedicatee**,† ded i kā tē, *n* One to whom a thing is dedicated —**Dedication**, ded i-kā shon, *n* The act of dedicating, consecration or devotion to a sacred use, solemn appropriation, an address prefixed to a book, and inscribed to a friend of the author, some public character, or other person as a mark of esteem —*Dedication day, dedication feast*, an annual festival commemorating the consecration of a church —**Dedicator**, ded i kā tėr *n* One who dedicates —**Dedicatory, Dedicatorial**, ded i ka to ri-al, *a* Serving to dedicate, serving as a dedication

Deduce, dē-dūs, *v t* —*deduced, deducing* [L *deduco*—*de*, and *duco*, to lead Duke] To draw, to draw bring out, or infer in reasoning, to attain or arrive at (a truth opinion, or proposition), from premises, to infer from what precedes —**Deducement**† dē dūs ment, *n* Deduction —**Deducibility, Deducibleness**, dē dū si bil i ti, dē dū si bl nes, *n* The quality of being deducible —**Deducible** dē-dū si bl *a* Capable of being deduced, inferrible —**Deductive** † dē dū siv, *a* Performing the act of deduction —**Deduct**, dē dukt, *v t* To take away, separate, or remove, in numbering, estimating, or calculating, to subtract —**Deduction** dē duk shon *n* [L *de ducto, deductionis* The act of deducting or taking away, that which is deducted, sum or amount taken from another abatement, the actor method of deducing from premises, that which is drawn from premises inference consequence drawn, conclusion —**Deductive**, dē duk tiv, *a* Deducible, pertaining to deduction, that is or may be deduced from premises —*Deductive reasoning*, the process of deriving consequences from admitted or established premises as distinguished from *inductive* reasoning, by which we arrive at general laws or axioms by an accumulation of facts —**Deductively**, dē duk tiv li *adv* By regular deduction, by deductive reasoning

Deed, ded, *n* [A Sax *daed*, a deed, from *dōn*, to do feel *dad*, D and Dan *daad*, Goth *dō ds*, G *that* a deed Do] That which is done or performed, an act a fact, any thing that is done, an exploit, achievement, *law*, a writing containing some contract or agreement, and the evidence of its execution, particularly, an instrument conveying real estate to a purchaser or donee —*In deed*, in fact in reality often united to form the single word *indeed* —**Deedful**,† ded ful, *a* Characterized or marked by deeds or exploits [*Tenn*]

Deem, dēm, *v t* [A Sax *dēman*, to deem, to judge, from *dom*, doom, judgment (same word as term *dom*), Icel *dœma*, Dan *dömme*, Goth (*ga*)*dōmjan* to judge, from root of *dō*] To think, judge, believe, or consider to be so or so —*v i* To think or suppose —**Deemster**, dēm stėr, *n* The name of two judges in the Isle of Man who act as the chief justices of the island

Deep, dēp, *a* [A Sax *dēop*—D *diep*, Dan *dyb*, G *tief*, deep, from root of *dup dwe*] Extending or being far below the surface, descending far downward, profound opposed to *shallow* (*deep* water, a *deep* pit), low in situation, being or descending far below the adjacent land (a *deep* valley), entering far (a *deep* wound), absorbed, engrossed; wholly occupied, not superficial or obvious, hidden, abstruse, hard to penetrate or understand, profoundly learned, having the power to enter far into a subject, penetrating, artful cunning artifice, insidious, designing, grave in sound, great in degree, intense, profound (silence, grief, poverty); measured back from the front —*n* Anything remarkable for depth, the sea, the abyss of waters, any abyss —*adv* Deeply, to a great depth, profoundly —**Deepen**, dē pn, *v t* To make deep or deeper, to sink lower, to increase, to intensify, to make more grave (sound) —*v i* To become more deep, in all its senses **Deeply**, dēp li, *adv* At or to a great depth, far below the surface, profoundly, thoroughly, to a great degree, intensely, gravely, with low or deep tone, with art or intricacy (a *deeply* laid plot) —**Deepness**, dēp nes *n* The state of being deep, depth —**Deep sea**, *a* Relating or belonging to the deeper parts of the ocean, the parts deeper than 20 fathoms (*deep-sea* lead, *deep sea* dredging)

Deer dēr, *n sing* and *pl* [A Sax *dēor*, any wild animal, a deer Goth *dius*, D *dier*, Dan *dyr*, Icel *dȳr* Sw *djur*, G *thier*, L *fera*, Gr *thēr*—a beast, especially a wild beast] A name of many rummant quadrupeds, distinguished by having solid branching horns which they shed every year, and eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, and none in the upper, such as the red deer, fallow-deer, roebuck, reindeer, moose, or elk &c —**Deer fold**, *n* A fold or park for deer —**Deer hair**, *n* A kind of rushy plant —**Deer hound**, *n* A hound for hunting deer, a stag hound —**Deer mouse** *n* An American rodent animal allied to the mice and the jerboas of the Old World —**Deer skin**, *n* The skin of a deer, the leather made from it —**Deer stalker** *n* One who practises deer stalking —**Deer stalking** *n* The hunting of deer (especially the red deer) on foot by hiding and stealing within shot of them unawares

Deface dē fās, *v t* —*defaced, defacing* To destroy or mar the face or surface of, to injure the beauty of, to disfigure, to erase or obliterate —**Defaced**, dē fāst, *p* and *a* Injured on the surface, erased —**Defacement** dē fās ment, *n* The act of defacing, injury to the surface or exterior, what mars or disfigures —**Defacer**, dē fā sėr, *n* One who defaces

Defalcate † dē fal kāt *v t* —*defalcated, defalcating* [L L *defalc defalcatum*, to cut off with a sickle hence to deduct—L *de*, down, and *falx falcis*, a sickle] To take away or deduct, as money —**Defalcation**, dē fal kā shon, *n* Deduction, abatement, that which is deducted, a deficit, a fraudulent deficiency in money matters —**Defalcator**, def al ka tėr, *n* One who is guilty of embezzlement

Defame, dē fām, *v t* —*defamed, defaming* [L L *defamare*—*de* priv, and L *fama*, fame] To slander, to speak evil of, to calumniate, to libel to bring into disrepute —**Defamation** def a mā shon *n* The uttering of slanderous words with a view to injure another's reputation, slander, calumny —**Defamatorily**, dē fam a to ri li, *adv* In a defamatory manner —**Defamatory**, dē fam a to ri, *a* Containing defamation, calumnious, slanderous —**Defamer**, dē-fā mėr, *n* One who defames, a slanderer, a calumniator —**Defamingly**, dē fā ming li, *adv* In a defamatory manner

Default dē fallt, *n* [Fr *défaut* for *défault*, from *défaillir*, to fail—*de*, and *faillir* to fail FAILURE] A failing or failure, an omission of that which ought to be done, *law*, a failure of appearance in court at a day assigned —*In default of* in the absence or want of, hence in place of, in lieu of —*v i* To fail in fulfilling or satisfying an engagement claim, contract, or agreement —*v t Law* to give judgment against on account of failing to appear and answer —**Defaulter** dē fal tėr, *n* One who makes default, a delinquent one who fails to meet his claims or to fulfil his engagements

Defeasance dē fē zans, *n* [Fr *défaisant*, from *défaire*, to undo—L *dis*, and *facio*, to do] A rendering null and void, *law*, a condition which being performed renders a deed null or void the writing containing a defeasance **Defeasible**, dē fē zi bl, Capable of being abrogated or annulled —**Defeasibleness**, dē-fē zi bl-nes, *n*

Defeat, dē fēt, *n* [Fr *défaite*, from *défaire*, to undo, O Fr *desfaire*—L *dis*, and *facere*, to do] An overthrow, loss of battle, check, rout, or destruction of an army by the victory of an enemy, a frustration by rendering null and void, or by prevention of success —*v t* To overcome or vanquish, to overthrow, to frustrate, to prevent the success of, to disappoint, to render null and void, to resist with success (an attempt)

Defecate, def ē-kāt, *v t* —*defecated, defecating* [L *defæco*—*de*, and *fex, fœces*] To clear from dregs or impurities, to clarify or purify, to purge of extraneous matter —*v i* To become clear or pure by depositing impurities, to clarify —*a* Purged from lees, defecated —**Defecation**, def ē-kā shon, *n* The act of defecating or separating from lees or dregs, purification —**Defecator**, def ē kā tėr, *n* One who or that which defecates

Defect, dē fekt, *n* [L *defectus*, pp of *deficio, defectum* to fail—*de*, from, and *facio*, to make, to do] Want or absence of something necessary or useful toward perfection, a fault, an imperfection, that which is wanting to make a perfect whole, blemish, deformity —*v t* † To revolt —**Defectible**,† dē fek ti bl, Imperfect, deficient, wanting —**Defection**, dē-fek shon *n* [L *defectio, defectionis*] The act of abandoning a person or cause to which one is bound by allegiance or duty, or to which one has attached himself, a falling away, apostasy, backsliding —**Defective**, dē fek tiv, *a* [L *defectivus*, imperfect] Having some defect, wanting either in substance, quantity, or quality, or in anything necessary, imperfect, faulty, *gram* wanting some of the usual forms of declension or conjugation (a *defective* noun or verb) —**Defectively**, dē fek tiv li, *adv* In a defective manner, imperfectly —**Defectiveness**, dē-fek tiv nes, *n* The state of being defective, faultiness

Defence dē fens, *n* [Fr *défense* from L L *defensa*, defence from L *defendo, defensum* to defend—*de*, and *fendo* to strike, a verb used also in *offendo*, to offend] The act of defending upholding, or maintaining anything that opposes attack, violence danger, or injury, fortification, guard, protection, a speech or writing intended to repel or disprove a charge or accusation, vindication, apology, *law*, the method adopted by a person against whom legal proceedings have been taken for defending himself against them —*Line of defence* a continuous fortified line or succession of fortified points —**Defenceless**, dē fens les, *a* Being without defence, or without means of repelling assault or injury —**Defencelessness**, dē fens les nes, *n* The state of being defenceless —**Defend**, dē fend, *v t* To protect or support against any assault or attack, to ward off an attack upon to protect by opposition or resistance, to vindicate, uphold, or maintain unimpaired by force or by argument (rights and privileges), *law* to come forward as defendant in (to *defend* an action) —*v i* To make opposition, to make defence —**Defendable**, dē-fen da bl, *a* Capable of being defended —**Defendant**, dē fen dant, *a* Defensive (*Shak*) making defence —*n* One who defends, *law*, the party that opposes a compliant, demand, or charge, the party against whom the conclusions of a process or action are directed —**Defendee** † dē fen dē, *n* One who is defended opposed to *defender* —**Defender**, dē fen dėr, *n* One who defends, a vindicator, either by arms or by arguments, a champion or an advocate, *Scots law*, the defendant in an suit —*Defender of the Faith*, a title peculiar to the sovereigns of England, first conferred by Pope Leo X on Henry VIII in 1521, as a reward for writing against Luther —**Defense**, *n* American spelling of *Defence* —**Defensibility**, dē fen si bil i ti, *n* Capable of being defended, defensibleness —**Defensible**, dē-fen si bl, *a* Capable of being defended, vindicated, maintained, or justified —**De-**

fensive, dē-fen'siv, *a* [Fr *défensif*] Serving to defend; proper for or suited to defence, carried on in resisting attack or aggression. In distinction from *offensive* — *n.* That which defends — *To be on the defensive*, or *to stand on the defensive*, to be or stand in a state or posture of defence or resistance, in opposition to aggression or attack —**Defensively**, dē-fen'siv-li, *adv* In a defensive manner, on the defensive, in defence —**Defensory**, dē fen'so-ri, *a* Tending to defend, defensive

Defer, dē-fėr', *v t* — *deferred*, *deferring* [O Fr *differre*, L *differo*, to delay—*dis*, from, and *fero*, to carry] To delay, to postpone to a future time —*v i* To delay, to procrastinate —**Deferment**, dē-fėr'ment, *n* The act of deferring, postponement or delay —**Deferrer**, dē-fėr'ėr, *n* One who defers or delays

Defer, dē-fėr', *v i* [L *defero*, to carry down or away, hand over, refer—*de*, down, and *fero*, to carry] To yield to another's opinion, to submit or give way courteously or from respect (to *defer to* a friend's judgment) —**Deference**, def'ėr-ens, *n* A yielding in opinion, submission of judgment to the opinion or judgment of an other, *respect*, courteous consideration —**Deferential**, def-ėr-en'shal, *a* Expressing deference, accustomed to defer —**Deferentially**, def-ėr-en'shal-li, *adv* In a deferential manner, with deference —**Deferrer**, dē-fėr'ėr, *n.* One who defers in regard to opinion

Defervescence, **Defervescency**, dē-fėr'ves'ens, dē-fėr'ves'en-si, *n* [L *defervesco* to cool down —*de*, priv, and *fervesco*, to boil] Abatement of heat, *med* abatement or decrease of fever or feverish symptoms

Defeudalize, dē-fū'da-līz, *v t* To deprive of the feudal character or form

Defiance, **Defiant**, &c Under DEFY

Defibrinize, **Defibrinate**, dē-fi'bri-nīz dē-fi'bri-nāt, *v t* — *defibrinized*, *defibrinizing*, *defibrinated*, *defibrinating* To deprive of fibrin, to remove fibrin from fresh blood by whipping it with rods - **Defibrination**, dē-fi'bri-nā'shon, *n* Act or process of defibrinizing

Deficient, de fish'ent, *a* [L *deficiens*, *deficientis*, ppr of *defico*, to fail—*de*, and *facio*, to do] Wanting, defective, imperfect, not sufficient or adequate, not having a full or adequate supply with *in* (*deficient in* strength) —**Deficiency**, **Deficience**, de fish'en-si, de-fish'ens, *n* The state of being deficient, a failing or falling short, want, either total or partial, defect, absence, something less than is necessary —**Deficiently**, de fish'ent-li, *adv* In a defective manner —**Deficientness**, de fish'ent nes, *n* State of being deficient —**Deficit**, dē fi'sit, *n* [L, there is wanting] A falling short of a requisite sum or amount, a deficiency (a *deficit* in revenue)

Defier, dē fi'ėr, *n* Under DEFY

Defilade, dē fi'lād, *v t* —*defiladed*, *defilading* [Fr *défilade* DEFILE, *v t*] *Fort* to surround by defensive works so as to protect the interior when in danger of being commanded by an enemy's guns —**Defilading**, dē-fi'lā'ding, *n* That branch of fortification which determines the most suitable construction of a fortress so that the interior of the work may not be incommoded by a fire from neighbouring eminences

Defile, dē fil', *v t* — *defiled*, *defiling* [L prefix *de*, and A Sax *fylan* (O E and Sc *file*, to defile), from *fūl*, foul FOUL] To make unclean, to render foul or dirty, to soil or sully, to tarnish, as reputation, &c, to make ceremonially unclean, to pollute, to corrupt the chastity of, to debauch, to violate —**Defilement**, dē fil'ment, *n* The act of defiling, or state of being defiled. — **Defiler**, dē fi'ler, *n* One who or that which defiles

Defile, dē-fil', *v i* — *defiled*, *defiling* [Fr *défiler—de*, and *file*, a row or line, from L *filum*, a thread]—To march off in a line, or file by file; to file off —*v t* *Fort* to defilade —*n.* A narrow passage or way, in which troops may march only in a file, or with a narrow *front*, a long narrow pass, as between hills, &c.

Define, dē-fīn', *v t* — *defined*, *defining* [L *defino—de*, and *finio*, to limit, from *finis*, end, whence also *final*, *finish*, *finite*, &c] To determine or set down the limits of, to determine with precision, to mark the limit of, to circumscribe, mark, or show the outlines of clearly, to determine the extent of the meaning of, to give or describe the signification of, to enunciate or explain the distinctive properties of —*v i* To give a definition —**Defined**, dē fīnd', *p* and *a* Having the limits marked, having a determinate limit, clearly marked out as to form —**Definable**, dē fī'na bl, *a* Capable of being defined, capable of having the limits ascertained, fixed, and determined, capable of having its signification expressed with certainty or precision — **Definably**, dē fī'na bli, *adv* In a definable manner —**Definer**, dē fī'nėr, *n* One who defines —**Definite**, def'i nit, *a* [L *definitus*] Having fixed or marked limits, bounded with precision, determinate, having well marked limits in signification, certain, precise, *gram* defining, limiting, applied to particular things, *bot* same as *centrifugal* —The *definite article*, the article *the* — **Definitely**, def'i nit-li, *adv* In a definite manner — **Definiteness**, def'i nit nes, *n* State or character of being definite —**Definition** def i nī'shon *n* [L *definitio*, *definitionis*] The act of defining, a brief and precise description of a thing by its properties, an explanation of the signification of a word or term, the quality or power in a telescope or other optical instrument of showing distinctly the outlines or features of any object — **Definitional**, def i nī'shon al, *a* Of or belonging to a definition —**Definitive** dē fin'i tiv, *a* [L *definitivus* definitive] Limiting, determinate, positive, express, conclusive, final —*n Gram* a word used to define or limit the extent of the signification of an appellative or common noun as *this*, *the*, &c —**Definitively**, dē fin'i tiv li, *adv* In a definitive manner, positively, expressly, finally, conclusively unconditionally —**Definitiveness**, dē fin'i tiv nes, *n* —**Definitude** dē fin'i tūd, *n* Definiteness, exactitude, precision

Deflagrate, def'la grāt, *v t* — *deflagrated*, *deflagrating* [L *deflagro*, *deflagratum—de*, intens, and *flagro*, to burn, whence *flag rant* flagrāsse fra'grans, to burn rapidly, to consume —*v i* To burn rapidly, or with violent combustion —**Deflagrability**, def la gra bil i ti *n* Combustibility — **Deflagrable**, def la gra bl, *a* Combustible — **Deflagration**, def i la grā'shon, *n* The act or process of deflagrating, a rapid combustion of a mixture attended with much evolution of flame and vapour, the process of oxidizing substances by means of nitre, the rapid combustion of metals by the electric spark —**Deflagrator** def la grā'ter, *n* *Elect* an instrument for producing combustion, particularly the combustion of metallic substances

Deflect, dē flekt', *v t* [L *deflecto—de*, from, and *flecto*, to turn or bend FLEXIBLE] To turn away or aside, to deviate from a true course or right line, to swerve —*v t* To cause to turn aside, to turn or bend from a straight line —**Deflected**, **Deflexed**, dē flek'ted, dē flek'st, *p* and *a* Turned aside, *bot* bending downward archwise — **Deflection**, **Deflexion**, **Deflexure**, dē flek'shon, dē-flek'sūr, *n* Deviation, a turning from a true line or the regular course — **Deflective**, dē-flek'tiv, *a* Causing deflection or deviation —**Deflector**, dē flek'tėr, *n* A diaphragm in a lamp, stove, &c, by means of which air and gas are mingled, and made to burn completely

Deflour, **Deflower**, dē-flour', dē-flou'ėr, *v t* [Fr *défleurer*, L L *defloro*—L *de*, from, and *flos*, *floris*, a flower] To deprive of her virginity, to violate, ravish, seduce —**Deflourer**, **Deflowerer**, dē-flour'ėr, dē-flou'ėr-ėr, *n* One who deflours —**Deflorate**, dē-flō'rāt, *a* *Bot* having shed their pollen on their flowers —**Defloration**, dē-flō'rā shon, *n* The act of deflouring or taking away a woman's virginity, rape

Defluxion, dē-fluk'shon, *n* [L *defluxio*, *defluxionis*, from *defluo*, *defluxum*, to flow down—*de*, and *fluo*, to flow] *Med* a discharge or flowing of humours, as from the nose or head in catarrh.

Defoliate, **Defoliated**, dē-fō'li-āt, dē-fō'li-ā-ted, *a* [L *de*, priv, and *folium*, a leaf] Deprived of leaves —**Defoliation**, dē-fō'li-ā'shon, *n* The fall of the leaf or shedding of leaves

Deforce, dē-fōrs', *v t* — *deforced*, *deforcing* *Law*, to keep out of lawful possession of an estate, *Scots law*, to resist (an officer of the law) in the execution of official duty —**Deforcement**, dē-fōrs'ment, *n* The act of deforcing — **Deforceor**, **Deforciant**, dē fōr'sėr, dē fōr'si ant, *n* *Law*, one who deforces — **Deforciation**, dē-fōr'si ā shon, *n* *Law*, distress or seizure of goods for the satisfaction of debt

Deform, de form', *v t* [L *deformo—de*, and *forma*, form] To mar or injure the form of, to disfigure, to render ugly or unpleasing, to disfigure the moral beauty of (vices *deform* the character) —**Deformation**, dē for mā'shon, *n* A disfiguring or defacing —**Deformed**, de formd', *p* and *a* Disfigured distorted, misshapen, ugly — **Deformedly**, dē for'med li, *adv* In a deformed manner — **Deformedness**, dē for'med nes, *n* The state or character of being deformed —**Deformer**, dē for'mėr *n* One who deforms — **Deformity** dē for'mi ti, *n* [L *deformitas*] The state of being deformed, some deformed or misshapen part of the body, distortion, irregularity of shape or features, ugliness, anything that destroys beauty, grace, or propriety

Defraud, dē frad', *v t* [L *defraudo—de*, intens, and *fraudo* to cheat, *fraus* fraud] To deprive of right, either by obtaining something by deception or artifice, or by taking something wrongfully without the knowledge or consent of the owner, to cheat, to keep out of just rights with *of* before the thing —**Defraudation**, **Defraudment**, dē fra dā'shon, dē frad'ment, *n* The act of defrauding — **Defrauder**, dē fra'dėr, *n* One who defrauds, one who takes from another his right by deception, or withholds what is his due, a cheat

Defray, dē-frā', *v t* [Fr *défrayer de*, and *frais*, expense, from L L *fractus* or *fractum*, expense, compensation, from L *frango*, *fractum*, to break, whence *fraction*, *fragile* &c] To pay for, to disburse the amount of, to discharge or bear with *cost*, *charge expense* as the object —**Defrayal**, **Defrayment**, dē frā'al, dē frā'ment *n* The act of defraying — **Defrayer**, dē frā'ėr, *n* One who defrays or pays expenses

Deft, deft, *a* [A Sax *dæft* fit convenient, from *gedæfan*, to become to befit, Goth *gadaban*, to befit] Dexterous, clever, apt —**Deftly**, deft li, *adv* In a deft manner, aptly, neatly, dexterously — **Deftness**, deft nes, *n* The quality of being deft, dexterity

Defunct, dē fungkt', *a* [L *defunctus*, having finished, discharged or performed, from *defungor*, to perform *de*, intens, and *fungor*, to perform] Having finished the course of life, dead, deceased —*n* A dead person, or dead persons, one deceased, or persons deceased —**Defunction**, dē fungk'shon, *n* Death [*Shak*] —**Defunctive**, dē fungk'tiv, *a* Of or pertaining to the dead, funeral [*Shak*]

Defy, dē fī', *v t* —*defied*, *defying* [Fr *défier*, O Fr *desfier*, lit to renounce faith or allegiance—L *dis*, apart, and *fides*, faith FAITH] To provoke to combat or strife, by appealing to the courage of another, to invite one to contest, to challenge, to dare, to brave, to set at nought, to despise or be regardless of, to challenge to say or do anything (*I defy* you to say I did it) —**Defiance**, dē fī'ans, *n* [O Fr] The act of defying, daring, or challenging, a challenge to fight, invitation to combat, a challenge to meet in any contest, or to make good any assertion, contempt of opposition or danger, daring that implies the contempt of an adversary, or of any opposing power.—*To bid defiance to*, or *to set at defiance*, to defy, to brave — **Defiant**, dē-fī'ant, *a* Characterised by defiance, boldness, or insolence —**Defiantly**, dē-fī'ant-li, *adv* In a defiant manner, with defiance, daringly, insolently —**Defiantness**, dē-fī'ant-nes, *n* The state or quality of being

defiant, defiance —**Defier, Defyer,** dē fī ėr, *n* One who defies, one who dares to combat or encounter, one who sets at nought.

Degenerate, dē-jen'ėr-āt, *v i* —*degenerated, degenerating* [L *degenero, degeneratum,* to become unlike one's race, from *degener,* ignoble, base—*de,* from, and *genus, generis,* race] To fall off from the qualities proper to the race or kind, to become of a lower type, physically or morally, to pass from a good to a worse state —*a* Having fallen from a perfect or good state into a less excellent or worse state, having declined in natural or moral worth, characterized by or associated with degeneracy, base or mean (*degenerate* arts or times) — **Degeneracy,** dē jen'ėr a-si *n* The state of degenerating or of being degenerate, a growing worse or inferior, a decline in good qualities, a state or condition of deterioration, lowness, meanness — **Degenerately,** dē jen'ėr āt li, *adv* In a degenerate or base manner, unworthily — **Degenerateness,** dē jen'ėr āt-nes, *n* A degenerate state — **Degeneration** dē jen'ėr ā shon, *n* The state or process of becoming degenerate, degeneracy, gradual deterioration from a state physiologically superior —**Degenerative,** dē jen'ėr ā tiv, *a* Tending to cause degeneration

Deglutition, dē glū tish'on *n* [L *deglutio, deglutitum,* to swallow — *le* and *gluttio* GLUTTON] The act or power of swallowing, the process by which animals swallow — **Deglutitious,** dē glū tish us *a* Pertaining to deglutition — **Deglutitory** dē glū ti to ri *a* Serving for deglutition

Degrade dē-grād *v t* —*degraded, degrading* [Fr *degrader* — L *de,* down, and *gradus* a step a degree GRADE] To reduce from a higher to a lower rank or degree, to strip of honours to reduce in estimation, to lower or sink in morals or character, to debase —*v i* To degenerate, to become lower in character — **Degradation** deg ra dā shon, *n* The act of degrading, a depriving of rank, dignity or office the state of being reduced from an elevated or more honourable station to one that is meaner or humbler, a mean or abject state to which one has sunk debasement, degeneracy *geol* the lessening or wearing down of higher lands rocks strata &c by the action of water, or other causes — **Degraded** dē grā ded, *a* Sunk to an abject or vile state, exhibiting degradation, debased, low **Degrading** dē grā ding, *a* Dishonouring, disgracing the character, causing degradation —**Degradingly,** dē grā ding li *adv* In a degrading manner

Degree, dē gr , *n* [Fr *degré* from L *de* down, and *gradus* a step DEGRADE] A step or single movement, upward or downward toward any end, one of a series of progressive advances, measure amount, or proportion (he is a *degree* worse), measure of advancement, relative position attained, rank, station (men of low *degree*), a certain distance or remove in the line of family descent determining the proximity of blood (a relation in the third or fourth *degree*), the 360th part of the circumference of any circle a *degree of latitude* being the 360th part of any meridian on the earth's surface, a *degree of longitude* the same part of any given parallel of latitude, an interval of musical sound, marked by a line on the scale, a division, space, or interval marked on a mathematical or other instrument as a thermometer or barometer, in universities, a title of distinction (*bachelor, master, doctor*) conferred as a testimony of proficiency in arts and sciences, or merely as an honour —*By degrees,* step by step, gradually, by moderate advances — *To a degree,* to an extreme, exceedingly

Dehisce, dē-his , *v i* [L *dehisco,* to gape—*de,* intens , and *hisco,* to gape] *Bot* to open, as the capsules or seed-vessels of plants —**Dehiscence,** dē his ens, *n. Bot* the splitting of an organ in accordance with its structure, as the opening of the parts of a capsule or the cells of anthers, &c —**Dehiscent,** dē his ent, *a Bot* opening; dehiscing

Dehort, dē-hort', *v t* [L *dehortor*—*de,* and *hortor,* to advise] To dissuade, to exhort against —**Dehortation,** dē-hor-tā shon, *n* Dissuasion —**Dehortative,** dē-hor'ta-tiv, *a* Dissuasive, dehortatory — **Dehortatory,** dē-hor'ta-to ri, *a* Dissuading, belonging to dissuasion —*n* A dissuasive argument or reason

Dehumanize, dē-hū man īz, *v t* To deprive of the character of humanity, to deprive of tenderness or softness of feeling

Dehydration, dē hu drā shon, *n Chem* the process of freeing a compound from the water contained in it

Deicide, † dē i sid, *n* [Fr *déicide*—L *deus,* God, and *cædo,* to slay] The act of putting to death Jesus Christ, our Saviour, one concerned in putting Christ to death

Deictic dik tik, *a* [Gr *deiktikos,* serving to show, from *deiknymi,* to show] *Logic,* direct, by direct argument applied to reasoning —**Deictically,** dik ti kal li, *adv* Directly

Deify, dē i fi, *v t* — *deified, deifying* [L *deus,* a god, and *facio* to make] To make a god of, to exalt to the rank of a deity, to enroll among deities, to treat as an object of supreme regard, to praise or revere as a deity, to make godlike to elevate spiritually —**Deific, Deifical,** dē if ik, dē if i kal, *a* Making divine, god making — **Deification,** dē if i kā shon, *n* The act of deifying —**Deifier, Deifyer,** dē i fi ėr, *n* One that deifies — **Deiform,** dē i form, *a* Of a godlike form — **Deiformity** † dē i for'mi ti *n* The quality of being deiform

Deign, dān, *v i* [Fr *daigner* from L *dignor,* to think worthy, from *dignus,* worthy, whence *dignity,* &c] To vouchsafe, to condescend generally followed by an infinitive —*v t* To think worthy of accept ance (*Shak*), to grant or allow

Deinornis, Deinosaur Deinotherium DINORNIS DINOSAUR &c

Deiparous, † dē ip a rus *a* [L *deus* a god and *paro,* to bring forth] Bearing or bringing forth a god applied to the Virgin Mary

Deism, dē izm, *n* [Fr *déisme* from L *Deus,* God DEITY] The doctrine or creed of a deist —**Deist** dē ist *n* [Fr *déiste*] One who believes in the existence of a God or supreme being, but denies revealed religion basing his belief on the light of nature and reason The term *deist* generally implies a certain antagonism to Christianity while the similar term *theist* is applied to Christians Jews Mohammedans, and all believers in one god being opposed to *atheist* or *pantheist* —**Deistic Deistical** dē is tik dē is ti kal *a* Pertaining to deism or to deists, embracing or containing deism —**Deistically** dē is ti kal li, *adv* In a deistical manner

Deity dē i ti *n* [L L *deitas,* the Godhead, divine nature, from L *Deus,* God, akin to Gr *Zeus* genit *Dios*) the supreme divinity, L *Diespiter Jupiter,* and *dies* a day, Skr *deva* a god, W *Duw,* God, *dyw,* day, Gael and Ir *dia,* God, *Tiw* the A Sax god whose name appears in *Tuesday,* all from a root implying brightness] God head, divinity, the Supreme Being, or infinite self existing Spirit, God, a fabulous god or goddess, a divinity

Deject, dē jekt *v t* [L *dejicio, dejectum* —*de,* down and *jacio,* to throw, seen also in *abject eject, jet jut* &c] To cast down, to depress the spirits of, to dispirit discourage, dishearten —**Dejected,** dē jek ted, *p* and *a* Downcast, depressed, sad, sorrowful —**Dejectedly** dē jek ted li *adv* In a dejected manner, sadly, heavily — **Dejectedness** dē jek ted nes *n* The state of being dejected or cast down, lowness of spirits — **Dejection,** dē jek shon *n* The state of being downcast, depression of mind, melancholy, lowness of spirits occasioned by grief or misfortune

Déjeûner, dā zhu nā, *n* [Fr , from *de* priv , and *jeûner* L *jejunare* to fast] Breakfast, the morning meal, luncheon

Delaine, dē lān , *n* [Fr *de,* of, and *laine,* L *lana,* wool] A muslin made originally of wool, afterwards more commonly of a mixed fabric generally cotton and wool, and used chiefly as a printing cloth

Delation, dē-lā shon, *n* [L *delatio,* from *de,* down, and *latus,* part of *fero,* to bear] *Law,* accusation, act of charging with a crime, information against

Delay, dē lā, *v t* [Fr *délai,* It *dilata,* delay, from L. *dilatus,* put off—*dis,* apart, and *latus,* pp of *fero,* to carry] To prolong the time of doing or proceeding with, to put off, to defer, to retard, to stop, detain, or hinder for a time, to restrain the motion of —*v i* To linger, to move slowly, to stop for a time —*n* A lingering, a putting off or deferring, procrastination, protraction, hindrance — **Delayer,** dē lā ėr *n* One who delays — **Delayingly,** dē lā ing li, *adv* In a manner so as to delay

Delectable, dē lek'ta-bl, *a* [L *delectabilis* from *delector,* to delight DELIGHT] Delightful, highly pleasing, affording great joy or pleasure —**Delectableness,** dē-lek ta bl nes, *n* Delightfulness — **Delectably,** dē lek ta-bli, *adv* In a delectable manner delightfully —**Delectation,** dē-lek tā shon, *n* A giving delight, delight

Delegate, del'ė gāt, *v t* —*delegated, delegating* [L *delego, delegatum*—*de,* and *lego* to send as an ambassador LEGATE] To depute, to send on an embassy, to send with power to act as a representative, to intrust commit or deliver to another's care and management (power, an affair) — *n* A person appointed and sent by another or by others, with powers to transact business as his or their representative, a deputy, a commissioner, a representative — **Delegation,** del ė gā shon, *n* The act of delegating, appointment to act as deputy, a person or body of persons deputed to act for another or for others

Delete, dē lēt *v t* [L *delio, deletum,* to blot out, to destroy] To blot out, to erase, to strike or mark out, as with a pen pencil, &c — **Deletion,** dē le shon *n* [L *deletio*] The act of deleting, an erasure, a passage deleted

Deleterious, dē le-tē ri us, *a* [L L *deleterius* from Gr *deléterios,* noxious, from *deléomai,* to injure] Having the quality of destroying life noxious, poisonous, injurious] ernicious

Delf, Delft delf delft *n* Earthenware, covered with enamel or white glazing in imitation of chinaware or porcelain, made at *Delft,* in Holland, glazed earthenware dishes

Delian dē li an *a* Of or pertaining to *Delos* a small island in the Ægean Sea, the birthplace of Apollo and the seat of one of his most famous temples

Deliberate, dē lib ėr āt, *v i* — *deliberated, deliberating* [L *delibero, deliberatum*—*de,* and *libro,* to weigh, from *libra,* a balance, akin *level*] To weigh consequences or results in the mind previous to action, to pause and consider, to ponder, reflect, cogitate or debate with one's self — **Deliberate,** dē lib ėr āt, *a* Weighing facts and arguments with a view to a choice or decision, carefully considering probable consequences, slow in determining, formed with deliberation, well advised or considered not sudden or rash, not hasty — **Deliberately** dē lib ėr āt li, *adv* In a deliberate manner, with careful consideration, not hastily or rashly —**Deliberateness,** dē lib ėr āt nes, *n* The state or quality of being deliberate — **Deliberation,** dē lib ėr ā shon *n* [L *deliberatio*] The act of deliberating, careful consideration, mature reflection, mutual discussion and examination of the reasons for and against a measure, the act or habit of doing anything coolly or without hurry or excitement — **Deliberative,** dē-lib ėr-ā-tiv, *a* Pertaining to deliberation, proceeding or acting by deliberation or discussion, having or conveying a right or power to deliberate or discuss — **Deliberatively,** dē lib ėr ā tiv li, *adv* By deliberation

Delicate, del i kāt, *a* [Fr *délicat,* L *delicatus,* from *delicia,* delight, *delicio,* to allure — *de,* and *lacio,* to draw gently; akin *delight, delectable*] Pleasing to a cultivated taste, refinedly agreeable, dainty, of a fine texture, fine, soft, smooth, tender, sensitive, easily injured, not capable of standing rough handling, nice, accurate, light or softly tinted, slender, minute, peculiarly sensitive to beauty, harmony, or their opposites; refined in manner,

polite; nice.—**Delicately**, del'i kăt-li, *adv* In a delicate manner, with nice regard to propriety and the feelings of others, tenderly; daintily, luxuriously —**Delicateness**, del'i-kăt-nes, *n* The state of being delicate —**Delicacy**, del i ka si, *n* The quality of being delicate or highly pleasing to the taste or some other sense, fineness, smoothness, softness, tenderness, slender ness, that which is pleasing to the senses, a luxury, refined taste or judgment, nicety —**Delicious**, dē-lish us *a* [Fr *delicieux*, from L *delicia*, delight] Highly pleasing to the taste, most sweet or grateful to the senses, affording exquisite pleasure, charming, delightful, entrancing —**Deli ciously**, dē lish us li, *adv* In a delicious manner, exquisitely, delightfully —**Deli ciousness**, dē lish us nes *n* The quality of being delicious.

Delight dē lit, *v t* [O E *delite*, from O Fr *deliter*, *deleiter* from L *delecto*, to de light, from *delicio* to allure DELICATE] To affect with great pleasure, to please highly, to give or afford high satisfac tion or joy —*v i* To have or take great pleasure, to be greatly pleased or rejoiced *(to delight in* a thing) —*n* A high degree of pleasure or satisfaction of mind, joy, rapture, that which gives great pleasure, the cause of joy, charm —**Delighted** dē li ted *a* Experiencing delight, over joyed —**Delightedly**, dē li ted li, *adv* In a delighted manner, with delight —**De lightful**, dē lit ful, *a* Giving delight, highly pleasing, charming, exquisite, delicious —**Delightfully**, dē-lit ful li *adv* In a delightful manner, charmingly, ex quisitely —**Delightfulness**, dē lit ful nes, *n* The quality of being delightful —**De lightless**, dē-lit les, *a* Affording no pleasure or delight, cheerless —**Delightsome**, dē lit sum, *a* Delightful —**Delightsomely**, dē lit sum li, *adv* In a delightful manner —**Delightsomeness**, dē lit sum nes, *n* De lightfulness

Delimit, dē lim it, *v t* To mark or settle distinctly the limits of —**Delimitation**, dē-lim i tā shon *n* The act of delimiting, the fixing or settling of limits or boun daries

Delineate de-lin ē āt, *v t* —*delineated*, *de lineating* [L *delineo*, *delineatum* —*de*, down and *linea*, a line LINE] To draw the lines which exhibit the form of, to make a draught of, to sketch or design, to represent in a picture to draw a like ness of to portray to the mind or under standing, to depict, sketch or describe —**Delineation**, dē lin ē ā shon *n* The act or process of delineating, representation or portrayal, whether pictorially or in words, sketch, description —**Delineator**, dē lin ē ā tėr, *n* One who delineates

Delinquency, dē ling'kwen si *n* [L *delin quentia* a fault, from *delinquo*, to abandon fail, omit duty —*de*, out and *linquo*, to leave] Failure or omission of duty, a fault, a misdeed, an offence —**Delinquent**, dē-ling'kwent *a* Failing in duty, offend ing by neglect of duty —**Delinquent** dē ling'kwent, *n* One who fails to perform his duty, one guilty of a delinquency, an offender, a culprit, a malefactor —**De linquently**, dē-ling kwent li, *adv* So as to fail in duty

Deliquate ' del i kwāt, *v t* and *t* [L *deli quo*, *deliquatum* —*de*, down, and *liquo*, to melt LIQUID] To melt or be dissolved, to deliquesce —**Deliquation**, ' del i kwā shon *n* A melting

Deliquesce, del i kwes' *v i* —*deliquesced*, *de liquescing* [L *deliquesco* —*de*, and *liquesco*, to melt from *liquo*, to become liquid LIQUID] To melt gradually and become liquid by at tracting and absorbing moisture from the air, as certain salts, acids and alkalies —**Deliquescence**, del i kwes ens, *n* The pro cess of deliquescing a gradual melting or becoming liquid by absorption of moisture from the atmosphere —**Deliquescent**, del i kwes ent, *a* Liquefying in the air, deli quescing —**Deliquate**, dē lik wi āt, *v t* To deliquesce —**Deliquiation**, dē lik wi ā' shon, *n* Deliquescence —**Deliquium**, dē lik'wi um, *n* [L, a flowing or dropping down— *de*, and *liquco*, to be liquid] A melt ing or dissolution in the air or in a moist place, a liquid state, a swoon or faint, a melting or maudlin mood of mind!

Delirium, dē-lir i um, *n* [L, from *deliro*, to draw the furrow awry in ploughing, to deviate from the straight line, hence to be crazy, to rave—*de*, from, and *lira*, a fur row] A temporary disordered state of the mental faculties occurring during illness, either of a febrile or of an exhausting na ture, violent excitement, wild enthusi asm, mad rapture —*Delirium tremens* (trē menz), an affection of the brain which arises from the inordinate and protracted use of ardent spirits —**Delirious**, dē lir i us, *a* Affected with delirium, light headed, disordered in intellect, crazy, rav ing, frenzied, characterized by, or proceed ing from, delirium —**Deliriously**, dē lir i us li, *adv* In a delirious manner —**Deli riousness**, dē lir i us nes, *n* The state of being delirious, delirium

Delitescence, **Delitescency**, del i tes ens, del i tes en si, *n* [L *delitescens*, ppr of *delitesco* to lie hid—*de*, and *latesco*, from *lateo*, to be hid] The state of being con cealed, latent or not active or manifest —**Delitescent**, del i tes ent, *a* Being latent or not active

Deliver, dē liv ėr, *v t* [Fr *delivrer*, from L L *delibero*, to set free—L *de*, from, *libero*, to free, from *liber* free, whence also *liberal*, *liberate*] To release, as from re straint, to set at liberty to free to rescue or save, to transfer hand over or commit (a letter, a person to enemies to surren der) yield, give up resign often followed by *up* to disburden of a child, to utter, pro nounce speak (a sermon, address &c), to direct send forth or discharge a blow, a broadside) —**Deliverable** dē liv ėr a bl, *a* Capable of being delivered —**Deliverance** dē liv ėr ans *n* The act of delivering, in modern usage most commonly release or rescue, as from captivity oppression, dan ger &c , *delivery* being used in other senses —**Deliverer**, dē liv ėr-ėr, *n* One who delivers, one who releases or rescues, a preserver, a saviour —**Delivery**, dē liv ėr i *n* The act of delivering release rescue as from slavery, restraint oppres sion or danger, the act of handing over or transferring, surrender, giving up, a giving or passing from one to another specially the distribution of letters &c , from a post office to a district or districts utterance, pronunciation, or manner of speaking, childbirth

Dell del *n* [DALE] A small narrow val ley between hills or rising grounds, a ravine

Delphian **Delphic** del fi an, del fik, *a* Re lating to *Delphi*, a town in Greece and to the celebrated oracle of that place, hence oracular, inspired

Delphine, del fin, *a* [L *delphinus* a dol phin] Pertaining to the dolphin a genus of fishes, pertaining to the Dauphin of France a term applied to a set of Latin classics prepared for the use of the son of Louis XIV

Delta del ta, *n* The name of the Greek letter Δ answering to the English D, the island formed by the alluvial deposits be tween the mouths of the Nile, from its resemblance in shape to this letter, any similar alluvial tract at the mouth of a river —**Deltafication**, ' del ta fi kā shon, *n* The process of forming a delta at the mouth of a river —**Deltaic**, del tā ik *a* Relating to or like a delta —**Deltoid** del toid, *a* Resembling the Greek Δ triangular, *but* expressing the shape of a leaf, *aunt* ap plied to a muscle of the shoulder

Delude, dē lūd , *v t* —*deluded*, *deluding* [L *deludo*- *de* and *ludo*, to play *ludus* sport whence also *ludicrous*, *elude illusion* &c] To cause to entertain foolish or erroneous notions, to impose on, to befool to lead from truth or into error, to mislead, to beguile, to cheat *often refl* (*to delude one s self* with vain hopes) —**Deludable**, dē lū da bl, *a* Liable to be imposed on —**Deluder**, dē lū dėr, *n* One who deludes, a deceiver, an impostor, one who holds out false pretences —**Delusion**, dē lū zhon, *n* The act of deluding, a misleading of the mind false impression or belief, illu sion, error or mistake proceeding from false views, the state of being deluded or misled —**Delusive**, dē-lū siv, *a* Apt to delude, tending to mislead the mind, de ceptive, beguiling —**Delusively**, dē-lū siv li, *adv* In a delusive manner —**Delusive ness**, dē-lū siv-nes, *n* The quality of be ing delusive —**Delusory**, dē-lū so ri, *a* Apt to deceive, deceptive

Deluge, del'ūj, *n* [Fr *déluge*, from L *di luvium*, a flood a deluge—*di* for *dis*, asun der, away, and *luo* = *lavo*, to wash, akin *lave*, *ablution*, &c] An inundation, a flood, but specifically, the great flood or overflowing of the earth by water in the days of Noah, anything resembling an inundation, anything that overwhelms, as a great calamity —*t deluged*, *deluging* To overflow as with water, to inun date, to drown, to overwhelm

Delve, delv, *v t* —*delved*, *delving* [A Sax *delfan* D *delven*, to dig, probably con nected with *dell*, a dale, Fris *dollen*, to dig] To turn up with a spade, to dig — *v i* To dig, to labour with the spade — **Delver**, delv ėr, *n* One who delves

Demagnetization, dē-mag net i zā shon, *n* The act or process of depriving of mag netic or of mesmeric influence —**Demag netize**, dē mag ne tīz, *v t* To deprive of magnetic polarity or free from mesmeric influence

Demagogue, dem a-gog, *n* [Gr *démagógos* —*démos* the people, and *agógos*, a leader, from *ago*, to lead] A leader of the people, a person who sways the people by his orations, generally an unprincipled factious orator, one who acquires influence with the populace by pandering to their prejudices or playing on their ignorance —**Demagogic**, **Demagogical** dem a goj ik, dem a goj i kal, *a* Relating to or like a demagogue, factious —**Demagogism**, **Dem agogueism**, dem a gog izm *n* The prac tices and principles of a demagogue

Demain dē mān', *n* DEMESNE

Demand dē mand , *v t* [Fr *demander*, from L *demando*, in its last sense of to de mand, the opposite of *mando* to commit to it to put into one s hand from *manus* the hand, and *do*, to give, akin *mun date*, *command*] To claim or seek as due by right (to *demand* a thing *of* a person), to ask or claim generally as price a re ward), to ask (a thing) by authority, to question authoritatively (O T), to re quire as necessary or useful to necessitate (a task *demands* industry) —*v i* To make a demand, to inquire, to ask —*n* An ask ing for or claim made by virtue of a right or supposed right to the thing sought, an asking or request with authority, the ask ing or requiring of a price for goods offered for sale, question, note, inquiry, the calling for in order to purchase (there is no *demand* for the goods) —*In demand*, in request, much sought after or courted (goods are *in demand*, his company is in great *demand*) —*On demand*, on being claimed, on presentation (a bill payable *on demand*) **Demandable**, dē man'da bl, *a* That may be demanded, claimed, asked for, or required —**Demander**, dē-man dėr, *n* One who demands

Demarcation, dē mar kā shon, *n* [Fr *dé marcation* —*de*, down, and *marquer*, to mark MARK] The act or process of marking off, or of defining the limits or boundaries of anything, separation, dis tinction Also written *Demarkation* — **Demarcate** ' dē mar kāt, *v t* To mark the limits or boundaries of

Dematerialize, dē ma te ri al iz, *v t* To divest of material qualities or character istics

Deme, dēm, *n* [Gr *démos*] A subdivision of ancient Attica and of modern Greece, a township

Demean, dē mēn , *v t* [Fr *démener*, for merly to behave—*de*, intens , and *mener*, to lead, to manage, from L *minare* to drive with threats, from *mina*, a threat, whence also *menace* *mmatory*] To be have, to carry, to conduct used *refl* From confusion with the adj *mean* the word is also sometimes used in sense of to lower or degrade (one's self) —**Demeanour**, dē mēn'ėr, *n* Behaviour, especially as re gards air or carriage of the person, coun

tenance, &c, carriage, deportment, conduct

Demented, dē-men'ted, *a.* [L *demens, dementis*, out of one's mind—*de*, out of, and *mens*, the mind] Infatuated, mad, insane, crazy —**Dementia**, dē men shi a, *n* [L] A form of insanity in which unconnected and imperfectly defined ideas chase each other rapidly through the mind

Demerit, dē merit, *n* [Fr *démérite—de*, and *mérite*, merit MERIT] Desert, or what one merits (*Shak*); the opposite or absence of *merit*, that which is blamable or punishable in moral conduct, vice or crime

Demesmerize, dē mez mēr iz, *v t* To relieve from mesmeric influence

Demesne, Demain, de mān', *n* [O Fr *demaine, domaine* from L *dominus*, a lord, akin *dame, damsel, dominate*, &c] An estate in land, the land adjacent to a manor house or mansion kept in the proprietor's own hands as distinguished from lands held by his tenants

Demi, dem i [Fr *demi*, from L *dimidius*, half—*di* for *dis*, and *medius* the middle] A prefix signifying half The hyphen is not always inserted in all these words —**Demi-bastion**, dem i bas-ti on, *n* *Fort* a bastion that has only one face and one flank — **Demi cadence** dem i kā dens *n* *Mus* an imperfect cadence or one that falls on any other than the key note — **Demi devil**, dem i dev il, *n* Half a devil, one partaking of the diabolic nature — **Demi god**, dem i god *n* Half a god an inferior deity, one partaking partly of the divine partly of the human nature

Demi lune, dem i lūn, *n* *Fort* an out work consisting of two faces and two little flanks, constructed to cover the curtain and shoulders of the bastion — **Demi monde**, dem i mond, *n* [Fr *monde* the world, society] Persons only half acknowledged in society, women that live as ladies of wealth but whose character is equivocal, courtesans —**Demi rep**, dem i rep *n* [A contr for *demi reputation*] A woman of doubtful reputation or suspicious chastity —**Demi semiquaver**, dem i sem i kwa ver, *n* *Mus* the half of a semiquaver, or one fourth of a quaver —**Demi volt** dem i volt, *n* A kind of leap or curvet of a horse —**Demi wolf**, dem i wulf, *n* A cross between a wolf and a dog [*Shak*]

Demijohn dem i jon, *n* [Fr *dame jeanne*, from Ar *damaghan*, from *Damaghan*, a town in Khorassan once famous for its glass works] A glass vessel or bottle with a large body and small neck, inclosed in wicker work

Demise dē mīz, *n* [Lit a laying off or aside from Fr *démettre—de* L *dis*, aside, and *mettre* to put L *mitto*, to send] The death of a person especially of a person of distinction, decease used with possessives, *law* a conveyance or transfer of an estate by lease or will —*v t* —*demised, demising Law*, to transfer or convey as an estate, to bequeath, to grant by will —**Demisable**, dē mīz a bl *a* Capable of being demised

Demit, dē mit, *v t* —*demitted, demitting* [L *demitto de* down, and *mitto* to send] To lay down formally, as an office, to resign, to relinquish, to transfer —**Demission**, dē mi shon, *n* The act of demitting, a laying down office, resignation, transference

Demiurge, Demiurgus, dē mi ėrj, dē mi ėr gus *n* [Gr *dēmiourgos*, from *dēmos* the people, and *ergon*, a work] A maker or framer, the maker of the world, the Creator specifically, the name given by the Gnostics to the creator or former of the world of sense —**Demiurgic Demiurgical**, dē mi ėr jik dē mi ėr jik al *a* Pertaining to a demiurge or to creative power

Demobilise, dē mob il iz *v t* —*demobilised, demobilising* [L *de*, priv, and E *mobilise*] To disarm and dismiss (troops) home, to disband —**Demobilisation**, dē mob il i zā shon, *n* The act of demobilizing

Democracy, dē mok ra si, *n* [Gr *dēmokratia—dēmos*, people, and *kratos*, strength, power] That form of government in which the sovereignty of the state is vested in the people, and exercised by them either directly, or indirectly, by means of representative institutions, in a collective sense, the people or populace, especially the populace regarded as rulers —**Democrat, Democratist**, dem ō-krat, dē-mok'ra-tist, *n* One who adheres to democracy —**Democratic, Democratical**, dem-ō-krat ik, dem-ō krat i kal, *a* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of democracy —**Democratically**, dem ō krat i kal li, *adv* In a democratical manner —**Democratize**, † dē-mok-ra tiz, *v t* To render democratic

Demogorgon, dē mō gor gon, *n* [Gr *dai mōn*, a demon, and *gorgos*, terrible] A mysterious divinity in classical or ancient mythology, viewed as an *object* of terror rather than of worship [*Mil*]

Demoiselle, dē mwa zel *n* [Fr DAMSEL] A young lady, a damsel, a bird, the Numidian crane, so called from its graceful ness and symmetry of form

Demolish dē mol ish, *v t* [Fr *démolir, démolissant*, from L *demolior—de* priv, and *molior*, to build, from *moles*, mass, whence *molecule*] To throw or pull down, to raze, to destroy, as a structure or artificial construction, to ruin —**Demolisher**, dē mol ish-ėr, *n* One who demolishes —**Demolition** dē mo-lish on *n* The act of demolishing destruction, ruin

Demon, dē mon, *n* [L *dæmon*, from Gr *daimōn*, a spirit, evil or good, from a root meaning to know] A spirit or immaterial being holding a middle place between men and the celestial deities of the pagans, an evil or malignant spirit, a devil, a very wicked or cruel person —**Demoniac, Demoniacal** dē mo ni ak, dē mo ni a kal, *a* Pertaining to demons or evil spirits, influenced by demons produced by demons or evil spirits, extremely wicked or cruel —**Demoniac** dē mō ni ak, *n* A human being, possessed by a demon —**Demoniacally**, dē mō ni ak li, *adv* In a demoniacal manner —**Demonian** † dē mo ni an *a* Having the characteristics of a demon [*Mil*] —**Demonism** dē mon izm, *n* The belief in demons —**Demonist**, dē mon ist, *n* A worshipper of or believer in demons —**Demonize**, dē mon iz *v t* To render demoniacal or diabolical, to control by a demon —**Demonology**, dē mo nol o ji *n* A treatise on evil spirits and their agency, or knowledge regarding them

Demonetize dē mon e tiz *v t* To deprive of standard value, as money, to withdraw from circulation —**Demonetization** dē mon e ti zā shon, *n* The act of demonetizing

Demonstrate, dē mon strāt *v t* —*demonstrated, demonstrating* [L *demonstro—de* intens and *monstro*, to show from *monstrum* a portent a monster] To point out with perfect clearness, to show clearly, to make evident, to exhibit to exhibit the parts of when dissected, as of a dead body, to show or prove to be certain, to prove beyond the possibility of doubt —**Demonstrable** dē mon stra bl *a* Capable of being demonstrated, proved, or exhibited —**Demonstrableness, Demonstrability** dē mon stra bl nes, dē mon stra bil i ti *n* The state or quality of being demonstrable —**Demonstrably**, dē mon'stra bli *adv* In a manner so as to preclude doubt —**Demonstration**, dem on stra shon, *n* The act of demonstrating, an exhibition, a manifestation, an outward show, the act of exhibiting proof beyond the possibility of doubt, a proof by logical or mathematical reasoning, the exhibition of parts dissected for the study of anatomy, *mil* an operation, such as the massing of men at a certain point performed for the purpose of deceiving the enemy respecting the measures which it is intended to employ against him —**Demonstrative**, dē mon stra tiv *a* Serving to demonstrate, showing or proving by certain evidence, invincibly conclusive, characterized by or given to the strong exhibition of any feeling outwardly expressive of feelings or emotions —*Dem strative pronoun* one that clearly indicates the object to which it refers as *this* man, *that* book — **Demonstratively**, dē mon stra tiv li, *adv* In a demonstrative manner, by demonstration, with proof which cannot be questioned, with the energetic outward exhibition of feeling —**Demonstrativeness**, dē-mon'stra-tiv-nes, *n* Quality of being demonstrative —**Demonstrator**, dem'on-strā-tėr, *n* One who demonstrates, especially, one who exhibits the parts of dead bodies when dissected

Demoralize, dē mor a-lir, *v t* —*demoralised, demoralising* [Prefix *de*, priv, and *moral*] To corrupt or undermine the morals of, to destroy or lessen the effect of moral principles on, to render corrupt in morals, *milit* to deprive (troops) of courage and self reliance, to render them distrustful and hopeless —**Demoralization**, dē mor a li zā shon, *n* The act of demoralizing, the state of being

Demotic, dē mot ik, *a* [Gr *dēmotikos*, from *dēmos*, people] Pertaining to the common people, popular, common, applied to the alphabet used by the people of ancient Egypt, as contradistinguished from that used by the priestly caste, called the *hieratic*

Demulcent, dē mul sent, *a* [L *demulcens, demulcentis*, ppr of *demulco*, to stroke down—*de*, down, and *mulceo*, to stroke, to soften] Softening, mollifying, lenient — *n* Any medicine which lessens the effects of irritation, as gums and other mucilaginous substances

Demur, dē mėr', *v i* —*demurred, demurring* [Fr *demeurer*, to delay, to stay, from L *demorari—de*, and *mora*, delay] To pause in uncertainty, to hesitate, to have or to state scruples or difficulties, to object hesitatingly, to take exceptions, *law*, to stop at any point in the pleadings —*n* Stop, pause, hesitation as to the propriety of proceeding, suspense of proceeding or decision, exception taken, objection stated —**Demurrable** dē mur a bl, *a* Capable of being or liable to be demurred to —**Demurrage**, dē-mur āj, *n* The time during which a vessel is detained by the freighter beyond that originally stipulated, in loading or unloading, the compensation which the freighter has to pay for such delay or detention, applied also to detention of railway wagons, &c —**Demurrer**, dē mur ėr, *n* One who demurs, *law*, a stop at some point in the pleadings, and a resting of the decision of the cause on that point, an issue on matter of law

Demure, dē mūr *a* [From Fr *de mœurs*, of manners, having manners, from L *mores* manners whence *moral*, &c] Affectedly modest or coy, making a show of gravity or decorousness, grave or reserved consciously and intentionally —**Demurely** dē mūr li, *adv* In a demure manner, with a show of solemn gravity —**Demureness**, dē mūr nes *n* The state or quality of being demure, gravity of countenance real or affected

Demy, dē mi, *n* [Fr *demi*, half] A particular size of paper printing demy measures generally 22 inches by 17½, writing 20 inches by 15½, drawing 22 inches by 17, at Magdalen College, Oxford, a term now equivalent to *scholar* in other colleges

Den den *n* [A Sax *denn*, a cave or lurking-place, akin *denu* E *dene*, a valley] A cave or hollow place in the earth, a cave, pit, or subterranean recess, used for concealment shelter, protection, or security, any squalid place of resort or residence, a dell wooded hollow, or ravine (Scotch, but used also in English place names)

Denarius, dē nā ri us, *n* [L, from *decem*, ten] An ancient Roman silver coin worth 10 asses or 10 lbs of copper originally, and latterly equivalent to about 7½*d* English money —**Denary**, dē na-ri, *a* Containing ten, tenfold, proceeding by tens

Denationalize dē na shon al iz, *v t* To divest of national character or rights — **Denationalization**, dē-na shon al i zā' shon, *n* The act of denationalizing

Denaturalize, dē nat ū ra liz, *v t* To render unnatural, to alienate from nature; to deprive of naturalization or acquired citizenship in a foreign country

Dendriform, den dri form, *a* [Gr *dendron*, a tree] Having the form or appearance of a tree —**Dendrite**, den drit, *n* A stone or mineral, on or in which are figures resembling shrubs, trees, or mosses the ap

pearance being due to arborescent crystallisation, resembling the frost work on our windows — **Dendritic, Dendritical,** dendrit'ik, den-drit'i-kal, *a* Resembling a tree, tree-like, marked by figures resembling shrubs, moss, &c —**Dendroid, Dendroidal,** den droid den-droi dal, *a* Resembling a small tree or shrub —**Dendrolite,** den dro-lit, *n* A petrified or fossil shrub plant, or part of a plant —**Dendrology,** den-drol o ji *n* The natural history of trees —**Dendrologist,** den-drol o jist, *n* One versed in dendrology **Dendrometer,** den drom e ter, *n* An instrument of various forms for measuring the height and diameter of trees

Dene, den, *n* [A Sax *denu* Den] A dell or valley often used as an ending of place-names

Dengue deng'gā *n* [Sp] A febrile epidemic disease of the East and West Indies, with symptoms resembling those of scarlet fever and rheumatism combined

Denial, Denier Under Deny

Denier ‡ den i-ēr [Fr, from L *denarius* (which see)] An old French copper coin, the twelfth part of a sou [Obs]

Denitrate, dē-ni trāt, *v t* To set nitric acid free from — **Denitration** dē-ni trā shon, *n* A disengaging of nitric acid — **Denitrify,** dē-ni tri fi, *v t* To deprive of nitre

Denizen, den i zn *n* [O Fr *denzein* one living within a city, from *dens dens* Fr *dans*, in, within a contr of L *intus* from within, and thus opposed to *foreign*] In England, an alien who is made a subject by the sovereign's letters patent holding a middle state between an alien and a natural born subject, hence a stranger admitted to residence and certain rights in a foreign country, a citizen a dweller an inhabitant — *v t* To make a denizen —**Denization,** den i zā shon *n* The act of making one a denizen —**Denizenship** den i zn ship *n* State of being a denizen

Denominate, dē nom i nāt *v t* — *denominated, denominating* [I *denomino* — *de* intens , and *nomino*, to nominate] To give a name or epithet to, to name call style or designate — **Denomination** dē nom i nā shon *n* The act of naming a name or appellation, a class society, or collection of individuals called by the same name, a religious sect — **Denominational,** dē nom i nā shon-al, *a* Pertaining to or characterizing a denomination particularly to particular religious denominations or bodies — **Denominationalism,** dē nom i nā shon al izm, *n* A denominational or class spirit, adherence or devotion to a denomination the principle or system of religious sects having each their own schools — **Denominationally** dē nom i nā shon al li *adv* By denomination or sect — **Denominative** dē nom i nā tiv *a* Giving or conferring a name or distinct appellation —*n* That which has the character of a denomination, *gram* a verb formed from a noun or an adjective — **Denominatively,** dē nom i nā tiv li *adv* By denomination — **Denominator,** dē nom i nā tor *n* One who or that which denominates, the number placed below the line in vulgar fractions showing into how many parts the integer is divided

Denote, dē-nōt , *v t* —*denoted, denoting* [L *denoto*, to mark, to point out to denote— *de*, intens , and *noto*, to mark, from *nota* a mark] To signify by a visible sign, to indicate, mark, or stand for, to be the name of or express, to be the sign or symptom of to show, to indicate Syn under Connote —**Denotable,** dē-nō ta-bl, *a* That may be denoted or marked —**Denotation** dē-nō tā shon *n* [L *denotatio*] The act of denoting or marking off, what any word or sign denotes — **Denotative,** dē-nō'ta-tiv *a* Having power to denote

Dénouement, dā-nō mon, *n* [Fr from *dénouer*, to untie — *de*, priv , and *nouer* to tie, from L *nodus* a knot] The winding up or catastrophe of a plot as of a novel, drama, &c , the solution of any mystery, the issue, as of any course of conduct, the event

Denounce, dē-nouns', *v t* — *denounced, denouncing* [Fr *dénoncer*, from L *denuntiare*—*de*, and *nuntiare*, to declare, *nuntius*, a messenger, seen also in *announce, pronounce, renounce*] To declare solemnly, to proclaim in a threatening manner, to announce or declare, as a threat to threaten, to inform against, to accuse — **Denouncement,** † dē-nouns ment, *n* The act of denouncing, denunciation — **Denouncer,** dē noun ser, *n* One who denounces —**Denunciate,** † dē nun shi āt, *v t* To denounce —**Denunciation** dē nun shi ā shon *n* The act of denouncing, proclamation of a threat, public menace — **Denunciative, Denunciatory,** dē nun shi a tiv, dē-nun shi a to ri, *a* Relating to containing or implying denunciation, ready or prone to denounce — **Denunciator** dē-nun shi ā tor *n* One who denounces or solemnly and publicly threatens

Dense dens *a* [Fr *dense* L *densus*, thick, whence *condense*] Having its constituent parts closely united, close, compact, thick, crass gross, crowded. **Densely,** dens li, *adv* In a dense manner compactly — **Denseness,** dens nes, *n* Density —**Density,** den si ti, *n* [L *densitas*] The quality of being dense, close or compact closeness of constituent parts compactness

Dent dent *n* [A form of *dint*] A mark made by a blow, especially a hollow or depression made on the surface of a solid body —*v t* To make a dent on or in

Dental den tal *a* [L *dentalis* dental from *dens, dentis* a tooth a word akin to Eng *tooth*] Of or pertaining to the teeth having the characteristic sound given by the teeth and tip of the tongue (*d* and *t* are *dental* letters) *n* A dental letter as *d* and *th* *Dental formula* a formula for showing briefly the number and kinds of teeth of an animal, thus the *dental formula* of cats is $I\frac{3-3}{3\ 3}\ C\frac{1-1}{1\ 1}\ P\ M\frac{3-3}{2\ 2}, M\frac{1-1}{1\ 1}$ 30, which signifies that they have on each side of each jaw three incisors and one canine tooth three premolars in the upper and two in the lower jaw on each side, and behind these one true molar — **Dentate Dentated** den tāt, den ta ted *a* [L *dentatus*, toothed] Toothed having sharp teeth with concave edges, as a leaf — **Dentately,** den tāt li, *adv* In a dentate manner —**Denticle** den ti kl *n* [L *denticulus*] A small tooth or projecting part

Denticulate Denticulated den tik u lāt den tik u lā ted *a* Having small teeth as a leaf calyx or seed — **Denticulation** den tik u lā shon *n* The state of being denticulate — **Denticule** den ti kūl *n* *Arch* The flat projecting part of a cornice on which dentils are cut —**Dentiform** den ti form *a* Having the form of a tooth — **Dentifrice** den ti fris, *n* [L *dens* and *frico* to rub] A powder or other substance to be used in cleaning the teeth as pulverized shells and charcoal — **Dentigerous** den tij er us, *a* Bearing or carrying teeth — **Dentil,** den til *n* *Arch* the name of the little cubes or square blocks often cut for ornament on Greek cornices — **Dentine,** den tin, *n* The ivory tissue lying below the enamel and constituting the body of the tooth — **Dentirostrer** den ti ros ter, *n* A member of the Dentirostres (den ti ros trēz) a suborder or tribe of insessorial birds characterized by having a notch and tooth like process on each side of the upper mandible, and including the butcher birds or shrikes the thrushes, tits, &c — **Dentirostrate Dentirostral,** den ti ros trāt, den ti ros tral, *a* Having a tooth like process on the beak —**Dentist,** den tist *n* One who makes it his business to clean and extract teeth, repair them when diseased and replace them when necessary by artificial ones —**Dentistic,** den tis'tik *a* Relating to dentistry or a dentist —**Dentistry** den'tist ri, *n* The art or profession of a dentist —**Dentition,** den tish on *n* [L *dentitio*] The breeding or cutting of teeth in infancy, the time of growing teeth, the system of teeth peculiar to an animal — **Dentoid** den toid, *a* Resembling a tooth, shaped like a tooth —**Denture,** den tur, *n* A dentists' term for one or more artificial teeth

Denude, dē-nūd', *v t* —*denuded, denuding* [L *denudo*—*de*, and *nudus*, naked] To divest of all covering, to make bare or naked, to strip, to uncover or lay bare.— **Denudation,** dē-nū-dā shon, *n* The act of stripping off covering, a making bare, *geol* the carrying away, by the action of running water, of a portion of the solid materials of the land, by which the under lying rocks are laid bare

Denunciate, Denunciation, Denunciator, &c Under Denounce

Deny, dē ni, *v t* — *denied, denying* [Fr. *dénier*, from L *denego* — *de*, intens., and *nego* to say no, from *nec*, nor Negation] To declare not to be true, to affirm to be not so, to contradict, to gainsay, to refuse to grant not to afford, to withhold (Providence *denies* us many things), to refuse or neglect to acknowledge, not to confess, to disavow, to disown, to reject —*I to deny one's self* to decline the gratification of appetites or desires — *To deny one's self something* to abstain from it although desiring it *v t* To answer in the negative, to refuse, not to comply —**Denying** ly, dē ni ing li *adv* In a manner indicating denial — **Denial** dē ni al *n* The act of denying contradiction, a contradictory statement refusal, rejection, disownment —**Deniable,** dē ni a bl, *a* Capable of being denied — **Denier** dē ni er, *n* One who denies

Deobstruct, dē-ob strukt *v t* To remove obstructions or impediments from, to clear from anything that hinders the passage of fluids in the proper ducts of the body — **Deobstruent,** dē-ol stru ent, *a* *Med* having power to clear or open the natural ducts of the fluids and secretions of the body as the pores lacteals &c —*n* A medicine having this effect

Deodand, dē o-dand *n* [L *Deo dandus*, to be given to God] *Law*, formerly a personal chattel which had been the immediate occasion of the death of a rational creature (as a horse that killed a man), and for that reason forfeited to the king to be applied to pious uses

Deodar dē ō-dār, *n* [Skt *devadāru*, that is divine tree] A kind of Indian cedar, closely akin to the cedar of Lebanon yielding valuable timber and introduced into Europe and elsewhere as an ornamental tree

Deodorize dē ō-der iz *v t* —*deodorized, deodorizing* To deprive of odour or smell, especially of fetid odour resulting from impurities — **Deodorizer Deodorant,** dē ō der i zer dē ō der ant, *n* That which deodorizes a substance which has the power of destroying fetid effluvia, as chlorine, chloride of lime &c — **Deoderization** dē ō-der i zā shon, *n* The act or process of deodorizing

Deontology dē on tol o ji, *n* [Gr *deon, deontos* that which is binding or right, duty, and *logos*, discourse] The science of duty, that doctrine of ethics which is founded on the principle of judging of actions by their tendency to promote happiness — **Deontological,** dē on to loj i kal, *a* Relating to deontology —**Deontologist** dē on tol o jist *n* One versed in deontology **Deoxidate, Deoxidize** dē-ok si dāt dē-ok si-diz *v t* [Prefix *de* priv , and *oxide*, or the first part of *oxygen*.] To deprive of oxygen or reduce from the state of an oxide, also called *deoxygenate* (dē ok si ge nāt) —**Deoxidation, Deoxidizement,** dē ok si-dā shon, dē-ok si diz ment, *n* The act or process of reducing from the state of an oxide, called also *deoxygenation* — **Deoxidize,** dē-ok si-diz, *v t* — *deoxidised, deoxidizing* To deoxidate

Depart, dē pārt , *v i* [Fr *départir* — *de*, and *partir*, to separate Part] To go or move away, to go elsewhere, to leave or desist, as from a practice, to forsake, abandon, deviate, not to adhere to or follow (commonly with *from* in these senses), to leave this world, to die, to decease —*v t* To leave, to retire from with ellipsis of *from* —**Departed,** dē pārted, *p* and *a* Gone, vanished, dead with the definite article used as a noun for a dead person.—**Department,** dē-pārt ment, *n* A separate branch of business, a dis-

tinct province, in which a class of duties are allotted to a particular person, a distinct branch, as of science, &c., a division of territory, as in France; a district into which a country is formed for governmental or other purposes —**Departmental**, dē-pärt-men'tal, *a* Pertaining to a department, branch, district, &c —**Departure**, dē-pär'tūr, *n* The act of departing or going away, a moving from or leaving a place, death, decease, a forsaking, abandonment, deviation, as from a standard, rule, or plan

Depasture, dē pas'tūr, *v t* To put out in order to graze or feed, to pasture, to graze, to eat up by cattle —*v i* To feed or pasture, to graze

Depauperize, dē pa'pėr iz, *v t* To raise from a condition of poverty or pauperism, to free from paupers or pauperism, also, to reduce to a state of pauperism

Depend, dē-pend', *v i* [L *dependeo*, to hang down—*de*, down, and *pendeo*, to hang, seen also in *pendant*, *pendulum*, *pendulous*, *vn pend*, &c] To be sustained by being fastened or attached to something above, to hang down followed by *from*, to be related to anything in regard to existence, operation, or effects, to be contingent or conditioned followed by *on* or *upon* (*we depend on* air for respiration), to rest with confidence, to trust, rely, or confide, to believe fully with *on* or *upon* —**Dependable**, dē-pen'da bl, *a* Capable of being depended on, trustworthy —**Dependant**, **Dependent**, dē-pen dant, *dē* pen dent, *n* One who is sustained by another, or who relies on another for support or favour, a retainer, a follower, a servant [The spelling with *ant* is now the more common in the case of the noun, with *ent* in the case of the adj So *dependence* is better than *dependance*]—**Dependence**, dē pen dens, *n* A state of being dependent, connection and support, mutual connection, inter relation, a state of relying on another for support or existence, a state of being subject to the operation of any other cause, reliance, confidence trust, a resting on —**Dependency**, dē pen den si, *n* The state of being dependent, dependence, now generally a territory remote from the kingdom or state to which it belongs, but subject to its dominion (Malta is a *dependency* of Britain) —**Dependent Dependant**, dē pen dent, dē pen dant, *a* Hanging down, subject to the power of or at the disposal of another, not able to exist or sustain itself alone, relying for support or favour (*dependent on* another's bounty) —**Dependently**, **Dependantly**, dē pen dent li dē pen dant li *adv* In a dependent manner —**Depender**, dē pen dėr, *n* One who depends, a dependant

Dephlogisticate, dē flo jis ti kāt, *v t* An old chemical term meaning to deprive of phlogiston, or the supposed principle of inflammability

Depict, dē pikt, *v t* [L *depingo*, *depictum* —*de*, and *pingo*, to paint PAINT, PICTURE] To form a likeness of in colours, to paint, to portray, to represent in words, to describe —**Depicture**, dē pik tūr, *v t* To depict, to picture

Depilate, dep i lāt, *v t* —*depilated*, *depilating* [L *depilo*, *depilatum* — *de*, priv, and *pilus*, hair] To strip of hair —**Depilation**, dep i lā shon *n* The removal of hair —**Depilatory**, dē pil a to ri, *a* Having the quality or power to remove hair from the skin —*n* An application which is used to remove hair without injuring the texture of the skin, a cosmetic employed to remove superfluous hairs from the human skin

Deplete, dē plēt', *v t* —*depleted*, *depleting* [L *depleo*, *depletum*, to empty out—*de*, priv, and *pleo*, to fill, as in *complete*, &c] To empty, reduce, or exhaust by draining away —**Depletion**, dē plē shon, *n* The act of depleting, *med* the act of diminishing the quantity of blood in the vessels by blood letting —**Deplotive**, dē-plē'tiv, *a* Tending to deplete, producing depletion —*n* That which depletes; any medical agent of depletion —**Depletory**, dē-plē'to-ri, *a*. Calculated to deplete

Deplore, dē-plōr', *v t*.—*deplored*, *deploring* [L *deploro*—*de*, intens., and *ploro*, to wail, to let tears flow (same root as *flow*, *flood*); seen also in *explore*, *implore*] To feel or express deep and poignant grief for; to lament, to mourn, to grieve for, to bewail; to bemoan —**Deplorable**, dē-plō'ra-bl, *a* Lamentable, sad; calamitous, grievous; miserable, wretched, contemptible or pitiable —**Deplorableness**, **Deplorability**, dē-plō'ra bl nes, dē plō ra bil i ti, *n* The state of being deplorable —**Deplorably**, dē plō ra bli, *adv* In a manner to be deplored, lamentably —**Deplorer**, dē plō'rėr, *n* One who deplores —**Deploringly**, dē-plo ring li, *adv* In a deploring manner

Deploy, dē ploi, *v t* [Fr *déployer* — *de*, priv, and *ployer* (as in *employ*), equivalent to *plier*, to fold, from L *plicare*, to fold PLY] *Mil* to extend in a line of small depth, as a battalion which has been previously formed in one or more columns, to display, to open out —*v i* To form a more extended front or line, to open out —**Deployment**, dē-ploi ment, *n* The act of deploying

Deplume, dē plūm, *v t* —*deplumed depluming* [L L *deplumo* — L *de*, priv, and *pluma*, a feather] To strip of feathers, to deprive of plumage

Depolarize, dē-pō lėr iz, *v t* To deprive of polarity —**Depolarization**, dē pō lėr i zā shon, *n* The act of depriving of polarity, the restoring of a ray of polarized light to its former state

Depone, dē pōn *v i* [L *depono*—*de* down, and *pono*, *positum*, to place POSITION] To give testimony, to depose chiefly a Scots law term —**Deponent**, dē pō nent, *a* Laying down —*Deponent verb*, in *Latin gram* a verb which has a passive termination, with an active signification —*n* One who depones, a deponent verb

Depopulate, dē pop ū lāt, *v t* —*depopulated*, *depopulating* [L *de*, from, and *populus*, people] To deprive of inhabitants, whether by death or by expulsion, to dispeople to greatly diminish the inhabitants of —**Depopulation**, dē pop ū lā'shon, *n* The act of depopulating —**Depopulator**, dē pop ū lā tėr, *n* One who or that which depopulates

Deport, dē pōrt, *v t* [Fr *déporter*, to banish, O Fr *se deporter*, to amuse one's self, L *deporto*, to banish —*de*, down, away, and *porto*, to carry] To carry, demean, or behave used *refl*, also, to transport, to carry away, or from one country to another —*n* † Behaviour, carriage, demeanour, deportment [*Mil*]—**Deportation**, dē pōr tā shon, *n* A removal from one country to another, or to a distant place, exile, banishment —**Deportment**, dē port ment, *n* Manner of acting in relation to the duties of life, behaviour, demeanour, carriage, conduct

Depose dē pōz, *v t* —*deposed*, *deposing* [Fr *déposer*—*de*, from, and *poser*, to place COMPOSE] To remove from a throne or other high station, to dethrone, to divest of office, to give testimony on oath, especially in a court of law —**Deposable**, dē pō za bl, *a* That may be deposed —**Deposal**, dē pō zal, *n* The act of deposing or divesting of office —**Deposer**, dē pō zėr, *n* One who deposes —**Deposition**, dē pō zish on, *n* The act of deposing or giving testimony under oath, the attested written testimony of a witness, declaration, the act of dethroning a king, or removing a person from an office or station See also under DEPOSIT

Deposit dē-poz it, *v t* [L *depositum*, something deposited, a deposit, from *depono*, *depositum* DEPONE POSITION] To lay down, to place, to put, to lay in a place for preservation, to lodge in the hands of a person for safe keeping or other purpose, to intrust, to commit as a pledge —*n* That which is laid down any matter laid or thrown down, or lodged, matter that settles down and so is separated from a fluid, as (*geol*) an accumulation of mud, gravel, stones, &c , lodged by the agency of water, anything intrusted to the care of another, a pledge, a thing given as security or for preservation, a sum of money lodged in a bank —**Depositary**, dē poz'ita-ri, *n* A person with whom anything is left or lodged in trust; a guardian —**Deposition**, dē-pō-zish'on, *n* [L *depositio*] The act of depositing, laying, or setting down, placing, that which is deposited, lodged, or thrown down See also under DEPOSE —**Depositor**, dē-poz'i-tėr, *n*. One who makes a deposit —**Depository**, dē-poz'i-to-ri, *n* A place where anything is lodged for safe keeping, a person to whom a thing is intrusted for safe-keeping! —**Deposit-receipt**, *n* An acknowledgment for money lodged with a banker for a stipulated time and not on a current account

Depot, dep ō or dē'pō, *n* [Fr *dépôt*, O Fr *depost*, from L *depono*, *depositum*, to deposit] A place of deposit; a depository, a building for receiving goods for storage or sale, *mil* the headquarters of a regiment, also a station where recruits for different regiments are received and drilled, a railway station (American)

Deprave, dē prāv', *v t* —*depraved*, *depraving* [L *depravo*, to make crooked, to deprave—*de*, intens, and *pravus*, crooked, perverse wicked] To make bad or worse, to impair the good qualities of, to vitiate, to corrupt —**Depravation**, dep ra vā shon, *n* [L *depravatio*] The act of depraving or corrupting, the state of being depraved, corruption, deterioration —**Depraved**, dē prāvd', *p* and *a*. Vitiated, tainted, corrupted (*depraved* taste), destitute of good principles, vicious, immoral, profligate, abandoned —**Depravedly**, dē prā ved li, *adv* In a depraved manner —**Depraver**, dē prā vėr, *n* One who depraves —**De pravingly**, dē prā ving li, *adv* In a depraving manner —**Depravity**, dē-prav'i ti, *n* The state of being depraved, a vitiated state, especially, a state of corrupted morals, destitution of good principles, sinfulness, wickedness, vice, profligacy

Deprecate, dep'rē kāt *v t* —*deprecated*, *deprecating* [L *deprecor*, *deprecatus*, to pray against, to ward off by prayer—*de*, off, and *precor*, to pray] To pray deliverance from, or that something may be averted, to plead or argue earnestly against, to urge reasons against, to express strong disapproval of (as of anger, a scheme, &c) —**Deprecatingly**, dep rē kāting li, *adv* In a deprecating manner —**Deprecation**, dep rē kā shon, *n* The act of deprecating, a praying against, entreaty, disapproval, condemnation —**Deprecator**, dep rē kā tėr, *n* One who deprecates —**Deprecatory**, **Deprecative**, dep rē ka to ri, dep rē kā-tiv, *a* Serving to deprecate, having the character of deprecation

Depreciate, dē prē shi āt, *v t* —*depreciated*, *depreciating* [L *depretio*, to lower the price of—*de*, down, and *pretium*, price PRICE] To bring down the price or value of, to cause to be less valuable, to represent as of little value or merit, or of less value than is commonly supposed, to lower in estimation, undervalue, decry, disparage, or underrate —*v i* To fall in value, to become of less worth —**Depreciation**, dē prē shi ā shon, *n* The act of depreciating, reduction in value or worth, a lowering or undervaluing in estimation, the state of being undervalued —**Depreciative**, **Depreciatory**, dē prē shi-ā-tiv, dē prē shi a to ri *a* Tending to depreciate —**Depreciator**, dē prē shi ā-tėr, *n*. One who depreciates

Depredate, dep rē dāt, *v t* —*depredated*, *depredating* [L *deprædor*, to pillage—*de*, intens, and *prædor*, to plunder, from *præda*, prey PREY] To plunder, to pillage, to waste, to spoil —**Depredation**, dep rē dā shon, *n*. The act of depredating, a robbing, a pillaging by men or animals, a laying waste —**Depredator**, dep'rē dā-tėr, *n* One who depredates; a spoiler, a waster —**Depredatory**, dep'rē-dā-to-ri, *a* Consisting in pillaging

Depress, dē-pres', *v t*. [L *deprimo*, *depressum*, to depress—*de*, and *premo*, *pressum*, to press PRESS] To press down, to let fall to a lower state or position, to lower; to render dull or languid; to deject or make sad, to humble, abase, bring into adversity, to lower in value —**Depressed**, dē-prest', *p* and *a* Dejected, dispirited;

discouraged; sad, humbled, languid, dull, *nat. hist.* **flattened in shape, flattened as regards the under and upper surfaces — Depressingly,** dē-pres'ing-li, *adv* In a depressing manner —**Depression,** dē-presh'on, *n.* The act of pressing down or depressing; a sinking or falling in of a surface, a hollow, the state or feeling of being depressed in spirits, a sinking of the spirits; dejection, a low state of strength, a state of debility, a state of dulness or inactivity (as in a trade), a period of commercial dulness, *surg* an operation for cataract, couching (see under Couch) — *Angle of depression,* the angle by which a straight line drawn from the eye to any object dips below the horizon — **Depressive,** dē-pres'iv, *a* Able or tending to depress or cast down —**Depressor,** dē-pres'er, *n* One who or that which depresses, *anat* a muscle which depresses or draws down the part to which it is attached

Deprive, dē-prīv', *v t* —*deprived, depriving* [L *de,* intens, and *privo,* to take away Private.] To take from, to dispossess, to despoil, to bereave of something possessed or enjoyed followed by *of* (to *deprive a person of a thing*), to divest of an ecclesiastical preferment, dignity, or office — **Deprivation,** dep-ri-vā'shon, *n* The act of depriving, a taking away, a state of being deprived, loss, want, bereavement, the act of divesting a clergyman of his spiritual promotion or dignity, the taking away of a preferment, deposition — **Depriver** dē-prī'ver, *n* One who or that which deprives or bereaves

Depth depth, *n* [From *deep,* comp *width, breadth length* &c] The distance or measure of a thing from the highest part, top, or surface to the lowest part or bottom, or to the extreme part downward or inward, the measure from the anterior to the posterior part, deepness in a vertical direction opposed to *height,* a deep place, an abyss, a *gulf,* the inner, darker, or more concealed part of a thing, the middle, darkest, or stillest part (the *depth* of winter or of a wood), abstruseness, obscurity, immensity, infinity, intensity (the *depth* of despair or of love), extent of penetration, or of the capacity of penetrating, profoundness

Depurate, dep'ū-rāt, *v t* —*depurated, depurating* [L *depuro, depuratum,* to purify—L *de,* intens, and *puro, puratum,* to purify, from *purus,* pure] To free from impurities, heterogeneous matter, or feculence, to purify, to clarify —**Depuration,** dep-ū-rā'shon, *n* The act of depurating, the cleansing of a wound — **Depurator** dep'ū-rā-tėr, *n* One who or that which depurates —**Depuratory,** dep'ū-ra-to-ri, *a* Having the effect of purifying, purifying the blood

Depute, dē-pūt', *v t* — *deputed, deputing* [Fr *députer,* from L *deputo,* to destine, allot—*de,* and *puto,* to prune, set in order reckon, as in *computo, disputo,* &c] To appoint as a substitute or agent to act for another, to appoint and send with a special commission or authority to act for the sender —*n* (dep'ūt) A deputy, as, *a* sheriff *depute* [Scotch]—**Deputation,** dep-ū-tā'shon, *n* The act of deputing or sending as a deputy, a special commission or authority to act as the substitute of another, the person or persons deputed to transact business for another — **Deputy,** dep'ū-ti, *n* [Fr *député*] A person appointed or elected to act for another; a representative, delegate, agent, or substitute

Deracinate,† dē-ras'i-nāt, *v t* [Fr *déraciner—de,* from, and *racine,* a root, from L *radix,* a root] To pluck up by the roots, to extirpate [*Shak*]

Derange dē-rānj', *v t* — *deranged, deranging* [Fr *déranger—de,* priv , and *ranger,* to set in order, to range Range] To put out of order; to throw into confusion, to disorder, to confuse, to disturb, to unsettle; to embarrass, to discompose — **Derangement,** dē-rānj'ment, *n* The act of deranging or state of being deranged, a putting out of order, embarrassment, confusion, disorder; delirium, insanity, mental disorder

Derelict, der'e-likt, *a* [L *derelictus,* left behind, abandoned—*de,* intens , *re,* behind, and *linquo,* to leave] Left, abandoned, especially abandoned at sea.—*n* An article abandoned by the owner, especially a vessel abandoned at sea.—**Dereliction,** der-e-lik'shon, *n* The act of leaving with an intention not to reclaim, desertion, relinquishment, abandonment (a *dereliction* of duty)

Deride, dē-rīd', *v t* —*derided, deriding* [L *derideo—de,* intens, and *rideo,* to laugh] To laugh at in contempt, to turn to ridicule or make sport of, to treat with scorn by laughter, to mock, to ridicule —**Derider,** dē-rī'dėr, *n* One who derides, a mocker; a scoffer —**Deridingly,** dē-rī'ding-li, *adv* By way of derision or mockery — **Derision,** dē-rizh'on, *n* [L *derisio*] The act of deriding, or the state of being derided, contempt manifested by laughter, mockery, ridicule, scorn — **Derisive,** dē-rī'siv, *a* Expressing or characterized by derision, mocking, ridiculing —**Derisively,** dē-rī'si-li, *adv* With mockery or contempt —**Derisiveness,** dē-rī'siv-nes, *n* The state of being derisive

Derive, de-rīv', *v t* —*derived, deriving* [L *derivo,* to divert a stream from its channel, to derive—*de,* from, and *rivus,* a stream, whence also *rivulet, rival*] To divert or turn aside from a natural course†, to draw from, as in a regular course or channel to receive from a source or as from a source or origin (to *derive* power, knowledge, facts) to deduce or draw from a root or primitive word, to trace the etymology of — *v i* To come or proceed [*Tennyson*] —**Derivable,** de-rīv'a-bl *a* Capable of being derived —**Derivably** dē-rīv'a-bli *adv* By derivation —**Derivation,** der-i-vā'shon, *n* The act of deriving, drawing, or receiving from a source, the drawing or tracing of a word from its root or origin, etymology **Derivational** der-i-vā'shon-al, *a* Relating to derivation — **Derivative,** de-rīv'a-tiv, *a* Taken or having proceeded from another or something preceding, derived, secondary —*n* That which is derived, that which is deduced or comes by derivation from another, a word which takes its origin in another word, or is formed from it —**Derivatively** de-rīv'a-tiv-li, *adv* In a derivative manner, by derivation —**Derivativeness** de-rīv'a-tiv-nes, *n* —**Deriver,** de-rī'vėr, *n* One who derives

Derm, Derma, Dermis dėrm, dėr'ma dėr'mis, *n* [Gr *derma,* skin] The true skin, or under layer of the skin, as distinguished from the cuticle *epidermis or scarf skin* —**Dermal,** dėr'mal *a* Pertaining to skin, consisting of skin —**Dermatic** dėr-mat'ik, *a* Pertaining to the skin —**Dermatography,** dėr'ma-tog'ra-fi *n* The anatomical description of the skin —**Dermatoid,** dėr'ma-toid, *a* Resembling skin skin like —**Dermatologist,** dėr'ma-tol'o-jist *n* One versed in dermatology —**Dermatology,** dėr'ma-tol'o-ji, *n* The branch of science which treats of the skin and its diseases —**Dermatophyte,** dėr'ma-tō-fīt, *n* [Gr *phyton* a plant] A parasitic plant, infesting the cuticle and epidermis of men and animals, and giving rise to various forms of skin-disease, *as ring worm* — **Dermic,** dėr'mik, *a* Relating to the skin — **Dermoid,** dėr'moid *a* Resembling skin applied to tissues which resemble skin — **Dermo-skeleton,** *n* The hard leathery, horny, shelly, or bony integument, such as covers many invertebrate and some vertebrate animals, taking the form of scales, plates, shells, &c (as in crabs, crocodiles, &c)

Derogate, der'ō-gāt, *v t* — *derogated derogating* [L *derogo, derogatum,* to repeal part of a law, to restrict, to modify — *de,* priv , and *rogo,* to ask, to propose] To repeal, annul, or revoke partially, as a law distinguished from *abrogate,* to lessen the worth of, to disparage† —*v i* To detract, to have the effect of lowering or diminishing, as in reputation, to lessen by taking away a part with *from* (something *derogates* from a person's dignity —**Derogation,** der-ō-gā'shon, *n* The act of derogating, a taking away from, or limiting in extent or operation, a lessening of value or estimation, detraction; **disparagement — Derogatory,** dē-rog'a-to-ri, *a* Having the effect of derogating or detracting from; lessening the extent, effect, or value with *to* — **Derogatoriness,** dē-rog'a-to-ri-nes, *n* The quality of being derogatory —**Derogatorily,** dē-rog'a-to-ri-li, *adv* In a detracting manner

Derrick, der'ik, *n* [The name of a London hangman of the 17th century, applied first to the gallows, and hence to a contrivance resembling it] An apparatus for hoisting heavy weights, usually consisting of a boom supported by a central post which is steadied by stays and guys, and furnished with a purchase, either the pulley or the wheel and axle and pulley combined — *Derrick crane* a kind of crane with a movable jib combining the advantages of the derrick and of the crane

Derringer der'in-jėr, *n* [After the inventor, an American gunsmith] A short barrelled pistol of large calibre, now usually breech loading

Dervis, Dervish, dėr'vis, dėr'vish *n* [Per *derwesh,* poor, indigent, a dervish] A Mohammedan priest or monk who professes extreme poverty, and leads an austere life, partly in monasteries, partly itinerant

Descant, des'kant, *n* [O Fr *deschant* from L L *discantus*—L *dis* and *cantus* singing, a song] A discourse discussion, or disputation, *mus* an addition of a part or parts to a subject or melody, a song or tune with various modulations —*v i* (des kant') To discourse, comment, or animadvert freely, to add a part or variation to a melody —**Descanter,** des kan'tėr, *n* One who descants

Descend, dē-send', *v i* [Fr *descendre,* L *descendere—de* down, *scando* to climb SCAN] To move from a higher to a lower place, to move, come, or go downward to sink, to run or flow down, to invade or fall upon hostilely to proceed from a source or origin, to be derived, to pass from one heir to another, to pass as from general to particular considerations, to lower or degrade one s self, to stoop —*v t* To walk move or pass downward upon or along, to pass from the top to the bottom of — **Descendable,** dē-sen'da-bl, *a* Capable of descending by inheritance descendible — **Descendant** dē-sen'dant, *n* An individual proceeding from an ancestor in any degree, offspring —**Descendent,** dē-sen'dent, *a* Descending —**Descender** dē-sen'dėr *n* One who descends — **Descendible,** dē-sen'di-bl *a* Capable of being descended or passed down, capable of descending from an ancestor to an heir — **Descendibility,** dē-sen-di-bil'i-ti, *n* The quality of being descendible —**Descending,** dē-sen'ding, *p* and *a* Moving downward — *Descending series math* a series in which each term is less than that preceding it — **Descension,** dē-sen'shon [L *descensio*] Descent, degradation — **Descensional,** dē-sen'shon-al, *a* Pertaining to descension — **Descensive,** dē-sen'siv, *a* Descending, tending downward —**Descent,** dē-sent', *n* [Fr *descente*] The act of descending or passing from a higher to a lower place, in elination downward, slope, declivity, decline, as in station, virtue, quality, or the like, an incursion, invasion, or sudden attack on a country, transmission by succession or inheritance, a proceeding from a progenitor, extraction, lineage, pedigree, a generation, a single degree in the scale of genealogy, issue†, descendants†

Describe, dē-skrīb', *v t* —*described, describing* [L *describo,* to write down, to delineate—*de,* down, and *scribo,* to write, as in *ascribe, inscribe,* &c , akin *scribe, scripture*] To delineate or mark the form or figure of, to trace out, to form or trace by motion, to show or represent orally or by writing, to depict or portray in words — *v i* To use the power of describing — **Describable,** dē-skrī'ba bl *a* Capable of being described — **Describent,** dē-skrī'bent *n* *from* the line or surface from the motion of which a surface or solid is supposed to be generated or described — **Describer,** dē-skrī'bėr, *n* One who de-

scribes —**Description**, dē-skrip shon, *n* [L *descriptio*, *descriptionis*] The act of describing, delineation, an account of the properties or appearance of a thing, so that another may form a just conception of it, the combination of qualities which constitute a class, species, or individual, hence, class, species, variety, kind (a person of this *description*) —**Descriptive**, dē skrip tiv, *a* Containing description, having the quality of representing — **Descriptively**, dē skrip'tiv li, *adv* In a descriptive manner —**Descriptiveness**, dē skrip tiv-nes, *n* State of being descriptive

Descry, dē skrī, *v t* —*descried*, *descrying* [O Fr *descrier*, to decry, to make an outcry on discovering something Decry] To espy, to discover by the sight, to see or behold from a distance, to examine by the sight (O T) — **Descrier**, dē skrī ér, *n* One who descries

Desecrate, des ē krāt, *v t* —*desecrated*, *desecrating* [From L *de*, from, away and *sacer* sacred, being thus the opposite of *consecrate*] To divert from a sacred purpose or sacred character, to render unhallowed, to profane — **Desecration** des ē krā shon *n* The act of desecrating, profanation

Desert, dez ért, *a* [L *desertus*, pp of *desero desertum*, to forsake—*de* priv , and *sero*, *sertum*, to unite, to join together, from root seen in *series*] Lying waste, uncultivated and uninhabited, in the natural state and unimproved by man, pertaining to a wilderness (the *desert* air) —*n* An uninhabited tract of land, a wilderness, a solitude, often a vast sandy, stony, or rocky expanse, almost destitute of moisture and vegetation —*t* (dē zért) To forsake, to leave utterly, to abandon, to quit leave, or depart from in defiance of duty — *v i* To quit a service or post without permission, to run away — **Deserter** dē zér tér *n* One who deserts, particularly a soldier or seaman who quits the service without permission — **Desertion** dē zér shon *n* The act of deserting, the state of being deserted or forsaken

Desert, dē zért , *n* [O Fr *desert* merit, from *deservir* to deserve Deserve] The quality of deserving either reward or punishment, merit or demerit, what is deserved on account of good or evil done, reward or punishment merited due return —**Desertless**, dē zért les, *a* Without merit or claim to favour or reward, undeserving

Deserve, dē zérv , *v t* —*deserved*, *deserving* [O Fr *deservir*, *desservir*, from L *deservio*, to serve diligently —*de*, intens and *servio* , to serve] To merit, to be worthy of, whether of good or evil, to merit by labour, services, or qualities to be worthy of or call for on account of evil acts or qualities (actions that *deserve* censure) — *v i* To merit, to be worthy of or deserving (to *deserve* well of a person) — **Deservedly** dē zer ved li *adv* According to desert whether of good or evil, justly — **Deserver**, dē zérv'ér, *n* One who deserves or merits used generally in a good sense **Deserving**, dē zérving *a* Worthy of reward or praise, meritorious — **Deservingly** dē zérving li, *adv* Meritoriously, with just desert

Deshabille, dez a bēl , *n* [Fr —*des* prefix *dis*, and *habiller*, to dress, akin *habit*, *habitude*] The state of being in undress, or of not being properly or fully dressed

Desiccate, dē sik'at *v t* —*desiccated*, *desiccating* [L *desicco*, to dry up—*de*, intens , and *sicco*, to dry, from *siccus*, dry] To exhaust of moisture, to exhale or remove moisture from, to dry — *v i* To become dry —**Desiccant**, **Desiccative**, dē sik ant, dē-sik'a-tiv, *a* Drying —*n* A medicine or application that dries a sore —**Desiccation**, des ik ka shon, *n* The act of making dry, the state of being dried

Desiderate, dē sid ér āt, *v t* [L *desidero*, *desideratum*, to long for, to feel the want of, whence also *desire*] To feel the want of, to miss, to want, to desire — **Desiderative**, dē sid ér-ā-tiv, *a* Having or implying desire, expressing or denoting desire —*n* A verb formed from another verb and expressing a desire of doing the action implied in the primitive verb — **Desideratum**, dē-sid ér ā tum, *n* pl **Desiderata**, dē-sid'ér ā ta [L] That which is not possessed, but *which is desirable*; something much wanted

Design, dē sīn or dē zīn', *v t* [L *designo*, to mark out, point out, contrive—*de*, and *signo*, to seal or stamp, from *signum*, a sign Sign] To plan and delineate by drawing the outline or figure of, to sketch, as for a pattern or model, to project or plan, to contrive for a purpose, to form in idea (a scheme), to set apart in intention, to intend, to purpose —*v i* To intend, to purpose —*n* A plan or representation of a thing by an outline first idea represented by lines, as in painting or architecture, a sketch, a drawing, a tracing, a scheme or plan in the mind, purpose, intention, aim, the adaptation of means to a preconceived end, contrivance —**Designable**, dē si na bl or dē zī na-bl *a* Capable of being designed or marked out distinguishable —**Designate**, des ig nāt, *v t* —*designated*, *designating* To mark out or indicate by visible lines, marks description &c , to name and settle the identity of, to denominate, to select or distinguish for a particular purpose , to appoint, name, or assign — **Designation**, des ig nā shon, *n* The act of designating, a distinguishing from others, indication, appointment, assignment, distinctive appellation —**Designative Designatory**, des ig na-tiv des ig na to ri *a* Serving to designate or indicate —**Designator**, des ig na tor, *n* One who designates or points out —**Designedly**, dē sī ned li or dē zī ned li, *adv* By design, purposely, intentionally — **Designer**, dē sī'n or dē zī'nur *n* One who designs — **Designing** dē sī ning or dē zī ning, *pp* and *a* Artful, insidious intriguing, contriving schemes of mischief

Desire dē zīr, *v t* —*desired*, *desiring* [L *desidero* from L *desidero*, *desideratum*, to desire (*desiderate* being thus the same word) —prefix *de* and *sidero* as in *consider* Consider] To wish for the possession or enjoyment of, to long for to hanker after, to covet to express a wish to obtain, to ask to request to petition — *v i* To be in a state of desire or anxiety —*n* [L *desiderium* from the verb] An emotion or excitement of the mind directed to the attainment of possession of an object from which pleasure is expected, a wish, craving, or longing to obtain or enjoy, the object of desire that which is desired — **Desirability Desirableness**, dē zī r bil i ti, dē zī ra bl nes *n* The state or quality of being desirable — **Desirable** dē zī ra bl, *a* Worthy of desire calculated or fitted to excite a wish to possess — **Desirably**, dē zī r bli *adv* In a desirable manner —**Desirer**, dē zī rér *n* One who desires —**Desirous** dē zī rus *a* Filled with a desire, wishing to obtain, wishful, covetous often with *of* — **Desirously**, dē zī rus li, *adv* With desire, with earnest wishes

Desist dē sist , *v i* [L *desisto*, to desist—*de* away from, and *sisto*, to stand, as in *assist consist*, *persist*, &c Stand] To cease to act or proceed, to forbear, to leave off, to discontinue, to cease — **Desistance**, **Desistence** † dē sis tans, dē sis tens *n* A ceasing to act or proceed, a stopping

Desk, desk, *n* [A Sax *disc*, a table, a dish, L L *discus*, a desk from L *discus*, Gr *diskos*, a disc, a quoit *dais*, *dish*, *disk* are the same word] A kind of table or piece of furniture with a sloping upper surface for the use of writers and readers, a frame or case to be placed on a table for the same purpose

Desman, des man, *n* The European musk-rat

Desmography, des mog ra fi, *n* [Gr *desmos*, a ligament] A description of the ligaments of the body —**Desmology**, des mol o-ji, *n* That branch of anatomy which treats of the ligaments and sinews

Desolate, des ō lāt, *v t* —*desolated*, *desolating* [L *desolo*, *desolatum*, to leave alone, to forsake —*de*, intens , and *solo*, to lay waste, from *solus*, alone Sole, *a*] To deprive of inhabitants, to make desert, to lay waste, to ruin, to ravage —*a* [L *desolatus*, pp of *desolo*, *desolatum*] Destitute or deprived of inhabitants, desert, uninhabited, laid waste, in a ruinous condition, without a companion, solitary, forsaken, forlorn, lonely —**Desolately**, des-ō-lāt-li, *adv* In a desolate manner — **Desolateness**, des ō lāt-nes, *n* A state of being desolate —**Desolator**, **Desolater**, des-ō-lā tér, *n* One who or that which desolates —**Desolation**, des-ō-lā shon, *n* The act of desolating, devastation, havoc, ravage, a place depopulated, ravaged, or laid waste, the state of being desolate, gloominess, sadness, melancholy, destitution, ruin

Despair, dē-spār , *v i* [O Fr *desperer* (now *désespérer*), from L *despero*—*de*, priv , and *spero* to hope, allied to Skr root *sprih*, to desire *Prosper* is from same root] To give up all hope or expectation followed by *of*, to be sunk in utter want of hope —*n* The state of being without hope, combined with a dread of coming evil, hopelessness, desperation, that which causes despair, *theol* loss of hope in the mercy of God — **Despairer**, dē spā rer, *n* One who despairs — **Despairing**, dē spā ring, *a* Indulging in despair, prone to despair, indicating despair —**Despairingly**, dē spā ring li, *adv* In a despairing manner

Despatch des pach , *v t* [O Fr *despeecher*, Fr *dépêcher*, to despatch, to expedite, from L L *dispedio*—L *dis*, apart, and *pedica*, a snare or from a L L *dispactare*, from L *dis*, and *pango pactum*, to fasten, as in *compact*, *a*] To send or send away, particularly applied to the sending of messengers, agents, and letters on special business, and often implying haste, to hasten, to expedite, to expel, to send out of the world to put to death, to slay, to kill to perform or execute speedily to finish —*n* The act of despatching, the getting rid of or doing away with some thing, dismissal, riddance, speedy performance speed, haste, expedition, a letter sent or to be sent with expedition by a special messenger, a letter on some affair of state or of public concern, a letter message, or document, sent by some public officer on public business — **Despatcher**, des pach ér, *n* One who despatches — **Despatchful**, des pach ful, *a* Full of despatch or haste, bent on haste, indicating haste

Desperado, des pér ā dō, *n* [Old Sp] A desperate fellow, one fearless or regardless of safety, a reckless ruffian

Desperate, des pér āt, *a* [L *desperatus*, pp of *despero*, to despair Despair] Without hope, regardless of safety, fearless of danger, reduced to extremity and reckless of consequences, frantic, proceeding from despair, reckless, beyond hope, irretrievable, past cure, hopeless (*desperate* diseases, situation, undertaking) — **Desperately**, des pér āt li *adv* In a desperate manner recklessly, violently, furiously, madly —**Desperateness**, des pér āt nes, *n* The state or quality of being desperate — **Desperation**, des pér ā shon, *n* The state of being desperate, a giving up of hope, disregard of safety or danger, fury, rage, violence

Despicable, des pi ka bl, *a* [L L *despicabilis* from L *despicor*, *despicatus*, to despise from *despicio* Despise] Deserving of being despised, *contemptible*, base, mean, vile, worthless Syn under Contemptible —**Despicableness**, des pi ka-bl-nes *n* The quality or state of being despicable — **Despicably**, des pi ka bli, *adv* In a despicable manner, basely, vilely

Despise, dē spīz , *v t* —*despised*, *despising* [O Fr *despiz*, pp of *despire*, to despise, from L *despicere*, to despise—*de*, down, and *specio*, to look Species Akin *despicable despite*] To look down upon, to have the lowest opinion of, to contemn, to disdain, to scorn

Despite, dē spīt , *n* [O Fr *despit*, Mod Fr *dépit*, from L *despectus*, a looking down upon, a despising, from *despicio* to despise Despise Hence the shorter form *spite*] Extreme malice, malignity, contemptuous hate, aversion, spite, defiance with contempt, or contempt of opposition, contemptuous defiance, an act of malice or contempt —*v t* † To vex; to offend;

to spite, to tease —*prep* In spite of; notwithstanding. —**Despiteful,** dē spit'fŭl, *a* Full of despite or spite, malicious, malignant —**Despitefully,** dē-spit'fŭl li, *adv* With despite; maliciously, contemptuously. —**Despitefulness,** dē-spit'fŭl nes, *n*.

Despoil, dē-spoil', *v t* [O Fr *despoiller*, L *despolio*, to rob, plunder—*de*, intens, and *spolio*, to spoil SPOIL] To take from by force, to rob, to strip, to divest, to deprive (to *despoil* a person of a thing) —**Despoiler,** dē-spoil'er, *n* One who despoils, a plunderer —**Despoliation,** dē-spō'li-ā shon, *n* The act of despoiling a stripping

Despond, dē-spond, *v i* [L *despondeo*, to promise in marriage, to promise away, to give up, to *despond*—*de* away and *spondeo*, *spondeum*, to promise solemnly whence *sponsor*, *spouse*, *respond*] To be quite cast down, to feel depressed or dejected in mind, to lose hope, heart or resolution —**Despondency,** dē-spon den si, *n* The state or quality of being despondent —**Despondent,** dē-spon dent, *a* Losing courage at the loss of hope, sinking into dejection —**Despondently, Despondingly,** dē spon dent-li, dē-spon'ding li, *adv* In a despondent manner —**Desponder,** dē-spon der, *n* One who despondes

Despot, des'pot, *n* [Gr *despotēs*, *potēs* being from same root as Gr *posis* Lith and Skr *pati*, lord, husband, L *potis*, to be master of, *potis*, able, *potestas*, power, Slav *hospodi*, *gospodar*, lord master] A sovereign or monarch ruling absolutely or without control, a tyrant, one who enforces his will regardless of the interests or feelings of others —**Despotic, Despotical,** des pot ik des pot i kal, *a* Absolute in power, unrestrained by constitution, laws, or men, arbitrary, tyrannical —**Despotically,** des-pot i kal li *adv* In a despotic manner —**Despotism** des pot-izm, *n*. Absolute power, unlimited or uncontrolled authority, an arbitrary government, the rule of a despot, absolutism, autocracy, tyranny

Despumate † dē spū māt *v t* and *i* [L *despumo*, *despumatum*—*de*, off, and *spuma* froth scum SPUE] To throw off or remove froth or scum —**Despumation** des pū mā shon, *n* The act of despumating

Desquamate,† dē-skwā māt, *v t* [L *desquamo*, *desquamatum*—*de*, off, and *squama*, a scale] To scale off, to peel off —**Desquamation,** des kwa-mā shon *n* A scaling off —**Desquamative, Desquamatory,** des kwam a-tiv, des kwam a to-ri, *a* Relating to desquamation

Dessert, dē zert', *n*. [Fr *dessert*, from *desservir*, to clear the table—*de* (=L *dis*) and *servir*, to serve] A service of fruits or sweetmeats at the close of a dinner or entertainment —**Dessert spoon,** *n* A spoon intermediate in size between a table spoon and tea-spoon, used for dessert

Destine des tin, *v t* —*destined, destining* [L. *destino*, to place down to make firm or secure—*de*, and a root *stan*, a stronger form of *sta*, root of *stare*, to stand *E stand*, *stay*, being of the same root] To set, ordain, or appoint to a use, purpose, state or place, to fix unalterably, as by a divine decree, to doom, to devote, to appoint inevitably —**Destination,** des-ti nā shon, *n* [L *destinatio*] The act of destining, the purpose for which anything is intended or appointed, predetermined object or use, the place to which a thing is appointed, the predetermined end of a journey or voyage —**Destinist** des ti nist, *n* A believer in destiny —**Destiny** des'ti ni, *n* A person's destined fate or lot, ultimate fate, doom, fortune, invincible necessity, fate, order of things fixed or established by divine decree, or by connection of causes and effects —*pl* the *Fates*

Destitute, des ti tūt *a* [L *destitutus*, pp of *destituo*, *destitutum*, to set down, to forsake—*de*, down, and *statuo*, to set STATE, STATUE, &c] Not having or possessing, wanting with *of*, not possessing the necessaries of life, in abject poverty, entirely without the means of subsistence —**Destitution,** des-ti tū shon, *n* The state of being destitute, a state of utter want, poverty, indigence; deprivation

Destroy, dē-stroi', *v t* [O Fr *destruire* (now *détruire*), from L *destruo*, to destroy—*de*, priv, and *struo*, to pile, to build STRUCTURE] To pull down, to knock to pieces; to demolish, to ruin; to annihilate, to put an end to; to cause to cease, to kill or slay, to ravage, to spoil —**Destroyer,** dē-stroi'er, *n* One who or that which destroys —**Destructible,** dē-struk'ti-bl, *a* Liable to destruction, capable of being destroyed —**Destructibility, Destructibleness,** dē-struk ti-bil'i ti, dē-struk ti bl nes, *n* The state of being destructible —**Destruction** dē-struk shon *n* [L *destructio*] The act of destroying, demolition, a pulling down, subversion, overthrow, ruin, by whatever means, extermination death, murder, slaughter, the state of being destroyed, cause or destruction, a destroyer (O T) —**Destructive,** dē struk'tiv, *a* Causing destruction, having the quality of destroying, having a tendency to destroy, delighting in destruction, ruinous, mischievous, fatal, deadly with *of* or *to* —*Destructive distillation*, the distillation of organic products at high temperatures by which the elements are separated or evolved in new combinations a familiar example being the process of producing ordinary illuminating gas from coal —**Destructively,** dē struk tiv li, *adv* In a destructive manner —**Destructiveness,** dē struk tiv nes, *n* The quality of being destructive, a propensity to destroy

Desudation, dē sū dā shon, *n* [L *desudo*, *desudatum*, and *sudo* to sweat] *Med* a sweating, a profuse or morbid sweating

Desuetude des wē tūd, *n* [L *desuetudo*—*de* priv and *suesco* to accustom one's self CUSTOM] A state of being no longer practised or customary, disuse, discontinuance of practice custom or fashion

Desulphurate Desulphurize dē sul fu rāt, dē sul fu rīz *v t* To deprive of sulphur —**Desulphuration, Desulphurization** dē sul fu rā'shon dē sul fu rī zā shon, *n* The act of depriving of sulphur

Desultory des ul to-ri, *a* [L *desultorius*, pertaining to a *desultor* or rider in the circus, from *desulio*, *desultum*, to leap down—*de* down, and *salio*, to leap] Leaping or hopping about; passing from one thing or subject to another without order or natural connection, rambling unconnected, unmethodical, inconstant unsettled, hasty —**Desultorily** des ul to ri li *adv* In a desultory manner, without method, loosely —**Desultoriness,** des ul to ri nes, *n* The character of being desultory

Desynonymize, dē si non i mīz, *v t* [Prefix *le* priv, and *synonym*] To give a turn of meaning to so as to prevent from being absolutely synonymous to use with kindred but not the same meanings —**Desynonymization,** dē-si non i mi zā shon, *n* The act of desynonymizing

Detach, dē tach, *v t* [Fr *détacher*—*de*, priv, and the root from which the English noun *tack* is derived TACK ATTACH] To separate or disunite, to disengage, to part from, to sever, to separate for a special purpose or service, especially some military purpose —**Detached,** dē tacht *a* Separated, disunited, standing apart or separately, drawn and sent on as a separate service —**Detachment,** dē tach ment *n* The act of detaching, a body of troops or number of vessels selected or taken from the main army or fleet and employed on some special service or expedition

Detail, dē tāl, *v t* [Fr *détailler* to cut in pieces—*de*, and *tailler*, L L *taleare talure*, to cut, from L *talea*, a cutting RETAIL, TAILOR] To relate, report or narrate in particulars, to recite the particulars of, to particularize, to relate minutely and distinctly, *milit* to appoint to a particular service —*n* An individual fact circumstance, or portion going along with others, an item, a particular; a minute account, a narrative or report of particulars —*In detail*, circumstantially, item by item, individually, part by part, —**Detailed,** dē tāld', *p* and *a* Related in particulars, minutely recited; exact, minute, particular —**Detailer,** dē tā'lėr, *n* One who details

Detain, dē-tān', *v t* [Fr *détenir*, L *detineo*, to detain—*de*, off, and *teneo*, to hold, as in *contain*, *retain*, &c, seen also in *tenant*, *tenacious*. TENANT] To keep back or from, to withhold, to retain or keep what belongs to another, to keep or restrain from proceeding, to hinder, to stay or stop, to hold in custody —**Detainer,** dē tā ner, *n* One who detains, *law*, a holding or keeping possession of what belongs to another —**Detainment,** dē tān ment, *n* The act of detaining, detention —**Detent,** dē-tent, *n* [L *detentus*, a keeping back] A pin, stud, or lever forming a check in a clock, watch, tumbler-lock, or other machine, a click or pawl —**Detention,** dē ten'shon *n* The act of detaining, a wrongful keeping of what belongs to another, state of being detained, confinement, restraint, delay from necessity or from accident

Detect, dē-tekt' *v t* [L *detego*, *detectum*, to uncover, expose—*de* priv, and *tego*, to cover DECK] To discover, to find out, to bring to light (an error, crime, criminal) **Detectable, Detectible,** dē tek'ta bl, dē tek ti bl *a* Capable of being or liable to be detected —**Detection,** dē tek shon, *n* The act of detecting, the finding out of what is concealed, hidden or formerly unknown, discovery —**Detective,** dē tek tiv, *a* Fitted for or skilled in detecting, employed in detecting crime —*n* A species of police officer, having no specific beat not uniform, whose special duty it is to detect offences and to apprehend criminals, also a private person who engages to investigate cases often of a delicate nature, for hire **Detector** dē tek tėr, *n* One who, or that which detects or brings to light, a revealer a discoverer

Detent, Detention Under DETAIN

Deter dē ter *v t* - *deterred, deterring* [L *deterreo* to frighten from to prevent—*de*, from and *terreo* to frighten TERROR] To discourage and prevent from acting or proceeding, the preventing agency being something anticipated as difficult, dangerous or unpleasant —**Determent** dē tėr ment *n* The act or cause of deterring, that which deters —**Deterrent,** dē terent *a* Having the power or tendency to deter —*n* That which deters or tends to deter —**Deterrer,** dē terėr, *n* One who or that which deters

Deterge dē terj, *v t* —*deterged deterging* [L *detergo*—*de*, from, and *tergeo tersum*, to wipe TERSE] To cleanse in some, to clear away foul or offending matter from —**Detergence, Detergency** dē terjens, dē terjen si *n* The state or quality of being detergent, cleansing or purging power —**Detergent** dē ter jent *a* Cleansing, purging, —*n* Anything that has a strong cleansing power **Detersion** dē tėr shon, *n* The act of cleansing —**Detersive** dē tėr siv, *a* Having power to cleanse, cleansing, *n* That which has the power of cleansing, a detergent - **Detersively** dē tėr siv li *adv* In a detersive manner —**Detersiveness,** dē tėr siv nes, *n*

Deteriorate, dē-tē ri ō rāt *v t* —*deteriorated, deteriorating* [L *deterioro, deterioratum* from *deterior*, worse, from *de*, as *exterior* from *ex*, *interior* from *in*] To grow worse or inferior in quality, to be impaired in quality, to degenerate —*v t* To make worse, to reduce in quality —**Deterioration** dē tē ri ō rā shon, *n* The process or state of growing worse —**Deteriority,** † dē tē ri or i ti, *n* Deterioration

Determine, dē tėr min *v t* —*determined, determining* [L *determino* to bound, to limit—*de*, intens, and *terminus*, a boundary whence *terminate, term*] To fix the bounds of, to set bounds or limits to, to mark off settle, fix, establish, to end or settle conclusively, as by the decision of a doubtful or controverted point, to settle ultimately, to come to a fixed resolution and intention in respect of, to give a bent or direction to, to influence the choice of; to cause to come to a conclusion or resolution —*v i* To resolve, to conclude, to decide, to settle on some line of conduct, to cease, to terminate —**Determinability,** dē-tėr'mi-na-bil'i-ti, *n* Quality of being determinable —**Determinable,** dē-tėr'mi-na-bl, *a* Capable of being determined, ascertained, decided, brought to a conclusion.—

Determinant, dē-tĕr'mi-nant, *a.* Serving to determine; determinative —*n.* That which determines or causes determination, *math* the sum of a series of products of several numbers, these products being formed according to certain specified laws —**Determinate**, dē tĕr'mi nāt, *a* [L *determinatus*] Limited, fixed, definite, established, settled, positive, decisive, conclusive, fixed in purpose, resolute —*Determinate inflorescence*, in *bot* same as *centrifugal inflorescence* —*v t* To bring to an end, to terminate (*Shak*) —**Determinately**, dē-tĕr'mi nāt-li, *adv* In a determinate manner, precisely, with exact specification, resolutely —**Determinateness**, dē-tĕr'mi nāt nes, *n* The state of being determinate —**Determination** dē tĕr'mi nā shon *n* The act of determining or deciding, decision in the mind, firm resolution, settled purpose, the mental habit of settling upon some line of action with a fixed purpose to adhere to it, adherence to aims or purposes, resoluteness *chem* the ascertainment of the exact proportion of any substance in a compound body, *med* afflux, tendency of blood to flow to any part more copiously than is normal —**Determinative** dē tĕr'mi nā tiv *a* Having power to determine or direct to a certain end directing, conclusive, limiting bounding, having the power of ascertaining precisely, employed in determining —**Determinator**, dē tĕr'mi nā tĕr *n* One who determines —**Determined**, dē tĕr'mind *a* Having a firm or fixed purpose, manifesting firmness or resolution, resolute —**Determinedly** dē-tĕr'mind li *adv* In a determined manner —**Determiner** dē tĕr'mi nĕr, *n* One who decides or determines —**Determinism** dē tĕr'mi nizm *n* A system of philosophy which denies liberty of action to man, holding that the will is not free, but is invincibly determined by motives

Deterrent Under DETER

Detersion, Detersive, &c Under DETERGE

Detest, dē-test *v t* [L *detestor*, to invoke a deity in cursing to detest *de* intens, and *testor*, to call to witness, from *testis* a witness, so *attest contest*, also *testify, testament*] To abhor, to abominate, to hate extremely —**Detestable**, dē tes ta-bl *a* Extremely hateful, abominable, very odious, deserving abhorrence —**Detestableness, Detestability** dē tes ta bl nes dē tes ta bil i ti *n* The state or quality of being detestable, extreme hatefulness —**Detestably** dē tes ta bli *adv* In a detestable manner —**Detestation**, dē tes tā shon *n* Extreme hatred abhorrence, loathing —**Detester**, dē tes tĕr, *n* One who detests

Dethrone dē thron *v t* —*dethroned, dethroning* [Prefix *de* from and *throne*] To remove or drive from a throne to depose, to divest of royal authority and dignity, to divest of rule or power, or of supreme power —**Dethronement** dē thron ment *n* Removal from a throne, deposition —**Dethroner**, dē thrō nĕr, *n* One who dethrones

Detonate, det o-nāt, *v t* and *i* —*detonated detonating* [L *detono detonatum* to thunder—*de*, and *tono*, to thunder] To explode or cause to explode, to burn with a sudden report —**Detonating** det o nā ting *p* and *a* Exploding, explosive —*Detonating powders*, or *fulminating powders* certain chemical compounds, which on being exposed to heat or suddenly struck explode with a loud report owing to one or more of the constituent parts suddenly assuming the gaseous state —**Detonation** det-o nā shon, *n* An explosion or sudden report made by the inflammation of certain combustible bodies —**Detonator**, det ō-nā-tĕr, *n* That which detonates —**Detonization**, det ō-ni-zā shon, *n* The act of exploding —**Detonize**, det'ō niz *v t* and *i* —*detonized, detonizing* To cause to explode, to detonate

Detort, dē tort, *v t* [L *detorqueo, detortum*—*de*, intens, and *torqueo*, to twist, whence *contort, extort, torture*] To distort, to twist, wrest, pervert, to turn from the original or plain meaning —**Detortion, Detorsion**, dē tor'shon, *n.* A turning or wresting, perversion

Detour, dē tŏr, *n* [Fr *détour*—prefix *dé*, and *tour*=E *turn*] A roundabout or circuitous way, a going round instead of by a direct road or route

Detract, dē trakt, *v t* [L *detracto*—*de*, from, and *tracto*, to draw, from *traho, tractum*, to draw, whence *tract, trace*, &c.] To take away from a whole, to withdraw, to disparage† —*v i* To take away a part, especially, to take away reputation, to derogate followed by *from* (this *detracts from* his merit) —**Detracter**, dē trak tĕr, *n* One who detracts, a detractor —**Detraction**, dē trak shon, *n* [L *detractio*] The act of detracting, an attempt, by calumny or injurious or carping statements, to take something from the reputation of another, envious or malicious depreciation of a person or denial of his merits —**Detractive**, dē trak tiv *a* Having the quality or power to take away, having the character of detraction —**Detractiveness** † dē-trak tiv nes, *n* Quality of being detractive —**Detractor**, dē trak tĕr, *n* One who uses detraction, one who tries to take somewhat from the reputation of another injuriously, a muscle that draws the part to which it is attached away from some other part —**Detractory**, dē trak to ri, *a* Containing detraction, depreciatory

Detrain dē trān, *v t* To remove from a railway train, to cause to leave a train and especially of bodies of men (to *detrain* troops) —*v i* To quit a railway train

Detriment, det ri ment, *n* [L *detrimentum* from *detero detritum* to rub off or down to wear—*de* down and *tero* to rub whence *trite*] A certain degree of loss, damage or injury, injurious or prejudicial effect, harm, diminution —**Detrimental**, det ri men tal *a* Injurious, hurtful, causing loss or damage

Detritus, dē tri tus *n* [L *detritus*, worn down DETRIMENT] *Geol* a mass of substances worn off or detached from solid bodies by attrition, disintegrated materials of rocks —**Detrital**, dē tri tal *a* Of or pertaining to detritus composed of detritus, or partaking of the nature of detritus

Detrude dē trōd, *v t* —*detruded, detruding* [L *detrudo*—*de*, down and *trudo* to thrust] To thrust down, to push down —**Detrusion** dē trō zhon, *n* The act of thrusting or driving down

Detruncate dē trung'kāt *v t* —*detruncated, detruncating* [L *detrunco*—*de*, and *trunco* to maim *truncus* cut short TRUNK] To cut off to lop, to shorten by cutting —**Detruncation** dē trung kā shon, *n* The act of detruncating

Deuce dūs, *n* [Fr *deux* two] A playing card or die with two spots

Deuce dūs *n* [Perhaps from L *deus*, God, used as an interjection but comp L G *duus* G *daus* used similarly Armor *dus, teus* a goblin] The devil, perdition used only in exclamatory or interjectional phrases —**Deuced** dūsed or dūst *a* and *adv* Devilish excessive, confounded [Slang] —**Deucedly** dū sed li *adv* Confoundedly

Deuterogamy dū tĕr-og'a mi *n* [Gr *deuteros* second, and *gamos* marriage] A second marriage after the death of the first husband or wife —**Deuterogamist** dū tĕr-og'a mist, *n* One who marries a second time

Deuteronomy, dū tĕr-on o-mi *n* [Gr *deuteros*, second, and *nomos* law] Lit the second law or second statement of the law, the name given to the fifth book of the Pentateuch

Deuteropathy, dū tĕr op a thi *n* [Gr *deuteros*, second, and *pathos* suffering] *Med* a secondary disease or sympathetic affection of one part with another —**Deuteropathic**, dū tĕr-ō path ik, *a* Pertaining to deuteropathy

Deutoplasm, dū tō plazm, *n* *Biol* that portion of the yolk of ova which furnishes nourishment for the embryo (the *protoplasm*) —**Deutoplastic**, dū tō plas tik, *a* Pertaining to or composed of deutoplasm

Devaporation, dē vap ĕr-ā shon, *n.* The change of vapour into water, as in the formation of rain

Devastate, dev'as tāt, *v t* —*devastated, devastating* [L *devasto, devastatum*, to lay waste—*de*, intens, and *vasto*, to lay waste WASTE] To lay waste, to ravage, to desolate. —**Devastation**, dev as-tā' shon, *n* [L *devastatio*] The act of devastating, the state of being devastated, ravage, havoc, desolation —**Devastator**, dev-as-tā' tĕr, *n* One who or that which devastates

Develop, dē vel up *v t* [Fr *développer*, O Fr *desveloper*—prefix *des*, L *dis*, apart, and a Teut verb=O E *wlappe*, E *wrap*, similarly *envelop*] To unfold gradually, to lay open part by part, to disclose or show all the ramifications of, *biol* to make to pass through the process of natural evolution —*v i* To be unfolded, to become manifest in all its parts, to advance from one stage to another by a process of natural or inherent evolution, to grow or expand by a natural process, to be evolved, to proceed or come forth naturally from some vivifying source —**Developable**, dē-vel up a bl, *a* Capable of developing or of being developed — **Developer**, dē vel up-ĕr, *n* One who or that which develops or unfolds — **Development**, dē vel up-ment, *n* The act or process of developing, unfolding, the unravelling of a plot, a gradual growth or advancement through progressive changes, the organic changes which take place in animal and vegetable bodies, from their embryo state until they arrive at maturity, *photog* the process following exposure, by which the image on the plate is rendered visible — *Development theory*, *biol* the theory that plants and animals are capable of advancing, in successive generations and through an infinite variety of stages from a lower to a higher state of existence and that the more highly organized forms at present existing are not the result of special creations but are the descendants of lower forms —**Developmental**, dē vel up men tal *a* Pertaining to development, formed or characterized by development

Deviate dē vi āt *v t* —*deviated deviating* [L *devio deviatum*—*de* from, and *via*, way, seen also in *convey obvious voyage*, &c] To turn aside or wander from the common or right way course, or line, to diverge, to err to swerve to vary from uniform state *v t* To cause to deviate —**Deviation**, dē vi ā shon *n* A turning aside from the right way course, or line variation from a common or established rule or standard —*Deviation of the compass* the deviation of a ship's compass from the true magnetic meridian caused by the near presence of iron

Device dē vis, *n* [O Fr *devise* a device, Fr *deviser* to imagine devise from L *divido, divisum*, to divide DIVIDE] That which is formed by design or invented, a scheme contrivance, stratagem project, invention or faculty of devising (*Shak*), something fancifully conceived as an ornamental design an emblem or figure representative of a family person action, or quality with or without a motto

Devil dev il *n* [A bax *deofol*, from L *diabolus* Gr *diabolos* the accuser from *diaballō* to accuse] An evil spirit or being, the evil one represented in Scripture as the traducer father of lies tempter, &c, a very wicked person, a ferocious marsupial animal of Tasmania a printer's errand boy, a machine through which cotton or wool is first passed to prepare it for the carding machines, a teasing machine a machine for cutting up rags and old cloth into flock and for other purposes, *cookery* a dish, as a bone with some meat on it grilled and seasoned with pepper —*The devil* is used as an expletive and also in various colloquial expressions, being equivalent to ruin or destruction, something very annoying or harassing, the deuce —*Devil's advocate R Cath. Ch.* a person appointed to raise doubts against the claims of a candidate for canonization —*v t* —*devilled, devilling* To pepper or season excessively and broil, to tease or cut up by an instrument called a devil.—**Devilish**, dev'il ish, *a* Partaking of the qualities of the devil, pertaining to the devil, diabolical, very evil and mischievous —**Devilishly**, dev'il ish li, *adv* In a dev-

ilish manner. — Devilishness, dev'il-ish nes, *n.* The quality of being devilish — **Devilment,** dev'il-ment, *n.* Trickery, roguishness, devilry, prank [Colloq.]—**Devilry** dev'il-ri, *n.* Devilment, extreme wickedness, wicked mischief —**Devil may-care,** *a* Rollicking, reckless [Slang.] — **Devil's bit,** *n.* A common British plant allied to the teasel, having heads of blue flowers nearly globular, and a fleshy root, which is, as it were, cut or bitten off abruptly — **Devil's dust,** *n.* The name given to flock made by the machine called the *devil* out of old woollen materials, shoddy

Devious, dē vi us, *a.* [L. *devius—de,* and *via,* way. DEVIATE.] Out of the common way or track, following circuitous or winding paths, rambling, erring, going astray —**Deviously,** dē vi us-li, *adv.* In a devious manner — **Deviousness,** dē vi us nes, *n.* The character or state of being devious

Devise, dē-vīz', *v. t.—devised, devising* [Fr. *deviser,* to devise or invent, to dispose of. See DEVICE.] To invent, contrive or form in the mind, to strike out by thought, to plan, to scheme, to excogitate, *late,* to give or bequeath by will —*v. i.* To consider, to contrive, to lay a plan, to form a scheme — *n.* The act of bequeathing by will, a will or testament, a share of estate bequeathed — **Devisable,** dē-vī za bl, *a.* Capable of being devised —**Devisee** dev i zē', *n.* The person to whom a devise is made — **Deviser,** dē-vīzer *n.* One who devises, a contriver, an inventor — **Devisor,** dē-vīzer, *n.* One who gives by will

Devitalize, dē vī tal īz, *v. t.* To deprive of vitality, to take away life from

Devitrify dē vit'ri fi, *v. t. devitrified, devitrifying* To deprive of the character or appearance of glass —**Devitrification,** dē vit'ri fi kā shon, *n.* The act of devitrifying

Devoid, dē-void', *a.* [Prefix *de,* out, from and *void.*] Destitute, not possessing with *of* before the thing absent

Devoir, dev wär', *n.* [Fr. from L. *debere,* to owe, whence *debt.*] Service or duty, an act of civility or respect, respectful notice due to another

Devolve, dē volv', *v. t.—devolved, devolving* [L. *devolvo, devolutum—de* and *volvo,* to roll, seen also in *revolve, convolve, volume, volubile,* &c.] To roll down, to move from one person to another to deliver over, or from one possessor to a successor —*v. i.* To roll down, hence, to pass from one to another, to fall by succession from one possessor to his successor — **Devolvement,** dē-volv'ment *n.* The act of devolving — **Devolution,** dev-ō lū shon, *n.* [L. L. *devolutio.*] The act of rolling down, the act of devolving, transferring, or handing over, a passing to or falling upon a successor

Devonian, de vo ni an *a.* Of or pertaining to *Devonshire* in England, *geol.* a term applied to a great portion of the palæozoic strata of North and South Devon lying between the Silurian and carboniferous rocks, and sometimes used as synonymous with 'old red sandstone'

Devonport, dev'on pört, *n.* A sort of small, generally ornamental writing table, fitted up with drawers and other conveniences

Devote, dē vōt', *v. t.—devoted devoting* [L. *devoveo, devotum,* to vow anything to a deity, to devote—*de* intens. and *voveo,* to vow. VOW, VOTE.] To appropriate by vow, to set apart or dedicate by a solemn act, to consecrate, to give up wholly to direct the attention wholly or chiefly (*to devote* one's self or one's time to science), to give up, to doom, to consign over (*to devote* one to destruction) — **Devoted** dē vō ted, *a.* Strongly attached to a person or cause, ardent, zealous — **Devotedness,** dē vō ted nes, *n.* The state of being devoted — **Devotee,** dev-ō-tē, *n.* One who is wholly devoted, a votary, particularly, one who is superstitiously given to religious duties and ceremonies — **Devotement,** dē-vōt ment, *n.* The act of devoting —**Devoter,** dē-vō'ter, *n.* One that devotes —**Devotion,** dē-vō shon, *n.* The state of being devoted or set apart for a particular purpose, a yielding of the heart and affections to God, with reverence, faith, and piety, in religious duties, particularly in prayer and meditation; devoutness; performance of religious duties, now generally used in the plural, ardent attachment to a person or a cause, attachment manifested by constant attention, earnestness, ardour, eagerness — **Devotional,** dē vō shon al, *a.* Pertaining to devotion, used in devotion, suited to devotion —**Devotionalist, Devotionist,** dē vo shon al ist, dē vō'shon ist, *n.* A person excessively given to devotions, a religious devotee — **Devotionally,** dē vō shon al li, *adv.* In a devotional manner, towards devotion

Devour, dē vour', *v. t.* [Fr. *dévorer* L. *devorare—de,* intens., and *voro,* to eat greedily, whence *voracious.*] To eat up, to eat with greediness, to eat ravenously, to destroy or consume, to waste —*v. i.* To act as a devourer, to consume (of) — **Devourable,** dē vou ra bl, *a.* Capable of or fit for being devoured — **Devourer** dē vou rer, *n.* One who devours —**Devouring,** dē vou ring *a.* Consuming, wasting, destroying — **Devouringly,** dē vou ring li, *adv.* In a devouring manner

Devout, dē vout *a.* [Fr. *devot* devout, L. *devotus* DEVOTE.] Yielding a solemn and reverential devotion to God in religious exercises, pious devoted to religion religious, expressing devotion or piety, solemn, earnest **Devoutly** dē vout li *adv.* In a devout manner, piously, religiously, earnestly —**Devoutness,** dē vout nes, *n.* The quality or state of being devout

Dew, dū, *n.* [A. Sax. *deáw* D. *dauw,* Dan. *dug* G. *thau*—dew, akin *dazzle, dank.*] The aqueous vapour or moisture which is deposited in small drops especially during the night, from the atmosphere on the surfaces of bodies when they have become colder than the surrounding atmosphere —*v. t.* To wet with dew, to bedew —**Dew berry** *n.* A species of bramble the fruit of which is black with a bluish bloom and an agreeable acid taste — **Dew claw,** *n.* The uppermost claw in a dog's foot smaller than the rest and not touching the ground — **Dewdrop** dū drop *n.* A drop or spangle of dew — **Dewfall,** dū fal *n.* The falling of dew or the time when dew begins to fall —**Dewiness** dū i nes, *n.* State of being dewy — **Dewlap,** dū lap *n.* The fold of skin that hangs from the throat of oxen and cows, or a similar appendage in other animals — **Dewlapt** dū lapt *a.* Furnished with a dewlap or similar appendage [*Shak.*] — **Dew point,** *n.* The temperature when dew begins to be deposited varying with the humidity of the atmosphere **Dewy** dū i, *a.* Of or pertaining to dew, partaking of the nature or appearance of dew, like dew moist with or as with dew accompanied with dew, abounding in dew, falling gently or refreshing, like dew (*dewy sleep*)

Dexter deks'ter *a.* [L. *dexter,* right, on the right side, akin to Gr. *dexios* Skr. *dakshia* on the right hand.] Pertaining to or situated on the right hand, right as opposed to left — **Dexterity,** deks ter i ti *n.* [L. *dexteritas.*] Ability to use the right hand more readily than the left, right-handedness, expertness, skill, that readiness in performing an action which proceeds from experience or practice, united with activity or quick motion, readiness of mind or mental faculties, as in contrivance, or inventing means to accomplish a purpose promptness in devising expedients — **Dexterous** deks ter us *a.* Characterized by dexterity, skilful and active with the hands, adroit, prompt in contrivance and management expert, quick at inventing expedients, skilful, done with dexterity Sometimes written **Dextrous** deks trus — **Dexterously,** deks'ter us li, *adv.* With dexterity, adroitly — **Dexterousness,** deks'ter us-nes, *n.* Dexterity — **Dextral,** deks'tral, *a.* Right as opposed to left —**Dextrine,** deks'trin, *n.* The gummy matter into which the interior substance of starch globules is convertible,—remarkable for the extent to which it turns the plane of polarization to the right hand, whence its name —**Dextrorse, Dextrorsal,** deks trors', deks-tror'sal, *a.* [L. *dextrorsum,* towards the right side—*dexter,* right, and *vorsum,* for *versum,* turned.] Turned towards the right, rising from left to right, as a spiral line, helix, or climbing plant — **Dextrose,** deks'trōs, *n.* A name for grape-sugar, from its solution rotating the plane of polarisation of a ray of light to the right

Dey, dā, *n.* [Turk. *dāi,* an uncle.] The title of the old governors or sovereigns of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, under the Sultan of Turkey

Dhole, dōl, *n.* The Cingalese name for the wild dog of India

Dhow, dou *n.* An Arab vessel, generally with one mast, from 150 to 250 tons burden, employed in mercantile trading, and also in carrying slaves from the east coast of Africa to the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea

Dhurra, dur'ra, *n.* [Ar.] A kind of millet largely cultivated in Africa and elsewhere

Diabetes di a bē'tēz, *n.* [Gr *diabētes,* from *diabainō,* to pass through—*dia,* and *bainō,* to go or pass.] *Med* a disease characterized by great augmentation and often manifest alteration in the secretion of urine, one variety of it being incurable — **Diabetic, Diabetical** di a bē'tik, di a bē-ti kal, *a.* Pertaining to diabetes

Diablerie, Diablery di ab'lēr i, *n.* [Fr. *diablerie* from *diable,* devil.] Devilry, mischief, wickedness, sorcery, witchcraft

Diabolic, Diabolical, di a bol'ik, di a bol i kal, *a.* [L. *diabolus,* the devil DEVIL.] Devilish, pertaining to the devil, infernal impious, atrocious —**Diabolically,** di a bol'i kal li, *adv.* In a diabolical manner — **Diabolicalness** di a bol'i kal nes, *n.* The state or quality of being diabolical

Diabrosis, di a bro sis, *n.* [Gr., corrosion—*dia* intens., and *bibrōskō* to eat.] *Surg* the action of corrosive substances intermediate between caustics and escharotics

Diacaustic di a kas'tik, *a.* [Gr. prefix *dia,* through and E. *caustic.*] *Math* belonging to a species of caustic curves formed by refraction — *n. Math* a diacaustic curve *med* cautery by a burning glass

Diachylon, Diachylum di ak'i lon di ak'i lum *n.* [Gr *dia,* through and *chylos* juice.] *Med* a plaster originally composed of the juices of herbs now made of olive oil and finely pounded litharge

Diaconal di ak o nal *a.* [L. *diaconus,* Gr *diakonos* a deacon.] Pertaining to a deacon — **Diaconate** di ak o nāt *n.* The office or dignity of a deacon, a body of deacons

Diacoustic di a kous tik *a.* [Gr *dia,* through and *akouō,* to hear.] Pertaining to the science or doctime of refracted sounds — **Diacoustics** di a kous tiks *n.* The science or doctime of the properties of sound refracted by passing through different mediums diaphonics

Diacritical Diacritic di a krit'i kal di a krit'ik *a.* [Gr *diakritikos—dia* and *krinō* to separate.] Separating or distinguishing, distinctive —*Diacritical mark* a mark used in some languages to distinguish letters which are similar in form

Diactinic di ak tin'ik *a.* [Gr *dia,* through, and *aktis aktinos* a ray.] Capable of transmitting the actinic or chemical rays of the sun

Diadelph, di a-delf *n.* [Gr *di,* twice and *adelphos* a brother.] *Bot* a plant the stamens of which are united into two bodies or bundles by their filaments — **Diadelphous,** di a del fus, *a. Bot* having the stamens united in two bundles

Diadem, di a dem, *n.* [Gr *diadēma—dia,* and *deō,* to bind.] A head band or fillet formerly worn as a badge of royalty, any thing worn on the head as a mark or badge of royalty, a crown, a coronet —*v. t.* To adorn with or as with a diadem, to crown

Diaeresis, di ē're sis *n.* [Gr *diairesis,* from *dairéō,* to divide.] Separation of one syllable into two, a mark which signifies such a division, as in naïf, aërial

Diaglyph, di a glif, *n.* [Gr *dia,* through, and *glyphō,* to carve.] A sculptured or engraved production in which the figures are sunk below the general surface, an intaglio —**Diaglyphic,** di a-glif'ik, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the character of a diaglyph.

Diagnosis, di-ag-nō'sis, *n* [Gr. *diagnōsis—dia*, through, and *gignōskō*, to know] Scientific discrimination of any kind, *med* the discrimination of diseases by their distinctive marks or symptoms —**Diagnose,** di-ag nōs', *v t* —*diagnosed, diagnosing* To discriminate or ascertain from symptoms the true nature of —**Diagnostic,** di-ag nos tik, *a* Distinguishing, characteristic, indicating the nature of a disease —*n* A sign or symptom by which a disease is known —*pl* The department of medicine which treats of the diagnosis of diseases, symptomatology

Diagonal, di ag'o nal, *a* [Gr *diagōnios*, from angle to angle—*dia*, and *gōnia*, an angle or corner] Extending from one angle to the opposite of a quadrilateral figure, and dividing it into two equal parts, lying in this direction —*n* A straight line drawn between the opposite angles of a quadrilateral figure —**Diagonally,** di-ag'o-nal li, *adv* In a diagonal direction

Diagram, di a gram *n* [Gr *diagramma—dia*, and *graphō*, to write] A figure or drawing for the purpose of demonstrating the properties of any geometrical figure, as a triangle, circle &c, any illustrative figure wherein the outlines are exclusively or chiefly delineated —**Diagrammatic,** di a-gram mat ik, *a* Pertaining or partaking of the nature of a diagram —**Diagrammatically,** di a gram mat i kal li, *adv* After the manner of a diagram

Dialeliotropic, di a hē li o trop ik, *a* [Gr *dia*, through, *hēlios*, the sun, and *tropē*, a turning] *Bot* turning transversely to the light, as the stem or other organs of a plant, pertaining to dialeliotropism —**Dialeliotropism** di a hē li o tro pizm *n* *Bot* the disposition or tendency of a plant or of the organs of a plant to assume a more or less transverse position to the light

Dial, di al, *n* [L L *dialis*, daily, from L *dies*, a day, whence also *diary, diurnal journal* &c] An instrument for showing the hour of the day from the shadow thrown by means of a *style* or *gnomon* upon a surface, the face of a watch, clock or other timekeeper, any somewhat similar plate or face on which a pointer or index moves as in a gas meter or telegraphic instrument —*v t* —*dialled, dialling* To measure with, or as with, a dial —**Dialist,** di al ist, *n* A constructor of dials, one skilled in dialling —**Dialling,** di al ing, *n* The art of constructing dials the science which explains the principles of measuring time by the sun dial —**Dial plate,** *n* The plate or face of a dial of a clock or watch, &c

Dialect, di a lekt, *n* [Gr *dialektos—dia*, and *legō*, to speak, Fr *dialecte*] The form or idiom of a language peculiar to a province or to a limited region or people, as distinguished from the literary language of the whole people, language, speech or manner of speaking **Dialectal,** di a lek tal, *a* Pertaining to a dialect —**Dialectic, Dialectical,** di a lek tik di a lek ti kal *a* Pertaining to a dialect or dialects, pertaining to dialectics —**Dialectically,** di a lek ti kal li, *adv* In a dialectic manner —**Dialectician,** di a lek tish an *n* One skilled in dialectics, a logician a reasoner —**Dialectics,** di a lek tiks, *n* [Gr *dialektikē (technē)*, the art of discussing] The art of reasoning or disputing, that branch of logic which teaches the rules and modes of reasoning, or of distinguishing truth from error, the art of using forms of reasoning so as to make fallacies pass for truth, word fence Also **Dialectic** in same sense

Diallage, di a lāj, *n* [Gr *diallage*, an interchange, difference] A silico magnesian mineral of a lamellar or foliated structure, akin to augite and exhibiting sometimes a beautiful green colour, at other times brownish or yellowish, it includes bronzite and hypersthene —**Diallogite,** di-al o-jit, *n* A mineral of a rose red colour with a laminar structure and vitreous lustre

Dialogue, dī'a-log, *n* [Fr *dialogue*, from Gr *dialogos*, dialogue, from *dialegomai*, to dispute—*dia*, and *legō*, to speak] A conversation between two or more persons, a formal conversation in theatrical performances, a composition in which two or more persons are represented as conversing on some topic —**Dialogical, Dialogistic, Dialogistical,** di-a loj'i-kal, di al'o jis' tik, di al'o jis' ti-kal, *a* Pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of, a dialogue, having the form of a dialogue —**Dialogically, Dialogistically,** di a loj i-kal-li, di al'o jis' ti kal li, *adv* In the manner of a dialogue —**Dialogism,** di al o jizm, *n* Dialogue in the third person, oblique or indirect narrative —**Dialogist,** di al o-jist, *n* A speaker in a dialogue, a writer of dialogues —**Dialogize,** di al o jiz, *v t* To discourse in dialogue

Dialycarpous, di a li kar pus, *a* [Gr *dialyō*, to separate, and *karpos*, fruit] *Bot* composed of distinct carpels —**Dialypetalous,** di a li pet a lus, *a* Polypetalous —**Dialysepalous,** di a li sep a-lus, *a* Polysepalous

Dialysis, di al i sis, *n* [Gr *dialysis*, a separation — *dia*, and *lyō*, to dissolve] *Chem* the act or process of separating the crystalloid elements of a body from the colloid by diffusion through a parchment paper septum, *med* debility, also, a solution of continuity, in *writing* or *printing*, same as *Diæresis* — **Dialyse,** di a liz, *v t* To separate by a dialyser —**Dialyser,** di a li zer, *n* The parchment paper, or septum, stretched over a ring used in the operation of dialysis —**Dialytic,** di a lit ik, *a* Pertaining to dialysis

Diamagnetic, di a mag net ik, *a* [Prefix *dia* and *magnetic*] Applied to a class of substances which, when under the influence of magnetism and freely suspended, take a position at right angles to the magnetic meridian that is, point east and west — **Diamagnetism** di a mag ne tizm *n* The characteristic phenomena of diamagnetic bodies

Diamesogamous, di a me-sog a mus, *a* [Fr *dia* through, *mesos*, middle, and *gamos* marriage] *Bot* requiring an intermediate agent to produce fertilization

Diameter di am e tèr *n* [Gr *diametros—dia* and *metron*, measure] A straight line passing through the centre of a circle or other curvilinear figure terminated by the circumference and dividing the figure into two equal parts, a straight line through the centre of any body the measure transversely through a cylindrical body thickness —**Diametric, Diametrical, Diametral** di a met rik, di a met ri kal, di a met ri-kl, *a* Of or pertaining to a diameter directly opposed —**Diametrically, Diametrally,** di a met ri kal li, di a met ral li, *adv* In a diametrical direction or position

Diamond di a mond *n* [Fr *diamant*, corrupted from *adamant* (which see)] A most valuable gem of extreme hardness, usually clear and transparent, but sometimes yellow, blue, green, black, &c, consisting of pure carbon, a small diamond fixed to a handle and used for cutting glass, a very small variety of printing type, a four sided figure with the sides equal or nearly so, and having two obtuse and two acute angles, called also a lozenge or rhomb, one of a set of playing cards marked with one or more such figures in red —*Black diamond*, a term applied colloquially to coal —*a* Resembling a diamond, consisting of diamonds, set with a diamond or diamonds — **Diamond borer, Diamond drill,** *n* A metal bar or tube, armed at the boring extremity with one or more small diamonds, by the action of which, set rapidly revolves, rocks, gems, &c, are speedily perforated

Diander, di an der, *n* [Gr *di*, twice, and *anēr, andros*, a male] *Bot* a plant having two stamens —**Diandrian, Diandrous,** di an dri an, di an drus, *a* *Bot* having two stamens

Dianoetic, di'a nō-et' ik, *a* [Gr *dianoētikos*, from *dia*, and *noeō*, to revolve in the mind] Capable of thought, thinking, intellectual

Diapason, di-a-pā'zon, *n* [Gr *diapasōn*, lit through all (notes)] *Mus* an old Greek term for the octave, proportion in the constituent parts of an octave; harmony, the entire compass of a voice or an instrument, a rule or scale by which the pipes of organs, the holes of flutes, &c, are correctly adjusted, a name of certain stops in the organ, given because they extend through the scales of the instrument

Diaper, di'a-pėr, *n* [Fr *diapré*, pp of *diaprer*, to variegate with colours, from L L *diasprus*, a kind of precious cloth, from It *diaspro*, jasper JASPER] A fabric, either linen or cotton, or a mixture of the two, upon the surface of which a figured pattern is produced, flowering either of sculpture in low relief, or of painting or gilding used to ornament a flat surface —*v t* To variegate or diversify with figures, to flower

Diaphane, di a fān, *n.* [Gr *dia*, through, and *phainō*, to show] A woven silk stuff with transparent and colourless figures —**Diaphanie,** di af'a-ni, *n* [Fr] The art or process of fixing transparent pictures on glass to resemble stained glass —**Diaphanous,** di-af a-nus, *a* Having power to transmit rays of light, as glass, pellucid, transparent, clear —**Diaphanously,** di af a nus li, *adv* In a diaphanous manner

Diaphonic, di a-fon ik, *a* [Gr *dia*, and *phōnē*, sound] Diacoustic —**Diaphonics,** di a fon iks, *n* The science or doctrine of refracted sounds, diacoustics

Diaphoresis, di a fo rē sis, *n* [Gr *diaphoresis*, perspiration — *dia*, and *phoreō*, to carry] *Med* a greater degree of perspiration than is natural —**Diaphoretic Diaphoretical,** di a fo-ret ik, di a fo-ret i kal, *a* Having the power to increase perspiration —**Diaphoretic,** *n* A medicine which promotes perspiration, a sudorific

Diaphragm di a fram *n* [Gr *diaphragma* a partition — *dia*, and *phrassō*, to break off to defend] The midriff, a muscle separating the chest or thorax from the abdomen, a partition or dividing substance, as a circular ring used in telescopes, &c, to cut off marginal portions of a beam of light, a cellulareous plate which divides the cavity of certain molluscous shells —**Diaphragmatic,** di a-frag-mat ik, *a* Appertaining to or having the character of a diaphragm —**Diaphragmatitis,** di a frag ma ti tis, *n* *Med* inflammation of the diaphragm

Diarchy, di ar ki, *n.* [Gr *di*, double, and *archē*, rule] A form of government in which the supreme power is vested in two persons

Diarrhœa, di a rē a *n* [Gr *diarrhoia—dia*, through, and *rheō*, to flow] An ailment consisting in a morbidly frequent evacuation of the intestines —**Diarrhœtic,** di a rē tik, *a* Producing diarrhœa

Diarthrosis, di ar thrō'sis, *n* [Gr, from *dia*, through, asunder, and *arthron*, a joint] *Anat* a joint in which the bones revolve freely in every direction, as in the shoulder joint

Diary, di a ri, *n* [L *diarium*, a daily allowance of food, a journal, from *dies*, a day whence also *dial, diurnal, journal*] A book in which daily events or transactions are noted, a journal, a blank book dated for the record of daily memoranda —**Diarial, Diarian** di ā ri al, di ā ri an, *a* Pertaining to a diary —**Diarist,** di a rist, *n* One who keeps a diary

Diastase, di as tās, *n* [Gr *diastasis*, separation—*dia*, asunder, and root *sta*, to stand] A substance existing in barley and oats after germination so called because in solution it possesses the property of causing starch to break up at 150° Fahr, transforming it first into dextrine and then into sugar — **Diastema,** di as-tē' ma, *n* [Gr] The natural interval between some of the series of teeth in animals

Diastole, di as' to lē, *n* [Gr *diastolē*, a drawing asunder—*dia*, and *stellō*, to set] *Physiol* the dilatation of the heart with blood opposed to *systole*, or contraction, *gram* the lengthening of a syllable that is naturally short —**Diastolic,** di-a-stol'ik, *a* Pertaining to or produced by the dia stole

Diastyle, dī'a-stil, *n* [Gr *diastylon—dia*, and *stylos*, a column] *Arch* that mode of arranging columns in which three dia-

meters of the columns are allowed for intercolumniations.

Diathermal, Diathermic, Diathermous, di a-ther'mal, di-a-ther'mik, di-a-ther'mus, *a.* [Gr. *dia*, and *thermé*, heat.] Freely permeable by heat.—**Diathermanous,** di-a-ther'ma-nus, *a.* Having the property of transmitting or suffering radiant heat to pass through.—**Diathermancy,** di-a ther'man-si, *n.* The property of transmitting radiant heat.—**Diathermanism,** di a ther'ma-nizm, *n.* The doctrine or phenomena of the transmission of radiant heat

Diathesis, di-ath e-sis, *n.* [Gr.] *Med* particular disposition or habit of body good or bad, predisposition to certain diseases rather than to others

Diatom, di a tom, *n.* [Gr *dia*, through, and *tomé*, a cutting, from forming often loosely connected chains.] One of a natural order of microscopic vegetable organisms with siliceous coverings, found in fresh and salt water, and in moist places

Diatomic, di-a-tom'ik, *a* [Gr *di*, twice, and *atomos*, an atom.] *Chem* consisting of two atoms

Diatonic, di a ton'ik, *a* [Gr *dia*, by or through, and *tonos*, sound.] *Mus* applied to the major or minor scales, or to chords, intervals, and melodic progressions belonging to one scale.—**Diatonically** di-a ton'i-kal li, *adv* In a diatonic manner

Diatribe, di a trib, *n* [Gr *diatribé*, a discussion, amusement, passing of time—*dia*, through, and *tribō*, to rub.] A continued disputation, a lengthy invective, a harangue in which a person inveighs against something — **Diatribist,** di at ri bist, *n* The author of a diatribe

Dibble, dib'l, *n* [From *dab*, a form of *dip*.] A pointed instrument used in gardening and agriculture to make holes for planting seeds, bulbs, &c Also called *Dibber* (dib'er) —*v t* *dibbled, dibbling* To plant with a dibble, to dig with a dibble.—**Dibbler,** dib'ler, *n* One who dibbles

Dibranchiate, di brang ki at, *a* [Gr *di*, double, and *branchia* gills.] Having two gills.—*n.* A member of an order of cephalopods in which the branchiæ are two in number, one situated on each side of the body

Dicast, di'kast, *n* [Gr *dikastés*, from *dikē*, justice.] *Greek antiq* an officer answering nearly to the modern juryman.—**Dicastery,** di kas'ter i, *n* *Greek antiq* a court of justice in which dicasts used to sit

Dice, dis, *n* pl of *die*, for gaming Die—*v t*—*diced dicing* To play with dice—**Diced,** dist, *a* Ornamented with square or diamond shaped figures.—**Dice box,** *n.* A box from which dice are thrown in gaming.—**Dicer,** di ser, *n* A player at dice.

Dicephalous, di-sef'a lus, *a* [Gr *di*, double, *kephalé*, head.] Having two heads on one body

Dichlamydeous, di kla mid ē-us, *a* [Gr *di*, double, *chlamys*, a garment.] *Bot* having both a calyx and a corolla.

Dichogamy, di kog'a-mi, *n* [Gr *dicha*, in two parts, and *gamos*, marriage.] *Bot* a provision in hermaphrodite flowers to prevent self fertilization, as where the stamens and pistils within the same flower are not matured at the same time.—**Dichogamous,** di-kog'a-mus, *a* *Bot* exhibiting or characterized by dichogamy

Dichotomous, di-kot'o-mus, *a.* [Gr *dicha*, doubly, by pairs, and *temnō*, to cut.] *Bot* regularly dividing by pairs from top to bottom.—**Dichotomously,** di kot'o-mus-li, *adv* In a dichotomous manner.—**Dichotomy,** di kot'o-mi, *n* A cutting in two; division; division or distribution of ideas by pairs, *bot* a mode of branching by constant forking, as when the stem of a plant divides into two branches, each branch into two others, and so on

Dichroism, di'krō-izm, *n* [Gr *di*, twice, and *chroa*, colour.] *Optics*, a property possessed by several crystallized bodies of appearing under two distinct colours according to the direction in which light is transmitted through them.—**Dichroic,** di krō'ik, *a.* Characterized by dichroism.—**Dichroite,** di'krō-it, *n* A mineral generally of a blue colour, but exhibiting different colours in different positions.—**Dichromatic,** di krō-mat'ik, *a* [Gr *di*, and *chroma*, colour.] Having or producing two colours.—**Dichroscope,** di'krō-skōp, *n.* [Gr *di*, *chroa*, and *skopeō*, to see.] An instrument in which a prism of Iceland spar is used for testing the dichroism of crystals.—**Dichroscopic,** di-krō-skop'ik, *a* Pertaining to the dichroscope

Dickens, dik enz, *interj* [Probably a fanciful euphemism for *devil*, comp L G *diker*, *duker*, the deuce.] Devil, deuce used interjectionally [*Shak*.]

Dicker, dik'er, *n* [L G and Sw *deker*, G *decher* ten hides, from L L *ducra*, *decara*, L *decem* ten.] The number or quantity of ten, particularly ten hides or skins

Dickey, Dicky, dik'i, *n* [Origin doubtful.] An article of dress like the front of a dress-shirt, and worn instead, the seat in a carriage on which the driver sits, whether in front or not.—**Dicky bird,** *n* A pet name for a little bird

Dichinic, di klin'ik, *a* [Gr *di*, twice, and *klinō*, to incline.] Applied to crystals in which two of the axes are obliquely inclined

Diclinous, di'kli nus, *a* [Gr *di*, double, and *klinē*, a bed.] *Bot* having the stamens in one flower and the pistil in another

Dicœlous, di sē lus, *a* [Gr *di*, two, and *koilos*, hollow.] *Anat* characterized by having two cavities, amphicœlous

Dicotyledon, di kot-i lē don *n* [Gr *di*, and *kotyledōn*.] A plant whose seeds contain a pair of cotyledons or seed leaves, which are always opposite to each other.—**Dicotyledonous,** di'kot i lē do-nus, *a* Having two cotyledons

Dictate dik tāt, *v t* —*dictated dictating* [L *dicto*, *dictatum*, a freq of *dico*, *dictum* to say Diction.] To deliver or enounce with authority, as an order command or direction, to instruct to be said or written, to utter so that another may write out to direct by impulse on the mind (an action *dictated* by fear), to instigate —*n* An order delivered a command, a rule, maxim, or precept delivered with authority, rule or direction suggested to the mind (the *dictates* of reason) — **Dictation,** dik tā shon, *n* The act of dictating, the act or practice of speaking or reading that another may write down what is spoken —**Dictator,** dik tā'ter, *n* [L, a supreme magistrate appointed on special occasions with unlimited power.] One invested with absolute authority, a supreme leader or guide to direct the conduct or opinion of others — **Dictatorial,** dik ta to ri al *a* Pertaining to a dictator, imperious, overbearing —**Dictatorially,** dik ta tō ri al li *adv* In an imperious manner.—**Dictator ship, Dictature,** dik tā ter ship dik ta tūr, *n* The office of a dictator, authority, imperiousness — **Dictatory** dik ta to ri, *a* Overbearing, dictatorial.—**Dictatress, Dictatrix** dik tā tres, dik tā triks, *n* A female dictator

Diction, dik shon, *n* [L *dictio*, from *dico*, *dictum*, to speak appearing in a great many English words, as *dictate addict*, *contradict*, *edict*, *condition preach* &c.] A person's choice or selection of words in speaking or writing, general mode of expressing one's self, style *Diction* refers chiefly to the words used, *phraseology* refers more to the manner of framing the phrases, clauses, and sentences, *style* includes both, referring to the thoughts as well as the words, and especially comprehends the niceties and beauties of a composition —**Dictionary,** dik shon a-ri, *n* [L L *dictionarium*.] A book containing the words of a language arranged in alphabetical order, with explanations or definitions of their meanings, a lexicon, a word book, any work which communicates information on an entire subject or branch of a subject, under entries or heads arranged alphabetically —*a* Pertaining to contained in, or given by a dictionary or dictionaries.—**Dictum,** dik'tum, *n* pl **Dicta,** dik ta [L] A positive assertion, an authoritative saying or decision

Dictyogen, dik'ti-o-jen, *n* [Gr *dictyon*, network, and root *gen*, to produce.] *Bot* the name given to a group of monocotyledonous plants, with net-veined leaves, intermediate between the monocotyledons and dicotyledons.—**Dictyogenous,** dik-ti-oj'e-nus, *a* *Bot* having the character of a dictyogen

Did, did pret of *do*

Didactic, Didactical, di-dak'tik, di dak'ti-kal, *a* [Gr *didaktikos*, from *didaskō*, to teach.] Adapted to teach, containing doctrines, precepts, principles, or rules, intended to instruct.—**Didactically,** di-dak'ti kal li, *adv* In a didactic manner, in a form to teach.—**Didactics,** di-dak'tiks, *n* The art or science of teaching

Didactyl, Didactyle, di-dak'til, *a* [Gr prefix *di* and *daktylos*, the finger.] Having two toes or two fingers.—*n* An animal having two toes only.—**Didactylous,** di-dak ti lus, *a* Two toed or two fingered

Didapper did a-per, *n* [For *divedapper* (*Shak*.), from *dive*, and *dap* = *dip*.] Dabchick.] The dab-chick or little grebe

Diddle, did l *v t* [A Sax *dyderian*, to deceive or delude, originally perhaps by rapid movements or sleight of hand.] To cheat or trick, especially in money matters (slang), to dandle (provincial)

Didelphia, di-del fi a *n pl* [Gr *di*, double, and *delphys*, womb.] One of the three sub-classes of Mammalia (the other two being Ornithodelphia and Monodelphia), founded on the nature of the female reproductive organs the young being born in an immature state and carried in a pouch or second womb till perfect, they include the marsupials, as the kangaroos, opossums, &c.—**Didelphian Didelphic,** di del fi an di del fik, *a* Pertaining to the Didelphia.—**Didelphid,** di-del fid, *n* A member of the Didelphia.

Diduction † di duk shon *n* [L *diductio—di* for *dis* and *duco* to draw.] Separation by withdrawing one part from the other

Didymium di dim i um *n* [Gr *didymos*, double twin.] A rare metal discovered in 1841 in the oxide of cerium and so named from being as it were, the twin brother of lanthanium, which was previously found in the same body — **Didymous,** did i mus, *a* *Bot* twin, growing double

Didynam, didynamous, did i nam, *n* [Gr *di*, double and *dynamis* power from the two larger stamens appearing to dominer over the shorter.] *Bot* a plant of four stamens disposed in two pairs one being shorter than the other.—**Didynamous Didynamic,** di din a mus, did i nam ik, *a* *Bot* having four stamens disposed in pairs, one shorter than the other

Die di, *v i*—*died, dying* [Not an A Sax word, closely allied to the O Teris *dega*, *deya* Icel *deya*, *deyja* Dan *dee* Sw *dö*. A Sax *dead* dead, a kind of participial form, *death*, death.] To cease to live, to expire, to decease, to perish, to become dead, to lose life said of both animals and plants, to come to an end, to cease to have influence or effect (his fame will not *die*), to sink, to faint (his heart *died* within him), to languish with pleasure tenderness affection, or the like, to become gradually less distinct or perceptible to the sight or hearing generally followed by *away* (the sound *died away*), *theol* to suffer divine wrath and punishment in the future world —*To die out*, to become extinct gradually

Die, di, *n* [Fr *dé*, O Fr *det*, from L *datum*, something given, hence what is thrown or laid on the table.] A small cube marked on its faces with numbers from one to six, used in gaming by being thrown from a box, a square body in the above senses the plural is *dice*, *arch* the cubical part of a pedestal between its base and cornice, a stamp used in coining money, in foundries, &c in the last two senses the plural is regular, *dies*—*The die is cast* everything is now put to hazard, all will depend upon fortune — **Die sinker,** *n* An engraver of dies for stamping or embossing —**Die-sinking,** *n.* The process of engraving dies

Dielectric, di-ē-lek'trik, *n* [Gr *dia*, through, and E *electric*.] *Elect*, any medium through or across which electric induction takes place between two conductors

Dieresis, di-ē're-sis, *n.* Same as *Diæresis.*

Diet, dī'et, *n.* [O.Fr *diete*, L.L. *dieta*, Gr. *diaita*, a way of living, diet] A person's regular food or victuals, manner of living as regards food and drink, course of food prescribed and limited in kind and quantity, allowance of provision.—*v.t* To furnish diet or meals for, to prescribe a particular diet for.—*v.i* To eat according to rules prescribed, to eat, to feed.—**Dietarian,** dī-e-tā'ri-an, *n* One who adheres to a certain or prescribed diet; a dietetist.—**Dietary,** dī'e-ta-ri, *a* Pertaining to diet or the rules of diet.—*n.* A system or course *of diet, allowance of food.*—**Dieter,** dī'et-ėr, *n* One who diets, one who prescribes rules for eating. [*Shak.*]—**Dietetic, Dietetical,** dī-e-tet'ik, dī-e-tet'i-kal, *a* Pertaining to diet, or to the rules for regulating diet.—**Dietetically,** dī-e-tet'i-kal-li, *adv* In a dietetical manner.—**Dietetics,** dī-e-tet'iks, *n* That department of medicine which relates to the regulation of diet.—**Dietist, Dietetist** dī'e-tist, dī-e-tet'ist, *n* One skilled in regulating diet

Diet, dī'et, *n.* [Fr *diète*, from L.L *dieta*, the space of a day, from L *dies*, a day, whence also *dial diary*] A meeting, as of dignitaries or delegates, held from day to day for legislative, ecclesiastical, or other purposes, session, specifically the legislative or administrative assemblies in the German Empire, Austria, &c.

Differ, dif'ėr, *v.i* [L *differo*—prefix *dif, dis*, and *fero*, to bear, to carry; seen also in *confer, offer, refer, suffer transfer* &c., root also in *fertile*] To be unlike, dissimilar, distinct or various, in nature, condition, form, or qualities (men and things *differ* greatly, they *differ from* each other), to disagree, not to accord, to be of another opinion (we *differ with* or *from* a person), to contend, to be at variance, to dispute, to quarrel.—**Difference** dif'ėr-ens *n* The state or condition in virtue of which things differ from each other, a point or feature of disagreement, the being different, want of sameness, variation, dissimilarity, distinction, a dispute contention quarrel, controversy the point in dispute, the remainder of a sum or quantity after a lesser sum or quantity is subtracted, the quantity by which one quantity differs from another.—*v.t—differenced, differencing* To cause a difference or distinction in, to distinguish to discriminate.—**Different,** dif'ėr-ent, *a* Distinct, separate, not the same, various, of various natures, forms or qualities, unlike, dissimilar.—**Differentia** dif-ėr-en'shi-a *n Logic* the characteristic attribute of a species, specific difference.—**Differential,** dif-ėr-en'shal *a* Making a difference, discriminating, distinguishing, *math* an epithet applied to an infinitely small quantity by which two variable quantities differ, pertaining to mathematical processes in which such quantities are employed.—*Differential calculus,* an important branch of the higher mathematics which deals largely with the infinitely small differences of variable and mutually dependent quantities.—*Differential duties, pol econ* duties which are not levied equally upon the produce or manufactures of different countries, as when a heavier duty is laid on certain commodities from one country than on the same commodities from another country.—*n Math* an infinitesimal difference between two states of a variable quantity.—**Differentiate,** dif-ėr-en'shi-at, *v.t* To produce, or lead to, a difference in or between, to mark or distinguish by a difference, to set aside for a definite or specific purpose, *math* to obtain the differential of.—*v.i* To acquire a distinct and separate character.—**Differentiation,** dif-ėr-en-shi-ā'shon, *n.* The act of differentiating, the production or discrimination of differences or variations, the assignment of a specific agency to the discharge of a specific function, *biol* the formation of different parts, organs, species, &c., by the production or acquisition of a diversity of new structures, through a process of evolution or development, *math* the operation of finding the differential of any function.—**Differently,** dif'ėr-ent-li, *adv* In a different manner, variously

Difficulty, dif'i-kul-ti, *n* [Fr *difficulté*, L *difficultas*, from *difficilis*, difficult—*dis*, priv., and *facilis*, easy to be made or done, from *facio*, to make, whence *facile, fact,* &c.] Hardness to be done or accomplished, the state of anything which renders its performance laborious or perplexing opposed to *easiness* or *facility*, that which is hard to be performed or surmounted, perplexity, embarrassment of affairs, trouble, objection, cavil, obstacle to belief, an embroilment, a falling out, a controversy, a quarrel.—**Difficult,** dif'i-kult, *a* Hard to make, do, or perform, not easy, attended *with labour* and pains, arduous, hard to understand.—**Difficultly,** dif'i-kult-li, *adv* Hardly, with difficulty

Diffidence, dif'i-dens *n* [L *diffidentia, diffidens*, ppr of *diffido*, to distrust—*dis*, priv., and *fido*, to trust FAITH] Distrust, want of confidence, especially distrust of one's self, a doubt respecting some personal qualification, modest reserve.—**Diffident,** dif'i-dent, *a* Characterized by diffidence, distrustful of one's self, not confident, backward, bashful.—**Diffidently,** dif'i-dent-li *adv* In a diffident manner

Diffluent, dif'lu-ent, *a* [L *diffluens, diffluentis*, ppr of *diffluo—dis* asunder, and *fluo* to flow] Flowing or falling away on all sides

Difform, dif'form, *a* [Fr *difforme*, from L *difformis* and *forma*, shape] Irregular in form, not uniform, anomalous, dissimilar.—**Difformity** dif-for'mi-ti, *n* Irregularity of form, want of uniformity

Diffract, dif-frakt' *v.t* [L *diffringo diffractum*—prefix *dif* dis and *frango* to break] To break, to bend from a straight line to deflect.—**Diffraction** dif-frak'shon, *n Optics* the peculiar modifications which light undergoes when it passes by the edge of an opaque body deflection.—**Diffractive,** dif-frak'tiv *a* Causing diffraction

Diffuse dif-fūz' *v.t diffused, diffusing* [L *diffundo, diffusum*—prefix *dif dis*, and *fundo fusum* to pour, whence *fusion*] To pour out and spread, as a fluid, to cause to flow and spread, to send out or extend in all directions (light, information happiness)—*a* (dif-fūs) Widely spread, using too many words to express meaning, wanting conciseness and due condensation, verbose, prolix, *bot* spreading widely, horizontal (of inflorescence).—**Diffused** dif-fūzd', *p* and *a* Spread, dispersed, loose, flowing.—**Diffusedly,** dif-fū'zed-li, *adv* In a diffused manner.—**Diffusedness,** dif-fū'zed-nes *n* The state of being diffused.—**Diffusely,** dif-fūs'li *adv* In a diffuse manner widely extensively, with too many words.—**Diffuseness** dif-fūs'nes *n* The quality of being diffuse, want of conciseness or due concentration in expressing one's meaning.—**Diffuser,** dif-fū'zėr, *n* One who or that which diffuses.—**Diffusibility, Diffusibleness,** dif-fū-zi-bil'i-ti, dif-fū-zi-bl-nes, *n* The quality of being diffusible.—**Diffusible** dif-fū'zi-bl, *a* Capable of being diffused or spread in all directions.—**Diffusion,** dif-fū'zhon, *n* The act of diffusing or process of being diffused, a spreading abroad or scattering, dispersion, dissemination, extension, propagation.—**Diffusive,** dif-fū'siv, *a* Having the quality of diffusing or becoming diffused, extending in all directions, widely reaching (*diffusive* charity), diffuse as regards expression.—**Diffusively,** dif-fū'siv-li, *adv* In a diffusive manner, widely, extensively.—**Diffusiveness,** dif-fū'siv-nes, *n* The character of being diffusive.—**Diffusivity,** dif-fū-siv'i-ti, *n* The power of diffusion

Dig, dig, *v.t—digged* or *dug, digging* [Probably connected with *dike* or *dyke, ditch*, A.Sax *dic*, a dike or a ditch, *dician*, Dan *dige*, to make a ditch] To open and break, or turn up, with a spade or other sharp instrument, to excavate, to form in the ground by digging and removing the loose soil, to raise from the earth by digging (to *dig* coals, fossils, &c.)—*v.i* To work with a spade or other similar instrument.—**Diggable,** dig'a-bl, *a* Capable of being digged.—**Digger,** dig'ėr, *n* One who or that which digs, specifically, one who digs for gold.—**Digging,** dig'ing, *n* The act of one who digs, *pl* a word applied to the different localities in California, Australia, New Zealand, &c., where gold is obtained by excavations in the earth

Digamma, di-gam'ma, *n* [Gr., lit double gamma (gamma=E *g* hard), because in form it resembled two gammas, the one set above the other, somewhat like our F] A letter which once belonged to the alphabet of the Greeks, and appears to have had the force of *v* or *f*

Digastric, di-gas'trik, *a* [Gr *di*, double, and *gastēr*, belly] Having a double belly.—*Digastric muscle*, a double muscle that pulls the lower jaw downwards and back wards.

Digest, di-jest', *v.t* [L *digero, digestum*, to distribute, dispose, digest food—*di* for *dis*, asunder, and *gero, gestum*, to bear, also in *congest, suggest, gesture,* &c.] To arrange in suitable divisions or under proper heads or titles, to dispose in due method for being conveniently studied or consulted, to arrange methodically in the mind, to think out, to separate or dissolve in the stomach, preparing the nutritious elements for entering the system, *chem*, to soften and prepare by a heated liquid, *fig* to bear with patience or with an effort, to brook, to put up with.—*v.i* To undergo digestion, as food.—*n* (di-jest) A collection of Roman laws, digested or arranged under proper titles by order of the Emperor Justinian, any orderly or systematic summary, as of laws.—**Digester,** di-jes'tėr *n* One who digests or disposes in order, that which assists the digestion of food, a vessel in which bones or other substances may be subjected to heat in water or other liquid.—**Digestibility,** di-jes-ti-bil'i-ti, *n* The quality of being digestible.—**Digestible,** di-jes'ti-bl, *a* Capable of being digested.—**Digestibleness,** di-jes'ti-bl-nes, *n* Quality of being digestible.—**Digestion,** di-jes'tyon, *n* [L *digestio*] The act of methodizing or disposing in order, the process which food undergoes in the stomach, by which it is prepared for nourishing the body, *chem* the operation of exposing bodies to heat in a liquid to prepare them for some action on each other, or the slow action of a solvent on any substance.—**Digestive,** di-jes'tiv, *a* Having the power to promote digestion in the stomach.—*n* Any preparation or medicine which increases the tone of the stomach and aids digestion, a stomachic

Digger Digging Under DIG

Dight, dit *v.t—dight* [A.Sax *dihtan*, from L *dictare*, to dictate DICTATE] To put in order, to dress, to array [Now only poet]

Digit, dij'it, *n* [L *digitus*, a finger, akin Gr *daktylos*, a finger, root *dak*, to point out, as in Gr *deiknymi*, to show, L *dico*, to say] A finger sometimes used scientifically to signify toe, when speaking of animals, the measure of a finger's breadth or ¾ inch, *astron* the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon, *arith* any integer under 10 so called from counting on the fingers.—**Digital,** dij'i-tal, *a* [L *digitalis*] Pertaining to the fingers or to digits.—*n* One of the keys of instruments of the organ or piano class.—**Digitalin,** dij-i-tā'lin, *n.* A strong poison obtained from digitalis.—**Digitalis,** dij-i-tā'lis, *n* [suggested by the popular name *foxglove*] A genus of plants one species of which, the foxglove, is a common wild flower in Britain.—**Digitate, Digitated,** dij'i-tāt, dij-i-tā'ted, *a Bot* branched out into divisions like fingers.—**Digitately,** dij'i-tāt-li, *adv* In a digitate manner.—**Digitation,** dij-i-tā'shon *n* A division into finger-like processes.—**Digitiform,** dij'i-ti form, *a* Formed like fingers.—**Digitigrade,** dij'i-ti-grād, *n.* [L *digitus*, and *gradior*, to go] An animal that walks on his toes, as the lion, wolf, &c.—*a* Walking on the toes.—**Digitorium,** dij-i-tō'ri-um, *n.* A small portable instrument for giving strength and flexibility to the fingers for piano playing, a dumb piano

Diglyph, di'glif, *n.* [Gr *di*, double, and *glyphō*, to carve] *Arch* a projecting face with two panels or channels sunk in it

Dignify, dig'ni-fi, *v.t—dignified, dignifying*

[Fr. *dignifier* — L. *dignus*, worthy, and *facere*, to make] To invest with honour or dignity; to exalt in rank, to elevate to a high office, to honour, to make illustrious —**Dignification**, † dig-ni-fi-kā'shon, *n* The act of dignifying —**Dignified**, dig'ni-fid, *p* and *a* Invested with dignity, honoured; marked with dignity or loftiness, noble, stately in deportment —**Dignitary**, dig'ni-ta-ri, *n* One who holds an exalted rank or office.—**Dignity**, dig'ni ti, *n* [L *dignitas*] Nobleness or elevation of mind, loftiness, honourable place or rank, degree of elevation, elevation of aspect, grandeur of mien, height or importance, an elevated office, one who holds high rank, a dignitary

Digraph, di'graf, *n* [Gr *di*, twice, and *graphō*, to write] A union of two vowels or of two consonants, representing a single sound of the voice (as *ea* in head)

Digress, di-gres', *v i* [L *digredior*, *digressus*, to step apart—prefix *dis*, apart, and *gradior*, to step GRADE] To depart or wander from the main subject or tenor of a discourse, argument, or narration —**Digression**, di-gresh'on, *n* [L *digressio*] The act of digressing, a departure from the main subject, the part or passage of a discourse, &c., which deviates from the main subject, transgression (*Shak*) † —**Digressional**, **Digressive**, di-gresh'on-al, di-gres'iv, *a* Pertaining to or consisting in digression —**Digressively**, di-gres'iv-li, *adv* By way of digression

Digyn, di'jin, *n* [Gr prefix *di*, twice, and *gynē*, a female] A plant having two pistils —**Digynian**, **Digynous**, di-jin'i-an, di-ji'nus, *a* Having two pistils

Dihedral, di-hē'dral, *a* [Gr *di* twice, and *hedra*, a seat or face] Having two plane faces, as a crystal —**Dihedron**, di-hē'dron, *n* A figure with two plane sides or surfaces

Dijudicate, di-jū'di-kāt, *v t* — *dijudicated*, *dijudicating* [L *dijudico*, *dijudicatum*, to judge between—prefix *di* for *dis*, apart, and *judico*, to judge] To judge, determine, or decide —**Dijudicant**, di-jū'di-kant, *n* One who dijudicates —**Dijudication**, di-jū-di-kā'shon, *n* The act of adjudicating

Dike, **Dyke**, dik, *n* [A Sax *dic*, D *dyk*, Dan *dige*, a bank of earth a ditch, the ditch being excavated and the bank formed by the same operation *Ditch* is a softened form of this] A ditch or channel for water, a barrier of earth, stones, or other materials, intended to prevent low lands from being inundated by the sea or a river, a low wall forming a fence, *geol* a vein of igneous rock which has intruded in a melted state into rents or fissures of other rocks —*v t* —*diked*, *diking* To surround with a dike, to secure by a bank, to drain by one or more dikes or ditches

Dilacerate, di-las'ēr-āt, *v t* [L *dilacero*—prefix *di* for *dis*, asunder, and *lacero*, to tear] To tear, to rend asunder —**Dilaceration**, di-las-ēr-ā'shon, *n* The act of dilacerating

Dilapidate, di-lap'i-dāt, *v i* —*dilapidated*, *dilapidating* [L *dilapido*, *dilapidatum*—prefix *di* for *dis*, asunder, and *lapis*, *lapidis*, a stone]—*v t* To suffer to go to ruin (buildings) by misuse or neglect, to waste, to squander —*v i* To fall to ruin —**Dilapidated**, di-lap'i-dā-ted, *p* and *a* In a ruinous condition, suffered to go to ruin —**Dilapidation**, di-lap'i-dā'shon, *n* The act of dilapidating, *ecclis* a wasting or suffering to go to decay any building or other property in possession of an incumbent —**Dilapidator**, di-lap'i-dā'ter, *n* One who dilapidates

Dilate, di-lāt', *v t* —*dilated*, *dilating* [L *dilato*, to make wider—*di* for *dis*, asunder, and *latus*, broad] To expand or swell out, especially by filling, to distend, to enlarge in all directions opposed to *contract*, to tell copiously or diffusely (*Shak*) † —*v i* To expand, swell, or extend in all directions, to speak largely and copiously, to dwell in narration, to descant with *on* or *upon* —**Dilatability**, di-lā'ta-bil'i-ti, *n* The quality of being dilatable —**Dilatable**, di-lā'ta-bl, *a* Capable of being dilated, possessing elasticity, elastic —**Dilatation**, **Dilation**, dil-a-tā'shon, di-lā'shon, *n* The act of expanding, dilating, or state of being expanded or distended —**Dilater**, **Dilator**, di-lā'ter, *n* One who or that which dilates —**Dilative**, di-lā'tiv, *a* Tending to dilate

Dilatory, dil'a-to-ri, *a* [Fr *dilatoire*, L L *dilatorius*, from L *differo*, *dilatum* DELAY] Marked with or given to procrastination or delay, making delay or resulting in delay, slow, tardy, not proceeding with diligence of persons or things —**Dilatorily**, dil'a-to-ri-li, *adv* In a dilatory manner, tardily —**Dilatoriness**, dil'a-to-ri-nes, *n* The quality of being dilatory, delay in proceeding, tardiness

Dilemma, di-lem'ma, *n* [Gr *dilēmma*—prefix *di* for *dis*, double, and *lēmma* an assumption, from *lambanō*, to take] *Logic* an argument in which the adversary is caught between two difficulties by having two alternatives presented to him, each of which is equally conclusive against him, hence, a state of things in which evils or obstacles present themselves on every side and it is difficult to determine what course to pursue

Dilettante dil-e-tan'tē, *n* pl **Dilettanti**, dil-e-tan'tē [It, from L *delectare*, to delight DELIGHT] An admirer or lover of the fine arts, an amateur or trifler in art, one who pursues an art desultorily and for amusement —**Dilettantism**, dil-e-tan'tizm, *n* The quality characteristic of a dilettante

Diligence, dil'i-jens, *n* [L *diligentia*, carefulness diligence from *diligo*, to love earnestly—*di* for *dis* intens and *lego*, to choose] Steady application in business of any kind, constant effort to accomplish what is undertaken, due attention, industry assiduity, care, heed, heedfulness, *Scots law*, a kind of warrant and also a process by which persons or effects are attached —**Diligent** dil'i-jent, *a* [L *diligens*, *diligentis*] Steady in application to business, constant in effort to accomplish what is undertaken, assiduous, attentive, industrious, not idle or negligent of persons or things —**Diligently** dil'i-jent-li, *adv* In a diligent manner

Diligence dē-lē-zhans' *n* [Fr] A kind of four wheeled stage-coach

Dill dil *n* [A Sax *dil*, Sw *dill*, G *dill*, dill, probably from its soothing qualities in *dilling* or *dulling* pain Comp prov E *dill*, Icel *dilla* to lull a child] An umbelliferous European plant the fruits or seeds of which are moderately pungent and aromatic, and are used as a carminative

Dilly dally dil'i-dal'i *v i* [A reduplication of *dally*] To loiter, to dally, to trifle

Dilucidate † di-lū'si-dāt *v t* [L *dilucidus* —*di* for *dis*, and *lucidus*, shining] To make clear, to elucidate

Dilute, di-lūt', *v t* —*diluted*, *diluting* [L *diluo dilutus*—prefix *di* for *dis* and *luo* to wash, as in *ablution* DELUGE] To render liquid or more liquid, especially by mixing with water, to weaken (spirit, acid, &c.) by an admixture of water —*a* Diluted, reduced in strength by intermixture —**Dilutedly**, di-lū'ted-li, *adv* In a diluted form —**Dilutedness**, **Diluteness**, di-lū'ted-nes, di-lūt'nes, *n* The state or quality of being diluted —**Diluter**, di-lū'ter, *n* One who or that which dilutes —**Dilution**, di-lū'shon, *n* The act of diluting —**Diluent**, dil'ū-ent, *a* [L *diluens diluentis*] Having the effect of diluting —*n* That which dilutes, *med* a substance which increases the proportion of fluid in the blood

Diluvial, **Diluvian**, di-lū'vi-al, di-lū'vi-an, *a* [L *diluvium*, a deluge, from *diluo* DILUTE] Pertaining to a flood or deluge, more especially to the deluge in Noah's days —*Diluvial formation*, *geol* a name of superficial deposits of gravel, clay, sand, &c, conveyed to their present sites by any unusual or extraordinary rush of water —**Diluvialist**, di-lū'vi-al-ist, *n* One who explains geological phenomena by the Noachian deluge —**Diluvion**, **Diluvium**, di-lū'vi-on, di-lū'vi-um, *n* [L] A deluge or inundation, *geol* a deposit of superficial loam, sand, gravel, pebbles, &c, caused by the extraordinary action of water

Dim, dim, *a* [A Sax *dim*, dark, obscure—O Fris *dim*, Icel *dimmr*, dim, comp Lith *tamsa*, Skr *tamas*, darkness] Not seeing clearly, having the vision indistinct, not clearly seen, obscure, faint, vague, somewhat dark, not luminous; dull of apprehension, having the lustre obscured, tarnished —*v t* —*dimmed*, *dimming* To render dim or less clear or distinct, to becloud, to obscure, to tarnish or sully —**Dimly**, dim'li, *adv* In a dim manner —**Dimmish**, **Dimmy**, dim'ish, dim'i, *a* Somewhat dim, obscure —**Dimness**, dim'nes, *n* The state of being dim

Dime, dim, *n* [Fr *dîme*, a tenth, a tithe, O Fr *dasme*, from L *decimus*, tenth, from *decem*, ten] A silver coin of the United States, value ten cents, the tenth of a dollar, or about 5*d*

Dimension, di-men'shon, *n* [L *dimensio*, from *dimetior*, to measure—*di* for *dis* and *metior*, *mensus*, to mete METE, MEASURE] Extension in a single direction, as length, breadth, and thickness or depth, a solid body having thus three dimensions, *pl* measure, size, extent, capacity, *fig* consequence, importance, *adj* same as *de gree*

Dimerous, dim'ēr-us *a* [Gr *di*, twice, and *meros*, part] Having its parts in pairs, composed of two unrelated pieces or parts, *entom* having the tarsi two jointed

Dimeter, dim'e-tēr, *a* [Gr *dimetros*—*di*, twice, and *metron*, a measure] Having two poetical measures —*n* A verse of two measures **Dimetric**, di-met'rik, *a* *Crystal* a term applied to crystals whose vertical axis is unequal to the lateral

Dimidiate di-mid'i-āt, *a* [L *dimidiatus*, from *dimidium*, half—*dis*, asunder, and *medius* the middle] Divided into two equal parts, halved, *bot* applied to an organ when half of it is so much smaller than the other as to appear to be missing, *zool* having the organs of one side of different functions from the corresponding organs on the other

Diminish, di-min'ish, *v t* [O Fr *demenuser*, from L *diminuo* to lessen *di* for *dis*, asunder, and *minuere* to lessen from root *min*, in *minor* less] To lessen to make less or smaller by any means opposed to *increase* and *augment* to impair, degrade, or abase (O T) —*v i* To lessen, to become or appear less or smaller; decrease —**Diminishable** di-min'ish-a-bl, *a* Capable of being diminished —**Diminished**, di-min'isht *p* and *a* Lessened, reduced in size or importance, degraded —**Diminisher** di-min'ish-er, *n* One who or that which diminishes —**Diminuendo** di-min-ū-en'dō [It] *Mus* an instruction to the performer to lessen the volume of sound from loud to soft opposite of *crescendo* —**Diminution**, dim-i-nū'shon, *n* [L *diminutio*] The act of diminishing, a making smaller, the state of becoming or appearing less, discredit, loss of dignity, degradation —**Diminutive** di-min'ū-tiv, *a* [Fr *diminutif*] Considerably smaller than the normal size, small, little —*n* Anything of very small size (*Shak*) †, *gram* a word formed from another word to express a little thing of the kind (as *manikin*, a little man) —**Diminutively** di-min'ū-tiv-li *adv* In a diminutive manner —**Diminutiveness**, di-min'ū-tiv-nes, *n* State of being diminutive, smallness, littleness

Dimissory, di-mis'o-ri, *a* [L L *dimissorius* Dismiss] Sending away, dismissing to another jurisdiction, granting leave to depart

Dimity, dim'i-ti, *n* [It *dimito*, L L *dimitum*, from Gr *dimitos*, dimity—*di*, double, and *mitos*, a thread] A stout cotton fabric ornamented in the loom by raised stripes or fancy figures, rarely dyed, but usually employed white for beds, &c

Dimly **Dimmish**, **Dimness** Under DIM

Dimorphism di-mor'fizm, *n* [Gr *di*, double, and *morphē*, form] The property shown by some mineral bodies of crystallizing in two distinct forms not derivable from each other, the condition when analogous organs of plants of the same species appear under two very dissimilar forms, difference of form between animals of the same species —**Dimorphous**, **Dimorphic**, di-mor-

fus, di-mor'fik, *a* Characterized by dimorphism

Dimple, dim'pl, *n* [Probably a diminutive form connected with *dip* or *deep,* comp G *dümpel, tumpel,* a pool] A small natural depression in the cheek or other part of the face, as the chin, a slight depression or indentation on any surface —*v t —dimpled, dimpling* To form dimples, to sink into depressions or little inequalities.—*v t* To mark with dimples —**Dimpled,** dim'pld, *a* Set with dimples, having cheeks marked by dimples —**Dimply,** dim'pli, *a* Full of dimples

Dimyary, dim i a ri, *n* [Gr *di,* double, and *myg,* a muscle] A bivalve mollusc which closes its shell by means of two adductor muscles

Din, din, *n* [A Sax *dyn, dyne,* noise, thunder, Icel *dynr,* din, *dynna,* to resound, from same root as Skr *dhvan* to sound] Noise, a loud sound, particularly, a rattling, clattering or rumbling sound, long continued —*v t —dinned, dinning* To strike with continued or confused sound, to stun with noise, to harass with clamour

Dine, din, *v t —dined, dining* [Fr *diner,* O Fr *disner* L L *disnare* —L *de,* intens (as in *devour*), and *cenare* to dine from *cena* dinner] To eat the chief meal of the day, to take dinner —*To dine out* to take dinner elsewhere than at one's own residence —*v t* To give a dinner to, to supply with dinner, to afford convenience for dining —**Diner out,** *n* One who is in the habit of dining from home, one who receives and accepts many invitations to dinner —**Dinette,** dē net', *n* A sort of preliminary dinner, a luncheon —**Dining room,** *n* A room to dine in a place for public dining —**Dinner** din'er, *n* [Fr *dîner*] The principal meal of the day, taken between morning and evening or in the afternoon or evening —**Dinner hour,** *n* The hour at which dinner is taken, the hour spent in dining —**Dinnerless** din'er les, *a* Having no dinner —**Dinner table,** *n* A table at which dinner is taken —**Dinner time,** *n* The usual time of dining

Ding, ding *v t —dung* or *dinged* [Icel *denga* Dan *dænge,* Sw *danga,* to knock, to beat] To throw or dash with violence (*Mid*) to dash, to drive, to break [O L & Sc] —**Ding dong,** ding'dong' *n* The sound of bells or any similar sound of continuous strokes

Dinghy Dingey, ding'gi, *n* An East Indian boat varying in size in different localities, a small boat used by a ship

Dingle, ding'gl, *n* [Apparently a form of O E *dimble,* a dell or dingle and *dimple*] A narrow dale or valley between hills, a small secluded and embowered valley

Dingo, ding'go, *n* The wild Australian dog, of a wolf like appearance, and extremely fierce

Dingy, din'ji, *a* [Probably connected with *dung*] Of a dirty white or dusky colour, soiled, sullied, dusky —**Dinginess,** din'ji nes, *n* The quality of being dingy

Dinornis, di nor nis, *n* [Gr *deinos,* terrible, and *ornis,* a bird] An extinct running bird of gigantic size (some of them being 14 feet high) which formerly inhabited New Zealand, called by the natives *moa* —**Dinosaur, Dinosaurian,** di'no sar, di nō sa'ri an *n* [Gr *deinos,* and *sauros,* a lizard] One of a group of huge, terrestrial, fossil reptiles peculiar to the upper secondary formations, some of them carnivorous —**Dinothere, Dinotherium,** di nō thēr, di nō thē'ri um, *n* [Gr *deinos,* and *therion,* wild beast] A gigantic extinct mammal allied to the elephant, occurring in the strata of the tertiary formation, with two tusks curving downwards These words are also spelled *Dei*

Dint, dint, *n* [A Sax *dynt, n* blow, O E and Sc *dint,* Icel *dyntr,* a stroke, perhaps akin to *din* and *ding Dent* is the same word] A blow or stroke‡, the mark made by a blow, a cavity or impression made by a blow or by pressure on a substance, a dent —*By dint of,* by the force or power of, by means of.—*v t* To make a dint in; to dent

Diocese, di'ō-sēs, *n* [Gr *dioikēsis,* administration, a province or jurisdiction—*dia,* and *oikēsis,* residence, from *oikeō,* to dwell, *oikos,* a house] The circuit or extent of a bishop's jurisdiction, an ecclesiastical division of a state, subject to the authority of a bishop —**Diocesan,** di-os'es-an or di'ō sē'san, *a* Pertaining to a diocese —*n* A bishop as related to his own diocese, one in possession of a diocese, and having the ecclesiastical jurisdiction over it

Diodon, di o don, *n* [Gr *di,* twice, and *odous, odontos,* a tooth] *A name of certain* fishes having each jaw appearing as a single bony piece, some of them covered with prickles, and capable of inflating themselves

Dioecious, Dioecian, di-ē shus, di ē shi an, *a* *Bot* having stamens on one plant and pistils on another, *zool* having the germ cell or ovum produced by one individual (female), and the sperm cell, or spermatozoid, by another (male) —**Dioeciousness, Dioecism,** di ē shus-nes, di ē sizm, *n* The character of being dioecious

Diopside, di op sid, *n* [Gr *dia,* through, and *opsis* a view, from being sometimes transparent] A variety of augite, of a vitreous lustre and greenish or yellowish colour

Dioptase, di op tās, *n* [Gr *dia,* through, and *optazō,* from *optomai,* to see] Emerald copper ore a translucent mineral of a beautiful green, occurring crystallized in six sided prisms

Dioptric, Dioptrical, di op trik, di op tri kal, *a* [Gr *dioptrikos,* from *dia,* through, and the root *op,* to see] Pertaining to dioptrics, or to the passing of light through instruments or substances —*Dioptric eye* the mode of illuminating lighthouses in which the illumination is produced by a central lamp, sending its rays through a combination of lenses surrounding it —**Dioptrics,** di op triks, *n* That part of optics which treats of the refractions of light passing through different mediums, as through air, water, or glass, and especially through lenses

Diorama, di o ra ma, *n* [Gr *dia,* through, and *horama,* a view] A scenic contrivance in which the scenes are viewed through a large aperture, partly by reflected and partly by transmitted light, the light and shade being produced by coloured screens or blinds —**Dioramic,** di o ram ik, *a* Pertaining to diorama

Diorism † di o rizm, *n* [Gr *diorismos—dia* through and *horos* a boundary] Distinction, definition —**Dioristic** † **Dioristical,** † di ō ris tik, di o ris ti kal, *a* Distinguishing, defining

Diorite di o rit, *n* [Gr *dia,* through, and *horos,* boundary, the stone being formed of distinct portions] A tough crystalline trap rock of a whitish colour, speckled with black or greenish black

Dioxide, di ok sid, *n* [Prefix *di,* double, and *oxide*] An oxide consisting of one atom of a metal and two atoms of oxygen

Dip, dip, *v t —dipped* or *dipt, dipping* [A Sax *dippan, dyppan,* to dip, Fris *dippe,* D *doopen,* G *taufen,* to dip, to baptize, akin *deep, dive*] To plunge or immerse in water or other liquid, to put into a fluid and withdraw, to lift with a ladle or other vessel often with *out,* to baptize by immersion —*v i* To plunge into a liquid and quickly emerge, to engage in a desultory way, to concern one self to some little extent (to *dip* into a subject), to read passages here and there (to *dip* into a volume), to sink, as below the horizon, *geol* to incline or slope —*n* An immersion in any liquid, a plunge, a bath, a candle made by dipping the wick in tallow, inclination or slope —*Dip of the needle,* the angle which the magnetic needle makes with the plane of the horizon —*The dip of strata,* in *geol* the inclination or angle at which strata slope or dip downwards into the earth —**Dipper,** dip'er, *n* One who or that which dips, one of a sect of American Baptists, a name given to the water-ouzel

Dipetalous, di-pet'a lus, *a* [Gr *di,* double, and *petalon,* a petal] Having two flower-leaves or petals, two-petaled

Diphtheria, dif thē'ri-a, *n* [Gr *diphthera,* a membrane] An epidemic inflammatory disease of the air-passages, and especially of the throat, characterized by the formation of a false membrane —**Diphtheritic,** dif-the-rit'ik, *a* Connected with, relating to, or formed by diphtheria

Diphthong, dif'thong or dip thong, *n* [Gr. *diphthongos —di,* twice, and *phthongos,* sound] A union of two vowels pronounced in one syllable (as in *bound, oil*) —**Diphthongal,** dif thong gal or dip-, *a* Belonging to a diphthong —**Diphthongally,** dif-thong gal-li or dip-, *adv* In a diphthongal manner —**Diphthongation, Diphthongization,** dif thong ga'shon or dip-, dif'thong gi-zā shon or dip-, *n* The formation of a diphthong, the conversion of a simple vowel into a diphthong —**Diphthongize,** dif thong giz or dip , *v t* To form into a diphthong

Diphycerc, Diphycercal, di'fi-sērk, di-fi-sēr'kal *a* [Gr *diphyēs,* of a double nature, and *kerkos,* a tail] Applied to those fishes whose vertebral column extends into the upper lobe of the tail

Diphyllous, di fil us, *a* [Gr *di,* twice, and *phyllon,* a leaf] *Bot* having two leaves, as a calyx, &c

Diphyodont, di'fi o dont, *n* [Gr *di,* twice, *phyō* to produce, and *odous, odontos,* tooth] One of that group of the mammalia which possess two successive sets of teeth—a deciduous or milk set, and a permanent set

Diploe, dip lō ē, *n* [Gr *diploos,* double] *Anat* the soft medullary substance or porous part existing between the plates of the skull

Diploma, di plō ma, *n* [Gr *diploma,* a paper folded double, a license, from *diploō,* to fold, *diploos,* double] A letter or writing, usually under seal and signed by competent authority, conferring some power, privilege, or honour, as that given to graduates of colleges on their receiving the usual degrees, to physicians who are licensed to practise their profession, and the like —*v t* To furnish with a diploma, to fortify by a diploma —**Diplomacy,** di-plō ma si, *n* The science or art of conducting negotiations, arranging treaties, &c, between nations, the forms of international negotiations, dexterity or skill in managing negotiations of any kind, artful management or manœuvring with the view of securing advantages —**Diplomat, Diplomate,** dip lō mat, dip'lō-māt, *n* A diplomatist —**Diplomatize,** di plō ma-tiz, *v t* To invest with a title or privilege by a diploma —**Diplomatic, Diplomatical,** dip lō mat ik, dip-lō mat i kal, *a* Pertaining to diplomacy, or to the management of any negotiations, skilful in gaining one's ends by tact and cleverness, conferred by diploma, relating to diplomatics —**Diplomatically,** dip lō-mat i kal li, *adv* In a diplomatic manner, artfully —**Diplomatics,** dip lō mat iks *n* The science of deciphering old writings, to ascertain their authenticity, date, &c, and paleography —**Diplomatism,** di plō ma tizm, *n* Diplomacy —**Diplomatist,** di plō ma tist, *n* A person skilled in diplomacy, a diplomat

Diplopia, Diplopy, di plō pi a, dip lo-pi, *n* [Gr *diploos,* double, and *ōps,* the eye] A disease of the eye, in which the patient sees an object double or even triple

Dipper, Dipping Dir

Diprismatic, di priz mat ik, *a* [Prefix *di,* twice, and *prismatic*] Doubly prismatic.

Diprotodon, di prō to don, *n* [Gr *di,* twice, *prōtos,* first, and *odous, odontos,* tooth] An extinct gigantic marsupial mammal, found in the pleistocene or recent beds of Australia

Dipsomania, dip-sō mā ni a, *n* [Gr *dipsa,* thirst and *mania* madness] That morbid condition to which habitual drunkards of a nervous and sanguine temperament are liable to reduce themselves, and in which they manifest an uncontrollable craving for stimulants —**Dipsomaniac,** dip-sō-mā ni ak, *n* A victim of dipsomania —**Dipsomaniacal,** dip-sō-mā ni-a-kal, *a* Pertaining to dipsomania

Dipteral, dip'ter-al, *a* [Gr *di,* double, and *pteron,* a wing] *Entom* having two wings only, dipterous, *arch* a term applied to a temple having a double row of

columns on each of its flanks.—*n Arch* a dipteral temple.—**Dipteran**, dip tér-an, *n* A dipterous insect.—**Dipterous**, dip ter us, *a Botany* having two wings, *bot* a term applied to seeds which have their margins prolonged in the form of wings.

Diptych, dip'tik, *n* [Gr *diptychos—di*, double, and *ptysso*, to fold] Anciently, a kind of register or list as of magistrates or bishops, consisting usually of two leaves folded, a design, as a painting or carved work, on two folding compartments or tablets

Dire, dir, *a* [L *dirus*, terrible] Dreadful, dismal, horrible, terrible, evil in a great degree.—**Direful**, dir'ful, *a* same as *Dire*.—**Direfully**, dir'ful li, *adv* In a direful manner.—**Direfulness** dir'ful nes, *n* The state or quality of being direful.—**Direly**, dir li, *adv* In a dire manner.—**Direness**, dir'nes, *n* The state or quality of being dire [*Shak*]

Direct, di rekt', *a* [L *dirigo*, *directum* to set in a straight line, to direct—*di* for *dis*, intens, and *rego*, *rectum*, to make straight] Right, Regent] Straight, right opposite to *crooked*, *circuitous winding*, *oblique*, *astron* appearing to move from west to east opposed to *retrograde*, in the line of father and son opposed to *collateral*, straightforward, open, ingenuous, plain, not ambiguous —*v t* To point or aim in a straight line toward something, to make to act, or work, towards a certain end or object, to show the right road or course to, to prescribe a course to, to regulate, guide, lead, govern, to order or instruct, to prescribe to, to inscribe (a letter) with the address —*t i* To act as a guide, to point out a course —*n Mus* the sign *W* placed at the end of a stave to direct the performer to the first note of the next stave —**Direction**, di rek shon, *n* The act of directing, the course or line in which any thing is directed, a being directed towards a particular end, the line in which a body moves, or to which its position is referred, course, the act of governing, administration, *management*, guidance, superintendence, instruction, the manner in proceed, order, behest, the address on a letter, parcel, &c, a body or board *of directors*, directorate —**Directive**, di rek tiv, *a* Having the power of directing —**Directly**, di rekt'li *adv* In a direct manner, in a straight line or course, straightway, immediately, instantly, soon, without delay, openly, expressly, without circumlocution or ambiguity —**Directness** di rekt nes, *n* The state or quality of being direct —**Director** di rek ter, *n* One who or that which directs, one who superintends, governs or manages, specifically *one of a body appointed to direct, control*, or superintend the affairs of a company —**Directorate**, di rek ter at *n* The office of a director, a body of directors —**Director ship**, di rek ter ship *n* The condition or office of a director —**Directory** di rek to ri, *n* A rule to direct, a book containing directions for public worship or religious services, a book containing an alphabetical list of the inhabitants of a city, town, &c, with their places of business and abode, board of directors, directorate —**Directress**, di rek tres, *n* A female who directs or manages —**Directrix**, di rek triks *n* A directress, *geom* a straight line of importance in the doctrine of conic sections

Direful Under Dire

Dirge, dėrj, *n* [A contraction of L *dirige* ('direct,' imperative of *dirigere* to direct), the first word in a psalm or hymn formerly sung at funerals] A song or tune intended to express grief, sorrow and mourning

Dirk, dėrk, *n* [Ir and Gael *duirc*, a dirk, a dagger] A kind of dagger or poniard, a weapon formerly much used in the Highlands of Scotland and still worn as essential to complete the Highland costume —*v t* To poniard, to stab

Dirt, dėrt, *n* [Icel *drit*, dirt, excrement, *drita*, Sc *drite*, A Sax (*ge*)*drītan*, to go to stool] Any foul or filthy substance, as excrement, mud, mire, dust, whatever, adhering to anything, renders it foul or unclean, a *gold*-miner's name for the material, as earth, gravel, &c, put into his cradle to be washed —*v t* To soil; to dirty —**Dirtily**, dėr'ti-li, *adv* In a dirty manner; nastily; filthily, meanly; sordidly —**Dirtiness**, dėr'ti-nes, *n* The condition of being dirty, filthiness, foulness; nastiness —**Dirty**, dėr'ti, *a* Foul; nasty, filthy, not clean, impure, turbid, mean, base, despicable, sleety, rainy, or sloppy (weather) *v t* —*dirtied*, *dirtying* To defile, to make dirty or filthy, to soil —**Dirt-bed**, *n Geol* a bed or layer of mould with the remains of trees and plants, found especially in working the freestone in the oolite formation of Portland —**Dirt-pie**, *n* Clay moulded by children in the form of a pie

Disable, dis-ā bl, *v t* —*disabled*, *disabling* [Prefix *dis*, priv, and *able*] To render unable, to deprive of competent strength or power, physical or mental, to injure so as to be no longer fit for duty or service, to deprive of adequate means, instruments, or resources to impair, to deprive of legal qualifications, to incapacitate, to render incapable —**Disability**, dis a bil i ti, *n* The state or quality of being disabled or unable, weakness, impotence, incapacity, inability, want of legal qualifications.—**Disablement**,† dis-ā bl ment, *n* The act of disabling, disability

Disabuse, dis a būz, *v t* —*disabused*, *disabusing* [Fr *desabuser*, to disabuse] To free from mistaken or erroneous notions or beliefs, to undeceive, to set right

Disaccustom dis ak kus tum, *v t* To destroy the force of habit in by disuse, to render unaccustomed

Disadvantage, dis ad van tāj, *n* Absence or deprivation of advantage that which prevents success or renders it difficult, any unfavourable circumstance or state, prejudice to interest fame credit profit, or other good, loss, injury, harm, damage —**Disadvantageous**, dis ad van tā jus *a* Attended with disadvantage, unfavourable to success or prosperity, prejudicial —**Disadvantageously** dis ad van tā jus li *adv* In a disadvantageous manner —**Disadvantageousness**, dis-ad van tā jus nes, *n*

Disaffect dis af fekt', *v t* To alienate the affection of, to make less friendly or faithful, as to a person party, or cause, to make discontented or unfriendly —**Disaffected**, dis af fek ted *p* and *a* Having the affections alienated, *indisposed* to favour or support, unfriendly, hostile to the governing power —**Disaffectedly**, dis-af fek ted li *adv* In a disaffected manner —**Disaffectedness**, dis af fek ted nes *n* The quality of being disaffected —**Disaffection**, dis af fek shon, *n* Alienation of affection, attachment or good will, disloyalty

Disaffirm, dis af ferm' *v t* To deny, to *contradict*, to *annul*, as a *judicial decision* by a contrary judgment of a superior tribunal

Disafforest, dis-af for'est, *v t* To reduce from the privileges of a forest to the state of common ground, to strip of forest laws and their oppressive privileges

Disagree, dis a grē', *v i* —*disagreed*, *disagreeing* To be not accordant or consistent, to be not exactly similar, to differ, to be of an opposite or different opinion, to be unsuitable to the stomach, to be in opposition, not to accord or harmonize, to become unfriendly to quarrel —**Disagreeable**, dis-a grē a bl, *a* The reverse of agreeable, unpleasing, offensive to the mind or to the senses, repugnant, obnoxious —**Disagreeableness**, dis a-grē'a bl nes, *n* The state or quality of being disagreeable —**Disagreeably**, dis-a-grē'a bli *adv* In a disagreeable manner, unpleasantly —**Disagreement**, dis-a grē ment, *n* Want of agreement, difference, as of form or character, difference of opinion or sentiments, a falling out, a quarrel, discord

Disallow, dis-al lou', *v t* To refuse permission or sanction for, not to grant, not to authorize, to disapprove of, to reject, as being illegal, unnecessary, unauthorized, and the like —**Disallowable**, dis-al lou'a bl, *a* Not allowable, not to be permitted —**Disallowance**, dis-al lou'ans, *n* Disapprobation, refusal, prohibition, rejection

Disanimate, dis-an'i mat, *v t* To discourage, to dishearten

Disannul, dis-an-nul', *v t* To make void; to annul, to deprive of force or authority; to cancel [*Shak*] —**Disannulment**, dis an nul ment, *n* Annulment

DisappareL dis-ap-par'el, *v t* To disrobe; to strip of raiment

Disappear, dis-ap-pēr', *v i* To cease to appear or to be perceived, to vanish from the sight, to go away or out of sight, to cease, or seem to cease, to be or exist —**Disappearance**, dis ap-pē rans, *n* Act of disappearing, removal from sight

Disappoint, dis-ap-point', *v t* [Fr *désappointer*, originally to remove from an appointment or office] To defeat of expectation, wish, hope, desire or intention, to frustrate, to balk, to hinder from the possession or enjoyment of that which was hoped or expected (*disappointed* of the expected legacy) —**Disappointed**, dis ap-point ed, *p* and *a* Having suffered disappointment, balked, unpaid (*Shak*.)† —**Disappointedly**, dis ap point ed li *adv* With a feeling of disappointment —**Disappointment**, dis ap point ment, *n* The act of disappointing or feeling of being disappointed, defeat or failure of expectation, hope, wish, desire, or intention

Disapprobation, dis ap rō-bā shon, *n* The reverse of approbation, disapproval censure, expressed or unexpressed —**Disapprove**, dis a prov', *v t* —*disapproved* *disapproving* To censure, to regard as wrong or objectionable —*v i* To express or feel disapproval with *of* before the object —**Disapproval**, dis a prō val *n* Disapprobation dislike —**Disapprovingly**, dis-a prō'ving li, *adv* In a disapproving manner

Disarm, dis-ārm', *v t* To take the arms or weapons from, usually by force or authority, to reduce to a peace footing as an army or navy, to deprive of means of attack or defence, or of annoyance, or power to terrify, to render harmless —*v i* To lay down arms to disband armed forces —**Disarmament**, dis ar ma ment, *n* Act of disarming

Disarrange, dis a rānj', *v t* To put out *of* order, to unsettle or disturb the order or due arrangement of —**Disarrangement**, dis a rānj ment, *n* The act of disarranging disorder

Disarray, dis a rā', *v t* To undress to divest of clothes, to throw into disorder —*n* Disorder, confusion, disordered dress

Disaster, diz as'tėr *n* [Fr *désastre—dis*, and L *astrum*, a star a word of astrological origin Compare the adj *disastrous* with *ill starred*] Any unfortunate event, especially a great and sudden misfortune, mishap calamity adversity, reverse —**Disastrous**, diz as trus *a* Occasioning or *accompanied by disaster*, *calamitous* —**Disastrously** diz as trus-li *adv* In a disastrous manner —**Disastrousness**, diz as trus nes, *n*

Disavow dis-a vou', *v t* To deny to be true, as a fact or charge respecting one's self to disown, to repudiate, to reject —**Disavowal**, dis a vou al, *n* Denial repudiation —**Disavower**, dis a vou ėr, *n* One who disavows

Disband dis band' *v t* To dismiss from military service, to break up, as a band or body of men, to disperse —*v i* To break up and retire from military service —**Disbandment**, dis band ment, *n* The act of disbanding

Disbar dis bar', *v t* —*disbarred*, *disbarring* To expel from being a member of the bar, to remove from the list of barristers

Disbelief dis-be lef', *n* Refusal of credit or faith, denial of belief, unbelief, infidelity, scepticism —**Disbelieve**, dis-be lēv', *v t* —*disbelieved*, *disbelieving* To refuse belief to, to hold not to be true or not to exist, to refuse to credit —*v i* To deny the truth of any position, to refuse to believe —**Disbeliever**, dis-be lēv'er, *n* One who disbelieves or refuses belief, an unbeliever

Disburden, dis bėr'den, *v t* To remove a burden from, to lay off or aside as oppressive, to get rid of

Disburse, dis-bėrs', *v t* —*disbursed*, *disbursing* [O Fr *desbourser*—prefix *dis*, and L L *bursa*, a purse Purse] To pay out,

as money, to spend or lay out; to expend —**Disbursement**, dis-bėrs'ment, *n* The act of disbursing, a sum paid out —**Disburser**, dis bėr'sėr, *n* One who disburses

Disburthen, dis-bėr'thn, *v t* and *i* Same as *Disburden*

Disc, Disk, disk, *n* [L *discus*, a quoit Disk, Desk.] A kind of ancient quoit, any flat circular plate or surface, as of a piece of metal, the face of the sun, moon, or a planet as it appears to our sight, &c, *bot* the whole surface of a leaf, also, the central part of a radiate compound flower the part surrounded by what is called the ray —**Disciform**, dis'si *form a* Having the form or shape of a disc —**Discoid, Discous**, dis'koid, dis'kus, *a* Shaped like a disc, resembling a disc

Discard, dis-kard', *v t* and *i* To throw out of the hand such cards as are not played in the course of the game, to dismiss from service or employment, or from society, to cast off

Discern, diz zėrn *v t* [L *discerno—dis*, and *cerno*, to separate or distinguish, akin to Gr *krinō*, to judge (whence *critic*), Skr *kri*, to separate Crime.] To perceive or note as being different, to discriminate by the eye or the intellect, to distinguish or mark as being distinct, to discover by the eye, to see —*v i* To see or understand differences, to make distinction, to have clearness of mental vision —**Discerner**, diz zėr'nėr *n* One who discerns, a clear sighted observer, one who knows and judges, one who has the power of distinguishing —**Discernible, Discernable** diz zėr'ni bl, diz zėr'na bl, *a* Capable of being discerned, discoverable by the eye or the understanding distinguishable —**Discernibleness** diz zėr'ni bl nes *n* —**Discernibly**, diz zėr'ni bli *adv* So as to be discerned —**Discerning** diz zėr'ning, *p* and *a* Having power to discern capable of discriminating, knowing and judging, sharp sighted, acute —**Discerningly**, diz zėr'ning li *adv* In a discerning manner —**Discernment** diz zėrn'ment, *n* The act of discerning the power or faculty of discerning by the mind acuteness of judgment, power of perceiving differences of things or ideas, and their relations, penetration

Discharge, dis chārj *v t* —*discharged dischargıng* To unload (a ship), to take out (a cargo), to free from any load or burden, to free of the missile with which anything is charged or loaded, to fire off, to let fly, to shoot, to emit or send out to give vent to *lit* or *fig*, to deliver the amount or value of to the person to whom it is owing to pay (a debt) to free from an obligation, duty, or labour, to relieve (to *dis harge* a person from a task) to clear from an accusation or crime to acquit, to absolve to set free, to perform or execute (a duty or office), to divest of an office or employment, to dismiss from service (a servant, a soldier a jury), to release, to liberate from confinement —*v i* To get rid of or let out a charge or contents —*n* The act of discharging, unloading or freeing from a charge, a flowing or issuing out, or a throwing out, emission that which is thrown out, matter emitted, dismissal from office or service release from obligation, debt, or penalty absolution from a crime or accusation ransom, price paid for deliverance, performance execution, as of an office, trust or duty, liberation, release from confinement, payment of a debt, a written acknowledgment of payment, a substance used in calico printing to remove colour and so form a pattern —**Discharger**, dis chār jėr, *n* One who or that which discharges

Disciform Under Disc

Disciple, dis si pl, *n* [L *discipulus*, from *disco*, to learn] One who receives instruction from another, a learner, a scholar, a pupil, a follower, an adherent —**Discipleship**, dis-si pl ship, *n* The state of being a disciple

Discipline, dis'si plin, *n*. [L *disciplina*, from *discipulus*, a disciple, from *disco*, to learn] Training, education, instruction and the government of conduct or practice, the training to act in accordance with rules; drill, method of regulating principles and practice, punishment inflicted by way of correction and training; instruction by means of misfortune, suffering, and the like, correction, chastisement —*v t* —*disciplined, disciplining* To subject to discipline, to apply discipline to, to train, to teach rules and practice, and accustom to order and subordination, to drill, to correct, chastise, punish —**Discipliner**, dis si plin ėr, *n* One who disciplines —**Disciplinable**, dis si plin-a bl, *a* Capable of instruction and improvement in learning, capable of being made *matter of discipline, subject or liable to* discipline —**Disciplinableness**, dis si plin a bl nes, *n* —**Disciplinarian**, dis si pli nā ri an *n* One who disciplines, one who instructs in military and naval tactics and manœuvres, one who enforces rigid discipline, a martinet —*a* Pertaining to discipline —**Disciplinary**, dis si pli na-ri, *a* Pertaining to discipline, intended for discipline, promoting discipline

Disclaim, dis klām, *v t* To deny or relinquish all claim to, to reject as not belonging to one's self, to renounce, to deny or disclaim ability for or approval of, to disavow, to disown —**Disclaimer**, dis klā mėr, *n* A person who disclaims, an act of disclaiming, abnegation of pretensions or claims, *law*, a renunciation, abandonment, or giving up of a claim

Disclose, dis kloz *v t* —*disclosed, disclosing* To uncover and lay open to the view, to cause to appear, to allow to be seen, to bring to light, to make known, reveal, tell, utter —**Discloser** dis klo zėr *n* One who discloses —**Disclosure** dis klō zhur *n* The act of disclosing, exhibition, the act of making known or revealing utterance of what was secret, a telling, that which is disclosed or made known

Discoid Under Disc

Discolour dis kul'ėr *v t* To alter the hue or colour of, to change to a different colour or shade, to stain, to tinge —**Discoloration**, dis kul'ėr ā shon *n* The act of discolouring, alteration of colour, a discoloured spot or marking

Discomfit dis kum fit *v t* [O Fr *discon fire discomfit*—L *dis* priv and *confecere* to achieve Comfit.] To rout defeat or scatter in fight, to cause to flee to vanquish, to disconcert foil or frustrate the plans of *n* A defeat an overthrow [*Mil*] —**Discomfiture** dis kum fi tūr *n* Rout, defeat, overthrow, frustration, disappointment

Discomfort dis kum fėrt *n* Absence of opposite of comfort or pleasure uneasiness disturbance of peace pain annoyance or inquietude —*v t* To disturb the peace or happiness of, to make uneasy to pain **Discomfortable** dis kum fėr ta bl, *a* Wanting in comfort uncomfortable

Discommend, dis kom mend *v t* To blame, to censure, to expose to censure or bad feeling

Discommode, dis kom mod, *v t* —*discommoded discommoding* To put to inconvenience, to incommode

Discommon, dis kom on, *v t* To make to cease to be common land, to deprive of the right of a common

Discompose dis-kom pōz', *v t* —*discomposed discomposing* To disorder disturb or disarrange, to disturb the peace and quietness of, to agitate ruffle, fret, or vex —**Discomposure** dis kom pō zhur *n* The state of being discomposed a certain agitation or perturbation of mind

Disconcert dis kon sėrt, *v t* To throw into disorder or confusion, to undo as a concerted scheme or plan, to defeat to frustrate, to discompose or disturb the self possession of, to confuse —**Disconcertion**, dis kon sėr'shon *n* The act of disconcerting, the state of being disconcerted

Disconformable, dis kon for ma-bl, *a* Not conformable **Disconformity**, dis kon for'mi ti, *n* Want of agreement or conformity, inconsistency

Discongruity dis kon grū i ti, *n* Want of congruity, incongruity

Disconnect dis kon nekt', *v t* To separate or sever the connection between, to disunite, to detach —**Disconnection**, dis-konnek'shon, *n* The act of disconnecting; separation; want of union

Disconsolate, dis-kon'sō-lāt, *a* [L *dis*, priv., and *consolatus*, pp of *consolor*, to console, to be consoled Console.] Destitute of consolation; hopeless, sad, dejected, melancholy, cheerless; saddening, gloomy —**Disconsolately**, dis-kon'sō-lāt-li, *adv* In a disconsolate manner, without comfort —**Disconsolateness**, dis-kon'sō-lāt nes, *n*

Discontent, dis kon-tent', *n* Want of content, uneasiness or inquietude of mind, *dissatisfaction, one who is discontented*, a malcontent *(Shak)* —*a* Uneasy, dissatisfied —*v t* To make dissatisfied.—**Discontented**, dis-kon ten ted, *a* Not contented, dissatisfied, not pleased with one's circumstances, given to grumble —**Discontentedly**, dis-kon ten ted li, *adv*. In a discontented manner or mood —**Discontentedness**, dis kon ten ted nes, *n* The state of being discontented, dissatisfaction —**Discontentment**, dis kon-tent'ment, *n* The state of being discontented, discontent

Discontinue, dis kon tin ū, *v t* —*discontinued discontinuing* [Prefix *dis*, neg, and *continue*.] To continue no longer, to leave off or break off, to give up, cease from, or abandon, to stop, to put an end to —*v i* To cease, to stop —**Discontinuable**, dis-kon tin ū a bl, *a* That may be discontinued —**Discontinuance**, dis kon tin ū ans, *n* Want of continuance, a breaking off, cessation, intermission, interruption —**Discontinuation**, dis kon tin ū ā shon *n* Discontinuance —**Discontinuity**, dis kon ti nu i ti, *n* Want of continuity or uninterrupted connection, disunion of parts want of cohesion —**Discontinuous** dis kon tin ū us, *a* Broken off, interrupted

Discophora dis kof o ra, *n. pl* [Gr *diskos*, a disc, and *phorō*, to carry] A group of animals, comprising most of the organisms known as sea jellies, jelly fishes, or sea-nettles

Discord dis kord, *n* [Fr *discorde*, L *discordia* disagreement from *discors*, discordant—*dis* and *cor, cordis*, the heart, as in *concord accord, cordial*] Want of concord or agreement, opposition of opinions, difference of qualities, disagreement, variance contention, strife, *mus* a union of sounds disagreeable or grating to the ear, dissonance, each of the *two* sounds forming a dissonance —*v i* (dis kord) To disagree, to be out of harmony or concord, to clash —**Discordance, Discordancy**, dis-kor'dans dis kor'dan si *n* Disagreement; opposition inconsistency —**Discordant**, dis kor dant *a* Disagreeing, incongruous, being at variance, dissonant, not in unison not harmonious, not accordant, harsh, jarring —**Discordantly**, dis kor dant-li, *adv* In a discordant manner

Discount dis kount, *n* [Prefix *dis*, neg, and *count*, O Fr *descompte*] A certain sum deducted from the credit price of goods sold on account of prompt payment, or any deduction from the customary price or from a sum due or to be due as a future time a charge made to cover the interest of money advanced on a bill or other document not presently due, the act of discounting —*At a discount* below par, hence in low esteem, in disfavour —*v t* (dis kount) To lend or advance the amount of (a bill or similar document), deducting the interest or other rate per cent from the principal, to leave out of account or disregard, to estimate or take into account beforehand, to enjoy or suffer by anticipation —**Discountable**, dis-koun'ta bl *a* Capable of being discounted.—**Discounter**, dis'koun tėr, *n* One who discounts bills, &c

Discountenance, dis koun'te-nans, *v t* To put out of countenance, to put to shame; to abash, to set one's countenance against; to discourage, check, or restrain by frowns, censure, arguments cold treatment, &c. —*n*. Cold treatment, disapprobation —**Discountenancer**, dis-koun'te-nan-sėr, *n*. One who discountenances

Discourage, dis-kur'āj, *v t* — *discouraged,*

discouragung To check the courage of, to dishearten, to deprive of self-confidence, to attempt to repress or prevent by pointing out difficulties, &c ; to dissuade —**Discouragament**, dis-kur'ā-jer, *n* One who or that which discourages —**Discouraging**, dis kur'ā jing, *a* Tending to discourage or dishearten, disheartening —**Discouragingly**, dis kur' ā-jing-li, *adv* In a discouraging manner

Discourse, dis-kors, *n* [Fr *discours*, from L *discursus*, a running about, a conversation, from *discurro*, to ramble—*dis* and *curro*, to run CURRENT] A running over a subject in speech, hence, a talking together or discussing, conversation, talk, speech, a treatise, a dissertation, a homily, sermon, or other production —*v t* —*discoursed*, *discoursing* To communicate thoughts or ideas orally or in writing especially in a formal manner, to hold forth, to expatiate, to converse —*v t* To talk over or discuss, to utter or give forth —**Discourser**, dis kor sēr, *n* One who discourses —**Discoursive**, dis kōr'siv, *a* Having the character of discourse, conversable, communicative

Discourteous, dis kor'tē us, *a* Wanting in courtesy, uncivil, rude —**Discourteously**, dis-kōr' tē us li, *adv* In a discourteous manner —**Discourteousness** dis kor'tē us nes, *n* —**Discourtesy**, dis kor'tē si, *n* Want of courtesy, incivility, rudeness of manner, act of disrespect

Discous, *a* Under Disc

Discover, dis kuv ér, *v t* [Prefix *dis*, priv , and *cover*, O Fr *descouvrir*] To lay open to view, to disclose or reveal, to espy, to have the first sight of, to find out, to obtain the first knowledge of to come to the knowledge of, to detect We *discover* what before existed, though to us unknown, we *invent* what did not before exist —**Discoverable**, dis-kuv ér a bl *a* Capable of being discovered brought to light, exposed, found out, or made known —**Discoverer**, dis kuv ér ér, *n* One who discovers, one who first sees or espies one who finds out or first comes to the knowledge of something —**Discovery** dis kuv ér i, *n* The act of discovering, a disclosing or bringing to light, a revealing, or making known, a finding out or bringing for the first time to sight or knowledge, what is discovered or found out

Discredit dis kred it, *n* Want of credit or good reputation, *some degree of disgrace* or reproach, disesteem, disrepute, want of belief, trust, or confidence, disbelief —*v t* To give no credit to, not to credit or believe, to deprive of credit or good reputation, to bring into some degree of disgrace or disrepute to deprive of credibility —**Discreditable**, dis-kred i ta bl *n* Injurious to reputation, disgraceful disreputable —**Discreditably**, dis-kred i tabli, *adv* In a discreditable manner

Discreet, dis-krēt', *a* [Fr *discret*, from L *discretus*, pp of *discerno*, to discern DISCERN] Wise in avoiding errors or evil, and in selecting the best course or means, prudent in conduct, circumspect, cautious, heedful, guarded —**Discreetly**, dis-krēt'li, *adv* In a discreet manner, prudently —**Discreetness**, dis krēt nes, *n* The quality of being discreet —**Discretion**, dis kresh on, *n* [Fr *discrétion*, L *discretio*] The quality or attribute of being discreet, discernment to judge critically of what is correct and proper, united with caution, prudence, sound judgment, circumspection, wariness, caution, liberty or power of acting without other control than one's own judgment (to leave an affair to one's *discretion*, to surrender at *discretion*, that is without stipulating for terms) —**Discretionarily**, dis-kresh on a ri li, *adv* At discretion, according to discretion —**Discretionary**, dis-kresh'on a-ri, *a* Left to a person's own discretion or judgment, to be directed according to one's own discretion (*discretionary* powers)

Discrepance, **Discrepancy**, dis krep ans, **dis-krep'an si**, *n*. [L *discrepantia*, from *discrepo*, to give a different sound, to vary —*dis*, and *crepo*, to creak CREPITATE] A difference or inconsistency between facts, stories, theories, &c ; disagreement, divergence —**Discrepant**, dis-krep'ant, *a* Differing or diverging, not agreeing or according, disagreeing, dissimilar

Discrete, dis'krēt, *a* [L *discretus*, separated, set apart DISCREET] Separate, distinct, disjunct, disjunctive —*A discrete quantity*, quantity not continued in its parts, as any number, since a number consists of units —**Discretive**, dis-krē tiv, *a* Disjunctive, denoting separation or opposition

Discretion Under DISCREET

Discriminate, dis krim i nāt, *v t* —*discriminated*, *discriminating* [L *discrimino*, *discrimen*, from L *discerno*, to distinguish, from *discrimen*, difference—*dis*, asunder, and the root seen in *crimen*, accusation, *cerno*, to sift or separate CRIME, DISCERN, DISCREET] To distinguish from other things by observing differences, to perceive by a distinction, to discern, to separate, to select, to distinguish by some note or mark —*v t* To make a difference or distinction, to observe or note a difference, to distinguish —**Discriminately** dis krim i nāt-li, *adv* With minute distinction, particularly —**Discriminating**, dis-krim i nā ting, *p* and *a* Serving to discriminate, distinguishing, distinctive, able to make nice distinctions —**Discrimination** dis krim i nā shon, *n* The act of discriminating, the faculty of distinguishing or discriminating, penetration, discernment, the state of being discriminated or set apart —**Discriminative** dis krim i nā tiv *a* Discriminating or tending to discriminate, forming the mark of distinction or difference characteristic — **Discriminatively**, dis krim i nā tiv li, *adv* In a discriminative manner — **Discriminator**, dis krim i nā tēr, *n* One who discriminates —**Discriminatory**, dis krim i na to ri, *a* Discriminative

Discrown, dis kroun, *v t* To deprive of a crown

Discursive, dis kér siv, *a* [Fr *discursif* from L *discursus* Discourse] Passing rapidly from one subject to another, desultory, rambling, digressional, argumentative, reasoning, rational — **Discursively**, dis kér'siv li, *adv* In a discursive manner —**Discursiveness** dis kér'siv nes *n*

Discuss dis kus, *v t* [L *discutio discussum*, to scatter dissipate —*dis*, asunder, and *quatio* to shake as in *concussion* QUASH] To drive away dissolve, or resolve (a tumour & a *medical use*) to agitate by argument, to examine by disputation, to reason on, to debate, to argue, to make an end of by eating, or drinking, to consume (colloq) —**Discussable**, dis kus a bl, *a* Capable of being discussed or debated — **Discusser**, dis kus ér, *n* One who discusses —**Discussion**, dis-ku shon *n* The act of discussing, debate, disquisition, the agitation of a point or subject with a view to elicit truth —**Discussive**, dis kus iv, *a* Having the power to discuss —*n* A medicine that discusses, a discutient —**Discutient**, dis kū shent *n* A medicine or application which disperses a tumour or morbid matter

Disdain, dis dān *v t* [O Fr *desdaigner* Fr *dédaigner*, from L *dis*, priv , and *dignor*, to deem worthy, from *dignus*, worthy DEIGN] To deem or regard as worthless, to consider to be unworthy of notice, care, regard, esteem, or unworthy of one's character, to scorn, to contemn —*n* A feeling of contempt, mingled with indignation, the looking upon anything as beneath one, haughtiness, contempt, scorn —**Disdainer**, dis-dā nér, *n* One who disdains — **Disdainful**, dis dān ful, *a* Full of or expressing disdain, contemptuous, scornful, haughty — **Disdainfully**, dis dān ful li, *adv* In a disdainful manner —**Disdainfulness**, dis dān ful-nes, *n* The quality of being disdainful, haughty scorn

Disease, di-zēz', *n* Want or absence of ease, uneasiness distress, or discomfort, any morbid state of the body, or of any particular organ or part of the body, ailment, distemper, malady; disorder, any morbid or depraved condition, moral, mental, social, political, &c — **Diseased**, di-zēzd , *a* Affected with disease, having the vital functions deranged, disordered, deranged, distempered, sick —**Diseasedness**, di zē zed-nes, *n* The state of being diseased, a morbid state

Disembark, dis em-bārk , *v t* To remove from on board a ship to the land, to put on shore, to land —*v t* To leave a ship and go on shore, to land —**Disembarkation**, **Disembarkment**, dis em bar kā shon, dis-em bark ment, *n* The act of disembarking

Disembarrass, dis em bar'as, *v t* To free from embarrassment or perplexity, to clear, to extricate — **Disembarrassment**, dis em bar'as ment, *n* The act of disembarrassing

Disembitter, dis em bit ér, *v t* To free from bitterness or acrimony

Disembody, dis em bod i *v t* To divest of the body (a *disembodied* spirit a ghost), to set free from the flesh, to disband (military) — **Disembodiment** dis em bod i ment, *n* The act of disembodying, the condition of being disembodied

Disembogue, dis em bōg , *v t* and *i* —*disembogued*, *disemboguing* To pour out or discharge at the mouth, as a stream to discharge water into the ocean or a lake —**Disembogument**, dis em bog ment, *n* Discharge of waters by a stream

Disembowel, dis em bou el, *v t* —*disemboelled disembowelling* To deprive of the bowels or parts analogous to the bowels, to eviscerate, to gut

Disenchant, dis en chant , *v t* To free from enchantment, to deliver from the power of charms or spells to free from fascination or pleasing delusion — **Disenchanter** dis en chan ter *n* One who or that which disenchants — **Disenchantment**, dis en chant ment *n* Act of disenchanting

Disencumber dis en kum ber *v t* To free from encumbrance, clogs, and impediments — **Disencumbrance** dis en kum brans, *n* Deliverance from encumbrance

Disendow, dis en dou *v t* To deprive of an endowment or endowments, as a church or other institution — **Disendowment** dis en dou ment, *n* The act of disendowing

Disenfranchise, dis en fran chiz, *v t* To disfranchise

Disengage dis en gāj , *v t* —*disengaged*, *disengaging* To separate or set free from union or attachment, to detach to disunite to free to disentangle to extricate, to clear, as from difficulties or perplexities to free, as from anything that occupies the attention, to set free by dissolving an engagement — **Disengaged** dis en gājd *p* and *a* Being at leisure not particularly occupied, not having the attention confined to a particular object —**Disengagedness** dis en gā jed nes *n* — **Disengagement**, dis-en gāj ment *n* The act or process of disengaging, the state of being disengaged, freedom from engrossing occupation, leisure

Disennoble, dis en nō bl *v t* To deprive of that which ennobles, to degrade

Disenroll, dis en rol , *v t* To erase from a roll or list

Disentail, dis en tāl , *v t* To free from being entailed, to break the entail of

Disentangle, dis-en tang gl, *v t* To free from entanglements, to unravel, to extricate from perplexity or complications, to disengage — **Disentanglement**, dis en tang'gl ment, *n* Act of disentangling

Disenthrall, dis en thral , *v t* To liberate from slavery, bondage, or servitude, to free or rescue from oppression — **Disenthralment**, dis en thral ment, *n* Liberation from bondage, emancipation

Disenthrone, dis en thron , *v t* To dethrone to depose from sovereign authority [*Mil*]

Disentomb, dis en tōm , *v t* To take out of a tomb, to disinter

Disestablish, dis-es tab lish, *v t* To cause to cease to be established, to withdraw (a church) from its connection with the state —**Disestablishment**, dis-es tab lish ment, *n* The act of disestablishing, the act of withdrawing a church from its connection with the state

Disesteem, dis-es-tēm', *n* Want of esteem, slight dislike, disregard —*v t* To dislike in a moderate degree, to regard as unworthy of esteem

Disfavour, dis-fā'vėr, *n* A feeling of some dislike or slight displeasure, unfavourable regard, disesteem, a state of being unacceptable, or not favoured, patronized, or befriended, a disobliging act —*v t* To withdraw or withhold favour, friendship, or support from

Disfigure, dis-fig'ur, *v t* —*disfigured, disfiguring* To mar the external figure of, to impair the shape or form of, to injure the beauty, symmetry, or excellence of, to deface, to deform —**Disfiguration**, dis-fig-ū-rā'shon, *n* The act of disfiguring, disfigurement —**Disfigurement**, dis-fig'ur-ment *n* The act of disfiguring or state of being disfigured, that which disfigures —**Disfigurer**, dis-fig'ū-rėr, *n* One who disfigures

Disforest, dis-for'est, *v t* Same as *Disafforest*

Disfranchise, dis-fran'chiz, *v t* —*disfranchised, disfranchising* To deprive of the rights and privileges of a free citizen, to deprive of any franchise more especially of the right of voting in elections, &c —**Disfranchisement**, dis-fran'chiz-ment, *n* The act of disfranchising, or state of being disfranchised

Disgorge, dis-gorj', *v t* —*disgorged, disgorging* [O Fr *desgorger*, to vomit—*dis*, and *gorge* Gorge] To eject or discharge from, or as from, the stomach, throat, or mouth, to vomit, to belch, to discharge violently (a volcano *disgorges* lava), to yield up, as what has been taken wrongfully, to give up, to surrender —*v i* To give up plunder or ill gotten gains —**Disgorgement**, dis-gorj'ment, *n* The act of disgorging

Disgrace, dis-grās', *n* A state of being out of favour, disfavour, state of ignominy, dishonour, shame, infamy, cause of shame —*v t* —*disgraced, disgracing* To bring into disgrace, to put out of favour, to dismiss with dishonour, to treat ignominously, to bring shame or reproach on, to humiliate or humble, to dishonour —**Disgraceful** dis-grās'ful *a* Entailing disgrace, shameful, infamous, dishonourable —**Disgracefully**, dis-grās'ful-li *adv* In a disgraceful manner —**Disgracefulness** dis-grās'ful-nes, *n* The state or quality of being disgraceful —**Disgracer** dis-grā'sėr *n* One who disgraces

Disguise, dis-gīz' *v t* —*disguised, disguising* [O Fr *desguiser* Fr *déguiser*—prefix *dis* and *guise* way, fancy manner Guise] To conceal the ordinary guise or appearance of by an unusual habit or mask, to hide by a counterfeit appearance, to cloak by a false show, false language, or an artificial manner (*anger, intentions &c*), to change in manners or behaviour by the use of spirituous liquor, to intoxicate —*n* A counterfeit dress, a dress intended to conceal the identity of the person who wears it, a counterfeit show, artificial or assumed language or appearance intended to deceive —**Disguisedly**, dis-gī'zed-li *adv* With disguise —**Disguisedness**, dis-gī'zed-nes *n* The state of being disguised —**Disguisement**, dis-gīz'ment, *n* The act of disguising —**Disguiser**, dis-gī'zėr, *n* One who disguises

Disgust dis-gust', *n* [O Fr *desgoust*, Fr *dégoût*, from L *dis*, priv, and *gustus*, taste] Aversion to the taste of food or drink, distaste, disrelish, nausea, aversion in the mind excited by something offensive in the manners, conduct, language, or opinions of others, loathing, repugnance, strong dislike —*v t* To cause to feel disgust, to excite aversion in the stomach of, to offend the taste of, to stir up loathing or repugnance in —**Disgustful**, dis-gust'ful, *a* Exciting the feeling of disgust —**Disgusting**, dis-gus'ting, *a* Producing or causing disgust, nauseous, loathsome, nasty —**Disgustingly**, dis-gus'ting-li, *adv* In a disgusting manner —**Disgustingness**, dis-gus'ting-nes, *n* State of being disgusting

Dish, dish, *n* [A Sax *disc*, a dish, like D *dasch*, G *tisch*, a table, from L *discus*, Gr *diskos*, a quoit or disc Desk, Disc.] A broad open vessel made of various materials, used for serving up meat and various kinds of food at the table, the meat or provisions served in a dish; hence, any particular kind of food, the concavity of certain wheels, as those of vehicles —*v t* To put in a dish after being cooked, to make (a wheel) concave in the centre, to damage, ruin, completely overthrow (slang) —**Dish cloth, Dish clout**, *n* A cloth used for washing and wiping dishes —**Dish water**, *n* Water in which dishes are washed

Dishabille, dis-a-bil', *n* Same as *Deshabille*

Dishearten, dis-hart'n, *v t* To discourage, to deprive of courage, to depress the spirits of, to deject, to dispirit

Dishevel, di-shev'el, *v t* —*dishevelled, dishevelling* [O Fr *descheveler*, Fr *décheveler*, to put the hair out of order—*des* for *dis*, priv, and O Fr *chevel* Fr *cheveu*, hair, from L *capillus*, the hair of the head] To spread the locks or tresses of loosely and negligently, to suffer (the hair) to hang negligently and uncombed

Dishonest, dis-on'est, *a* Void of honesty, probity, or integrity, not honest, fraudulent, inclined or apt to deceive, cheat, pilfer, embezzle, or defraud, proceeding from or marked by fraud, knavish, unchaste† —**Dishonestly**, dis-on'est-li, *adv* In a dishonest manner, fraudulently, knavishly —**Dishonesty**, dis-on'es-ti, *n* The opposite of honesty, want of probity or integrity a disposition to cheat, pilfer, embezzle, or defraud, violation of trust, fraud, treachery, deviation from probity or integrity, unchastity or incontinence†

Dishonour, dis-on'ėr, *n* The opposite of honour, want of honour, disgrace, shame, anything that disgraces —*v t* To disgrace to bring shame on, to stain the character of, to lessen in reputation, to treat with indignity, to violate the chastity of, to debauch to refuse or decline to accept or pay (a bill of exchange) —**Dishonourable**, dis-on'ėr-a-bl, *a* Shameful, disgraceful, base, bringing shame staining the character and lessening reputation, unhonoured (*Shak*) —**Dishonourableness**, dis-on'ėr-a-bl-nes *n* Quality of being dishonourable —**Dishonourably** dis-on'ėr-a-bli *adv* In a dishonourable manner —**Dishonourer** dis-on'ėr-ėr, *n* One who dishonours or disgraces

Dishorse dis-hors' *v t* To dismount from horseback [*Fem*]

Disillusionize dis-il-lū'zhon-īz, *v t* To free from illusion to disenchant

Disincline dis-in-klīn' *v t* To excite slight aversion in, to make unwilling to cause to hang back, to dishearten

Disincorporate, dis-in-kor'po-rāt, *v t* To deprive of corporate powers, to cause to cease from being incorporated —**Disincorporation**, dis-in-kor-po-rā'shon, *n* The act of so depriving

Disinfect, dis-in-fekt', *v t* To cleanse from infection, to purify from contagious matter —**Disinfectant**, dis-in-fek'tant *n* A substance that disinfects, or is used for destroying the power or means of propagating diseases which spread by infection or contagion —**Disinfection** dis-in-fek'shon, *n* Purification from infecting matter

Disingenuous, dis-in-jen'ū-us *a* Not ingenuous, not open, frank and candid, meanly artful, insincere, sly, unmanful —**Disingenuously**, dis-in-jen'ū-us-li, *adv* In a disingenuous manner —**Disingenuousness**, dis-in-jen'ū-us-nes, *n* The state or quality of being disingenuous

Disinherit dis-in-her'it *v t* To cut off from hereditary right to deprive of the right to an inheritance —**Disinheritance, Disinheirison**, dis-in-her'i-tans, dis-in-her'i-son, *n* Act of disinheriting

Disintegrate, dis-in'tē-grāt, *v t* [L *dis*, priv, and *integer*, entire, whole] To separate the component particles of, to reduce to powder or to fragments —**Disintegrable**, dis-in'tē-gra-bl, *a* Capable of being disintegrated —**Disintegration** dis-in-tē-grā'shon, *n* The act of separating the component particles of a substance, the gradual wearing down of rocks by atmospheric influence.

Disinter, dis-in-ter', *v t* —*disinterred, disinterring* To take out of a grave or out of the earth; to take out, as from a grave; to bring from obscurity into view —**Disinterment**, dis-in-ter'ment, *n* The act of disinterring, exhumation

Disinterested, dis-in-ter-es-ted, *a* Free from self interest, having no personal interest or private advantage in a question or affair, not influenced or dictated by private advantage, unselfish, uninterested. —**Disinterestedly**, dis-in-ter'es-ted-li, *adv* In a disinterested manner —**Disinterestedness**, dis-in-ter'es-ted-nes, *n* The state or quality of being disinterested

Disinthrall, Disinthralment, dis-in-thral', dis-in-thral'ment Disenthrall

Disjoin, dis-join', *v t* To part asunder, to disunite, to separate, to detach, to sunder —*v i* To be separated, to part —**Disjoint**, dis-joint', *v t* To separate, as parts united by joints, to put out of joint, to dislocate, to break the natural order and relations of, to put out of order, to derange, to render incoherent —*v i* To fall in pieces —**Disjointed**, dis-join'ted, *a* Unconnected, incoherent, out of joint, out of order, ill-joined together —**Disjointedness**, dis-join'ted-nes, *n* State of being disjointed —**Disjointly**, dis-joint'li, *adv* In a disjointed manner or state

Disjunct, dis-jungkt', *a* [L *disjunctus*, pp of *disjungo*—*dis*, and *jungo* to join] Disjoined, separated —**Disjunction**, dis-jungk'shon, *n* The act of disjoining, disunion, separation —**Disjunctive**, dis-jungk'tiv, *a* Tending to disjoin or separate, *gram* marking separation or opposition, a term applied to a word or particle which unites words or sentences in construction, but disjoins the sense (as *neither, nor*), *logic*, applied to a proposition in which the parts are opposed to each other by means of disjunctives —*n Gram* a word that disjoins (as *or nor, neither*), *logic*, a disjunctive proposition —**Disjunctively**, dis-jungk'tiv-li, *adv* In a disjunctive manner

Disk, *n* Disc

Dislike dis-lik', *n* A feeling the opposite of liking, disinclination, aversion, distaste, antipathy, repugnance —*v t* —*disliked disliking* To feel dislike towards, to regard with some aversion, to have a feeling against, to disrelish —**Dislikable**,† dis-lī'ka-bl, *a* Worthy of or liable to dislike, distasteful, disagreeable

Dislimb, dis-lim', *v t* To tear the limbs from

Dislink, dis-lingk', *v t* To unlink, to disjoin, to separate [*Tennyson*]

Dislocate, dis-lō-kāt' *v t* —*dislocated, dislocating* To displace, to shift from the original site, particularly, to put out of joint, to move (a bone) from its socket, cavity, or place of articulation —**Dislocation** dis-lō-kā'shon, *n* The act of dislocating, particularly, the act of removing or forcing a bone from its socket, luxation *geol* the displacement of parts of rocks or portions of strata, from the situations which they originally occupied

Dislodge, dis-loj', *v t* —*dislodged, dislodging* To drive from the fixed position or place occupied, to drive (enemies) from any place of hiding or defence, or from a position seized —*v i* To go from a place of rest —**Dislodgment**, dis-loj'ment, *n* The act of dislodging

Disloyal, dis-loi'al, *a* Not loyal or true to allegiance, false to a sovereign or country, faithless, false, perfidious, treacherous; not true to the marriage-bed, false in love. —**Disloyally**, dis-loi'al-li, *adv* In a disloyal manner —**Disloyalty**, dis-loi'al-ti, *n* The character of being disloyal; want of fidelity to a sovereign, violation of allegiance, want of fidelity in love

Dismal, diz'mal, *a* [Etym doubtful According to one derivation, from L *dies malus*, an evil day, according to another, from O Fr *dismal*, L *decimalis, decem*, ten, referring to the day of paying tithes] Dark, gloomy, or cheerless to look at; depressing, sorrowful, dire; horrid, melancholy, calamitous, unfortunate, fright-

ful; horrible. —**Dismally**, dis'mal-li, *adv* In a dismal manner —**Dismalness**, dis'mal-nes, *n.* The state of being dismal, gloominess; horror

Dismantle, dis-man'tl, *v t* —*dismantled*, *dismantling* [O Fr *desmanteler*, *desmanteler*, lit. to deprive of cloak or mantle] To deprive of dress, to strip, to divest, more generally, to deprive or strip (a thing) of furniture, equipments, fortifications, and the like

Dismast, dis-mast', *v t* To deprive of a mast or masts, to break and carry away the masts from

Dismay, dis mā', *v t* [Same word as Sp and Pg *desmayar*, to fall into a swoon, but no doubt directly from the French, from prefix *dis*, and O H G *magan*, to be able (=E *may*)] To deprive entirely of strength or firmness of mind, to discourage, with some feeling of dread or consternation, to confound, to daunt, to strike aghast —*v i* To be daunted, to stand aghast [*Shak*]—*n.* A complete giving way of boldness or spirit, loss of courage together with consternation, a yielding to fear

Disme, dēm, *n* [O Fr DIME] A tenth part, the number ten [*Shak*]

Dismember, dis-mem'bėr, *v t* To divide limb from limb, to separate the members of, to mutilate, to sever and distribute the parts of, to divide into separate portions (a kingdom, &c) —**Dismemberment**, dismem'bėr-ment, *n.* The act of dismembering

Dismiss, dis-mis', *v t* [From L *dimitto*, *dimissum*, to dismiss—*di*, *dis*, and *mitto*, as in *admit*, *commit*, &c] To send away, to permit to depart, implying authority in a person to retain or keep, to discard, to remove from office, service, or employment, *law*, to reject as unworthy of notice, or of being granted —**Dismissal**, dis-mis al, *n* The act of dismissing, dismission, discharge, liberation, manumission —**Dismission**, dis-mish on, *n* The act of dismissing or sending away, leave to depart, removal from office or employment discharge, *law*, rejection of something as unworthy of notice or of being granted

Dismount, dis mount', *v i* To alight from a horse or other animal, to come or go down —*v t* To throw or remove from a horse, to unhorse, to throw or remove (cannon or other artillery) from their carriages

Disobedience, dis-ō-bē'di-ens, *n* Neglect or refusal to obey, violation of a command or prohibition, the omission of that which is commanded to be done or the doing of that which is forbid —**Disobedient**, dis-ō-bē'di-ent, *a* Neglecting or refusing to *obey*, *guilty* of disobedience, not observant of duty or rules prescribed by authority —**Disobediently**, dis-ō-bē'di ent li, *adv* In a disobedient manner —**Disobey**, dis-ō-bā', *v t* To neglect or refuse to obey, to omit or refuse obedience to, to transgress or violate an order or injunction —*v i* To refuse obedience, to disregard orders

Disoblige, dis-ō-blīj', *v t* To offend by acting counter to the will or desires of, to offend by failing to oblige or do a friendly service to, to be unaccommodating to —**Disobligement**, dis ō-blīj ment, *n* The act of disobliging —**Disobliger**, dis-ō-blī'jėr, *n.* One who disobliges —**Disobliging**, dis-ō-blī'jing, *a* Not obliging, not disposed to gratify the wishes of another, unaccommodating —**Disobligingly**, dis ō-blī jing li *adv* In a disobliging manner —**Disobligingness**, dis-ō-blī'jing nes, *n*

Disorder, dis-or'dėr, *n.* Want of order or regular disposition, irregularity, immethodical distribution, confusion, tumult, disturbance of the peace of society, disturbance or interruption of the functions of the animal economy or of the mind, distemper, sickness, derangement —*v t* To break the order of, to derange, to throw into confusion, to disturb or interrupt the natural functions of, to produce sickness or indisposition in, to disturb as regards the reason or judgment, to craze —**Disordered**, dis-or'dėrd, *p* and *a* Disorderly, irregular, deranged, crazed —**Disorderliness**, dis-or'dėr-li-nes, *n* State of being disorderly —**Disorderly**, dis-or'dėr-li, *a.* Being without proper order; marked by disorder, confused, immethodical, irregular, tumultuous; unruly, violating law and good order —*adv* † In a disorderly manner

Disorganize, dis-or'ga-nīz, *v t* To disturb or destroy organic structure or connected system in; to throw out of regular system, to throw into confusion or disorder (a government, society, &c) —**Disorganization**, dis-or ga-nī-zā'shon, *n* The act of disorganizing, the state of being disorganized —**Disorganizer**, dis-or'ga nī zėr, *n* One who disorganizes

Disown, dis-ōn, *v t* To refuse to acknowledge as belonging to one's self, to refuse to own, to deny, to repudiate (a child, a written work)

Disparage, dis-par'āj, *v t* —*disparaged*, *disparaging* [O Fr *desparager*, to offer to a woman, or impose on her as husband, a man unfit or unworthy, to impose unworthy conditions—prefix *des* for *dis*, and *parage*, equality, from L *par*, equal, whence also *peer*, *pair*] To dishonour by a comparison with something of less value or excellence, to treat with detraction or in a depreciatory manner, to undervalue, to decry, to vilify, to lower in estimation —**Disparagement**, dis par'āj ment, *n* The act of disparaging, the act of undervaluing or depreciating, detraction, what lowers in value or esteem, disgrace, dishonour —**Disparager** dis-par ā jer, *n* One who disparages —**Disparagingly**, dis par'ā jing li, *adv* In a manner to disparage

Disparate, dis'pa rāt, *a* [L *disparatus*, pp of *disparo*, to part, separate—*dis*, asunder, and *paro*, to prepare] Unequal, unlike, dissimilar —*n* One of two or more things so unequal or unlike that they cannot be compared with each other

Disparity, dis pa ri ti *n* [Fr *disparité*, from L *disparitas*, unequal—*dis*, and *par*, equal DISPARAGE] Inequality, difference in degree in age rank, condition, or excellence dissimilitude, unlikeness

Dispart, dis part *v t* To divide into parts, to separate sever, part, rend —*v i* To separate, to open, to cleave —*n* (dis part) The difference between the semi diameter of the base ring at the breech of a gun, and that of the ring at the swell of the muzzle

Dispassionate, dis pash on-āt, *a* Free from passion, calm composed, unmoved by feelings not dictated by passion, not proceeding from temper or bias, impartial —**Dispassionately**, dis pash on āt li, *adv* Without passion, calmly, coolly —**Dispassioned**, dis-pash ond, *a* Free from passion

Dispatch *dis-pach* DESPATCH

Dispauper, dis pa pėr, *v t* To deprive of the claim of a pauper to public support —**Dispauperize**, dis-pa pėr iz, *v t* To free from the state of pauperism, to free from paupers

Dispeace, dis-pēs, *n* Want of peace or quiet, dissension

Dispel, dis-pel, *v t* —*dispelled*, *dispelling* [L *dispello*—*dis*, asunder, and *pello*, to drive as in *compel* *repel* &c] To scatter by force, to disperse, to dissipate, to drive away (clouds, doubts, fears, &c) —*v i* To be dispersed, to disappear —**Dispeller**, dis pel'ėr, *n* One who or that which dispels

Dispense dis-pens, *v t* —*dispensed*, *dispensing* [L *dispenso*, to weigh out or pay, to manage, to act as steward—*dis*, distrib, and *penso*, freq of *pendo*, to weigh whence *pension*, *poise*, *expend*, *spend*] To deal or divide out in parts or portions, to distribute, to administer, to apply, as laws to particular cases, to grant dispensation to, to relieve, excuse, or set free from an obligation —*v i* To bargain for, grant, or receive a dispensation, to compound.—*To dispense with*, to permit the neglect or omission of, as a ceremony, an oath, and the like, to give up or do without, as services, attendance, articles of dress, &c —**Dispenser**, dis-pen'sėr, *n* One who or that which dispenses or distributes, one who administers —**Dispensing**, dis pen sing, *a* Granting dispensation, granting license to omit what is required by law, or to do what the law forbids; dealing out or distributing.—**Dispensable**, dis-pen'sa-bl, *a.* Capable of being dispensed or administered, capable of being spared or dispensed with.—**Dispensableness**, dis-pen'sa-bl-nes, *n* The capability of being dispensed with —**Dispensary**, dis-pen'sa-ri, *n* A shop in which medicines are compounded and sold, a house in which medicines are dispensed to the poor, and medical advice given gratis —**Dispensation**, dis-pen-sā'shon, *n* The act of dispensing or dealing out, the distribution of good and evil in the divine government, system established by God settling the relations of man towards him as regards religion and morality (the Mosaic *dispensation*), the granting of a license, or the license itself, to do what is forbidden by laws or canons, or to omit something which is commanded —**Dispensative**, dis pen sa tiv, *a* Granting dispensation —**Dispensatively**, **Dispensatorily**, dis pen sa tiv li, dis pen sa to-ri-li, *adv* By dispensation —**Dispensator**, dispen sā tor, *n* [L] A dispenser —**Dispensatory**, dis pen sa to-ri, *a* Having power to grant dispensations —*n* A book containing the method of preparing the various kinds of medicines used in pharmacy, a pharmacopœia

Dispeople, dis pē pl *v t* To depopulate, to empty of inhabitants —**Dispeopler**, dis-pē'plėr, *n.* One who or that which dispeoples

Dispermous, di-spėr'mus, *a* [Gr *di*, double, and *sperma*, seed] *Bot* two seeded, containing two seeds only

Disperse, dis pėrs, *v t* —*dispersed*, *dispersing* [Fr *disperser*, L *dispersus*, from *dispergo*—*di* for *dis*, distrib, and *spargo*, to scatter, whence also *sparse*] To scatter, to cause to separate and go far apart, to dissipate, to cause to vanish *Dissipate* is said of things that vanish or are not afterwards collected *disperse* and *scatter* are applied to things which do not necessarily vanish, and which may again be brought together —*v i* To scatter, to separate or move apart to break up, to vanish, as fog or vapours —**Dispersed**, dispėrst, *p* and *a* Scattered —**Dispersedly**, dis-pėr'sed li, *adv* In a dispersed manner, separately —**Dispersedness**, dis pėr sed nes *n* The state of being dispersed or scattered —**Disperser**, dis-pėr sėr, *n* One who disperses —**Dispersion**, **Dispersal** dispėr shon, dis pėr'sal, *n* The act of dispersing or scattering, the state of being scattered or separated into remote parts, *optics* the separation of the different coloured rays of a beam of light by means of a prism, prisms of different materials *causing greater or less dispersion* —**Dispersive**, dis pėr siv, *a* Tending to scatter or dissipate

Dispirit, dis-pir it, *v t* To depress the spirits of, to deprive of courage, to discourage, to dishearten, to deject, to cast down —**Dispirited**, dis pir i ted, *p* and *a* Discouraged, depressed in spirits, spiritless, tame —**Dispiritedly**, dis pir i ted li, *adv* Dejectedly —**Dispiritedness**, dis-pir i ted nes, *n* Want of courage, depression of spirits —**Dispiritment**, dis pir'it ment, *n* The act of dispiriting

Displace, dis plās, *v t* —*displaced*, *displacing* To put out of the usual or proper place, to remove from its place, to remove from any state, condition, office, or dignity —**Displaceable**, dis-plā sa bl, *a* Capable of being displaced or removed —**Displacement**, dis plās ment, *n* The act of displacing removal, the quantity of water displaced by a body floating at rest, as a ship

Displant, dis-plant', *v t* To pluck up what is planted, to drive away or remove from residence, to strip of what is planted or settled —**Displantation**, dis-plan tā shon, *n* The act of displanting

Display, dis plā, *v t* [O Fr *desployer*, Fr *déployer*—*des*, equal to L *dis*, priv, and *ployer*, same as *plier*, from L *plicare*, to fold, as in *deploy*, *employ*] To spread before the view, to set in view ostentatiously, to show, to exhibit to the eyes or to the mind, to make manifest —*v i* To

make a show or display —*n* An unfolding; an exhibition of anything to the view, ostentatious show, exhibition, parade —**Displayer**, dis plā'ėr, *n* One who or that which displays

Displease, dis plēz', *v t* —*displeased, displeasing* To offend somewhat, to dissatisfy, to annoy, to make angry, usually in a slight degree, to excite aversion in, to be disagreeable to (the taste, the senses) —**Displeased**, dis plēzd, *p* and *a* Not well-pleased, offended, annoyed (to be *displeased with* a person) —**Displeasedly**, dis-plē zed li, *adv* In a displeased manner —**Displeasedness**, dis plē'zed nes, *n* Displeasure, uneasiness —**Displeaser**, dis plē zėr, *n* One who displeases —**Displeasing**, dis plē zing, *a* Offensive to the mind or any of the senses, disagreeable —**Displeasingness**, dis-plē zing nes, *n* —**Displeasure**, dis plezh ūr, *n* The feeling of one who is displeased, dissatisfaction, anger, vexation, annoyance, that which dis pleases, offence

Displode,† dis plōd, *v t* and *i* —*disploded, disploding* [L *displodo—dis*, asunder, and *plaudo*, to clap beat] To burst with a loud noise, to explode [*Mit*]

Dispondee, di spon dē, *n* [Gr *di*, twice, and *spondæ*] *Pros* a double spondee, consisting of four long syllables

Dispone, dis pon, *v t* —*disponed, disponing* [L *dispono* to dispose—*dis*, distrib and *pono*, to place] *Scots law*, to make over or convey (property) to another in a legal form —**Disponee**, dis pō nē' *n Scots law*, one to whom anything is disponed —**Disponer**, dis po nėr, *n Scots law*, one who disposes

Disport, dis port, *n* [O Fr *desport* Fr *déport*, properly diversion resorted to in order to divert the thoughts—prefix *dis*, and L *porto*, to carry (whence *export* &c) *Sport* is an abbrev of *disport*] Play, sport, pastime —*v i* To play, to sport —**Disportment** dis pōrt ment, *n* Act of disporting, play

Dispose, dis pōz', *v t* —*disposed disposing* [Fr *disposer* to dispose, arrange—prefix *dis*, and *poser* to place (L *pose*) Com POSE] To arrange, place out, or distribute, to set in a particular order to apply to a particular end or purpose to set the mind of in a particular frame to incline —*v i* To regulate, determine, or settle, to bargain or make terms (*Shak*) —*To dispose of* to part with, to alienate to sell, to put into another's hand or power, to bestow, to do with make use of, use or employ (one's self, one's time &c), to put away or get rid of —**Disposable** dis po za bl, *a* Subject to disposal free to be used or employed as occasion may require —**Disposal** dis pō'zal *n* The act of disposing, a setting or arranging, power of ordering, arranging, or distributing government, management, power or right of bestowing, the act of selling or parting with, alienation —**Disposed**, dis pōzd, *p* and *a* Inclined, minded —**Disposer**, dis po zėr, *n* One who or that which disposes —**Disposition**, dis pō zish on, *n* [L *dispositio* arrangement] The act of disposing or state of being disposed, manner in which things or the parts of a complex body are placed or arranged, order, method, distribution, arrangement, natural fitness or tendency, temper or natural constitution of the mind, inclination, propensity, *Scots law*, disposal or settlement of property or effects —**Dispositional** dis pō zish on al, *a* Pertaining to disposition —**Disposure**,† dis-pō zhūr, *n* Disposal, management, distribution, allotment

Dispossess, dis poz zes, *v t* To put out of possession, to deprive of the occupancy or ownership, to dislodge with *of* before the thing taken away —**Dispossession**, dis poz zesh on, *n* The act of dispossessing —**Dispossessor**, dis poz zes ėr, *n* One who dispossesses

Dispraise, dis prāz', *n* The opposite of praise; blame, censure —*v t* —*dispraised, dispraising* To blame, to censure —**Dispraiser**, dis prā zėr, *n* One who dispraises

Disprejudice, dis prej'u-dis, *v t* To free from prejudice

Disproof, dis-prōf', *n* Under DISPROVE

Disproportion, dis-prō-pōr'shon, *n* Want of proportion of one thing to another, or between the parts of a thing; want of symmetry, want of proper quantity, according to rules prescribed, want of suitableness or adequacy, disparity, inequality.—*v t* To violate due proportion or symmetry in —**Disproportionable, Disproportional, Disproportionate**, dis-prō-pōr'shon a bl, dis-prō pōr'shon al, dis prō pōr shon at, *a* Not having due proportion to something else, not having proportion or symmetry of parts, unequal, inadequate —**Disproportionableness Disproportionalness Disproportionateness** Disproportionateness, dis prō-pōr shon a bl nes, dis prō pōr'shon al nes, dis-prō pōr shon āt nes, *n* Want of proportion or symmetry, unsuitableness in form, bulk, or value to something else —**Disproportionably Disproportionally, Disproportionately**, dis prō pōr'shon ab li, dis prō pōr shon al li, dis prō-pōr shon āt-li, *adv* With want of proportion or symmetry, unsuitably with respect to form quantity, or value, inadequately, unequally —**Disproportionality**, dis prō pōr shon al i ti, *n* The state of being disproportional

Disprove, dis prov, *v t* —*disproved, disproving* To prove to be false or errone ous, to confute, to refute —**Disprovable**, dis prō'va bl *a* Capable of being disproved or refuted —**Disproval**, dis prō val, *n* Act of disproving, disproof —**Disprover**, dis prō vėr *n* One that disproves or confutes —**Disproof** dis prōf, *n* Confutation, refutation, a proving to be false or erroneous

Dispute, dis pūt *v t* —*disputed, disputing* [L *disputo* to compute, to weigh examine, investigate, discuss—*dis*, asunder, apart, and *puto*, to clean, prune, clear up, reckon COMPUTE] To contend in argument to reason or argue in opposition, to debate, to altercate, to wrangle, to contend in opposition to a competitor —*v t* To attempt to disprove by arguments or statements, to attempt to overthrow by reasoning, to controvert (an assertion, a claim, &c), to call in question, to strive to maintain, to contest (to *dispute* every inch of ground) —*n* Strife or contest in words or by arguments, a difference of opinion vigorously maintained, controversy in words, a wordy war contention, strife, contest —**Disputer**, dis pū tėr, *n* One who disputes or who is given to disputes —**Disputable** dis pū ta bl *a* Capable of being disputed, liable to be called in question, controverted, or contested, controvertible, disputatious (*Shak*) —**Disputableness** dis pū ta bl nes, *n* State of being disputable —**Disputant**, dis pū tant, *n* One who disputes, one who argues in opposition to another, a reasoner in opposition —*a* Disputing, engaged in controversy —**Disputation**, dis pū tā shon *n* [L *disputatio*] The act of disputing, controversy, verbal contest respecting the truth of some fact, opinion, proposition, or argument —**Disputatious, Disputative**, dis pū tā shus, dis pū ta tiv, *a* Inclined to dispute, fond of arguing, characterized by disputes —**Disputatiously**, dis pū tā shus li, *adv* In a disputatious manner —**Disputatiousness**, dis-pū tā shus nes, *n*

Disqualify, dis kwol i fi *v t* —*disqualified disqualifying* To make unfit, to deprive of natural power, or the qualities or properties necessary for any purpose (weakness *disqualifies* a person *for* labour), to deprive of legal capacity power or right, to incapacitate —**Disqualification**, dis kwol i fi kā shon, *n* The act of disqualifying, the state of being disqualified, disability, legal disability or incapacity, that which disqualifies or incapacitates

Disquiet, dis kwi et, *n* Want of quiet, uneasiness, anxiety —*v t* To deprive of peace, rest or tranquillity to make uneasy or restless, to disturb, harass fret or vex —*a* Unquiet, restless [*Shak*]—**Disquieter**, dis-kwi e-tėr, *n* One who or that which disquiets —**Disquietful**, dis kwi et-ful, *a* Producing unquietude —**Disquieting, Disquietive**, dis-kwi'e-ting, dis-kwi e tiv, *a* Tending to disquiet, disturbing the mind —**Disquietly**,† dis kwi et-li, *adv* Unquietly, in a disquieting manner —**Disquietude, Disquietness**, dis-kwi'e-tūd, dis-kwi'et-nes, *n* Want of peace or tranquillity, uneasiness, disquiet

Disquisition, dis-kwi-zish on, *n* [L *disquisitio*, from *disquiro, disquisitum*, to investigate—*dis*, distrib, and *quæro, quæsitum*, to ask, whence *query, question, inquire*, &c] A formal or systematic inquiry into any subject, by discussion of the facts and circumstances bearing on it, an argumentative inquiry, a formal discussion or treatise on any matter, dissertation, essay —**Disquisitive, dis-kwiz'i-tiv**, *a* Relating to disquisition, fond of discussion or investigation —**Disquisitional, Disquisitionary, Disquisitory**, dis-kwi-zish'on al, dis kwi zish on a-ri, dis-kwiz'i-to ri, *a* Pertaining to disquisition, partaking of the nature of a disquisition

Disregard, dis rē-gārd, *n* Want of regard, notice, or attention, neglect, slight —*v t* To omit to take notice of, to neglect to observe, to pay no heed to, to treat as unworthy of regard or notice —**Disregarder**, dis rē gar dėr, *n* One who disregards —**Disregardful**, dis-re-gard ful, *a* Neglectful, heedless —**Disregardfully**, dis rē-gārd'-ful li, *adv* Negligently, heedlessly

Disrelish, dis rel ish, *n* Distaste, dislike of the palate, some degree of disgust, dislike of the mind, aversion, antipathy —*v t* To dislike the taste of, to feel some disgust at

Disrepair, dis rē pār', *n* A state of being not in repair or good condition, state of requiring to be repaired

Disreputable, dis re pū ta bl, *a* Not reputable, disgracing reputation, dishonourable, discreditable low, mean.—**Disreputability**, dis rep ū ta bil i ti, *n* The state of being disreputable —**Disreputably**, dis-rep ū ta bli, *adv* In a disreputable manner —**Disrepute** dis rē pūt', *n* Loss or want of reputation, disesteem, discredit, dishonour

Disrespect dis rē spekt', *n* Want of respect or reverence, incivility, irreverence, or rudeness a slight or neglect —*v t* To have no respect or esteem for, to show disrespect to —**Disrespectability**, dis-rē spek ta bil i ti *n* The state or quality of being disrespectable —**Disrespectable**, dis-rē spek ta bl, *a* Not respectable, unworthy of respect —**Disrespectful**, dis rē-spekt ful *a* Wanting in respect, manifesting disrespect, irreverent, uncivil —**Disrespectfully** dis rē spekt ful li, *adv* In a disrespectful manner —**Disrespectfulness** dis rē spekt ful nes, *n*.

Disrobe, dis rōb *v t* —*disrobed. disrobing* To divest of a robe, to divest of garments, to undress, to strip of covering, to uncover

Disroot dis rōt' *v t* To tear up the roots of or by the roots, to uproot

Disrupt† dis rupt *v t* [L *disruptus*, pp of *disrumpo* (*dirumpo*), to break or burst asunder —*dis*, asunder, and *rumpo*, to burst whence *rupture*, &c] To tear or rive away, to rend to sever, to break asunder —**Disruption** dis rup shon, *n* [L *disruptio*] The act of rending asunder, the act of bursting and separating, breach, rent, break up, the rupture which took place in the Established Church of Scotland in 1843 resulting in the foundation of the Free Church —**Disruptive**, dis rup tiv, *a* Causing or tending to cause disruption, produced by or following on disruption —**Disrupture** dis-rup tūr, *n* Disruption, a rending asunder

Dissatisfaction, dis sat is fak shon, *n* The feeling caused by want of satisfaction, discontent, uneasiness proceeding from the want of gratification, or from disappointed wishes and expectations —**Dissatisfactoriness**, dis-sat'is-fak'to-ri-nes, *n* The state of being dissatisfactory —**Dissatisfactory** dis sat'is-fak'to-ri, *a* Causing dissatisfaction, giving discontent, mortifying; displeasing —**Dissatisfied**, dis-sat is fid, *p* and *a* Not satisfied, not pleased, discontented —**Dissatisfy**, dis-sat'-is fi, *v t*—*dissatisfied, dissatisfying* To fail to satisfy, to render discontented, to displease, to excite displeasure in by frustrating wishes or expectations.

Dissect, dis-sekt', *v t* [L *disseco, dissec-*

tum—dis, asunder, and *seco*, *sectum*, to cut, whence *section*, *segment*, *intersect*, &c] To divide (an animal body) with a cutting instrument, by separating the joints, to cut up (an animal or vegetable) for the purpose of examining the structure and character of the several parts, or to observe morbid affections, to anatomize. *fig* to analyse for the purpose of criticism, to describe with minute accuracy —**Dissectible**, dis-sek ti bl, *a* Capable of being dissected —**Dissecting**, dis-sek ting *a* Used in dissecting —**Dissection**, dis sek shon, *n* The act or art of dissecting or anatomizing —**Dissector**, dis-sek tèr, *n* One who dissects, an anatomist

Disseize, dis sēz , *v t* —*disseized*, *disseizing* [Prefix *dis*, neg , and *seize*, Fr *dessaisir*, to dispossess] *Law*, to dispossess wrongfully, to deprive of actual seisin or possession with *of* before the thing —**Disseizee**, dis sē zē , *n* One who is disseized —**Disseizin**, dis sē zin, *n* The act of disseizing —**Disseizor**, dis sē zor', *n* One who dispossesses another

Dissemble, dis sem bl, *v t* —*dissembled*, *dissembling* [O Fr *dissembler* (Fr *dissimuler*), from L *dissimulo—dis*, and *simulo*, to make like, to simulate, from *similis*, like ASSEMBLE, SIMILAR *Dissimulate* is the same word] To hide under an assumed manner, to conceal or disguise by a false outward show, to hide by false pretences (to *dissemble* love, hate, opinions, &c) —*v i* To try to appear other than really, to put on an assumed manner or outward show, to conceal the real fact, motives, intention or sentiments under some pretence —**Dissembler** dis sem blèr *n* One who dissembles, one who conceals his real thoughts or feelings

Disseminate, dis sem i nāt, *v t* —*disseminated*, *disseminating* [L *disseminio*, *dissemination*, to scatter seed *dis*, and *semen*, seed] To spread by diffusion or dispersion, to diffuse, to spread abroad among people, to cause to reach as many persons as possible (religious doctrines, knowledge, &c) —**Dissemination**, dis sem i nā shon *n* The act of disseminating —**Disseminative**, dis-sem i na tiv, *a* Tending to disseminate or become disseminated —**Disseminator** dis-sem i nā tèr, *n* One who disseminates

Dissent, dis-sent , *v i* [*l dissentio* to think otherwise, to dissent—*dis* asunder, and *sentio*, to perceive as in *consent resent*, &c SENSE] To disagree in opinion, to differ, to think in a different or contrary manner with *from eccles* to differ from an established church in regard to doctrines, rites, or government —*n* Difference of opinion, disagreement, declaration of disagreement in opinion, *eccles* separation from an established church —**Dissension**, dis-sen shon, *n* [L *dissensio*] Disagreement in opinion usually a disagreement producing warm debates or angry words, strife, discord, quarrel, breach of friendship and union —**Dissensious**, **Dissentious**, dis-sen shus *a* Disposed to dissension or discord —**Dissentaneous**, dis-sen tā nē us *a* Disagreeing, inconsistent —**Dissentation**,† dis sen tā shon, *n* Act of dissenting —**Dissenter**, dis-sen tèr, *n* One who dissents, one who differs in opinion, or one who declares his disagreement, *eccles* one who separates from the service and worship of any established church —**Dissenterism**, dis sen tèr izm, *n* The spirit or the principles of dissent or dissenters —**Dissentient**, dis sen shi-ent, *a* Disagreeing, declaring dissent, voting differently —*n* One who disagrees and declares his dissent —**Dissenting**, dis-sen ting, *p* and *a* Disagreeing in opinion, having the character of dissent, belonging to or connected with a body of dissenters

Dissepiment, dis-sep'i ment, *n* [L *dissepimentum—dis*, asunder, and *sepio*, to inclose, from *sepes*, a hedge] A kind of small partition in certain hollow parts of animals and plants, one of the partitions in the ovary of some plants formed by the sides of cohering carpels

Dissertation, dis-sèr tā'shon, *n* [L *dissertatio*, from *dissertо*, a freq of *disserо*, to argue, discuss—*dis*, asunder, and *serо*, to join, from root of *series*] A formal discourse, intended to illustrate or elucidate a subject, a written essay, treatise, or disquisition —**Dissertational**, dis-sèr tā shonal, *a* Relating to dissertations, disquisitional —**Dissertationist**, **Dissertator**, dis-sèr-tā'shon ist, dis'sèr-tā tèr, *n* One who writes dissertations

Disserve, dis-sèrv , *v t* To do the reverse of a service to, to do an injury or ill turn to —*n* An ill turn or injury, something done to one s injury —**Disserviceable**, dis sèr'vi sa-bl, *a* Injurious

Dissever, dis-sev er, *v t* To part in two, to divide asunder, to separate, to disunite —**Disseverance**, **Disseverment**, dis sev èr ans, dis sev èr ment, *n* The act of dis severing, separation

Dissident, dis sident, *a* [L *dissidens*, *dissidentis*, ppr of *dissideo*, to disagree—*dis*, asunder, and *sedeo*, to sit, seen also in *supersede sedentary session*, &c] Dissenting, specifically, dissenting from an established church —*n* One who dissents from others, a dissenter, one who separates from an established religion —**Dissidence**, dis si dens, *n* Disagreement, dissent, nonconformity

Dissilience dis sil i ens, *n* [L *dasilio*, to leap asunder — *dis*, and *salio*, to leap whence *salient*] The act of leaping or starting asunder —**Dissilient**, dis sil i ent, *a* Starting asunder, bursting and opening with an elastic force, as the dry pod or capsule of a plant

Dissimilar dis sim i lèr, *a* Not similar unlike, either in nature properties or external form — **Dissimilarity** dis sim i lar i ti, *n* Want of similarity unlikeness, want of resemblance **Dissimilarly**, dis sim i lèr li *adv* In a dissimilar manner —**Dissimilation** dis sim i lā shon *n* The act or process of rendering dissimilar or different, *philol* the change of a sound to another and a different sound when otherwise two similar sounds would come together or very close to each other —**Dissimilitude** dis si mil i tud *n* [L *dissimilitudo*] Unlikeness, want of resemblance

Dissimulation dis sim ū lā shon *n* [L *dissimulatio*, from *dissimulo dissimulatum* to feign, to act a thing is not what it is—*dis*, and *simulo* to make like, from *similis* like DISSEMBLE] The act or practice of dissembling usually from a mean or unworthy motive a hiding under a false appearance false pretension hypocrisy —**Dissimulate** dis sim ū lāt, *v i* To dissemble, to make pretence, to feign —**Dissimulator**, dis sim ū lā tèr, *n* One who dissimulates or dissembles

Dissipate, dis si pāt, *v t* —*dissipated*, *dissipating* [L *dissipo dissipatum* — *dis*, asunder and the rare *sipo*, *supo*, to throw allied probably to E verb to *sweep*] To scatter, to disperse, to drive away (mist, care, energy, &c), to scatter in wasteful extravagance to waste syn under DISPERSE —*i* To scatter, disperse, separate into parts and disappear, to vanish to be wasteful or dissolute in the pursuit of pleasure — **Dissipable**, dis si pa bl *a* Liable to be dissipated, capable of being scattered or dispersed —**Dissipated** dis si pā ted *a* Given to extravagance in the expenditure of property, devoted to pleasure and vice, dissolute —**Dissipation**, dis si pā shon, *n* The act of dissipating, the insensible loss of the minute particles of a body, which fly off so that the body is diminished or may altogether disappear, indulgence in dissolute and irregular courses, a reckless and vicious pursuit of pleasure, dissolute conduct

Dissociate, dis sō shi āt, *v t* —*dissociated*, *dissociating* [L *dissocio*, *dissociatum—dis*, and *socio*, to unite, from *socius*, a companion SOCIAL] To separate or take apart, to disunite, to part —**Dissociability**,† dis-sō shi-a-bil i ti, *n* Want of sociability — **Dissociable**,† dis-sō shi a-bl, *a* Not well associated, united, or assorted, not sociable, incongruous, not reconcilable — **Dissocial**, dis-sō shal, *a* Disinclined to or unsuitable for society, not social —**Dissocialize**, dis-sō'sha-liz, *v t* To make unsocial — **Dissociation**, dis-sō'shi-ā'shon, *n* The act of dissociating, a state of separation, disunion, *chem* the decomposition of a compound substance into its primary elements —**Dissociative**, dis sō'shi-ā-tiv, *a* Tending to dissociate, *chem* resolving or reducing a compound to its primary elements

Dissoluble, dis so-lū-bl, *a* [L *dissolubilis* DISSOLVE] Capable of being dissolved or melted, having its parts separable, as by heat or moisture, susceptible of decomposition or decay —**Dissolubility**, **Dissolubleness** dis so lū bil i-ti, *dis'so-lū bl nes*, *n* The state or quality of being dissoluble

Dissolute dis sō lūt, *a* [L *dissolutus*, pp of *dissolvo* DISSOLVE] Loose in behaviour and morals, given to vice or profligacy, debauched, devoted to or occupied in dissipation —**Dissolutely**, dis sō lūt-li, *adv* In a dissolute manner, profligately, in dissipation or debauchery —**Dissoluteness**, dis sō lūt nes, *n* The state or character of being dissolute, looseness of manners and morals, vicious indulgence in pleasure, as in intemperance and debauchery, dissipation — **Dissolution**, dis sō-lū shon *n* [L *dissolutio*, a breaking up, a loosening, from *dissolvo*] The act of dissolving, liquefying, or changing from a solid to a fluid state by heat, liquefaction, the reduction of a body into its smallest parts or into very minute parts, the separation of the parts of a body by natural decomposition, decomposition, death, the separation of the soul and body, the separation of the parts which compose a connected system or body, the breaking up of an assembly, or the putting an end to its existence

Dissolve, diz zolv , *v t* —*dissolved*, *dissolving* [L *dissolvo*, to break up, to separate —*dis*, asunder and *solvo*, *solutum*, to loose to free whence also *solve soluble solution absolve* &c] To melt, to liquefy, to convert from a solid or fixed state to a fluid state by means of heat or moisture to dissunite break up separate or loosen to destroy any connected system or body (parliament a government, to break or make no longer binding (an alliance &c), to solve, explain or resolve (doubts) to destroy the power of or render ineffectual (a spell or enchantment), to destroy or consume (OT) —*i* To melt, to be converted from a solid to a fluid state, to fall asunder to crumble, to waste away, to be decomposed, to be dismissed, to separate, to break up —*Dissolving views*, views painted on glass slides, which, by a particular arrangement and manipulation of two magic lanterns can be made to appear and vanish at pleasure others replacing them — **Dissolvability** **Dissolvableness**, diz zol va bil i ti diz zol va bl nes, *n* Capability of being dissolved, solubility — **Dissolvable**, diz zol va bl, *a* Capable of being dissolved or melted, capable of being converted into a fluid —**Dissolvent** diz zol vent *a* Having power to melt or dissolve —*n* Anything that dissolves, a substance that has the power of converting a solid substance into a fluid, or of separating its parts so that they mix with a liquid —**Dissolver**, diz zol vèr, *n* One who or that which dissolves

Dissonance, dis sō-nans, *n* [Fr *dissonance*, L *dissonantia*, discordance—*dis*, asunder, and *sono*, to sound SOUND] Discord, a mixture or union of harsh inharmonious sounds, incongruity, inconsistency —**Dissonant**, dis sō-nant, *a* Discordant, harsh, jarring, unharmonious, unpleasant to the ear, disagreeing, incongruous

Dispirit, *v t* Same as *Dispirit*

Dissuade, dis-swād *v t* —*dissuaded*, *dissuading* [L *dissuadeo*, to advise against —*dis* priv , and *suadeo*, to advise] To advise or exhort against, to attempt to draw or divert from a measure by reasons or offering motives, to divert by persuasion, to turn from a purpose by argument, to render averse the opposite of *persuade* —**Dissuader**, dis-swā'dèr, *n* One who dissuades —**Dissuasion**, dis-swā'zhon, *n* Advice or exhortation in opposition to something, dehortation the opposite of *persuasion* — **Dissuasive**, dis-swā'siv, *a*

Tending to dissuade —*n.* Reason, argument, or counsel, employed to deter one from a measure or purpose, that which tends to dissuade —**Dissuasively**, dis-swā'siv-li, *adv* In a dissuasive manner —**Dissuasory**, dis-swā so-ri, *n* A dissuasion — *a* † Dissuasive

Dissyllable, dis'sil la bl, *n* [Gr *dis*, twice, and *syllabē*, a syllable] A word consisting of two syllables only —**Dissyllabic**, dis si lab'ik, *a* Consisting of two syllables only —**Dissyllabification**, dis-sil lab i fi kā shon, *n* Act of forming into two syllables —**Dissyllabify**, **Dissyllabize**, dis-si-lab i fi dis'il la biz, *v t* To form into or express in two syllables

Distaff, dis'taf, *n* [A Sax *distæf*, that is, *dis* or *dise staff*—*dis* O E *dise*, to put the flax on the distaff, allied to L G *diesse*, the flax on the distaff, G *dusse*, tow oakum] The staff to which a bunch of flax or tow is tied, and from which the thread is drawn to be spun by the spindle

Distain, dis tān, *v t* [O Fr *desteindre* Fr *déteindre*, to cause to lose colour *des* for L *dis*, priv, and *teindre*, from L *tingere*, to stain] To stain, to discolour, to sully, defile, tarnish

Distal, dis tal, *a* [From *distant* formed on the type of *central*] Applied to the end of a bone, limb, or organ in plants and animals farthest removed from the point of attachment or insertion, situated away from or at the extremity most distant from the centre —**Distally**, dis tal li, *adv* Towards the distal end, towards the extremity

Distance, dis tans, *n* [Fr *distance* L *distantia*, from *disto*, to stand apart *dis*, apart, and *sto* to stand STATE STATUE, &c] An interval or space between two objects, the length of the shortest line which intervenes between things that are separate, remoteness of place, space of time past or future, ideal space or separation, as between things that differ from each other, the remoteness or ceremonious avoidance of familiarity which respect requires, the remoteness or reserve which one assumes from being offended from dislike &c, *mus* the interval between two notes, *horse racing*, a length of 240 yards from the winning post marked by a post —*v t* —*instanced distancing* To place at a distance or remote, to leave at a great distance behind, to outdo or excel greatly —**Distance-signal** *n* *Rail* the most distant of the series of signals under the control of a signal man —**Distant**, dis tant *a* [L *distans*, standing apart, ppr of *disto*] Separate or apart, the intervening space being of any indefinite extent, remote in place, in time, past or future, in a line of succession or descent, in natural connection or consanguinity, in kind or nature, &c, as if remote or far off, found slight, faint (a *distant* resemblance) characterized by haughtiness, coldness, indifference, or disrespect reserved, shy —**Distantly**, dis tant li, *adv* Remotely, at a distance, with reserve

Distaste, dis-tāst, *n* Aversion of the taste, dislike of food or drink, disrelish disinclination, a want of liking (a *distaste* for rural sports) —**Distasteful**, dis tāst ful, *a* Causing distaste, unpleasant to the taste or liking, disagreeable, slightly repulsive —**Distastefully**, dis tāst ful li *adv* In a distasteful manner —**Distastefulness**, dis tāst ful nes, *n* The state or character of being distasteful

Distemper, dis tem pėr, *n* Any morbid state of an animal body or of any part of it, derangement of the animal economy, a disorder, malady, a disease of young dogs, commonly considered as a catarrhal disorder —*v t* To derange the bodily functions of, to deprive of temper or moderation, to ruffle, to disturb, to make ill humoured —**Distempered**, dis tem pėrd, *p* and *a* Diseased in body or in mind, disordered, prejudiced or perverted, biassed

Distemper dis tem pėr, *n* [It *distemperare*, to dissolve or mix with liquid] *Painting*, a preparation of opaque colour, ground with size and water, tempera; a kind of painting in which the pigments are mixed with size, and chiefly used for scene-painting and interior decoration

Distend, dis tend, *v t* [L *distendo—dis*, asunder, and *tendo*, to tend, as in *extend*, *contend* TANT] To stretch or swell out by force acting from within, to dilate, to expand, to swell, to puff out (a bladder, the lungs) —*v i* To become inflated or distended, to swell —**Distensibility**, dis ten si bil i ti, *n* The quality or capacity of being distensible —**Distensible**, dis ten si bl, *a* Capable of being distended or dilated —**Distention** **Distension**, dis ten shon, *n* [L *distendo*] The act of *distending*, the state of being distended, extent or space occupied by the thing distended

Distich dis tik, *n* [Gr *distichon—di* twice, and *stichos*, a row, a line, a verse] A couplet, a couple of verses or poetic lines making complete sense —**Distichous**, dis ti kus *a* Having two rows, or disposed in two rows, as the grains in an ear of barley

Distil, dis til, *v t* —*distilled*, *distilling* [Fr *distiller*, from L *destillo* to trickle down, to distil—*de*, down, and *stillo* to drop, from *stilla* a drop] To drop, to fall in drops or in a small stream, to trickle, to use a still, to practise distillation —*v t* To yield or give forth in drops or a small stream, to let fall in drops, to drop, to obtain or extract by distillation, to subject to the process of distillation —**Distillable**, dis til a bl, *a* Capable of being distilled, fit for distillation **Distillate** dis til āt, *n* A fluid distilled and found in the receiver of a distilling apparatus —**Distillation** dis ti la shon, *n* The act of distilling or falling in drops, the volatilization and subsequent condensation of a liquid by means in alembic, or still and refrigeratory or of a retort and receiver, the operation of extracting spirit from a substance by evaporation and condensation —**Distillatory**, dis til a tor i *a* Belonging to distillation, used for distilling —*n* An apparatus used in distillation, a still **Distiller**, dis til ėr *n* One who distils, one whose occupation is to extract spirit by distillation —**Distillery**, dis til ėr i, *n* The act or art of distilling, the building and works where distillation is carried on

Distinct dis tingkt *a* [L *distinctus* pp of *distinguo* DISTINGUISH] Separated or distinguished by some mark note, or character, marked out not the same in number or kind different, having well marked characteristics standing clearly or boldly out, well defined, obvious, plain, unmistakable —**Distinction** dis ting'k shon *n* [L *distinctio*] The act of separating or distinguishing, that which distinguishes or marks as different, a note or mark of difference, distinguishing quality, eminence or superiority, a station or honourable estimation that which confers or marks enumence or superiority, a title or honour of some kind **Distinctive** dis tingk tiv *a* Marking, or indicating, distinction or difference **Distinctively** dis tingk tiv li, *adv* In a distinctive manner —**Distinctiveness**, dis tingk tiv nes, *n* The state or quality of being distinctive distinctive character —**Distinctly** dis tingkt li *adv* In a distinct manner clearly, obviously, plainly, precisely —**Distinctness** dis tingkt nes *n* The quality or state of being distinct, clearness, precision

Distinguish, dis ting gwish *v t* [L *distinguo*, to mark off, to distinguish—*di* for *dis*, asunder, and *stinguo* to mark STIGMA] To mark or set apart as different or separate from others, to perceive or recognize the individuality of, *to note* as differing from something else by some mark or quality, to know or ascertain difference by the senses or the intellect to classify or divide by any mark or quality which constitutes difference, to separate by definitions, to separate from others by some mark of honour or preference, to make eminent or known, to signalize —*v i* To make a distinction, to find or show the difference —**Distinguishable**, dis ting'gwish a bl, *a* Capable of being distinguished or recognized, capable of being defined or classified, worthy of note or special regard —**Distinguishableness**, dis-ting'gwish-a-bl-nes, *n* State of being distinguishable —**Distinguishably**, dis ting'gwish-a-bli, *adv* So as to be distinguished —**Distinguished**, dis-ting'gwisht, *p* and *a* Separated from others by superior or extraordinary qualities, eminent, extraordinary, transcendent; noted, famous, celebrated —**Distinguisher**, dis-ting'gwish ėr, *n* One who or that which distinguishes —**Distinguishing**, dis ting'gwish-ing, *a* Constituting difference or distinction from everything else, peculiar, characteristic —**Distinguishingly**, dis ting'gwish ing li, *adv* In a distinguishing manner —**Distinguishment**, dis ting'gwish-ment, *n* Distinction, observation of difference

Distort, dis tort, *v t* [L *distorqueo*, *distortum—dis*, asunder, and *torqueo*, to twist, as in *contort* (which see)] To twist out of natural or regular shape, to force or put out of the true bent or direction, to bias (the judgment), to wrest from the true meaning, to pervert —**Distorted**, dis tor'ted *p* and *a* Twisted out of natural or regular shape, shaped abnormally or awry —**Distortion**, dis tor'shon, *n* The act of distorting, a twisting or writhing motion, an unnatural direction of parts from whatever cause, as a curved spine, a wry mouth, squinting, &c, a perversion of the true meaning of words —**Distortive**, dis tor'tiv, *a* Causing distortion, distorted

Distract, dis trakt, *v t* [L *distraho*, *distractum*, to pull asunder, to perplex—*dis*, asunder, and *traho* to draw, whence *tractable*, *tract* &c] To draw apart or pull separate, to turn or draw from any object or point to divert toward various other objects (the attention), to perplex, confound, or harass (the mind), to disorder the reason of, to render insane or frantic —**Distracted**, dis trak ted *p* and *a* Disordered in intellect, deranged, perplexed, crazy, frantic —**Distractedly**, dis trak ted li, *adv* In a distracted manner, insanely, wildly —**Distractedness** dis trak ted nes, *n* A state of being distracted, insaneness —**Distracter**, dis trak tėr *n* One who or that which distracts —**Distraction**, dis trak shon *n* The act of distracting, the state of being distracted, confusion from multiplicity of objects crowding on the mind and calling the attention different ways perplexity, embarrassment, madness, frenzy insanity, extreme folly, extreme perturbation or agony of mind, as from pain or grief, anything giving the mind a new and less onerous occupation, a diversion —**Distractive**, dis trak tiv, *a* Causing perplexity

Distrain dis-trān *v t* [O Fr *destraindre*, from L *distringere* to draw apart, bind molest, later to exact a pledge—*dis* asunder, and *stringere*, to strain (as in *constrain*, *restrain*) STRAIN Akin *distress*, *district*] To seize or take possession of (*Shak*), specifically *law* to seize as goods and chattels, for debt —**Distrainable**, dis trā na bl, *a* Capable of being or liable to be distrained —**Distrainer**, **Distrainor**, dis trā nėr, *n* He who seizes goods for debt or service —**Distraint**, dis trānt, *n* A distress or distraining

Distrait dis trā, *a* [Fr] Abstracted, absent minded inattentive

Distraught dis trat, *a* [Old pp of *distract*] Distracted, perplexed

Distress, dis tres, *n* [O Fr *destresse*, *destrece* oppression, from *destrecer*, to oppress, from a hypothetical L L *districtiare*, from L *districtus*, pp of *distringo*, to draw apart hinder, molest DISTRAIN] Extreme pain, anguish of body or mind, that which causes suffering, affliction, calamity, adversity, misery, a state of danger, *law*, the act of distraining, the seizure of any personal chattel as a pledge for the payment of rent or debt, or the satisfaction of a claim —*v t* To afflict with pain or anguish, to harass, to grieve, to perplex, to make miserable —**Distressed**, dis-trest', *p* and *a* Suffering distress, harassed with pain or trouble; afflicted —**Distressful**, dis tres'ful, *a* Inflicting or bringing distress, calamitous, proceeding from pain or anguish, indicating distress —**Distressfully**, dis-tres'ful-li, *adv* In a distressful

manner.—**Distressing**, dis-tres'ing, *a.* Very afflicting, affecting with severe pain.—**Distressingly**, dis-tres'ing-li, *adv* In a distressing manner; with great pain

Distribute, dis'trib ût, *v t.*—*distributed*, *distributing* [L. *distribuo*, *distributum*, to divide, distribute—*dis*, and *tribuo*, to give Tribute.] To divide among two or more, to deal out, to give or bestow in parts or portions, to dispense, to administer, to divide, as into classes, orders, genera, *print ing*, to separate types and place them in their proper boxes or compartments in the cases.—**Distributable**, dis-trib'û ta bl, *a* Capable of being distributed.—**Distribu tor**, dis-trib'û tèr, *n* One who or that which distributes or deals out, a dispenser.—**Distribution**, dis-tri bû shon, *n* [L. *distributio*] The act of distributing or dealing out, the act of dispensing or administering, the act of separating into distinct parts or classes, *printing*, the separating of the types and arranging of them in their proper places in the case, the manner of being distributed or spread over the earth (the *distribution* of animals or plants).—**Distributive**, dis-trib'u tiv, *a* Serving to distribute, expressing separation or division, specifically, *gram* an epithet applied to certain words (as *each*, *every*) which denote the persons or things that make a number taken separately and singly.—*n Gram.* a distributive word as *each* and *every*.—**Distributively**, dis trib'û tiv li, *adv* In a distributive manner

District, dis'trikt, *n* [L. L. *districtum*, a district subject to one jurisdiction from L. *distringo* Distrain.] A part of a country, city, &c., distinctly defined or marked out; a portion of country without very definite limits, a tract, a region, locality, quarter

Distrust, dis trust' *v t* To doubt or suspect the truth, fidelity, firmness, sincerity, reality, sufficiency, or goodness of; to have no faith, reliance or confidence in, to be suspicious of.—*n* Doubt or suspicion, want of confidence, faith or reliance.—**Distruster**, dis trus'tèr, *n* One who distrusts.—**Distrustful** dis-trust'ful, *a* Apt to distrust, wanting confidence, suspicious, mistrustful, apprehensive; not confident, diffident, modest.—**Distrustfully**, dis-trust'ful li, *adv* In a distrustful manner.—**Distrustfulness**, dis trust'ful nes, *n* The state or quality of being distrustful.—**Distrustless** dis trust'les, *a* Free from distrust or suspicion

Disturb, dis-tèrb' *v t* [L. *disturbo* to throw into disorder—*dis* asunder and *turbo* to confuse, from *turba*, a crowd, tumult, whence also *turbid* *turbulent*] To excite from a state of rest or tranquillity, to stir, to move, to discompose, to agitate, to throw into confusion or disorder, to excite uneasiness in the mind of, to disquiet, to render uneasy, to ruffle, to move from any regular course, operation or purpose to make irregular, to interfere with, to interrupt.—**Disturbance**, dis tèr bans *n* The act of disturbing, interruption of peace or quiet, interruption of a settled state of things, violent change, derangement, perturbation, agitation, disorder of thoughts, confusion, agitation in the body politic, a disorder, a tumult.—**Disturber**, dis-tèr'ber, *n.* One who disturbs, one who causes tumults or disorders

Disunion, dis ûn yon, *n* A state of not being united, separation, disjunction, a breach of concord and its effect, contention, dissension.—**Disunite**, dis û nit', *v t* To separate, to disjoin, to part, to set at variance, to raise dissension between.—*v i* To fall asunder; to become separate.—**Disuniter**, dis-û ni'tèr *n* One who or that which disjoins.—**Disunity**, dis û ni'ti, *n* Want of unity, a state of separation, a want of concord

Disuse, dis-ûz', *n* Cessation of use, practice, or exercise.—*v t* (dis ûz') To cease to use, to neglect or omit to practise, to disaccustom.—**Disusage** dis-û zâj, *n* Gradual cessation of use or custom, neglect of use, exercise, or practice

Disyoke, dis-yôk', *v t.* To unyoke, to free from any trammel. [*Tenn.*]

Ditch, dich, *n.* [A softened form of *dike* (comp *church* and *kirk*, &c.), both being formerly applied to the embankment as well as to the ditch Draw, Dig.] A trench in the earth made by digging, particularly a trench for draining wet land, or for making a fence to guard inclosures, or for preventing an enemy from approaching a town or fortress, any long channel of water dug.—*v i* To dig or make a ditch or ditches.—*v t* To dig a ditch or ditches in, to drain by a ditch, to surround with a ditch.—**Ditcher**, dich'èr, *n* One who digs ditches

Ditheism, di thê-izm, *n* [Gr *di*, double, and *theos*, a god] The doctrine of the existence of two gods, especially that on which the old Persian religion was founded, or the opposition of the two (good and evil) principles, dualism, Manicheism.—**Ditheist**, di thê ist, *n* One who believes in ditheism.—**Ditheistic**, **Ditheistical**, di thê-is'tik, di thê is'ti kal, *a* Pertaining to ditheism

Dithyramb, **Dithyrambic** dith i ramb dith i ram'bik, *n* [Gr *dithyrambos*] A hymn among the ancient Greeks, originally in honour of Bacchus, afterwards of other gods composed in an elevated or wildly enthusiastic style, hence any poem of an impetuous and irregular character.—**Di thyrambic**, *a* Pertaining to or resembling a dithyramb, wild, enthusiastic

Ditone, di tôn, *n* [Gr *dis*, double, and *tonos*, tone] *Mus* an interval comprehending two tones

Ditrochee, di trô kê, *n* [Gr *di*, twice and *trochaios* trochee] *Pros* a double trochee, a foot made up of two trochees

Dittany, dit a ni, *n* [L *dictamnus* from growing abundantly on Mount *Dicte* in Crete] A perennial plant found in the Mediterranean region with large white or rose-coloured flowers in terminal racemes and having numerous glands containing a fragrant and very volatile oil

Ditto, dit to [It *detto* from L *dictum*, something said Diction.] A word used chiefly in lists, accounts, &c. to save writing, equivalent to same as above or aforesaid often contracted into *Do*

Ditty, dit i *n* [O Fr *ditte* a story, poem, &c. from L *dictatum*, pp of *dictare* to dictate Diction.] A song, a sonnet, a little poem to be sung.—*v i* To sing, to warble, a little tune

Diuretic di ù ret'ik [Gr *dourētikos* from *dia*, through and *ouron* urine] Having the power to excite the secretion of urine, tending to produce discharges of urine.—*n* A medicine that excites the secretion of urine or increases its discharges.—**Diuresis**, di ù rê'sis, *n* *Med* an excessive flow of urine

Diurnal, di-èr'nal *a* [L *diurnalis* from *diurnus*, daily, from *dies* a day whence also *dial*, *diary*, &c. *Journal* is the same word] Relating to a day, pertaining to the daytime, belonging to the period of daylight as distinguished from the night, happening every day, performed every day, daily.—**Diurnally** di èr'nal li, *adv* Daily, every day

Divagation † di va gâ'shon *n* [L *divagor*, *divagatus*, to wander about—*di* for *dis* asunder, and *vagor* to wander] A going astray, deviation, digression [*Thack.*]

Divan, di van' *n* [Per *dīwān* a collection of writings, custom house, council raised seat] Among the Turks and other orientals a court of justice, a council, council chamber, a state or reception room, a kind of coffee house, a cushioned seat standing against the wall of a room, a collection of poems by one author

Divaricate di var'i kāt, *v i* [L *divaricо*, *divaricatum*, to spread asunder—*di* for *dis* asunder, and *varico*, *to* straddle] To fork, to part into two branches, *bot* to diverge at an obtuse angle.—*v t* To divide into two branches, to cause to branch apart.—**Divarication**, di-var'i kā'shon, *n* A separation into two branches, a forking

Dive, div, *v i.*—*dived*, *diving* [A Sax *dȳfan*, to dive=Icel *dýfa*, to dip to dive, akin *deep*, *dip*] To descend or plunge into water head first, to go under water for the purpose of executing some work, to go deep into any subject, to plunge into any business or condition; to sink, to penetrate.—*n* The act of diving, a plunge.—**Diver**, di'vèr, *n.* One who dives, one of a family of marine swimming birds, with short wings and tail, legs far back and toes completely webbed, preying upon fish, which they pursue under water.—**Diving**, di ving, *n* The act or practice of descending into water, especially, the art of descending below the surface of the water, and remaining there for some time, in order to remove objects from the bottom, &c.—**Diving bell**, *n* An apparatus, originally bell shaped, in which persons descend into the water and remain for a length of time, fresh air being pumped into the bell by assistants above.—**Diving dress**, *n* A waterproof dress used by professional divers, variously constructed

Diverge di vèrj', *v i.*—*diverged*, *diverging* [L *di* for *dis*, asunder and *vergo*, to incline Verge.] To tend or proceed from a common point in different directions, to deviate from a given course or line, opposed to *converge*, to differ or vary.—**Divergence**, **Divergency**, di vèr jens, di-vèr jen si *n* The act of diverging, a receding from each other, a going farther apart.—**Divergent**, di vèr jent, *a* Diverging, separating or receding from each other, as lines which proceed from the same point.—**Divergingly** di vèr'jing li, *adv* In a manner so as to diverge

Divers di vèrz *a* [Fr *divers*, from L *diversus*, diverse, turned away from *di* for *dis*, asunder, and *verto*, *versum*, to turn Verse.] Different, various, several, sundry, more than one, but not a great number.—**Diverse** di vèrs or di'vèrs, *a* [L *diversus*] Different, differing, unlike, not the same.—**Diversely** di vèrs'li, *adv* In a diverse manner, in different directions.—**Diversifiable**, di vèr'si fi a bl, *a* Capable of being diversified or varied.—**Diversification** di vèr si fi kā shon *n* The act of diversifying, the state of being diversified.—**Diversified** di vèr'si fid *p* and *a* Distinguished by various forms or by a variety of objects.—**Diversiform**, di vèr'si form *a* Of a different form, of various forms.—**Diversify**, di vèr'si fi *v t.*—*diversified* *diversifying* [Fr *diversifier*—L *diversus*, and *facio* to make] To make diverse or various in form or qualities, to give variety or diversity to, to variegate.—**Diversion** di vèr shon *n* The act of diverting or turning aside from any course, that which diverts or turns the mind or thoughts away, what turns or draws the mind from care, business, or study, and thus relaxes and amuses, sport, play, pastime, a feint or other movement made to mislead an enemy as to the real point of attack.—**Diversity** di vèr'si ti, *n* [L *diversitas*] The state of being diverse, difference, dissimilitude, unlikeness; multiplicity with difference, variety, distinctness or separateness of being, as opposed to *identity*.—**Divert** di vèrt' *v t* [L *diverto*, *diversum* to turn aside] To turn off from any course, direction, or intended application, to turn aside (to *divert* a stream, traffic &c.), to turn from business or study, to turn from care or serious thoughts, hence, to please, to amuse, to entertain Syn under Amuse.—**Diverter**, di vèr'tèr, *n* One who or that which diverts.—**Diverting** di vèr'ting *a* Causing diversion, amusing, entertaining.—**Divertingly**, di vèr'ting li *adv* In a diverting manner.—**Divertissement**, dē ver tēs mon, *n* [Fr] A short entertainment between the acts of longer theatrical pieces

Divest di vest', *v t* [O Fr *devestir*, from L *di vestio*, to undress—*de*, priv, and *vestio*, to clothe, from *vestis*, a garment, whence also *vest* *vesture*] To strip, to strip of dress or of anything that surrounds or attends, to deprive with *of* before the thing removed

Divide, di vīd', *v t.*—*divided*, *dividing* [L *divido*, to divide—*di* for *dis*, asunder, and *vid*, a root signifying to cut or separate, akin to Skr *vyadh* to penetrate] To part or separate into pieces, to cut or otherwise separate into two or more parts, to cause to be separate, to keep apart, as by a par-

tition or by an imaginary line or limit; to make partition of among a number; to disunite in opinion or interest, to set at variance; to separate (an assembly) into two bodies for the purpose of voting —*v i.* To become separated, to part, to open, to cleave, to vote by the division of a legislative house into two parts —*n.* The watershed of a district or region —**Dividable**, di vi da-bl, *a* Capable of being divided.—**Divided**, di vi ded, *p* and *a* Parted, separated, or disunited, showing divisions, at variance in feeling —**Dividedly**, di vi ded li, *adv* In a divided manner, separately —**Dividend**, div'i dend, *n* [L *lit* a thing to be divided] A sum or a number to be divided, the profit or gain made by a joint-stock company and which falls to be divided among the shareholders according to the stock of each, the sum that falls to the share of each, the share of the fund realized from the effects of a bankrupt, and apportioned according to the amount of the debt of each creditor, the interest due to any holder of a share in the public debt —**Divider**, di vi dèr, *n* One who or that which divides, a soup ladle, *pl* a pair of small compasses

Divi divi, div'i div'i, *n* The native and commercial name of a tropical American tree and its remarkably curled pods, the latter containing a large proportion of tannic acid, and being used by tanners and dyers

Divine, di vin, *a* [L *divinus* divine, religious, divinely inspired, godlike, from *divus*, divine, a deity or divinity DEITY] Pertaining to God, or to a heathen deity or false god, partaking of the nature of God, godlike, heavenly, sacred, holy, excellent in the highest degree, apparently above what is human, relating to divinity or theology —*Divine right* the claim set up by sovereigns to the unqualified obedience of their subjects on the assumption that they themselves were appointed by God to rule, and responsible to him only for their acts —*n* A minister of the gospel, a priest, a clergyman, a theologian —*v t* —*divined*, *divining* [L *divino*] To foretell, to predict, to prognosticate, to conjecture, to guess —*v i* To use or practise divination, to utter presages or prognostications, to bode, to guess —**Divination**, div i nā shon *n* [L *divinatio*] The act of divining, a foretelling future events, or discovering things secret or obscure by the aid of superior beings, or by certain rites, experiments, observations, &c —**Divinatory**, di vin a to ri, *a* Professing or pertaining to divination —**Divinely**, di vin li, *adv* In a divine manner, in a manner resembling deity, by the agency or influence of God, in a supreme degree, excellently —**Divineness**, di vin nes, *n* The state or quality of being divine, likeness to God sacredness, superexcellence —**Diviner**, di vi ner *n* One who professes divination, a soothsayer one who guesses or conjectures —**Divineress**, di vi ner es, *n* A female diviner —**Divining rod**, *n* A rod, usually of hazel, which, if carried slowly along in suspension by an adept, dips and points downwards, it is affirmed, when brought over the spot where water or treasure is to be found —**Divinity**, di vin i ti, *n* [L *divinitas*] The state of being divine, divineness, deity, godhead, divine element, divine nature, God, the Deity, a celestial being, one of the deities belonging to a polytheistic religion, supernatural power or virtue, awe inspiring character or influence, sacredness, the science of divine things, theology —**Divinize**, † div i niz, *v t* To regard as divine

Divisible, di viz'i bl, *a* [L *divisibilis*, from *dividō* DIVIDE] Capable of division, that may be separated or disunited, separable —**Divisibility**, **Divisibleness**, di-viz i bil'i-ti, di-viz'i-bl nes, *n* The quality of being divisible, that general property of bodies by which their parts or component particles are capable of separation —**Divisibly**, di-viz'i-bli, *adv* In a divisible manner —**Division**, di vizh on, *n* [L *di visio*] The act of dividing or separating into parts; the state of being divided, separation; a dividing line, a partition, the part separated from the rest, as by a partition, line, &c, real or imaginary; a distinct segment or section, a part or distinct portion; a certain section or portion of an organized whole, as an army, a fleet, disunion; discord, dissension, variance, difference, the separation of members in a legislative house in order to ascertain the vote, *arith* one of the four fundamental rules, the object of which is to find how often one number is contained in another —**Divisional**, di vizh on-al, *a* Pertaining to division, noting or making division, belonging to a division or district — **Divisive**, di vi siv, *a* Forming division, tending to divide, creating division or discord — **Divisor**, di vi zer, *n* *Arith* the number by which the dividend is divided

Divorce, di vōrs, *n* [Fr *divorce*, from L *divortium*, a separation, a divorce, from *divorto*, same as *diverto*, to turn away DIVERT] A legal dissolution of the bond of marriage, a legal separation between husband and wife, after which either is free to marry again, the sentence or writing by which marriage is dissolved, dissunion of things closely united, separation —*v t* —*divorced*, *divorcing* To dissolve the marriage contract between, to separate from the condition of husband and wife, to separate or disunite from close connection, to force asunder, to put away —**Divorceable**, di vōr sa bl, *a* Capable of being divorced —**Divorcee**, di vōr sē, *n* A person divorced —**Divorcement** di vōrs ment, *n* Divorce [O T]—**Divorcer**, di vōr sèr, *n* One who or that which divorces —**Divorcive**, † di vōr'siv, *a* Having power to divorce [*Mil*]

Divulge, di vulj, *v t* —*divulged*, *divulging* [L *divulgo*, to spread among the people—*di* for *dis*, distrib, and *vulgus*, the common people, whence also *vulgar*] To tell or make known what was before private or secret, to reveal, to disclose, to let be known —**Divulgement**, † di vulj ment, *n* The act of divulging —**Divulger**, di vul jèr *n* One who divulges

Divulsion, di vul shon, *n* [L *divulsio*, a tearing asunder, from *divello*, *divulsum*, to pluck or pull asunder—*di* for *dis* asunder, and *vello*, to pull] The act of pulling or plucking away, a rending asunder, violent separation, laceration —**Divulsive** di vul siv, *a* Tending or having power to pull asunder or rend

Dizen † diz n, *v t* [From the obsolete *dize*, *dyse*, the first part of *distaff* Hence *bedizen*] To dress, to attire, especially, to dress gaily or gaudily, to deck, to bedizen

Dizzy, diz i, *a* [A Sax *dysig*, foolish, akin to L G *dusig*, *doesig*, O H *tuzzigh*, Mod D *duizelig*, dizzy, Dan *dosig*, drowsy Allied are *daze*, *dazzle*, *dose*] Having a sensation of whirling in the head with instability or proneness to fall, giddy, vertiginous, causing giddiness (a *dizzy* height), arising from, or caused by, giddiness, thoughtless, heedless, inconstant —*v t* —*dizzied*, *dizzying* To make dizzy or giddy, to confuse —**Dizzily**, diz i li, *adv* In a dizzy manner —**Dizziness**, diz i nes *n* The state or feeling of being dizzy, giddiness, vertigo

Djereed, **Djerid**, je rēd, *n* [Ar *jerid*] A blunt javelin used in oriental military sports, as for hitting a distant mark, or being thrown through as many suspended rings as possible &c

Do, dū, *v t* or *auxiliary*, pret *did*, pp *done*, ppr *doing* When transitive the present tense singular is I *do*, thou *doest* or *dost* (dū est, dust), he *does* or *doth* (duz, duth), when auxiliary, the second person is, thou *dost* [A Sax *dōn*, to do, *dō*, I do = D *doen*, G *thun*, to do, L *do* in *abdo*, I put away, *condo*, I put together, Skr *dhā*, to place From same stem are *deed*, *deem*, *doom*] To perform, to execute, to carry into effect, to bring about, produce, effect, to give, confer, or pay (to *do* honour, reverence, &c), to transact, to finish or complete, to hoax, cheat, swindle (colloq), to inspect the sights or objects of interest in (colloq), to prepare, to cook —*To do away*, to remove, to put away, to annul, to put an end to —*To do into*, to translate or render (in another language).—*To do over*, to perform again, to repeat, put a coating, as of paint, upon.—*To do up*, to put up, as a parcel, to tie up, to pack —*To do with*, to dispose of; to employ, to occupy, to deal with, to get on with (as in what shall I *do with* it? I can *do* nothing *with* him, &c) —*v i* [In this usage *do* is partly the intransitive form of the preceding verb, partly from A Sax *dugan*, to avail, be worth, same word as Icel *duga*, Dan *due*, D *deugen*, Goth *daugan*, G *taugen*, to be worth, but the senses are so intermingled that it would be difficult to separate them] To act or behave in any manner, well or ill, to conduct one's self, to fare, to be in a state with regard to sickness or health (how do you *do*?), to succeed, to accomplish a purpose, to serve an end, to suffice (will this plan *do*?), to find means, to contrive, to shift (how shall we *do* for money?) —*To do for*, to suit, to be adapted for; to answer in place of, to be sufficient for; to satisfy, to ruin, to put an end to (vulg), attend on or do household duties for (colloq) —*To do without*, to shift without, to put up without, to dispense with —*To have done*, to have made an end, to have finished —*To have done with*, to have finished, to cease to have part or interest in or connection with —*Do* is often used for a verb to save the repetition of it, as, I shall probably come, but if I *do* not, you must not wait, that is, if I *come* not —As an auxiliary it is used most commonly in forming negative and interrogative sentences, as, *do* you intend to go? *does* he wish me to come? *Do* is also used to express emphasis, as, I *do* love her In the imperative, it expresses an urgent request or command, as, *do* come, help me, *do*, make haste, *do* In the past tense it is sometimes used to convey the idea that what was once true is not true now 'My lord, you once *did* love me' *Shak* —The past *done*, besides being used for all the ordinary meanings of the verb, has some colloquial or familiar uses, as *done!* an exclamation expressing agreement to a proposal, that is, it is agreed or I accept, *done up*, ruined in any manner, completely exhausted, very tired or fatigued —**Doable**, dō a-bl, *a* Capable of being done or executed —**Doer**, dō èr, *n* One who does, executes, performs, or acts, one who performs what is required as opposed to a mere talker or theorizer —**Doings**, dō ingz, *n pl* Things done, transactions, feats, actions, good or bad, behaviour, conduct

Do, dō, *n* *Mus* the name given to the first of the syllables used in solmization, the first or key note of the scale

Doab, **Docab**, dō ab, dō ab, *n* In the East Indies, a tract of country between two rivers

Docile, dō'sil or dos il, *a* [L *docilis*, from *doceo*, to teach whence also *doctor*, *document*] Teachable, easily instructed, ready to learn, tractable, easily managed —**Docility**, dō sil i ti, *n* The state or quality of being docile

Docimasy dos i ma si, *n* [Gr *dokimasia*, from *dokimazō* to try, examine, from *dokmos*, proved tested] The art or practice of assaying metals, metallurgy —**Docimastic**, dos-i mas tik, *a* [Gr *dokimastikos*] Proving by experiments or tests, relating to the assaying of metals, metallurgic

Dock dok, *n* [A Sax *docce*, G *docke*] The common name of various species of perennial herbs, most of them troublesome weeds with stout rootstalks, erect stems, and broad leaves

Dock, dok, *n* [Icel *dockr*, a short tail, G *docke*, a thick short piece, Fris *dok*, a small bundle, bunch, comp also W *toc*, anything short, *tocaw*, to curtail] The tail of a beast cut short, the stump of a tail, the solid part of the tail —*v t* To cut off, as the end of a thing, to curtail, to cut short, to clip, to shorten

Dock, dok, *n* [D *dok*, G *docke*, Sw *docka*, a dock, Flem *docke*, a kind of cage; perhaps from L *doga*, a kind of vessel, from Gr *dochē*, receptacle, from *dechomai*, to receive] The place where a criminal stands in court, a place artificially formed on the side of a harbour or the bank of a

river for the reception of ships, the entrance of which is generally closed by gates. —*Dry* or *graving dock*, a dock so constructed that the water may be excluded at pleasure, allowing the bottom of a vessel to be inspected and repaired —*Wet dock*, a dock in which there is always water, a dock in which the water is kept at about a uniform level by means of gates so that vessels are always kept afloat, and can be loaded or unloaded at any state of the tide —*Floating dock* a structure which serves as a graving dock, being constructed so that it may be sunk beneath a vessel and raised with it when the water is pumped out of the tanks round its sides.—*v t* To hang, draw, or place in a dock —**Dockage**, dok'āj, *n* Charges for the use of docks —**Dock-master**, *n* One who has the superintendence of docks —**Dock warrant**, *n* A certificate given to the owner of goods warehoused in the docks —**Dockyard**, dok'yārd, *n* A yard or repository near a harbour for containing all kinds of naval stores and timber

Docket, **Docquet**, dok'et, *n* [A dim of *dock*, anything curtailed or cut short] A summary of a larger writing, a small piece of paper or parchment containing the heads of a writing, an alphabetical list of cases in a court of law, a ticket attached to goods, containing the name of the owner, the place to which they are to be sent, or specifying their measurement, &c —*v t* To make an abstract of, and enter, or write it down, to mark the contents of papers on the back, to add a docket to

Doctor, dok'tėr *n* [L, from *doceo*, *doctum* to teach DOCILE] A teacher‡, an instructor‡, a learned man, a person who has received the degree of this name from a university, being, thus a *doctor* of divinity, laws, medicine, &c, and supposed capable of teaching the particular subject, a person duly licensed to practise medicine, a physician, one who cures diseases —*v t* To treat medically, hence, to repair or patch up, to drug or adulterate (wine), to falsify, to cook (in all senses colloq) —**Doctoral**, dok'tėr al, *a* Relating to the degree of a doctor —**Doctorate** dok'tėr āt, *n* The university degree of doctor —**Doctorship**, dok'tėr ship *n* The degree of a doctor, doctorate — **Doctress**, **Doctoress**, dok'tres, dok'tėr es, *n*. A female physician

Doctrine, dok'trin, *n* [L *doctrina*, instruction, learning, from *doceo*, to teach whence *doctor*, *docile*, &c] In a general sense, whatever is taught, hence a principle, view, or set of opinions maintained by any person or set of persons, whatever is laid down as true by an instructor or master, often instruction and confirmation in the truths of the gospel, one or more of the truths of the gospel —**Doctrinaire**, dok'trinār', *n*. [Fr from L *doctrina* the name was originally given to certain French politicians after the restoration of 1815] One who theorizes or advocates important changes in political or social matters without a sufficient regard to practical considerations, a political theorist —**Doctrinal**, dok'trinal, *a* Pertaining to doctrine, containing a doctrine, pertaining to the act or means of teaching —**Doctrinally**, dok'trinal li, *adv* In the form of doctrine or instruction, by way of teaching or positive direction —**Doctrinarian**, dok'trinārian, *n* A doctrinaire —**Doctrinarianism**, dok'trinārian izm, *n* The principles or doctrines of doctrinaires.

Document, dok'ūment *n* [L *documentum*, a lesson, a proof, from *doceo*, to teach DOCTRINE] Any official or authoritative paper containing instructions or proof, for information establishment of facts and the like, any written or printed paper —**Documentary**, **Documental**, dok'ūmentā-ri, dok'ūmental, *a* Pertaining to documents or written evidence, consisting in documents

Dodder, dod'ėr, *n* [Dan *dodder*, Sw *dodra*, G *dotter*, of unknown derivation] The name of certain slender, twining, leafless pink or white parasitic plants, the common English species of which are found on nettles, vetches, furze, flax, &c —**Doddered**, dod'ėrd, *a* Overgrown with dodder

Dodecagon, *dō-dek'a-gon*, *n* [Gr *dōdeka*, twelve, and *gōnia*, an angle] A regular figure or polygon, consisting of twelve equal sides and angles —**Dodecagyn**, dō-dek'a jin, *n* [Gr *gynē*, a female *Bot* a plant having twelve styles —**Dodecagynian**, **Dodecagynous**, dō dek a jin i an, dō de-kaj i nus, *a Bot* having twelve styles —**Dodecahedral**, dō-dek a hē dral, *a* Pertaining to a dodecahedron, consisting of twelve equal sides —**Dodecahedron**, dō dek a hē dron, *n* [Gr *hedra*, a base or side] A regular solid contained under twelve equal and regular pentagons, or having twelve equal bases — **Dodecander**, dō dekan dėr, *n* [Gr *anēr andros* a male] *Bot* a plant having twelve stamens —**Dodecandrian**, **Dodecandrous** dō de kan dri an, dō-de kan drus, *a* Pertaining to the dodecanders —**Dodecapetalous**, dō dek a pet a lus, *a Bot* having twelve petals — **Dodecasyllable** dō-dek a-sil la bl, *n* A word of twelve syllables

Dodge, doj *v t* —*dodged*, *dodging* [Perhaps connected with *duck*, to stoop or bend down the head, G *ducken*, to bow, to stoop] To start suddenly aside, to follow the footsteps of a person, but so as to escape his observation, to play tricks, to play fast and loose, to quibble —*v t* To evade by a sudden shift of place, to escape by starting aside, to pursue by rapid movements in varying directions, to baffle by shifts and pretexts, to overreach by tricky knavery —*n* A trick, an artifice, an evasion —**Dodger**, doj'ėr *n* One who dodges or evades, one who practises artful shifts or dodges

Dodo, dō'dō *n* [Pg *doudo* silly] An extinct bird of Mauritius, having a massive, clumsy body, covered with down short and extremely strong legs, and wings and tail so short as to be useless for flight

Doe, dō *n* [A Sax *dā* Dan *daa*] The female of the fallow deer, the goat the sheep, the hare and the rabbit corresponding to the masculine *buck* — **Doe skin** *n* The skin of a doe, a compact twilled woollen cloth

Doff, dof, *v t* [Contr for *do off* like *don* for *do on*] To put take, or lay off, as dress to lay aside —*v t* To lay off some article of dress, to take off the hat

Dog, dog *n* [A Sax *docge* (very rare), a dog, same as D *dog*, Dan *dogge*, Sw *dogg*, a large kind of dog *Hound* (A Sax *hund*) was originally and long the common English word for dog] A well known domesticated carnivorous quadruped closely allied to the wolf and the fox noted for its sagacity, acute senses, and great attachment to man, a term of reproach or contempt given to a man, a mean, worthless fellow, a gay young man, a buck, a name applied to several tools articles &c generally iron as, an andiron or kind of trestle to lay wood upon in a fireplace an iron bar, with one or more sharp fangs or claws at one end, for fastening into a piece of wood or other heavy article, for the purpose of dragging or raising it and the like *Dog* is often used in composition for male as, *dog* fox *dog*-otter &c, as also to denote meanness degeneracy or worthlessness, as *dog* Latin, *dog* rose — *To give or throw to the dogs* to throw away as useless — *To go to the dogs*, to go to ruin in life —*v t* —*dogged*, *dogging* To follow insidiously or indefatigably, to follow close, to hunt, to worry with importunity —**Dogged**, dog'ed, *a* Having the bad qualities of a dog, sullen, sour morose, surly, severe, obstinate —**Doggedly** dog'ed li, *adv* In a dogged manner — **Doggedness**, dog'ed nes, *n* The quality of being dogged —**Doggish**, dog'ish, *a* Snappish, surly, brutal —**Doggishness**, dog'ish nes *n* —**Dog berry**, *n* The berry of the dogwood —**Dog brier**, *n* A brier, the dog rose — **Dog-cart**, *n* A carriage with a box for holding sportsmen's dogs, a sort of double-seated gig, the occupants before and behind sitting back to back —**Dog-cheap**, *a* Cheap or worthless as a dog, very cheap, in little estimation —**Dog-days**, *n pl* The days when Sirius or the Dog-star (whence the term) rises and sets with the sun, extending from about the 3d of July to about the 11th of August —**Dog-eared**, *a* Having the corners of the leaves turned down from careless handling (a *dog-eared* book) —**Dog fancier**, *n* One who has a taste for dogs and who keeps them for sale —**Dog fish**, *n* A name given to several species of fishes closely allied to the sharks, but of no great size —**Dog grass**, *n* (Supposed to be eaten by dogs) A grass common in woods and waste places, having stems from 1 to 3 feet high —**Dog Latin** *n* Barbarous Latin, a jargon having a superficial resemblance to Latin — **Dog louse**, *n* A parasitic insect which infests dogs —**Dog parsley**, *n* A common British umbelliferous weed in cultivated grounds having a nauseous smell, and being a virulent poison, fool's parsley — **Dog rose**, *n* A common British wild rose, the wild rose the fruit of which is known as the hip —**Dog's ear**, *n* The corner of a leaf in a book turned down especially by careless handling —*v t* To turn down in dog's ears — **Dog's fennel**, *n* A weed found in cultivated fields with *acrid umelli ferous properties*, and with leaves having some resemblance to those of fennel —**Dog sick**, *a* Sick as a dog that has eaten till compelled to vomit —**Dog's tail Grass**, *n* The popular name of several species of grasses common in Britain — **Dog star**, *n* Sirius, a star of the first magnitude whose rising and setting with the sun gives name to the dog days —**Dog's tooth Violet**, *n* A bulbous garden plant with spotted leaves and purple flowers —**Dog tired** *a* Quite tired — **Dog tooth** *n* A sharp pointed human tooth situated between the fore teeth and grinders a canine tooth, an eye tooth —**Dog trick** *n* A cunnish trick an ill natured practical joke —**Dog trot** *n* A gentle trot like that of a dog — **Dog vane** *n Naut* a small vane placed on the weather gunwale of a vessel to show the direction of the wind —**Dog watch**, *n Naut* the name of the two watches of two hours each instead of four (between 4 and 8 p m) arranged so as to alter the watches kept from day to day by each portion of the crew, otherwise the same men would form the watch during the same hours for the whole voyage —**Dog weary**, *a* Quite tired much fatigued —**Dogwood** dog'wud, *n* A name of several trees or shrubs, one of them common in copses and hedges in England with small cream white flowers borne in dense roundish clusters (CORNEL)

Doge dōj *n* [It] The chief magistrate of the former republics of Venice (697–1797) and Genoa (1339–1797) —**Dogal**, dō gal, *a* Pertaining to a doge —**Dogate**, dō gāt, *n* The office or dignity of a doge

Dogger, dog'ėr *n* [D *dogger boot—dogger*, a codfish and *boot* a boat] A Dutch fishing vessel having two masts employed in the German Ocean especially in the cod and herring fisheries

Doggerel dog'ėr-el *a* [Possibly from *dog*] An epithet originally applied to a kind of loose irregular measure in burlesque poetry, but now more generally to mean verses defective in rhythm and sense —*n* Doggerel or mean verse

Dogma, dog'ma *n* [Gr *dogma* that which seems true, an opinion from *dokeo*, to seem] A settled opinion or belief, a tenet, an opinion or doctrine received on authority, as opposed to one obtained from experience or demonstration —**Dogmatic**, **Dogmatical**, dog mat'ik, dog mat'ikal, *a* Pertaining to a dogma or dogmas, having the character of a dogma, disposed to assert opinions with overbearing or arrogance, dictatorial, arrogant, authoritative, positive —**Dogmatically**, dog mat'ikal li, *adv* In a dogmatic manner,—**Dogmatics**, dog mat'iks, *n* Doctrinal theology, the essential doctrines of Christianity —**Dogmatism**, dog'ma-tizm, *n* The quality of being dogmatic, arrogant assertion —**Dogmatist**, dog'ma tist, *n* One who is dogmatic, an upholder of dogmas, an arrogant advancer of principles or opinions —**Dogmatize**, dog'ma tiz, *v i* To teach opinions with bold and undue confidence, to assert principles arrogantly or authoritatively

—**Dogmatizer, dog'ma-ti-zĕr,** *n* One who dogmatizes

Dohl, dōl, *n.* A kind of foreign pulse resembling dried pease

Doily, doi li, *n.* [Said to be named from the first maker] A small ornamental mat used at table to put glasses on during dessert

Doit, doit, *n* [D *duit*, from Fr *d huit*, of eight, as the eighth part of a stiver] A small Dutch copper coin, being the eighth part of a stiver, in value half a farthing, the ancient Scottish penny piece, of which twelve were equal to a penny sterling, any small piece of money, a trifle

Dolabra, do-lā'bra, *n* [L, from *dolo*, to chip, to hew] A variety of celt or ancient hatchet —**Dolabriform,** dō lab ri form, *a* Having the form of an axe or hatchet

Dolce Dolcemente dol chā, dol-chā-men tā [It] *Mus* an instruction that the music is to be executed softly and sweetly

Doldrums, dol drumz, *n pl* *Naut* the parts of the ocean near the equator that abound in calms, squalls, and light baffling winds, low spirits, the dumps (colloq)

Dole, dōl, *n* [Dial] That which is dealt out or distributed, a part, share, or portion, lot fortune, that which is given in charity, gratuity —*v t* —*doled doling* To deal out, to distribute, especially, to deal out niggardly or in small quantities

Dole, dōl, *n* [O Fr *dole*, Fr *deuil*, mourning, from L *dolco* to grieve] Grief, sorrow —**Doleful,** dōl ful, *a* Full of dole or grief, sorrowful, expressing grief, mournful, melancholy, sad, dismal, gloomy —**Dolefully,** dōl ful li, *adv* In a doleful manner —**Dolefulness** dol ful nes, *n* The state or quality of being doleful —**Dolesome,** dol sum *a* Doleful

Dolerite, dol er it *n* [Gr *doleros* deceptive] A variety of trap rock composed of augite and labradorite so named from the difficulty of discriminating its component parts

Dolichocephalic Dolichocephalous, dol i kō se fal'ik, dol i kō sĕf a lus *a* [Gr *dolichos* long and *kephalē* the head] A term used in ethnology to denote skulls in which the diameter from side to side bears a less proportion to the diameter from front to back than 8 to 10 as seen in the West African negro tribes —**Dolichocephalism** dol i kō sĕf a lizm, *n* The condition of being dolichocephalic

Doll dol *n* [Of doubtful origin, perhaps for *Doll*, contr of *Dorothy*] A puppet or small image in the human form for the amusement of children a girl a woman more remarkable for good looks than intelligence

Dollar dol ĕr *n* [D Dan and Sw *daler* from G *thaler*, from *thal* a dale, because first coined in Joachim s *Thal*, in Bohemia in 1518] A coin (formerly silver now gold) of the United States of the value of 100 cents or about 4s 2d sterling, also a silver coin of the same general value current in Mexico South America, Singapore the Philippine Islands, &c

Dolman dol man *n* [Fr *dolman*, *doliman* from Turk *dōlāman*] A long outer robe open in front, and having narrow sleeves buttoned at the wrist worn by Turks, a kind of garment somewhat of the nature of a wide jacket, worn by ladies

Dolmen dol men, *n* [Armor *dolmen*, Gael *tolmen—dol tol*, a table and *men*, a stone] A rude ancient structure (probably of sepulchral origin) consisting of one large unhewn stone resting on two or more others placed erect, also applied to structures where several blocks are raised upon pillars so as to form a sort of gallery, a cromlech

Dolomite dol o mit, *n* [After the French geologist *Dolomieu*] A granular, crystal line or schistose stone or rock, being a compound of carbonate of magnesia and carbonate of lime —**Dolomitic,** dol o mit ik, *a* Containing dolomite, of the nature of dolomite

Dolour, dō lĕr, *n* [O Fr *dolour* Fr *douleur*, from L *dolor*, *dolōris*, grief, pain, from *doleo*, to grieve Akin *dole*, *doleful*] Grief, sorrow, lamentation [Now only poetical] —**Doloriferous,** dō-lo-rif'ĕr us, *a* Producing pain —**Dolorific,**† dō-lo-rif'ik, *a* Causing pain or grief —**Dolorous,** dol ĕr-us, *a* Sorrowful, doleful, exciting sorrow or grief, painful, expressing pain or grief —**Dolorously,** dol ĕr-us-li, *adv* In a dolorous manner —**Dolorousness,** dol ĕr-us-nes, *n* The state or quality of being dolorous.

Dolphin, dol fin, *n.* [O Fr *daulphyn*, Mod Fr *dauphin*, a dolphin, the dauphin, from L *delphinus*, a dolphin] A name of several species of cetaceous mammals having numerous conical teeth in both jaws, as the dolphin proper, a peculiarly agile animal, the grampus, &c, a fish about 5 feet long, celebrated for its swiftness and the brilliant and beautiful colours which it assumes in the act of dying, a spar or buoy made fast to an anchor and usually supplied with a ring to enable vessels to ride by it, a mooring post placed at the *entrance of a dock or along a quay or* wharf —**Dolphinet,** dol fi net, *n* A female dolphin

Dolt, dolt, *n* [Probably connected with E *dull*, A Sax *dol*, dull, stupid, *dwelan*, to err to be stupid] A heavy stupid fellow, a blockhead, a thickskull —**Doltish,** dol tish, *a* Dull in intellect, stupid —**Doltishly,** dōl tish li, *adv* In a doltish manner —**Doltishness,** dōl tish nes, *n*

Domain, dō mān, *n* [Fr *domaine*, from L L *domanium*, a form of L *dominium*, ownership, property, from *dominus*, a lord] The territory over which dominion is exercised, the territory ruled over, a dominion, an estate in land, the land about a mansion house and in the immediate occupancy of the owner, a demesne

Domanial dō mā ni al, *a* Relating to domains or landed estates

Dome, dom *n* [Fr *dôme* from Eccles L *doma* a house, from Gr *doma*, a house, from *demō* to build] A roof rising up in the form of an inverted cup, a large cupola, the hemispherical roof of a building, anything shaped like a dome as the steam chamber of a locomotive, rising above it with a rounded top &c—**Domed** domd, *a* Furnished with a dome —**Domical** do mi kal *a* Shaped like a dome or cupola

Domestic, do mes tik, *a* [L *domesticus*, from *domus*, a house, from root seen in Gr *demō*, to build, and in E *timber*, akin *domicile*] Belonging to the house or home, pertaining to one s place of residence and to the family, devoted to home duties or pleasures living in or about the habitations of man, kept for the use of man, tame, not wild, pertaining to one s own country, in testine not foreign —*Domestic economy*, the economical management of all household affairs, the art of managing domestic affairs in the best and thriftiest manner —*n* One who lives in the family of another, and is paid for some service, a household servant — **Domestically,** dō mes ti kal li, *adv* In a domestic manner —**Domesticate** do mes ti kāt *v t* —*domesticated do mesticating* To make domestic, to accustom to remain much at home, to accustom (animals) to live near the habitations of man to tame, to reduce from a wild to a cultivated condition (plants) —**Domestication** do mes ti kā shon *n* The act of domesticating, the state of being domesticated —**Domesticity,** dō mes-tis i ti, *n* State of being domestic

Domicile, dom i sil, *n* [L *domiculum*, a mansion from *domus* a house, and root of *cella*, a cell Domestic] A place of residence, a dwelling house, the place where one lives in opposition to the place where one only remains for a time —*v t* —*domiciled, domiciling* To establish in a fixed residence — **Domiciliary,** dom i sil i a ri, *a* Pertaining to a domicile —*Domiciliary visit*, a visit to a private dwelling, particularly for the purpose of searching it under authority —**Domiciliate,** dom i sil i āt *v t* — *domiciliated, domiciliating* To domicile —**Domiciliation,** dom i sil i a shon, *n.* Permanent residence, inhabitancy

Dominant, dom i-nant, *a* [L *dominans*, ppr of *dominor*, to rule, from *dominus*, lord, master Dame] Ruling, prevailing, governing, predominant — *Dominant chord, mus* that which is formed by grouping three tones, rising gradually by intervals of a third from the dominant or fifth tone of the scale —*n Mus.* the fifth tone of the diatonic scale, thus G is the dominant of the scale of C, and D the dominant of the scale of G —**Dominance, Dominancy,** dom i-nans, dom i-nan-si, *n* Ascendency, rule, authority — **Dominate,** dom i-nāt, *v t* — *dominated, dominating* To have power or sway over, to govern, to prevail or predominate over —*v i* To predominate — **Domination,** dom i-nā'shon, *n* The exercise of power in ruling, dominion, government, arbitrary authority, tyranny —**Dominative,** dom i nā tiv, *a* Presiding, governing, imperious, insolent —**Dominator,** dom i nā tĕr, *n* One that dominates, a ruler or ruling power, the presiding or predominant power —**Domineer,** dom i nēr', *v i* To rule with *insolence or arbitrary sway*, to *bluster*; to hector —*v t* To govern harshly or overbearingly, to order or command insolently —**Domineering,** dom i nē ring, *p* and *a* Given to domineer, overbearing —**Dominical,** dō min i kal, *a* [L L *dominicalis*, connected with Sunday, from L *dominicus (dies dominica*, Sunday), pertaining to a lord or master, from *dominus*, lord Dominant] Noting or marking the Lord s day or Sunday, relating to our Lord —*Dominical letter*, one of the seven letters, A, B, C, D, E, F G, used in almanacs, &c, to mark the Sundays through out the year

Dominican, dō min i kan, *a* Of or pertaining to St Dominic or the order founded by him —*n* A member of a religious order instituted in 1216 at Toulouse by Dominic de Guzman (afterwards St *Dominic*) with the special purpose of combating the doctrines of the Albigenses called also *Black friars*, from the colour of the dress

Dominie, dom i ni, *n* [From L *domine*, vocative case of *dominus*, a lord or master] A schoolmaster, a pedagogue [Scotch]

Dominion, do min yon, *n* [L *dominium* See Domain] Sovereign or supreme authority, the power of governing and controlling, government, sway, rule, ascendency, predominance, territory under a government, country or district governed, or within the limits of the authority of a prince or state, *pl* an order of angels (N T)

Domino, dom i nō *n* pl **Dominoes,** dom'i-nōz [Fr, a covering for the head worn by priests, from *dominus*, lord] A masquerade dress, consisting of an ample cloak or mantle, with a cap and wide sleeves, a half mask formerly worn by ladies as a partial disguise for the features, a person wearing a domino, *pl* a game played with twenty eight flat, oblong pieces of ivory or bone, dotted, after the manner of dice, with a certain number of points

Don, don [From L *dominus*, a lord The feminine is *donna* or *dōna*] A title in Spain, formerly given to noblemen and gentlemen only, but now used much more widely, a fellow or one holding high office in an English college (colloq)

Don don *v t* —*donned donning* [To *do on* opposed to *doff*] To put on, to invest one's self with

Donation dō nā shon, *n* [L *donatio*, an offering, from *dono*, to give, *donum*, a gift, from *do* to give] The act of giving or bestowing, that which is gratuitously given, a grant, a gift —**Donative,** don'a tiv, *n* *A gift*, a largess, a gratuity, a present, a dole, *law*, a benefice given to a person by the founder or patron, without presentation, institution, or induction by the ordinary — *a* Vested or vesting by donation — **Donee,** dō nē', *n* The person to whom a gift or grant is given —**Donor,** dō ner, *n.* One who gives or bestows, one who confers anything gratuitously, a giver

Done, dun, pp of *do*

Donjon, don'jon, *n* [Fr, from L L *dominio, dominionis*, for L *dominio*, dominion] The principal tower of a castle, which was usually situated in the innermost court, and into which the garrison could retreat in case of necessity, the lower part of it

being commonly used as a prison also called the *Keep*

Donkey, dong'ki, *n.* [Lit a little *dun* animal, from *dun* and diminutive term *key*] An ass, a stupid or obstinate and wrong-headed fellow —**Donkey-engine**, *n* A small steam-engine used where no great power is required, and often to perform some subsidiary operation, as on board ships

Donna, don'na, *n.* [It, from L *domina*, a lady or mistress] A lady, as, *prima donna*, the first female singer in an opera, oratorio, &c

Donor Under DONATION

Doob DOAB

Doom, dom, *n* [A Sax *dóm*=O Sax O Fris *dom*, Goth *doms*, Icel *dómr*, the same word as the suffix *dom* in *kingdom*, &c, and derived probably from verb *to do* Akin *deem*.] A judgment or judicial sentence, passing of sentence, the final judgment, the state to which one is doomed or destined, fate, fortune generally evil, adverse issue, ruin, destruction —*Crack of doom*, dissolution of nature —*v t* To condemn to any punishment, to consign by a decree or sentence, to pronounce sentence or judgment on, to ordain as a penalty, to decree, to destine —**Doomer**, dō'mėr, *n* One who dooms.—**Doomsday**, dōmz'dā *n* The day of doom or final judgment, a day of sentence or condemnation (*Shak*) —*Doomsday Book*, a book compiled by order of William the Conqueror containing a survey of all the lands in England, giving the areas of estates, the amount of land under tillage, pasture, woods, &c, the number of villeins, &c —**Doomsman**, dōmz'man, *n.* A judge, an umpire

Doom Palm DOUM PALM

Doonga, don'ga *n* A canoe made out of a single piece of wood, employed for navigating the marshes and the branches of the mouth of the Ganges

Door, dōr, *n* [A Sax *dór*, *dúru*=O Sax *dur*, *dor*, Icel *dyr*, Goth *daur*, G *thur*, L *foris*, Gr *thura*, Ir *dorus*, Skr *dwára*, door] An opening or passage into a house or apartment by which persons enter, the frame of boards or other material that shuts such an opening, and usually turns on hinges, means of approach or access —*To lie* or *be at one's door* (*fig*), to be imputable or chargeable to one —*Next door to* (*fig*), near to, bordering on (colloq) —*Out of door* or *doors*, out of the house, in the open air, abroad —*In doors*, within the house, at home —**Door keeper**, *n* A porter, one who guards the entrance of a house or apartment —**Door nail**, *n* The nail on which, in ancient doors the knocker struck —**Door plate** *n* A plate upon a door bearing the name of the resident —**Door-step**, **Door-stone** *n* The stone at the threshold —**Doorway** dōr'wā *n* The passage of a door, the entrance way into a room or house

Doquet, dok'et, *n* DOCKET

Dor, **Dorr** dor, *n* [A Sax *dora*, drone a humble-bee] A common British beetle, of a stout form and black colour, often heard droning through the air towards the close of the summer twilight —**Dor hawk**, *n.* A name sometimes given to the common goat-sucker

Doree, dō'rē, *n.* Same as *Dory* (the fish)

Doric, **Dorian**, dor'ik, dō'ri an, *a* Pertaining to the Dorians, a people of ancient Greece —*Doric order*, *arch* the oldest and simplest of the three orders of Grecian architecture, characterized by the columns having no base, and the flutings few, large, and not deep, the capital of simple character —*Dorian* or *Doric mode*, *mus* a composition in which the second note of the normal scale acquires something of the dignity or force of a tonic, and upon it the melody closes. —**Doric**, *n* The language of the Dorians, a Greek dialect characterized by broadness and hardness, hence, any dialect with similar characteristics, especially to the Scottish —**Dorician**, dor'i sism, *n* A peculiarity of the Doric dialect

Dorking, dor'king, *n* A species of domestic fowl, distinguished by having five claws on each foot, so named because bred largely at *Dorking* in Surrey

Dormant, dor'mant, *a* [Fr, from *dormir*, L *dormito* to sleep] Sleeping, sunk in the winter sleep or torpid state of certain animals, at rest, not in action (*dormant* energies), neglected, not claimed, asserted, or insisted on (a *dormant* title or privileges) —*Dormant partner*, a partner who takes no active part in a commercial concern —**Dormancy**, dor'man-si, *n* State of being dormant —**Dormer**, **Dormer-window**, dor'mer, *n* [Lit the window of a sleeping apartment] A window standing vertically on a sloping roof of a dwelling house, and so named because such windows are found chiefly in attic bed-rooms —**Dormitive**, dor'mi-tiv, *n* A medicine to promote sleep, an opiate, a soporific —*a* Causing or tending to cause sleep —**Dormitory**, dor'mi to ri, *n.* [L *dormitorium*] A place, building, or room to sleep in —**Dormouse**, dor'mous, *n* pl **Dormice**, dor'mis [Prov E *dorm*, to sleep, and *mouse*, lit the sleeping mouse] A small rodent animal which passes the winter in a lethargic or torpid state, only occasionally waking and applying to its stock of provisions hoarded up for that season

Dornick, **Dornic**, dor'nik, *n* A species of figured linen of stout fabric, so called from *Dornick*, the Flemish name for *Tournay* in Flanders, where it was first manufactured

Dorsal, dor'sal, *a* [From L *dorsum*, the back] Of or pertaining to the back —**Dorsibranchiate**, dor si brang'ki āt, *a* Having the branchiæ along the back, as certain molluscs —**Dorsi spinal**, *a* Of or pertaining to the back and the spine

Dory, dō'ri, *n* [Also called *John-Dory*, probably from Fr *jaune dorée*, golden yellow, from its colour] A European fish of a beautiful yellow colour, having a compressed body, and a curious protrusible mouth, valued as food

Dory, dō'ri, *n* A canoe or small boat

Dose, dōs, *n* [Fr, from Gr *dosis* a giving, from *didómi*, to give] The quantity of medicine given or prescribed to be taken at one time, anything given to be swallowed, as much as a man can take a quantity in general —*v t* —*dosed dosing* To form into suitable doses, to give a dose or doses to to physic —**Dosology**, dō sol'o-ji *n* A treatise on doses of medicine

Dossil, dos'il *n* [O Fr *dossil dossil*, a spigot L L *ducciculus*, from L *duco*] *Surg* a pledget or portion of lint made into a cylindric form

Dot, dot *n* [Akin to A Sax *dyttan*, to close up as with a small lump comp L G *dutte* a plug, a stopper, D *dot* a small bundle] A small point or spot made with a pen or other pointed instrument, a speck, used in marking a writing or other thing a spot —*v t* —*dotted dotting* To mark with dots, to mark or diversify with small detached objects (as clumps of trees) —*v i* To make dots or spots

Dotal, dō'tal *a* [Fr, from L *dotalis*, from *dos*, dower DOWER] Pertaining to dower or a woman's marriage portion, constituting dower or comprised in it —**Dotation**, dō tā'shon, *n* The act of bestowing a marriage portion on a woman, endowment, establishment of funds for the support of an hospital or other eleemosynary corporation

Dote, dōt, *v i* —*doted*, *doting* [The same word as O D *doten*, to dote, akin to D *dut*, a nap, *dutten* to take a nap, Icel *dotta*, to nod with sleep] To have the intellect impaired by age, so that the mind wanders or wavers, to be in a state of senile silliness, to be excessively in love, to love to excess or extravagance (to *dote on* a person) —**Doter**, dō'tėr, *n* One who dotes —**Dotage**, dō'taj, *n.* Feebleness or imbecility of understanding or mind, particularly in old age, childishness of old age, senility, weak and foolish affection —**Dotard** dō'tėrd, *n* A man whose intellect is impaired by age; one in his second childhood —**Dotardly**, dō'tėrd li, *a* Like a dotard, weak —**Dotingly**, dō'ting-li, *adv* In a doting manner; foolishly, in a manner characterized by excessive fondness —**Dotish** dō'tish, *a* Childishly fond, weak, stupid —**Dotterel**, **Dottrel**, dot'ėr-el, dot rel, *n.* [From the bird's supposed stupidity] A species of plover, breeding in the highest latitudes of Asia and Europe, and migrating to the shores of the Mediterranean, a booby, a dupe; a gull.

Double, dub'l, *n* [Fr *double*, from L *duplus*, double—*duo*, two, and term *-plus*, from root of *plico*, to fill FILL] Forming a pair, consisting of two in a set together; coupled, composed of two corresponding parts, twofold, twice as much, multiplied by two (a *double* portion), acting two parts, one openly, the other in secret, deceitful, *bot* having two or more rows of petals produced by cultivation from stamens and carpels —*v t* —*doubled*, *doubling* To make double or twofold, to fold one part upon another part of, to increase by adding an equal sum, value, or quantity, to contain twice as much as, to pass round or by, to march or sail round, so as to proceed along both sides of (to *double* a cape) —*v i* To increase or grow to twice as much, to turn back or wind in running —*n* Twice as much, a turn in running to escape pursuers, a trick, a shift, an artifice to deceive, something precisely equal or like, a counterpart, a duplicate, a copy, a person's apparition or likeness, a wraith, a fold or plait, *milit* the quickest step in marching next to the run —**Double-acting**, *p* and *a* *Mach* acting, or applying power in two directions, producing a double result —**Double barrelled**, *a* Having two barrels, as a gun —**Double bass**, *n* The largest musical instrument of the viol kind —**Double-breasted**, *a* Applied to a waistcoat or coat, either side of which may be made to lap over the other and button —**Double-dealer** *n* One who deceitfully acts two different parts, a deceitful, trickish person, one who says one thing and thinks or intends another, one guilty of duplicity —**Double dealing**, *n* Duplicity the profession of one thing and the practice of another —*a* Given to duplicity, deceitful —**Double dye**, *v t* To dye twice over —**Double dyed** *p* and *a* Twice dyed, thorough, complete, utter (a *double dyed* villain) — **Double eagle** *n* A gold coin of the United States worth $20, the representation of an eagle with two heads, as in the national arms of Russia —**Double-edged** *a* Having two edges *fig* applied to an argument which makes both for and against the person employing it —**Double-elephant**, *n* A large size of writing, drawing, and printing paper 40 inches by 26½ —**Double-entendre** dō bl an tān dr, *n* [Spurious Fr form] A phrase with a double meaning, one of which is often somewhat indelicate —**Double entry**, *n* A mode of book keeping in which two entries are made of every transaction, one on the Dr side of one account and the other on the Cr side of another account, in order that the one may check the other —**Double faced** *a* Deceitful hypocritical, showing two faces — **Double gloster**, *n* A rich kind of English cheese, made in Gloucestershire from new milk —**Double lock** *v t* To lock with two bolts, to fasten with double security — **Doubleness**, dub'l nes *n* The state of being double, duplicity — **Double-quick**, *n* *Milit* the quickest step next to the run —*a* Pertaining to or in conformity with the double-quick, very quick or rapid —**Doubler** dub'lėr, *n* One who or that which doubles —**Double security**, *n* Two securities held by a creditor for the same debt —**Double shuffle**, *n* A shuffling, noisy dance by one person — **Double-star**, *n* *Astron* two stars so near each other that they are distinguishable only by the help of a telescope —**Doublet**, dub'let *n* [Dim of *double*] A close fitting garment covering the body from the neck to a little below the waist, now superseded by the vest or waistcoat, one of a pair, a simple form of microscope consisting of a combination of two plano convex lenses, one of two (or more) words really the same but different in form (as *aunt* and *emmet*) —**Double-tongued**, *a* Making contrary declarations on the same subject to different persons from deceitful motives —**Doubling**, dub'ling, *n* The act of making double, a fold, plait, lining,

&c ; the winding course of a hare or fox, an artifice, a shift.—**Doubloon**, dub-lōn', *n* [Fr. *doublon*, Sp *doblon*.] A coin of Spain and the Spanish American States, value about 31s sterling, so called because originally double the value of the pistole —**Doubly**, dub'li, *adv* In twice the quantity, to twice the degree

Doubt, dout, *v t* [O Fr *doubter*, from L *dubitare*, to doubt, from same stem as *dubius*, doubtful, from *duo*, two Akin *dubious*, *dual*, &c] To waver or fluctuate in opinion, to be in uncertainty respecting the truth or fact, to be undetermined —*v t* To question or hold questionable, to withhold assent from, to hesitate to be lieve, to suspect, to be inclined to think (governing clauses I *doubt* you are wrong), to distrust, to be diffident of (to *doubt* a person's ability) —*n* A fluctuation of mind respecting the truth or correctness of a statement or opinion, or the propriety of an action, uncertainty of mind, want of belief, unsettled state of opinion, suspicion, apprehension —**Doubtable**, dou ta bl, *a* Liable to be doubted —**Doubter**, dou ter, *n* One who doubts —**Doubtful**, dout ful, *a* Entertaining doubt, not settled in opinion, undetermined; waver ing, dubious, ambiguous, not clear in its meaning, not obvious, clear, or certain, questionable, not without suspicion, not confident, not without fear, not certain or defined —**Doubtfully**, dout ful li, *adv* In a doubtful manner —**Doubtfulness**, dout ful nes, *n* The state or quality of being doubtful, uncertainty suspense, ambiguity —**Doubtingly**, dou ting li, *adv* In a doubting manner, dubiously, with out confidence —**Doubtless** dout les *adv* Without doubt or question, unquestion ably —**Doubtlessly**, dout les li, *adv* Un questionably

Douceur, dö'sér, *n* [Fr , from *doux*, L *dulcis*, sweet] A present, gift, or gratuity, a bribe

Douche dösh, *n* [Fr] A kind of bath consisting in a jet or current of water or vapour directed upon some part of the body

Dough dō, *n* [A Sax *dág*, *dáh* D *deeg*, Icel and Dan *deig*, Goth *daigs* G *teig*, dough, akin Goth *deigan*, to mould, to form] Paste of bread, a mass composed of flour or meal moistened and kneaded, but not baked.—**Dough nut**, *n* A small roundish cake, made of flour, eggs, and sugar, moistened with milk and cooked in lard —**Doughy**, dō i, *a* Like dough, yield ing to pressure, flabby and pale

Doughty, dou ti *a* [A Sax *dohtig*, *dyhtig*, from *dugan* (8c *dow*), to be able, Dan *dygtig*, G *tuchtig* able, fit Do, *v i*] Brave, valiant, noble, illustrious now seldom used except in irony or burlesque —**Dough tily**, dou ti li, *adv* With doughtiness —**Doughtiness**, dou ti nes, *n* The character of being doughty, valour, bravery

Doum, Doum Palm, dom, *n* A palm tree, the fruit of which is about the size of an apple and tastes like gingerbread, and is eaten by the poorer inhabitants of Upper Egypt, where the tree grows

Douse, Dowse, dous, *v t* —*doused dousing* [Origin doubtful, comp Sw *dunsa*, to plump, D *doosen*, to strike] To thrust or plunge into water, to immerse, to dip, *naut* to strike or lower in haste, to slacken suddenly, to put out or extinguish (slang) —*v i* To fall or be plunged suddenly into water

Dout,† dout, *v t* [Contr for *do out* Comp *doff*, *don*.] To put out, to quench, to extinguish (*Shak*)

Dove, duv, *n* [A Sax *dúfa*, *dúfe*, from *dúfan*, to dive, to dip, probably from its habit of ducking the head, or from its manner of flight, D *duif*, Dan *due*, Sc *doo*, G *taube*] A pigeon, some varieties being distinguished by an additional term prefixed, as *ring dove*, *turtle-dove*, &c , a word of endearment — **Dove-cot, Dovecote**, *n*. A small building or box in which domestic pigeons breed, a house for doves —**Dove-eyed**, *a*. Having eyes like those of a dove, having eyes expressive of meekness, gentleness, or tenderness — **Dovetail**, *n* *Carp* a method of fastening the ends of boards together at right angles by letting one piece, cut into projections somewhat like a dove's tail spread, into corresponding cavities in another —*v t* *Carp* to unite by the above method, *fig* to fit or adjust exactly and firmly

Dowager, dou a-jér, *n* [From a form *dowage*, from Fr *douer*, to endow Dowsa.] A name given to the widow of a person of title, as a prince or nobleman, to distin guish her from the wife of her husband s heir bearing the same title, thus when a duke dies leaving a widow, and his successor in the title has a wife, the widow becomes the duchess-*dowager*

Dowdy, dou di, *n* [Akin to O E *dowde*, *dowd* dull, sluggish, E *dawdle*, L G *dodeln*, to be slow, Prov E *daw*, a sluggard] An awkward, ill dressed woman, a woman with no elegance or grace —*a* Awkward, ill-dressed, vulgar looking applied to females —**Dowdyish**, dou di ish, *a* Like a dowdy

Dowel, dou el, *n* [Fr *douille*, a groove or socket, L L *ductile*, a gutter, from L *duco*, to lead] A wooden or iron pin or tenon used in joining together two pieces of any substance edgewise (as the pieces of a barrel-end), a piece of wood driven into a wall to receive nails of skirtings, &c —*v t* —*dowelled*, *dowelling* To fasten by means of dowels, as two boards to gether by pins inserted in the edges — **Dowel joint**, *n* A joint made by means of a dowel or dowels —**Dowel pin**, *n* A pin inserted in the edges of boards to fasten them together

Dower, dou ér *n* [Fr *douaire*, from L L *dotarium*, from L *dos*, *dotatem*, to endow, from *dos*, *dotis*, a dower, whence also *dotal*, *dowage*] That with which one is endowed, the property which a woman brings to her husband in marriage, *law*, the right which a wife has in the third part of the real estate of which her husband died possessed —*v t* To furnish with dower or a portion, to endow — **Dowerless**, dou ér les *a* Destitute of dower — **Dowry**, dou ri, *n* The money, goods, or estate which a woman brings to her husband in marriage, dower

Dowlas dou las, *n* [Perhaps from *Doul lens* in France] A kind of coarse linen cloth

Dowle, Dowl doul, *n* [O Fr *doulle doll* soft, L *ductilis* from *duco*, to lead] One of the filaments of a feather, a fibre of down, down

Down, doun, *n* [A Sax *dún*, a hill, L G *dunen*, Fris *dunen*, D *duin*, a dune, O H G *dún*, *dúna*, promontory Sw dial *dun*, a hill, also W Ir and Gael *dun*, a hill, hil lock] A hill or rising ground, a low, rounded, grassy hill, a tract of naked, hilly land, used chiefly for pasturing sheep a term commonly used in the south of England, also a dune or sand hill near the sea

Down, doun, *prep* [A Sax *adúne*, adown, for *of dúne* off or down the hill Down, a hill] Along in descent, from a higher to a lower part of, toward the mouth of and in the direction of the current —*adv* In a descending direction, from a higher to a lower position, degree, or place in a series, from the metropolis of a country to the provinces, or from the main terminus of a railway to the subordinate stations, on the ground, or at the bottom, in a low condition, in humility, dejection, calamity, &c , below the horizon (the sun is *down*), into disrepute or disgrace (to write *down* folly, vice, an author), from a larger to a less bulk (to boil *down*), from former to more recent times, extended or prostrate on the ground or on any flat surface; paid or handed over in ready money (a thousand pounds *down*) It is often used elliptically or interjectionally for go down, kneel down, &c (*down* dog, *down!*), also with *with*, in energetic commands, as, *down with the sail*, that is, take it down. —*Up and down*, here and there, everywhere — *Down in the mouth*, dispirited, dejected [Colloq]—*To be down at heel*, to have the back part of the upper, or heel, turned down, or to have on shoes with the heel turned down, to be slipshod or slovenly, —*n*. A downward fluctuation (ups and *downs*) — **Down-bear**, *v t*, To bear down, to depress —**Downcast**, doun'kast, *a* Cast downward, directed to the ground (*downcast eyes*); in low spirits; dejected —*n* *Mining*, the ventilating shaft down which the air passes in circulating through a mine — **Downcastness**, doun'kast nes, *n*, State of being downcast; sadness — **Downcome**, doun kum, *n*. A tumbling or falling down, a sudden or heavy fall, hence, ruin; destruction.— **Down-draught**, *n* A draught or current of air down a chimney, shaft of a mine, &c — **Downfall**, doun'fal, *n* A falling down, a sudden descent or fall from a position of power, honour, wealth, fame, or the like, loss of rank, reputation, or fortune, loss of office, ruin, destruction.— **Downfallen**, doun fa'len, *a* Fallen, ruined. —**Downhearted**, doun'hár-ted, *a*. Dejected in spirits —**Downhill**, doun'hil, *n* A declivity; slope —*a* Sloping downwards; descending, sloping —*adv* Down a hill or slope —**Down-line**, *n* The line of a railway leading from the capital, or other important centre, to the provinces —**Downlying** doun li ing *n* The time of retiring to rest, time of repose —**Downpour**, doun'por, *n* A pouring down, especially, a heavy or continuous shower —**Downright**, doun rit, *adv* Right down, perpendicularly, in plain terms, completely, thoroughly —*a* Directed straight or right down, coming down perpendicularly, directly to the point, plain, open, mere, sheer (*downright* nonsense); straightforward, uncercmonious, blunt (a *downright* man) — **Downrightly**, doun rit-li, *adv* Plainly, in plain terms —**Downrightness**, doun rit nes, *n* — **Down-rush**, *n* A rush downward or towards a centre — **Down sitting**, *n* The act of sitting down —**Downstairs**, *a* Pertaining or relating to the lower flat of a house —**Down stroke**, *n* A downward stroke or blow, a line drawn downward with the pen, a thick stroke of a letter —**Downthrow**, doun thrō, *n* A throwing down, *geol* a fall or sinking of strata below the level of the surrounding beds opposed to *upheaval* or *upthrow* — **Down train**, *n* A train proceeding from the capital, or other important centre, to the provinces — **Down trodden, Downtrod**, *a* Trodden down, trampled upon; tyrannized over — **Downward, Downwards**, doun werd, doun wердz, *adv* From a higher place to a lower, in a descending course, in a course or direction from a spring or source, in a course of descent from an ancestor —**Downward**, *a* Moving or extending from a higher to a lower place (a *downward* course), descending from a head, origin, or source, tending to a lower condition or state — **Downweigh**, doun wā, *v t* To weigh or press down, to depress, to cause to sink or prevent from rising

Down, doun, *n* [Same word as Icel *dún*, Dan *dun*, G *daune*, down] The fine soft covering of birds under the feathers, particularly on the breasts of water fowl, as the duck and swan, the soft hair of the human face when beginning to appear, the pubescence of plants, a fine hairy substance, any fine feathery or hairy substance of vegetable growth —*v t*. To cover, stuff, or line with down —**Downiness**, dou'ni nes, *n* The quality of being downy, knowingness or cuteness (slang) —**Downy**, dou ni, *a* Covered with down or nap; covered with pubescence or soft hairs, as a plant, made of down, soft, calm, soothing (sleep), knowing, cunning, or artful (slang)

Dowry, *n* Under Dower

Doxology, dok-sol o-ji, *n* [Gr *doxologia*, a praising—*doxa*, praise, glory, and *legō*, to speak] A short hymn or form of words ascribing glory to God, and used in worship — **Doxological**, dok-so-loj'i kal, *a*. Pertaining to doxology — **Doxologize**, dok-sol'o-jiz, *v i* To give glory to God, as in doxology

Doxy, dok'si, *n* [Comp G *docke*, Sw *docka*, a doll, a plaything] An old low term for a sweetheart or mistress

Doyley, doi'li, *n* Same as *Doily*

Doze, dōz, *v t* —*dozed*, *dozing* [Akin to Dan. *döse*, to doze, *dös*, drowsiness, G *dösen*, *dosen*, to doze; Prov G *dosen*, to slumber; allied to *dizzy* and to *daze*] To slumber, to sleep lightly, to live in a state of drowsiness, to be dull or half asleep —*v t* To pass or spend in drowsiness, to make dull, to stupefy —*n* A light sleep, a slumber —**Dozer**, dō zer, *n* One that dozes or slumbers —**Doziness**, dō zi nes, *n* Drowsiness, heaviness, inclination to sleep —**Dozy**, dō zi, *a* Drowsy, heavy, inclined to sleep, sleepy

Dozen, duz'n, *n* [Fr *douzaine*, from *douze*, twelve, from L *duodecim*—*duo*, two, and *decem*, ten] A collection of twelve things of a like kind, or regarded as forming an aggregate for the time being, an indefinite or round number comprising more or less than twelve units, as the case may be

Drab, drab, *n* [A Celtic word, Ir *drabhog*, a slut, dregs, from *drab* a spot, a stain, Gael *drabach*, dirty, slovenly, *drabag*, a drab, akin to *draf*] A strumpet, a prostitute, a low, sluttish woman, a slattern *v t* To associate with strumpets —**Drabber**, drab'er, *n* One who keeps company with drabs —**Drabbish**, drab'ish, *a* Having the quality of a drab, sluttish —**Drabble**, drab'l, *v t* —*drabbled*, *drabbling* To draggle, to make dirty, to wet and befoul

Drab, drab, *n* [Fr *drap*, L L *drappus*, cloth, from a Teut root seen in E *trappings*, horse furniture] A thick woollen cloth of a dun or dull brown colour, a dull brownish yellow colour —*a* Being of a dull brown or pale brown colour, like the cloth so called

Drachma, drak'ma, *n* [L, from Gr *drach me*, a drachm, from *drassomai*, to grasp with the hand *Dram* is the same word] A Grecian coin, the average value of the Attic drachma being 9½*d*, a weight among the Greeks of about 2 dwt 7 grains troy —**Drachm**, dram, *n* A dram or three scruples

Draconic, **Draconian**, drā kon'ik, drā kō'ni an *a* Relating to *Draco*, the Athenian lawgiver, hence (applied to laws) extremely severe, sanguinary

Draff, draf, *n* [Icel *draf*, D *draf* also *drab*, Dan *drav*, dregs, hog's wash, allied to *drab*, a slut] Refuse, dregs, hog's-wash, the refuse of malt which has been brewed or distilled from, given to swine and cows —**Draffy**, draf'i, *a* Like, or consisting of draff, waste, worthless

Draft, draft *n* [A form of *draught*] A selection of men or things for a special duty or purpose, a body of men drawn from a larger body, an order from one man to another directing the payment of money, an order authorizing a man to draw a certain sum of money, the first outlines of any writing embodying an exposition of the purpose, as well as of the details, of the document, a drawing, delineation, or sketch in outline —*v t* To make a draft of, to compose and write the first outlines of, to delineate in outline, to draw from a larger body, to select

Drag, drag, *v t* —*dragged*, *dragging* [A Sax *dragan*, to drag, to draw, Icel *draga*, to drag, to carry, Goth *dragan*, to draw, to carry; D *dragen* G *tragen*, to carry, to bear *Draw* is another form of the same word, *draggle* is a dim, and *drawl*, *dray*, *dredge*, are akin] To pull, to haul, to draw along the ground by main force, to draw along slowly or heavily, as anything burdensome or troublesome, hence, to pass in pain or with difficulty, to search (a river pond, &c) with a net, hooked instrument &c, for drowned persons, &c —*To drag the anchor*, to draw or trail it along the bottom when it will not hold said of a ship —*v i* To be drawn along or trail on the ground, as a dress or as an anchor that does not hold, to move or proceed slowly heavily, or laboriously, to move on linger ingly or with effort —*n* A net or a kind of grapnel for recovering the bodies of drowned persons, an apparatus used to recover articles lost in the water, or to dredge up oysters, &c, a kind of heavy harrow for breaking up ground, a long coach or carriage, generally drawn by four horses, uncovered and seated round the sides, an apparatus for retarding or stopping the rotation of one wheel, or of several wheels of a vehicle, in descending hills, slopes, &c, a person or thing forming an obstacle to one's progress or prosperity, slow and difficult motion —**Drag net**, *n* A net to be drawn on the bottom of a river or pond for taking fish

Draggle, drag'l, *v t* —*draggled*, *draggling* [Dim from *drag*, or, as some think, a form of *drabble*] To wet and dirty by drawing on damp ground or mud, or on wet grass, to drabble —*v i* To be drawn on the ground, to become wet or dirty by being drawn on the mud or wet grass —**Draggle tail**, *n* A slut —**Draggle tailed**, *a* Untidy, sluttish

Dragoman, drag'ō man *n* pl **Dragomans**, [Sp *dragoman*, from Ar *tarjumān*, an interpreter, from *tarjama*, to interpret, Chal *targem*, to interpret] An interpreter and travellers' guide or agent in Eastern countries, an interpreter attached to an embassy or a consulate a term in general use in the Levant

Dragon, drag'on, *n* [Fr *dragon*, from L *draco*, Gr *drakōn*, from root *drak* or *derk*, as in *dei komai*, to see, Skr *darç*, to see, so called from its fiery eyes] A fabulous animal, conceived as a sort of winged crocodile, with fiery eyes crested head, and enormous claws spouting fire, and often regarded as an embodiment of watchfulness, a kind of small lizard, having an expansion of the skin on each side, which forms a kind of wing, serving to sustain the animal when it leaps from branch to branch, a fiery, shooting meteor, or imaginary serpent (*Shak*) a fierce, violent person, male or female, more generally now, a spiteful, watchful woman, a short carbine carried by the original dragoons, having the representation of a dragon's head at the muzzle a variety of carrier pigeons —**Dragonet** drag'o net *n* A little dragon, a small fish of the goby family —**Dragon fish**, *n* The dragonet —**Dragon fly** *n* The popular name of a family of insects, having large strongly reticulated wings a large head with enormous eyes a long body and strong horny mandibles —**Dragonish** drag'o nish, *a* Pertaining to or like a dragon —**Dragon's-blood** *n* The popular name of the inspissated juice of various plants used for colouring spirit and turpentine varnishes for tooth tinctures and powders for staining marble, &c —**Dragon shell** *n* A name given to a species of limpet —**Dragon tree**, *n* An evergreen tree of the Canary Islands, one of the plants that produce dragon's blood

Dragoon, dra gōn', *n* [From *dragon* the carbine carried by the original dragoons raised by Marshal Brissac in 1660 on the muzzle of which, from the old fable that the dragon spouts fire the head of the monster was worked] Originally a soldier serving both on foot and horseback, now a cavalry soldier there being in the British army *heavy* and *light dragoons*, now nearly alike in weight of men horses, and appointments —*v t* To harass with or abandon to the rage of soldiers, to harass to persecute, to compel to submit by violent measures —**Dragonade**, **Dragoonade** drag o-nād', dra gō nād', *n* A persecution of French Protestants in the reign of Louis XIV, from dragoons generally leading the persecuting force, a military attack upon civilians

Drain, drān, *v t* [Probably from A Sax *dreahnigean*, to strain, and allied to *drag*] To cause to pass through some porous substance, to filter; to exhaust any body of a liquid, to exhaust (land) of excessive moisture by causing it to flow off in channels, to exhaust, to deprive by drawing off gradually (to *drain* a country of men) —*v i* To flow off gradually, to be emptied or deprived of liquor by flowing or dropping —*n* The act of draining or drawing off, or of emptying by drawing off, gradual or continuous outflow or withdrawal, a channel through which water or other liquid flows off, a trench or ditch to convey water from wet land, a water course, a sewer *pl* the grain from the mash tub —**Drainable**, drā'na-bl, *a* Capable of being drained.—**Drainage**, drā nāj, *n* A draining, a gradual flowing off of any liquid, the system of drains and other works by which any town, surface, and the like is freed from water, the mode in which the waters of a country pass off by its streams and rivers, the water carried away from a district by natural or other channels.—**Drainer**, drā ner, *n* One who or that which drains, one who constructs channels for draining land, *cookery*, a perforated plate for letting fluids escape —**Drain tile**, **Draining tile**, *n* A hollow tile employed in the formation of drains —**Drain trap**, *n* A contrivance to prevent the escape of foul air from drains, but to allow the passage of water into them

Drake, drāk, *n* [Contr from a form *enedrice*, *endrake* (Icel *andrika*, O H G *antrecho*, *antricho*), a hypothetical masculine of A Sax *ened*, a duck, the termination *ric*, being the same as that in *bish pric*, and akin to Goth *weaks* ruling G *reich*, empire *Aned* is cog with L *anas anatis*, a duck] The male of the duck kind a species of fly used as bait in angling

Dram, dram, *n* [Contr from *drachma*] *Apothecaries weight*, a weight of the eighth part of an ounce, or 60 grains *avoirdupois weight*, the sixteenth part of an ounce, as much spirituous liquor as is drunk at once —**Dram shop** *n* A shop where spirits are sold in small quantities

Drama dra ma *n* [Gr *drama* from *draō*, to do to act] A poem or composition representing a picture of human life, and accommodated to action generally designed to be spoken in character and represented on the stage, a series of real events invested with dramatic unity and interest dramatic composition or literature dramatics presentation and all that is connected with it —**Dramatic** **Dramatical** dra mat'ik dra mat'i kal *a* Of or pertaining to the drama or play represented on the stage appropriate to or in the form of a drama theatrical, characterized by the force and fidelity appropriate to the drama (a *dramatic* description) —**Dramatically**, dra mat'i kal li *adv* In the manner of the drama, vividly and strikingly —**Dramatist**, dram a tist, *n* The author of a dramatic composition, a writer of plays —**Dramatizable** dram a tī za bl *a* Capable of being dramatized —**Dramatize** dram a tīz *v t* —*dramatized*, *dramatizing* To compose in the form of the drama to adapt to the form of a play —**Dramaturgy** dram a tėr ji *n* (Gr *dramatourgia* dramatic composition—*drama*, and *ergon* work] The science which treats of the rules of composing dramas and representing them on the stage —**Dramaturgic** dram a tėr'jik *a* Pertaining to dramaturgy, theatrical, hence unreal **Dramaturgist**, dram a tėr'jist, *n* One skilled in dramaturgy

Drank, pret of *drink*

Drape drāp *v t* —*draped*, *draping* [Fr *draper* to drape from *drap*, cloth DRAB] To cover or invest with clothing or cloth, to dispose drapery about for use or ornament —**Draper** drā pėr *n* [Fr *drapier*] One who sells cloths, a dealer in cloths —**Draperied**, drā per id *a* Furnished with drapery —**Drapery**, drā pėr i, *n* [Fr *draperie*] The occupation of a draper, fabrics of wool or linen, the clothes or hangings with which any object is draped or hung

Drastic, dras tik, *a* [Gr *drastikos* from *draō*, to do to act] Acting with strength or violence, powerful, efficacious —*n* A strong purgative

Draught, draft, *n* [From *draw*, *drag*] The act of drawing, the capacity of being drawn (a cart or plough of easy *draught*), the drawing of liquor into the mouth and throat, the act of drinking, the quantity of liquor drunk at once, the act of delineating, or that which is delineated, a representation by lines, a drawing or first sketch, an outline, a sweeping of the water for fish with a net, that which is taken by sweeping with a net (a *draught* of fishes) the depth of water necessary to float a ship, or the depth a ship sinks in water, especially when laden, a current of

air moving through an inclosed or confined space, as through a room or up a chimney, *pl.* a game resembling chess played on a board divided into sixty four checkered squares — *On draught*, drawn or to be had directly from the cask, as ale, porter, &c — *v t* To draw out, to sketch roughly, to draft —*a* Used for drawing, drawn from the barrel or other receptacle in which it is kept (*draught* ale) —**Draught bar,** *n* A bar to which the traces are attached in harnessing horses for draught purposes, a swing tree or swingle tree — **Draught board,** *n* A checkered board for playing draughts — **Draught-compasses,** *n pl* Compasses with movable points used for drawing the finer lines in mechanical drawings, as plans, &c — **Draughtsman,** drafts man, *n* A man who draws plans or designs, or one who is skilled in such drawings —**Draughtsmanship,** drafts man ship *n* The office or work of a draughtsman —**Draughty,** draf ti, *a* Of or pertaining to draughts of air, exposed to draughts

Drave, drāv, old and poetical pret of *drive*

Dravidian, dra vi di an, *a* Of or pertaining to *Dravida*, the name of an old province of India, applied to a distinct family of tongues spoken in South India, Ceylon, &c

Draw dra, *v t* —*drew* (drō), *drawn* (drąn), *drawing* [A softened form of *drag* (which see)] To pull along after one, to haul to cause to advance by force applied in front of the thing moved or at the fore end, to pull out, to unsheath, to bring out from some receptacle (to *draw* water), to let run out, to extract (blood wine) to attract, to cause to move or tend toward, to allure, to lead by persuasion or moral influence, to lead as a motive, to induce to move, to induce to take into the lungs, to pull more closely together or apart (to *draw* a curtain) to lengthen, to extend in length, to form by extension (to *draw* wire), to form (a line) between two points, to represent by lines drawn on a plain surface, to form a picture or image to describe in words or to represent in fancy, to derive deduce have or receive from some source to receive from customers or patrons to receive or take (to *draw* money from a bank), to extort, to force out (groans tears), to write in due form, to form in writing, to take out of a box or wheel as tickets in a lottery, to receive or gain by such drawing, to require (so many feet of water) for floating, to bend (to *draw* the bow), to eviscerate, to finish as a game battle &c so as neither party can claim the victory —*To draw a badger fox*, &c, to drag or force it from its cover — *To draw in*, to contract, to pull back, to collect or bring together, to entice or inveigle — *To draw off* to draw away to withdraw, to abstract (the mind) to draw or take from, to cause to flow from — *To draw on* to allure to entice to occasion, to cause — *To draw over* to persuade or induce to revolt from an opposing party, and to join one's own party — *To draw out* to lengthen, to extend, to compose or form in writing, to cause to issue forth, to elicit, by questioning or ad dress, to cause to be declared, to call forth — *To draw together* to collect or be collected —*To draw up* to raise, to lift, to form in order of battle to array, to compose in due form as a writing, to form in writing —*v i* To pull, to exert strength in drawing, to act or have influence, as a weight to shrink, to contract, to advance, to approach, to resort or betake one's self to to unsheathe a sword, to use or practice the art of delineating figures, to form a picture, to make a draft or written demand for payment of a sum of money upon a person —*To draw back*, to retire, to move back, to withdraw —*To draw near* or *nigh*, to approach, to come near —*To draw off*, to retire, to retreat — *To draw on*, to advance, to approach —*To draw up*, to form themselves in regular order (as troops), to assume a certain order or arrangement, to stop a horse by pulling the reins —*n* The act of drawing, the lot or chance drawn, a drawn game —**Drawable,** dra'a bl, *a* Capable of being drawn —**Drawback,** dra bak, *n* What detracts from profit or pleasure, a discouragement or hindrance, a disadvantage, a certain amount of duties or customs dues paid back or remitted, as duty on spirits when they are sent abroad —**Draw bolt,** *n* A coupling pin — **Drawbridge,** dra brij, *n* A bridge which may be drawn up or let down or opened or shut horizontally, to admit or hinder communication, as before the gate of a town or castle, or over a navigable river —**Draw-cut,** *n* A single cut with a knife in a plant &c —**Drawee,** dra ē, *n* The person on whom an order or bill of exchange is drawn —**Drawer,** dra ėr, *n* One who draws or pulls, one who takes water from a well, one who draws liquor from a cask, a waiter (*Shak*), one who draws a bill of exchange or an order for the payment of money, a sliding box in a table, desk, &c, which is drawn out at pleasure, one of a set of such boxes in a case or bureau, *pl* an under garment worn on the legs and lower part of the body by both sexes CHEST **Draw gate,** *n* The valve of a sluice —**Draw gear,** *n* A harness adapted for draught horses, the apparatus or parts by which railway carriages are coupled together, &c —**Drawing,** dra ing *n* The act of one who draws, the representation or delineation of an object on a plain surface, by means of lines and shades as with a pencil crayon, pen, &c, the amount of money taken for sales in a shop or other trading establishment — **Drawing board,** *n* A board on which paper is stretched for drawing on or for painting in water colours &c —**Drawing master,** *n.* One who teaches the art of drawing — **Drawing paper,** *n* A large sized variety of stout paper used for making drawings on —**Drawing pen,** *n* A pen used in drawing lines —**Drawing pencil** *n* A black lead pencil used in drawing —**Drawing room,** *n* [For *withdrawing room*, a room to which the company withdraws from the dining room] A room in a house appropriated for the reception of company a room in which distinguished personages hold levees or private persons receive parties, the formal reception of evening company at a royal court **Drawn** dran *p* and *a* Pulled hauled allured, unsheathed, extended delineated &c, not decided from both parties having equal advantage and neither a victory (a *drawn* battle) **Draw net,** *n* A net for catching birds —**Draw plate** *n* A steel plate of steel pierced with a graduated series of conical holes for drawing wire through in order to reduce and elongate it —**Draw well,** *n* A deep well from which water is drawn by a long cord or pole and a bucket

Drawl, dral *v t* [A dim form from *draw* or *drag* DRAG] To utter or pronounce in a slow lengthened tone, to while away in an indolent manner —*v i* To speak with slow utterance —*n* A lengthened utterance of the voice —**Drawlingly** dra ling li *adv* In a drawling manner

Dray, drā *n* [A Sax *dreye*, from *dragan* DRAG, DRAW] A low cart or carriage on heavy wheels such as those used by brewers —**Drayage** drā āj, *n* The use of a dray, charge for the use of a dray —**Dray horse,** *n* A horse used in a dray —**Dray man,** *n* A man who attends a dray

Dread dred *n* [A Sax *dræedan on draedan*, to fear] Great fear or apprehension of evil or danger, terror awe fear united with respect, the cause of fear the person or the thing dreaded (O T) —*a* Exciting great fear or apprehension, terrible, frightful, awful venerable in the highest degree —*v t* To fear in a great degree — *v i* To be in great fear —**Dreader,** dred ėr, *n* One that dreads —**Dreadful** dred ful, *a* Impressing dread or great fear terrible, formidable, awful, venerable —*n* A print chiefly devoted to the narration of stories of criminal life, frightful accidents, &c [Colloq] —**Dreadfully,** dred ful li, *adv* In a manner to be dreaded —**Dreadfulness,** dred ful nes, *n* The quality of being dreadful —**Dreadless,** dred les, *a* Free from fear or dread, undaunted, intrepid —**Dreadlessness,** dred'les-nes, *n* Fearlessness, undauntedness —**Dreadnought,** dred nat, *n* A person that fears nothing, a thick cloth with a long pile, used for warm clothing or to keep off rain, a garment made of such cloth

Dream, drēm, *n* [A Sax *dræm*, joy, melody, O Fris *dräm*, D *droom*, G *traum*, O Sax *drôm*, dream] The thought or series of thoughts of a person in sleep, *Scrip* impressions on the minds of sleeping persons made by divine agency, a matter which has only an imaginary reality, a visionary scheme or conceit, a vain fancy, an unfounded suspicion —*v i* — *dreamed* or *dreamt* (dremt), *dreaming* To have ideas or images in the mind in the state of sleep with *of* before a noun, to think, to imagine, to think idly —*v t* To see in a dream —*To dream away*, to pass in reverie or inaction, to spend idly — **Dreamer,** drē mer, *n* One who dreams, a visionary, one who forms or entertains vain schemes —**Dreamery,** drē mėr i, *n* A habit of dreaming or musing —**Dreamful,** drēm ful, *a* Full of dreams [*Tenn*] — **Dreaminess,** drē mi nes, *n* State of being dreamy —**Dreamland** drēm land, *n* The land of dreams, the region of fancy or imagination, the region of reverie —**Dreamless** drēm les, *a* Free from dreams — **Dreamlessly,** drēm les li, *adv* In a dreamless manner —**Dreamy,** drē mi, *a* Full of dreams, associated with dreams, giving rise to dreams, dream like

Dreary, drē ri, *a* [A Sax *dreórig*, bloody, sad sorrowful *dreór*, blood, from *dreósan* (Goth *driusan*), to fall, with common conversion of *s* into *r*, akin to G *traurig*, sad, *trauern* to mourn] Dismal, gloomy, waste and desolate, distressing, oppressively monotonous —**Drear,** drēr, *a* Dismal, gloomy with solitude —**Drearily,** drē ri li *adv* Gloomily, dismally —**Dreariness,** drē ri nes *n* The state of being dreary —**Drearisome** † drē ri sum, *a* Very dreary

Dredge, drej *n* [From the stem of *drag*, the *g* being softened as in *bridge*, from older *brig*] A drag net for taking oysters, &c, an apparatus for bringing up shells, plants, and other objects from the bottom of the sea for scientific investigation, a machine for clearing the beds of canals, rivers, harbours, &c —*v t* —*dredged*, *dredging* To take, catch, or gather with a dredge, to remove sand, silt, &c, from by the use of a dredge —**Dredger,** drej ėr, *n* One who or that which dredges —**Dredging machine** **Dredging vessel,** *n* A machine used to take up mud or gravel from the bottom of rivers, docks &c

Dredge drej *n* [Fr *dragée*, mixed provender for horses and cattle. It *treggèa* from Gr *tragêmata*, dried fruits] A mixture of oats and barley sown together —*v t* To sprinkle flour on roast meat —**Dredge box** **Dredging box,** **Dredger** drej ėr *n* A utensil for scattering flour on meats when roasting

Dregs dregz *n pl* [Icel *dregg*, Sw *drägg*, dregs, lees, probably connected with *drag*, *drain*—the dregs being what remains after the liquor is drained off] The sediment of liquors, lees, grounds, feculence, any foreign matter of liquors that subsides to the bottom of a vessel dross, sweepings, refuse, hence, the most vile and worthless among men *Dreg* in the singular is found in Spenser and Shakspere —**Dregginess** dreg i nes, *n* State of being dreggy —**Dreggy, Dreggish** dreg i, dreg ish, *a* Containing dregs or lees, consisting of dregs, foul, muddy, feculent

Drench drench *v t* [A Sax *drencan*, *drencean*, to give to drink, to drench, from *drincan*, to drink DRINK] To wet thoroughly, to soak, to saturate, to purge violently (an animal) with medicine —*n* [A Sax *drenc*, a draught] A draught, a dose of medicine for a beast, as a horse — **Drencher,** dren sher, *n.* One who drenches

Dress, dres, *v t* —*dressed* or *drest*, *dressing* [Fr *dresser*, to make right, prepare, from a L L verb *directiare*, *directiare*, to make straight, from L *directus*, straight Di-

sacr.] To make straight or in a straight line (troops); to put to rights; to put in good order, to till or cultivate, to treat (a wound or sore) with remedies or curative appliances, to prepare, in a general sense, to make suitable or fit for something (leather, a lamp, &c.), to put clothes on, to invest with garments; to adorn, to deck —*To dress up* or *out*, to clothe elaborately, pompously, or elegantly —*v i Mil.* to arrange one's self in proper position in a line, to clothe one's self, to put on garments —*n* Clothes, garments, or apparel, collectively, a suit of clothes; a costume, a lady's gown —**Dress-circle**, *n* A portion of a theatre, concert-room, or other place of entertainment set apart for spectators or an audience in evening dress — **Dress coat**, *n* A coat with narrow pointed tails, a swallow tailed coat, being the coat in which gentlemen go to full dress parties, operas, &c — **Dresser**, dres'er, *n* One who dresses, one employed in preparing, trimming, or adjusting anything, a *hospital assistant*, whose office is to dress wounds, ulcers, &c —[Fr *dresseur*] A table or bench on which meat and other things are dressed or prepared for use, a kind of low cupboard for dishes and cooking utensils — **Dressing**, dres'ing, *n* The act of one who dresses, what is used to dress, an application to a wound or sore, manure spread over land gum, starch, paste, and the like, used in stiffening or preparing silk, linen, and other fabrics, *cookery*, the stuffing of fowls, pigs, &c or the unctuous ingredients to complete a salad, *arch* mouldings round doors, windows, and other openings on an elevation —**Dressing-case**, *n*. A box containing requisites for the toilet, such as combs, brushes, &c —**Dressing-gown**, *n* A light gown or wide and flowing coat worn by a person while dressing, in the study, &c —**Dressing room**, *n* An apartment appropriated for dressing the person —**Dressing table**, *n* A table provided with conveniences for the toilet, a toilet table —**Dressmaker**, dres'māk-ėr, *n*. A maker of ladies dresses —**Dressy**, dres'i, *a* Very attentive to dress, wearing rich or showy dresses [Colloq]

Drew, drō, pret of *draw*

Drey, drā, *n* A squirrel's nest.

Dribble, drib'l, *v i* —*dribbled*, *dribbling* [A dim from *drip* and properly *drapple*] To give out or let fall in drops —*v t* To fall in drops or small particles, or in a quick succession of drops —**Dribblet Driblet**, drib'let, *n* One of a number of small pieces or parts, a small sum doled out as one of a series.

Drier, dri'ėr, *n* Under DRY

Drift drift *n* [From *drive*, A Sax *drifan* —Icel *drift*, a snow drift Dan *drift*, impulse, drove, D *drift*, drove course DRIVE and comp *rave*, *raft*, *shrave*, *shrift*, *throve*, *thrift*] A drove or flock, a heap of matter driven together by the wind or water (a snow-*drift*), a driving or impulse, overbearing power or influence, course of anything, tendency, aim (the *drift* of one's remarks), intention, design, purpose, a name in South Africa for a ford, *mining*, a passage cut between shaft and shaft, *naut* the distance which a vessel drives through wind or current when lying-to or hove-to during a gale, *geol* earth and rocks which have been conveyed by icebergs and glaciers and deposited over a country while submerged —*Drift of a current*, the rate at which it flows. —*v t* To accumulate in heaps by the force of wind, to be driven into heaps, to float or be driven along by a current of water or air, to be carried at random by the force of the wind or tide, *mining*, to make a drift, to search for metals or ores —*v i* To drive into heaps —*a* Drifted by wind or currents (*drift* sand, *drift* ice) —**Driftless**, drift'les, *a* Without drift or aim, purposeless, aimless —**Drift-net**, *n* A large kind of net with meshes 1 inch wide, used in fishing for pilchard, herring, mackerel, &c —**Drift-sail**, *n*. A sail used under water to keep the ship's head right, and prevent her driving too fast in a current —**Drift weed**, *n* Same as *Gulf-weed*.—**Drift-wood**, *n*. Wood drifted or floated by water. —**Drifty**, drif'ti, *a* Forming or characterised by drifts, especially of snow

Drill, dril, *v t* [From D *drillen*, to bore, to drill soldiers, G *drillen*, to bore, from same root as *through*, *thrill*, *-tral* in *nostril*. (In the agricultural sense, however, perhaps of different origin)] To pierce or perforate by turning a sharp-pointed instrument of a particular form, to bore and make a hole by turning an instrument, *agri* to sow in rows, drills, or channels, to teach and train soldiers or others to their duty by frequent exercises, hence, to teach by repeated exercise or repetition of acts —*v i* To go through the exercises prescribed to recruits, &c —*n* A pointed instrument used for boring holes, particularly in metals and other hard substances, the act of training soldiers, &c, to their duty, or the exercises by which they are trained, *agri* a row of seeds deposited in the earth, or the trench or channel in which the seed is deposited, also a machine for sowing seeds in rows —**Drill barrow**, *n* *Agri* an implement for forming drills, sowing the seed, and covering it with earth —**Drill bow**, *n* A small bow the string of which is used for rapidly turning a drill —**Drill-harrow**, *n* A small harrow employed in drill husbandry — **Drill plough**, *n* A plough for sowing grain in drills — **Drill press**, **Drilling machine**, *n* A machine armed with one or more drills for boring holes in metal —**Drill sergeant**, *n* A sergeant who drills soldiers

Drill, Drilling dril, dril'ing *n* [G *drillich* from *drei*, three a fabric in which the threads are divided in a threefold way] A kind of coarse linen or cotton cloth

Drily Under DRY

Drink, dringk *v t* —*drank* or *drunk* (pret), *drunk* or *drunken* (pp) [A Sax *drincan*= D *drinken* Icel *drekka*, G *trinken*, Goth *drigkan* to drink Hence *drench* and *drown*] To swallow liquor, for quenching thirst or other purpose, especially to take intoxicating liquor, to be intemperate in the use of intoxicating liquors, to be an habitual drunkard —*To drink to* to salute in drinking, to drink in honour of to wish well to, in taking the cup —*To drink deep*, to drink a deep draught to indulge in liquor to excess —*v t* To swallow (liquids), to imbibe, to suck in, to absorb, to take in through the senses (to *drink* delight), to inhale —*To drink down* to take away thought or consideration of (care &c) by drinking —*To drink off*, to drink the whole at a draught —*To drink in*, to absorb to take or receive into —*To drink up*, to drink the whole —*To drink the health*, or *to the health of* to drink while expressing good wishes for, to signify good will to by drinking, to pledge —*n* Liquor to be swallowed, a draught of liquor, intoxicating liquors —*In drink*, drunk, tipsy — **Drinkable** dringk'a bl, *a* Fit or suitable for drink, potable —*n* A liquor that may be drunk — **Drinkableness** dringk'a bl nes, *n* —**Drinker**, dringk'ėr, *n*. One who drinks, particularly one who practises drinking spirituous liquors to excess, a drunkard —**Drinking** dringk'ing *a* Connected with the use of intoxicating liquors —**Drinking bout**, *n* A convivial revel, a set-to at drinking —**Drinking fountain** *n* A public fountain for supplying water to quench thirst —**Drinking horn**, *n* A cup or goblet made of horn —**Drinking song** *n* A song in praise of drinking, a bacchanalian song — **Drink money** *n* Money given to buy liquor for drink. — **Drink offering**, *n* A Jewish offering of wine, &c

Drip, drip *v t* —*dripped*, *dripping* [A Sax *drippan* to drip to drop=Dan *dryppe*, Icel *drupa*, D *druipen*, G *triefen* Akin *drop*] To fall in drops, to have any liquid falling from it in drops —*v t* To let fall in drops —*n* A falling or letting fall in drops, a dripping, that which falls in drops; dripping, or melted fat from meat while roasting, the edge of a roof; the eaves, *arch* a large flat member of the cornice projecting so as to throw off water, a drip stone —**Dripping**, drip'ing, *n* The fat which falls from meat in roasting — **Drip-stone**, *n*. *Arch* a projecting moulding or cornice over doorways, windows, &c., to throw off the rain

Drive, driv, *v t* —*drove* (formerly *drave*); *driven*, *driving* [A Sax *drifan*= Goth *dreiban*, D *drijven*, Dan *drive*, G *treiben*, to drive, to urge or carry on *Drift* and *drove* are derivatives] To impel or urge forward by force, to force or move by physical means, to propel; to compel or urge by other means than absolute physical force, or by means that compel the will, to constrain, to press or carry to a great length (an argument), to chase or hunt, to keep horses or other animals moving onward while directing their course, to guide or regulate the course of the carriage drawn by them, to guide or regulate a machine, to convey in a carriage or other vehicle, to carry on, prosecute engage in (a trade, a bargain), *mining*, to dig horizontally, to cut a horizontal gallery or tunnel —*v i* To be forced along, or impelled (a ship *drives* before the wind), *to rush and press with violence* (a *storm drives* against the house), to go in a carriage, to travel in a vehicle drawn by horses or other animals to aim or tend, to aim a blow, to make a stroke —*To let drive*, to aim a blow, to strike —*n* A journey or airing in a vehicle, a course on which carriages are driven, a road prepared for driving, a strong or sweeping blow or impulsion — **Driver**, driv'ėr, *n* One who or that which drives, the person who drives a carriage, one who conducts a team, *naut* a large fore-and aft quadrilateral sail called also the *Spanker*, on the mizzen mast, *mach* the main wheel by which motion is communicated to a train of wheels a driving wheel —**Driver ant**, *n* A singular species of ant in West Africa, so named from its *driving* before it almost every animal that comes in its way — **Driving** driving *p* and *a* Having great force of impulse, rushing with force, communicating force or power —**Driving shaft**, *n* A shaft from a driving wheel communicating motion to a machine — **Driving wheel** *n* *Mech* a wheel that communicates motion to another or to others, the large wheel in a locomotive engine which is fixed upon the crank axle or main shaft

Drivel driv'el, *v i* —*drivelled*, *drivelling* [A modification of *dribble* from root of *drib*] To slaver, to let a little drop or flow from the mouth, like a child, idiot, or dotard, to be weak or foolish, to dote — *n* Slaver, saliva flowing from the mouth, silly unmeaning talk, senseless twaddle —**Driveller**, driv'el-ėr, *n* One who drivels, an idiot a fool

Drizzle driz'l, *v i* — *drizzled*, *drizzling* [A dim from A Sax *drēosan*, Goth *driusan*, to fall, like Prov G *driesseln*, to dizzle DREARY] To rain in small drops, to fall from the clouds in very fine particles —*v t* To shed in small drops or particles —*n*. A small or fine rain, mizzle — **Drizzly**, driz'li *a* Shedding small rain, or small particles of snow

Droger Drogher dro'ger *n* A small West Indian coasting craft for carrying goods

Droit droit, *n* [Fr, from L *directus*] Right, law, justice; a fiscal charge or duty —*Droits of admiralty* perquisites attached to the office of admiral of England, or lord high admiral

Droll, drōl, *a* [Same word as Fr *drôle*, D *drol*, G *droll*, a thick, short person a droll, Gael *droll*, a slow, awkward person, perhaps from Icel and Sw *troll* a kind of imp or hobgoblin] Odd, merry, facetious, comical, ludicrous, queer, laughable, ridiculous. —*n* One whose occupation or practice is to raise mirth by odd tricks, a jester, a buffoon, something exhibited to raise mirth or sport —*v i* To jest, to play the buffoon —**Drollery**, drōl'ėr-i, *n* The quality of being droll, something done to raise mirth, sportive tricks, buffoonery, fun comicalness, humour —**Drollish**, drōl'-lish, *a* Somewhat droll

Dromedary, drum'e-da ri, *n* [L *dromedarius*, a dromedary formed from Gr *dromas*, *dromados*, running, from stem of *dramein*, to run] A species of camel,

called also the Arabian camel, with one hump or *protuberance on* the back, in distinction from the Bactrian camel, which has two humps.

Drone, drōn, *n.* [A Sax *drān*, the drone-bee; L G. and Dan. *drone*, Sw *dron*, *drönya*, Ger *drohne*, from the sound it makes; comp *humble-bee*, G *hummel*, and the verb *hum*] The male of the honey-bee, an idler; a sluggard, one who earns nothing by industry, a humming or low sound, or the instrument of humming, one of the largest tubes of the bagpipe, which emit a continued deep tone —*v i* —*droned*, *droning* [Dan *drone*, Sw *drōna*, to drone, akin Goth *drunjus*, a sound] To give forth a low, heavy, dull sound, to hum, to snore, to make use of a dull monotonous tone, to live in idleness —*v t* To read or speak in a dull, monotonous, droning manner —**Dronish**, drō nish, *a* Like or pertaining to a drone, sluggish, lazy, inactive, slow —**Dronishly**, drō nish li, *adv* In a dronish manner —**Dronishness**, drō nish nes, *n* —**Drony**, drō ni, *a* Like a drone, dronish

Droop, drōp, *v i* [A form of *drip*, *drop*] To sink or hang down, to bend downward, as from weakness or exhaustion, to languish from grief or other cause, to fail or sink, to decline, to be dispirited, to come towards a close (*Fenn*) —*v t* To let sink or hang down —*n* The act of drooping or of falling or hanging down, a drooping position or state —**Drooper**, drō pėr, *n* One who or that which droops —**Droopingly**, drō ping li, *adv* In a drooping manner

Drop, drop, *n* [A Sax *dropa*, O Sax *dropo*, Icel. *dropi*, D *drop*, G *tropfe*, a drop, akin *dribble*, *drip*, *droop*] A small portion of any fluid in a spherical form, falling or pendant, as if about to fall, a small portion of water falling in rain, what resembles or hangs in the form of a drop, as a hanging diamond ornament a glass pendant of a chandelier, &c, a very small quantity of liquor, a small quantity of anything (*a drop* of pity *Shak*), that part of a gallows which sustains the criminal before he is executed and which is suddenly dropped, also the distance which he has to fall, the curtain which conceals the stage of a theatre from the audience, *pl* a liquid medicine, the dose of which is regulated by a certain number of drops.—*v t* —*dropped*, *dropping* [A Sax *dropian*, from the noun —D *druppen*, G *tropfen*] To pour or let fall in drops, to let fall, lower, or let down (*to drop* the anchor), to let go, dismiss, lay aside break off from, to quit, leave, omit, to utter (words) slightly, briefly, or casually, to send in an off hand informal manner (*drop* me a few lines) —*v i* To fall in small portions, globules, or drops, as a liquid, to let drops fall, to drip, to discharge itself in drops, to fall, to descend suddenly or abruptly, to sink lower, to cease, to die suddenly, to fall, as in battle, to come to an end to be allowed to cease, to be neglected and come to nothing, to come unexpectedly with in or *into* —*To drop astern* (*naut*), to slacken speed so as to let another vessel get ahead —*To drop down*, to sail, row, or move down a river —*Dropping fire* (*milit*), a continuous irregular discharge of small arms —**Drop drill**, *n Agri* an agricultural implement which drops seed and manure into the soil simultaneously —**Droplet**, drop let, *n* A little drop —**Dropper**, drop ėr, *n* One who or that which drops —**Dropping**, drop ing, *n* The act of one who drops, a falling in drops, that which drops, *pl* the dung of animals —**Droppingly**, drop ing li, *adv* In drops —**Drop-hammer**, **Drop press**, *n.* A machine worked by the foot, consisting of a weight raised vertically by a cord and pulley, and allowed to drop suddenly on an anvil: used for embossing, punching, &c —**Drop-scene**, *n* A scenic picture, suspended by pulleys, which descends or drops in front of the stage in theatres —**Drop-tin**, *n* Fine tin

Dropsy, drop si, *n* [Formerly *hydropsy*, from Gr *hydrōps*, dropsy, from *hydōr*, water] *Med.* an unnatural collection of water in any cavity of the body, or in the cellular tissue —**Dropsical**, drop si-kal, *a* Diseased with dropsy; inclined to dropsy; resembling or partaking of the nature of dropsy —**Dropsicalness**, drop si-kal-nes, *n.* —**Dropsied**, drop sid, *a* Affected with dropsy, exhibiting an unhealthy inflation

Droshy, dros'ki, *n* [Rus *droshka*.] A kind of light four wheeled carriage used in Russia and Prussia

Drosometer, dro-som et-ėr, *n* [Gr *drosos*, dew, and *metron*, measure] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of dew that condenses on a body which has been exposed to the open air during the night

Dross, dros, *n* [A Sax *dros*, *drosm*, from *drēosan*, to fall, D *droes*, Icel *tros*, rubbish, Sc *drush*, dregs, Dan *drysse*, to fall DREARY] The refuse or impurities of metals, rust, waste matter, refuse, any worthless matter separated from the better part —**Drossiness**, dros'i nes, *n* The quality or state of being drossy —**Drossy**, dros i, *a* Like dross, pertaining to dross, full of or abounding with refuse matter, worthless, foul, impure

Drought, drout, *n* [Contr from A Sax *drugath*, *druguth*, from *druge*, *dryge*, dry, like D *droogte*, from *droog*, dry DRY] Dry weather, want of rain, such a continuance of dry weather as affects the crops aridness, thirst, want of drink, scarcity, lack —**Droughtiness**, drou'ti nes, *n* The state of being droughty —**Droughty**, drou ti, *a* Characterized by drought or the absence of rain or moisture, arid, thirsty — **Drouth**, drouth, *n* Drought, aridity, dryness of the throat and mouth, thirst, want of drink —**Drouthiness**, drou thi nes, *n* — **Drouthy**, drou thi, *a* Devoid of moisture, droughty, thirsty, especially for strong drink

Drove, drōv, pret of *drive*

Drove, drōv, *n* [A Sax *drāf*, from *drīfan*, to drive] A number of animals, as oxen, sheep or swine, driven in a body, a collection of animals moving forward, a crowd of people in motion, a flock —**Drover**, drō vėr, *n* One who drives cattle or sheep to market, or from one locality to another

Drown, droun, *v t* [From A Sax *druncnian*, to sink in water, to be drunk, from *druncen*, pp of *drincan*, to drink, Dan *drukne*, to drown DRINK, DRENCH] To deprive of life by immersion in water or other fluid, to overflow, overwhelm, or inundate, to put an end to, as if by drowning or overwhelming, to overpower (*to drown* care, *to drown* one's sorrow) —*v i* To be suffocated in water or other fluid, to perish in water

Drowse, drouz, *v i* —*drowsed*, *drowsing* [A Sax *druxan*, *druxian* to be slow, to languish, allied to *drēosan*, to fall, to droop, D *droosen*, to doze, to slumber DREARY] To sleep imperfectly or unsoundly, to slumber, to be heavy with sleepiness, to be heavy or dull —*v t* To make heavy with sleep, to make dull or stupid —*n* A slight sleep, a doze, slumber —**Drowsily**, drou zi li, *adv* In a drowsy manner —**Drowsiness**, drou'zi nes, *n* State of being drowsy —**Drowsy**, drou zi, *a* Inclined to sleep, sleepy, heavy with sleepiness, lethargic, sluggish, stupid, disposing to sleep, lulling

Drub, drub, *v t* —*drubbed*, *drubbing* [Prov E *drab*, akin to Icel and Sw *drabba* to beat, G *treffen*, to hit] To beat with a stick, to thrash, to cudgel —*n* A blow with a stick or cudgel, a thump, a knock —**Drubber**, drub ėr, *n* One who drubs or beats —**Drubbing**, drub ing, *n* A cudgelling, a sound beating

Drudge, druj, *v i* —*drudged*, *drudging* [Softened form of O E *druggе drug*, to work laboriously, origin doubtful] To work hard, to labour in mean offices, to labour with toil and fatigue —*n* One who labours hard in servile employments, a slave —**Drudgery**, druj ėr i, *n* Ignoble toil, hard work in servile occupations —**Drudgingly**, druj'ing li, *adv* With labour and fatigue, laboriously

Drug, drug, *n* [Fr *drogue*, Pr Sp Pg It *droga*, all from D *droog*, the same word as A Sax *dryge* dry—because the ancient medicines were chiefly dried herbs] Any substance, vegetable, animal, or mineral, used in the composition or preparation of medicines; any commodity that lies on hand or is not saleable, an article of slow sale or in no demand in the market —*v t* —*drugged*, *drugging*. To prescribe or administer drugs or medicines. —*v i.* To mix with drugs, to introduce some narcotic into with the design of rendering the person who drinks the mixture insensible, to dose to excess with drugs or medicines, to administer narcotics to; to render insensible with a narcotic drug —**Druggist**, drug'ist, *n.* One who deals in drugs, properly, one whose occupation is merely to buy and sell drugs, without compounding or preparation

Drugget, drug'et, *n* [Fr *droguet*, dim. of *drogue*, drug, trash DRUG] A cloth or thin stuff of wool, or of wool and thread, used for covering carpets, and also as an article of clothing

Druid, dru id, *n.* [Ir and Gael. *druidh*, W *derwyddi*] A priest or minister of religion who superintended the affairs of religion and morality, and performed the office of judges among the ancient Celtic nations in Gaul, Britain, and Germany —**Druidess**, dru i des, *n* A female druid —**Druidic**, **Druidical**, dru id ik, dru-id i-kal, *a* Pertaining to the druids —*Druidical stones*, the name popularly given to large upright stones, found in various localities and sometimes forming circles, from an uncertain assumption that they were druidical places of worship — **Druidish**, dru i dish, *a* Pertaining to or like druids —**Druidism**, dru i-dizm, *n* The doctrines, rites, and ceremonies of the druids

Drum, drum, *n* [Probably, like *drone*, a word of imitative origin, Dan *trommel*, G *trommel*, a drum, Dan *drum*, a booming sound, Goth *drunqus*, a sound] An instrument of music commonly in the form of a hollow cylinder, covered at the ends with vellum, the ends being beaten with sticks to produce the sound, a mechanical contrivance resembling a drum in shape, and used in connection with machinery of various kinds, &c, the tympanum or barrel of the ear a quantity packed in the form of a drum, a round box containing figs, a tea before dinner, a kettle-drum, a name formerly given to a fashionable and crowded evening party, a storm-drum —*v t* —*drummed*, *drumming* To beat a drum, to beat with rapid movements of the fingers, to beat with a rapid succession of strokes, to throb, to resound dully *v i* To perform on a drum, to expel with beat of drum (he was *drummed* out of the regiment), to summon by beat of drum, to din —*To drum up*, to assemble or call together by beat of drum —**Drum head**, *n* The head or top of a drum, a variety of cabbage having a large, rounded, or flattened head —*Drumhead court martial*, a court-martial called suddenly on the field. —**Drum major**, *n* The chief or first drummer of a regiment —**Drummer**, drum'ėr, *n* One who drums, one whose office is to beat the drum —**Drum-stick**, *n* The stick with which a drum is beaten, what resembles a drum stick, as the upper joint of the leg of a turkey

Drunk, drungk, *a* [From *drunken* DRINK] Intoxicated, inebriated, overcome, stupefied, or frenzied by alcoholic liquor —**Drunkard**, drung'kėrd, *n* One given to an excessive use of strong liquor, a person who habitually or frequently is drunk —**Drunken**, drung'ken, *a* [Part of *drink*, but now used chiefly as an adjective] Intoxicated, drunk, given to drunkenness; proceeding from intoxication, done in a state of drunkenness (*a drunken* quarrel) **Drunkenly**, † drung ken li, *adv* In a drunken manner [*Shak*]—**Drunkenness**, drung ken nes, *n* The state of being drunk, the habit of indulging in intoxication, intoxication, inebriety

Drupe, drōp, *n.* [Fr *drupe*, L *drupa*, Gr *dryppa*, an over-ripe olive] *Bot.* a stone fruit, such as the cherry or plum; a fruit in which the outer part is fleshy while the inner hardens like a nut, forming a stone with a kernel —**Drupaceous**, dru-pā'shus, *a.* Producing drupes; pertaining to drupes, or consisting of drupes —**Drupel**, drō pel, *n Bot* a little drupe.

Druse, drūs, *n.* [G *druse*, a gland] A cavity in a rock or mineral having its interior surface studded with crystals — **Drusy,** drū'zi, *a.* Pertaining to a druse, having the surface composed of very small prominent crystals nearly equal in size

Dry, dri, *a* [A Sax *dryge*, *dryge*, *drie* (D *droog*, G *trocken*), dry, whence *dryan*, *drygan*, to dry *Drought* and *drug* are derivatives] Destitute of moisture, free from water or wetness, free from juice, sap, or aqueous matter, not moist, arid, not giving milk, thirsty, craving drink, barren, jejune, plain, unembellished, destitute of interest, quietly sarcastic, caustic, discouraging, expressive of a degree of displeasure, cold and not friendly (a *dry* reception) —*Dry goods*, cloths, stuffs, silks, lace, ribbons, &c, in distinction from groceries —*Dry steam*, superheated steam —*Dry stone walls*, walls built of stone without mortar — *Dry vanes*, those in which no sweetness is perceptible —*v t* — *dried*, *drying* To make dry, to free from water or from moisture of any kind, to desiccate, to expose in order to evaporation of moisture, to deprive of natural juice, sap, or greenness —*To dry up*, to deprive wholly of water, to scorch or parch with thirst —*v i* To grow dry, to lose moisture, to become free from moisture or juice, to evaporate wholly sometimes with up — **Dryer, Drier,** dri'er, *n* One who or that which dries or makes dry, a desiccative, specifically a preparation to increase the hardening and drying properties of paint —**Drying** dri'ing, *a* Adapted to exhaust moisture, having the quality of rapidly becoming dry and hard —**Dryly Drily,** dri'li, *adv* Without moisture, coldly, frigidly, without affection, severely, sarcastically, barrenly, without embellishment, without anything to enliven, enrich, or entertain —**Dryness,** dri'nes, *n* The state or quality of being dry —**Dry beat,** *t* dri'bēt', *v t* To beat severely [*Shak*] —**Dryfoot,** dri'fut, *adv* Pursuing game by the scent —**Dry measure,** *n* The measure for dry goods, by quarters, bushels, pecks &c —**Dry nurse,** *n* A nurse who attends and feeds a child without the breast, one who stands to another in a somewhat similar relationship to that of a dry nurse, *milt* slang, an inferior officer who instructs his superior in his duties — *v t* To act as dry-nurse to, to feed, attend, and bring up without the breast —**Dry pile,** *n* A form of the ordinary voltaic pile, in which the liquid is replaced by some hygrometric substance, as paper which has been moistened with sugar and water and allowed to dry —**Dry point,** *n* A sharp etching needle, used to cut fine lines in copper without the plate being covered with etching ground or the lines bit in by the acid —**Dry rot,** dri'rot, *n* A well known disease affecting timber, occasioned by various species of fungi the mycelium of which penetrates the timber, destroying it —**Drysalter,** dri'sal'tėr *n* Formerly, a dealer in salted or dry meats, pickles, sauces, &c, but now a dealer in dye stuffs, chemical products, &c —**Dry saltery** dri'sal'tėr i, *n* The articles kept by a drysalter, the business of a drysalter —**Dry shod** *adv* Without wetting the feet —**Dry-stone,** *a* A term applied to a wall not cemented with mortar

Dryad, dri'ad, *n* [Gr *dryas*, *dryados* from *drys* an oak, a tree] *Myth* a deity or nymph of the woods, a nymph supposed to preside over woods —**Dryite,** dri'it *n* *Geol* fragments of petrified or fossil wood in which the structure of the wood is recognized

Dual, dū'al, *a.* [L *dualis*, from *duo*, two, akin *duel*, *double*, *doubt*, *dubious*, &c] Expressing the number two, existing as two, consisting of two, twofold, a term applied to a special form of a noun or verb used in some languages when two persons or things are spoken of —*n Gram* that number which is used when two persons or things are spoken of —**Dualism** dū'a lizm, *n* A twofold division, a system founded on a double basis or based in belief of two fundamental existences, the belief in two antagonistic supernatural beings, the one good, the other evil, the philosophical exposition of the nature of things by the adoption of two dissimilar primitive principles not derived from each other, the doctrine of those who maintain the existence of spirit and matter as distinct substances, in opposition to idealism, which maintains we have no knowledge or assurance of the existence of anything but our own ideas or sensations —**Dualist,** dū'a list, *n* One who holds the doctrine of dualism in any of its forms — **Dualistic,** dū a lis'tik, *a* Pertaining to dualism, characterized by duality —**Duality,** dū al'i ti, *n* The state of being two or of being divided into two — **Duarchy,** dū'ar ki, *n* [Gr *dyō*, two, and *archē*, rule] Government by two persons

Duan, dū'an, *n* [Gael and Ir] A division of a poem, a canto, a poem, a song

Dub, dub, *v t* —*dubbed*, *dubbing* [A Sax *dubban*, to strike, to dub knight, Icel *dubba*, to dub] To strike with a sword and make a knight, to give the accolade to, to confer any dignity or new character on, to entitle, to speak of as, to make smooth, or of an equal surface, by some operation, to smooth with an adze, to rub with grease, as leather when being curried, to raise a nap on cloth by striking it with teasles —*n* A blow

Dub, dub, *n* [Probably of same root as *dip* and *deep*] A puddle, a small pool of foul stagnant water

Dubious, dū'bi us, *a* [L *dubius* moving alternately in two opposite directions, from root of *duo*, two DOUBT] Doubtful, wavering or fluctuating in opinion, uncertain, not ascertained or known exactly, not clear or plain, occasioning or involving doubt, of uncertain event or issue — **Dubiously** dū'bi us li *adv* In a dubious manner — **Dubiousness,** dū'bi us nes, *n* The state of being dubious —**Dubiety** dū bi'e ti, *n* [L *dubietas*] Doubtfulness, a feeling of doubt —**Dubiosity,** dū bi os'i ti, *n* Dubiousness, doubtfulness —**Dubitable** † dū'bi ta bl *a* [L *dubito* to waver in opinion] Liable to be doubted doubtful, uncertain — **Dubitancy,** † dū'bi tan si, *n* Doubt uncertainty —**Dubitate** † dū'bi tāt, *v i* To hesitate —**Dubitation** † dū bi tā'shon *n* [L *dubitatio*] The act of doubting or hesitating, doubt

Ducal, dū'kal, *a* L *ducalis*, pertaining to a leader from *dux ducis*, a leader] DUKE] Pertaining to a duke — **Ducally** dū'kal li, *adv* After the manner of a duke, in relation with a duke or a ducal family — **Ducat,** duk'at *n* [Fr *ducat*, It *ducato*, from L L *ducatus* a duchy (the particular duchy originating the name being uncertain) from L *dux* DUKE] A coin formerly common in several continental states, either of silver or gold —average value of the former, *8s* to *9s*, and of the latter about *9s 4d* —**Ducatoon,** duk a toon', *n* [Fr *ducaton*, from *ducat*] A silver coin once common on the Continent, of different values — **Duchess,** duch'es, *n* [Fr *duchesse*, from *duc*, duke] The consort or widow of a duke, a lady who has the sovereignty of a duchy — **Duchy,** duch'i, *n* [Fr *duché*] The territory or dominions of a duke a dukedom

Duck, duk, *n* [Same word as D *doek*, Sw *duk*, G *tuch* cloth] A species of coarse cloth or canvas, used for sails, sacking of beds, &c

Duck, duk, *n* [Same word as Dan *dukke*, G *docke*, a baby or puppet, or the name of the bird used as a term of endearment] A word of endearment or fondness

Duck, duk *v t* [Akin to D *duiken* to bend the head duck dive Dan *dukke*, to dive, G *tauchen* to dip, to dive] To dip or plunge in water and suddenly withdraw, to bow, stoop, or nod in order to escape a blow or the like —*v i* To plunge into water and immediately withdraw, to dip, to plunge the head in water or other liquid, to drop the head suddenly, to bow, to cringe —*n* [From the verb to *duck*] A name of various water-fowls akin to but distinguished from swans and geese by having broader bills, a more waddling gait from their legs being placed further back, there being also a marked difference in the plumage of the sexes, a term of endearment (colloq), an inclination of the head, resembling the motion of a duck in water —*To make ducks and drakes*, to throw a flat stone, piece of slate, &c, along the surface of water so as to cause it to strike and rebound repeatedly, hence, *to make ducks and drakes of one's money*, to squander it in a foolish manner — **Duck bill, Duck-mole,** *n* A remarkable Australian animal with jaws which resemble the bill of a duck ORNITHORHYNCHUS —**Duck billed,** *a* Having a bill like a duck — **Ducker,** duk'ėr, *n* One who ducks, a plunger, a diver, a cringer, a fawner — **Duck hawk** *n* The marsh harrier or moor buzzard —**Ducking stool,** *n* A stool or chair in which common scolds were formerly tied and plunged into water — **Duckling** duk'ling, *n* A young duck —**Duck meat, Duck's meat, Duck-weed,** *n* The popular name of several species of plants growing in ditches and shallow water and floating on the surface, serving for food for ducks and geese —**Duck shot,** *n* Large shot used for shooting wild ducks

Duct, dukt, *n* [L *ductus*, a leading conducting, from *duco*, *ductum*, to lead DUKE] Any tube or canal by which a fluid is conveyed, used especially of canals in the bodies of animals or in plants — **Ductile,** duk'til, *a* [L *ductilis*] Easy to be led or influenced (persons), tractable, yielding to persuasion or instruction, capable of being drawn out into wire or threads (used of metals) —**Ductilely,** duk'til li, *adv* In a ductile manner —**Ductileness,** duk'til nes, *n* The quality of being ductile —**Ductility,** duk til'i ti *n* The property of solid bodies, particularly metals, which renders them capable of being extended by drawing, while their thickness or diameter is diminished, without any actual separation of their parts, a yielding disposition of mind, ready compliance

Dudgeon, duj'on, *n* [Perhaps akin to G *degen* a sword a dagger] A small dagger, the haft or handle of a dagger (*Shak*)

Dudgeon, duj'on *n* [W *dygen*, anger, grudge, *dygn* severe hard, painful] Anger, resentment, malice, ill will, discord

Due dū *a* [O Fr *deu* Fr *dû*, pp *of devoir*, from L *debere*, to owe DEBT] Falling to be paid or done to another, owed by one to another, and by contract justice, or propriety required to be paid, liable or meriting to be given or devoted, owing to (the attention *due* to one's studies), proper, fit, appropriate, suitable becoming, seasonable, required by the circumstances (to behave with *due* gravity), exact, correct, owing origin or existence, to (heat *due* to the sun's attraction), that ought to have arrived or to be present, bound or stipulated to arrive (the mails are *due*) — *adv* Directly, exactly (to sail *due* east) — *n* What is owed or ought to be paid or done to another, that which justice, office, rank or station, social relations or established rules of decorum, require to be given, paid, or done, a toll tribute, fee, or other legal exaction —**Duly,** dū'li, *adv* In a due fit, or proper manner, fitly, suitably, properly, at the proper time —**Dueness,** dū'nes *n* State of being due, fitness, propriety due quality

Duel, dū'el, *n* [Fr *duel*, It *duello*, from L *duellum*, old form of *bellum*, war from *duo* two] A premeditated combat between two persons with deadly weapons, for the purpose of deciding some private difference or quarrel, a single combat, a fight between two fortresses two encamped armies, and the like, carried on without the tactics of a pitched battle or an assault —*v i* —*duelled*, *duelling* To engage in a duel —**Duelling,** dū'el ing, *n* The practice of engaging in duels —**Duellist,** dū'el ist, *n* One who engages in a duel or in duels —**Duello,** dū-el'lō, *n* A duel, the art or practice of duelling, or the code of laws which regulate it (*Shak*)

Duenna, dū-en'na, *n* [Sp *duenna*, *dueña*, a form of *doña*, fem of *don*, from L *domina*, a mistress] An elderly female appointed to take charge of the younger female members of Spanish and Portu-

guese families; an elderly woman who is kept to guard a younger

Duet, Duetto, dū-et', dū-et'tō, *n* [It *duetto*, from *duo*, two] A musical composition for two voices or two instruments

Duffel, Duffle, duf'el, duf'l, *n* [From *Duffel*, a Belgian manufacturing town] A kind of coarse woollen cloth having a thick nap, frieze

Duffer, duf'er, *n* A pedlar, a hawker of cheap, flashy articles, a hawker of sham jewelry, a person who is a sham, a useless character, a stupid person, a fogey (colloq)

Dug, dug, *n* [Akin to Sw *dägga*, Dan *dægge*, to suckle, from root seen in Skr *duh*, to milk, *daughter* also being from this root] The pap or nipple of a woman or (now generally) of an animal

Dug, dug, pret & pp of *dig*

Dugong, dū gong, *n* [Malayan] A herbivorous mammal of the Indian Seas, allied to the manatee or sea-cow, and sometimes attaining a length of 20 feet, though generally about 7 or 8

Duke, dūk, *n* [Fr *duc*, from L *dux, ducis*, a leader, from *duco*, to lead (seen also in *duct, ducat, conduct, produce, educate, &c*), cog A Sax *toga*, a leader, E *tug* and *tow*] A chief, prince, or leader, in Great Britain, one of the highest order of nobility, a title of honour or nobility next below that of a prince, in some countries on the Continent, a sovereign prince, the ruler of a state —**Dukedom,** dūk'dum, *n* The seignory or possessions of a duke, the territory of a duke, the title or quality of a duke —**Dukeship,** dūk'ship, *n* The state or dignity of a duke

Dulcamara, dul ka mā'ra *n* [L *dulcis*, sweet and *amarus*, bitter Lit bitter sweet] A common British hedge plant, the bitter sweet or woody nightshade, the root and twigs of which have a peculiar bitter sweet taste

Dulcet dul'set, *a* [O Fr *dolcet*, L *dulcis*, sweet] Sweet to the taste, luscious, exquisite, sweet to the ear, melodious, harmonious, agreeable to the mind —**Dulcification,** dul si fi kā'shon, *n* The act of dulcifying —**Dulcifluous,** dul sif'lu us, *a* [L *dulcis* and *fluo*, to flow] Flowing sweetly —**Dulcify,** dul'si fi, *v t* —*dulcified, dulcifying* [Fr *dulcifier*, from L, *dulcis*, sweet, and *facio*, to make] To sweeten, to free from acidity, saltness, or acrimony, to render more agreeable to the taste

Dulcimer dul'si mēr, *n* [Sp *dulcemele* It *dolcimello* from L *dulcis*, sweet] A musical instrument consisting in its modern form of a shallow quadrilateral box with out a top, across which runs a series of wires, tuned by pegs at the sides, and played on by being struck by two cork headed hammers

Dulia, dū li a, *n* [Gr *douleia*, service, from *doulos*, a slave] An inferior kind of worship or adoration, as that paid to saints and angels in the Roman Catholic Church

Dull, dul, *a* [A Sax *dol, dwol*, erring, dull, from *dwelan* to be torpid or dull, akin Goth *dvals*, foolish, Icel *dul*, foolishness, D *dol*, L G *dull*, G *toll*, mad] Stupid, doltish, slow of understanding, heavy, sluggish, without life or spirit, slow of motion, wanting sensability or keenness in some of the senses (sight, hearing), not quick, sad, melancholy depressing, dismal, gross, inanimate, insensible, not pleasing, not exhilarating, cheerless, not bright or clear, tarnished, dim, obscure, blunt, obtuse, having a thick edge, cloudy, overcast —*v t* To make dull, to stupefy, to blunt, to render less acute, to make less eager, to make sad or melancholy, to make insensible or slow to perceive, to render dim, to sully, to tarnish or cloud —*v i* To become dull —**Dullard,** dul'erd, *n* A stupid person, a dolt, a blockhead, a dunce —**Dullardism,** dul'er dizm, *n* Stupidity, doltishness —**Dull brained,** *a* Stupid —**Dull-browed,** *a* Having a gloomy brow or look —**Dull-eyed,** *a* With eyes dull in expression —**Dull-head,** *n* A person of dull understanding, a dolt; a blockhead —**Dullish,** dul'ish, *a* somewhat dull, somewhat stupid, tiresome —**Dully,** dul'i, *a* Somewhat dull [*Tenn.*]—*adv.* (dul'li) Stupidly, slowly, sluggishly; without life or spirit —**Dulness, Dullness,** dul'nes, *n.* The state or character of being dull

Dulse, duls, *n* [Gael *duilleasg*, Ir *duileasg*, dulse] A kind of edible sea-weed having a reddish-brown, or purple, frond, several inches long, found at low water adhering to the rocks

Duly Under DUE

Dumb, dum, *a* [A Sax *dumb* = Goth *dumbs*, Dan *dum*, G *dumm*, dumb, stupid, allied to *dim*, and perhaps Goth *daubs*, deaf] Mute, silent, not speaking, destitute of the power of speech, unable to utter articulate sounds, not accompanied with speech, effected by signs (*dumb* show) —*To strike dumb*, to confound, to astonish, to render silent by astonishment —*v t* To silence, to overpower with sound (*Shak*) —**Dumbly,** dum'li, *adv* Mutely, silently, without words or speech —**Dumbness,** dum'nes, *n* State of being dumb —**Dumb bells,** *n pl* Weights, usually consisting of two iron balls with a short piece for grasping between them, swung in the hands for developing the chest, the muscles of the arms, &c —**Dumb-show,** *n* A sort of dramatic representation performed pantommically, gesture without words, pantomime —**Dumb-waiter,** *n* A framework with shelves, made to move between a kitchen and dining room for conveying food, &c, a side table or other piece of furniture in a dining room on which dessert, &c, is placed until required —**Dumfound, Dumbfound,** dum found', *v t* To strike dumb, to confuse [Colloq]—**Dumfounder,** dum foun'der, *v t* To confuse, to stupefy, to strike dumb, to confound [Colloq] —**Dummy,** dum'i, *n* One who is dumb, the fourth or exposed hand when three persons play at whist, also, a game at whist when there are only three playing, a name for a class of objects which are not what their appearance indicates, but do service for real ones, as sham packages, &c, in shops, having the appearance of containing goods, a lay figure in drapers shops, &c —*Double dummy*, whist with only two players, each having a hand exposed —*a* Silent, mute sham, fictitious [Colloq]

Dumous, Dumose, dū'mus, dū'mōs, *a* [L *dumosus*, bushy, from *dumus*, a bush] *Bot* having a compact bushy form, abounding with bushes and briers

Dump, dump, *n* [Allied to *damp*, Dan *dump*, dull, G *dumpf*, steam, vapour, comp *dumps*, melancholy, with *vapours*, in the sense of nervousness or depression A dull gloomy state of the mind, sadness, melancholy, low spirits, heaviness of heart generally in the plural, and now used only when a ludicrous effect is intended, a melancholy tune (*Shak*) ‡ —**Dumpish,** dum'pish, *a* Sad, melancholy, depressed in spirits —**Dumpishly,** dum'pish li, *adv* In a moping manner —**Dumpishness,** dum'pish nes, *n* State of being dumpish

Dumpling, dump'ling, *n* [Connected with Prov E *dump*, a clumsy leaden counter, a lump, also perhaps prov *dump*, to knock] A kind of pudding or mass of boiled paste, with or without fruit in it —**Dumpy,** dum'pi, *a* Short and thick —**Dumpy Level,** *n* A spirit level having a short telescope with a large aperture, and a compass, used in surveying

Dun, dun, *a* [A Sax *dunn*, perhaps from W *dwn*, Gael *donn* dun] Of a grayish brown or dull brown colour, of a smoky colour —**Dunnish,** dun'ish, *a* Inclined to a dun colour, somewhat dun

Dun, dun, *v t* —*dunned, dunning* [A form of *din*] To clamour for payment of a debt from, to demand a debt in a pressing manner from, to call on for payment repeatedly, to urge importunately —*n* One who duns

Dunce, duns, *n* [From *Duns Scotus*, the leader of the Schoolmen of the fourteenth century, opposed to the revival of classical learning, hence this name was given to his followers in contempt by their opponents] An ignoramus, a pupil too stupid to learn, a dullard, a thick-skull —**Dundom,** duns'dum, *n* The realm or domain of dunces —**Duncery,** dun'sēr-i, *n* Dulness; stupidity —**Dundish,** dun'dish, *a* Like a dunce —**Duncishness,** dun'sish-nes, *n*

Dunderhead, Dunderpate, dun'dēr-hed, dun'dēr-pāt, *n* [Comp Dan. *dummerhoved*, a dunderhead, lit stupid-head, from *dum*, stupid] A dunce, a dull-head —**Dunderheaded,** dun'dēr-hed-ed, *a* Stupid, thick-skulled

Dune, dūn, *n* [A Sax *dun* Down] A low hill of sand accumulated on the seacoast, a name given to some ancient forts in Scotland with a hemispherical or conical roof

Dung, dung, *n* [A Sax *dung*, G *dung*, Sw *dynga*, connected with verb to *ding*] The excrement of animals —*v t* To manure with dung —*v i* To void excrement —**Dung-fork,** *n* A fork with three or more prongs used to lift dung —**Dunghill,** dung'hil, *n* A heap of dung, the place where dung is kept collected, a mean or vile abode or situation —*a* Sprung from the dunghill, mean, low, vile —**Dungmeer,** dung mēr, *n* A pit where dung, weeds, &c, are mixed to lie and rot —**Dungy,** dung'i, *a* Full of dung, filthy, vile

Dungaree, dun-ga rē', *n* [Anglo Indian, low, common, vulgar] A coarse unbleached Indian calico, generally blue, worn by sailors

Dungeon, dun'jon, *n* [Fr *donjeon, donjon* Donjon] The innermost and strongest tower of a castle, the donjon, a close prison, a deep, dark place of confinement —*v t* To confine in a dungeon

Duniwassal, Dunniewassal, dū ni was sal, *n* [Gael *duin' uasal*, from *duine* a man, and *uasal*, gentle] A gentleman of secondary rank among the Scottish Highlanders, a cadet of a family of rank

Dunker, dung ker, *n* A member of a sect of baptists originating in Philadelphia, a tunker

Dunlin, dun'lin, *n* [From *dune* with dim termination *ling*, or from *dun*, adj] A species of sandpiper, about 8 inches in length, occurring in vast flocks along the sandy shores of Britain, remarkable for the variations its plumage undergoes in summer and winter

Dunnage, dun'āj, *n* [For *downage*, from *down*] Faggots, boughs, or loose wood laid on the bottom of a ship to raise heavy goods above the bottom to prevent injury from water, also loose articles of lading wedged between parts of the cargo to hold them steady

Dunnock, dun'ok, *n* [From *dun*, *a*] The common hedge sparrow

Duodecimal, dū ō-des i mal, *a* [L *duodecim*, twelve] Proceeding in computation by twelves —*n pl* An arithmetical method of ascertaining the number of square feet and square inches in a rectangular area or surface, whose sides are given in feet and inches —**Duodecimo,** dū-ō-des i mō, *a* Having or consisting of twelve leaves to a sheet. —*n.* A book in which a sheet is folded into twelve leaves, the size of a book consisting of sheets so folded usually indicated thus, *12mo*

Duodenum, dū ō dē'num, *n* [From L *duodeni*, twelve each, so called because its length is about twelve fingers' breadth] The first portion of the small intestines, the twelve inch intestine —**Duodenal,** dū-ō-dē'nal, *a* Connected with or relating to the duodenum —**Duodenary,** dū-ō-den a-ri, *a* [L *duodenarius*] Relating to the number twelve, twelvefold, increasing by twelves —*Duodenary arithmetic*, that system in which the local value of the figures increases in a twelvefold proportion from right to left, instead of the tenfold proportion in the ordinary or decimal arithmetic

Duoliteral, dū ō lit'ēr-al, *a* [L *duo*, and *litera*, a letter] Consisting of two letters only, biliteral

Dup, dup, *v t* [For *do up*] To open (*Shak*)

Dupe, dūp, *n* [Fr *dupe*, a name sometimes given to the hoopoe, and hence, from the bird being regarded as stupid, applied to a stupid person Comp *pigeon*] A person who is deceived, or one easily led astray by his credulity —*v t* —*duped, duping* [Fr *duper*] To make a dupe of, to trick, to

misled by imposing on one's credulity —**Dupeability**, dū-pa-bil'i-ti, *n.* Liability to be duped; gullibility —**Dupable, Dupeable**, dū'pa-bl, *a.* Liable to be or capable of being duped. —**Duper**, dū'per, *n.* One who dupes; a cheat; a swindler —**Dupery**, dū'per-i, *n.* The art or practice of duping

Duple, dū'pl, *a* [L. *duplex*, double. DOUBLE.] Double —*Duple ratio*, that of 2 to 1, 8 to 4, &c.—*Sub-duple ratio* is the reverse, or as 1 to 2, 4 to 8, &c —*v t* To double — **Duplet**,† dūp'let, *n.* Doublet. —**Duplex**, dū'pleks, *a* [L.] Double, twofold

Duplicate, dū pli kāt, *a* [L *duplicatus*, from *duplico*, to double, from *duplex*, double, twofold—*duo*, two, and *plico*, to fold DUAL, PLY.] Double, twofold — *Duplicate proportion* or *ratio*, the proportion or ratio of squares —*n.* Another corresponding to the first, a second thing of the same kind, another example or specimen of the same kind of object, a copy, a transcript, a pawnbroker's ticket —*v t* —*duplicated, duplicating* To double, to fold —**Duplication**, dū pli kā shon, *n* The act of doubling, the multiplication of a number by 2, a folding, a doubling, a fold.—*Duplication of the cube, math.* a problem for determining the side of a cube which shall be exactly the double in solid contents of a given cube —**Duplicative**, dū pli kā tiv, *a* Having the quality of duplicating or doubling —**Duplicature**, dū'pli kā-tūr, *n* A doubling, a fold —**Duplicity**, dū plis i ti, *n.* [Fr *duplicité*, L *duplicitas*, from *duplex*, *duplicis*] The state of being double, doubleness, especially, doubleness of heart or speech, the act or practice of exhibiting a different or contrary conduct, or uttering different or contrary sentiments at different times in relation to the same thing, double-dealing, dissimulation, deceit

Durable, dū'ra bl, *a* [L *durabilis* from *duro*, to last, *durus*, hard] Having the quality of lasting or continuing long in being without perishing or wearing out, not perishable or changeable —**Durability**, **Durableness**, dū ra bil'i ti, dū'ra bl nes, *n* The quality of being durable — **Durably**, dū'ra bli, *adv* In a durable manner

Dura-mater, dū ra mā ter [L, lit hard mother called *mother* as protecting the brain] The outer membrane of the brain so named from its hardness compared with the membrane which lies under it, called *pia-mater* (pious mother), and which also surrounds the brain

Duramen, dū rā men, *n* [L *duramen*, hardness, *durus*, hard] The central wood or heart-wood in the trunk of an exogenous tree

Durance, dū'rans, *n* [*In the common sense* apparently shortened from *endurance*, from the hardships of imprisonment, comp *duress*] Imprisonment, restraint of the person, custody, duration —**Duration**, dū rā shon, *n* Continuance in time, length or extension of existence, indefinitely; power of continuance

Durbar, der'bar, *n* [Hind and Per *darbār* —Per *dar*, door, and *bār*, court, assembly] An audience room in the palaces of the native princes of India, state levee or audience held by the governor general of India, or by a native prince, an official reception

Dare,† dūr, *v t.* [Fr *durer*] To endure, to continue. [N T]

Duress, dū'res, *n* [O Fr *duresse*, hardship, constraint, from L *duritia*, harshness, hardness, from *durus*, hard] Imprisonment, restraint of liberty, *law*, also restraint or constraint by threats of personal injury

Durian, **Durion**, dū ri-an, dū ri-on, *n* [The Malay name] A tree of the Malayan Archipelago, also its fruit, which is extremely luscious and enticing to eat, but has an abominably offensive flavour

During, dū'ring, ppr of *dure* used as a preposition Continuing, lasting, in the time of, throughout the course of

Durmast, der'mast, *n* A highly valued species of oak, closely allied to the common oak.

Durra, dur'a, *n.* [Ar] A species of grain much cultivated in Africa, Asia, and the south of Europe; Indian millet; Guinea corn.

Durst, dərst, pret. *of dare.*

Dusk, dusk, *a* [Probably akin to Sw *dusk*, dull weather; Icel *doskr*, to dawdle, L G *duskes*, to slumber, perhaps also to *dose*] Tending to darkness, or moderately dark, tending to a dark or black colour; moderately black, swarthy —*n* An approach to darkness, incipient or imperfect obscurity, a middle degree between light and darkness, twilight, darkness of colour —*v t* To make dusky, or somewhat dark —*v i* To begin to lose light or whiteness, to grow dark, to cause a dusky appearance — **Dusken**, dus'kn, *v t.* To grow dusk, to become dark —*v t* To make dusk, or somewhat dark —**Duskily**, dus'ki li, *adv* In a dusky manner —**Duskiness**, dus ki-nes, *n* The state of being dusky —**Duskish**, dus kish, *a* Moderately dusky —**Dusky**, dus ki, *a* Partially dark or obscure, not luminous, tending to blackness in colour, dark coloured, not bright, gloomy

Dust, dust, *n* [A Sax *dust*, dust, same word as Icel and L D *dust*, D *duist*, dust, akin to G *dunst*, vapour] Fine dry particles of earth or other matter, so attenuated that they may be raised and wafted by the wind, hence, *fig* commotion and confusion accompanying a struggle, earth or earthy matter as symbolic of mortality, the body when it has mouldered in the grave, the grave, a low condition, money (colloq) —*To throw dust in one's eyes*, to mislead, to blind as to the true character of something —*v t* To free from dust, to brush, wipe, or sweep away dust, to beat, to sprinkle with dust —**Dust-ball** *n* A disease in horses in which a hard ball is formed in the intestinal canal — **Dust brand** *n* Smut a disease of cereals — **Dust-brush**, *n* A brush for removing dust from articles of furniture — **Dust-cart**, *n.* A cart for conveying dust and refuse from the streets —**Duster** duster *n* One who or that which clears from dust, a light overcoat worn to protect the clothing from dust —**Dustiness**, dus ti nes *n* The state of being dusty —**Dust man** *n* One whose employment is to remove dirt and filth —**Dust pan**, *n* A utensil to convey dust brushed from the floor, furniture, &c — **Dusty**, dus ti *a* Filled, covered, or sprinkled with dust, reduced to dust, like dust, of the colour of dust

Dutch, duch, *n* [G *deutsch*, German, Germanic, pertaining to the Germanic or Teutonic race, O H G *diutisc* from *diot*, A Sax *theod*, Goth *thiuda*, people The word has latterly been narrowed from its original meaning The term *Low Dutch* means *Dutch* or Low German (*Plattdeutsch*) as opposed to *High Dutch* (*Hochdeutsch*), or German proper] *Pl* originally, the Germanic race, the German peoples generally, now only applied to the people of Holland, *sing* the language spoken in Holland —*a* Pertaining to Holland or its inhabitants — *Dutch auction*, an auction at which the auctioneer starts with a high price, and comes down till he meets with a bidder, a mock auction —*Dutch courage*, false or artificial courage boldness inspired by intoxicating spirits —*Dutch clover*, white clover, a valuable pasture plant —*Dutch concert*, a concert in which a company join, each singing his own song at the same time as his neighbour, or in which each member sings a verse of a song, some well known chorus being used as the burden after each verse —*Dutch gold, Dutch metal* an alloy of eleven parts of copper and two of zinc — *Dutch leaf*, false gold leaf —*Dutch mineral*, copper beaten out into very thin leaves — *Dutch myrtle*, sweet gale, a fragrant shrub found in bogs and moors — *Dutch oven*, a tin hanging screen for cooking before a kitchen range or ordinary fire grate —*Dutch pink*, chalk or whiting dyed yellow with a decoction of birch-leaves, French berries, and alum —**Dutchman**, duch'man, *n* A native of Holland, a Hollander

Duty, dū ti, *n* [From *due*] That which a person is bound by any natural, moral, or legal obligation to do or perform, what has to be done as being due towards another, obligation to do something, obedience; submission; act of reverence or respect, any service, business, or office, particularly, military or similar service; a tax, toll, or impost, any sum of money required by government to be paid on the importation, exportation, or consumption of goods.—**Duteous**, dū te-us, *a.* Performing that which is due, or that which law, justice, or propriety requires, dutiful, obedient, enjoined by duty (*Shak*)† — **Duteously**, dū te-us-li, *adv* In a duteous manner —**Duteousness**, dū'te-us-nes, *n.* Quality of being duteous —**Dutiable**, dū ti a bl, *a* Subject to the imposition of duty or customs —**Dutiful**, dū ti-ful, *a* Performing the duties or obligations required by law, justice, or propriety, obedient, submissive to superiors, expressive of respect or a sense of duty, respectful, reverential, required by duty —**Dutifully**, dū ti ful li, *adv* In a dutiful manner — **Dutifulness**, dū ti ful nes, *n* The state or character of being dutiful —**Duty free**, *a* Free from tax or duty

Dux, duks, *n* [L, a leader, a chief DUKE] The head or chief pupil of a class or division in a public school

D valve, *n* A valve for opening and closing the induction and eduction passages of a steam engine cylinder, so called from its plan resembling the letter D

Dwale, dwāl, *n* [A Sax *dwala*, *dwola*, error, from *dwelan*, to err to be torpid or dull] The deadly nightshade which possesses stupefying or poisonous properties

Dwarf dwarf, *n* [A Sax *dwerg*, *dweorg*, D *dwerg*, Sw *dwerg*, *dwerf*, L G *dwarf*, a dwarf] A general name for an animal or plant which is much below the ordinary size of the species or kind, a very diminutive man or woman —*v t* To hinder from growing to the natural size, to prevent the due development of, to stunt to cause to look small or insignificant by comparison —*v i* To become less, to become dwarfish or stunted —**Dwarfish**, dwarf'ish, *a* Like a dwarf, below the common stature or size, very small, low, petty, despicable — **Dwarfishly** dwarf ish li *adv* In a dwarfish manner — **Dwarfishness**, dwarf ish nes, *n* The state or quality of being dwarfish —**Dwarf wall**, *n* A wall of less height than a story of a building

Dwell, dwel, *v i* —*dwelled* usually contracted into *dwelt*, *dwelling* [The A Sax *dwellan* to deceive, prevent, hinder, Icel *dvelja*, to hinder to delay, Dan *dvæle*, to loiter delay, dwell, akin *dull*] To abide as a permanent resident, to live in a place, to have a habitation for some time or permanently, to be in any state or condition, to continue —*To dwell on* or *upon* to keep *the attention fixed on, to hang upon* with fondness, to occupy a long time with, to be tedious over —**Dweller** dwel er *n* One who dwells, an inhabitant — **Dwelling**, dwel ing, *n* Habitation, place of residence, abode, continuance, residence — **Dwelling house**, *n* A house intended to be occupied as a residence, in contradistinction to a place of business, office, or other building —**Dwelling place**, *n.* The place of residence

Dwindle, dwin dl, *v t* *dwindled*, *dwindling* [Freq from O E and Sc *dwine*, A Sax *dwinan*, to pine, waste away = D *dwijnen*, Icel *dvina*, Dan *tvine*, to pine] To diminish gradually, to become small and insignificant, to shrink, to waste or consume away, to degenerate —*v t* To cause to dwindle —*n.* The process of dwindling, decline —**Dwindled**, dwin dld, *p* and *a* Shrunk, diminished in size —**Dwindling**, dwin dl ment, *n* The act or state of dwindling

Dyad, di ad, *n* [Gr *dyas*, *dyados*, from *dyo*, two] Two units treated as one, a pair; a couple, *chem* an elementary substance each atom of which, in combining with other bodies, is equivalent to two atoms of hydrogen —**Dyadic** di-ad ik, *a* Pertaining or relating to the number two, or to a dyad, consisting of two parts or elements —**Dyas**, di as, *n* [Gr] *Geol* a term sometimes applied to the Permian system from its being divided into two principal groups

Dye, di, *v t.*—*dyed*, *dyeing* [A Sax *deágan*,

dedgian, from *dedg*, dye, colour, perhaps akin to *dew*] To give a new and permanent colour to applied particularly to cloth or the materials of cloth, as wool, cotton, silk, and linen, also to hair, skins, &c, to stain, to colour, to tinge —*n* A colouring liquor, colour, stain, tinge —**Dyer**, di'er, *n* One whose occupation is to dye cloth and the like —**Dye-house**, *n* A building in which dyeing is carried on —**Dyer's-moss**, *n* Same as *Archil* —**Dyer's-weed**, *n* A British plant of the same genus as mignonette, affording a beautiful yellow dye —**Dye-stuff** *n* Materials used in dyeing —**Dye wood**, *n* A general name for any wood from which dye is extracted —**Dye work**, *n* An establishment in which dyeing is carried on.

Dying, di'ing, *a* Mortal, destined to death, given, uttered, or manifested just before death (*dying* words), pertaining to or associated with death (*dying* hour), drawing to a close, fading away —*n* The act of expiring, death —**Dyingly**, di'ing-li, *adv* In an expiring manner —**Dyingness**, di'ing-nes, *n* The state of dying, affected languor or faintness, languishment

Dyke, *n* and *v* Same as *Dike*

Dynam, di'nam, *n* [Gr *dynamis*, power] A term proposed to express a unit of work equal to a weight of 1 lb raised through 1 foot in a second, a foot pound —**Dynameter**, di-nam'e-tėr, *n* An instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes —**Dynametric Dynametrical**, din-a-met'rik, din-a-met'ri-kal, *a* Pertaining to a dynameter —**Dynamic, Dynamical**, di-nam'ik di-nam'i-kal, *a* Pertaining to strength power or force, relating to dynamics relating to the effects of the forces or moving agencies in nature —*Dynamical electricity*, current electricity —**Dynamically**, di-nam'i-kal-li, *adv* In a dynamical manner —**Dynamics**, di-nam'iks *n* The science which investigates the action of force, now usually divided into *Statics* and *Kinetics* the former dealing with forces such as compel rest or prevent change of motion, the latter with forces that cause motion or change of motion [Formerly the term was used as equivalent to the modern *Kinetics Mechanics* being then equivalent to *Dynamics* as now used]—**Dynamism**, din'a-mizm *n* The doctrine that all substance involves force —**Dynamite**, din'a-mit, *n* An explosive substance consisting of a siliceous earth, and sometimes of charcoal, sawdust, &c, impregnated with nitro-glycerine, and having a disruptive force estimated at about eight times that of gunpowder —**Dynamitard, Dynamiter**, din'a-mi-tard, din'a-mit-ėr *n* One who uses dynamite for destroying public buildings or other criminal purposes —**Dynamometer**, din-a-mom'e-tėr, *n* An instrument for measuring force or power, especially that of men, animals, machines, the strength of materials, &c —**Dynamometric, Dynamometrical**, din-a-mo-met'rik, din-a-mo-met'ri-kal, *a* Of or pertaining to a dynamometer, or to the measurement of force —**Dynamo electric**, di-nam'ō-ē-lek'trik, *a* Producing force by means of electricity

Dynasty, din'as-ti, *n* [Gr *dynasteia*, sovereignty, from *dynastės*, a lord or chief, from *dynamai*, to be strong *dynamis*, power] A race or succession of rulers of the same line or family, who govern a particular country, the period during which they rule —**Dynastic** di-nas'tik, *a* Relating to a dynasty or line of kings

Dyne, din *n* [Gr *dynamis*, power] *Physics*, a unit of force, being that force which, acting on a gramme for one second, generates a velocity of a centimetre per second

Dysæsthesia dis-ės-thē'si-a, *n* [Gr *dys*, with difficulty, *aisthēsis*, perception] *Pathol* impaired feeling, insensibility

Dyschroa, dis-kro-a, *n* [Gr *dys* and *chroa*, colour] *Med* a discoloured state of the skin

Dyscrasia, Dyscrasy, dis-krā'si-a, dis-kra'si *n* [Gr *dyskrasia—dys*, evil and *krasis*, habit] *Med* a bad habit of body

Dysentery, dis'en-tri, *n* [Gr *dysenteria—dys* bad, and *enteron*, intestines] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the large intestine accompanied generally with much fever and great prostration, frequent stools the discharges being mixed with blood and mucus or other morbid matter griping of the bowels, and tenesmus —**Dysenteric, Dysenterical** dis-en-ter'ik, dis-en-ter'i-kal *a* Pertaining to or afflicted with dysentery

Dyslogistic dis-lō-jis'tik *a* [Formed on the model of *eulogistic*, *dys* signifying ill and the word having therefore the opposite signification of *eulogistic*] Conveying censure, disapproval, or opprobrium; censorious, opprobrious —**Dyslogistically**, dis-lō-jis'ti-kal-li, *adv* In a dyslogistic manner, so as to convey censure or disapproval —**Dyslogy**, dis'lo-ji, *n* Dispraise opposite of *eulogy*

Dysodile, dis'ō-dil, *n* [Gr *dys*, bad, and *osō*, to smell, and *hylė*, matter] A species of coal, of a greenish or yellowish gray colour, in masses composed of thin layers, which, when burning, emits a very fetid odour

Dysorexia, Dysoraxy, dis-o-rek'si-a, dis'o-rek si, *n* [Gr *dys*, bad, and *orexis*, appetite] *Med* a bad or depraved appetite, a want of appetite

Dyspepsia, Dyspepsy, dis-pep'si-a, dis-pep'si, *n* [Gr *dyspepsia—dys*, bad, and *peptō*, to concoct, to digest] Indigestion, or difficulty of digestion, a state of the stomach in which its functions are disturbed, without the presence of other diseases, or when, if they are present, they are but of minor importance —**Dyspeptic, Dyspeptical**, dis-pep'tik, dis-pep'ti-kal, *a* Afflicted with dyspepsia, pertaining to or consisting in dyspepsy —**Dyspeptic**, *n* A person afflicted with dyspepsy

Dysphagia, Dysphagy, dis-fā'ji-a, dis-fa'ji, *n* [Gr *dys*, ill, and *phagō*, to eat] *Med* difficulty of swallowing

Dysphonia, Dysphony, dis-fō'ni-a, dis-fo'ni, *n* [Gr *dys*, bad, and *phōnė*, voice] *Med* a difficulty of speaking occasioned by an ill disposition of the organs of speech

Dyspnœa, disp-nē'a, *n* [Gr *dyspnoia—dys* ill, and *pneō*, to breathe] *Med* difficulty of breathing —**Dyspnoic** disp-nō'ik, *a* Affected with or resulting from dyspnœa

Dysthymic, dis-thim'ik, *a* [Gr *dysthymikos*, melancholy—*dys* bad, and *thymos*, the soul or spirit] *Med* affected with despondency, depressed in spirits, dejected

Dysuria Dysury, dis-ū'ri-a dis'ū-ri, *n* [Gr *dysouria—dys* ill, and *ouron*, urine] *Med* difficulty in discharging the urine, attended with pain and a sensation of heat —**Dysuric** dis-ū'rik, *a* Pertaining to dysury

Dziggetai dzig'ge-tā, *n* The wild ass of Central Asia a fine swift animal, intermediate in appearance and character between the horse and ass

E.

E, the second vowel and the fifth letter of the English alphabet, occurring more frequently than any other letter of the alphabet, *mus* the third note or degree of the natural or diatonic scale

Each ēch *dissyl a* and *pron* [O E *eche, ech, ych, uch, elch elc ilk*, A Sax *ælc*, from *ā aye*, ever, and *lic*, like, similar to D and L G *elk*, G *jeglich* Comp *such* and *which*] Every one of any number separately considered or treated, every one of two or more considered individually With *other* it is used reciprocally, as, *it is our duty to assist each other* (that is, each to assist the other)

Eager, ē'gėr, *a* [O E *egre*, O Fr *aigre*, Mod Fr *aigre* eager, sharp, biting, from L *acer, acris* sharp, from root which appears in *acute, acid acrid*, &c] Sharp, sour, acid (*Shak*), excited by ardent desire in the pursuit of any object, ardent to pursue perform, or obtain, ardently wishing or longing, vehement, fervid, earnest, impetuous, keen —**Eagerly**, ē'gėr-li, *adv* In an eager manner —**Eagerness**, ē'gėr-nes, *n* The state or character of being eager, keenness, ardour, zeal

Eagle, ē'gl, *n* [Fr *aigle*, from L *aquila*, an eagle, fem of the rare adj *aquilus*, dark coloured, swarthy] A common name of many large birds of prey, characterized by a hooked beak and curved, sharp, and strong claws (talons), and by its great powers of flight and vision, often regarded as a symbol of royalty, a military standard having the figure of an eagle such as that of ancient Rome and modern France, a gold coin of the United States, of the value of ten dollars or about forty two shillings sterling, a reading desk in churches in the form of an eagle with expanded wings —**Eaglet** ē'glet, *n* A small or young eagle —**Eagle eyed**, *a* Sharp sighted as an eagle, having an acute sight —**Eagle-owl** *n* A horned owl little inferior in size to the golden eagle —**Eagle stone**, *n* A variety of argillaceous iron ore occurring in spherical oval or reniform masses varying from the size of a walnut to that of a man's head so called from an ancient notion that they were often found in the nests of eagles —**Eagle wood** *n* A highly fragrant wood, much esteemed by Asiatics for burning as incense

Eagre, Eager ē'gėr, *n* [A Sax *eagor ægor* Icel *ægir*, the sea.] A tidal wave moving up a river or estuary at spring tide, as in the Severn, Solway &c, a bore

Ealdorman ALDERMAN

Eanling, ēn'ling *n* [A Sax *ēdman*, to bring forth and *ling*, dim term] A lamb just brought forth (*Shak*)

Ear, ėr, *n* [A Sax *ēare* D *oor*, Icel *eyra* Dan *øre*, G *ohr*, L *auris*, Gr *ous*] The organ of hearing, which in man and higher animals is composed of the external ear, a cartilaginous funnel for collecting the sound waves and directing them inwards, the middle ear, tympanum or drum, and the internal ear or labyrinth, the sense of hearing, the power of distinguishing sounds, the power of nice perception of the differences of musical sounds, a favourable hearing, attention, heed, a part of any manimate object resembling an ear, a projecting part from the side of anything, a handle of a tub, pitcher, &c —*All ear*, all attention — *To set by the ears*, to make strife between, to cause to quarrel —*Up to the ears over head and ears*, deeply absorbed or engrossed, overwhelmed —**Eared**, ėrd *a* Having ears usually in compounds as *long eared* —**Earless**, ėr'les, *a* Having no ears, wanting the external ear —**Ear ache**, *n* Pain in the ear —**Earcockle** *n* A disease in wheat caused by the presence in the grain of a microscopic worm —**Ear-drop** *n* An ornamental pendant for the ear —**Ear-drum**, *n* The tympanum (which see) —**Ear hole**, *n*. The aperture or opening of the external ear —**Ear mark**, *n* A mark on the ear for distinguishing sheep, pigs, cattle &c, hence any mark for distinction or identification —*v t* To distinguish by putting an ear mark on —**Ear pick**, *n* An instrument for cleaning the ear — **Ear piercing**, *a* Piercing the ear, sharp, shrill; acute — **Ear ring**, *n* An ornament ring worn hanging from the lobe of the ear, and usually carrying a jewelled pendant — **Ear shell**, *n* One of a genus of gasteropodous molluscs, so called from the flatness and smallness of the spire of the shell giving it some resemblance to an ear,—

Ear-shot, *n.* The distance the ear can perceive sound; hearing distance —**Ear-trumpet**, *n.* An instrument, usually in the shape of a conodal tube, used to enable persons somewhat deaf to hear more readily —**Ear-wax**, *n* The waxy or viscous substance secreted by the ear, cerumen —**Earwig**, ēr'wig, *n* [A Sax *swegra*, a beetle] One of a family of insects having a long narrow body and a pair of nippers at the extremity of the abdomen so called from a popular delusion that they have a propensity to creep into the ear —**Ear-witness**,† *n* One able to give evidence from his own hearing, an auditor

Ear, ēr, *v t* [A Sax *erian*, O Fris. *era*, Icel *erja*, Goth *arjan*, L *aro*, Gr *aroō*, to plough] To plough or till {O T}—**Earing**, ēr'ing, *n.* A ploughing of land, tilling {O T}

Ear, ēr, *n.* [A Sax *ear*, D *aar*, G *ähre*, an ear] A spike or head of corn or grain, that part of cereal plants which contains the flowers and seeds —*v n.* To shoot, as an ear, to form ears, as corn

Earl, ėrl, *n* [A Sax *eorl*, Icel Dan and Sw *jarl*, earl.] In Britain an nobleman, the third in rank, being next below a marquis, and next above a viscount —**Earldom**, ėrl'dum, *n* The jurisdiction or dignity of an earl —**Earl-marshal**, *n* An officer of state in Great Britain, who, as the head of the College of Arms, determines all rival claims to arms, and grants armorial bearings, through the medium of the king-of arms

Early, ėr'li, *a* [A Sax *aerlice* (adv), from *aer*, soon, *lic*, like. Erse] In advance of something else as regards time, sooner than ordinary, produced or happening before the usual time (*early* fruit, *early* maturity), forward, being at the beginning, first (in *early* manhood, *early* times) —*Early English architecture*, the style of architecture into which the Norman passed, the distinctive features of which are pointed arches long, narrow, lancet shaped windows without mullions, and a peculiar projecting ornament in the hollows of the mouldings, called the dog tooth ornament called also the *First Pointed* or *Lancet Style* —*adv* Soon, or sooner than usual or than others, in good season, betimes.—**Earliness**, ėr li-nes, *n* The state of being early

Earn, ėrn, *v t* [A Sax *earnian*, to earn, to reap the fruit of one's labours, O D *erne*, G *ernte*, harvest] To merit or deserve by labour or by any performance, to gain by labour, service, or performance, to deserve and receive as compensation —**Earnings**, ėr'ningz, *n pl* That which is earned, what is gained or deserved by labour, services, or performance, wages, reward, recompense

Earnest, ėr'nest, *a* [A Sax *eornest*, earnestness, *eornoste* (adj), earnest, serious cog D and G *ernst*, earnest, D *ernsten*, to endeavour] Ardent in the pursuit of an object, eager to obtain, having a longing desire, warmly engaged or incited, warm, zealous, intent, serious, grave —*n* Seriousness, a reality, a real event, as opposed to jesting or feigned appearance —**Earnestly**, ėr'nest li, *adv* In an earnest manner —**Earnestness**, ėr'nest nes, *n* The state or quality of being earnest

Earnest, ėr'nest, *n* [From W *ernes*, earnest or pledge, from *ern*, a pledge] Something given by way of token or pledge, to bind a bargain and prove a sale, a part paid or delivered beforehand, as a pledge and security for the whole, or as a token of more to come, *fig* anything which gives assurance, promise, or indication of what is to follow, first fruits, token —**Earnest-money**, *n.* Money paid as earnest to bind a bargain or ratify and prove a sale

Earth, ėrth, *n* [A Sax *eorthe*, Goth *airtha*, Icel *jorth*, Sw and Dan *jord*, G *erde*, allied to A Sax *eard*, soil, home, dwelling, and perhaps to Gr *era*, Skr *ira* —**earth**, and to L *aro*, to plough] The particles which compose the mass of the globe, but more particularly the particles which form the mould on the surface of the globe; the globe which we inhabit, the planet third in order from the sun, the world, as opposed to other scenes of existence, the inhabitants of the globe; dry land, as opposed to the sea, the ground, the hole in which a fox or other burrowing animal hides itself, *chem* the name given to certain tasteless, incoherous, dry, and uninflammable substances, the most important of which are lime, baryta, strontia magnesia, alumina, zirconia, glucina, yttria, and thorina —*v t* To hide in the earth, to cover with earth or mould —*v i* To retire under ground, to burrow —*Earth currents*, in *elect.* strong irregular currents, which disturb telegraphic lines of considerable length, flowing from one part of the line to another, affecting the instruments and frequently interrupting telegraphic communication — **Earthen**, ėrth'n, *a* Made of earth, composed of clay or other like substance — **Earthly**, ėrth li, *a* Pertaining to the earth or this world, worldly, temporal, gross, vile, carnal, mean, composed of earth, among the things of this earth, possible, conceivable —**Earthliness**, ėrth li nes, *n* The state or quality of being earthly —**Earthling**, ėrth ling, *n* An inhabitant of the earth, a mortal, a frail creature, one much attached to worldly affairs, a worldling — **Earthy**, ėrth'i, *a* Of or pertaining to earth, composed of earth, partaking of the nature of earth, like earth or having some of its properties — **Earthiness**, ėrth'i nes, *n* The state or quality of being earthy —**Earth born**, *a* Born of the earth, springing originally from the earth, relating to or occasioned by earthly objects, of low birth, meanly born — **Earth bound**, *a* Fastened by the pressure of the earth, firmly fixed in the earth — **Earth closet**, *n* A night stool or convenience of the same kind in which the faeces received in a quantity of earth — **Earthenware**, ėrth n wār, *n* Every sort of household utensil made of clay hardened in the fire, crockery, pottery — **Earth flax**, *n* A fine variety of asbestos, whose long flexible parallel filaments are so delicate as to resemble flax —**Earthly minded**, *a* Having a mind devoted to earthly things — **Earthly mindedness** *n* The state of being earthly minded — **Earth nut** *n* An umbelliferous plant common in woods and fields in Britain, producing a brown sweetish farinaceous tuber or nut about the size of a chestnut formed 4 to 6 inches below the surface, and of which swine are fond, also a name given to the ground nut —**Earth oil**, *n* Petroleum — **Earth plate** *n Telg* a burned plate of metal connected with the battery or line wire, by means of which the earth itself is made to complete the circuit so that a return wire is unnecessary —**Earthquake** ėrth kwāk, *n* A shaking, trembling, or concussion of the earth, sometimes a slight tremor at other times a violent shaking or convulsion, in which vast chasms open, swallowing up sometimes whole cities, at other times a rocking or heaving of the earth probably due to internal igneous forces —**Earth shine**, *n* A name given to the faint light visible on the part of the moon not illuminated by the sun, due to the illumination of that portion by the light which the earth reflects on her —**Earth work**, *n.* A term applied to all operations where earth has to be removed or collected together as in cuttings embankments, &c, a fortification constructed of earth —**Earth worm**, *n* The common worm found in the soil characterized by a long body divided by transverse furrows into a great number of rings, and destitute of legs, visible appendages, and organs of sight, a mean sordid wretch

Ease, ēz, *n* [Fr *aise*, ease, of doubtful origin, comp A Sax *eathe*, easy, ready, Goth *azets*, easy, light, Gael *adhais*, Armor *eaz*, ease] Freedom from labour or exertion, or from physical pain, disturbance, excitement, or annoyance, freedom from concern, anxiety, solicitude, or anything that frets or ruffles the mind, tranquillity, repose, freedom from difficulty or great labour, facility, freedom from constraint, formality, stiffness, harshness, forced expressions, or unnatural arrangement, unaffectedness —*v t.*—*eased*, *easing* To free from pain, suffering, anxiety, care, or any disquiet or annoyance, to relieve, to give rest to, to mitigate, to alleviate, to assuage; to allay, to abate or remove in part (to *ease* pain, grief, a burden, &c), to render less difficult, to facilitate, to release from pressure or restraint by moving gently, to shift a little —**Easeful**, ēz'ful, *a* Giving ease [Poet]—**Easement**, ēz-ment, *n* Convenience, accommodation that which gives ease or relief, *law*, a privilege without profit which one proprietor has in the estate of another proprietor, distinct from the ownership of the soil, as a way, water course, &c — **Easy**, ē'zi, *a* Being at rest, having ease, free from pain, disturbance, suffering, annoyance, care, trouble, concern, anxiety, or the like, quiet, tranquil, giving no pain or disturbance, requiring no great labour or exertion, not difficult, not steep, rough, or uneven, gentle, not unwilling, ready, not constrained, stiff, or formal, not rigid or strict, smooth, flowing, not straitened or restricted as regards money or means, affluent, comfortable — **Easily**, ē zi-li, *adv* In an easy manner —**Easiness**, ē'zi-nes, *n* The state or quality of being easy

Easel, ē zl, *n* [G *esel*, an ass, a wooden horse or stand] The wooden frame on which painters place pictures while at work upon them

East, ēst, *n* [A Sax *east* - D *oost*, G *ost*, Icel *austr*, connected with L *aurora* (anc *ausosa*), Lith *aussra*, the red of morning, Skr *ushas*, the dawn, from a root *us*, to burn, as in L *uro*, to burn] One of the four cardinal points, being the point in the heavens where the sun is seen to rise at the equinox, or the corresponding point on the earth, that point of the horizon lying on the right hand when one's face is turned towards the north pole, the regions or countries which lie east of Europe, the oriental countries —*a* Toward or in the direction of the rising sun, opposite from west — *v i* To move in the direction of the east, to veer from the north or south toward the east - *adv* In an easterly direction, eastwards —**Easterling**, ēs ter ling, *n* An old name for a native of some country lying eastward of Britain, especially a trader from the shores of the Baltic —**Easterly**, ēs tėr li, *a* Coming from the east, moving or directed eastward, situated or looking toward the east — *adv* On the east in the direction of east — **Eastern**, ēs tėrn, *a* [A Sax *eastern*] Being or dwelling in the east, oriental, situated toward the east, on the east part, going toward the east, or in the direction of east —**Easting**, ēs ting, *n* The distance made good or gained by a ship to the eastward — **Eastward**, **Eastwards**, ēst ward, ēst wardz, *adv* Toward the east, in the direction of east from some point or place —**Eastward**, *a* Facing, pointing, or having its direction towards the east

Easter, ēs tėr, *n* [A Sax *eástor*, Easter, from A Sax *Eastre Hostre*, O H G *Ostarâ*, a goddess of light or spring, in honour of whom a festival was celebrated in April, whence this month was called *eastermônath* connected with *east*] A movable festival of the Christian church observed in March or April in commemoration of our Saviour's resurrection

Easy Under Ease

Eat ēt, *v t* pret *eat* or *ate* (et, āt), pp *eat* or *eaten* (et, ē tn) [A Sax *etan*- D *eten*, Icel *eta*, Dan *æde*, Goth *itan*, G *essen*, from root seen also in L *edo*, Gr *edō*, Skr *ad* to eat] To masticate and swallow, to partake of as food said especially of solids, to corrode, to wear away, to gnaw into gradually — *To eat one's heart*, to brood over one's sorrows or disappointments — *To eat one's words*, to retract one's assertions —*v i* To take food, to feed, to take a meal, to have a particular taste or character when eaten, to make way by corrosion, to gnaw, to enter by gradually wearing or separating the parts of a substance —**Eatable**, ē'ta-bl, *a* Capable of being eaten, esculent —*n* Anything that may be eaten, that which is used as food, an edible or comestible — **Eater**, ē'tėr, *n* One who

eats, that which eats or corrodes —Eating-house, *n* A house where provisions are sold ready dressed

Eatage, ē'tāj, *n* Same as *Eddish*

Eau, ō, *n* [Fr, from L *aqua*, water] A word used with some other words to designate several spirituous waters, particularly perfumes —*Eau de Cologne* ō dē ko-lōn, *n* A perfumed spirit, originally invented at *Cologne*, and consisting of spirits of wine flavoured by a few drops of different essential oils blended so as to yield a fine fragrant scent —*Eau de vie*, ō dē vē, *n* [Lit water of life] The French name for brandy

Eaves, ēvz, *n pl* [A Sax *yfese*, *yfese* (sing), the eave, the edge, whence *efesian*, to shave, to trim, same word as Goth *ubizva*, O H G *obisa*, a portico, a hall, from root of *over*] That part of the roof of a building which projects beyond the wall and casts off the water that falls on the roof — **Eaves-drop,** *v i* —*eaves-dropped*, *eaves dropping* To stand under the eaves or near the windows of a house to listen and learn what is said within doors, to watch for an opportunity of hearing the private conversation of others —*n* The water which falls in drops from the eaves of a house —**Eaves-dropper,** *n* One who stands near the window or door of a house to catch what is said within doors, one who tries to hear private conversation

Ebb, eb, *n* [A Sax *ebbe*, *ebba*, D *eb*, *ebbe*, G and Dan *ebbe*, Sw *ebb*, allied to E *even*, G *aben*, to fall off, to sink EVENING] The reflux of the tide, the return of tide water toward the sea opposed to *flood* or *flow*, a flowing backward or away, decline, decay (the *ebb* of prosperity or of life) — *v i* To flow back, to return, as the water of a tide toward the ocean opposed to *flow*, to recede, to decrease, to decay, to decline —**Ebb tide,** *n* The reflux of tide water, the retiring tide

Ebionite, ē bi o nīt, *n* [Heb *ebionim*, the poor, the name given by the Jews to the Christians] One of a sect of Jewish Christians who united the ceremonies of the law with the precepts of the gospel, but denied the divinity of Christ

Ebony, eb o ni *n* [L *ebenus* Gr *ebenos*, from Heb *eben* a stone from its hardness and weight] A black coloured wood of great hardness heavier than water, and capable of taking on a fine polish, being much used in inlaid work and turnery, the most valuable variety is the heart wood of a large tree growing in Ceylon — **Ebon** eb on *a* Consisting of ebony, black like ebony, dark — **Ebonite,** eb o nīt *n* Same as *Vulcanite* —**Ebonize,** eb o nīz, *v t* To make black or tawny, to tinge with the colour of ebony

Ebracteate, ē brak tē āt, *a* [L *e*, priv, and *bractea*, a thin plate] *Bot* without bracts — **Ebracteolate,** ē brak tē o lāt, *a* Without bracteoles

Ebriety, ē bri e ti, *n* [L *ebrietas*, from *ebrius*, drunk] Drunkenness, intoxication by spirituous liquors

Ebullition, ē bul lish on, *n* [L *ebullitio*, from *ebullio*—*e*, *ex*, out, up, and *bullio*, to boil from *bulla*, a bubble BOIL] The operation or phenomenon of boiling, the bubbling up of a liquor by heat, the agitation produced in a fluid by the escape of a portion of it converted into an aeriform state by heat, effervescence, an outward display of feeling, as of anger, a sudden burst, a pouring forth, an overflowing — **Ebullience, Ebulliency,** ē bul yens, ē bul yen si, *n* A boiling over, a bursting forth, overflow —**Ebullient,** ē bul yent, *a* Boiling over, hence, over-enthusiastic, over-demonstrative

Eburnean, ē bèr nē-an, *a* [L *eburneus*, from *ebur*, ivory] Relating to or made of ivory —**Eburnine,** † ē ber nin, *a* Made of ivory

Écarté, ā-kär-tā, *n* [Fr, discarded] A game of cards for two persons with thirty-two cards, the small cards from two to six being excluded so called because the players may discard or exchange their cards for others

Eccaleobion, ek'kal-ē-ō bi-on, *n* [Gr *ekkaleō*, to call out, and *bios*, life] A contrivance for hatching eggs by artificial heat

Eccentric, ek-sen'trik, *a* [L *eccentricus*—*ex*, from, and *centrum*, centre] Deviating or departing from the centre, not having the same centre, not concentric though situated one within the other, having the axis out of the centre, deviating from usual practice, given to act in a way peculiar to one's self and different from other people, anomalous, singular, odd —*n* An eccentric person, a term applied to several mechanical contrivances for converting circular into reciprocating rectilinear motion, consisting of variously shaped discs, attached to a revolving shaft —**Eccentrically,** ek sen tri-kal li, *adv* With eccentricity, in an eccentric manner — **Eccentricity,** ek-sen tris i ti, *n* The state of having a centre different from that of another related circle, the distance of the centre of a planet's orbit from the centre of the sun, that is, the distance between the centre of an ellipse and one of its foci, eccentric conduct, departure or deviation from what is regular or usual, oddity, whimsicalness

Ecchymosis, ek ki mō sis, *n* [Gr *ekchy mōsis*, from *ek*, out, and *chymos*, juice, from *cheō*, to pour] *Med* a livid, black, or yellow spot produced by extravasated blood caused by a contusion, as a blow on the eye

Ecclesiastic, Ecclesiastical, ek klē zi as'-tik, ek klē zi as ti kal, *a* [Gr *ekklēsias tikos*, from *ekklēsia*, an assembly the church, from *ekkaleō*, to call forth or convoke—*ek*, and *kaleō*, to call] Pertaining or relating to the church, not civil or secular — **Ecclesiastic,** *n* A person in orders or consecrated to the service of the church and the ministry of religion —**Ecclesiastically,** ek klē zi as ti kal li, *adv* In an ecclesiastical manner —**Ecclesiast** ek klē zi ast, *n* An ecclesiastic, a preacher **Ecclesiastes,** ek klē zi as tēz *n* A canonical book of the Old Testament placed between the book of Proverbs and the Song of Solomon — **Ecclesiasticism,** ek klē zi as ti sizm, *n* Strong adherence to the principles of the church, or to ecclesiastical observances, privileges, &c - **Ecclesiasticus,** ek klē zi as ti kus, *n* A book of the Apocrypha —**Ecclesiology,** ek klē zi ol o ji, *n* [Gr *ekklēsia*, the church, and *logos*, discourse] The science of antiquities as applied to churches and other ecclesiastical foundations, the science and theory of church building and decoration —**Ecclesiologist,** ek klē zi ol o jist, *n* One versed in ecclesiology

Eccoprotic, ek ko prot ik, *a* [Gr *ek*, out, from, and *kopros*, dung] Having the quality of promoting alvine discharges, laxative, gently cathartic —*n* A medicine which purges gently, a mild cathartic

Ecderon, ek de ron, *n* [Gr *ek*, out, and *deros*, skin] The outer layer of the integument, the epithelial layer of mucous membrane, the epidermal layer of the skin

Ecdysis, ek di sis, *n* [Gr, from *ekdyō*, to strip off—*ek*, out of, and *dyō*, to enter] The act of shedding or casting an outer coat or integument, as in the case of serpents, certain insects, &c

Echelon, esh e lon, *n* [Fr, from *échelle*, a ladder, from L *scala*, a ladder] *Mil* the position of an army in the form of steps, or in parallel lines, each line being a little to the left or right of the preceding one —**Echeloned,** esh e lond, *a* Formed in echelon

Echidna, ē-kid na, *n* [Gr, an adder, a fabulous monster] A burrowing mammal of Australia belonging to the Monotremata and resembling the hedgehog, except that the muzzle is protracted and slender, with a small aperture at the extremity for the protrusion of a long flexible tongue, by means of which it catches its insect prey, the porcupine ant-eater —**Echidnine,** ē kid nin, *n* Serpent poison, the secretion from the poison glands of the viper and other serpents

Echinate, Echinated, ē-ki nāt, ē-ki'nā-ted, *a* [L *echinus*, Gr *echinos*, a hedgehog, a sea-urchin] Set with prickles, prickly, like a hedgehog; having sharp points — **Echinite,** ē-ki'nīt, *n* A fossil sea-urchin. —**Echinoderm,** ē-ki'nō-dėrm, *n* [Gr *echinos*, and *derma*, skin] An animal of the class Echinodermata. — **Echinodermal, Echinodermatous,** ē-ki'nō-dėr-mal, ē-ki'nō-dėr"ma-tus, *a* Relating to the Echinodermata — **Echinodermata,** ē-ki nō-dėr"ma ta, *n pl* A class of marine invertebrate animals of the annuloid type, characterized by having a tough integument in which lime is deposited as granules (as in the star-fish and sea-cucumber), or so as to form a kind of shell like that of the sea urchin; and by the rayed arrangement of the parts of the adult, it includes the sea-urchins, starfishes, sand-stars, brittle-stars, feather-stars, sea-cucumbers, &c —**Echinozoa,** ē-ki nō zō'a, *n pl* Same as *Annuloida* — **Echinus,** ē ki nus, *n* The generic name of the sea-urchin, *arch* an egg-shaped moulding or ornament, alternating with an anchor-shaped or dart shaped body

Echo, ek ō, *n* pl **Echoes,** ek ōz. [L *echo*, from Gr *ēchō*, an echo, a nymph who, for love of Narcissus, pined away till nothing remained of her but her voice, a sound this word is also seen in *catechise*] A sound reflected or reverberated from a distant surface, sound returned, repercussion of sound, repetition with assent, close imitation either in words or sentiments, a person who slavishly follows another in uttering sentiments —*v i* To give forth an echo, to resound, to reflect sound, to be sounded back, to produce a sound that reverberates, to give out a loud sound — *v t* To reverberate or send back the sound of, to repeat with assent, to adopt as one's own sentiments or opinion

Éclaircissement, ā klār sēs man, *n* [Fr, from *éclaircir*—L *ex* and *clarus*, clear] The clearing up of a plot, mystery, or the like, explanation

Eclampsy, ek lamp si, *n* [Gr *eklampsis*—*ek*, out, and *lampō*, to shine] A flashing of light before the eyes, convulsive motions, convulsions, epilepsy

Éclat, ā klā, *n* [Fr, a splinter, noise, brightness magnificence, from *éclater*, to split, to shiver to glitter, from O H G *skleizan*, G *schleissen*, *schlitzen*, to split, E *slit*, *slice*, *slate*] A burst, as of applause, acclamation, approbation, brilliancy of success, splendour of effect, lustre, renown, glory

Eclectic, ek lek tik, *a* [Gr *eklektikos*—*ek*, and *legō*, to choose] Proceeding by the method of selection, choosing what seems best from others, not original nor following any one model or leader, but choosing at will from the doctrines, works, &c, of others, specifically applied to certain philosophers of antiquity who selected from the opinions and principles of various schools what they thought solid and good —*n* One who follows an eclectic method in philosophy, science, religion, and the like —**Eclectically,** ek lek ti kal li, *adv* In an eclectic manner —**Eclecticism,** ek lek'ti-sizm, *n* The doctrine or practice of an eclectic

Eclipse, ē klips', *n* [L *eclipsis*, from Gr *ekleipsis*, defect, from *ekleipō*, to fail—*ek*, out, and *leipō*, to leave] An interception or obscuration of the light of the sun, moon, or other luminous body, by the intervention of some other body either between it and the eye or between the luminous body and that illuminated by it, an eclipse of the moon, for instance, being caused by the earth coming between it and the sun, *fig* a darkening or obscuring of splendour, brightness, or glory —*v t* — *eclipsed*, *eclipsing* To cause the eclipse or obscuration of, to cloud, to darken, obscure, throw into the shade, to cloud the glory of —*v i* To suffer an eclipse —**Ecliptic,** ē klip tik, *n* [L *linea ecliptica*, the ecliptic line, or line in which eclipses take place] A great circle of the celestial sphere supposed to be drawn through the middle of the zodiac, making an angle with the equinoctial of about 23° 27', the path which the sun, owing to the annual revolution of the earth, appears to describe among the fixed stars, a great circle

on the terrestrial globe, answering to and falling within the plane of the celestial ecliptic.—*a.* Pertaining to or described by the ecliptic, pertaining to an eclipse

Eclogue, ek'log, *n* [L *ecloga*, Gr *ekloge*, selection, from *eklegō*, to select. Eclectic.] A poetical composition in which shepherds are introduced conversing with each other; a bucolic.

Economy, ē-kon'o-mi, *n* [L *œconomia*, Gr *oikonomia—oikos*, house, and *nomos*, law, rule.] The management, regulation, and government of a household, especially, the management of the pecuniary concerns of a household, hence, a frugal and judicious use of money, that management which expends money to advantage and incurs no waste, a prudent management of all the means by which property is saved or accumulated, a judicious application of time, of labour, and of the instruments of labour, the disposition or arrangement of any work or the system of rules and regulations which control it, the operations of nature in the generation, nutrition, and preservation of animals and plants, the regular, harmonious system in accordance with which the functions of living animals and plants are performed, the regulation and disposition of the internal affairs of a state or nation, or of any department of government —*Domestic economy* Domestic — *Political economy* Political — **Economic**, **Economical**, ē-ko-nom'ik, ē-ko-nom'i kal, *a* Pertaining to the regulation of household concerns, managing domestic or public pecuniary concerns with frugality, frugal, thrifty, saving, not wasteful or extravagant, relating to the science of economics, or the pecuniary and other productive resources of a country, relating to the means of living —**Economically**, ē-ko nom'i kal li, *adv* In an economical manner — **Economics**, ē-ko-nom'iks, *n.* The science of household affairs or of domestic management, the science of the useful application of the wealth or material resources of a country, political economy —**Economist**, ē-kon'o mist, *n.* One who manages domestic or other concerns with frugality, one who practises economy, one versed in economics or the science of political economy — **Economization**, ē kon o-mi zā shon, *n* The act or practice of economizing or managing frugally, the result of economizing, economy, saving — **Economize**, ē-kon'o-mīz, *v i* — *economized economizing* To manage pecuniary concerns with frugality, to make a prudent use of money, or of the means of having or acquiring property —*v t* To use with prudence, to expend with frugality

Ecorché, ā-kor-shā, *n* [Fr] *Paint* and *sculp* the subject, man or animal flayed or deprived of its skin, so that the muscular system is exposed for the purposes of study

Ecossaise, ā-kos-āz, *n* [Fr] Dance music in the Scotch style, a schottische

Ecostate, ē-kos'tāt, *a* [L *e*, priv, and *costa*, a rib] *Bot* a term applied to leaves that have no central rib

Ecrasseur, ā-krā-sēr, *n* [Fr, from *écraser*, to crush to pieces] A surgical instrument for removing tumours or malignant growths

Ecstasy, ek'sta-si, *n* [Gr *ekstasis*, a standing out, a displacement, distraction, astonishment—*ek*, out, and *histēmi*, to stand (from root of *stand*)] A state in which the mind is carried away as it were from the body, a state in which the functions of the senses are suspended by the contemplation of some extraordinary or supernatural object, a kind of trance, excessive joy, rapture; a degree of delight that arrests the whole mind, extreme delight, madness or distraction (*Shak*)! —**Ecstatic**, **Ecstatical**, ek-stat'ik ek stat'i kal, *a* Pertaining to or resulting from ecstasy, suspending the senses, entrancing, rapturous, transporting, delightful beyond measure —**Ecstatically**, ek-stat'i kal li, *adv* In an ecstatic manner

Ecthlipsis, ek-thlip'sis, *n.* [Gr *ekthlipsis*, a squeezing out—*ek*, out, and *thlibō*, to press.] *Latin pros* the elision of the final syllable of a word ending in m, when the next word begins with a vowel

Ectoblast, ek'tō-blast, *n.* [Gr *ektos*, outside, and *blastos*, bud, germ] *Physiol* the membrane composing the walls of a cell, as distinguished from *mesoblast*, the nucleus, and *entoblast*, the nucleolus —**Ectoderm**, ek tō-dėrm, *n* [Gr *derma*, skin] *Anat* an outer layer or membrane, as the epidermal layer of the skin —**Ectodermal**, **Ectodermic**, ek tō-dėr'mal, ek-tō-dėr'mik, *a* Belonging to the ectoderm —**Ectoparasite**, ek tō-par'a-sit, *n* A parasitic animal infesting the outside of animals, as opposed to *endoparasite*, which lives in the body —**Ectosarc**, ek tō-sārk, *n* [Gr *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh] *Zool* the outer transparent sarcode layer of certain Protozoa, such as the Amœba —**Ectozoon**, ek'tō-zō-a, *n pl.* [Gr *zōon*, a living being] Parasites (as lice, &c) which infest the external parts of other animals opposed to *Entozoa*

Ectropical, ek-trop'i kal, *a* [Gr *ek*, out, and *tropikos*, turning Tropic] Belonging to parts outside the tropics, being outside the tropics

Ectype, ek'tip, *n.* [Gr *ektypos*, worked in high relief—*ek*, out, and *typos*, type] A reproduction of, or very close resemblance to, an original opposed to *prototype*, a copy in relief or embossed —**Ectypal**, ek ti pal, *a* Taken from the original, imitated — **Ectypography**, ek ti pog'ra-fi, *n* A method of etching in which the lines are in relief upon the plate instead of being sunk into it

Ecumenic, **Ecumenical**, ek ū men'ik, ek ū men'i kal, *a.* [L *ecumenicus*, Gr *oikoumenē*, the habitable earth, from *oikos*, a habitation] General, universal, specifically, an epithet applied to an ecclesiastical council regarded as representing the whole Christian Church or the whole Catholic Church

Eczema, ek zē'ma, *n* [Gr, from *ekzeō*, to boil out—*ek*, out, and *zeō* to boil] An eruptive disease of the skin, characterized by minute vesicles which burst and discharge a thin acrid fluid often giving rise to excoriation, one form is popularly known as grocers' itch —**Eczematous**, ek zem'a tus, *a* Pertaining to or produced by eczema

Edacious ē-dā'shus, *a* [L *edax*, from *edo* to eat] Eating, given to eating greedy voracious —**Edaciously** ē-dā'shus-li *adv* Greedily, voraciously —**Edacity**, ē-das'i ti, *n* [L *edacitas*] Greediness, voracity, ravenousness, rapacity

Edda, ed'a *n* [Icel, great-grandmother, a name given to indicate that it is the mother of all Scandinavian poetry] The name of two Scandinavian books, dating from the eleventh to the thirteenth century first, the *Elder* or *Poetic Edda*, a collection of pagan poems or chants of a mythic, prophetic, mostly all of a religious character, second, the *Younger* or *Prose Edda* a kind of prose synopsis of Scandinavian mythology

Eddish, ed'ish, *n* [A Sax *edisc*, aftermath, probably, from *ed* a prefix signifying again anew] The latter pasture or grass that comes after mowing or reaping

Eddy, ed'i *n* [From Icel *itha* an eddy, from prefix *ith*, Goth *id*, A Sax *ed*, again, back] A current of air or water turning round in a direction contrary to the main stream, a whirlpool, a current of water or air moving circularly —*v i* —*eddied*, *eddying* To move circularly, or as an eddy —*v t* To cause to move in an eddy, to collect as into an eddy

Edema, **Edematous** Œdema

Eden, ē'den, *n* [Heb and Chal *eden*, delight, pleasure, a place of pleasure] The garden in which Adam and Eve were placed by God, hence, a delightful region or residence

Edentate, ē-den'tāt, *a* [L *edentatus—e*, *ex*, out of, and *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth] Destitute or deprived of teeth, pertaining to the Edentata — *n* An animal belonging to the order Edentata —**Edentata**, ē-den-tā'ta, *n pl* An order of mammals, including the sloths, armadillos, pangolins, and ant-eaters, and so called from some of the genera being absolutely toothless, while the remainder have teeth of a rudimentary structure, with no enamel or root, whilst incisors are rarely present — **Edentulous**, ē-den'tū-lus, *a* Without teeth, toothless

Edge, ej, *n* [A Sax *ecg*, edge, whence *eggian*, *eggian*, to sharpen, to egg=D *egge*, Icel and Sw *egg*, G *ecke*, edge, corner, from an Indo European root *ak*, seen in L *acies*, an edge, *acus*, a needle, *acuo*, to sharpen, akin *acid*, *acute*, *eager*] The thin cutting side of an instrument, the abrupt border or margin of anything, the brink, the border or part adjacent to a line of division, the part nearest some limit, sharpness of mind or appetite, keenness, intenseness of desire, sharpness, acrimony —*To set the teeth on edge*, to cause a tingling or grating sensation in the teeth —*v t* —*edged*, *edging* To sharpen, to furnish with an edge, fringe, or border, to exasperate, to embitter, to incite, to provoke, to instigate, to move sideways, to move by little and little —*v i* To move sideways or gradually, to advance or retire gradually —**Edged**, ejd, *p* and *a* Furnished with an edge, having an edge of this or that kind, bordered, fringed —**Edgeless**, ej lis, *a* Not having a sharp edge, blunt — **Edgewise**, ej wiz, *adv* With the edge turned forward or toward a particular point, in the direction of the edge, sideways, with the side foremost — **Edging**, ej ing, *n.* That which is added on the border or which forms the edge, as lace, fringe, trimming added to a garment for ornament, a row of small plants set along the border of a flower bed — **Edge bone**, *n* Aitch bone —**Edge tool**, *n* An instrument having a sharp or cutting edge, *fig* something dangerous to deal or sport with

Edible, ed'i bl, *a* [L L *edibilis*, from L *edo*, to eat] Fit to be eaten as food, eatable, esculent —*n* Anything that may be eaten for food, an article of food, a comestible —**Edibility**, **Edibleness**, ed i bil'i ti, ed i-bl nes *n* The quality of being edible

Edict ē'dikt *n* [L *edictum*, from *edico*, to utter or proclaim—*e*, out, and *dico*, to speak Diction] An order issued by a prince to his subjects as a rule or law requiring obedience a proclamation of command or prohibition, a decree —**Edictal**, ē-dik'tal, *a* Pertaining to an edict

Edify, ed'i fi, *v t* — *edified*, *edifying* [Fr *édifier*, from L *ædificare* to build, erect, construct—*ædes*, a house, and *facio*, to make] To build or construct, to instruct and improve in knowledge generally, and particularly in moral and religious knowledge, or in faith and holiness —*v i* To cause or tend to cause a moral or intellectual improvement —**Edifier**, ed'i fi ėr, *n* One who edifies —**Edifying**, ed'i fi ing, *a* Adapted to edify, having the effect of instructing and improving — **Edification**, ed i fi kā'shon, *n* The act of edifying, improvement and progress of the mind in knowledge, in morals, or in faith and holiness —**Edifice** ed'i fis *n* [L *ædificium*, a building Edify] A building, a structure, a fabric chiefly applied to houses and other large structures —**Edificial**, ed i fish'al, *a* Pertaining to an edifice or structure, structural —**Edifyingly**, ed i fi ing li *adv* In an edifying manner — **Edifyingness**, ed i fi ing nes, *n*

Edile, ē dil, *n* [L *ædilis*, from *ædes*, a building] A magistrate of ancient Rome who had the superintendence of buildings of all kinds especially public edifices, and also the care of the highways, public places, weights and measures, &c —**Edileship**, ē dil-ship, *n* The office of an edile

Edit, ed'it, *v t* [L *edo*, *editum*, to give forth, to publish—*e*, forth, and *do*, *datum*, to give, whence *date*, *dative*] To superintend the publication of, to prepare, as a book or paper, for the public eye, by writing, correcting or selecting the matter, to conduct or manage as regards literary contents or matter, to publish — **Edition**, ē-dish'on, *n* A literary work as bearing a special stamp or form when first published or subsequently, a work as characterized by editorial labours, the whole number of copies of a work published at once — **Editor**, ed'i tėr, *n.* One who edits, a person who superintends, revises, corrects,

and prepares a book, newspaper, or magazine for publication —**Editorial**, ed-i-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to, proceeding from, or written by an editor.—*n* An article, as in a newspaper, written by the editor, a leading article — **Editorially**, ed-i-tō'ri-al-li, *adv* In the manner or character of an editor —**Editorship**, ed'i-ter-ship, *n* The business of an editor, the care and superintendence of a publication

Educate, ed ū-kāt, *v t* —*educated, educating* [L *educo, educatum*, from *educo, educum*, to lead forth, to bring up a child—*e*, out, and *duco*, to lead DUKE] To inform and enlighten the understanding of, to cultivate and train the mental powers of; to qualify for the business and duties of life, to teach, to instruct; to train, to rear — **Education**, ed ū-kā'shon, *n* The act of educating, teaching, or training, the act or art of developing and cultivating the various physical, intellectual, æsthetic, and moral faculties, instruction and discipline, tuition, nurture, learning, erudition — **Educational**, ed ū kā shon al, *a* Pertaining to education, derived from education —**Educationalist, Educationist**, ed-ū kā'shon al ist, ed ū kā shon ist, *n* One who is versed in or who advocates or promotes education — **Educationally**, ed ū kā'shon-al li, *adv* By means of education, by way of instruction, with regard to education —**Educative**, ed ū kā tiv, *a* Tending or having the power to educate —**Educator**, ed ū kā-ter, *n* One who or that which educates

Educe, ē-dūs', *v t* —*educed, educing* [L *educo, eductum—e*, out, and *duco*, to lead EDUCATE] To bring or draw out, to cause to appear, to extract — **Educible**, ē dū si bl, *a* Capable of being educed — **Educt**, ē dukt', *n* Extracted matter, a substance brought to light by separation, analysis, or decomposition, anything educed or drawn from another, an inference —**Eduction**, ē-duk shon, *n* The act of educing, drawing out, or bringing into view — **Eduction pipe**, *n* The pipe by which the exhaust steam is led from the cylinder of a steam engine into the condenser or the atmosphere, according as the engine may be of the low or high pressure kind — **Eductor**,† ē duk tėr *n* That which brings forth, elicits or extracts

Edulcorate, ē-dul'kō rāt, *v t* —*edulcorated, edulcorating* [L *e*, out, and *dulcoro, dulcoratum*, to sweeten, from *dulcor*, sweetness, *dulcis*, sweet] To remove acidity from, to sweeten, *chem* to free from acids, salts, or impurities by washing —**Edulcorant** ē dul kō rant, *a* Edulcorative — *n* A substance that edulcorates —**Edulcoration**, ē-dul kō rā shon, *n* The act of sweetening by admixture of some saccharine substance†, *chem* the act of freeing from acid or saline substances or from any soluble impurities, by repeated affusions of water — **Edulcorative**, ē dul kō rā tiv, *a* Having the quality of sweetening or removing acidity

Eel, ēl, *n* [A Sax *æl*—Dan D and G *aal*, Icel *áll*, from same root as Gr *echus*, Skr *ahi*, a serpent, L *anguilla*, an eel, *anguis*, a snake] A fish characterized by its slimy serpent like elongated body, by the absence of ventral fins and the continuity of the dorsal and anal fins round the extremity of the tail, some species are marine, some fresh water, all are remarkable for their voracity and tenacity of life, many are considered excellent food —**Eel basket, Eel buck**, ēl buk, *n* A kind of basket, usually attached to a framework set in a river, for catching eels, having a sort of funnel shaped entrance fitted into the mouth of it, and composed of flexible willow rods converging inwards to a point, so that eels can easily force their way in, but cannot escape —**Eel pout**, *n* [A Sax *æle puta*] The local name of two different species of fish—the viviparous blenny and the burbot —**Eel-spear**, *n* A forked instrument used for catching eels

E'en, ēn, *adv* A contraction for *Even*

E'er, ār, *adv* Contraction for *Ever*

Eerie, ē'ri, *a* [A Sax *earh*, timid] Calculated to inspire fear; dreary, lonely; weird, superstitiously affected by fear, especially when lonely. —**Eeriness**, ē'ri-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being eerie

Efface, ef-fās', *v t* — *effaced, effacing* [Fr. *effacer*—L *e*, out, and *facies*, a face Comp *defaces.*] To destroy, as a figure, on the surface of anything, so as to render it invisible or not distinguishable, to blot out, to erase, strike, or scratch out, to remove from the mind, to wear away —**Effaceable**, ef-fā'sa-bl, *a* Capable of being effaced — **Effacement**, ef fās ment, *n* Act of effacing, state of being effaced

Effect, ef fekt', *n* [L *effectus*, from *efficio —ex*, and *facio*, to make FACT] That which is produced by an operating agent or cause, the result or consequence of the action of a cause or agent, consequence, result, power to produce consequences or results, force, validity, or importance, purport, import, tenor, or general intent, reality and not mere appearance, fact preceded by *in*, the impression produced on the mind, as by natural scenery, a picture, musical composition, or other work of art, by the object as a whole, before its details are examined, *pl* goods, movables, personal estate —*v t* To produce, as a cause or agent, to bring about or cause to be, to bring to pass, to achieve, to accomplish — **Effecter, Effector**, ef fek tėr, *n* One who effects, produces, causes, or brings about — **Effectible**,† ef fek'tū bl, *a* Capable of being effected —**Effection**,† ef fek shon *n* Act of effecting, production —**Effective**, ef fek tiv, *a* Having the power to cause or produce effect, efficacious, operative, active, efficient, having the power of active operation, fit for duty —**Effectively**, ef fek tiv li, *adv* In an effectual manner — **Effectiveness**, ef fek tiv nes, *n* The quality of being effective — **Effectless**, ef fekt les, *a* Without effect, without advantage, useless —**Effectual**, ef fek tū al, *a* Producing an effect or the effect desired or intended, having adequate power or force to produce the effect —**Effectually**, ef fek tū al li *adv* In an effectual manner — **Effectualness**, ef fek tū al nes, *n* —**Effectuate**, ef fek tū āt, *v t* —*effectuated effectuating* [Fr *effectuer*] To bring to pass to achieve, to accomplish, to fulfil —**Effectuation**, ef fek tū ā shon, *n* Act of effectuating

Effeminate ef fem i nāt, *a* [L *effeminatus*, from *effeminor*, to grow or make woman ish, from *e*, out, and *femina*, a woman] Having the qualities of a woman instead of those of a man, soft or delicate to an unmanly degree, weak and unmanly, womanish, voluptuous —*v t* —*effeminated, effeminating* To make womanish or effeminate —*v i* To grow womanish or weak — **Effeminacy**, ef fem i na si *n* The state or character of being effeminate —**Effeminately**, ef fem i nāt-li, *adv* In an effeminate manner — **Effeminateness**, ef fem i nāt nes, *n* Effeminacy

Effendi, ef fen di, *n* [Turk] A title of respect frequently attached to the official title of certain Turkish officers, especially learned men and ecclesiastics

Efferent, ef fėr-ent, *a* [L *ef* for *ex*, out of, and *fero*, to carry] *Physiol* conveying outwards or discharging

Effervesce, ef fėr ves , *v i* —*effervesced, effervescing* [L *effervesco—ef, ex*, out of and *fervesco*, to begin boiling, from *ferveo*, to be hot FERVENT] To bubble and hiss or froth and sparkle, as fermenting liquors or any fluid when some part escapes in a gaseous form, to work, as new wine, *fig* to exhibit signs of excitement, to exhibit feelings which cannot be suppressed —**Effervescence**, ef-fėr-ves'ens, *n* That commotion, bubbling, frothing, or sparkling of a fluid which takes place when some part of the mass flies off in a gaseous form, producing innumerable small bubbles, strong excitement or manifestation of feeling flow of animal spirits — **Effervescent**, ef fėr ves ent, *a* Effervescing — **Effervescible**, ef fėr ves i bl, *a* Having the quality of effervescing

Effete, ef-fēt', *a* [L *effetus*, exhausted, worn out by bearing—*ex*, and *fetus*, fruitful, pregnant] Having the energies worn out or exhausted, having the vigour lost or dissipated, barren

Efficacious, ef fi-kā shus, *a.* [L *efficax*, efficacious, *from efficio.* EFFECT.] Effectual; productive of effects; producing the effect intended; having power adequate to the purpose intended.—**Efficaciously**, ef-fi-kā shus-li, *adv* In an efficacious manner — **Efficaciousness**, ef-fi-kā'shus-nes, *n* The quality of being efficacious.—**Efficacy**, ef fi-ka-si, *n* [L *efficacia*, efficacy] Power to produce effects, production of the effect intended, effectiveness, efficiency; virtue, energy — **Efficiency**, ef fish'en-si, *n.* [L *efficientia*] The state or character of being efficient, effectual agency, power of producing the effect intended, active competent power, competence for one's duties —**Efficient**, ef fish'ent, *a* Causing effects, causing anything to be what it is, efficacious, effectual, competent, able, operative —*n* One who is competent to perform the duties of a service —**Efficiently**, ef-fish'ent-li, *adv* In an efficient manner

Effigy, ef fi ji, *n* [L *effigies*, from *effingo*, to fashion—*ef* for *ex*, and *fingo*, to form or devise FEIGN] The image, likeness, or representation of a person or thing, a likeness in sculpture painting, or otherwise, an image frequently applied to the figures on sepulchral monuments —**Effigial**,† ef-fij'i-al, *a* Exhibiting or pertaining to an effigy — **Effigiate**, ef fij i āt, *v t* —*effigiated, effigiating* [L *effigio, effigiatum*] To make like; to form of a like figure —**Effigiation**,† ef-fij i ā shon, *n* The act of forming in resemblance, an image or effigy

Efflorese, ef flo-res , *v i* —*efloresced, efflorescing* [L *effloresco—ef* for *ex*, and *floresco*, from *flores*, to blossom, from *flos*, a flower FLOWER] To burst into bloom, as a flower, to break out into florid or excessive ornamentation, *chem* to change over the surface or throughout to a whitish, mealy, or crystalline powder, from a gradual decomposition, on simple exposure to the air, to become covered with a whitish crust or light crystallization from a slow chemical change — **Efflorescence** ef flores ens, *n* The act or process of efflorescing, *bot* the time of flowering, the production of blossoms, *med* a redness of the skin, eruption, *chem* the formation of a whitish substance on the surface of certain bodies, as salts, the powder or crust thus formed —**Efflorescent**, ef flo res'ent, *a* Showing efflorescence incrusted or covered with efflorescence, liable to efflouresce

Effluence, Effluency, ef flu-ens, *ef'flu-en-si, n* [Fr *effluence*, from L *effluo*, to flow out —*e, ex*, and *fluo*, to flow] The act of flowing out, that which flows out or issues, an emanation —**Effluent**, ef flu-ent, *a* Flowing out, emanating, emitted —*n Geog* a stream that flows out of another stream or out of a lake

Effluvium, ef flū vi um, *n* pl **Effluvia**, ef-flū vi a [L , from *effluo*, to flow out FLOW] Something flowing out in a subtle or invisible form, exhalation, emanation especially applied to noxious or disagreeable exhalations —**Effluviable**, ef flū'vi-a bl, *a* Capable of being given off in the form of effluvium —**Effluvial** ef flū'vi al, *a* Pertaining to or containing effluvia —**Effluvi**ate,†ef flū vi āt, *v t* To throw off effluvium

Efflux, ef fluks, *n* [L *effluo, effluxum*, to flow out EFFLUENCY] The act or state of flowing out or issuing in a stream, outflow, that which flows out, emanation — **Effluxion** ef fluk shon, *n* The act of flowing out that which flows out, emanation

Effodient, ef fō di-ent, *a* [L *effodiens, effodientis* ppr of *effodio*, to dig out—*ef* for *ex*, out, and *fodio*, to dig] Digging; accustomed to dig

Effoliation, ef fō li ā'shon, *n* [L *ef* for *ex*, out, and *folium*, a leaf] *Bot* deprivation of a plant of its leaves

Effort, ef'fėrt, *n* [Fr *effort*—L *ef* for *ex*, out, and *fortis*, strong] An exertion of strength or power, whether physical or mental, strenuous exertion to accomplish an object, a straining to do something; endeavour —**Effortless**, ef'fert-les, *a.* Making no effort

Effranchise, ef-fran'chiz, *v t.* [L *ef* for *ex*, out, and E *franchise*] To invest with franchises or privileges.

Effrontery, ef-frun'tėr-i, *n.* [Fr. *effronterie*, from L *effrons, effrontis*, barefaced,

shameless—*ef* for *ex*, and *frons*, the forehead. FRONT] Audacious impudence or boldness; assurance entirely unabashed; shamelessness; brazenness.

Effulge, ef-fulj', *v i* —*effulged*, *effulging* [L *effulgeo* — *ef* for *ex*, *out*, and *fulgeo*, to shine] To send forth a flood of light, to shine with splendour —**Effulgence**, ef-ful'jens, *n*. A flood of light, a shining forth of light or glory, great lustre or brightness, splendour —**Effulgent**, ef ful'jent, *a* Shining; bright, splendid, diffusing a flood of light —**Effulgently**, ef ful jent-li, *adv* In a bright or splendid manner

Effuse, ef fūz, *v t* — *effused*, *effusing* [L *effundo*, *effusum*, to pour out—*ef* for *ex*, out, and *fundo*, *fusum*, to pour Fuse] To pour out as a fluid, to spill, to shed —*v i* To emanate, to come forth —*a* (*ef fūs*). *Bot* applied to a kind of panicle with a very loose one-sided arrangement, *conch* applied to shells where the aperture is not whole behind, but the lips are separated by a gap or groove —**Effusion**, ef-fū zhon, *n* The act of pouring out, that which is poured out, *pathol* the escape of any fluid out of the vessel containing it into another part, cordiality of manner, overflowing or demonstrative kindness —**Effusive**, ef-fū siv, *a* Pouring out, pouring forth largely, showing overflowing kindness or cordiality of manner —**Effusively**, ef fū'siv-li, *adv* In an effusive manner —**Effusiveness**, ef fū siv nes, *n*

Efreet, ef'rēt, *n* AFRIT

Eft, eft, *n* [O E *evete*, *evte*, A Sax *efete Newt* is from *evte*, the *n* of the art *an* having adhered to the noun] A newt

Egad, ē-gad', *exclam* [Probably a euphemistic corruption of 'by God '] An exclamation expressing exultation or surprise

Egence, ē jens, *n* [L *egens*, ppl of *egeo*, to suffer want] The state of suffering from the need of something, a desire for something wanted

Eger, ē'gėr, *n* Same as *Eagre*

Egest, ē-jest', *v t* [L *egero egestum*, to carry or bear out—*e*, out, and *gero*, to carry] To cast or throw out, to void excrement. — **Egestion**, ē jest'yon, *n* The act of voiding excrement

Egg, eg, *n* [A Sax *æg*=Icel *egg*, Dan *æg*, Sw *ägg*, G and D *ei*, allied in origin to L *ovum*, Gr *ōon*, Ir *ugh*, Gael *ubh*, an egg] A roundish body covered with a shell or membrane, formed in a special organ of many female animals besides birds, and in which the development of the young animal takes place, an ovum [Animals whose young do not leave the egg till after it is laid are called *oviparous*, those in which the eggs are retained within the parent body until they are hatched are called *ovoviviparous*]—*Egg and anchor*, *egg and dart*, *egg and tongue*, *arch* same as *Echinus* —**Egger**, **Eggler**, eg'ėr, eg'lėr, *n* A collector of or dealer in eggs —**Eggery**, eg'ėr i, *n* A nest of eggs, a place where eggs are deposited, as those of sea birds.—**Egg apple**, *n* The fruit of the egg plant.—**Egg bird**, *n* A species of tern the eggs of which are of considerable commercial importance in the West Indies —**Egg cup**, *n* A cup used to hold an egg at table —**Egg flip**, *n* A drink made of warmed beer, flavoured with a little sugar, spirit, spices, and eggs beaten with it —**Egg-glass**, *n* A sand glass running about three minutes, for regulating the boiling of eggs — **Egg plant**, *n* A plant of the potato family, with white egg-shaped fruits, which are boiled, stewed in sauces, &c —**Egg shell**, *n* The shell or outside covering of an egg, *fig* anything very brittle, easily broken, or destroyed —**Egg-slice**, *n* A kitchen utensil for removing omelets or fried eggs from a pan —**Egg-spoon**, *n* A small spoon for eating eggs with

Egg, eg, *v t* [A Sax *eggan*, *eggian*, to incite, to sharpen, Icel *eggja*, to egg EDGE] To incite or urge on, to stimulate, to instigate, to provoke —**Egger**, eg'ėr, *n*. One who eggs or incites

Egis, ē'jis, *n*. Same as *Ægis*

Eglandulose, **Eglandulous**, ē-glan'dū-lōs, ē-glan'dū-lus, *a* [L *e*, out, and *glandulosus*, glandulous.] Destitute of glands

Eglantine, eg'lan-tin, *n*. [Fr. *églantine*, O Fr *aiglent*, from a form *aculentus*, prickly, from L. *aculeus*, a spine, a prickle, *acus*, a needle ACID] An old and poetical name for the sweet-brier or wild-rose

Ego, ē'gō, *n*. [L, I] *Philos* the conscious thinking subject, the subject, as opposed to the *non-ego*, the *not-self*, the object — **Egoism**, ē'gō-izm, *n* [Fr *égoisme*] *Philos* the doctrine which refers the elements of all knowledge to the phenomena of personal existence, subjective idealism, a passionate love of self, egotism, selfishness —**Egoist**, ē gō-ist, *n* [Fr *egoiste*, an egotist] An egotist, a selfish person, one holding the doctrine of egoism —**Egoistic**, **Egoistical**, ē-gō is tik, ē gō is ti kal, *a* Pertaining to egoism, addicted to or manifesting egoism, egotistic —**Egoistically**, ē-gō-is ti kal-li, *adv* In an egoistic manner — **Egoity**, ē-gō'i ti, *n* Personality, individuality — **Egotheism**, ē gō-thē-izm, *n* [Gr *egō*, I, and *theos*, a god] The deification of self, self worship —**Egotism**, eg'o tizm, *n* The practice of too frequently using the word *I*, hence, a speaking or writing much of one's self, a passionate and exaggerated love of self, leading one to refer all things to one's self, and to judge of everything by its relation to one's interests or importance *Egotism* and *self-conceit* are based on what we think of ourselves, the former being the more deep-seated and powerful, *vanity*, on what we believe others think of us —**Egotist**, eg o-tist, *n* One who repeats the word *I* very often in conversation or writing, one who speaks much of himself or magnifies his own achievements —**Egotistic**, **Egotistical**, eg o-tis tik, eg o tis'ti kal, *a* Addicted to egotism, manifesting egotism — **Egotistically**, eg o-tis ti kal li, *adv* In an egotistical or self conceited manner —**Egotize**, **Egoize**, eg'o tiz, ē gō iz, *v i* —*egotized*, *egotizing* To talk or write much of one's self, to exhibit egotism

Egregious, ē grē'ji us *a* [L *egregius*, lit out of the common flock or herd—*e* or *ex*, out, and *grex*, *gregis*, a flock (whence *grs garious*)] Extraordinary, remarkable, enormous now mostly used in a bad or ironical sense (as *egregious* fool, blunder, impudence) — **Egregiously**, ē grē'ji us-li, *adv* In an egregious manner — **Egregiousness**, ē grē'ji us nes, *n*

Egress, ē'gres, *n* [L *egressus*, from *egredior*—*e*, and *gradior*, to step GRADE] The act of going or issuing out, the power of departing from any inclosed or confined place, *astron* the passing of an inferior planet from the disc of the sun in a transit —*v i* (ē-gres) To go out to depart, to leave —**Egression** ē grēsh on, *n* [L *egressio*] Egress —**Egressor**, ē-gres ėr, *n* One who goes out

Egret ē gret, *n* [Fr *aigrette*, a dim from an old form *aigre* from O H G *heigro*, a heron, Sw *häger*, Icel *hegri*, a heron *Heron* has the same origin] A name of those species of herons which have the feathers on the lower part of the back lengthened and the barbs loose, so that this part of the plumage is very soft and flowing, the small white heron, a plume of heron's feathers or of feathers, diamonds, &c , an aigret, *bot* the flying, feathery, or hairy down of seeds, as the down of the thistle

Egriot, ē gri-ot, *n* [Fr *aigre*, sour] A kind of sour cherry

Egyptian, ē-jip shan, *a* [From *Egypt*, Gr *Aigyptos*, akin *Gypsy*] Pertaining to Egypt —*Egyptian vulture*, a vulture, about the size of a raven, which frequents the streets of eastern towns, where it is protected on account of its services as a scavenger Called also *Pharaoh's Chicken* — *n* A native of Egypt; an old designation for a gypsy, so called because believed to have come from Egypt — **Egyptologer**, **Egyptologist**, ē jip-tol'o-jėr, ē-jip-tol o-jist, *n* One well acquainted with the antiquities of Egypt, especially the hieroglyphic inscriptions and documents — **Egyptological**, ē-jip'to-loj'i-kal, *a* Pertaining to Egyptology; devoted to the study of Egyptology —**Egyptology**, ē jip-tol'o ji, *n* The science of Egyptian antiquities, that branch of knowledge which treats of the ancient language, history, &c., of Egypt

Eh! ā or e, *an interj* expressive of doubt, inquiry, slight surprise

Eider, **Eider-duck**, ī'dėr, *n*. [G *eider*, Sw, *eider*, Icel *ædr*, Dan. *ederr*] A species of duck, about twice the size of the common duck, the down of which is much valued, from its warmth, lightness, and elasticity

Eidograph, ī'do-graf, *n* [Gr *eidos*, likeness, and *graphō*, to write] An instrument for copying designs, reduced or enlarged in any proportion, within certain limits

Eight, at, *a* [A Sax *eahta*=G and D *acht*, Icel *átta*, Dan *otte*, L *octo*, Gr *oktō*, Ir and Gael *ochd*, Skr *ashtan*, *ash tau*] One of the cardinal numeral adjectives, one more than seven and less than nine —*n* The number composed of *seven* and one, the symbol representing this number — **Eight-day**, *a* That goes for eight days (an *eight-day* clock) —**Eighteen**, ā tēn, *a* and *n* Eight and ten, the sum of ten and eight, the symbol representing this sum —**Eighteenmo**, ā tēn mō, *n* [From *eighteen* and *-mo*, in L *decimo*, tenth] The size of a book in which a sheet is folded into eighteen leaves written often *18mo* — **Eighteenth**, ā tēnth, *a* and *n*. Next in order after the seventeenth, one of eighteen equal parts of a thing —**Eightfold**, āt fōld, *a* Eight times the number or quantity — **Eighth**, āth, *a* and *n* Next in order after the seventh, one of eight equal parts of anything, an octave —**Eighthly**, āth li, *adv* In the eighth place —**Eightieth**, ā'ti eth, *a* and *n* Next in order to the seventy ninth, one of eighty equal parts of anything —**Eighty**, ā ti *a* and *n* Eight times ten, fourscore, a symbol representing this number

Eikon, ī kon, *n* [Gr] A likeness, an image, a statue

Eisteddfod, is-tedh vōd, *n*. [W] A meeting of bards and minstrels in Wales, a periodical Welsh festival for the recitation of prize poems and performances on the harp

Either, ē'thėr or ī'thėr, the former is more in accordance with analogy, *a* or *pron* [A Sax *aegther*, contracted from *aeghwæther* compounded of *á aye*, the augment *ge*, and *hwæther* FACH, WHETHER.] One or the other, one of two things, each of two, the one and the other, both — *conj* A disjunctive conjunction always used as correlative to and preceding *or* (*either* the one *or* the other)

Ejaculate, ē-jak ū lāt, *v t* —*ejaculated*, *ejaculating* [L *ejaculor*, *ejaculatus*—*e*, out, and *jaculum*, a dart, from *jacto*, to throw, seen also in *reject*, *project*, &c] To throw out, as an exclamation, to utter suddenly and briefly —*v i* To utter ejaculations — **Ejaculation**, ē jak ū lā shon, *n* The uttering of a short, sudden exclamation, the exclamation uttered, a prayer consisting of a few words —**Ejaculatory**, ē jak ū la to-ri, *a* Of the nature of an ejaculation

Eject, ē jekt, *v t* [L *ejicio*, *ejectum*—*e*, and *jacto*, to throw, as in *dejected*, *project*, &c] To throw out, to cast forth, to thrust out, to drive away, to expel, to dismiss from office, to turn out — **Ejection**, ē jek'shon, *n* [I *ejectio*] The act of ejecting, dismissal, dispossession, expulsion; rejection —**Ejectment**, ē jekt ment, *n* A casting out, a dispossession, *law*, the removal of a person from the wrongful possession of land or tenements —**Ejector**, ē jek tėr, *n* One who ejects

Eke, ēk, *v t* —*eked*, *eking* [A Sax *ēcan*, to increase to eke, Icel *auka*, Goth *aukan*, L *augeo* (whence *augment*), Gr *auxanō*, to increase] To add to, to enlarge by addition sometimes with *out* (he *eked out* his income by odd jobs) —*n* Something added to another, an addition —*adv* [A Sax *ēac*, D *ook*, Sw *och*, Dan *og*, G *auch*, and] Also, likewise, in addition —**Eking**, ē'king, *n* That which is added

Elaborate, ē-lab'o-rāt, *v t* —*elaborated*, *elaborating* [L *elaboro*, *elaboratum*—*e*, out, and *laboro*, to labour, from *labor*, labour] To produce with labour, to work out or complete with great care, to work out fully or perfectly — *a* Wrought with

labour; finished with great care, executed with exactness, highly finished —**Elaborately**, ē lab o-rāt li, *adv* In an elaborate manner —**Elaborateness**, ē-lab o-rāt-nes, *n* The quality of being elaborate —**Elaboration**, ē-lab o-rā shon, *n* The act of elaborating, careful or laborious finish bestowed, *physiol* the process performed by the living organs in aimals and plants by which something is produced (the *elaboration* of sap) —**Elaborative**, ē lab o rā-tiv, *a* Serving or tending to elaborate —**Elaborator**, ē lab o rā tėr, *n* One who or that which elaborates

Elæoptene, el ē-op tēn, *n* [Gr *elaion*, olive-oil and *ptēnos*, winged] The liquid portion of volatile oils, as distinguished from the solid portion called *stearoptene*

Elaine, ē lā in, *n* [Gr *elainos*, pertaining to the olive, from *elaia*, the olive] The liquid principle of oils and fats, oleine —**Elaic**, ē-lā ik, *a* Same as *Oleic*

Elan, ā lan *n* [Fr] Ardour inspired by enthusiasm, passion or the like, unhesitating dash resulting from an impulsive imagination

Eland, ē land, *n* [D *eland*, an elk] An African species of antelope, the largest of all antelopes, a name sometimes given to the moose

Elapse, ē laps , *v i* —*elapsed*, *elapsing* [L *labor*, *elapsus*, to slip away—*e*, out, and *labor*, *lapsus*, to glide Lapse] To slip or glide away, to pass away silently said of time —**Elapsion**, ē lap shon, *n* The act of elapsing, lapse

Elasmobranchiate, ē-las mō brang' ki āt, *a* [Gr *elasmos*, a plate, and *brangchia* gills] Of or belonging to an order of fishes including the sharks dog fishes rays &c

Elastic Elastical, ē las tik, ē las ti kal *a* [Fr *élastique*, L L *elasticus* from Gr *elatos* beaten out, extensible from *elaunō*, to drive to beat out] Having the power of returning to the form from which it is bent or extended, having the property of recovering its former figure or volume after being altered by pressure, rebounding, flying back, *fig* possessing the power or quality of recovering from depression or exhaustion —**Elastically**, ē las ti kal li, *adv* In an elastic manner, by elastic power —**Elasticity**, ē las tis i ti, *n* The quality of being elastic

Elate ē-lāt , *a* [L *elatus*, pp of *effero*—*e*, out and *latus*, borne or carried] Raised or lifted up, having the spirits lifted up, flushed, as with success, exultant, haughty —*v t* —*elated elating* To raise, to exalt, to elevate with success, to cause to exult, to make proud —**Elatedly** ē-lā ted li, *adv* With elation —**Elatedness**, ē-lā ted nes, *n* —**Elation** ē lā shon *n* Elevation of mind proceeding from self approbation, haughtiness, pride of prosperity

Elater, el a tėr, *n* [Gr *elatēr*, a driver] An elastic spiral filament generated in tubes in certain liverworts and scale mosses and supposed to assist in the dispersion of spores, a name of various small leaping beetles

Elaterium, ē la tē ri um, *n* [Gr *elatērion*, from *elattraō*, driving purgative, from *elatēr*, a driver, from *elaunō* to drive] A substance obtained from the fruit of the squirting cucumber, serving as a drastic purge, and administered in dropsy

Elbow, el bō, *n* [A Sax *elboga elnboga—el*, *eln*, forearm, an ell (akin to L *ulna*, Gr *olenē*, the forearm), and *boga*, a bow, D *elleboog*, G *ellbogen*, *ellenbogen*, Icel *alnbogi* Ell, Bow] The outer angle made by the bend of the arm, the joint which unites the upper arm with the forearm, a flexure, angle, or part of a structure somewhat resembling an elbow, or which supports the arm or elbow, as the raised arm of a chair or sofa —*Out at elbows*, having holes in the elbows of one's clothes, shabbily dressed —*v t* To push or jostle with the elbow, to make or gain (a path through a crowd) by pushing with the elbows.—*v i* To jut into an elbow or angle, to project, to bend, to push one's way — **Elbow-chair**, *n* An arm chair — **Elbow-grease**, *n* A colloquial or vulgar expression for energetic and continuous hand-labour, as rubbing, scouring, &c —**Elbow-room**, *n* Room to extend the elbows on each side, hence, ample room for motion or action

Eld, eld, *n* [A Sax *eld*, an age, *eldo*, old age Old] Old age, decrepitude, old time, former ages [Poet]

Elder, el dėr, *a* [A Sax *yldra*, *eldra*, the compar degree of *eald*, old Old] Having lived a longer time, of greater age, born, produced, or formed before something else opposed to *younger*, prior in origin, senior, pertaining to earlier times, earlier —*n* [A Sax *ealdor*, an ancestor, a chief, a prince] One who is older than another or others, an ancestor, a person advanced in life, and who, on account of his age, experience, and wisdom, is selected for office, a lay official in Presbyterian churches, who acts along with the minister in the administration of discipline and government, having an equal vote with the latter in all church courts —**Elderly**, el dėr li, *a* Somewhat old, advanced beyond middle age, bordering on old age —**Elder ship**, el dėr ship, *n* The office of an elder, elders collectively, order of elders —**Eldest**, el dest, *a* [A Sax *yldest*, superl of *eald ald* old] Oldest, most advanced in age, that was born before others

Elder, Elder tree, el dėr *n* [A Sax *ellern*, *ellen*, the *d* has been inserted in later times, D *elloorn*, the elder, perhaps akin to *alder*] A well known British tree or shrub of rapid growth with white flowers and purple berries, and containing an unusual quantity of pith —**Elder berry**, *n* The fruit of the elder —**Elder wine**, **Elder flower Wine**, *n* A wine made of elder berries —**Elderwort**, eld ėr wėrt, *n* A fetid herbaceous plant found in waste places in Britain

El Dorado, el dō rä dō or el dō-rä dō *n* [Sp the golden—*el*, the, and *dorado*, gilt] A country formerly reputed to exist in South America, and possessing immense stores of gold, hence any region rich in gold or treasure of any kind

Eleatic, ē lē at'ik, *a* Of or pertaining to *Elea* an ancient Greek town in Southern Italy, or to a sect of philosophers that originated there —*n*. An adherent of the Eleatic philosophy

Elecampane, el ē kam pān , *n* [Fr *énule campane* from L *inula* elecampane, and (probably) *campus* a field] A British perennial plant which grows in moist meadows and pastures near houses, formerly regarded as expectorant, a coarse candy, professedly made from the root of the plant but really composed of little else than coloured sugar

Elect ē lekt , *v t* [L *eligo*, *electum*—*e*, out, and *lego lectum*, to pick, choose, as in *collect select*, &c , *legend*, *lecture* &c , being also akin] To pick out or select, especially to select or take for an office or employment, to choose from among others, to appoint to an office by vote or designation, to choose, to determine in favour of (often with an infinitive he *elected* to go) —*a* Chosen or elected, especially, chosen, but not inaugurated, consecrated, or invested with office (bishop-*elect*), *theol* chosen, selected, or designated to eternal life, predestinated in the divine counsels —*n sing* or *pl* One or several chosen or set apart, *theol* those especially favoured by God —**Election**, ē lek shon, *n* [L *electio*] The act of electing, the act of selecting one or more from others, the act of choosing a person to fill an office or employment, by any manifestation of preference, as by vote, uplifted hands, *viva voce*, or ballot, power of choosing or selecting, choice, voluntary preference, liberty to choose or act (it is at his *ele tion* to accept or refuse), *theol* predetermination of God, by which persons are distinguished as objects of mercy, become subjects of grace, are sanctified and prepared for heaven —**Electioneer**, ē lek shon ēr", *v i* To work or exert one's self in any way to obtain the election of a candidate —**Electioneerer**, ē lek shon-ē'rėr, *n* One who electioneers —**Electioneering**, ē-lek'-sho-nē ring, *a* Of or pertaining to an electioneerer —**Elective**, ē-lek'tiv, *a* Chosen by election, dependent on choice; bestowed or passing by election; pertaining to or consisting in choice or right of choosing, exerting the power of choice —**Electively**, ē-lek'tiv-li, *adv* By choice, with preference of one to another — **Elector**, ē-lek tėr, *n*. One who elects or has the right of electing, a person who has the right of voting for any functionary, specifically, one who has the right of voting for a representative in parliament, a voter [In Germany certain princes were formerly electors of the emperor, and *elector* was one of their titles] — **Electoral**, **Electorial**, ē lek tėr-al, ē lek-tō'ri al, *a* Pertaining to election or electors, consisting of electors —**Electorate**, ē-lek'tėr āt, *n* A body of electors, the dignity or territory of an elector — **Electorship**, ē-lek'-tėr-ship, *n* The office of an elector

Electric, Electrical, ē lek trik, ē lek'tri kal, *a* [Fr *électrique*, from L *electrum*, Gr *elektron*, amber, from the fact that the earliest electric phenomenon observed was the attraction of amber for light substances when rubbed] Containing electricity, or capable of exhibiting it when excited by friction, pertaining to electricity, derived from or produced by electricity, conveying electricity, communicating a shock by electricity, *fig* full of fire, spirit, or passion, and capable of communicating it to others —*Electric battery*, a number of electric jars connected with each other, for obtaining a powerful discharge of electricity — *Electric bridge* Under Bridge —*Electric clock*, a clock in which the moving power is the action of a current of electricity, or one in which electricity is only used for controlling or governing the motion —*Electric condenser*, an instrument by which small quantities of electricity may be accumulated and rendered apparent, an accumulator — *Electric current*, a current or stream of electricity traversing a closed circuit formed of conducting substances, or passing by means of conductors from one body to another —*Electric eel*, a fish resembling the eel, which is capable of giving electric shocks —*Electric jar*, a glass jar partly coated both outside and inside with tinfoil, a Leyden jar — *Electric lamp*, the contrivance by which the electric light is produced —*Electric light* a brilliant light, the result of heat produced by the force of electricity, either evoked by the chemical reaction of a metal and an acid, or generated by a magneto-electric or other machine —*Electric machine*, a machine for generating electricity by friction by the revolution near the poles of a magnet or magnets of one or more soft iron cores, surrounded by coils of wire, &c —*Electric railway*, a railway on which electricity is the motor — *Electric spark*, one of the forms in which accumulated electricity discharges itself — *Electric telegraph* Telegraph —**Electrically**, ē lek tri kal li, *adv* In the manner of electricity or by means of it —**Electricalness** ē lek'tri kal nes, *n* The state or quality of being electrical —**Electrician**, ē lek trish an, *n* One who studies electricity, and investigates its properties by observation and experiments, one versed in the science of electricity —**Electricity**, ē lek tris i ti, *n* A name for the cause or agent underlying certain phenomena, called *electric*, and usually spoken of as a fluid, the force that manifests itself in lightning, in the attraction of amber and sealing-wax when rubbed for light substances, and in many other phenomena, the science which deals with these phenomena. Besides friction there are various other sources of electricity, such as chemical action, the contact of metals, change of temperature, &c Galvanism, Magneto-electricity, Thermo-electricity — *Atmospheric electricity*, the electricity which is produced in the atmosphere, and which becomes visible in the form of lightning — **Electrifiable**, ē lek'tri-fi-a-bl, *a*. Capable of being electrified — **Electrification**, ē-lek'tri-fi-kā"shon, *n*. The act of electrifying, or state of being electrified — **Electrify**, ē-lek'tri-fi, *v t* —*electrified*, *electrifying* To communicate electricity

to; to charge with electricity; to affect by electricity; to give an electric shock to; *fig.* to give a sudden shock (as of surprise) to; to surprise with some sudden and brilliant effect; to thrill —*v.i* To become electric.—**Electro**, ē-lek'trō, *n.* A contraction for *Electrotype*.—**Electro-ballistic**, *a.* Applied to an instrument for determining by electricity the velocity of a projectile at any part of its flight —**Electro-biologist**, *n.* One versed in electro biology —**Electro-biology**, *n.* That branch of science which treats of the electric currents developed in living organisms, also mesmerism or animal magnetism or a phase of this —**Electro-chemistry**, *n.* That branch of science which treats of the agency of electricity and galvanism in effecting chemical changes —**Electrode**, ē-lek trōd, *n* [*ode* is from Gr *hodos*, a way] One of the terminals or poles of the voltaic circle.—**Electro-dynamic**, **Electro-dynamical**, *a* Pertaining to electro-dynamics —**Electro-dynamics**, *n.* The science which treats of mechanical actions exerted on one another by electric currents —**Electro-dynamometer**, *n* An instrument for measuring the strength of electro dynamic action —**Electro-gild**, *v t* To gild by means of the electric current —**Electro-gilt**, *a* Gilded by means of the electric current —**Electro-kinetics**, *n* That branch of electricity which treats of electric currents in motion —**Electro-kinetic**, *a* Of or pertaining to electro-kinetics or electricity in motion —**Electrolyse**, ē-lek tro-līz *v t* [Gr *elektron*, and *lyō*, to dissolve] To decompose by the direct action of electricity or galvanism —**Electrolysable**, ē-lek tro lī za bl *a* Susceptible of being electrolysed —**Electrolysation**, ē lek tro-lī sā shon, *n.* The act of electrolysing —**Electrolysis**, ē lek trol'i sis, *n* The resolution of compound bodies into their elements, or, in some cases, into groups of elements, under the action of a current of electricity —**Electrolyte**, ē lek tro lit, *n* A compound which is decomposable, or is subjected to decomposition by an electric current —**Electrolytic**, **Electrolytical**, ē lek tro lit ik, ē-lek tro-lit i kal, *a* Pertaining to electrolysis —**Electro-magnet** *n* A bar of soft iron rendered temporarily magnetic by a current of electricity having been caused to pass through a wire coiled round it —**Electro magnetic**, *a* Designating what pertains to magnetism, occasioned by electricity —**Electro-metallurgy**, *n* The art of depositing metals, as gold, silver, copper, &c , from solutions of their salts upon metallic or other conducting surfaces by the agency of electric currents —**Electrometer**, ē lek trom e tėr *n.* An instrument for measuring differences of electric potential between two conductors through effects of electrostatic force —**Electrometric**, **Electrometrical**, ē lek tro-met rik, ē lek tro-met'ri kal, *a* Pertaining to an electrometer or the measurement of electricity —**Electrometry**, ē-lek-trom'et-ri, *n* That branch of electric science which treats of the measurement of electricity —**Electro motion**, *n* The motion of electricity or galvanism, mechanical motion produced by means of electricity —**Electro-motive**, *a* Producing electro-motion, producing mechanical effects by means of electricity as *Electro-motive force*, the power which maintains electric currents —**Electromotor**, ē lek' tro-mō-tėr, *n* Any arrangement which gives rise to an electric current, an engine in which electricity is employed to produce mechanical effect —**Electro-negative**, *a* Repelled by bodies negatively electrified, and attracted by those positively electrified —**Electrophorus**, ē-lek trof'o-rus, *n.* An instrument for collecting electricity, and showing the phenomena of induction —**Electro-physiological**, *a* Pertaining to electro-physiology —**Electro-physiology**, *n* That branch of science which treats of electric phenomena produced through physiological agencies.—**Electro-plate**, *v t.* To plate or give a coating of silver or other metal by means of electric currents —*n.* Articles coated with silver or other metal by the process of electro-plating. —**Electro-plater**, *n.* One who practises electro-plating —**Electro-polar**, *a.* A term applied to conductors, one end or surface of which is positive and the other negative —**Electro positive**, *a* Attracted by bodies negatively electrified or by the negative pole of the galvanic arrangement —**Electroscope**, ē-lek'-tro-skōp, *n* An instrument for observing or detecting the existence of free electricity, and, in general, for determining its kind —**Electroscopic**, ē lek'tro-skop ik, *a.* Of or belonging to, the electroscope —**Electro-silver**, *v t.* To deposit a coating of silver on by means of voltaic electricity, to electro-plate —**Electro-statics**, *n* The science which treats of the phenomena occasioned by electricity at rest, and of the production and discharge of stationary charges of electricity —**Electro tint**, *n* An art by which drawings are traced by the action of electricity on a copper plate —**Electrotype**, ē-lek' tro tip, *n* The act of producing copies of types, wood-cuts, medals, &c , by means of the electric deposition of copper upon a mould taken from the original, a copy thus produced —*v t —electrotyped*, *electrotyping* To stereotype or take copies of by electrotype —**Electrotypic**, ē lek tro-ti pik, *a* Pertaining to or effected by means of, electrotype —**Electrotypist**, ē-lek tro-ti pist, *n.* One who practises electrotypy —**Electrotypy**, ē-lek'tro-ti pi, *n* The process of electrotype

Electuary, ē lek tū a ri, *n.* [L L *electuarium*, a word of doubtful origin] A medicine composed of powders or other ingredients, incorporated with some conserve honey, or syrup

Eleemosynary, el ē moz i na-ri, *a* [L L *eleemosynarius*, from Gr *eleēmosynē*, alms, from *eleeō* to pity *eleos*, compassion ALMS] Given in charity or alms, appropriated to charity, founded by charity (an *eleemosynary* institution), relating to charitable donations, supported by charity —*n* One who lives by receiving alms or charity — **Eleemosynarily**, el ē moz i na ri li *adv* In an eleemosynary manner

Elegance el ē gans, *n* [Fr *elégance* from L *elegantia*, from *elegans*, for *eligens*, from *eligo—e*, *ex* out, and *lego* to pick, to choose ELECT] The quality of being elegant, beauty resulting from perfect propriety, or from the absence of anything calculated to produce a disagreeable sensation, refinement an elegant characteristic or feature —**Elegancy**, el ē-gan si *n* Elegance —**Elegant**, el ē gant, *a* [Fr *élégant* L *elegans*] Having beauty or a pleasing effect resulting from grace, refinement or polish, pleasing to good taste, graceful, refined (a lady with an *elegant* figure), having the words or style polished and appropriate (an *elegant* speech), giving expression to thought with propriety and grace, pleasing to the eye by grace of form or delicacy of colour, free from coarseness blemish, or other defect, showing fine harmony or symmetry — **Elegantly**, el ē gant-li, *adv* In an elegant manner

Elegy, el ē ji, *n* [L *elegia*, from Gr *elegeia* from *elegos*, a lament] A mournful or plaintive poem, or a funeral song, a poem or a song expressive of sorrow and lamentation, a dirge, *class poetry*, any poem written in elegiac verse — **Elegiac**, el ē ji ak, *a* Belonging to elegy, plaintive, expressing sorrow or lamentation, used in elegies said especially of a style of verse commonly used by the Greek and Latin poets, and composed of couplets consisting of alternate hexameter and pentameter lines — **Elegiast**, **Elegist**, el ē'ji ast, el ē jist, *n* A writer of elegies —**Elegize**, el ē jīz, *v t* and *i.* To write or compose elegies, to celebrate or lament in an elegy, to bewail

Element, el ē ment, *n* [L *elementum* an element, a first principle, same root as *alimenti*] One of the simplest constituent principles, or parts, of which anything consists, or upon which its constitution is based, a fundamental or ultimate part or principle, by the combination or aggregation of which anything is composed; an ingredient, *chem* one of the sixty-four simple substances which hitherto have resisted resolution by chemical analysis; one of the ultimate, indecomposable constituents of any kind of matter; *pl* the first or simplest rules or principles of an art or science, rudiments; one of the four constituents of the material world according to an old and still popular classification -fire, air, earth, water (hence such expressions as 'war of the *elements*' for a storm), the state or sphere natural to anything or suited to its existence (hence, *out of one's element*, out of one's natural sphere or position), a datum or value necessary to be taken into consideration in making a calculation or coming to a conclusion, *pl.* the bread and wine used in the eucharist —*v t* To constitute, to be an element in, to make a first principle —**Elemental**, el ē men'tal, *a* Pertaining to or produced by elements or primary ingredients, pertaining to the four so-called elements of the material world or some of them (hence '*elemental* war,' applied to a tempest), arising from or pertaining to first principles, elementary[†] —**Elementalism**, el ē men tal izm *n* The theory which identifies the divinities of the ancients with the elemental powers —**Elementality**,† el ē men tal i ti, *n* state of being elemental or elementary — **Elementally**, el-ē men tal li, *adv* In an elemental manner, according to elements —**Elementariness**, el ē men tar'i ti, el-ē men ta ri nes, *n* The state of being elementary — **Elementary**, el-ē men ta ri, *a* Having the character of an element or primary substance, primary, simple, uncompounded, uncombined, initial, rudimentary, containing, teaching, or discussing first principles, rules or rudiments — *Elementary analysis chem* the estimation of the amounts of the elements which together form a compound body — *Elementary substances*, the elements or substances which have hitherto resisted analysis by any known chemical means — **Elementoid** el ē men toid *n* Like an element, having the appearance of a simple substance

Elemi, el ē mi, *n* The resinous exudation from various trees used in plasters and ointments and the manufacture of varnish

Elenchus, ē-leng kus *n* [L *elenchus*, Gr *elenchos*] *Logic*, a syllogism by which an opponent is made to contradict himself, a fallacious argument, a sophism

Elephant el e fant *n.* [L *elephas elephantis* from Gr *elephas elephantos* an elephant, probably from Heb *eleph* an ox] The name of two species of huge quadrupeds, one inhabiting India the other Africa, and both remarkable for having their nose prolonged into a long proboscis or trunk with the nostrils at its extremity, and for their large tusks —**Elephantiac**, el ē fan ti ak, *a* Affected with elephantiasis — **Elephantiasis** el ē fan ti a sis *n* [Gr, from *elephas*, elephant] *Med* a skin disease in which the limbs from their enlargement and the changed condition of the skin, have a slight resemblance to those of the elephant — **Elephantine**, el-ē fan tin, *a* Pertaining to the elephant, resembling an elephant, hence, huge, immense — **Elephantoid**, el ē fan toid, *a* Having the form of an elephant — **Elephant paper** *n* A writing, printing, and drawing paper, of the size of 23 inches by 23

Eleusinian, el ū sin i-an, *a* Relating to *Eleusis* in Greece as, *Eleusinian mysteries* or *festivals* the mysteries and festivals of Demeter (*Ceres*), celebrated there

Eleutheromania, ē-lū ther-ō mā ni a, *n* [Gr *eleutheros* free, and *mania*, madness] A mania for freedom, excessive zeal for freedom — **Eleutheromaniac**, e lū ther ō mā'ni ak, *n* A fanatic on the subject of freedom

Elevate, el'ē-vat, *v t* — *elevated*, *elevating* [L *elevo*, *elevatum*, to lift up—*e*, out, up, and *levo*, to raise, from *levis*, light in weight, whence *levity*, *lever*, *levy*, &c] To raise, in a literal sense, to raise from a low or deep place to a higher, to raise to a higher state or station, to improve, refine, or dignify, to raise from a low or common

state, as by training or education; to exalt; to excite, cheer, animate, to render somewhat tipsy (colloq.), to augment or swell, to make louder —**Elevated**, el'ē-vā-ted, *a* Raised, exalted, dignified, elated, excited, slightly tipsy (colloq.), raised above the natural pitch, somewhat loud —**Elevatedness**, el'ē-vā-ted nes, *n* —**Elevating**, el'ē vāting, *a* Exalting, elating — **Elevation**, el-ē vā shon, *n.* [L *elevatio*] The act of elevating, the act of raising or conveying from a lower place or degree to a higher, the state of being raised or elevated, exaltation, that which is raised or elevated, an elevated place, a rising ground, height, degree of height, height above the surface of the earth, altitude, *astron* altitude, *gun* the angle which the axis of the bore of a firearm makes with the plane of the horizon, *arch* a geometrical representation of a building in vertical section, as opposed to *ground plan* —**Elevator**, el ē vā'ter, *n* One who or that which elevates, raises, lifts, or exalts, a mechanical contrivance for raising passengers or goods from a lower place to a higher, a hoist —**Elevatory**, el ē-va-to ri, *a* Tending or having power to elevate

Élève, ā-lāv', *n* [Fr] A pupil, a scholar, one brought up or protected by another

Eleven, ē lev'n, *a* [A Sax *endleofan*, *end lufon* = Icel *ellifu*, Dan *elleve*, D *elf*, Goth *ainlif*, compounded of two elements meaning one and ten, A Sax *leofan*, Goth *lif*, being allied to L *decem*, Gr *deka*, ten So *twelve* = two ten] Ten and one added —*n* The sum of ten and one, a symbol representing eleven units, *cricket* the number of players selected from the members of a club to play in a match —**Eleventh** ē lev nth, *a* and *n* Next in order after the tenth, one of eleven equal parts into which anything is divided

Elf, elf, *n* pl **Elves**, elvz [A Sax *ælf*, *elf* = L G *elf* Dan *alf*, Icel *álfr*, O H G *alp*, an elf Probably of same origin as L *albus*, white and the name *Alps*] A kind of inferior spiritual being formerly believed in, a fairy, a goblin a mischievous person, a pet name for a child —**Elf arrow**, **Elf bolt**, *n* Names popularly given in the British Islands to the ancient flint arrow heads still often found Also called *Elf dart* —**Elfin**, el fin, *a* Relating or pertaining to elves —*n* A little elf a little urchin —**Elfish** el fish, *a* Of or pertaining to elves resembling an elf, suggestive of elves —**Elf land**, *n* The region of the elves, fairy land —**Elf lock** *n* A knot of hair twisted as if by elves

Elicit ē-lis it *v t* [L *elicio*, *elicitum*—*e* out, and *lacio*, to allure, akin *delicate de light*] To bring or draw out by reasoning, discussion examination or the like, to deduce or educe (as truth, facts &c)

Elide, ē lid', *v t* [L *elido*—*e* out, and *laedo* to strike] *Gram* to cut off or suppress, as a syllable —**Elision** ē lizh on *n* *Gram* the act of eliding, the cutting off or suppression of a vowel or syllable

Eligible, el'i jı bl *a* [Fr *éligible*, from L *eligo*—*e*, out, and *lego* to choose Either] Fit to be chosen for some purpose or duty, worthy of choice desirable legally qualified to be chosen —**Eligibility**, el'i jı bil i ti, *n* The state or condition of being eligible, capability of being chosen —**Eligibleness**, el'i jı bl nes *n* Eligibility —**Eligibly**, el'i jı bli, *adv* In a manner to be worthy of choice suitably

Eliminate, ē lim'i nāt, *v t* —*eliminated*, *eliminating* [L *elimino*, *eliminatum* —*e*, out and *limen* threshold] To discharge or throw off (as a secretion of the human body), to take out or separate as not being an element of value or necessary, to set aside as unimportant or not to be considered, to leave out of consideration, *alg* to cause to disappear from an equation, to deduce or elicit (incorrect in this sense) —**Elimination**, ē lim'i nā shon, *n* The act of eliminating

Eliquation, ē-li kwā shon, *n* [L *eliquo*—*e*, out, and *liquo*, to melt] An operation, now seldom employed, for the separation of silver from copper by means of lead

Elision Under ELIDE

Elite, ā lēt', *n pl* [Fr, lit elected or select] Those who are choice or select; the best; the flower

Elixate,† ē-lik'sāt, *v t* —*elixated*, *elixating* [L *elixo*, to boil thoroughly, from *elixus*, thoroughly boiled—*e*, and *lix*, an ancient word which, according to Nonius, signified ashes, or lye mixed with ashes] To boil, to seethe, to extract by boiling —**Elixation**, ē lik sā shon, *n* The act of boiling or seething, extraction by boiling, also, concoction in the stomach, digestion

Elixir, ē lik sēr, *n* [Fr *elixir*, from Sp *elixir*, from Ar *el iksir*, the philosopher's stone, from Gr *xēros*, dry] A liquor sought for by the alchemists for transmuting metals into gold or for prolonging life, quintessence, a cordial, *med* a tincture composed of various substances held in solution by alcohol in some form

Elizabethan, ē liz a beth an, *a* Pertaining to Queen Elizabeth or her period —*Elizabethan architecture*, the architectural style of the times of Elizabeth and James I, when the debased Gothic and Italian were combined, characterized by large windows, tall and highly decorated chimneys, and much ornament

Elk, elk, *n* [Icel *elgr*, O H G *elaho*, Sw *elg*, akin to L *alces*, an elk] The largest existing species of the deer family, measuring 7 feet high at the shoulders, and found in Europe and Asia, but chiefly in North America, where it is called the *Moose*

Ell, el, *n* [A Sax *eln*, D *ell*, *elle*, G *elle*, O H G *elna*, Sw *aln*, Icel *alin* Goth *aleina*, akin to L *ulna*, Gr *olene*, the forearm, and hence, a measure of length Comp *cubit*] A measure of different lengths in different countries, used chiefly for measuring cloth, the English ell being 45 inches, the Flemish ell 27, the Scotch 37 2, and the French 54

Ellagic, el laj ik, *a* [From Fr *galle* gall, reversed.] Pertaining to or derived from gall nuts

Ellipse, el lips, *n* [Gr *elleipsis* an omission or defect, from *elleipō*, to leave out—*ek*, out and *leipō* to leave] *Geom* an oval figure produced when any cone is cut by a plane which passes through it, not parallel to nor cutting the base, a closed curve in which the distances of any point from two points called the *foci* have always the same sum —**Ellipsis**, el lip sis, *n* *Gram* the omission of one or more words which the hearer or reader may supply, *printing* the marks, thus — or * * * or . . ., denoting the omission or suppression of letters or words, *geom* an ellipse†

Ellipsograph Elliptograph el lip so graf, el lip to graf *n* An instrument for describing ellipses, a trammel —**Ellipsoid**, el lip soid, *n* *Geom* a solid figure all plane sections of which are ellipses or circles —**Ellipsoidal**, el lip soi dal, *a* Pertaining to an ellipsoid —**Elliptic Elliptical**, el lip tik el lip ti kal *a* Pertaining to an ellipse, having the form of an ellipse, pertaining to ellipsis, having a word or words left out —**Elliptically**, el lip ti kal li, *adv* According to the form of an ellipse, with a word or words left out —**Ellipticity**, el lip tis i ti, *n* The quality of being elliptical or having the form of an ellipse

Elm, elm, *n* [A Sax *elm*, D *olm*, Icel *almr* Dan *elm*, *alm*, akin to L *ulmus*, Bohem *jilm* (pron *yilm*) elm] A valuable European timber tree species of which are also found in America —**Elmen**, el men, *a* Made of elm —**Elmy**, el mi, *a* Abounding with elms

Elmo's-fire, el mōz fir *n* [After Saint *Elmo*, whom sailors in the Mediterranean invoke during a storm] A popular name for a meteoric appearance seen playing about the masts of a ship

Elocular, ē lok ū lėr, *a* [L *e* without, and *loculus* cell] *Bot* having but one cell, not divided by partitions

Elocution, el-ō-kū shon, *n* [L *elocutio*, from *eloquor*, *elocutus*, to speak out —*e*, out, and *loquor*, to speak, seen in *colloquy*, *eloquent*, *loquacious*, &c] The art by which, in delivering a discourse before an audience, the speaker is enabled to render it effective and impressive, mode of utterance or delivery of an address, accompanied by gestures —**Elocutionary**, el-ō-kū'shon-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to elocution. —**Elocutionist**, el-ō-kū shon ist, *n* One who is versed in elocution, a teacher of elocution

Eloge, ā-lōzh, *n* [Fr, from L *elogium*] A funeral oration, a panegyric on the dead, a discourse pronounced in public in honour of an illustrious person recently deceased —**Elogist**, el'ō-jist, *n.* [Fr *éloguiste*] One who delivers an eloge —**Elogy**, **Elogium**, el ō-ji, ē-lō ji um, *n* A panegyric, an eloge

Elohim, ē lō him, *n* One of the Hebrew names of God, of frequent occurrence in the Bible, used both of the true God and of false gods, while *Jehovah* is used only of the true God —**Elohist**, ē lō-hist, *n.* The supposed writer of the Elohistic passages of the Pentateuch, in contradistinction to the *Jehovist* —**Elohistic**, ē-lō his'tik, *a* A term applied to certain passages in Scripture, especially in the Pentateuch, in which the Almighty is always spoken of as *Elohim*

Elongate, ē long gāt, *v t* — *elongated*, *elongating* [L L *elongo*, *elongatum* —L *e*, out, and *longus*, long] To lengthen, to extend —*v i* To recede apparently from the sun said of a planet in its orbit —**Elongation**, ē-long gā shon, *n* The act of elongating or lengthening, the state of being stretched out or lengthened, *astron* the angular distance of a planet from the sun, as it appears to the eye of a spectator on the earth

Elope, ē lop *v i* —*eloped*, *eloping* [From D *loopen*, the same word as G *laufen*, Goth *hlaupan*, to run, to leap E *leap*, with prefix *e*, out, away] To run away, to run away with a lover or paramour in defiance of duty or social restraints said especially of a woman —**Elopement**, ē-lōp ment *n* The act of eloping, the running away of a woman, married or unmarried, with a lover

Eloquence, el ō kwens, *n* [Fr *éloquence*, from L *eloquentia* ELOCUTION] The art of expressing thoughts in such language and in such a way as to produce conviction or persuasion, oratory, that which is expressed with eloquence — **Eloquent**, el ō kwent *a* Having the power of expressing strong emotions vividly and appropriately adapted to express strong emotion with fluency and power, characterized by eloquence — **Eloquently**, el ō kwent-li, *adv* In an eloquent manner

Else els, *a* or *adv* [A Sax *elles*, else, otherwise, akin to O H G *eli*, *ali*, Goth *aths*, L *alius* (see ALIEN), Gr *allos*, another] Other, besides, in addition, as in who *else*? nothing or nobody *else*, nowhere *else* —*conj* Otherwise, in the other case; if the fact were different, as, he was ill, *else* he would have come — **Elsewhere**, els whār *adv* In another place, somewhere else

Eltchi, elt shē, *n* An ambassador or envoy a Persian or Turkish name

Elucidate, ē lū si dāt, *v t* —*elucidated*, *elucidating* [L L *elucido*, *elucidatum*—L *e*, out, and *lucidus*, bright Lucid] To make clear or manifest to explain, to remove obscurity from and render intelligible, to illustrate — **Elucidation**, ē lū si dā shon, *n* The act of elucidating, explanation, exposition, illustration — **Elucidative**, ē-lū si dā tiv, *a* Making or tending to elucidate, explanatory —**Elucidator**, ē-lū'si-dā tėr, *n* One who elucidates or explains —**Elucidatory**,† ē-lū si da to-ri, *a* Tending to elucidate

Eludе, ē lūd', *v t* — *eluded*, *eluding* [L. *eludo*—*e*, and *ludo*, to play, as in *allude*, *collude*, *delude*, &c] To evade, to avoid by artifice, stratagem, wiles, deceit, or dexterity, to remain unseen, undiscovered, or unexplained by (to *elude* scrutiny) —**Eludible**, ē lū di bl, *a* Capable of being eluded or escaped —**Elusion**, ē-lū'zhon, *n* An escape by artifice or deception; an evasion —**Elusive**, ē-lū'siv, *a* Practising elusion, using arts to escape —**Elusively**, ē-lū'siv-li, *adv* With or by elusion.—**Elusiveness**, ē-lū se-vi-nes, *n.* The state of being elusory — **Elusory**, ē-lū'so-ri, *a*

Tending to elude; tending to deceive, evasive; fallacious

Elul, e'lul, *n.* [Heb.] The twelfth month of the Jewish civil year, corresponding nearly to our August

Elutriate, ē-lū'tri-āt, *v t* —*elutriated, elutriating* [L *e.utro, elutriatum*, from *eluo, elutum*, to wash off—*e*, off, and *luo*, to wash] To purify (ores) by washing and straining off or decanting the liquid from the substance washed, the lighter matters being then separated from the heavier — **Elutriation**, ē lū tri ā shon, *n* The operation of elutriating

Elvan, el'van, *n* A kind of rock in Cornwall, often forming dikes in other rocks, a granitic and felspar porphyritic rock

Elves, elvz, *pl* of *elf* — **Elvish**, el'vish, *a* Pertaining to elves or fairies, mischievous, as if done by elves, elfish — **Elvishly**, el'vish-li, *adv* In an elvish manner

Elysium, ē liz'i-um, *n* [L, from Gr *elysion, (pedion)*, the Elysian fields] *Myth* a place assigned to happy souls after death, the seat of future happiness, hence, any place exquisitely delightful —**Elysian**, ē liz'i an, *a* Pertaining to elysium, exceedingly delightful.

Elytron, Elytrum, el'i tron, el'i trum, *n* pl **Elytra**, el'i tra. [Gr, a cover, sheath, from *elyō*, to roll round] The wing sheath or coriaceous membrane which forms the superior wing in beetles, serving to cover and protect the true wing — **Elytriform**, e-lit'ri-form, *a* In the form of a wing sheath — **Elytrine**, el'i trin, *a*. The substance of which the horny covering of crustaceous insects is composed — **Elytroid**, el'i-troid, *a* Like an elytron

Elzevir, el'ze vēr, *a* Of or belonging to the *Elzevir* family applied to editions of the classics, &c, published by the Elzevir family at Amsterdam and Leyden, from about 1595 to 1680, and highly prized for their accuracy and elegance, a term applied to a variety of printing type consisting of tall thin letters

Em, em, *n* *Print* the unit of measurement, being a type whose breadth is equal to its depth

Emaciate, ē-mā shi āt, *v t* —*emaciated, emaciating* [L *emacio, emaciatum*—*e* intens, and *macies*, leanness] To lose flesh gradually, to become lean from loss of appetite or other cause — *v t* To cause to lose flesh gradually, to reduce to leanness — *a* Thin, wasted — **Emaciation**, ē mā shi ā'shon, *n* The act of making or becoming lean or thin by loss of flesh, the state of being reduced to leanness

Emanate, em'a nāt, *v i* —*emanated emanating* [L *emano emanatum*—*e*, out and *mano*, to flow] To flow forth or issue from a source said of what is intangible as light, heat odour power, &c, to proceed from something as the source, fountain or origin, to take origin, to arise, to spring —**Emanant**, em'a nant, *a* Emanating, issuing, or flowing from something else — **Emanation**, em a nā'shon, *n* The act of emanating, that which emanates, issues, flows, or proceeds from any source, substance, or body, efflux, effluvium — **Emanative**, † em'a-nā-tiv, *a* Tending to emanate — **Emanatively**, em a-nā tiv li, *adv* After the manner of an emanation

Emancipate, ē-man si pāt, *v t* — *emancipated, emancipating* [L *emancipo, emancipatum*—*e*, out, *manus*, the hand, and *capio*, to take] To set free from servitude or slavery by the voluntary act of the proprietor, to restore from bondage to freedom, to free from bondage, restriction, or restraint of any kind, to liberate from subjection, controlling power, or influence —**Emancipation**, ē man si pā shon, *n*. The act of emancipating, deliverance from bondage or controlling influence, liberation —**Emancipationist**, ē man si pā shon ist, *n* An advocate for the emancipation of slaves —**Emancipator**, ē-man si pā-tēr, *n*. One who emancipates.

Emarginate, Emarginated, ē mär'ji-nāt, ē-mär ji nā-ted, *a* [L *emarginatus*—*e*, priv, and *margo, marginis*, border, margin.] Having the margin or extremity taken away, having a blunt or obtuse notch in the margin; notched at the blunt apex: applied most commonly in *bot.* to a leaf, petal, &c —**Emarginately**, ē-mär'ji-nāt-li, *adv* In the form of notches — **Emargination**, ē-mär'ji-nā'shon, *n*. The condition of being emarginate, a blunt notch in the extremity or margin.

Emasculate, ē-mas'kū-lāt, *v.t.*—*emasculated, emasculating* [L *e*, priv, and *masculus*, dim of *mas*, a male MASCULINE] To deprive of the properties of a male, to castrate; to geld, to deprive of masculine vigour, to render effeminate, to expurgate by removing coarse passages from (a book) —**Emasculation**, ē mas kū lā shon, *n* The act of emasculating, the state of being emasculated — **Emasculatory**, ē mas kū la-to ri, *a* Serving to emasculate

Embalm, em bām, *v t* [Prefix *em*, and *balm*, balsam] To preserve (a dead body) from decay by removing the intestines and filling their place with odoriferous and desiccative spices and drugs, to preserve from loss or decay, to cherish tenderly the memory of — **Embalmer**, em bā mēr, *n* One who embalms

Embank, em bangk, *v t* [Prefix *em*, and *bank*] To inclose with a bank, to defend by banks, mounds, or dikes, to bank up —**Embankment**, em bangk ment, *n* The act of surrounding or defending with a bank, a mound or bank raised to protect land from being overflowed by a river or the sea, or to enable a road or railway to be carried over a valley

Embarcation, *n* EMBARKATION

Embargo, em bar'go, *n* [Sp *embargo*, an embargo, embarrassment, lit what serves as a bar prefix *em* for *in*, and L L *barra*, a bar, akin *embarrass*] A restraint or prohibition imposed by the public authorities of a country on merchant vessels, or other ships, to prevent their leaving its ports, sometimes amounting to an entire interdiction of commercial intercourse, a restraint or hindrance imposed on any thing —*v t* To put an embargo on, to subject to an embargo

Embark, em bark, *v t.* [Fr *embarquer*—*en*, in, and *barque*, a bark BARQUE] To put or cause to enter on board a ship or boat, to engage, invest, or make to enter on in any affair —*v i* To go on board of a ship, boat, or vessel, to engage or take a share in any affair, to enlist — **Embarkation**, em bar kā shon, *n* The act of embarking, that which is embarked or put on board

Embarrass, em bar'as, *v t* [Fr *embarrasser*, to embarrass, *embarras*, embarrassment—prefix *em*, and L L *barra* a bar, akin *embargo* BAR] To derange confuse, or entangle (affairs, business &c), so as to make a course of action difficult, to involve in pecuniary difficulties, to perplex, disconcert or abash —**Embarrassed**, em bar'ast, *p* and *a* Entangled, involved, confused, disconcerted — **Embarrassing** em bar'as ing *a* Perplexing, adapted to perplex or embarrass — **Embarrassingly**, em bar'as ing li *adv* In an embarrassing manner — **Embarrassment** em bar'as ment *n* The state of being embarrassed, entanglement, perplexity arising from inability to pay one's debts, confusion of mind, abashment

Embassador em bas sa-dor, *n* An ambassador [This spelling is not now used, though *embassy* and not *ambassy* is the correct form]—**Embassage** † em'bas sāj, *n* An embassy, a message (*Shak*) — **Embassy**, em'bas-si, *n* [O F and Fr *embassade*] The mission of an ambassador, the charge or employment of an ambassador or envoy, the message of an ambassador, a message, especially a solemn or important message, the persons intrusted with ambassadorial functions, a legation, the official residence of an ambassador

Embattle, em-bat'l, *v t* — *embattled, embattling* [Prefix *em*, and *battle*] To arrange in order of battle, to array for battle, to furnish with battlements —*v i* To be ranged in order of battle — **Embattled**, em bat'ld, *p* and *a* Arrayed in order of battle, furnished with battlements, indented like a battlement. — **Embattlement**, em-bat'l-ment, *n* An indented parapet, a battlement (which see)

Embay, em-bā', *v.t.* [Prefix *em*, and *bay*] To inclose in a bay or inlet, to landlock. —**Embayment**, em-bā'ment, *n* A portion of the sea closed in and sheltered by capes or promontories.

Embed, em-bed', *v t* —*embedded, embedding*. (Prefix *em*, and *bed*] To lay in or as in a bed, to lay in surrounding matter —**Embedment**, em bed ment, *n* Act of embedding, state of being embedded

Embellish, em-bel lish, *v t* [Fr *embellir*—prefix *em*, and *belle*, L *bellus*, pretty, beautiful] To make beautiful, to adorn, to beautify, to decorate, to deck — **Embellisher**, em-bel lish-ėr, *n* One who or that which embellishes —**Embellishment**, em bel lish-ment, *n* The act of embellishing or adorning, or state of being embellished, that which embellishes or adorns, that which renders anything pleasing to the eye or agreeable to the taste, adornment, ornament, decoration

Ember, em'bėr, *n* [A Sax *æmyrian*, cinders, Dan *emmer*, Icel *eimyrja*, embers] A small live coal, glowing piece of wood, &c used chiefly in the plural to signify live cinders or ashes, the smouldering remains of a fire

Ember days, *n pl* [A Sax *ymbryne, ymbren, embren*, the circle or course of the year, from *ymb* or *emb*, round, and *rinnan*, to run] Days returning at certain seasons, being the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, after Whitsunday, after Holyrood day (September 14), and after St Lucia's day (December 13), appointed in the Church of England for fasting and abstinence, called also *Embering-days*! —**Ember-tide**, *n* The season at which ember days occur —**Ember week**, *n* A week in which ember-days occur

Ember goose, *n* [N *ember gaas*, G *imber*, etym uncertain] A swimming bird, known also as the great northern diver

Embezzle, em bez'l, *v t* — *embezzled, embezzling* [O Fr *embesailer*, to filch, *besler*, to deceive, origin doubtful] To appropriate fraudulently to one's own use what is intrusted to one's care, to apply to one's private use by a breach of trust, as a clerk or servant who misappropriates his employer's money or valuables — **Embezzlement**, em bez'l ment, *n* The act by which a clerk, servant, or person acting as such, fraudulently appropriates to his own use the money or goods intrusted to his care — **Embezzler**, em bez'lėr, *n* One who embezzles

Embitter, em bit'ėr, *v t* [Prefix *em*, and *bitter*] To make bitter or more bitter, to make unhappy or grievous, to render distressing, to make more severe, poignant, or painful, to render more violent or malignant, to exasperate — **Embitterer**, em bit'ėr-ėr, *n* One who or that which embitters — **Embitterment**, em bit'ėr-ment, *n* The act of embittering

Emblaze, † em blāz', *v t* —*emblazed, emblazing* [Prefix *em*, and *blaze*] To kindle, to set in a blaze, to make to glitter or shine, to display or set forth conspicuously or ostentatiously, to blazon

Emblazon em blā zon, *v t* [Prefix *em*, and *blazon*] To adorn with figures of heraldry or ensigns armorial, to depict or represent, as an armorial ensign on a shield, to set off with ornaments, to celebrate in laudatory terms, to sing the praises of — **Emblazoner**, em blā zon ėr *n* One that emblazons — **Emblazonment**, em blā zon ment *n* The act of emblazoning, that which is emblazoned —**Emblazonry**, em blā zon ri, *n* The act or art of emblazoning, blazonry, heraldic decoration, as pictures or figures on shields, standards, &c

Emblem, em'blem, *n* [Fr *emblême*, Gr *emblēma*, from *emballō—em*, in, and *ballō*, to cast] A kind of inlaid work or mosaic, a picture, figure, or other work of art representing one thing to the eye and another to the understanding; any object or its figure whose predominant quality symbolizes something else, as another quality or state, a symbolic figure, a type, a symbol, a device, as a balance used to sym-

bolize justice.—**Emblematic, Emblematical,** em-ble-mat ik, em-ble-mat i-kal, *a* Pertaining to or comprising an emblem; serving as an emblem or symbolic figure, symbolic.—**Emblematically,** em-ble-mat i-kal-li, *adv* In an emblematic manner —**Emblematist,** em-blem a-tist, *n* An inventor of emblems —**Emblematize, Emblemize,** em-blem a-tīz, em blem īz, *v t* — *emblematized, emblematizing, emblemized, emblemizing* To represent by an emblem, to serve as the emblem of

Emblement, em blē-ment, *n* [From O Fr *embler*, to sow with corn—prefix *em*, and *blé, bled*, L L *bladum*, corn] *Law*, the produce or fruits of land sown or planted, growing crops annually produced used chiefly in the plural

Embody, em bod i, *v t* —*embodied, embodying* [Prefix *em*, and *body*] To lodge in a material body, to invest with a body, to incarnate, to clothe with a material form, to render obvious to the senses or mental perception (to *embody* thought in words), to form or collect into a body or united mass, to collect into a whole —*v t* To unite into a body, mass, or collection, to coalesce —**Embodier,** em bod i ėr, *n* One who embodies —**Embodiment,** em bod i ment, *n* Act of embodying or investing with a body, the state of being embodied, bodily or material representation, the act of collecting or forming into a body or united whole

Embogue, em bōg', *v t* [Prefix *em*, and O Fr *bogue*, a mouth, Fr *bouche*, from L *bucca*, the cheek] To discharge itself, as a river into the sea or another river

Embolden, em bōl dn *v t* [Prefix *em*, and *bold*] To give boldness or courage to, to encourage —**Emboldener,** em bol dn-ėr, *n* One who emboldens

Emboliam, em bol izm, *n* [Gr *embolismos*, from *emballō*, to throw in, to insert] The insertion of days, months, or years in an account of time to produce regularity, intercalation, *surg* the obstruction of a vessel by a clot of fibrine, a frequent cause of paralysis, and of gangrene of the part beyond the obstacle —**Embolismal Embolismic,** em bo-liz mal, em bo liz mik, *a* Pertaining to embolism or to intercalation, intercalated inserted

Embonpoint, ăn bon pwăn, *n* [Fr, from *en* in, *bon* good, and *point*, condition] Plumpness, fleshiness, rotundity of figure, stoutness

Emborder, em bor'dėr *v t* [Prefix *em*, and *border*] To adorn with a border, to im border

Embosom, em bō zum, *v t* [Prefix *em*, and *bosom*] To take into or hold in the bosom, to admit to the heart or affection, to cherish, to inclose in the midst, to surround

Emboss, em bos, *v t* [Prefix *em*, and *boss*] To form bosses on, to fashion relief or raised work on, to cover with protuberances, to represent in relief or raised work, to represent in worked figures —**Embosser,** em bos ėr, *n* One who embosses —**Embossment** em bos ment, *n* The act of embossing, work in relief

Embouchure ăn bō shūr, *n* [Fr, from prefix *em*, and *bouche*, mouth] A mouth of a river, the mouth hole of a wind instrument of music, the shaping of the lips to the mouth piece

Embow, em bō, *v t* [Prefix *em*, and *bow*] To form like a bow, to vault [*Mil*]

Embowel, em bou el, *v t* —*embowelled, embowelling* [Prefix *em* and *bowel*] To take out the bowels or entrails of, to eviscerate, to take out the internal parts of, to sink or inclose in, to imbed, to bury —**Emboweller,** em bou el ėr, *n* One who embowels —**Embowelment,** em bou el ment, *n* The act of taking out the bowels, evisceration

Embower, em bou ėr, *v t* [Prefix *em*, and *bower*] To lodge or rest in a bower —*v t* To cover with a bower, to shelter with, or as with, trees, to form a bower for

Embrace, em brās, *v t* —*embraced, embracing* [Fr *embrasser*, to embrace—*em*, in, and *bras*, the arm BRACE] To take, clasp, or inclose in the arms, to press to the bosom in token of affection, to inclose, encompass, or contain, to encircle, to seize eagerly, in a figurative sense, to accept with cordiality (doctrines, religion), to comprehend, include, or take in, to comprise, to submit to (*Shak*) ‡ —*v t* To join in an embrace —*n* Inclosure or clasp with the arms, pressure to the bosom with the arms, sexual intercourse, conjugal endearment —**Embracement,** em-brās ment, *n* A clasp in the arms, a hug, embrace, sexual commerce (*Shak*) ‡ —**Embracor, Embrasor,** em brā sėr, *n* *Law*, one who practises embracery —**Embracer,** em brā sėr, *n* One who embraces —**Embracery,** em brā sėr i, *n* *Law*, an attempt to influence a jury corruptly to one side, by promises, persuasions, entreaties, money, entertainments, or the like

Embrasure, em brā zhūr, *n* [Fr, prefix *em*, and *braser*, to slope the edge of a stone] *Fort* an opening in a wall or parapet through which cannon are pointed and fired, the indent or crenelle of an embattlement, *arch* the enlargement of the aperture of a door or window on the inside of the wall to give more room or admit more light

Embrocate, em'brō kāt, *v t* —*embrocated, embrocating* [L L *embrocо embrocatum*, from Gr *embrochē*, a fomentation, from *embrechō*, to foment prefix *em* for *en* in, and *brechō* to wet] *Med* to moisten and rub, as a diseased part, with a liquid substance, as with spirit oil, &c —**Embrocation,** em brō-kā shon, *n* The act of moistening and rubbing a diseased part with a cloth or sponge dipped in some liquid substance, as spirit, oil, &c, the liquid or lotion with which an affected part is rubbed or washed

Embroglio, em brōl yō, *n* IMBROGLIO

Embroider, em broi dėr, *v t* [Prefix *em*, and *broider* BRODER] To adorn with figures of needle work, often raised above the surface —**Embroiderer,** em broi dėr ėr, *n* One who embroiders —**Embroidery,** em broi dėr i, *n* Work in gold, silver, silk, or other thread, formed by the needle on cloth, stuffs, and muslin into various figures, variegated needle work, hence, variegated or diversified ornaments

Embroil, em broil, *v t* [Prefix *em*, and *broil*, a noisy quarrel] To mix up or entangle in a quarrel or disturbance, to intermix confusedly, to involve in contention or trouble —**Embroilment,** em broil ment, *n* The act of embroiling, a state of contention perplexity, or confusion

Embrown em broun, *v t* [Prefix *em*, and *brown*] To make brown, to imbrown

Embrue, em brō IMBRUE

Embryo em'bri ō, *n* [Gr *embryon—em*, in, and *bryō*, to be full of anything] The first rudiments of an animal in the womb, before the several members are distinctly formed, after which it is called a *fœtus*, the rudimentary plant contained in the seed produced by the action of the pollen on the ovule, the beginning or first state of anything, while yet in a rude and undeveloped condition, rudimentary state —*Embryo buds*, spheroidal solid bodies formed in the bark of trees, and capable of developing into branches under favourable circumstances —**Embryogeny,** em bri oj e ni, *n* [Gr *embryon*, and root *gen*, to produce] The formation and development of embryos, that department of science that treats of such formation and development —**Embryogenic,** em bri ō jen ik, *a* Pertaining to embryogeny —**Embryology,** em bri ol o ji, *n* [Gr *embryon*, and *logos*, discourse] The doctrine of the development of embryos, whether in plants or animals —**Embryologic, Embryological,** em bri-ō loj ik, em bri ō-loj i kal, *a* Of or belonging to embryology —**Embryon,** ‡ em'bri on, *n* An embryo [*Mil*] —**Embryonal, Embryonic,** em bri on al, em bri on ik, *a* Of or pertaining to an embryo, or the embryo stage Also **Embryonary,** em bri o na ri, and **Embryotic,** em-bri-ot ik —**Embryotomy,** em bri ot o-mi, *n* [Gr *embryon*, and *tomē*, a cutting] The division of the fœtus in the uterus into fragments in order to effect delivery

Emend, ē-mend', *v t* [L *emendo*, to correct —*e*, priv, and *menda*, a spot or blemish *Amend* and *mend* are virtually the same as this] To remove faults or blemishes from, to amend, especially to amend by criticism of the text, to improve the reading of (an *emended* text of Verga) —**Emendation,** ē-men-dā shon, *n* The act of emending, removal of errors or corruptions from the text of a book or writing, a textual alteration or correction —**Emendator,** ē men-dā tėr, *n* One who emends —**Emendatory,** ē-men'da-to ri, *a* Contributing to emendation or correction

Emerald, em e rald, *n* [Fr *émeraude*, Sp *esmeralda*, It *smeraldo*, from L *smaragdus*, Gr *smaragdos*, an emerald] A precious stone whose colours are a pure lively green, varying to a pale, yellowish, bluish, or grass green, akin to the beryl, found especially in South America, a variety of printing type intermediate between minion and nonpareil —*a* Of a bright green, like emerald, printed with the size of type known as emerald —*Emerald green*, a durable pigment of a vivid light green colour, prepared from the arseniate of copper

Emerge, ē mėrj, *v i* —*emerged, emerging* [L *emergo, emersum—e*, out, and *mergo*, to plunge, as in *immerge, submerge* MERGE] To raise out of a fluid or other covering or surrounding substance, to issue or proceed from something, to reappear after being eclipsed, to leave the sphere of the obscuring object, to raise out of a state of depression or obscurity, to come to notice —**Emergence,** ē mėr jens, *n* The act of emerging —**Emergency,** ē mėr jen-si, *n* The act of emerging, sudden occasion, unexpected casualty, unforeseen occurrence, any event or combination of circumstances calling for immediate action, pressing necessity —**Emergent,** ē mėr jent, *a* Emerging, rising into view or notice, coming suddenly, unexpected, calling for immediate action, urgent, pressing —**Emergently,** ē mėr jent-li, *adv* In an emergent manner —**Emersion,** ē mėr shon, *n* The act of emerging or rising out of a fluid or other substance, the act of coming forth to view, the reappearance of a heavenly body after an eclipse or occultation

Emeritus, ē-mer i tus, *a* [L, one who has served out his time—*e*, out, and *mereor, meritus*, to merit, earn, serve] Discharged from the performance of public duty with honour, on account of infirmity, age, or long service, as, a professor *emeritus* Sometimes used as a noun

Emerods em e rodz *n pl* [Corrupted from *hemorrhoids*] Hemorrhoids, piles [O T]

Emersion Under EMERGE

Emery em e ri, *n* [Fr *émeri*, O Fr *esmeril*, from It *smeriglio* from Gr *smyris, smiris, smēris* from *smaō*, to rub] A mineral substance, an amorphous variety of corundum and sapphire, varying in colour from deep gray to bluish or blackish gray, sometimes brownish, used for grinding and polishing metals, hard stones, and glass —**Emery cloth, Emery paper,** *n* Cloth or paper which has been first covered with a thin coating of glue and then dusted with emery powder, used for polishing

Emetic, ē-met ik, *a* [Gr *emetikos*, from *emeō*, to vomit] *Med* inducing to vomit, exciting the stomach to discharge its contents by the mouth —*n* A medicine that provokes vomiting —**Emetically,** ē met'i-kal li, *adv* In such a manner as to excite vomiting —**Emetin, em e tin,** *n* The active principle of ipecacuanha

Emeu Emew, ē mū, *n* EMU

Emeute, e mūt, *n* [Fr *émeute*, from L *ex* intens, and *moveo, motum*, to move] A seditious commotion, a riot, a tumult, an outbreak

Emiction, ē mik'shon, *n* [L *e*, and *mictio*, a making water] The discharging of urine, urine —**Emictory,** ē-mik'to ri, *a* Causing or promoting the flow of urine, diuretic —*n* A diuretic

Emigrate, em i grāt, *v i* —*emigrated, emigrating* [L *emigro, emigratum*, to migrate, to emigrate—*e*, out, and *migro*, to migrate] To quit one country, state or region and settle in another, to remove from one country or state to another for the purpose of residence.—**Emigrant,** em'-

i-grant, *a.* Emigrating; pertaining to emigration or emigrants —**Emigrant**, em'i-grant, *n.* One who emigrates.—**Emigration**, em i grā'shon, *n.* The act of emigrating; departure of inhabitants from one country or state to another for the purpose of residence, a body of emigrants.—**Emigrational**, em-i-grā'shon-al, *a.* Relating to emigration —**Emigrationist**, em i grā'shon-ist, *n.* An advocate for or promoter of emigration — **Emigré**, ā-mē-grā, *n.* [Fr.] One of the French nobles who became refugees during the revolution which commenced in 1789

Eminence, em i nens, *n.* [Fr *éminence*, from L *eminentia*, from *eminens*, *eminentis*, from *emineo*—*e*, out, and *mineo*, to project, to jut.] A rising ground, a hill of moderate elevation, a part rising or projecting beyond the rest or above the surface, a projection, a prominence, an elevated situation among men, station above men in general, rank, distinction, celebrity, conspicuousness, a title of honour given to cardinals and others —**Eminency**, † em'i-nen si, *n.* Same as *Eminence* —**Eminent**, em i nent *a.* Standing out above other things†; prominent†; lofty†; exalted in rank, high in office or public estimation, conspicuous, remarkable, distinguished —**Eminently**, em i nent-li, *adv* In an eminent manner or position

Emir, em'ēr, *n.* [Ar *amīr*, a commander, from *amara*, Heb *āmar*, to command.] The title given by Mohammedans to all independent chiefs, to the heads of certain departments, and to all the real or supposed descendants of Mohammed, through his daughter Fatimah

Emissary, em is-sa-ri, *n.* [L *emissarius* from *emitto*, *emissum*, to send out—*e*, out, and *mitto*, to send EMIT.] A person sent on a mission, particularly, a secret agent, or one who carries on private negotiations or business, a spy, an outlet or channel by which water is drawn from a lake —**Emissory**, ē-mis'o-ri, *a* Sending or conveying out, excretory —**Emit**, ē-mit, *v t* —*emitted*, *emitting* [L *emitto*—*e*, out, and *mitto*, *missum*, to send, whence *mission*, *missile*, *missive*, *message*, &c.] To throw or give out (light, heat, steam, &c.), to send forth, to vent, to cause or allow to issue or emanate — **Emission**, ē-mish'on, *n* [L *emissio*.] The act of emitting or of sending or throwing out, that which is emitted, issued sent or thrown out

Emmenagogue, em mē na-gog, *n* [Gr *emmēna*, the menses—*em*, in, *mēn*, *mēnos*, month, and *agō*, to lead.] A medicine taken to promote the menstrual discharge —**Emmenagogic**, em mē'na goj'ik, *a* Of or pertaining to an emmenagogue, promoting the menstrual discharge

Emmet, em'met, *n* [A Sax *æmette*, *æmele*, O E *emet*, *amet*, *ant*, and finally *ant* G *ameise*, *ämse*, an ant Comp *aunt*, from L *amita*.] An ant or pismire

Emollescence, em-ol-les'ens, *n* [L *e*, and *mollesco*, to grow soft, from *mollis*, soft.] That degree of softness in a body beginning to melt which alters its shape, the first stage of fusibility —**Emolliate**, ē-mol li-āt, *v t* — *emolliated*, *emolliating* [L *emollio*, to soften.] To soften, to render effeminate —**Emollient**, ē-mol'li-ent, *a* [L *emolliens*, *emollientis*, ppr of *emollio*.] Softening, making supple, relaxing the solids.—*n* A medicine which softens and relaxes living tissues that are inflamed or too tense

Emolument, ē-mol ū ment, *n* [L *emolumentum*, a working out, from *e*, and *molior*, to exert one's self, from *moles*, a heavy mass.] The profit arising from office or employment, compensation for services, remuneration, salary, income, profit, advantage or gain in general —**Emolumental**,† ē mol'ū men'tal, *a* Producing profit, profitable, advantageous

Emotion, ē-mō'shon, *n.* [L *emotio*, from *emoveo*, *emotum*—*e*, out, up, and *moveo*, to move.] A moving of the mind or soul, a state of excited feeling of any kind, as pleasure, pain, grief, joy, astonishment, one of the three fundamental properties of the human mind, the other two being *volition* and *intellect* —**Emotional**, ē-mō' shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to or characterised by emotion; attended by or producing emotion, liable to emotion.—**Emotionalism**, ē-mō'shon-al izm, *n.* The character of being emotional; tendency to emotional excitement —**Emotive**,† ē-mō'tiv, *a* Emotional, indicating or exciting emotion — **Emotively**,† ē-mō'tiv-li, *adv* In an emotive manner —**Emotiveness**,† ē mō'tiv-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being emotive

Empale, em pāl, *v t* —*empaled*, *empaling* [Fr *empaler*, from L L *impalare*—L *in*, and *palus*, a pale, a stake.] To fence or fortify with stakes or otherwise†, to put to death by fixing on a stake set upright —**Empalement**, em pāl'ment, *n* A fencing, fortifying, or inclosing with stakes, a putting to death by thrusting a stake in to the body

Empannel, **Empannelment**, em pan el, em pan el-ment IMPANEL.

Emperor, em'pėr-er, *n.* [Fr *empereur*, from L *imperator*, from *impero*, *imperatum*, to command—prefix *im*, and *paro*, to prepare, to order.] The sovereign or supreme monarch of an empire, a title of dignity superior to that of king —**Empress**, em pres, *n* The consort or spouse of an emperor, a woman who rules an empire — **Empery**, em'pe-ri, *n.* Empire, power [Poet.]

Emphasis, em fa sis, *n.* [Gr *emphasis*, a setting forth, from *emphainō*, to indicate —*en*, in, and *phainō* to show (whence *phenomenon*).] A particular stress of utterance or force of voice given to the words or parts of a discourse whose signification the speaker intends to impress specially upon his audience, a peculiar impressiveness of expression or weight of thought, impressiveness, vividness — **Emphasize**, em fa-sīz, *v t* — *emphasized*, *emphasizing* To utter or pronounce with emphasis, to lay particular stress upon so as to render emphatic —**Emphatic**, **Emphatical**, em fat ik, em fat i kal, *a* Having emphasis, uttered with emphasis, forcible, expressive — **Emphatically**, em fat i kal li, *adv* In an emphatic manner — **Emphatical ness**,† em fat i kal nes, *n.*

Emphractic em frak tik *a* [Gr *emphraktikos*, obstructing, from *emphrassō*, to block up.] *Med* having the quality of closing the pores of the skin

Emphysema em fi sē ma, *n* [Gr *emphysēma*, from *emphysaō* to inflate.] *Med* any white, shining, elastic, indolent tumour of the integuments, caused by the introduction of air into the cellular tissue —**Emphysematous** **Emphysematose**, em fi sē ma tus, em fi sē ma tōs, *a* Pertaining to emphysema, swelled, *bot* resembling a bladder

Empire, em pir, *n* [Fr *empire*, from L *imperium* EMPEROR.] Supreme power in governing, supreme dominion, sovereignty, imperial power, the territory or countries under the dominion of an emperor or other powerful sovereign, usually a territory of greater extent than a kingdom, supreme control, rule, sway

Empiric em pir'ik *n* [L *empiricus*, from Gr *empeirikos*, experienced—*en*, in, and *peira*, a trial.] One who relies only on experience and observation, as opposed to theory based on scientific conclusions, specifically, a physician who enters on practice without a regular professional education, an ignorant pretender to medical skill, a quack, a charlatan — **Empiric Empirical**, em pir'i kal, *a* Pertaining to experiments or experience, depending altogether upon the observation of phenomena, depending upon experience or observation alone, without due regard to science and theory —**Empirically**, em pir i kal li, *adv* In an empirical manner — **Empiricism**, em pir'i sizm, *n* The quality or method of being empirical, the practice of an empiric, quackery

Employ, em-ploi', *v t* [Fr *employer*, from L *implicare*, to enfold, involve, engage—*in*, and *plicare*, to fold, seen also in *deploy*, *display* PLY.] To occupy the time, attention, and labour of; to keep busy or at work, to make use of, to use as an instrument or means to, or as materials in forming anything; to engage in one's service; to use as an agent or substitute in transacting business; to apply or devote to an object; to occupy —*n.* That in which one is employed; a state of being engaged by a master, occupation; employment — **Employable**, em-ploi'a-bl, *a* Capable of being employed —**Employee**, em-ploi'ē, *n.* [The English form of the Fr *employé*, one who is employed, especially a clerk.] One who works for an employer or master, a clerk, workman, or other person working for salary or wages —**Employer**, em-ploi'ėr, *n* One who employs, one who uses, one who engages or keeps servants in employment — **Employment**, em ploi ment, *n.* The act of employing or using, the state of being employed, occupation, business, that which engages the head or hands; vocation, trade, profession, work

Empoison, em poi zn, *v t* [Prefix *em*, and *poison*.] To poison, to taint with poison or venom, to embitter, to destroy all pleasure in — **Empoisoner**, em poi'zn ėr, *n.* One who or that which empoisons

Emporium, em pō ri um. *n* [L., from Gr *emporion*, an emporium or mart, from *emporos*, a merchant—*en*, in, and *poros*, a way, of same root as A Sax *faran*, to go, E *fare*.] A town or city which is a centre of commerce, or to which sellers and buyers resort from different countries, a commercial centre, a warehouse or shop

Empoverish, em pov'ėr-ish, *v t* Same as *Impoverish*

Empower, em pou'ėr, *v t* [Prefix *em*, and *power*.] To give legal or moral power or authority to, to authorize, as by law, commission, letter of attorney, verbal license, &c, to warrant, to license

Empress Under EMPEROR

Empressement, an prās maṇ, *n* [Fr.] Eagerness, cordiality

Emprise, **Emprize**, em priz, *n* [O Fr *emprise*—prefix *em*, and *prise*, a taking, from *prendre*, to take.] An undertaking, an enterprise, adventure [Poet.]

Empty, em ti, *a* [A Sax *æmti*, *æmtig*, *emtig*, vacant, free, idle, *æmtian*, to be at leisure, to be vacant, from *æmta*, *emta*, quiet, leisure] Containing nothing, or nothing but air, void of contents or appropriate contents, destitute of solid matter, not filled, void, devoid, destitute of force or effect, or of sense or sincerity, wanting substance or solidity, wanting reality, unsatisfactory, not able to fill the mind or the desires, destitute of sense, knowledge, or judgment, vain, ignorant, unfruitful or producing nothing (O T), without effect (O T) : —*n* An empty package or the like —*v t* —*emptied*, *emptying* To remove the contents from, to discharge, to render void —*v i* To run out or discharge contents, to become empty — **Emptier** em ti-ėr, *n* One who or that which empties — **Emptiness**, em ti nes, *n* A state of being empty

Empyema em pi ē ma, *n* [Gr *empyēma*, from *em*, in, and *pyon*, pus.] *Med* a collection of pus, blood, or other fluid matter, in some cavity of the body, especially in the cavity of the chest

Empyreal, em pir ē al or em pi rē al, *a* [L *empyreus*, from Gr *empyros*, prepared by fire, fiery, scorched—*en*, and *pyr*, fire.] Formed of pure fire or light, refined beyond aerial substance pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven — **Empyrean**, em pi rē an, *a* Empyreal — *n* The highest heaven, where the pure element of fire was supposed by the ancients to exist — **Empyreuma**, em pi-rū ma, *n* [Gr *empyreuō*, to set on fire—*em*, in and *pyr*, fire.] *Chem* the odour of some oily animal or vegetable substances, when burned in close vessels, or when subjected to destructive distillation —**Empyreumatic**, **Empyreumatical**, em pi rū mat ik, em-pi-rū mat i kal, *a* Pertaining to or having the taste or smell of slightly burned animal or vegetable substances

Emu, **Emeu**, ē-mū, *n* A large cursorial bird closely allied to the ostrich and the cassowary, but differing from the former in having three toes, found in Australia.

Emulate, em ū-lāt, *v t* —*emulated*, *emulating* [L *æmulor*, *æmulatus*, to make one's self a rival, from *æmulus*, a rival.] To

strive to equal or excel in qualities or actions; to vie with; to come forward as a rival of.—**Emulation**, em-ū-lā shon, *n* The act of emulating; rivalry, desire of superiority, attended with effort to attain it, ambition to equal or excel, envy, jealousy, or malicious rivalry (*Shak*)—**Emulative**, em'ū-lā-tiv, *a* Inclined to emulation, striving to emulate—**Emulatively**, em'ū-lā-tiv-li, *adv* In an emulative manner—**Emulator**, em ū lā-tėr, *n* One who emulates, a rival, a competitor—**Emulatory**, em ū-la-to ri, *a* Arising out of emulation, indicating emulation, of or belonging to emulation — **Emulous**, em ū lus, *a* Desirous or eager to imitate, equal, or excel another, desirous of like excellence with another (*emulous of* another's prowess), rivalling, engaged in competition, factious, contentious (*Shak*) — **Emulously**, em ū lus li, *adv* In an emulous manner —**Emulousness**, em ū lus nes, *n*

Emulsion, ė mul shon, *n* [From L *emulgeo, emulsum*, to milk out—*e*, out, and *mulgeo*, to milk] A soft liquid remedy of a colour and consistence resembling milk, any milk like mixture prepared by uniting oil and water, by means of another substance, saccharine or mucilaginous. — **Emulsive**, ė mul siv, *a* Softening, milk like, yielding oil by expression (*emulsive* seeds), producing a milk like substance

Emunctory, ė mungk to ri, *n* [L *emungo, emunctum*, to wipe] *Anat* any part of the body which serves to carry off excremen titious or waste matter, an excretory duct

Enable, en ā bl *v t* —*enabled, enabling* [Prefix *en*, and *able*] To make able, to supply with power, physical, moral or legal, to furnish with sufficient power, ability, or authority, to render fit or competent, to authorize

Enact, en akt , *v t* [Prefix *en*, and *act*] To pass into an act or established law, to give sanction to (a bill or legislative proposal), to decree, to act or perform (*Shak*), to act the part of on the stage (*Shak*)—**Enactive**, en ak tiv, *a* Having power to enact, or establish as a law—**Enactment**, en akt ment, *n* The passing of a bill or legislative proposal into a law, a law en acted, a decree, an act—**Enactor**, en ak tėr, *n* One who enacts

Enallosaur, Enallosaurian, en al lo sar en al lo-sa ri an, *n* [Gr *enallos*, living in the sea, and *sauros*, lizard] A fossil marine reptile of great size, such as the ichthyosaurus

Enallage, en al la jė, *n* [Gr *enallagė*, change] *Gram* a figure consisting in the change of one word for another, or the substitution of one gender, number, case, person, tense, &c, of the same word for another, as 'We, the king'

Enamel, en am el *n* [Prefix *en*, and old *amel, ammel, amile*, enamel, from O Fr *esmail*, Mod Fr *émail*, enamel, from G *schmelzen*, to smelt SMELT] A coloured substance of the nature of glass, differing from it by a greater degree of fusibility or opacity, used as an ornamental coating for various articles, a smooth glossy surface of various colours, resembling enamel, the smooth hard substance which covers the crown of a tooth, overlying the dentine —*v t* —*enamelled, enamelling* To lay enamel on, to paint in enamel, to form a glossy surface like enamel upon, to variegate or adorn with different colours —*v t* To practise the use of enamel or the art of enamelling — **Enameller, Enamellist**, en am el ėr, en am el ist, *n* One who enamels, one whose occupation is to lay on enamels

Enamour, en am ėr *v t* [O Fr *enamourer*—*en*, and *amour*, L *amor*, love] To inflame with love, to charm, to captivate (commonly in the past participle, and with *of* [Obs] *with* before the person or thing that captivates)

Enantiosis, ė nan'ti-ō sis, *n.* [Gr, contradiction, from *enantios*, opposite.] *Rhet* a figure of speech by which what is meant to be conveyed in the affirmative is stated in the negative, and *vice versâ*.

Enarthrosis, en-ar-thrō'sis, *n* [Gr *enarthrōsis*—*en*, in, and *arthron*, a joint] *Anat* a ball-and-socket joint; an articulation which consists in the insertion of the round end of a bone in the cup-like cavity of another

Encage, en-kāj', *v t* —*encaged, encaging* [Prefix *en*, and *cage*] To shut up or confine in a cage, to coop up

Encamp, en kamp , *v i* [Prefix *en*, and *camp*] To take up position in a camp, to make a camp —*v t* To form into or place in a camp (*Shak*)† — **Encampment**, en-kamp ment, *n* The act of encamping, the place where a body of men is encamped, together with the tents or other conveniences set in order for their accommodation, a camp

Encaustic, en kas tik, *a* [Gr *enkaustikos*—*en*, and *kaustikos*, caustic, from *kaiō*, to burn] Pertaining to the art of enamelling and to painting in colours that are fixed by burning —*Encaustic painting*, a kind of painting in which, by heating or burning, the colours are rendered permanent in all their original splendour —*Encaustic tiles*, decorated tiles of baked pottery, used in ornamental pavements, to cover parts of walls, &c

Enceinte, än sant, *n* [Fr, pp of *enceindre*, from L *incingere*, to gird in—*in*, and *cingere*, to gird] *Fort* the wall or rampart which surrounds a place, the area thus surrounded

Enceinte, än sánt, *a* [Fr, L *in*, not, and *cinctus*, pp of *cingo*, to gird] Pregnant, with child

Encephalon, Encephalos, en-sef a lon, en-sef a los, *n* [Gr *enkephalos*, within the head—*en*, in, and *kephalē*, the head] The contents of the skull, consisting of the cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla oblongata, and membranes, the brain —**Encephalic**, en sė fal ik, *a* Situated in the head, belonging to the head or brain —**Encephalalgia**, en se-fa-lal ji a *n* [Gr *en, kephalē*, and *algos*, pain] *Med* headache, cephalalgy —**Encephalitis**, en sef a li tis, *n* Inflammation of the brain — **Encephaloid**, en sef a-loid, *a* Resembling the matter of the brain —**Encephalous**, en sef a lus, *a* *Zool* possessing a distinct head opposed to *acephalous*

Enchain, en chān , *v t* [Prefix *en*, and *chain*] To fasten with a chain, to bind or hold in chains, to hold in bondage, to hold fast, restrain, confine, to link together, to enchant — **Enchainment**, en chān ment, *n* The act of enchaining or state of being enchained, concatenation.

Enchant en chant , *v t* [Fr *enchanter*—*en* and *chanter*, to sing, L *incanto*—*in*, and *canto*, freq of *cano*, to sing CHANT, CANT] To practise sorcery or witchcraft on to subdue by charms or spells, to hold as by a spell, to fascinate, to delight in a high degree, to charm, captivate, or enrapture —**Enchanter**, en chān tėr, *n* One who enchants, a sorcerer or magician, one who practises enchantment or pretends to perform surprising things by the agency of demons, one who charms or delights — **Enchanting**, en chān ting, *a* Charming, delighting, ravishing —**Enchantingly**, en chān ting li, *adv* In an enchanting manner — **Enchantment**, en-chant ment *n* The act of enchanting, the use of magic arts spells, or charms, incantation, that which enchants, an influence or power which fascinates or delights, overpowering influence of delight — **Enchantress**, en chant res, *n* A female enchanter

Enchase en-chās , *v t* —*enchased, enchasing* [Fr *enchâsser—en*, and *châsse* a frame, from L *capsa*, a chest a case from *capio* to take or receive] To incase or inclose in a border or rim, to surround with an ornamental setting, as a gem with gold, to adorn by embossed work, to beautify by some design or figure in low relief

Enchorial, Enchoric, en kō ri al, en kor'ik, *a* [Gr *enchōrios*, in or of the country—*en*, in, and *chōra*, a country] Belonging to or used in a country, native, indigenous, demotic (which see)

Encircle, en sėr'kl, *v t* —*encircled, encircling* To form a circle about, to inclose or surround, to encompass, to environ, to embrace

Enclasp, en klasp', *v t.* To clasp, to embrace

Enclave, Inclave, ăn-klāv, *n* [Fr.—*en*, in, and L. *clavus*, a key] A place or country which is entirely surrounded by the territories of another power

Enclitic, Enclitical, en-klit'ik, en-klit'i-kal, *a* [Gr. *enklitikos*, inclined, from *enklinō*, to incline—*en*, in, and *klinō*, to lean.] *Gram* subjoined, and as it were leaning, said of a word or particle which always follows another word, and is so closely connected with the preceding word as to seem to be a part of it—**Enclitic**, *n* *Gram* an enclitic word—**Enclitically**, en-klit i-kal-li, *adv* In an enclitic manner

Enclose, Enclosure, en-klōz', en-klō'zhūr. INCLOSE

Encomium, en kō'mi um, *n* [Gr *enkōmion*, a laudatory ode, an encomium—*en*, in, and *kōmos*, a revel, a procession in honour] A eulogy or commendation; a statement in praise of something or somebody, a panegyric —**Encomiast**, en-kō'mi-ast, *n* [Gr *enkōmiastēs*] One who praises another, a panegyrist —**Encomiastic, Encomiastical**, en kō mi as 'tik, en kō'mi-as''ti kal, *a* Bestowing praise, laudatory.—**Encomiastically**, en kō mi-as''ti-kal-li, *adv* In an encomiastic manner

Encompass, en kum pas, *v t* To form a circle about, to encircle, to environ, inclose or surround, to shut in, to go or sail round — **Encompassment**, en kum'pas-ment, *n* The act of encompassing or state of being encompassed

Encore, ăn kōr, *adv* [Fr, from L (*in*) *hanc horam*, (to) this hour] Again, once more used by the auditors and spectators in calling for a repetition of a particular performance, song, or the like —*v t* —*encored, encoring* To call for a repetition of, to call upon to repeat

Encounter, en koun tėr, *n* [Fr *encontre—en, contre*, L *contra*, against] A meeting, particularly a sudden or accidental meeting of two or more persons, a meeting in contest, a fight, a conflict, a skirmish, a battle, an intellectual or moral conflict or contest, controversy, debate.—*v t* To meet face to face, to meet suddenly or unexpectedly, to meet in opposition or in a hostile manner, to engage with in battle, to come upon or fight upon, to meet with, to meet and oppose; to resist —*v t* To meet face to face, to meet unexpectedly, to meet in hostile fashion to come together in combat; to conflict —**Encounterer**, en koun tėr-ėr, *n* One who encounters

Encourage, en kur'āj, *v t* —*encouraged, encouraging* [Fr *encourager—en*, and *courage*] To give courage to, to inspire with courage, to embolden, to animate or inspirit, to help forward, to support or countenance —**Encouragement**, en-kur'āj ment, *n* The act of encouraging, that which encourages, incitement, incentive —**Encourager**, en kur'ā jėr, *n.* One who encourages —**Encouraging**, en kur'ā jing, *p* and *a* Exciting courage, furnishing ground to hope for success —**Encouragingly**, en kur'ā-jing li, *adv* In an encouraging manner

Encrinite, en kri nit, *n* [Gr *en*, in, and *krinon* a lily] A crinoid, lily-star, or stone lily, a common name for those fossil echinodermata that have long many-jointed stalks supporting the somewhat flower like animal — **Encrinal, Encrinic**, en kri nal, en krin ik, *a* Relating to or containing encrinites Also **Encrinital**, en-kri ni tal, and **Encrinitic**, en-kri-nit'ik

Encroach, en krōch , *v t* [Prefix *en*, and Fr *crocher*, to hook on, from *croc*, a hook, E *crook* (which see)] To trespass or intrude on the rights and possessions of another, to take possession of what belongs to another by gradual advances into his limits or jurisdiction (to *encroach on* one's privileges), to make inroads (the sea sometimes *encroaches on* the land); to assail gradually and stealthily — **Encroacher**, en krō chėr, *n.* One who encroaches.—**Encroachingly**, en-krō'ching-li, *adv* By way of encroachment — **Encroachment**, en-krōch ment, *n* The act of encroaching; undue or unlawful trespass on the privileges, jurisdiction, &c., of another, that which is taken by encroaching

Encrust, en-krust', *v t* To incrust.

Encumber, en-kum'bėr, *v t* [Prefix **en**, and *cumber*, Fr *encombrer*] To impede the motion of with a load, burden, or anything inconvenient, to clog, to load, to embarrass, to load, as an estate, with debts —**Encumberingly**, en kum bėr-ing li, *adv* In a manner to encumber or impede. — **Encumbrance**, en kum'brans, *n*. Anything that impedes action or renders it difficult and laborious, clog, load, burden, impediment, liability resting on an estate, a legal claim on an estate, for the discharge of which the estate is liable, as a mortgage, &c —**Encumbrancer**, en kum bran-sėr, *n*. One who holds an encumbrance on an estate

Encyclic, **Encyclical**, en-si'klik, en si kli kal *a* [Gr *enkyklikos*—*en* in and *kyklos*, a circle] Sent to many persons or places, intended for many, or for a whole order of men, circular used often as a substantive in both forms, and generally applied to a letter on some important occasion sent by the pope to the bishops

Encyclopædia, en si klō-pē' di a, *n*. [Gr *enkyklopaideia*—*en*, in *kyklos*, a circle, and *paideia*, instruction] A work in which various branches of knowledge are discussed separately, and usually in alphabetical order, a kind of dictionary of things, not words, a cyclopædia —**Encyclopædic**, **Encyclopædical**, **Encyclopædian** en si klō-pē dik, en si klō-pē di kal, en si klō-pē di-an, *a* Pertaining to an encyclopædia, such as is embraced in an encyclopædia, universal as regards knowledge and information —**Encyclopædism**, en si klō-pē-dizm, *n*. The making of encyclopædias, the possession of a wide range of information, extensive learning —**Encyclopædist**, en si'klō-pē-dist, *n* The compiler of an encyclopædia, or one who assists in such compilation, a person whose knowledge is of a very wide range These words are also spelled *Encyclopedia*, &c

Encyst, en sist, *v t* [Gr *en* in and *kystis*, a bladder, a pouch] To inclose in a cyst sac, or vesicle —**Encystation**, **Encystment**, en sis-tā shon, en sist ment, *n* A process undergone by certain Protozoa and Infusoria previous to fission in which they become coated with a secretion of gelatinous matter, ultimately inclosing the body in a hard cyst —**Encysted**, en-sis'ted, *p* and *a* Inclosed in a bag, bladder, or vesicle applied to tumours which consist of a fluid or other matter inclosed in a sac or cyst

End end, *n* [A Sax *ende* = Icel *endi*, Dan and G *ende* Goth *andeis* the end Skr *anta*, end, death] The extreme point of a line or of anything that has more length than breadth, the termination conclusion or last part of anything as of a portion of time, of an action of a state of things, of a quantity of materials the close of life, death, consequence, issue result, the ultimate point or thing at which one aims or directs his views purpose intended, scope, aim, drift —*On end*, resting on one end, upright, also, continuously, uninterruptedly — *To make both ends meet*, to keep one's expenditure within one s income, or at least to keep them equal —*v t* To put an end to or be the end of, to finish to close, conclude terminate, to destroy, to put to death —*v i* To come to an end, to terminate, to close, to conclude to cease — **Ender**, en dėr, *n* One who or that which ends or finishes —**Ending**, en ding, *n*. The act of putting or coming to an end, conclusion, termination, the last part, the final syllable or letter of a word —**Endless**, end les *a* Without end, having no end or conclusion applied to length and duration, perpetually recurring, interminable, incessant, continual, without object, purpose, or use, fruitless, forming a closed loop and working continuously round two wheels or pulleys in the same plane (an *endless* rope chain, saw) —*Endless screw* a screw on a revolving shaft, the thread of which gears into a wheel with skew teeth —**Endlessly**, end les-li, *adv* In an endless manner —**Endlessness**, end'les-nes, *n*. The state or quality of being endless.—**Endlong**, end'long, *a*, or *adv* With the end forward, lengthwise —**Endways**, **Endwise**, end wāz, end wīsd —*n* On the end, erectly, in an upwiz, *adv* tion, with the end forward — right posi'ar What ends all, conclusion

End-all, *n*. wh n. [*Shak*]

Endamage, en dam āj, *v t* —*endamaged*, *endamaging* To bring loss or damage to, to damage, to harm, to injure —**Endam agement**, en-dam āj ment, *n* Act of endamaging [*Shak*]

Endanger en-dān jėr, *v t* To put in hazard, to bring into danger or peril, to expose to loss or injury — **Endangerment**, en-dān jėr ment, *n* Act of endangering or state of being endangered [*Mil*]

Endear, en-dēr', *v t* To make dear, to make more beloved, to bind by ties of affection and love —**Endearedness**, en-dē red nes, *n*. State of being endeared —**Endearing** en dē ring *a* Having a tendency to make dear or beloved, tender, affectionate —**Endearment**, en-dēr'ment, *n*. The act of endearing, the state of being beloved, tender affection, a caress (in this sense chiefly plural)

Endeavour, en dev ėr, *n*. [Fr *en*, in, and *devoir*, duty, from the use of these words in such expressions as *se mettre en devoir*, to try to do to set about, *devoir* (whence *due*, *duty*) is from L *debere*, to owe, to be under obligation (whence *debt*)] An exertion of physical strength or the intellectual powers toward the attainment of an object, an effort, an essay, an attempt —*v t* To labour or exert one's self for the accomplishment of an object, to strive, to try, to attempt, to essay —*v t* To try to effect to strive after often governing an infinitive — **Endeavourer** en dev ėr-er, *n* One who endeavours

Endecagon en dek a gon *n*. [Gr *hendeka* eleven, and *gōnia* an angle] A plane figure of eleven sides and angles

Endeictic, en-dik tik, *a* [Gr *endeiktikos*, from *endeiknymi* to display] Displaying, exhibiting in the Platonic philosophy an *endeictic* dialogue is one which exhibits a specimen of skill

Endemic, **Endemical** en dem ik en-dem i kal, *a* [Fr *endémique* from Gr *endēmios* —*en* in among and *dēmos* people] Peculiar to a people locality, or region a term applied to diseases to which the inhabitants of a particular country are peculiarly subject —*n* A disease of an endemic nature — **Endemically**, en dem i kal li, *adv* In an endemic manner

Endermatic, **Endermic** en-dėr mat ik en dėr'mik *a* [Gr *en*, and *derma* skin] *Med* applied or effected by rubbing into the skin especially after the cuticle has been removed as by a blister

Enderon en de-ron *n* [Gr *en* in and *deros* skin] The inner surface of the outer layer of the skin (viz the ectoderm or epidermis)

Endive en div *n* [Fr *endive*, from L *intybum*, probably from Ar *hindeb*] A composite plant used as a salad, garden succory

Endocardium en-dō kär di um, *n* [Gr *endon*, within, and *kardia* the heart] *Anat* a colourless transparent membrane which lines the interior of the heart —**Endocardiac** en dō kär'di ak *a* Relating to the endocardium or to the interior of the heart —**Endocarditis**, en dō kar dī tis, *n* An inflammatory disease of the internal parts of the heart, ending in the deposit of fibrin upon the valves

Endocarp, en dō-kärp *n* [Gr *endon*, within, and *karpos*, fruit] *Bot* the inner layer of the pericarp of fruits, when its texture differs from the outer layer, as the stone of a plum or the flesh of an orange

Endochrome, en dō-krōm, *n* [Gr *endon* within, *chrōma*, colour] *Bot* the colouring matter which fills vegetable cells, except the green

Endocyst, en dō-sist, *n* [Gr *endon* within, *kystis*, a bag] *Zool* the inner membrane or layer of the body wall of a polyzoon

Endoderm, en'dō-dėrm, *n* [Gr *endon*, within, and *derma*, skin] *Zool* the inner skin or layer of some simple animals, as the Cœlenterata

Endogamy, en-dog'a-mi, *n*. [Gr *endon*, within, *gamos*, marriage] A custom among some savage peoples of marrying only within their own tribe — **Endogamous**, en-dog a mus, *a* Pertaining to, practising, or characterized by endogamy

Endogen, en dō jen, *n* [Gr *endon*, within, *root gen*, to produce] Any plant, the stem of which grows by additions developed from the inside and does not increase much in thickness, and in which there is no distinction into bark, wood, and pith, the leaves also being commonly parallel veined as in the grasses, lilies, and palms dogens form a primary class of the ple kingdom which contrasts with Ex s — **Endogenous**, en doj e-nus, vegetables of g to endogens, growing, de the exoge that ating from within —**En** *a* Pertaining loj e-nus li, *adv* In an veloping, ori em ner, internally

dogenously, en doj e-nus li-mi, *n* [Gr *endon*, endogenous manner, *genos*, birth, race] *Anat* a limpid fluid

Endolymph en do-lim fe ear within, E *lymph*] Fr t, *n* [Gr *endon*, in the labyrinth of the *Mineral* a min

Endomorph, en dō mor fhr] of another min within, *morphē*, form ir eral inclosed in a crysta it, *n* [Gr *en*eral Sa] A parasite

Endoparasite, en-dō-par a sīt or s animals, as *don*, within, and E *parasite*] and, living on the internal organs or t Gr *endon*, opposed to an *ectoparasite* Fr inner

Endophlœum en-do fle um, *n* [Gr woody within, *phloios*, bark] *Bot* the layer or liber of bark containing tissue lying next the wood

Endophyllous, en-do-fil lus *a* [Gr within *phyllon* a leaf] *Bot* applied the young leaves of monocotyledons, their being formed within a sheath

Endopleura, en do-plū ra *n* [Gr *endon*, within, *pleura* the side] *Bot* the inner most skin of a seed coat

Endorhiza en do rī za *n* [Gr *endon*, within, *rhiza* a root] *Bot* the radicle of the embryo of monocotyledonous plants, which is developed inside a sheath, from which it issues in germination —**Endorhizal**, **Endorhizous**, en do rī zal en dō rī zus *a* *Bot* having the radicle protected in its early stage by a sheath

Endorse, en dors *v t* —*endorsed endorsing* [Prefix *en* and L *dorsum* a back] To write something on the back of as one's name on the back of a bill, hence to assign by writing one's name on the back to assign or transfer by endorsement, to sanction ratify, or approve —**Endorsable**, en dor sa bl *a* Capable of being endorsed — **Endorsement**, en dors ment, *n* The act of endorsing, a note or docket of the contents of any paper on its back, the signature of the holder of a cheque or bill of exchange written on its back, ratification, sanction, or approval —**Endorser**, en dor sėr *n* One who endorses

Endosarc en dō-särk *n* [Gr *endon*, within, *sarx*, flesh] The inner molecular portion of sarcode in the Amœba and other allied rhizopods

Endoskeleton en dō-skel ē-ton, *n* [Gr *en don* within and *skeleton*] The internal bony structure of man and other animals, in contradistinction to *exoskeleton* the outer hard covering of such animals as the crab, &c

Endosmose, **Endosmosis**, en dos mōs, en dos-mō sis, *n* [Gr *endon*, within, *osmos*, impulsion from *ōtheō*, to push] The transmission of fluids or gases through porous septa or partitions, from the exterior to the interior — **Endosmometer**, en dos mom e tėr *n* An instrument for measuring the force of endosmotic action —**Endosmotic Endosmosmic**, en-dos mot ik, en dos mos mik, *a* Of or pertaining to endosmose, of the nature of or acting by endosmose

Endosperm, en dō spėrm *n* [Gr *endon*, within, *sperma*, seed] *Bot* the albuminous tissue which surrounds the embryo in many seeds, and which contains the supply of food for the germinating embryo called also *Albumen* or *Perisperm* —**Endospermic**, en-dō-spėr'mik, *a* Belonging to or containing endosperm

Endostome, en'dō-stōm, *n* [Gr *endon*, within, *stoma*, the mouth] *Bot* the pas-

sage through the inner integument of a seed or ovule

Endothecium, en-dō-thē'si-um, *n* [Gr *endon*, within, *thēkē*, a cell] *Bot* the fibrous cellular tissue lining an anther

Endow, en dou, *v t* [Prefix *en*, and Fr *douer*, to endow, from L *dos*, *dotis*, a dowry, from root seen in L *do*, Gr *didōmi*, to give] To furnish with a portion of goods or estate, called *dower*, to settle a dower on, to furnish with a permanent fund or provision for support, to enrich or furnish with any gift, quality, or faculty, to indue (*endowed* with genius) —**Endowment**, en dou ment, *n* The act of endowing, property fund, or revenue permanently appropriated to any object, that which is given or bestowed on the person or mind, gift of nature, natural capacity

Endue, en dū, *v t* —*endued*, *enduing* [L *induo*, to put on INDUE] To invest, to clothe, to indue (as with virtue or other qualities) — **Enduement**, en dū ment, *n* *Inducment*

Endure, en-dūr', *v t* —*endured*, *enduring* [Fr *endurer*, from *en*, and *durer*, L *durare*, to last] To continue in the same state without perishing, to last, to remain, to abide, to suffer without resistance or without yielding, to hold out, to bear, to suffer — *v t* To bear, sustain, or support without breaking or yielding, to bear with patience, to bear without opposition or sinking under the pressure, to undergo suffer, experience —**Endurable**, en dū ra bl, *a* Capable of being endured —**Endurableness**, en dū ra bl nes *n* State of being endurable — **Endurably**, en dū ra bli, *adv* In an endurable manner — **Endurance**, en dū rans, *n* A state of lasting or duration, permanence, lastingness, continuance, a bearing or suffering, a continuing under pain or distress without sinking or yielding, sufferance, patience, fortitude —**Endurer**, endū rèr *n* One who endures —**Enduring** en dū ring *a* Lasting long permanent —**Enduringly**, en dū ring li, *adv* Lastingly, for all time —**Enduringness**, en dū ring nes *n*

Enema en é ma *n* [Gr *enema* from *en* *emi* to send in —*n*, *m* and *hiemi* to send] A liquid or gaseous form of medicine thrown into the rectum, a clyster

Enemy, en é mi, *n* [Fr *ennemi*, from L *inimicus*—*in* neg and *amicus* a friend] One hostile to another, one who hates an other, a foe, an adversary, an antagonist, a hostile force army, fleet or the like

Energy, en ér n, *n* [Gr *energeia*—*en*, and *ergon*, work] Internal or inherent power, the power of operating whether exerted or not, power exerted, vigorous operation, force, vigour effectual operation, efficacy, strength or force producing the effect, strength of expression, force of utterance, life spirit, emphasis, *mech* capability for performing work, the action of a power to move a machine —*Conservation of energy* CONSERVATION — **Energetic**, **Energetical**, en ér jet ik, en-ér jet i kal, *a* [Gr *energētikos*] Acting with or exhibiting energy operating with force, vigour, and effect, forcible, powerful efficacious working, active, operative vigorous —**Energetically** en ér jet i kal li *adv* In an energetic manner, with energy and effect —**Energic**, **Energical**, e nér jik, e nér n kal, *a* Exhibiting energy or force, producing directly a certain physical effect —**Energize**, en ér jiz, *v t* —*energized*, *energizing* To act with energy or force, to act in producing an effect — *v t* To give strength or force to, to give active vigour to

Enervate, é ner vāt, *v t* —*enervated*, *enervating* [L *enervo*, *enervatum* —*e* out, away, and *nervus*, a nerve] To deprive of nerve force or strength, to weaken, to render feeble, to debilitate —*a* Without strength or force, weakened, debilitated —**Enervation**, é ner vā shon, *n* The act of enervating, the state of being enervated, effeminacy

Enfeeble, en fē bl, *v t* —*enfeebled*, *enfeebling* To make feeble, to deprive of strength, to weaken, to debilitate or enervate — **Enfeeblement**, en-fē bl-ment, *n* The act of enfeebling or state of being enfeebled —

Enfeebler, en fē'blèr, *n* One who or that which makes feeble or weakens

Enfeoff, en *fef*, *v t* [Prefix *en*, and L L *feoffo*, to confer a fief or feud FIEF] *Law*, to give a fief or feud to, to invest with the fee of an estate, to give any corporeal hereditament to in fee —**Enfeoffment**, en-fef ment, *n* *Law*, the act of enfeoffing, the instrument or deed by which one is enfeoffed

Enfilade, en fi lād, *v t* —*enfiladed*, *enfilading* [Fr *en*, and *file*, a row, a rank, from *fil*, a thread, L *filum*] *Milit* to rake or sweep with shot through the whole length of, as through a work or line of troops, to fire in the flank of a line —*n* A firing in such a manner, the line of fire

Enfold, en fōld, *v t* To infold [*Tenn*]—**Enfoldment**, en fōld ment, *n* The act of enfolding

Enforce, en fōrs, *v t* —*enforced*, *enforcing* [Prefix *en*, and *force*, Fr *enforcer*] To give strength to, to add force, emphasis, or impressiveness to, to inculcate, urge, or press earnestly, to make or gain by force or compulsion, to force, to compel, constrain or force to put in execution, to cause to take effect (to *enforce* the laws) — **Enforceable**, **Enforcible**, en fōr sa bl, en for si bl, *a* Capable of being enforced — **Enforcement**, en fōrs ment, *n* The act of enforcing, compulsion, that which gives force, energy, or effect, sanction, that which urges or constrains, constraining power, a putting in execution (the *enforcement* of law) —**Enforcer**, en for'sèr, *n* One who enforces —**Enforcive**, en for siv, *a* Serving or tending to enforce, compulsive — **Enforcively**, en fōr si li, *adv* Of or by compulsion

Enforest, en for'est, *n* To turn into or lay under forest

Enfranchise en fran chiz, *v t* —*enfranchised enfranchising* To set free, to liberate from slavery to free or release, as from custody, bad habits, or any restraining power, to confer the franchise on to endow with the right of voting for a member of parliament —**Enfranchisement** en fran chiz ment, *n* The act of enfranchising or the state of being enfranchised — **Enfranchiser**, en fran chi zèr, *n* One who enfranchises

Engage, en gāj, *v t* —*engaged* *engaging* [Fr *engager*—*en* and *gage* from *gage* a pledge GAGE] To bind or bring under an obligation as by oath, pledge contract, or promise generally with reflexive pron, to pawn stake or pledge, to enlist, to bring into a party, to bespeak as for service or the like, to win and attach (to *engage* one's affections) to attract and fix (attention) to occupy (to *engage* a person in conversation) to employ the attention or efforts of (to make to embark or take concern in), to enter into contest with, to bring to conflict (to *engage* an enemy) — *v i* To promise or pledge one's word, to become bound, to embark in any business, to take a concern in to undertake, to attack in conflict, to begin mutually a hostile encounter —**Engaged** en gājd, *pp* or *a* Pledged, affianced enlisted attracted, occupied, earnestly employed —*Engaged column arch* a column attached to a wall so that part of it is concealed —**Engagedly**, en gā jed li *adv* In an engaged or occupied manner —**Engagedness** en gā jed nes *n* The state of being engaged —**Engagement**, en gāj ment *n* The act of engaging, obligation by agreement or contract, the act of betrothing or state of being betrothed, occupation, employment of the attention, affair of business an appointment, a combat between bodies of troops or fleets, a fight, a conflict —**Engaging** en gā jing, *a* Winning, attractive, tending to draw the attention or the affections, pleasing —**Engagingly** en gā jing li, *adv* In an engaging manner —**Engagingness**, en gā jing nes, *n*

Engender, en jen dèr, *v t* [Fr *engendrer*, from L *ingenero*—*in*, and *genero*, to beget, from *genus*, *generis* birth, descent GENUS] To beget between the different sexes, more generally, to produce, to cause to exist, to cause, excite, stir up —*v i* To be caused or produced, to meet in sexual embrace —

Engenderer, en-jen'dèr-èr, *n* One who or that which engenders

Engine, en jin, *n* [Fr *engin*, a machine, a tool, ingenuity, from L *ingenium*, disposition, ability, invention—*in*, and root *gen*, to produce, as in *genius* INGENIOUS] Any instrument in any degree complicated; a tool, instrument, or appliance by which any effect is produced, as a musket, a cannon, the rack, a battering ram, &c, a person regarded as a tool or instrument†, any mechanical instrument of complicated parts, which concur in producing an intended effect, a machine, especially, a machine for applying steam to drive machinery, to propel vessels, railway trains, &c, a steam engine — *v t* To furnish (a steam vessel) with an engine or engines —**Engine driver**, *n* One who drives or manages an engine, especially a locomotive engine —**Engineer**, en ji nèr', *n* [Formed on type of *charioteer*, *musketeer*, &c] Originally one who managed military engines or artillery, now one who manages a steam engine or has to do with the construction of steam engines and steam-machinery, or a person skilled in the principles and practice of engineering, either civil or military — *v t* To direct or superintend the making of in the capacity of engineer, to perform the office of an engineer in respect of (to *engineer* a canal) — **Engineering**, en ji nē ring, *n* The art of constructing and using engines or machines, the art of executing such works as are the objects of civil and military architecture in which machinery is in general extensively employed —*Military engineering*, that branch which relates to the construction and maintenance of fortifications, and the surveying of a country for the various operations of war — *Civil engineering* relates to the forming of roads, bridges, and railroads, the formation of canals, aqueducts, harbours, drainage of a country, &c —*Mechanical engineering* refers strictly to machinery, such as steam-engines, machine tools, mill work, &c — **Engineman**, en jin man, *n* A man who manages a steam engine —**Enginery**, † en jin ri, *n* Engines in general, artillery or instruments of war (*Mil*), mechanism, machinery —**Engine turning**, *n* A method of turning used for ornamental work, such as the net-work of curved lines on the backs of watches

Engirdle, en gèr'dl *v t* To inclose, to surround

Engiscope, en ji skōp, *n* [Gr *engys*, near, and *skopeō*, to view] A kind of reflecting microscope

English, ing glish, *a* [A Sax *Englisc*, from the *Engle* or *Angles* a North German tribe who settled in Britain, giving to the south part of it the name of *England* or *Englaland*] Belonging to England or to its inhabitants —*n* One of the Low German group of languages spoken by the people of England and the descendants of natives of that country as the Americans, Canadian and Australian colonists, &c, as a collective noun, the people of England, *print* a size of type between great-primer and pica —*v t* To translate into the English language, to represent or render in English — **Englishman**, ing glish-man, *n* A native or naturalized inhabitant of England —**Englishry**, ing glish-ri, *n* A population of English descent; especially the persons of English descent in Ireland

Engorge, en gorj, *v t* —*engorged*, *engorging* [Fr *engorger*—prefix *en*, and *gorge*, the throat] To swallow, to gorge, to swallow with greediness or in large quantities — *v i* To devour, to feed with eagerness or voracity — **Engorged**, en gorjd', *p* and *a* Gulped down, *med* filled to excess with blood, congested —**Engorgement**, en-gorj'ment, *n* The act of swallowing greedily, *med* congestion

Engraft, en-graft, *v t* To ingraft — **Engraftation**, **Engraftment**, en-graf tā'shon, en graft ment, *n* Ingraftment

Engrail, en-grāl', *v t* [Fr *engrêler*, to engrail, from *grêle*, *gresle*, hail] To variegate, to spot, as with hail, to indent in curved lines.—**Engrailed**, en-grāld', *p* and

e, Variegated; spotted; having an indented outline, indented by curves with the points outwards. — **Engrailment**, en-grāl'-ment, n. The ring of dots round the edge of a medal, indentation in curved lines.

Engrain, en-grān', *v t.* To dye with grain or kermes, hence, from the permanence and excellence of this dye, to dye in any deep, permanent, or enduring colour, to dye deep, to incorporate with the grain or texture of anything; to paint in imitation of the grain of wood, to grain — **Engrainer**, en-grā'nĕr, n. A person who paints articles in imitation of wood

Engrave, en grāv', *v t* — *engraved*, pp *engraved* or *engraven*, *engraving* [Prefix *en*, and *grave*, to carve] To cut figures, letters, or devices on, as on stone, metal, &c, to delineate, copy, picture, or represent by incisions, as on stone metal, wood, &c, to imprint, to impress deeply, to infix — **Engraver**, en-grā'vĕr, n One who engraves, a cutter of letters, figures, or devices on stone, metal, or wood — **Engraving**, en grā'ving, n In its widest sense, the art of cutting designs, writing, &c, on any hard substance, specifically, the art of forming designs on the surface of metal plates or of blocks of wood for the purpose of taking off impressions or prints of these designs on paper, that which is engraved, an engraved plate, an impression taken from an engraved plate, a print

Engross, en-grōs', *v t* [Fr *en*, and *grossir*, to enlarge, from *gros*, big Gross] To increase in bulk or quantity (*Shak*), to seize, occupy, or take up the whole of (cares or duties *engross* one's time or attention), to purchase, with the purpose of making a profit by enhancing the price, to take or assume in undue quantity, proportion, or degree, to write a fair correct copy of in large or distinct legible characters (to *engross* a legal document) — *v i* To be employed in engrossing, or making fair copies of writings — **Engrosser**, en grō'sĕr, n One who or that which engrosses, one who takes or assumes in undue quantity, proportion, or degree, one who copies a writing in large fair characters — **Engrossment**, en grōs'ment, n The act of engrossing or state of being engrossed, the copy of an instrument or writing made in large fair characters.

Engulf, en gulf', *v t* To ingulf

Enhance, en hans', *v t* — *enhanced*, *enhancing* [Fr *enhausser*, to advance, enhance, from *enant*, *enans*, forward, from L in, in, to, *ante*, before] To heighten, to make greater, to increase (price pleasure, difficulty, beauty, evil or other non physical object) — *v i* To increase or grow larger — **Enhancement**, en hans'ment, n The act of enhancing or state of being enhanced, rise, augmentation, aggravation — **Enhancer**, en-han'sĕr, n. One who or that which enhances

Enharmonic, **Enharmonical**, en hăr mon'ik en-har-mon'i kal, *a* [Fr *enharmonique* Gr *enarmonikos*, in harmony — from *en*, and *harmonia*, harmony] *Mus* of or pertaining to that one of the three ancient Greek scales which consisted of quarter tones, pertaining to a scale of perfect intonation which recognizes intervals less than semi tones. — **Enharmonically**, en hăr mon'i kal-li, *adv* In the enharmonic style or system, with perfect intonation

Enhydrite, en hi'drit, n [Gr *en*, and *hydōr*, water] A mineral containing water — **Enhydrous**, en hi'drus, *a* Having water within, containing water or other fluid, not *anhydrous*

Enigma, ē-nig'ma, n [L *œnigma*, from Gr *ainigma*, from *ainissomai*, to speak darkly, from *ainos*, a tale, a story] A dark saying, in which something is concealed under obscure language, an obscure question, a riddle, something containing a hidden meaning which is proposed to be guessed, anything inexplicable to an observer, such as the means by which anything is effected, the motive for a course of conduct, the cause of any phenomenon, &c, a person whose conduct or disposition is inexplicable — **Enigmatic**, **Enigmatical**, ē-nig-mat'ik, ē-nig-mat'i kal, *a* Relating to or containing an enigma, obscure, darkly expressed, ambiguous. — **Enigmatically**, ē-nig-mat'i-kal li, *adv* In an enigmatic manner — **Enigmatist**, ē-nig'ma tist, n A maker or dealer in enigmas and riddles — **Enigmatize**, ē-nig'ma-tiz, *v t* To utter or talk in enigmas, to deal in riddles

Enjoin, en-join', *v t* [Fr *enjoindre*, from L *injungo* — *in*, and *jungo*, to join] To prescribe or impose with some authority, to lay, as an order or command, to put by way of injunction, to order, direct, or urge (to *enjoin* submission or obedience *upon* a person, duties *enjoined* by law), to admonish or instruct with authority, to command — **Enjoiner**, en joi'nĕr, n One who enjoins — **Enjoinment**, en join ment, n. The act of enjoining

Enjoy, en joi', *v t* [O Fr *enjoyer*, to receive with joy — prefix *en*, and *joie* — E *joy*] To feel or perceive with pleasure, to take pleasure or satisfaction in the possession or experience of, to have, possess, and use with satisfaction, to have, hold or occupy, as a good or profitable thing or as some thing desirable — *To enjoy one's self*, to experience delight from the pleasures in which one partakes, to be happy — **Enjoyable**, en joi'a bl, *a* Capable of being enjoyed, capable of yielding enjoyment — **Enjoyer**, en joi'ĕr n. One who enjoys — **Enjoyment**, en joi ment, n. The condition of enjoying, the possession or occupancy of anything with satisfaction or pleasure, that which gives pleasure or satisfaction in the possession, cause of joy or gratification, delight

Enkindle, en kin'dl, *v t* — *enkindled*, *enkindling* [Prefix *en*, and *kindle*] To kindle, to set on fire, to inflame, to excite, to rouse into action — *v i* To take fire

Enlace, en lās', *v t* — *enlaced*, *enlacing* To fasten with or as with a lace, to lace, to encircle — **Enlacement**, en lās ment, n Act of enlacing, state of being enlaced, an encircling

Enlarge, en lārj', *v t* — *enlarged* *enlarging* To make larger or greater in quantity or dimensions, to extend, to expand, to augment, to increase to make more comprehensive (to *enlarge* the mind), to magnify to the eye, to set at liberty, to release from confinement or pressure — *v i* To grow large or larger, to extend, to dilate, to expand, to expatiate in speaking or writing, to speak or write at length or in full detail — **Enlarged** en lārjd', *a* Not narrow nor confined, expansive, broad, comprehensive, liberal (*enlarged* views of a question) — **Enlargement** en lārj ment, n The act of enlarging or state of being enlarged, augmentation, dilatation, expansion, something added on as addition, expansion or extension, as applied to the mind or the intellectual powers release from confinement, deliverance, a detailed discourse or argument — **Enlarger**, en lārjĕr, n One who or that which enlarges

Enlighten en li tn, *v t* [Prefix *en*, and *lighten* to make light, to illumine] To shed light on, to supply with light, to illuminate to give intellectual light to, to impart knowledge or practical wisdom to, to inform to instruct, to enable to see or comprehend — **Enlightener**, en li tn ĕr n One who or that which enlightens — **Enlightenment**, en li tn ment n Act of enlightening, state of being enlightened

Enlist, en list', *v t* [Prefix *en*, and *list*] *I it* to enrol or enter on a list to hire for the public service especially military service, by entering the name in a register, to employ in advancing some interest, to engage the services of (to *enlist* a person in the cause of truth) — *v i* To engage in public service especially military service, voluntarily, to enter heartily into a cause as being devoted to its interests — **Enlistment**, en list ment, n The act of enlisting, the raising of soldiers by enlisting

Enliven, en li'vn, *v t* [Prefix *en*, and adj *live*] To give life, action, or motion to, to make vigorous or active, to stimulate, to give spirit or vivacity to, to animate, to make sprightly, gay, or cheerful — **Enlivener**, en-li'vn-ĕr, n One who or that which enlivens or animates.

Enmity, en mi ti, n [Fr *inimitié*, O Fr *enemistie*, corresponding to a L form *inimicitas*, from *inimicus*, unfriendly — *in*, not, and *amicus*, a friend] The quality or state of being an enemy, hostile or unfriendly disposition, hostility, ill-will.

Enneagon, en'nē-a-gon, n. [Gr *ennea*, nine, and *gōnia*, an angle] *Geom* a polygon or plane figure with nine sides or nine angles. — **Enneagonal**, en-nē-ag'o-nal, *a. Geom.* having nine angles — **Enneagynous**, en-nē-aj'i nus, *a* [Gr *gynē*, female] *Bot* having nine pistils or styles said of a flower or plant — **Enneahedral**, en nē-a-hē'dral, *a* [Gr *hedra*, seat, base] *Geom* having nine sides — **Enneahedria**, **Enneahedron**, en nē-a hē dri-a, en'nē-a-hē'dron, n *Geom* a figure have nine sides, a nonagon — **Enneander**, en nē-an dĕr, n [Gr *anēr*, *andros*, a male] *Bot* a plant having nine stamens and hermaphrodite flowers — **Enneandrian**, **Enneandrous**, en nē an dri an, en nē-an drus, *a* Having nine stamens — **Enneapetalous**, en nē a pet'a-lus, *a* Having nine petals or flower leaves — **Enneaspermous**, en nē a-spĕr' mus, *a* [Gr *sperma*, seed] *Bot* having nine seeds

Ennoble, en nō'bl, *v t* — *ennobled*, *ennobling* [Prefix *en*, and *noble*, Fr *ennoblier*] To make noble, to raise to nobility, to dignify, to exalt, to elevate in degree, qualities, or excellence — **Ennoblement**, en nō bl ment n The act of ennobling, the state of being ennobled, exaltation, elevation

Ennui an nwē n [Fr O Fr *anui*, annoy, like O Venet *modio* from L *in odio*, in hate in disgust Diez Annoy] Languor of mind arising from lack of occupation, want of interest in present scenes and surrounding objects, listlessness, weariness, tedium — **Ennuyé** an nwē-yā *a* [Fr] Affected with ennui, bored, sated with pleasure — *n* One affected with ennui, one indifferent to or bored by ordinary pleasures or occupations — **Ennuyée**, an nwē-yā n A female affected with ennui

Enormous, ē nor mus, *a* [L *enormis* — *e*, out of and *norma*, a rule Normal] Great beyond or exceeding the common measure, excessively large, excessively wicked, flagitious, atrocious *Enormous, but* out of rule, hence great, far beyond common usage especially of magnitude, *immense* that cannot be measured used especially of quantity, extent and number, *excessive*, beyond bounds, beyond what is fit and right said especially of degree — **Enormously** ē nor'mus li, *adv* Excessively, beyond measure — **Enormousness**, ē-nor'mus nes n The state of being enormous — **Enormity** ē nor'mi ti, n [L *enormitas*] The state or quality of being enormous, immoderate or excessive, excessive degree atrociousness, a very grave offence against order right, or decency, an atrocious crime an atrocity

Enough, ē-nuf', *a* [O E *inoh*, *enow* A Sax *genōh genōg* D *genoeg*, Icel *gnōgr* O Fris *enoch*, Goth *ganohs*, G *genug* enough, from a verb meaning to suffice] Satisfying desire or giving content, meeting reasonable expectations, answering the purpose, adequate to want or demand (*Enough* usually follows the noun with which it is connected) — *n* A sufficiency, a quantity of a thing which satisfies desire or is adequate to the wants, what is equal to the powers or abilities — *Enough!* an exclamation denoting sufficiency — *adv* Sufficiently, in a quantity or degree that satisfies or is equal to the desires or wants, fully, quite, denoting a slight augmentation of the positive degree (he was ready *enough* to embrace the offer), in a tolerable or passable degree (the performance is well *enough*) — **Enow**, ē-nou An old form of *Enough*

Enounce, ē nouns', *v t* — *enounced*, *enouncing* [Fr *enoncer*, L *enuncio* — *e* out and *nuncio*, to declare, as in *announce*, *denounce*, *renounce*] To declare, to enunciate, to state, as a proposition or argument — **Enouncement**, ē-nouns ment, n Act of enouncing, enunciation, distinct statement

Enquire, en kwīr', *v t* and *i* **Enquirer**, en-kwī'rĕr, n. **Enquiry**, en kwī ri, n. Same as *Inquire*, *Inquirer*, *Inquiry*

Enrage, en rāj', *v t* — *enraged*, *enraging* To excite rage in, to exasperate, to provoke

to fury or madness, to make furious —**Enraged**, en-rājd', *p* and *a* Angry, furious, exhibiting anger or fury (an *enraged* countenance)

Enrapture, en-rap'tūr, *v t* —*enraptured*, *enrapturing* To transport with rapture, to delight beyond measure

Enravish, en-rav'ish, *v t* To transport with delight, to enrapture —**Enravishment**, en-rav'ish ment, *n* Ecstasy of delight, rapture

Enregister, en rej'is-tėr, *v t* To register, to enroll or record

Enrich, en-rich', *v t* To make rich, wealthy, or opulent, to supply with abundant property, to fertilize, to supply with an abundance of anything desirable, to fill or store, to supply with anything splendid or ornamental, to adorn —**Enrichment**, en rich ment, *n* The act of enriching, something that enriches or adorns

Enring, en ring', *v t* To form a circle about, to encircle, to inclose

Enripen en rip'n, *v t* To ripen, to bring to perfection

Enrobe, en rōb', *v t* —*enrobed*, *enrobing* To clothe with attire, to attire, to invest

Enrockment, en rok ment, *n* A mass of large stones thrown in at random to form the bases of piers, quays, breakwaters, &c

Enroll, Enrol, en rōl', *v t* —*enrolled*, *enrolling* To write in a roll or register, to insert or enter the name of in a list or catalogue, to record, to insert in records, to leave in writing —**Enroller**, en rol'ėr, *n* One who enrolls or registers —**Enrolment**, en rōl ment, *n* The act of enrolling or registering, a register

Ens, enz, *n* [L *ens*, being or thing, originally neuter of ppr of verb *esse*, to be, whence *essence*] Entity, being, existence, an actually existing being

Ensample, en sam pl, *n* [O Fr, from L *exemplum* example EXAMPLE] An example, a pattern or model for imitation

Ensanguine en sang gwin, *v t* —*ensanguined ensanguining* [Prefix *en*, and L *sanguis*, *sanguinis* blood] To stain or cover with blood, to smear with gore

Ensate, en sāt, *a* [L *ensis*, a sword] *Bot* ensiform

Ensconce, en skons', *v t* —*ensconced*, *ensconcing* To cover or shelter, as with a sconce or fort, to protect, to hide securely, to take shelter behind something, to hide with the reflexive pronoun

Ensemble an sän bl *n* [Fr, from L *in simul*, at the same time—*in* and *simul*, together] All the parts of anything taken together so that each part is considered only in relation to the whole, the general effect of a whole work of art, as a picture, piece of music, drama, &c

Enshrine, en shrin', *v t* —*enshrined*, *enshrining* To inclose in or as in a shrine or chest, to preserve with care and affection, to cherish

Enshroud, en shroud', *v t* To cover with or as with a shroud, to envelop with any thing which conceals from observation

Ensiform en si form *a* [L *ensiformis*—*ensis*, sword, and *forma* form] Having the shape of a sword, sword shaped said of leaves of plants, also of a cartilage at the lower part of the human sternum or breast bone

Ensign, en sin, *n* [Fr *enseigne*, a sign, an ensign, from L *insigne*, a sign, a badge—*in*, and *signum*, a mark, a sign SIGN, SIGNAL] A sign or token], a badge or mark of distinction, rank, or office, a symbol, a flag or standard, the flag or banner distinguishing a company of soldiers, an army, or vessel, the colours, in the British navy a flag composed of a field of white, blue, or red, with the union in the upper corner, next the staff, formerly a commissioned officer of lowest rank in a British regiment of infantry, the equivalent rank now being that of second lieutenant —**Ensign-bearer**, *n* One who carries the flag, an ensign —**Ensigncy**, **Ensignship**, en'sin-si, en sin-ship, *n* The rank, office, or commission of an ensign

Ensilage, en'sil-āj, *n* [Fr *ensilage*, from Sp *ensilar*, to store grain in an underground receptacle, from *en*, in, and *silo*, from L *sirus*, a pit] A mode of storing green fodder, vegetables, &c., by burying in pits or silos dug or built, the substance stored being pressed down with heavy weights, and undergoing a slight fermentation, the substance thus treated —**Ensile**, en sil, *v t* To store by this process

Ensky, en ski', *v t* To place in heaven or among the gods [*Shak*]

Enslave, en slāv', *v t* —*enslaved*, *enslaving* To make a slave of, to reduce to slavery or bondage, to subject to the dominant influence of, to master or overpower (*enslaved* by his passions) —**Enslavedness**, en slā'ved nes, *n* —**Enslavement**, en slāv ment, *n* The act of enslaving or state of being enslaved —**Enslaver** en-slā'vėr, *n* One who or that which enslaves

Ensnare, en snār', *v t* —*ensnared*, *ensnaring* To take in a snare, to entrap, to in snare

Ensue, en sū, *v t* —*ensued ensuing* [Prefix *en*, and *sue*, O Fr *ensuir*, from L *insequor*, to follow upon] To follow as a consequence, to follow in a train of events or course of time, to succeed, to come after —*v t* To follow after Syn under FOLLOW

Ensure, en shōr', *v t* —*ensured*, *ensuring* To make sure or secure, to make certain to turn out, arise, or follow (to *ensure* peace, to *ensure* a good crop)

Entablature en tab la tūr, *n* [O Fr *entablature*—*en*, and *table*, L *tabula*, a board, plank] The superstructure which lies horizontally upon the columns in *classarch*, and consists of three principal divisions, the architrave, the frieze, and the cornice

Entail, en tāl', *n* [Fr *entaille*, a cutting, incision, from *entailler* to cut in—*en* and *tailler*, to cut, as in *detail retail*, *tailor*] *Law*, an estate or fee entailed or limited in descent to a particular heir or heirs, male or female, rule of descent settled for an estate —*v t Law* to settle the descent of (lands and tenements) by gift to a man and *to certain heirs specified so* that neither the donee nor any subsequent possessor can alienate or bequeath it, to transmit in an unalterable course, to devolve as a consequence or of necessity (crimes *entail* punishment) —**Entailer**, en tā lėr *n* One who executes an entail —**Entailment**, en tāl ment, *n* The act of entailing or state of being entailed

Entangle, en tang'gl, *v t* —*entangled*, *entangling* [TANGLE] To interweave in such a manner as not to be easily separated, to make confused or disordered, to involve in anything complicated and from which it is difficult to extricate one's self, to involve in difficulties or embarrassments, to puzzle, to perplex, to involve in contradictions, to hamper —**Entanglement** en tang'gl ment, *n* The act of entangling or state of being entangled —**Entangler**, en tang glėr, *n* One who entangles

Entasis en'ta-sis, *n* [Gr, a stretching—*en*, and *teinō*, to stretch] *Arch* the almost imperceptible swelling of the lower part of the shaft of a column, *pathos* contrictive or tonic spasm, as cramp lock jaw, &c —**Entastic**, en tas'tik, *a Med* relating to diseases characterized by tonic spasms

Entellus, en tel lus, *n* [Fr *entelle*, from Gr *entellō*, to command] An East Indian species of monkey, the sacred monkey of the Hindus

Enter, en tėr, *v t* [Fr *entrer* from L *intrare*, to enter, from *intro*, into the inside —*in*, in, and root seen in *trans*, across (a common prefix), and in Skr *tri*, to pass] To come or go into in any manner whatever, to pierce, to penetrate, to begin or commence upon, as a new period or stage in the progress of life, a new state of things, &c, to engage or become involved in, to join, to become a member of (an army, a profession, a college), to initiate into a business, service, society, method, &c, to set down in a book or other record, to enroll, to inscribe; to report (a ship) at the custom house on arrival in port, by delivering a manifest, *law*, to go in or upon and take possession of (lands); to place in regular form before a court —*v i* To come in; to go or pass in: sometimes with *in*; to embark or enlist in an affair, to become a member —*To enter into*, to get into the inside or interior of; to penetrate, to engage in (to *enter into* business); to deal with or treat by way of discussion, argument, and the like, to be an ingredient in, to form a constituent part in —*To enter on* or *upon*, to begin, to commence, to treat or deal with, to discuss or talk of; to examine

Enteric, en-ter'ik, *a* [Gr *enterikos*, from *enteron*, intestine] Belonging to the intestines —*Enteric fever*, same as *Typhoid Fever* —**Enteritis**, en-tėr-ī'tis, *n*, *Med* inflammation of the intestines —**Enterocele**, en ter'ō sēl, *n* [Gr *enterokēlē*—*enteron*, and *kēlē*, tumour] A hernial tumour in any situation, whose contents are intestine — **Enterography**, en tėr-og'ra-fi, *n* The anatomical description of the intestines —**Enterolite**, **Enterolith**, en'tėr-ō-lit, en tėr ō-lith, *n* [Gr *enteron*, and *lithos*, a stone] An intestinal concretion or calculus —**Enterology**, en tėr ol o-ji, *n* A treatise or discourse on the viscera or internal parts of the body —**Enteropathy**, en-tėr op a-thi, *n* [Gr *enteron*, and *pathos*, disease] Disease of the intestines —**Enterotomy**, en tėr ot o-mi, *n* [Gr *enteron*, and *tomē* a cutting] Dissection of the bowels or intestines, incision of the bowels for the removal of strangulation, &c

Enterprise, en tėr priz *n* [Fr, from *entreprendre*, pp *entrepris*, *entreprise*—*entre*, between, and *prendre*, to take, to lay hold of, from L *prehendo*, *prendo* as in *apprehend*, *comprehend*] That which is undertaken or attempted to be performed, a project attempted, particularly, a bold, arduous, or hazardous undertaking, an active and enterprising spirit, readiness to engage in undertakings of difficulty, risk, or danger —*v t i* —*enterprised*, *enterprising* To undertake —**Enterpriser**, en tėr pri zėr *n* An adventurer, one who engages in an enterprise —**Enterprising**, en'tėr pri zing *a* Having a disposition for or tendency to engage in enterprises, ready to start and carry on untried schemes —**Enterprisingly** en tėr pri zing-li, *adv* In an enterprising manner

Entertain, en tėr tān', *v t* [Fr *entretenir*, to maintain—*entre*=L *inter*, between, and *tenir*=L *tenere*, to hold] To receive into the house and treat with hospitality, to receive as a host his guests, to engage the attention of agreeably, to amuse with anything that causes the time to pass pleasantly to take into consideration, to hold or maintain in the mind with favour, to harbour, to cherish (to *entertain* charitable sentiments) Syn under AMUSE —*v i* To give entertainments, to receive company —**Entertainer**, en tėr tā nėr, *n* One who entertains —**Entertaining**, en tėr tā ning *a* Affording entertainment, pleasing, amusing, diverting —**Entertainingly**, en tėr tā ning li, *adv* In an amusing manner —**Entertainingness**, en-tėr-tā ning nes, *n* The quality of being entertaining —**Entertainment**, en-tėr-tān' ment, *n* The act of entertaining; the receiving and accommodating of guests; food, lodging, or other things required by a guest, a hospitable repast, the pleasure which the mind receives from anything interesting, and which holds or arrests the attention, that which entertains; that which serves for amusement, as a dramatic or other performance, reception, admission

Enthrall, en thral', *v t* To reduce to the condition of a thrall or bondsman, to enslave —**Enthralment**, en-thral ment, *n* The act of enthralling, or state of being enthralled, anything that enthralls.

Enthrone, en thrōn', *v t* —*enthroned*, *enthroning* To place on a throne, to invest with sovereign authority, to exalt to an elevated place or seat, to induct or install (a bishop) into the powers and privileges of a vacant see —**Enthronement**, en-thrōn' ment, *n*. Act of enthroning, or state of being enthroned —**Enthronization**, en-thrō'ni-zā''shon, *n* The act of enthroning; the placing of a bishop on his throne in his cathedral

Enthusiasm, en-thū'zi-asm, *n.* [Gr *enthousiasmos*, from *enthousiaso*, to infuse a divine spirit, from *enthous*, *entheos*, inspired, divine—*en*, and *theos*, god (whence *theist*).] An ecstasy of mind, as if from inspiration or possession by a spiritual influence; complete possession of the mind by any subject, ardent zeal in pursuit of an object, predominance of the emotional over the intellectual powers, elevation of fancy, exaltation of ideas —**Enthusiast**, en-thū'zi-ast, *n.* [Gr *enthousiastes*] One full of enthusiasm, one whose mind is completely possessed by any subject, one who is swayed to a great or undue extent by his feelings in any pursuit, a person of ardent zeal, one of elevated fancy, a highly imaginative person —**Enthusiastic**, **Enthusiastical**, en-thū zi as'tik, en-thū zi-as"ti-kal, *a* Filled with or characterized by enthusiasm, prone to enthusiasm, ardent, devoted —**Enthusiastically**, en-thū-zi-as'ti-kal li, *adv* With enthusiasm

Enthymeme, en'thi mēm, *n* [Gr *enthymēma*—*en*, and *thymos*, mind] *Rhet* an argument consisting of only two premises or propositions, a third proposition required to complete the syllogism being suppressed or kept in mind, as, 'we are dependent, therefore we should be humble' —the proposition omitted being 'all dependent creatures should be humble'—**Enthymematical**, en thi mō mat i kal, *a* Pertaining to an enthymeme

Entice, en-tīs, *v t* —*enticed*, *enticing* [O Fr *enticer*, *attiser* – Mod Fr *attiser*, from *tison*, L *titio*, a firebrand] To draw on by exciting hope or desire, to allure, attract, invite, to lead astray, to induce to evil —**Enticement**, en tis ment, *n* The act or means of enticing, allurement, attraction, seduction —**Enticer**, en ti ser, *n.* One who or that which entices —**Enticing**, en-tī'sing, *p* and *a* Alluring, attracting, attractive —**Enticingly** en tī sing li, *adv* In an enticing manner

Entire, en tīr', *a* [Fr *entier*, from L *integer*, whole (whence *integer*, *integrity*, &c)] Whole, unbroken complete in its parts; perfect, not mutilated, not participated with others, mere sheer Syn under Complete —*Entire horse*, an uncastrated horse, a stallion —*n* That kind of malt liquor known also as porter or stout so called because compounded of the qualities of various sorts of beer and did not necessitate mixing —**Entirely**, en tīr'li *adv* Wholly, completely, fully, altogether —**Entireness**, en tīr'nes, *n* Completeness, unbroken form or state —**Entirety** en tīr' ti, *n.* The state of being entire or whole, wholeness, completeness, the whole

Entitle, en-tī'tl *v t* —*entitled*, *entitling* [O Fr *entituler*, Fr *intituler*)—L *in*, and *titulus*, a title] To give a name or title to, to affix a name or appellation to to designate, to denominate, to call to name, to furnish with a title, right, or claim (a railway ticket *entitles* a person to travel)

Entity, en'ti-ti, *n* [L L *entitas*, from *ens*, *entis*, a thing Ens] Being, character of existence; essence, a being or species of being, an existing thing —**Entitative**,† en ti-tā tiv, *a* Considered as an entity or independent existence

Entoblast, en'to-blast, *n.* [Gr *entos*, within, and *blastos*, bud] *Physiol.* the nucleolus of a cell.

Entomb, en-tōm', *v t* To deposit in a tomb, to bury, to inter —**Entombment**, en tōm'ment, *n* The act of entombing, burial, sepulture

Entomology, en-to-mol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *entomon*, an insect, from *entomos*, cut in—*en*, in, and *temnō*, to cut, from the thorax being almost divided from the abdomen] That branch of zoology which treats of the structure, habits, and classification of insects —**Entomic**, **Entomical**, en-tom'ik, en-tom'i-kal, *a* Relating to insects —**Entomoid**, en'to-moid, *a* Like an insect —**Entomoline**, en-tom'o-lin, *n.* Same as *Chitin* —**Entomologic**, **Entomological**, en'to-mo-loj"ik, en'to-mo-loj"i-kal, *a* Pertaining to entomology —**Entomologically**, en'to-mo-loj"i-kal-li, *adv* In an entomological manner. — **Entomologist**, en-to-mol'o-jist, *n* One versed in entomology —**Entomophagan**, en-to-mof'a-gan, *n.* [Gr *entomon*, and *phagein*, to eat] An insectivorous animal —**Entomophagous**, en-to-mof'a-gus, *a* Feeding on insects; insectivorous.—**Entomophilous**, en to-mof i-lus, *a.* [Gr *entomon*, and *philos*, love] *Bot* applied to flowers whose pollen is conveyed from the anther to the stigma by the agency of insects —**Entomostraca**, en to mos'tra-ka, *n pl* [Gr *entomon*, and *ostrakon*, a shell] A division of the crustaceous animals containing a number of the lower forms, as brine-shrimps, waterfleas, &c

Entonic, en ton'ik, *a* [Gr *entonos*, strained —*en*, and *teinō*, to stretch] *Med* strained, intense as regards physiological action

Entoperipheral, en'to pe rif'er-al, *a* [Gr *entos*, within, and E *peripheral*] Within the periphery or external surface of a body

Entophyte, en'to-fīt, *n* [Gr *entos*, within and *phyton*, a plant] A plant growing in the interior of animal or vegetable structures, a plant growing on or in living animals —**Entophytic**, en to-fit ik, *a* Pertaining to entophytes

Entozoon, en to-zō on, *n* pl **Entozoa**, en to zō a. [Gr *entos*, within, and *zoon*, an animal] An intestinal worm, an animal living in some part of another animal —**Entozoal**, **Entozoic**, en to zō al, en to zō ik, *a* Pertaining to the Entozoa.—**Entozoology**, en to-zō-ol'o-ji, *n* That branch of zoology which treats of the Entozoa

Entr'acte, ān trakt *n* [Fr] The interval between the acts of a drama, a short musical entertainment performed during such interval

Entrails en trālz, *n pl* [Fr *entrailles*, from L L *intrania*, from L *inter* within] The internal parts of animal bodies, the bowels, the viscera, the guts

Entrain, en trān, *v t* To put on board a railway train opposed to *detrain* —*v i* To take places in a railway train

Entrammel en tram el, *v t* —*entrammelled*, *entrammelling* To trammel, to entangle

Entrance, en trans *n* [From *enter*] The act of entering into a place, the power or liberty of entering, admission, the door way or passage by which a place may be entered, initiation, beginning, the act of taking possession, as of property or an office —**Entrant** en trant, *n* One who enters, one who begins a new course of life, one becoming a member for the first time of any association or body

Entrance, en trans', *v t* or *i* —*entranced* *entrancing* To throw into a trance, to put into an ecstasy, to ravish with delight or wonder, to enrapture —**Entrancement** en trans ment *n* The act of entrancing or state of being entranced

Entrap, en trap', *v t* —*entrapped*, *entrapping* To catch as in a trap, to insnare, to catch by artifices, to entangle

Entreat, en trēt', *v t* [Prefix *en* and *treat*, O Fr *entraiter*, to treat of] To ask earnestly (a person or a thing), to beseech, to supplicate, to solicit pressingly, to importune, to treat, handle, or deal with† —**Entreatable**, en trē ta bl, *a* Capable of being entreated or influenced by entreaty —**Entreater**, en trē ter, *n* One that entreats —**Entreatingly** en trē ting li, *adv* In an entreating manner —**Entreaty**, en trē'ti, *n* Urgent prayer, earnest petition, pressing solicitation, supplication

Entrée, ān-trā, *n* [Fr] Entry, freedom of access, a made-dish served in the first course at table —**Entremets**, ān tr mā, *n* [Fr —*entre*, between, and *mets*, a dish] A side-dish or minor dish at table, as an omelet, a jelly, &c

Entrench, en-trensh', *v t*, **Entrenchment**, en trensh'ment, *n* Same as *Intrench*, *Intrenchment*.

Entrepôt, ān-tr-pō, *n* [Fr., from L *inter*, between, *positum*, placed] A warehouse for the depositing of goods, an emporium or centre for the distribution of merchandise

Entresol, en'ter-sol or ān-tr-sol, *n.* [Fr] *Arch* a low story between two others of greater height

Entrochite, en'tro-kīt, *n* [Gr *en*, in, and *trochos*, a wheel] A term applied to the wheel-like joints of encrinites, which frequently occur in great profusion in certain limestones —**Entrochal**, en tro-kal, *a* Belonging to or consisting of entrochite

Entrust, en-trust', *v t* Intrust

Entry, en'tri, *n* [Fr *entrée* Enter] The act of entering, entrance, ingress, the act of recording in a book, any single item entered or set down, the passage into a house or other building or into a room, a beginning, a first attempt, the giving an account of a ship's cargo or exhibition of her papers, and obtaining permission to land goods, *law*, the act of taking possession of lands or tenements —**Entry money**, *n* Money paid for entry, money paid when a person becomes a member of a society, or that he may be allowed to take part in a competition

Entwine, en twin, *v t* —*entwined*, *entwining* To twine, to twist round - *v i* To become twisted or twined —**Entwinement**, en twin ment, *n* A twining or twisting round or together

Enucleate,† ē-nū klē āt, *v t* —*enucleated*, *enucleating* [L *enucleo*, *enucleatum*—*e*, priv, and *nucleus*, a kernel] To make manifest or plain, to disentangle, to solve —**Enucleation** † ē nū klē ā'shon, *n* The act of enucleating, explanation

Enumerate, ē nū me rāt, *v t* - *enumerated*, *enumerating* [L *enumero enumeratum* —*e*, out, and *numerus*, number] To count or tell, number by number, to number, to count, to mention one by one, to recount —**Enumeration**, ē nū me rā shon, *n* The act of enumerating, an account of a number of things each by each —**Enumerative**,† ē-nū me-rā-tiv, *a* Counting, reckoning up —**Enumerator**, ē nū me-rā tèr, *n* One who enumerates

Enunciate, ē nun si at or ē nun shi āt *v t* —*enunciated*, *enunciating* [L *enuncio*, *enunciatum*—*e*, out, and *nuncio* to tell] To utter, as words or syllables, to pronounce, to declare, to proclaim, to announce, to state —*v i* To utter words or syllables —**Enunciable**, ē nun si a bl or ē nun shi, *a* Capable of being enunciated or expressed —**Enunciation**, ē nun si ā shon or ē nun shi, *n* The act of enunciating, declaration, expression, manner of utterance, that which is enunciated, announcement statement —**Enunciative**, ē nun si ā tiv or ē nun shi, *a* Pertaining to enunciation, declarative —**Enunciatively**, ē-nun si ā tiv li or ē nun shi, *adv* Declaratively —**Enunciator**, ē-nun si ā-tèr or ē-nun shi *n* One who enunciates —**Enunciatory**, ē nun si a to-ri or ē nun shi, *a* Pertaining to enunciation or utterance

Enuresis, en ū rē sis, *n* [Gr *en*, in, and *ouron*, urine] *Pathol* incontinence or involuntary discharge of urine

Envelop, en vel up, *v t* [Fr *envelopper*, It *invilupare* to envelop prefix *en* in and verb equivalent to L *wrap* an old form of which is *wlap*, so also *develop*] To cover, as by wrapping or folding, to enwrap or wrap up, to surround entirely, to cover on all sides, to form a covering about, to hide around and conceal —**Envelope**, en velōp, *n.* What is wrapped around or envelops something, a wrapper, an inclosing cover, an integument, *bot* one of the parts of fructification surrounding the stamens and pistils —**Envelopment**, en vel up ment, *n* The act of enveloping, that which envelops

Envenom, en ven om, *v t* To taint or impregnate with venom, to poison, to imbue with bitterness or malice, to enrage, to exasperate

Enviable, **Envious**, &c See Envy

Environ, en vi ron, *v t* [Fr *environner*—*en*, and O Fr *vironner*, to veer, to environ, from *virer*, to veer Veer] To surround, encompass, or encircle, to hem in, to involve, to envelop —**Environment**, en-vi'ron-ment, *n* Act of surrounding, state of being environed, that which environs, surroundings — **Environs**, en-vi ronz, *n pl.* The parts or places which surround another place, or lie in its neighbourhood, on different sides

Envisage, en-viz'āj, *v t* [Fr *envisager*—

en, in, and *visage*, face] To look in the face of, to face —**Envisagement**, en-viz'ĭj-ment, *n* The act of envisaging

Envoy, en'voi, *n* [Fr *envoyer*, to send—*en*, and *voie*, L *via*, a way, as in *convoy*, *voyage*, &c Way] One despatched upon an errand or mission, a messenger, a person deputed to negotiate a treaty, or transact other business, with a foreign ruler or government, a diplomatic agent sent on a special occasion —**Envoyship**, en voi ship, *n* The office of an envoy

Envy, en vi, *n* [Fr *envie* from L *invidia*, envy, from *invidus*, envious—*in*, against and root *vid*, to look Vision] Pain, uneasiness mortification, or discontent excited by the sight of another s superiority or success, a feeling that makes a person begrudge another his good fortune malice, object of envy —*v t* —*envied*, *envying* [Fr *envier*] To feel envy towards or on account of, to repine at, to regard with malice and longing, to desire earnestly —*v i* To be affected with envy, to have envious feelings —**Enviable**, en vi a bl, *a* Exciting or capable of exciting envy —**Enviableness**, en vi a bl nes, *n* The state or quality of being enviable —**Enviably** en vi a bli, *adv* In an enviable manner —**Envious**, en vi us *a* [Fr *envieux*] Feeling or harbouring envy, tinctured with envy, excited or directed by envy —**Enviously**, en vi us li, *adv* In an envious manner —**Enviousness**, en vi us nes *n*

Envrap, en rap, *v t* To envelop, to inwrap

Enzootic, en zō ot ik, *a* [Gr *en*, among and *zōon*, an animal] Limited to the animals of a district specifically applied to diseases —*n* A disease restricted to the animals of a district

Eocene ē ō sēn *a* and *n* [Gr *ēōs* the dawn and *kainos* recent] *Geol* a term applied to the series of strata at the base of the tertiary formations, so called from the small proportion of living species found in it

Eolian, **Eolic**, ē ō li an ē ol ik *a* A name of one of the ancient Greek races —*Eolian mode*, *mus* , the fifth of the authentic Gregorian modes, it consists of the natural notes A B C D E F G —*n* The Eolian dialect one of the Eolian race

Eolian, ē ō li an *a* Pertaining to *Æolus*, the god of the winds —*Eolian lyre* or *harp*, a simple instrument that sounds by the air sweeping across its strings

Eolipile, ē-ol'i pil *n* [L *Æolus* the deity of the winds, and *pila* a ball] A hollow ball of metal with a pipe or slender neck, used for exhibiting the elastic power of steam

Eolithic, ē ō lith ik *a* [Gr *ēōs* the dawn and *lithos* a stone] *Archæol* of or pertaining to the early part of the palæolithic period

Eon Æon, ē on, *n* [Gr *aiōn* age duration, eternity] A long indefinite space of time a great cycle of years, an age an era, *Platonic philos* a virtue attribute or perfection existing throughout eternity, a sort of divine beings believed in by the Gnostics

Eozoic, ē-ō-zō ik *a* [Gr *ēōs*, dawn and *zōē*, life] Of or pertaining to the oldest fossiliferous rocks, from their being supposed to contain the first or earliest traces of life in the stratified systems —**Eozoon**, ē ō zō on *n* The name given to a supposed fossil animal of low type found in the Laurentian rocks of Canada and in the quartz rocks of Germany —**Eozoonal** ē-ō zō o nal, *a* Of or belonging to the eozoon

Epact, ē pakt, *n* [Gr *epaktos*, brought in or on—*epi*, on, and *agō* to lead] *Chron* the excess of the solar month above the lunar synodical month, and of the solar year above the lunar year of twelve synodical months

Epanthous, e pan thus, *a* [Gr *epi*, upon, and *anthos*, flower] *Bot* growing upon flowers

Eparch, ep'ärk, *n* [Gr *eparchos—epi*, and *archē*, dominion] In Greece, the governor of a province or eparchy —**Eparchy**, ep'är ki, *n* [Gr *eparchia*] The territory under the jurisdiction of an eparch

Epaule, e-pāl, *n* [Fr *épaule*, the shoulder, O Fr *espaule*, from L *spatula*, *spathula*, a broad, flat thing, dim *of spatha*, a broad blade, allied to *spade*] *Fort* the shoulder of a bastion, or the angle made by the face and flank —**Epaulement**, e-pal ment, *n* *Fort* a mass of earth, &c , raised for the purpose either of protecting a body of troops at one extremity of their line, or of forming a wing or shoulder of a battery to prevent the guns from being dismounted by an enfilading fire, a kind of parapet —**Epaulet**, **Epaulette**, ep a let, *n* [Fr *épaulette*] A shoulder piece, an ornamental badge worn on the shoulder especially by military and naval officers —**Epauletted**, ep a let-ed, *a* Furnished with epaulets

Epencephalon ep-en sef a lon, *n* [Gr *epi*, near, and *enkephalon* the brain] *Anat* the hindmost of the four divisions or segments of the brain —**Epencephalic**, ep en sē fal ik *a* *Anat* of or belonging to the epencephalon

Epenthesis, e pen the sis, *n* [Gr —*epi* on, *en*, in, and *tithēmi*, to put] *Gram* the insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word —**Epenthetic**, ep en thet ik, *a* *Gram* inserted in the middle of a word

Epergne, e pėrn *n* [Apparently from Fr *épargne* thrift economy] An ornamental stand with a large dish and branches for the centre of a table

Epexegesis, e pek se jē sis *n* [Gr *epi* and *exegesis* Exegesis] A full explanation or interpretation of something immediately preceding, exegesis —**Epexegetical**, e pek sē-jet i kal, *a* Explanatory, exegetical

Epha, **Ephah**, ē fä *n* [Heb] A Hebrew measure of capacity, containing, according to one estimate 8 6696 gallons, according to another 4 4286

Ephemeral e fem e ral, *a* [Gr *ephemeros*, lasting but a day short-lived—*epi* and *hēmera*, a day] Beginning and ending in a day, continuing or existing one day only, short-lived fleeting —**Ephemera**, e fem'e ra, *n* A small fly that lives but for a day or for a very short time, the day fly —**Ephemerality** e fem e ral i ti, *n* The state of being ephemeral, that which is ephemeral —**Ephemeridian**, e fem e-rid i an, *a* Relating to an ephemeris —**Ephemeris** e fem e ris *n* pl **Ephemerides** e fem'e-rid'ēz [Gr a diary] A journal or account of daily transactions a diary, *astron* a publication exhibiting the places of the heavenly bodies throughout the year and giving other information regarding them, an astronomical almanac, a collective name for reviews magazines, and all kinds of periodical literature —**Ephemerist** e fem e rist *n* One who studies the daily motions and positions of the planets one who keeps an ephemeris —**Ephemeron**, e fem e ron, *n* Anything ephemeral

Ephesian e fē zhi an *a* Pertaining to Ephesus in Asia Minor

Ephod ef od, *n* [Heb , from *aphad* to put on] A species of vestment worn by the Jewish high priest over the second tunic, and consisting of two main pieces one covering the back, the other the breast and upper part of the body

Ephor, ef or, *n* [Gr *ephoros*] A name of certain magistrates among the ancient Spartans

Epiblast, ep i blast, *n* [Gr *epi* upon, and *blastos*, a bud] *Bot* a second cotyledon, consisting of a small transverse plate, found on some grasses, *anat* the upper of the two layers of cells (the under being the *hypoblast*) forming the blastoderm

Epic, ep ik, *a* [L *epicus*, from Gr *epikos* from *epos* a word, a song] Composed in a lofty narrative style of poetry, pertaining to such a style, narrative, heroic —*n* A narrative poem of elevated character, describing often the exploits of heroes

Epicalyx, ep i kā'liks, *n* [Gr *epi*, upon, and *calyx*] *Bot* the outer calyx in plants with two calyces, formed either of sepals or bracts

Epicarp, ep i kärp, *n* [Gr *epi*, upon, and *karpos*, fruit] *Bot* the outer skin of fruits, the fleshy substance or edible portion being termed the *mesocarp*, and the inner portion the *endocarp*

Epicene, ep'i-sēn, *a* [Gr *epikoinos*, common to a number—*epi*, and *koinos*, common] *Gram* a term applied to nouns which have but one form of gender, either the masculine or feminine, to indicate animals of both sexes

Epicinal, ep-i-kli nal, *a* [Gr *epi*, upon, and *klinē*, a bed] *Bot* placed upon the disk or receptacle of a flower

Epicure, ep i kūr *n* [After *Epicurus*, a Greek philosopher who taught that pleasure and pain are the chief good and chief evil] One devoted to sensual enjoyments, especially one who indulges in the luxuries of the table —**Epicurean**, ep'i kū rē'an, *a* Pertaining to Epicurus or his teaching, luxurious, given to luxury —*n* A follower of Epicurus, a man devoted to sensual pleasures or luxuries, an epicure —**Epicureanism**, ep i kū rē an izm, *n* The principles or philosophical doctrines of Epicurus attachment to luxurious habits —**Epicurism**, ep i kū rizm *n* The practices of an epicure —**Epicurize**, ep i kū rīz, *v i* —*epicurized*, *epicurizing* To indulge one s self like an epicure

Epicycle, ep i si kl, *n* [Gr *epi*, and *kyklos*, a circle] In old astronomy, a little circle, whose centre moves round in the circumference of a greater circle —**Epicyclic**, ep i si klik, *a* Pertaining to an epicycle —**Epicycloid**, ep i si'kloid, *n* *Geom* a curve generated by the movement of a curve upon the convex or concave side of another fixed curve —**Epicycloidal**, ep i si kloi'dal *a* Pertaining to the epicycloid, or having its properties —*Epicycloidal wheel*, a fixed wheel or ring toothed on its inner side, and having in gear with it another toothed wheel of half the diameter, fitted so as to revolve about the centre of the larger

Epideictic **Epideictical**, ep i-dik tik, ep i dik ti kal, *a* [Gr *epideiktikos—epi* and *deiknymi* to show] Serving to display or show off, having a rhetorical or declamatory character, demonstrative

Epidemic, **Epidemical**, ep i dem ik, ep-i-dem i kal, *a* [Gr *epi*, upon, and *dēmos*, people] Common to or affecting a whole people, or a great number in a community said of diseases, prevalent, general, generally prevailing —**Epidemic**, *n* A disease which, arising from a wide spread cause, attacks many people at the same period and in the same country —**Epidemically**, ep-i dem i kal li, *adv* In an epidemic manner —**Epidemiological**, ep-i dē mi o loj i kal *a* Pertaining to epidemiology —**Epidemiologist**, ep i-dē mi-ol o jist *n* One skilled in epidemiology —**Epidemiology** ep-i dē mi-ol o-ji *n* The doctrine of or method of investigating epidemic diseases —**Epidemy**, † ep i de mi, *n* An epidemic

Epidermis **Epiderm** ep-i-dėr'mis, ep'i-dėrm, *n* [Gr *epidermis—epi*, and *derma* skin] *Anat* the cuticle or scarf skin of the body, a thin membrane covering the true skin of animals *bot* the cellular integument, or the exterior cellular coating of the leaf or stem of a plant —**Epidermal**, ep i dėr mal *a* Relating to the epidermis, epidermic —**Epidermatoid**, **Epidermoid**, ep i-dėr ma toid, ep i-dėr'moid *a* Resembling or pertaining to the epiderm —**Epidermic**, **Epidermical**, ep i-dėr'mik, ep-i-dėr'mi kal, *a* Pertaining to or like the epidermis

Epidictic **Epidictical**, ep i dik tik, ep-i-dik ti kal *a* Same as Epideictic.

Epidote ep i-dōt *n* [Fr , from Gr *epi*, over and above and *didōmi*, to give, from the enlargement of the base of the primary in some of the secondary forms] A mineral of a green or gray colour, vitreous lustre, and partial transparency, a member of the garnet family

Epigæous, **Epigeous**, ep-i jē us, *a* [Gr *epi*, upon, and *gē*, *gaia*, the earth] *Bot* growing on or close to the earth.

Epigastric, ep-i gas'trik, *a* [Gr *epi*, and *gastēr* belly] Pertaining to the upper and anterior part of the abdomen —**Epigastrium**, ep-i gas'tri-um, *n* The upper part of the abdomen

Epigee, **Epigeum**, ep'i jē, ep-i jē'um, *n* [Epigæous] Same as *Perigee*.

Epigene, ep'i-jēn, *a* [Gr *epi*, upon, and

next gen, to produce.] *Geol.* formed or originating on the surface of the earth. opposed to *hypogene*.

Epigenesis, ep-i-jen'e-sis, *n.* [Gr *epi*, and *genesis*, generation] The biological theory that organic bodies and parts are produced by superadded vital activity and not merely developed from pre-existing bodies — **Epigenesist**, ep i-jen e-sist, *n* One who supports the theory of epigenesis. —**Epigenetic**, ep i-je-net"ik, *a* Pertaining to or produced by epigenesis.—**Epigenous**, ep-ij'e-nus, *a. Bot.* growing upon the surface of a part

Epiglottis, ep-i glot is, *n.* [Gr *epiglottis—epi*, upon, and *glôtta*] *Anat.* a cartilaginous plate behind the tongue, which covers the glottis like a lid during the act of swallowing —**Epiglottic**, ep-i glot ik, *a* Of or pertaining to the epiglottis.

Epigram, ep'i-gram, *n* [Gr *epigramma*, an inscription—*epi*, upon, and *gramma*, a writing, from *graphô*, to write] A short poem usually keenly satirical, the last line of which generally contains the sting or pointed allusion, also an interesting thought represented happily in a few words, whether verse or prose, a pointed or antithetical saying — **Epigrammatic, Epigrammatical**, ep i gram mat ik, ep i gram mat'i-kal, *a* Relating to, characterised by, or producing epigrams, like an epigram, antithetical, pointed —**Epigrammatically**, ep i gram mat i kal li, *adv* In an epigrammatic manner or style, tersely and pointedly — **Epigrammatist**, ep-i-gram'ma-tist, *n.* One who composes epigrams or deals in them — **Epigrammatize**, ep-i-gram ma tiz, *v i* To represent or express by epigrams

Epigraph, ep i graf, *n.* [Gr *epigraphê—epi*, and *graphô*, to write] An inscription on a building, tomb, monument, statue, &c, denoting its use or appropriation, a quotation or motto at the commencement of a work, or at its separate divisions — **Epigraphic**, ep-i graf'ik, *a* Of or pertaining to an epigraph —**Epigraphica Epigraphy**, ep i graf iks, e pig ra fi, *n* That branch of knowledge which deals with the deciphering and explaining of inscriptions.—**Epigraphist**, e-pig'ra-fist, *n* One versed in epigraphics.

Epigynous, e pij'i nus, *a.* [Gr *epi*, upon, and *gynê*, female] *Bot.* growing or appearing to grow upon the top of the ovary

Epilepsy, ep'i lep-si, *n* [Gr *epilêpsia—epi*, upon, and *lambanô, lêpsomai*, to take, to seize] The falling sickness, a spasmodic disease in which the sufferer suddenly falls down without sensation or consciousness, and commonly recurring at intervals — **Epileptic, Epileptical**, ep-i lep'tik ep i lep'ti kal, *a* Pertaining to or indicating epilepsy, affected with epilepsy, consisting of epilepsy —**Epileptic**, *n* One affected with epilepsy, a medicine for the cure of epilepsy —**Epileptoid**, ep-i lep toid, *a* Of or pertaining to epilepsy, resembling epilepsy

Epilogue, ep i-log, *n* [L *epilogus*, from Gr *epilogos*, conclusion— *epi*, and *legô*, to speak] A speech or short poem addressed to the spectators by one of the actors, after the conclusion of a drama —**Epilogic, Epilogical**, ep-i loj ik, ep i-loj i kal, *a.* Relating to or like an epilogue Also **Epilogistic**, e-pil'o-jis"tik —**Epiloguise, Epilogize**, e-pil o-giz, e-pil o-jiz, *v t* To pronounce an epilogue — **Epiloguiser, Epilogulzer**, ep'i lo-gi"zer, *n.* One who epilogulses.

Epimera, ep-i-mē ra, *n. pl* [Gr *epi*, upon, and *mêron*, thigh] The lateral pieces of the dorsal surface of the segment of a crustacean.—**Epimeral**, ep-i mē'ral, *a.* A term applied to that part of the segment of a crustaceous animal which is above the joint of the limb

Epiperipheral, ep'i-pe-rif"e-ral, *a* [Gr *epi*, upon, and E *peripheral*] Situated or originating upon the periphery or external surface.

Epipetalous, ep-i-pet'a-lus, *a* [Gr *epi*, upon, and *petalon*, a leaf] *Bot* inserted in or growing on the petal

Epiphany, ē-pif'a-ni, *n* [Gr *epiphaneia*, appearance, from *epiphainô*, to appear—*epi*, upon, and *phainô*, to show] An appearance or a becoming manifest; specifically, a Christian festival celebrated on the sixth day of January in commemoration of the manifestation of our Saviour's birth to the wise men of the East.

Epiphlœum, ep-i-flē um, *n* [Gr *epi*, upon, and *phloios*, bark] *Bot.* the layer of bark immediately below the epiderm, the cellular integument.

Epiphyllous, ep-i-fil'us, *a* [Gr *epi*, upon, and *phyllon*, a leaf] *Bot.* inserted or growing upon a leaf

Epiphysis, e-pif'i-sis, *n.* [Gr *epiphysis—epi*, upon, and *phyô*, to grow] *Anat* any portion of a bone separated from the body of the bone by a cartilage which becomes converted into bone by age —**Epiphyseal, Epiphysial**, ep-i fiz ē-al, ep-i-fiz i-al, *a.* Pertaining to or having the nature of an epiphysis

Epiphyte, ep i fit, *n* [Gr *epi*, upon, and *phyton*, a plant] A plant growing upon another plant, but not deriving its nourishment from it, an air-plant —**Epiphytic, Epiphytical**, ep-i fit'ik, ep i fit i kal, *a* Pertaining to or having the nature of an epiphyte Also **Epiphytal**, ep i fi tal —**Epiphytically**, ep-i fit i kal-li, *adv* In an epiphytic manner

Epiplerosis, ep i-plē-rō sis, *n* [Gr *epi*, and *plêrôsis*, repletion] In *pathol.* excessive repletion, distension

Epiploon, e-pip lō-on, *n.* [Gr *epiploon—epi*, upon, and *pleô*, to swim] The caul or omentum, a membranous expansion which floats upon the intestines. — **Epiploic**, ep-i plō ik, *a* Pertaining to the caul or omentum

Epirhizous, ep-i ri zus, *a* [Gr *epi*, upon, and *rhiza*, a root] *Bot* growing on a root

Epirrheology, e pir'ē-ol o-ji, *n* [Gr *epi*, upon, *rheô*, to flow, and *logos*, discourse] That branch of botany which treats of the effects of external agents upon plants

Episcopacy, ē pis kō-pa si, *n* [L *episcopatus*, from Gr *episkopos*, a bishop Bishop] That form of ecclesiastical government in which bishops are established, as distinct from and superior to priests or presbyters, the collective body of bishops —**Episcopal**, ē pis'kō pal *a* Belonging to or vested in bishops or prelates, characteristic of or pertaining to a bishop or bishops —**Episcopalian**, e pis kō pā li an, *a* Pertaining to bishops or government by bishops, episcopal —*n* One who belongs to an episcopal church or favours episcopacy —**Episcopalianism** ē pis kō-pā li an izm, *n.* The system of episcopal religion, or government of the church by bishops —**Episcopally**, ē-pis'kō pal li, *adv* In an episcopal manner —**Episcopate**, ē pis ko pāt, *n* A bishopric the office and dignity of a bishop, the collective body of bishops

Episode, ep i-sōd, *n* [Gr *epeisodion*, from *epi*, and *eisodos*, an entrance—*eis* to, in, and *hodos*, a way] A separate incident, story or action introduced for the purpose of giving a greater variety to the events related in a poem, romance tale, &c, an incident or action more or less connected with a complete series of events — **Episodic, Episodical**, ep-i sod ik, ep i-sod i kal, *a* Pertaining to an episode, contained in an episode or digression Also **Episodal, Episodial**, ep-i sō dal, ep i sō'di-al — **Episodically**, ep-i sod i kal li, *adv* In an episodic manner

Epispastic ep-i-spas'tik *a* [Gr *epispaô*, to draw] *Med* drawing, blistering — *n.* A vesicatory, a blister

Episperm, ep i sperm, *n* [Gr *epi* upon, and *sperma*, a seed] *Bot* the testa or outer integument of a seed —**Epispermic**, *ep-i sper'mik, a* Pertaining to the *epi* sperm

Epistaxis, ep-i-stak'sis, *n.* [Gr *epi* upon, and *staxis*, a dropping] Bleeding from the nose

Episterna, ep-i-stér'na, *n pl.* [Gr *epi*, upon, and *sternon*, the breast-bone] The lateral pieces of the lower surface of the segment of a crustacean —**Episternal**, ep-i-stér'nal, *a Anat.* a term applied to two bones forming part of the sternum, and situated upon its superior and lateral part.

Epistle, ē-pis'l, *n* [L *epistola*, Gr *epistolê*, from *epistellô*, to send to—*epi*, on, and *stellô*, to send.] A writing, directed or sent, communicating intelligence to a distant person; a letter: applied particularly in dignified discourse or in speaking of the letters of the apostles or of the ancients. —**Epistler**, ē-pis'ler, *n.* A writer of epistles, one who reads the epistle in a church service —**Epistolary**, ē-pis'tō-la-ri, *a.* Pertaining to epistles or letters, suitable to letters, contained in or consisting of letters — **Epistolic, Epistolical**, ē pis-tol'ik, ē-pis-tol i-kal, *a* Pertaining to letters or epistles — **Epistolist**, ē pis'to-list, *n.* A writer of letters or epistles. — **Epistolize**, ē pis'to liz, *v t.* — *epistolized, epistolising* To write epistles or letters.

Epistoma, Epistome, e pis'to-ma, ep'i-stōm, *n* [Gr *epi*, upon, and *stoma*, mouth] A valve like organ which arches over the mouth in many species of Polyzoa

Epistrophe, ē-pis tro-fi, *n* [Gr *epistrophê—epi*, upon, and *strophê*, a return] *Rhet* a figure in which several successive clauses or sentences end with the same word or affirmation

Epitaph, ep i taf, *n* [Gr *epi*, upon, and *taphos* or *taphê*, a tomb] An inscription on a tomb or monument in honour or memory of the dead, or a composition such as might be so used —**Epitaphian, Epitaphic** ep i taf i an, ep i taf'ik, *a* Pertaining to an epitaph, of the nature of or serving as an epitaph — **Epitaphist**, ep'i-taf ist, *n. A writer of epitaphs*

Epithalamium, ep i tha lā mi um, *n* [Gr *epithalamion—epi*, upon, and *thalamos*, a bed-chamber] A nuptial song or poem, in praise of a bride and bridegroom, a poem in honour of a newly married pair — **Epithalamic**, ep i tha-lam"ik, *a* Pertaining to an epithalamium

Epithellum, ep-i thē li um, *n* [Gr *epi*, upon, and *thêlê*, the nipple] *Anat* a thin and delicate kind of cuticle, like that which covers the nipple, the thin cellular layer which lines the internal cavities and canals of the body, as the mouth nose, respiratory organs, blood vessels, &c, *bot* an epidermis consisting of young thin sided cells, filled with homogeneous transparent colourless sap — **Epithelial**, ep-i thē li al, *a* Pertaining to the epithelium

Epithem, ep i them, *n* [Gr *epithêma—epi*, and *tithemi*, to place] A kind of fomentation or poultice

Epithet, ep i thet, *n* [Gr *epithetum*, a name added, from *epi*, upon, and *tithêmi*, to place] An adjective expressing some real quality of the thing to which it is applied, or some quality ascribed to it, any word or name implying a quality attached to a person or thing —**Epithetic Epithetical**, ep i thet ik' ep-i thet'i kal, *a* Pertaining to an epithet or epithets, containing or consisting of epithets, abounding with epithets

Epitome, e pit o mi, *n* [Gr *epitomê*, from *epi*, upon, and *tomê*, a cutting, from *temnô*, to cut, seen also in *anatomy, entomology*, &c] A brief summary or abstract of any book or writing, a compendium, an abridgment, a summary, *Ag* anything which represents another or others in a condensed form Syn under ABRIDGE — **Epitomist, Epitomizer**, e pit o mist, e-pit'o-mi zer, *n* One who epitomizes, the writer of an epitome Also **Epitomator**, ē-pit o-mā ter — **Epitomize**, e pit o-miz, *v t —epitomized, epitomising* To make an epitome of, to abstract, in a summary, the principal matters of

Epizoon, ep i zō on, *n* pl **Epizoa**, ep i zō a [Gr *epi*, upon, and *zôon*, animal] A term applied to those parasitic animals which live on or in the skin of other animals Also **Epizoan**, ep-i-zō an —**Epizootic**, ep i-zō-ot' ik, *a* Applied to diseases prevalent among the lower animals, corresponding to *epidemic* among men — *n.* A pestilence among animals prevailing over a district

Epoch, ē pok, *n* [L *epocha*, from Gr *epochê*, retention, delay, from *epechô*, to hold back —*epi*, upon, and *echô*, to hold] A fixed point of time from which succeeding years are numbered, a point from which computation of years begins, any fixed time or period, a memorable term of years; era; age, date —**Epochal**, ē'po-kal, *a.* Be-

longing to an epoch; of the nature of an epoch.

Epode, ep'ōd, *n.* [Gr *epōdē*—*epi*, upon, and *ōdē*, a song, an ode] The third or last part of the ode, the ancient ode being divided into strophe, antistrophe, and epode, a species of lyric poem in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter one. —**Epodic,** e-pō'dik, *a* Pertaining to or resembling an epode

Eponym, ep'o-nim, *n* [Gr *epi*, upon, and *onoma*, a name] A name of a place or people derived from that of a person, a name of a personage called into existence to account for the name of a country or people, as *Italus, Romulus, for Italy, Rome* —**Eponymic, Eponymous,** ep-o-nim'ik, e-pon'i-mus, *a* Of or relating to or connected with an eponym

Epopee, Epopeia, ep'o-pē, ep-o-pē'ya, *n* [Fr *epopée*, Gr *epopoiia—epos*, a word, an epic poem, and *poieō*, to make] An epic poem, the subject of an epic poem —**Epos,** ep'os, *n* [Gr] An epic poem or its subject, an epopee, epic poetry

Eprouvette, ā prō vet', *n* [Fr, from *éprouver*, to try, assay, prove] An instrument for ascertaining the explosive force of gun powder

Epsom salt, ep'som sālt, *n* The sulphate of magnesia, a cathartic producing watery discharges so named from its being formerly procured by boiling down the mineral water of *Epsom*, but now prepared otherwise

Epulotic, ep-ū-lot'ik, *a* [Gr *epoulōtikos*, from *epi* upon, and *oulē*, a scar] *Med* healing, cicatrizing

Epyornis See *Æpyornis*

Equable, ē'kwa-bl, *a* [L *æquabilis*, from *æquo*, to make equal from *æquus*, equal] Characterized by uniformity invariableness, or evenness uniform in action or intensity, not varying, steady, even —**Equability Equableness,** ē-kwi-bil'i-ti, ē'kwa-bl-nes, *n* State or quality of being equable —**Equably,** ē'kwa-bli, *adv* In an equable manner

Equal, ē'kwal *a* [L *æqualis*, from *æquus*, equal (seen also in *equity adequate, inequity &c*), same root as Skr *éka*, one, the same] The same in size, value, qualities, or degree, neither inferior nor superior, greater nor less better nor worse, uniform, not variable, being in just relation or proportion, of the same interest or importance, not unduly favourable to any party, just equitable, fair, having competent power ability, or means, adequate —*n* One not inferior or superior to an other, a person having the same or a similar age rank, station, office, talents, strength &c, a compeer —*v t* —*equalled equalling* To make equal, to make of the same quantity or quality, to cause to be commensurate with or unsurpassed by to equalize, to be equal to, to be adequate to, to be commensurate with, to rise to the same state, rank, estimation, or excellence with, to become equal to —**Equality,** ē-kwol'i-ti, *n* [L *æqualitas*] The state of being equal, likeness in size, number, quantity, value, qualities, or degree, the condition in which things or persons can not be said to be inferior or superior, greater or less, one than another, parity, sameness in state or continued course —**Equalize** ē'kwa-liz *v t* —*equalized, equalizing* To make equal, to cause to be equal in amount or degree, to adjust so that there shall be equality between —**Equalization,** ē'kwal-i-zā'shon, *n* The act of equalizing, or state of being equalized —**Equalizer,** ē'kwa-li-zėr, *n* One who or that which equalizes —**Equally** ē'kwal-li, *adv* In an equal manner or degree, in the same degree with another, alike, in equal shares or proportions, impartially —**Equalness,** ē'kwal-nes, *n* A state of being equal, equality

Equanimity, ē-kwa-nim'i-ti, *n* [L *æquanimitas—æquus*, equal, and *animus*, mind] Evenness of mind, that calm temper or firmness of mind which is not easily elated or depressed

Equate, ē-kwāt', *v t* —*equated, equating* [L *æquo, æquatum*, to make equal, from *æquus*, equal.] To make equal, to reduce to an average; to make such correction or allowance in as will reduce to a common standard of comparison, or will bring to a true result —**Equation,** ē-kwā'shon, *n.* The *act of* equating, *alg* a statement or expression asserting the equality of two quantities, equality being denoted by the sign = (equal to) between them, *astron.* a quantity which from some imperfect method has to be taken into account in order to give a true result —*Equation of time,* the difference between mean and apparent time, or the difference between the time given by a dial and that given by a clock —*Personal equation,* in astronomical observations the quantity of time by which a person is in the habit of noting a phenomenon wrongly —**Equator,** ē-kwā'tėr, *n* [L L *æquator*, from L *æquo, æquatum*, to make equal] That great circle of our globe which divides it into two hemispheres (the northern and southern), and every point of which is 90° from the poles, which are also its poles its axis being also the axis of the earth, also the equinoctial or celestial equator —**Equatorial,** ē-kwa-tō'ri al *a* Pertaining to the equator —*n* An astronomical instrument, contrived for the purpose of directing a telescope upon any celestial object of which the right ascension and declination are known, and of keeping the object in view for any length of time, notwithstanding the diurnal motion —**Equatorially,** ē-kwa-tō'ri al li *adv* In an equatorial manner, in a line with the equator

Equerry, Equery ek'we-ri, *n* [Fr *écurie*, a stable, so that the word means really stable (man), from L L *scurra* a stable, from O H G *skiuwa* the Mod G *scheuer*, a barn or shed] An officer of nobles or princes who has the care and management of their horses in England equerries are certain officers of the royal household in the department of the master of the horse

Equestrian ē-kwes'tri an, *a* [L *equestris*, from *eques*, horseman from *equus* horse, akin Gr *hippos*, Skr *açva*, horse, Gr *ōkys*, swift] Pertaining to horses or horseman ship, consisting in or accompanied with performances on horseback, representing a person on horseback (an *equestrian* statue), pertaining to the class or rank of knights in ancient Rome —*n* A rider on horseback, one who earns his living by performing feats of agility and skill on horseback in a circus —**Equestrianism** ē-kwes'tri an izm, *n* The performance of an equestrian horsemanship —**Equestrienne,** ē-kwes'tri-en, *n* [Spurious French form] A female rider or performer on horseback

Equiangular, ē'kwi ang'gū lėr, *a Geom* consisting of or having the angles all equal

Equidifferent, ē'kwi dif'ėr ent, *a* Having equal differences, arithmetically proportional

Equidistance, ē'kwi dis tans, *n* Equal distance —**Equidistant** ē'kwi dis'tant, *a* Being at an equal distance from some point or place —**Equidistantly** ē'kwi-dis'tant li, *adv* At an equal distance

Equilateral ē'kwi lat'ėr al, *a* [L *æquus*, equal, and *latus, lateris*, a side] Having all the sides equal

Equilibrate, ē-kwi'li brāt, *v t* —*equilibrated, equilibrating* [L *æquus*, equal, and *libro*, to poise, from *libra*, a balance] To balance equally, to keep in equipoise —**Equilibration,** ē'kwi li brā'shon, *n* Equipoise, the state of being equally balanced —**Equilibrist,** ē'kwil'i brist *n* One that balances equally, one who keeps his balance in unnatural positions and hazardous movements, as a rope-dancer —**Equilibrity,** † ē'kwi lib'ri ti, *n* [L *æquilibritas*] Equilibrium —**Equilibrium,** ē-kwi lib'ri um, *n* [L *æqualibrium*] Equality of weight or force, a state of rest produced by two or more weights or forces counterbalancing each other, as the state of the two ends of a balance when both are charged with equal weights, and they maintain an even or level position, a state of just poise, a position of due balance

Equimultiple, ē-kwi-mul'ti-pl, *a* [L *æquus*, equal, and *multiplex*, to multiply.] Multiplied by the same number or quantity. —*n.* A number multiplied by the same number or quantity as another,

Equine, Equinal, ē'kwin, ē-kwī'nal, *a.* [L *equinus*, from *equus*, a horse. Equestrian] Pertaining to or resembling a horse.

Equinox, ē'kwi-noks, *n.* [L. *æquinoctium*, from *æquus*, equal, and *nox*, night] The time when the sun reaches one of the two equinoctial points, or points in which the ecliptic and celestial equator intersect each other, the *vernal equinox* being about the 21st of March, the *autumnal equinox* about the 23d of September, the day and the night being then of equal length all over the world —**Equinoctial,** ē-kwi nok'shal, *a.* Pertaining to the equinoxes, occurring or manifested about that time (*equanoctial* gales), pertaining to the regions or climate under the equinoctial line or about the equator —*Equinoctial points* the two points of the heavens at which the equator and ecliptic intersect each other —*n* The celestial equator, so called because, when the sun is on it, the days and nights are of equal length in all parts of the world

Equip, ē kwip, *v t* —*equipped, equipping* [Fr *équiper*, O Fr *esquiper*, to equip, to fit out a ship from the Teut stem *skip*, to provide, arrange, &c, as in Icel *skipa*, to arrange, akin E *ship, shape*] To dress, to accoutre, to prepare for some particular duty or service, specifically, to furnish with arms and munitions of war, to provide with everything necessary for an expedition or voyage, to fit out for sea, as a ship —**Equipage,** ek'wi pāj, *n* [Fr *équipage*] Materials with which a person or thing is equipped, accoutrements, equipment, the furniture and supplies of an armed ship, or the necessary preparations for a voyage, a train of dependants accompanying or following a person, a carriage with the horse or horses, harness, &c, retinue —**Equipment** ē kwip'ment, *n* The act of equipping or fitting out, anything that is used in equipping, necessaries for an expedition, a voyage, &c, equipage

Equipendent, ē kwi pen'dent, *a* [L *æquus*, equal, *pendeo*, to hang] Hanging in equipoise, evenly balanced

Equipoise, ē'kwi poiz *n* [L *æquus*, equal, and E *poise*] Equality of weight or force, due balance, equilibrium, a state in which the two ends or sides of a thing are balanced

Equipollence, Equipollency, ē-kwi pol'lens, ē kwi pol'len si *n* [Fr *équipollence*—L *æquus*, equal, and *polleo*, to be able] Equality of power or force, *logic*, an equivalence between two or more propositions —**Equipollent,** ē kwi pol'lent, *a* Having equal power force, or signification, equivalent

Equiponderate, ē kwi pon'dėr āt, *v i* —*equiponderated, equiponderating* [L *æquus*, equal, and *pondero*, to weigh, from *pondus, ponderis* weight] To be equal in weight, to weigh as much as another thing —*v t* To weigh equally in an opposite scale, to counterbalance —**Equiponderance, Equiponderancy** ē kwi pon'dėr ans, ē kwi pon'dėr an si, *n* Equality of weight, equipoise —**Equiponderant,** ē-kwi pon'dėr-ant, *a* Being of the same weight.

Equisetum, ek wi sē'tum, *n* [L *equus*, a horse, and *seta*, a bristle] The generic and common name of many cryptogamous plants, popularly known as horse-tails, having hollow jointed stems, leaves in the form of whorls of teeth terminating the joints, and growing in marshy places —**Equisetaceous,** ek wis-e-tā'shus, *a* Pertaining to the nat order of equisetums or horse tails

Equitable, ek'wi ta bl, *a* [Fr *équitable*, from L *æquitas*, equity, from *æquus*, equal] Possessing or exhibiting equity; equal in regard to the rights of persons; giving each his due, just, fair; impartial; pertaining to a court of equity —**Equitableness,** ek'wi-ta-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being equitable —**Equitably,** ek'wi-ta-bli, *adv* In an equitable manner, justly; impartially —**Equity,** ek'wi-ti, *n* [Fr. *équité*, L *æquitas*.] The giving or disposition to give to each man his due; justice;

impartiality; fairness; uprightness; law, a doing justice between parties where there is no guidance or remedy in strict law; more strictly, a system of supplemental law founded upon defined rules, recorded precedents, and established principles, the judges, however, liberally expounding and developing these to meet new exigencies

Equitant, ek'wi-tant, *a.* [L *equitans*, ppr of *equito*, to ride, from *eques, equitis*, a horseman, from *equus*, a horse] *Bot* a term applied to unexpanded leaves in a leaf bud, that overlap each other entirely without any involution as in the iris —**Equitation,** ek-wi tā shon, *n.* The act or art of riding on horseback, horsemanship

Equivalent, ē-kwiv a lent, *a* [Fr *équivalent*—L *æquus*, equal, and *valens valentis*, ppr of *valeo*, to be worth (seen also in *avail, prevail*, &c)] Equal in value, force, power, effect, excellence, import, or meaning; interchangeable —*n* Something that is equivalent that which is equal in value, weight, dignity or force with something else, something given as a fair exchange, compensation The quantity by weight in which an element combines with or replaces a unit of hydrogen, *geol* a stratum or series of strata in one district formed contemporaneously with a stratum or series of a different character in a different region, and holding a similar place —**Equivalently,** ē kwiv a lent li, *adv* In an equivalent manner — **Equivalence,** ē-kwiv a-lens, *n* The condition of being equivalent, equality of value, signification, or force —**Equivalency,** ē kwiv'a len si *n* Same as *Equivalence*, *chem* the quality in chemical elements of combining with or displacing one another in certain definite proportions

Equivalve, Equivalved, ē kwi valv, ē kwi valvd, *a* A term applied to bivalve shells in which the valves are equal in size and form Also **Equivalvular,** ē-kwi val vū lèr

Equivocal, ē-kwiv o-kal, *a* [L *æquus*, equal, and *vox vocis*, voice] Being of doubtful signification, capable of being or liable to be understood in different senses, ambiguous, uncertain, dubious, unsatisfactory, deserving to be suspected, capable of being ascribed to different motives, doubtful, questionable — **Equivocally,** ē-kwiv'ō-kal li, *adv* In an equivocal manner — **Equivocalness,** ē kwiv ō kal nes, *n* State of being equivocal —**Equivocate** ē kwiv'ō-kāt *v i —equivocated, equivocating* To use ambiguous expressions with a view to mislead, to prevaricate, to quibble — **Equivocation,** ē kwiv ō-kā shon *n* The act of equivocating, the use of words or expressions that are susceptible of a double signification, with a view to mislead, prevarication, quibbling — **Equivocator,** ē kwiv'ō-kā-tèr, *n* One who equivocates a prevaricator, a quibbler — **Equivocatory,** ē-kwiv'ō-ka-to-ri, *a* Indicating or characterized by equivocation — **Equivoque, Equivoke,** ā-kē-vōk, ē kwi vōk, *n* [Fr *équivoque*] An ambiguous term or expression, a quirk or quibble

Era, ē'ra, *n* [L L *æra*, a date, an item of an account, from L *æra*, counters pl of *æs*, brass] A fixed point of time, from which any number of years is begun to be counted, a succession of years proceeding from a fixed point, or comprehended between two fixed points, an age or period

Eradicate, ē rad i kāt, *v t —eradicated, eradicating* [L *eradico, eradicatum—e*, out, and *radix, radicis*, a root (whence *radical*)] To pull up by the roots, to destroy at the roots, to root out, to destroy thoroughly, to extirpate —**Eradicable,** ē-rad'i ka bl, *a* That may be eradicated — **Eradication,** ē-rad i kā'shon, *n* The act of eradicating —**Eradicative** ē rad i kā-tiv, *a* Serving to eradicate, uproot, extirpate, or destroy

Erase, ē rāz', *v t — erased, erasing* [L *erado, erasum—e*, out, and *rado, rasum*, to scrape, to scratch RARE] To rub or scrape out, as letters or characters written, engraved, or painted, to efface, to obliterate; to expunge; to remove or destroy, as by rubbing or blotting out — **Erasable, Erasible,** ē-rā'sa-bl, ē-rā'si-bl, *a.* That may or can be erased.—**Erasement,** ē-rāz'ment, *n.* The act of erasing.—**Eraser,** ē-rā'sèr, *n.* One who or that which erases; a sharp instrument, prepared caoutchouc and the like, used to erase writing, &c —**Erasion,**† ē-rā'shon, *n.* The act of erasing, obliteration —**Erasure,** ē-rā'shūr, *n* The act of erasing or scratching out, obliteration, the place where a word or letter has been erased

Erastian, ē-ras'ti an, *n* One whose opinions are the same or akin to those of Thomas *Erastus*, a German divine of the sixteenth century, who maintained the complete subordination of the ecclesiastical to the secular power —*a* Pertaining to the doctrines of Erastus or his followers —**Erastianism,** ē ras ti an izm, *n* The doctrines or principles of Erastus or his followers, in a loose and inaccurate sense, the doctrine that an established church should be under the complete control of the state

Erbium, èr bi um, *n* [From *Ytterby*, in Sweden] A rare metal found along with yttrium, terbium, and other rare elements, in some minerals

Ere, ār *adv* or *conj* [A Sax *aer* D *eer*, Icel *ár*, both *air*, before, sooner, earlier It is the positive form, of which *erst* is the superlative] Before, sooner than —*prep* Before, in respect of time — **Erelong,** ār long, *adv* Before the lapse of a long time, before long, soon —**Erenow,** ār-nou', *adv* Before this time — **Erewhile** ār whīl, *adv* Some time ago, a little time before

Erebus, er ē bus *n* [L *erebus*, Gr *erebos*] According to the belief of the Greeks and Romans a dark and gloomy region under the earth, through which the shades passed into Hades

Erect, ē rekt, *a* [L *erectus*, pp of *ergo*, to erect—*e*, out, and *rego*, to straighten REGENT] In a perpendicular posture, upright, directed upward, raised, uplifted, firm, bold, unshaken —*v t* To raise and set in an upright or perpendicular position, or nearly so, to set upright, to raise up, to construct, to set up, to build, to establish, to found, to form, to elevate, to exalt, to lift up, to encourage —**Erectable,** ē rek ta bl, *a* Capable of being erected —**Erecter,** ē rek tèr, *n* One who or that which erects —**Erectile,** ē rek til, *a* Susceptible of erection — **Erectility,** ē rek til i ti, *n* The quality of being erectile — **Erection,** ē rek shon, *n* The act of erecting, a raising and setting perpendicular, a setting upright, the act of constructing or building, establishment, settlement, formation, anything erected, a building of any kind — **Erective,** ē rek tiv, *a* Setting upright, raising — **Erectly,** ē rekt li *adv* In an erect posture — **Erectness,** ē-rekt nes, *n* The state of being erect —**Erector** ē rek tèr, *n* One who or that which erects

Eremacausis, er'e ma ka sis, *n* [Gr *erema*, slowly, gently and *kausis* burning] A slow combustion or oxidation, the gradual combination of the combustible elements of a body with the oxygen of the air

Eremite, er'ē mit, *n* [L *eremita*, Late Gr *erémites*, from Gr *erēmos*, alone, desert] One who lives in a wilderness or in retirement, a hermit — **Eremitic, Eremitical,** er ē mit ik, er-ē mit i kal, *a* Relating to, having the character of, or like an eremite or hermit —**Eremitism,** er'ē mi tizm, *n* A living in seclusion from social life

Erethism, er'e thizm *n* [Gr *erethismos*, irritation, from *erethizō*, to stir, from *erethō*, to stir] *Med* a morbid degree of energy and excitement in any organ or tissue — **Erethistic,** er-e this tik, *a* Relating to erethism

Erg, erg, *n* [Gr *ergon*, work] *Physics*, a unit of work, being the work done by a force which, acting for one second upon a mass of one gramme (15 4 grains troy), produces a velocity of a centimetre (3937 inch) per second

Ergo, èr'gō, *adv* [L] Therefore

Ergot, èr'got, *n* [Fr *ergot, argot*, a spur, *ergot*] A diseased state of rye and other grasses, caused by the attack of a minute fungus on the seeds or grains, the diseased grain itself —**Ergoted,** èr'go-ted, *a* Diseased with ergot —**Ergotine, Ergotin,** èr'go-tin, *n.* The narcotic and poisonous principle of the ergot of rye, obtained as a brown powder of a pungent and bitter taste — **Ergotism,** èr'go-tizm, *n.* An epidemic occurring in moist districts from the use of ergoted rye in food

Ericaceous, er-i-kā'shus, *a* [L *erica*, heath] Of or belonging to the nat order of heaths.

Eringo, ē-ring'gō, *n* Same as *Eryngo*

Erinnys, e-rin'nis, *n.* pl **Erinnyes,** e-rin'ni-ēz *Greek myth* one of the Furies, a goddess of discord

Eriometer, er i-om'e-tèr, *n* [Gr *erion*, wool, and *metron*, measure] An instrument for measuring the diameters of minute particles and fibres

Eristic, Eristical, ē ris'tik, ē ris'ti-kal, *a* [Gr *eristikos*, contentious, from *eris*, strife] Pertaining to disputation or controversy, controversial, captious

Ermine, èr min, *n* [O Fr *ermine*, Mod Fr *hermine*, from the Teut, comp Dan Sw and G *hermelin*, O G *harm, harmo*, an ermine] A quadruped of the weasel tribe found over temperate Europe, but common only in the north much sought after in the winter on account of its fur, which is white at that season known also as the *stoat*, the fur of the ermine, long considered as an emblem of purity, *fig* the office or dignity of a judge from his state robe being ornamented or bordered with ermine —**Ermined,** èr mind, *a* Clothed or adorned with ermine

Erne èrn, *n* [A Sax *earn* Dan and Sw *ørn*, an eagle, allied to G *aar*, an eagle, and to Skr *ara*, swift, from *ri*, to go] A name sometimes given to the white tailed sea eagle, the bald-eagle, and other allied species

Erode, ē rōd, *v t — eroded, eroding* [L *erodo—e*, and *rodo*, to gnaw, whence *rodent*] To eat into or away, to corrode — **Erodent,** ē rō dent, *n* A drug which eats away, as it were, extraneous growths, a caustic —**Erose,** ē-rōs', *a* [L *erosus*] *Bot* having small irregular sinuses in the margin, as if gnawed —**Erosion** ē-rō shon, *n* [L *erosio*] The act or operation of eating or wearing away, *geol* the wearing away of soil or rock by the influence of water and ice (especially in the form of glaciers) —**Erosive** ē rō siv, *a* Having the property of eating or wearing away

Erotic, ē rot ik, *a* [Gr *erōtikos* from *erōs, erōtos* love] Pertaining to or prompted by love treating of love —*n* An amorous composition or poem —**Erotomania, Erotomany,** e ro to mā ni a, er o-tom a ni, *n* (Gr *eros, erōtos*, and *mania* madness) Mental alienation or melancholy caused by love

Erpetology, Erpetological, Erpetologist, er pe tol'o jī, er'pet o-loj i kal er pe tol o-jist Same as HERPETOLOGY, &c

Err er, *v i* [L *erro erratum*, to wander, to err, allied to Gr *irren* to wander, to go astray] To wander from the right way, to go astray, to deviate from the path of duty, to fail morally, to transgress, to mistake in judgment or opinion, to blunder, to misapprehend —**Errant** er'rant, *a* [L *errans, errantis*, ppr of *erro*, to err] Wandering, roving, rambling applied particularly to the knights of yore who wandered about to seek adventures —**Errantry** er'rant ri, *n* A wandering, a roving or rambling about, the condition or way of life of a knight errant — **Erratic, Erratical,** er rat ik, er rat i kal, *a* [L *erraticus*] Wandering, devious, having no certain course, irregular or peculiar in movements or actions, eccentric, peculiar, queer —*Erratic blocks*, or *Erratics*, in *geol* boulders or fragments of rocks which appear to have been transported from their original sites by ice in the pleistocene period, and carried often to great distances — **Erratically,** er rat i kal li, *adv* In an erratic manner — **Erraticalness,** er-rat i kal nes, *n* State of being erratic — **Erratum,** er rā tum, *n* pl **Errata,** er-rā'ta [L *erratum*, a blunder] An error or mistake in writing or printing —**Erroneous,** er rō'nē-us, *a* [L *erroneus*] Characterized by or containing error or errors; wrong, mistaken, false; inaccurate —**Erroneously,** er-rō'nē-us-li, *adv* In an erroneous manner. — **Erroneousness,** er rō-

nē-us-nes, *n.* The state of being erroneous —**Error**, er'rer, *n* [L *error*] An unintentional wandering or deviation from truth or what is right, a going wrong, a mistake, a misapprehension; a mistake made in writing, printing, calculation, or other performance, an inaccuracy, an oversight, a transgression of law or duty, a fault, a sin

Errand, er'rand, *n* [A Sax *aerend, aerynd*, Dan *ærende*, Icel *eyrendi, erendi*, O G *ārunti, ārunti*, an errand, a message, Goth *airus*, a message, a messenger] A special business intrusted to a messenger, some thing to be told or done by one expressly sent

Errhine, er'rin, *n* [Gr *en rhinon—en*, and *rhis, rhinos*, the nose] A medicine to be snuffed up the nose to promote discharges of mucus

Erse, ėrs, *n* [A corruption of *Irish*] The Celtic language spoken in the Highlands of Scotland, of Irish origin, Gaelic

Ersh, Earsh, ėrsh, *n* [Contracted and corrupted form of *eddish*] Stubble of grain

Erst, ėrst, *adv* [A Sax *aerest*, superl of *aer*, now *ere*, early, before] At first, at the beginning, once, formerly, long ago —

Erstwhile, ėrst'whil, *adv* Till then or now, formerly

Erubescence, Erubescency, er ū bes'ens, er ū-bes'en si, *n* [L *erubesco*, to become red —*e*, and *rubeo*, red (whence *rubric*)] A becoming red redness of the skin or surface of anything, a blushing —**Erubescent**, er ū bes'ent *a* Red or reddish, blushing

Eructate, ė'ruk tāt, *v t* [L *eructo, eructatum* — *e*, out, and *ructo*, to belch] To eject, as wind from the stomach, to belch —**Eructation**, ė ruk tā'shon *n* [L *eructatio*] The act of belching wind from the stomach, a belch, a violent bursting forth or ejection of matter from the earth

Erudite er'ū dit, *a* [L *eruditus*, from *erudio*, to polish to instruct—*e*, out, and *rudis*, rough rude] Fully instructed, learned, deeply read, characterized by erudition —**Eruditely**, er'ū dit li, *adv* In an erudite manner —**Eruditeness**, er'ū dit nes, *n* The quality of being erudite —**Erudition**, er u dish'on, *n* Knowledge gained by study or from books and instruction, learning in literature, as distinct from the sciences, scholarship

Eruginous, ė-rū'ji nus, *a* Same as *Æruginous*

Erumpent ė rum'pent, *a* [L *erumpens, erumpentis* ppr of *erumpo* ERUPT] *Bot* prominent, as if bursting through the epidermis

Erupt ė rupt', *v t* [L *erumpo, eruptum*, to break out—*e* out and *rumpo, ruptum* to burst or break, as in *corrupt, disrupt*, &c] To throw out or emit by internal and especially by volcanic action, to cast out, as lava from a volcano —**Eruption**, ė rup'shon *n* The act of breaking or bursting forth from inclosure or confinement a violent emission of flames lava, &c, from a volcano, a sudden or violent rushing forth of men or troops, the breaking out of a cutaneous disease, the rash, pustules, vesicles, &c, accompanying the disease —**Eruptional**, ė rup'shon al *a* Of or pertaining to eruptions —**Eruptive**, ė rup'tiv, *a* Bursting forth, attended with eruption or rash, or producing it, *grol* produced by eruption

Ervalenta, er v i len'ta *n* [From *Ervum lens*, botanical name of the lentil] A dietetic substance consisting of the farina or meal of the common lentil

Eryngo, ė ring'gō, *n* [Gr *eryngion*, a prickly plant] An umbelliferous plant of many species, found on the sandy shores of Britain, and having thick and fleshy roots which were formerly candied as a sweetmeat called also *Sea Holly*

Erysipelas, er i sip'e las, *n* [Gr —*erythros*, red, and *pella*, skin] A disease characterized by diffused inflammation with fever, an eruption of a fiery acrid humour on some part of the body, but chiefly on the face and head, rose, St Anthony's fire —**Erysipelatous**, er'i-si-pel'a-tus, *a* Resembling erysipelas, or partaking of its nature

Erythema, er i-thē'ma, *n.* [Gr, from *erythros*, red] A superficial redness of some portion of the skin without blisters and uninfectious —**Erythematic, Erythematous**, er'i-thē-mat'ik, er-i-them'a-tus, *a* Of the nature of erythema.

Erythrosis, er-ith rō'sis, *n* [Gr *erythros*, red] *Pathol* a form of plethora, in which the blood is rich in bright red pigment

Escalade, es-ka lād', *n* [Fr, from L *scala*, a ladder SCALE] A furious attack made by troops on a fortified place, in which ladders are used to pass a ditch or mount a rampart —*v t* —*escaladed, escalading* To mount and pass or enter by means of ladders, to scale

Escallop, es-kal'op, *n* [O Fr *escalope* SCALLOP] A kind of bivalve, a scallop

Escape, es kāp', *v t* —*escaped, escaping* [O Fr *escaper*, Fr *échapper*, Sp Pg Pr *escapar*, to escape, from *ex*, out, and L L *cappa, capa*, a mantle (comp *cape, cap*), lit to slip out of one's mantle] To flee from and avoid, to get out of the way of, to shun, to be unnoticed by, to obtain security from, to evade, to elude —*v t* To flee, shun, and be secure from danger, to be free, or get free, from any injury, to hasten or get away, to free one's self from custody or restraint, to regain one's liberty —*n* Flight to shun danger or injury, the act of fleeing from danger or imprisonment, the condition of being passed by without receiving injury, when danger threatens — **Escapable**, es kā'pa bl, *a* Capable of being escaped, avoidable — **Escapade**, es ka pād', *n* [Fr] A freak, a mad prank, a wild adventure — **Escapement**, es kāp'ment, *n* The general contrivance in a time piece by which the rotatory motion of the wheels gives rise to or maintains the vibratory motion of the pendulum or balance wheel —**Escaper**, es kā'per, *n* One who or that which escapes

Escarp, es kārp', *v t* [Fr *escarper*, to cut steep, as rocks or slopes SCARP] *Fort* to slope, to form a slope to —*n* Same as *Scarp* — **Escarpment**, es kārp' ment, *n* *Fort* ground cut away nearly vertically about a position in order to make it inaccessible to an enemy, also, the precipitous side of any hill or rock, a steep ridge of land, a cliff

Eschalot esh a lot', *n* Same as *Shallot*

Eschar, es kar', *n* [Gr *eschara*, a fireplace, a scab] The crust or scab occasioned on the skin by burns or caustic applications —**Escharotic**, es ka rot'ik *a* Caustic, having the power of searing or destroying the flesh —*n* An application which sears or destroys flesh

Eschatology, es ka tol'o ji, *n* [Gr *eschatos*, last, and *logos*, discourse] The doctrine of the last or final things, as death, judgment &c

Escheat es chēt', *n* [O Fr *eschet*, from *escheo, eschoir* Mod Fr *échoir*, from L *excadere—ex* and *cadere*, to fall (whence *cadence decay*, &c) *Cheat* is shortened from this] The resulting back or reverting of any land or tenements to the state or sovereign through failure of heirs, and formerly also by forfeiture or attainder, the property which falls to the state in this way *v t* To become an escheat —*v t* To cause to be an escheat, to forfeit —**Escheatable**, es chē'ta bl, *a* Liable to escheat — **Escheatage**, es chē'tāj, *n* The right of succeeding to an escheat — **Escheator** es chē'ter, *n* An officer anciently appointed to look after the escheats of the sovereign

Eschew, es-chō', *v t* [O Fr *eschever*, Fr *esquiver*, to avoid, to shun, from O G *skuhan*, G *scheuen*, to avoid, akin to E *shy*] To flee from, to shun, to seek to avoid, to avoid — **Eschewance**, es chō'ans, *n* The act of eschewing —**Eschewer**, es chō'er, *n* One who eschews

Escort, es'kort, *n* [Fr *escorte*, from It *scorta*, a guard or guide, from *scorgere*, to guide, from L *ex*, and, *corrigere*, to correct] A body of armed men appointed to guard an officer, or stores, money, baggage, &c, when being conveyed from place to place, a person or persons attending one as a mark of respect, honour, or attention, protection or safeguard on a journey or excursion —*v t* (es-kort') To attend and guard on a journey; to accompany as a guard or protector

Escritoire, es-kri-twar', *n* [O Fr *escriptoire*, from L *scriptorium*, connected with writing, *scribo, scriptum*, to write SCRIBE] A desk or chest of drawers with an apartment for writing materials; a writing-desk.

Escuage, es'kū āj, *n* [O Fr *escuage*, from *escu*, L *scutum*, a shield] *Feudal law*, a species of tenure by which a military tenant was bound to follow his lord to war, afterward exchanged for a pecuniary satisfaction, scutage

Esculapian, es-kū lā'pi an, *a* Of or pertaining to *Esculapius*, the god of medicine, pertaining to the healing art

Esculent, es kū-lent, *a* [L *esculentus*, from *escu*, food, from *edo*, to eat] Capable of or fit for being used by man for food; edible —*n* Something that is eatable, an edible

Escutcheon, es kuch'on, *n* [O Fr *escusson*, from L *scutum*, a shield ESQUIRE] The shield on which a coat of arms is represented, the shield of a family, a plate for protecting the keyhole of a door, or to which the handle is attached, a scutcheon —**Escutcheoned**, es kuch'ond, *a* Having a coat of arms

Eskar, Esker, es kėr, *n* A term for a late geological formation in the superficial drift, generally consisting of a long linear ridge of sand and gravel, including pieces of considerable size

Eskimo, Esquiman, es ki-mō, *n* pl **Eskimos, Esquimaux**, es ki mōz One of a race of men, generally short in stature, with broad oval faces and small oblique eyes, inhabiting the northern parts of North America and Greenland

Esodic, es od'ik, *a* [Gr *es*, into, and *hodos*, a way] *Physiol* conducting influences to the spinal marrow said of certain nerves

Esophagus, Esophageal, &c Under ŒSO PHAGUS

Esopian, ē sō'pi an *a* Pertaining to *Esop*, an ancient Greek writer of fables, composed by him or in his manner

Esoteric, Esoterical, es ō ter'ik, es-ō-ter'i kal, *a* [Gr *esoterikos*, from *eso*, within] Taught only to a select number, and not intelligible to a general body of disciples, designed for, and understood only by, the initiated, private, opposed to *exoteric* or public —**Esoterically**, es ō ter'i-kal-li, *adv* In an esoteric manner

Espalier, es pal'yer, *n* [Fr, from It *spalliere*, a support for the shoulders, from *spalla*, a shoulder, L *spathula, spatula*, a broad blade dim of *spatha* EPAULET] A broad piece of trellis-work on which the branches of fruit trees or bushes are trained, a row of trees so trained —*v t* To form an espalier of, or to train as an espalier

Esparto es par'tō, *n* [Sp, from L *spartum*, Gr *sparton spartos*] A name of two or three species of grass found in southern Spain and North Africa, and extensively exported to be used in the manufacture of paper, matting, baskets, &c

Especial, es pesh'al, *a* [O Fr *especial*, Fr *spécial*, L *specialis* of particular sort or kind, special, from *species*, kind SPECIES] Of a distinct sort or kind, special, particular, marked, peculiar —**Especially**, es-pesh'al li, *adv* In an especial manner, particularly, specially, peculiarly

Espial, Espier, Espionage Under ESPY

Esplanade, es pla nād', *n* [Fr, from the old verb *esplaner*, to make level, from L *explanare—ex*, and *planus*, plain, level.] *Fort* a wide open space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town; any open level space near a town, especially a kind of terrace along the sea-side, for public walks or drives

Espouse, es pouz', *v t* —*espoused, espousing.* [O Fr *espouser* (Fr *épouser*), from L *sponsare*, to betroth, to espouse, freq of *spondeo, sponsum*, to pledge one's self, whence *despond, respond*] To give or take in marriage, to promise, engage, or bestow in marriage by contract or pledge, to betroth; to marry, to wed; to become a partisan in; to embrace or to adopt (a cause, a quarrel) —**Espousal**, es-pou'zal, *n.* [O Fr.

espousailles, L *sponsalia*, espousals, pl. n of *sponsalis*, relating to betrothal] The act of espousing or betrothing, frequently used in the plural, the adopting or taking up of a cause. — **Espousement**, es pouz'ment, *n.* Act of espousing — **Espouser**, es-pou'zĕr, *n* One who espouses.

Esprit, es-prē', *n.* [Fr] Soul, spirit, intellect, mind, wit —*Esprit de corps*, an attachment to the class or body of which one is a member, the common spirit or disposition formed by men in association

Espy, es-pī', *v t* —*espied*, *espying* [O Fr *espier*, It *spiare*, same word as *spy*] To see at a distance, to have the first sight of, to descry, to discover, as something concealed, or as if unexpectedly or unintentionally, to inspect, to spy — **Espial** espī'al, *n* The act of espying, observation, discovery — **Espier**, es-pī'ĕr, *n* One who espies — **Espionage**, es pi-o-nāj, *n* The practice or employment of spies, the practice of watching the conduct and words of others as a spy

Esquimaux, *n.* ESKIMO

Esquire, es-kwīr', *n* [O Fr *escuyer*, Fr *écuyer*, lit a shield bearer, from L *scutarius*, a soldier armed with a *scutum*, or shield, from root *skū*, to cover or protect] Originally, a shield bearer or armour bearer; an attendant on a knight, hence, a title of dignity next in degree below a knight, a title properly given to the younger sons of noblemen, to justices of the peace, sheriffs, landed proprietors, &c , now used as a complimentary adjunct to a name in addressing letters, &c , to almost any person of respectable standing

Essay, es sā', *v t* [Fr *essayer* ASSAY] To exert one's power or faculties on, to make an effort to perform, to try, to attempt to endeavour to do, to make experiment of.—*n* (es'sā) An effort made for the performance of anything, a trial attempt or endeavour, a test or experiment, a literary composition intended to prove some particular point or illustrate a particular subject, not having the importance of a regular treatise, a short disquisition on a subject of taste, philosophy, or common life — **Essayer** One who essays (pronounced es-sā'ĕr), one who writes essays, an essayist (pronounced es sā'ĕr) [—**Essayist** es sā-ist, *n* A writer of an essay or of essays

Essence, es'sens, *n* [Fr , from L *essentia*, from *esse*, to be, akin *entity*] That which constitutes the particular nature of a thing, and which distinguishes it from all others, that which makes a thing what it is, existence, a being having existence, constituent substance the predominant elements or principles of any plant or drug extracted, refined or rectified from grosser matter, an extract, perfume, odour, scent, the most important or fundamental doctrines, facts, ideas, or conclusions (the *essence* of a lecture, a statement) —*v t* To perfume, to scent.—**Essential** es-sen shal, *a* Being of or pertaining to the essence, necessary to the constitution or existence of a thing, constituting a thing what it is, important in the highest degree, indispensable, volatile, diffusible (*essential* oils) —*n* What is essential, fundamental or constituent principle, distinguishing characteristic — **Essentiality**, **Essentialness**, es-sen shi-al'i ti, es-sen shal nes, *n* The quality of being essential — **Essentially**, es-sen'shal-li, *adv* In an essential manner, fundamentally

Essene, es-sēn', *n pl* [Gr *Essēnoi*, L *Essenī*] Among the Jews, a member of a sect remarkable for their strictness and abstinence

Establish, es-tab'lish, *v t* [O Fr *establir* (Fr *établir*), from L *stabilio* to make firm, to establish, from *sta*, root of *sto*, to stand STAND] To make steadfast, firm, or stable, to settle on a firm or permanent basis, to set or fix unalterably, to institute and ratify, to enact or decree authoritatively and for permanence, to ordain, to strengthen, to prove, to confirm, to originate and secure the permanent existence of, to found permanently, to set up in connection with the state and endow (a church), to set up in business.—**Establisher**, es-tablish-ĕr, *n.* One who establishes.—**Establishment**, es-tab'lish-ment, *n.* The act of establishing, the state of being established; settlement, fixed state; confirmation; a permanent civil or military force or organization, such as a fixed garrison or a local government, that form of doctrine and church government established by the legislature in any country, the place where a person is settled either for residence or for transacting business, a person's residence and everything connected with it, such as furniture, servants, carriages, &c , an institution, whether public or private, the quota or number of men in an army, regiment, &c —**Establishmenterian**, es tab lish mentā ri-an, *n* One who supports the doctrine of establishment in religion

Estafet, **Estafette**, es ta fet', *n* [Fr *estafette*, from It *staffetta* a courier from *staffa*, a stirrup from O H G *stapho* E *step*] A military courier, an express of any kind

Estaminet, as tam i nā', *n* [Fr] A coffee house where smoking is allowed, a tap room

Estate, es tāt', *n* [O Fr *estat*, Fr *état*, from L *status*, a standing, state, from *sto*, *statum*, to stand STAND] Condition or circumstances of any person or thing, state, rank, quality, possessions, property, a piece of landed property, a definite portion of land in the ownership of some one, an order or class of men constituting a state, one of the classes of the nation invested with political rights, the *three estates of the realm*, in Britain being the lords spiritual the lords temporal, and the commons —*The fourth estate*, the news paper press, journalists —*v t* To settle an estate upon (*Learn*), to bestow (*Shak*)

Esteem, es tēm', *v t* [Fr *estimer* L *æstimare*, *æstimatum* from same root as Skr *eshu*, a wish G *heischen* to desire Akin *aim*] To set a value on whether high or low, to estimate, to value, to set a high value on, to regard with reverence respect, or friendship, to prize —*n* Opinion or judgment of merit or demerit, estimation, high value or estimation great regard, favourable opinion, founded on supposed worth —**Esteemable** es tē ma bl *a* Worthy of esteem, estimable — **Esteemer** es tē mĕr *n* One who esteems — **Estimable** es ti ma bl *a* Capable of being estimated or valued, worthy of esteem or respect, deserving our good opinion or regard — **Estimableness**, es ti ma bl nes *n* The quality of being estimable — **Estimably**, es ti ma bli *adv* In an estimable manner — **Estimate** es ti māt *v t* —*estimated*, *estimating* [L *æstimare æstimatum*] To form a judgment or opinion regarding especially applied to value size weight degree extent, quantity &c to rate by judgment opinion, or a rough calculation, to fix the worth of, to compute, to calculate, to reckon —*n* A valuing or rating in the mind, an approximate judgment or opinion as to value degree, extent, quantity, &c —**Estimation** es ti mā shon, *n* [L *æstimatio*] The act of estimating, calculation, computation an estimate esteem, regard, favourable opinion, honour —**Estimative** es ti ma tiv *a* Having the power of estimating — **Estimator** es ti mā tor, *n* One who estimates or values

Esthete, **Esthetic** &c Same as *Æsthete*

Estival † es ti val *a* [L *æstivus*, from *æstas*, summer] Pertaining to summer —**Estivate**, † es ti vāt *v i* [L *æstivo æstivatum*] To pass the summer —**Estivation**, **Æstivation**, es ti vā shon, *n* *Bot* the manner in which the parts of a flower bud are arranged with respect to each other before opening, the disposition of the petals within the flower bud—*vernation* being the disposition of leaves

Estop es top', *v t* —*estopped*, *estopping* [O Fr *estoper*, Fr *étouper*, to stop with tow, from L *stipa*, *stuppa*, tow] *Law*, to impede or bar by one's own act — **Estoppel**, es-top el, *n* *Law*, a stop, a plea in bar, grounded on a man's own act

Estovers, es-tō vĕrz, *n pl.* [O Fr *estovoir*, *estovour*, to be needful] *Law*, the right of taking the necessary amount of wood from an estate for fuel, fences, repairs, and other reasonable purposes.

Estrade, es-trād', *n.* [Fr] An elevated part of the floor of a room a platform

Estrange, es trānj', *v t* —*estranged*, *estranging* [O Fr *estranger*, from L L *extraneus*, foreign, strange STRANGE] To keep apart or out of friendly relations, to make to cease from being familiar, to alienate, to turn from kindness to indifference or malevolence, to apply to a purpose foreign from its original or customary one —**Estrangedness**, es trānj ed nes, *n.* The state of being estranged —**Estrangement**, es-trānj ment, *n* The act of estranging or state of being estranged, alienation

Estray, es-trā', *n* A stray, or animal that has strayed from the custody of its owner

Estreat, es trēt', *n* [O Fr *estraite*, from L *extractio*, *extractum*, to draw out] *Law*, a true copy of an original writing, under which fines are to be levied —*v t* *Law*, to levy (fines) under an estreat.

Estuary, es tū a ri *n* [L *æstuarium*, from *æstuo*, to boil or foam, *æstus*, heat, tide] The wide mouth of a river where the tide meets the current, or flows and ebbs, a firth —**Estuarian** **Estuarine** es tū a ri an, es tū-a rin *a* Of or pertaining to an estuary, formed in an estuary

Etario, e tē ri-ō, *n* (Gr *hetairos* a companion] *Bot* a kind of aggregate fruit, as that of the strawberry and raspberry

Etat major, a tā ma zhor' *n* [Fr] The staff of an army or regiment

Et cætera, et set ĕr a [L *et* and *cætera*, other things] And others of the like kind, an expression used after the mention of certain individuals of a class, to indicate that others might also have been mentioned by name written also *Etcet era*, *Etcetera* and commonly contracted *etc*, *&c* It is sometimes treated as a noun forming the plural with *s*

Etch, ech, *v t* and *i* [From D *etsen*, G *ätzen*, to corrode by acids to etch, lit to bite into, O H G *ezan* to eat EAT] To produce figures or designs upon a plate of steel copper, glass or the like, by means of lines drawn through a thin coating or ground covering the plate and corroded or bitten in by some strong acid, which can only affect the plate where the coating has been removed by the etching instrument —**Etcher** echer *n* One who etches — **Etching** ech ing, *n* The art or operation of an etcher a design or picture produced by an etcher **Etching ground**, *n* The varnish or coating with which plates to be etched are covered **Etching needle**, *n* An instrument of steel with a fine point, for tracing outlines, &c , in etching

Eternal ē tĕr'nal *a* [Fr *éternel* L *æternus*, *æternus*, from *ævum*, an age and adj suffix *ternus* AGE] Having no beginning or end of existence, everlasting, endless, continued without intermission, ceaseless perpetual —*The Eternal*, an appellation of God —**Eternalist** ē tĕr'nal ist *n* One who holds the existence of the world to be infinite — **Eternalize** ē tĕr'nal īz, *v t* —*eternalized* *eternalizing* To make eternal, to give endless duration to —**Eternally**, ē tĕr'nal li *adv* In an eternal manner, without beginning or end of duration, perpetually, unceasingly, continually — **Eternity**, ē tĕr'ni ti *n* The condition or quality of being eternal, duration or continuance without beginning or end, endless past time or endless future time, the state or condition which begins at death — **Eternize**, ē tĕr'nīz, *v t* *eternized*, *eternizing* [Fr *éterniser*] To make eternal or endless, to perpetuate, to make for ever famous, to immortalize

Etesian, ē tē'zi an, *a* [L *etesius* from Gr *etēsios* annual from *etos* a year] Recurring every year, blowing at stated times of the year applied to the periodical winds in the Mediterranean

Etheling, eth el ing, *n* Same as *Atheling*

Ether, ē'thĕr, *n* [L *æther*, from Gr *aithēr*, from *aithō*, to light up, to kindle, to burn or blaze, cog L *æstus*, summer heat, *Ætna*, Skr *indh*, to set on fire, *iddhas*, bright] The supposed subtle atmosphere in space beyond the earth's atmosphere,

a hypothetical medium of extreme tenuity and elasticity supposed to be diffused throughout all space (as well as among the molecules of which solid bodies are composed), and to be the medium of the transmission of light and heat, a very light, volatile, and inflammable fluid, obtained from alcohol, an excellent solvent of fats and resins, and used as a stimulant, antispasmodic, and anæsthetic — **Ethereal**, ē-thē'rē-al, *a* Formed of ether or the fine atmosphere prevading all space, containing or filled with ether, belonging to the sky regions, heavenly, celestial — **Etherealism, Ethereality**, ē-thē'rē-al-izm, ē-thē'rē-al'i-ti, *n* The state or quality of being ethereal — **Etherealize**, ē-thē'rē-al-iz, *v t* —*ethereal(l)zed, ethereal(l)zing* To convert into ether, to purify and refine, to render spirit-like or ethereal —**Etherealization**, ē-thē'rē-al-i-zā'shon *n* An ethereal or subtle spirit like state or condition — **Ethereally**, ē-thē'rē-al-li, *adv* In an ethereal, celestial or heavenly manner —**Thereous**, ē-thē'rē-us, *a* Ethereal —**Etherification**, ē-thē'ri-fi-kā'shon *n* The process of ether formation —**Etheriform**, ē-thēr'i-form *a* Having the form of ether — **Etherism**, ē-thēr-izm, *n* *Med* The aggregate of the phenomena produced by administering ether — **Etherization**, ē-thēr-i-zā'shon, *n* The act of administering ether to a patient, the state of the system when under the influence of ether —**Etherize**, ē-thēr-iz, *v t* —*etherized etherizing* To convert into ether, to subject to the influence of ether

Ethic, Ethical eth'ik, eth'i-kal *a* [L *ethicus* from Gr *ethikos*, from *ēthos* custom, habit] Relating to morals, treating of morality containing precepts of morality, moral — **Ethically**, eth'i-kal-li *adv* In an ethical manner —**Ethicist** eth'i-sist, *n* A writer on ethics one versed in ethical science —**Ethics**, eth'iks *n* The science which treats of the nature and grounds of moral obligation moral philosophy, which teaches men their duty and the rules of it, the science of duty

Ethiop, Ethiopian, ē'thi-op ē-thi'o-pi-an *n* [Gr *Aithops* — *aitho*, to burn and *ōps*, countenance] A native of Ethiopia, a Negro or black man —**Ethiopian**, *a* Relating to Ethiopia or to its inhabitants — —**Ethiopian** —**Ethiopic** ē-thi-op'ik, *n* The language of Ethiopia, the literary and ecclesiastical language of Abyssinia, one of the Semitic tongues — *a* Relating to Ethiopia

Ethmoid, Ethmoidal eth'moid, eth-moi'dal, *a* [Gr *ēthmos* a sieve, and *eidos* form] Resembling a sieve *Ethmoid bone* a light spongy bone situated between the orbital processes at the root of the nose its pores forming passages for the olfactory nerves

Ethnic Ethnical eth'nik eth'ni-kal, *a* [L *ethnicus*, from Gr *ethnikos*, from *ethnos* nation pl *ta ethnē*, the nations heathens, gentiles] Pertaining to the gentiles or nations not converted to Christianity, heathen, pagan pertaining to race ethnological — **Ethnically** eth'ni-kal-li *adv* In an ethnical manner —**Ethnographer** eth-nog'ra-fēr, *n* One who cultivates ethnography — **Ethnographic Ethnographical**, eth-no-graf'ik, eth-no-graf'i-kal *a* Pertaining to ethnography — **Ethnographically**, eth-no-graf'i-kal-li, *adv* In an ethnographic manner —**Ethnography**, eth-nog'ra-fi, *n* That branch of science which has for its subject the description of the different races of men, or the manners, customs, religion, &c, peculiar to different nations —**Ethnologic, Ethnological** eth-no-loj'ik, eth-no-loj'i-kal, *a* Relating to ethnology — **Ethnologist**, eth-nol'o-jist, *n* One skilled in ethnology, a student of ethnology — **Ethnology**, eth-nol'o-ji, *n* That branch of science which investigates the mental and physical differences of mankind and the organic laws on which they depend

Ethology, eth-ol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *ethos* or *ēthos*, manners, morals, and *logos*, discourse] The science of ethics, the science of character —**Ethologic, Ethological**, eth-o-loj'ik, eth-o-loj'i-kal, *a* Treating of or pertaining to ethology —**Ethologist**, eth-ol'o-jist, *n* One versed in ethology

Ethyl, ē'thil, *n* [*Ether*, and Gr. *hulē*, matter] The radical of ordinary alcohol and ether —**Ethylene**, ē'thi-lēn, *n* A gas to which is largely due the illuminating power of coal-gas

Etiolate, ē'ti-ō-lāt, *v t* —*etiolated, etiolating* [Fr *étioler*, to blanch, from *éteule*, stubble, from L *stipula*, a straw] To grow white from absence of the normal amount of green colouring matter in the leaves or stalks, to be whitened by excluding the light of the sun, as plants —*v t* To blanch or whiten by excluding the light or by disease —**Etiolation**, ē'ti-ō-lā'shon, *n* The act of etiolating or state of being etiolated or blanched

Etiology, ē-ti-ol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *aitia*, cause, and *logos*, discourse] An account of the causes of anything, particularly of diseases —**Etiological**, ē'ti-o-loj'i-kal, *a* Pertaining to etiology

Etiquette, et'i-ket, *n* [Fr, O Fr *estuquette*, a thing attached, a label, from G *stecken*, to stick, to put *Ticket* is same word] Conventional forms of ceremony or decorum, the forms which are observed toward particular persons or in particular places, social observances required by good breeding

Etna, et'na, *n* [From *Etna*, the Sicilian volcano] A table cooking utensil, heated by a spirit-lamp

Etruscan, ē-trus'kan, *a* Relating to Etruria, an ancient country in Central Italy —*n* A native of ancient Etruria

Etude, ā-tūd, *n* [Fr] A musical or artistic composition designed to serve as a study

Etui, Etwee et-wē' *n* [Fr *étui*] A pocket case for small articles, such as needles, pins &c, a ladies reticule

Etymology, et'i-mol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *etymos*, true or real, *to etymon*, the true or literal signification of a word, its root and *logos*, discourse] That part of philology which explains the origin and derivation of words, derivation, that part of grammar which comprehends the various inflections and modifications of words —**Etymologic, Etymological**, et'i-mo-loj'ik, et'i-mo-loj'i-kal, *a* Pertaining to or treating of etymology or the derivation of words —**Etymologically**, et'i-mo-loj'i-kal-li, *adv* In an etymological manner — **Etymologist**, et'i-mol'o-jist *n* One versed in etymology, one who searches into the origin of words —**Etymologize**, et'i-mol'o-jiz *v i* To search into the origin of words —*v t* To trace the etymology of, to give the etymology of — **Etymon** et'i-mon *n* The root of a word

Eucalyptus ū-ka-lip'tus, *n* [Gr *eu*, well, and *kalyptō*, to cover] A genus of very large trees of the myrtle order, natives of Australia, and usually called gum trees, from the gum that exudes from their trunks, and stringy bark and iron bark trees from the fibrous or solid barks

Eucharist, ū'ka-rist, *n* [Gr *eucharistia*—*eu*, well, good, and *charis*, grace, favour from *chairō* to rejoice] The sacrament of the Lord's supper in allusion to the thanks giving at the beginning and end of the last supper of Christ and the disciples — **Eucharistic, Eucharistical** ū-ka-ris'tik, ū-ka-ris'ti-kal, *a* Pertaining to the Lord's supper

Euchre, Eucre ū'kēr, *n* A game of cards, 'a modified form of the game of écarté' played by two, three, or four players with the thirty two highest cards of the pack

Euclase, ū'klās, *n* [Gr *eu* and *klaō*, to break] A mineral of the beryl family, of a pale green colour and very brittle

Eudæmonism, Eudemonism, ū-dē'mon-izm, *n* [Gr *eudaimōn* happy] The system of philosophy which makes human happiness the highest object declaring that the production of happiness is the foundation of virtue —**Eudæmonist, Eudemonist**, ū-dē'mon-ist, *n* A believer in eudæmonism

Eudiometer, ū-di-om'e-tēr, *n* [Gr *eudios*, serene, and *metron*, measure] An instrument usually in the form of a glass siphon with a graduated limb, originally designed for ascertaining the purity of the air, but now employed generally in the analysis of gases by the electric spark —**Eudiometric, Eudiometrical**, ū-di-o-met'rik, ū-di-o-met'ri-kal, *a* Pertaining to a eudiometer or to eudiometry, —**Eudiometry**, ū-di-om'e-tri, *n* The art or practice of using the eudiometer

Euhemerism, ū-hem'ēr-izm, *n* [After the Greek *Euhemeros*, who explained myths in this way] That system of interpreting myths by which the gods are regarded as representing distinguished men who formerly lived, and so the myths are considered as founded on real histories —**Euhemerist**, ū-hem'ēr-ist, *n* A believer in the doctrine of euhemerism —**Euhemeristic, Euhemeristical**, ū-hem'ēr-is'tik, *a* Of or belonging to euhemerism — **Euhemerize**, ū-hem'ēr-iz, *v t* To treat or explain in the manner of Euemeros Also written *Euemerism, &c.*

Eulogy, ū'lo-ji, *n* [Gr *eulogia*—*eu*, well, and *logos*, speech, from *legō*, to speak.] Praise, encomium, panegyric, a speech or writing in commendation of a person on account of his valuable qualities or services —**Eulogic, Eulogical**, ū-loj'ik, ū-loj'i-kal, *a* Containing or pertaining to eulogy or praise, commendatory — **Eulogically**, ū-loj'i-kal-li, *adv* In a eulogic manner —**Eulogist**, ū'lo-jist, *n* One who praises and commends another, one who pronounces a eulogy — **Eulogistic, Eulogistical** ū-lo-jis'tik, ū-lo-jis'ti-kal, *a* Containing or pertaining to eulogy or praise; laudatory — **Eulogistically**, ū-lo-jis'ti-kal-li, *adv* With commendation or eulogy — **Eulogium**, ū-lō'ji-um, *n* A formal eulogy —**Eulogize**, ū'lo-jiz, *v t* —*eulogized, eulogizing* To speak or write in commendation of another, to extol in speech or writing, to praise

Eumenides, ū-men'i-dēz, *n pl* *Lit* the gracious goddesses, a Greek name of the Furies, because it was considered unlawful and dangerous to name them under their true designation *Erinnyes*

Eunuch, ū'nuk, *n* [Gr *eunouchos*—*eunē*, a bed, and *echō*, to keep, to have charge of] A castrated male of the human species, hence from the employment to which eunuchs were commonly put, a chamberlain — **Eunuch Eunuchate**, ū-nuk-kāt, *v t* To make a eunuch of — **Eunuchism**, ū'-nuk-izm, *n* The state of being a eunuch.

Eupepsia, Eupepsy, ū-pep'si-a, ū-pep'si, *n.* [Gr *eupepsia*—*eu* and *pepsis*, digestion, from *peptō*, to digest] Good digestion, the opposite of dyspepsia — **Eupeptic**, ū-pep'tik *a* Having good digestion, easy of digestion

Euphemism ū-fem-izm, *n* [Gr *euphēmismos*—*eu* well and *phēmi*, to speak.] A figure of speech in which a delicate word or expression is substituted for one which is offensive to good manners or to delicate ears —**Euphemistic, Euphemistical**, ū-fem-is'tik, ū-fem-is'ti-kal, *a* Pertaining to or containing euphemism —**Euphemize**, ū'-fem-iz *v t* To express by a euphemism

Euphony, ū'fo-ni, *n.* [Gr *euphōnia*—*eu*, well, and *phōnē*, voice] An agreeable sound, an easy smooth enunciation of sounds, a pronunciation of letters, syllables, and words which is pleasing to the ear —**Euphonic, Euphonical**, ū-fon'ik, ū-fon'i-kal, *a* Of or pertaining to, or characterized by, euphony, agreeable in sound, pleasing to the ear —**Euphonious**, ū-fō'ni-us *a* Agreeable in sound, euphonic — **Euphoniously**, ū-fō'ni-us-li, *adv* In a euphonious manner — **Euphonium**, ū-fō'ni-um, *n* A brass bass instrument with three or four valves, used in military bands, and frequently in the orchestra as a substitute for the trombone — **Euphonize** ū-fo-nīz, *v t* To make agreeable in sound

Euphorbia, ū-for'bi-a, *n* [Gr *euphorbia*, from the name of an ancient Greek physician] A genus of exogenous plants, some of which are found in Britain, and are popularly called *spurges*, while the most remarkable are tropical shrubs or trees, often large, fleshy, and leafless, having the habit of a cactaceous plant — **Euphorbium**, ū-for'bi-um, *n.* A substance obtained from several species of Euphorbia, virulently purgative and emetic

Euphrasy, ū'fra-si, *n* [Gr. *euphrasia*, delight] The herb popularly called eyebright, formerly a specific for diseases of the eye

Euphuism, ū'fū-izm, *n.* [From the name of the hero of two works by John Lyly, written in a strange and affected style, which became fashionable at the court of Elizabeth. *Euphues* is the Gr *euphyēs*, well-shaped—*eu*, well, and *phyē*, growth, stature.] Affectation of excessive elegance and refinement of language, high flown artificial diction —**Euphuist,** ū'fū ist, *n* One addicted to euphuism applied particularly to certain writers at the head of which stood John Lyly —**Euphuistic,** ū fū-is'tik, *a* Belonging to the euphuists or to euphuism

Eurasian, ū rā shi-an, *n* [A contraction of *European* and *Asian*] One born in Hindustan of a Hindu mother and European father

Eureka, ū rē'ka. [Gr (*h*)*eurēka*, I have found perf ind act of (*h*)*eiskō*, to find] The exclamation of Archimedes when, after long study, he discovered a method of detecting the amount of alloy in King Hiero's crown, hence, a discovery, especially, one made after long research, an expression of triumph at a discovery or supposed discovery

European, ū rō-pē'an, *a* [L *Europa* Gr *Eurōpē*, Europe] Pertaining to Europe, native to Europe —*n* A native of Europe —**Europeanize,** ū rō-pē'an iz, *v t* To cause to become European, to assimilate to Europeans in manners, character, and usages.

Eustachian, ū stā'ki an, *a* Named after *Eustachius* or *Eustachi*, an Italian physician, who died 1574 —*Eustachian tube* the tube which forms a communication between the internal ear and the back part of the mouth —*Eustachian valve*, a valve which separates the right auricle of the heart from the interior vena cava

Eutaxy, ū tak si, *n* [Gr *eutaxia* good arrangement—*eu*, well and *taxis*, order] Good or established order

Euthanasia, ū tha nā zi a, *n.* [Gr —*eu* well, and *thanatos* death] An easy death, a putting to death by painless means, a means of putting to a painless death

Eutrophy, ū tro-fi, *n* [Gr *eutrophia* from *eutrophos*, healthy,—*eu*, well, and *trephō*, to nourish] *Med* healthy nutrition, a healthy state of the nutritive organs —**Eutrophic,** ū trof ik, *n* An agent whose action is exerted on the system of nutrition

Evacuate, ē-vak'ū āt *v t* —*evacuated evacuating* [L *evacuo, evacuatum*- *e*, out and *vacuus*, empty, from *vac*-, to be empty VACANT] To make empty, to make empty by removing one's self from (an army *evacuates* a town or a country) to void or discharge from the bowels —**Evacuant** ē vak'ū-ant, *a* Producing evacuation purgative —*n* A medicine which promotes the natural secretions and excretions —**Evacuation,** ē-vak'ū ā shon *n* The act of evacuating, that which is evacuated or discharged, especially from the bowels —**Evacuative,** ē vak'ū ā tiv, *a* Serving or tending to evacuate, purgative —**Evacuator,** ē vak'ū ā tėr, *n* One who or that which evacuates

Evade, ē vād', *v t* —*evaded, evading* [L *evado*—*e*, and *vado* to go, as in *invade, pervade*, akin to E *wade* WADE] To avoid, escape from or elude in any way, as by dexterity artifice, sophistry, address, or ingenuity, to slip away from, to elude, to escape the grasp or comprehension of, to baffle or foil —*v i* To escape, to slip away, to practise artifice or sophistry, for the purpose of eluding —**Evadible,** ē vā di-bl, *a* Capable of being evaded —**Evasion,** ē-vā zhon *n* [L *evasio*] The act of evading eluding, avoiding or escaping, shift subterfuge, equivocation, prevarication, shuffling —**Evasive,** ē-vā siv, *a* Using evasion or artifice to avoid, shuffling, equivocating, containing or characterised by evasion —**Evasively,** ē-vā siv li, *adv* In an evasive manner —**Evasiveness,** ē-vā siv nes, *n*

Evaluation,† ē val ū ā shon, *n* Exhaustive valuation or appraisement

Evanesce,† ev a-nes', *v i* —*evanesced, evanescing* [L *evanesco*—*e*, and *vanesco*, to vanish, from *vanus*, vain, empty VAIN] To vanish; to disappear, to be dissipated, as vapour.—**Evanescence,** ev-a-nes'ens, *n* The state or character of being evanescent. —**Evanescent,** ev a nes'ent, *a* Vanishing, subject to vanishing, fleeting, passing away, liable to disappear or come to an end — **Evanescently,** ev-a-nes ent-li, *adv* In an evanescent manner

Evangel, ē-van jel, *n* [L *evangelium*, the gospel, Gr *euangelion*, good tidings, the gospel—*eu*, well, good, and *angello*, to announce] The gospel, one of the gospels or four New Testament books under the names of Matthew Mark, Luke, and John —**Evangelical, Evangelic,** ē van jel i kal, ē van jel ik *a* [L L *evangelicus*] According to the gospel, or religious truth taught in the New Testament, sound in the doctrines of the gospel, adhering closely to the letter of the gospel, fervent and devout, *eccles* a term applied to a section in the Protestant churches who give special prominence to the doctrines of the corruption of man's nature by the fall, of his regeneration and redemption through our Saviour and of free and unmerited grace, applied in Germany to Protestants as distinguished from Roman Catholics, and more especially to the national Protestant church formed in Prussia in 1817 by a union of the Lutheran and Calvinistic churches —**Evangelicalism** ē-van jel i kal izm, *n* Adherence to evangelical doctrines — **Evangelically,** ē van jel i kal li, *adv* In an evangelical manner —**Evangelicism** ē-van jel i sizm, *n* Evangelical principles — **Evangelist,** ē van jel ist *n* One of the four writers of the gospels a layman engaged in preaching or missionary work – **Evangelistic** ē van jel is tik *a* Evangelical, tending or designed to evangelize – **Evangelization,** ē van jel i zā shon *n* The act of evangelizing —**Evangelize,** ē van jel iz *v t* – *evangelized evangelizing* To instruct in the gospel, to preach the gospel to and convert – *v i* To preach the gospel

Evanish ē van ish *v i* To vanish, to disappear

Evaporate ē vap'or āt *v t* — *evaporated evaporating* [L *evaporo evaporatum*—*e*, out and *vapor* vapour VAPOUR] To pass off in vapour, to escape and be dissipated either in visible vapour or in particles too minute to be visible, *fig* to escape or pass off without effect to be dissipated, to be wasted —*v t* To convert or resolve into vapour, to cause to evaporate, to vaporize – **Evaporable** ē vap'or a bl *a* Capable of being converted into vapour or of being dissipated by evaporation **Evaporation** ē vap'or ā shon *n* The act or process of evaporating the conversion of a liquid by heat into vapour or steam, which becomes dissipated in the atmosphere in the manner of an elastic fluid, vaporization the matter evaporated vapour — **Evaporative** ē vap'or ā tiv *a* Causing evaporation, pertaining to evaporation — **Evaporometer** ē vap'or om'et-ėr *n* An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of a fluid evaporated in a given time an atmometer

Evasion Evasive Under EVADE

Eve ēv *n* [Short for *even, evening*] The close of the day the evening, the day or the latter part of the day before a church festival the period just preceding some event (on the eve of a revolution)

Even ēv'n *a* [A Sax *efen*, even, level equal – D *even*, Dan *jevn, jævn*, Icel *jafn*, Goth *ibns* G *eben* even, level] Level, smooth, flat, devoid of irregularities, straight or direct, uniform, equal not easily ruffled, on a level or on the same level, in the same or in an equally favourable position, on a level in advantage, having accounts balanced square, adjusted, fair, equitable, capable of being divided by 2 without a remainder opposed to *odd* —*v t* To make even, to level to lay smooth, to place in an equal state, to balance —*adv* Expressing a level or equality, hence, just, exactly in consonance, according (*even* as he wished), expressing equality or sameness of time (I knew it *even* then), expressing, emphatically, identity of person (*even* he did it), expressing a strong assertion, not only this or so, but more, or but also — **Evenly,** ēv'n-li, *adv* In an even manner, smoothly; equally, uniformly, impartially —**Evenness,** ēv'n-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being even —**Even-handed,** *a* Impartial, equitable, just —**Even-handedness,** *n*

Even, ēv'n, *n* [A Sax *æfen, efen* EVENING] Evening [*Poet*] — **Evenfall,** ē vn fal, *n* The fall of evening, early evening, twilight —**Evensong,** ē vn song, *n* A form of worship for the evening, vespers.—

Eventide, ē vn tīd, *n* Evening

Evening, ēv ning, *n* [A. Sax *æfnung*, verbal noun (like *morning*), from *æfnian, efen*, evening, cog G *abend*, Sw *afton*, Icel *aftan* Dan *aften*, evening The root meaning seems to be retiring, the word being akin to A Sax *af, of*, off, G *ab*, of, from, L *ab*, Skr *apa* from] The close of the day, and the beginning of darkness or night, the time from sunset till darkness, the latter part of the afternoon and the earlier part of the night, the decline or latter part of life, strength, or glory often used as an adjective – **Evening star,** *n* The planet Venus when visible in the evening

Event, ē vent', *n* [L *eventus* from *evenio, eventum* to come out—*e*, out and *venio*, to come, akin also in *advent, convene prevent, venture*, &c] That which happens or falls out any incident good or bad, an occurrence the consequence of anything, that in which an action, operation, or series of operations terminates, the issue, conclusion end – **Eventful** ē vent'ful, *a* Full of events or incidents, characterized by great changes either in public or private affairs — **Eventual** ē ven tū al, *a* Coming or happening as a consequence or final result consequential, final ultimate – **Eventuality,** ē ven tū al i ti, *n* That which eventuates or happens a contingent result **Eventually** ē ven'tū al li *adv* In the event, in the final result or issue — **Eventuate** ē ven'tū āt *v i* – *eventuated, eventuating* To issue as an event or consequence, to fall out, to happen to come to pass

Ever, ev'ėr *adv* [A Sax *æfre* always allied to Goth *aivs* time *aiv* ever Icel *ævi* an age, the space of life L *ævum*, Gr *aiōn*, Skr *āyus* an age Akin *age eternity* At any time past or future at all times always, eternally constantly, incessantly continually, in any degree —*For ever* eternally to perpetuity sometimes with a repetition for the sake of emphasis (*for ever and ever*) – *Ever and anon* now and then, again and again, time after time *Ever* in composition signifies always or continually without intermission or termination as, *ever* active *ever* living, — **Evergreen** ev'ėr grēn, *a* Always green having verdant leaves throughout the year *fig* always fresh vigorous or in a good condition – *n* A plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons — **Everlasting** ev'ėr las ting *a* Lasting or enduring for ever, existing, or continuing without beginning or end, eternal, perpetual endless continual *n* Eternity, a plant whose flowers retain their form, colour, and brightness for many months after being gathered – *The Everlasting* the Eternal Being, God

Everlastingly ev'ėr las ting li *adv* Eternally, perpetually continually – **Everlastingness** ev'ėr las ting nes, *n*

Evermore, ev'ėr mōr *adv* Always, eternally, for ever at all times continually

Evert ē vėrt' *v t* [L *everto evertum*—*e* and *verto* to turn, as in *convert invert reverse* &c] To overturn, to overthrow, to turn outward or inside out – **Eversion** ē vėr shon *n* The act of everting, an overthrowing, destruction – *Eversion of the eyelids*, a disease in which the eyelids are turned outward, so as to expose the red internal tunic

Every, ev'ėr i *a* [O F *everich everilk*, from A Sax *æfre*, ever, and *ælc*, each EVER, EACH] Each individual of the whole number, each of a number singly or one by one —**Everybody,** ev'ėr i bod i, *n* Every person —**Everyday,** ev'ėr i-dā, *a* Used, occurring, or that may be seen

or met with every day; common; usual, ordinary —**Everywhere**, ev ér-i-whār, *adv* In every place, in all places

Evict, ē-vikt', *v t* [L *evinco, evictum*, to vanquish utterly—*e*, intens, and *vinco*, to overcome, as in *convince, convict, evince* Victor] To dispossess by a judicial process or course of legal proceedings, to expel from lands or tenements by law — **Eviction**, ē vik shon, *n* The act of evicting, the expulsion of a tenant from lands or tenements by law

Evidence, ev i dens, *n* [Fr *évidence*, from L *evidentia*—*e*, and *video, visum*, to see Vision] That which demonstrates or makes clear that a fact is so, that which makes evident or enables the mind to see truth, proof arising from our own perceptions by the senses, or from the testimony of others, or from inductions of reason, testimony, *law*, that which is legally submitted to a competent tribunal as a means of ascertaining the truth of any alleged matter of fact under investigation — *King's or Queen's evidence*, evidence given by an accomplice, when the ordinary evidence is defective, on the understanding that he himself shall go free for his share of the crime —*v t* —*evidenced, evidencing* To render evident, to prove to make clear to the mind —**Evident**, ev i dent, *a* [L *evidens*] Open to be seen, clear to the mental or physical eye, manifest, obvious, plain —**Evidential**, ev i den shal, *a* Affording evidence, clearly proving — **Evidentiary**, ev i den shi a ri, *a* Evidential — **Evidently**, ev i-dent li, *adv* In an evident manner, clearly, manifestly —**Evidentness**, ev i dent nes, *n*

Evil, ē vil, *a* [A Sax *efel, yfel*, D *euwel*, O Fris *evel*, G *übel* Goth *ubils* *Ill* is a contracted form of *evil*] Having bad qualities of a natural kind, having qualities which tend to injury, or to produce mischief, injurious, pernicious, mischievous, having bad qualities of a moral kind, wicked, corrupt, perverse, wrong, vile, vicious, unfortunate, unpropitious, calamitous — *The evil one*, the devil —*n* Anything that causes injury pain, or suffering, misfortune calamity, mischief injury, depravity, corruption of heart or disposition to commit wickedness malignity, the negation or contrary of good —*adv* Not well, ill —**Evildoer**, ē vil dō ér *n* One who does evil, one who commits sin, crime, or any moral wrong —**Evil-eye**, *n* A kind of influence superstitiously ascribed in former times to certain persons, their glance being supposed to injure —**Evil eyed**, *a* Having the evil eye, looking with envy jealousy or bad design —**Evil favoured** *a* Having a bad countenance or external appearance —**Evil minded**, *a* Having evil dispositions or intentions, disposed to mischief or sin — **Evilness**, ē vil nes, *n* Badness viciousness, malignity of sin —**Evil starred** *a* Destined to misfortune as if through the influence of an adverse star or planet, ill starred

Evince, ē vins *v t* —*evinced evincing* [L *evinco*, to vanquish, to prove or show Evict] To show, to prove, to manifest, to make evident, to display as something belonging to one's own nature or character (to *evince* fear) —**Evincement**, ē vins ment, *n* Act of evincing —**Evincible**, ē vin si bl, *a* Capable of being evinced —**Evincibly**, ē vin si bli, *adv* In a manner to evince

Eviscerate, ē vis ér āt *v t* —*eviscerated evis cerating* [L *eviscero*—*e*, and *viscera* the bowels] To take out the entrails of, to disembowel — **Evisceration**, ē vis ér ā shon, *n* The act of eviscerating

Evoke, ē vōk , *v t* —*evoked, evoking* [L *evoco*—*e* out, and *voco* to call] To call or summon forth — **Evocation** ev ō kā shon, *n* The act of evoking, a calling forth

Evolution, ev ō lū shon, *n* [L *evolutio*, from *evolvo, evolutum*, to unroll, to unfold Evolve] The act of unfolding, unrolling, or expanding, a gradual development or working out, the extraction of arithmetical or algebraic roots—the reverse of involution, a regulated or systematic series of movements which a body of troops, a fleet, or a ship makes when changing a previous formation or position; that theory which sees in the history of all things, organic and inorganic, a development from simplicity to complexity, a gradual advance from a simple or rudimentary condition to one that is more complex and of a higher character — **Evolutional, Evolutionary**, ev ō-lū shonal, ev-ō-lū shon a ri, *a* Of or pertaining to evolution, produced by or due to evolution — **Evolutionist**, ev-ō-lū shon ist, *n* One skilled in evolutions, specifically in military evolutions, a believer in the doctrine of evolution

Evolve, ē volv , *v t* —*evolved, evolving* [L *evolvo*—*e*, and *volvo*, to roll, which is cog with E to *wallow*, and is seen also in *convolve, devolve, revolve, voluble, volume*, &c] To unfold, to open and expand, to disentangle, to unravel, to develop, to cause to pass from a simple to a complex state —*v i* To open or disclose itself —**Evolvement** ē volv ment, *n* Act of evolving — **Evolvent**, ē vol vent, *n* *Geom* the involute of a curve —**Evolver**, ē vol vér, *n* One who or that which evolves

Evulsion, ē vul shon, *n* [L *evulso*—*e*, out, and *vello, vulsum*, to pluck] The act of plucking or pulling out by force

Ewe, ū *n* [A Sax *eowu*, allied to Fris *ei*, O H G *avi, ou*, Icel *á*, L *ovis*, Gr *ois, oïs, oïa, avi*, a sheep] A female sheep

Ewer, ū ér, *n* [From O Fr *ewe*, Mod Fr *eau*, water, from L *aqua* water (whence *aquatic*, &c)] A large pitcher or jug with a wide spout, used to bring water for washing the hands, a sort of pitcher that accompanies a wash hand basin for holding the water

Exacerbate, ek sas ér bāt, *v t* —*exacerbated, exacerbating* [L *exacerbo exacerbatum*—*ex*, intens, and *acerbus*, harsh, sharp sour] To irritate, exasperate, or inflame, to increase the malignant qualities of, to increase the violence of (a disease) —**Exacerbation**, ek sas ér bā shon, *n* The act of exacerbating, increase of malignity, a periodical increase of violence in a disease Termed also **Exacerbescence**, ek sas ér bes ens, *n*

Exact eg zakt , *a* [L *exactus* pp of *exigo*, to drive out to measure—*ex* out and *ago*, to drive to do as in *agent act, agitate*, &c] Closely correct or regular, accurate, conformed to rule, precise, not different in the least, methodical, careful observing strict method, rule, or order, punctual, strict —*v t* [Fr *exacter*, L L *exactare*] To force or compel to be paid or yielded, to extort by means of authority or compulsion to enforce a yielding of to enjoin with pressing urgency —**Exacter** eg zak tér, *n* One who exacts —**Exacting** eg zak ting, *p* and *a* Demanding or disposed to demand without pity or justice, extorting, making unreasonable claims —**Exaction**, eg-zak shon *n* The act of exacting, extortion, a wresting of contributions unjustly, that which is exacted fees rewards, or contributions levied with severity or injustice —**Exactitude**, eg zak ti tūd *n* Exactness, accuracy, nicety — **Exactly**, eg zakt li *adv* In an exact manner —**Exactness**, eg zakt nes, *n* The state or quality of being exact, accuracy, correctness, precise ness regularity —**Exactor** eg zak tér, *n* One who exacts

Exaggerate, eg zaj ér āt, *v t* —*exaggerated, exaggerating* [L *exaggero, exaggeratum*—*ex*, intens, and *aggero* to heap from *ag ger*, a heap—*ad*, to and *gero*, to carry] To represent as greater than truth or justice will warrant, to heighten unduly, to magnify —**Exaggeration** eg zaj ér ā shon *n* The act of exaggerating a representation of things beyond the truth or reality —**Exaggerative** eg zaj ér ā tiv *a* Having the tendency to exaggerate — **Exaggerator**, eg zaj ér ā tor *n* One who exaggerates — **Exaggeratory** eg zaj ér a to ri, *a* Containing exaggeration

Exalbuminous ek-sal bū mi nus, *a* *Bot* having no albumen about the embryo, or no albumen but that of the cotyledons

Exalt eg zalt , *v t* [Fr *exalter* from L *exaltare* — *ex*, and *altus*, high (whence *altitude haughty*)] To raise high, to lift up; to elevate in power, wealth, rank, or dignity, character, and the like; to elevate with joy, pride, or confidence; to elate, to praise highly, to magnify; to extol; to elevate the tone of, to elevate in diction or sentiment —**Exaltation**, eg-zal-tā shon, *n* The act of exalting or state of being exalted, elevated state, state of greatness or dignity, a state of great elation, mental elevation —**Exaltedness**, eg zal ted-nes, *n* The state of being exalted — **Exalter**, eg-zal tér, *n* One who exalts

Examine, eg-zam in, *v t* —*examined, examining* [L *examino, examinatum*, from *examen, examinis*, the tongue of a balance, for *exagmen*, from *ex*, out, and *ago*, to bring, to do (whence *agent, &c*)] To inspect or observe carefully, to look into the state of, to view and consider in all its aspects, to question, as a witness or an accused person, to put judicial inquiries to, to inquire into the qualifications, capabilities, knowledge, or progress of, by interrogatories, to try or test —**Examinant**, eg zam i nant, *n* An examiner —**Examinee**, eg-zam i nē , *n* One who undergoes an examination — **Examiner**, eg zam i nér, *n* One who examines, one who inspects, a person appointed to conduct an examination, as in a university —**Examinable**, eg zam i-na bl, *a* Capable of being examined — **Examen**, † eg-zam en, *n* An examination —**Examination**, eg zam i-nā shon, *n* The act of examining or state of being examined, a careful search or inquiry, careful and accurate inspection, a legal inquiry into facts by testimony, an attempt to ascertain truth by inquiries and interrogatories, a process for testing qualifications knowledge, progress, of students, candidates, &c , investigation, scrutiny, trial — **Examinator**, eg-zam i nā tér, *n* An examiner

Example, eg zam pl, *n* [L *exemplum*, from *eximo*, to take out or away—*ex*, out, and *emo, emptum* to take, to purchase (as in *exempt*) *Sample* is the same word] A sample or specimen, a pattern in morals or manners worthy of imitation, a copy or model, one who or that which is proposed or is proper to be imitated, a former instance, to be followed or avoided, one held out as a caution or warning to others, a particular case illustrating a general rule position, or truth

Exanthema, ek s an thē ma, *n* pl **Exanthemata**, ek san them a ta [Gr *exanthēma* from *exanthéo*, to blossom—*ex* and *anthos*, a flower] *Med* an eruption or breaking out, as in measles, small pox, &c : frequently limited to such eruptions as are accompanied with fever —**Exanthematous Exanthematic**, ek san them a tus, ek san the-mat ik *a* Of or pertaining to exanthema, eruptive — **Exanthesis**, ek-san thē sis *n* *Med* an eruption

Exarch ek sārk, *n* [Gr *exarchos*—*ex*, and *archos* a chief] A viceroy or governor of an Italian or African province under the Byzantine Empire — **Exarchate**, ek sār-kāt *n* The office, dignity, or administration of an exarch

Exarticulation ek sār tik ū lā shon, *n* [L *ex* out, and *articulus*, a small joint] Dislocation of a joint

Exasperate eg zas pér āt, *v t* —*exasperated, exasperating* [L *exaspero, exasperatum*, to irritate—*ex*, and *asper*, rough, harsh] To irritate in a high degree, to provoke to rage to enrage, to anger, to excite or inflame — **Exasperation**, eg zas pér ā shon, *n* The act of exasperating or state of being exasperated

Excamb Excambie, eks-kamb', eks-kam'bi, *v t* [L L *excambio*, to exchange Change, Exchange] To exchange applied specifically to the exchange of land [Scotch] —**Excambion, Excambium**, eks-kam'bi-on, eks-kam bi um, *n* Exchange of pieces of land [Scotch]

Excandescence, eks kan-des ens, *n* [L *excandescentia*—*ex*, and *candesco, candeo*, to be hot] A growing hot, glowing heat, heat of passion

Excarnate, eks-kär'nāt, *v t* — *exarnated, excarnating* [L *ex*, priv , and *caro, carnis*, flesh] To deprive or clear of flesh — **Excarnation**, † eks kär nā'shon, *n* The act of divesting of flesh, the opposite of *incarnation*.

Ex-cathedra, eks-ka-thed'ra, *a* [L *ex*, from, and *cathedra*, Gr *kathedra*, a chair (whence *cathedral*)] *Lat.* from the chair. as of authority or instruction, hence, applied to any decision, order, &c., given in an authoritative and dogmatic manner

Excavate, eks'ka-vāt, *v t* —*excavated*, *excavating* [L *excavo*, *excavatum*—*ex* out, and *cavus*, hollow CAVE] To cut, scoop, dig, or wear out the inner part of anything and make it hollow, to hollow, to form by scooping or hollowing out —**Excavation**, eks-ka-vā'shon, *n* The act of excavating, a hollow or a cavity formed by removing substance —**Excavator**, eks'ka-vā-tėr *n* One who or that which excavates, a machine for excavating

Exceed, ek sēd', *v t* [L *excedo*—*ex*, out and *cedo*, to go CEDE] To pass or go beyond, to proceed beyond the given or supposed limit, measure, or quantity of, *to outgo*, *to surpass*, *to excel* —*v i* To go too far, to pass the proper bounds or limits —**Exceeding**, ek-sē'ding *a* Great in extent quantity, degree or duration very large —*adv* In a very great degree, unusually [O T]—**Exceedingly**, ek-sē'ding-li *adv* In an exceeding manner or degree, very greatly very much

Excel, ek sel', *v t*—*excelled*, *excelling* [L *excello*—*ex*, and root seen in Gr *kellō* to impel, L *celsus* raised high] To surpass in good qualities or laudable deeds to outdo in comparison, to surpass, to transcend, to exceed —*v i* To be eminent or distinguished, to surpass others, to take a high rank —**Excellence** ek'sel-lens *n* The state of excelling in anything the state of possessing good qualities in an eminent or unusual degree, superiority, eminence, any valuable quality anything highly laudable, meritorious, or esteemed a title of honour given to persons of high rank excellency — **Excellency** ek'sel-len-si *n* Valuable quality, excellence a title of honour given to governors ambassadors ministers, and the like with *your his*, *&c* —**Excellent**, ek'sel-lent *a* Being of great virtue or worth eminent or distinguished for what is amiable, valuable or laudable, virtuous, good worthy excelling or surpassing in any quality power or attainment, being of great value or use, remarkable for good properties —**Excellently**, ek'sel-lent-li, *adv* In an excellent manner, in an eminent degree

Excentral, eks-sen'tral, *a* *Bot* out of the centre

Eccentric, **Eccentricity** ECCENTRIC

Except ek sept', *v t* [Fr *excepter*, L *ex cipio*, *exceptum*—*ex* out and *capio* to take seen also in *captivus capacious capable accept conceive &c*] To take or leave out of any number specified to exclude —*v i* To object, to take exception usually followed by *to* —*prep* Being excepted or left out, with exception of excepting —*conj* excepting, unless.—**Excepted** ek sep'ted, *p* and *a* Left out specially excluded.—**Excepting**, ek-sep'ting *ppr* used as a *prep* and *conj* With exception of; excluding, unless; except.—**Exception**, ek sep'shon *n* The act of excepting or excluding from a number designated or from a description, exclusion, that which is excepted or excluded, the person or thing specified as distinct or not including it an objection, that which is or may be offered in opposition to a rule, proposition, statement, or allegation, *offence*, *slight* anger or resentment (to *take exception at* a severe remark, to *take exception to* what was said) —**Exceptionable**, ek-sep'shon-a-bl, *a* Liable to exception or objection, objectionable —**Exceptionableness** ek-sep'shon-a-bl-nes *n* —**Exceptional**, ek-sep'shon-al *a* Out of the ordinary course, relating to or forming an exception —**Exceptionally**, ek-sep'shon-al-li, *adv* In an exceptional manner, unprecedentedly, extraordinarily, especially —**Exceptive**, ek-sep'tiv, *a* Including an exception, making exception —**Exceptor**, ek-sep'tėr, *n* One who makes exceptions.

Excerpt, ek-sėrpt', *v t* [L *exserpo*, *exserptum*—*ex*, out, and *carpo*, to pick] To pick out or extract from a book or other literary composition; to cull; to select, to cite.—*n* An extract from an author or from a writing of any kind —**Excerption**, ek-sėrp'shon, *n* [L, *exserptio*] The act of excerpting; a gleaning; selection

Excess, ek-sės', *n* [L *excessus*, from *excedo*, to exceed EXCEED] That which exceeds any measure or limit; that which is beyond measure, proportion, or due quantity, superfluity, superabundance, any transgression of due limits, extravagance, wastefulness, riotous living, want of restraint in gratifying the desires, in temperance, over-indulgence, the amount by which one number or quantity exceeds another —**Excessive** ek ses'iv *a* Beyond any given degree measure or limit or beyond the common measure or proportion, immoderate, extravagant, extreme *Enormous Excessive* syn. under ENORMOUS — **Excessively**, ek ses'iv li, *adv* In an excessive manner or degree, exceedingly, vehemently, violently —**Excessiveness** *ek ses'iv nes n* *The state or quality* of being excessive

Exchange, eks-chānj' *v t* —*exchanged ex changing* [O Fr *exchangier* — *ex* and *changer* to change CHANGE] To give or take in return for another thing to barter, to lay aside quit or resign (a thing state or condition) and take something else to give and receive reciprocally to give and take, to interchange —*v i* To make an exchange, to pass or to be taken as an equivalent —*n* The act of giving one thing or commodity for another barter traffic by interchange of commodities, the act of giving up or resigning one thing or state for another the act of giving and receiving reciprocally, the thing given or the thing received in return the place where the merchants, brokers and bankers of a city meet to transact business often contracted into *'change* the difference of value in the respective currencies of different countries — **Exchangeable** eks chān'ja-bl *a* Capable of being exchanged, estimated by what may be procured in exchange —**Exchangeableness**, **Exchangeability** eks-chān'ja-bl-nes eks-chān'ja-bil'i-ti *n* The quality or state of being exchangeable — **Exchanger** eks-chān'jėr, *n* One who exchanges one who deals in exchanging the money of one country for that of another — **Exchange broker** *n* One who negotiates foreign bills for which he receives a small commission

Exchequer eks-chek'ėr *n* [O Fr *eschequier* Fr *échiquier* a chess-board the term was applied to a court of finance from its having first held its meetings round a table covered with *checked* cloth because accounts were taken by means of counters on the checks CHECK CHEQUER CHESS] A state treasury hence pecuniary property in general, a person's finances or pecuniary resources an ancient English tribunal and court founded chiefly for the collection and care of the royal revenues now a division of the High Court of Justice — *Exchequer bills* bills for money or bills of credit issued from the exchequer and pledging the government to repay the sum with a certain rate of interest a species of paper currency emitted under the authority of the government and in Britain forming a principal part of the public unfunded debt — *v t* To institute a process against in the court of exchequer

Excipient, ek sip'i ent, *n* [L *excipiens*, *excipientis* ppr of *excipio* to take out EXCEPT] *Med* an inert or slightly active substance employed as the medium or vehicle for the administration of the active medicine as bread-crust sugar jelly &c

Excise, ek sīz', *n* [From O D *akeijs* G *accise*, excise corruption of O Fr *assise* an assize a tax ASSIZE] A tax or duty imposed on certain commodities of home production and consumption, as beer, spirits, *&c*, or levied on persons for licenses to pursue certain callings, deal in certain commodities, as well as use certain things (armorial bearings, carriages, plate, *&c*), or the like, that branch of the civil service which is connected with the collecting of such duties —*v t* —*excised*, *exciving* To levy an excise on —**Excisable**, ek sī'za-bl, *a* Liable or subject to excise — **Excise-man**, ek-sīz'man, *n* An officer engaged in collecting the excise duties, or in preventing the evasion of them

Excision, ek-sizh'on, *n* [Fr, from L *excīdo*, *excīsum*—*ex* out, and *cædo*, to cut, seen also in *concise*, *circumcise*] The act of cutting off, extirpation, destruction, a cutting out or cutting off any part of the body, amputation

Excite, ek sīt', *v t* —*excited*, *exciting* [Fr *exciter*, from L *excito*—*ex*, and *cito* (as in *cie*, *incite*, *recite*), intens of *cieo* or *cio*, to excite call, akin to Gr *kiō*, to go, *kineō*, to move] To call into action, to animate, to rouse, provoke, or to stir up to cause to act as that which is dormant, sluggish, or inactive, to give new or increased action to, to stimulate, to call forth or increase the vital activity of to raise, create, or set afoot —**Excitable** ek sī'ta-bl, *a* Susceptible of excitement, capable of being *excited*, *easily excited or stirred up*, *prone* to or characterized by excitement —**Excitability** **Excitableness** ek sī-ta-bil'i-ti, ek-sī'ta-bl-nes, *n* The state or quality of being excitable —**Excitant** ek'si-tant *n* That which produces or may produce increased action in a living organism, an agent or influence which arouses the vital activity of the body or of any of the tissues or organs a stimulant — **Excitation**, ek-si-tā'shon, *n* The act of exciting excitement — **Excitative**, **Excitatory** ek'si-ta-tiv ek'si-ta-to-ri *a* Having power to excite tending or serving to excite —**Excitement** ek sīt'ment *n* The act of exciting, stimulation the state of being excited, agitation sensation commotion a state of aroused or increased vital activity in the body or any of its tissues or organs, a vitiated and abnormal state of the actions and sensations (of both produced by stimulants irritants or the like that which excites or rouses that which moves stirs or induces action —**Exciter** ek sī'tėr, *n* One who or that which excites —**Exciting**, ek sī'ting, *p* and *a* Calling or rousing into action producing excitement deeply interesting thrilling — **Excitingly** ek sī'ting-li *adv* So as to excite —**Excitive**, ek sī'tiv *a* Tending to excite

Exclaim eks-klām' *v i* [L *exclamo*—*ex*, and *clamo* to call CLAIM] To utter with vehemence, to cry out to shout to declare with loud vociferation —**Exclaimer**, eks-klā'mėr *n* One who exclaims — **Exclamation** eks-kla-mā'shon *n* The act of exclaiming or making an outcry, noisy talk or vehement vociferation, clamour, an emphatic or passionate utterance, the mark or sign in printing ! by which emphatical utterance or interjectional force is marked *gram* a word expressing outcry an interjection — **Exclamatory** **Exclamative** eks-klam'a-to-ri eks-klam'a-tiv *a* Pertaining to or characterized by exclamation, expressing exclamation — **Exclamatorily**, **Exclamatively** eks-klam'a-to-ri-li eks-klam'a-tiv-li, *adv* In an exclamatory manner

Exclude eks-klūd', *v t* —*excluded* *exclud ing* [L *excludo* to shut out—*ex* out and *claudo* to shut whence *clause close*, *&c*] To hinder from entering or from admission to shut out; to hinder from participation or enjoyment, to debar, to except, not to comprehend or include a privilege argument description *&c*, to thrust out to eject —**Exclusion** eks-klū'zhon, *n* The act of excluding shutting out debarring expelling excepting or rejecting the state of being excluded **Exclusionary**, eks-klū'zhon-a-ri *a* Tending to exclude or debar —**Exclusionism** eks-klū'zhon-izm, *n* Exclusive principles or practice —**Exclusionist** eks-klū'zhon-ist *n* One who is in favour of exclusion —**Exclusive**, eks-klū'siv *a* Having the power or effect of excluding possessed and enjoyed to the exclusion of others (an *exclusive* privilege), not taking into account something or certain individuals, not including or comprehending certain things (an *exclusive* estimate) often with *of* (600 men *exclusive of* officers), excluding from or chary in admitting to society or fellowship, fastidious as to the social rank of associates, illiberal, narrow, —*n* One very fastidious as to the social

position or breeding of his associates.—**Exclusively**, eks-klū'siv-li, *adv.* Without admission of others; with the exclusion of all others, without recognition in a number; not inclusively.—**Exclusiveness**, eks-klū'siv-nes, *n* State or quality of being exclusive. — **Exclusivism**, eks-klū'siv-izm, *n.* Act or practice of being exclusive or fastidious in the choice of associates — **Exclusory**, eks-klū'so-ri, *a.* Exclusive, excluding, able to exclude

Excogitate, eks-koj'i-tāt, *v t —excogitated, excogitating* [L *excogito — ex*, out, and *cogito*, to think] To strike out by thinking, to think out; to devise, to contrive — **Excogitation**, eks-koj i-tā'shon, *n* The act of excogitating

Excommunicate, eks-kom-mū'ni-kāt, *v t — excommunicated, excommunicating* [L *ex*, out, and *communico, communicatum*, to communicate, from *communis*, common] To expel or eject from the communion of the church and deprive of spiritual advantages, hence, to expel from any association and deprive of the privileges of membership — *n* One who is excommunicated, one cut off from any privilege — **Excommunicable**, eks-kom mū ni ka-bl, *a* Liable or deserving to be excommunicated, punishable by excommunication — **Excommunication**, eks-kom-mū ni-kā'shon, *n* The act of excommunicating, or state of being excommunicated, expulsion from the communion of a church, and deprivation of its rights, privileges, and advantages — **Excommunicator**, eks-kom mū ni kā-tėr, *n* One who excommunicates — **Excommunicatory**, eks kom-mū ni ka to-ri, *a* Relating to or causing excommunication

Excoriate, eks kō ri-āt, *v t —excoriated, excoriating* [L L *excorio*—L *ex*, and *corium*, skin hide] To break or wear off the cuticle of, to abrade a part of the skin so as to reach the flesh, to gall — **Excoriation**, eks kō ri ā shon, *n* The act of excoriating, a galling, abrasion

Exocrticate, eks kor ti-kāt, *v t* [L *ex*, priv, and *cortex, corticis*, the bark] To strip of the bark or rind —**Excortication**, eks-kor'ti-kā shon, *n* The act of excorticating

Excrement, eks'krē ment, *n* [L *excrementum*, from *excerno, excretum*, to sift out—*ex* out, and *cerno*, to separate DISCERN] Matter discharged from the animal body after digestion, alvine discharge —**Excremental, Excrementitial, Excrementitious**, eks-krē-men tal, eks krē-men-tish'al, eks' krē-men-tish us, *a* Pertaining to or consisting of excrement, consisting of matter excreted from the animal body

Excrement, eks'kre-ment, *n* [L *exceresco, excretum*, to grow out or forth EXCRESCENCE] Any thing growing out of the body, as hair, nails, feathers, &c [*Shak*]

Excrescence, Excrescency, eks kres'ens, eks kres en si, *n* [Fr *excrescence*, from L *excrescens*, pp of *excresco*, to grow out —*ex*, out, and *cresco*, to grow (in *crescent, concrete, increase*, &c)] Anything which grows out of something else and is useless or disfiguring (as a wart or tumour), a useless or troublesome outgrowth; hence, a troublesome superfluity —**Excrescent**, eks-kres'ent, *a* Growing out of something else in an abnormal manner, as a wart or tumour

Excrete, eks-krēt', *v t —excreted, excreting* [L *excerno, excretum* EXCREMENT] To separate and throw off from the body by vital action, to discharge — **Excretion**, eks-krē'shon, *n* A separation of some fluid from the blood by means of the glands, a discharge of animal fluids from the body; that which is discharged —**Excretive, Excretory**, eks'krē-tiv, eks'krē-to-ri, *a* Having the quality of excreting or throwing off excrementitious matter — *n Anat* a duct or vessel destined to receive secreted fluids and to excrete them.

Excruciate, eks-krō'shi-āt, *v t.—excruciated, excruciating* [L *excrucio, excruciatum—ex*, and *crucio*, to torment, from *crux*, a cross Cross.] To cause extreme pain or torture to; to torment; to inflict most severe pain on.—**Excruciating**, eks-krō'shi-ā-ting, *p. and a.* Extremely painful; distressing, torturing; tormenting —**Excruciatingly**, eks-krō'shi-ā-ting-li, *adv.* In an excruciating manner —**Excruciation**, eks-krō'shi-ā'shon, *n.* The act of excruciating; torture; extreme pain; vexation.

Excubitory, Excubitorium, eks-kū'bi-to-ri, eks-kū'bi-tō'ri-um, *n* [L *excubitor*, a watchman—*ex*, out, and *cubo*, to lie] *Arch.* a gallery in a church where public watch was kept at night on the eve of some festival, and from which the great shrines were observed, a watching-loft

Exculpate, eks-kul'pāt, *v t — exculpated, exculpating* [L L *exculpo, exculpatum*—L *ex*, and *culpa, culpatum*, to blame, from *culpa*, a fault] To clear from a charge or imputation of fault or guilt, to vindicate from a charge of fault or crime, to relieve of or free from blame, to regard as innocent, to exonerate, to absolve, to excuse —**Exculpation**, eks-kul pā'shon, *n* The act of exculpating, what exculpates, an excuse —**Exculpatory**, eks-kul pa to-ri, *a* Able to exculpate, containing excusatory evidence

Excurrent, eks-kur ent, *a* [L *excurrens, excurrentis*, ppr of *excurro—ex*, out, and *curro*, to run] *Bot* projecting or running beyond the edge or point, as when the midrib of a leaf projects beyond the apex

Excursion, eks-kėr'shon, *n* [L *excursio*, from *excurro—ex*, out, and *curro*, to run] Act of running out or forth, a deviation from a fixed or usual course, a wandering from a subject or main design, digression, a journey for pleasure or health, with the view of return, a trip —*Excursion train*, a railway train specially put on for carrying passengers on a pleasure trip for a certain distance and at a low fare —**Excursionist**, eks kėr shon-ist, *n* One who makes an excursion, specifically, one who travels by an excursion train, one who professionally provides the public with facilities for making excursions — **Excursionize**, eks-kėr'shon-iz, *v t* To make an excursion, to take part in an excursion — **Excursive**, eks kėr siv, *a* Given to making excursions, rambling, wandering —**Excursively**, eks-kėr siv li, *adv* In an excursive manner — **Excursiveness**, eks-kėr siv nes, *n* The condition or character of being excursive —**Excursus**, eks-kėr'sus, *n* [L] A dissertation appended to a book, discussing some important point or topic more fully than could be done in the body of the work

Excuse, eks kūs, *v t —excused, excusing* [L *excuso—ex*, out, and *causa*, a cause, a suit] To free from accusation or the imputation of fault or blame, to relieve from blame, to exculpate, to absolve, to justify, to pardon (a fault), to forgive, or to admit to be just or pardonable, and to overlook; to free from an obligation or duty, to release by favour —*n* (eks kūs) A plea offered in extenuation of a fault or irregular deportment, apology, that which extenuates or justifies a fault —**Excusable**, eks kū za-bl, *a* Capable of being excused, pardonable, admitting of excuse —**Excusableness**, eks kū'za-bl-nes, *n* The state of being excusable — **Excusably**, eks-kū'za-bli, *adv* In an excusable manner, pardonably — **Excusatory**, eks-kū za-to-ri, *a* Making excuse; containing excuse or apology, apologetical — **Excuseless**, eks-kūs'les, *a.* Having no excuse; such as to exclude excuse or apology — **Excuser**, eks-kū'zėr, *n.* One who excuses

Exeat, ek'sē-at [L, let him depart] Leave of absence given to a student in the English universities, the permission granted by a bishop to a priest to go out of his diocese.

Execrate, ek'sē-krāt, *v t — executed, execrating* [Fr *exécrer*, from L *execror—ex*, and *sacer*, consecrated or dedicated to a deity, accursed SACRED] To denounce evil against, or to imprecate evil on, to curse, hence, to detest utterly, to abhor, to abominate —**Execrable**, ek'sē-kra-bl, *a* Deserving to be execrated or cursed, very hateful; detestable, abominable —**Execrably**, ek'sē-kra-bli, *adv* In a manner deserving of execration; detestably — **Execration**, ek-sē-krā'shon, *n.* The act of execrating; a curse pronounced; imprecation of evil; utter detestation; the object execrated. — **Execrative, Execratory**, ek'sē-krā-tiv, ek'sē-kra-to-ri, *a.* Denouncing evil; cursing; vilifying. — **Execratory**, *n.* A formulary of execration.

Execute, ek'sē-kūt, *v t.—executed, executing.* [Fr *exécuter*, from L. *exsequor, executus*, to follow to the end—*ex*, and *sequor*, to follow, as in *sequence, prosecute, persecute, pursue, ensue*, &c.] To follow out; to perform; to do; to carry into complete effect; to complete; to accomplish; to finish, to give effect to; to put in force (a law or measure); to inflict; to inflict capital punishment on; to put to death; to perform what is required to give validity to (a writing), as by signing and sealing; to perform (a piece of music) on an instrument or with the voice —**Executable**, ek-sē-kū'ta bl, *a* Capable of being executed.—**Executant**, eg-zek'ū tant, *n* One who executes or performs, a performer —**Executer**, ek'sē-kū tėr, *n* One who performs or carries into effect —**Execution**, ek-sē-kū'shon, *n.* The act of executing, performance; the mode of producing or performing an artistic work, and the dexterity with which it is accomplished, the carrying out of the sentence of the law by putting a criminal to death, a case of the infliction of capital punishment, the carrying out of the sentences of a court by arresting the goods or body of a debtor — *To do execution*, to cause great damage, to have a destructive effect (as a storm or a cannon-ball).—**Executioner**, ek-sē-kū'shon-ėr, *n* One who inflicts a capital punishment in pursuance of a legal warrant —**Executive**, eg-zek'ū tiv, *a* Having the quality of executing or performing, designed or fitted for execution, administering, or carrying into effect, laws, governing —*n* The person (or body of persons) who superintends the execution of the laws, the person or persons who administer the government — **Executively**, eg zek'ū-tiv-li, *adv.* In the way of executing or performing — **Executor**, ek sē-kū tėr, *n* One who executes or performs, a performer or doer, *law*, the person appointed by a testator to execute his will or to see it carried into effect: in this sense pronounced eg-zek'ū-tėr —**Executorial**, eg zek ū tō'ri-al, *a* Pertaining to an executor —**Executorship**, eg-zek'ū-tėr-ship, *n* The office of an executor — **Executory**, eg-zek'ū to-ri, *a* Performing official duties, carrying laws into effect; executive — **Executrix, Executress**, eg-zek'ū-triks, eg-zek'ū tres, *n* A female executor, a woman appointed by a testator to execute his will

Exegesis, ek sē jē sis, *n* [Gr *exēgēsis*, from *exēgeomai*, to explain—*ex*, and *hēgeomai*, to lead, to guide] The exposition or interpretation of any literary production, but more particularly the exposition or interpretation of scripture, also the principles of the art of sacred interpretation; exegetics, hermeneutics — **Exegetic, Exegetical**, ek-sē jet'ik, ek-sē-jet'i-kal, *a* Explanatory, tending to illustrate or unfold; expository —**Exegetically**, ek-sē-jet'i-kal-li, *adv* By way of exegesis or explanation — **Exegetics**, ek-sē-jet'iks, *n.* The science which lays down the principles of the art of scriptural interpretation; exegesis, hermeneutics —**Exegetist**, ek-sē-jē'tist, *n.* One who is skilled in exegetical theology

Exemplar, eg-zem'plėr, *n.* [L EXAMPLE.] A model, original, or pattern to be copied or imitated, a person who serves as a pattern —**Exemplary**, eg'zem-pla-ri, *a.* Serving for a pattern or model for imitation; worthy of imitation; such as may serve for a warning to others; such as may deter.—**Exemplarily**, eg'zem-pla-ri-li, *adv* In an exemplary manner —**Exemplariness**, eg'zem-pla-ri-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being exemplary

Exemplify, eg-zem'pli-fi, *v.t.—exemplified, exemplifying* [L L *exemplifico*, to exemplify—L *exemplum*, an example, and *facio*, to make] To show or illustrate by example; to serve as an example or instance of; to make an attested copy or transcript of. —**Exemplifiable**, eg-zem pli-fi-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being exemplified.—**Exemplification**, eg-zem'pli-fi-kā'shon, *n.* The act of

exemplifying; a showing or illustrating by example: that which exemplifies.—**Exemplifier**, eg-zem'pli-fi-ér, *n.* One that exemplifies

Exempt, eg-zemt', *v t* [Fr *exempter*, L *eximo, exemptum*, to take out, to remove —*ex*, out, and *emo*, to buy, to take] To free or permit to be free from any charge, burden, restraint, duty, &c, to which others are subject, to privilege, to grant immunity (no man is *exempted* from suffering).—*a.* Free from any service, charge, burden, tax, duty, requisition, or evil of any kind to which others are subject, not subject, not liable, not included, freed, free.—*n.* *One who is exempted, one not subject.*—**Exemption**, eg zem shon, *n* The act of exempting, the state of being exempt, immunity, privilege

Exequatur, ek-sē kwā'tėr, *n* [L, let him perform or execute] A written recognition of a person in the character of consul or commercial agent, an official permission to perform some act

Exequies, ek sē-kwiz, *n pl* [L *exequiæ*, from *exequor, exsequor* – *ex* out of and *sequor*, to follow EXECUTE] Funeral rites, the ceremonies of burial, obsequies.—**Exequial**, † ek-sē kwi al, *a* Pertaining to funeral ceremonies.

Exercise, ek sėr siz, *n* [Fr *exercice*, from L *exercitium*, exercise, from *exerceo exercitum*, to exercise—*ex*, out, and *arceo*, to inclose, to hinder] A putting in action the powers or faculties of the eyes the limbs, the mind), use, employment, practice or performance, a carrying out in action, or performing the duties of anything (the *exercise* of an art trade occupation), exertion of the body as conducive to health, bodily exertion as a part of regimen, systematic exertion of the body for amusement or in order to acquire some art, dexterity, or grace, any such art or dexterity acquired by bodily training, training to acquire skill in the management of arms and in military evolutions, drill, moral training, discipline, a lesson or example for the practice of learners, a school task —*v t* —*exercised exercising* To set in exercise or operation, to employ, to set or keep in a state of activity, to exert (the body, the mind) to put in practice, to carry out in action (to *exercise* authority), to train, discipline or improve by practice, to task to keep employed or busy, to cause to think earnestly and laboriously, to give anxiety to, to make uneasy, to task or try with something grievous, to pain or afflict —*v i* To exercise one's self, to take exercise —**Exerciser**, ek sėr-si-zėr, *n* One who or that which exercises.—**Exercisible**, ek sėr si zi bl, *a* Capable of being exercised enjoyed, or enforced — **Exercitation**, ek sėr'si tā shon *n* [L *exercitatio*] Exercise, practice, use

Exergue, eg-zėrg, *n* [Gr *ex* out and *er gon*, work] The small space beneath the base-line of a subject engraved on a coin or medal, left for the date, engraver's name, or something of minor importance

Exert, eg zėrt, *v t* [L *exerto, exsero*, to stretch out, to thrust forth freq from *ex sero, exsertum*, to thrust out or forth —*ex*, out, and *sero*, to join SERIES] To put forth (strength, force, ability), to put in action, to bring into active operation (the mind, the bodily powers), *refl* to use efforts, to strive, to put forth one's powers —**Exertion**, eg zėr'shon, *n* The act of exerting, a putting forth of power, an effort, a striving or struggling, endeavour, trial

Exeunt EXIT

Exfoliate, eks-fō'li āt, *v i* —*exfoliated, exfoliating* [L *exfolio, exfoliatum*, to strip of leaves —*ex*, and *folium*, a leaf] To separate and come off in scales to split into scales —*v t* To free from scales or splinters —**Exfoliation**, eks fō li ā'shon, *n* The process of exfoliating or separation in scales, desquamation, separation into scales or laminæ, as in a mineral —**Exfoliative**, eks-fō li-ā-tiv, *a* Having the power of causing exfoliation

Exhale, egz-hāl, *v t* —*exhaled, exhaling* [L *exhalo*—*ex*, out, and *halo*, to breathe] To breathe or send out (something of a vaporous or gaseous character), to emit, as vapour, also, to cause to be emitted in vapour or minute particles.—*v i* To rise or pass off, as vapour, to vanish —**Exhalable**, egz-hā'la-bl, *a* Capable of being exhaled or evaporated —**Exhalant, Exhalent**, egz hā'lant, egz-hā lent, *a* Having the quality of exhaling or evaporating —**Exhalation**, egz-ha la shon, *n* [L *exhalatio*] The act or process of exhaling, evaporation, that which is exhaled, that which is emitted or which rises in the form of vapour, emanation, effluvium

Exhaust, egz hast, *v t* [L *exhaurio, exhaustum*—*ex*, out, up, and *haurio*, to draw, to draw water] To draw out or drain off the whole of, to consume or use up, to empty by drawing out the contents, to use or expend the whole of by exertion, to wear out, to tire, to treat thoroughly, to leave nothing unsaid regarding —**Exhauster**, egz has tėr, *n* One who or that which exhausts —**Exhaustible**, egz has'ti bl, *a* Capable of being exhausted, drained off, consumed, or brought to an end —**Exhaustibility**, egz has ti bil i-ti, *n* Capability of being exhausted, the state of being exhaustible —**Exhausting**, egz has ting, *a* Tending to exhaust, weaken or fatigue —**Exhaustion**, egz has tyon, *n* The act of exhausting, the state of being exhausted or emptied, the state of being deprived of strength or spirits, a state of complete fatigue and bodily weakness —**Exhaustive**, egz has tiv *a* Causing exhaustion, tending to exhaust, treating of a subject in such a way as to leave no part of it unexamined, thorough —**Exhaustively**, egz has tiv li *adv* In an exhaustive manner —**Exhaustless**, egz hast les, *a* Not to be exhausted, inexhaustible —**Exhaust-pipe**, *n* The pipe of a steam engine that conveys waste steam from the cylinder to the condenser or through which it escapes to the atmosphere —**Exhaust-steam**, *n* The steam allowed to escape from the cylinder after it has produced motion of the piston —**Exhaust-valve** *n* The valve which regulates the passage of waste steam from the cylinder

Exhibit egz-hib it *v t* [L *exhibeo exhibitum*—*ex*, out, and *habeo, habitum* to hold, as in *prohibit*, &c HABIT] To hold out or present to view to present for inspection, to show, to manifest publicly (to *exhibit* a noble example), *med* to administer by way of medicine or remedy —*v i* To show oneself in some particular capacity or character, to exhibit one's manufactures or productions at a public exhibition —*n* Anything exhibited, as at a public exhibition, a document or other thing shown to a witness when giving evidence, and referred to by him in his evidence —**Exhibiter** egz hib i tėr *n* One who exhibits, one who presents a petition —**Exhibition**, eks hi bish on *n* [L *exhibitio*] The act of exhibiting a showing or presenting to view, that which is exhibited, especially a public display, as of works of art, natural products, manufactures feats of skill and the like, formerly an allowance, pension or salary, hence, a benefaction settled for the maintenance of scholars in English universities, *med* the act of administering a remedy —**Exhibitioner**, eks hi bish on ėr *n* In English universities, one who has a pension or allowance granted for his maintenance —**Exhibitive**, † egz hib i tiv *a* Serving for exhibition, representative —**Exhibitor**, egz-hib i tėr, *n* One who exhibits —**Exhibitory**, egz hib'i to ri, *a* Exhibiting, showing, intended to exhibit or display

Exhilarate, egz-hil a-rāt, *v t* —*exhilarated, exhilarating* [L *exhilaro*—*ex* and *hilaro*, to make merry, from *hilaris*, merry, jovial] To make cheerful or merry, to inspire with hilarity, to make glad or joyous, to inspirit, to gladden, to cheer —**Exhilarant**, egz hil'a rant, *a* Exhilarating —*n* That which exhilarates —**Exhilarating**, egz-hil a rā-ting, *a* Such as to exhilarate or make cheerful —**Exhilaratingly**, egz-hil a-rā ting li, *adv* In an exhilarating manner —**Exhilaration**, egz-hil a rā shon, *n* The act of exhilarating; cheerfulness; enlivenment, gladness; gaiety

Exhort, egz-hort', *v t* [L *exhortor*—*ex*, and *hortor*, to encourage, to advise] To incite by words or advice, to animate or urge by arguments to laudable conduct or course of action, to advise, warn, or caution, to admonish —*v i* To use words or arguments to incite to good deeds —**Exhortation**, eks hor tā shon, *n* The act or practice of exhorting, language intended to incite and encourage, a persuasive discourse, a homily, an admonition —**Exhortative, Exhortatory**, egz hor'ta tiv, egz hor'ta to-ri, *a* Containing exhortation, tending to exhort, serving for exhortation —**Exhorter**, egz-hor'tėr, *n* One who exhorts or encourages

Exhume, eks hūm, *v t* —*exhumed, exhuming* [Fr *exhumer*, to dig out of the ground —L *ex*, out and *humus*, earth, ground (akin *humble*)] To dig up after having been buried, to disinter —**Exhumation**, eks-hū mā shon, *n* The act of exhuming

Exigence, Exigency, ek si jens, ek si jen si, *n* [Fr *exigence*, from L *exigo*, to drive out or forth to demand, to exact EXACT] The state of being urgent or pressing, urgent demand, urgency, a pressing necessity, emergency — **Exigent**, ek si jent *a* Pressing, requiring immediate aid or action —**Exigible**, ek si ji bl, *a.* That may be exacted, demandable, requirable

Exiguous, ek sig'ū us, *a* [L *exiguus*, scanty] Small slender, minute, diminutive — **Exiguity**, ek si gū i ti, *n* [L *exiguitas*] Smallness, slenderness

Exile, eg zil, *n* [Fr *exil*, banishment, *exilé*, an exiled person, from L *exsilium*, banishment, *exsul*, a banished person—*ex*, out, and root of *salio* to leap (whence *salient, sally*), Skr *sar*, to go] The state of being expelled from one's native country or place of residence by authority and forbidden to return, either for a limited time or for perpetuity, banishment a removal to a foreign country for residence, a separation from one's country and friends by distress or necessity, the person banished or exiled from his country or who leaves his country and resides in another —*v t* —*exiled, exiling* To banish to cause to be an exile —**Exilement**, † eg zil ment, *n* Banishment

Exist, eg zist, *v i* [Fr *exister*, from L *existo*—*ex* and *sisto* to stand as in *assist, consist*, &c STATE, STAND] To have actual existence or being whether in the form of matter or of spirit, to be to live, to continue to have life or animation, to continue to be —**Existence** eg zis tens, *n* The state of being or existing, continuance of being, that which exists, an entity — **Existent** eg zis tent *a* Having existence, being —**Existential**, eg zis ten shal *a* Of or pertaining to, or consisting in existence

Exit ek sit *n* [L, he goes out, from *exeo*, to go out—*ex*, out and *eo*, to go] The departure of a player from the stage when he has performed his part, a direction in a play to mark the time of an actor's quitting the stage, any departure, the act of quitting the stage of action or of life death, decease, a way of departure, passage out of a place —**Exeunt**, ek sē unt They go out a common direction in plays, referring to more of the actors than one

Exodic, ek sod ik *a* [EXODUS] *Physiol* a term applied to certain nerves which conduct influences from the spinal marrow outward to the body, motor

Exodus ek sō-dus *n.* [Gr *exodus*—*ex*, and *hodos* way] Departure from a place, especially, the emigration of large bodies of people from one country to another, the second book of the Old Testament, which gives a history of the departure of the Israelites from Egypt

Exogamy, ek-sog a mi, *n* [Gr *exō*, with out, and *gamos*, marriage] A custom among certain savage tribes which prohibits a man from marrying a woman of his own tribe, and so leads the men to capture their wives from among other tribes —**Exogamous**, ek-sog'a-mus, *a* *Of or* belonging to exogamy, characterised by exogamy

Exogen, ek'sō-jen, *n* [Gr *exō*, without, and root *gen*, to produce] One of those plants forming a large primary class of the vegetable kingdom, so named because the growth of the stem takes place by a succession of rings of new wood externally, or from the central pith outwards to the bark or circumference —**Exogenous**, ek-oj'e nus, *a* Pertaining or belonging to the class Exogens

Exon, ek'son, *n* [O Fr *exoint*, excused, exempt] In England the name given to four officers of the yeomen of the royal body guard

Exonerate, eg zon'ér āt, *v t* —*exonerated*, *exonerating* [L *exonero exoneratum—ex*, priv, and *onus*, *oneris*, a load (whence also *onerous*)] To relieve of a charge or of blame, to clear of something that lies upon the character as an imputation, to discharge of responsibility, obligation, duty, or liability —**Exoneration** eg zon ér ā shun, *n* The act of exonerating —**Exonerative**, eg zon'ér ā tiv, *a* Freeing from a burden or obligation

Exorable, ek'so ra bl, *a* [L *exorabilis*, from *ex*, and *oro* to pray] That may be moved or persuaded by entreaty

Exorbitance, **Exorbitancy**, eg zor'bi tans, eg zor'bi tan si, *n* [L L *exorbitantia*, from *exorbito*, to go out of the track—L *ex*, out, and *orbita* a rut made by a wheel, from *orbis*, a circle ORB] A going beyond rule or ordinary limits, excess, extravagance (*exorbitance* of demands, of prices) —**Exorbitant**, eg zor'bi tant, *a* Going beyond the established limits of right or propriety, excessive, extravagant, enormous —**Exorbitantly** eg zor'bi tant-li, *adv* In an exorbitant manner

Exorcise, ek'son sīz, *v t* —*exorcised*, *exorcising* [Fr *exorciser* from Gr *exorkizō*—*ex*, intens, and *horkizō*, to bind by oath, from *horkos* an oath] To expel or cast out by conjurations prayers, and ceremonies, to purify from unclean spirits by adjurations and ceremonies, to deliver from the influence or presence of malignant spirits or demons —**Exorciser Exorcist**, ek'son sīzér, ek'son ist *n* One who exorcises —**Exorcism** ek'son sizm, *n* The act of exorcising, a prayer or charm used to expel evil spirits

Exordium, eg zor'di um, *n* [L from *exordior*, to begin a web, to lay the warp *ex*, and *ordior*, to begin a web, to begin The beginning of anything, specifically the introductory part of a discourse, which prepares the audience for the main subject —**Exordial** eg zor'di al, *a* Pertaining to an exordium introductory, initial

Exorhiza, ek so rī'za *n* [Gr *exo*, outside, and *rhiza* a root] The rootlet of an exogenous plant **Exorhizal Exorhizous**, ek sō rī'zal, ek sō-rī'zus *a* *But* a term applied to exogenous roots because they push out directly in a tapering manner, and do not come out in the form of numerous rootlets through sheaths, as in monocotyledons

Exoskeleton, ek sō skel'ē ton, *n* [Gr *exō* without, and *skeleton*] The external skeleton, all those structures which are produced by the hardening of the integument, as the shells of the crustacea the scales and plates of fishes and reptiles, dermoskeleton

Exosmose, **Exosmosis**, ek sos'mos, ek sos-mō'sis, *n* [Gr *exō* outside and *ōsmos*, impulsion from *ōtheō* to thrust, to push] The passage of gases or liquids through membranes or porous media from within outward, the reverse process being called *endosmose* —**Exosmotic**, ek sos-mot'ik, *a* Pertaining or relating to exosmose

Exostome, ek'sos tōm, *n* [Gr *ex*, and *stoma*, a mouth] *Bot* the aperture through the outer integument of an ovule

Exostosis, ek sos'tō sis *n* [Gr *ex*, and *osteon*, a bone] Any protuberance or enlargement of a bone which is not natural, a disease of trees, in which knots or large tumours are formed

Exoteric, **Exoterical**, ek-sō ter'ik ek-sō ter'i kal, *a* [Gr *exōterikos*, external, from *exōteros*, exterior—*exō*, without] Suitable to be imparted to the public, hence, capable of being readily or fully comprehended; public opposed to *esoteric* or secret —**Exoterically**, ek-sō-ter'i-kal-li, *adv* In an exoteric manner —**Exoterism**, ek-sō-ter'i-sizm, *n* Exoteric doctrines or principles, or the profession or teaching of such

Exotheciun, ek sō thē shi um, *n* [Gr *exō*, outside, and *thēkē*, a case] *Bot* the coat of an anther

Exotic, **Exotical**, eg-zot'ik, eg zot'i-kal, *a* [Gr *exotikos*, from *exō*, outward] Introduced from a foreign country, not native, foreign, extraneous —**Exotic**, *n* Anything of foreign origin, as a plant, tree, word, practice, introduced from a foreign country —**Exoticism**, eg zot'i sizm, *n* The state of being exotic, anything exotic, as a foreign word or idiom

Expand, eks pand, *v t* [L *expando—ex*, and *pando*, to spread out, to extend, to open (seen also in *pace*, *pass*, &c] To spread out so as to give greater extent to, to open out, to cause the particles or parts of to spread or stand apart, thus increasing the bulk, to dilate, to enlarge in bulk, to distend, to widen or extend —*v i* To become opened spread apart, dilated, distended, or enlarged —**Expanse**, eks pans, *n* [L *expansum*] A widely expanded surface or space, a wide extent of space —**Expansible**, eks pan si bl, *a* Capable of being expanded, extended, dilated, or diffused —**Expansibility**, eks pan si bil i ti, *n* The capacity of being expanded —**Expansibly**, eks pan si bli, *adv* In an expansible manner —**Expansile**, eks pan sil, *a* Capable of expanding or of being dilated —**Expansion** eks pan shon, *n* The act of expanding or spreading out, the state of being expanded, the increase of bulk which a body undergoes by the recession of its particles from one another so that it occupies a greater space, its weight remaining still the same, enlargement, dilatation, distention, an expanse or extended surface, extension —**Expansive**, eks-pan siv, *a* Having the power of expanding or dilating, having the capacity of being expanded, embracing a large number of objects, wide extending —**Expansively** eks pan siv li, *adv* In an expansive manner —**Expansiveness**, eks pan siv nes, *n*

Ex parte, eks par'te, *a* [L] Proceeding only from one part or side of a matter in question, one sided, partial *law* made or done by or on behalf of one party in a suit

Expatiate, eks-pā shi āt *v i* —*expatiated*, *expatiating* [L *expatior*, *expatiatus—ex* and *spatior*, to walk about from *spatium*, space SPACE] To move at large, to rove without prescribed limits, to enlarge in discourse or writing, to be copious in argument or discussion —**Expatiation**, eks pā shi ā shon *n* Act of expatiating —**Expatiator** eks pā shi ā tèr *n* One who expatiates —**Expatiatory** eks pā shi a to ri *a* Expatiating amplifiers ory

Expatriate, eks pā'tri āt *v t* —*expatriated*, *expatriating* [L *ex*, out, and *patria* one's father land, from *patrius*, fatherly, from *pater* a father] To banish from one's native country, to exile often *refl* —**Expatriation**, eks pā tri ā shon *n* The act of banishing or state of being banished, banishment exile

Expect eks pekt', *v t* [L *exspecto exspectatum* —*ex*, and *specto* to behold from *speco*, to look SPECIES] To wait for†, to await†, to look forward to in the future, to look for to happen, to entertain at least a slight belief in the happening of, to anticipate, to reckon or count upon —**Expectance**, **Expectancy**, eks pek tans eks pek tan si *n* The act or state of expecting, expectation, something on which expectations or hopes are founded, the object of expectation or hope —**Expectant** eks pek tant, *a* Expecting, looking for *n* One who waits in expectation, one held in dependence by his belief or hope of receiving some good —**Expectation**, eks-pek tā shon *n* The act of expecting or looking forward to an event as about to happen, the state of being expected or awaited, prospect of future possessions, wealth, or other good fortune, wealth in prospect in this sense usually in the plural; the value of anything depending on the happening of some uncertain event; prospect of reaching a certain age —**Expectative**, eks-pek'ta-tiv, *a* Giving rise to expectation; anticipatory —**Expectedly**, eks-pek'ted-li, *adv* In an expected manner —**Expectingly**, eks-pek'ting-li, *adv* In an expecting manner

Expectorate, eks-pek'tō-rāt, *v t* —*expectorated*, *expectorating* [L *expectoro*, *expectoratum—ex*, and *pectus*, *pectoris*, the breast (whence *pectoral*)] To eject from the trachea or lungs, to discharge, as phlegm or other matter, by coughing, hawking, and spitting, to spit out —*v i* To eject matter by coughing and spitting, to spit —**Expectorant**, **Expectorative**, eks-pek'tō-rant, eks pek tō-rā tiv, *a* Having the quality of promoting discharges from the mucous membrane of the lungs or trachea,—*n* A medicine which promotes such discharges. —**Expectoration**, eks-pek'tō rā"shon, *n* The act of expectorating, the matter expectorated

Expediency, **Expedience**, eks-pē'di-en-si, eks pē di-ens, *n* [L *expediens*, pp of *expedio*, to set free EXPEDITE] Propriety under the particular circumstances of a case, advisability, all things being duly considered or taken into account, the seeking of immediate or selfish gain or advantage at the expense of genuine principle; time serviugness —**Expedient**, eks-pē'di ent *a* Tending to promote the object proposed, proper under the circumstances; conducive or tending to selfish ends —*n* That which serves to promote or advance; any means which may be employed to accomplish an end, means devised or employed in an exigency, shift, contrivance, resort, plan, device

Expedite, eks pē dit, *v t* —*expedited*, *expediting* [L *expedio*, *expedium*, to free one caught by the feet in a snare—*ex*, out, and *pes*, *pedis*, the foot, seen also in *pedal*, *pedestal*, *pedestrian*, *despatch*, &c] To free from impediments, to accelerate or facilitate the motion or progress of, to render quicker or easier in progress —*a* Clear of impediments, easy, expeditious —**Expeditely**, eks pē-dit li, *adv* In an expedite manner —**Expedition**, eks pē-dish on, *n* Promptness in action from being free from encumbrance, speed, quickness, despatch, the march of an army or the voyage of a fleet to a distant place for hostile purposes; any important journey or voyage made by an organized body of men for some valuable end, such a body of men, together with their equipments, &c —**Expeditionary**, eks-pē dish on a ri, *a* Pertaining to or composing an expedition —**Expeditious**, eks-pē-dish us *a* Performed with expedition or celerity, quick, hasty, speedy, nimble, active, swift, acting with celerity —**Expeditiously**, eks pē dish us li, *adv* In an expeditious manner —**Expeditiousness** eks pē-dish us nes, *n* The quality of being expeditious

Expel, eks pel', *v t* —*expelled*, *expelling* [L *expello—ex* out, and *pello*, to drive, as in *impel*, *repel compel*, &c] To drive or force out from any inclosed place, or from that within which anything is contained or situated, to cast or thrust out, to banish; to exclude, to drive out, as from any society or institution —**Expellable**, expel a bl *a* That may be expelled or driven out —**Expeller**, eks-pel'ér, *n* One who or that which expels

Expend, eks pend', *v t* [L *expendo—ex*, out and *pendo*, to weigh out, to pay The same word takes another form in *spend*] To lay out in paying, purchasing, &c, to disburse to spend, to deliver or distribute, either in payment or in donations, to use, employ, consume (time, labour, material) —**Expenditure**, eks-pen di-tūr, *n* The act of expending or laying out, disbursement; that which is expended, expense —**Expense**, eks-pens', *n* [L *expensum*, from *expensus*, pp of *expendo*] A laying out or expending, that which is expended, laid out, or consumed, especially, money expended, cost, charge, cost, with the idea of loss, damage, or discredit (he did this at the *expense* of his character)—**Expensive**, eks-pen siv, *a* Requiring much ex-

pense; costly; dear; extravagant; lavish —**Expensively**, eks-pen'siv-li, *adv* In an expensive manner —**Expensiveness**, eks-pen'siv-nes, *n.* The quality of being expensive.

Experience, eks-pē'ri-ens, *n* [Fr *expérience*, L. *experientia*, from *experior*, to try, to prove—*ex*, and a root *per*, to try, to pass through, same as in E *ferry*, &c.] Personal trial, proof, or test, frequent trial; continued and varied observation, the knowledge gained by trial, or repeated trials, or observation, practical wisdom taught by the changes and trials of life.—*v t*—*experienced*, *experiencing* To make practical acquaintance with, to try, or prove, by use, by suffering, or by enjoyment, to have happen to or befall —**Experienced**, eks-pē'ri enst *p* and *a* Taught by experience, skilful or wise by means of trials, use, or observation —**Experiential**, eks-pē'ri-en shal, *a* Relating to experience; derived from or based on experience, trial, or observation, empirical —**Experientialism**, eks-pē'ri-en shal izm, *n* The doctrine that all our knowledge or ideas are derived from the experience of ourselves or others, and that none of them are intuitive —**Experientialist**, eks pē'ri en"shal ist *n* One who holds the doctrine of experientalism

Experiment, eks-per'i ment, *n* [L *experimentum*, from *experior* EXPERIENCE] An act or operation designed to discover some unknown truth principle, or effect, or to establish it when discovered, a trial —*v i* To make trial, to make an experiment —**Experimental**, eks-per'i men tal, *a* Pertaining to, derived from, founded on, or known by experiment, given to or skilled in experiment.—**Experimentalise**, **Experimentalize**, eks-per i men tal iz *v t* To make experiments —**Experimentalist**, **eks-per'i-men' tal ist** *n.* One who makes experiments —**Experimentally**, eks-per i men 'tal li, *adv* In an experimental manner; by experiment —**Experimentation**, **eks-per'i-men ta** shon, *n* The act or practice of making experiments —**Experimenter**, **Experimentist**, eks per'i men tèr eks per'i-men-tist, *n* One who makes experiments

Expert, eks-pert', *a* [L *expertus*, having made trial, experienced, from *experor* to try EXPERIENCE] Experienced, taught by use or practice, skilful, dexterous, adroit; having a facility of operation or performance from practice —*n.* A skilful or practised person, a scientific or professional witness who gives evidence on matters connected with his profession —**Expertly**, eks-pert li, *adv* In an expert manner —**Expertness** *eks pert nes, n* The quality of being expert

Expiate, eks pi-āt, *v t* —*expiated*, *expiating* [L *expio*, *expiatum*, to make satisfaction—*ex*, out, and *pio*, to appease, to propitiate, from *pius*, pious] To atone for; to make satisfaction or reparation for —**Expiable**, eks'pi a bl *a* Capable of being expiated —**Expiation**, eks pi ā shon, *n* The act of atoning for a crime, the act of making satisfaction or reparation for an offence; atonement, satisfaction, the means by which atonement, satisfaction, or reparation is made —**Expiator**, eks pi ā-tèr, *n* One who expiates —**Expiatory**, eks'pi-a-to-ri, *a* Having the power to make atonement or expiation.

Expire, eks-pīr', *v t* — *expired*, *expiring* [L *expiro*—*ex*, out, and *spiro*, to breathe SPIRIT] To breathe out, to expel from the mouth or nostrils in the process of respiration· opposed to *inspire*, to emit in minute particles, to exhale —*v i* To emit breath, to emit one's last breath, to die, to come to an end, to close or conclude, as a given period; to terminate, to end —**Expiration**, eks-pi-rā shon, *n* [L *expiratio*] The act of breathing out, or forcing the air from the lungs, emission of breath; exhalation; close, end, conclusion, or termination; expiry —**Expiratory**, eks-pi ra-to-ri, *a* Pertaining to the emission or expiration of breath —**Expiring**, eks-pīring, *p.* and *a.* Breathing out air from the lungs; breathing the last breath, dying; pertaining to or uttered at the time of dying —**Expiry**, eks'pi-ri, *n.* Expiration, termination.

Expiscate, eks-pis'kāt, *v.i.* [L *expiscor*, *expiscatus* — *ex*, out, and *piscor*, to fish, from *piscis*, a fish.] To fish out; to discover by artful means or by strict examinations —**Expiscation**, eks pis-kā'shon, *n* The act of expiscating; the act of getting at the truth of any matter by strict inquiry and examination — **Expiscatory**, eks-pis'ka to-ri, *a* Calculated to expiscate.

Explain, eks plān', *v t* [L. *explano*—*ex*, and *plano*, to make plain, from *planus*, level, plain PLAIN] To make plain, manifest, or intelligible, to clear of obscurity, to make clear or evident, to expound, to give or show the meaning or reason of —*v i* To give explanations —**Explainable**, eks plā na bl, *a* Capable of being explained —**Explainer**, eks-plā nèr, *n.* One who explains —**Explanation**, eks pla nā shon, *n.* [L *explanatio*] The act of explaining, a making clear or understood, exposition, interpretation, the clearing up of matters between parties who have been at variance —**Explanatory**, eks plan i to-ri, *a* Serving to explain, containing explanation

Expletive, eks plē tiv, *a* [Fr *expletif*, from L *expleo*, *expletum*, to fill full—*ex*, intens, and *pleo* to fill (as in *complete*, &c.)] Added to fill a vacancy, superfluous said of words —*n* A word or syllable inserted to fill a vacancy, an oath or a needless interjection — **Expletively**, eks'plē tiv li, *adv* In the manner of an expletive —**Expletory**, eks ple to-ri, *a* Expletive

Explicate, eks'pli kāt *v t* —*explicated*, *explicating* [L *explico explicatum* to unfold—*ex*, priv, and *plico*, to fold, as in *complicate*, *implicate*, *apply*, &c Priv] To unfold the meaning or sense of, to explain, to interpret —**Explicable** eks pli ka bl *a* Capable of being explicated or explained —**Explication**, eks pli ka shon *n* The act of explicating or explaining, explanation —**Explicative Explicatory** eks pli kā tiv eks pli ka to-ri *a* Serving to unfold or explain —**Explicator**, eks pli kā tèr *n* One who explains

Explicit eks plis it, *a* [L. *explicitus*, disentangled from *explico*, *explicitum*, to unfold, to disentangle EXPLICATE] Not implied only, but distinctly stated, plain in language, open to the understanding, clear, not obscure or ambiguous, open, unreserved, outspoken —**Explicitly** eks plis it-li, *adv* In an explicit manner, expressly, plainly —**Explicitness**, eks plis it-nes *n* The quality of being explicit

Explode *eks-plōd*, *v t* —*exploded*, *exploding* [L *explodo*, to hoot off the stage, to cast out, reject—*ex* and *plaudo*, to clap, as in *applaud*, *plaudit*, &c] To burst with a loud report, to burst and expand with force and noise, to detonate, to burst into activity or into a passion —*v t* To cause to explode or burst with a loud report, to drive from notice or practice and bring into disrepute, to cause to be no longer practised, held, or believed in (generally in pp, an *exploded* custom or theory) —**Explodent**, eks-plō dent, *n* *Phūol* same as *explosive* — **Exploder**, eks-plō der, *n* One who or that which explodes — **Explosion**, eks-plō zhon, *n* [L *explosio*] The act of exploding a bursting or sudden expansion of any elastic fluid with force and a loud report, a sudden and loud discharge caused by the application of fire, as of gunpowder or an inflammable gas; *fig* a violent outburst of feeling, as of rage, generally accompanied by excited language or by violent actions —**Explosive**, **eks-plō'siv**, *a* Causing explosion, readily exploding, *phūol* mute, forming a complete vocal stop said of certain consonants —*n* Anything liable or with a tendency to explode, as gunpowder, dynamite, &c; *phūol.* a mute or non-continuous consonant, as *k*, *t*, *b* — **Explosively**, **eks-plō'siv-li**, *adv* In an explosive manner

Exploit, eks-ploit', *n.* [Fr *exploit*, O.Fr. *esploit*, from L *explico*, *explicatum*, *explicitum*, to unfold, finish. EXPLICATE] A deed or act of note; a heroic act; a deed of renown; a notable feat; a great or noble achievement.—*v t* [Fr *exploiter*.] To make use of; to cultivate; to work up; to utilise —**Exploitation**, eks-ploi-tā'shon, *n* [Fr] The act or process of exploiting or employing successfully; utilisation; the successful application of industry on any object, as in the cultivation of land, the working of mines, &c

Explore, eks-plōr', *v t* —*explored*, *exploring* [L *exploro* to cry aloud, to explore—*ex*, out, and *ploro*, to bewail, as in *deplore*] To travel or range over with the view of making discovery especially geographical discovery, to search by any means, to scrutinize, to inquire into with care, to examine closely with a view to discover truth —**Explorable**, eks-plō ra-bl, *a* Capable of being explored — **Exploration**, eks plō rā shon, *n* The act of exploring, close search, strict or careful examination —**Explorative**, **Exploratory**, eks-plōr ra tiv, eks plō ra to ri, *a* Serving or tending to explore, searching, examining — **Explorator**, eks plō rā tèr, *n* One who explores — **Explorer**, eks plō rèr, *n* One who explores —**Exploring**, eks plō ring, *p* and *a* Employed in or designed for exploration

Explosion Under EXPLODE

Exponent, eks po nent, *n* [L *exponens*, *exponentis*, ppr of *expono*, to expose or set forth—*ex*, out, and *pono* to place] One who expounds or explains anything, one who stands forth to explain the principles or doctrines of a party, *alg* a small number placed above a quantity at the right hand to denote to what power the quantity must be understood to be raised thus a^2 denotes *a* raised to the second power —**Exponential**, eks pō-nen shal, *a* Of or pertaining to an exponent or exponents

Export, eks pōrt, *v t* [Fr *exporter*, from L *exporto*—*ex* out, and *porto*, to bear, to carry, as in *import*, *report*, *support*, *sport*] To send for sale or consumption in foreign countries to send or furnish for conveyance to distant places, either by water or land —*n* (eks port) The act of exporting, exportation, the gross quantity of goods exported, that which is exported, a commodity that is exported — **Exportable**, eks por'ta bl, *a* Capable of being exported —**Exportation**, eks pōr tā shon, *n* The act of exporting, the act of conveying or sending abroad commodities in the course of commerce — **Exporter** eks-pōrt'èr *n* One who exports, the person who ships goods, commodities, or merchandise to a foreign country

Expose *eks pōz*, *v t* [Fr *exposer*—prefix *ex*, and *poser*, to set to place Post, also Compose, Depose &c] To set out or leave in a place unprotected and uncared for, to abandon, to make bare, to uncover, to disclose, to put forward or place in a position to be seen, to exhibit, to set out to view, to lay open to examination, to subject or place in the way of something to be avoided (this *exposed* him to danger), to put in danger, to hold up to censure by disclosing the faults of, to show the folly or ignorance of — **Exposé**, eks po-zā, *n* [Fr] Exposure, the exposure of something which it was desirable to keep concealed —**Exposed** eks pōzd, *p* and *a* Put in danger, unprotected, liable, subject, open to the wind or the cold, unsheltered —**Exposedness**, eks pō zed nes, *n* A state of being exposed —**Exposer**, eks-pō zèr, *n* One who exposes — **Exposition**, eks-pō zish on, *n* [Fr *exposition*, L *expositio*] A laying open, a setting out to public view, explanation, interpretation, a laying open the sense or meaning, an exhibition or show — **Expositor**, eks poz'itèr, *n* One who expounds or explains; an interpreter —**Expository**, eks-poz i to-ri, *a* Serving to explain, tending to illustrate. —**Exposure**, eks pō zhūr, *n* The act of exposing, abandonment, the state of being exposed; openness to view, openness or liability to danger, inconvenience, &c; position in regard to the free access of light, air, &c

Ex-post-facto, eks-pōst-fak tō, *a* [L.] *Law*,

done after another thing; after the deed is done; retrospective.

Expostulate, eks-pos'tū-lāt, *v i* — *expostulated*, *expostulating* [L *expostulo*, *expostulatum*, to demand vehemently, to find fault — *ex*, and *postulo*, to demand, from *posco*, to ask urgently, to beg POSTULATE] To reason earnestly with a person on some impropriety of his conduct, to remonstrate — *v t* To reason about, to discuss (*Shak*) — **Expostulation**, eks pos tū-lā shon, *n* The act of expostulating, the act of pressing on a person reasons or arguments against the impropriety of his conduct, an address containing expostulation — **Expostulator**, eks pos'tū-lā-tėr *n* One who expostulates — **Expostulatory**, eks pos'tū la to ri, *a* Consisting of or containing expostulation

Exposure Under EXPOSE

Expound, eks pound, *v t* [O Fr *expondre* from L *exponere* to set forth, to explain — *ex*, out, and *pono* to place *Compound* is similarly formed] To explain to lay open the meaning of, to clear of obscurity, to interpret — **Expounder**, eks poun dėr, *n* One who expounds

Express, eks pres, *v t* [O Fr *expresser*, L *exprimo*, *expressum*—*ex*, out and *premo*, to press PRESS] To press or squeeze out, to force out by pressure, to give utterance to or declare by words, to represent in words, to intimate, to indicate, to make known, to tell, to represent, to exhibit, to denote, *refl* to speak what one has got to speak — *a* Given in direct terms not implied or left to inference, clearly expressed not ambiguous, plain, explicit, intended or sent for a particular purpose or on a particular errand, travelling with special speed (an *express* train) — *n* A messenger sent with haste on a particular errand or occasion, any regular provision made for the speedy transmission of messages, any vehicle or other conveyance sent on a special message, a railway train which travels at a specially high rate of speed the message sent by an express

Expressed eks prest *p* and *a* squeezed or forced out by pressure or liquor, uttered in words, set down in writing (well *expressed* sentiments) — **Expressible** eks pres i bl *a* Capable of being expressed — **Expression** eks presh on *n* The act of expressing or forcing out by pressure as juices and oils from plants the act of uttering declaring or representing, utterance declaration, power of expressing one's thoughts feelings ideas &c, something uttered a phrase or mode of speech the peculiar manner of utterance suited to the subject and sentiment, cast of countenance as indicative of character play of features as expressive of feeling or any emotion, the natural and lively representation of any state or condition as in a picture by the pose of the figure the conformation of the features &c, the power and quality in a picture or other work of art of suggesting an idea, *mus* the tone grace or modulation of voice or sound suited to any particular subject, *alg* any algebraic quantity simple or compound as $3a$ $\sqrt{3a+b}$ &c — **Expressional** eks presh on al *a* Of or pertaining to expression — **Expressionless**, eks presh on les, *a* Destitute of expression — **Expressive** eks-pres iv *a* Serving to express utter or represent (words *expressive of* gratitude), full of expression vividly representing the meaning or feeling intended to be conveyed, emphatical — **Expressively**, eks pres iv li *adv* In an expressive manner — **Expressiveness**, eks-pres iv nes, *n* The quality of being expressive — **Expressly**, eks-pres li *adv* In an express manner, of set purpose, in direct terms, plainly — **Expressness** eks pres nes, *n*

Expropriate eks prō pri āt *v t* [L *ex* out of, from, and *proprius*, one's own PROPER, PROPRIETY] To disengage from appropriation, to give up a claim to the exclusive property of — **Expropriation**, eks prō pri ā shon, *n* The act of expropriating, the act of dispossessing the owner of a property wholly or to a great extent of his proprietary rights

Expulsion, eks-pul'shon, *n.* [L *expulsio*, a driving out, from *expello*, to expol.] The act of driving out or expelling; a driving away by violence, the state of being expelled, driven out, or away — **Expulsive**, eks-pul siv, *a* Having the power of expelling

Expunge, eks punj, *v t* — *expunged*, *expunging* [L *expungo*, to prick out, to cross or blot out — *ex*, out, and *pungo*, to prick POINT] To blot out, as with a pen, to rub out, to efface; to erase, to obliterate, to wipe out or destroy, to annihilate

Expurgate, eks pėr gāt, *v t* — *expurgated*, *expurgating* [L *expurgo expurgatum*—*ex*, and *purgo*, to purge PURGE, PURE] To purify from anything noxious, offensive, or erroneous, to purge, to cleanse, to strike obscene coarse, or offensive passages out of (a book) — **Expurgation**, eks-pėr gā shon *n* The act of expurgating purging or cleansing, purification — **Expurgator**, eks-pėr'gā-tor, *n* One who expurgates — **Expurgatory**, eks pėr gā to ri, *a* Cleansing, purifying, serving to expurgate

Exquisite, eks kwi zit, *a* [L *exquisitus*, carefully sought out, exquisite, from *ex quiro*, *exquisitum*—*ex* out and *quæro*, to seek, whence *question quest*, *query*, &c] Of great excellence or fineness, choice, select, consummate, perfect, of keen or delicate perception, keen nice, refined, delicate, pleasurable or painful in the highest degree, extreme — *n* One excessively nice in his dress, a dandy, a swell, a fop, a coxcomb — **Exquisitely** eks kwi zit li, *adv* In an exquisite manner — **Exquisiteness**, eks kwi zit-nes *n*

Exsanguous Exsanguinous Exsanguineous eks sang'gwē us, eks-sang gwi nus, eks sang gwin ē us, *a* [L *exsanguis*—*ex*, priv, and *sanguis*, blood] Destitute of blood or rather of red blood, as an animal —**Exsanguinity**, eks sang gwin i-ti, *n* Destitution of blood

Exsert Exserted, ek sėrt eks-sėr'ted *a* [L *exsertus* from *exsero* to stretch out or forth EXERT] Standing out projected beyond some other part — **Exsertile**, ek sėr til *a* Capable of being protruded

Exsiccate ek sik kat *v t* — *exsiccated*, *exsicating* [L *exsicco exsiccatum*, to dry up—*ex* intens and *sicco* to dry] To exhaust of moisture to dry up completely — **Exsiccant** ek sik kant *a* Having the quality of drying — *n* A drug having drying properties — **Exsiccation** ek sik kā shon *n* The act or operation of exsiccating or drying dryness — **Exsiccative** ek sik'ka tiv, *a* Tending to make dry, having the power of drying — **Exsiccator** ek sik kā tėr *n* An apparatus or contrivance for drying moist substances

Exstipulate eks tip ū lāt *a* *Bot* having no stipules

Extant, eks tant *a* [L *extans exstans*, *extantis*, *exstantis* ppr of *exsto* to stand out—*ex* out and *sto* to stand STATE] Still existing in being, now subsisting not destroyed or lost

Extasy, **Extatic** eks ta si, eks tat ik Ecstasy Ecstatic

Extemporaneous Extemporary, eks tem pō-rā nē us, eks tem po ra ri *a* [L *ex temporaneus*—*ex*, priv, and *tempus tem poris* time] Performed uttered or made at the time without previous thought or study, unpremeditated off hand — **Extemporaneously Extemporarily** eks tem pō-rā nē us li eks tem po ra ri li, *adv* In an extemporaneous manner — **Extemporaneousness**, eks tem po-rā nē us nes *n.* The quality of being extemporaneous — **Extempore** eks tem po rē *adv* [L phrase *ex tempore* same meaning] Without previous thought, study or meditation with out preparation — *a* Extemporary extemporaneous — **Extemporization**, eks-tem po ri zā shon *n* The act of extemporizing — **Extemporize**, eks-tem po-rīz *v t* — *extemporised*, *extemporising* To speak without previous thought, study, or preparation, to discourse without notes or written composition — *v t* To make without forethought, to provide for the occasion, to prepare in great haste with the means within one's reach (to *extemporise* a speech or a dinner) — **Extemporiser**, eks-tem'po-rī zėr, *n* One who extemporises

Extend, eks-tend', *v.t.* [L *extendo*, to stretch out—*ex*, out, and *tendo*, to stretch (as in *contend*, *pretend*, *tend*); same root as L *tenuis*, thin, *tenax*, tenacious, E *thin*] To stretch in any direction; *to carry forward* or continue in length, as a line, to spread in breadth, to expand or dilate in size, to hold out or reach forth, to expand, to enlarge, to widen, to diffuse, to continue, to prolong, to communicate, bestow, or impart — *v i* To stretch, to reach, to be continued in length or breadth, to become larger or more comprehensive — **Extendedly**, eks-ten ded li, *adv* In an extended manner — **Extender**, eks-ten'dėr, *n.* He who or that which extends or stretches — **Extendible**, eks-ten di bl, *a* Capable of being extended — **Extensibility**, eks-ten'si bil i ti *n* The quality of being extensible — **Extensible**, **Extensile**, eks-ten'si-bl, eks ten sil, *a* Capable of being extended — **Extension**, eks ten shon, *n* The act of extending, the state of being extended, enlargement, expansion, prolongation, that property of any body by which it occupies a portion of space, being one of the properties of matter, *logic*, the extent of the application of a general term, that is, the objects collectively which are included under it, compass — **Extensive**, eks-ten'siv *a* Having great or considerable extent wide, large, embracing a wide area or a great number of objects, diffusive — **Extensively**, eks-ten siv li, *adv* In an extensive manner — **Extensiveness**, eks-ten'siv nes *n* The state or quality of being extensive — **Extensor** eks ten sėr, *n* *Anat.* a muscle which serves to extend or straighten any part of the body, as an arm or a finger opposed to *flexor* — **Extent**, eks-tent, *n* [L L *extentus*, a stretching out, L *extentus* extended] Space or degree to which a thing is extended, extension, length, compass, bulk, size

Extenuate eks-ten ū āt, *v t* — *extenuated*, *extenuating* [L *extenuo*, *extenuatum*, to make thin or small to lessen—*ex*, and *tenuis*, thin fine (whence *tenuity*), same root as E *thin*] To lessen or diminish, to weaken the import or force of to palliate, to mitigate — **Extenuation** eks-ten ū ā'shon *n* The act of extenuating, palliation, mitigation as opposed to *aggravation* — **Extenuator**, eks-ten ū ā tėr, *n* One who extenuates — **Extenuatory**, eks-ten ū a to ri *a* Tending to extenuate.

Exterior eks-tē ri ėr, *a* [L, compar of *exter* or *externus* on the outside outward, from *ex* out of, akin *external*, *extreme*, *estrange*, *strange*] External, outer, outward, bounding or limiting outwardly, situated beyond the limits of on the outside, not arising or coming from within — *n* The outer surface, the outside, the external features — **Exteriority** eks tē ri o'ri ti *n* The state or quality of being exterior, externality — **Exteriorly** eks-tē ri ėr li, *adv* In an exterior manner, outwardly, externally

Exterminate, eks tėr'mi nāt *v t* — *exterminated*, *exterminating* [L *extermino*, *exterminatum* to remove—*ex*, and *termino*, to terminate from *terminus* a limit TERM] To destroy utterly to extirpate, to root out to eradicate — **Exterminable**, eks tėr'mi na bl *a* Capable of being exterminated **Extermination** eks tėr'mi nā shon, *n* The act of exterminating, destruction, eradication, extirpation — **Exterminator**, eks tėr'mi nā tėr *n* One who or that which exterminates — **Exterminatory**, eks-tėr'mi na to-ri *a* Serving or tending to exterminate

External eks-tėr'nal, *a* [L *externus*, from *exter*, on the outside EXTERIOR] On the outside opposite to *internal*, on the exterior, superficial, visible, apparent, existing or situated outside, not being or arising within, outside of ourselves relating to or connected with foreign nations, foreign — *n* An outward part, something pertaining to the exterior, an outward rite or ceremony — **Externality** eks-tėr-nal'i-ti, *n.* The state of being external; separation from the perceiving mind, exteriority — **Externalise**, eks-tėr'nal-īz, *v t* To embody in an outward form, to give shape and form to. — **Externally**, eks-tėr'nal-li, *adv*

Outwardly; on the outside; apparently, exteriorly

Exterritorial, eks-ter'i-tō"ri-al, *a* [Prefix *ex*, and *territorial*] Beyond the jurisdiction of the laws of the country in which one resides. — **Exterritoriality**, eks-ter'i-tō"ri-al"i-ti, *n*. Immunity from a country's laws, such as that enjoyed by an ambassador.

Extinct, eks-tingkt', *a* [*L extinctus*, pp of *extinguo*, *exstinguo* EXTINGUISH] Extinguished, quenched, having ceased, losing at an end, no longer in existence, having died out (a family or race is extinct) —**Extinction**, eks-tingk'shon, *n* The act of putting out or quenching flame or fire, the state of being extinguished, a putting an end to, or a coming to an end

Extine, eks'tin, *n* [*L exter*, outside] *Bot* the outer coat of the pollen-grain in plants

Extinguish, eks-ting'gwish, *v t* [*L extinguo*, *exstinguo*—*ex*, and *stinguo*, to scratch out, as in *distinguish*] To put out, to quench, to stifle, to put an end to, to suppress, to destroy, to crush, to eclipse — **Extinguishable**, eks-ting'gwish-a-bl, *a* Capable of being quenched, destroyed, or suppressed — **Extinguisher**, eks-ting'gwish-ėr, *n*. One who or that which extinguishes, a hollow conical utensil to put on a candle or lamp to extinguish it — **Extinguishment**, eks-ting'gwish-ment, *n* The act of extinguishing, extinction

Extirpate, eks-tėr'pāt, *v t* —*extirpated*, *extirpating* [*L extirpo*, *exstirpo*, *exstirpatum*—*ex*, out, and *stirpa*, the trunk of a tree] To pull or pluck up by the roots, to root out, to eradicate, to destroy totally, to exterminate — **Extirpable** eks-tėr'pa bl, *a*. Capable of being extirpated — **Extirpation**, eks-tėr-pā'shon, *n*. The act of rooting out eradication, total destruction — **Extirpator**, eks-tėr'pā tėr, *n*. One who or that which extirpates — **Extirpatory**, eks-tėr'pa to-ri, *a* Serving or tending to extirpate

Extol, eks tol', *v t.—extolled*, *extolling* [*L extollo*, to raise up—*ex*, out up, and *tollo*, to raise; from same root as in *tolero* to endure, to tolerate] To speak in laudatory terms of, to praise, to laud, to applaud, to eulogize, to magnify, to celebrate to glorify — **Extoller**, eks-tol'ėr, *n* One who extols, a praiser or magnifier

Extort, eks-tort', *v t* [*L extorqueo extortum—ex*, and *torqueo*, to twist, seen in *contort*, *distort*, *retort*, *torture*, &c] To obtain from a person by force or compulsion, to wrest or wring by physical force by menace, torture, or authority (to *extort* contributions, a confession, a promise, &c) — **Extorter**, eks-tor'tėr, *n* One who extorts — **Extorsive**, eks-tor'siv *a* Serving to extort.—**Extorsively**, eks tor siv li *adv* In an extorsive manner —**Extortion**, eks tor'shon, *n* The act of extorting, the act or practice of extorting or wringing money from people by any undue exercise of power, illegal compulsion to pay money, rapacity; that which is extorted —**Extortionary**, eks-tor'shon a ri, *a* Practising extortion, containing extortion —**Extortionate**, eks-tor'shon at, *a* Characterized by extortion, oppressive in exacting money —**Extortioner**, **Extortionist**, eks-tor'shon ėr, eks-tor'shon-ist, *n* One who practises extortion

Extra, eks tra, *a*. [Contr from *extraordinary*, or directly from L *extra*, beyond] Extraordinary, more than what is usual, beyond what is due, appointed, or expected, supplementary, additional — *n*. Something in addition to what is due, expected, or usual, something over and above

Extract, eks-trakt', *v t* [*L extractus*, from *extraho—ex*, and *traho*, to draw, seen also in *contract*, *detract*, *retract*, *trace*, *tract*, &c] To draw out, to take out, to pull out or remove from a fixed position, to draw out by distillation or other chemical process, to select as a specimen or sample, to take (a passage or passages) from a book or writing, to ascertain the root of a number — *n* (eks'trakt) That which is extracted or drawn from something, a passage taken from a book or writing, an excerpt; a quotation, anything drawn from a substance by heat, distillation, or a chemical process, as an essence, a tincture, and the like.—**Extractable**, **Extractible**, eks-trak'ta-bl, **eks-trak'ti-bl**, *a* Capable of being extracted. — **Extraction**, eks-trak'shon, *n*. [L *extractio*] The act of extracting or drawing out, descent, lineage, derivation of persons from a stock or family, the stock or family from which one has descended, *arith* and *alg* the operation of finding the root of a given number or quantity — **Extractive**, eks-trak'tiv, *a* Capable of being extracted, tending or serving to extract, extracting —*n* A peculiar base or principle supposed to exist in all vegetable extracts —**Extractor**, eks trak'tėr, *n* One who or that which extracts, a forceps or instrument used in lithotomy and midwifery, or in extracting teeth

Extradition, eks tra dish'on, *n* [L *ex*, and *traditio*, a giving up, surrender from *trado*, *traditum*, to give up] Delivery of a criminal or fugitive from justice by one nation to another, on sufficient grounds shown —An *extradition treaty* is a treaty by which either nation becomes bound to give up criminal refugees to the other — **Extradite**, eks tra-dit, *v t* To deliver or give up (a criminal) to the authorities of the country from which he has come

Extrados eks-trā'dos *n* [Fr, from L *extra*, without, and *dorsum* the back] The exterior curve of an arch, the outer curve of a voussoir

Extraforaneous, eks tra fo rā'nē us, *a* [L *extra* beyond, and *foris*, doors] Out-door, out-of door

Extrajudicial, eks tra jū-dish al, *a* Out of the proper court, or the ordinary course of legal procedure —**Extrajudicially** eks tra jū-dish al li *adv* In an extrajudicial manner, out of court

Extramundane, eks tra mun dān, *a* Beyond the limit of the material world or mundane affairs

Extramural eks tra mū'ral, *a* [L *extra*, beyond, and *murus*, a wall] Without or beyond the walls, as of a fortified city or a university

Extraneous, eks trā'nē us *a* [L *extraneus*, from *extra* without beyond akin *strange*] Foreign not belonging to a thing, existing without, not intrinsic —**Extraneously**, eks trā'nē us li, *adv* In an extraneous manner

Extraofficial eks tra of fish al, *a* Not within the limits of official duty

Extraordinary eks tra or'di na ri, *a* [L *extraordinarius—extra* and *ordo*, *ordinis*, order] Beyond or out of the ordinary or common order or method not in the usual customary or regular course, not ordinary, exceeding the common degree or measure remarkable, uncommon, rare, wonderful, special particular, sent for a special purpose or on a particular occasion (an ambassador *extraordinary*) — **Extraordinarily** eks tra or'di na ri li *adv* In an extraordinary manner, in an uncommon degree, remarkably, exceedingly, eminently —**Extraordinariness**, eks tra or'di na ri nes, *n* The state or quality of being extraordinary, remarkableness

Extraparochial, eks tra pa rō'ki al *a* Not within or reckoned within the limits of any parish —**Extraparochially** eks tra pa rō'ki al li, *adv* Out of a parish

Extraphysical, eks tra fiz'i kal, *a* Not subject to physical laws or methods

Extraprofessional eks tra-prō-fesh on al *a* Not within the ordinary limits of professional duty or business

Extratropical, eks-tra trop'i kal, *a* Beyond the tropics, without the tropics, north or south

Extravagance, **Extravagancy**, eks trav'a gans, eks-trav'a-gan si, *n* [Fr *extravagance*—L *extra*, beyond, and *vagans* ppr of *vago*, *vagor*, to wander VAGABOND] A wandering beyond proper bounds, want of restraint, wildness; irregularity, unreasonableness; beyond proper bounds, want of restraint, wildness; irregularity, unreasonableness; prodigality, lavish spending or waste, excess; profusion, bombast —**Extravagant**, **eks-trav'a-gant**, *a* Wandering beyond bounds (*Shak*); exceeding due bounds; unreasonable; excessive; not within ordinary limits of truth or probability or other usual bounds; unrestrained, irregular; wild; wasteful; prodigal; profuse in expenses —**Extravagantly**, **eks-trav'a-gant-li**, *adv* In an extravagant manner, unreasonably; excessively, wastefully — **Extravaganza**, eks-trav a-gan"za, *n*. A literary or musical composition noted for its wildness and incoherence, a burlesque

Extravasate, eks-trav'a sāt, *v t* —*extravasated*, *extravasating* [*L extra*, beyond, and *vas*, a vessel] To force or let out of the proper vessels, as out of the blood vessels — **Extravasation**, eks trav'a-sā shon, *n* The act of extravasating, the state of being forced or let out of the vessels or ducts of the body that contain it, effusion — **Extravascular**, *eks* tra vas'kū-lėr, *a* Being out of the proper vessels

Extreme, eks-trēm, *a* [Fr *extrême*, from L *extremus*, superl of *exter* or *exterus*, on the outside, external EXTERIOR] Outermost, furthest, at the utmost point, edge, or border, worst or best that can exist or be supposed, greatest, most violent or urgent, utmost, last, beyond which there is none, carrying principles to the uttermost, holding the strongest possible views, ultra — *Extreme unction*, in the *Roman ritual* the anointing of a sick person with oil when on the point of death — *n* The utmost point of a thing, extremity, utmost limit or degree that can be supposed or tolerated, either of two states or feelings as different from each other as possible, height or extravagant pitch, *math* the first or the last term of a proportion — **Extremely**, eks trēm'li *adv* In the utmost degree, to the utmost point —**Extremist** eks trēm'ist, *n* A supporter of extreme doctrines or practice —**Extremity** eks trem'i ti *n* [L *extremitas*] The utmost point or side the verge, the point or border that terminates a thing, the highest degree the most aggravated or intense form, extreme or utmost distress, straits or difficulties, a limb or organ of locomotion as opposed to the trunk of the body and the head

Extricate, eks'tri kāt *v t* —*extricated ex tricating* [*L extrico extricatum—ex* and *trico* trifles, perplexity See INTRICATE] To free, as from difficulties or perplexities to disentangle, to disengage, to disentangle, to clear, to relieve —**Extricable**, eks'tri ka bl *a* Capable of being extricated — **Extrication**, eks tri kā'shon *n* The act of extricating, disentangling, or setting free

Extrinsic, **Extrinsical**, eks trin'sik, eks trin'si kal, *a* [L *extrinsecus*, from with out—*exter* outward (as in *exterior*) and *secus* by, along with] External, outward, coming from without, not intrinsic, not contained in or belonging to a body —**Extrinsicality** eks trin si kal i ti *n* The state of being extrinsical, externality — **Extrinsically** eks trin'si kal li, *adv* In an extrinsic manner, from without

Extrorsal, **Extrorse** eks tror'sal, eks trors, *a* [Fr *extrorse* from L *extra*, on the outside, and *verto*, *versum* to turn] *Bot* turned or directed outwards or turned away from the axis opposed to *introrse* — **Extroversion**, eks-tro vėr'shon, *n* *Path* a malformation consisting in an organ being turned inside out, as the bladder

Extrude, eks-trōd', *v t* — *extruded*, *extruding* [*L extrudo ex* and *trudo* to thrust, as in *intrude*] To thrust out, to urge, force, or press out to expel, to drive away, to displace — **Extrusion**, eks trō'zhon, *n* The act of extruding, expulsion

Exuberance, **Exuberancy**, eks ū'bėr ans, eks-ū'bėr-an si, *n* [Fr *exubérance*, from L *exuberantia—ex*, intens, and *uber*, to be fruitful, from *uber*, rich, fruitful] The state of being exuberant, superfluous abundance, an overflowing quantity, richness, excess, redundance, copiousness — **Exuberant**, eks ū'bėr ant, *a* [L *exuberans*, *exuberantis*, ppr of *exubero*] Characterized by abundance, richness, or luxuriance, plenteous, rich, overflowing, overabundant, superfluous — **Exuberantly**, eks ū'bėr-ant-li, *adv* In an exuberant manner

Exude, eks-ūd', *v t* —*exuded*, *exuding* [L.

exsudo, to discharge by sweating—*ex*, and *sudo*, to sweat, from same root as E *sweat*.] To discharge through the pores, as moisture or other liquid matter, to give out, like sweat or juice, to let ooze out —*v i* To flow from a body through the pores, to ooze out like sweat —**Exudation**, eks-ū dā shon, *n* The act of exuding, a discharge of humours or moisture, that which is exuded

Exulcerate, eg zul sėr āt, *v t* [L *exulcero*, *exulceratum*—*ex*, intens, and *ulcus*, *ulceris*, an ulcer] To produce an ulcer or ulcers on, to ulcerate

Exult, eg zult, *v i* [L *exulto*, *exsultо*, to leap or jump about—*ex*, and *salio*, *saltum*, to leap, seen also in *insult* *result*, *salient*, &c] To rejoice in triumph, to rejoice exceedingly, to be glad above measure, to triumph —**Exultant**, eg zul tant, *a* Rejoicing triumphantly — **Exultation**, eg zul tā shon, *n* The act of exulting, great gladness, rapturous delight, triumph — **Exultingly** eg zul ting li, *adv* In an exulting manner

Exuviæ, eg zū vi ē, *n pl* [L, from *exuo*, to put off, to strip] Cast skins, shells or coverings of animals, any parts of animals which are shed or cast off, as the skins of serpents, &c —**Exuvial**, eg zū vi al, *a* Relating to or containing exuviæ **Exuviation**, eg zū vi ā shon, *n* The rejection or casting off of exuviæ

Ex voto, eks vo tō, *a* [L, in consequence of a vow] Vowed, offered in consequence of a vow applied to votive offerings as of a picture for a chapel, &c, presented by Roman Catholics

Eyalet, i a let, *n* A Turkish province under the administration of a vizier or pasha of the first class

Eyas, i as, *n* [Fr *niais*, lit a nestling falcon, from L L *nidax*, *nidacis*, still in the nest, L *nidus*, a nest, with loss of *n* as in *adder*] A young hawk just taken from the nest, not able to prey for itself [*Shak*] —*Eyas-musket*, a young sparrow-hawk

Eye, i, *n* [O E *ye*, *eighe*, A Sax *ége*, Dan *oie*, D *oog*, Icel *auga*, G *auge*, Goth *augo*, cog L *oculus*, Skr *akshi*—eye, from a root meaning sharp ACID] The organ of vision which in man and the higher animals consists of a ball or globular body set in an orbit or socket and forming an optical apparatus by means of which the figures of external objects form sensible impressions, power of seeing, delicate or accurate perception, sight, ocular perception, notice, observation, regard, respect, anything resembling or suggesting an eye in shape or general appearance, as the bud or shoot of a plant or tuber, the hole or aperture in a needle, the circular catch of a hook and eye, the loop or ring on a rope, *arch* the centre of something, thus the *eye* of a dome is the circular aperture at its apex —*The wind's eye*, the direction right opposite to that of the wind —*v t* —*eyed*, *eyeing* To fix the eye on, to look on, to observe or watch narrowly or with fixed attention —**Eyed**, id, *p* and *a* Furnished with eyes, having eyes of this or that character used most frequently in composition —**Eyeless**, les, *a* Without eyes —**Eyeball**, i bal, *n* The ball globe, or apple of the eye —**Eyebright**, i brit *n* A pretty little annual herb common in meadows, heaths, &c, throughout Britain, which formerly enjoyed a great reputation in diseases of the eyes —**Eyebrow**, i brou, *n* The brow or hairy arch above the eye.—**Eye-glass**, *n*. A glass to assist the sight, the lens of a telescope, microscope, &c, to which the eye is applied —**Eyelash**, i lash, *n* The line of hair that edges the eyelid.—**Eyelet**, **Eyelet-hole**, i let, *n* A small hole or perforation to receive a lace or small rope or cord, or for other purposes —**Eyelid**, i lid, *n* That portion of movable skin that serves as a cover for the eyeball —**Eye-piece**, *n* In an optical instrument the lens or combination of lenses to which the eye is applied — **Eye servant**, *n* A servant who attends to his duty only when watched — **Eye-service**, *n* Service performed only under inspection or the eye of an employer —**Eyeshot**, i shot, *n* Range of vision, sight, view —**Eyesight**, i sit, *n*. The sight of the eye, view, observation, the sense of seeing — **Eyesore**, i sōr, *n* Something offensive to the eye or sight — **Eyetooth**, i tōth, *n* A tooth under the eye, a fang, a canine tooth — **Eye witness**, *n* One who sees a thing done, one who has ocular view of anything

Eyot, i ot, *n* [O E *ey*, Icel *ey*, A. Sax *ig*, an island, and dim term *ot*] A little isle, a small river islet with willows growing on it, an ait

Eyre, ār, *n* [O Fr *erre*, *curre*, a journey, from L *iter*, *itineris*, a journey] A journey or circuit of a court, a court of itinerant justices —*Justices in eyre*, itinerant justices who formerly travelled to hold courts in the different English counties

Eyry, **Eyrie**, i ri, *n* Same as AERIE

F.

F, the sixth letter of the English alphabet, a consonant, formed by the passage of breath between the lower lip and the upper front teeth, *mus* the fourth note of the diatonic scale

Fa fä, *n* *Mus* the Italian name of the fourth note of the diatonic scale

Faam tea, fä am tē *n* The dried leaves of an orchid indigenous to Bourbon used as a stomachic and in pulmonary complaints

Fabaceous, fa bā shus *a* [L *faba* a bean] Having the nature of the bean like the bean

Fabian fā bi an *a* Like the generalship of *Fabius* Maximus who harassed the troops of Hannibal but took care to avoid a battle (*Fabian* strategy)

Fable, fa bl, *n* [Fr *fable*, L *fabula* from *fari*, to speak akin *fate*] A fictitious narration intended to convey some useful truth or precept, a fabricated story, a fiction, the plot or connected series of events in an epic or dramatic poem, subject of talk (*Pun*) —*v i* —*fabled*, *fabling* To tell fables or falsehoods —*v t* To invent or fabricate to speak of as true or real — **Fabled**, fā bld *p* and *a* Celebrated in fables fabulously imagined —**Fabler** fā blėr, *n* One who fables a writer of fables —**Fabliau** fab lē ō *n* pl **Fabliaux** fab lē ō [Fr] A kind of metrical tale common in French literature of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries — **Fabulist** fab ū list *n* The inventor or writer of fables —**Fabulize**, fab ū liz, *v i* —*fabulized*, *fabulizing* To invent compose, or relate fables —**Fabulosity** fab ū los i ti, *n* The quality of being fabulous, fabulousness, a fable — **Fabulous**, fab ū lus, *a* Having the nature of a fable, fictitious, invented, not real, mythical, hardly to be received as truth, incredible —**Fabulously**, fab ū lus li, *adv* In a fabulous manner —**Fabulousness**, fab ū-lus nes, *n* The quality of being fabulous

Fabric, fab rik, *n* [Fr *fabrique*, L *fabrica*, from *faber*, a worker, same root as *facio*, to make *Forge* is really the same word] A structure, a building, edifice, or construction, the frame of a building, cloth manufactured, the structure of anything, the manner in which the parts are put together, texture —**Fabricant**, fab ri kant, *n* [Fr] A manufacturer —**Fabricate**, fab ri kāt *v t* —*fabricated* *fabricating* [L *fabrico*, *fabricatum*] To frame build make or construct, to form into a whole by connecting the parts, to form by art and labour to invent and form to forge to devise falsely —**Fabrication**, fab ri kā shon *n* The act of fabricating, construction, making the act of devising falsely, forgery that which is fabricated, a falsehood — **Fabricator**, fab ri kā tėr *n* One who fabricates

Façade fa sad or fa sād, *n* [Fr from It *facciata* a façade from *faccia* L *facies*, the face] The face or front view or elevation of an edifice exterior front or face

Face, fās, *n* [Fr from L *faces* face figure, form fr *in facio* to make] The front part of an animal's head, particularly of the human head, made up of the forehead, eyes nose mouth cheeks, &c, the visage, aspect or air of the face, cast of features, look, countenance expression of the face, the surface of a thing, or the side which presents itself to the view of the spectator the front, the forepart a plane surface of a solid, one of the sides bounding a solid, appearance, aspect, effrontery, boldness assurance, the dial of a clock, watch compass card, or other indicator, the sole of a plane, operating edge or surface in certain implements —*To make a face* to distort the countenance, to make a grimace —*To fly in the face of* to act in direct opposition to or disregard of, to defy — *Face to face*, both parties being present and confronting each other — *v t* —*faced*, *facing* To turn the face or front full toward, to meet in front, to stand up against in hostile encounter, to confront, to stand with the face or front toward, to finish or protect with a thin external covering over the front of, to smooth or dress the face of (a stone, &c) — *To face down*, to oppose boldly or impudently —*To face out*, to persist in, especially to persist in an assertion which is not true, to brave (an accusation) with effrontery —*To face tea*, to adulterate it by mixing it with colouring matter and other substances —*v i* To turn the face (to *face* to the right or left) — **Face-ache**, *n* The douloureux a kind of neuralgia in the face —**Faced** fāst *a* Having a face, marked with a face (as a court-card) — **Facial** fā shi al *a* Of or pertaining to the face —*Facial angle*, the angle formed by the plane of the face with a certain other plane, an angle formed by lines drawn to show to what extent the jaws are protruding and the forehead receding — **Facially**, fā shi al li, *adv* In a facial manner considered in regard to the features —**Facing**, fās ing, *n* A covering in front for ornament, protection, defence, or other purposes, a mode of adulterating tea by mixing with colouring matter and other substances, the movement of soldiers in turning round to the left right, &c, *pl* the distinctive trimmings on a regimental coat or jacket — **Facingly**, fās ing li, *adv* In a fronting position

Facet **Facette**, fas et fa-set *n* [Fr *facette* dim of *face*] A small flat portion of a surface one of the small smooth surfaces on a gem or crystal —*v t* To cut a facet or facets on —**Faceted** fas et-ed, *a* Having facets, formed into facets

Facetiæ fa sē shi-ē, *n pl* [L, from *facetus* merry, elegant, from root of *facio*, to make] Witty or humorous sayings, jests; witticisms —**Facetious** fa-sē shus, *a* Merry jocular, witty, full of pleasantry; playful, exciting laughter —**Facetiously**, fa-sē shus li, *adv* In a facetious manner — **Facetiousness**, fa sē shus nes, *n* The quality of being facetious, pleasantry

Facial Under FACE

Facies, fā shi-ēz, *n* [L] *Anat* the face; *zool* and *geol* the general aspect presented by an assemblage of animals and plants, characteristic of a particular locality or period

Facile, fas il, *a* [L *facilis*, easy to be done or made, from *facio*, to make] Easy to be done or performed, not difficult, easy to be dealt with, easy of access or converse, not haughty or distant, easily persuaded to good or bad, yielding; ductile to a fault;

ready; dexterous (an artist's *fac-sile* pencil) —**Facileness**, † *fa'il-nes*, *n.* The state of being facile.—**Facilitate**, *fa-sil'i tāt*, *v t* —**facilitated**, *facilitating* [Fr *faciliter*, from L. *facilitas*, easiness.] To make easy or less difficult; to lessen the labour of —**Facilitation**, *fa-sil i tā shon*, *n.* The act of facilitating —**Facility**, *fa-sil i ti*, *n.* [Fr *facilité*, L *facilitas*.] Easiness to be performed; freedom from difficulty, ease, ease in performance, readiness proceeding from skill or use, dexterity, pliancy or ductility in character, easiness to be persuaded, usually implying a disposition to yield to solicitations to evil, the means by which the accomplishment of anything is rendered more easy in this sense usually in the *pl*

Facsimile, *fak-sim i lē*, *n.* [L *facso*, to make, and *similis*, like] An exact copy or likeness, an imitation of an original in all its proportions, traits, and peculiarities.—**Facsimilist**, *fak-sim i-list*, *n.* The producer of a facsimile or of facsimiles

Fact, *fakt*, *n.* [L *factum*, a thing done, a deed, a fact, from *facio*, to do or make, a stem which appears in many words, as *affect*, *affair*, *counterfeit*, *defeat difficult*, *faculty*, *prompt*, &c.] Anything done or that comes to pass, an act, a deed, an effect produced or achieved, an event, reality, truth, a true statement

Faction, *fak'shon*, *n.* [L *factio*, from *facio*, *factum*, to do FACT] A party combined or acting in union, in opposition to an other party or a government, a party unscrupulously promoting their private ends at the expense of the public good, discord, dissension —**Factionary**, † *fak shon a-ri*, *n.* A party man, one of a faction —**Factionist**, *fak shon ist n* One who promotes faction.—**Factious** *fak shus*, *a* Given to faction, prone to clamour against public measures or men, pertaining to faction, proceeding from faction —**Factiously** *fak shus-li*, *adv* In a factious, turbulent or disorderly manner —**Factiousness** *fak shus-nes*, *n* The state or character of being factious, disposition to clamour and raise opposition, clamorousness for a party

Factitious, *fak tish us a* [L *factitius*, made by art, from *facio*, to make FACT] Made by art in distinction from what is produced by nature, artificial, conventional —**Factitiously** *fak tish us li adv* In a factitious manner —**Factitiousness**, *fak tish us nes*, *n*

Factitive, *fak ti tiv a* [From L *facio factum*, to make FACT] Causative tending to make or cause *gram* expressing the result of an action that produces a new condition in the object in he struck him dead, *struck* is factitive)

Factor, *fak tėr*, *n* [L, a maker, doer, from *facio*, *factum*, to do FACT] An agent employed by merchants residing in other places to buy and sell or transact other business on their account, in Scotland, a person appointed by a landholder or house proprietor to manage an estate, collect rents, &c, *arith* the multiplier or multiplicand, from the multiplication of which proceeds the product, *alg* any expression considered as part of a product, hence, generally, one of several elements or influences which tend to the production of a result —**Factorage**, *fak tėr āj*, *n* The allowance to a factor for his services, commission —**Factorial**, *fak tō ri-al*, *a* Of or pertaining to a factor or factors —**Factorship**, *fak'tėr-ship*, *n.* The business of a factor —**Factory**, *fak to-ri*, *n* A name given to establishments of merchants and factors resident in foreign countries, (contr from *manufactory*) a building or collection of buildings appropriated to the manufacture of goods, a manufactory

Factotum, *fak tō tum*, *n* [L *facio*, to do, and *totum*, the whole] A confidential agent that manages all kinds of matters for his employer

Facula, *fak'ū-lē*, *n pl.* [L *facula*, a little torch, dim of *fax*, a torch] *Astron.* spots sometimes seen on the sun's disc, which appear brighter than the rest of his surface —**Facular**, *fak'ū-lėr*, *a.* Pertaining or relating to faculæ

Faculty, *fak'ul-ti*, *n.* [Fr *faculté*, L *facultas*, from *facio*, to do, to make FACT] Any mental or bodily power, capacity for any action or function, skill derived from practice, or practice aided by nature, special power or endowment; a right or power granted to a person by favour or indulgence, to do what by law he may not do, the body of individuals constituting one of the learned professions, and more specifically the medical profession, the masters and professors of the several departments of a university, or one of the departments themselves

Fad, *fad*, *n.* [Perhaps from A Sax *fadian*, to arrange] A favourite theory, crotchet, hobby [Colloq]—**Faddy**, *fad i*, *a* Given to fads or crotchets. [Colloq]

Fade, *fād*, *v i* —*faded*, *fading* [O E *vade*, to fade, comp Fr *fade*, insipid, from L *vapidus*, vapid] To wither, to lose strength, health, or vigour gradually, to decay, to lost freshness, colour, or brightness, to tend from a stronger or brighter colour to a more faint shade of the same colour or to lose colour entirely; to grow dim or indistinct to view —*v t* To cause to wither to deprive of freshness or vigour —**Fadedly**, *fād ed li adv* In a faded or decayed manner —**Fadeless**, *fād les a* Unfading —**Fading** *fād ing p* and *a* Liable to fade or lose freshness and vigour, not durable, transient —**Fadingly**, *fād ing li*, *adv* In a fading manner —**Fadingness**, *fād ing nes*, *n*

Fadge, *faj*, *v i* [A Sax *fegan* to fit, akin to *fæger*, fair, comp G *fugen* D *voegen* Sw *foga*, to fit] To suit, to fit, to be found suitable or successful

Fæces *fē sēz n pl* [L] Excrement also settlings dregs sediment —**Fæcal** *fē kal*, *a* Pertaining to fæces

Faery *fā ėr i*, *a.* Pertaining to fairies, fairy

Fag *fag v t* —*fagged fagging* [Probably from verb to *flag* by omission of *l*] To become weary, to fail in strength to be faint with weariness, to labour hard or assiduously, to work till wearied, *to act as a fag* —*v t* To use or treat as a fag or drudge, to tire by labour, to exhaust —*n.* A laborious drudge a school boy who performs menial services for another boy who is in the highest or next highest form or class a custom in some great English schools —**Fag-end**, *n* [The end which *flags* or hangs loose] The end of a web of cloth the latter or nearer part of anything

Faggot Fagot, *fag'ot*, *n* [Fr *fagot*, It *fagotto*, a faggot, from L *fax facis* a faggot, a torch] A bundle of sticks or small branches used for fuel or for filling ditches and other purposes in fortification, a fascine a bundle of pieces of iron or steel in bars, a person formerly hired to take the place of another at the muster of a military company or to hide deficiency in its number, a term of contempt for a dry shrivelled old woman —*v t* To bind in a faggot or bundle to collect promiscuously —**Faggot-vote** *n.* A vote procured by the purchase of property under mortgage or otherwise which is divided among a number so as to constitute a nominal qualification without a substantial basis **Faggot-voter** *n* One who holds a faggot vote

Fagotto *fa got to n* [It] A musical wind instrument with a reed and mouth piece like the clarionet and resembling the bassoon

Faham tea FAAM TEA

Fahlerz, **Fahlore**, *fal ėrts fal ōr n* [G *fahl*, yellowish, and *erz*, ore] Gray copper or gray copper ore

Fahrenheit, *fā ren hīt a* [After *Fahrenheit*, who first employed quicksilver in thermometers about 1720] The name distinguishing that kind of thermometer in which the space between the freezing and the boiling points of water is divided into 180°, the freezing point being marked 32°, and the boiling 212°

Faience, *fā-ji-ens* or *fā-yāns*, *n.* [Fr] A sort of fine pottery or earthenware glazed with a fine varnish, and painted in various designs, named from *Faenza* in Italy

Fail, *fal*, *v i.* [Fr *faillir*, *to fail*, from L *fallere*, to deceive, whence also *false*, *falsible*, *fault*, *faiter*] To become deficient; to be insufficient; to cease to be abundant for supply; to come short, not to have the due measure or degree; to decay, decline, sink, or be diminished; to become weaker; to become extinct; to be entirely wanting, to be no longer produced, furnished, or supplied, not to produce the effect, to miscarry, to be unsuccessful, to be guilty of omission or neglect, to become insolvent or bankrupt —*v t* To cease or to neglect or omit to afford aid or strength to, to be wanting to, to disappoint, to desert, not to be at hand when required —*n.* Miscarriage, failure, deficiency, want —*Without fail*, without omission to perform something, without doubt, certainly —**Failing**, *fāl ing n* Imperfection, a weakness in character or disposition, foible, fault —**Failingly**, *fal ing li adv* By failing —**Failure**, *fal ūr n.* A failing, deficiency, cessation of supply or total defect, omission, non performance, decay, or defect from decay, the act of failing or state of having failed to attain an object, want of success, a becoming insolvent or bankrupt

Faille, *fīyė* or *fal*, *n* [Fr] A heavy silk fabric of superior quality

Fain, *fān*, *a* [A Sax *fægen*, joyful, *fægnian*, to rejoice, Goth *faginon*, Icel *fagna*, to be glad *Fawn* (verb) is of same origin, and *fair* (adj) is akin] Glad or pleased under some kind of necessity, inclined, content to accept of or do something for want of better —*adv* Gladly, with joy or pleasure with *would*.—**Fainness**, *fān nes*, *n* State of being fain

Faint, *fānt*, *v i* [O Fr *faint* sluggish negligent, pp of *feindre* L *fingere*, to feign, whence also *feign fictum* &c] To become feeble to decline or fail in strength and vigour, to become temporarily unconscious, powerless, and motionless, to swoon, to sink into dejection to lose courage or spirit to become gradually weaker in distinct, to decay to fade, disappear or vanish —*a* Weak, languid, feeble, exhausted, inclined to swoon hardly perceptible by or feebly striking the senses, indistinct wanting in brightness or vividness loudness sharpness or force, not well defined feeble slight, imperfect, not carried on with vigour or energy dejected, depressed disheartened —*n* A fainting fit a swoon *pl* the impure spirit which comes over first and last in the distillation of whisky —**Faint hearted** *a* Cowardly, timorous, having lost courage, yielding to fear —**Faint-heartedly**, *adv* In a faint hearted manner —**Faint-heartedness**, *n* Want of courage —**Faintish** *fān tish*, *a* Slightly faint —**Faintishness** *fān tish nes*, *n* A slight degree of faintness —**Faintly**, *fant li adv* In a faint weak feeble, or languid manner without vigour or activity without vividness or distinctness —**Faintness**, *fant nes n* The state of being faint

Fair, *fār*, *n* [A Sax *fæger* fair, pleasant, beautiful, Icel *fagr* Dan *feir*, Sw *fager*, Goth *fagrs* bright FAIN] Pleasing to the eye beautiful, handsome white or light coloured in respect of skin or complexion not dark or swarthy not stormy or wet, not cloudy or overcast, clear (*fair* weather), free from obstruction, obstacle, or anything to impede (on the *fair* way to success), open frank, or honest, not resorting to anything tricky or underhand, just, equitable, free from unfair or unfavourable circumstances or influences, civil pleasing, or courteous (*fair* words), free from deletions, blots, and the like, perfectly or easily legible (a *fair* copy), free from stain or blemish, unspotted, unfurnished (one's *fair* fame), passably or moderately good, better than indifferent —*Fair way*, the track or course that is clear of obstacles and is therefore taken by vessels in navigating a narrow bay, river, or harbour —*adv* Openly, frankly, civilly, complaisantly (especially in 'to speak a person *fair*'), on good terms (to keep *fair* with the world) —*To bid fair*, to promise well, to be in a fair way, to be likely —*n.* Elliptically, a fair woman, a handsome female. [Poet]—*The fair*, the female sex;

specifically, the loveliest of that sex —*v t* To make fair or beautiful —**Fairish**, fār'ish, *a* Reasonably fair —**Fairishly**, fār'ish-li, *adv* In a tolerably fair manner —**Fairly**, fār'li, *adv* In a fair manner, beautifully, handsomely, honestly, justly, equitably, tolerably —**Fairness**, fār'nes, *n* The quality or character of being fair, lightness of complexion, beauty honesty, justice —**Fair-play**, *n* Equitable dealing or treatment, justice —**Fair-spoken**, *a* Using fair speech, bland, civil, courteous, plausible —**Fair weather** *a* In pleasant weather, showing only in fair weather or in favourable circumstances (*a fair-weather* friend)

Fair, fār, *n* [Fr *foire*, a fair, market, It *fera*, L *feriæ*, holidays, festivals] A stated market in a particular town or city, a stated meeting of buyers and sellers for trade —**Fairing**, fār ing, *n* A present given at a fair

Fairy, fā'ri, *n* [O Fr *faerie*, Fr *foerie*, the power of a fairy, enchantment, from O Fr *fae*, Fr *fée*, It *fata*, a fairy lit a fate, from L *fatum*, fate Fate] An imaginary being or spirit having a human form, though of a stature much below human and with sundry superhuman attributes, an elf or fay, any personage with superhuman power!, fairy land! —*a* Pertaining to or in some manner connected with fairies, coming from fairies, resembling a fairy —*Fairy ring* or *circle*, a ring formed by the grass in certain places growing noticeably greener than that around, long popularly supposed to be caused by fairies in their dances —**Fairily** fā'ri li, *adv* In a fairy like manner, in a manner or fashion suggestive of the handiwork of fairies —**Fairy king**, *n* The king of the fairies — **Fairy land** *n* The imaginary land or abode of fairies — **Fairy queen**, *n* The queen of the fairies —**Fairy tale**, *n* A tale relating to fairies

Faith fāth *n* [O E *feud*, *feth*, O Fr *feud*, from L *fides*, faith akin *fidelity*, *confide*, *defy*, *infidel*, &c] The assent of the mind to the truth of what is declared by an other, firm and earnest belief on probable evidence of any kind, belief, belief in what is given forth as a revelation of man s relation to God and the infinite, a settled conviction in regard to religion, a system of religious belief that which is believed on any subject, whether in science, politics, or religion, a doctrine or system of doctrines believed faithfulness, fidelity, word or honour pledged promise given — *In good faith* in real honesty, with perfect sincerity —**Faithful** fāth ful *a* Firm in faith, firmly adhering to religious or other duty, of true fidelity loyal, true and constant to a person to whom one is bound, true to one s word, in conformity to the letter and spirit conformable to truth conformable to a prototype, true or exact, worthy of belief — *The faithful*, those who adhere to the true faith as contrasted with the adherents of another faith —**Faithfully** fāth ful li, *adv* In a faithful manner, sincerely, with strong assurance, earnestly, conformably to truth or fact, conformably to an example or prototype —**Faithfulness**, fāth ful nes *n* The quality or character of being faithful, fidelity, truth, loyalty, constancy —**Faithless**, fāth les, *a* Without faith, not adhering to allegiance, vows, or duty, disloyal, not observant of promises — **Faithlessly** fāth les li, *adv* In a faithless manner — **Faithlessness**, fāth les-nes, *n* State of being faithless **Faithworthiness**, fāth wer thi nes, *n* Trustworthiness — **Faithwor thy** † fāth'wer thi, *a* Worthy of faith or belief, trustworthy

Fake, fāk, *n* [A Sax *fac*, a space or interval] One of the circles or windings of a rope as it lies in a coil, a single turn or coil

Fakir, **Fakeer**, fā-kēr', *n* [Ar , lit a poor man] An oriental ascetic or begging monk

Falcate, **Falcated**, fal'kāt, fal'kāt-ed, *a* [L *falcatus*, from *falx*, *falcis*, a sickle] Hooked, in shape like a sickle or scythe —**Falcation**, fal-kā'shon, *n* A bending or bend in the form of a sickle —**Falciform**, fal'si-form, *a* In the shape of a sickle or reaping-hook —**Falcula**, fal'kū-la, *n* [L, a small sickle] *Zool* a compressed, elongated, curved, and sharp pointed claw —**Falculate**, fal'kū-lāt, *a* *Zool* having the shape of a falcula

Falcon, fā kn, *n* [O Fr *falcon* Fr *faucon*, L L *falco*, probably from L *falx*, a reaping hook, from the curved claws and beak] The common name of various raptorial birds inferior in size to the eagles and vultures and remarkable for their elegant form and powers of flight, especially, one trained to hunt wild fowl or other game, a hawk [The term falcon is by sportsmen restricted to the female, the male, which is smaller and less courageous, being called *tarsel* or *tercel*]—**Falconer**, fā kn er, *n* A person who breeds and trains falcons or hawks for sport one who follows the sport of fowling with hawks —**Falcon gentle**, *n* The female of the goshawk — **Falconine** fā kon in, *a* Of or pertaining to the falcons —**Falconry**, fā kn ri, *n* The art of training falcons to attack wild birds or game, the sport of pursuing wild fowls or game by means of falcons or hawks

Faldstool fald stōl *n* [*Fald* or *fold*, and *stool*] A folding stool similar to a campstool, a kind of stool at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation, a small desk at which in churches litany is said

Falernian, fa lēr ni an, *a* Pertaining to Mount *Falernus* in Campania, in Italy — *n* The ancient wine made from grapes from Mount Falernus

Fall, fal *v i* —*fell* (pret), *fallen* (pp) [A Sax *feallen*—D *vallen*, Dan *falde*, Icel *falla*, G *fallen* to fall *Fell* is the causal of this] To sink from a higher to a lower position, to descend by the power of gravity, to drop down, to sink, to ebb, to drop from an erect posture, to empty, disembogue, or discharge itself said of a stream, to depart from the faith or from rectitude, to sink into sin, to die, particularly by violence, to come to an end suddenly, to perish be overthrown or ruined, to sink into weakness, to become faint or feeble (our hopes *fall*), to sink into disrepute or disgrace, to decline in power, wealth or glory, to pass into a new state, especially with suddenness or through inadvertence or ignorance (to *fall* asleep to *fall* into error), to decrease, to be diminished in weight, size value, or intensity (the price *falls*, the wind *falls*), to assume an expression of dejection discontent, sorrow, shame, &c applied to the countenance, to happen, to befall, to take place, to pass or be transferred by lot inheritance, or otherwise (something *falls* to one's share), to belong or appertain, to have to be reckoned to, to be dropped or uttered carelessly, to sink in tone or loudness — *To fall among*, to come among or into the society of, accidentally and unexpectedly —*To fall away*, to lose flesh, to become lean or emaciated, to renounce or desert allegiance, faith, or duty, to revolt or rebel, to apostatize, to decline gradually, to languish or become faint — *To fall back*, to recede to give way, to go from better to worse, to retrograde, to fail of performing a promise or purpose, not to fulfil — *To fall back upon*, to have recourse to, generally to some support or expedient formerly tried —*To fall down*, to prostrate one's self in worship or supplication, to sink, to come to the ground —*To fall foul of*, to attack, to make an assault upon — *To fall from*, to recede from, to depart, not to adhere to —*To fall in* to take one's place in an organized body of men, as soldiers, to terminate or lapse (an annuity *falls in* when the annuitant dies —*To fall in with*, to meet casually, to happen to meet, to concur, agree, or comply with — *To fall off* to be broken or detached from something, to apostatize, to fall away, to get into disuse, to decline from former excellence, to become less valuable or interesting, to become less, to decrease, *naut* to deviate from the course to which the head of the ship was before directed. —*To fall on* or *upon*, to begin suddenly and eagerly; to begin an attack on, to assault; to assail, to come upon, usually with some degree of suddenness and unexpectedness; to drop on, to light on; to come upon.— *To fall out*, to quarrel, to begin to contend, to happen, to befall; to chance; to turn out, to prove —*To fall short*, to be deficient —*To fall to*, to begin hastily and eagerly, to apply one's self to. — *To fall under*, to come under or within the limits of, to be subjected to, to become the subject of —*n* The act of one who or that which falls, a dropping or descending, descent; a tumble, death, destruction, overthrow, downfall, degradation, declension of greatness, power, or dominion, ruin, diminution, decrease of price or value, a sinking of tone, cadence, descent of water; a cascade or cataract, extent of descent, the distance through which anything falls or may fall, amount of slope, declivity, the season when leaves fall from trees, autumn, that which falls, a shower; a kind of ladies' veil, lapse or declension from innocence or goodness *the fall* being specifically the lapse into sin of our first parents Adam and Eve, *naut* the part of a tackle to which the power is applied in hoisting.— *To try a fall*, to try a bout at wrestling.— **Fallen**, fal en, *pp* or *a* Dropped, degraded, sunk in vice, lost to virtue, ruined; overthrown —**Falling in**, *n* An indentation or hollow —**Falling sickness**, *n* Epilepsy, a disease in which the patient suddenly loses his senses and falls —**Falling-star**, *n* A meteor appearing as a luminous point darting through the sky, and followed by a long train of light —**Fall trap**, *n* A trap in which a part of the apparatus descends and imprisons or kills the victim

Fallacious, fal lā shus, *a* [Fr *fallacieux*, from L *fallax*, *fallacis*, deceitful, from *fallo*, to deceive Fail] Pertaining to or embodying something deceptive or misleading, producing error or mistake, tending to mislead *Fallacious* reasoning consists of arguments that deceive or mislead one, though not necessarily purposely *Sophistical* reasoning is intendedly false reasoning, consisting of arguments so subtle as not to be easily detected and controverted, advanced purposely to mislead —**Fallaciously** fal lā shus li, *adv* In a fallacious manner, sophistically, with purpose or in a manner to deceive —**Fallaciousness**, fal lā shus-nes *n* State of being fallacious — **Fallacy**, fal la si, *n* [L *fallacia*, deceit] A misleading or mistaken argument, an argument or proposition apparently sound but really containing some undetected error and therefore misleading, any unsound but specious mode of arguing

Fallible, fal i bl, *a* [L L *fallibilis*, from L *fallo* to deceive Fallacious, Fail] Liable to fail or mistake, liable to deceive or to be deceived, liable to error or going astray —**Fallibility**, fal i bil i ti, *n* The state of being fallible, liableness to deceive or to be deceived —**Fallibly**, fal i bli, *adv* In a fallible manner

Fallopian fal lo pi an, *a* Of or pertaining to *Fallopius*, an Italian anatomist of the 16th century — *Fallopian tubes*, the two canals or tubes which arise at each side of the uterus, and pass towards the ovarium.

Fallow, fal ō *a* [A Sax *fealo*, *fealwe*, pale red or pale yellow, akin to G *fahl*, *falb*, L G and D *vaal*, fallow, same root as L *pallidus*, pallid, pale The term was applied to land from the colour of ploughed land] Pale red or pale yellow, left to rest without a crop after tillage, untilled; uncultivated, neglected, unoccupied, unused —*n* Land that has lain a year or more untilled or unsown, land ploughed without being sowed, the ploughing of land, without sowing it, for a season.—*v t* To leave fallow or ploughed but not sown in crop —**Fallow-deer**, *n* [From its *fallow* or pale-yellow colour] A European deer smaller than the stag, of a brownish-bay colour, whitish beneath — **Fallow-chat**, **Fallow-finch**, *n* The bird otherwise called the wheat-ear

False, fals, *a* [L *falsus*, false, from *fallo*, *falsum*, to deceive. Fail.] Not true, not

conformable to fact; expressing what is contrary to that which exists, is done, said, or thought, intended to mislead, counterfeit, forged, not real or genuine, hypocritical, feigned, not agreeable to rule or propriety (*false* construction in language), not honest or just, fraudulent, not faithful or loyal, treacherous, perfidious, deceitful, unfaithful inconstant, not well founded or based (*false* hopes), constructed for show or a subsidiary purpose (a *false* bottom, a *false* keel) —**False faced** *a* Hypocritical —**False hearted**,*a* Treacherous, deceitful, perfidious —**False-heartedness**, *n*. Perfidiousness treachery — **Falsehood**, fals hŏd, *n*. Contrariety or want of conformity to fact or truth falseness, want of truth or veracity untruthfulness, what is false or untrue a lie, an untrue assertion, want of honesty, deceitfulness; perfidy, imposture —**Falsely** fals li, *adv* In a manner contrary to truth and fact, not truly untruly —**Falseness** fals'nes, *n*. The state or quality of being false, untruthfulness, want of veracity, duplicity, deceit, unfaithfulness perfidy —**Falsify** fal si fi *v t* —*falsified falsifying* [Fr *falsifier*, from L *falsus* and *facio* to make] To represent falsely, to vitiate with false and misleading elements to garble, to make not genuine, to disprove, to prove to be false to cause to turn out false (to *falsify* a prediction), to violate or break by falsehood —*v i* To violate the truth —**Falsifiable** fal si fi a bl *a* Capable of being falsified —**Falsification** fal si fi kā'shon *n* The act of falsifying counterfeiting, the giving to a thing an appearance of something which it is not —**Falsifier**, fal si fi-ér, *n* One who falsifies one who counterfeits or gives to a thing a deceptive appearance — **Falsism Falseism** fal sizm *n* A statement or assertion the falsity of which is plainly apparent opposed to *truism* —**Falsity**, fal si ti, *n* The quality of being false, that which is false, a falsehood, a false assertion

Falsetto, fal set tō *n* [It from L *falsus* false] The tones above the natural compass of the voice.

Falter, fal tér *v i* [A freq connected with *fault*, from a supposed Fr verb corresponding to Sp *faltar* It *faltare* to fail from L *fallere* to deceive FAULT FAIL] To hesitate in the utterance of words to speak with a broken or trembling utterance to stammer, not to be firm and steady, to tremble.—*n* The act of faltering hesitation, trembling, quavering —**Faltering** fal tér ing *n* Trembling, hesitating — **Falteringly**, fal tér ing li *adv* With hesitation with a trembling, broken voice

Fama, fā ma, *n* [L] In *Rom myth* the deified personification of fame or rumour hence a widely prevailing rumour affecting the character of any one

Fame, fām, *n* [Fr *fame* from L *fama* fame, renown from *fari* to speak whence also *fate* FATE] Public report or rumour; report or opinion widely diffused renown, notoriety celebrity **Famed**, fāmd *p* and *a* Much talked of, renowned, celebrated.—**Fameless** fām'les *a* Without renown — **Famous**, fā mus, *a* [L *famosus* Fr *fameux*] Celebrated in fame or public report, renowned, much talked of, distinguished in story —**Famously** fā mus-li, *adv* In a famous manner —**Famousness**,† fā'mus-nes, *n* The state of being famous, renown, celebrity

Familiar, fa mil yér *a* [L. *familiaris*, from *familia*, a household the servants of a family from *famulus* a servant FAMILY] Well acquainted, closely intimate, well versed (in a subject of study), exhibiting the manner of an intimate friend, affable, accessible, characterized by ease or absence of stiffness or pedantry, easy, well known, well understood of every day occurrence or use —*Familiar spirit*, a spirit or demon supposed to be constantly at the command of some person —*n* An intimate, a close companion, a familiar spirit, an officer of the Inquisition employed in apprehending and imprisoning persons accused. — **Familiarity**, fa-mil i ar'i-ti, *n* The state of being familiar, unconstrained intercourse, intimate acquaintance or knowledge, intimacy, *pl* actions characterised by too much license, liberties — **Familiarization**, fa-mil'yèr-i zā' shon, *n*. Act or process of making or becoming familiar —**Familiarize**, fa mil yèr iz, *v t* —*familiarized familiarizing* To make familiar or intimate, to habituate, to accustom, to make intimately acquainted, to render conversant or fully acquainted by practice or customary use or by intercourse — **Familiarly** fa mil yèr li *adv* In a familiar manner —**Familiarness** fa mil yèr nes, *n* Familiarity

Family fam i li *n*. [L *familia* a household the slaves or servants of a house, from *famulus*, a servant, a slave from Oscan *famel*, a servant, from *faama* Skr *dhâman* a house] The body of persons who live in one house and under one head, the parents and children alone, the children as distinguished from the parents, those who descend from one common progenitor a tribe or race kindred lineage line of ancestors honourable descent noble or respectable stock (a man of *family* in scientific classifications a group of individuals more comprehensive than a genus and less so than an order —**Family man** *n* One who has a family or house hold a married man —**Family way**, *n* State of pregnancy

Famine fam in *n* [Fr *famine* from L *fames* hunger] Scarcity of food, dearth, a general want of provisions, destitution —**Famish** fam ish *v t* [O Fr *famos* starving from L *fames*] To kill or destroy with hunger to starve to cause to suffer from hunger or thirst to distress with hunger to force or compel by famine —*v i* To die of hunger, to suffer extreme hunger or thirst to suffer by the deprivation of any necessary

Famous Under FAME

Fan fan, *n* [A Sax *fann*, *fan* from L *vannus* a fan for winnowing akin to L *ventus* wind and E *wind winnow*] The name of various instruments for exciting a current of air by the agitation of a broad surface vanes or discs, a machine for winnowing grain an instrument used by ladies to agitate the air and cool the face, anything resembling this, what fans or excites —*v t* *fanned fanning* To move or agitate as with a fan, to cool and refresh by moving the air with a fan to winnow to separate chaff from and drive it away by a current of air, *fig* to produce effects on analogous to those of a fan in exciting flame, to excite or stir up to activity to stimulate —**Fan blower** *n* A fan for driving a current of air into a furnace by the quick revolution of a wheel with vanes —**Fan light** *n* A fan shaped window situated over a door in a circular headed opening also any window over a door —**Fanner** fan ér *n* One who fans a rotatory contrivance with vanes for ventilating the interior of a chamber, an arrangement of vanes for blowing fire, *pl* a fan or machine for winnowing grain —**Fan-tail** *n* A variety of the domestic pigeon a form of gas burner —**Fan tailed**, *a* Having a tail expanding like a fan —**Fan window**, *n* A window having a semi circular outline and a sash formed of radial bars

Fanatic, Fanatical fa-nat ik, fa nat i kal *a* [L *fanaticus* inspired enthusiastic from *fanum* a place dedicated to some deity, a temple FANE] Wild and extravagant in opinions particularly in religious opinions —*n* A person affected by excessive enthusiasm particularly on religious subjects, one who indulges wild and extravagant notions of religion — **Fanatically**, fa nat i kal li, *adv* In a fanatical manner; with wild enthusiasm — **Fanaticalness** fa-nat i kal nes, *n* Fanaticism —**Fanaticism**, fa nat i sizm *n* The state or character of a fanatic wild and extravagant notions of religion, religious frenzy, fervid zeal —**Fanaticize**, fa-nat i siz, *v t* To make fanatic

Fancy, fan'si, *n* [Contr for *fantasy*, *phantasy*, from L and Gr *phantasma*, a fancy, from Gr *phantaso*, to make visible, from *phainô*, to show, akin *phantom*, *phenomenon*.] A phase of the intellectual faculty of a lighter and less impressive cast than the imagination, or the active play of this lighter faculty, a new and pleasing thought or conception due to this faculty, the happy and poetical embodiment of such conception in words, a poetical illustration or ornament, as a simile, metaphor, and the like, an opinion or notion, an impression or supposition, a whim or conceit, inclination, liking, fondness, preference —*The fancy* a name for sporting characters, especially prize fighters — *a* Fine, elegant, ornamental (*fancy* goods) beyond intrinsic value, extravagant (a *fancy* price) —*v t* —*fancied*, *fancying* To imagine, to figure to one's self to believe or suppose without proof —*v t* To form a conception of, to portray in the mind, to imagine, to like, to be pleased with —**Fancied**, fan sid *p* and *a* Portrayed or formed by the fancy, imaginary attracting one's fancy, liked, in esteem sought after **Fancier** fan si ér, *n* One who fancies, one who is influenced by his fancies — **Fanciful**, fan si ful, *a* Guided by fancy rather than by reason and experience, subject to the influence of fancy whimsical applied to persons, dictated or produced by fancy, appealing to or pleasing the fancy full of wild images, curiously shaped applied to things — **Fancifully**, fan si ful li *adv* In a fanciful manner —**Fancifulness** fan si ful nes *n* The quality of being fanciful —**Fanciless**, fan si les, *a* Destitute of fancy —**Fancy ball** *n* A ball in which persons appear in fancy dresses imitations of antique costumes &c —**Fancy fair** *n* A kind of temporary market in which ladies sell various light wares usually of their own make for some benevolent or charitable purpose, a bazaar — **Fancy free**, *a* Free from the power of love —**Fancy work**, *n* Ornamental knitting embroidery, &c performed by ladies

Fandango fan-dang go *n* A lively Spanish dance borrowed from the Moors, danced by two persons male and female, the music being in triple time

Fane fān *n* [L *fanum*, a place dedicated to a deity from *fari* to speak akin *fame*, *fate*] A temple, a place consecrated to religion a church [Poet]

Fanfare fan fār *n* [Fr] A flourish of trumpets a short tune of a cheerful cast, played with hunting horns an ostentatious parade or boast bravado **Fanfaron**, fan fa ron *n* [Fr] A bully a hector, a swaggerer an empty boaster —**Fanfaronade** fan fa'ro nād *n* [Fr] A swaggering, ostentatious bluster

Fang fang *n* [A Sax *fang* a taking, grasp from *fon* (for *fahan*) to seize (pret *feng* pp *fangen*) G *fangen* Goth *fahan* D *vangen* to take] The tusk of a boar or other animal by which the prey is seized and held a long pointed tooth the hollow fang to the fang a serpent a claw or talon **Fanged** fangd *p* and *a* Furnished with *fangs* tusks, or something resembling these —**Fangless** fang les, *a* Having no fangs or tusks

Fangled fang gld *a* [From old *fangle* a gewgaw something to catch the eye from old *fangen*, to catch] Gaudy showy fond of finery [Used by Shakspere but now only in the compound *new-fangled*]

Fanon fan on *n* [Fr *fanon* from Goth *fana* cloth a banner] *Eccles* a kind of napkin or handkerchief used by the priest at mass also an ornament attached to a priest's left arm

Fantasia fan ta zē a *n* [It, lit a fantasy or fancy, from L and Gr *phantasia* a fancy whence also E *fancy* FANCY] A species of musical composition having no particular theme, but ranging amidst various airs and movements —**Fantasm**, fan tazm *n* Same as *Phantasm* — **Fantast** fan tast, *n* One whose mind is full of fantastic notions —**Fantastic, Fantastical**, fan tas'tik, fan tas ti kal, *a* [Fr *fantastique*, from Gr *phantastikos*, from *phantasia*, vision, fancy] Fanciful, existing only in imagination, imaginary, chimerical, whimsical, capricious, indulging the vagaries of imagination, having oddness of figure or appearance; whimsi-

cally shaped, grotesque.—*n.* A whimsical person; a fop —**Fantasticality,** fan-tas'ti-kal'i-ti, *n* **Fantasticalness** - **Fantastically,** fan tas'ti-kal-li, *adv* In a fantastic manner, capriciously, whimsically —**Fantasticalness, Fantasticism,** fan tas ti kal nes, fan tas ti sizm, *n* State of being fantastical — **Fantasy,** fan ta-si, *n* Same as *Fancy*

Fantoccini, fan to chē nē, *n pl* [It] Puppets worked by concealed wires or strings, a puppet-show, marionettes

Fantom fan tom, *n* Same as *Phantom*

Far, far, *a* [A Sax *feor*, D *ver*, Icel *fjarri* Goth *faura*, G *fern* far-allied to *fore, ferry, fare,* the root being same as that of L *per*, through, *trans* beyond, Skr *para*, other] Distant, separated by a wide space, hence, remote as regards wishes feelings, affections, more distant of the two applied to the right side of a horse —*adv* To a great extent or distance of space, to a remote period in great part (the day *far* spent) in a great proportion, by many degrees, very much (*far* better or higher), to whatever point, degree, or distance (as *far* as *By far,* in a great degree, very much —*From far,* from a great distance, from a remote place —*far other,* very different —**Far fetched** *p* and *a* Brought from a remote place not easily or naturally introduced, elaborately strained (a *far fetched* explanation) —**Farmost** far'mōst, *a superl* Most distant or remote —**Farness,** fär'nes *n* The state of being far off, distance, remoteness —**Far off** *a* Far away, distant, remote in space or time —**Far sighted,** *a* Seeing to a great distance, calculating carefully the distant results of present conduct or action, not capable of perceiving objects near at hand distinctly —**Far sightedness** *n* The state or quality of being far sighted **Far sought** *a* Sought at a distance, forced —**Farther,** far ther *a comp* [Not the original compar of *far*, which was *farrer* (*ferrer*) but assimilated to *further*] More remote, more distant than something else tending to greater distance additional —*adv* At or to a greater distance more remotely beyond, by way of progression onward subject moreover —**Farther** † far ther *v t* To promote, to further **Fartherance** † far ther ans, *n* A helping forward further ance — **Farthermore** far ther mor *adv* Besides, moreover, furthermore —**Farther most** far ther most *a superl* Being at the farthest distance most remote —**Far thest** far thest *a superl* At the greatest distance either in time or place —*adv* At or to the greatest distance —**Far west,** *n* That portion of the United States lying beyond the Mississippi

Farad far'ad *n* [In honour of Prof Faraday] The unit of quantity in electrometry, the quantity of electricity with which an electro motive force of one volt would flow through the resistance of one megohm in one second —**Faradic,** fa rad ik *a* Applied to induction electricity — **Faradisation, Faradism,** far'i-di-zā shon far'ad izm *n* The medical application of the magneto-electric currents which *Faraday* discovered in 1837

Farce fars, *v t* —*farced, farcing* [Fr *farcer*, L *farcio*, to stuff] To stuff with force meat to fill with mingled ingredients — *n* [Fr *farce* It *farsa*, from L *farcio* to stuff, from being stuffed or crammed with humour] A dramatic composition of a broadly comic character, a comedy full of extravagant drollery, ridiculous parade, empty pageantry, mere show —**Farceur,** far sēr, *n* [Fr] A writer or player of farces a joker —**Farcical,** far si kal, *a* Belonging to a farce, of the character of a farce, droll, ludicrous, ridiculous —**Farcically,** far si kal li, *adv* In a farcical manner —**Farcicalness,** far'si kal nes, *n* Quality of being farcical —**Farcing,** far sing, *n* Stuffing, force meat

Farcy, Farcin, far'si, far'sin, *n* A disease of horses intimately connected with glanders, the two diseases generally running into each other —**Farcy bud,** *n* A tumour which appears early in the disease farcy

Fardage, far'dāj, *n.* [Fr FARDEL] *Naut* same as *Dunnage.*

Fardel, far'del, *n* [O Fr *fardel*, Fr *fardeau*, a bundle, from the Arabic Hence *furl*] A bundle or pack, a burden, anything cumbersome or irksome —**Fardel-bound,** *a* A term applied to cattle and sheep affected with a disease caused by the retention of food in the manipluses or third stomach

Fare, far, *v t* —*fared, faring* [A Sax *faran*, to go Icel Sw and Dan *fare*, D *varen*, G *fahren*, to go, same root as L *per*, through, *porta* gate, Gr *poros*, passage, *peiro*, to pierce, E *far, ferry,* &c] To go, to pass, to move forward, to travel, to be in any state, good or bad, to be in a certain condition as regards bodily or social comforts, to be entertained with food, to happen, to turn out or result, to be with *it* impersonally —*n* The sum paid or due for conveying a person by land or water, food, provisions of the table, condition, treatment by circumstances, fortune the person or persons conveyed in a vehicle — **Farewell,** far'wel [from *fare*, in the imper, and *well*] May you fare or prosper well, a wish of happiness to those who leave or those who are left it sometimes has the pronoun inserted between its two elements, as *fare you well* Sometimes it is an expression of mere separation like 'good bye or adieu')—*n* Good bye, adieu, leave departure, final look reference or attention —*a* Leave taking, valedictory

Farina, fa ri na, *n* [L *farina*, flour from *far* a sort of grain] Meal or flour, a soft tasteless, and commonly white powder obtained by trituration of the seeds of cereal and leguminous plants and of some roots, as the potato —**Farinaceous,** far i nā shus *a* Consisting or made of meal or flour, containing or yielding farina or flour, mealy **Farinaceously,** far i nā shus li *adv* After the manner of farinaceous substances —**Farinose,** fa ri nōs *a* Yielding farina

Farm, farm *n* [A Sax *feorm furm*, food, provisions a feast entertainment hence a piece of land that has to supply a certain quantity of provisions, from L L *firma* from L *firmus*, firm established] farm, rent sum settled or fixed] A tract of land cultivated either by the owner of the land or a tenant and usually divided into fields *v t* To let to a tenant on condition of paying rent, to hold and cultivate either as tenant or as owner, to lease or let as taxes or other duties at a certain sum or a certain rate per cent —*v i* To be employed in agriculture, to cultivate the soil —**Farmable,** far ma bl *a* Capable of being farmed —**Farm bailiff,** *n* An overseer appointed to direct and superintend farming operations —**Farmer,** far'mėr, *n* One who farms one who cultivates a farm an agriculturist, a husbandman, one who takes taxes customs excise or other duties to collect for a certain gross sum or a rate per cent —**Farmership** far mer ship *n* Skill in farming —**Farmery,** far mer i *n* A farm unit —**Farmhouse** farm hous *n* A house attached to a farm for the residence of a farmer —**Farming,** far ming *a* Pertaining to agriculture —*n* The business of a farmer, husbandry —**Farmstead,** farm sted *n* The system of buildings connected with a farm a homestead —**Farmyard** farm yard *n* The yard or inclosure surrounded by or connected with the farm buildings

Faro, fā rō *n* [Said to be from *Pharaoh* having formerly been depicted on one of the cards] A game at cards in which a person plays against the bank —**Faro bank,** *n* A bank or establishment where persons play at the game of faro

Farrago, fa-rā gō, *n* [L, from *far*, meal] A mass composed of various materials confusedly mixed a medley —**Farragin ous,** fa ra'ji nus, *a* Formed of various materials mixed

Farrier, far'i-ėr, *n* [O Fr *ferrier*, from *ferrer*, to shoe a horse, from L *ferrum*, iron] A shoer of horses, one who combines the art of horse shoeing with the profession of veterinary surgery —*v t* To practise as a farrier —**Farriery,** far'i ėr i, *n* The art of shoeing horses, the art of curing the diseases of horses, oxen, sheep, pigs, &c, veterinary surgery

Farrow, far'ō, *n* [A Sax *fearh*, a little pig, akin to O H G *farah*, G *ferkel*, D *varken*, a pig, L *porcus*, a pig, being also allied] A litter of pigs —*v t* and *i* To bring forth pigs

Farther Under FAR

Farthing, far'thing, *n* [A Sax *ferthing, feorthing*, the fourth part of a thing, from *feorth*, fourth, from *feówer*, four] The fourth of a penny, a small copper coin of Britain the fourth of a penny in value

Farthingale, Fardingale, far'thing-gāl, far ding gāl, *n* [O Fr *vertugalle, vertugade*, from Sp *verdugo*, a rod or shoot of a tree, hence a hoop] A hoop petticoat formerly worn by ladies, or the circles of hoops used to extend the petticoat

Fasces, fas sēz, *n pl* [L] A bundle of rods, with an axe bound in along with them, anciently borne before the superior Roman magistrates as a badge of their power over life and limb —**Fascial,** fas si al or fash i al, *a* Belonging to the fasces

Fascia fash i a, *n* pl **Fasciæ,** fash i-ē [L] A band, sash, or fillet, or something resembling this in shape, a surgical bandage, *arch* a long band of stone or brick forming a slight projection —**Fasciate,** fash i at, *a* Banded or bound together, fasciated **Fasciated** fash i ā ted, *a* Bound with a fillet sash, or bandage, *bot* applied to the peculiar flattened stems or branches which occur occasionally in trees

Fasciation fash i ā shon, *n* The state of being fasciated, the act or manner of binding up diseased parts, bandage

Fascicle fas si kl, *n* [L *fasciculus*, from *fascis* a bundle] A little bundle or collection, *bot* a form of cyme in which the flowers are clustered together in a more or less compact bundle —**Fasciculate, Fasciculated, Fascicled, Fasciculate,** fas-sik ū lāt fas sik ū lā ted, fas si kld, fas-sik ū le *a* *Bot* growing in bundles or bunches from the same point said of leaves, stems, roots &c —**Fasciculately, Fascicularly,** fas sik ū lāt li, fas sik ū ler li *adv* In a fasciculate manner —**Fasciculi,** fas si kul, *n* A fascicle —**Fasciculus,** fas sik ū-lus, *n* A fascicle, one of the separate divisions or numbers in which a book is published

Fascinate, fas si nāt, *v t* —*fascinated, fascinating* [Fr *fasciner*, L *fascino, fascinatum* to fascinate bewitch] To bewitch, to enchant to operate on by some powerful or irresistible influence, to charm, to captivate, to allure irresistibly or powerfully —*v i* To exercise a bewitching or captivating power — **Fascinating,** fas si na ting *p* and *a* Bewitching, enchanting, charming, captivating —**Fascination,** fas si na shon *n* The act of fascinating, bewitching or enchanting, enchantment, a charm, that which fascinates

Fascine fas sēn, *n* [Fr, from L *fascis*, a bundle, akin *fascicle fasces*] *Fort* a faggot or bundle of rods or small sticks, used in raising batteries, in filling ditches, in strengthening ramparts, &c

Fash fash *v t* [Fr *fâcher*, to offend, annoy, from L *fastidium*, disgust] To trouble, to annoy —*n* Trouble, annoyance

Fashion fash on, *n* [O Fr *fachon, facion*, from L *factio*, a making, from *facio*, to make FACT] The make or form of any thing, external form, shape, pattern, make according to the custom of the time, the prevailing mode of dress or ornament, manner, sort, way, or mode, custom, prevailing practice, genteel life or good breeding, genteel society —*v t* To form, to give shape or figure to, to mould — **Fashionable,** fash on a-bl, *a* Conforming to the fashion or established mode; taking the public taste and being in vogue, established by custom, current, prevailing, dressing or behaving according to the prevailing fashion, genteel, well-bred —*n* A person of fashion.—**Fashionableness,** fash'on a-bl nes, *n* The state of being fashionable —**Fashionably,** fash on-a-bli, *adv* In a manner according to fashion, according to the prevailing mode. —**Fashioner,** fash'on-ėr, *n* One who fashions

Fassaite, Fassite, *fas'sa-īt, fas'sīt, n.* A mineral, a variety of pyroxene, found in the valley of *Fassa*, in the Tyrol

Fast, fast, *a.* [A Sax *fæst, fæst, fæst,* firm =D. *vast,* Icel *fastr,* Dan. *fast,* G *fest,* firm, solid Hence *fast,* quick, and verb to *fast.*] Firmly fixed, close, tight, closely adhering, made close strong against attack, firm in adherence, not easily alienated (a *fast* friend), steadfast, faithful, lasting, durable (a *fast* colour) — *adv* Firmly, immovably —*To play fast and loose,* to act in an inconstant manner, to say one thing and do another —**Faster,** *fas'n-ėr, n.* One who or that which fastens —**Fastening** *fas'n-ing, n* Anything that fastens, binds attaches &c.—**Fastly,** *fast'li, adv* In a fast firm or secure manner —**Fastness** *fast'nes, n.* [A Sax *fæstnes,* firmness a fortified place.] The state of being fast firm, or secure, strength, security, a stronghold, a fortified place, a castle, a fortress

Fast, *fast, a.* [The same word as *fast,* fixed firm or steadfast (one who runs fast runs steadfastly) – Icel *fast* rapidly quickly, from *fastr,* firm] Swift, moving rapidly, quick in motion, rapid dissipated, devoted to pleasure indulging in sensual vices said of a man, imitating the manners or habits of a man said of a female —*adv* In a fast or quick manner; swiftly, rapidly with quick steps or progression, prodigally and wastefully, with dissipation —**Fastness** fast'nes, *n* The state or quality of being fast

Fast, fast, *v i.* [A Sax *fæstan* to fast, probably from *fæst,* firm, steadfast, the meaning being to be steadfast in abstaining, D *vasten,* Dan *faste* Icel and Sw *fasta* G *fasten,* Goth *fastan* to fast] To abstain from food beyond the usual time to go hungry, to abstain from food or particular kinds of food, voluntarily, especially for religious reasons —*n* Abstinence from food, a withholding from the usual quantity of nourishment, voluntary abstinence from food as a religious mortification or humiliation, the time of fasting —**Faster,** *fas'tėr n.* One who fasts —**Fast-day** *n* A day on which fasting is observed

Fastidious, *fas-tid'i-us a* [L *fastidiosus* from *fastidium,* loathing, fastidiousness from *fastus,* haughtiness] Hard or difficult to please squeamish, delicate to a fault, overnice, difficult to suit —**Fastidiously,** *fas-tid'i-us-li, adv* In a fastidious manner —**Fastidiousness,** *fas-tid'i-us-nes n.* The condition or quality of being fastidious

Fastigiate, Fastigiated *fas-tij'i-āt fas-tij'i-ā-ted, a* [L *fastigiatus,* pointed, from *fastigium,* a top or peak] Peaked or pointed at top, *bot* tapering to a narrow point like a pyramid, as a plant when the branches become gradually shorter from the base to the apex

Fat, fat, *a.* [A Sax *fæt*=D *vet,* Dan *fed,* Icel *feitr,* G *fett,* fat Hence, to *fatten, fatting*] Fleshy, plump, obese, corpulent, the contrary to *lean,* oily, greasy unctuous, coarse, heavy, dull, stupid (especially in such compounds as *fat* brained, *fat*witted), producing a large income, rich, fertile, nourishing —*n* A solid oily substance of whitish or yellow colour a compound of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, found in certain parts of animal bodies, lard and tallow being varieties of it, the best or richest part of a thing —*v t* —*fatted, fatting* To make fat, to fatten —*v i* To grow fat —**Fatling** *fat'ling, n* Any young animal fattened for slaughter, as a lamb, kid, or the like —**Fatly,** *fat'li, adv* In a fat manner, grossly, greasily —**Fatness,** *fat'nes, n* The state or quality of being fat, corpulence, plumpness, unctuousness, oiliness, richness; fertility —**Fatten,** *fat'n, v.t.* To make fat; to feed for slaughter, to enrich, to make fertile —*v i* To grow fat; to become plump or fleshy —**Fattener,** *fat'n-ėr, n.* One who or that which fattens; that which gives fatness, richness, or fertility —**Fattiness,** *fat'i-nes, n.* The state or quality of being fatty, greasiness —**Fatty,** *fat'i, a* Having the nature or qualities of fat, oily, greasy, composed of, or containing much, fat —**Fat-lute** *n.* A mixture of pipe-clay and linseed oil for filling joints, holes, &c.

Fat, fat, *n.* [VAT] A large tub or vessel, a vat. [O T]

Fatal, *fā'tal a.* [L *fatalis,* from *fatum* fate FATE] Proceeding from fate or destiny; fraught with fate; fateful; causing death or destruction, deadly, mortal, destructive, calamitous, disastrous —**Fatalism,** *fā'tal-izm n* The doctrine that all things are subject to fate, or that they take place by inevitable necessity —**Fatalist,** *fā'tal-ist n* One who maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity — **Fatalistic,** *fā'tal-is'tik a* Pertaining to fatalism, implying fatalism —**Fatality,** *fa-tal'i-ti, n* [L *fatalitas*] The state of being fatal, a fixed unalterable course of things a fatal occurrence, a calamitous accident **Fatally,** *fā'tal-li adv* In a fatal manner —**Fatalness** *fā'tal-nes, n* The state or quality of being fatal

Fata Morgana *fā'ta mor-gā'na n* [It because supposed to be the work of a *fata* or fairy called *Morgana*] A striking optical illusion principally remarked in the Strait of Messina, between the coasts of Sicily and Calabria—a variety of mirage

Fate *fāt n* [L *fatum* (lit that which has been spoken) destiny as pronounced by the gods fate from *fari* to speak (whence also *fama* fame and *fanum* a fane) from a root which appears also in Gr *phanai* to speak and *phaos,* light, akin *fable fairy fay affable,* &c] A fixed decree or sentence by which the order of things is prescribed inevitable necessity settling how events are to befall unavoidable concatenation and succession of events destiny, predetermined lot, human destiny the final fortune of anything final event, death destruction, *pl* (*myth*) the Destinies or Parcæ, the three goddesses supposed to preside over the birth and life of men called Clotho Lachesis and Atropos —**Fated** *fā'ted a* Assigned or gifted with a certain fate, doomed destined regulated by fate

Fateful *fāt'ful a* Bringing or deciding fate or destiny fatal

Father, *fā'thėr n* [A Sax *fæder* D *vader,* Icel *faðir* Dan and Sw *fader* Goth *fadar,* G *vater* L *pater* Gr *pater* Per *padar* Skr *pitri*—father probably from a root *pa* to feed] He who begets a child, a male parent a male ancestor more remote than a parent especially the first ancestor the founder of a race, family or line a respectful mode of address to an old man one who exercises paternal care over another, a guardian protector, or preserver, the first to practise any art, a distinguished example a teacher, originator, cause, the appellation of the first person in the Trinity, the title given to dignitaries of the church, superiors of convents confessors and priests the eldest member of a profession or other body —*Fathers of the Church* the name given to the early teachers and expounders of Christianity, whose writings have thrown light upon the history, doctrines, and observances of the Christian church in the early ages - *v t* To beget as a father, to assume as one's own work to profess or acknowledge one's self to be the author of, to ascribe or charge to one as his offspring or production (to *father* a book *on* a person) —**Fatherhood** *fā'thėr-hud, n.* The state of being a father, the character or authority of a father —**Father-in-law,** *n.* The father of one's husband or wife — **Fatherland,** *fā'thėr-land, n.* [A literal translation of the G *Vaterland*] One's native country, the country of one's fathers or ancestors —**Fatherlasher,** *fā'thėr-lash-ėr, n* A fish, the bull-head (which see) — **Fatherless,** *fā'thėr-les, a* Destitute of a living father, without a known author — **Fatherliness,** *fā'thėr-li-nes, n* The state or quality of being fatherly, parental kindness, care, and tenderness.—**Fatherly,** *fā'thėr-li, a* Like a father in affection and care paternal, protecting, pertaining to a father —*adv* In the manner of a father —**Fathership,** *fā'thėr-ship, n* State of being a father

Fathom, *fath'um, n.* [A Sax *fæthm,* the bosom, the space of both arms extended, Icel *faðmr,* D *vadem,* Sw *famn,* G *faden* from a root meaning to stretch] A measure of length containing 6 feet, being originally the space to which a man may extend his arms —*v t* To try the depth of, to find the bottom or extent of, to sound, *fig* to penetrate or comprehend —**Fathomable,** *fath'um-a-bl, a* Capable of being fathomed or comprehended —**Fathomless,** *fath'um-les, a* That of which no bottom can be found, bottomless, not to be penetrated or comprehended

Fatigue *fa-tēg', v t* —*fatigued, fatiguing* [Fr *fatiguer,* from L *fatigo,* to weary] To weary with labour or any bodily or mental exertion, to harass with toil, to exhaust the strength by severe or long continued exertion, to tire or wear out —*n.* Weariness from bodily labour or mental exertion, lassitude or exhaustion of strength the cause of weariness, labour undergone, toil, the labours of military men distinct from the use of arms — **Fatigue-dress** *n* The working dress of soldiers —**Fatigue duty** *n* The work of soldiers distinct from the use of arms — **Fatiguing** *fa-tēg'ing p* and *a* Inducing fatigue or weariness tiring exhausting

Fatling, Fatten &c Under FAT

Fatuity, *fa-tū'i-ti, n* [L *fatuitas* from *fatuus* silly] Weakness or imbecility of mind, feebleness of intellect, foolishness —**Fatuous** *fat'ū-us a* [L *fatuus*] feeble in mind weak idiotically silly foolish

Faubourg *fō-borg n* [Fr] A suburb in French cities also a district within a city which was formerly a suburb

Fauces *fā'sēz n pl* [L, the throat, the gullet] *Anat* the gullet or windpipe the posterior part of the mouth, terminated by the pharynx and larynx —**Faucal** *fā'kal a.* Pertaining to the fauces

Faucet *fā'set n* [Fr *fausset* from L *falsus* false] A pipe to be inserted in a cask for drawing liquor and stopped with a peg or spigot the peg or spigot itself

Faugh *fa* Exclamation of contempt or abhorrence

Fault *fālt n* [O Fr *faulte* Fr *faute,* It and Sp *falta* fault defect, from a Romance verb (not recorded in French) from a L freq *fallitare* from *fallo* to deceive] A slight offence, a neglect of duty or propriety a misdeed worthy of some blame or censure, a defect a blemish, a flaw among *sportsmen* the act of losing the scent a lost scent *geol* and *mining* a break or dislocation of strata, an interruption in the continuity of strata such that the strata on either side appear elevated or depressed - *At fault* puzzled in some difficulty or perplexity, also to blame, deserving censure – *To find fault,* to express blame, to take exception to – *To find fault with,* to take exception to to censure —**Faulted** *fal'ted p* and *a Geol* exhibiting a fault — **Faultily,** *fal'ti-li, adv* In a faulty manner —**Faultiness,** *fal'ti-nes, n* The state of being faulty, defective, or erroneous —**Faultless** *fālt'les, a* Without fault, not defective or imperfect, free from blemish vice, or offence, perfect —**Faultlessly** *fālt'les-li adv* In a faultless manner —**Faultlessness,** *fālt'les-nes, n* Freedom from faults or defects —**Faulty** *fal'ti, a* Containing faults, blemishes, or defects, defective, imperfect, guilty of a fault or of faults, blamable —**Fault-finder,** *n* One who censures or objects

Faun, *fan, n* [L *faunus,* a deity of the woods and fields] *Rom myth* one of a kind of demigods or rural deities, differing little from satyrs — **Fauna,** *fa'na, n.* [A Roman goddess of fields, cattle, &c] A collective term for the animals peculiar to a region or epoch, corresponding to the word *flora* in respect of plants.—**Faunist,** *fa'nist, n.* One who treats of the fauna of a country or district.

Fausse-braye, fōs'brā, *n.* [Fr.] *Fort* a small mount of earth thrown up about a rampart

Fauteuil, fō'tūl or fō-tē-yē, *n* [Fr., from O H G *faldstuol*, lit a folding-stool] An arm-chair, an easy-chair

Faux-pas, fō pä, *n* [Fr.] A false step, a breach of manners or moral conduct, a lapse from chastity

Favelate, fa-vē-o lāt, *a* [L *favus*, a honey-comb] Formed like a honey comb, alveolate, cellular

Favonian, fa vō ni an, *a* [L *favonius*, the west wind] Pertaining to the west wind

Favor, fā vėr An old and common Amer can way of spelling *Favour*

Favose, fa vōs, *a* [L *favosus*, from *favus*, a honey comb] Resembling a honey comb

Favour, fā vėr, *n* [Fr *faveur* from L *favor, favoris*, from *faveo*, to favour, to befriend.] Kind regard, friendly disposition, a state of being looked on with good will or kindness, a kind act or office, kindness done or granted, an act of grace or favour, leave, good will, pardon, a token of love, a knot of ribbons worn at a marriage or on other festive occasions, something worn as a token of affection, convenience afforded for success (under *favour* of darkness), partiality, bias, aspect, look, or appearance (*Shak*) ‖ —*v t* To regard with favour or kindness, to support, to aid or have the disposition to aid, to be propitious to, to befriend, to show favour or partiality to, to afford advantages for success to, to render easier, to facilitate —**Favourable,** fā vėr a-bl, *a* Kind, propitious, friendly, affectionate, manifesting partiality, conducive, contributing, tending to promote, advantageous, afford ing facilities — **Favourableness,** fā vėr a bl nes, *n* The condition or quality of being favourable — **Favourably,** fā vėr-a bli, *adv* In a favourable manner — **Favoured,** fā vėrd *a* Regarded or treated with favour, having special advantages or facilities, featured, now only in the com pounds *well favoured, ill favoured* — **Favouredness** fā vėrd nes, *n* State of being favoured, appearance, cast of countenance (with *well* or *ill* prefixed) —**Favourer,** fā vėr (r *n* One who favours — **Favourite,** fā vėr it *n* A person or thing regarded with peculiar favour preference, and affection, one greatly beloved, often one unduly favoured, one treated with undue partiality —*a* Regarded with particular affe tion or preference —**Favouritism** fā vėr it izm, *n* The disposition to patronize favourites, or to promote the interest of a person or persons to the neglect of others having equal claims — **Favourless,** fā vėr les, *a* Not regarded with favour

Favus, fā vus, *n* [L, a honey-comb] A kind of ringworm, a disease attacking the scalp, and characterized by yellowish dry incrustations somewhat resembling a honey-comb

Fawn, fan, *n* [Fr *faon* from a form *fe tonus*, from L *fetus* progeny] A young deer, a buck or doe of the first year — *v t* To bring forth a fawn —*a* Resembling a fawn in colour, light brown

Fawn, fan *v t* [A Sax *fagnian*, Icel *fagna* to rejoice, flatter FAIN] To show a servile attachment to court favour by low cringing, and the like, to flatter meanly, to cringe and bow to gain favour, to cringe and frisk about a person (as a dog) — *n* A servile cringe or bow, mean flattery — **Fawner,** fa nėr, *n* One who fawns — **Fawning,** fa ning *p* and *a* Servilely courting or caressing meanly flatt ring, cajoling in an abject manner — **Fawningly,** fa ning li, *adv* In a fawning, servile way, with mean flattery

Fay, fā, *n* [Fr *fee*, L L *fata*, a fairy FAIRY] A fairy, an elf

Fay fā, *v t* [A Sax *fegnan*, to fit.] To fit two pieces of timber together so that they lie close and fair

Fayalite, fā yal-it, *n.* [*Fayal*, one of the Azores, where it is found] A black, green ish, or brownish mineral, consisting mainly of silicate of iron

Fayence, *n.* Same as *Faience*

Fealty, fē'al-ti, *n* [O Fr *fealté, feauté*, fealty, from L *fidelitas*, faithfulness, fidelity; it is thus the same word as *fidelity.*] Fidelity to a superior, faithful adherence of a tenant or vassal to the superior of whom he holds his lands; faithfulness of any person to another, faith

Fear, fēr, *n* [A Sax *faer*, fear, peril; Icel *fár*, harm, mischief, O H G *fára*, danger, fright, *Mod* G *gefahr*, danger, from root of L *fare*, to travel, seen also in L *periculum*, danger (E *peril*)] A painful emotion excited by an expectation of evil or the apprehension of impending danger, anxiety, solicitude, holy awe and reverence for God and his laws, respect, due regard, as for persons of authority or worth —*v t* To feel fear or a painful apprehension of, to be afraid of, to suspect, to doubt, to reverence, to have a reverential awe of, to venerate, to affright or to terrify (*Shak*) ‖ —*v i* To be in fear, to be in apprehension of evil, to be afraid — **Fearer,** fē rėr, *n* One who fears —**Fearful,** fēr ful, *a* Affected by fear, apprehensive with solicitude, afraid, timorous, wanting courage, impressing fear, terrible, dreadful, awful —**Fearfully** fēr ful li, *adv* In a fearful manner — **Fearfulness,** fēr ful nes, *n* The quality of being fearful — **Fearless** fēr les *a* Free from fear, bold, courageous intrepid, undaunted —**Fearlessly**, fēr les li, *adv* In a fearless manner —**Fearlessness,** fēr les nes,*n* The state or quality of being fearless

Feasible fē zi bl, *a* [Fr *faisible*, from *faire, faisant*, to do or make, L *facere*, to do, to make FACT] Capable of being done, per formed, executed, or effected, practicable —**Feasibility, Feasibleness** fē zi bil i ti, fē zi bl nes, *n* The quality of being feasible — **Feasibly,** fē'zi bli, *adv* In a feasible manner

Feast fēst, *n* [O Fr *feste* (Fr *fête*), from L *festum* a holiday, a feast from *festus* solemn, festive] A sumptuous repast or entertainment of which a number of guests partake, a banquet, a delicious meal, something particularly gratifying to the palate or the mind a festival in commemoration of some great event, or in honour of some distinguished personage, a periodical or stated celebration of some event — *v i* To take a meal of rich or sumptuous viands, to dine or sup on rich provisions to be highly gratified or delighted —*v t* To entertain with sumptuous food, to treat at the table magnificently, to pamper, to gratify luxuriously —**Feaster,** fēs tėr, *n* One who feasts

Feat, fēt, *n* [Fr *fait*, from L *factum*, a deed from *facio factum* to do FACT] An act, a deed, an exploit, in particular, any extraordinary act of strength, skill, or cunning —*a* [Fr *fait* made] Neat, skilful, ingenious deft (*Shak*) —**Featly,** fēt li *adv* Neatly, dexterously

Feather feth ėr *n* [A Sax *fether* — D *veder*, Sw *fjäder*, Icel *fjothr*, G *feder*, same root as L *penna* (=*petna*) a feather, Skr *pattra* a wing, from root *pat* to fly] One of the growths which form the distinguishing covering of birds a plume consisting usually of a stem hollow at the lower part (called the quill) and having on each side of the upper part (called the shaft) the barbs which with the shaft constitute the vane something resembling a feather, a projection on the edge of a board which fits into a channel on the edge of another board —*A feather in the cap*, an honour or mark of distinction — *To be in high feather*, to appear in high spirits, to be elated —*To show the white feather*, to give indications of cowardice (a white feather in the tail of a fighting cock showed that it was not of the true game breed) —*v t* To dress in feathers to fit with feathers, to cover with feathers —*To feather one s nest* to collect wealth, particularly from emoluments derived from agencies for others —*To feather an oar*, to turn the blade horizontally, with the upper edge pointing aft as it leaves the water, to lessen the resistance of the air upon it — **Feathered** feth ėrd, *a* Clothed or covered with feathers, fitted or furnished with feathers, furnished with wings; winged — **Feather edge,** *n Carp* the thinner edge of a board or plank. —**Feather-edged,** *a.* Having one edge thinner than the other and overlapping —**Feathering,** feth'ėr-ing, *n Arch* an arrangement of small arcs or curves separated by projecting points or cusps, used as ornaments in the heads of windows, &c., in Gothic architecture — **Featherless,** feth'ėr-les, *a* Destitute of feathers, unfledged —**Feathery,** feth ėr-i, *a* Clothed or covered with feathers; resembling feathers in appearance, softness, or lightness —**Feather-grass,** *n* A wiry grass whose flowers are produced in loose panicles, which, when dried and coloured, form ornaments for rooms. — **Feather-spray,** *n* The foamy ripple thrown from the bows of fast-sailing vessels —**Feather-star,** *n* A beautiful crinoid, consisting of a central body or disc, from which spring slender radiating arms furnished on both sides with processes that give a feather-like appearance — **Feather-weight,** *n.* A weight as light as a feather, the lightest weight that is placed on a racing-horse

Feature, fē tur, *n* [O Fr *faiture, faicture*, from L *factura*, a making, from *facio, factum*, to make FACT] The shape or make of the body (*Shak*) ‖ ; the make, form, or cast of any part of the face, any single lineament the make or form of any part of the surface of a thing, as of a country or landscape, a prominent part — **Featured,** fē tūrd, *a* Having a certain cast of features — **Featureless,** fē'tūr-les, *a* Having no distinct features, ugly

Feaze, fēz, *v t* [A Sax *fes*, a fringe; G *fasen*, to ravel out] To untwist the end of anything made of threads or fibres, to ravel out

Febricula, fe brik ū la, *n* [L, dim of *febris*, fever] A slight fever — **Febriculose,** fe-brik ū lōs, *a* Affected with slight fever — **Febrifacient,** feb-ri fā shi-ent, *a* [L *febris*, and *facio*, to make] Causing fever —**Febriferous** fe brif'ėr us, *a* [L *febris*, and *fero*, to bring] Producing fever —**Febrifuge** feb ri fūj, *n* [L *febris*, and *fugo*, to drive away] Any medicine that mitigates or removes fever —*a* Having the quality of mitigating or subduing fever —**Febrile** fē bril, *a* [L *febrilis*] Pertaining to fever, indicating fever, or derived from it

February, feb ru a ri, *n* [L *februarius*, from *februa* purification, because a great feast of purification was held on the 15th] The second month in the year, consisting in common years of twenty-eight days, in leap year of twenty nine

Feces Fecal FECES

Fecula fek ū la *n* [L *fecula* lees of wine, dim of *fex, fecis* dregs] Powdery matter obtained from plants by crushing, washing with water and subsidence, starch or farina —**Feculence, Feculency,** fek ū lens, fek ū len si, *n* [L *feculentia*] The quality or state of being feculent, sediment, dregs —**Feculent,** fek'ū lent, *a.* [L *feculentus*] Abounding with sediment dregs, or impure and extraneous matter dreggy, muddy, turbid, foul

Fecund, fē kund, *a* [L *fecundus*, fruitful, from root *fe* (as in *fetus*) meaning to produce or bring forth] Fruitful in children prolific — **Fecundate,** fē'kun-dāt, *v t* —*fecundated fecundating* To make fruitful or prolific, to impregnate —**Fecundation** fē kun dā shon, *n* The act of fecundating — **Fecundity,** fē kun di ti, *n* [L *fecunditas*] The state or quality of being fecund or of bringing forth young abundantly, fertility, richness of invention

Fed, fed, *prt & pp* of *feed*

Federal, fed ėr-al, *a* [Fr *fédéral*, from L. *fœdus, fœderis*, a league, seen also in *confederate*] Pertaining to a league or contract, particularly between states or nations, united in a federation, founded on alliance between several states which unite for national or general purposes, each state retaining control of its home affairs, civil and criminal law, &c (a *federal* republic) — *n* A member of the Northern party in the United States who during the civil war of 1861-5 maintained the integrity of the Union, in opposition to the *Confederates*, or the Southern party, who desired to secede —**Federalism,** fed'ėr-al-izm, *n.* The

principles of federal government, the upholding and strengthening of the central government in a federal republic —**Feder alist**, fed'ér-al-ist, *n* One who upholds federalism; a federal —**Federalize**, fed'ér-al-iz, *v.t.* or *i.*—*federalized*, *federalizing* To unite in a federal compact —**Federate**, fed'ér-át, *a* [L *fœderatus*] Leagued, united by compact, as states or nations —**Federation**, fed'ér-á'shon, *n* The act of uniting in a league, a federal government, a league Also **Federacy**, fed'ér-a-si —**Federative**, fed'ér-á'tiv, *a* Uniting or joining in a league, forming a confederacy

Fee, fé, *n.* [A Sax *feoh*, *feó*, cattle, property, money = D *vee*, Icel *fé*, G *vieh*, cattle, Goth *faihu* goods money—allied to L *pecus*, cattle (whence *pecuniary*). *Fief* is really the same word] A reward or compensation for services, recompense applied particularly to the reward of professional services, a fief or piece of land held of a superior on certain conditions, a feud, *law*, a freehold estate liable to alienation at the pleasure of the proprietor, who is absolute owner of the soil, hence, absolute property, possession, or ownership —*v.t.*—pret. & pp. *feed* or *fee'd* To give a fee to, to pay for services, to reward, to hire, to bribe —**Fee-simple** *n* An estate in lands or tenements liable to alienation at the will of the owner also called a *Fee* —**Fee-tail**, *n* An estate limited to a man and the heirs of his body, or to himself and particular heirs of his body

Feeble, fé'bl, *a* [Fr *faible* O Fr *fieble*, *floible*, *foible*, It *fievole*, from L *flebilis* lamentable, from *fleo* to weep] Destitute of physical strength, infirm debilitated, weak, wanting force vigour vividness or energy —**Feebleness**, fé'bl-nes, *n* The quality or condition of being feeble —**Feebly**, fé'bli, *adv* In a feeble manner —**Feeble minded**, *a* Weak in mind, wanting firmness or constancy, irresolute —**Feeble-mindedness** *n*

Feed, fēd, *v.t.*—pret. & pp. *fed* [A Sax *fédan*, to feed, from *fóda* food Foop] To give food to, to supply with nourishment, *fig* to entertain, indulge, delight (to *feed* one's self with hopes) to furnish with anything of which there is constant consumption waste use or application for some purpose (to *feed* a lake, a fire to supply —*v.i.* To take food, to eat to subsist by eating to pasture to graze, to satisfy a longing or craving —*n* That which is eaten, food fodder an allowance of provender given to a horse cow &c the material supplied at once to a machine or other contrivance to make it act —**Feeder**, fē'dér, *n* One who feeds, one who gives food or nourishment one who eats that which supplies something (the *feeder* of a lake) —**Feeding**, fē'ding *n* Food that which furnishes food, especially for animals —**Feeding bottle**, *n* A bottle for supplying milk or liquid nutriment to an infant —**Feed-pipe** *n* The pipe that carries water to the boiler of a steam engine or for some other purpose —**Feed pump**, *n.* The pump employed in supplying the boilers of steam engines with water

Feel, fēl *v.t.*—*felt* *feeling* [A Sax *félan*, D *voelen*, G *fühlen*, to feel, root and connections doubtful] To perceive by the touch, to have sensation excited by contact of with the body or limbs, to have a sense of, to be affected by, to be sensitive of (pain, pleasure, disgrace) to experience, to suffer, to examine by touching —*v.i.* To have perception by the touch or by the contact of any substance with the body, to have the sensibility or the passions moved or excited, to produce an impression on the nerves of sensation (it *feels* cold), to perceive one's self to be (to *feel* sick or well), to know certainly or without misgiving —*n* The act of feeling sensation or impression on being touched —**Feeler**, fēl'ér, *n* One who feels, an organ of touch [illegible] an insect's —**Feelingly**, fē'ling-li, *adv* In a feeling manner, tenderly, acutely, keenly

Feet, fēt, *n* pl of *foot* Foor —**Feetless**, fēt'les, *a* Destitute of feet

Feign, fān, *v.t* [Fr *feindre* from L *fingere* to shape invent, feign, from root seen also in *figment*, *figure*, *fiction*, *faint*, &c] To invent or imagine, to make a show of, to pretend to assume a false appearance of, to counterfeit —*v.i.* To represent falsely, to pretend —**Feigned**, fānd *p* and *a* Devised, assumed, simulated counterfeit —**Feignedly** fā'ned-li *adv* In a feigned manner —**Feignedness** fā'ned-nes, *n* The state or quality of being feigned —**Feigner** fā'nér, *n* One who feigns —**Feigningly**, fā'ning-li *adv* In a feigning manner, with pretence —**Feint** fānt *n* [Fr *feinte*, from *feindre*] A pretence, a mock attack an appearance of aiming or thrusting, at one part when another is intended to be struck —*v.i.* To make a feint or mock attack

Feldspar feld'spar FELSPAR —**Feldspathic** feld-spath'ik FELSPATHIC

Felicitate fe-lis'i-tāt *v.t.*—*felicitated* *felicitating* [Fr *féliciter*, L L *felicitō* from L *felix* *felicis* happy] To congratulate, to express joy or pleasure to another at his good fortune *refl* to congratulate one's self —**Felicitation** fē-lis'i-tā'shon *n* The act of felicitating, expression of joy at another's good fortune —**Felicitous** fē-lis'i-tus *a* Happy extremely appropriate suitable or well expressed managed with extreme skill and success —**Felicitously** fē-lis'i-tus-li *adv* In a felicitous manner —**Felicitousness**, fē-lis'i-tus-nes *n* The state of being felicitous —**Felicity** fē-lis'i-ti *n* [L *felicitas* from *felix* happy] The state of being happy or in extreme enjoyment happiness bliss blissfulness blessing source of happiness skilfulness, skilful or happy turn appropriateness

Feline fē'lin *a* [L *felinus* from *felis* a cat] Pertaining to cats or to their species like a cat belonging to the family Felidæ —**Felidæ** fe'li-dē *n pl* A family of carnivorous quadrupeds including the lion, tiger cat leopard, panther &c

Fell fel pret of *fall*

Fell fel *a* [A Sax *fell*, D *fel* O Fr *fel* *felle* sharp fierce, cruel a word perhaps of Celtic origin] Cruel, barbarous in human, fierce savage rancorous bloody —**Fellness** fel'nes *n* The state or quality of being fell, cruelty ruthlessness

Fell fel *n* [A Sax *fell* Icel *fell*, G *fell* D *vel* Goth *fill* skin Cog L *pellis*, skin] A skin or hide of an animal a sheepskin or hem sewed down level with the cloth —*v.t.* To lay a seam or hem and sew it down level with the cloth —**Fellmonger** fel'mung-gér, One who deals in fells or hides

Fell fel, *v.t* [A Sax *fellan* from *feallan*, to fall, causative form of *fall* Comp *set*, *sel*, *lie* *lay* *rise* *raise* &c] To cause to fall, to bring to the ground either by cutting or by striking, to hew down to knock down —**Feller** fel'ér *n* One who fells or knocks or hews down

Fell, fel, *n* [Icel *fell* a hill *fiall*, a mountain Dan *fjeld*, *field*, a mountain a rock, G *fels*, a rock a cliff] A barren or stony hill, high land not fit for pasture

Fellah, fel'lä, *n* [Ar a peasant, pl *fel'lahin*] An Egyptian peasant or agricultural labourer

Felloe, fel'ō FELLY

Fellow, fel'ō, *n* [Icel *félagi*, a partner, a sharer in goods, from *félag*, a community of goods (lit a *fee-laying*), from *fé*, money, *fee*, and *lag*, partnership, a laying] A companion, an associate; one of the same kind; an equal in rank, endowments, character, qualifications, &c, a peer; a compeer, one of a pair, or of two things used together and suited to each other, an appellation of contempt for a man without good breeding or worth, an ignoble man, also, familiar for person, individual, a member of a college that shares its revenues, a member of any incorporated society (as of the Royal Society of London) [Used in composition to denote community in nature, station, or employment, mutual association on equal or friendly terms, as *fellow* citizen, *fellow* labourer, bad *fellow*, school *fellow*] —**Fellowship**, fel'ō-ship, *n* The condition of being a fellow or associate, mutual association on equal and friendly terms, companionship, partnership joint interest, an association of persons having the same tastes occupations or interests, a brotherhood, an establishment in some colleges (as those in Cambridge and Oxford) which entitles the holder (called a fellow) to a share in their revenues —**Fellow commoner** *n* In Cambridge University one who dines with the fellows.—**Fellow creature** *n* One made by the same Creator —**Fellow feeling** *n* Sympathy, a like feeling

Felly, fel'i *n* [A Sax *felg*, *felge* = Dan *felge* D *velg* G *felge* a felly] One of the curved pieces of wood which joined together form the circumference or circular rim of a wheel, the circular rim of a wheel Written also *felloe*

Felo de se fē'lō dē sē [L] lit a felon on himself] *Law*, one who commits felony by suicide, or deliberately destroys his own life

Felon fel'on *n* [Fr *felon* a traitor from L *fel* a felon, origin doubtful] A person who has committed felony, a person guilty of heinous crimes a criminal a malefactor a whitlow *a* Malignant, fierce, traitorous disloyal —**Felonious** fe-lō'ni-us *a* Villainous traitorous perfidious *law* done with the deliberate purpose to commit a crime —**Feloniously** fe-lō'ni-us-li *adv* In a felonious manner —**Feloniousness** fe-lō'ni-us-nes *n* The quality of being felonious —**Felony** fel'o-ni *n* A crime which occasions the forfeiture of lands or goods or both as one crime

Felspar fel'spar *n* [G *feldspath* = *feld*, field and *spath* spar] A mineral widely distributed and usually of a foliated structure consisting of silica and alumina with potash soda or lime it is a principal constituent in granite gneiss porphyry &c Called also *Fe'lspar Felspath* **Felspathic**, **Felspathose** fel'spath'ik fel'spath'ōs *a* Pertaining to felspar or containing it written also *Feldspathic* *Feldspathose* —**Felstone** fel'ston *n* [*Fel* in *felspar*, and *stone*] Compact felspar occurring in amorphous or vitreous rock masses

Felt, felt pret & pp of *feel*

Felt felt *n* [A Sax *felt* D *vilt*, G *filz*, *felt*, allied to Gr *pilos* wool wrought into felt and to L *pilleus* a felt hat or cap *Akin* *filter*] A cloth or stuff made of wool, or wool and hair or fur matted or wrought into a compact substance by milling beating and pressure, a hat made of wool felted —*v.t* To make into felt, to cover with felt —**Felter** fel'ter *n* One who makes felt or who covers with felt —**Felting**, fel'ting *n* The process by which felt is made, the materials of which felt is made or the felt itself

Felucca fe-luk'a *n* [It *feluca* *felucca* from Ar *fellūkah* from *fulk*, a ship] A long narrow vessel, once common in the Mediterranean with two large lateen sails, and capable of being propelled by oars

Female fē'mal *n* [Fr *femelle*, L *femella*, a young girl, from *femina* a woman from the root *fe* as in *fetus* *fecundus*] An animal of that sex which conceives and brings forth young, that plant which produces fruit, the flower that bears the pistil and receives the pollen of the male flowers —*a* Belonging to the sex which produces young, feminine delicate, weak, *bot* pistil bearing, producing pistillate

flowers.—*Female rhymes*, double rhymes, such as *motion, notion*, the second syllable being short —*Female screw*, a concave screw, corresponding to the convex or male screw which works in it.—**Feminine**, fem'in-in, *a* [L *femininus*, feminine, from *femina*, a woman] Pertaining to a woman or to women, or to the female sex, having the qualities belonging to a woman, womanly, effeminate, womanish, *gram* denoting the gender of words which signify females, or the terminations of such words —**Femininely**, fem in in li *adv* In a feminine manner —**Femininess, Femininity**, fem in in nes, fem in in i ti, *n* The quality of being femmine

Feme-covert, Femme covert, fem kuv'ért, *n* [Norm Fr] *Law*, a married woman who is under covert of her husband —**Feme sole, Femme sole**, fem sōl, *n* An unmarried woman

Femme de chambre, fam-dé shon br, *n* [Fr] A lady's maid, a chambermaid

Femoral, fem o ral *a* [L *femoralis*, from *femur*, the thigh] Belonging to the thigh —**Femur**, fē mer, *n* [L] The first bone of the leg or pelvic extremity, the thigh bone

Fen, fen, *n* [A Sax *fen, fenn*, marsh, mud, dirt, D *veen*, G *fenne*, Icel *fen*, fen, peat-bog, Goth *fani*, mud, clay] Low land covered wholly or partially with water, but producing sedge, coarse grasses, or other plants, boggy land, a marsh —**Fenny**, fen i, *a* Having the character of a fen, marshy, boggy, inhabiting or growing in fens

Fence, fens, *n* [Abbrev from *defence*] A wall, hedge, bank, railing or paling forming a boundary to or inclosing some area, that which defends, defence, the art of fencing, skill in fencing or swordsmanship, hence, skill in argument and repartee, a purchaser or receiver of stolen goods (slang) *v t* —*fenced, fencing* To inclose with a fence, to secure by an inclosure, to guard, to hedge in, to ward off or parry by argument or reasoning —*v i* To use a sword or foil for the purpose of learning the art of attack and defence, to practise fencing to fight and defend by giving and avoiding blows or thrusts, to parry arguments, to equivocate, to prevaricate —**Fenced**, fenst, *p* and *a* Inclosed with a fence, guarded, fortified —**Fenceless**, fens les, *a* Without a fence, uninclosed, open —**Fencer**, fen sér *n* One who fences, one who teaches or practises the art of fencing with sword or foil —**Fencible**, fen si bl, *n* A soldier for defence of the country against invasion, and not liable to serve abroad —**Fencing**, fen sing *n* The art of using skilfully a sword or foil in attack or defence, material used in making fences that which fences, a protection put round a dangerous piece of machinery

Fend, fend, *v t* [Contr from *defend* from *de*, and obs L *fendo*, to thrust, to strike, seen also in *offendo*, to offend] To keep off, to ward off, to shut out usually followed by *off* (to *fend off* blows) —**Fender** fen dér, *n* One who or that which fends or wards off, a utensil employed to hinder coals of fire from rolling forward to the floor, also, a piece of timber, bundle of rope, &c, hung over the side of a vessel to prevent it from being injured by rubbing against any body

Fenestra, fē-nes tra *n* [L] A window, an aperture a foramen —**Fenestral**, fē nes tral, *a* [L *fenestralis*, from *fenestra*, a window] Pertaining to a window —**Fenestrate**, fē nes trāt *a* Having windows or openings, *bot* applied to leaves in which the cellular tissue does not completely fill up the interstices between the veins, thus leaving openings —**Fenestration**, fen es trā shon, *n* The series or arrangement of windows in a building

Fengite, fen jit, *n* A kind of transparent alabaster or marble

Fenian, fē'ni an, *n* [A name assumed from Ir *Fuomna*, a race of superhuman heroes in Irish legendary history] A person belonging to a secret society having for its principal object the erection of Ireland into an independent republic —*a* Of or belonging to the Fenians.—**Fenianism**, fē'ni-an-izm, *n* The principles or politics of the Fenians

Fennec, fen'ek, *n* [Moorish name.] A North African animal allied to the fox.

Fennel, fen el *n* [A Sax. *finol, finugl*, like G *fenchel*, borrowed from the L *fœniculum*, fennel, dim from *fœnum*, hay] A fragrant, umbelliferous, perennial, cultivated plant, having seeds which are carminative, and frequently employed in medicine, and leaves that are used in sauces

Fent, fent, *n* [Fr *fente*, a slit] The opening left in an article of dress, as at the top of the skirt in a gown, &c, for the convenience of putting it on, a placket

Fenugreek, fē nū grēk, *n* [L *fœnum græcum*, Greek hay] A leguminous annual plant resembling clover, and whose bitter and mucilaginous seeds are used in veterinary practice

Feod, Feodal, Feodary, fūd, fū dal, fū da-ri Same as *feud, &c*

Feoff, fef, *n* [A form of *fief*] A fief or fee —**Feoffee**, fef fē, *n* A person who is invested with land in fee —**Feoffer, Feoffor**, fef ér, *n* One who enfeoffs or grants a fee —**Feoffment**, fef ment, *n* The legal gift or transference to a person of a fee or freehold estate, the instrument or deed by which such property is conveyed

Feracious,† fē rā shus, *a* [L *ferax, feracis*, from *fero*, to bear] Fruitful, producing abundantly —**Feracity,†** fē ras i ti, *n* Fruitfulness

Feral, fē ral, *a* [L *fera*, a wild beast] Having become wild from a state of domestication, as animals, or from a state of cultivation, as plants

Fer de lance fer de lans, *n* [Fr, iron of a lance, lance head] The lance-headed viper a very venomous serpent of Brazil and the West Indies

Feretory, fer'e to ri, *n* [From L *feretrum*, a bier or litter, from *fero* to bear] A shrine or repository for the relics of saints, variously adorned, and usually in the shape of a chest with a roof like top

Ferial, fē ri al, *a* [L *ferialis*, from *ferie*, holidays] Pertaining to holidays or days in which business is not transacted

Ferine, fē rin, *a* [L *ferinus* from *fera*, a wild beast] Relating to or resembling a wild beast, wild, untamed, savage

Feringee Feringhee, fe ring gē, *n* [Probably a corruption of *Frank*] The name given to Europeans by the Hindus

Ferment fer ment, *n* [L *fermentum*, for *fervimentum* from *fervo* or *ferveo*, to boil, to foam FERVENT] Any substance, as a fungus, whose presence in another body produces the peculiar effervescence and decomposition called fermentation, commotion heat, tumult agitation (as of a crowd of the feelings &c) —*v t* (fér ment) To cause fermentation in, to set in brisk motion or agitation, to warm, to excite —*v i* To undergo fermentation, to work, to be in agitation or excited, as by violent emotions —**Fermentable** fér men ta bl *a* Capable of fermentation —**Fermentability**, fér men ta bil i ti, *n* Capability of being fermented —**Fermentation**, fer men tā shon, *n* The act or process of fermenting, the decomposition or conversion of an organic substance into new compounds in presence of a ferment, generally indicated by a sensible internal motion the development of heat and the liberation of bubbles of gas, in common language, the process by which grape juice is converted into wine, and the wort of malt into beer, *hg* the state of being in high activity or commotion, agitation, excitement —**Fermentative** fér men ta tiv, *a* Causing fermentation, consisting in or produced by fermentation —**Fermentativeness** fér men ta tiv nes *n* The state of being fermentative —**Fermentescible**, fer men tes si bl, *a* Capable of being fermented

Fern fern, *n* [A Sax *fearn*=G *farn, farren*, D *varen*—*fern*, allied to Skr *parna*, a wing or feather] The name of many vascular cryptogams, consisting of herbaceous, shrubby, or arborescent plants, producing leaves called fronds, which are simple or more or less divided, and bear on their under surface or edge the capsules containing the minute spores.—**Fernery**, fér nér-i, *n* A place where ferns are artificially grown.—**Fern-owl**, *n*. The common goat-sucker or night-jar —**Fern-seed**, *n* The seed, or more correctly the spores, of fern —**Ferny**, fér ni, *a*. Abounding or overgrown with fern

Ferocious, fē-rō'shus, *a* [Fr *féroce;* L *ferox, ferocis*, fierce, allied to *ferus*, wild. FIERCE] Fierce, savage, barbarous; ravenous, rapacious, indicating, or expressive of, ferocity —**Ferociously**, fē-rō'shus-li, *adv* Fiercely, with savage cruelty.—**Ferociousness**, fē-rō'shus-nes, *n*. State or quality of being ferocious, ferocity —**Ferocity**, fē ros'i-ti, *n* [Fr *férocité*, L *ferocitas*] State of being ferocious, savage wildness fierceness, fury, cruelty.

Ferrandine, fer'an-din, *n* [Fr. *ferrandine*] A stuff made of wool and silk

Ferrara, fér-rā rā, *n* A broadsword of peculiarly excellent quality, named after the famous swordsmith Andrea *Ferrara*

Ferreous, fer ē us, *a* [L *ferreus*, iron] Pertaining to, obtained from, or containing iron —**Ferric**, fe'rik, *a Chem* pertaining to or extracted from iron (*ferric* acid and *ferric* oxide) —**Ferricalcite**, fer i kal'sit, *n* [L. *ferrum*, and *calx*, lime] A species of calcareous earth or limestone combined with a large portion of iron —**Ferriferous**, fe-rif ér us, *a* [L *ferrum*, and *fero*, to produce] Producing or yielding iron —**Ferrocyanic**, fer'o si an'ik, *a* Pertaining to or derived from iron and cyanogen —**Ferrotype**, fer'ō tip, *n Photog* a term applied to some photographic processes in which the salts of iron are the principal agents, a photograph taken in japanned sheet-iron by a collodion process —**Ferruginous, Ferrugineous** † fe-ruj i nus, fe-ruj in ē us, *a* [L *ferrugineus*, rusty, from *ferrugo, ferruginis*, iron rust, from *ferrum*, iron] Partaking of iron, irony, of the colour of the rust or oxide of iron —**Ferruginated**, fe ruj i nā ted, *a* Having the colour or properties of the rust of iron —**Ferrugo** fe rū gō, *n Bot* a disease of plants, commonly called *Rust* —**Ferruminate**, fe rum i nāt, *v t* [L *ferrumino*, to cement, from *ferrumen*, cement] To unite or solder, as metals —**Ferrumination**, fe rum i nā shon, *n* The soldering or uniting of metals

Ferrule, fer rul, *n* [Formerly *verrel*, from Fr *virole* L *virula*, from *viver*, to veer, the form having been modified by the influence of L *ferrum*, iron VEER] A ring of metal put round the end of a walking stick or other thing to strengthen it or prevent its splitting

Ferret fer et *n* [Origin doubtful, comp G *frett frettchen*, O G *frette, furette*, ferret; Fr *furet*, It *furetto*, a ferret, Armor *fured*, Gael and Ir *féred*, W *ffured*, a ferret (from *fur*, cunning, crafty)] A carnivorous animal allied to the weasel, about 14 inches in length, of a pale yellow colour, with red eyes a native of Africa—used in catching rabbits to drive them out of their holes —*v t* To hunt with ferrets, to drive out of a lurking place, to search out by perseverance and cunning followed by *out* —**Ferreter**, fer e tér, *n* One who ferrets

Ferret, fer et, *n* [By loss of *l* from Fr. *fleuret*, coarse ferret silk] A kind of narrow tape made of woollen thread, sometimes of cotton or silk

Ferriage fer'i āj, *n* Under FERRY

Ferril, fer il, *n* Same as *Ferrule*

Ferry, fer i *v t* —*ferried, ferrying* [A Sax. *feran, faran*, to carry, to convey, causative of *faran*, to go FARE] To carry or transport over a river, strait, &c , in a boat or other conveyance —*v i* To pass over a ferry —*n* The place or passage where boats pass over a narrow piece of water to convey passengers, the boat itself —**Ferry-boat**, *n* A boat that plies at a ferry —**Ferryman**, *n*. One who keeps a ferry —**Ferriage**, fer i āj, *n*. The price or fare to be paid at a ferry

Fertile, fér'til or fér'til, *a* [Fr *fertile*, from L *fertilis*, from *fero*, to bear, to produce, same root as E *bear* (BEAR), seen also in *confer, differ, refer*, &c.] Fruitful, producing fruit

or crops in abundance; the opposite of barren; prolific or productive of anything, as of ideas, poetry, &c, inventive, able to produce abundantly; *hot* capable of producing fruit; fruit-bearing —**Fertilely**, *fer'til-li, adv* In a fertile manner, fruitfully —**Fertileness**, fer'til-nes, *n* Fertility —**Fertility**, *fer-til'i-ti, n* [L *fertilitas*.] The state of being fertile or fruitful, fruitfulness, fecundity, productiveness, richness, fertile invention —**Fertilization**, fer'til-i-za"shon, *n*. The act or process of rendering fertile, fruitful, or productive, *bot* the application of the pollen to the stigma of a plant, by means of which a perfect seed containing an embryo is produced, fecundation —**Fertilize**, fer'ti liz, *v t* —*fertilized, fertilizing* To make fertile; to make fruitful or productive, to enrich, to fecundate —**Fertilizer**, fer'ti li zer, *n*. One who or that which fertilizes.

Ferule, fer'ul, *n* [L. *ferula*, a twig, a cane, a switch, from *ferio*, to strike] A flat piece of wood used to punish children by striking them on the palm of the hand, a cane or rod for the same purpose —*v t* —*feruled, feruling* To punish with a ferule

Fervent, fer'vent, *a* [L. *fervens, fervendis*, ppr of *ferveo*, to boil, to ferment, akin *ferment*] Hot, glowing; intensely warm, hot in temper; vehement, ardent, earnest, excited, animated, glowing with religious feeling, zealous —**Fervently**, fer'vent-li, *adv* In a fervent manner or degree, earnestly; ardently, vehemently —**Fervent ness**, **Fervency**, fer'vent nes, fer'ven si *n* The state of being fervent, heat of mind, ardour, animated zeal, warmth of devotion —**Fervescent**, fer-ves'ent *a* [L *fervescens, fervescentis*, from *ferveo*] Growing hot —**Fervid**, fer'vid *a* [L *fervidus* from *ferveo*] Very hot, burning, glowing, fervent, very warm in zeal, vehement, ardent —**Fervidity**, fer-vid'i-ti, *n* Heat, fervency —**Fervidly**, fer'vid li *adv* Very hotly, with glowing warmth —**Fervidness** fer'vid nes, *n* Glowing heat ardour —**Fervour**, fer'ver, *n* [L *fervor* heat] Heat or warmth, intensity of feeling, ardour, burning zeal, extreme earnestness in religion, particularly in prayer

Fescue, *fes'kū, n* [O L *festue* from O Fr *festu* (Fr *fétu*), a straw, L *festuca* a shoot or twig] A straw, wire, pin or the like used to point out letters to children, a kind of grass, some species being excellent meadow and pasture grasses

Fesse, fes, *n* [O Fr *fesse* Fr *fasce* L *fascia*, a band.] *Her* a band or girdle comprising the centre third part of the escutcheon, which it crosses horizontally —**Fesse-point**, *n* The exact centre of the escutcheon

Festal, fes'tal, *a* [From L *festum* a feast Feast] Pertaining to a feast festive —**Festally**, fes'tal-li, *adv* Joyfully, mirthfully —**Festival**, fes'ti val *a* [L *festivus*] Pertaining to or befitting a feast, joyous, mirthful —*n* A time of feasting an anniversary day of joy, civil or religious, a festive celebration —**Festive**, fes'tiv, *a* [L *festivus*] Pertaining to or becoming a feast, joyous, gay, mirthful —**Festively**, fes'tiv-li, *adv* In a festive manner —**Festivity**, fes-tiv'i ti, *n*. [L *festivitas*] The condition of being festive, social joy or exhilaration at an entertainment, something forming part of a festal celebration

Fester, fes'ter, *v i* [Connected with *foust*] To suppurate, to discharge or become full of pus or purulent matter, to rankle (passions, a sense of wrong, &c) —*n* Act of festering or rankling

Festinate, fes'ti nāt, *a* [L *festino, festinatum*, to hasten] Hasty, hurried [*Shak*]

Festoon, fes-tōn', *n* [Fr *feston*, lit a festal garland, It *festone* from L *festum*, a feast.] A string chain, or garland of flowers, foliage &c, suspended so as to form one or more depending curves, *arch* a sculptured ornament in imitation of this —*v t* To adorn with festoons, to connect by festoons —**Festoony**, fes-tō'ni, *a* Of or belonging to festoons

Fetal, *a*. **Fetation**, *n* Under Fetus

Fetch, fech, *v.t.* [A Sax *feccan, gefeccan*, to fetch, to draw, to take, to seek, akin to O.Fris *fakia*, to prepare.] To go and bring; to bring; to bear toward the person speaking; to recall or bring back, to make or perform, with certain objects (to *fetch* a blow or stroke, to *fetch* a sigh), to bring or obtain as its price —*To fetch out*, to bring or draw out —*To fetch to*, to restore, to revive, as from a swoon, to bring up, to stop suddenly in any course; to overtake —*v i* To bring things, to move or turn —*To fetch and carry*, to perform menial services, to become a servile drudge —*n* A stratagem by which a thing is indirectly brought to pass, a trick, an artifice, the apparition of a living person, a wraith —**Fetch candle**, *n*. A light seen at night, and believed by the superstitious to portend a person's death —**Fetcher**, fech'er, *n* One who fetches

Fête fāt, *n* [Fr, from L *festum*, a feast] A feast, a holiday, a festival-day —*v t* —*fêted, fêting* To entertain with a feast, to honour with a festive entertainment —**Fête-champêtre**, fāt-shan pātr, *n* [Fr] A festival or entertainment in the open air

Fetich, fē'tish, *n* [Fr *fétiche*, Pg *feitiço*, sorcery witchcraft, from L *factitius*, artificial from *facio* to make Fact] Any object, animate or inanimate natural or artificial regarded by some uncivilized races with a feeling of awe, as having mysterious powers residing in it or as being the representative or habitation of a deity, hence, any object of exclusive devotion —**Fetichism Fetiсism** fē'tish izm fē'ti sizm, *n*. The practice of worshipping fetiches practised by some African tribes —**Fetichistic** fē'tish is'tik *a* Of or per taining to fetichism

Feticide, Foeticide, fē'ti sid *n* Under Fetus

Fetid fē'tid *a* [L *fœtidus* from *fœteo* to stink] Having an offensive smell, having a strong or rancid scent **Fetidness**, fē'tid nes *n* The quality of smelling offensively —**Fetor** fē'tėr *n* [L *fœtor*] Any strong offensive smell stench

Fetish, fē'tish *n* Same as *Fetich*

Fetlock, fet'lok, *n* [From *foot* or *feet* and *lock*] A tuft of hair growing behind the pastern joint of horses the joint on which the hair grows an instrument fixed on the leg of a horse when put to pasture for the purpose of preventing him from running off —**Fetlocked** fet'lokt *a* Having a fetlock, tied by the fetlock —**Fetlock joint**, *n* The joint of a horse's leg next to the hoof

Fetlow, fet'lō, *n* A whitlow in cattle

Fetor Under Fetid

Fetter fet'ėr *n* [A Sax *feter fetor* a fetter, O G *fezzera*, G *fessel* Icel *fiötur* Probably connected with *foot*] A chain for the feet, a chain by which a person or animal is confined by the foot, anything that confines or restrains from motion, a restraint —*v t* To put fetters on to bind, to confine, to restrain —**Fetterless** fet'ėr les *a* Free from fetters or restraint —**Fetterlock** fet'ėr lok *n* An instrument for confining a horse's leg a fetlock

Fettle fet'l *v t* [Akin to Icel *fitla* to touch lightly, I G *fusseln*, to be occupied in cleaning] To put in right order or trim [Provincial]

Fetus, Fœtus fē'tus *n* [L, from a root *fe* implying fruitfulness productiveness, as in *fecund*] The young of viviparous animals in the womb, and of oviparous animals in the egg after it is perfectly formed, before which time it is called *Embryo* —**Fetal Fœtal** fē'tal *a* Pertaining to a fetus —**Fetation, Fœtation**, fē-tā'shon, *n* The formation of a fetus —**Feticide Fœticide**, fē'ti sid *n* (L *fetus*, and *cædo* to kill] The destruction of the fetus in the womb, the act by which criminal abortion is produced —**Fetiferous, Fœtiferous**, *fē-tif'er us, a* [L *fetus*, and *fero*, to bear] Producing young

Feu, fū, *n* [O Fr *feu, fief*, a *fief*] In Scotland a piece of ground (usually small) granted by a superior in perpetuity in consideration of an annual payment called *feu-duty*, and certain other contingent burdens —*v t* To give or take in feu, or by the payment of feu-duty —**Feuar**, fū'ėr, *n* One who holds a feu

Feud, fūd, *n*. [L L. *feudum*, a fief; from O Fr or O G., like *fief, feu, fee*] A *fief*.—**Feudal**, fū'dal, *a* [L L *feudalis*, from *feudum*.] Pertaining to feuds or fiefs; founded upon or pertaining to the system of holding lands by military services —*Feudal system*, a system according to which grants of land were made by the sovereign to the nobles, and by them to an inferior class, on the condition that the possessor should take an oath of fealty, and do military service to him by whom the grant was made —**Feudalism**, fū dal izm, *n* The feudal system and its belongings, the system of holding lands by military services —**Feudalist**, fū'dal ist, *n* A supporter of the feudal system, one versed in feudal law —**Feudality**, fū dal i-ti *n* The state or quality of being feudal —**Feudalization** fū dal i-zā shon *n*. The act of feudalizing —**Feudalize** fū dal-īz, *v t* —*feudalized, feudalizing* To reduce to a feudal tenure, to conform to feudalism —**Feudally**, fū dal li, *adv* In a feudal manner, by feudal tenure —**Feudary**, fū da ri *a* Held by or pertaining to feudal tenure —*n* A tenant who holds his lands by feudal service, a feudatory —**Feudatory, Feudatary**, fū da to ri, fū da ta ri *a* Holding from another by feudal tenure —*n* A tenant or vassal holding his lands on condition of military service, the tenant of a feud or fief

Feud fūd, *n* [O E *feude* from A Sax *faehth*, hostility, from *fah* hostile (whence *foe*), I *vaedi* G *fehde* Dan *fejde*, a feud, the spelling being modified through confusion with L L *feudum* a feud or fief Akin *fiend*] A contention or quarrel, hostility, often hostility or declared warfare between families or parties in a state

Feu de joie fed zhwā [Fr, fire of joy] A bonfire or a firing of guns in token of joy

Feuilleton fwēl'ton *n* [Fr from *feuille*, a leaf, lit a small leaf] That part of a French newspaper devoted to light literature or criticism

Fever fē'vėr *n* [A Sax *fefer* from L *febris* a fever or from O Fr *fievre* Mod Fr *fièvre* of same origin] A diseased state of the system characterized by an accelerated pulse with increase of heat deranged functions diminished strength and often with excessive thirst, agitation or excitement by anything that strongly affects the passions —*v t* To put in a fever —*v i* To be seized with fever **Feverish** fē'vėr ish, *a* Having fever, affected with fever, especially with a slight degree of fever, indicating or pertaining to fever —**Feverishly** fē'vėr ish li, *adv* In a feverish manner —**Feverishness**, fē'vėr ish nes *n* The state of being feverish anxious, heated excitement —**Feverous** fē'vėr us, *a* Affected with fever or ague, feverish —**Feverously**, fē'vėr us li *adv* In a feverous manner —**Feverfew** fē'vėr fū *n* [A Sax *feferfuge* from L *febrifuga*, from *febris* fever and *fugo* to drive away] A European composite plant with much divided leaves and white flowers once supposed to be a valuable febrifuge, hence the name

Few, fū, *a* [A Sax *feawa, feawe* Dan *faa* Goth *faws* pl *fawai* little, few, of cognate origin with L *paucus, few pauculus* Gr *pauros*, little] Not many, small in number used frequently, by ellipsis of a noun for not many persons or things *A few* is often used and generally means more than *few* alone —**Fewness**, fū nes, *n* The state of being few, paucity

Fey fā *a* [A Sax *fæge*, Icel *feigr*, near to death] On the verge of a sudden or violent death, fated soon to die [Provincial]

Fez fez *n* [From *Fez* the principal town in Morocco where such caps are largely manufactured] A red cap of fine cloth, fitting closely to the head, with a tassel of blue silk or wool at the crown, much worn in Turkey on the shores of the Levant, in Egypt, and North Africa generally

Fiacre, fē'ā kr, *n* [Fr, from the Hotel St. *Fiacre*, where the inventor of these carriages established in 1640 an office for the hire of them] A small four wheeled carriage, a hackney coach or similar vehicle plying for hire

Fiancé, Fiancée, fē-an-sā, *n masc* and *fem* [Fr] An affianced or betrothed person

Fiars, fēārs, *n pl* [From Icel *fiár*, genitive of *fé*, money, fee; as *fjár-lag*, fiscal value, *fjár-met*, valuation of property, &c , or from O Fr *feirs*, a fair or market] The prices of grain for the current year in the different counties of Scotland, fixed by the sheriffs and juries to regulate payments in certain circumstances

Fiasco, fē-as'kō, *n* [It *fiasco*, a flask or bottle, a cry in Italy when a singer fails to please, perhaps in allusion to the bursting of a bottle] A failure in a musical performance, an ignominious and notorious failure generally

Fiat, fī'at, *n* [L , let it be done, 3d pers sing subj of *fio*, to be done] A command to do something, a decisive or effective command, an order of a judge

Fib, fib, *n* [Probably an abbreviation and corruption from *fable*] A lie or falsehood a word used as a softer expression than lie —*v i* —*fibbed, fibbing* To lie, to speak falsely —**Fibber, Fibster,** fib'ėr, fib'stėr, *n* One who tells lies or fibs

Fibre, fī'bėr, *n* [Fr *fibre* L *fibra* allied to *filum* a thread] A thread or filament, one of the fine slender threadlike or hair like bodies of which the tissues of animals and plants are partly constituted, the small slender root of a plant —**Fibred,** fī'bėrd, *a*. Having fibres —**Fibreless** fī'bėr les, *a* Having no fibres —**Fibriform** fī'bri form, *a* Like a fibre or fibres —**Fibril** fī'bril, *n* [Fr *fibrille*] Same as fibre, the branch of a fibre, a very slender thread —**Fibrilla,** fī bril'a, *n pl* **Fibrillæ** fī bril'lē [Dim of L *fibra*] One of the elements or components of fibre *but* one of the hairs produced from the epidermis which covers the young roots of plants —**Fibrillated** fī'bril a ted *a* Furnished with fibrils or fibrillæ, fringed —**Fibrillation** fī bril lā'shon *n* The state of being reduced to fibrils or fibrillæ —**Fibrillose** fī'bril lōs, *a Bot* covered with or composed of little strings or fibres —**Fibrillous,** fī bril us *a* In the form of fibrils — **Fibrin Fibrine** fī'brin, *n* A peculiar organic substance found in animals and vegetables, and readily obtained from fresh blood —**Fibrination** fī bri nā'shon *n Med* the acquisition of an excess of fibrine —**Fibrinous,** fī'bri nus, *a* Having or partaking of the nature of fibrine —**Fibrocartilage,** fī'brō kar'ti laj *n* A substance intermediate between proper cartilage and ligament — **Fibrocellular,** fī brō-sel'lū lėr, *a* Partaking of the characters of fibrous and cellular tissues —**Fibrous** fī'brus *a* Containing or consisting of fibres —**Fibrousness,** fī'brus nes *n*

Fibula fib'ū la, *n* pl **Fibulæ** fib'ū lē [L a clasp a brace a pin] An ancient clasp or buckle, *anat* the outer and lesser bone of the lower leg, *surgery* a needle for sewing up wounds —**Fibular,** fib'ū lėr, *a* Of or pertaining to the fibula

Fichu fī'shō, *n* [Fr] A light piece of dress worn by ladies covering the neck, throat and shoulders

Fickle fik'l, *a* [A Sax *ficol*, inconstant, akin to G *ficken* to move quickly to and fro] Wavering, inconstant, unstable of a changeable mind, irresolute not firm in opinion or purpose, capricious, liable to change or vicissitude —**Fickleness** fik'l nes, *n* The state or quality of being fickle, inconstancy, unsteadiness in opinion or purpose, changeableness —**Pickly,** fik'li *adv* In a fickle manner

Fictile fik'til *a* [L *fictilis* from *fingo fictum* to form] Moulded into form by art, manufactured by the potter suitable for the potter —**Fictileness Fictility,** fik til nes, fik til i ti, *n* The quality of being fictile

Fiction, fik'shon, *n* [L *fictio*, a shaping, a fashioning, from *fingo, fictum*, to fashion Feign] The act of inventing or imagining, that which is feigned, invented, or imagined, a feigned or invented story, a tale or story composed for amusement or entertainment, fictitious literature, prose narrative in the form of romances, novels, tales, and the like —**Fictional,** fik shon-al, *a* Pertaining to or characterized by fiction —**Fictionist,** fik'shon-ist, *n* A writer of fiction. —**Fictitious,** fik-tish'us, *a* [L *fictitius*] Feigned; imaginary, not real; counterfeit, false, not genuine, invented to give literary pleasure, dealing with imaginary characters and events —**Fictitiously,** fik-tish'us li, *adv* In a fictitious manner, falsely —**Fictitiousness,** fik-tish'us nes, *n* — **Fictive,** fik'tiv, *a* Feigned; imaginary, hypothetical

Fiddle, fid'l, *n* [A Sax *fithele*, L G *fidel*, Dan *fiddel*, Icel *fithla*, D *vedel*, perhaps borrowed from L L *vidula*, a viol Viol] A stringed instrument of music, a violin —*v t* —*fiddled fiddling* To play on a fiddle or violin, to trifle — **Fiddle bow,** *n* The *bow* strung with horse hair for playing the fiddle —**Fiddle faddle,** *a* Trifling, making a bustle about nothing [Colloq]—*v t* To trifle — **Fiddler,** fid'lėr, *n* One who plays on a fiddle — **Fiddle stick** *n* A fiddle bow used often as an interjection equivalent to nonsense! pshaw! &c — **Fiddle string** *n* The string of a fiddle — **Fiddle wood** *n* A tropical American timber tree which yields a hard wood valuable for carpenter work — **Fiddling,** fid'ling *a* Trifling, trivial, fussily busy with nothing

Fidelity, fi del'i ti, *n* [L *fidelitas*, from *fidelis* faithful, from *fides* trust, faith, *fido*, to trust Faith] Faithfulness, careful and exact observance of duty or performance of obligations, firm adherence to a person or to a party loyalty, honesty, veracity adherence to truth

Fidget fij'et, *v i* [Dim of provincial *fidge*, *fike*, *fyke*, to be restless, akin to Icel *fikn*, to hasten, G *ficken*, O Sw *fika*, to move quickly to and fro] To move uneasily one way and the other, to move irregularly or in fits and starts —*n* Irregular motion, restlessness — **Fidgetiness** fij et-i nes *n* The state or quality of being fidgety — **Fidgety,** fij et i, *a* Given to fidget, restless, uneasy

Fiducial, fi dū shal, *a* [L L *fiducialis*, from L *fiducia* trust trustiness from *fido*, to trust Faith] Confident in trust or belief undoubting, fiduciary — **Fiducially,** fi dū shal li *adv* With confidence —**Fiduciary** fi dū shi a ri *a* [L *fiduciarius* held in trust] Confident in belief, trustful, undoubting, having the nature of a trust held in trust —*n* One who holds a thing in trust a trustee

Fie fī *interj* [Interjectional expression corresponding to Sc *feigh* Fr *fi* G *pfui*, *ft* Dan *fy* &c] An exclamation denoting contempt dislike or impatience

Fief fēf, *n* [Fr *fief*, from O H G *fihu* property lit cattle Fee Feud] An estate held of a superior on condition of military or other service, an estate held on feudal tenure

Field, fēld, *n* [A Sax *feld* a field—D *veld* Dan *felt*, G *feld*, allied to *fold*, an inclosure, *fell* a hill, Dan *fælle*, greensward, Sc *fale feal* a turf] A piece of land suitable for tillage or pasture, a distinct or separate division of a farm, cleared land, cultivated ground, the open country, the ground where a battle is fought or military operations carried on, hence, a battle or action (the *field* is lost), open space, or unrestricted opportunity, for action or operation, scope, compass, extent, sphere (a wide *field* for conjecture), the ground or blank space on which figures are drawn the general surface of a heraldic shield or escutcheon, *cricket* the fielders collectively *sporting* those taking part in a hunt, all the horses, dogs or the like taking part in a race —*Field of vision* or *view* in telescope or microscope the space or range within which objects are visible to an eye looking through the instrument — *To keep the field* to continue active military operations in the field —*To take the field*, to begin military operations —*v t Cricket*, to be one of the field whose duty is to watch and catch or recover the ball as it is driven by the batsman —**Fielder,** fēl'dėr, *n* A player who fields at cricket —**Field allowance** *n* A small extra pay ment to troops on active service in the field —**Field artillery,** *n* Light ordnance fitted for active operations in the field —**Field-day,** *n*. A day when troops are drawn out for instruction in field exercises and evolutions, any day of unusual display —**Fieldfare,** fēld'fār, *n*. [*Field*, and *fare*, to go, to wander] A bird of the thrush family, a winter visitant to Great Britain —**Field-glass,** *n* A kind of binocular telescope or opera-glass for looking at objects at a considerable distance from the spectator —**Field-gun,** *n* A small cannon for use in the field — **Field-marshal,** *n* The highest rank conferred on general officers in the British and some foreign armies.— **Field marshalship,** *n* The office or dignity of a field marshal —**Field-mouse,** *n* One of several species of rodent animals that *live in the field*, burrowing *in banks*, &c —**Field officer,** *n* A military officer above the rank of captain and below that of general, as a major or colonel — **Field-preacher,** *n* One who preaches in the open air — **Field train,** *n* A department of artillery that has to attend to the supply of ammunition on the field.—**Field work,** *n* All the out of doors operations of a surveyor, engineer, geologist, &c , a temporary fortification thrown up

Fiend, fēnd, *n* [A Sax *feond*, *fynd*, a fiend, an enemy, from *feón*, to hate, like D *vyand*, Icel *fjandi*, Goth *fiands*, G *feind*, originally a present participle Akin *foe.*] An infernal being a demon, the devil, a person with devilish qualities, a wicked, cruel, or malicious person — **Fiendish,** fēn dish *a* Having the qualities of a fiend, infernal, excessively cruel, diabolic, devilish —**Fiendishly,** fēn dish li, *adv* In a fiendish manner —**Fiendishness,** fēn dish nes, *n* The quality of being fiendish

Fierce, fērs, *a* [O Fr *fers*, *fiers*, from L *ferus*, wild, rude, cruel, whence *fera*, a wild beast, from same root as *deer*] Vehement, violent, furious, savage, ferocious, easily enraged, indicating ferocity or a ferocious disposition, very eager, vehement in anger or cruelty —**Fiercely,** fērs'li *adv* In a fierce manner, furiously, with rage, with a fierce expression or aspect — **Fierceness** fērs nes, *n* The quality of being fierce furious, or angry, violence, fury, ferocity savageness

Fiery, fī'ėr i *a* Under Fire

Fife fif *n* [Fr *fifre* a fife, from G *pfeife* (=E *pipe*), a word of onomatopoetic origin. Pipe] A small musical instrument of the flute kind having but one key, and a compass of two octaves —*v t* To play on a fife —**Fife major** *n* A non commissioned officer who superintends the fifers of a battalion —**Fifer,** fī'fėr, *n* One who plays on a fife

Fifteen, fif'tēn *a* [A Sax *fiftyne*, lit five-ten] Five and ten —*n* The number which consists of five and ten, a symbol representing this number, as 15 or xv —**Fifteenth,** fif'tēnth, *a* The fifth in order after the tenth, being one of fifteen equal parts into which a whole is divided —*n* A fifteenth part —**Fifth** fifth *a* The ordinal of five, next after the fourth, being one of five equal parts of a whole —*n* One of five equal parts into which anything is divided, *mus* an interval consisting of three tones and a semitone **Fifthly** fifth'li, *adv* In the fifth place —**Fiftieth,** fif'ti-eth, *a* Next in order after the forty ninth, being one of fifty equal parts of a whole —*n* One of fifty equal parts of a whole —**Fifty** fif'ti, *a* [A Sax *fiftig*] Five times ten —*n* The number which consists of five times ten, a symbol representing this number

Fig fig, *n* [Fr *figue* like D *vyg*, G *feige*, from L *ficus*, fig] A fruit consisting of a hollow receptacle containing a great multitude of minute flowers, the ripe carpels of which, erroneously called the seed, are embedded in the pulp, the tree that bears this fruit, used also as a term of scorn or contempt (I do not care a *fig* for him, in this usage perhaps from O Sp *figa* a motion denoting contempt) —**Fig-cake,** *n* A preparation of figs and almonds pressed into round cakes —**Fig-eater,** *n*. Same as *Beccafico*

Fig, fig, *n*. [A contr for *figure*] Dress, employed chiefly in the colloquial phrase *in full fig*, in full or official dress

Fight, fit, *v i* pret & pp *fought*. [A Sax

fechten—G *fechten*, D *vechten*, Dan *fegte*, Icel. *fikta*, to fight] To contend for victory in battle or in single combat, to contend in arms or otherwise; to carry on active opposition; to strive or struggle to resist with *with* or *against* before an object. —*To fight shy of*, to avoid from a feeling of dislike, fear, mistrust, &c —*v t* To carry on or wage (a battle), to win or gain by struggle (to *fight* one's way), to contend with, to war against to manage or manœuvre in a fight (to *fight* one's ship) —*To fight it out*, to struggle till a decisive result is attained —*n* A contest, a battle, an engagement, a struggle for victory — Syn under BATTLE — **Fighter**, fi'ter, *n* *One that fights, a combatant* —**Fighting**, fi ting *p* and *a* Qualified or trained for war, fit for battle

Figment, fig'ment, *n* [L *figmentum*, from *fingo*, to feign FEIGN] An invention, a fiction, something feigned or imagined

Figuline, fig'ū lin, *a* [L *figulus*, a potter, from *fingo*, to fashion] Made of potter's clay, made by a potter

Figure, fig'ūr *n* [Fr *figure* from L *figura* figure, shape, from *fig* root of *fingo* to fashion, to shape, whence also *feign action*, &c FEIGN] The form or anything as expressed by the outline or contour; shape fashion, form any form made by drawing, painting carving embroidering &c, especially the human body so represented, appearance or impression made by the conduct of a person (to cut a poor *figure*), *logic*, the form of a syllogism with respect to the relative position of the middle term, *arith* a character denoting or standing for a number, hence value as expressed in numbers, price, *theol* type or representative, *rhet.* a mode of speaking or writing in which words are deflected from their ordinary use or signification, a trope a peculiar expression used for impressiveness as a metaphor, antithesis &c —*To cut a figure* to make one's self celebrated or notorious to appear to advantage or disadvantage —*v t* —*figured figuring* To make a figure or likeness of, to represent by drawing, sculpture carving embroidery &c, to cover or adorn with figures or ornamental designs, to mark with figures to represent by a typical or figurative resemblance, to typify, to imagine to image in the mind —*v i* To make a figure, to be a prominent figure or personage —**Figurable** fig'ū rā bl *a* Capable of being figured —**Figural** fig'ū ral *a* Represented by figure or pertaining to figures, figurate — **Figurant** fig'ū rant *n masc* **Figurante** fig ū rant *n fem* [Fr] One who dances at the opera in groups or figures a character on the stage who figures in its scenes but has nothing to say — **Figurate** fig'ū rāt *a* [L *figuro figuratum* to form to fashion] Of a certain determinate form or shape *Figurate numbers* such numbers as do or may represent some geometrical figure being thus called triangular square pentagonal, &c numbers — **Figuration** fig ū rā shon, *n* The act of giving figure or determinate form — **Figurative** fig'ū rā tiv, *a* [Fr *figuratif*] Representing by means of a figure or type, typical, symbolical used in a metaphorical sense having the character of a figure or trope metaphoric, not literal — **Figuratively**, fig'ū rā tiv li, *adv* In a figurative manner, by a figure, in a sense different from that which words originally imply, in a metaphorical sense —**Figurativeness**, fig' ū rā tiv nes, *n* State of being figurative — **Figured** fig'ūrd *a* Adorned with figures — **Figure head**, *n* The ornamental figure on a ship immediately under the bowsprit

Filament, fil'a ment, *n* [L L *filamentum*, a slender thread from L *filum* a thread, whence also *file* (a line), *filed*, *profile*] A thread a fibre, a fine thread of which fish, nerves skin plants roots, &c and also some minerals, are composed — **Filaceous**, fi lā shus *a* Composed or consisting of threads —**Filamentary** fil a men'ta-ri, *a* Having the character of or formed by a filament —**Filamentose**, **Filamentous**, fil-a-men tōs, fil a-men tus *a* Like a thread, consisting of fine filaments, *bot.* bearing filaments — **Filar**, fi lėr, *a* Pertaining to a thread applied to a microscope or other optical instrument, into whose construction one or more threads or fine wires are introduced —**Filatory**, fil a-to-ri, *n.* A machine which forms or spins threads —**Filature**, fil a-tūr, *n.* A forming into threads, the reeling off silk from cocoons, a filatory —**Filiferous**, fi lif ėr us, *a* Producing threads — **Filiform**, fil i form *a* Having the form of a thread or filament —**Filose**, fi lōs, *a* *Zool* and *bot* applied to a part when it ends in a thread like process

Filbert, fil'bert, *n* [For *full beard*, because the nut just fills the cup made by the *beards of the calyx*] *The fruit of a cultivated variety of hazel*

Filch, filch, *v t* [For *filk* from O E *fele*, Icel *fela*, to steal, like *talk* and *tell*, *stalk* (verb) and *steal*] To steal, especially some thing of little value to pilfer, to take in a thievish manner —**Filcher** filch ėr *n* One who filches. —**Filchingly**, filch ing li, *adv* In a thievish manner

File, fil, *n.* [Fr *file* from L *filum*, a thread FILAMENT] A line or wire on which papers are strung that they may be conveniently found when wanted, the papers so strung, a collection of papers arranged for ready reference, a row of soldiers ranged one behind another, from front to rear, hence, *rank and file* (*mult*) the lines of soldiers from side to side and from front to back —*v t* —*filed filing* To arrange or place in a file, to bring before a court by presenting the proper papers (to *file* a bill in chancery) —*v i* To march in a file or line, as soldiers not abreast but one by one

File fil *n* [A Sax *feol D vijl* Dan *val*, G *feile* O H G *vihila* a file] A steel instrument having minute teeth upon the surface for cutting abrading and smoothing metal ivory wood &c —*v t* —*filed filing* To rub smooth or cut with a file or as with a file to polish —**File cutter**, *n* A maker of files — **File fish** *n* A name given to certain fishes from their skins being granulated like a file — **Filing** fi ling *n* A particle rubbed off by a file

Filial fil'i al *a* [Fr *filial* from L L *filialis* from L *filius* (son *filia* a daughter] Pertaining to a son or daughter becoming a child in relation to his parents bearing the relation of a child —**Filially** fil i al li *adv* In a filial manner — **Filiate** fil'i āt *v t* To adopt as a son or daughter —**Filiation**, fil i ā shon *n* The relation of a child to a father adoption the fixing of the paternity of a child —**Filiety** fi li e ti *n* The relation of a son to a parent, sonship

Filibeg, fil i beg *n* Same as *Fillibeg*

Filibuster fil i bus-tėr *n* [Fr *flibustier* formerly *fluibustier* a form of D *vrijbuiter* G *freibeuter* F *freebooter*] Originally a buccaneer of the West Indies now applied to any lawless adventurer who invade with the view of occupying a foreign country —*v i* To act as a filibuster — **Filibusterism** fil i bus-tėr izm *n.* The act or practice of filibustering

Filical fil i kal *a* [L *filix filicis* a fern Belonging to the family of ferns —**Filiciform** fi lis i form *a* Fern shaped —**Filicite** fil i sit, *n* A fossil fern or filicoid plant —**Filicoid**, fil i koid, *a* Fern like, having the form of a fern —*n* A plant resembling a fern —**Filicology** fil i kol o-ji *n* The study of ferns

Filiferous **Filiform** Under FILAMENT

Filigree fil i grē *n* [Formerly *filigrane* from Fr *filigrane* It *filigrana* from L *filum* a thread, and *granum* a grain originally it is said to have had beads in it] Ornamental open work executed in fine gold or silver wire, formed into flowers and arabesques — **Filigreed**, fil i grēd, *a* Ornamented with filigree

Fill, fil, *v t* [A Sax *fyllan* to fill, from the adjective *ful*, full = Icel and Sw *fylla*, Goth *fullyan*, G *füllen*, D *vullen* to fill] To make full, to cause to be occupied so that no space is left vacant, to put in so as to occupy a space, to occupy the whole space or capacity of, to occupy to a great extent, to pervade, to satisfy, to content, to glut, to press and dilate (a ship's sails); to supply with an occupant or holder, to possess and perform the duties of, to officiate in, to hold or occupy —*To fill in*, to pour or put in for the purpose of filling something, to write in (items in a list) —*To fill out*, to distend or enlarge from within —*To fill up*, to make quite full, to occupy or take up, to occupy the whole extent of, to engage or employ (time) —*v i* To grow or become full, to make some thing full —*To fill out* to become enlarged or distended —*To fill up*, to grow or become full —*n* As much as fills or quite supplies, as much as gives complete satisfaction —**Filler** fil ėr *n* One who or that which fills, a utensil for conveying a liquid *into a bottle cask*, &c —*Filling fil ing*, *a* (calculated to fill, satisfy or satiate —*n* Materials used for occupying some vacant space stopping up a hole, or the like

Fillet fil et *n* [Fr *filet*, a thread a band, the chine of an animal, &c, dim of *fil*, thread from L *filum* a thread FILE] A little band to tie about the hair of the head a band or narrow strip on various things and for various purposes, the fleshy part of a calf's thigh cut for cooking, meat rolled together and tied round, *arch* a small moulding having the appearance of a narrow band generally used to separate ornaments and mouldings also the ridge between the flutes of a column —*v t* To bind furnish or adorn with a fillet or little band —**Filleting**, fil et ing *n* Material of which fillets are made, fillets collectively

Fillibeg fil i beg *n* [Gael *filleadh beg*, lit little plaid —*filleadh* a plaid, and *beg*, little] The Gaelic name of the kilt worn by the Highlanders of Scotland

Filibuster fil i bus tėr, *n* Same as *Filibuster*

Fillip fil ip *v t* [Same as *flip*] To strike with the nail of the fore or middle finger by jerking it back from the ball of the thumb to strike with a smart stroke —*n* A jerk of the finger forced suddenly from the thumb a smart blow or stroke, something which tends to rouse or stimulate at once

Fillister fil is tėr, *n* A kind of plane used for grooving timber

Filly fil i *n* [A dim form of *foal* Icel *fylja* a filly from *foli* a foal FOAL] A female or mare foal a young mare

Film film *n* [A Sax *filmen* a skin a husk, allied to *fell* a skin] A thin skin a pellicle as on the eye a fine thread as of a cobweb —*v t* To cover with a thin skin or pellicle —*v i* To become covered as by a film — **Filminess** fil mi nes *n* State of being filmy — **Filmy**, fil mi, *a* Composed of thin membranes or pellicles, or of fine threads

Filose *a* Under FILAMENT

Filter fil tėr *n* [Fr *filtre* from L L *filtrum feltrum* felt or felted wool used originally as a strainer FELT] A strainer, any substance or apparatus through which liquors are passed for defecation —*v t* To purify by passing through a filter, or a porous substance that retains feculent matter —*v i* To percolate to pass through a filter —**Filtrate** fil trat *v t* —*filtrated*, *filtrating* [L L *filtro filtratum*] To filter —*n* The liquid which has been passed through a filter —**Filtration**, fil trā shon, *n* The act or process of filtering

Filth filth *n* [A Sax *fylth* from *ful* foul FOUL] Anything that soils or defiles, dirt, foul matter, nastiness corruption pollution —**Filthily** filth i li *adv* In a filthy manner, foully —**Filthiness**, filth i nes, *n.* The state of being filthy filth, foul matter, impurity — **Filthy** filth i, *a* Dirty, foul unclean, nasty, morally impure, licentious

Fimbriate, fim bri āt, *a* [L *fimbriæ*, threads, a fringe] Fringed having a sort of fringe or border, having the edge surrounded by fibres, hairs or bristles —*v t* To hem, to fringe — **Fimbriated**, fim bri a ted *a* Fimbriate

Fimetarious, fi mė tā ri us, *a* [L *fimetum*, a dunghill from *fimus*, dung] *Bot* growing on or amidst dung

Fin, fin, *n* [A Sax *fin*, *finn*, L G and Dan *finne*, D *vin*, Sw *fena*, allied to L *pinna*,

penna, a feather] One of the projecting wing-like organs which enable fishes to balance themselves in an upright position, and assist in regulating their movements in the water —**Fin footed**, *a* Having palmatod feet, or feet with toes connected by a membrane —**Finless**, fin'les, *a* Destitute of fins —**Finned**, find, *a* Having a fin or fins or anything resembling a fin —**Finner**, **Finback**, fin'er fin bak, *n* A name given to several whales from their possessing a dorsal hump or fin —**Finny**, fin'i, *a* Furnished with fins, relating to or abounding with fins —**Fin pike**, *n* A name of certain ganoid fishes, the long dorsal fin of which is separated into twelve or sixteen strong spines —**Fin spine**, *n* A spine shaped ray in the fin of a fish —**Finspined**, *a* Having spiny fins, acanthopterygious

Finable Under FINE, *a* and *n*

Final, fi nal, *a* [L *finalis*, from *finis* end, seen also in *fine*, adj and noun, *confine*, *define* *affinity*, *finance*, *finish*, &c] Pertaining to the end or conclusion, last, ultimate, conclusive, decisive, respecting a purpose or ultimate end in view (*a final cause*) —**Finale**, fé na lā, *n* [It] *Mus* the last part of a concerted piece, sonata, symphony, or opera, hence, the last part, piece, or scene in a public performance or exhibition —**Finality**, fi nal i ti, *n* The state of being final, *philos* the doctrine that nothing exists or was made except for a determinate end —**Finally**, fi nal li, *adv* At the end or conclusion, ultimately, lastly, completely, beyond recovery

Finance, fi nans, *n* [Fr, from L L *financia*, a money payment from *finare*, to pay a fine from L *finis* in late sense of a sum paid in final settlement of a claim FINE, *n*] The system or science of public revenue and expenditure *pl* funds in the public treasury, or accruing to it, public resources of money, also the income or pecuniary resources of individuals —*v i* To conduct financial operations —**Financial**, fi nan shal *a* Pertaining to finance or public revenue having to do with money matters —**Financialist** fi nan shal ist *n* One skilled in financial matters, a financier —**Financially** fi nan shal li *adv* In relation to finances or public funds —**Financier** fi nan sēr *n* One who is skilled in financial matters or in the principles or system of public revenue

Finch finsh *n* [A Sax *finc* G Dan and Sw *fink* *finke* D *vink*, comp W *pinc* a finch Prov L and Sc *pink* *spink*] The popular name given to a large family of small conirostral singing birds belonging to the insessorial order

Find find *v t* —*pret* and *pp* *found* [A Sax *findan* to find D *vinden* G *finden*, Dan *finde*, Icel *finna* (*for* *fundai*, Goth *finthan* to find From same root as in L *peto* to aim at, to seek] To discover, to gain first sight or knowledge of (something lost) to recover to get, to meet to come or light upon, to gain, acquire, or procure (leisure, happiness) to supply provide or furnish (to *find* money for a purpose), to catch, to detect, *law*, to determine and declare by verdict —*To find one's self* to fare in regard to ease or pain health or sickness, to provide one's necessaries at one's own expense *I find one in* (something), to supply, furnish or provide one with (something) *To find out* to detect, to discover, as something before unknown, a mystery, secret, trick, &c, to solve —*To find fault with*, to censure —*v i* *Law*, to give judgment on the merits or facts of a case —*n* A discovery of anything valuable, the thing found —**Findable**, fin da bl, *a* Capable of being found —**Finder**, fin dēr, *n* One who or that which finds, *astron* a small telescope attached to a larger, for the purpose of finding an object more readily —**Finding**, fin ding, *n* Discovery that which is found, *law*, the return of a jury to a bill, a verdict

Fine, fin, *a* [Fr *fin* fine, delicate, &c, G *fein*, D *fijn* Dan *fin*, Sw *nn*, Icel *finn*, from L *finitus*, finished, perfect, pp of *finio*, to finish, from *finis* an end FINAL] Slender, minute, very small, of very small diameter, not coarse, in very small grains or particles, thin, keen, sharp, made of fine threads or material, delicate; pure, of excellent quality, refined, elegant; perceiving or discerning minute beauties or deformities (*fine* taste), handsome, beautiful, accomplished (a *fine* gentleman), elegant, showy, splendid, free from clouds or rain, sunshiny (*fine* weather), finically or affectedly elegant, aiming too much at show or effect —*Fine arts*, the arts which depend chiefly on the labours of the mind or imagination, generally restricted to the imitative arts which appeal to us through the eye, such as painting and sculpture —*v t* —*fined*, *fining* To refine, to purify, to free from foreign matter —**Finable**, fi nabl, *a* Capable of being refined or purified —**Finer**, fi nēr, *n* One who refines or purifies [O T] —**Fining**, fi ning, *n* The process of refining or purifying, the clarifying of wines, malt liquors, &c, the preparation used to fine or clarify —**Fining-pot**, *n* A vessel in which metals are refined —**Finedraw**, fin dra, *v t* To sew up with so much nicety that the rent is not perceived —**Finedrawn**, fin dran *a* Drawn out to too great a degree of fineness or tenuity, drawn out with too much subtlety —**Fine fingered**, *a* Nice in workmanship, dexterous at fine work —**Finely**, fin li, *adv* In a fine or finished manner, admirably, beautifully, delicately —**Fineness**, fin nes *n* The state or quality of being fine —**Finery**, fi nēr i, *n* Fineness, ornament, showy or excessive decoration, the forge in iron works at which the iron is hammered into what is called a bloom or square bar —**Finespoken** fin spō kn, *a* Using fine phrases —**Finespun**, fin spun, *a* Drawn to a fine thread, minute, hence, over refined, over elaborated, subtle

Fine, fin, *n* [From L *finis* an end, and in later times and in a feudal sense, a final settlement of a claim by composition or agreement FINANCE, FINAL] A payment of money imposed upon a person as a punishment for an offence —*In fine* in conclusion, to conclude, to sum up all —*v t* —*fined*, *fining* To set a fine on by judgment of a court, to punish by fine —**Finable**, fi nabl *a* Admitting of a fine, capable of being subjected to a fine or penalty

Finesse fi nes, *n* [Fr, lit fineness] Artifice stratagem, subtlety of contrivance to gain a point —*v t* To use finesse

Fingent fin jent *a* [L *fingo* to make to form FEIGN] Making, forming fashioning

Finger fing gēr, *n* [A Sax *finger* — D *vinger* G Sw and Dan *finger* Goth *figgrs*, same root as in *hang*] One of the five extreme members of the hand or any of them but the thumb a digit, something resembling or serving the purpose of a finger, an index —*To have a finger in*, to be concerned in —*To have at one's finger ends* to be quite familiar with to be able to make available readily —*v t* To touch with the fingers, to handle, to toy or meddle with, to touch or take thievishly, to apply the fingers to in order to produce musical effects —*v i* To use the fingers in playing on an instrument —**Finger alphabet** *n* Certain positions and motions of the hands and fingers answering to the common written alphabet and used by deaf mutes —**Finger and toe** *n* A disease in turnips —**Finger board** *n* The board at the neck of a violin, guitar, or the like, where the fingers act on the strings also the whole range of keys of a piano organ, &c, a key board —**Fingered** fing gērd, *pp* or *a* Having fingers, *bot* digitate, having leaflets like fingers, *mus* touched or played on, produced by pressing the finger on a particular key string, or hole —**Fingerer**, fing gēr ēr, *n* One who fingers or handles, a pilferer —**Finger glass** *n* A glass introduced at table in which to rinse the fingers after dinner —**Fingering**, fing gēr ing, *n* The act of touching lightly or handling, *mus* the management of the fingers in playing on an instrument of music, the marking of the notes of a piece of music to guide the fingers in playing, a thick loose worsted used for knitting stockings —**Finger plate**, *n* A plate of metal or porcelain on the edge of a door where the handle is.—**Finger-post**, *n* A post set up for the direction of travellers, generally where roads cross or divide —**Finger-stall**, *n* A cover of leather, &c, for protection of a finger when injured

Finial, fin'i-al, *n* [From L *finio*, to finish FINAL] *Arch* the ornamental termination of a pinnacle, canopy, gable, or the like

Finical, fin i-kal, *a* [From *fine*] Affecting great nicety or elegance, overnice; unduly particular about trifles —**Finicality**, fin i kal i ti *n* State of being finical, something finical —**Finically**, fin'i kal-li, *adv* In a finical manner —**Finicalness**, fin'i-kal nes, *n* Quality of being finical —**Finicking**, **Finikin**, fin i king, fin'i-kin, *a* [Equivalent to *finical*] Precise in trifles; idly busy

Finis, fi nis, *n* [L] An end, conclusion: often placed at the end of a book

Finish, fin ish, *v t* [Fr *finir*, ppr *finissant*, from L *finio*, *finitum*, to finish, from *finis*, end FINAL] To bring to an end, to make an end of, to arrive at the end of, to bestow the last required labour upon; to perfect, to polish to a high degree, to elaborate carefully —*v i* To come to an end, to terminate, to expire —*n* The last touch to a work, polish, careful elaboration —**Finished**, fin ishi, *p* and *a* Polished to the highest degree of excellence, complete; perfect —**Finisher**, fin ish-ēr, *n* One who finishes, puts an end to, completes, or perfects, something that gives the finishing touch to or settles anything (colloq)

Finite, fi nit, *a* [L *finitus*, from *finio*, to finish, from *finis*, limit FINAL] Having a limit limited, bounded opposed to *infinite*, *gram* a term applied to those moods of a verb which are limited by number and person, as the indicative, subjunctive, and imperative —**Finitely**, fi nit-li, *adv* In a finite manner, limitedly, to a certain degree only —**Finiteness**, fi nit nes, *n* State of being finite —**Finitude**, fi ni-tūd, *n* State of being finite, limitation

Finn, fin *n* A native of Finland, or person of the same race —**Finnish**, fin ish, *a* Relating to the Finns or Finland —*n* A language allied to the Turkish and Hungarian, spoken by the Finns

Fiord, **Fjord**, fyord *n* [Dan *fiord*, Icel. *fjorthi* FIRTH] An inlet from the sea, usually long, narrow, and very irregularly shaped such as are common on the coast of Norway

Fir, fer *n* [A Sax *furh*—Icel. Sw *fura*, Dan *fyr*, *fyrre*, G *fohre* *Fir* represents an ancient word, which appears in L as *quercus*, an oak, and probably meant originally tree in general] A general name for several species of coniferous trees, sometimes used as co extensive with the term pine (Pinus), but often restricted to trees of the section Abies, which differ from the true pines in their leaves growing singly on the stem, and the scales of the cones being smooth, round, and thin —**Firry**, fér i, *a* Of or pertaining to firs, consisting of fir, abounding in firs

Fire fir, *n* [A Sax *fŷr*—Icel *fyri*, Dan and Sw *fyr*, G *feuer*, fire, cog Gr *pyr*, fire, allied to Skr *pu* to purify, as fire is the great purifying element] The evolution of heat and light during combustion, fuel in combustion the burning of a house or town, a conflagration, the discharge of a number of firearms a spark from hot iron accidentally lodged in the eye, light; lustre, splendour, ardour of passion, whether of love, hate, anger, &c; consuming violence of temper, liveliness of imagination, vigour of fancy, animation, vivacity force of sentiment or expression —*On fire*, ignited, burning, hence, *fig* eager; ardent —*St Anthony's fire*, erysipelas —*v t* —*fired* *firing* To set on fire, to kindle; to inflame or irritate, to animate, to give life or spirit to, to cause to explode, to discharge (a gun, a shot) —*v i* To take fire, to be irritated or inflamed with passion, to discharge artillery or firearms —*To fire away*, to begin, to go on [Colloq]—*To fire up*, to become irritated or angry, to fly into a passion [Colloq]—**Fiery**, fi'ēr-i, *a* Consisting of fire; burning, flaming; blaz-

ing; highly inflammable; hot; ardent, vehement; impetuous, passionate, irritable; fierce; like fire, bright; glaring — *Fiery cross*, a light wooden cross, the extremities of which were set fire to and then extinguished in blood, used in ancient times in Scotland as a signal to assemble under arms.—**Fierily**, fī ėr i li, *adv* In a fiery manner —**Fieriness**, fī ėr i nes, *n* The state or quality of being fiery — **Fireless**, fīr'les, *a* Destitute of fire —**Firer**, fī rer, *n* One who fires or sets on fire — **Firing**, fī'ring, *n* The act of discharging fire-arms, a setting on fire, material for burning, fuel —**Fire-alarm**, *n* An apparatus for instantaneously communicating information of fire, as by telegraphic signal — **Firearm**, fīr ärm, *n* A weapon whose charge is expelled by the combustion of powder, as cannon, pistols, muskets, &c —**Fireball**, fīr'bal, *n* A ball filled with combustibles to be thrown among enemies, a meteor having the appearance of a globular mass of light —**Fire balloon**, *n* A balloon sent up through the buoyancy of air rarefied by means of a fire in connection with it —**Fire blast**, *n* A disease in hops, in which they appear as if burned by fire —**Fire-box**, *n* The box (generally made of copper) in which the fire in a locomotive is placed — **Firebrand**, fīr brand, *n* A piece of wood kindled, an incendiary, one who inflames factions, or causes contention and mischief — **Fire brick**, *n* A brick of clay that will sustain intense heat without fusion —**Fire brigade**, *n* A body of firemen organized to work in extinguishing fires in towns — **Fire-bucket**, *n* A bucket to convey water for extinguishing fire —**Fire-clay**, *n* A kind of clay capable of sustaining intense heat, and used in making fire-bricks, gas-retorts crucibles, &c —**Fire-cock** *n* A cock to let out water for extinguishing fire — **Fire damp**, *n* Light carburetted hydrogen gas, sometimes very abundantly evolved in coal mines, and productive of the most dreadful results when brought into contact with a naked flame, being highly explosive — **Fire-dog** *n* An andiron —**Fire-eater**, *n* A juggler who pretends to eat fire, a fighting character or duellist —**Fire-engine**, *n* An engine, acting on the force pump principle, for throwing jets of water to extinguish fire and save buildings —**Fire-escape**, *n* An apparatus for escaping from the upper part of a building when on fire, a common form consisting of an arrangement of long ladders capable of being drawn out after the manner of a telescope —**Fire flaire**, *n* A fish a british species of sting ray —**Firefly** fīr'fli *n* A name for any winged insect which possesses much luminosity —**Fire-guard**, *n* A framework of iron wire, to be placed in front of a fire place to protect against fire — **Firerons**, *n pl* Poker, tongs, and shovel — **Fire light, Fire lighter**, *n* A composition of very inflammable material, as pitch and sawdust, for lighting fires —**Firelock** fīr lok, *n* A musket or other gun with a lock furnished with a flint and steel — **Fire main**, *n* A pipe for water, to be employed in case of conflagration —**Fireman** fīr man, *n* A man whose business is to extinguish fires in towns, a member of a fire-brigade, a man employed in tending fires, as of a steam-engine — **Fire-new**, *a* Fresh from the forge, bran-new [*Shak*.]— **Fire pan**, *n* A pan for holding or conveying fire — **Fireplace**, fīr plās, *n* The lower part of a chimney which opens into an apartment, and in which fuel is burned, a hearth — **Fire-ping**, *n* A plug for drawing water from the pipes in the street to extinguish fire — **Fire-pot**, *n* A small earthen pot filled with combustibles, used in military operations —**Fireproof** fīr'prōf, *a* Proof against fire, incombustible, rendered incombustible by some process —**Fire raising**, *n* The name given in Scotland to the crime of arson — **Fire-screen**, *n* A kind of movable screen placed before a fire to intercept the heat — **Fire ship**, *n* A vessel filled with combustibles to be set on fire for burning an enemy's ships — **Fireside**, fīr'sid, *n* The side of the fireplace, the hearth; home, often used adjectively —

Firestone, fīr'stōn, *n* Any kind of stone which resists the action of fire —**Fire-weed**, *n* A North American plant which appears abundantly on land over which a fire has passed — **Firewood**, fīr'wud, *n* Wood for fuel —**Firework**, fīr'werk, *n* A preparation of gunpowder, sulphur, and other inflammable materials to be let off for the purpose of making a show —**Fire worship**, *n* The worship of fire, the highest type being the adoration of the sun a species of worship practised by the ancient Persians or Magians, and continued by the modern Parsees —**Fire-worshipper** *n* A worshipper of fire, a Guebre or Parsee.

Firkin, fer'kin, *n* [From *four* with dim suffix *kin*, being the fourth of a barrel.] An old measure of capacity equal to 7½ gallons, a small wooden vessel or cask

Firlot, fer lot, *n* [From *four*, and *lot*, part.] A former dry measure used in Scotland equal to the fourth part of a boll

Firm, ferm, *a* [L *firmus*, firm, seen also in *affirm*, *confirm*, *firmament*, *farm*.] Closely compressed, compact, hard, solid, fixed, steady, constant, stable, unshaken in purpose or will, resolute in mind, not easily moved, not giving way — *n* [Originally a signature by which a writing was *firmed* or rendered valid.] A partnership or association of two or more persons for carrying on a business—a commercial house, the name or title under which a company transact business —*v t* To make firm or solid, to solidify —*v i* To become firm or solid — **Firmly** ferm li, *adv* In a firm manner —**Firmness** ferm nes *n* The state or quality of being firm, compactness, solidity, stability, steadfastness, resolution — **Firmament** ferma ment *n* [L *firmamentum* from *firmo firmatum* to make firm.] The region of the air the sky or heavens

Firman, fer man or fėr mān' *n* [Per *fermān*, *farmān*, a decree.] A decree order, or grant of an Oriental sovereign as of Turkey &c issued for various special purposes a license or grant of privileges

First ferst *a* [A superlative of which *fore* may be regarded as the positive. A Sax *fyrst* first most to the fore.] The ordinal of *one*, preceding all others in a series, advanced before or further than any other in progression foremost in place, preceding all others in time, rank, dignity or excellence *First floor*, the floor or story of a house next above the ground floor —*adv* Before all others in place, progression, rank order of time, &c — *At first at the first* at the beginning or origin — *first and last* within the whole time or period altogether —*First or last* at one time or another —**Firstling**, ferst ling *n* The first produce or offspring of a beast — **Firstly**, ferst li, *adv* In the first place, first —**First-born** *a* First brought forth, eldest —**First class** *a* First rate of the highest excellence or quality [Colloq.]—**First fruit First fruits**, *n* The fruit or produce first matured and collected in any season, the first profits of anything the first or earliest effect of anything in a good or bad sense — **First hand**, *a* Obtained direct from the first source obtained direct from the producer, maker &c —*At first hand* directly without the intervention of an agent — **First-rate** *a* Of the first class or rate of the highest excellence —*n* A war-ship of the first or most powerful class —**First-water**, *n* The first or highest quality purest lustre applied principally to diamonds and pearls

Firth, ferth, *n* [From Icel *fjorthr*, Dan *fiord* N *fjord*, a firth, same root as *fare*, *ferry*.] A name given to several estuaries or bays into which rivers discharge themselves in Scotland, a channel or arm of the sea (the Pentland *Firth*) written also *Frith*

Fiscal, fis'kal, *a* [From L *fiscus*, the state treasury.] Pertaining to the public treasury or revenue —*n* In Scotland a colloquial abbreviation of *Procurator fiscal* (which see)

Fish, fish, *n* pl **Fishes**, fish'ez, instead of which the sing is often used collectively [A. Sax. *fisc* Icel *fiskr*, Dan and Sw *fisk*, D. *visch*, G *fisch*, Goth *fiska*; cog L. *piscis*, W *pysg*, Gael. and Ir *iasg*, fish.] A vertebrate animal that lives in water, breathes by gills, and has cold blood, with limbs in the form of fins, popularly applied also to whales and various other marine animals; a contemptuous or familiar term for a person (in such phrases as, a queer or strange *fish*, a loose *fish*), the flesh of fish used as food, *naut* a purchase used to raise the flukes of an anchor up to the gunwale —*Neither flesh nor fish*, neither one thing nor another, having no decided character or qualities, nondescript —*v t* To employ one's self in catching fish, to endeavour to take fish by a rod and line or other means, to seek to obtain by artifice, or indirectly (to *fish* for compliments) — *v i* To catch or attempt to catch fish, to draw out or up, especially when in water; to search by dragging, raking, or sweeping, to strengthen or unite by a piece that extends on both sides of a joint or a crack —**Fish beam**, *n* A beam which bellies out usually on the under side —**Fish-carver**, *n* A broad knife, generally of silver, for carving fish at table, a fish slice — **Fisher**, fish ėr *n*. One who fishes, one employed in catching fish — **Fisherman**, fish ėr man *n* One whose occupation is to catch fish — **Fishery** fish ėr i, *n* The business of catching fish, a place where fish are regularly caught, or other products of the sea or rivers are taken from the water — **Fish fag**, *n* A woman who sells fish, a fishwife **Fish garth** *n* A garth or weir for the taking and retaining of fish —**Fishgig, Fizgig** fish gig fiz gig, *n* [From *fish*, and *gig* a dart.] A kind of harpoon —**Fish-glue**, *n* Isinglass —**Fish-guano** *n* Fish or fish offal dried and used as manure — **Fish hook**, *n* A hook for catching fish —**Fishiness** fish i nes *n* The state or quality of being fishy —**Fishing**, fish ing, *n* The art or practice of catching fish —*a* Used or employed in fishery or by fishermen —**Fishing frog** *n* A fish, the angler —**Fishing rod** *n* A long slender rod to which a line is fastened for angling —**Fish joint** *n* A railway contrivance for connecting two rails meeting end to end —**Fish kettle** *n* A kettle made long for boiling fish whole —**Fish knife**, *n* A fish carver or fish slice —**Fish louse**, *n* A name for several crustaceans parasitic on fishes **Fishmonger** fish mung ger, *n* A seller of fish a dealer in fish —**Fish oil**, *n* Oil obtained from the bodies of fishes, whales porpoises &c — **Fish plate**, *n* One of the plates composing a fish joint in a rail —**Fish salesman** *n* One who receives consignments of fish for sale generally by auction to retail dealers — **Fish sauce**, *n* Sauce to be eaten with fish —**Fish slice**, *n* same as *fish carver* — **Fish strainer** *n* A utensil to drain the water from cooked fish —**Fishtail**, fish tāl, *a* Shaped like a fish's tail —*fishtail burner* a gas burner whose jet takes the form of a fish's tail —**Fish torpedo**, *n* A kind of torpedo or explosive apparatus for use under water, self propelling and shaped like a fish — **Fishwife, Fishwoman**, fish wif, fish wu man, *n* A woman who hawks or retails fish **Fishy** fish i *a* Pertaining to fishes, consisting of fish, inhabited by fish, having the qualities of fish, as a slang term, worn out, as if by dissipation, seedy applied to persons, equivocal, unsafe, unsound applied to a project or speculation

Fish, fish, *n* [Fr *fiche* a dibble, a peg to mark distances.] A counter used in various games

Fissile, fis'sil, *a* [L *fissilis* from *findo*, *fissum*, to split or cleave, whence also *fissure*, the root being same as in E *bide*.] Capable of being split in the direction of the grain (like wood) or in certain planes, readily splitting in flakes or plates — **Fissility**, fis sil i ti *n* The quality of being fissile — **Fission**, fish on, *n* [L *fissio*.] The act of cleaving, splitting, or breaking up into parts, *biol* a species of reproduction or multiplication by means of a process of self-division seen in animals of a low type, the body becoming divided into two parts, each of which then becomes a separate and independent in

dividual. — **Fissiparism, Fissiparity,** fis-sip'ar-izm, fis si-par'i-ti, *n.* [L. *fissus*, split, and *pario*, to produce] Reproduction by fission. — **Fissiparous,** fis-sip'a-rus, *a* Reproducing by fission or spontaneous division — **Fissiparously,** fis-sip'a-rus-li, *adv* In a fissiparous manner

Fissirostral, fis-si-ros'tral, *a* [L. *findo, fissum*, to divide, and *rostrum*, a beak] Belonging to the Fissirostres (fis-si-ros'trēz), a sub-order of insessorial birds characterised by a deeply cleft bill, as swallows, goat-suckers, &c, in which the gape is extended beneath the eyes

Fissure, fish ūr, *n* [Fr, from L *fissura*, from *findo*, to split FISSILE] A cleft, a crack, a narrow chasm made by the parting of any substance, a longitudinal opening —*v t* —*fissured, fissuring* To cleave or make a fissure in, to crack or fracture

Fist, fist, *n* [A Sax *fyst* G *faust*, D *vuist*, Rus *pyast* same root as L *pugnus*, Gr *pygmē*, the fist] The hand clenched, the hand with the fingers doubled into the palm —*v t* To strike or gripe with the fist [*Shak*]—**Fistic,** fis'tik, *a* Pertaining to boxing, pugilistic —**Fisticuffs,** fis'ti kufs, *n pl* Blows or a combat with the fist — **Fisty,** fis'ti, *a* Pertaining to the fist or fists, or to pugilism, fistic

Fistula, fis'tū la, *n* [L, a pipe] A musical pipe, *surg* a channel excavated between an internal part (as the rectum) and the skin surface showing no tendency to heal, and generally arising from abscesses — **Fistular,** fis'tū lėr, *a* Hollow, like a pipe or reed — **Fistulose, Fistulous,** fis'tū lōs fis'tū lus, *a* Formed like a fistula, fistular

Fit, fit, *n* [Of doubtful origin, comp A Sax *fit, fitt*, a song, a struggle, Icel *fet*, a pace, a step] A sudden effort, activity, or motion followed by an interval of relaxation, a temporary but violent manifestation or attack, a paroxysm, a temporary attack of a disease or pain particularly a sudden and violent attack, accompanied with convulsions and loss of consciousness, as in hysteria, apoplexy &c —**Fitful,** fit ful, *a* Full of fits, varied by paroxysms, spasmodic, varied by events, chequered —**Fitfully,** fit ful li, *adv* In a fitful manner, by fits, at intervals —**Fitfulness,** fit ful nes, *n* The state of being fitful, impulsiveness, waywardness

Fit, fit, *a* [Allied to Icel *fitja*, to knit together, Goth *fetjan*, to arrange, to adorn, E *fettle*, or equivalent to *feat* (adj), O Fr *feat*, L *factum*, made] Conformable to a standard of right, duty, taste, or propriety, of suitable kind, meet, becoming, appropriate, adapted to an end, object, or design, suitable, qualified, competent, prepared, ready —*v t* —*fitted, fitting* To make fit or suitable, to bring into some required form, to adapt, to suit, to furnish or accommodate with anything, to prepare, to put in order for, to qualify, to be properly fitted for or adjusted to, to suit, to become —*To fit out*, to furnish, to equip, to supply with necessaries or means —*To fit up*, to furnish (a house, &c) with things suitable, to make proper for the reception or use of any person —*v i* To be proper or becoming, to be adjusted to the shape intended, to suit or be suitable, to be adapted —*n* Nice adjustment, adaptation — **Fitly,** fit li, *adv* In a fit manner, suitably, properly — **Fitness,** fit nes, *n* The state or quality of being fit, suitableness, adaptation, preparation, qualification — **Fittedness,** fit ed nes, *n* The state of being fitted — **Fitter,** fit ėr, *n* One who fits, one who puts the parts of machinery together — **Fitting,** fit ing, *a* Fit or appropriate, suitable, proper —*n* Something fitted on or attached as subsidiary to another thing —**Fittingly,** fit ing-li, *adv* In a fitting manner, suitably

Fitch, fich, *n.* [VETCH] A chick pea, a vetch; a kind of cummin, also a kind of bearded wheat or spelt [O T]

Fitch, fitch, *n.* [O D. *vitsche*, O Fr *fissau*, a pole-cat, akin *foist*] The pole-cat, also its fur — **Fitchet, Fitchew,** fich'et, fich'ū, *n* The pole-cat

Five, fīv, *a* [A Sax *fif*=Goth. *fimf*, Icel *fimm*, Sw. and Dan. *fem*, D. *vuf*, G *fünf*, Lith *penki*, W *pump*, Gael. *coig*, L. *quinque*, Gr *pempe, pente*, Skr *panchan*—five.] Four and one added, the half of ten —*n* The number which consists of four and one, the number of the fingers and thumb of one hand, a symbol representing this number —**Fivefold,** fīv fōld, *a* Consisting of five in one, five times repeated, in fives —**Fives,** fīvz, *n* A kind of play with a ball, originally called hand-tennis so named probably because the ball is struck with the hand or *five* fingers

Fix, fiks, *v t* [Fr *fixer*, from L *figo, fixum*, to fasten, seen also in *affix, prefix, suffix*] To make stable firm, or fast, to set or place permanently, to establish firmly or immovably, to fasten, to attach firmly, to direct steadily, as the eye, the mind, the attention, &c, to make solid, to congeal, to deprive of volatility, to stop or keep from moving —*v i* To settle or remain permanently, to cease from wandering, to become firm, so as to resist volatilization, to cease to flow or be fluid, to congeal —*n* A condition of difficulty, dilemma [Colloq]—**Fixable,** fik sa bl, *a* That may be fixed, established, or rendered firm — **Fixation,** fik sa shon, *n* The act of fixing, that process by which a gaseous body becomes fixed or solid —**Fixed,** fikst, *pp* or *a* Settled, established, firm, fast, stable, not volatile or easily volatilized —*Fixed oils*, oils obtained by simple pressure and not readily volatilized —*Fixed stars*, such stars as always retain the same apparent position and distance with respect to each other, and are thus distinguished from planets — **Fixedly** fik sed li, *adv* In a fixed manner — **Fixedness,** fik sed nes, *n* A state of being fixed —**Fixity,** fik si ti, *n* State of being fixed, fixed character, fixedness, stability — **Fixture,** fiks'tūr, *n.* Anything placed in a firm or fixed position, that which is fixed to a building, any appendage or part of the furniture of a house which is fixed to it, as by nails, screws &c

Fizgig, Fishgig Under FISH

Fizz, Fizzle, fiz, fiz'l, *v i* [Imitative] To make a hissing sound

Flabby, flab'i, *a* [Akin to *flap*, and to G *flabbe*, Sw *flabb*, Dan *flab*, hanging lips] Soft and yielding to the touch, easily moved or shaken, hanging loose by its own weight, flaccid and especially of flesh —**Flabbily,** flab'i li *adv* In a flabby manner —**Flabbiness,** flab'i nes, *n* State of being flabby

Flabellum fla bel lum *n* [L] A fan, specially, in ecclesiastical fan anciently used to drive away flies from the chalice during the eucharist — **Flabellate, Flabelliform,** fla bel lāt, fla bel li form, *a* Fan shaped

Flaccid, flak sid, *a* [L *flaccidus*, from *flaccus*, flabby, comp W *llac*, slack, loose, Ir *fluch* flabby] Soft and weak, limber, lax, drooping, hanging down by its own weight —**Flaccidly** flak sid li, *adv* In a flaccid manner —**Flaccidness, Flaccidity,** flak sid nes, flak sid i ti, *n* The state of being flaccid

Flag, flag, *n* [Not found in A Sax, same as D *vlag*, Sw *flagg*, *flagga*, Dan *flag*, G *flagge*, banner, connected with *flag*, to hang loose] A cloth, usually bearing emblems or figures, borne on a staff, and employed to distinguish one party or nationality from another, a standard an which are certain emblems expressive of nationality, party, or opinion, a banner —*Black flag*, a flag of a black colour displayed on a piratical vessel as a sign that no mercy will be shown to the vanquished —*White flag*, a flag of truce —*Flag of truce*, a white flag displayed as an invitation to the enemy to confer, and in the meantime as a notification that the fighting shall cease —*To strike* or *lower the flag*, to pull it down in token of respect or submission —*To hang the flag half mast high*, to raise a flag halfway to the top of the mast or staff, as a token or signal of mourning —**Flag-officer,** *n* A general distinguishing title for an admiral of any grade, the commanding officer of a squadron —**Flag ship,** *n* The ship which bears the flag-officer, and on which his flag is displayed —**Flag-staff,** *n.* The staff or pole on which a flag is displayed.

Flag, flag, *v.i.*—*flagged, flagging.* [Formerly written *flack*, and connected with Icel. *flaka*, to hang loosely, G *flacken*, to become languid, O.D. *flaggeren*, to be loose; akin also *flacker*.] To hang loose without stiffness, to be loose and yielding, to grow spiritless or dejected; to droop, to grow languid, to grow stale or vapid, to lose interest or relish — **Flaggingly,** flag'ing-li, *adv* In a drooping or listless manner.

Flag, flag, *n* [From Icel. *flaga*, a flag, Sw. *flaga*, a flake or scale; allied to L.G *flage*, a flat marshy place, and Gr *plax*, a tablet] A flat stone used for paving —*v t.*—*flagged, flagging* To lay with flags or flat stones. —**Flag-stone,** *n* Any fissile sandstone that splits up into flags, a large flat paving-stone, a flag

Flag, flag, *n* [Probably named from its broad leaves resembling flags or standards.] A popular name for many endogenous plants with sword-shaped leaves, mostly growing in moist situations; particularly appropriated to a species of iris —**Flaggy,** flag'i, *n* Abounding in or resembling flags

Flagellate, flaj el lāt, *v t* [L. *flagello, flagellatum*, to beat or whip, from *flagellum*, a whip, scourge, dim of *flagrum*, a whip, a scourge, akin *flail*] To whip, to scourge —**Flagellant,** flaj el lant, *n* One who whips himself in religious discipline, specifically, one of a fanatical sect founded in Italy A D 1260, who maintained that flagellation was of equal virtue with baptism and other sacraments —**Flagellation,** flaj-el lā shon, *n* A flogging, the discipline of the scourge —**Flagelliform,** fla jel'li form, *a* [L *flagelliformis*] Long, narrow, and flexible like the thong of a whip. —**Flagellum,** fla jel lum, *n* pl **Flagella,** fla jel la *Bot* a runner or creeping branch sent out from the bottom of a stem, as in the strawberry, *zool* the lash like appendage exhibited by many infusoria.

Flageolet, flaj el-et, *n.* [Fr *flageolet*, dim of O Fr *flajol*, from L L *flauta, flautus*, flute FLUTE] A small wind instrument of music, played by a mouthpiece inserted in the bulb-shaped head of the pipe, which is holed and keyed like the flute

Flagitious, fla jish us, *a* [L *flagitiosus*, from *flagitium*, a shameful act, from *flagito*, to demand or urge hotly or violently, from root *flag* whence *flagro* to burn (as in *flagrant*)] Deeply criminal, grossly wicked, vicious, abandoned, profligate, heinous, flagrant —**Flagitiously,** fla-jish'us li, *adv* In a flagitious manner —**Flagitiousness,** fla jish us nes, *n* The condition or quality of being flagitious

Flagon, flag on, *n* [Fr *flacon, flascon*, L L *flasca*, a flask FLASK] A vessel with a narrow mouth, used for holding and conveying liquors

Flagrant, flā grant, *a* [L *flagrans, flagrantis*, ppr of *flagro*, to burn (seen in *conflagration*) the root being same as in *flamma*, flame, *flagitium*, a flagitious act] Flaming into notice, glaring, notorious, enormous —**Flagrantly,** flā'grant-li, *adv* In a flagrant manner —**Flagrancy,** flā'gran si *n* The quality of being flagrant; heinousness, enormity

Flail flāl *n* [O Fr *flael, flavel, flaal*, from L *flagellum*, a whip or scourge, whence also *flagellate*] An instrument for thrashing or beating grain from the ear, consisting of the hand staff which is held in the hand, the swiple, which strikes the corn; and a thong which connects the two.

Flake, flāk, *n* [Allied to Icel *flakna*, to flake off, *flyka*, a stone for paving, and *flaw*, Sw *flaga*, a flake] A loose filmy or scale-like mass of anything; a scale, a small fleecy or feathery particle; a flock —*v i* —*flaked, flaking* To break or separate in layers, to peel or scale off — **Flaky,** flā'ki, *a* Consisting of flakes or small loose masses, lying in flakes or layers, flake-like —**Flakiness,** flā'ki-nes, *n* The state of being flaky — **Flake-white,** *n* The purest white-lead, a fine white pigment in the form of scales or flakes

Flambeau, flam'bō, *n.* pl **Flambeaux,** flam'bōz [Fr., from *flambe*, a blaze, for *flamble*,

from L *flammula*, dim of *flamma*, a flame.] A flaming torch, a light made of thick wicks covered with wax or other inflammable material —**Flamboyant**, flam boi'ant, *a* [Fr, flaming] A term applied to that style of Gothic architecture whose chief characteristic is a wavy flame-like tracery in the windows.

Flame, flām, *n* [Fr *flamme*, from L *flamma*, a flame, for *flagma*, from the root *flag* whence *flagro*, to burn, to blaze, as in *flagrant*, *conflagration*, root also in Gr *phlegō*, to burn] A blaze, burning vapour or gas rising from matter in a state of visible combustion, fire in general, heat of passion, violent contention, passionate excitement or strife, a state of ardour, warmth of affection, the passion of love, one beloved —*v i* —*flamed*, *flaming* To blaze, to send out a flame or blaze, to shine like burning gas or any other luminous body, to break out in violence of passion —**Flaming**, flā ming, *a* Of a bright red or yellow colour, burning, ardent, violent, vehement —**Flamingly**, flā ming li, *adv* In a flaming manner —**Flamy**, flā mi *a* Pertaining to, consisting of, or like flame

Flamen, flā men, *n* [L] The name in ancient Rome for any priest devoted to the service of one particular deity —**Flamineous**, **Flaminical** flā mine ŭs, flā mi nĭ kal, *a* Pertaining to a flamen

Flamingo, flā ming gō, *n* [Sp and Pg *flamenco*, from L *flamma*, flame, from its red colour] A web-footed tropical bird, with long neck and long slender legs, standing from 5 to 6 feet high, and having scarlet plumage

Flanch, flanch, *n* Same as *Flange*

Flaneur, flā nēr, *n* [Fr, from *flaner*, to saunter about] A lounger, a gossiper

Flange, flanj, *n* [A form of *flank*] A projecting edge or rim on any object, as the rims by which cast iron pipes are connected together, or those round the wheels of railway-carriages to keep them on the rails —*v t* —*flanged*, *flanging* To furnish with a flange, to make a flange on

Flank, flangk, *n* [Fr *flanc*, It *fianco*, Sw and Dan *flank*, the flank, perhaps from L *flaccus*, flabby, flaccid, with *n* inserted, being so named from the absence of bone] The fleshy or muscular part of the side of an animal, between the ribs and the hip, the side of anything, particularly the extreme right or left of an army, brigade, regiment, &c, the outer ships of a fleet, or the place occupied by such forces, any part of a fortified work defending another work by a fire along its face —*v t* To stand or be at the flank or side of, to place troops so as to command or attack the flank of, to pass round or turn the flank of —**Flanker**, flangk ĕr, *n* One who or *that which flanks*, *one employed on the* flank of an army

Flannel, flan el, *n* [O E and Sc *flannen*, from W *gwlanen* from *gwlan* wool flannel being originally a Welsh manufacture] A soft nappy woollen cloth of loose texture, used for articles of underclothing, &c —**Flannelled**, flan'eld, *a* Covered with or wrapped in flannel

Flap, flap, *n* [Probably onomatopoetic, being imitative of a blow with a pliant flat surface, *flabby* is a kindred form] Anything broad and flexible that hangs loose or is attached by one end or side and easily moved, a lappet, a lobe, a skirt or tail of a coat, the motion of anything broad and loose, or a stroke with it —*v t* —*flapped*, *flapping* To beat with or as with a flap, to move, as something broad or flap-like —*v i* To move as wings, or as something broad or loose, to wave loosely or flutter —**Flap dragon**, *n* A play in which the players snatch raisins out of burning brandy, snap dragon —**Flap-eared**, *a* Having broad loose ears [*Shak*] —**Flap-jack**, *n* A sort of broad flat pancake, a fried cake, an apple puff —**Flap-mouthed**, *a* Having loose hanging lips —**Flapper**, flap'ĕr, *n* One who or that which flaps, a young wild duck

Flare, flār, *v i* —*flared*, *flaring* [Comp Dan *flagre*, G *flackern* (freq of *flacken*), to flicker, to flare, perhaps akin to *flash*] To waver or flutter in burning; to burn with an unsteady light; hence, to flutter with gaudy show; to shine out with sudden and unsteady light or splendour, to give out a dazzling light —*To flare up*, to become suddenly angry or excited —*n* A bright unsteady light.—**Flaringly**, flā ringli, *adv* Flutteringly, showily

Flash, flash, *n* [Comp Icel *flasa*, to rush, *flas*, a rush, also E *flare*] A sudden burst of light, a flood of light instantaneously appearing and disappearing, a gleam, a sudden burst of something regarded as resembling light, as wit, merriment, passion, &c, a short and brilliant burst, momentary brightness or show, the time occupied by a flash of light, an instant —*v i* To break or burst forth with a flash or flame, to give out a flash or gleam, to break forth into some new and dazzling condition, to burst out violently, to come, appear or pass suddenly, to dart as thought *flashes* through the mind) —*v t* To emit or send forth in a sudden flash or flashes, to convey or send instantaneously or startlingly —*a* Vulgarly showy or gaudy, forged, counterfeit (*flash* notes) —**Flashy**, flash i, *a* Showy or gaudy, tawdry, impulsive, fiery —**Flashily**, flash i li, *adv* In a flashy manner —**Flashiness**, flash i nes *n* The state of being flashy

Flask, flask *n* [A Sax *flasc*, *flasca*, *flasra*, Dan *flaske*, Sw *flasca*, ultimate origin doubtful, comp O Fr *flasche*, *flascon* Sp *flasco*, It *fiasco* L L *flasco*, *flasca*, a flask, L *vasculum* dim of *vas*, a vessel, also W *flasg*, a vessel of wicker work a basket] A kind of bottle, a narrow necked globular glass bottle a metal or other pocket dram bottle, a vessel for containing gun powder, carried by sportsmen —**Flasket** flas ket *n* A vessel in which viands are served up a long shallow basket

Flat, flat, *a* [Not in A Sax =Icel *flatr*, Sw *flat*, Dan *flad* G *flach*, flat, akin Gr *platys* Skr *prithus* broad] Having an even and horizontal or nearly horizontal surface, without elevations or depressions, hills or valleys, level without inclination, level with the ground prostrate, fallen, laid low, tasteless, stale, vapid, insipid, depressed, without interest point, or spirit frigid, dull peremptory, absolute, positive, downright (a *flat* denial), *mus* below the natural or the true pitch not sharp or shrill, not acute, *gram* applied to consonants in the enunciation of which voice (in contradistinction to breath) is heard opposed to *sharp* as, *b*, *d*, *g*, *z* *v* —*n* A flat surface, a surface without relief or prominences, a level, a plain, a low tract of land, a shoal, a shallow, a sand bank under water, the flat part or side of anything (the *flat* of the hand, of a sword), *mus* a mark (♭) placed on a line or in a space of the staff, which indicates that all notes on the same degree (or their octaves) are lowered a semitone, a story or floor of a building, a foolish fellow, a simpleton, one of the halves of such stage scenes or *parts of scenes* as are formed by two equal portions pushed from the sides of the stage and meeting in the centre —*v t* and *i* —*flatted*, *flatting* To flatten —**Flat fish**, *n* One of those fish which have their body of a flattened form, swim on the side, and have both eyes on one side as the flounder, turbot, and sole —**Flat iron** *n* An iron with a flat face for smoothing cloth —**Flatly**, flat'li, *adv* In a flat manner, horizontally, evenly, positively, plainly —**Flatness** flat nes *n* State or quality of being flat (in all its senses) —**Flat-race** *n* A race over level or clear ground as opposed to a *hurdle race* or *steeple chase* —**Flatten**, flat'n, *v t* To make flat or level, to lay flat, *mus* to lower in pitch, to render less acute or sharp —*v i* To grow or become flat —**Flatting**, flat ing, *n* A mode of house painting, in which the paint, from its mixture with turpentine, leaves the work without gloss —**Flattish**, flat'ish, *a* Somewhat flat, approaching to flatness —**Flatwise**, flat'wiz, *a* or *adv* With the flat side downward or next to another thing, opposed to *edgewise*

Flatter, flat ĕr, *v t* [Fr *flatter*, Pr *flatar*, to pat, stroke, caress, flatter; perhaps from Icel *fatr*, E *flat*; comp also Icel *fathra*, to fawn or flatter, *fathr*, flattery.] To gratify by praise or obsequiousness; to please by applause, favourable notice, respectful attention, or anything that confirms one's good opinion of one's self, to encourage by favourable notice or by favourable representations or indications (to *flatter* hopes), to inspire with false hopes —**Flatterer**, flat ĕr ĕr, *n* One who flatters, one who praises another with a view to please him, to gain his favour, or to accomplish some purpose —**Flatteringly**, flat ĕr ing li, *adv* In a flattering manner —**Flattery**, flat ĕr i, *n* [Fr *flatterie*] The act of one who flatters, false, insincere, or venal praise, adulation, cajolery

Flatulent flat ū lent *a* [L L *flatulentus*, from L *flatus*, a blowing, from *flo*, *flatum*, to blow (as in *inflate*)] Affected with gases generated in the alimentary canal, generating or apt to generate wind in the stomach, windy —**Flatulence** **Flatulency**, flat ū lens, flat ū len si, *n* [L L *flatulentia*] The state of being flatulent, or affected with an accumulation of gases in the alimentary canal —**Flatulently**, flat ū lunt li, *adv* In an flatulent manner

Flaunt, flant, *v i* [Connected with prov G *flandern*, a rag or tatter, *flandern*, to flutter G *flattern*, to flirt, to flutter] To make an ostentatious display, to move or act ostentatiously, to be glaring or gaudy —*v t* To display ostentatiously, to display impudently or offensively *n* The act of flaunting, bold or impudent parade —**Flaunter**, flan tĕr, *n* One who flaunts —**Flauntingly**, flan ting li, *adv* In a flaunting way —**Flaunty**, **Flaunting**, flan ti, flan ting, *a* Ostentatious, vulgarly or offensively showy, gaudy

Flautist, flā tist *n* [It *flauto*, a flute] A player on the flute, a flutist

Flavescent flā vesent, *a* [L *flavesco*, to become yellow from *flavus* yellow *flot* yellowish or turning yellow —**Flavicomous** flā vik o mus *a* [L *flavus*, and *coma*, hair] Having yellow hair —**Flavine**, flā'in, *n* A yellow dye stuff imported from America

Flavour flā vĕr *n* [From L L *flavor*, yellowness, the meaning of colour being changed to that of taste or smell from L *flavus* yellow The quality of any substance which affects the taste, that quality which gratifies the palate, relish, zest, the quality of a substance which affects the smell, odour fragrance —*v t* To communicate flavour or some quality of taste or smell to —**Flavoured** flā vĕrd *a* Having the quality that affects the sense of taste or smell —**Flavourless** flā vĕr les *a* Without flavour, tasteless —**Flavorous** flā vĕr us, *a* Having a rich or pleasant flavour

Flaw flą *n* [A Sax *flōh* that which has flown off a fragment, Goth *flaga* a fragment, Sw *flaga* a flaw *flaga sig* to scale off, akin to *flake* and *flag*, comp also W *flaw*, a splinter, *fla* a parting from] A crack, a defect of continuity or cohesion, a gap or fissure, any blemish or imperfection, a defect a fault, a sudden burst of wind, a sudden gust or blast of short duration —*v t* To make or produce a flaw in —**Flawless**, flā les *a* Without flaw or defect —**Flawy**, flā i, *a* Full of flaws, defective, faulty, subject to sudden gusts

Flax, flaks, *n* [A Sax *fleax* D *vlas*, Fris *flax*, G *flachs*, flax, allied to Bohem *vlas*, Russ *volos*, Lith *plaukas*, hair, from a root meaning to comb, weave, or twist, seen in L *plecto*, Gr *plekō*, to weave or plait] A wiry, erect stemmed annual plant, the fibre of which is used for making linen thread and cloth, lace, &c, the fibrous part of the plant when broken and cleaned by scutching and hackling —**Flax dresser**, *n* One who breaks and scutches flax, and so prepares it for the spinner —**Flaxen**, flak sn, *a* Made of flax, resembling flax, of the colour of flax, fair —**Flax mill**, *n* A mill where flax is spun, a mill for the manufacture of linen goods —**Flaxy**, flak si, *a* Like flax, flaxen

Flay, flā, *v t* [A Sax *flēan*, to flay; O D *vlaegen*, *vlaen*, to flay, akin *flake*, *flaw*] To skin; to strip off the skin of —**Flayer**, flā ĕr, *n* One who flays

Flea, flē, *n.* [A. Sax *flēa*, from *flēon*, *flēogan*, to fly; D *vloo*, Icel *flō*, Sc *flech*, G *floh*, a flea.] An insect remarkable for its agility and its very troublesome bite —*A flea in the ear*, an annoying, unexpected hint or reply —*v t.* To clean from fleas —**Fleabane**, flē'bān, *n* A name popularly given to several composite plants from their supposed power of destroying or driving away fleas —**Fleabite**, flē bit, *n* The bite of a flea, a trifling wound or pain, a slight inconvenience, a thing of no moment

Fleam, flēm, *n* [D *vlym*, Fr *flamme*, O H G *fliedsmā*, from L L *flevotomum*, *flebotomum*, from Gr *phlebs*, *phlebos*, a vein, and *tomos*, a cutting PHLEBOTOMY] A sharp farrier's instrument for opening veins for letting blood, a lancet

Fleck, flek, *n* [Icel *flekkr*, D *vlek* G *fleck*, a spot, allied to *flock*] A spot, a streak, a dapple, a stain —*v t* To spot, to streak or stripe, to variegate, to dapple —**Flecker**, flek'ėr, *v t* Same as *Fleck* —**Fleckless**, flek'les, *a* Spotless, blameless

Flected, flek'ted *p* and *a* [L *flecto* to bend] Bent —*Flected and reflected*, bowed or bent in a serpentine form like the letter S —**Flection** flek'shon, *n* [L *flectio*] The act of bending or state of being bent, inflection —**Flector**, flek'tėr, *n* A flexor

Fled, fled, pret & pp of *flee*

Fledge, flej, *v t* —*fledged*, *fledging* [Icel *fleygr*, able to fly, from *flyuga*, to fly, comp G *flieck*, *flugge*, feathered, from *flugen*, to fly] To furnish with feathers, to supply with the feathers necessary for flight, chiefly in pp —**Fledgeling**, flej'ling, *n* A young bird just fledged

Flee, flē *v i* pret and pp *fled*, ppr *flee ing* [A Sax *fleon*, to flee, *zc flō*, I flee, akin to *flōgan* to fly, Icel *flýja* Dan *flye* Sw *fly*, G *fliehen*, to flee FLY] To hasten or run away, as from danger or evil, to resort to shelter sometimes apparently transitive, *from* being omitted before the object

Fleece, flēs, *n* [A Sax *fleós*, *flýs* a fleece, wool=D *vlies*, G *fliess*, perhaps related to *flax*] The coat of wool that covers a sheep or that is shorn from a sheep at one time, any covering resembling wool —*v t* —*fleeced fleecing* To deprive of the fleece, to strip of money or property, to rob or cheat heartlessly —**Fleecer** flē'sėr, *n* One who fleeces or strips of money —**Fleece wool**, *n* Wool that is shorn from the living sheep opposed to *skin wool* from the skins of dead animals —**Fleecy** flē'si, *a* Covered with wool, woolly, resembling wool or a fleece

Fleer, flēr, *n i* [Comp Dan dial *flire* to laugh, to sneer, N *flira* to titter] To make a wry face in contempt, to grin, sneer, mock, or gibe —*v t* To mock, to flout at —*n* The act of one who fleers —**Fleerer** flē'rer, *n* One who fleers

Fleet, flēt, *n* [A Sax *flēot*, *flet*, a ship, from *flēotan*, to float, akin D *vloot*, G *flotte*, fleet FLOAT] A body or squadron of ships a number of ships in company, more especially ships of war

Fleet, flēt, *a* [Icel *fiótr*, A Sax *flēotig*, quick, allied to *flit*, and *float* FLIT FLOAT] Swift of pace, moving or able to move with rapidity, nimble, light and quick in motion —*v i* To fly swiftly, to hasten, to flit, as a light substance —*v t* To skim over the surface, to pass over rapidly —**Fleet-footed**, *a* Swift of foot, running or able to run with rapidity —**Fleeting**, flē'ting, *p* and *a* Passing rapidly, transient, not durable (the *fleeting* moments) *Syn* under TRANSIENT —**Fleetingly**, flē'ting li, *adv* In a fleeting manner —**Fleetly**, flēt'li, *adv* In a fleet manner, rapidly, swiftly —**Fleetness**, flēt nes, *n* The quality of being fleet, swiftness, rapidity, velocity, celerity, speed

Fleming, flem'ing, *n* A native of Flanders —**Flemish**, flem'ish, *a* Pertaining to Flanders —*n* The language of the Flemings, closely akin to Dutch, *pl* the people of Flanders

Flense, flens, *v t* —*flensed*, *flensing* [Dan *flense*; D *vlensen*] To cut up and obtain the blubber of a whale

Flesh, flesh, *n* [A. Sax. *flæsc*—D *vleesch*, G *fleisch*, flesh; Icel and Dan *flesk*, bacon or pork; perhaps akin to *flake* or to *fleck*.] The substance which forms a large part of an animal, consisting of the softer solids, as distinguished from the bones, the skin, and the fluids, animal food, in distinction from vegetable, beasts and birds used as food, in distinction from fish, the body, as distinguished from the soul, the bodily frame, the human race, mankind, human nature, bodily appetite, kindred, family; the soft pulpy substance of fruit, also that part of a root, fruit, &c, which is fit to be eaten —*Flesh and blood*, the entire body, man in his physical personality —*v t* To initiate to the taste of flesh (as dogs used in hunting), to accustom to flesh —**Flesh-brush**, *n* A brush for exciting action in the skin by friction —**Flesh-colour**, *n* The colour of flesh, carnation —**Flesh coloured**, *a* Being of the colour of flesh —**Fleshed**, flesht, *p* and *a* Fat, fleshy, having flesh of a particular kind —**Flesher**, flesh'ėr, *n* A butcher [Scotch] —**Flesh fly**, *n* Same as *Blow fly* —**Fleshful**, flesh'ful, *a* Plump, abounding in flesh —**Flesh hook**, *n* A hook to drag flesh from a pot or caldron [O T]—**Fleshiness**, flesh'i nes, *n* State of being fleshy, plumpness, corpulence —**Fleshing**, flesh'ing, *n* [Generally in plural] A kind of drawers worn by actors, dancers, &c, resembling the natural skin —**Fleshless**, flesh'les, *a* Destitute of flesh, lean —**Fleshliness** flesh'li nes, *n* State of being fleshly, carnal passions and appetites —**Fleshly**, flesh'li, *a* Pertaining to the flesh, corporeal, carnal, worldly, lascivious, human, not celestial, not spiritual or divine —**Flesh meat** *n* Animal food, the flesh of animals prepared or used for food —**Fleshpot**, flesh'pot, *n* A vessel in which flesh is cooked [O T]—**Flesh tint**, *n* *Painting*, colour which best serves to represent that of the human body —**Flesh wound** *n* A wound which does not reach beyond the flesh —**Fleshy**, flesh'i, *a* Characterized by or consisting of flesh, full of flesh, plump, fat, corpulent, corporeal, human, pulpy as fruit

Fleur-de lis, flėr de lē', *n* [Fr, flower of the lily] A heraldic figure representing either a lily or the head of a lance or some such weapon, the distinctive bearing of the kingdom of France, *bot* the IRIS

Flew, flū, pret of *fly*

Flex, fleks, *v t* [From L *flecto flexum* to bend, seen also in *deflect inflect*, *reflect*, &c] To bend —**Flexed** flekst, *p* and *a* Bent, having a bent shape —**Flexible**, flek'si bl, *a* [L *flexibilis*, from *flecto flexum*] Capable of being, flexed or bent, pliant, yielding to pressure, not stiff, capable of yielding to entreaties, arguments, or other moral force, manageable, tractable, easy and compliant, capable of being moulded into different forms or styles, plastic, capable of being adapted or accommodated —**Flexibility**, **Flexible ness**, flek si bil'i ti, flek'si bl nes *n* The quality of being flexible, pliancy, easiness to be persuaded, readiness to comply, facility —**Flexibly**, flek'si bli *adv* In a flexible manner —**Flexile**, flek'sil *a* [L *flexilis*] Pliant, pliable, flexible —**Flexion**, flek'shon, *n* [L *flexio*] The act of bending, a bending, a part bent, *gram* an inflection —**Flexor**, flek'sėr, *n* *Anat* a muscle whose office is to produce flexion

Flexuous, flek'su us, *a* [L *flexuosus*] Winding or bending, having turns or windings, *bot* changing its direction in a curve, from joint to joint, from bud to bud, or from flower to flower in this sense written also *Flexuose* —**Flexure**, flek'sūr, *n* [L *flexura*] A bending, the form in which a thing is bent, part bent, a bend

Flick, flik, *n* [Akin to *flip*, *flap*] A sharp sudden stroke, as with a whip, a flip —*v t* To strike with a flick, to flip

Flicker, flik'ėr, *v i* [A Sax *flicerian*, to flutter or move the wings, G *flackern*, to flare, to blaze, to flutter, D *flikkeren*, to twinkle, Icel *flaka*, to flap] To flutter or flap the wings, to fluctuate or waver, as a flame in a current of air or about to expire —*n* A wavering or fluctuating gleam, as of a candle, a flutter —**Flickeringly**, flik'ėr-ing-li, *adv* In a flickering manner

Flier, flī'ėr, *n* Under FLY

Flight, flit, *n* [A. Sax. *flyht*, from *fleógan*, to fly. FLY] The act of fleeing; hasty or precipitate departure; the act or power of flying, volitation, the manner or mode of flying, a flock of birds flying in company, the birds produced in the same season, a discharge, a volley; a shower, as of arrows; a mounting or soaring, an extravagant excursion or sally, as of the imagination. —*Flight of stairs*, the series of steps or stairs from one platform or landing to another —**Flightily**, flī'ti li, *adv* In a flighty, wild, capricious, or imaginative manner —**Flightiness**, flī'ti-nes, *n* The state of being flighty, extreme volatility —**Flight-shot**, *n* The distance which an arrow flies, bow shot —**Flighty**, flī'ti, *a* Fleeting‡, indulging in flights or sallies of imagination, humour, caprice, &c; volatile; giddy, fickle

Flimsy, flim'zi, *a* [Origin doubtful] Without strength or solid substance, of loose and unsubstantial structure, without reason or plausibility —*n* A thin sort of paper, a slang term for a bank note —**Flimsily**, flim'zi li *adv* In a flimsy manner —**Flimsiness**, flim'zi-nes, *n.* State or quality of being flimsy

Flinch, flinsh, *v i* [Perhaps corrupted from *blench*, or from O E *fleeche*, Fr *fléchir*, L. *flectere*, to bend] To draw back from pain or danger, to show signs of yielding or of suffering, to shrink, to wince —**Flincher**, flinsh'ėr, *n* One who flinches or fails —**Flinchingly**, flinsh'ing li, *adv* In a flinching manner

Fling, fling, *v t* —*flung*, *flinging* [Akin to O Sw *flenga*, to strike or beat, Dan *flenge*, to slash] To cast, send, or throw, to hurl; to send or shed forth, to emit, to scatter, to throw to the ground, to prostrate —*v i* To flounce, to throw out the legs violently; to start away with a sudden motion, as in token of displeasure, to rush away angrily —*n* A throw, a gibe, a sarcasm, a severe or contemptuous remark, enjoyment of pleasure to the full extent of one's opportunities (to take one's *fling* colloq), a Scotch dance, the Highland *fling*

Flint, flint, *n* [A Sax and Dan *flint* Sw *flinta*, same root as Gr *plinthos*, a brick] A species of quartz, of a yellowish or bluish-gray or grayish black colour, very hard and used to form an ingredient in fine pottery, a piece of flint used to strike fire with steel or in a flint-lock —**Flinty**, flin'ti, *a* Consisting or composed of flint, containing flints, like flint, very hard, cruel, unmerciful —**Flintiness**, flin'ti nes, *n* The quality of being flinty —**Flint glass**, *n* A species of glass, of which flint was formerly an ingredient, now made with quartz and fine sand and used for table ware, &c —**Flint lock**, *n* A musket lock in which fire is produced by a flint striking on the steel pan

Flip, flip, *n* [A form of *flap*] A smart blow, as with a whip, a flick, a drink consisting of beer and spirit sweetened, and heated by a hot iron —*v t* To flick

Flippant, flip'pant, *a* [Formed from *flip*, *flap*, comp Icel *fleypa*, tattle, *fleypinn*, pert, petulant] Speaking fluently and confidently, without knowledge or consideration, heedlessly pert, showing undue levity —**Flippancy**, **Flippantness**, flip'an si, flip'ant nes, *n* The state or quality of being flippant —**Flippantly**, flip'ant-li, *adv* In a flippant manner, volubly

Flipper, flip'ėr, *n* [Equivalent to *flapper*, from *flap*] The paddle of a sea-turtle, the broad fin of a fish, the arm of a seal

Flirt, flėrt, *v t* [A Sax *fleard*, trifle, folly; *fleardian*, to trifle, comp G *flirren*, trifles, *flirren*, to make a confused noise] To throw with a jerk or sudden effort or exertion; to fling suddenly, to move with short, quick movements, to make coquettish motions with (a fan)—*v i* To run and dart about; to act with levity or giddiness; to play the coquette —*n* A sudden jerk; a quick throw, or cast, one who flirts, a woman who plays at courtship, a coquette —**Flirtation**, flėr-tā'shon, *n* A flirting; a playing at courtship, coquetry —**Flirtatious**,† flėr-tā'shus, *a* Given to flirtation —**Flirtingly**, flėr'ting-li, *adv.* In a flirting manner.

Flit, flit, *v.i.*—*flitted, flitting.* [Dan *flytte, Sw. flytta*, to remove, akin to *fleet, float, flutter*, &c.] To fly away with a rapid motion; to move with celerity through the air; to move rapidly about, to flutter; to migrate, to remove from one habitation to another (Scotch) —**Flitting,** flit'ing, *n.* The act of one who flits, a removal from one habitation to another (Scotch) — **Flitty,** flit'i, *a.* Fluttering, restless

Flitch, flich, *n* [A Sax *flicce*, a flitch of bacon, Icel *flikki*, a flitch] The side of a hog salted and cured; *carp* a plank fastened side by side with others to form a compound beam

Flittern, flit'ern, *a* The bark of young oak trees used in tanning

Float, flōt, *v.i* [A Sax *flotan*, to float, *flotian*, to fleet, *fleet, flow, flood* are closely allied Flow] To rest or glide on the surface of a fluid, to swim or be buoyed up, to move as if supported by a fluid, to move gently and easily through the air —*v t* To cause to float, to cause to rest or be conveyed on the surface of a fluid, to flood, to inundate, to overflow —*To float a scheme*, to bring it prominently before public notice; to raise funds for carrying it on —*n* That which floats on the surface of a fluid, a collection of timber fastened together and floated down a stream, a raft, a buoy, the cork or quill on an angling line, to support it and indicate the bite of a fish, a plasterer's tool for producing a plane surface, the float-board of a water wheel or paddle-wheel —**Floatage, Flotage** flō'tāj, *n* Anything that floats on the water —**Floatation,** flō-tā'shon *n* The science of floating bodies —**Float-board,** *n* One of the boards of an undershot water wheel which receive the impulse of the stream, one of the boards of a paddle wheel —**Floater,** flō'ter, *n* One that floats —**Floating,** flō'ting, *p* and *a* Resting on and buoyed up by a fluid, circulating, not fixed or invested opposed to *sunk (float ing* capital, *floating* debt), disconnected, unattached (the *floating* ribs in some fishes) —*Floating battery* Under Battery —*Floating breakwater* a series of floating frames of timber, connected by mooring chains or cables, to protect vessels from the violence of the waves —*Floating bridge*, a bridge of timber supported wholly by the water, a large flat-bottomed steam ferry-boat, in harbours or rivers, generally running on chains laid across the bottom —*Floating dock* Under Dock —*Floating light*, a light borne on a buoy or carried by a vessel moored on sunken rocks, shoals, &c —*Floating pier*, a pier which rises and falls with the tide —**Floaty** flō'ti *a* Buoyant, swimming on the surface, light

Floccillation, flok-sil lā'shon, *n* [L *floccus*, a lock of wool] A delirious picking of the bed-clothes by a sick person —**Floccose, flok-ōs', *a.*** [L. *floccosus*] *Bot* composed of or bearing tufts of woolly, or long and soft, hairs —**Flocculence, flok'ū lens,** *n* The state of being flocculent, adhesion in small flakes —**Flocculent,** flok'ū lent, *a* Coalescing and adhering in locks or flakes

Flock, flok, *n* [From O Fr *floc*, L *floccus*, a lock of wool, comp G *flocke*, O G *floccho*, D *vlok*, Sw *flocka*, Dan. *flokke*] A lock of wool or hair; the refuse of cotton and wool, or shreds of woollen goods, used for stuffing mattresses, &c —**Flock-bed,** *n* A bed stuffed with flocks or locks of wool, or pieces of cloth cut up fine —**Flock-paper,** *n* A wall-paper having raised figures resembling cloth made of powdered wool attached by size or varnish —**Flocky,** *flok'i, a* Abounding with flocks, floccose

Flock, flok, *n* [A Sax *floc, flocc*, a flock, a company of men = Dan *flok*, Sw *flock*, Icel *flokkr*, flock, perhaps same as *folk*] A company or collection of living creatures especially applied to birds and sheep, a Christian congregation in relation to their pastor, who takes charge of them in spiritual things —*v i* To gather in flocks or crowds. —**Flock-master,** *n.* An owner or overseer of a flock, a sheep-farmer

Floe, flō, *n* [Dan *flage*, Sw *flaga*, a floe, akin to *flake.*] A large mass of ice floating in the ocean.

Flog, flog, *v.t*—*flogged, flogging.* [Allied to Prov E. *flack*, to beat, *flacket*, to flap about; perhaps also to *flap* or *flag.*] To beat or whip, to chastise with repeated blows.—*To flog a dead horse*, to try to revive interest in a stale subject.—**Flogger,** flog'er, *n.* One who flogs

Flood, flud, *n* [A. Sax *flód*, a flood = Fris Dan and Sw *flod*, Icel *flód*, D *vloed*, from the root of *flow*] A great flow of water, a body of water rising and overflowing the land, a river (poet), the flowing in of the tide opposed to *ebb*, a flow or stream of anything fluid, a great quantity, an overflowing, abundance, superabundance —*The Flood*, the deluge in the days of Noah —*v t.* To overflow, to inundate, to cause to be covered with water —**Flood gate,** *n* A gate to be opened for letting water flow, or to be shut to prevent it —**Flooding,** flud ing, *n* The act of overflowing or inundating, a morbid discharge of blood from the uterus.—**Flood-mark,** *n* The mark or line to which the tide rises, high water mark —**Flood tide,** *n.* The rising tide

Floor, flōr, *n* [A Sax *flór*, a floor = D *vloer* a floor, G *flur*, a field, a floor, W *llawr*, the ground, a floor] That part of a building or room on which we walk, a platform, a story in a building; a suite of rooms on a level —*v t* To furnish with a floor; to strike or knock down level with the floor (colloq) —**Floorer,** flō rer, *n* One who or that which floors, a blow which floors a person (colloq) —**Flooring,** flō ring, *n.* A floor, materials for floors —**Floor cloth** *n* Oil-cloth for covering floors

Flop, flop, *v t* [A form of *flap*] To clap, to flap, to let fall or sink down suddenly —*v t* To strike about with something broad and flat, to flap, to plump down suddenly —*n* A sudden sinking to the ground —**Floppy,** flop i, *a* Having a tendency to flop

Flora, flō ra *n.* [L, from *flos, floris*, a flower (whence also *flower, flour, flourish*, &c)] The Roman goddess of flowers, a work describing the plants of a certain district or region, a collective term for the plants indigenous to any district, region or period —**Floral,** flō ral, *a* Containing or belonging to the flower, pertaining to flowers in general, made of flowers —**Florally** flō ral li, *adv* In a floral manner —**Floreated** flō re-ā ted *a* Decorated with floral ornament, having florid ornaments —**Florescence** flo res ens *n* [L *florescens*, pp of *floresco*] *Bot* a bursting into flower, the season when plants expand their flowers, inflorescence —**Florescent,** flō-res'ent, *a* Bursting into flower flowering —**Floret,** flō ret, *n* A single small flower in a compact inflorescence —**Floriage** flō ri āj, *n* Bloom, blossom —**Floriculture,** flō ri kul tūr, *n* [L *flos, floris*, and *cultura*] The culture or cultivation of flowers or flowering plants —**Floricultural,** flō-ri kul tūr al, *a* Relating to floriculture —**Floriculturist,** flō-ri kul tūr ist, *n* One interested in floriculture —**Florid,** flo'rid, *a* [L *floridus*, from *flos, floris*] Flowery, bright in colour, flushed with red, of a lively red colour, embellished with profuse ornamentation, especially with flowers of rhetoric, or high flown or elaborately elegant language —**Floridity, Floridness,** flo-rid i ti, flor'id nes, *n* The quality or condition of being florid —**Floridly,** flor'id li *adv* In a showy imposing way —**Floriferous,** flō-rif'er us, *a* Producing flowers —**Florification,** flō ri fi kā shon, *n* The act process, or time of flowering —**Floriform,** flō ri form, *a* In the form of a flower —**Florist** flor'ist, *n* [Fr *fleuriste*, a florist] A cultivator of flowers, one who deals in flowers, one who writes a flora. —**Floroon,** flo ron', *n* [Fr *fleuron*] A border worked with flowers

Florence, flor'ens, *n.* A kind of wine from *Florence* in Italy, a gold coin of the reign of Edward III, value 6*s* —*Florence flask*, a globular bottle of thin transparent glass with a long neck, in which Florence oil (a fine kind of olive oil) comes to England. —**Florentine,** flor'en-tin, *a.* Of or pertaining to Florence —*n.* A native of Florence, a kind of silk cloth

Florin, flor'in, *n* [Fr *florin*, from It. *fiorino*, first applied to a Florentine coin, because stamped with a lily; It *flore*, a flower, from L. *flos, floris*, a flower] A name given to different coins of gold or silver, of different values, and to moneys of account, in different countries, an English coin, value 2*s* or one-tenth of a pound sterling

Floscular, Flosculous, Flosculose, flos'kū lèr flos'kū lus, flos'kū lōs, *a* [L *flosculus*, dim of *flos*, a flower] *Bot* applied to composite flowers, which consist of many florets —**Floscule,** flos'kūl, *n.* A small flower, a floret

Floss, flos, *n* [It *floscio, flosso*, soft, flaccid, from L *fluxus*, flowing, loose] A downy or silky substance in the husks of certain plants, untwisted filaments of the finest silk, &c —**Floss-silk,** *n* Floss, silk fibres broken off in unwinding the cocoons, and used for coarser fabrics —**Flossy,** flos i, *a.* Composed of or resembling floss.

Flotation See Floatation, under Float

Flotilla, flō til la, *n* [Sp dim of *flota*, a fleet] A little fleet, a fleet of small vessels

Flotsam, Flotson, flōt sam, flōt son, *n* [From *float*] Such a portion of the wreck of a ship and the cargo as continues floating on the surface of the water

Flounce, flouns, *v t* —*flounced, flouncing* [Akin N and O Sw *flunsa*, to plunge about in water] To throw one's self about with jerks as if in displeasure or agitation —*n* A sudden jerking motion of the body

Flounce, flouns, *n* [Originally *frounce*, from Fr *froncle*, a plait, from *froncer, fronser*, to wrinkle, from L *frons, frontis*, the front or forehead Front] A strip of cloth sewed horizontally round a frock or gown, with the lower border loose and spreading —*v t* To deck with a flounce or flounces

Flounder, flou dèr, *n* [G *flunder*, Sw *flundra*, Dan *flynder*, flounder] One of the most common of the flat-fishes, found in the sea and near the mouths of rivers.

Flounder flou dèr, *v i* [Akin to D *flodderen*, to flap like a loose garment] To make violent motions with the limbs and body when hampered in some manner, to roll or tumble about

Flour flour, *n* [Fr *fleur* a flower, *fleur de farine* flour lit flour of meal, the finest part of the meal, comp *flowers of sulphur* *Flower* is merely another form] The finely ground meal of wheat or of any other grain, the finer part of meal separated by bolting, the fine and soft powder of any substance —*v t* To convert into flour, to sprinkle with flour —**Flour box, Flour-dredge, Flour dredger** *n* A tin box for scattering flour **Flour mill** *n* A mill for grinding and sifting flour —**Floury,** flou'ri *a* Consisting of or resembling flour, covered with flour

Flourish, flur'ish, *v i* [Fr *fleurir, fleurissant*, L *florere*, to flower to bloom, from *flos floris*, a flower Flora] To grow luxuriantly, to increase and enlarge, to thrive, to be prosperous, to increase in wealth, comfort happiness or honour, to prosper, to live at a certain period (said of authors, painters, &c), to use florid language, to make ornamental strokes in writing, to move or be moved in fantastic irregular figures to play a bold prelude or fanfare —*v t* To adorn with flowers or beautiful figures, to ornament with anything showy, to give a fair appearance to (*Shak*), to make bold or irregular movements with, to hold in the hand and swing about, to brandish —*n* An ostentatious embellishment, parade of words and figures, show, a fanciful stroke of the pen or graver, a brandishing, the waving of a weapon or something held in the hand, the decorative notes which a singer or instrumental performer adds to a passage —*Flourish of trumpets*, a trumpet-call, fanfare, or prelude performed on the approach of any person of distinction, hence, any ostentatious preliminary sayings or doings —**Flourisher,** flur ish-èr, *n* One who flourishes. —**Flourishing,** flur'ish-ing, *p* and *a* Prosperous, thriving —**Flourishingly,** flur'ish-ing-li, *adv* In a flourishing manner

Flout, flout, *v t* [D *fluiten, fluyten*, to play on the flute, to whistle, to jeer, from *fluit*,

a flute. **Flute.**] To mock or insult; to treat with contempt or disrespect, to jeer at; to jibe.—*v. i.* To behave with contempt; often with *at*.—*n* A mock; an insult.—**Flouter**, flou'tėr, *n* One who flouts.

Flow, flō, *v. i.* [A Sax *flōwan*, to flow=D *vloeijen*, to flow; Icel *flōa*, to flood, O H G *flouwan*, to wash, from a root seen in L *pluvius*, rain, Gr *pleō*, to swim, Skr *plu*, to flow Akin are *flood*, *float*, *fleet*, &c.] To move along in the manner of liquids, to run like water, to melt, to proceed or issue as from a source, to abound, to have or be in abundance, to glide along smoothly, without harshness or roughness, to be smooth or pleasant to the ear, to be easily or smoothly uttered, to hang loose and waving, to rise, as the tide opposed to *ebb*.—*v t* To cover with water; to overflow —*n* A stream of water or other fluid, a current, an outflow, the rise of the tide, abundance, copiousness, undisturbed and even movement.—**Flowage**, flō'āj, *n* Act of flowing, state of being flowed - **Flowing**, flō'ing, *p* and *a* Moving as a fluid, fluent, smooth.—**Flowingly**, flō'ing li, *adv* In a flowing manner.—**Flowingness**, flō'ing-nes, *n*

Flower, flou'ėr, *n* [O Fr *flour*, Mod Fr *fleur*, from L *flos*, *floris*, a flower whence also *floral*, *florid*, *florin*, &c *Flour* is really the same word though it has taken a different signification and spelling] The delicate and gaily coloured leaves or petals on a plant, a circle of leaves or leaflets of some other colour than green, a bloom or blossom, more strictly in *bot* the organs of reproduction in a phenogamous plant, consisting of, when complete stamens and pistils together with two sets of leaves which surround and protect them, the calyx and corolla, the early part of life or of manhood, the prime, youthful vigour, youth, the best or finest part, a figure of speech, an ornament of style, *pl* a powdery or mealy substance (as *flowers* of sulphur), the menstrual discharge —*v i* To blossom, to bloom, to flourish —*v t* To embellish with figures of flowers, to adorn with imitated flowers. —**Flowerage**, flou'ėr-āj, *n* Flowers in general.—**Flower bud**, *n* The bud which produces a flower —**Flower clock**, *n* A means of measuring time by a collection of growing flowers that open and shut at certain hours of the day —**Flower de-lis**, **Flower de luce**, flou'ėr de lē, flou'ėr de lūs, *n* [Fr *fleur de lis*, flower of the lily] Same as *Fleur de lis* —**Flowered** flou'ėrd *p* and *a* Embellished with figures of flowers —**Floweret**, flou'ėr-et, *n* A small flower, a floret —**Flowerful**, flou'ėr-ful, *a* Abounding with flowers —**Flower garden**, *n* A garden in which flowers chiefly are cultivated —**Flower head**, *n Bot* a capitulum or head of sessile flowers, *as in the daisy*.—**Floweriness**, flou'ėr i nes *n* The state of being flowery, floridness of speech —**Flowering**, flou'ėring, *p* and *a* Having or producing flowers —**Flowering ash**, *n* A deciduous tree of Southern Europe which yields manna —**Flowering fern**, *n* A fine British fern so called from the upper pinnæ of the fronds being transformed into a handsome panicle covered with sporangia —**Flowering rush**, *n* A beautiful British plant, having leaves 2 or 3 feet long, and a large umbel of rose-coloured flowers —**Flower leaf**, *n* The leaf of a flower, a petal —**Flowerless**, flou'ėr les, *a* Having no flowers —**Flowerlessness**, flou'ėr lesnes, *n* State of being without flowers.—**Flower-maker**, *n* A maker of artificial flowers —**Flower piece**, *n* A painting or picture of flowers —**Flower pot**, *n* A pot in which flowering plants or other plants are grown —**Flower-show**, *n* An exhibition of flowers, generally competitive —**Flower-stalk**, *n Bot* the peduncle of a plant, or the stem that supports the flower or fructification - **Flowery**, flou'ėr-i, *a* Full of flowers, abounding with blossoms, richly embellished with figurative language, florid

Flown, flōn, *pp* of verb to *fly*

Fluctuate, fluk'tū-āt, *v i.*—*fluctuated*, *fluctuating* [L. *fluctuo*, *fluctuatum*, from *fluctus*, a wave, from *fluo*, to flow, whence *fluent*, &c **Fluent**] To move as a wave; to wave; to float backward and forward, as on waves; to be wavering or unsteady; to be irresolute, to rise and fall; to be in an unsettled state.—*v t* To put into a state of fluctuating or wave-like motion.—**Fluctuability**, fluk'tū a bil'i-ti, *n* The quality of being fluctuable —**Fluctuable**, fluk'tū-a-bl, *a* Capable of fluctuating, liable to fluctuation — **Fluctuant**, fluk'tū-ant, *a* [L *fluctuans*, *fluctuantis*] Moving like a wave; wavering, unsteady —**Fluctuating**, fluk'tū a ting, *p* and *a* Wavering, moving in this and that direction, rising and falling, changeable — **Fluctuation**, fluk tū a shon, *n* [L *fluctuatio*] A motion like that of waves, a moving in this and that direction, a rising and falling, a wavering, unsteadiness

Flue, flō, *n* [Comp O Fr *flue*, a flowing, from *fluer*, L *fluere*, to flow] A passage for smoke in a chimney, a pipe or tube for conveying heat, as in certain kinds of steam boilers, &c —**Flue-boiler**, *n* A steam boiler with flues running through the part that contains the water

Flue, flō, *n* [Fluff] Downy matter; fluff —**Fluey**, flō'i, *a* Downy, fluffy

Fluent, flu ent, *a* [L *fluens*, *fluentis*, ppr of *fluo*, *fluxum*, to flow, as in *influence*, *confluence*, *influence*, *flux*, &c , akin Gr *phyō* to bubble over] Flowing, ready in the use of words, having words at command and uttering them with facility and smoothness, voluble, smooth —*n Math* the variable or flowing quantity in fluxions which is continually increasing or decreasing —**Fluently**, flu ent li, *adv* In a fluent manner —**Fluentness** † flu ent nes, *n* State of being fluent fluency —**Fluency**, flu en si, *n* The quality of being fluent, readiness of utterance, volubility

Fluff, fluf, *n* [Also *flue*, akin to *flock* L G *flog flok*, flue] Light down or nap such as rises from beds, cotton &c , flue —**Fluffy**, fluf i *a* Containing or resembling fluff, giving off fluff fluey

Fluggleman Same as *Fuglеman*

Fluid, flu id *a* [L *fluidus* from *fluo*, to flow Fluent] Capable of flowing or moving like water, liquid or gaseous —*n* A fluid body or substance a body whose particles on the slightest pressure move and change their relative position without separation, a liquid or a gas opposed to a *solid* —**Fluidity** flu id i ti, *n* The quality of being fluid, a liquid, aeriform, or gaseous state —**Fluidize** flu id iz, *v t* To convert into a fluid —**Fluidness**, flu id nes, *n* The state of being fluid, fluidity

Fluke, flōk, *n* [Akin to G *flunk*, a wing, the fluke of an anchor, comp also Sw *fink*, Dan *finke* a flap or lappet, Dan *anker finke*, anchor fluke] The part of an anchor which catches in the ground, one of the two triangular divisions constituting the tail of a whale, *billiards*, an accidental successful stroke, hence, any unexpected or accidental advantage —**Fluky**, flō ki, *a* Formed like or having a fluke

Fluke, flōk, *a* [A Sax *flōc*, a flat fish] A flounder — **Fluke worm**, *n* A species of entozoon which infests the ducts of the liver of various animals especially those of the sheep also called simply *fluke*

Flume, flōm, *n* [Connected with *flow*] The passage or channel for the water that drives a mill wheel, an artificial channel for gold washing

Flummery, flum ėr i, *n* [W *llymry*, flummery, oatmeal steeped till sour from *llym yr* harsh, *llym*, sharp] A sort of jelly made of flour or meal, flour from oats steeped in water till sour and then boiled, flattery, empty compliment, nonsense

Flung, flung, pret & pp of *fling*

Flunkey, **Flunky**, flung'ki, *n* [L G *flunkern*, to flaunt, D *flonkeren*, *flinkeren*, to glitter, or from *flank*, one that keeps at his master's flank] A male servant in livery, a term of contempt for a cringing flatterer and servile imitator of the aristocracy, a male toady — **Flunkeydom**, **Flunkydom**, flung'ki-dum, *n* Flunkeys collectively, the grade or condition of flunkeys —**Flunkeyism**, **Flunkyism**, flung'ki-izm, *n* Servility; toadyism

Fluor-spar, flu'or-spär, *n* [L *fluor*, a flowing (from *fluo*, to flow), and *spar*, as in *feldspar*; named from its fusibility and from being used as a flux] A mineral sometimes colourless and transparent, but more frequently exhibiting tints of yellow, green, blue, and red, found in great beauty in Derbyshire, hence, often known under the name of *Derbyshire Spar*, manufactured into various ornamental articles Sometimes called simply *Fluor* —**Fluorescence**, flu-o-res'ens, *n.* The emission of bluish or greenish light by certain substances caused by the invisible rays of the solar spectrum at the violet end.—**Fluorescent**, flu-o-res ent, *a.* Possessing fluorescence —**Fluoric**, flu or'ik, *a* Pertaining to or obtained from fluor-spar —**Fluorin**, **Fluorine**, flu o-rin, *n.* An element existing in fluor-spar, of which in a free state we know but little —**Fluorous**, flu o-rus, *a.* Obtained from or containing fluor

Flurry, flur'i, *n* [Of doubtful origin and connections, comp Sw *flurig*, disordered, *flur*, disordered hair] A sudden blast or gust of wind, a short sudden shower, agitation, commotion, bustle —*v t* To put in agitation, to excite or alarm. —**Flurried**, flur'id, *p* and *a* Put in agitation, agitated, discomposed, excited

Flush, flush, *v i* [Perhaps akin to *flash*; or from O Fr *fluz*, a flowing, a flush at cards, from L *fluxus* Flux] To flow and spread suddenly, as the blood to the face, to become suffused, to become suddenly red; to blush —*v t* To cause to blush or redden suddenly, to elate, to excite, to animate with joy, to wash out by drenching with copious supplies of water, *sporting*, to cause to start up or fly off, to spring —*n* A sudden flow of blood to the face, the redness so produced, any warm colouring or glow, sudden thrill or shock of feeling, bloom vigour, a rush or flow of water, a run of cards of the same suit in cribbage

Flush, flush, *a* [Origin doubtful] Fresh, full of vigour, well supplied with money (slang), having the surface even or level with the adjacent surface —**Flushness**, flush nes *n* State of being flush

Fluster, flus'tėr, *v t* [Icel *flaustr*, fluster, *flaustra*, to be in a fluster, Norweg *fusa*, passion] To make hot with drinking, to heat to agitate, to confuse —*n* Heat, glow, agitation, confusion of mind — **Flustrated** † flus trā ted, *a* Flustered

Flute flōt, *n* [Fr *flûte*, O Fr *flaûte*, from *flauter* from a L L *flatuare* (giving *flautare* by metathesis) from L *flatus*, a blowing from L *flo*, *flatum*, to blow (as in *inflate*), akin *flageolet*] A musical wind-instrument consisting of a tapering tube with six holes for the fingers, and from one to fourteen keys which open other holes, a perpendicular furrow or channel cut along the shaft of a column or pilaster, any similar groove or channel in any material —*v i* *fluted*, *fluting* To play on a flute —*v t* To play or sing in notes resembling those of a flute, to form flutes or channels in —**Fluted** flō ted, *p* and *a* Channelled, furrowed, *mus* clear and mellow, flute like — **Fluter**, flō'tėr, *n.* A flutist, one who makes grooves or flutes —**Flutina**, flō tē na, *n* A musical instrument of the accordion kind —**Fluting**, flō ting, *n* The act of forming a groove or flute, fluted work —**Flutist**, flō'tist, *n* A performer on the flute — **Fluty**, flō'ti, *a* Soft and clear in tone, like a flute

Flutter, flut ėr, *v i* [A Sax *flotorian*, to fluctuate, from *flot*, the sea, allied to *float*, and to L G *flattern*, G *flattern*, to flutter] To move or flap the wings rapidly, without flying, or with short flights, to move about with bustle; to move with quick vibrations or undulations, to be in agitation —*v t.* To agitate; to disorder, to throw into confusion —*n.* Quick and irregular motion; vibration; agitation of the mind, confusion, disorder —**Flutterer**, flut'ėr-ėr, *n.* One who flutters —**Flutteringly**, flut'ėr-ing-li, *adv.* [In a fluttering manner

Fluvial, Fluviatic, Fluviatile, flō'vi-al, flō'vi-at'ik, flō'vi-a-til, *a.* [L. *fluvialis*, *fluviaticus*, *fluviatilis*, from *fluvius*, a river, from *fluo*, to flow.] Belonging to rivers; produced by river action; growing or liv-

ing in fresh-water rivers —**Fluviomarine,** flū'vi-ō-ma-rēn', *a.* *Geol.* formed or deposited in estuaries or on the bottom of the sea at the embouchure of a river

Flux, fluks, *n.* [Fr, from L *fluxus*, from *fluo*, to flow FLUENT] The act of flowing; a flow, the flow of the tide, in opposition to the ebb, *med* an extraordinary evacuation from the bowels or other part, that which flows or is discharged, *metal*, any substance or mixture used to promote the fusion of metals or minerals, a liquid state from the operation of heat —*v t* To melt or to fuse, *med* to cause a flux or evacuation from, to purge — **Fluxation,** fluk-sā shon, *n* A flowing or passing away, and giving place to others — **Fluxibility, Fluxibleness,** † fluk si bil-i-ti, fluk si-bl-nes, *n* The quality of being fluxible or admitting fusion —**Fluxible,** fluk si bl, *a* Capable of being melted or fused, as a mineral —**Fluxility,** fluk-sil i ti, *n* The quality of admitting fusion — **Fluxion,** fluk'shon, *n* A flux or flowing, *med* a flow or determination of blood or other fluid towards any organ with greater force than natural, *math* a differential *fluxions* being an old method of mathematical analysis superseded by the differential calculus — **Fluxional, Fluxionary,** fluk-shon-al, fluk shon-a ri *a* Pertaining to fluxions, variable — **Fluxionist,** fluk shon ist, *n.* One skilled in fluxions

Fly, fli, *v i* —pret *flew*, pp *flown*, ppr *flying* [A Sax *flēogan*, G *fliegen*, Icel *fljúga*, Dan *flyve*, to fly, skim, *flæ, flygti, fledge*, &c] To move through air by the aid of wings, to move through the air by the force of wind or other impulse to rise in air, as light substances, to run or pass with swiftness, to depart swiftly, to run away, to flee, to escape, to become diffused or spread rapidly, to pass quickly from mouth to mouth, to burst in pieces, to flutter, vibrate, or play as a flag in the wind.—*To fly at*, to rush on, to fall on suddenly —*To fly in the face of*, to set at defiance, to act in direct opposition to —*To fly open*, to open suddenly or with violence —*To let fly*, to discharge, to throw or drive with violence —*v t* To flee from, to shun, to *sward*, to cause to fly or float in the air —*n.* [The noun is partly from A Sax *flēdge*, the insect, from *flēogan*, to fly, like G *fliege*, from *fliegen* partly from the verb directly] A winged insect of various species, whose distinguishing characteristics are that the wings are transparent and have no cases or covers, a hook dressed so as to resemble a fly or other insect used by anglers to catch fish, an arrangement of vanes upon a revolving axis or other contrivance to regulate the motion of machinery, a flier, one of the arms that revolve round the bobbin in a spinning frame, and twist the yarn as it is wound on the bobbin, a light carriage formed for rapid motion, a hackney coach, a cab, a gallery in a theatre running along the side of the stage at a high level, where the ropes for drawing up parts of the scenes, &c, are worked —**Flier, Flyer** fli ėr, *n* One that flies or flees, a runaway, a fugitive, a part of a machine which by moving rapidly equalizes and regulates the motion of the whole, a contrivance for taking off or delivering the sheets from a printing machine —**Flybitten,** fli'bit n, *a* Marked by the bite of flies —**Flyblow,** fli blō, *n* The egg of a fly —*v t* To deposit a fly's egg in, to taint with eggs which produce maggots.—**Flyblown,** fli'blōn, *pp* or *a.* Tainted with maggots — **Fly boat,** *n* A large flat bottomed Dutch vessel with a high stern, a long narrow passage boat, swifter than the cargo boats, formerly much used on canals —**Fly-catcher,** *n* One who or that which catches flies, especially, a name of various insessorial birds which feed on flies, and two species of which are British.—**Fly fishing,** *n* The art or practice of angling for fish with flies, natural or artificial — **Fly-paper,** *n* A kind of porous paper impregnated with poison for destroying flies. — **Fly-trap,** *n* A trap to catch or kill flies, an American sensitive plant, the leaves of which close upon and capture insects —**Flying-buttress,** *n.* A buttress in the form of an arch springing from a solid mass of masonry, and abutting against and serving to support another part of the structure —**Flying-fish,** *n.* One of those fishes which have the power of sustaining themselves for a time in the air by means of their large pectoral fins —**Flying-fox,** *n.* A bat found in the islands of the Eastern Archipelago, so named from the resemblance of its head to that of a fox —**Flying jib,** *n* *Naut* a sail extended outside of the jib, upon a boom called the flying jib boom —**Flying lemur,** *n* An insectivorous mammal having the limbs connected by wide lateral folds of skin, which serve to bear it up when taking great leaps from tree to tree —**Flying phalanger,** *n* A nocturnal marsupial of New Guinea and Australia, having a wing like fold of skin similar to that of the flying lemur — **Flying-shot,** *n* A shot fired at something in motion — **Flying squid,** *n* A cephalopod having two large lateral fins, which enable it to leap high out of the water — **Flying-squirrel,** *n* One of those squirrels that have a fold of skin extending between the fore and hind legs, so as to bear them up for a moment in the air, and enable them to make very great leaps, also a name of the flying phalanger — **Fly leaf,** *n* A blank leaf at the beginning or end of a book, pamphlet, &c — **Fly man** One who drives a fly —**Fly wheel** *n.* A wheel with a heavy rim placed on the revolving shaft of any machinery put in motion by an irregular intermitting force for the purpose of rendering the motion equable and regular by means of its momentum

Foal, fol, *n* [A Sax *fola* a foal, Icel *fóli*, Dan *fole* D *veulen*, G *fohlen fullen* Cog Gr *pōlos* a foal, L *pullus* a young animal *Folly* is a dim from *foal*] The young of the equine genus of quadrupeds, and of either sex, a colt, a filly —*v t* To bring forth her young said of a mare or a she ass —*v i* To bring forth a foal.—**Foal foot,** *n* Same as *Colt's foot*

Foam fōm, *n* [A Sax *fām*=G *feim* and dial *faum*, foam, allied to L *spuma*, foam, from *spuo* to spit] Froth, spume, the aggregation of bubbles which is formed on the surface of liquids by fermentation or violent agitation —*v i* To gather foam to froth, to be in a violent rage —*v t* To cause to foam, to throw out with rage or violence with *out* (N T) —**Foamy,** fō mi, *a* Covered with foam, frothy

Fob, fob, *n* [Allied to Prov G *fuppe* a pocket] A little pocket made in men's breeches or trowsers, as a receptacle for a watch

Fob fob, *v t* —*fobbed, fobbing* [Comp G *foppen*, to mock, to banter] To cheat, to trick, to impose on [*Shak*]

Focus fō'kus, *n* pl **Focuses,** fō'kus-ez or **Foci,** fō si [L *focus*, a fire, the hearth, whence also *fuel*, *fusil*] A point of concentration, a central point, a centre of special activity, *optics* a point in which any number of rays of light meet after being reflected or refracted, *geom* a name of two important points on the principal axis of the ellipse (which see) —*v t* To bring to a focus, to adjust to a focus, to focalize —**Focal,** fō kal, *a* Of or pertaining to a focus —**Focalize,** fō'kal iz, *v t* To bring to a focus, to focus —**Focimeter,** fō-sim et-ėr, *n* An instrument for finding the focus of a lens

Fodder, fod ėr, *n* [A Sax *fōdder, fōder*, from *fōda*, food=Icel *fóthr* L G *foder*, D *voeder*, G *futter*, fodder FOOD] Food for cattle, horses, and sheep, as hay, straw, and other kinds of vegetables — *v t* To feed with fodder —**Fodderer,** fod ėr-ėr, *n* One who fodders cattle

Foe, fō, *n* [A Sax *fā, fāh*, an enemy, from same stem as *fiend* FIEND, FEUD] An enemy, one who entertains personal enmity, an enemy in war, a hostile or opposing army, an adversary, one who opposes anything (*a foe to virtue*) — **Foeman,** fō'man, *n* pl **Foemen,** fō men An enemy in war, a personal antagonist

Fœtal, Fœtus, &c FETAL, FETUS

Fog, fog, *n.* [Comp Dan *smee-fog*, a snow storm, *fyge*, to drive with the wind, Dan dial *fuge*, to rain fine and thick, Icel *fok*, snow-storm] A dense watery vapour exhaled from the earth or from rivers and lakes, or generated in the atmosphere near the earth, a state of mental confusion or uncertainty —*v t* † To envelop with or as with fog —**Fog-bank,** *n.* At sea a bank of fog sometimes resembling land at a distance — **Foggily,** fog'i li, *adv* In a foggy manner — **Fogginess,** fog'i-nes, *n* The state of being foggy —**Foggy,** fog'i, *a* Filled or abounding with fog, damp with humid vapours, misty, dull, stupid, be clouded —**Fog-horn,** *n* A horn to sound as a warning signal in foggy weather, a sounding instrument for warning vessels of their proximity to the coast during a fog — **Fog signal,** *n* Any signal made during fog to prevent accidents, *rail*, a detonating body placed on the rails, which explodes on the engine passing over it, and gives warning of danger ahead, &c

Fog, fog, *n* [*W fwg*, dry grass] Aftermath, a second growth of grass, long grass that remains on land through the winter

Fogey Fogy, fō gi *n* [Lit one who is in a *fog*, or from *fog*, after grass] A stupid fellow, an old fashioned or singular person [Colloq]—**Fogeyism, Fogyism,** fō gi-izm, *n* The habits or practices of a fogey

Foh, fo, *interj* An exclamation of abhorrence or contempt like *poh* and *fie*

Foible foi bl *n* [O Fr weak FEEBLE] The weak part of a sword, opposed to *forte*, a particular moral weakness, a weak point, a fault of not a very serious character

Foil, foil *v t* [Fr *fouler*, to press to crush, to oppress from stem of L *fullo*, a fuller] To frustrate to defeat, to render vain or nugatory, as an effort or attempt, to baffle, to balk — *n* Defeat, frustration, a blunt sword, or one that has a button at the end used in fencing —**Foilable,** foi la bl, *a* Capable of being foiled —**Foiler,** foi lėr *n* One who foils or frustrates

Foil foil, *n* [Fr *feuille*, L *folium*, a leaf (whence *foliage*)] A leaf or thin plate of metal, a thin leaf of metal placed under precious stones to improve their appearance, anything of a different character which serves to set off something else to advantage, that which, by comparison or contrast sets off or shows more conspicuously the superiority of something else *arch* one of the small arcs or hollo curves in the tracery of a Gothic window, panel &c —**Foiled,** foild, *a* *Arch* having foils (a *foiled* arch)

Foin foin, *v i* [From Fr *fouine*, a fish spear or O Fr *foigner*, to feign, to make a feint] To push in fencing [*Shak*]

Foison ; foi zn, *n* [Fr *foison* from L *funo, funonis* outpouring, from *fundo, fusum*, to pour FUSE] Plenty, abundance [*Shak*]

Foist, foist, *v t* [Originally, to break wind noiselessly D *veest*, Dan *fus*, a breaking of wind, Icel *fisa*, to break wind] To insert surreptitiously, or without warrant, to pass off as genuine, true, or worthy —*n.* A trick, an imposition —**Foister,** fois tėr, *n* One who foists

Fold, fōld, *n* [A Sax *fald, feald*, a plait, a fold *fealdan* to fold, cog Fris *fald*, G *falte*, Goth *falths*, a doubling, a plait, Icel *falda*, Dan *folde*, Goth *falthan*, to fold, same root as L *plecto*, to weave] The doubling or double of any flexible substance, as cloth, a plait, one part turned or bent and laid on another, a clasp, an embrace (*Shak*) [Often used following a numeral in compounds, and then signifying times, as in *two-fold, four-fold, ten-fold*] — *v t* To lap or lay double or in plaits, to lay one part over another part of, to lay one over the other, as the hands or arms, to enfold, to embrace —*v i* To become folded or doubled —**Folder,** fōl dėr, *n* One who or that which folds, a flat knife-like instrument used in folding paper — **Folding-door,** *n pl* A door in two upright pieces which meet in the middle —**Folding-stool,** *n* A camp-stool, or similar stool — **Foldless,** fōld'les, *a* Having no fold

Fold, fōld, *n* [A Sax *fald*=Dan. *fold*, Sw *falla*, a fold, a pen] A pen or inclosure

for sheep or like animals; a flock of sheep; hence, *Scrip* the church, the flock of Christ —*v t* To confine in a fold

Foliaceous, fō-li-ā shus, *a* [L *foliaceus*, from *folium*, a leaf, akin to Gr *phyllon*, a leaf] Leafy, of the nature or form of a leaf; consisting of leaves or thin lamina —**Foliage**, fō li-āj, *n* [Fr *feuillage*, from *feuille*, L *folium*] Leaves collectively, the leaves of a plant, leaves or leafy growths, represented by sculpture, &c —**Foliar**, fō li ėr, *a* *Bot* inserted in or proceeding from a leaf —**Foliate**, fō li āt *v t* To beat into a leaf, thin plate, or lamina, to cover with tin foil, &c —*a* *Bot* leafy, furnished with leaves —**Foliated**, fō li ā ted, p and a Consisting of plates or laminæ, lamellar, *arch* containing foils (a *foliated* arch) —**Foliation**, fō li ā shon, *n* [L *foliatio*] The leafing of plants, vernation, the act of beating metal into a thin plate or foil, the operation of spreading foil over a surface, the property in certain rocks of dividing into laminæ or plates, *arch* the foils, cusps, &c, in the tracery of Gothic windows —**Foliferous**, **Foliiferous**, fō lif ėr us, fō li if ėr us, *a* *Bot* producing leaves —**Foliiparous** fō li ip a rus, *a* *Bot* producing leaves only —**Foliolate**, fō li o lāt *a* *Bot* pertaining to or consisting of leaflets —**Foliole** fo li ōl, *n* *Bot* a leaflet, a separate piece of a compound leaf —**Foliose**, fo li-ōs, *a* *Bot* covered closely with leaves

Folio, fō li ō *n* [Ablative case of L *folium*, a leaf, short for *in folio*] A book of the largest size formed of sheets of paper once doubled, each sheet thus containing four pages, *book keeping*, a page or rather both the right and left hand page of an account-book expressed by the same figure *printing*, the number appended to each page, *law* a written page of a certain number of words

Folk fōk *n* [A Sax *folc* folk, a people or nation L G Fris Dan and Sw *folk*, Icel *folk*, D and G *volk*, probably connected with E *flock full* L *pleo* to fill *plebs* the common people &c] People in general, a separate class of people though plural in signification it is frequently used with the plural form especially with a qualifying adjective (rich *folks* young *folks*) —**Folk land** *n* Public land in ancient England held by the people in common or granted for a term to individuals —**Folk lore** *n* Rural superstitions, tales traditions, or legends —**Folk speech**, *n* The dialect spoken by the common people of a country or district

Follicle fol li kl *n*, [L *folliculus*, dim of *follis*, a bag or bellows] A little bag or vesicle in animals and plants, a dry seed vessel or pod opening on one side only, a vessel distended with air, a gland, a minute secreting cavity —**Follicular Follicu lous** fol lik ū lėr, fol lik ū lus, *a* Pertaining to or consisting of follicles —**Foliculated**, fol lik ū lā ted, *a* Having follicles follicular

Follow fol ō, *v t* [A Sax *folgian*, *fylgean* G *folgen* Dan *følge* Icel *fylgia* to follow By some regarded as connected with *folk*, *full*, &c] To go or come after or behind, to move behind in the same direction, to pursue, to chase, to pursue as an object of desire, to go with (a leader), to be led or guided by, to accept as authority, to take as an example, to copy, to come after in order of time, rank, or office, to result from, as an effect from a cause or an inference from premises, to keep the attention fixed upon while in progress (a speech piece of music, &c), to understand the meaning, connection or force of, to walk in (a road or course) to practise (a trade or calling) —*To follow suit* in *card playing*, to play a card of the same suit as that first played, hence, to follow the line of conduct adopted by a predecessor —*v t* To go or come after another, to be posterior in time, to result, as an effect or an inference *Follow* and *succeed* are applied to persons or things, *ensue*, in modern literature, to things only *Succeed* implies a coming into the place previously occupied by another; *ensue*, generally that what follows is an effect or result —**Follower**, fol ō-ėr, *n* One who follows, an adherent, a disciple, an imitator; a dependant —**Following**, fol ō-ing, *n* A body of followers or retainers —*p* Being next after, succeeding related, described, or explained next after

Folly, fol i, *n* [Fr *folie*, folly, from *fol*, a fool Fool] Weakness of intellect, imbecility of mind; a weak or foolish act, foolish, weak, or light-minded conduct, criminal weakness

Foment, fō ment, *v t* [Fr *fomenter*, L *fomento*, from *fomentum*, for *fovimentum*, a warm application, from *foveo*, to warm, to cherish] To apply warm lotions to, to bathe with warm medicated liquids or warm water, to encourage, to abet, used especially in a bad sense (to *foment* quarrels) —**Fomentation** fō men tā shon *n* The act of fomenting, encouragement, what is used to foment, a warm lotion —**Fomenter**, fō-men ter, *n* One who foments

Fond, fond, *a* [O E *fonne*, to be foolish, fond, stupid, *fon*, a fool, akin to Icel *fana*, to play the fool, Sw *fåne*, fatuous The final *d* (like that of *compound*) does not properly belong to the word] Foolish, indiscreet, imprudent, foolishly tender and loving, doting, relishing highly, loving ardently, delighted with followed by *of*, foolishly or extravagantly prized (*Shak*) —**Fondle**, fon dl, *v t* —*fondled*, *fondling* To treat with tenderness, to caress

Fondling fond ling, *n* A person or thing fondled or caressed —**Fondly**, fond li, *adv* In a fond manner, with indiscreet or excessive affection, affectionately, tenderly —**Fondness**, fond nes *n* The state of being fond, great affection or liking

Font font *n* [From L *fons*, *fontis* a fountain Found] The vessel used in churches as the receptacle of the baptismal water —**Fontal** fon tal *a* Pertaining to a fount source or origin

Font, font, *n* [Fr *fonte*, from *fondre*, to melt or found from L *fundo*, to pour out, whence also *found foundry*] A complete assortment of printing types of one size

Fontanel fon ta nel, *n* [Fr *fontanelle* lit a little fountain from L *fons* a fountain] *Anat* a vacancy in the infant cranium between the frontal and parietal bones, and also between the parietal and occipital

Food fōd, *n* [A Sax *foda*, food, whence *fēdan* to feed, Dan *føde* sw *föda* food, from root meaning to feed seen in L *pasco*, to feed, *pastor* a shepherd] Whatever supplies nourishment to organic bodies, nutriment aliment, victuals, provisions, whatever feeds sustains or nourishes —**Foodless** fod les, *a* Not having or not supplying food

Fool fol, *n* [Fr *fol fou* foolish, a fool from L L *follus*, from L *folles* bellows, ches ks puffed out, the follus or fool being originally one who made grimaces] One who is destitute of reason or the common powers of understanding an idiot a natural, a person who acts absurdly, irrationally, or unwisely, one who does not exercise his reason, a professional jester or buffoon —*To make a fool of* to cause to appear ridiculous —*v t* To act like a fool —*t* To make a fool of, to befool, to deceive, to impose on, to cheat —*To fool away* to waste or spend foolishly —**Foolery**, fōl ėr i, *n* Folly, the practice of folly, an act of folly, object of folly —**Foolhardiness**, **Foolhardihood**, fōl hār di nes fol hār di hud, *n* Quality of being foolhardy, mad rashness —**Foolhardily**, fōl hār-di li *adv* With foolhardiness —**Foolhardy** fōl hār di, *a* [O Fr *fol hardi*] Daring without judgment, madly rash and adventurous, foolishly bold Syn under Rash —**Foolish**, fō lish, *a* Characterized by or exhibiting folly, weak in intellect, unwise, silly, vain, trifling, ridiculous —**Foolishly** fō lish li, *adv* In a foolish manner —**Foolishness**, fō lish nes, *n* The quality or condition of being foolish, folly —**Foolscap** fōlz'kap, *n* Paper of the smallest regular size but one, its water mark in early times being the outline of a fool's head and cap —**Fool's-errand**, *n* An absurd or fruitless search or enterprise —**Fool's-parsley**, *n*. A British plant resembling parsley, commonly believed to be poisonous, but if so only in certain localities.

Foot, fut, *n*. pl **Feet**, fēt [A Sax *fōt*, pl. *fēt*—Icel *fōtr*, Sw *fot*, Goth *fotus*, G *fuss*; the same word also as L *pes*, *pedis*, Gr *pous*, *podos*, Skr *pāda*, a foot, from a root *pad*, to go] The lower extremity of an animal's leg, the part of the leg which treads the earth in standing or walking, that surface of the body by which progression is effected among the mollusca, step, tread, footfall, the part of a stocking, boot, &c, which receives the foot, the lower end of anything that supports a body, the part opposite to the head or top; the bottom, soldiers who march and fight on foot, infantry, as distinguished from cavalry, a measure consisting of 12 inches, taken from the length of a man's foot; *pros* a certain number of syllables forming a distinct part of a verse —*Square foot*, a square whose side is one foot or any equivalent area, 144 square inches —*Cubic foot*, a cube whose side is one foot, and which therefore contains 1728 cubic inches or any equivalent solid —*By foot*, *on foot*, by walking —*To set on foot*, to originate, to begin, to put in motion —*To put one's best foot foremost*, to adopt all the means at command —*Foot-and-mouth disease*, a highly contagious affection which attacks the feet and mouths of cattle —*v t*. To dance, to walk, commonly followed by *it* —*v t* To kick or spurn (*Shak*), to tread, to add or make a foot to (to *foot* a stocking or boot) —**Football**, fut'bal, *n* A ball made of an inflated ox bladder, or a hollow globe of india rubber, cased in leather to be driven by the foot, a game played with a football by two parties of players —**Footbridge** fut'brij, *n* A narrow bridge for foot passengers —**Footcloth**, fut kloth *n* A sumpter cloth, or housings of a horse covering his body and reaching to his heels —**Footed**, fut ed, *a* Provided with a foot or feet usually in composition —**Footfall**, fut fal, *n* A footstep the tread of the foot —**Footgear**, fut gēr, *n* The covering of the feet, shoes or boots —**Foot-guards** *n* pl A body of infantry so called —**Foothold** fut hōld, *n*. That on which one may tread or rest securely, firm standing, footing, stable position, settlement —**Footing**, fut ing, *n* Ground for the foot, established place, permanent settlement, foothold, basis, foundation, tread, walk (*Shak*), relative condition; state (on a *footing* of equality) —*To pay one's footing* to pay something by way of entrance money, as on entering a new place to prosecute one's trade —**Foot-iron**, *n* A carriage step, a fetter for the feet —**Foot jaw**, *n* The limb of a crustacean, modified so as to serve in mastication —**Foot lights**, *n* pl A row of lights in a theatre on the front of the stage, and serving to light it up —**Footman** fut man, *n* An infantry soldier, a male servant whose duties are to attend the door, the carriage the table, &c, a man in waiting —**Footmark** fut mark *n* A track, mark of a foot —**Foot-note**, *n* A note of reference at the bottom of a page —**Foot pace**, *n* A slow step, as in walking —**Footpad**, fut pad, *n* A highwayman that robs on foot —**Foot-passenger**, *n* One who travels on foot —**Footpath** fut path, *n* A narrow path for foot passengers only —**Foot-pavement**, *n* A paved way for passengers on foot, a footway —**Foot-pound**, *n*. *Physics* one pound weight raised through a height of one foot the unit selected in measuring the work done by a mechanical force —**Footprint**, fut print, *n* The mark of a foot —**Foot-race**, *n* A race performed by men on foot —**Foot-rot**, *n*. A disease in the feet of sheep —**Foot-rule**, *n*. A rule of 12 inches long; a rule for taking measurements in feet and inches —**Foot-soldier**, *n*. A soldier that serves on foot.—**Foot-sore**, *a* Having the feet rendered sore or tender, as by much walking —**Footstalk**, fut'stak, *n* *Bot*, a petiole; the stalk supporting a leaf, *zool*, a process resembling the footstalk in botany, a peduncle —**Footstep**, fut'step, *n*. The mark or impression of the foot; footprint; tread;

footfall; sound of the step. — **Footstool**, fut'stōl, *n.* A stool for the feet when sitting —**Foot-warmer**, *n.* A contrivance for warming or keeping warm the feet —**Footway**, fut'wā, *n.* A path for passengers on foot —**Foot-worn**, *p.* and *a.* Worn by the feet; foot-sore.

Fop, fop, *n.* [D *foppen*, to banter, to make a fool of, *fopper*, a wag.] A vain man of weak understanding and much ostentation; a gay, trifling man, a coxcomb, a dandy —**Popling**, fop'ling, *n.* A petty fop —**Foppery**, fop'er-i, *n.* The characteristics of a fop; showy folly, idle affectation, dandyism —**Foppish**, fop'ish, *a.* Pertaining to a fop, vain of dress, dressing in the extreme of fashion, affected in manners —**Foppishly**, fop'ish-li, *adv.* In a foppish manner —**Foppishness**, fop'ish-nes, *n.*

For, for, *prep.* [A Sax *for* for because of, instead of, D *voor*, G *für* Goth *faur*, for—allied to E. *fore*, *far*, *fare*, L. *pro*, for or in place of, Skr *pra*, before before in advance, is the root-meaning. The prefix *for-* in *forbid*, &c., is different from this.] In the place of, instead of indicating substitution or equivalence, corresponding to, accompanying (groan *for* groan), in the character of, as being (he took it *for* truth); toward, with the intention of going to, with a tendency to (an inclination *for* drink), conducive to, tending towards, in expectation of, with a view to obtain, in order to arrive at, get, or procure (to wait *for* money he writes *for* money), suitable or proper to, against, with a tendency to resist and destroy (a remedy *for* the headache), because of, on account of, by reason of (*for* want of time) (in this usage *but* comes very often before the *for*), on the part of, in relation to (easy *for* you, but difficult *for* me) in proportion to (tall *for* his age through a certain space, during a certain time, according to, as far as, so far as concerns, notwithstanding (it may be so *for* anything I know), in favour of, on the part or side of (to vote *for* a person, desirous to have, willing to receive [in this sense often in interjections. O *for* revenge!], to take up the part or character of (nature intended him *for* a usurer), having so much land to one's account, to the amount of (he failed *for* ten thousand) *For* was at one time common before the infinitives of verbs to denote purpose, but this usage is now vulgar —*For all the world* of everything else in the world, in every respect exactly (an animal *for all the world* like a mouse) —*For ever* EVER —*conj.* For the cause or reason that, because a word by which a reason is introduced of something before advanced being really a preposition governing a clause —*For as much as* or *forasmuch as* in consideration that, seeing that, since

Forage, for'āj, *n.* [Fr *fourage* O Fr *for rage*, from *fors*, *forage*, from the old German or Scandinavian word equivalent to E. *fodder*.] Food of any kind for horses and cattle, the act of searching for provisions —*v. i* —*foraged*, *foraging* To collect forage; to roam in search of food or provender —*v. t.* To collect forage from, to supply with forage —**Forage-cap**, **Forage-cap**, *n.* A military cap worn by soldiers sent out to forage, or when in fatigue dress. —**Forager**, for'a-jer, *n.* One that forages

Foramen, fō-rā'men, *n.* pl. **Foramina**, fō-ram'i-na. [L., from *foro*, to bore.] A small natural opening or perforation in parts of animals or plants, an opening by which nerves or blood vessels obtain a passage through bones —**Foraminated**, fō-ram'i-nā-ted, *a.* Having foramina or little holes —**Foraminifer**, fō-ra-min'i-fer, *n.* [L. *foramen*, *foraminis*, a hole, and *fero*, to bear.] An individual of the Foraminifera. —**Foraminifera**, fō-ram i nif'er-a, *n. pl.* An order of minute animals belonging to the protozoa, furnished with a shell, simple or complex, usually perforated by pores (whence the name) —**Foraminiferal**, **Foraminiferous**, fō-ram'i-nif'er-al, fō-ram i-nif'er-us, *a.* Belonging to the Foraminifera. —**Foraminula**, fō-ram'i-nūl, *n.* A minute foramen

Forasmuch, for-az-much', *conj.* Under FOR

Forray, for'a, *v.t.* [A form of *forage*.] To ravage, to pillage.—*n.* The act of foraging, a predatory excursion, booty —**Forayer**, for'a-er, *n.* One who takes part in a foray, a marauder.

Forbade, for-bad', pret. of *forbid*

Forbear, for-bār', *v.t* —*forbore* (pret.), *forborne* (pp.) [Prefix *for*, intens., and *bear*, A Sax *forberan*, *forbærin*.] To cease, to refrain from proceeding, to pause, to delay, to be patient, to restrain one's self from action or violence —*v. t.* To avoid voluntarily; to abstain from; to omit, to avoid doing, to treat with indulgence; —**Forbearance**, for-bār'ans, *n.* The act of forbearing, restraint of passions, long suffering, indulgence towards those who injure us, lenity —**Forbearer**, for-bār'er, *n.* One who forbears —**Forbearing**, for-bār'ing, *p.* and *a.* Having forbearance, long suffering —**Forbearingly**, for-bār'ing-li, *adv.* In a forbearing manner

Forbid, for-bid', *v.t* —pret. *forbade*, pp. *forbid*, *forbidden*, *forbidding* [Prefix *for*, implying negation, and *bid*.] To prohibit, to interdict, to command to for bear or not to do to refuse access, to command not to enter or approach, to oppose, to hinder, to obstruct (a river *forbids* approach) —**Forbiddance**, for-bid'ans, *n.* Prohibition command or edict against a thing —**Forbidden**, for-bid'n, *p.* and *a.* Prohibited interdicted —**Forbidden fruit**, *n.* The fruit of the tree of knowledge prohibited to Adam and Eve in Paradise the fruit of the shaddock when of small size —**Forbidder**, for-bid'er, *n.* One who forbids —**Forbidding**, for-bid'ing *a.* Repelling approach repulsive, raising abhorrence aversion or dislike —**Forbiddingly**, for-bid'ing-li, *adv.* In a forbidding manner repulsively —**Forbiddingness**, for-bid'ing-nes *n.*

Forçat, for-sa, *n.* [Fr., from *force* to force.] A French convict condemned to forced labour; a galley slave

Force, fōrs, *n.* [Fr. from L. L. *forcia fortia*, from L. *fortis* strong, seen also in *fort* for *titude fortress* e *nforce effort* &c.] Active power vigour, might strength energy, that which is the source of all the active phenomena occurring in the material world that which produces or tends to produce change one of the modes or forms in which energy is exhibited in nature as heat or electricity momentum the quantity of energy or power exerted by a moving body violence, power exerted against will or dissent moral power to convince the mind influence, validity, power to bind or hold (the *force* of an agreement), a military or naval armament, a body of troops, an army or navy, a body of men prepared for action in other ways (a police *force*) —*v. t* —*forced*, *forcing* To compel, to constrain to do or to forbear, by the exertion of a power not resistible, to impel, to press drive, draw or push by main strength, to compel by strength of evidence (to *force* conviction on the mind), to ravish, to violate (a female) to twist, wrest or overstrain, to assume or compel one's self to give utterance or expression to (to *force* a smile) to ripen or bring to maturity by heat artificially applied

Forced fōrst *p.* and *a.* Unnaturally assumed constrained affected, overstrained, unnatural —**Forcedly**, fōrs'ed-li *adv.* Involuntarily, impetuously —**Forceless** fōrs'les *a.* Having little or no force, feeble, impotent — **Force pump**, **Forcing pump** *n.* A pump which delivers the water by means of pressure or force directly applied, so as to eject it forcibly to a great elevation, in contradistinction to a pump that raises water by the pressure of the air simply —**Forcer**, fōr'ser, *n.* One who or that which forces —**Forcible**, fōr'si bl, *a.* Having force, exercising force; powerful, strong, marked by force or violence, violent. — **Forcible-feeble**, *a.* [From Shakspere's character *Feeble* — 'most *forcible Feeble*'] Striving to be or appear vigorous but in reality feeble —*n.* A feeble writer who wants to appear vigorous —**Forcibleness**, fōr'si-bl-nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being forcible —**Forcibly**, fōr'si-bli, *adv.* In a forcible manner —**Forcing** fōr'sing, *n.* *Hort* the art of raising plants, flowers, and fruits at an earlier season than the natural one by artificial heat

Force fōrs, *n.* [Icel *fors*, Dan *fos*, a waterfall.] A waterfall [North of England.]

Force, fōrs, *v.t* [Same as *farce*, or perhaps from *force*, in old sense of to season, *forcemeat* being thus highly seasoned meat.] To stuff, to farce — **Forcemeat**, fōrs'mēt, *n.* *Cookery* meat chopped fine and seasoned either served up alone or used as stuffing

Forceps for'seps, *n.* [L., from *fors* in *formus*, warm and *capio* to take.] A two bladed instrument on the principle of pincers or tongs for holding anything difficult to be held by the hand used by surgeons dentists, jewellers &c —**Forcipate**, **Forcipated** for'si-pāt for'si-pā-ted, *a.* Formed like a forceps —**Forcipation** for si-pā'shon, *n.* Torture by pinching with forceps or pincers

Forclose **Forclosure** Same as *Foreclose*, *Foreclosure*

Ford fōrd, *n.* [A Sax *ford*, connected with *faran* to go to fare, comp. G *furt* a ford *fahren* to go, allied to Gr *poros*, a passage L. *ferry*.] A place in a river or other water where it may be passed by man or beast on foot or by wading.—*v. t* To pass or cross (a stream) by wading, to wade through — **Fordable** fōr da bl, *a.* Capable of being forded — **Fordableness**, fōr'da bl-nes *n.* State of being fordable

Fordo, for do' *v. t* —*fordid* (pret.) *fordone* (pp.) [Prefix *for* intens. and *do*.] To destroy, to undo, to ruin, to exhaust, overpower or overcome as by toil

Fore fōr *a.* [A. Sax. *for*, *foran*, before, D. *voor*, Dan *for* G *vor* before, both *fuera*, for, L. *præ*, before *pro* for *prior* as in *prior ragere* to extend) Gr *paros* Skr *pra*, *purus*—before Akin *far for fare Furst* and *foremost* are its superlatives.] Advanced or, locally in advance of something, opposed to *hind* or *hinder*, coming first in time opposed to *after*, anterior, prior, antecedent, in front or toward the face situated towards the stem of a ship — *Fore and aft naut.*), in a direction from stem to stern *fore and aft* sail a sail, such as a jib or spanker, that has a position more or less in this direction —*n.* Used in the phrase *to the fore* that is, alive remaining, still in existence, not lost, worn out, or spent

Foreadmonish, fōr ad mon ish *v. t* To admonish beforehand

Forearm, fōr arm *v. t* To arm or prepare for attack or resistance before the time of need

Forearm fōr'arm *n.* That part of the arm which is between the elbow and the wrist

Forebode fōr bōd *v. t* —*foreboded* *foreboding* To bode beforehand, foretell, to presage to be prescient of, to feel a secret sense of as of a calamity about to happen —**Forebodement** fōr bōd ment, *n.* The act of foreboding — **Foreboder**, fōr bōder, *n.* One who forebodes

Forecast fōr kast, *v. t* — pret. & pp. *forecast* To cast or scheme beforehand, to plan before execution, to calculate beforehand, to estimate in the future —*v. i.* To form a scheme previously, to contrive beforehand —*n.* (fōr'kast) Previous contrivance or determination, foresight, a guess or estimate of what will happen — **Forecaster** fōr kas'ter, *n.* One who forecasts

Forecastle, fōr'kas-l, sailors pronunciation, fōk'sl, *n.* A short raised deck in the forepart of a ship, the forepart of a vessel where the sailors live

Forechosen, fōr chō'zn, *a.* Chosen or elected beforehand

Forecited, fōr-si'ted, *a.* Cited or quoted before or above

Foreclose, fōr klōz, *v. t* — *foreclosed*, *foreclosing* [More for Fr prefix *for* (as in *fuir*), from L. *foris*, away, out of doors]

preclude; to stop; to prevent.—*To foreclose a mortgage*, to compel the mortgagor to pay the money due on it, or forfeit his right to the estate —**Foreclosure**, fōr-klō'-gūr, *n* The act of foreclosing

Foredate, fōr-dāt', *v t* To date before the true time, to antedate

Foredeck, fōr'dek, *n* The forepart of a deck of a ship

Foredesign, fōr-de-sīn' or dē rin', *v t* To design or plan beforehand, to intend previously

Foredetermine, fōr-dē tėr'min, *v t* To determine beforehand

Foredispose, fōr dis pōz', *v t* To dispose or bestow beforehand

Foredo, fōr-dō', *v t* —*foredid* (pret), *foredone* (pp) To do beforehand

Foredoom fōr dōm', *v t* To doom beforehand, to predestinate

Foredoor, for dōr', *n* The door in the front of a house, in contradistinction to *back door*

Fore end, fōr'end, *n* The end in front, the anterior part

Forefather, fōr'fä-ᵺėr, *n* An ancestor

Forefend, fōr fend', *v t* To fend off, to avert, to prevent the approach of, to forbid or prohibit

Forefinger, fōr fing gėr, *n* The finger next to the thumb, the index

Forefoot, fōr'fut, *n* One of the anterior feet of a quadruped or multiped

Forefront, fōr'frunt, *n* The foremost part or place

Foregather, fōr gavᵺ ėr, *v i* Same as *For gather*

Forego, fōr gō', *v t* To forgo (which see)

Forego, fōr gō', *v t* —*forewent* (prt), *fone gone* (pp) To go before, to precede —**Foregoer**, fōr gō'ėr, *n* One who goes before another, an ancestor, a progenitor —**Foregoing**, fōr gō ing or fōr'go ing, *p* and *a* Preceding, going before, in time or place, antecedent —**Foregone** fōr gon or for gon, *p* and *a* Past, preceding, predetermined, made up beforehand

Foreground, for ground *n* The part of a picture which is represented so as to appear nearest the eye of the observer

Forehand, fōr'hand *n* The part of a horse which is before the rider, the chief part (*Shak*), advantage superiority (*shak*) —*a* Done sooner than is regular, anticipative done or paid in advance

Forehead, fōr'hed or for'od, *n* The part of the face which extends from the usual line of hair on the top of the head to the eyes, the brow

Foreign, for in, *a* [Fr *forain*, from L L *forānens*, from L *foris*, out of doors (also in *foresi*)—same root as *E door* As in *sovereign* the *g* has been improperly inserted] Belonging or relating to another nation or country, not of the country in which one resides, alien, extraneous not our own, remote, not belonging, not connected, irrelevant, not to the purpose with *to* or *from* —**Foreigner**, for'in ėr, *n* A person born in or belonging to a foreign country, an alien —**Foreignism**, for'in izm, *n* Foreignness, a foreign idiom or custom —**Foreignness**, for in nes, *n* The quality of being foreign

Forejudge, fōr juj, *v t* To judge beforehand or before hearing the facts and proof to prejudge —**Forejudgment**, fōr juj'ment, *n* Judgment previously formed

Foreknow, fōr nō', *v t* —*foreknew* (pret), *foreknown* (pp) To have previous knowledge of, to know beforehand —**Foreknowable**, fōr nō a bl, *a* Capable of being foreknown —**Foreknowingly**, fōr nō ing li, *adv* With foreknowledge, deliberately —**Foreknowledge**, fōr nol'ej, *n* Knowledge of a thing before it happens, prescience

Foreland, fōr'land, *n* A promontory or cape, a headland

Foreleg, fōr'leg, *n* One of the front or anterior legs, as of an animal, a chair, &c

Forelock, fōr'lok, *n* The lock or hair that grows from the forepart of the head —*To take time by the forelock*, to make prompt use of anything, to let no opportunity escape

Foreman, fōr'man, *n* pl. **Foremen**, fōr'men. The first or chief man; the chief man of a jury who acts as their speaker; a chief workman who superintends others

Foremast, fōr'mast, *n* The mast of a ship or other vessel which is placed before the other or the others

Forementioned, fōr men-shond, *a*. Mentioned before, mentioned in a former part of the same writing or discourse

Foremost, fōr'mōst or fōr'most, *a* [Should have been *formest* (to correspond with *former*), being the A Sax *formest*, a double superlative, from *forma*, first, foremost (itself a superlative), and the *est* of superlatives the spelling has been modified by confusion with *most*, so also *hindmost*, *inmost*, *outmost*] First in place, station, honour, or dignity, most advanced, first in time

Forename, fōr'nām, *n* A name that precedes the family name or surname —**Forenamed**, fōr nāmd, *a* Named or mentioned before

Forenoon, fōr'nōn, *n* The part of the day that comes before noon, the part from morning to mid-day

Forensic, **Forensical**, fō ren sik, *fo* ren sikal, *a* [From L *forensis*, from *forum*, a court, a forum ; akin *foris*] Belonging to courts of justice or to public discussion and debate, used in courts or legal proceedings, or in public discussions —*Forensic medicine* medical jurisprudence

Forordain, fōr or dān' *v t* To ordain or appoint beforehand, to preordain, to predestinate —**Foreordination**, for or'di nashon, *n* Predetermination, predestination

Forepart for'part, *n* The most advanced part or the first in time or place, the anterior part the beginning

Forepayment, fōr'pā-ment, *n* Payment beforehand prepayment

Forepeak, for pēk, *n* *Naut* the part of a vessel in the angle of the bow

Forerun for run' *v t* —*forerān* (pret), *forerun* (pp), *forerunning* (ppr) To run before, to come before, as an earnest of something to follow —**Forerunner**, fōr run'ėr *n* A messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of others, a harbinger, a sign foreshowing something to follow

Foresaid, fōr sed, *a* Spoken of or mentioned before

Foresail, fōr'sāl, *n* *Naut* the principal sail set on the foremast

Foresee, fōr-sē', *v t* —*foresaw* (pret), *foreseen* (pp) To see beforehand, to see or know before it happens, to have prescience of, to foreknow —**Foreseeing**, fōr sē'ing *p* and *a* Prescient, foresighted —**Foreseer**, fōr sē'ėr, *n* One who foresees

Foreshadow, fōr shad'ō, *v t* To shadow or typify beforehand

Foreshew, fōr sho', *v t* Same as *Foreshow*

Foreshore, for'shōr, *n* The sloping part of a shore between high and low water mark

Foreshorten, fōr shor'tn, *v t* *Persp* to represent figures (as an arm, a branch, directed towards the spectator) in such a manner as to convey to the mind the impression of the entire length of the object that is viewed in an oblique direction

Foreshow, fōr shō', *v t* —*foreshowed* (pret), *foreshown* (pp) To show represent, or exhibit beforehand, to prognosticate, to foretell —**Foreshower**, fōr sho'ėr, *n* One who foreshows

Foreside, fōr'sid, *n* The front side

Foresight, fōr'sit, *n* The act or power of foreseeing, prescience, foreknowledge, provident care for the future, prudence in guarding against evil, wise forethought, the sight on the muzzle of a gun —**Foresighted**, fōr'si ted, *a* Having foresight, prescient, provident

Foreskin, fōr'skin, *n* The fold of skin that covers the anterior extremity of the male member of generation, the prepuce

Forespend, fōr-spend', *v t* [*Fore*, for prefix *for*, intens] To weary out, to exhaust —**Forespent**, fōr spent', *p* and *a* Tired out, exhausted

Forest, for est, *n* [O Fr *forest*, Mod Fr *forêt*, from L L *foresta*, a forest, from L *foris*, *foras*, out of doors, abroad; akin *foreign*, *forensic*.] An extensive wood, or a large tract of land covered with trees; a tract of mingled woodland and open uncultivated ground, a district wholly or chiefly devoted to the purposes of the chase, a royal domain kept separate for such purposes, and subject to its own laws, courts, and officers —*a* Of or pertaining to a forest, sylvan; rustic —*v t* To convert into a forest. **Forestage**, for'es-tāj, *n*. *Law*, a duty payable in connection with a royal forest.—**Forestal**, for'es-tal, *a*. Pertaining to a forest —**Forester**, for'es-tėr, *n*. An officer appointed to watch or attend to a forest; one who has the charge of a forest or forests, one whose occupation is to manage the timber on an estate —**Forestine**, for'es-tin, *a* Pertaining to forests, living in forests —**Forest marble**, *n*. *Geol*, an argillaceous laminated shelly limestone: so called from Whichwood *Forest*, in Oxfordshire, where the finer sorts are quarried as marble —**Forest-oak**, *n* The commercial term for the timber of the beef-wood trees of Australia —**Forestry**, for'est-ri, *n*. The art of forming or of cultivating forests, or of managing growing timber — **Forest-tree**, *n* A tree of the forest, not a fruit-tree

Forestall, fōr stal', *v t* [A Sax *forestiall*, an intercepting, a placing before, from *fore*, before, and *steall*, a place, a stall.] To take too early action regarding; to realize beforehand, to anticipate, to take possession of in advance of something or somebody else, to hinder by preoccupation or prevention —*To forestall the market*, to buy up merchandise on its way to market with the intention of selling it again at a higher price formerly an offence at law.—**Forestaller**, fōr stal'ėr, *n* One who forestalls

Foretaste, fō tāst, *n* A taste beforehand, anticipation, enjoyment in advance — *v t* (fōr tāst) To taste before possession, to have a foretaste of —**Forestater**, fōr-tās tėr, *n* One that foretastes

Foretell, fōr tel', *v t* —*foretold* (prt & pp) To tell before happening, to predict, to prophesy, to foretoken or foreshow, to prognosticate —*v i* To utter prediction or prophecy —**Foreteller**, fōr tel'ėr, *n*. One who foretells

Forethought, fōr'that, *n*. A thinking beforehand, provident care, foresight

Foretoken, fōr tō'kn, *v t* To betoken beforehand, to foreshow, to presignify; to prognosticate

Foretooth, fōr'tōth, *n* pl **Foreteeth**, fōr'tēth One of the teeth in the forepart of the mouth, an incisor

Foretop, fōr'top, *n* Hair on the forepart of the head, *naut* the platform erected at the head of the foremast —**Foretop-mast**, *n* The mast above the foremast, and below the foretop gallant mast

Forewarn, fōr warn', *v t* To warn beforehand, to give previous notice to

Forewoman, fōr'wu man, *n* A woman who superintends others in a workshop or other establishment

Forfeit, for'fit, *v t* [Fr *forfait*, a crime, misdeed, from *forfaire*, to transgress, L L *forisfacere*, to offend—L *foris*, out of doors, beyond (seen also in *foreclose*, *forest*), and *facere*, to do] To lose the right to by some fault, crime, or neglect, to become by misdeed liable to be deprived of (an estate, one's life) —*n* The act of forfeiting; that which is forfeited, a fine; a penalty; a sportive fine or penalty, whence the game of *forfeits* —*p* and *a* Forfeited or subject to be forfeited, liable to deprivation or penal seizure —**Forfeitable**, for'fit-a-bl, *a* Liable to be forfeited, subject to forfeiture —**Forfeiter**, for'fit-ėr, *n*. One who forfeits —**Forfeiture**, for'fit-ūr, *n*. The act of forfeiting; the losing of some right, privilege, estate, honour, &c , by an offence, crime, breach of condition, or other act; that which is forfeited.

Forfend, for-fend'. Same as *Forefend*.

Forgat, for-gat'. Old form of the pret of *forget* [O T]

Forgather, for-gavᵺ'ėr, *v i*. [*For*, intens., and *gather*; comp O Fris *forgadhera*, to assemble.] To meet, to convene; to come or meet together accidentally.

Forgave, for-gāv', *pret.* of *forgive*.

Forge, fŏrj, *n.* [Fr *forge*, It *forgia*, from L. *fabrica*, a workshop, from *faber*, a workman, a smith So that *forge*=*fabric*] A furnace in which iron or other metal is heated to be hammered into form a work shop for this purpose, a smithy —*v t.*—*forged*, *forging* To work into shape in a forge, to form or shape out in any way, to invent, to produce, as that which is counterfeit or not genuine, to counterfeit, as a signature or document —*v i* To commit forgery —**Forger**, fŏr'jĕr, *n* One who forges, especially, a person guilty of forgery —**Forgery**, fŏr'jĕr i, *n* The act of forging, fabricating, or producing falsely, the crime of counterfeiting a person s signature on a document, that which is forged, fabricated, or counterfeited —**Forging**, fŏr'jing, *n* The act of one who forges, an article of metal forged

Forge, fŏrj, *v i.*—*forged*, *forging* [Perhaps from Icel *furga*, to press] *Naut* to move on slowly and laboriously, to work one's way usually with *ahead*, *off past*, &c

Forget, for-gĕt', *v t* —*forgot* (pret), *forgot*, *forgotten* (pp), *forgetting* (ppr) [A Sax *forgitan*—*for*, priv or neg , and *gitan* to get. Get] To lose the remembrance of, to let go from the memory, to cease to have in mind , not to remember or think of, to slight, to neglect, *refl* to be guilty of something unbecoming; to commit an oversight —**Forgetable**, **Forgettable** for get'a bl, *a* Capable of being forgotten —**Forgetful**, for get ful, *a* Apt to forget, easily losing remembrance , careless , negligent, inattentive —**Forgetfully**, for-get'ful-li *adv* In a forgetful manner —**Forgetfulness**, for get ful nes, *n* The quality of being forgetful, a ceasing to remember; oblivion, neglect , negligence, inattention —**Forgetter**, for gĕt'ĕr *n* One who forgets —**Forget-me not**, *n* A well known plant, having bright blue flowers with a yellow eye, and considered to be the emblem of friendship in almost every part of Europe

Forgive, for giv , *v t* —*forgave* (pret), *for given* (pp), *forgiving* (ppr) [A Sax *for gifan* — *for* intens., and *gifan*, to give] To give up resentment or claim to requital on account of, to remit, as an offence debt, fine, or penalty, to pardon, to cease to feel resentment against, to free from a claim or the consequences of an injurious act or crime Syn under Pardon —**Forgivable**, for giv a bl, *a* Capable of being forgiven, pardonable —**Forgiveness** for giv'nes, *n.* The act of forgiving, disposition or willingness to forgive —**Forgiver**, for giv'ĕr, *n* One who forgives —**Forgiving**, for-giv'ing, *p* and *a* Disposed to forgive, inclined to overlook offences, mild, merciful, compassionate —**Forgivingness**, for-giv'ing-nes, *n*

Forgo, for-gō', *v t* —*forwent* (pret), *forgone* (pp) [Also spelled less correctly *forego*, from prefix *for*, intens , or with sense of away, and *go*, A Sax *forgān*, to fo, go, pass over, neglect] To forbear to enjoy or possess, to voluntarily avoid enjoying or possessing, to give up, renounce, resign —**Forgoer**, for-gō'ĕr, *n* One who forgoes

Forisfamiliate, fō ris-fa mil' i āt, *v t* [L *foris*, out of doors, and *familia* family] To emancipate or free from parental authority; to put a son in possession of property in his father's lifetime —**Forisfamiliation**, fō'ris-fa-mil i-ā' shon, *n* The act of forisfamiliating

Fork, fork, *n.* [A Sax *forc*, *furc*, from L *furca*, a fork, which is also the parent of G *furke*, D *vork*, Fr *fourche*] An instrument, consisting of a handle with a shank, terminating in two or more parallel prongs, used for holding or lifting something, anything similar in shape, one of the parts into which anything is bifurcated; a prong —*Forks of a road* or *river*, the point where a road parts into two, the point where two rivers meet and unite in one stream —*v i* To divide into forks or branches.—*v t.* To raise or pitch with a fork; to dig and break with a fork —**Forked**, forkt, *a.* Having prongs or divisions like a fork, opening into two or more prongs, points, or shoots, furcated —**Forkedly**, for'ked-li, *adv* In a forked form —**Forkedness**, for'ked-nes, *n* The quality of being forked.—**Forkiness**, for'ki nes, *n.* The state of being forky —**Forky**, for'ki, *a* Forked, furcated

Forlorn, for-lorn', *a* [A Sax *forloren*, pp of *forleosan*, to lose, prefix *for*, intens , *leosan*, to lose, comp D and G *verloren*, forlorn, lost. Lose] Deserted, forsaken, abandoned, lost, helpless, wretched, solitary, bereft, destitute — *Forlorn hope* [D *verloren hoop*—*hoop*, a troop] A detachment of men appointed to lead in an assault, or perform other service attended with uncommon peril — **Forlornly**, for lorn li, *adv* In a forlorn manner —**Forlornness** for lorn nes, *n*

Form, form, *n* [Fr *forme*, form shape, manner, bench, bed of a hare from L *forma*, form whence *conform inform*, *re form*, &c] The shape or external appearance of a body, as distinguished from its material, the figure, as defined by lines and angles, appearance to the eye, configuration, a shape, a phantom, manner of arranging particulars, disposition of particular things (a *form* of words), general system or arrangement (a particular *form* of government), something on or after which things are fashioned, a model, draught, pattern , proper shape or trim, high condition or fitness for any undertaking , external appearance without the essential qualities, stated method, established practice, ceremony , a long seat , a bench, a bench or class of pupils in a school, the bed of a hare *printing* the pages of type or stereotype plates arranged for printing a sheet, and fastened in an iron frame or chase —*v t* To give form or shape to to shape to mould, to arrange, to combine in any particular manner, to model by instruction and discipline, to mould, to train, to devise to contrive, to frame, to create to be an element or constituent of, to combine to make up to answer as, to take the shape of —*v i* To take a form —**Formal**, for'mal, *a* Given to outward forms, observances, or ceremonies, strictly ceremonious, done or made in due form or according to regular method, acting according to rule or established mode, having the form or appearance without the substance or essence, conventional formative —**Formalism**, for'mal izm, *n* The quality of being formal or addicted to mere forms, outside and ceremonial religion — **Formalist** for mal ist *n* One given to formalism —**Formality** for mal i ti *n* The condition or quality of being formal, form without substance established order, rule of proceeding mode, method customary ceremony , ceremonial, conventionality —**Formalize**, for'mal iz, *v t* —*formalized*, *formalizing* To reduce to a form to give a certain form to, to render formal —**Formally** for'mal li, *adv* In a formal manner ceremoniously, stiffly, precisely —**Formation**, for mā shon *n* The act of forming making, creating, composing shaping &c , production, the manner in which a thing is formed, *geol* any series of rocks referred to a common origin or period, *milit* an arrangement of troops, as in a square, column, &c — **Formative**, for ma-tiv *a* Giving form, having the power of giving form, plastic, *gram* serving to form inflexional —*n Gram* that which serves to give form to a word and is no part of the root —**Forme**, form, *n Printing*, see Form —**Former**, for'mĕr, *n* One who forms — **Formless**, form les, *a* Wanting form or shape, without a determinate form shapeless —**Formlessness**, form'les nes *n* The state of being without form

Former, for'mĕr, *a compar* [A compar from A Sax *forma*, first Foremost] Before or preceding another in time opposed to *latter*, ancient, long past (*former ages*), preceding; earlier, as between two things mentioned together, first mentioned — **Formerly**, for'mĕr-li, *adv* In time past, either in time immediately preceding or at an indefinite distance, *of* old , heretofore *Formerly* means before the present time , *previously*, before some particular event.

Formic, for'mik, *a* [L *formica*, an ant.] Pertaining to or produced by ants —*Formic acid*, a pungent acid with a peculiar odour, and acting as a corrosive on the skin, originally obtained from ants —**Formicary**, for'mi-ka-ri, *n* A colony of ants, an ant-hill — **Formicate**, for'mi kāt, *a* Pertaining to an ant — **Formication**, for-mi kā shon, *n* [L *formicatio*] *Med* a sensation of the body resembling that made by the creeping of ants on the skin

Formidable, for'mi da bl, *a* [L *formidabilis*, from *formido* fear] Exciting fear or apprehension, adapted to excite fear or deter from approach, encounter, or undertaking — **Formidableness**, for mi da bl nes *n* The quality of being formidable —**Formidably** for mi-da bli, *adv* In a formidable manner

Formula for mū la, *n* pl **Formulæ**, for mū lē or **Formulas** [L *formula*, dim of *forma*, a form] A prescribed form, a prescribed form of words in which something is stated , *med.* a prescription, *eccles* a written confession of faith, a formal enunciation of doctrines, *math* a rule or principle expressed in algebraic symbols, *chem* an expression by means of symbols and letters of the constituents of a compound —**Formular** for'mū lĕr, *a* Of or pertaining to a formula —**Formularization**, for-mu lĕr i zā shon, *n* The act of formularizing —**Formularize**, for mū lĕr iz *v t* —*formularized formularizing* To reduce to a formula , to formulate —**Formulary**, for'mū la ri, *n* A book containing stated and prescribed forms a book of precedents —*a* Prescribed, ritual —**Formulate**, for'mū lāt, *v t* —*formulated*, *formulating* To reduce to or express in a formula, to put into a precise and comprehensive statement to state precisely —**Formulation**, for mū la shon *n* The act of formulating —**Formulization**, for mū li zā shon *n* The act of formulizing —**Formulize** for'mū liz, *v t* To reduce to a formula or formulas, to formulate

Fornicate (i rni kat *v i* [L *fornico*, *fornicatus*, from *fornix*, a vault, a brothel, brothels in Rome being generally in vaults or cellars] To have unlawful sexual intercourse —**Fornication** for mi kā shon *n* [L *fornicatio*] The incontinence or lewdness of unmarried persons male or female —**Fornicator** for mi kā tŏr *n* One guilty of fornication — **Fornicatress** for'mi kā tres *n* An unmarried female guilty of fornication

Forsake for sāk *v t* —*forsook* (pret) *forsaken* (pp) *forsaking* ppr) [A Sax *forsacan* to oppose to renounce prefix *for*, intens , and *sacan* to contend, Dan *forsage* D *verzaken*, to deny Sake] To quit or leave entirely, often to leave that to which we are bound by duty or natural affection, to desert to abandon, to depart or withdraw from, to renounce, to reject — For **saker** for sā kĕr, *n* One that forsakes

Forsooth, for sōth , *adv* [*For* and *sooth*, that is for or in truth A Sax *forsōth*] In truth, in fact , certainly, very well , often in ironical expressions

Forswear for swār', *v t* —*forswore* (pret), *forsworn* (pp) [Prefix *for* with negative sense] To reject or renounce upon oath, to renounce earnestly or with protestations, *refl* to swear falsely , to perjure one's self — *v i* To swear falsely, to commit perjury —**Forswearer**, for swā rĕr, *n* One who forswears, one who is perjured

Fort, fŏrt, *n* [L *fors*, *fortis* strong place from *fors*, L *fortus*, strong Force] A fortified place, usually, a small fortified place, occupied only by troops —**Fortalice**, fŏr'ta lis, *n* [O Fr *fortelesse*, L L *fortalitium*] A small outwork of a fortification —**Forte**, fŏr'tā, *adv* [It] *Mus* direction to sing or play with force of tone —**Forte**, fŏrt, *n* [Fr *fort* strong part, also a person's forte (the final *e* being an English insertion)] The strong portion of a sword blade or rapier, peculiar talent or faculty a person has a strong point, chief excellence — **Fortress**, fort'res, *n* [Fr *forteresse*, O Fr *fortelesse* same word as *fortalice*] A fortified place, especially one of considerable extent and complication, a stronghold, a place of security.

Forth, fôrth, *adv* [A Sax *forth*, from *fore*, before; G *fort*, on, further; D *voord*, forward FORE] Onward in time, place, or order (from that time *forth*), in advance from a given point, forward, out, abroad, from a state of concealment, from an interior, out into view — **Forthcoming**, fôrth'kum ing, *a* Ready to appear, making appearance — **Forthgoing**, fôrth'gō ing, *a* Going forth —*n* A going forth or utterance, a proceeding from — **Forthright**, fôrth'rit, *adv* Straight forward, straightway —*a* Straightforward, direct, immediate — **Forthwith**, fôrth with, *adv* [*Forth* and *with*, forth along with that] Immediately, without delay, directly

Fortify, for ti fi, *v t* —*fortified*, *fortifying* [Fr *fortifier*, from L L *fortifico*—L *fortis*, strong, and *facio*, to make] To add strength to, to strengthen (an argument, resolution), to furnish with strength or means of resisting (to *fortify* one against cold), to surround with a wall, ditch, palisades, or other works with a view to defend against the attacks of an enemy, to increase the alcoholic strength of (wine) by means of adventitious spirit —**Fortifiable**, for ti fi a-bl, *a* Capable of being fortified — **Fortification**, for'ti fi kā shon, *n* The act of fortifying, the art or science of strengthening military positions in such a way that they may be readily defended, the works constructed for the purpose of strengthening a position, a fortified place, a fort — **Fortifier**, for'ti fi ér, *n* One who fortifies

Fortissimo, for tis sē mō, *adv Mus* a direction to sing with the utmost strength or loudness

Fortitude, for ti tūd, *n* [L *fortitudo*, from *fortis*, strong FORCE] That strength or firmness of mind or soul which enables a person to encounter danger or to bear pain with coolness and courage, passive courage, resolute endurance

Fortnight fort nit *n* [Contr from *fourteen nights*, time being formerly often reckoned by nights] The space of fourteen days, two weeks —**Fortnightly**, fort nit li, *adv* Once a fortnight, every fortnight —*a* Occurring or appearing once a fortnight

Fortress Under FORT

Fortuitous, for tū i tus, *a* [L *fortuitus*, from *fors*, *fortis*, chance FORTUNE] Accidental, happening by chance, occurring without any known cause —**Fortuitously**, for tū i tus li, *adv* In a fortuitous manner, accidentally, by chance —**Fortuitousness**, for tū i tus nes, *n* **Fortuity** for tū i ti, *n* Accident, chance, casualty

Fortune for tūn *n* [L *fortuna* a lengthened form from stem of *fors*, *fortis*, chance, hap, luck from *fero* to bring (as in *ferfatis*)] Chance, accident, luck, fate, also, the personified or deified power regarded as determining the lots of life, the good or ill that befalls or may befall man, success, *good* or *bad*, *what the future may* bring, good success, prosperity, good luck, estate, possessions, especially, large estate, great wealth —*v t* To befall, to fall out, to happen, to come casually to pass —**Fortunate**, for tū nāt *a* [L *fortunatus*] Coming by good fortune or favourable chance, bringing some unexpected good, having good fortune, lucky, successful *Fortunate* refers to that which is deemed beyond our own control, *successful* denotes that effective effort has been made to gain the object, *prosperous* leaves both these notions out of account, simply conveying the fact of there being a flourishing state of matters — **Fortunately**, for tū nāt li *adv* In a fortunate manner, luckily, happily — **Fortunateness**, for tū nāt-nes, *n* —**Fortune hunter**, *n* A man who seeks to marry a woman with a large fortune, with a view to enrich himself — **Fortune-hunting** *n* The seeking of a fortune by marriage —**Fortuneless**, for tūn-les *a* Luckless, also, destitute of a fortune or wealth —**Fortune teller**, *n* One who pretends to tell people their fortune in life —**Fortune telling**, *n* The act or practice of telling fortunes

Forty, for'ti, *a* [A Sax *feówertig*—*feówer*, four, and *tig*, ten FOUR.] Four times ten, thirty-nine and one added —*n* The number which consists of four times ten; or a symbol expressing it —**Fortieth**, for'ti-eth, *a* Following the thirty-ninth; being one of forty equal parts into which anything is divided — *n* One of forty equal parts into which a whole is divided

Forum, fō rum, *n* [L, connected with *foris*, out of doors, hence *forensic*] A public place in Rome where causes were judicially tried and orations delivered to the people, a tribunal a court

Forward, **Forwards**, for wĕrd, for wĕrdz *adv* [A Sax *foreweard*—*fore*, before, and *weard*, gemt *wardes*, used to signify direction Comp G *vorwärts*] Toward a part or place before or in front, onward, progressively, opposed to *backward* —*a* Being at the front anterior, fore, ready, prompt, strongly inclined, ardent, eager, in a bad sense, less reserved or modest than is proper, bold, pert, saucy, advanced beyond the usual degree, advanced for the season —*v t* To advance or help onward, to promote accelerate, quicken, hasten, to send toward the place of destination, to transmit, *bookbinding*, to prepare for the finisher — **Forwarder**, for wĕr dĕr, *n* One who forwards —**Forwardly**, for'wĕrd li, *adv* In a forward manner, eagerly, pertly, saucily —**Forwardness**, for wĕrd nes, *n* The quality of being forward, promptitude, pertness

Fosse, **Foss**, fos *n* [Fr *fosse* L *fossa*, a ditch, a trench, from *fodio*, *fossum*, to dig, whence also *fossil*] *Fort* a ditch or moat, commonly full of water, outside the walls or rampart of a fortified place or post to be defended, *anat* a kind of cavity in a bone with a large aperture

Fossil, fos sil, *a* [Fr *fossile* L *fossilis*, from *fodio fossum*, to dig FOSSE] Dug out of the earth, petrified and preserved in rocks —*n* Originally any substance dug out of the earth, now specifically applied to the petrified remains of plants and animals which occur in the strata that compose the surface of our globe —**Fossil-cork**, **Fossil flax**, *n* Popular names for special varieties of asbestos — **Fossiliferous**, fos si lif ér us, *a* Producing or containing fossils —**Fossilification**, fos-sil i fi kā shon, *n* Act of fossilizing, or of becoming fossil —**Fossilify**, fos sil i fi, *v t* To convert into a fossil, to fossilize —*v i* To become a fossil —**Fossilist**, fos sil ist, *n* One who is versed in fossils, a palæontologist — **Fossilization**, fos sil i zā shon, *n* The act or process of fossilizing the state of being fossilized —**Fossilize**, fos sil iz *v t* —*fossilized*, *fossilizing* To convert into a fossil *fig* to render permanently antiquated, to cause to be out of harmony with present time and circumstances —*v i* To become a fossil, to become antiquated, rigid and fixed

Fossorial fos sō ri al, *a* [L *fossor* a digger, from *fodio*, *fossum*, to dig] Pertaining to animals which dig dwellings and seek their food in the earth, adapted for digging —**Fossulate**, fos sū lāt, *a* [L *fossula*, dim of *fossa*, a ditch] *Nat hist* presenting small, long, and narrow superficial depressions

Foster, fos tĕr, *v t* [A Sax *fóstrian* to nourish, from *fóster*, nourishment, from *fóda*, food FOOD FODDER] To nourish or nurture, to bring up, to cherish, to promote the growth of, to encourage, to sustain and promote —**Foster brother**, *n* One who is a brother only by being nursed at the same breast — **Foster-child**, *n* A child nurtured by one who is not its mother or father — **Foster daughter**, *n* One who is a daughter only by nursing — **Fosterer**, fos tĕr-ĕr *n* One that fosters — **Foster father**, *n* One who takes the place of a father in bringing up and educating a child — **Fosterling**, fos tĕr ling, *n* A foster child —**Foster mother** *n* A woman who takes the place of a mother in bringing up a child —**Foster parent** *n* A foster father or foster mother —**Foster sister**, *n* A female, not a sister nursed by the same person.—**Foster-son**, *n* One brought up like a son, though not the person's son by birth

Fother, fow'ĕr, *v t* [A Sax *fodder*, a covering or case, G *futter*, lining] To stop a leak by letting down a sail over it lined with oakum, spun yarn, &c

Fother, fow'ĕr, *n* [A Sax *fóther*, a cartload, D *voeder*, G *fuder*.] A weight for lead=19½ cwts.

Fougade, **Fougasse**, fō-gād', fō-gās', *n* [Fr., from L *focus*, a fire] *Milit* a little mine in the form of a well, 8 or 10 feet wide and 10 or 12 deep, dug under some work or post

Fought, fat, *pret* & *pp* of *fight*

Foul, foul, *a* [A Sax *ful*, foul=Icel *fúll*, Dan. *ful*, D *vuil*, G *faul*, Goth. *fuls*, putrid, corrupt, same root as L *puteo*, Skr *púy*, to be putrid.] Covered with or containing extraneous matter, which is *injurious*, *noxious*, or *offensive*, *filthy*, dirty, not clean, turbid, muddy, scurrilous, obscene or profane, abusive, stormy, rainy, or tempestuous (*foul weather*), detestable, vile, shameful, odious, unfair, not lawful or according to established rules or customs, *naut* entangled or in collision, opposed to *clear* —*To run* or *fall foul of*, to rush upon, to attack, to run against, to stumble over or upon —*v t* To make filthy, to defile, to dirty, to soil —*v i* To become foul or dirty, *naut* to come into collision; to become entangled or clogged —*n* The act of fouling, a colliding, or otherwise impeding due motion or progress.—**Foully**, foul li *adv* In a foul manner, filthily; scandalously, shamefully, dishonestly — **Foulness** foul nes, *n* The quality or state of being foul or filthy, filthiness — **Foul mouthed** *a* Using foul or vile language, uttering abuse, or profane or obscene words —**Foulspoken**, foul spō-kn, *a* Using foul language

Foumart, fō'mart, *n* [Lit foul marten, from *foul*, and Fr *marte*, a marten, comp G *stinkmarder*, stinking marten] The polecat

Found found, pret and pp of *find*

Found, found *v t* [Fr *fonder*, from L *fundo*, to found from *fundus*, the bottom of anything, hence also *fund*, *founder*] To lay the basis of to base, to establish on a basis literal or figurative, to take the first steps in erecting or building up, to originate —*v t* To rest or rely followed by *on* or *upon* (I *found upon* my own observation) —**Foundation**, foun-dā'shon, *n* The act of founding establishing, or beginning to build the masonry or the solid ground on which the walls of a building rest, the basis or groundwork of anything, that on which anything stands and is supported; fund invested for a benevolent purpose, endowment, an endowed institution or charity — **Foundationer**, foun-dā'shon ĕr, *n* One who derives support from the foundation or endowment of a college or endowed school —**Foundationless**, foun-dā'shon-les, *a* Having no foundation —**Foundation-stone**, *n* A stone of a public building, laid in public with some ceremony — **Founder**, foun dĕr, *n* One who founds; one who fixes, originates, or establishes — **Foundress** foun dres, *n* A female founder

Found, found, *v t* [Fr *fondre*, to melt, to cast from L *fundo*, *fusum*, to pour out (hence *fuse*, &c)] To form by melting a metal and pouring it into a mould, to cast —**Founder** foun dĕr, *n* One who founds; one who casts metals in various forms.— **Foundry**, **Foundery**, foun dri, foun dĕr-i, *n* [Fr *fonderie*.] The art of casting metals; the buildings and works occupied for casting metals

Founder foun'dĕr, *v i* [O Fr *fondrer*, *afondrer*, to founder—*fond*, ground, bottom, from L *fundus*, bottom FOUND, to establish] To fill or be filled and sink, to go down said of a ship, to fail, to miscarry, to go lame said of a horse —*n Farriery*, a lameness occasioned by inflammation within the hoof of a horse, an inflammatory fever or acute rheumatism

Foundling, found'ling, *n* [Dim formed from *found*, as *darling* from *dear*] A child found without a parent or any one to take care of it

Fount, fount, *n* [L *fons*, *fontis* FONT] A spring of water, a fountain —*Fount of types* FONT, in this sense. — **Fountain**, foun'tān, *n* [Fr *fontaine*, L L *fontana*, from L *fons*, *fontis*] A spring or natural

source of water; the head or source of a river; an artificial spout, jet, or shower of water; a basin or other structure kept constantly supplied with water for use or for ornament, the origin or source of anything —**Fountain-head**, *n* Primary source, origin — **Fountainless**, foun'tăn-les, *a.* Having no fountain or springs — **Fountain-pen**, *n.* A writing pen with a reservoir for furnishing a continuous supply of ink

Four, fōr, *a* [A Sax *fēower*—Fris. *fower*, Icel. *fjórir*, Dan. *fire*, G and D *vier*, Goth *fidwor*, L *quatuor*, Gr *tettares*, Russ. *cetvero*, W *pedwar*, Ir *ceathair*, Skr *chatvār*] Twice two, three and one.—*n.* The number consisting of twice two, the symbol representing this number —*On all four*, or *on all fours*. *All fours*, under ALL —**Four fold**, fōr'fōld, *a.* Four times told, quadruple —**Four-horse**, *a.* Drawn by four horses —**Four-in hand**, *n.* A vehicle drawn by four horses and guided by one driver holding all the reins.—**Fourpence**, **Four penny**, fōr'pen ı, *n.* A small silver coin worth four pence —**Four poster**, *n* A large bed having four posts or pillars for the curtains —**Fourscore**, fōr'skōr, *a.* Four times twenty, eighty often elliptically for fourscore years.—*n* Twenty taken four times, eighty units — **Foursquare**, fōr'skwār, *a.* Square —**Fourteen**, fōr'tēn, *n.* [A. Sax *feówer-tíne*] The number consisting of ten and four, or the symbol representing it — *a* Four and ten, twice seven — **Fourteenth**, fōr tenth, *a* The ordinal of fourteen, the fourth after the tenth —*n.* One of fourteen equal parts in which a whole is divided —**Fourth** fōrth, *a* [A Sax *feórtha*] The ordinal of four, the next after the third —*n* One of four equal parts into which a whole is divided *music* an interval composed of two tones and a semitone —**Fourthly**, fōrth'li, *adv* In the fourth place — **Four wheeled** *a* Having or running on four wheels —**Four wheeler**, *n.* A coach, cab, &c , with four wheels

Fourgon, fōr-gon, *n* [Fr] An ammunition wagon, a baggage cart

Fourierism, fō rı-ér-ızm, *n* A socialistic system or form of communism propounded by Charles *Fourier* a Frenchman —**Fourierist**, **Fourierite**, fō rı-ér ist, fō rı-ér ıt, *n* An adherent of this system

Foveate, **Foveolate**, fō've-āt, fō've-ō-lāt, *a* [L *fovea*, a pit] *Bot* Marked by little depressions or pits, pitted

Fovilla, fō-vil'la, *n* [Dim formed from L *foveo*, to warm, to nourish] *Bot* the minute powder or semi fluid matter contained in the interior of the pollen grain, and which is the immediate agent in fertilisation

Fowl, foul, *n.* [A Sax. *fugel*, *fugol*, a fowl a bird = D and G *vogel*, Icel and Dan *fugl*, Goth *fugls* a bird, can hardly be connected with *fly*] A bird often unchanged in the plural (the *fowl* of the air), now very commonly a cock or hen, a barn door or domestic fowl —*v t* To catch or kill wild fowls — **Fowler**, foul'ér, *n* A sportsman who pursues wild fowls —**Fowling-piece**, *n.* A light gun for shooting fowls or birds of any kind.

Fox, foks, *n.* [A Sax *fox*, G *fuchs*, L G *voss*, *vos*, Prov E *fawx*, Goth *fauho*, fox *Fuxos* (E *vixen*) was the A Sax for she-fox] A carnivorous animal closely allied to the dog, remarkable for his cunning, and preying on lambs, geese, hens, or other small animals; a sly, cunning fellow — *v.t* and *i* To turn sour applied to beer when it sours in fermenting —**Fox bat**, *n* A name for some of the largest of the bat tribe inhabiting the Australian region — **Fox-brush**, *n* The tail of a fox. — **Fox earth**, *n.* A hole in the earth to which a fox resorts to hide itself —**Foxed**, fokst, *p* and *a.* Marked with brownish stains or spots, as paper — **Foxglove**, foks'gluv, *n.* [A. Sax *foxes glofa*, lit fox's glove] A common British plant, conspicuous by its tall spike of large showy flowers in long one-sided racemes, digitalis — **Fox-hound**, *n* A hound for chasing foxes, of great fleetness, strength, and perseverance, and with a keen scent.—**Fox-hunt**, *n* The chase or hunting of a fox with hounds. — **Fox-hunter**, *n.* One who hunts or pursues foxes with hounds —**Fox-hunting**, *n.* The pursuit of the fox — **Foxish**, foks'ish, *a* Resembling a fox in qualities; cunning — **Fox-shark**, *n* A kind of shark, the *Sea-fox* or *Thresher* —**Fox-sleep**, *n* A feigned sleep —**Foxtail-grass**, *n.* A name of various grasses from the close cylindrical panicle in which the spikelets of flowers are arranged — **Foxy**, fok'sı, *a.* Pertaining to foxes, wily, suggestive of a fox or of cunning; sour said of wine, beer, &c , which has soured in fermenting

Foyer, fwa-yā, *n* [Fr , L L *focarium*, a hearth, L *focus*] A crush-room or green room in a theatre

Fracas, fra-kà, *n.* [Fr , from *fracasser*, to crash, It *fracassare*, to break] An uproar; a noisy quarrel, a disturbance

Fracid, fras'id, *a* [L *fracidus*, mellow, soft] Rotten from being too ripe, over ripe, *bot.* of a pasty texture, between fleshy and pulpy

Fraction, frak shon, *n* [Fr *fraction*, from L *fractio*, a breaking, from *frango fractum*, to break, akin *frail*, *fragile*, *fragment*, *fracture*, *infringe*, &c] The act of breaking; a fragment, a portion, a very small part, *arith* and *alg* one or more of the equal parts into which a unit or whole number is divided or supposed to be divided (as $\frac{2}{5}$, two fifths $\frac{1}{4}$ one fourth, which are called *vulgar fractions*, 56 004, *decimal* fractions) —**Fractional** frak shon al, *a* Pertaining to fractions, constituting a fraction —**Fractionary**, frak shon-a ri, *a* Fractional, pertaining to a fraction or small portion of a thing

Fractious, frak shus *a* [From Prov E *fratch*, to quarrel or chide] Apt to quarrel, cross snappish peevish, fretful — **Fractiously**, frak shus li, *adv* In a fractious manner snappishly —**Fractiousness**, frak shus nes, *n* A fractious temper

Fracture, frak'tūr *n* [L *fractura* from *frango fractum* to break FRACTION] A breakage, a breach in a body, especially caused by violence a crack, a rupture, *surg* the breaking of a bone, *mineral* the characteristic manner in which a mineral breaks, and by which its texture is displayed —*v t* —*fractured*, *fracturing* To cause fracture in, to break to crack

Fragile, fraj il, *a* [L *fragilis*, from *frango*, to break FRACTION *Frail* is the same word] Brittle, easily broken, easily destroyed, frail —**Fragilely** fraj il li *adv* In a fragile manner —**Fragileness Fragility** fraj il nes, fra-jil ı ti, *n* The condition or quality of being fragile, brittleness, delicacy of substance

Fragment, frag'ment *n* [L *fragmentum*, from *frango*, to break FRACTION] A part broken off, a piece separated from any thing by breaking, anything left uncompleted, a part separated from the rest —**Fragmental**, frag men tal, *a* Consisting of fragments, fragmentary — **Fragmentarily**, frag'men ta-rı li, *adv* In a fragmentary manner, by piecemeal — **Fragmentariness**, frag'men ta rı nes, *n* The state or quality of being fragmentary — **Fragmentary**, frag'men ta rı, *a* Composed of fragments or broken pieces, broken up, not complete or entire, disconnected

Fragrant, frā grant, *a.* [L *fragrans fragrantis*, ppr of *fragro*, to emit a scent] Sweet of smell, affecting the olfactory nerves agreeably, having an agreeable perfume, odoriferous —**Fragrantly**, frā grant-li, *adv* With sweet scent — **Fragrance**, **Fragrancy**, frā'grans, frā'gran si. *n* The quality of being fragrant, sweetness of smell, pleasing scent, perfume

Frail, frāl, *a* [Fr *frêle*, O Fr *fraile*, L *fragilis*, fragile FRAGILE] Easily broken, fragile; liable to fail and decay, easily destroyed, perishable, not firm or durable, not strong against temptation to evil, liable to fall from virtue —**Frailly**, frāl'li, *adv* In a frail manner; weakly — **Frailness**, frāl'nes, *n* The condition or quality of being frail — **Frailty**, frāl'ti, *n.* The condition or quality of being frail, weakness of resolution; infirmity, liableness to be deceived or seduced; a fault proceeding from weakness, a foible.

Frail, frāl, *n.* [O.Fr. *frael*, *frayel*.] A basket made of rushes, in which dried fruit is occasionally imported.

Fraise, frāz, *n.* [Fr , same word as *frise* (on a building).] *Fort* a defence consisting of pointed stakes driven into the ramparts in a horizontal or inclined position. —**Fraised**, frāzd, *a* Fortified with a fraise

Framboesia, fram bē'si-a, *n* [Fr *framboise*, a raspberry] The yaws, a contagious disease prevalent in the Antilles and some parts of Africa, characterized by raspberry-like excrescences whence the name

Frame, frām, *v t* —*framed*, *framing* [A Sax *fremman*, to form, make effect, from *from*, *from* strong, forward = *from* prep , O Sax *fremman*, O Fris *frema*, Icel *fremja*, to accomplish] To construct by fitting and uniting together the several parts, to make, compose, contrive, devise, invent, fabricate, to fit, as for a specific end, to adjust, shape, conform, to surround or provide with a frame, as a picture — *n* Anything composed of parts fitted and united, fabric, structure, specifically, bodily structure, make or build of a person, the main timbers of a structure fitted and joined together for the purpose of supporting and strengthening the whole, framework, some kind of case or structure for admitting, inclosing, or supporting things particular state, as of the mind, temper or disposition —**Framable**, frā mabl, *a* Capable of being framed —**Frame-bridge**, *n* A bridge constructed of pieces of timber framed together —**Frame-house**, *n* A house constructed with a wooden skeleton —**Framer**, frā mer, *n* One who frames, a maker, a contriver —**Frame-saw**, *n* A thin saw stretched on a frame, with out which it would not have sufficient rigidity for working —**Framework**, frām-werk, *n* A structure or fabric for supporting anything, a frame, fabric, structure —**Framing**, frā ming, *n* A framework or frame, a system of frames

Frampold fram pōld *a* [Comp W *from-awl* peevish, testy *from*, to grow angry] Unruly, peevish, quarrelsome [*Shak*]

Franc frangk, *n* [Fr , from the device *Francorum rex* king of the French, on the coin when first struck by King John in 1360] A French silver coin and money of account of the value of a little over 9½*d* English money, and divided into 100 cen times

Franchise, fran chiz, *n* [Fr , from *franc*, free FRANK] A particular privilege or right granted by a sovereign or government, the right of voting for a parliamentary or other representative —*v t* To enfranchise [*Shak*]

Franciscan, fran sis kan, *n* A mendicant friar of the order founded by St *Francis* of Assisi about 1.10, and otherwise called *Minorites* or from the colour of their habit *Gray Friars* —*a* Belonging to the order of St Francis

Francolin, frang'ko lin, *n* [Dim of Pg *frango*, a hen] A bird closely allied to the partridges found throughout the warmer parts of Europe, as well as in Asia

Franc-tireur frān tē-rēr', *n* [Fr , lit a free-shooter] One of a body of irregular sharpshooters organized in France in the war of 1870, and employed in guerrilla warfare

Frangible, fran j bl, *a* [From L *frango*, to break FRACTION] Capable of being broken, brittle — **Frangent**, fran jent, *a* Causing fracture —**Frangibility**, **Frangibleness**, fran ji-bil ı ti, fran ji bl nes, *n.* The state or quality of being frangible

Frangipanni, fran ji pan'ni, *n.* A perfume prepared from, or imitating the odour of, the flower of a West Indian tree

Frank, frangk, *a.* [Fr *franc*, free, originally free like the *Franks*, the word being from the name of this old Germanic tribe or nation] Free in uttering real sentiments; not reserved, open, candid, ingenuous, using no disguise, generous or liberal; —*n.* The signature of a member of parliament or other specially privileged person formerly securing transmission of a letter free of postage.—*v t* To send by means of a frank; to transmit free of expense — **Frankly**, frangk'li, *adv* In a frank manner; openly;

candidly —**Frankness**, frangk'nes, *n* The state or quality of being frank. —**Frank-hearted**, *a* Having a frank, open disposition. —**Frank-heartedness**, *n* —**Frank-pledge**, *n* [A pledge given by free men.] An institution in early England by which the members of a tithing, composed of ten households, were made responsible for each other, so that if one committed an offence the others were bound to make reparation

Frank, frangk, *n* One of the ancient German race of the Franks, a native of Franconia, a name given by the Orientals to the inhabitants of western Europe —**Frankish**, frang kish, *a* Relating or pertaining to the Franks

Frankfort black, frangk'fort, *n.* A fine black pigment used in copperplate printing

Frankincense, frangk in sens, *n* [That is, pure, unadulterated incense] A gum resin obtained from a tree somewhat resembling the sumach, inhabiting the mountains of India, which, when burned, exhales a strong aromatic odour

Franklin, frangk lin, *n* [O Fr *frankeleyn*, *franchelein*, from L L *franchilanus*, from *francus*, free FRANK, *a*] A freeholder, a yeoman, one whose estate was free of any feudal superior

Frantic, fran tik, *a* [Fr *frénétique*, from L *phreneticus*, from Gr *phrēnitis*, mental disorder, frenzy, from *phrēn*, the mind FRENZY] Mad, raving, furious, outrageous, distracted (a *frantic* person), characterized by violence, fury, and disorder (a *frantic* outburst) —**Frantically**, **Frantickly**, fran ti kal li, fran tik li, *adv* In a frantic or furious manner —**Frantic ness**, fran tik nes *n*

Frap, frap, *v t* —*frapped*, *frapping* [Fr *frapper* to strike to frap, of Scandinavian origin] *Naut* to make fast or tight, as by passing ropes round a sail or a weakened vessel, or by binding tackle with yarn

Fraternal fra-tėr nal *a* [Fr *fraternel*, L *fraternus* from *frater*, brother, a word cog with E *brother*] Brotherly, pertaining to brothers, becoming or proceeding from brothers —**Fraternally**, fra tėr nal li, *adv* In a fraternal manner —**Fraternity**, fra tėr ni ti *n* [Fr *fraternité*, L *fraternitas*] The state or relationship of a brother, a body of men associated for their common interest business, or pleasure, a brotherhood, a society, a class or profession of men —**Fraternization**, frat ėr ni-za shon *n* The act of fraternizing —**Fraternize**, **Fraternise**, frat ėr niz *v i* To associate or hold fellowship, to hold sympathetic intercourse, to have congenial sympathies and intercourse —**Fraternizer**, frat ėr ni zėr *n* One who fraternizes —**Fratricide**, frat ri sid *n* [L *fratricidium*, the crime, *fratricida* the criminal—*frater*, and *cædo*, to kill] The crime of murdering a brother, one who murders or kills a brother —**Fratricidal**, frat-ri si dal, *a* Pertaining to or involving fratricide

Fraud, frad, *n* [L *fraus*, *fraudis* Fr *fraude*, hence *défraud*] An act or course of deception deliberately practised with the view of gaining an unlawful or unfair advantage, deceit, deception, imposition

Deceit is used of the mental process which underlies any proceeding intended to deceive, *deception* signifies the procedure by which deceit is carried out, and also that which deceives, misleads, or imposes on, while *fraud* is an act, or a series of acts of *deceit*, by which we attempt to benefit ourselves at the expense of another

—**Fraudful**, frad ful, *a* Full of or characterized by fraud, containing fraud or deceit —**Fraudfully**, frad ful li, *adv* In a fraudful manner —**Fraudless**, frad les, *a* Free from fraud —**Fraudlessly**, frad les-li, *adv* In a fraudless manner —**Fraudlessness**, frad les-nes, *n* State or quality of being fraudless —**Fraudulence**, **Fraudulency**, fra du-lens, fra du len-si, *n.* [L *fraudulentia*] The quality of being fraudulent —**Fraudulent**, fra du-lent, *a.* [L *fraudulentus*] Using fraud in making bargains, contracts, &c; given to using fraud; founded on fraud; proceeding from fraud.—**Fraudulently**, fra du-lent-li, *adv* In a fraudulent manner.—**Fraudulentness**, fra du-lent-nes, *n.*

Fraught, frat, *a.* [A participial form from old verb *fraught*, to load, a form of *freight* FREIGHT] Freighted, *fig* filled, stored, charged, abounding, pregnant (a scheme *fraught* with mischief) — **Fraughtage**, frą tāj, *n.* Loading; cargo [*Shak*]

Fray frā, *n.* [Abbrev of *affray*] An affray, a broil, quarrel, or violent riot.—*v t* To fright, to terrify

Fray, frā, *v t* [Fr *frayer*, from L *fricare*, to rub (whence also *friction*)] To rub, to rub away the surface of, to fret, as cloth by wearing or the skin by friction —*n.* A frayed or rubbed place

Freak, frēk, *n* [A Sax *frec*, greedy, bold—Icel *frekr*, greedy exorbitant, Dan *fræk*, bold, G *frech*, saucy] A sudden causeless change or turn of the mind, a whim or fancy, a capricious prank —**Freakish**, frēk ish, *a* Addicted to freaks, whimsical, capricious, fanciful, grotesque —**Freakishly**, frēk ish li, *adv* In a freakish manner —**Freakishness**, frēk ish nes, *n* Capriciousness, whimsicalness

Freak, frēk, *v t* [Connected with *freckle*, *fleck*] To variegate, to checker

Freckle, frek l, *n* [O E *freckne*, *frekene*, freckles (akin to *freak*, to variegate), Icel *freknur*, Dan *fregner*, freckles, comp G *fleck* a spot] A spot of a yellowish colour in the skin, particularly on the face, neck, and hands, any small spot or discoloration —*v t* and *i* To mark or become marked with freckles —**Freckled**, frek ld, *pp* and *a* Marked with freckles —**Freckledness**, frek ld nes, *n* The state of being freckled —**Freckly**, frek li, *a* Covered with freckles

Free, frē, *a* [A Sax *frí*, *freó* Icel *frí*, Dan and Sw *fri*, D *vrij*, G *frei*, Goth *freis* free, allied to *friend*, Goth *frijon*, to love, Skr *pri*, to love, perhaps also to L *privus*, one's own, *privatus*, private] Not being under necessity or restraint, physical or moral, exempt from subjection to the will of others, being at liberty, not in confinement, not under an arbitrary or despotic government, instituted by a free people, capable of being used, enjoyed, or taken advantage of without charge, unrestricted, open, not obstructed, going beyond due limits in speaking or acting, open, candid, frank, without care, unconcerned, liberal, not parsimonious, profuse, gratuitous, given with readiness or good will, clear, exempt, having got rid, not encumbered, affected, or oppressed with *from*, and sometimes *of*, invested with or enjoying certain immunities, having certain privileges with *of* (a man *free of* the city of London), *not* applied to parts which are not united together, *chem* not chemically combined with any other body — *Free agency* the state of acting freely or without necessity or constraint of the will —*Free Church of Scotland*, that ecclesiastical body which seceded from the Established Church at the Disruption in 1843 —*Free labour*, labour performed by free persons in contradistinction to that of slaves —*Free love*, the right to consort with those we have conceived a passion for, regardless of the shackles of matrimony —*To make free with*, to intermeddle with, to use liberties with, to help one's self to —*Free and easy*, unconstrained, regardless of conventionalities —*v t* —*freed*, *freeing* To remove from a thing any encumbrance or obstruction, to disentangle, to disengage, to rid, to strip, to clear, to set at liberty, to rescue or release from slavery, captivity, or confinement, to manumit, to loose, to exempt, as from some oppressive condition or duty, to clear from stain, to absolve from some charge —**Free-and-easy** *n* A sort of club held in public-houses, in which the members meet to drink, smoke, sing, &c —**Free board**, *n* *Naut* the part of a ship's side between the gunwale and the line of flotation — **Freebooter**, frē bō-tėr, *n* [D *vrybuiter*, G *freibeuter* Boorr] One who wanders about for booty or plunder, a robber, a pillager, a plunderer —**Freebooting**, frē'bō-ting, *a.* Living or acting as a freebooter, pertaining to or like freebooters.—*n.* Robbery, plunder; pillage —**Freebooty**, frē'bō-ti, *n* Pillage or plunder by freebooters. — **Freeborn**, frē'born, *a.* Born free, not in vassalage, inheriting liberty. —**Freedman**, frēd'man, *n* A man who has been a slave and is manumitted — **Freedom**, frē'dum, *n.* The state of being free; exemption from slavery, servitude, confinement, or constraint; liberty, independence, frankness, openness; outspokenness, unrestrictedness, permission; liberality, particular privileges (*the freedom* of a city), *ease* or facility of doing anything, license, improper familiarity (in this sense with a plural) — **Free-grace**, *n* Voluntary and unmerited favour — **Free-hand**, frē hand, *a* Applied to drawing in which the hand is not assisted by any guiding or measuring instruments —**Free-handed**, *a* Open handed, liberal.—**Free-hearted**, *a* Open, frank, unreserved; liberal, charitable, generous —**Free-heartedly**, *adv* In a free-hearted manner — **Free heartedness**, *n* — **Freehold**, frē'hōld, *n* *Law*, an estate in real property, held either in fee simple or fee tail or for life; an estate for which the owner owes no duty or service except to the crown, the tenure by which such an estate is held —**Freeholder**, frē'hōl-dėr, *n* *Law*, the possessor of a freehold —**Free-lance**, *n.* One of the mercenary soldiers of the middle ages, one unattached to any party; one who fights for his own hand. —**Freeliver**, frē liv ėr, *n* One who eats and drinks abundantly, one who gives free indulgence to his appetites —**Freely**, frē li, *adv* In a free manner — **Freeman**, frē'man, *n* A man who is free, one not a slave or vassal, one who enjoys or is entitled to a franchise or peculiar privilege —**Freemartin**, frē mar tin, *n* A cow-calf twin born with a bull calf generally barren —**Freemason**, frē mā sn, *n* A person belonging to a society or organization the members of which call themselves *free* and accepted *masons* — **Freemasonry**, frē mā-sn ri, *n* The mysteries in which freemasons are initiated —**Freeness**, frē nes, *n* The state or quality of being free —**Free-pass**, *n.* A permission to pass free, as by railway, &c. —**Free port**, *n* A port where ships may be unloaded and goods deposited without payment of customs — **Freer**, frē'ėr, *n.* One who frees —**Free-school**, *n* A school in which pupils are taught without paying for tuition — **Freespoken**, frē'spō-kn, *a* Accustomed to speak without reserve —**Freespokenness**, frē-spō'kn-nes, *n* The quality of being freespoken —**Freestone**, frē stōn, *n* Any species of stone composed of sand or grit, so called because it is easily cut or wrought — **Freethinker**, frē'thingk ėr, *n* One who is free from the common modes of thinking in religious matters, a deist, an unbeliever, a sceptic.— **Freethinking** frē thingk ing, *n* —*a* Holding the principles of a freethinker —**Freethought** frē that, *a.* The beliefs or ways of thinking of freethinkers —**Free-trade**, *n* Trade or commerce free from restrictions, and in particular from customs duties levied on foreign commodities. — **Free-trader**, *n* An advocate of free trade — **Free will**, *n* The power of directing our own actions without constraint by necessity or fate, voluntariness, spontaneousness —*a* Voluntary, spontaneous

Freeze, frēz, *v i* —*froze* (pret), *frozen* or *froze* (pp), *freezing* (ppr) [A Sax *frýsan*, *freósan*=D *vriezen*, Icel *frýsa*, Dan *fryse*, G *frieren*, same root as L *pruina*, hoarfrost Akin *frore*, *frost*] To be congealed by cold, to be changed from a liquid to a solid state by the abstraction of heat, to be hardened into ice; to be of that degree of cold at which water congeals used impersonally (*it freezes* hard); to become chilled in body with cold —*v t* To congeal or cause to freeze; to harden into ice, to chill, to give the sensation of cold and shivering —*n* The act of freezing, frost [Colloq]—**Freezable**, frē'za-bl, *a.* Capable of being frozen —**Freezer**, frē'zėr, *n.* One who or that which freezes.—**Freezing-point**, *n.* That degree of a thermometer at which a liquid begins to freeze; the temperature at which ordinarily water freezes. By the

Centigrade thermometer the freezing-point of water is 0° or zero, by Fahrenheit's thermometer 32° above zero — **Freezing-mixture**, *n.* A mixture such as produces a degree of cold sufficient to freeze liquids —**Frozen**, frō zn, *p* and *a* Congealed by cold; frosty, subject to severe frost, void of sympathy, wanting in feeling or inter est; unsympathetic — **Frozenness**, frō zn-nes, *n.* A state of being frozen

Freight, frāt, *n.* [Formerly *frakt*=D *vragt*, Dan *fragt*, Sw *frakt*, G *fracht*, a freight or cargo. FRAUGHT] The cargo of a ship, lading; that which is carried by water, the price paid for the use of a ship or part of a ship to transport goods, the sum charged or paid for the transportation of goods.—*v t* To load (a ship) with goods, to hire for the transportation of goods —**Freightage**, frā'tāj *n.* The act or process of freighting; money paid for freight, freight or lading (*Ful*) —**Freighter**, frā'tėr, *n* One who freights —**Freightless**, frāt'les, *a* Destitute of freight

Fremescence, fre-mes'ens, *n* [From L *fremo*, to roar] Tumultuous noise —**Fremescent**, fre-mes'ent, *a* Noisy and tumultuous, raging

French, frensh, *a* [O Fr *franchois*, *françois*, Mod Fr *français*, from *France*, which received its name from the *Franks*] Pertaining to France or its inhabitants —*n* The language spoken by the people of France, collectively the French people —**French bean**, *n.* A species of bean, the kidney-bean —**French chalk**, *n* A variety of talc resembling chalk of a pearly white or grayish colour —**French horn**, *n* A musical instrument of brass having several curves, and gradually widening from the mouth piece to the other end —**Frenchify**, frensh'i fi, *v t* To make French, to infect with French tastes or manners —**French man**, frensh man, *n* A man of the French nation, a native or naturalized inhabitant of France —**French polish**, *n* Gumlac dissolved in spirits of wine, used for coating wood with a fine glossy surface —**French-white**, *n* Finely pulverized talc

Frenetic, **Frenetical**, fre net ik, fre net i kal, *a.* [Same word as *frantic* FRENZY] **Frenzied**, frantic —**Frenetically**, fre-net i kal li, *adv* In a frenetic or frenzied manner

Frenzy, fren'zi, *n* [O Fr *frenaisie* Mod Fr *phrénésie*, from Gr *phrenēsis phrenitis*, mental derangement from *phrēn*, the mind FRANTIC] Distraction, delirium, madness, any violent agitation of the mind approaching to distraction or temporary derangement of the mental faculties —*v t* —*frenzied*, *frenzying* To drive to madness, to render frenzied —**Frenzical**, fren zi-kal, *a.* Pertaking of frenzy —**Frenzied**, fren'zid, *p* and *a* Affected with frenzy or madness, maddened, frantic —**Frenziedly**, fren'zid-li, *adv* Madly, distractedly

Frequent, frē'kwent, *a* [Fr *fréquent* from L *frequens*, *frequentis*, common usual, full crowded, same root as *farcio* to cram (whence *farce*)] Often seen or done, often happening at short intervals, often repeated or occurring; doing a thing often, inclined to indulge in any practice —*v t* (frē-kwent') [L *frequento*, Fr *fréquenter*] To visit often, to resort to often or habitually —**Frequence**,† frē'kwens, *n* [L *frequentia*] A crowd, a throng, a concourse, an assembly —**Frequency**, frē'kwen-si, *n* The state of being frequent, a frequent return or occurrence, the condition of being often repeated at short intervals — **Frequentation**, frē kwen tā shon, *n* The act or custom of frequenting —**Frequentative**, frē-kwen'ta tiv, *a* *Gram* serving to express the frequent repetition of an action applied to certain verbs.—*n* A verb which denotes the frequent occurrence or repetition of an action.—**Frequenter**, frē-kwen'tėr, *n.* One who frequents —**Frequently**, frē'kwent-li, *adv* Often, many times, at short intervals; repeatedly, commonly — **Frequentness**, frē'kwent-nes, *n*

Fresco, fres'kō, *n* pl **Frescoes** and **Frescos**, fres'kōz [It., fresh, from being executed on fresh plaster FRESH] A method of painting on walls with mineral and earthy pigments on fresh plaster, or on a wall laid with mortar not yet dry —*v.t.* To paint in fresco, as walls.

Fresh, fresh, *a* [A Sax *fersc*, whence *fresh* by a common metathesis=D *versch*, Icel *ferskr*, *frískr*, Dan *fersk*, *frisk*, G *frisch*, hence It Sp and Pg *fresco*, Fr *frais*, *fraîche*, fresh. *Frisk* is a form of the same word] Full of health and strength, vigorous, strong, brisk, lively; bright, not faded, undecayed, unimpaired by time, in good condition, not stale, not exhausted with labour or exertion, renewed in strength, reinvigorated, refreshing, health giving applied to pure cool water, and also to a rather strong wind, vivid, clearly remembered, new, recently grown, made, or obtained, not salt or salted —*n* A freshet, a spring of fresh water, a flood, an overflowing, an inundation —**Freshen**, fresh n, *v t* To make fresh, to give a fresh appearance or character to, to make to feel fresh, to refresh, to revive —*v i* To grow fresh, to grow strong (the wind *freshens*) —**Freshet**, fresh et, *n* A small stream of fresh water, a flood or overflowing of a river by means of heavy rains or melted snow —**Freshly**, fresh li, *adv* In a fresh manner — **Freshman**, fresh man, *n* A novice, a student of the first year in a university —**Freshness**, fresh nes, *n* The condition or quality of being fresh —**Fresh water**, *a* Pertaining to, produced by, or living in water that is fresh or not salt

Fret fret, *v t* —*fretted*, *fretting* [A Sax *fretan*, to eat, to gnaw, devour, D *vreten*, G *fressen*, O H G *frezzan* Goth *fraitan*, to eat all from prefix=E *for*, intens , and verb to *eat*] To gnaw to eat into, to rub or wear away, to fray, to chafe, to gall, to wear away so as to diminish, to impair, to agitate, to disturb so as to ruffle the surface of the sea), *fig* to chafe the mind of irritate, to tease, to make angry —*v i* To be come frayed or chafed, to be chafed or irritated, to become vexed or angry, to utter peevish expressions, to boil or work as angry feelings, to rankle —*n* A state of chafing or irritation vexation, anger — **Fretful** fret ful *a* Disposed to fret, ill humoured, peevish, in a state of vexation —**Fretfully** fret ful li, *adv* In a fretful manner peevishly —**Fretfulness**, fret ful nes, *n* Peevishness, ill humour —**Fretter**, fret ėr *n.* One who frets

Fret fret, *n* [O Fr *freter*, to interlace, *frette*, a grating, It *ferrata*, the grating of a window, from L *ferrum*, iron Comp also A Sax *fretwe* ornaments] A kind of ornament formed of bands or fillets variously combined, but most frequently arranged in rectangular forms, a piece of perforated ornamental work, one of the wood ivory, or metal cross-bars on the finger boards of some stringed instruments, which regulate the pitch of the notes produced —*v t* To ornament or furnish with frets, to variegate, to diversify —**Fretted** fret ed *a* Adorned with frets or fretwork, exhibiting sunk or raised ornamentation in rectangular forms — **Fretter** fret ėr, *n* One who or that which frets —**Fretty**, fret i, *a* Adorned with fretwork —**Fretwork** fret werk, *n* Ornamental work consisting of a series or combination of frets

Friable, frī a bl, *a* [L *friabilis*, from *frio*, *friatum*, to crumble down] Easily crumbled or pulverized easily reduced to powder —**Friability** **Friableness**, frī a-bil i ti, frī a-bl nes *n* The quality of being friable —**Friation** frī ā'shon, *n* The act of crumbling or pulverizing

Friar, frī ėr, *n* [Formerly *frere*, Fr *frère*, O Fr *freire*, a brother, from L *frater*, *fratris*, a brother BROTHER] A monk, a male member of a monastery, a person belonging to one of the religious orders or brotherhoods —**Friarly**, frī'ėr li, *a* Like a friar; pertaining to friars —**Friary** frī ėr i, *n.* A convent of friars, a monastery

Fribble, frib'l, *a* [Perhaps corrupted from Fr *frivole*, frivolous, or allied to *fruppery*] Frivolous, trifling, silly; contemptible — *n.* A frivolous, trifling, contemptible fellow —*v i* —*fribbled*, *fribbling* To act the fribble, to trifle —**Fribbler**, frib'ler, *n* A trifler; a coxcomb —**Fribbling**, frib'ling, *a* Frivolous; trifling.

Fricandeau, frik-an-dō', *n.* [Fr , etymology doubtful] A fricassee or other preparation of veal

Fricassee, frik-as-sē', *n* [Fr *fricassée*, from *fricasser*, to cook in this way etymology doubtful] A dish of food made by cutting chickens, rabbits, or other small animals into pieces and dressing them with a strong sauce in a frying-pan or a like utensil —*v t* —*fricasseed*, *fricasseeing* To dress in fricassee

Friction, frik shon, *n* [L *frictio*, *frictionis*, from *frico frictum*, to rub, to rub down] The act of rubbing the surface of one body against that of another, attrition, *mech* the effect of rubbing, or the resistance which a moving body meets with from the surface on which it moves —**Fricative**,† frī kā shon, *n.* [L *fricatio*] The act of rubbing, friction —**Fricative**, frik a tiv, *a* A term applied to certain letters produced by the friction of the breath issuing through a narrow opening of the organs, as *f*, *v*, *s*, *z*, &c —**Frictional**, frik shon al, *a* Relating to friction, moved by friction, produced by friction —**Frictionless**, frik shon les, *a* Having no friction — **Friction clutch**, *n* A species of loose coupling much used for connecting pieces in machines which require to be frequently engaged and disengaged — **Friction-powder**, *n.* A composition of chlorate of potash and antimony, which readily ignites by friction —**Friction rollers**, *n pl* Small rollers or cylinders placed under heavy bodies when they are required to be moved a short distance on the surface of the ground —**Friction tube**, *n* A small tube used in firing cannon, heat being generated in it by friction —**Friction wheel**, *n* *Mech* one of two simple wheels or cylinders intended to assist in diminishing the friction of a horizontal axis

Friday, frī dā, *n* [A Sax *Frige-dæg* G *Freytag* the day sacred to *Frigga*, or *Freya* the Teutonic goddess] The sixth day of the week —*Good Friday*, the Friday immediately preceding Easter, kept sacred as the day of Christ s crucifixion

Friend frend, *n* [A Sax *freónd* virtually a pres part of *freón*, to love, like Goth *frijonds* from *frijon* to love, D *vriend*, Icel *frændi* G *freund*, a friend *Fiend* is similarly formed FREE] One who is attached to another by affection one who has esteem and regard for another and loves his society, one not hostile, one of the same nation party or kin, one who looks with favour upon a cause, institution or the like, also a term of salutation or familiar address *Society of Friends*, the name assumed by the society of dissenters commonly called Quakers —*To be friends with*, to feel as a friend towards, to be friendly towards may be used when a single person is the friend of another —*v t* To be friend, to support or aid —**Friendless**, frend les, *a* Destitute of friends —**Friendlessness** frend les nes, *n* The state of being friendless — **Friendlike**, frend lik, *a* Like a friend, like what marks a friend —**Friendlily**, frend li li, *adv* In a friendly manner — **Friendliness**, frend li nes *n* The condition or quality of being friendly, a disposition to favour or befriend, good will, exercise of benevolence or kindness —**Friendly**, frend li, *a* Having the temper and disposition of a friend, disposed to promote the good of another, kind, amicable, befitting friends, not hostile, favourable, propitious — *friendly societies* associations chiefly among tradesmen and mechanics, for the purpose of forming a fund for the assistance of members in sickness, or of their relatives or others in case of death Syn under AMICABLE — *adv* † In the manner of friends; amicably [*Shak*] —**Friendship**, frend'ship *n* The feeling that subsists between friends or binds them to one another, attachment to a person, mutual attachment, kind regard, intimacy, kindness.

Frier, frī ėr, *n* Under FRY

Friese, frēz, *n* The language of Friesland, Frisian —**Frisic**, frē'zik, *a* Frisian.

Frieze, frēz, *n* [Fr *frise*—It *frepio*, Sp *friso*, probably from Ar *ifriz*, a ledge on

a wall.] *Arch.* that part of the entablature of a column which is between the architrave and cornice, usually enriched with figures or other ornaments

Friese, frēz, *n* [Fr *frise*, probably from *Friesland*, once the principal seat of its manufacture] A coarse woollen cloth having a shaggy nap on one side —*v t* —*frised, frieing* To form a shaggy nap on, to frizzle, to curl —**Friezed,** frēzd, *a* Napped, shaggy with nap or frieze

Frigate, frig'ăt, *n* [Fr *fregate*, It *fregata*; Sp and Pg *fragata*, origin doubtful] Among ships of war of the older class, a vessel of a size larger than a sloop or brig, and less than a ship of the line, a ship of war with a high speed and great fighting power —**Frigate bird,** *n* A tropical seabird allied to the cormorants, remarkable for its powers of flight

Fright, frit, *n* [A Sax *fyrhtu, fyrhto*, fear, Dan *frygt* G *furcht*, D *vrucht*, fear *Fear* is probably akin in origin] Sudden and violent fear, a sudden fit of fear or dread, terror, a person of a shocking, disagreeable, or ridiculous appearance in person or dress —*v t* To frighten, to affright, to scare —**Frighten** frī'tn, *v t* To strike with fright, to terrify, to scare, to alarm suddenly —**Frightenable** † frī'tn-a-bl, *a* That may be frightened —**Frightful,** frit'ful, *a* Causing fright, terrible, dreadful, awful, horrid, terrific —**Frightfully,** frit'ful-li, *adv* In a frightful manner, dreadfully, horribly, terribly, shockingly —**Frightfulness,** frit'ful-nes, *n* The quality of being frightful —**Frightless,** frit'les, *a* Free from fright

Frigid, frij'id *a* [L *frigidus*, from *frigeo*, to be cold, akin to *rigeo*, to be numb or stiff, Gr *rigos* cold *Frill* is of same origin] Cold, wanting heat or warmth, of a very low temperature, cold in feeling or manner, wanting warmth of affection, wanting zeal, fire (nergy, spirit, or animation, stiff, haughty, forbidding, lifeless —*Frigid zones*, in *geog* the two zones comprehended between the poles and the polar circles, which are about 23° 28 from the poles —**Frigidity,** frij'id-i *ti, n* The state or quality of being frigid, coldness, want of warmth, coldness of feeling or manner, want of animation, ardour, or vivacity —**Frigidly,** frij'id-li, *adv* In a frigid manner —**Frigidness,** frij'id-nes, *n* The state of being frigid —**Frigorific, Frigorifical,** frig-o-rif'ik, frig-o-rif'i-kal *a* [L *frigorificus* —*frigus, frigoris*, cold, and *facio*, to make] Causing cold

Frill, fril, *n* [Originally the ruffling of a hawk's feathers when shivering with cold, from Fr *friller*, to shiver from L *frigidulus*, dim from *frigidus*, cold FRIGID] A crimped or ornamental edging of fine linen on the bosom of a shirt, a some what similar trimming on something else, a ruffle —*v t* To decorate with a frill —**Frilled,** frild, *pp* or *a* Decked with a frill or frills, or something similar —**Frilling** fril'ing, *n* Frills, ruffles

Fringe, frinj, *n* [Fr *frange*, fringe, It *frangia*, from L *hmbria* fringe, akin to *fibra*, a fibre] An ornament to the borders of garments, furniture, &c, consisting of threads attached at one end, the other hanging loose, something resembling a fringe, an edging, margin, extremity, *optics*, one of the coloured bands of light in the phenomena of diffraction —*v t* To adorn or border with or as with a fringe —**Fringed,** frinjd, *pp* and *a* Bordered or ornamented with a fringe or fringes —**Fringe tree,** *n* A small American tree having snow-white flowers, which hang down like a fringe —**Fringy,** frin ji, *a* Adorned with fringes

Fringillaceous, frin-jil-lā'shus, *a* [L *fringilla*, a finch] Pertaining to the finches

Frippery, frip'er-i *n* [Fr *friperie*, old clothes, from *friper*, to rumple, to spoil, from O Fr *frepe*, rag, tatter] Old or cast-off clothes, waste matter, useless things, trifles; traffic in old clothes —*a* Trifling; contemptible.

Frisian, frizh'i-an, *a* Belonging to Friesland —*n* A native of Friesland; the language of Friesland.

Frisk, frisk, *v.i.* [O Fr *frisque*, brisk, lively, from the Germanic adjective corresponding to E *fresh* FRESH] To leap, skip, dance, or gambol, as in gaiety or frolic, to frolic —*n* A frolic; a fit of wanton gaiety. —**Frisker,** fris'ker, *n* One who frisks —**Friskет,** fris'ket, *n* [Fr *frisquette*, from the frequency of its motion] *Print* a light frame hinged to the tympan for keeping the sheet in proper position while being printed —**Friskful,** frisk'ful, *a* Frisky, frolicsome —**Friskily,** fris'ki-li, *adv* In a frisky manner —**Friskiness,** fris'ki-nes, *n* The state or quality of being frisky —**Frisky,** fris'ki, *a* Fond of frisking or capering, lively, frolicsome

Frit, frit, *n* [Fr *frite*, from *frit*, fried, pp of *frire*, from L *frigo, frictum*, to roast FRY] The matter of which glass is made after it has been calcined or baked in a furnace

Frith, frith, *n* Same as *Firth*

Fritillary, frit'il-la-ri, *n* [L *fritillus*, a dice-box from chequered markings] The popular name of a genus of herbaceous bulbous plants, natives of north temperate regions, also of several British butterflies

Fritter, frit'er, *n* [Fr *friture*, lit a frying, from L *frigo, frictum*, to fry FRY] A small piece of anything cut to be fried, also a fragment or shred —*v t* To cut into small pieces to be fried, to break into small pieces or fragments — *To frutter away*, to waste or expend by little and little, to spend frivolously or in trifles

Frivolous, friv'o-lus, *a* [L *frivolus*, frivolous silly, trifling, same root as *frico*, to rub (whence *fractum*)] Of little weight, worth, or importance, not worth notice, trifling trivial, given to trifling, characterized by unbecoming levity, silly, weak —**Frivolity, Frivolism,** † friv-ol'i-ti, friv'ol-izm, *n* The condition or quality of being frivolous or trifling, insignificance, also, the act or habit of trifling, unbecoming levity of mind or disposition —**Frivolously,** friv'o-lus-li, *adv* In a frivolous manner —**Frivolousness,** friv'o-lus-nes, *n* The quality of being frivolous

Frizz, Friz, friz, *v t* —*frizzed frizzing* [Fr *friser*, O Fr *frizer*, to curl, *frise*, freeze cloth FRIEZE] To curl, to crisp, to form into small curls or into little burs, as the nap of cloth —*n* That which is frizzed or curled —**Frizzle,** friz'l, *v t* —*frizzled, frizzling* [Dim from *frizz*] To curl or crisp, as hair, to frizz —*n* A curl, a lock of hair crisped —**Frizzler,** friz'ler, *n* One who frizzles —**Frizzly, Frizzy,** friz'li, friz'i, *a* Curly

Fro, frō, *adv* [A Sax or Icel *frá*, from, short form of *from*] From, away, back or backward, as in the phrase *to and fro*

Frock, frok, *n* [Fr *froc*, a monk's habit, L L *floccus flocus*, so called because *floccosa*, woolly, from L *floccus*, a flock of wool] Primarily, an ecclesiastical garment with large sleeves worn by monks, a kind of gown which opens behind, worn by females and children — **Frock-coat,** *n* A coat with full skirts having the same length before and behind, a surcoat — **Frocked** frokt, *a* Clothed in a frock

Frog, frog, *n* [A Sax *frocga, froga, fr osc, frox*, D *vorsch*, G *frosch* Dan *fro*, Icel *froskr*] The name of various amphibians, having four legs with four toes on the fore feet and five on the hind, more or less webbed, a naked body, no ribs, and no tail, and with great powers of leaping, a sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot — **Frog eater,** *n* One who eats frogs a term of contempt for a Frenchman — **Froggery,** † frog'ėr-i, *n* A place abounding in frogs — **Frog fish,** *n* A fish with a wide and flat tened head, larger than the body, a gaping mouth with many teeth, and spacious gill-covers —**Frog-fly, Frog-hopper,** *n* A small leaping insect, the larvæ of which are found on plants inclosed in a frothy liquid known as cuckoo-spit — **Frog-spit, Frog-spittle,** *n* The frothy liquid of the larvæ of the frog-hopper —**Froggy,** frog'i, *a* Having or abounding in frogs

Frog, frog, *n* [Pg *froco*, a frog or tag on a coat] A fastening for a frock or coat in the form of a tassel or large button passed through a loop on the breast; the loop of the scabbard of a bayonet or sword.—*v.t.* —*frogged, frogging.* To ornament or fasten with a frog

Frolic, frol'ik, *a.* [From D *vrolijk*, from *vro*=O Frs. *fro*, Dan *fro*, glad, and *lijk*=E *like*; so G. *fröhlich*, from *froh*, joyful, and *lich*, like] Gay, merry, full of mirth; dancing, playing, or frisking about — *n* A wild or merry prank; a flight of levity or gaiety and mirth, a scene of gaiety and mirth, a merry-making —*v.i.* —*frolicked* (frol'ikt), *frolicking* To play merry pranks, to play tricks of levity, mirth, and gaiety — **Frolicsome, Frolicful,** frol'ik-sum, frol'ik-ful, *a* Full of gaiety and mirth, given to frolics, sportive —**Frolicsomely,** frol'ik-sum-li, *adv.* In a frolicsome manner — **Frolicsomeness,** frol'ik-sum-nes, *n*

From, from, *prep* [A Sax *from, fram*, O Sax O H G and Goth *fram*, from; Icel *fram*, forward, *frá*, from, Dan. *frem, fra*, from, cog with L *peren* in *perendie*, the day after to-morrow, Gr *peran*, Skr *param*, beyond Allied to *fur, forth*, &c] Out of the neighbourhood of, leaving behind, by reason of, out of, by aid of; denoting source, beginning, distance, absence, privation, or departure, sometimes literally and sometimes figuratively: the antithesis and correlative of *from* is *to*

Frond, frond, *n* [L *frons, frondis*, a leaf] *Bot* a term used to designate the leaves of ferns and other cryptogamous plants — **Frondent,** † fron dent *a* Covered with leaves —**Frondesce,** fron-des', *v i* [L *frondesco*] To unfold leaves or become leafy —**Frondescence,** fron des'ens, *n* *Bot* the precise time in which each species of plants unfolds its leaves, the act of bursting into leaf —**Frondiferous,** fron-dif'ėr-us, *a* Producing fronds —**Frondlet,** frond'let, *n* A little frond —**Frondose,** fron dōs, *a* *Bot* covered with leaves, bearing a great number of leaves —**Frondous,** fron dus, *a.* *Bot* producing leaves and flowers on one part

Front, frunt, *n* [Fr *front*, L *frons, frontis*, the forehead (allied to E *brow*); seen also in *affront confront*, &c] The forehead, or part of the face above the eyes, the whole face, boldness of disposition, impudence, the part or side of anything which seems to look out or to be directed forward, the face or fore part; the foremost rank, the van, position directly before the face of a person or the foremost part of anything, a set of false hair or curls for a lady —*To come to the front*, to take a high rank in one's profession, in society, &c —*a* Relating to the front or face, having a position in the front —*v t* To oppose face to face; to stand in front of or over against, to face; to appear in the presence of, to confront; to supply with a front, to adorn in front — *v i* To have the face or front in some direction — **Frontage,** frun'tāj, *n* The front part of any structure or object; extent of front —**Frontal,** fron tal, *n.* Something worn on the forehead, a frontlet; an ornamental band for the hair, *arch* a little pediment over a door or window. —*a* Belonging to the forehead — **Front-door,** *n* The door in the front wall of a building, generally the principal entrance. —**Frontier,** fron tėr, *n* [Fr *frontiere*, a frontier, a border] That part of a country which fronts or faces another country; the confines or extreme part of a country bordering on another country; the marches; the border —**Frontispiece,** fron'tis-pēs, *n* [L L *frontispicium*, from L *frons*, and *specio*, to view] An ornamental figure or engraving fronting the first page of a book or at the beginning — **Frontless,** frunt'les, *a* Wanting shame or modesty; of unblushing front —**Frontlet,** frunt'let, *n* A frontal or browband; a fillet or band worn on the forehead

Frore, frōr, *a* [A Sax *froren*, pp of *freósan*, to freeze. FREEZE.] Frozen; frosty: a poetic word.

Frost, frost, *n.* [A Sax. *frost, forst*, from *freósan*, to freeze; Icel Dan Sw and G *frost*, D. *vorst* FREEZE] That state or temperature of the air which occasions freezing or the

congelation of water; freezing weather; frozen dew; rime, hoar-frost; coldness or severity of manner or feeling —*v t* To injure by frost; to cover or ornament with anything resembling hoar frost, as with white sugar; to furnish with frost-nails — *Frosted glass*, glass roughened on the surface, so as to destroy its transparency — **Frost-bite**, *n* A state of insensibility or deadness with arrested circulation in any part of the body, such as the nose and ears, occasioned by exposure to severe frost.—*v t* —*frost-bit* (pret), *frost bitten*, *frost-bit* (pp), *frost biting* (ppr) To affect with frost bite — **Frostily**, fros'ti li, *adv* In a frosty manner, with frost or excessive cold, without warmth of affection, coldly —**Frostiness**, fros'ti nes, *n* The state or quality of being frosty — **Frosting**, fros'ting, *n* A coating resembling frost, the composition resembling hoar frost used to cover cake, &c. — **Frost-nail**, *n* A nail driven into a horse shoe to prevent the horse from slipping on ice — **Frostwork**, frost'werk, *n* The beautiful covering of hoar-frost deposited on shrubs or other natural objects. — **Frosty**, fros'ti *a* Attended with frost, of a freezing temperature, affected by frost, without warmth of affection or courage, resembling hoar frost, gray-haired.

Froth, froth, *n* [A Scandinavian word Icel *frotha*, *frauth*, Dan *fraade*, froth, foam] The bubbles caused in liquors by fermentation or agitation, spume, foam, empty talk, mere words without sense, light, unsubstantial matter —*v t* To cause to foam or produce froth, to vent, or give expression to what is light, unsubstantial, or worthless — *v i* To foam, to throw up or out froth —**Frothily**, froth'i li, *adv* In a frothy manner —**Frothiness**, froth'i nes, *n* The state or quality of being frothy —**Frothy**, froth'i, *a* Full of or accompanied with froth, consisting of froth or light bubbles, foamy, light, empty, or unsubstantial, given to empty display

Prounce, frouns, *v t* —*prounced* *prouncing* [Fr *froncer*, D *fronsen*, to wrinkle, from a hypothetical L L *frontiare*, to wrinkle the brows, from L *frons*, the forehead (whence *front*) *Flounce* (of a dress) is the *same* word] To form into plaits or wrinkles, to adorn with fringes, plaits, &c *n* A wrinkle, plait, or curl, a flounce

Frouzy, **Frowzy**, frou'zi, *a* [Comp Prov E *frowst*, a musty smell, also Prov E *frow*, a slattern, from D *vrouw*, G *frau*, a woman.] Fetid, musty, rank, dingy, ill coloured; in a state of disorder, slovenly, slatternly

Frow, frō, *n* A wedge shaped tool with a handle used for splitting wood

Froward, frō'werd, *a* [From *fro* — from, and *-ward*, denoting direction being, thus the reverse of *to-ward*, and nearly equivalent to *way-ward* (*awayward*), A Sax *from-weard*, turned away, about to depart] Not willing to comply with what is right or reasonable, perverse, ungovernable, refractory, disobedient, peevish —**Frowardly**, frō'werd li, *adv* In a froward manner — **Frowardness**, frō'werd nes, *n* The quality of being froward

Frown, froun, *v i* [Fr *frogner*, in *se renfrogner*, to knit the brow, to frown, of doubtful origin.] To express displeasure, severity, or sternness by contracting the brow, to put on a stern look, to scowl, to show displeasure or disapprobation, to be ominous of evil, to lower (the clouds *frown*) —*n* A contraction or wrinkling of the brow, or a severe or stern look expressive of displeasure — **Frowningly**, froun'ing-li, *adv* In a frowning manner — **Frowny**, frou'ni, *a* Given to frown; scowling

Froze, frōz, **Frozen**, frō'zn. FREEZE

Fructescence, fruk-tes'ens, *n* [From L *fructus*, fruit. FRUIT] *Bot* the time when the fruit of a plant arrives at maturity and its seeds are dispersed, the fruiting season —**Fructiculose**, fruk tik'ū-lōs, *a* *Bot* producing much fruit.—**Fructiferous**, fruk-tif'er-us, *a* Bearing or producing fruit — **Fructification**, fruk'ti-fi-kā"shon, *n* The act of forming or producing fruit, the act of fructifying or rendering productive of fruit; fecundation; the organs concerned in the production of the fruit of a plant —**Fructify**, fruk'ti-fi, *v t* [Fr *fructifier*.] To make fruitful; to render productive; to fertilise.—*v i* To bear or produce fruit. —**Fructose**, fruk'tōs, *n* A variety of sugar from fruit —**Fructuary**, fruk'tū-a-ri, *n* One who enjoys the produce or profits of anything

Frugal, frō'gal, *a* [L *frugalis*, from *frugi*, fit for food, hence, worthy, temperate, dative case of *frux*, *frugis*, fruit, akin to *fruor*] Economical in regard to expenditure, thrifty, sparing; not profuse, prodigal, or lavish, saving —**Frugality** frō gal i ti, *n* The quality of being frugal, a prudent and sparing use of anything — **Frugally**, frō gal-li, *adv* In a frugal manner —**Frugalness**, frō gal nes, *n* Frugality

Frugiferous, frō jif'er us, *a* [L *frugifer*—*frux*, *frugis*, fruit, and *fero* to bear] Producing fruit or crops, fruitful, fructiferous —**Frugivorous**, frō jiv'er us, *a* [L *frux*, *frugis*, and *voro*, to eat] Feeding on fruits, seeds, or corn, as birds and other animals

Fruit, frōt, *n* [Fr *fruit*, from L *fructus*, fruit from *fruor*, *fructus*, to enjoy, from a root seen in E verb to *brook*, originally to enjoy, akin *frugal*, *frutton*] Whatever vegetable products the earth yields for the use of man and the lower animals (in this sense generally in the plural), in a more limited sense, the reproductive product of a tree or other plant, especially, the edible succulent products of certain plants, generally covering and including their seeds, such products collectively, *bot* the seed of a plant, or that matured ovary, compound or actually of two parts, the pericarp and the seed, the produce of animals, offspring, young, something that results, effect result, or consequence —*v t* To produce or yield fruit —**Fruitage** frō tāj *n* Fruit collectively, product or produce —**Fruit-bearing**, *a* Producing fruit, having the quality of bearing fruit —**Fruit bud**, *n* The bud that produces fruit —**Fruiterer**, frō tėr-ėr, *n* One who deals in fruit, a seller of fruits —**Fruiteress**, frō ter es, *n* A female who sells fruit —**Fruitery** frō ter i, *n.* [Fr *fruiterie*] Fruit collectively, a repository for fruit —**Fruitful**, frōt ful, *a* Producing fruit in abundance, very productive, prolific, bearing children, not barren, producing or presenting in abundance, productive (*fruitful* in expedients) —**Fruitfully**, frōt ful li, *adv* In a fruitful manner, plenteously, abundantly —**Fruitfulness**, frōt ful nes, *n* The state or quality of being fruitful, productiveness, fertility, fecundity —**Fruit-knife**, *n* A knife generally with a silver or plated blade, for paring and cutting fruit —**Fruitless** frōt les, *a* Not bearing fruit, destitute of fruit or offspring, productive of no advantage or good effect, vain —**Fruitlessly**, frōt les-li, *adv* In a fruitless manner — **Fruitlessness** frōt les-nes, *n* The state or quality of being fruitless or unprofitable — **Fruit pigeon**, *n* A pigeon of very brilliant plumage, occurring in India the warmer parts of Australia, &c , so called because they feed entirely on fruit —**Fruit-sugar**, *n* Fructose —**Fruit-tree**, *n* A tree cultivated for its fruit, or whose principal value consists in its fruit — **Fruity** frō'ti, *a* Resembling fruit, having the taste or flavour of fruit

Fruition, frō-ish'on, *n* [From L *fruor*, *fructus* or *fruitus*, to use or enjoy FRUIT] Use or possession of anything, especially when accompanied with pleasure, the pleasure derived from use or possession, enjoyment

Frumentaceous, frō-men-tā'shus, *a* [L *frumentaceus*, from *frumentum*, corn, same root as *fructus*, fruit FRUIT] Having the character of or resembling wheat or other cereal — **Frumentarious**, frō-men-tā'ri-us, *a.* [L *frumentarius*] Pertaining to wheat or grain.—**Frumenty**, frō'men-ti, *n.* [L *frumentum*, wheat] A dish made of hulled wheat boiled in milk and seasoned; furmenty.

Frump, frump, *n.* [Connected with *frampold*, or with Prov. E. *frumple*, D. *frumelen*, to wrinkle or crumple] A cross-tempered, old-fashioned female —**Frumpish**, frump'ish, *a.* Cross-tempered; cross-grained; scornful, old-fashioned as to dress — **Frumpishness**, frump'ish-nes, *n* The state or quality of being frumpish — **Frumpy**, frump'i, *a.* Cross-tempered; frumpish.

Frush,† frush, *v t* [Fr *froisser*, to crush, to break, from L *frustum*, a fragment.] To crush, to break in pieces [*Shak*]— *a* Easily broken, brittle [Provincial]— *n* † Noise of objects coming into collision and breaking

Frustrate, frus trāt, *v t* —*frustrated*, *frustrating* [L *frustror*, *frustratus*, from *frustra*, in vain, same root as *fraus*, fraud] To make to be in vain or of no avail, to bring to nothing, to prevent from taking effect to defeat, to balk — **Frustrable**, frus'tra bl *a.* Capable of being frustrated or defeated — **Frustration**, frus-trā shon, *n* The act of frustrating —**Frustrative**, frus'tra tiv, *a* Tending to frustrate or defeat — **Frustratory**, frus'tra-to ri, *a* Tending to frustrate, making void or of no effect, rendering null

Frustum, frus'tum, *n* [L , a piece, same root as *frustra*, in vain, *fraus*, fraud, &c] *Geom* the part of a solid (as a cone or a pyramid) left by cutting off the top portion by a plane, a truncated solid — **Frustule**, frus'tul, *n* [L *frustulum*, dim of *frustum*.] One of the cells into which certain sea weeds, as the diatoms, divide — **Frustulent**,† frus'tū lent, *a* Abounding in fragments — **Frustulose** frus'tū lōs, *a* Consisting of small fragments or frustums.

Frutescent, frō-tes'ent *a* [From L *frutex*, *fruticis*, a shrub] *Bot* having the appearance or habit of a shrub, shrubby — **Fruticous** **Fruticose**, frō'ti kus, frō'ti kōs, *a* [L *fruticosus*] Pertaining to shrubs, shrubby — **Fruticulose**, frō-tik ū-lōs, *a* Branching like a small shrub

Fry, frī, *v t* —*fried*, *frying* [Fr *frire*, to fry, from L *friyo*, to fry, roast, or parch, Skr *bhrij*, to parch] To cook by roasting in a pan over a fire along with fat or butter — *v i* To be cooked as above, to simmer, to ferment or be agitated in feelings as if in being fried —*n* That which is fried, a dish of anything fried, state of mental ferment or agitation — **Frier**, frī'ėr *n* One who or that which fries — **Frying pan** *n* A pan with a long handle, used for frying meat and vegetables

Fry frī, *n* [Icel *frae*, *frjo*, spawn, Goth *fraiw* seed] Young of fishes at a very early stage, a swarm of little fishes, a swarm of small animals, or of young people, small or insignificant objects collectively

Fucate, **Fucated**, fū kāt, fū kā ted, *a* [L *fucatus*, from *fuco* to stain, *fucus*, paint for the face, deceit] Painted, disguised with paint or with any false show

Fuchsia, fū shi a, *n* [From the discoverer Leonard *Fuchs* (*Fox*), a German botanist] A genus of beautiful flowering shrubs natives of South America, Mexico, and New Zealand, having a funnel-shaped, coloured, deciduous, four parted calyx — **Fuchsine**, fok'sin, *n.* [From resembling the *fuschia* in colour] A beautiful aniline colour, magenta

Fucivorous, fū-siv'er us, *a* [L *fucus*, sea weed, and *voro*, to eat] A term applied to animals that subsist on sea weed —**Fucoid** fū koid, *a* Pertaining to or resembling sea-weed

Fuddle, fud'l, *v t* —*fuddled*, *fuddling* [From a form *fuzzle*, akin to L G *fusalig*, G *fuselig*, drunk] To make foolish or stupid by drink, to make tipsy or intoxicated, to spend in drinking —*v i* To drink to excess —**Fuddler**, fud'ler, *n* A drunkard

Fudge, fuj, *v t.*—*fudged*, *fudging* [Probably connected with *fadge* (which see)] To make up or invent (a false story), to fabricate, to foist, to interpolate —*n* A made-up story, stuff, nonsense

Fuel, fū'el, *n* [Norm Fr *fuayl*, *fouayle*, *fouaille*, from L L. *focale*, from L *focus*, a hearth, a fireplace. Focus] That which is used to feed fire, as wood, coal, peat, &c ; what serves to feed or increase heat, anger, or excitement —*v t.*—*fuelled*, *fuelling*. To

feed with fuel; to store or furnish with fuel

Fugacious, fū-gā'shus, *a.* [L *fugax, fugacis*, from *fugio*, to flee] Flying or disposed to fly; volatile, fleeting —*Fugacious corolla*, *bot.* one that is soon shed.—**Fugaciousness**, fū-gā'shus-nes, *n* The quality of being fugacious. —**Fugacity**, fū-gas'i-ti, *n* The quality of being fugacious, fugaciousness, volatility, instability, transitoriness —**Fugitive**, fū'ji-tiv, *a* [Fr *fugitif*, L *fugitivus*, from L *fugio*, to flee] Apt to flee away or be dissipated, volatile, staying or lasting but a short time, fleeting, not fixed or durable (*fugitive* dyes), fleeing or running from danger or pursuit, duty or service, as a literary term applied to compositions which are short, unimportant, and published at intervals —*n* One who flees, a deserter, one who flees from danger or duty, one who flees for refuge —**Fugitively**, fū'ji-tiv-li, *adv* In a fugitive manner —**Fugitiveness** fū'ji-tiv-nes, *n* The state or quality of being fugitive

Fugleman, **Flugelman**, fū'gl-man, flū'gl-man *n* [G *flugelmann*, a man at the head of a file or a wing from *flugel* a wing] A soldier especially expert and well drilled, who takes his place in front of soldiers as an example or model to the others in their exercises, a file leader, hence, any one who sets an example for others to follow

Fugue, fūg *n* [Fr, from L *fuga*, a flight] *Mus* a composition in parts that do not all begin at once, but as it were follow or pursue each other successively —**Fugal**, fū'gal *a* *Mus* like a fugue containing repetitions or imitations of a given theme or melody —**Fuguist**, fū'gist, *n* A composer or performer of fugues

Fulcrum ful'krum, *n* L pl **Fulcra**, E pl **Fulcrums** [L, the post or foot of a couch, from *fulcio* to support] A prop or support, *mech* that by which a lever is sustained the point about which a lever turns in lifting a body, *bot* an additional or supplementary organ as a stipule a bract, a tendril, a gland &c —**Fulcrate**, ful'krāt *a* Having a fulcrum or fulcrums, having the character of a fulcrum

Fulfil, **Fulfill** ful-fil' *v t* —*fulfilled, fulfilling* [A compound of *full* and *fill*, A Sax *ful fyllan*] To accomplish or carry into effect, as a prophecy, promise, intention design, desire, prayer, bargain &c, to perform, to complete by performance, to complete (a term of years); —**Fulfiller**, ful-fil'ėr *n* One that fulfils or accomplishes —**Fulfilment**, ful-fil'ment, *n* Accomplishment, completion, execution, performance

Fulgent ful'jent [L *fulgens fulgentis*, from *fulgeo*, to shine] Shining dazzling, exquisitely bright —**Fulgency**, ful'jen-si, *n* Brightness, splendour, glitter —**Fulgently**, ful'jent-li, *adv* In a fulgent manner, dazzlingly, glitteringly —**Fuljid** ful'jid, *a* [L *fulgidus*] Shining, splendid —**Fulgidity**, ful-jid'i-ti *n* Splendour

Fulguration, ful-gū-rā'shon, *n* [L *fulguratio*, from *fulgur* lightning] The flashing of lightning, *assaying*, the sudden brightening of the melted globules of gold and silver in the cupel —**Fulgurite**, ful'gū-rit, *n* Any rocky substance that has been fused or vitrified by lightning —**Fulgurous**, ful'gū-rus, *a* Flashing like lightning

Fuliginous, **Fuliginose**, fū-lij'i-nus, fū-lij'i-nōs, *a* [L *fuliginosus*, from *fuligo*, soot] Pertaining to soot, sooty, smoky, resembling smoke, dusky —**Fuliginously**, fū-lij'i-nus-li *adv* In a smoky manner, duskily —**Fuliginosity**, fū-lij-i-nos'i-ti, *n* The condition or quality of being fuliginous

Full, ful, *a* [A Sax *ful* Icel *fullr*, Sw *full*, Dan *fuld*, Goth *fulls*, G *voll*, same root as L *plenus*, full, *pleo*, to fill (as in *complete*) *Full* is a derivative] Having within its limits all that it can contain, replete, completely or largely supplied or furnished, abounding, supplied, occupied, not vacant, plump, filled out, inclined to be stout or corpulent, saturated, sated, abundant in quantity, plenteous, not defective or partial; entire; adequate, mature, perfect (*full* supply, accomplishment, age; a *full* stop), loud, clear, and distinct (voice), giving ample details or arguments, copious (a *full* account; the speech was *full*) —*Full brothers or sisters*, children of the same father and the same mother —*Full cousin*, the son or daughter of an aunt or uncle. —*Full cry*, a term in *hunting* signifying that all the hounds have caught the scent and give tongue in chorus; hence, hot pursuit, hard chase —*Full dress*, a dress which etiquette requires to be worn on occasions of ceremony and the like —*Full moon*, the moon with its whole disk illuminated, also the time when the moon is in this position —*n* The state of being full, complete measure, utmost extent, highest state or degree (fed to the *full*, the *full* of the moon) —*Written in full*, written without contractions, written in words, not in figures —*adv* Quite, fully, equally, completely, altogether, exactly (*full* in the centre), directly, straight (he looked him *full* in the face), to satiety (to sup *full* of horrors) *Full* is often used especially in poetry, to heighten or strengthen the signification of adjectives and adverbs (*full* sad), and is prefixed to other words, chiefly participles, to express utmost extent or degree (*full* blown, *full* grown) —**Full blooded**, *a* Having a full supply of blood, of pure blood or extraction, thorough bred —**Full blown**, *a* Fully expanded, as a blossom, mature (*full blown* beauty) —**Full bottomed**, *a* Having a large bottom, as a wig —**Full bound** *a* *Book binding*, bound entirely in leather —**Full eyed**, *a* Having large prominent eyes —**Full fed**, *a* Fed to fulness, plump with fat —**Full grown** *a* Grown to full size, accompanying fulness of growth —**Full handed** *a* Bearing some thing valuable, especially a gift —**Full length**, *a* Embracing the whole length or figure, extending the whole length (a *full length* portrait) —**Fulness** **Fullness**, ful'nes *n* The state or quality of being full or filled —*In the fulness of time* at the proper or destined time —**Full swing**, *adv* With eager haste, with violence and impetuosity [Colloq] —**Fully**, ful'li *adv* In a full manner, to the full extent, so as to be full, without lack or defect completely, entirely

Full ful *v t* [Partly from A Sax *fullian*, to whiten *fullere* a fuller a bleacher, from L *fullo* a fuller, partly from Fr *fouler*, to tread to full or felt from L L *fullare*, to full, also from L *fullo*] To thicken and condense the fibres of (woollen cloth) by wetting and beating, to scour, cleanse, and thicken in a mill —*v i* To become fulled or felted —**Fullage** ful'aj *n* Money paid for fulling cloth —**Fuller**, ful'ėr *n* One who fulls, one whose occupation is to full cloth, one who bleaches or cleanses (N T); —**Fuller's earth**, *n* A variety of clay or marl, useful in scouring and cleansing cloth —**Fuller's thistle**, **Fuller's weed** *n* A common name of the teasel the burs of which are used in dressing cloth —**Fulling mill** *n* A mill for fulling cloth

Fulmar ful'mär, *n* [Icel *fúlmár*, lit foul mew, from its feeding on putrid substances] A marine swimming bird which inhabits the northern seas in prodigious numbers, and is valued for its feathers, down and the oil it yields

Fulminate, ful'mi-nāt *v i* —*fulminated, fulminating* [L *fulmino fulminatum*, from *fulmen*, lightning contr for *fulgimen*, from *fulgeo*, to flash, whence *fulgeo*] To thunder, to explode with a loud noise to detonate, to issue threats denunciations, censures and the like —*v t* To cause to explode, to utter or hurl out (denunciation) —*n* A kind of explosive compound —**Fulminant**, ful'mi-nant, *a* [L *fulminans, fulminantis*] Thundering, making a loud noise —**Fulminating**, ful'mi-nā-ting *p* and *a* Thundering, exploding, detonating —*Fulminating powder*, a mixture of nitre, sulphur, and potash —**Fulmination**, ful'mi-nā'shon, *n* The act of fulminating, that which is fulminated or thundered forth, as a menace or censure —**Fulminatory**, ful'mi-na-to-ri, *a* Sending forth thunders or fulminations —**Fulmine**, ful'min, *v t* —*fulminated, fulmining* To fulminate or give utterance to in an authorative or vehement manner —*v i* To thunder; to fulminate or send forth denunciations, &c

Fulminic, ful-min'ik, *a.* Capable of detonation; applied to an acid.

Fulness Under FULL

Fulsome, ful'sum, *a* [Partly from *full*, and term *-some*, partly from old *ful*, foul] Cloying †, surfeiting †, offensive from excess of praise; gross [flattery, compliments]; nauseous, disgusting —**Fulsomely**, ful'sum-li, *adv* In a fulsome manner,—**Fulsomeness**, ful'sum-nes, *n*

Fulvous, ful'vus, *a* [L *fulvus*, yellow] Yellow, tawny, of a tawny yellow colour

Fumarole, fū'ma-rōl, *n* [It *fumarola*, from L *fumus*, smoke] A hole from which smoke or gases issue (in a volcanic locality)

Fumble, fum'bl, *v i* [From D *fommelen*, L G *fummelen*, to fumble, Sw *famla*, to handle feebly, Dan *famle*, to grope, Icel *fálma*, to fumble, akin to A Sax *folm*, the hand, cog L *palma*, the palm] To feel or grope about, to grope about in perplexity, to seek or search for something awkwardly, to employ the hands or fingers in an awkward fashion —**Fumbler**, fum'bler, *n* One who fumbles

Fume, fūm, *n* [L *fumus*, smoke, vapour, fume, akin to Skr *dhūma*, smoke, the root being that of E *dust*] Smoky or vaporous exhalation, especially if possessing narcotic or other remarkable properties, volatile matter arising from anything, exhalation generally in the plural, mental agitation clouding or affecting the understanding, an idle conceit or vain imagination (*Shak*) —*v i* —*fumed, fuming* To yield fumes or exhalations, to pass off in vapours with *away*, to be in a rage, to be hot with anger —*v t* To fumigate, to perfume, to offer incense to —**Fumeless**, fūm'les, *a* Free from fumes.—**Fumette**, fū-met', *n* [Fr *fumet*, from L *fumus*] The scent of meat, as venison or game when kept too long, the scent from meats cooking —**Fumid**, fū'mid, *a* [L *fumidus*] Smoky, vaporous —**Fumidity**, **Fumidness**, fū-mid'i-ti, fū'mid-nes, *n* The state or quality of being fumid, smokiness —**Fumiferous**, fū-mif'ėr-us *a* [L *fumifer*] Producing smoke —**Fumigate**, fū'mi-gāt, *v t* —*fumigated fumigating* [L *fumigo, fumigatum*] To apply smoke to, to expose to fumes or vapours (as of sulphur) in cleansing infected apartments, clothing &c —**Fumigation**, fū-mi-gā'shon, *n* The act of fumigating —**Fumigatory**, fū'mi-ga-to-ri, *a* Having the quality of fumigating —**Fumily**, fū'mi-li, *adv* With fumes —**Fumy**, fū'mi *a* Producing fumes, vaporous, apt to fume or fret

Fumitory fū'mi-to-ri, *n* O E *fumeterre*, Fr *fumeterre*, from L *fumus*, smoke, and *terra*, the earth, because said to make the eyes water like smoke] A common garden and field plant with much-divided leaves and purplish flowers, formerly much used in medicine

Fun fun, *n* [Perhaps connected with *fond* O E *fon*, foolish, *fon, fonne*, to be foolish, or Ir *fonn*, delight] Sport, mirthful drollery, frolicsome amusement —*To make fun of*, to turn into ridicule —*Not to see the fun*, to be unwilling to regard something in the light of a joke —**Funnily**, fun'i-li *adv* In a funny, droll, or comical manner —**Funning**, fun'ing, *n* Jesting, joking, the playing of sportive tricks —**Funny**, fun'i, *a* Making fun, droll comical, odd

Funambulate, fū-nam'bū-lāt, *v t.* [L *funambulus*, a rope-walker, *funis*, rope, and *ambulo ambulatum*, to walk] To walk on a rope —**Funambulation**, fū-nam-bū-lā'shon, *n* Rope dancing —**Funambulatory**, fū-nam'bū-la-to-ri, *a* Pertaining to a rope dancer or rope-dancing —**Funambulist**, fū-nam'bū-list, *n.* A rope-walker or rope-dancer

Function, fungk'shon, *n.* [Fr. *fonction*, L. *functio*, from *fungor*, *functus*, to perform, to execute; same root as Skr *bhuj*, to enjoy, akin *defunct*] Office, duty, or business belonging to a person in virtue of a particular station or character, what a person or body of persons has specially to perform in some capacity (the *functions* of a bishop, of a parent); the specific office or action which any organ or system of

organs performs in the animal or vegetable economy, as the body, the mind, or any faculty of the mind (the *functions* of the brain, the *function* of memory, of nutrition, &c.), *math.* a quantity so connected with another that no change can be made in the latter without producing a corresponding change in the former — **Functional**, **fungk**shon al, *a* Pertaining to a function or functions thus a *functional* disease is one in which some one or other of the animal functions is deranged and is often opposed to an *organic* disease, in which an organ is directly affected — **Functionally**, fungk shon al li, *adv* In a functional manner, by means of functions — **Functionary** fungk shon a ri *n* One who holds an office or trust, one who has a special office or duties

Fund, fund, *n* [Fr *fond*, land, fund, a merchant's stock, from L. *fundus* foundation, a piece of land, estate, whence also *found*, *founder*, *profound*] A stock or capital, a sum of money appropriated as the foundation of some commercial or other operation, money which an individual may possess or can employ for carrying on trade money lent to government and constituting part of the national debt, a special branch or stock of a national debt, money set apart for any object more or less permanent, a store laid up from which one may draw at pleasure, stock, supply (a *fund* of amusement of anecdote) —*Sinking fund* a fund or stock set apart, generally at certain intervals, for the reduction of a debt of a government or corporation - *Consolidated fund* Under Consolidate —*v t* To provide and appropriate a fund or permanent revenue for the payment of the interest of, to put into the form of bonds or stocks bearing regular interest, to place in a fund — *Funded debt*, a debt existing in the form of bonds bearing regular interest, a debt forming part of the permanent debt of a country at a fixed rate of interest —**Fundable**, fun da bl *a* Capable of being funded or converted into a fund —**Fund holder**, *n* One who has property in the public funds —**Fundless**, fund les, *a* Destitute of funds

Fundament fun da ment *n* [L *fundamentum*, a groundwork or foundation from *fundo*, *fundatum* to found Fund Found] The part of the body on which one sits, the anus —**Fundamental**, fun da men tal, *a* Pertaining to a groundwork root, or basis, at the root or foundation of something, essential, elementary (a *fundamental* truth or principle) —*n* A leading or primary principle rule law or article, something essential —**Fundamentality**, **Fundamentalness**, fun da-men tal i-ti, fun-da-men tal nes *n* The state or quality of being fundamental —**Fundamentally**, fun da men tal li *adv* In a fundamental manner

Fundi, fun'di, *n.* A kind of grain allied to millet, cultivated in the west of Africa

Funeral, fū nèr al, *n* [Fr *funerailles* from L *funus*, *funeris*, a burial] The ceremony of burying a dead human body, interment, burial, obsequies —*a* Pertaining to burial, used at the interment of the dead **Funereal**, fū nē re al *a* [L *funereus*] Suiting a funeral, pertaining to or calling up thoughts of death or the grave, dismal, mournful, gloomy —**Funereally**, fū nē rē al li, *adv* In a funereal manner

Fungi, fun ji, *n pl* [L, pl of *fungus*, a mushroom] A large natural order of cryptogamous plants, typical forms of which are seen in the numerous species of the mushroom tribe, and in the growths known as moulds, mildew smut rust, dry rot, &c —**Fungaceous**, fung gā shus, *a* Pertaining or relating to the Fungi —**Fungal**, fung'gal, *n* A plant of the class of fungi and lichens —*a* Relating to Fungi —**Fungic**, fun jik, *a* Pertaining to or obtained from fungi. — **Fungiform**, **Fungilliform**, fun'ji-form, fun ji l i form, *a* Having the form of a fungus, having a termination similar to the head of a fungus — **Fungivorous**, fun jiv'ėr us, *a.* [L *fungus*, and *voro*, to devour.] Feeding on mushrooms or fungi —**Fungoid**, fung'goid, *a* Having the appearance or character of a fungus —**Fungology**, fung-gol o-ji, *n.* [L *fungus*, Gr *logos*] A treatise on or the science of the fungi; mycology —**Fungosity** fung-gos'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being fungous, fungous excrescence —**Fungous**, fung'gus, *a* Like a fungus, having the character of one of the fungi, hence, growing or springing up suddenly, but not substantial or durable. —**Fungus**, fung'gus, *n* A member of the Fungi, *med* a spongy morbid excrescence, a diseased state dependent on the growth of vegetable parasites

Funicle, fū'ni kl, *n* [L *funiculus*, dim of *funis* a cord] A small cord, a small ligament, *bot* the little stalk by which a seed is attached to the placenta —**Funicular** fū nik ū lėr *a* Consisting of a funicle or small cord, dependent upon the tension of a cord — **Funiliform** fū nil i form, *a Bot* formed of tough, flexible cordlike fibres.

Funnel, fun el, *n* [Prov Fr *enfoumil*, a funnel from L *infundibulum* a funnel—*in* into and *fundo*, *fusum*, to pour, whence *fuse*, to melt Fuse] A utensil for conveying fluids into vessels with small openings, being a kind of hollow cone with a pipe issuing from its apex, the shaft or hollow channel of a chimney a cylindrical iron chimney in steam ships for the furnaces, rising above the deck —**Funnelled** funeld *a* Having a funnel or funnels, funnel shaped —**Funnel net**, *n* A net shaped like a funnel

Funny fun i, *a* Under Fun

Fur fėr *n* [Fr *fourrure*, fur, O Fr *fourre* a case or cover from an old German word corresponding to modern G *futter*, covering, case lining, *fur* being so called from the skins of animals being used for lining or trimming clothes] The short fine, soft hair of certain animals gr wing thick on the skin and distinguished from the hair which is longer and coarser the skin of certain wild animals with the fur, peltry, a coating, regarded as resembling fur as morbid matter collected on the tongue *a* Made of fur —*v t* —*furred*, *furring* To line face or cover with fur — **Furrier** fėr i ėr *n* A dealer in or dresser of furs —**Furriery** fėr i ėr i *n* Furs in general, the trade of a furrier —**Furry** fėr i *a* Covered with fur, dressed in fur consisting of fur or skins resembling fur, coated with a deposit of morbid matter

Furbelow fėr'be-lo *n* [Fr *falbala* *farbala* It sp Pg *falbala* sp also *farfala* flounce origin unknown] A kind of flounce like pleated border of a petticoat or gown —**Furbelowed** fėr'be-lod *a* Having furbelows, ornamented with furbelows

Furbish, fėr bish *v t* [Fr *fourbir*, from O H G *furban* to clean to furbish, G *furben* to sweep] To rub or scour to brightness, to polish up, to burnish *fig* to clear from taint or stain to brighten — **Furbishable** fėr bish-a bl, *a* Capable of being furbished — **Furbisher**, fėr bish-ėr *n* One who or that which furbishes

Furcate Furcated, fėr kāt fėr kā ted, *a* [L *furca* a fork] Forked branching like the prongs of a fork — **Furcation** fėr kā shon, *n* A forking or branching — **Furcula**, fėr ku la, *n* [L dim of *furca*] The forked bone formed by the union of the collar bones in many birds, the merry thought

Furfur, fėr'fėr *n* [L] Dandruff, scurf, scales like bran —**Furfuraceous**, **Furfurous** fėr fėr ā shus fėr'fėr us, *a* [L *furfuraceus*] Branny, scurfy, like bran — **Furfuration** fėr fėr ā shon, *n* The falling of scurf from the head

Furious Under Fury

Furl, fėrl, *v t* [Contr from *furdle* for *fardle*, *fardel*, to make up in fardels or bundles. Fardel.] *Naut* to wrap or roll (a sail) close to the yard stay, or mast, and fasten, to draw into close compass.

Furlong fėr'long, *n* [A Sax *furlang*—*furh*, a furrow, and *lang*, long] A measure of length, being the eighth part of a mile, forty rods, poles, or perches

Furlough, fėr'lō, *n* [Dan. *forlov* D *verlof*, G *verlaub*, leave, furlough, lit leave *off* or away—*fur* being equivalent to *for-* in *forbear*, and *lough*, akin to *leave*, *lief*] Leave or license given to a soldier to be absent from service for a certain time.—*v t* To furnish with a furlough

Furmenty, **Furmity**, fėr'men-ti, fėr'mi ti, *n.* Same as *Frumenty*

Furnace, fėr'nās, *n* [Fr *fournaise*, from L *fornax*, an oven] An inclosed structure in which is kept up a strong fire for melting ores or metals, heating the boiler of a steam-engine, and other such purposes, *fig* an occasion of severe torture or trial

Furnish fėr nish, *v t* [Fr *fournir*, to furnish, It *fornire*, *framire*, Pr *fornir*, *furnir*, to finish perfect to furnish, from O H G *frumjan* to perfect, of kindred origin with E *frame*] To supply with anything necessary or useful to equip, to offer for use, to afford, to fit up, to supply with furniture —**Furnisher**, fėr'nish ėr, *n* One who furnishes —**Furnishing**, fėr'nishing, *n* Something that serves to equip or fit up, an appendage —**Furniture**, fėr'ni tūr *n* [Fr *fourniture* from *fournir* to furnish] That with which anything is furnished, equipment, specifically, the seats, tables utensils, &c, necessary or convenient for housekeeping, the necessary appendages in various employments or arts

Furor fū ror *n* Under Fury

Furrier Under Fur.

Furrow, fur ō *n* [A Sax *furh*=O H G *furich* G *furche* furrow, cog with L *porca* a ridge between furrows] A trench in the earth made by a plough a narrow trench or channel, a groove, a wrinkle in the face —*v t* To make furrows in, to plough to mark with or as with wrinkles —**Furrow drain** *v t* To drain by a drain at each furrow — **Furrowed**, fur ōd *a* Having furrows channels, or grooves — **Furrowy** fur o i *a* Furrowed, full of furrows

Furry fėr i *a* Under Fur

Further fėr'thėr *adv* [A Sax *furthor*, *furthur* further, more besides, compar of *forth* or of *fore* before] More in advance, still onwards moreover besides farther this word can hardly be said to differ in meaning from *farther* —*a* More distant, farther —*v t* To help forward to promote, to forward or assist — **Furtherance** fėr thėr ans, *n* The act of furthering, promotion advancement — **Furtherer**, fėr thėr ėr *n* One who furthers, a promoter —**Furthermore** fėr'thėr mor, *adv* Moreover, besides in addition to what has been said — **Furthersome** fėr thėr sum, *a* Tending to further or promote — **Furthest** fėr'thest *a* Most distant farthest

Furtive fėr tiv *a* [L *furtivus* from *furtum* theft from *fur* a thief] Stolen, obtained by theft, stealthy, thief like — **Furtively** fėr tiv li, *adv* In a furtive manner stealthily

Fury, fū ri *n* [Fr *furie*, L *furia*, fury, one of the three goddesses of vengeance, from *furo* to rage] Rage, a storm of anger, madness turbulence, a violent rushing, impetuous motion, inspired or supernatural excitement of the mind, *class myth* one of the avenging deities, the daughters of Earth or of Night three in number, and called respectively Tisiphone, Alecto, and Megæra — **Furious** fū ri us, *a* [L *furiosus*] Exhibiting fury raging, violent, transported with passion, mad, frenzied, rushing with impetuosity, violent; boisterous — **Furiously**, fū ri us-li, *adv* In a furious manner — **Furiousness**, fū ri us nes *n* —**Furor** fū ror *n* [L] Fury, rage, mania —**Furore** fū-rō rā, *n* [It] Rage, fury, great excitement, intense commotion enthusiasm

Furze, fėrz, *n* [A Sax *fyrs*] Whin or gorse a spiny, almost leafless shrub, with yellow papilionaceous blossoms, growing abundantly in gravelly waste grounds in Western Europe —**Furzy**, fėr'zi, *a* Over grown with furze

Fuscous, fus kus, *a* [L *fuscus*, dark-coloured] Brown, of a dark colour

Fuse, fūz, *v t* —*fused*, *fusing* [L *fundo*, *fusum*, to pour out, to melt, to cast, hence *found* (to cast), also *confound*, *confuse*, *diffuse*, *refuse*, &c; akin also *futile*] To melt or liquefy by heat, to render fluid; to dis-

solve; to blend or unite as if melted together —*v.i* To melt by heat; to become intermingled and blended —**Fusibility**, fū-zi-bil'i-ti, *n* The quality of being fusible. —**Fusible**, fū'zi-bl, *a* Capable of being fused or melted —*Fusible metal*, an alloy, usually of lead, tin, and bismuth, compounded in such definite proportions as to melt at a given temperature —**Fusil**, **Fusile**, fū'zil, *a*. [Fr *fusile*, L *fusilis*] Capable of being melted, fusible —**Fusion**, fū'zhon, *n* [Fr *fusion*, L *fusio*] The act or operation of fusing, the state of being melted or dissolved by heat, the act or process of uniting or blending as if melted together, complete union

Fuse, **Fuze**, fūz, *n* [A shortened form of *fusil*, a musket] A tube filled with combustible matter, used in blasting, or in discharging a shell, &c —**Fuse**, fū zē, *n* [From Fr *fusil*, which is pronounced *fusé* FUSIL] A small musket or firelock, a fusil, a kind of match, a fuse

Fusee, fū zē',*n* [Fr *fusée*, a spindleful, from L L *fusata* (same sense), L *fusus*, a spindle] The cone or conical piece in a watch or clock round which is wound the chain or cord —**Fusiform**, fū zi-form, *a* Shaped like a spindle

Fusel-oil, fū zel, *n* [G *fusel*, coarse spirits] A colourless oily spirit, of a strong and nauseous odour, separated in the rectification of ordinary distilled spirits

Fusil, fū zil, *n* [Fr *fusil*, originally the part of the lock that struck fire, L L *focile*, from L *focus*, a fire (whence also *fuel*)] A light musket or firelock formerly used —**Fusileer**, **Fusilier**, fū zi lēr', *n* Properly, a soldier armed with a fusil, an infantry soldier who bore fire arms, as distinguished from a pikeman and archer —**Fusillade**, fū zi lād', *n* [Fr, from *fusil*] A simultaneous discharge of musketry —*v t* —*fusilladed*, *fusillading* To shoot down by a fusillade

Fuss, fus, *n* [From A. Sax. *fús*, quick, ready, Icel *fúss*, eager.] A tumult; a bustle; unnecessary bustle in doing anything, much ado about nothing.—*v.i.* To make much ado about trifles; to make a fuss or bustle —**Fussily**, fus'i-li, *adv* In a fussy manner —**Fussiness**, fus'i-nes, *n* The state of being fussy, needless bustle —**Fussy**, fus'i, *a* Moving and acting with fuss, bustling, making more ado than is necessary

Fust, fust, *n* [O Fr *fusté*, tasting or smelling of the cask, *fust*, a cask, from L *fustis*, a stick] A strong musty smell —*v i* To become mouldy or musty, to smell ill —**Fusted**, fus ted, *a* Mouldy, ill smelling —**Fustiness**, fus ti nes, *n* State or quality of being fusty —**Fusty**, fus ti, *a* Mouldy, musty, ill smelling, rank, rancid

Fustet, fus tet, *n* [Sp and Pg *fustete*, from L *fustis*, a stick, staff] The wood of Venice sumach, a South European shrub which yields a fine orange colour

Fustian, fus tyan, *n* [O Fr *fustaine*, Fr *futaine*, It *fustagno*, from *Fostat*, the name of a suburb of Cairo, whence this fabric was first brought] A coarse cotton stuff, or stuff of cotton and linen, with a pile like velvet, but shorter such as corduroy, moleskin, &c , an inflated style of writing, bombast —*a* Made of fustian, ridiculously tumid, bombastic —**Fustian ist**, fus tyan ist, *n* One who writes bombast

Fustic, fus tik, *n* [Fr and Sp *fustoc*, from Sp *fuste* wood, timber, from L *fustis*, a stick, a staff] The wood of a tree growing in the West Indies extensively used as an ingredient in the dyeing of yellow

Fustigate, fus ti gāt, *v t* [L *fustigo*, from *fustis*, a stick] To beat with a cudgel

Futile, fū til, *a* [Fr *futile*, from L *futilis*, that easily pours out, vain, worthless, from *fundo*, *fusum*, to pour Fuse] Serving no useful end, of no effect, answering no valuable purpose; worthless; trivial.—**Futilely**, fū'til-li, *adv* In a futile manner. —**Futility**, fū-til'i-ti, *n* The quality of being futile, or producing no valuable effect; *triflingness; unimportance*.—**Futilitarian**, fū-til'i-ta"ri-an, *a* [Formed on the type of *utilitarian*] Devoted to worthless or useless pursuits or aims

Futtock, fut'ok, *n* [Corrupted from *foothook*] *Naut.* one of those timbers raised over the keel which form the breadth of the ship —*Futtock shrouds*, small shrouds leading from the shrouds of the main, mizzen, and fore masts to the shrouds of the top masts

Future, fū tūr, *a* [Fr *futur*, from L *futurus*, future part of *sum*, *fui*, to be Be] That is to be or come hereafter; that will exist at any time after the present.—*Future tense*, that tense of a verb which expresses that something is yet to take place —*n* Time to come, time subsequent to the present, all that is to happen after the present time, the future tense —**Futurist**, fū'tūr ist, *n* One who has regard to the future, one who holds that the prophecies of the Bible are yet to be fulfilled —**Futurity**, fū tū ri ti, *n* The state of being future or yet to come, future time; time or event to come

Fuze, fūz, *n.* FUSE

Fuzee, fū zē', *n* A kind of match, a fusee.

Fuzz, fuz, *v i* [Comp prov E *fozy*, spongy, soft and woolly, D *voos*, spongy] To fly off in minute particles —*n* Fine, light particles, loose volatile matter —**Fuzzball**, fuz'bal, *n* A fungus which, after it becomes dry, when pressed, bursts and scatters a fine dust, a puff-ball —**Fuzzy**, fuz'i, *a* Light and spongy or rough and shaggy

Fy, fi, *exclam* Same as *Fie*

Fylfot, fil fot, *n* A rectangular cross with arms of equal lengths and each bent at right angles at the end

G.

G, the seventh letter in the English alphabet, with two sounds, a hard (guttural), as in *good*, a soft (=j) as in *gem*, the former being the original sound, *mus* the fifth note and dominant of the normal scale of C, called also *sol*

Gab, gab, *v i* [Icel *gabb*, mockery, *gabba*, to mock, Akin D *gabberen*, to joke, to chatter, Fr *gaber* to deceive, L *gabbio*, *gabbire*] To talk much, to prate, to talk idly [Colloq] —*n* [Dan *gab*, Sw *gap*, the mouth] The mouth, idle talk, chatter [Colloq]

Gabardine, **Gaberdine**, gab ar-dēn, gab er-dēn, *n* [Sp *gabardina*, akin to Sp and O Fr *gaban*, Fr *caban* a greatcoat, a cape] A coarse frock or loose upper garment formerly worn

Gabble, gab'l, *v i* —*gabbled gabbling* [Freq from *gab*, akin to *gobble*] To talk noisily and rapidly, or without meaning, to prate, to utter rapid inarticulate sounds —*n* Loud or rapid talk without meaning, inarticulate sounds rapidly uttered, as of fowls —**Gabbler**, gab ler, *n* One who gabbles

Gabel, **Gabelle**, ga bel', *n* [Fr *gabelle*, O It *cabella*, *cabalia*, from Ar *kabála*, tax] A tax, impost, or excise duty in some continental countries

Gaberdine GABARDINE

Gabion, gā bi on, *n* [Fr *gabion*, It *gabbione*, a large cage, from *gabbia*, a cage, from L L *gabia* (L *cavea*), a cage CAGE] *Fort* a large basket of wickerwork, of a cylindrical form, but without a bottom, filled with earth, and serving to shelter men from an enemy's fire —**Gabionage**, gā'bi-on āj, *n* Gabions collectively —**Gabioned**, gā'bi-ond, *a* *Fort* furnished with or formed of gabions —**Gabionnade**, gā'bi-on-ād, *n.* A work consisting of gabions

Gable, gā'bl, *n.* [O Fr *gable*, L L *gabulum*, from the Teut.; comp Dan. *gavl*, D. *gevel*, Icel *gafl*, G *giebel*, Goth *gibla*, a gable] *Arch* the triangular end of a house from the level of the eaves to the top, also the end wall of a house —**Gablet**, gā'blet, *n* *Arch* a small gable or gable shaped decoration —**Gable window**, *n* A window in the end or gable of a building

Gaby, gā bi, *n* [Akin to *gape*, *gab*] A silly, foolish person, a dunce, a simpleton

Gad, gad, *n* [Icel *gaddr*, Sw *gadd*, Goth *gazds*, a goad, a spike, a sting, akin to *goad*, comp also Ir *gada*, a bar or ingot of metal] A spike, style, or other sharp thing, a wedge or ingot of steel or iron, a pointed wedge like tool used by miners —**Gad steel**, *n* Flemish steel so called from its being wrought in gads —**Gadfly**, gad fli, *n* [From *gad*, for *goad*, and *fly*] A two winged insect which stings cattle, and deposits its eggs in their skin called also *Botfly* and *Breese*, any fly that bites and annoys cattle

Gad, gad, *v t* —*gadded*, *gadding* [Probably from the restless running about of animals stung by the *gadfly*] To rove or ramble idly or without any fixed purpose, to act or move without restraint, to wander as in thought or speech —**Gadabout**, gad a bout, *n* One who walks about idly [Colloq] —**Gadder**, gad er, *n* One that gads —**Gaddish**, gad ish, *a* Disposed to gad —**Gaddishness**, gad ish nes, *n*

Gadhelic, gad hē lik or gā'lik, *a* [GAELIC] Of or pertaining to that branch of the Celtic race which comprises the Erse of Ireland, the Gaels of Scotland, and the Manx of the Isle of Man —*n* The language of the Gadhelic Celts

Gadoid, gad oid, *a* [Gr *gados*, a cod] Relating to the family of fishes of which the codfish is the type

Gadwall, gad'wal, *n* [Origin doubtful] A duck belonging to Europe, Asia, and North America, not so large as the common wild duck.

Gaelic, gā lik, *a* [Gael *Gaidhealach*, Gaelic, from *Gaidheal*, a Gael] Of or pertaining to the Gaels, a Celtic race inhabiting the Highland of Scotland —*n* The language of the Celts inhabiting the Highlands of Scotland —**Gael**, gal, *n* A Scottish Highlander

Gaff, gaf, *n* [Fr *gaffe*, Sp and Pg *gafa*, a hook, of Celtic origin, akin L G D Dan. and Sw *gaffel*, a fork] A harpoon; a gaff hook, used to spear with a forked end used to extend the upper edge of some fore and-aft sails —*v t* To strike or secure (a salmon) by means of a gaff hook.—**Gaff-hook**, *n* An iron hook used to assist in landing large fish when they have been brought near the side by the angler

Gaff, gaf, *n* A theatre of the lowest class, the admission to which is a copper or two

Gaffer, gaf'er, *n* [Contr from *grandfather* or *good father*] An old rustic, a word originally of respect now rather of familiarity or contempt, the foreman of a squad of workmen, an overseer

Gag, gag, *v t* —*gagged*, *gagging* [Perhaps from W *cegiaw*, to choke, from *ceg*, a choking Or it may be onomatopoetic, comp *gaggle*] To stop the mouth of by thrusting something into it so as to hinder speaking but permit breathing; hence, to silence by authority or violence.—*n.* Something thrust into the mouth to hinder speaking

Gage, gāj, *n* [Fr *gage*, from L L *gadium*, *vadium*, from Goth *wadi*, pledge, G *wette*, a bet, or from L *vas*, *vadis*, a surety, a pledge Akin *wage*] Something laid down or given as a security for the performance of some act by the person giving the gage; a pledge; something thrown down as a token of challenge to combat —*v t.*—*gaged*, *gaging* To give or deposit as a pledge or security for some act; to pledge or pawn; to bind by pledge.

Gage, gāj, *n.* and *v t.* Same as GAUGE.

Gage, gāj, *n.* [The name of the person who first introduced them.] A name of several varieties of plum

Gaggle, gag'l, *v. i.*—*gaggled, gaggling* [Formed from the sound.] To make a noise like a goose.

Gaiety, Gaily Under GAY

Gain, gān, *v. t* [Fr *gagner*, anciently, to earn profit from pasturage, hence to gain, from O H G *weidanjan*, to pasture, partly also from Icel and Sw *gagn*, gain, profit] To obtain by industry or the employment of capital, to get as profit or advantage, to acquire opposed to *lose*, to win or obtain by superiority or success (to *gain* a battle, a prize), to obtain in general, to procure (fame, favour), to win to one's side to conciliate, to reach, attain to, arrive at (to *gain* a mountain top) —*To gain over*, to draw to another party or interest, to win over —*To gain ground*, to advance in any undertaking, to make progress —*To gain time*, to obtain a longer time for a particular purpose —*v. i* To reap advantage or profit, to acquire gain —*To gain on or upon*, to encroach on (the sea *gains on* the land), to advance nearer to as in a race, to gain ground on —*n* Something obtained as an advantage, anything opposed to loss, profit, benefit derived —**Gainable**, gā'na-bl, *a* Capable of being gained obtained, or reached —**Gainer**, gā'ner *n* One that gains or obtains profit or advantage —**Gainful**, gān'ful *a* Producing profit or advantage, profitable advantageous lucrative —**Gainfully** gān'ful-li *adv* In a gainful manner —**Gainfulness** gān'ful-nes, *n* The state or quality of being gainful —**Gaining** gā'ning, *n* That which one gains usually in the plural earnings —**Gainless** gān'les *a* Not producing gain, unprofitable —**Gainlessness** gān'les-nes *n.*

Gainly, gān'li, *a* Handsome now only in the compound *ungainly* (which see)

Gainsay, gān-sā', *v. t* —*gainsaid gainsaying* [A Sax *gegn*, against (as in *again*) and *E say*] To contradict to deny or declare not to be true, to controvert to dispute —*n* Opposition in words, contradiction —**Gainsayer**, gān-sā'er, *n* One who gainsays

Gainst, genst Contr for *Against*

Gair fowl, gār'foul *n.* [Prov E *gare gair* to stare] The great auk a bird now extinct

Gairish, *a* GARISH

Gait, gāt, *n.* [Same as *gate* a way] Walk manner of walking or stepping, carriage —**Gaited**, gā'ted *a* Having a particular gait used in compounds (slow *gaited* heavy *gaited*)

Gaiter, gā'ter, *n* [Fr *guêtre* a gaiter—origin unknown] A covering of cloth for the leg fitting over the shoe, a spatterdash —*v. t.* To dress with gaiters

Gala, gal'a or gā'la *n.* [Fr show pomp It *gala*, finery, of Teut origin, akin *gallant* GALLANT] An occasion of public festivity —**Gala-day**, *n.* A day of festivity, a holiday with rejoicings —**Gala-dress** *n* A holiday dress

Galactic, ga-lak'tik, *a* [Gr *galaktikos* milky, from *gala*, *galaktos* milk] Of or belonging to milk obtained from milk, lactic, *astron* pertaining to the Galaxy or Milky Way —**Galactine** ga-lak'tin *n* A substance obtained from milk —**Galacto pogue Galactagogue** ga-lak'tō-gog ga-lak'ta-gog *n.* [Gr *gala* and *agō*, to induce] A medicine which promotes the secretion of milk —**Galactometer** gal-ak'tom'et-er, *n* [Gr *gala*, and *metron*, measure] An instrument to test the quality of milk, a lactometer — **Galactopoietic**, ga-lak'to poi-et'ik, *a or n* [Gr *gala*, and *poieō*, to make] Applied to substances which increase the flow of milk.

Galanga, Galangal, ga-lang'ga, ga-lang'gal, *n.* [Fr *galanga* O Fr *garingal* of Eastern origin] A dried rhizome brought from China and used in medicine being an aromatic stimulant of the nature of ginger

Galantine, gal-an-tēn', *n* [Fr] A dish of veal, chickens, or other white meat, freed from bones and served cold

Galatian, ga-lā'shi-an, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Galatia, in Asia Minor —*a* Of or pertaining to Galatia or the Galatians.

Galaxy, gal'ak-si, *n.* [Fr *galaxie*, from Gr *galaxias* (*kyklos*, circle, being understood), from *gala*, *galaktos*, milk.] The Milky Way, that long, white, luminous tract which is seen at night stretching across the heavens, and which is formed by a multitude of stars so distant and blended as to be distinguishable only by powerful telescopes, an assemblage of splendid persons or things

Galbanum, gal'ba-num, *n* [L, from Heb *chelbnah*, galbanum, from *cheleb*, fat] A fetid gum resin brought from the Levant Persia, and India, used in the arts, as in the manufacture of varnish, and also as a medicine

Galbulus, gal'bū-lus, *n.* [L, the nut of the cypress] *Bot* a cone or strobilus the scales of which are fleshy and combined into a uniform mass

Gale, gāl, *n* [Gael and Ir *gal*, a gale or puff of wind, or connected with Icel *gol*, *gola* a breeze] A wind, a breeze, a wind between a breeze and a storm or tempest

Gale gāl, *n.* [O E *gawl* A Sax D and G *gagel*, wild myrtle] A small shrub with a pleasant aromatic odour found in bogs and wet heaths

Gale gāl, *n* [A Sax *gafol*, rent tribute probably from W *gafael* Gael *gabhail*, a taking a lease] A periodical payment of rent

Galea gā'lē-a, *n* [L, a helmet] *Bot* parts of a calyx or corolla when with the form of a helmet —**Galeated** **Galeate** gā'lē-ā-ted gā'lē-āt *a* [L *galeatus*] Covered as with a helmet shaped like a helmet

Galena ga-lē'na *n* [Gr *galēnē*, tranquility —so named from its supposed effect upon diseases] The principal ore of lead of a lead gray colour with a metallic lustre, found massive or sometimes granular or crystallized —**Galenic Galenical** ga-len'ik ga-len'i-kal *a* Pertaining to or containing galena

Galenic Galenical ga-len'ik ga-len'i-kal *a* Relating to *Galen* the celebrated Greek physician of the second century **Galenism** gā'len-izm *n* The doctrines of Galen —**Galenist** gā'len-ist *n.* A follower of Galen

Galilean gal-i-lē'an *a* Of or pertaining to or invented by *Galileo* the Italian astronomer

Galilee, gal'i-lē *n* [Named after the scriptural *Galilee*] A portico or chapel annexed to some old churches and used for various purposes —**Galilean** gal-i-lē'an *n* A native or inhabitant of Galilee in Judea.—*a* Relating to Galilee

Galimatias gal-i-mā'shi-as *n* [Fr origin doubtful] Confused talk nonsense absurd mixture

Galingale gal'in-gāl, *n.* [GALANGA] A rare marsh plant which occurs in the south of England formerly used as a synonym of *Galanga*

Galiot Galliot gal'i-ot *n* [Fr *galiote* dim of *galie* a galley GALLEY] A small galley, or sort of brigantine moved both by sails and oars a Mediterranean Dutch cargo vessel with very rounded ribs and flattish bottom

Galipot gal'i-pot *n* [Fr perhaps from being sold in *gallipots*] The French name for the resin which is obtained by incisions in the stems of the maritime pine

Gall, gal *n.* [A Sax *gealla*=Icel *gall* D *gal*, G *galle*, cog with Gr *cholē* L *fel* bile] A bitter fluid secreted in the liver of animals bile, *fig* bitterness of mind, rancour, malignity, the gall bladder —**Gall bladder** *n. Anat* a small membranous sac shaped like a pear, which receives the gall or bile from the liver —**Gall-stone**, *n* A concretion formed in the gall bladder, used as a yellow colouring matter

Gall, gal, *n* [Fr *gale*, It *galla*, from L *galla*, an oak gall, a gall nut] A vegetable excrescence produced by the deposit of the egg of an insect in the bark or leaves of a plant, especially the oak, very extensively used in dyeing and in the manufacture of ink —**Gall-fly, Gall-insect**, *n.* An insect that punctures plants, and occasions galls

—**Gallic**, gal'ik, *a.* Belonging to galls, derived from galls.—**Gall-nut**, *n.* A vegetable excrescence in plants —**Gall-oak**, *n* The oak from which the galls of commerce are obtained

Gall, gal, *v t* [O Fr *galler*, to gall or fret, *galle*, an itching, scurf, perhaps L *gallus*, the diseased vegetable excrescence Comp. also Armor *gal*, eruption.] To make a sore in the skin of by rubbing, fretting, and wearing away, to excoriate, to vex, to chagrin, to cause to have a feeling of bitterness or annoyance, to hurt the feelings of, to harass, to annoy (as by a musketry fire) —*n* A sore place caused by rubbing

Galling gal'ing, *a* Adapted to fret or chagrin, vexing, harassing, annoying —**Gallingly**, gal'ing-li, *adv* In a galling manner

Gallant gal'ant *a* [Fr *galant*, ppr of O Fr verb *galer* to rejoice, from the Teutonic, comp G *geil*, wanton, Goth *gaijan*, to rejoice A Sax *gil* merry] Gay, showy, or splendid in attire or outward appearance handsome, fine, brave high spirited, courageous, magnanimous, noble, chivalrous, (in the following senses pron also gal lant') courtly polite and attentive to ladies courteous —*n* A gay sprightly man, a high spirited brave young fellow, a daring spirit, (in the following senses pron also ga lant'), a man who is polite and attentive to ladies, a wooer a suitor —*v t* (ga lant') To act the gallant to wards to wait on or be very attentive to (a lady) —**Gallantly** gal'ant-li *adv* In a gallant manner gaily splendidly, bravely, nobly —**Gallantness**, gal'ant-nes *n* The state or quality of being gallant —**Gallantry** gal'ant-ri *n* [Fr *galanterie*] Show ostentatious finery, bravery, dash intrepidity polite attention to ladies court paid to females for the purpose of winning illicit favours

Galleass gal'e-as *n* [Fr *galeasse*, It *galeazzo* akin to *galley*] A large kind of galley formerly used in the Mediterranean

Galleon gal'e-un *n* [Sp *galeon* It *galeone* augmentatives from L *galea* a galley] A large ship formerly used by the Spaniards in their commerce with America

Gallery, gal'er-i *n* [Fr *galerie* It *galleria* L L *galena* perhaps from L *Gr galea* a gallery] An apartment of much greater length than breadth serving as a passage of communication between different rooms of a building a room or building for the exhibition of paintings, statues and other works of art, a collection of paintings statues &c, a platform projecting from the walls of a building, and overlooking a ground floor as in a church theatre and the like, *fort* any communication covered in both above and at the sides *mining* a narrow passage, *naut* a frame like a balcony projecting from the stern and quarters of a ship

Galley gal'i *n* [O Fr *galie* It and L L *galea*– probably from Gr *gaulē* a kind of gallery or *galeos galē* a sea-fish, a kind of shark, which might suggest a swift-sailing vessel Akin are *gallion gallease*, *galiot*] A low flat-built vessel with one deck, and navigated with sails and oars, once commonly used in the Mediterranean a ship of the ancient Greeks and Romans propelled chiefly by oars, the boat of a warship appropriated for the captain's use the cook room or kitchen on board ship *printing* a movable frame or tray on which the types are placed when composed —*The galleys* certain galleys on the Mediterranean which were worked by convicts, hence a synonym for a place of forced and severe toil —**Galley-fire** *n* A ship's fireplace —**Galley-slave** *n* A person condemned for a crime to work at the oar on board of a galley

Galliard, gal'yard, *n* [Sp *gallarda*] A lively dance, originally Spanish

Gallic, *a.* Under GALL, a vegetable excrescence

Gallic, Gallican, gal'ik, gal'i-kan, *a* [L *Gallicus*, from *Gallia*, Gaul, France] Pertaining to Gaul or France (the *Gallican* church or clergy) —**Gallicise, Gallicize**, gal'i-sīz, *v t.*—*gallicised, gallicising* To render con-

formable to the French idiom or language —**Gallicism**, gal'i-sizm, *n* [Fr *gallicisme*] A mode of speech peculiar to the French nation; a custom or mode of thought peculiar to the French

Galligaskins, gal-i-gas'kinz, *n pl.* [From Fr *groguesques*, O Fr *guarguesques*, *garguesques*, from It *grechesco*, Grecian (through such forms as *gleguesques*, *galligaskes*)] Large open breeches, wide hose, leather guards worn on the legs by sportsmen

Gallimaufry, gal-i ma fri, *n* [Fr *galimafrée*, a ragout, of uncertain origin] A hash, a medley, a hodge podge

Gallinaceous, gal i nā shus, *a* [L *gallinaceus*, from *gallina*, a hen, *gallus*, a cock] Pertaining to the order of birds which includes the domestic fowls pheasants &c —**Gallinacean**, gal i nā shē an *n* One of the gallinaceous birds —**Gallinule**, gal i nūl, *n* [L *gallinula* dim of *gallina*, a hen] A grallatorial bird closely allied to the coots, the water hen or moor hen

Gallipot, gal i pot *n* [Corrupted from O D *gleypot*, an earthen pot—*gley* clay, and *pot*] A small pot or vessel painted and glazed, used by druggists and apothecaries for containing medicines

Gallium, gal i um *n* [From *Gallia* France] A rare metal, of a grayish white colour and brilliant lustre, exceedingly fusible, discovered in 1875

Gallivant, **Gallavant**, gal i vant gal a vant, *v i* [Probably a corrupt form of *gallant*] To gad or run about to flirt

Galliwasp, gal'i wasp, *n* A species of West Indian lizard, about 1 foot in length

Gallomania, gal ō mā ni a *n* A mania for imitating French manners dress, literature &c

Gallon, gal un, *n* [O Fr *galon jalon* Fr *jale* a jar a bowl, origin unknown] A measure of capacity for dry or liquid goods, but usually for liquids, containing 4 quarts, the English imperial gallon contains 277 274 cubic inches

Galloon ga-lōn *n* [Fr and Sp *galon* It *galone*, from *gala* show GALA] A kind of narrow close lace made of cotton silk gold, or silver threads &c —**Gallooned** ga lōnd, *a* Furnished or adorned with galloon

Gallop, gal up, *v i* [Fr *galoper* from O Flem *walop*, a gallop an extension of *wallen* A Sax *weallan* to boil] To move or run with leaps, as a horse, to run with speed, to ride a horse that is galloping, to ride at a rapid pace, to scamper *n* the movement or pace of a horse by springs or leaps —**Gallopade**, gal up ād *n* [Fr *galopade*] A sidelong or curvetting kind of gallop, a sprightly kind of dance a galop the music adapted to it —*v i* *galloped*, *galloping* To gallop, to perform the dance called a gallopade —**Galloper** gal up-ėr, *n.* One who or that which gallops

Galloway, gal ō wā *n* A species of horses of small size but great endurance first bred in *Galloway* in Scotland

Gallowglass, **Gallowglas** gal ō glas, *n* [Ir *galloglach* — *gall* a foreigner, an English man, and *oglach*, a youth, from being armed after the English model] An ancient heavy armed foot-soldier of Ireland and the Western Isles

Gallows, gal ōz, *n sing* or *pl*, also **Gallowses** in pl [A plural form A Sax *galga gealga* (sing) a gallows Dan and Sw *galge*, Icel *galgi* Goth *galga* G *galgen*, gallows] An instrument of punishment on which criminals are executed by hanging, also, a contrivance for suspending anything, one of a pair of braces for the trowsers (colloq, always with plural *gallowses*) —**Gallows bird**, *n* A person that deserves the gallows

Galoche, **Galoshe**, ga losh', *n* [Fr *galoche*, from L.L *calopedia* (through the corruptions *calop'dia*, *calopdja*), from Gr *kalopodion*, a wooden shoe—*kalon*, wood, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot] A shoe to be worn over another shoe to keep the foot dry; also a kind of gaiter

Galop, ga-lop', *n* [Fr GALLOP] A quick, lively kind of dance, somewhat resembling a waltz; the music for the dance

Galore, ga-lōr', *n* [Ir and Gael *go leòr*, enough—*go*, to, and *leòr*, enough.] Abundance, plenty [Colloq]

Galvanic, **Galvanical**, † gal-van'ik, gal-van'i-kal, *a* [From *Galvani*, an Italian physiologist, an early investigator of galvanism.] Pertaining to galvanism, containing or exhibiting galvanism —*Galvanic electricity*, electricity arising from chemical action —*Galvanic pair* or *cell*, a combination of two substances in an exciting liquid which acts chemically upon one more than on the other —*Galvanic battery*, an association of galvanic pairs for the production of current electricity —**Galvanism** gal van izm, *n* That branch of the science of electricity which treats of the electric currents arising from chemical action more particularly from that accompanying the decomposition of metals —**Galvanist**, gal van ist, *n* One versed in galvanism —**Galvanization** gal van i zā shon, *n* The act of affecting with galvanism the state of being affected —**Galvanize** gal van iz *v t* —*galvanized galvanizing* To affect with galvanizm, to electroplate by galvanism, to coat (sheets of iron) with tin or zinc in this way, to restore to consciousness by galvanic action, as from a state of suspended animation —**Galvanizer**, gal van i zėr, *n* One who or that which galvanizes —**Galvanologist**, gal van ol o jist, *n* One who describes the phenomena of galvanism —**Galvanology** gal van ol o-jy *n* A description of the phenomena of galvanism —**Galvanomagnetic** gal van ō-mag net ik *a* Same as *Electro magnetic* —**Galvanometer** gal van-om et ėr, *n* An instrument for detecting the existence and determining the strength and direction of an electric current —**Galvanometry**, gal van om et ri, *n* The art or process of determining the force of electric or galvanic currents —**Galvanoplastic**, gal van ō plas tik *a* Pertaining to the art or process of electrotyping —**Galvanoplasty** gal van ō-plas ti *n* Same as *Electrotypy* —**Galvanoscope** gal van ō-skōp *n* An instrument for detecting the existence and direction of an electric current —**Galvanoscopic**, gal van ō skop ik *a* Of or pertaining to galvanoscope

Gama-grass gā ma *n* A tall strong and exceedingly productive grass cultivated in the warm parts of America and to some extent in Europe

Gambeson **Gambison**, gam bē zon gam bi zon *n* [O Fr *gambeson* from O H G *wamba*, A Sax *wambe* womb stomach, comp G *wams*, doublet] A stuffed and quilted tunic fitting the body and formerly worn under the habergeon

Gambier **Gambir** gam bėr, gam bir *n* [Malayan] An earthy looking substance of light brown hue procured from the leaves of a Malayan shrub and used medicinally as an astringent but far more extensively employed in tanning and dyeing

Gambit, gam bit *n* [Fr from It *gambetto*, a tripping up of one's legs from *gamba*, the leg] *Chess*, the sacrifice of a pawn early in the game, for the purpose of taking up an attacking position

Gamble gam'bl, *v i* — *gambled*, *gambling* [Freq of *game*, with b inserted, as in *number*, *humble*] To play or game for money or other stake especially to be in the habit of doing so —*v t* To lose or squander by gaming with *away* — **Gambler** gam blėr *n* One who gambles —**Gambling house**, *n* A gaming house

Gamboge, gam bōj, *n* [From *Camboja*, *Cambodia*, a portion of the empire of Anam, in Asia] The hardened juice or sap yielded by several species of trees and used as a purgative in medicine and also in the arts, chiefly in water-colour painting —**Gambogic**, gam bō jik, *a* Pertaining to gamboge

Gambol, gam bol, *v i* —*gambolled*, *gambolling* [O E *gambolde gambauds*, from Fr *gambade* gambol, *gambiller*, to wag the leg or kick, O Fr *gambe*, It *gamba*, the leg, Fr *jambe*] To dance and skip about in sport, to frisk, to leap, to play in frolic —*n* A skipping or leaping about in frolic; a skip, frisk, leap, prank

Gambrel, **Gambril**, gam'brel, gam'bril, *n* [From It *gamba*, the leg] The hind-leg of a horse; a stick crooked like a horse's leg, used by butchers for suspending animals. — *Gambrel roof*, a hipped roof; a mansard roof

Game, gām, *n* [A Sax *gamen*, joy, pleasure; Icel *gaman*, Dan *gammen*, delight, gratification, O G *gaman*, jest, sport *Gamble* is a derivative, and *gammon*, humbug, is of same origin] Sport of any kind; jest; play, some contrivance or arrangement for sport, recreation, testing skill, and the like (the *game* of cricket or of bowls), a single contest in any such game; specifically (*pl*), diversions or contests, as in wrestling, running, and other athletic exercises, a scheme pursued or measures planned, such animals, collectively, as are usually pursued or taken in the chase or in the sports of the field in this sense without a plural, the animals enumerated in the game-laws —*To make game of*, to turn into ridicule, to delude or humbug —*v i* —*gamed gaming* [A Sax *gamenian*] To gamble, to play at cards, dice, billiards, &c, for money, to be in the habit of so doing —*a* Having the courageous spirit of a game-cock, courageous [Colloq]—*To die game*, to maintain a bold, resolute, courageous spirit to the last —**Game bag**, *n* A bag for holding the game killed by a sportsman —**Game-cock** *n* A cock bred or used to fight, a cock of a good fighting breed —**Game-fowl**, *n* A variety of the common fowl bred for fighting —**Gameful**, gām ful, *a* Full of sport or games, sportive, full of game or beasts of sport (*Pope*) —**Game-keeper** *n* One who has the care of game, one who is employed to look after animals kept for sport —**Game-laws**, *n pl* Laws enacted with regard to or for the preservation of the animals called game —**Gamely**, gām'li, *adv* In a game or courageous manner [Colloq]—**Gameness**, gām' nes *n* The quality of being game, pluckiness [Colloq]—**Game preserver**, *n* One who strictly preserves for his own sport or profit such animals as are game —**Gamesome** gām sum *a* Sportive, playful, frolicsome —**Gamesomely**, gām'sum li, *adv* Sportively playfully —**Gamesomeness** gām sum nes *n* The quality of being gamesome —**Gamester**, gām'stėr, *n* [*Game* and the suffix *-ster*] One who games a person addicted to gaming, a gambler one skilled in games — **Gamey**, **Gamy** gā mi *a* Having the flavour of game —**Gaming house** *n.* A house where gaming is practised, a gambling house — **Gaming table**, *n* A table appropriated to gaming

Gamin gam in ga-man, *n* [Fr] A neglected street boy, an Arab of the streets

Gammer, gam ėr, *n* [Contr for *goodmother* or *grandmother* Comp *gaffer*] An old wife the correlative of *gaffer*

Gammon, gam un, *n* [O Fr *gambon*, It *gambone*, a big leg a gammon, from *gamba*, a leg] The thigh of a hog, pickled and smoked or dried a smoked ham —*v t* To make into bacon, to pickle and dry in smoke

Gammon, gam un, *n.* [Connected with *game*, comp Dan *gammen*, sport] An imposition or hoax, humbug [Colloq]—*v t* To delude to hoax or humbug [Colloq]

Gamogenesis, gam o jen'e-sis, *n* [Gr *gamos*, marriage and *genesis*] Generation by copulation of the sexes, sexual generation —**Gamogenetic** gam o-je net ik, *a.* Of or relating to gamogenesis.—**Gamopetalous**, gam-o pet a lus, *a* [Gr *gamos*, and *petalon*, a flower leaf] *Bot* monopetalous —**Gamophyllous** ga mof i lus or gam-o-fil'lus, *a* [Gr *gamos* and *phyllon* a leaf] *Bot* having a single perianth whorl with coherent leaves —**Gamosepalous**, gam-o-sep' a lus, *a.* [Gr *gamos*, and E *sepal*.] *Bot.* monosepalous

Gamut, gam ut, *n* [Gr *gamma*, the letter G, the last note of the scale, and L *ut*, the syllable formerly used in singing the first note of the scale, the modern *do*] *Mus* a scale on which notes in music are written or printed, consisting of lines and spaces which are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet

Gander, gan'dėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *gandra*, for *ganra*, from the root *gan* seen in G *gans*, a

goose, *gänserich*, a gander. Goose] The male of the goose.

Gang, gang, n. [A. Sax *gang*, a way, a passage, *genge*, a gang, a company, from *gangan*, to go. Go.] A number going in company, hence, a company or number of persons associated for a particular purpose used especially in a depreciatory or contemptuous sense or of disreputable persons, a number of workmen or labourers engaged on any piece of work under the supervision of one person, a squad — **Ganger, gang'er, n.** One who superintends a gang of labourers.—**Gangway**, *gang wā, n* A temporary means of access to some position, formed of planks or boards, a narrow framework or platform leading into or out of a ship, or from one part of a ship to another. an opening in a ship's bulwarks and the steps leading to it

Gangetic, gan-jet'ik, *a* Relating to the river *Ganges*

Ganglion, gang'gli-on, *n* pl **Ganglia** or **Ganglions** [Gr *ganglion*, a sort of swelling or excrescence, a tumour under the skin] *Anat* an enlargement occurring somewhere in the course of a nerve, a mass of nervous matter containing nerve-cells, and giving origin to nerve fibres, *surg* an encysted tumour situated somewhere on a tendon —**Ganglial, Ganglial**, gang'gli-al, *a* Relating to a ganglion —**Ganglia'ted**, gang'gli-at-ed, *a* Having ganglions — **Gangliform, Ganglioform**, gang'gli-form, gang'gli-o-form, *a* Having the shape of a ganglion — **Ganglionary**, gang'gli-on-a-ri, *a* Composed of ganglia —**Ganglionic**, gang-gli on'ik, *a* Pertaining to a ganglion

Gangrene, gang'grēn, *n.* [L *gangræna*, from Gr *gangraina*, from *graiō*, to gnaw] The first stage of mortification of living flesh, *bot* a disease ending in putrid decay — *v t* —*gangrened, gangrening* To produce a gangrene in, to mortify — *v i* To become mortified Also **Gangrenate**, gang'grē-nāt — **Gangrenescent**, gang-grē-nes'ent, *a.* Becoming gangrenous —**Gangrenous** gang'grē-nus, *a* Attacked by gangrene, mortified, indicating mortification of living flesh

Gangue, gang, *n* [G *gang*, a vein] The stony matrix of metallic ores.

Gangway Under GANG

Ganister, Gannister, gan'is-tēr, *n* A close grained hard sandstone or grit found under certain coal beds in England

Gannet, gan'et, *n* [A Sax *ganet, ganot*, a sea-fowl, a gannet, allied to *gander, goose*] The solan goose, an aquatic bird of the pelican family, 3 feet in length, common on insular rocks in the northern seas

Ganoid, gan'oid, *a* [Gr *ganos* splendour, and *eidos*, appearance] Belonging to an order of fishes, the majority of them extinct, characterized by scales composed of horny or bony plates covered with glossy enamel —*n* One of these fishes

Gantlet, gant'let, *n* A glove Same as *Gauntlet*

Gantlet, gant'let, *n* [From Sw *gatlopp*, from *gata*, a street, a line of soldiers, and *lopp*, a course, akin to E *leap*, D *loopen*, to run] A punishment in which the culprit was compelled to run between two ranks of men armed with rods, &c, receiving a blow from each — *To run the gantlet*, to undergo the punishment of the gantlet; hence, to go through much and severe criticism, controversy, or ill-treatment

Gaol, jāl, Gaoler, jā'lėr JAIL, JAILER

Gap, gap, *n* [Icel and Sw *gap*, a gap or hiatus, akin *gape, gaby*] A break or opening, as in a fence, wall or the like, a breach, a chasm, a hiatus —*To stop a gap*, to fill it up, hence, to supply a temporary expedient — *v t.* To make a gap or gaps in; to notch or jag, to cut into teeth — **Gap-toothed**, *a* Having interstices between the teeth (*Tenn.*)

Gape, gāp, *v i* —*gaped, gaping* [A Sax *geapan*, to gape or open wide, from *geap*, wide; Dan *gabe*, Icel *gapa*, to gaze with open mouth, D *gapen*, G *gaffen*, to gape, akin *gap, gaby*] To open the mouth wide, as indicative of drowsiness, dulness, surprise, expectation, &c ; to stand open, to present a gap; to show a fissure or chasm —*To gape for or after*, to crave; to desire or covet earnestly —*n* The act of gaping, *zool* the width of the mouth when opened, as of birds, fishes, &c ; *pl* a disease of young poultry attended with much gaping —**Gaper**, gā'pėr, *n* One who gapes, a bivalve mollusc with a shell permanently open at the posterior end.

Garb, garb, *n* [O Fr *garbe*, a garb, appearance, comeliness, from O H G *garawi, garwi*, attire, akin to A Sax *gearwa*, clothing, E *gear* and *yare*] Clothing, vesture, *costume*, *habit*, an official or other distinguishing dress, fashion or mode —*v t* To dress, to clothe (*Tenn*)

Garbage, gär'bāj, *n* [O E *garbash*, probably from *garble*, to sift, being thus what is sifted out, refuse] Refuse or offal, refuse animal or vegetable matter, any worthless, offensive matter

Garble, gär'bl, *v t* —*garbled, garbling* [O Fr *garbeller*, from Sp *garbillar*, to sift, *garbillo*, a coarse sieve, from Ar *gharbil*, a sieve] To sift or bolt, to examine for the purpose of separating the good from the bad, to falsify by leaving out parts to mutilate so as to give a false impression (to *garble* historical documents), to sophisticate, to corrupt — **Garbler**, gär'blėr, *n.* One who garbles, formerly an official in London who looked after the purity of drugs and spices

Garboil, gär'boil, *n* [O Fr *garboul*, It *garbuglio*] Tumult, uproar [*Shak*]

Gardant, gär'dant *a* [Fr] *Her* a term applied to a lion represented as looking with full face at the observer

Garden, gär'dn *n* [O Fr *gardin*, Mod Fr *jardin*, a word of Teutonic origin, comp L G *garden*, G *garten*, a garden, Goth *gards*, A Sax *geard*, O E *garth*, an inclosed place, a yard YARD] A piece of ground appropriated to the cultivation of plants, fruits, flowers or vegetables, a rich well-cultivated spot or tract of country — *v t* To lay out or cultivate a garden —**Gardener**, gär'dn-ėr, *n* One whose occupation is to tend and dress a garden — **Gardening**, gär'dn-ing *n* The art or practice of cultivating gardens, horticulture —**Garden party**, *n* A party held on the lawn or in the garden attached to a private residence

Gardenia, gär-dē'ni-a, *n* [After Dr *Garden* an American botanist] A name of certain plants of Asia and Africa with large handsome white or yellowish flowers, often deliciously fragrant

Garfish, gär'fish, *n* [A Sax *gar* a dart] A fish with a remarkably elongated body and a long, narrow, beak like snout, sea pike or sea needle

Gargarism, gär'gar-izm, *n* [L *gargarismus*, Gr *gargarizō*, to wash the mouth] A gargle

Gargle, gär'gl, *v t* —*gargled, gargling* [A word akin to *gurgle, gorge, gargoyle*, Fr *gargouiller*, to gargle, *gargouille*, the gullet, Gr *gargarizō*, to rinse the mouth, G *gurgel*, the throat *gurgeln*, to gargle] To wash or rinse (the mouth or throat) with a liquid preparation —*n* Any liquid preparation for washing the mouth and throat

Gargoil, Gargoyle, gär'goil, *n* [Fr *gargouille*, a gargoil or spout GARGLE] *Arch* a projecting spout for throwing the water from the gutters of a building, generally carved into a grotesque figure from whose mouth the water gushes

Garish, Gairish, gā'rish, *a* [From O E *gare*, to stare, probably a form of *gaze* with change from *z*-sound to *r*, as in *smore, smooze, frore, freeze*, &c] Gaudy, showy, staring, overbright, dazzling —**Garishly, Gairishly**, gā'rish-li, *adv* In a garish manner —**Garishness, Gairishness**, gā'rish-nes, *n* The state or quality of being garish

Garland, gär'land, *n* [O E. *girlond, gerlond*, from Fr *guirlande*, a garland, from O H G *wiera*, a coronet, through a verb *wierelen*, to plait] A wreath or chaplet made of leaves, twigs, flowers, or the like; a collection of little printed pieces; an anthology.—*v t* To deck with a garland or garlands.

Garlic, gär'lik, *n.* [A. Sax. *gārleác*, from *gār*, a dart or lance—*from the spear-shaped leaves*—and *leác*, a leek, as in *hemlock, charlock*, &c] A plant allied to the onion, leek, &c , having an acrid pungent taste and very strong odour, indigenous to the south of Europe, where it forms a favourite condiment

Garment, gär'ment, *n* [Fr *garnement*; O Fr *garnnment*, from *garnir*, to garnish, to deck GARNISH] Any article of clothing or piece of dress, as a coat, a gown, &c , vestment — **Garmented**, gär'mented, *a* Covered with a garment, clothed

Garner, gär'nėr, n [Fr *grenier*, O Fr *gernier*, a corn loft, from L *granarium*, a granary, from *granum*, grain. GRANARY] A granary, a building or place where grain is stored for preservation —*v t* To store in, or as in, a granary

Garnet, gär'net, *n* [Fr *grenat*, It *granata*, from L *granum*, grain, seed, and in later times the cochineal insect and the scarlet dye obtained from it, the stone being so called on account of its fine crimson colour] The name common to a group or family of precious stones, varying considerably in composition, the prevailing colour being red of various shades, but often brown, and sometimes green, yellow, or black, *naut* a sort of tackle fixed to a stay, and used to hoist in and out cargo — **Garnetiferous**, gär-ne-tif'ėr-us, *a* Containing or yielding garnets

Garnish, gär'nish *v t* [Fr *garnir*, to provide or equip, It *guarnire, guernire*, O Sp *guarnir*, from the German—comp O H G *warnôn*, G *warnen*, A Sax *warnian*, to take care, to warn WARN Akin *garment, garrison*] To adorn, to decorate with appendages, to set off, *cookery*, to ornament (a dish) with something laid round it —*n* Something added for embellishment, ornament, decoration, *cookery*, something round a dish as an embellishment — **Garnisher**, gär'nish-ėr, *n* One who garnishes or decorates —**Garnishing, Garnishment** gär'nish-ing, gär'nish-ment, *n* That which garnishes, ornament — **Garniture**, gär'ni-tūr *n* Ornamental appendages, embellishments

Garotte, Garotter, ga-rot', ga-rot'ėr GARROTTE

Garret, gar'et, *n* [O Fr *garite*, a place of refuge or outlook, from *garer*, to beware, from O H G *weran*, Goth *varjan*, to defend Akin *ward guard, wary, warn*] That part of a house which is on the uppermost floor, immediately under the roof, a loft — **Garreteer** gar-et-ēr', *n* An inhabitant of a garret, a poor author — **Garret-story**, *n* The story of a house in which the garrets are situated

Garrison, gar'i-sn *n* [Fr *garnison*, from *garnir*, to garnish GARNISH] A body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town, a fort, castle, or fortified town furnished with troops —*v t* To place a garrison in, to secure or defend by garrisons

Garrot, gar'ot, *n* The common name given to several ducks, one of them called also the golden-eye

Garrotte, Garrote, Garrote, ga rot', ga-rōt', *v t* —*garrotted, garroted, garrotting, garroting* To strangle by means of the garrotte, to rob by suddenly seizing a person and compressing his windpipe till he become insensible, or at least helpless, usually carried out by two or three accomplices —**Garrotter**, ga rot'ėr, *n* One who commits the act of garrotting

Garrulous, gar'u lus, *a* [L *garrulus*, from *garrio*, to prate, to chatter, allied to Gr *gēryō, garyō*, to cry, Ir *garrim*, to bawl] Talkative, prating, characterized by long prosy talk, with minuteness and frequent repetition in recording details — **Garrulity**, ga-rū'li-ti, *n* The quality of being garrulous; talkativeness, loquacity —**Garrulously**, gar'u lus-li, *adv* In a garrulous or talkative manner —**Garrulousness**, gar'u-lus-nes, *n.* Talkativeness; garrulity.

Garter, gär'tėr, *n.* [From O Fr. *garter*=

Fr. *jarretières*, from *jarret*, O Fr *garret*, ham, hough, from the Celtic; Armor *gar* or *garr*, W *gar*, the leg, Gael *gar*, in *gartan*, a garter] A string or band used to tie a stocking to the leg; the badge of the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain, called *the order of the Garter*, hence, also, the order itself, and the name given to the principal king of arms in England —*v t* To bind with a garter

Garth, garth, *n* [Icel *garthr*, a yard or court—A Sax *geard*, a yard GARDEN, YARD] A yard or garden†, a small inclosed place, the greensward or grass area within the cloisters of a religious house, a dam or weir for catching fish

Gas, gas, *n* [A word formed by the Dutch chemist Van Helmont who died in 1644 probably suggested by D *geest*, spirit G *geist*] An elastic aeriform fluid, a substance the particles of which tend to fly apart from each other, thus causing it to expand indefinitely, coal gas the common gas used for illuminating purposes —**Gasalier, Gasellier** gas-a-lēr' *gas e lēr*, *n* [From *gas*, by an erroneous imitation of *chandelier*] A hanging apparatus with brackets or branches adapted for burning gas, as a chandelier for burning candles **Gas burner**, *n* That part of a gas lamp or bracket which gives out the light — **Gas-coal**, *n* A coal employed for making gas — **Gaseity**, ga sē i ti, *n* The state of being gaseous —**Gas-engine**, *n* An engine for utilizing coal gas as a motive power —**Gaseous**, gā zē us *a* In the form of gas, of the nature of gas —**Gaseousness** gā zē us nes, *n* — **Gas fitter**, *n* A workman who fixes pipes and fits burners and other appliances for gas — **Gas furnace** *n* A furnace of which the fuel is gas — **Gasholder**, *gas hōl-dēr*, *n* A vessel for storing gas after purification, a gas meter — **Gasiform**, gā zi form *a* Gaseous, aeriform — **Gasify**, gas'i fi *v t* —*gasified gasifying* To convert into gas — **Gasification** gas i fi kā shon, *n* The act of converting into gas — **Gas jet**, *n* A spout of flame issuing from a gas burner, a gas burner —**Gas-lamp**, *n* A lamp the light of which is supplied by gas —**Gas light** *n* Light produced by the combustion of coal gas, a gas-jet — **Gas-main**, *n* One of the principal pipes which convey the gas from the gas works to the place of consumption —**Gas meter** *n* An instrument through which the gas is made to pass in order to ascertain the quantity which is consumed at a particular place —**Gasogene, Gazogene** gas o jēn, gaz o jēn, *n* [*Gas*, and Gr root *gen* to produce] An apparatus for manufacturing aerated water on a small scale for domestic use — **Gasolene, Gasoline**, gas o lēn gas o-lin *n* A ir gas —**Gasometer**, ga zom e tēr *n* An instrument or apparatus intended to measure collect, or mix gases, a reservoir or storehouse for the ordinary illuminating gas produced in gas works, a gasholder, a gas tank — **Gasometry**, ga zom e tri, *n* The art or practice of measuring gases — **Gasometric**, gaz o-met rik, *n* Of or pertaining to gasometry —**Gas-stove**, *n* A stove heated by gas — **Gassy** gas i, *a* Relating to or containing gas, gaseous —**Gas tank**, *n* A gasholder or reservoir for coal gas —**Gas tar**, *n* Coal tar — **Gas-work**, *n* A work where coal gas is made for illuminating purposes

Gascon, gas kon, *n* [Fr , akin to *Basque*] A native of Gascony in France, hence a boaster, the Gascons being noted for boasting — **Gasconade**, gas ko-nād , *n* [Fr] A boast or boasting, a vaunt, a bravado, a bragging —*v t* —*gasconaded, gasconading* To boast, to brag, to vaunt, to bluster — **Gasconader**, gas ko nā dēr, *n* A great boaster

Gash, gash, *n* [Perhaps from O Fr *garser*, to scarify, to pierce with a lancet, L L *garsa*, scarification] A deep and long cut, an incision of considerable length, particularly in flesh —*v t* To make a gash or gashes in

Gasket, gas'ket, *n* [Fr *garcette*, Sp *garceta*, a gasket] One of the plaited cords fastened to the yard of a ship to tie the sail to it.

Gasp, gasp, *v i* [Icel. *geispa*, to yawn, Dan *gispe*, to gasp; L G. *jaspen, jaspsen*, akin to E. *gape*] To open the mouth wide in laborious respiration, to labour for breath; to respire convulsively; to pant violently —*v t* To emit or utter with gaspings or pantings with *away, forth, out*, &c.—*n* A laboured respiration, a short painful catching of the breath —**Gaspingly**, gas'ping li, *adv* In a gasping manner

Gasteropod, Gastropod, gas'tēr-o-pod, gas-trō-pod, *n* [Gr *gastēr*, the belly, and *pous, podos*, a foot] One of a class of molluscs, consisting of snails, periwinkles, and other animals inhabiting a univalve shell (although some of them are destitute of a shell) the distinguishing characteristic being the *foot* a broad muscular organ attached to the ventral surface — **Gasteropodous**, gas tēr op o-dus, *a* Belonging to the gasteropods

Gastly, gast li, *a* Same as *Ghastly*

Gastralgia, Gastralgy, gas tral ji a, gas-tral ji, *n* [Gr *gastēr, gastros*, the belly, and *algos*, pain] Pain in the stomach or belly

Gastric, gas trik *a* [From Gr *gastēr, gastros*, the belly or stomach] Of or pertaining to the belly or stomach —*Gastric juice*, a fluid secreted in the mucous membrane of the stomach, and the principal agent in digestion —*Gastric fever*, a popular name for *typhoid* or *enteric fever*, from the manner in which it affects the intestines — **Gastritis**, gas tri tis, *n* Chronic inflammation of the stomach — **Gastrocele** gas trō sēl, *n* [Gr *kēlē*, a tumour] *Pathol* a hernia of the stomach — **Gastronomy** gas tron o mi *n* [Gr *nomos*, a law] The art or science of good living, the pleasures of the table, epicurism — **Gastronomic Gastronomical**, gas tro nom ik gas tro nom i kal *a* Pertaining to gastronomy — **Gastronome, Gastronomer Gastronomist**, gas tro nom gas tron o-mēr gas tron o-mist, *n* One versed in gastronomy, a judge of the art of cookery, a gourmet, an epicure **Gastroscopy** gas tros ko pi, *n* [Gr *skopeō* to view] *Med* an examination of the abdomen in order to detect disease —**Gastrotomy**, gas trot o mi *n* [Gr *tomē* a cutting] *Surg* the operation of cutting into the abdomen

Gat gat, old pret of *get*

Gate, gāt, *n* [A Sax *geat* a gate or door, Icel *gat*, D *gat* a hole, from same root as *get*] A large door such as gives entrance into a castle a temple palace or other large edifice, the entrance leading into such an edifice, a frame of timber or metal which opens or closes a passage into an inclosure of some kind, the frame which shuts or stops a passage for water as at the entrance to a dock —**Gated**, gā ted *a* Having gates —**Gate house**, *n* A house at a gate, as a porter's lodge at the entrance to the grounds of a mansion — **Gate man**, *n* The person who has charge of a gate —**Gateway** gāt wā, *n* An opening which is or may be closed with a gate, a means of ingress or egress

Gather, gaṙh ēr, *v t* [A Sax *gaderan, gadrian* from *gador, geador*, together, seen also in *together*, comp D *gadern*, to gather, *te gader* L G *to gader*, together] To bring together, to collect into one place or one aggregate, to assemble, to congregate, to pick, to pluck, to accumulate, to amass, to draw together, to bring together in folds or plaits, as a garment, hence, to plait, to pucker, to acquire or gain, with or without effort (to *gather* strength), to deduce by inference, to conclude —*To gather one's self together*, to collect all one's powers for a strong effort — *To be gathered to one's fathers* to be interred along with one's ancestors, or simply to die —*v i* To collect, to become assembled, to congregate, to take origin and grow, to come to a head (as a boil) — *n* A plait or fold in cloth held in position by a thread drawn through it, a pucker — **Gatherer**, gaṙh ēr-ēr, *n* One who or that which gathers —**Gathering**, gaṙh'ēr ing, *n* The act of collecting or assembling, that which is gathered, a crowd, an assembly, a collection of pus, an abscess

Gatling-gun, gat'ling gun, *n* A form of the mitrailleuse or repeating machine-gun, so named from the inventor

Gaucherie, gōsh-rē, *n* [Fr., from *gauche*, left-handed, awkward.] An awkward action, awkwardness

Gaucho, gä ō'chō, *n* A native of the Pampas of the La Plata of Spanish descent.

Gaud, Gawd, gad, *n* [L *gaudium*, joy, gladness, in later times something showy; akin *joy, jewel*] Something worn for adorning the person, a piece of showy finery (*Shak*) —**Gaudery**, † gä'dēr-i, *n* Finery, fine things — **Gaudily**, gä'di-li, *adv* In a gaudy manner —**Gaudiness**, gä'dines, *n* The quality or condition of being gaudy —**Gaudy**, gä'di, *a* Gay beyond the simplicity of nature or good taste, showy; tastelessly or glaringly adorned. —*n*. A feast or festival

Gaudeamus, gä-dē-ā mus, *n*. [L , let us rejoice] A rejoicing, a festival

Gauffer, gä fēr *v t* [Fr *gaufrer*, to figure cloth, velvet, &c , from *gaufre*—E *wafer*.] To plait, to crimp, to flute, to goffer.— **Gauffering iron**, *n*. An iron used for plaiting or fluting frills, &c

Gauge, gāj, *v t* —*gauged, gauging* [O Fr *gauger*, perhaps of the same origin with *gallon*, and signifying to find the number of measures in a vessel] To measure or to ascertain the contents or capacity of; to measure in respect to capability, power, character, &c to appraise, to estimate — *n* A standard of measure, an instrument to determine dimensions or capacity, a measure, means of estimating, the distance between the lines of rails of a railway, *joinery*, a simple instrument made to strike a line parallel to the straight side of a board, &c — **Gaugeable**, gā'ja bl, *a* Capable of being gauged or measured — **Gauger**, ga jēr, *n* One who gauges, an officer whose business is to ascertain the contents of casks, an exciseman

Gaul, gal *n* [L *Gallus*, a Gaul, an inhabitant of *Gallia*, the country now called France] An inhabitant of Gaul —**Gaul ish**, gä lish *a* Pertaining to Gaul or ancient France

Gault, galt, *n* [Comp Icel *gald, galdr*, hard snow] *Geol* a series of stiff marls or calcareous clays, varying in colour from a light gray to a dark blue, occurring between the upper and lower greensands of the chalk formation —*v t Agri* to dress land with gault

Gaunt, gant, *a* [Comp N *gand*, a slender stick, a thin man] Attenuated, as with fasting or suffering, lean, meagre, thin; slender —**Gauntly**, gant li, *adv* Leanly, meagrely

Gauntlet gant let, *n* [Fr *gantelet*, dim. from *gant*, a glove, from the Teut , D *want*, Dan *vante*, Icel *vottr* (for *vantr*), a glove] Allarge iron glove with fingers covered with small plates, formerly worn as armour, a long glove for a lady, which envelops the hand and wrist The gaunt let used to be thrown down in token of challenge, hence, *to throw down the gauntlet*, to challenge, *to take up the gauntlet*, to accept the challenge —**Gauntleted, gauntlet-ed**, *a* Wearing a gauntlet

Gaur Gour, gour, *n* [Indian name, Skr *go* a cow] One of the largest of the ox tribe, inhabiting the mountain jungles of India

Gauze, gaz, *n* [Fr *gaze*, Sp *gasa*, from the town *Gasa* whence it was first brought.] A very thin, slight, transparent stuff, of silk, linen, or cotton any slight open material resembling this (wire *gauze*).— **Gauzy**, gä zi, *a* Like gauze, thin as gauze

Gave, gāv, pret of *give*

Gavelkind, gā vel kind, *n*. [W *gafal cenedl*, the hold or tenure of a family] An old land tenure in England, still prevailing in Kent, by which land descends to all the sons in equal shares.

Gavial, gā'vi al, *n* [Indian name,] A crocodile found in India, with an extremely lengthened muzzle

Gavotte, ga-vot', *n* [Fr , from *Gavot*, a native of the Pays de *Gap* in the Hautes Alpes, where the dance originated.] A sort of French dance; the music to which the dance was performed, or a similar instrumental movement.

Gawk, gak, *n* [A. Sax. *geac*, Icel. *gaukr*, Sc. *gowk*, cuckoo, simpleton.] A simple

ton, a booby —Gawky, gâ ki, *a* Awkward, clumsy, clownish —*n* A stupid awkward fellow, a clown

Gay, gâ, *a* [Fr *gai*, of Teutonic origin, comp O H G *gâhi*, swift excellent G *gähe, jähe*, quick *Jay* the bird, is akin] Excited with merriment or delight, merry, sportive, frolicsome fine, showy (a *gay* dress), given to pleasure, often to vicious pleasure, dissipated —**Gaiety,** gâ e ti, *n* The state of being gay, merriment, mirth, show —**Gaily** Gayly gâ li, *adv* In a gay manner —**Gayness** gâ nes, *n* The state or quality of being gay —**Gaysome** gâ sum, *a* Full of gaiety

Gayal, Gyal, gâ al *n* [Indian name] A species of ox found wild in Burmah and Assam and also domesticated

Gaze gaz *vi* **gazed** *gazing* [Sw *gasa* to gaze, allied to E *agast* (= th *wagagan* to terrify] To fix the eyes and look steadily and earnestly, to look with eagerness or curiosity —*v t* To view with fixed attention (*Milt*) —*n* A fixed look look of eagerness wonder or admiration — **At gaze** standing gazing, gaping in wonder

Gazer, gâ zer, *n* One who gazes **Gazing stock,** gâ zing stok *n* A person gazed at, an object of curiosity or contempt

Gazelle ga zel, *n* [Fr *gazle* from Sp *gazela* from Ar *ghazal*] An antelope of North Africa Syria Arabia and Persia about the size of a roebuck (from which it differs in its more graceful form, and with long slender limbs

Gazette, ga zet *n* It *gazzetta* a gazette from *gazzetta* a small Venetian coin from L or rather Per *gaza* treasure the price of the newspaper, or the name may have been equivalent to The Chatterer *gazetta* being a dim of *gazza* a magpie] A newspaper, especially one of official Government newspaper containing public announcements, such as appointments to civil or military posts the names of persons who have been declared bankrupt &c , hence, *to appear in the gazette* often means to be publicly announced thereas a bankrupt —*v t* **gazetted** *gazetting* To insert or publish in a gazette hence *t be gazetted* to have one's name announced in the gazette as appointed to some post or promoted to some rank **Gazetteer** gaz e ter *n* A manager of a gazette more commonly a book containing geographical and topographical information alphabetically arranged, a geographical dictionary

Gazogene Under Gas

Gean gen *n* [Fr *guigne* O Fr *guaine* a word of Teutonic origin] A kind of wild cherry tree common in England Ireland and Scotland, with fruit of an excellent flavour

Gear gêr *n* [A Sax *gearu* habiliments equipments, from *gearu* ge ir prepared, ready, whence also *yare* ready dim *gearwe dress*] Whatever is prepared to use or wear, hence dress ornaments the harness or furniture of domestic animals *naut* the ropes, blocks &c belonging to any particular sail or spar, *much* the appliances or furnishings connected with the acting portions of any piece of mechanism —*To throw machinery into or out of gear* to connect or disconnect wheelwork or couplings —*v t* To put gear on, to harness —**Gearing** gêring *n* Harness the parts by which motion is communicated from one portion of a machine to another, a train of connected toothed wheels

Geck, gek *n* [Comp D *gek* G *geck* a silly person, also E *gawk*, a simpleton] A dupe a gull [*Shak*]

Gecko Gekko gek o *n* [From the sound of the animal's voice] A name of various nocturnal lizards of the warm parts of both hemispheres

Geese, ges *n pl* of *goose*

Geez gêz *n* The ancient language of Abyssinia a dialect of Arabic

Gehenna gê hen na *n* [L *gehenna* Gr *geenna* from the Heb *ge hinnom* the valley of Hinnom in which was Tophet where the Israelites sometimes sacrificed their children to Moloch, hence the place was afterwards regarded as a place of abomination and became the receptacle for the refuse of the city] A term used in the New Testament as typical of the place of future punishment and translated hell, hell fire

Gelatine, Gelatin, jel a tin, *n* [Fr *gélatine*, It and Sp *gelatina*, from L *gelo*, to congeal Gelid] A substance obtained from various animal tissues, and employed in the arts and as human food, being known in its coarser forms as *glue, size,* and *isinglass* according to the sources whence it is obtained and the care exercised in its preparation **Gelatination** je lat i nâ shon *n* The act or process of converting into gelatine **Gelatinize** je lat i niz *v t* and *i* To convert or be converted into gelatine Also **Gelatinate,** je lat i nât **Gelatinous** je lat i nus *a* Of or pertaining to or consisting of gelatine, resembling jelly, viscous —**Gelose,** jel ôs, *n* Same as *Agar-agar*

Geld geld *v t* [From Icel *gelda*, Dan *gilde* G *gelten* to geld] To castrate to emasculate, to deprive of anything essential (*Shak*) —**Gelder** gel der *n* One who castrates —**Gelding** gel ding *n* A castrated animal especially a castrated horse

Gelder rose Guelder rose gel der *n* [Ir ought from *Guelderland* in Holland] A shrub of the woodbine family with handsome flowers

Gelid jel id *a* [L *gelidus* from *gelo* to freeze see also *n gelatine congeal gelid* the root being that of *cold*] Cold very cold icy frosty —**Gelidity** je lid i ti *n* The state of being gelid extreme cold —**Gelidly** jel id li *adv* In a gelid manner

Gelidness jel id nes *n*

Gem jem *n* [L *gemma* a bud a precious stone] A precious stone of any kind as the ruby topaz emerald &c especially when cut or polished, a jewel anything resembling a gem remarkable for beauty purity, or costliness *vt gemmed gemming* To adorn with gems or what resembles gems, to bestud with —**Gemmeous** jem e us *a* [L *gemmeus*] Pertaining to of the nature of or resembling gems —**Gemminess** jem i nes *n* The state of being gemmy **Gemmy,** jem i *a* Clittering with gems, set or studded with gems

Geminate jem i nat *v t* [L *geminare* to double from *geminus* twin] To double —*a* Set twin or coupled in pairs, binate **Gemination** jem i nâ shon *n* A doubling duplication repetition **Gemini** jem i ni *n pl* [L twin Brothers Castor and Pollux] Lit *n* the third sign of the zodiac so named from its two brightest stars Castor and Pollux

Gemma jem a *n pl* **Gemmæ** jem ê [L bud Gem] *Bot* a leaf bud as distinguished from a scale bud **Gemmaceous** jem â shus *a* Pertaining to leaf buds

Gemmate jem at *a* [L *gemmatus*] *Bot* having buds reproducing by buds **Gemmation** jem â shon *n* [L *gemmatio*] *Zool* the process of reproduction by buds the *fruit* in *a* an individual by budding *b t* the act of budding, vernation **Gemmiferous** jem if er us *a* Producing buds multiplying by buds —**Gemmiparity** jem i par i ti *n* The condition of being gemmiparous —**Gemmiparous** jem i par us *a* [L *pario* to produce] Reproducing buds *Zool* reproducing buds —**Gemmule** jem ûl *n* [L *gemmula*] *Bot* the growing point of the embryo implants, one of the buds of moss a reproductive spore of algæ *Zool* the gelatinous embryo or reproductive bodies of some of the lower animals

Gemsbok jemz bok *n* [D *gemsbok* G *gemsbock* the male chamois from *gemschamois* and *bock* buck] A fine large antelope inhabiting South Africa

Genappe, je nap *n* [From *Genappe* in Belgium] A worsted yarn well adapted for braids fringes, &c

Gendarme zhan darm *n* [Fr from the pl *gendarmes* men at arms] A private in the armed police of France **Gendarmerie** zhan dârm ri *n* [Fr *gendarmerie*] The body of gendarmes

Gender, jen der *n* [Fr *genre*, from L *genus, generis*, kind or sort gender, with *d* inserted as in *tender*, adj Genus] Kind or sort, a sex male or female, *gram* one of those classes or categories into which words are divided according to the sex, natural or metaphorical, of the beings or things they denote, a grammatical category in which words of similar termination are classed together, such a distinction in words [In English grammar words expressing males are all said to be of the *masculine gender*, those expressing females, of the *feminine gender*, and words expressing things having no sex are of the *neuter gender*, but in other languages gender has a different basis, thus in French it has comparatively little to do with sex, all nouns being either masculine or feminine] —*v t* To beget, to engender *vi* To copulate to breed (O T)

Genealogy jê ne al o ji jen ê al o ji *n* [L and Gr *genealogia* —Gr *geneæ*, family (=at *gen* to beget), and *logos*, discourse Genus] An account or synopsis tracing the descent of a person or family from an ancestor an enumeration or table of ancestors and their children in the order of succession, pedigree, lineage, the study of pedigrees or family history **Genealogical** jê ne a lo ji kal *a* Pertaining to genealogy, exhibiting or containing genealogies —*Genealogical tree* the general system of lineage of a family drawn out under the form of a tree **Genealogically** jê ne a lo ji kal li *adv* In a genealogical manner **Genealogist** jê ne al o jist *n* One who traces descents of persons or families

Genealogize jê ne al o jiz *v t* and *i* To *genealogy* To investigate or study genealogy

Genera jen ê ra *n pl* of Genus

General jen e ral *a* [Fr *général* from L *generalis* belonging to a genus *genus*, general from genus *genus* a kind Genus] Relating to a whole genus kind, class or order relating to affecting or comprehending the whole community, public common to many or the greatest number extensive the highest universal common usual ordinary *in general* opinion not restricted limited to a particular one not to any one specified *aggregate* term, as the word *animal* is used when we speak of the animal kingdom in which word is common to many species *rank* or office as *adjutant general attorney general* &c *General Assembly* under Assembly *General Index* or Index in which details in all the articles of duly use *General office* in the which common business is done, division or branch of *General Post office* a principal post office the chief post office of a system *n* The whole community a general or comprehensive notion a military officer of the highest rank the commander of an army or of a division or body detached the body or order of monks or of all the houses of congregations instituted under the same rule *In general* in the main, for the most part (*n* always or universally) also in the aggregate or as a whole **Generalissimo** jen e ral is si mo *n* [It] The chief commander of an army a military force which consists of two or more grand divisions under separate commanders [Not used in the British army] **Generality,** jen e ral i ti *n* The state of being general, the quality of including species or particulars a statement which is general or not specific or which lacks application to any one case *The generality* the main body the bulk the greatest part —**Generalizable** jen e ral i za bl *a* Capable of being generalized **Generalization,** jen e ral i zâ shon *n* The act or process of generalizing, a general inference **Generalize** jen e ral iz *v t* *generalized, generalizing* To reduce or bring under a general law rule or statement to bring into relation with a wider circle of facts, to deduce from the consideration of many particulars *vi* To form objects into classes, to bring or classify particulars under general heads or rules **Generally,** jen e ral li *adv* In general, commonly, ordinarily, extensively, though not universally, most frequently, but not without exceptions, without detail, leaving particular facts out of account, in the whole taken together —**Generalness,** jen e ral nes, *n* The state of being general, frequency, commonness - **Generalship,** jen e ral-ship, *n* The office of a general,

the discharge of the functions of a general, military skill exhibited in the judicious handling of troops, management or judicious tactics generally

Generate, jen'er āt, *v t* —*generated, generating* [L *genero, generatum*, to beget GENUS] To procreate (young), to produce, to cause to be, to bring into existence, to cause (heat, vibrations) — **Generability** jen er a bil'i ti, *n* Capability of being generated — **Generable** jen'er a bl, *a* Capable of being generated — **Generant** jen'er ant, *n* That which generates *a* (generating, producing — **Generation** jen er ā'shon *n* The act of generating, production, formation a single succession of the human race in natural descent, the average period of time between one succession of children and the next following people who are contemporary or living at the same time a race progeny fl spring *Equivocal or spontaneous generation* in *biol* the production of animals and plants without previously existing parents, abiogenesis — *Alternate generation* under ALTERNATE **Generative** jen'er ā tiv *a* Having the power of generating, belonging to generation or the act of procreating **Generator** jen'er ā tor *n* One who or that which begets causes or produces a vessel or chamber in which something is generated

Generic **Generical** je nerik je nerikal, *a* [Fr *generique* from L *genus generis* kind GENUS] Pertaining to genus descriptive of belonging to comprehending the genus as distinguished from the species in anoth genus referring to large kind **Generically** je nerikal li *adv* In a generic manner with regard to genus **Genericalness** je nerikalnes *n*

Generous jen'er us *a* [L *generosus* of honourable birth *generis* gen of *genus generis* birth extraction family GENUS] Well born, of good family, high minded, honourable, liberal, munificent, possessing or showing such qualities as are considered characteristic of a gentleman, noble, magnanimous, not mean or petty, abounding in strength richness or fertility (*generous wine*) **Generously** jen'er us li *adv* In a generous manner **Generosity** jen ros'i ti *n* [L *generositas*] The quality of being generous nobleness of soul liberality, elevation of mind, disposition to give liberally **Generousness** jen'er us nes *n* The quality of being generous

Genesis jen'e sis *n* [Gr *genesis* from *gennaō* I beget GENUS] The act of producing, giving origin, creating, regeneration, mutation the first book of the Old Testament containing the history of the creation of the world and of the human race **Genesiology** je ne si'o lo ji, *n* Gr *logos* and *-logy* discourse The science of the terms of a creation

Genet jen'et *n* [Fr *genette* Sp *genet* from the name of the tribe which conquered Spain the Moorish sultan of Granada with cavalry] A small well proportioned Spanish horse spelled also *Jennet*

Genet Genette jen'et jen et'(S) *n* *genet* from Ar *jarnait* A carnivorous animal belonging to the civet family native of western Asia the fur of the genet

Genetic **Genetical** je netik je netikal *a* [Fr from Gr *genetos* the latter of *genesis* generation] Relating to generation particularly to the origin of things as much of production in **Genetically** je netikal li, *adv* In a genetic manner

Geneva je nē'va, *n* [Corrupted from Fr *genevrier* from L *juniperus* juniper *genièvre* a contraction of this] A spirit distilled from grain or malt with the addition of juniper berries, gin

Genevan je nē'van *a* Pertaining to Geneva *n* An inhabitant of Geneva a Genevese, a Calvinist **Genevese** je ne vēz', *n sing* and *pl* A native or natives of Geneva *a* Relating to Geneva

Genial, je'ni al *a* [L *genialis* from *genius*, social disposition, genius from root *gen* GENUS] Characterized by kindly warmth of disposition and manners such as promotes cheerfulness on the part of others, cordial, kindly, sympathetically cheerful, cultivening, warming, contributing to life and cheerfulness (the *genial* sun) **Geniality, Genialness**, je-ni al i-ti, je'ni-al nes, *n* The state or quality of being genial, sympathetic cheerfulness or cordiality — **Genially**, je'ni al li, *adv* In a genial manner

Geniculated, Geniculate, je nik ū lā ted, je nik ū lāt, *a* [L *geniculatus*, from *genu cula* a knot or joint, from *genu*, the knee] *Bot* knee jointed, having knots like knees **Geniculate** je nik ū lāt, *v t* To form joints or knots — **Geniculation** je nik ū lā shon *n* Knottiness, a knot or joint like a knee

Genie jē'nē, *n pl* **Genii** jē'ni [A form due to the influence of the word *genius*] Same as *Jinnee*

Genital, jen'i tal *a* [L *genitalis* from *gigno genitum* to beget GENUS] Pertaining to generation or the act of begetting **Genitals** jen'i talz *n pl* The parts of generation the privates, the sexual organs

Genitive jen'i tiv, *a* [L *genitivus* relating to birth or origin from *gigno genitum*, to beget] *Gram* a term applied to the case in the inflexion of nouns adjectives pronouns &c in English called the possessive case *n* the genitive case — **Genitival**, jen i tī'val, *a* Relating to the genitive

Genius jē'ni us *n* [L a genius or tutelary spirit soul disposition wit or genius from the root *gen* to beget GENUS] A tutelary deity in imaginary belief ruling or presiding over human places things, a good or evil spirit supposed to be attached to a person and to influence his actions, that disposition or bent of mind which is peculiar to every man in which qualities form the particular complement intellectual and moral of the highest kind partly natural by way of inventive power human original combination as distinguished from assimilation or the acquirement by living spirit or influence from associations otherwise (the spelling *genius* implies the possession of which only whose natural gifts which could be theirs possess touch his coils by a sort of intuitive power *Talent* is developed in the pupils more elementary training being less original and inventive

Genoese jen o ēz' *a* Relating to Genoa *n* An inhabitant of the people of Genoa or Italy

Genre zhanr *n* [Fr from L *genus generis* kind] *Painting* a term applied to paintings which depict scenes of rustic life as domestic rural or village scenes

Gent jent A vulgar abbreviation of *gentleman*

Genteel jen tēl' *a* [Fr *gentil* from L *gentilis* belonging to the same family or race to a foreign bitterly as gentile or heathen from *gens gentis* race stock family GENUS *Gent* and *gentle* are doublets of this] Having the manners of well bred people well bred refined free from anything low or vulgar of a station above the common people furnishing a competence *genteel* allowance **Genteelish** jen tēl ish *a* Somewhat genteel **Genteelly** jen tēl'li *adv* In a genteel manner **-Genteelness** jen tēl'nes *n* The state or quality of being genteel **Gentility** jen til'i ti *n* The state character of being genteel, the manners or circumstances of genteel people

Gentian jen'shi an *n* [L *gentiana*—said to be named after *Gentius* king of Illyria, who first experienced the virtue of gentian] The name of certain bitter herbaceous plants with beautiful blue or yellow flowers the roots of some species being highly valued as a tonic

Gentile jen'til *n* [L *gentilis* from *gens, gentis* nation race GENTEEL] Sometimes one belonging to the non-Jewish nations sometimes not a Jew or Christian, a heathen *a* Belonging to the non Jewish nations, *gram* denoting one's race or country (*a gentile* noun) **Gentilish** jen'til ish *a* Heathenish, pagan — **Gentilism**, jen'til izm *n* Heathenism, paganism — **Gentilitious** jen til ish'us, *a* [L *gentilitius*] Peculiar to a people or nation, national, hereditary

Gentility Under GENTEEL

Gentle, jen'tl, *a* [Fr *gentil* GENTEEL] Well born, of a good family, soft and refined in manners, mild, meek, not rough, harsh, or severe, not wild, turbulent, or refractory, placid, bland, not rude or violent *n* A person of good birth, a gentleman **Gentleness**, jen'tl nes, *n* The state or quality of being gentle — **Gently**, jen'tli, *adv* In a gentle manner, mildly, meekly, placidly — **Gentlefolk**, jen'tl fōk, *n* Persons of good breeding and family generally in plural, *gentlefolks* — **Gentleman**, jen'tl man, *n* [*Gentle*, that is, well-born, and *man*, Fr *gentilhomme* GENTEEL] A man of good family or good social position, in a somewhat narrow and technical sense, any man above the rank of yeomen, including noblemen, in a more limited sense, a man who without a title bears a coat of arms, as commonly applied, any man whose education, occupation, or income raises him above menial service or an ordinary trade, a man of good breeding and politeness, as distinguished from the vulgar and clownish, a man of the highest honour courtesy, and morality often used almost as a polite equivalent for 'man' in the plural the appellation by which men are addressed in popular assemblies whatever may be their condition or character — **Gentlemanhood**, jen'tl man hud *n* The condition or attributes of a gentleman — **Gentlemanism** jen'tl man izm *n* The state of being a gentleman, the affectation of gentlemanliness — **Gentlemanize**, jen'tl man īz *v t* To bring or put into the condition of a gentleman — **Gentlemanliness** jen'tl man li nes *n* The quality of being gentlemanly gentlemanly behaviour **Gentlemanly** **Gentlemanlike** jen'tl man li, jen'tl man lik *a* Pertaining to becoming a gentleman, like a gentleman **Gentleman at arms, Gentleman pensioner** *n* One of forty gentlemen attached to the English court whose office it is to attend the sovereign to and from the chapel royal &c **Gentlewoman** jen'tl wum an *n* A woman of good family or of good breeding a woman above the vulgar a woman who waits about the person of one of high rank

Gentry jen'tri *n* [O Fr *genterise*, formed from *gentil*, L *gentilis* high birth from *gentil*, L *gentilis* GENTEEL] Rank of good birth (*Shak*) courtesy (*Shak*) *pl* people of good position wealthy or well born people in general of rank below the nobility also formerly applied to disreputable characters

Genuflect jen ū flekt, *v i* [L *genu*, the knee and *flecto* I bend as in *inflect reflect* &c] To kneel as in worship, to make a genuflection or genuflections — **Genuflection Genuflexion** jen ū flek shon, *n* The act of bending the knee, particularly in worship

Genuine jen ū in, *a* [L *genuinus*, from root of *gigno* to beget GENUS] Belonging to the original stock, hence, real natural, true pure not spurious, false or adulterated syn under AUTHENTIC — **Genuinely** jen ū in li *adv* In a genuine manner — **Genuineness**, jen ū in nes, *n* The state of being genuine

Genus jē'nus *n pl* **Genuses** or **Genera**, jē'nus ez jen'e ra [L *genus generis* a kind class GENOS race family, from root *gen* SKT *jan* to beget the same as E *kin kind* This root is seen in a great many words as *gentle, genteel, general, genius, generous, genesis genial, genital, genuine, indigenous ingenious, progeny* &c] A kind class or sort, *logic*, a class of greater extent than a species, a word which may be predicated of several things of different species, in *scientific classifications* an assemblage of species possessing certain characters in common, by which they are distinguished from all others subordinate to *order, tribe, family*

Geocentric, Geocentrical, jē-ō-sen'trik, jē ō-sen'tri kal, *a* [Gr *gē*, earth, and *kentron* centre] *Astron* having reference to the earth for its centre, seen from the earth applied to the place of a planet as seen from the centre of the earth —**Geocentri**

hue to; to illuminate; to brighten; to render bright; to give a fair and agreeable external appearance to. — **Gilder**, gil'dér, *n.* One who gilds. — **Gilding**, gil'ding, *n.* The art of a gilder; what is laid on by the gilder, a thin coating of gold leaf, *&c* fair superficial show

Gild, gild, *n.* Same as *Guild*

Gilder, gil'dér, *n* A Dutch coin, a guilder

Gill, gil, *n.* [Not in A Sax or German, a Scandinavian word Dan *gvelle*, Sw *gäl, fisk-gäl*, a fish-gill, comp Gael *gual*, a jaw, a gill] The respiratory organ of fishes and other animals which breathe the air that is mixed in water, *pl* the flap that hangs below the beak of a fowl, the flesh under or about a person s chin, the radiating plates on the under side of a fungus

Gill, jil, *n.* [O Fr *gelle*, a wine measure, akin to *gallon*] A measure of capacity containing the fourth part of a pint

Gill, jil, *n* [Abbrev of *Gillian*, from *Julian*, hence *jilt*] A sweetheart, a wanton girl — **Gill-flirt**, *n.* A sportive or wanton girl

Gill, gil, *n.* [Icel *gil*, a ravine] A ravine or chasm in a hill, a gully [*Local*]

Gillie, gil'i, *n* [Gael *gille*, a boy, a gillie] In the Highlands an outdoor male servant, especially one who attends a person while hunting

Gillyflower, jil i flou ér, *n* [Formerly *gil ofer*, from Fr *girofle*, from L *caryophyllus*, Gr *karyophyllon*, the clove-tree- *karyon*, a nut, and *phyllon*, a leaf] The popular name given to certain plants, as the pink or clove pink Crowe

Gilt, gilt, pp of *gild* Overlaid with gold —*n* Gold laid on the surface of a thing, gilding — **Gilt-head**, *n* The name of two fishes

Gimbals, gim'balz *n pl* [Formerly *gemmal, gimmal-ring* from Fr *gemelle* from L *gemellus*, twin, paired, double, from *gemnus*, twin] A contrivance consisting usually of two movable hoops or rings, supported upon horizontal pivots, the one moving within the other about two axes at right angles to each other and in the same plane, a contrivance such as supports the mariner s compass and causes it to assume a constantly vertical position, notwithstanding the rolling of the ship

Gimcrack, jim'krak, *n* [From W *gwgmp*, Prov E *gump, gam*, neat *spruce*, and old *cruck*, a pert boy, originally applied to a boy] A trivial piece of mechanism, a toy, a pretty thing

Gimlet, **Gimblet**, gim'let *n* [O Fr *guimbelet*, same word as E *wimble*, with dim term , comp O D *wimpel*, a bore D *wemelen*, to move in an undulatory manner] A small instrument with a pointed screw at the end, for boring holes in wood by turning — *v t.* To use a gimlet upon, to form by using a gimlet

Gimmer, gim ér, *n* [Icel *gymbr*, Dan *gimmer*, a young ewe] A ewe that is two years old [*Provincial*]

Gimp, **Gymp**, gimp, *n* [Perhaps nasalized from Fr *guiper*, to whip about with silk, from Goth *weipan*—E to *whip*, comp G *gimf, gimpf*, a loop, lace, *&c*] A kind of silk twist or edging

Gin, jin, *n.* A contraction of *Geneva* a distilled *spirit* — **Gin palace**, *n* A shop or house where gin is retailed, a dram shop

Gin, jin, *n* [A contr of *engine*] A trap or snare, a kind of whim or windlass worked by a horse, for raising minerals, a contrivance for raising weights, consisting of three upright poles meeting at top with block and tackle, a machine for separating the seeds from cotton, a machine for driving piles — *v t* — *ginned, ginning* To catch in a gin, to clear of seeds by the cotton-gin

Gin, gin, *v t* [A Sax *ginnan*] To begin

Ginger, jin jér, *n* [O Fr *gengibre*, Fr *gingembre*, from L *zingiber*, ultimately from Skr *cringa-vêra* — *cringa*, horn, *vêra*, shape] The rhizome or underground stem of a perennial herb cultivated in most tropical countries, used in medicine and largely as a condiment — **Gingerade**, jin'jer-ád, *n.* An aerated beverage flavoured with ginger — **Ginger-beer**, *n.* A beverage of sugar and water fermented, and flavoured with ginger — **Gingerbread**, *n* A kind of cake usually sweetened with treacle and variously flavoured — **Gingerbread-tree**, *n.* A name of the doum-palm — **Ginger-cordial**, *n.* A liqueur made from raisins, ginger, and spirit — **Ginger-wine**, *n.* A sweet beverage flavoured with ginger

Gingerly, jin jér-li, *adv* [Connected with prov *geng, gang*, to go] Cautiously, daintily (to walk, to handle a thing *gingerly*)

Gingham, ging'am, *n* [From *Guingamp*, a town of Brittany] A kind of striped cotton cloth

Gingle, jing'gl, *n.*, *v t*, and *v t* Same as *Jingle*

Ginglymus, ging'gli mus, *n* [Gr *gingly mos*] *Anat* a joint such as that of the elbow or knee, in which there is no rotatory movement

Ginn, jin, *n* Same as *Jinn*

Ginseng, jin seng, *n* [Chinese name] A name of two plants, the root of which is considered by the Chinese a panacea or remedy for all ailments

Gipsy jip si, *n* Gypsy

Giraffe, ji raf', *n.* [Fr *girafe, giraffe*, Sp *girafa* from Ar *zurafa*, said to mean long necked] The camelopard, a ruminant animal inhabiting Africa the tallest of all animals (owing to the extraordinary length of the neck), a full grown male reaching the height of 18 or 20 feet

Girandole jir'an dol *n* [Fr , from It *girandola*, from *girare*, to turn, from L *gyrus*, a turn] A chandelier, a kind of revolving firework

Girasole, jir a sol, *n* [Fr , from It *girasole*—*girare* to turn, L *gyrus*, a turn, and *sole* L *sol* the sun] A plant, the European heliotrope or turnsole, a variety of opal showing reddish colour when turned toward the sun or any bright light

Gird, gérd, *n* [A Sax *gyrd*, a rod (whence also E *yard* a measure), D *gaarde* G *gerte*, a twig a switch] A stroke with a switch or whip, hence, a twitch or pang, a sneer a gibe — *v t* To gibe to lash — *v i* To gibe, to utter severe sarcasms with *at*

Gird, gerd, *v t* pret & pp *girded* or *girt* [A Sax *gyrdan* Goth *gaurdan*, Icel *gyrtha* Dan *gyrde*, G *gurten* to gird, akin *garth garth yard* an inclosure] To bind by surrounding with any flexible substance, to make fast by binding to the round usually with *on*, to clothe, invest, or surround to encircle, to encompass —

Girder gér dér *n* One who girds a main beam either of wood or iron resting upon a wall or pier at each end, employed for supporting a superstructure or a superincumbent weight **Girder bridge** *n* A bridge the roadway of which is supported by girders — **Girdle**, gér'dl, *n* [A Sax *gyrdel*, from *gyrdan*, to gird, Sw *gördel*, G *gurtel*] A band or belt for the waist, what girds or incloses — *v t* — *girdled, girdling* To bind with a girdle, to inclose or environ

Girl gerl *n* [Formerly applied to both sexes, and probably connected with L *gero gere*, a child, Swiss *garre gurri*, depreciatory term for girl] A female child, a female not arrived at puberty, a young woman — **Girlhood** gérl'hud *n* The state of being a girl, the earlier stage of maidenhood — **Girlish**, gérlish, *a* Like or pertaining to a girl, befitting a girl — **Girlishly**, gérlish li *adv* In a girlish manner — **Girlishness** gérlish nes, *n* The quality of being girlish

Girt, gert, pret & pp of *gird*

Girth, gérth, *n.* [From *gird, v t*, or rather directly from Icel *gerth, gyorth*, girth] The band fastening the saddle on a horse s back, the measure round a person s body or anything cylindrical — *v t* To bind with a girth

Gist, jist, *n* [O Fr *giste*, a lying place, lodging, from *gesir*, L *jacere*, to lie (as in *adjacent*)] The main point of a question or that on which it rests, the substance or pith of a matter

Gittern, git'érn, *n.* [O D *ghiterne*, from L *cithara*, Gr *kithara*, a kind of lyre] An instrument of the guitar kind strung with wire; a cittern.

Give, giv, *v.t* —*gave* (pret.), *given* (pp.), *giving* (ppr) [A Sax. *gyfan*—Dan *give*, Icel. *gefa*, D *geven*, G *geben*, Goth. *giban*, to give; probably causative from same root as L. *habeo*, to have [whence *habit*, &c]—to make to have] To convey to another, to bestow, to communicate (an opinion, advice), to utter, to pronounce (a cry, the word of command), to grant, to cause or enable (he *gave* me to understand), to addict often with *up*; to excite (to *give* offence), to pledge (one's word), to propose, as a toast, to ascribe, to pay, to yield, as a result or product —*To give away*, to make over to another, to transfer —*To give back*, to return, to restore —*To give birth to*, to bring forth, as a child, to be the origin of —*To give chase* to pursue —*To give ear*, to listen to pay attention, to give heed —*To give forth*, to publish, to report publicly —*To give ground*, to retire before an enemy, to yield —*To give in*, to yield, to declare, to make known, to tender —*To give the lie*, to charge with falsehood —*To give over*, to leave, to cease, to abandon, to regard as past recovery —*To give out*, to report, to proclaim, to publish, to issue, to declare or pretend to be, to emit, to distribute —*To give place*, to retire so as to make room — *To give tongue*, said of dogs, to bark —*To give up*, to resign, to yield as hopeless, to surrender, to cede, to deliver or hand over —*To give way*, to yield, to withdraw, to yield to force, to break or break down, *naut* to row after ceasing, or to increase exertions —*v i* To make gifts to be liberal, to yield as to pressure, to recede, to afford entrance or view, to be or be turned (as a house) —*To give in* to give way, to yield, to confess one's self beaten — *To give in to*, to yield assent to —*To give out*, to cease from exertion, to yield — *To give over*, to cease, to act no more —**Given** giv n, p and *a* Bestowed, conferred, admitted or supposed addicted, disposed (much *given* to carping), *math* supposed or held to be known — **Giver**, giv ér, *n* One who gives

Gizzard giz'érd, *n* [Fr *gesier*, O Fr *gesner*, from L *gigeria* entrails of poultry] The third and principal stomach in birds, often very thick and muscular

Glabrous gla brus, *a* [L *glaber*, smooth] Smooth, having a surface devoid of hair or pubescence

Glacial gla shi al, *a* [Fr from L *glacialis* from *glacies* ice] Pertaining to ice or to the action of ice, pertaining to glaciers, icy frozen, having a cold glassy look —*Glacial period* or *epoch* in *geol* that interval of time in the later tertiary period during which both the arctic regions and a great part of the temperate regions were covered with a sheet of ice —**Glacialist** gla shi al ist, *n* One who studies or writes on glacial phenomena —**Glaciate** gla shi at *v t* To be converted into ice —*v t* To convert into or cover with ice, to act upon by glaciers —**Glaciation**, gla shi a shun *n* The act of freezing, the process or result of glacial action on the earth's surface, the striation and smoothing of rock surfaces by glacial action —**Glacier**, gla shi ér, *n* [Fr , from *glace*, ice] An immense accumulation of ice, or ice and snow, formed in lofty valleys above the line of perpetual congelation, and slowly moving downwards into the lower valleys, reaching frequently to the borders of cultivation —*Glacier snow*, the coarsely granular snow from which glaciers are formed, *neve* —*Glacier tables*, large stones found on glaciers supported on pedestals of ice formed by the melting away of the ice where it is not shaded from the sun by the stone —*Glacier theory*, a theory in regard to glaciers, the theory attributing important geological changes (as the erosion of valleys) to the action of glaciers

Glacis, gla sis, *n* [Fr , from *glace*, ice—from the smoothness of its surface] *Fort* a sloping bank so raised as to bring the enemy advancing over it into the most direct line of fire from the fort

Glad, glad, *a* [A Sax *glæd*—Dan *glad*, glad, D *glad*, Icel. *glathr*, smooth, polished, cheerful, G *glatt*, smooth Allied to *glide* and to *glow*] Affected with plea-

sure or satisfaction; pleased; joyful; gratified; well contented: often followed by *of* or *at*; cheerful; bright; wearing the appearance of joy (*a glad countenance*).—*v.t.* —*gladded, gladding* To make glad; to gladden [Poet.]—**Gladden**, glad'n, *v.t.* To make glad, to cheer, to please, to exhilarate.—*v.i.* To become glad, to rejoice —**Gladly**, glad'li, *adv.* With pleasure; joyfully, cheerfully.—**Gladness**, glad'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being glad.—**Gladsome**, glad'sum, *a.* Glad, cheerful, causing joy, pleasure, or cheerfulness [Poet.]

Glade, glād, *n.* [Lit. a light or bright place, a glad place, Icel. *glaðr*, bright, glad GLAD.] An opening or passage through a wood, a kind of avenue in a wood or forest covered with grass.—**Glady**, glā'di, *a.* Having glades

Gladiate, glad'i-āt, *a.* [L. *gladius*, a sword.] Sword-shaped.—**Gladiator**, glad'i-ā'ter, *n.* [L., from *gladius*, a sword.] Among the ancient Romans one who fought with deadly weapons in the amphitheatre and other places for the entertainment of the people, hence, a combatant in general, a prize-fighter, a disputant.—**Gladiatorial**, **Gladiatorian**, glad'i-a-to'ri-al, glad'i-a-tō'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to gladiators, pertaining to combatants in general who fight singly, as to disputants.—**Gladiatorism**, glad'i-ā'ter-izm, *n.* The act or practice of gladiators.—**Gladiatorship**, glad'i-ā'ter-ship, *n.* The state or occupation of a gladiator.—**Gladiolus** gla-di'o-lus glad-i-ō'lus very common *n.* pl. **Gladioli** gla-di'o-li glad-i-ō'li [L. *gladiolus* dim. of *gladius*, a sword from their leaves.] An extensive and very beautiful genus of bulbous rooted plants found most abundantly in South Africa; sword-lily.—**Gladius** glā'di-us, *n.* The pen or internal bone of some cuttle-fishes

Glagol, glag'ol, *n.* [Slav.; a word.] An ancient Slavonic alphabet still used in liturgies, &c.—**Glagolitic**, glag-o-lit'ik *a.* Of or pertaining to the Glagol

Glair, glār, *n.* [Fr. *glaire* from L. *clarus*, clear, the glair of an egg being the clear portion CLEAR.] The white of an egg used as varnish to preserve paintings and as a size in gilding, any similar substance —*v.t.* To varnish or smear with glair.—**Glairy**, **Glaireous** **Glairous**, glā'ri, glā'rē-us, glā'rus, *a.* Like glair or partaking of its qualities, covered with glair

Glaive, **Glave** glāv *n.* [Fr. *glaive*, from L. *gladius*, a sword allied to Gael *claid heamh*, a sword, *claidheamhmor* a clay more. GLADIATE.] A sword a broadsword, a falchion, a cutting weapon formerly used by foot soldiers, fixed to the end of a pole

Glamour, glam'ur, *n.* [Comp. Icel *glámsýni*, *glamour*, *illusion*, *Glámr* a poetic name of the moon, perhaps akin to *gleam*.] Magic influence causing a person to see objects differently from what they really are, witchery

Glance, glans, *n.* [Same word as Sw. *glans* Dan. *glands*, D. *glans* G. *glanz* lustre, splendour, *glint*, *glitter* *glisten* *gleam* &c., are connected.] A sudden dart or flash of light or splendour, a sudden look or dart ing of sight, a rapid or momentary casting of the eye, a name given to some minerals which possess a metallic lustre.—*v.i.* —*glanced, glancing* To shoot or dart rays of light or splendour, to emit flashes or corruscations of light, to flash, to fly off in an oblique direction, to strike or graze, to dart aside, to look with a sudden cast of the eye.—*v.t.* To shoot or dart suddenly, to cast for a moment (to *glance* the eye).—**Glance-coal**, *n.* Anthracite.—**Glancingly**, glan'sing-li, *adv.* In a glancing manner

Gland, gland, *n.* [L. *glans*, *glandis*, an acorn.] *Anat* a distinct soft body, formed by the convolution of a great number of vessels, generally destined to secrete some fluid from the blood, *bot* a secreting organ occurring on the epidermis of plants, also, a kind of one-celled fruit, with a dry pericarp.—**Glanders**, glan'dėrz, *n.* A very dangerous and highly contagious disease, chiefly seen in horses, but capable of being transmitted to man, which especially affect the glands (whence the name), the mucous membrane of the nose, the lungs, &c.—**Glander**, glan'dėr, *v.t.* To affect with glanders.—**Glandered**, glan'dėrd, *p.* and *a.* Affected with glanders.—**Glandiferous**, glan-dif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *glandis*, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing glands, bearing acorns or other nuts.—**Glandiform**, glan'di-form, *a.* Having the shape of a gland or nut, resembling a gland.—**Glandular**, glan'dū-lėr, *a.* Consisting of a gland or glands; pertaining to glands.—**Glandularly**, glan'dū-lėr-li, *adv.* In a glandular manner.—**Glandule**, glan'dūl, *n.* [L. *glandula*.] A small gland.—**Glanduliferous**, glan-dū-lif'ėr-us, *a.* Bearing glandules.—**Glandulosity**, glan-dū-los'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being glandulous.—**Glandulous**, **Glandulose**, glan'dū-lus, glan'dū-lōs, *a.* [L. *glandulosus*.] Glandular

Glare, glār, *n.* [Akin to A. Sax. *glær*, amber, Dan. *glar*, Icel. *gler*, glass, L. G. *glaren*, to glow, E. *glass*, *glance*, *gleam*, &c.] A bright dazzling light, splendour that dazzles the eyes, a confusing and bewildering light, a fierce, piercing look.—*v.i.* —*glared, glaring* To shine with a bright dazzling light, to look with fierce, piercing eyes, to have a dazzling effect, to be ostentatiously splendid.—*v.t.* To shoot out or emit as a dazzling light.—**Glaring-ness**, glār'ing-nes, *n.* The state or quality of having a glaring appearance.—**Glaringly**, glar'ing-li, *p.* and *a.* Shining with dazzling lustre, excessively bright, vulgarly splendid, forcing one's notice notorious, open, barefaced (*a glaring* crime).—**Glaringly**, glār'ing-li, *adv.* In a glaring manner

Glass, glas, *n.* [A. Sax. *glæs*, L. G. D. G. Sw. and Icel. *glas* Icel. also *gler*, akin *glisten glance*, *glare*, &c.] A hard brittle, transparent artificial substance, formed by the fusion of siliceous matter (as powdered flint or fine sand) with some alkali, something made of glass, especially, a mirror or looking-glass, a glass vessel filled with running sand for measuring time, a drinking vessel made of glass, the quantity which such a vessel holds (hence *the glass* strong drink), an optical instrument such as a lens or a telescope, a barometer or thermometer, *pl.* spectacles —*a.* Made of glass.—*v.t.* To reflect, to mirror, to cover with glass.—**Glassful**, glas'ful, *n.* As much as a glass will hold.—**Glassily**, glas'i-li, *adv.* So as to resemble glass.—**Glassiness**, glas'i-nes *n.* The quality of being glassy.—**Glassy**, glas'i *a.* Made of glass vitreous, resembling glass, having a lustre or surface like glass.—**Glass-blower**, *n.* One whose business it is to blow and fashion vessels of glass.—**Glass-case** *n.* A case largely consisting of glass.—**Glass-cutter**, *n.* One who cuts glass, or grinds it into ornamental forms.—**Glass-furnace** *n.* A furnace in which the materials of glass are melted.—**Glass gall** *n.* Sandiver.—**Glass house**, *n.* A manufactory of glass, a house built largely of glass as a conservatory or greenhouse.—**Glass painter**, **Glass stainer**, *n.* One who produces designs in colour on or in glass.—**Glass paper** *n.* A polishing paper made by strewing finely pounded glass on paper besmeared with thin glue.—**Glass rope** *n.* A sponge found in Japan, consisting of a cup-shaped body, supported by a rope of twisted siliceous fibres.—**Glass shade**, *n.* A cover of glass, as for flowers, gas jets, &c.—**Glass snake**, *n.* A North American lizard, so called from its brittleness.—**Glass stopper**, *n.* A stopple of glass for bottles.—**Glass-ware**, *n.* Articles made of glass.—**Glass-work**, *n.* Articles of or in glass, an establishment where glass is made.—**Glasswort**, glas'wėrt, *n.* A name of various plants common on the Mediterranean coasts yielding ashes containing much soda, and hence used in making glass.

Glauber salt, glaw'bėr-salt, *n.* [After *Glauber* (died 1668), a German chemist, who first prepared it.] Sulphate of soda, a well known cathartic.

Glaucous, glā'kus, *a.* [L. *glaucus*, from Gr. *glaukos*, bluish green or sea-green.] Of a sea green colour, of a light green or bluish green *bot* covered with a fine bluish or greenish powder or bloom.—**Glaucescent**, **Glaucine**, glā-ses'ent, glā'sin, *a.* *Bot.* having a somewhat bluish-green tinge or bloom.—**Glaucescence**, glā-ses'ens, *n.* *The state of being glaucescent.*—**Glaucoma**, **Glaucosis**, glā-kō'ma, glā-kō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *glaukoma*, from *glaukos*, sea-green.] An almost incurable disease of the eye, being an opacity of the vitreous humour, giving the eye a bluish green tint.—**Glaucomatous**, glā-kō'ma-tus, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling glaucoma.

Glave, glāv, *n.* Same as *Glaive*

Glaze, glāz, *v.t.* —*glazed, glazing.* [From *glass*.] To furnish with glass or panes of glass, to incrust or overlay with glass or a vitreous coating, to give a glassy, or smooth, shining surface to.—*v.i.* To assume a dim, glassy lustre said of the eye.—*n.* That which is used in glazing.—**Glazer**, glā'zėr, *n.* One who or that which glazes.—**Glazier**, glā'zhėr, *n.* One whose business is to fix panes of glass in windows, &c.—**Glazing**, glā'zing *n.* The act or art of one who glazes, the substance with which anything is overlaid to give it a glassy appearance, enamel, glaze, *paint* transparent or semi-transparent colours passed thinly over other colours, to modify the effect

Gleam, glēm, *n.* [A. Sax. *glæm*, a glittering, comp. O. Sax. *glimo*, splendour, Sw. *glimma*, to flash, allied to *glimmer*, *glow*, *glance*, &c.] A beam or flash of light, a ray, a small stream of light, brightness.—*v.i.* To dart or throw rays of light, to glimmer, to glitter, to shine.—**Gleaming**, glēm'ing, *a.* Beaming, shining clearly and brightly, radiant.—**Gleamy**, glē'mi, *a.* Darting beams or rays of light

Glean, glēn, *v.t.* [Fr. *glaner*, from L. L. *glenare*, to glean, from W. *glain*, *glân*, clean, comp. A. Sax. *gilm*, a handful.] To gather after a reaper, or on a reaped cornfield, the ears of grain left ungathered, hence to collect in scattered portions, to pick up here and there, to gather slowly and assiduously.—*v.i.* To gather ears of grain left by reapers.—**Gleaner**, glē'ner, *n.* One who gleans

Glebe, glēb *n.* [Fr. *glèbe*, from L. *gleba*, a clod or lump of earth; soil, ground, earth, the land belonging to a parish church or *ecclesiastical benefice*.—**Glebosity**, glē-bos'i-ti *n.* The quality of being glebous.—**Glebous**, **Gleby** glē'bus, glē'bi, *a.* Consisting of or relating to glebe or soil, cloddy

Glede glēd, *n.* [A. Sax. *glida*, the kite, lit. glider from its gliding flight GLIDE.] A bird of prey, the common kite of Europe

Glee glē *n.* [A. Sax. *gléo*, *gleo*, *gley*, music, sport, Icel. *gly* laughter.] Joy; merriment, mirth, gaiety, a musical composition consisting of two or more contrasted movements, with the parts forming as it were a series of interwoven melodies.—**Gleeman**, glē'man, *n.* [A. Sax. *gléoman*.] A minstrel or musician of former days.—**Gleeful**, **Gleesome**, glē'ful, glē'sum, *a.* Full of glee, merry, gay, joyous

Gleed, glēd, *n.* [A. Sax. *gléd*, a live coal, from root of *glow*.] A burning coal, a blaze

Gleet glēt *n.* [O. Fr. *gletta* slime, phlegm; Sc. *gleit* *glit*, phlegm.] A transparent mucous discharge from the urethra, an effect of *gonorrhea*, a *thin ichor running from* a sore.—**Gleety** glē'ti, *a.* Of the character of gleet

Glen, glen, *n.* [Ir. and Gael *gleann*, W. *glyn*, a glen.] A secluded narrow valley; a dale a depression or space between hills.

Glenoid, glē'noid, *a.* [Gr. *glénē*, the pupil, the eyeball.] *Anat* a term applied to any shallow, articular cavity which receives the head of a bone

Glib, glib, *a.* [Comp. D. *glibberig*, smooth, slippery; *glibberen*, L. G. *glippen*, to slide; akin to *glide*.] Smooth; slippery; more commonly voluble, fluent, having words always ready.—**Glibly**, glib'li, *adv.* In a glib manner, smoothly; volubly.—**Glibness**, glib'nes, *n.* The quality of being glib.

Glide, glīd, *v.i.* —*glided, gliding* [A. Sax. *glidan*.—Dan. *glide*, D. *glijden*, G. *gleiten*, to slide; allied to *glad*.] To flow gently; to move along silently and smoothly, to pass along without apparent effort (a river, a

bird, a skater glides) —*n* The movement of one who or that which glides, the joining or slurring together of two successive sounds. — **Glider**, glī'dĕr, *n.* One who glides. — **Glidingly**, glī'ding-li, *adv* In a gliding manner

Glimmer, glim'ĕr, *v i* [A freq of *gleam*= Dan *glimre*, to glitter, from *glimme*, to gleam, comp. G *glimmer*, a faint light, *glimmen*, to shine.] To emit feeble or scattered rays of light, to shine faintly, to give a feeble light, to flicker —*n* A faint and unsteady light, feeble scattered rays of light, glitter, twinkle, also, a name of mica —**Glimmering**, glim'ĕr ing, *n* A glimmer, a gleam, a faint indication, an inkling, a glimpse

Glimpse, glimps, *n.* [Formerly *glimse*, from the stem of *gleam*, *glimmer*, &c., the *p* being inserted as in *empty*, *sempstress*, &c Comp Swiss *glimsen*, to glow, D *glimpen*, *glimsen*, to sparkle.] A gleam, a momentary flash, a short transitory view, a glance, a faint resemblance, a slight tinge —*v t.*—*glimpsed*, *glimpsing* To appear by glimpses. — *v i.* To see by a glimpse or glimpses

Glint, glint, *v i.* [Of kindred origin with *glimpse*, *glimmer*, *glance*, &c., comp Dan *glimt*, a gleam, *glimte*, to flash.] To glance, to gleam, to give a flash of light — *n* A glance, a flash, a gleam

Glisten, glis'n, *v i* [A Sax *glisnian*, akin to G *glessen*, Icel *glyrna*, O G *glinan* to shine, same root as *glitter gleam*, &c.] To shine, to sparkle with light, to shine with a scintillating light —*n* Glitter, sparkle —**Glister**, glis'tĕr *v i.* To shine, to glitter —*n.* Lustre, glitter — **Glisteringly** glis'tĕr ing li, *adv* In a glistering manner

Glitter, glit'ĕr, *v i* [A freq from stem *glit* seen in A Sax *glitman*, to glitter Sw *glittra*, Icel *glytra* (from *glita*, to shine), G *glitzern*, to shine, akin to *gleam*, *glance*, &c.] To shine with a broken and scattered light, to emit rapid flashes of light, to gleam, to sparkle, to glisten, to be showy or brilliant — *n* Bright sparkling light, brilliancy, splendour, lustre — **Glitteringly**, glit'ĕr ing li, *adv* In a glittering manner

Gloaming, glōm ing, *n* [A Sax *glómung*, twilight, from *glóm*, E *gloom*.] Twilight of the evening, the twilight, closing period, decline [Scotch, but adopted by English writers]

Gloat, glōt, *v i* [Allied to Sw *glutta gl tta* to look at with prying eyes G *glotzen*, to stare.] To gaze with admiration eagerness, or desire, to feast the eyes either actually or in thought, to contemplate with evil satisfaction

Globe, glōb, *n* [L *globus*, a ball Fr *globe* Sp and It *globo*.] A round or spherical solid body, a ball, a sphere, the earth an artificial sphere on whose convex surface is drawn a map or representation of the earth (*a terrestrial globe*) or of the heavens (*a celestial globe*) — *v t* To gather into a round mass, to conglobate —**Globate**, glōbāt, adj, —**Globated**, glōbā'tĕd *a* [L *globatus*] Shaped like a globe, spherical —**Globose**, **Globous**, glō-bōs', glō'bus *a* [L *globosus*] Spherical globular —**Globosity**, glō-bos i ti, *n* The quality of being globose — **Globular**, glob ū lĕr, *a* Globe shaped, having the form of a ball or sphere, round, spherical —**Globularity**, glob-ū lar'i ti, *n.* State of being globular, sphericity —**Globularly**, glob'ū-lĕr li, *adv* In a globular or spherical form, spherically — **Globular ness**, glob'ū-lĕr nes, *n* Sphericity — **Globule**, glōb'ūl, *n* [L *globulus*] A small particle of matter of a spherical form, a round body or corpuscle found in the blood —**Globulet**, glob'ū let, *n.* A minute globule —**Globulin**, glob'ū-lin, *n* The main ingredient of blood globules and resembling albumen — **Globulous**, **Globulous**, glob ū lus, glob'ū lus, *a* Having the form of a small sphere, round, globular —**Globulousness**, glob'ū-lus-nes, *n* —**Globy**, glō'bi, *a.* Resembling a globe — **Globe fish**, *n* The name of several fishes remarkable for being able to inflate themselves into a globular form —**Globe flower**, *n* A European plant with a globular yellow flower

Glochidate, glō'ki-dāt, *a* [Gr *glōchis*, a point] *Bot.* barbed at the point like a fish-hook.

Glomerate, glom'ĕr-āt, *v t* [L. *glomero*, *glomeratum*, from *glomus*, *glomeris*, a ball, as in *conglomerate*.] To gather or wind into a ball, to collect into a spherical form or mass —*a.* Congregated, gathered into a round mass or dense cluster — **Glomeration**, glom-ĕr ā'shon, *n.* The act of glomerating, conglomeration, an aggregate — **Glomerule**, glom'ĕr ūl, *n* *Bot* a cluster of flower heads inclosed in a common involucre

Gloom, glōm, *n* [A Sax *glóm* gloom, *twilight*, *glómung*, *gloaming*, *allied to glam*, *glow*, *gleam*, *glimmer*, &c.] Obscurity, partial darkness, thick shade, dusk, cloudiness or heaviness of mind, heaviness, dejection, anger, sullenness, a depressing state of affairs, a dismal prospect — *v i* To appear dimly, to be seen in an imperfect or waning light, to look gloomy, sad, or dismal, to frown, to lower — *v t* To make gloomy or dark, to fill with gloom or sadness — **Gloomily**, glō mi li, *adv* In a gloomy manner —**Gloominess**, glō mi nes, *n* The condition or quality of being gloomy —**Gloomy** glō mi *a* Involved in gloom, imperfectly illuminated, dusky or dark, characterized by gloom, wearing the aspect of sorrow, dejected, heavy of heart, dismal, doleful

Glory, glōri *n* [L *gloria* fame, glory, allied to Gr *kleos*, fame, *kleo* to celebrate, *kluo* to hear.] Praise, honour admiration, or distinction, accorded by common consent to a person or thing, honourable fame, renown, celebrity, a state of greatness or renown pomp magnificence, brightness, lustre, splendour, brilliancy, the happiness of heaven, celestial bliss, distinguished honour or ornament an object of which one is or may be proud, *painting* the radiation round the head or figure of a deity, saint angel &c — *v i* — *gloried*, *glorying* To exult with joy, to rejoice, to be boastful, to have pride —**Glorification**, glō ri fi kā shon *n* The act of glorifying or the state of being glorified — **Glorify**, glō'ri fi, *v t* — *glorified* *glorifying* [Fr *glorifier* *gloria* glory and *facio* to make.] To give or ascribe glory to, to praise, to magnify and honour, to honour, to extol, to make glorious, to exalt to glory —**Gloriole**, glō ri ol, *n* [Formed on type of *aureole*.] A circle, as of rays in ancient paintings surrounding the heads of saints —**Glorious** glō ri us *a* [Fr *glorieux* L *gloriosus* from *gloria*.] Characterized by attributes, qualities or acts that are worthy of glory, of exalted excellence and splendour, noble, illustrious, renowned, celebrated, magnificent grand, splendid, hilarious or elated (colloq) — **Gloriously** glō ri us li, *adv* In a glorious manner —**Gloriousness** glō ri us nes *n*

Gloss glos, *n* [Akin to Icel *glossi* flame, brightness, *glys* finery, whence *glysligr*, showy or specious Sw *glossa*, to glow, *glotzen*, to shine, to glance, allied to *glass*, *glow* *glom*, *gleam*, &c.] Brightness or lustre of a body proceeding from a smooth and generally a soft surface, polish, sheen (the *gloss* of silk), a specious appearance or representation external show that may mislead —*v t* To give gloss to, to give a superficial lustre to to make smooth and shining, hence, to give a specious appearance to, to render specious and plausible, to palliate by specious representation — **Glosser** glos'ĕr, *n* One who glosses, one who palliates —**Glossily**, glos i li *adv* In a glossy manner —**Glossiness** glos i nes, *n* The state or character of being glossy, polish or lustre of a surface —**Glossy** glos i *a* Having a gloss, having a soft smooth, and shining surface, lustrous with soft ness to the touch, specious or plausible

Gloss, glos, *n* [L *glossa*, an obsolete or foreign word that requires explanation, from Gr *glossa*, the tongue latterly also an obsolete or foreign word.] A marginal note or interlineation explaining the meaning of some word in a text, a remark intended to illustrate some point of difficulty in an author; comment, annotation; explanation —*v t* To render clear by comments; to annotate, to illustrate — **Glossarial**, glos-sā'ri-al, *a.* Connected with, or consisting in a glossary. — **Glossarist**, glos'arist, *n* One who compiles a glossary — **Glossary**, glos'a-ri, *n.* [L L *glossarium*.] A vocabulary of words used by any author, especially by an old author, or one writing in a provincial dialect, or of words occurring in a special class of works, of technical terms, &c — **Glosser**, **Glossist**, glos'ĕr, glos ist, *n* One who compiles glosses —**Glossitis**, glos i tis, *n* Inflammation of the tongue — **Glossographer**, glos-og'ra-fĕr, *n.* A writer of glosses, a scholiast — **Glossographical**, glos o graf i kal, *a* Pertaining to *glossography* —**Glossography**, *glos-og* ra fi, *n* The writing of glosses, a knowledge of glosses —**Glossological**, glos o loj i kal, *a* Pertaining to glossology —**Glossologist** glos ol o-jist, *n* One who is versed in glossology — **Glossology**, glos-ol o ji, *n* The definition and explanation of terms, as of a science, terminology, universal grammar, glottology —**Glossotomy**, glos ot o-mi, *n* *Anat* dissection of the tongue

Glottis, glot is, *n* [Gr *glōtta*, from *glōtta*, *glōssa*, the tongue whence also *glossary*, &c.] The opening at the upper part of the windpipe, and between the vocal chords, which, by its dilatation and contraction contributes to the modulation of the voice —**Glottal** glot al *a* Relating to the glottis —**Glottology** glot ol o ji, *n* [Gr *glōtta*, language, and *logos* discourse] The science of language, comparative philology glossology —**Glottological**, **Glottic**, glot-o-loj i kal glot ik, *a* Pertaining to glottology —**Glottologist** glot-ol o-jist, *n* One versed in glottology

Glove gluv *n* [A Sax *glōf*, probably from prefix *ge* and Goth *lofa*, Sc *loof* Icel *lōfi*, the palm of the hand.] A cover for the hand or for the hand and wrist with a separate sheath for each finger —*To throw down the glove* Same as *to throw down the gauntlet* under GAUNTLET — *v t* —*gloved*, *gloving* To cover with or as with a glove — **Glover** gluv ĕr, *n* One whose occupation is to make or sell gloves

Glow glō *v i* [A Sax *glōwan* to glow D *gloeyen* G *glühen* to glow, Icel *glóa*, to glitter, Sw *gloa* to sparkle, allied to *gloat gleam gloom gloaming*, *glass* &c.] To burn with an intense or white heat, and especially without flame, to give forth bright light and heat, to feel great heat of body, to be hot or flushed in person, to be bright or red as with animation, blushes or the like, to exhibit brightness of colour, to feel the heat of passion to be ardent, to burn or be vehement, to rage *n* Shining heat, or white heat incandescence brightness of colour, redness, vehemence of passion, ardour, animation —**Glowing** glō ing *p* and *a* Shining with intense heat, bright in colour, red, ardent, vehement fervid, heated, fiery — **Glowingly** glō ing li *adv* In a glowing manner —**Glowworm** glō worm, *n* The wingless female of a kind of beetle emitting a shining green light to attract the male

Gloze glōz *v i* —*glozed glozing* [O E *glose*, a gloss or interpretation, the meaning being influenced by *gloze*, lustre Gloss] To comment or expound, to use specious words, to talk smoothly or flatteringly — *v t* To gloss over to extenuate —*n* Flattery, specious words —**Glozer**, glō zĕr, *n* One who glozes

Glucinum glō si num, *n* [From Gr *glykys* or *glukus*, sweet, from its salts having a sweet taste.] A white metal, of specific gravity 2 1, belonging to the group of the alkaline earths, and prepared from beryl, hence its name *Beryllium* —**Glucina**, glō si na *n* The oxide of the metal glucinum —**Glucose** glō kōs, *n* Grape sugar, a variety of sugar, less sweet than cane sugar, produced from grapes, cane sugar, starch, &c —**Glucoside**, glō kō sīd, *n* One of those substances that yield glucose

Glue, glō, *n* [O Fr *giu*, from L L *glutis*, L *gluten*, *glutinis*, glue, comp W *glyd*, viscous matter.] Common or impure gelatine, obtained by boiling animal substances, as the skins, hoofs, &c, of animals, with water used for uniting pieces of wood or other materials —*v t*,—*glued*, *gluing* To join with glue or other viscous

substance; to hold together, as if by glue; to fix; to rivet —**Gluey**, glōō'i, *a* Having the nature of glue; viscous, glutinous —**Glueyness**, glōō'i-nes, *n* The *quality of* being gluey —**Glue-pot**, *n* A utensil, usually consisting of two pots—the one within the other—for dissolving glue

Glum, glum, *a* [Akin to *gloom*, and Sc *gloum*, a frown] Frowning, sullen [Colloq]—**Glumly**, glum li, *adv* In a glum or sullen manner —**Glumness**, glum nes, *n* The condition or quality of being glum, sullenness —**Glump**, glump, *v i* To show sullenness [Colloq]—**Glumpy**, glum pi, *a* Sullen, sulky [Colloq]

Glume, glōm, *n* [L *gluma*, a husk, from *glubo*, to peel, akin to Gr *glyphō*, to hollow out] The husk or chaff of grain, the palea or pale —**Glumaceous**, **Glumiferous**, glō mā shus, glō-mif'ēr us, *a* Having or bearing glumes, of or pertaining to the glumales —**Glumal**, glō'mal, *a Bot* possessing or characterized by a glume —**Glumales**, glō mā lēz, *n pl Bot* a group of monocotyledons, including the grasses and sedges —**Glumella**, glō mel'la, *n* The inner husk of grasses, the innermost scale like envelope of the ovarium —**Glumous**, glō'mus, *a Bot* having the nature of a glume

Glut, glut, *v t* —*glutted*, *glutting* [L *glutio*, *glutitio* to swallow, whence also *englut*, *glutton*] To swallow, or to swallow greedily (*Shak*), to cloy, sate, or disgust, to feast or delight to satiety —*v glut the market*, to furnish above supply of any article, so that there is no sale for it at all —*n* Plenty even to loathing superabundance, an oversupply of any commodity in the market

Gluteal, glō'tē al *a* [Gr *gloutos* the buttock] *Anat* of or pertaining to certain parts connected with the buttocks

Gluten, glō'ten, *n* [L See GLUE] A tough elastic substance of a grayish colour, which becomes brown and brittle by drying, found in the flour of wheat and other grain —**Glutinate**, glō'ti nāt, *v t* —*glutinated*, *glutinating* [L *glutino*, *glutinatum*] To unite with glue, to cement —**Glutination**, glō ti nā'shon, *n* The act of glutinating or uniting with glue —**Glutinative**, glō'ti nā tiv, *a* Having the quality of cementing —**Glutinous**, **Glutinose**, glō'ti nus, glō'ti nōs, *a* [L *glutinosus*] Glue), viscous, viscid, tenacious, resembling glue, *bot* besmeared with a slippery moisture —**Glutinosity**, **Glutinousness** glō ti nos'i ti, glō ti nus nes *n* The quality of being glutinous, viscosity, viscidity

Glutton glut'n, *n* [Fr *glouton*, from L *gluto* *glutto* a glutton from *glutio* to swallow Gr ΓΛΥΤΩ] One who indulges to excess in eating, or eating and drinking, a gormandizer, a carnivorous quadruped 2½ feet long, yielding a valuable fur, and inhabiting Northern Europe and America, known also as the *Wolverene* —**Gluttonish** glut'n ish, *a* Gluttonous —**Gluttonize** † glut'n īz, *v i* To eat gluttonously —**Gluttonous**, glut'n us, *a* Characterized by gluttony, given to excessive eating, insatiable —**Gluttonously**, glut'n us li, *adv* In a gluttonous manner —**Gluttony**, glut'n i, *n* The act or practice of a glutton, excess *in eating*, *or eating and drinking*

Glycerine, glis'ēr in, *n* [From Gr *glyker os*, sweet ΓΛΥΚΥΣ] A transparent colourless liquid with a very sweet taste, obtained from fats

Glycogen, glī'ko jen *n* [Gr *glykys*, sweet, and root *gen*, to produce] A non nitrogenous principle occurring in the liver —**Glycogenic**, glī ko jen'ik, *a* Of or pertaining to glycogen

Glyconian, **Glyconic** glī kō ni-an, glī kon'ik, *a* [Gr *glykōneios*, from its inventor *Glykōn*] A kind of verse in Greek and Latin poetry, consisting of three feet—a spondee, a choriambus, and a pyrrhic

Glyph, glif, *n* [Gr *glyphē*, carving, from *glyphō*, to carve] *Sculp* and *arch* a channel or cavity, usually vertical, intended as an ornament —**Glyphic**, glif'ik, *a* Of or pertaining to carving or sculpture —**Glyphograph**, glif'o-graf, *n* A plate formed by glyphography —**Glyphography**, glī-fog'ra-fi, *n* An electrotype process by which from an etched plate a design in relief is obtained —**Glyptic**, glip'tik, *a* [Gr *glyptikos*] *Pertaining to the* art of sculpture or engraving —**Glyptodon**, glip'to-don, *n* [Gr *glyptos*, engraved, and *odous*, tooth—from its fluted teeth] A gigantic fossil animal, closely allied to the armadilloes, covered with an osseous coat of mail, found in the tertiary strata of South America —**Glyptograph**, glip'to graf, *n* An engraving on a gem or precious stone —**Glyptographer**, glip tog'ra fer, *n* An engraver on precious stones —**Glyptographic**, glip-to graf'ik, *a* Of or pertaining to glyptography —**Glyptography**, glip tog'ra fi, *n* The art or process of engraving on precious stones —**Glyptotheca**, glip to-thē'ka, *n* [Gr *glyptos*, and *thēkē*, a repository] A place for the preservation of works of sculpture

Gnarl, närl *n* [From old *gnar*, a knot, also *knarr*, *knurr*, akin to D *knorre*, a knot, G *knorren*, a lump] A protuberance on the outside of a tree, a knot —**Gnarled**, närld, *a* Having many knots or knotty protuberances, cross grained, perverse —**Gnarly**, när'li, *a* Having knots, knotty

Gnarr, **Gnarl**, nar närl, *v i* [O E *gnerr*, found in similar forms in the other Teut languages, and probably imitative of snarling] To growl, to murmur, to snarl

Gnash nush, *v t* [O E *gnasle*, *gnaysle*, akin to Dan *knaske*, D *knarsen*, G *knirschen*, Sw *knasta*, *gnissla*, to gnash] To strike together (the teeth), as in anger or pain —*v i* To strike or dash the teeth together, as in rage or pain —**Gnashingly**, nash'ing li, *adv* In a gnashing manner

Gnat nat *n* [A Sax *gnæt*, L G *gnid*, a gnat, perhaps akin to G *gnatze*, the itch] A small two winged fly whose mouth is furnished with bristly stings which inflict irritating wounds —**Gnatling**, nat'ling, *n* A little gnat

Gnathopodite na thop'o dit, *n pl* [Gr *gnathos* a jaw, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot] A foot jaw of a crustacean

Gnaw na *v t* [A Sax *gnagan* ~D *knagen*, G *gnagen*, Dan *gnave nage*, Icel and Sw *gnaga naga* to gnaw, akin verb to *nag*] To bite by little and little, to wear away *by* biting to nibble at to bite in agony or rage, to fret, to corrode —*v i* To use the teeth in biting, to bite with repeated efforts to cause or be affected with steady annoying pain —**Gnawer**, nā'er *n* One who or that which gnaws, a rodent

Gneiss, nis *n* [G *gneiss* GNEISS] A kind of hard tough crystalline rock having a structure exhibiting layers either straight or curved, and like granite composed in the main of quartz, felspar, and mica

Gneissoid, nis'oid *a* Resembling gneiss, having the characteristics of gneiss Also **Gneissic**, **Gneissose** nis'ik, nis'os

Gnome nom, *n* [Fr *gnome*, formed from Gr *gnōmē*, intelligence, see next art] An imaginary being, fabled to inhabit the inner parts of the earth and to be the guardian of mines, quarries, &c, a goblin, a small misshapen person

Gnome, nōm, *n* [Gr *gnōmē*, a maxim, from stem of *gnōnai*, to know KNOW] A brief reflection or maxim, a saw, an aphorism —**Gnomic**, **Gnomical**, no mik, nō mi kal, *a* [Gr *gnōmikos*] *Containing or dealing in* maxims (the ancient Greek *gnomic* poets)

Gnomon, nō mon, *n* [Gr *gnōmōn*, an index, from stem of *gnōnai* to know, whence also *gnome*, *Gnostic*] The style or pin of a sun dial which by its shadow shows the hour of the day, a style consisting of a pillar, pyramid, &c, erected perpendicularly to the horizon, in order to find the altitudes, declinations, &c, of the sun and stars, the index of the hour-circle of a globe **Gnomonic**, **Gnomonical**, nō mon'ik, nō mon i kal, *a* Pertaining to the art of dialling, *bot* bent at right angles —*Gnomonic projection*, a projection of the surface of the sphere, in which the point of sight is taken at the centre of the sphere —**Gnomonically**, nō mon i kal-li, *adv* In a gnomonical manner —**Gnomonics**, nō-mon'iks, *n* The art or science of dialling —**Gnomonist**, nō'mon-ist, *n* One versed in gnomonics —**Gnomonology**, nō-mon-ol'o-ji, *n* Dialling

Gnostic, nos'tik, *n* [L *gnosticus*, Gr *gnōstikos*, *from stem of gnōnai*, to know (*akin to L. gnosco*, *nosco*, to know), cog. with E *know*] One of a sect that arose in the first ages of Christianity, who pretended to be the only men who had a true knowledge of the Christian religion, and professed a system of doctrines based partly on Christianity, partly on Greek and Oriental philosophy —*a* Pertaining to the Gnostics or their doctrines —**Gnosticism**, nos'ti sizm, *n* The doctrines or principles of the Gnostics

Gnu, **Gnoo**, nū, nō, *n* [Hottentot *gnw* or *ngu*] A ruminant quadruped, partaking of the form of the antelope, ox, and horse, inhabiting South Africa

Go, gō, *v i* —pret *went*, pp *gone* [A Sax *gān*, *gangan*, O and Prov E and Sc *gang*, to go, Dan *gaae*, D *gaan*, G *gehen*, Goth *gaggan* (that is *gangan*), Icel *ganga*, O H G *gangan* *Went*, though now used as the pret, is really the past tense of *wend*, A Sax *wendan*, to turn, to go] To walk, to pass, proceed, move, or be in motion, to depart or move from a place opposed to *come*, to have currency or use, to circulate (the story *goes*), to be reckoned or esteemed, to proceed or happen in a given manner, to have *course*; to turn out (the case *went* against him), to have recourse (to *go* to law), to be about to (in this usage a kind of auxiliary and usually in ppr —*going* to say, *going* to begin) to be guided or regulated (to *go* by some rule), to be with young, to be pregnant to be alienated, sold, or disposed of (it *went* for a trifle), to extend, reach, lead (this road *goes* to London), to extend in effect, meaning, or purport; to be of force or value, to proceed or tend toward a result or consequence, to contribute, conduce, concur (frequently with *to*, *towards*, &c), to perish, to sink or die, to become (she has *gone* mad) —*To go about*, *naut* to tack, to turn the head of a ship —*To go about to*, to set one's self to, to take a circuitous way to —*To go against*, to march to attack, to be in opposition, to be disagreeable —*To go ahead*, to make rapid progress, to be enterprising [Colloq]—*To go between* to interpose or mediate between, to attempt to reconcile —*To go beyond*, to overreach —*To go by*, to pass near and beyond (*by* being a prep), to pass away unnoticed or disregarded (*by* adv) —*To go down*, to descend, to come to nothing, to be received as true or correct —*To go for nothing*, to have no value, weight, or efficacy —*To go hard with*, to bring danger of a fatal issue to, to be all but ruinous for used impersonally —*To go in for*, to be in favour of, to make the object of acquirement or attainment —*To go in to* (*scrip*), to have sexual commerce with —*To go off*, to leave a place, to die, to decease, to be discharged, as firearms, to explode, to be sold —*To go on*, to proceed, to advance forward, to be put on, as a garment —*To go out*, to issue forth, to go on an expedition, to become extinct, as light or life — *To go over*, to read, to peruse, to examine; to view or review (*over* being the prep), to change *sides*, *to pass from one party to another* (*over* adv) —*To go through*, to pass or penetrate through, to accomplish, to perform thoroughly, to undergo, to sustain to the end —*To go through with*, to execute effectually —*To go upon*, to proceed as on a foundation, to take as a principle supposed or settled —*To go with*, to accompany, to side with, to be in party or design with; to agree with, to suit — *It goes ill* or *well with* a person he has ill or good fortune —*To go without*, to be or remain destitute.—*To go wrong*, to become unsound, as meat, fruit; to leave the paths of virtue; to take a wrong way —*Go to!* come, move, begin: a phrase of exhortation, also a phrase of rebuke or reproof, tush, nonsense —[In the following usages the verb may be construed as transitive] To undertake (to *go* a journey, to *go* equal risks) —*To go one's way*; to set forth, to depart; to move on. —*To go an errand*, *to go a drive*, *to go*

circuit, to go on an errand; to go upon or for a drive; to go upon circuit.—*n.* [As a noun the word is colloq or slang.] The fashion or mode; a glass or other measure of liquor called in when drinking, stamina, bottom, or power of endurance, spirit, animation, fire.—*Great go, little go*, university cant terms for the examination for degrees and the previous or preliminary examination —**Goer**, gō'er, *n* One who or that which goes, one that has a gait good or bad often applied to a horse, and to a watch or clock — **Going**, gō'ing, *n* The act of moving in any manner, departure, procedure, behaviour, or course of life chiefly in the *pl* — *Goings-on*, actions, conduct used mostly in a bad sense —**Gone** gon *pp* Passed, vanished away, consumed, finished dead, lost or destroyed, worn out, exhausted or overpowered.—**Go-ahead**, *a* Characterized by or disposed to progress, enterprising — [Colloq]—**Go-between**, *n.* An intermediary often an agent in disreputable negotiations. — **Go-by**, *n.* A passing without notice, an intentional disregard or avoidance.—**Go-cart**, *n.* A small machine with castors or rollers, and without a bottom in which children learn to walk without danger of falling

Goad, gōd, *n* [A Sax *gād*, a point of a weapon, a goad GAD] A pointed instrument used to stimulate a beast to move faster, hence, anything that urges or stimulates. — *v t* To drive with a goad, hence, to incite, to stimulate to instigate to urge forward — **Goadsman Goadster**, gōds man, gōd stēr, *n.* One who drives oxen with a goad

Goaf, gōf, *n.* [Comp W *gob* a heap] *Min ing*, that part of a mine from which the mineral has been partially or wholly removed, also the waste or rubbish left behind Called also *Gob*

Goal, gōl *n* [Fr *gaule* a pole a word of Germanic origin from Goth *walus* Frs *walu*, Icel *vǫlr*, staff rod] The point set to bound a race, the space between the two upright posts in the game of football also the act of driving the ball through between the posts, the end to which a design tends, or which a person aims to reach or accomplish

Goat, gōt, *n.* [A Sax *gāt* Icel L G D and Frs *geit*, G *geiss* goat cog with L *haedus* a kid] A well known horned ruminant quadruped nearly of the size of a sheep, but stronger less timid and more agile — **Goatee** gō-tē' *n* A beard that hangs down from the chin without whiskers — **Goatherd**, gōt hērd *n* One whose occupation is to tend goats — **Goatish**, gōt ish, *a* Resembling a goat in any quality especially in small or lustfulness —**Goatishly** gōt ish li *adv* In a goatish manner lustfully — **Goatishness** gōt ish nes, *n.* The quality of being goatish, lustfulness.—**Goat-pepper** *n* A species of capsicum or Cayenne pepper — **Goat's-beard**, *n.* The name of herbaceous perennials, one species of which (*salsify*) is cultivated in gardens for its root, which is used in the same manner as carrot —**Goat-sucker** *n.* A name common to various species of birds which feed upon nocturnal insects given originally from the erroneous opinion that they sucked goats, the fern-owl or night-jar

Gob, gob, *n.* Same as *Goaf*

Gobbet, *gobʹet*, *n* [Fr *gobet* from O Fr *gob*, a mouthful, from the Celtic—Gael and Ir *gob*, the mouth] A mouthful, a morsel, a lump —**Gobble** gob'l, *v t.*—*gobbled*, *gobbling* [A freq from Fr *gober*, to swallow] To swallow in large pieces, to swallow hastily — *v i* To make a noise in the throat, as a turkey —*n* A noise made in the throat, as that of a turkey-cock —**Gobbler**, gob'lēr, *n* One who gobbles

Gobelin, *gobʹe-lin*, *a* [From the *Gobelins* establishment in Paris, where tapestry, &c., is made, named from, and originally belonging to a family of dyers called *Gobelin.*] A term applied to a species of rich tapestry, also to a printed worsted cloth for covering chairs, sofas, &c , in imitation of tapestry.

Goblet, *gobʹlet*, *n* [Fr *gobelet*, dim of O Fr *gobel*, a drinking-glass, from L.L. *gobellus*, from L *cupa*, a tub, a cask Cup] A kind of cup or drinking vessel without a handle.

Goblin, goh'lin, *n.* [Fr *gobelin*, from L. *cobalus* Gr *kobalos*, a kind of malignant being or goblin, whence also G *kobold*] An evil or mischievous sprite, a gnome, an elf, a malicious fairy —**Goblinry**, gob hn ri, *n.* The acts or practices of goblins

Goby, gōbi, *n.* [L *gobius*, Gr *kobios*, the gudgeon] A name given to various rather small fishes.

God, god, *n* [A Sax *god*=D *god*, Icel *goth*, *guth*, Dan and Sw *gud*, Goth *guth*, G *gott*, God, root unknown, not connected with *good*] A being conceived of as possessing divine power, and therefore to be propitiated by sacrifice, worship and the like, a divinity, a deity, the Supreme Being, Jehovah, the eternal and infinite Spirit, the Creator and the Sovereign of the universe (in this sense written or printed with a capital letter), any person or thing exalted too much in estimation, or deified and honoured as the chief good, *pl* the audience in the upper gallery of a theatre so called from their elevated position (slang) — **Godchild**, god child *n* A godson or goddaughter — **Goddaughter**, dod da-tēr *n.* A female for whom one becomes sponsor at baptism —**Goddess**, god es, *n.* A female deity, a heathen deity of the female sex a woman of superior charms or excellence —**Godfather**, god fa ther *n* In the Anglican *Church*, and several other churches, a man who at the baptism of a child makes a profession of the Christian faith in its name and guarantees its religious education a male sponsor — *v t* To act as godfather to, to take under one's fostering care —**God fearing** *a* A term applied to one who fears or reverences God —**Godhead** god'hed *n* [*God* and suffix *hed* [same as *hood*] Godship, deity, divinity, divine nature or essence — *The Godhead* the Deity, God, the Supreme Being — **Godhood** god hud *n* The state or quality of being a god divinity —**Godless** god les *a* Having or acknowledging no God impious, ungodly, irreligious, wicked **Godlessly** god les li *adv* In a godless manner —**Godlessness**, god les nes *n* The state or quality of being godless.—**Godlike**, god lik, *a* Resembling a god or God divine, of superior excellence —**Godlikeness** god lik nes *n* The state of being godlike — **Godlily** god li li *adv* In a godly manner piously, righteously —**Godliness** god li nes *n.* The condition or quality of being godly —**Godly** god'li *a* Pious, reverencing God and his character and laws, devout religious righteous, conformed to or influenced by God's law — *adv* Piously, righteously **Godmother** god muth ēr *n* A woman who becomes sponsor for a child in baptism — **Godsend** god send *n* Something sent by God, an unlooked for acquisition or piece of good fortune —**Godship** god ship *n* Deity divinity the rank or character of a god —**Godson** god sun *n* A male for whom one has been sponsor at baptism — **God speed** god spēd, *n* [A contraction of 'I wish that *God* may *speed* you] Success prosperity, a prosperous journey usually in phrase *to bid* a person *god speed* —**Godward Godwards**, god wērd god wērds *adv* Toward God

Godwit, god wit, *n* [A Sax *god* good and *wiht*, creature *wight* from the excellence of their flesh] A name of several grallatorial birds of no great size, the flesh of which is highly esteemed

Goffer, *goffʹer*, *v t* [Galeffer] To plait or flute, to gauffer — **Goffer Goffering**, goffer, goffʹer ing, *n* An ornamental plaiting, used for the frills and borders of women's caps, &c

Goggle, gog'l, *v i* [Of Celtic origin comp W *gogi*, to shake, Ir *gog*, a nod a motion; Gael *gog*, a nod, *gogach*, nodding] To strain or roll the eyes — *a* Full or prominent and rolling or staring said of the eyes —*n.* A strained or affected rolling of the eye, *pl* cylindrical tubes in which are fixed glasses for defending the eyes from cold, dust, &c , or tubes intended to cure squinting; blinds for horses —**Goggle-eye**, *n.* A prominent, rolling, or staring eye.

Goitre, Goiter, *goʹiter*, *n.* [Fr *goitre*, from L *guttur*, the throat.] Bronchocele or Derbyshire neck, a morbid enlargement of the thyroid gland, forming a tumour or protuberance sometimes of extraordinary size hanging down on the front part of the neck —**Goitered, Goitred**, goi tērd, *a* Affected with goitre —**Goitrous**, goiʹtrus, *a.* Pertaining to goitre, affected with goitre

Gold gōld, *n* [A Sax *gold*=D *goud*, Sw *guld*, Icel *gull*, Goth *gulth*, from root of *yellow* Hence *gild*] A precious metal of a bright yellow colour, and the most ductile and malleable of all the metals, and one of the heaviest, money, riches, wealth, a symbol of what is valuable or much prised a bright yellow colour, like that of the metal, *archery* the exact centre of the target, marked with gold, or of a gold colour — *a* Made of gold, consisting of gold —**Gold beater** *n* One whose occupation is to beat gold into thin leaves for gilding —*Gold-beater's skin* the prepared outside membrane of the large intestine of the ox, used by gold beaters to lay between the leaves of the metal while they beat it — **Gold-digger**, *n* One who digs for gold — **Gold digging** *n* The occupation of digging for gold, the locality where it is found —**Gold-dust**, *n* Gold in very fine particles — **Golden**, gōl dn *a* Made of gold of the colour or lustre of gold, yellow, shining, splendid excellent, most valuable, precious happy, marked by the happiness of mankind, pre eminently favourable or auspicious (a *golden* opportunity) — *Golden age* an early period in the history of the human race, fabled to have been a one of primeval innocence and enjoyment, any period of great brilliancy or prosperity —*Golden balls* the three gilt balls placed in front of a pawnbroker's place of business —*Golden fleece*, in *Greek myth* the fleece of gold in quest of which Jason undertook the Argonautic expedition an order of knighthood, the *toison d'or* — *Golden legend*, a collection of lives and legends of saints in high repute in the middle ages — *Golden number* in *chron* a number showing the year of the moon's cycle — **Golden eye**, *n* A species of duck the garrot —**Golden pheasant**, *n* A beautiful species of pheasant belonging to China — **Gold fever** *n* A mania for digging or otherwise searching for gold — **Gold field** *n* A district or region where gold is found —**Goldfinch**, gōld finsh *n.* [A Sax *goldfinc*] A British song bird belonging to the finches so named from the yellow markings on its wings.— **Goldfish, Golden carp** *n* A species of carp, so named from its colour now largely bred in ponds, tanks or glass vessels — **Gold lace**, *n* A lace wrought with gold or gilt thread — **Gold leaf**, *n.* Gold beaten into an exceedingly thin sheet or leaf — **Goldless** gōld'les, *a* Destitute of gold —**Gold plate**, *n* Dishes spoons, &c , of gold — **Goldsmith** gōld smith, *n* An artisan who manufactures vessels and ornaments of gold — **Gold stick**, *n* A title given to colonels of the British Life Guards and to captains of the gentlemen at-arms, from the gilt rods which they bear when attending the sovereign on state occasions — **Gold thread**, *n.* A thread formed of flattened gold laid over a thread of silk by twisting it —**Gold washer**, *n* One who or that which washes away the refuse from gold ore

Golf golf, *n* [D *kolf*, a club to drive balls with, Dan and G *kolbe*, a club] A game played with clubs and balls, generally over large commons, downs, or links; the object being to drive the ball, with as few strokes as possible, into holes placed at considerable distances apart — **Golfer**, gol fēr, *n.* One who plays golf

Golgotha, gol go-tha, *n* [Heb] A charnel-house

Goloch, gō-losh', *n* A galoche

Gomphosis, gom-fō'sis, *n* [Gr , from *gomphos*, a nail] *Anat* an immovable articulation, as in the insertion of the teeth in their sockets

Gomuti, gō-mū'ti, *n* The Malayan name

for the sago-palm, which yields a bristly useful fibre resembling black horsehair, known by the same name.

Gonangium, go-nan'ji-um, *n* [Gr *gonos*, offspring, and *angeion*, a vessel] Same as *Gonotheca*.

Gondola, gon'dō-la, *n* [It, origin unknown] A flat bottomed boat, very long and narrow, and having, towards the centre, a curtained chamber for the passengers, used chiefly at Venice — **Gondolier**, gon-dō-lēr', *n* A man who rows a gondola

Gone, gon, pp of *go*

Gonfalon, Gonfanon, gon'fa-lon, gon'fa-non *n* [Fr *gonfalon*, O Fr *gonfanon*, from O G *gunfano—gund*, a combat (A Sax *guth*), and *fano*, a banner] An ensign or standard, the bearer of which in many of the medieval republican cities of Italy was often the chief personage in the state — **Gonfalonier**, gon fal-o-nēr', *n* One intrusted with a gonfalon, a chief magistrate in medieval Italian cities

Gong, gong, *n* [Malay] A Chinese musical instrument of percussion, made of a mixed metal and shaped like a large round flat dish, used for making loud sonorous signals for adding to the clangour of martial instruments, &c —**Gong-metal**, *n* An alloy consisting of about seventy eight parts of copper and twenty two of tin

Gongylus, gon ji lus, *n* [Gr *gongylos*, round] *Bot* a spore of certain fungi, a reproductive body in certain sea weeds

Gonidia, go-nid i a *n pl* [Gr *gonē*, generation, and *eidos*, appearance] *Bot* the secondary, reproductive, green, spherical cells in the thallus of lichens

Goniometer, gō ni-om et-ėr, *n* [Gr *gōnia* angle, and *metron*, measure] An instrument for measuring solid angles, particularly the angles formed by the faces of mineral crystals — **Goniometric, Goniometrical**, gō ni-o met rik, gō ni o-met ri kal, *a* Pertaining to or determined by a goniometer —**Goniometry** gō-ni om et-ri, *n* The art of measuring solid angles

Gonoblastidia gon o-blas-tid i a, *n pl* [Gr *gonos*, offspring, *blastulion* dim of *blastos* a bud] The processes which carry the gonophores in many hydrozoa — **Gonocalyx**, gon-o-kā liks *n* [Gr *gonos* a bud and *kalyx* a cup] *Zool* the swimming bell of a medusiform gonophore

Gonophore, gon o fōr, *n* [Gr *gonos*, seed, and *phoreō* to bear] *Bot* the short stalk which bears the stamens and carpels in some plants, *zool* one of the generative buds or receptacles of the reproductive elements in the hydrozoa.

Gonorrhœa gon-o rē a *n* [Gr *gonorrhoia —gonos* semen and *rheō* to flow] An inflammatory ailment of the male urethra or the female vagina attended with secretion of mucus intermingled with pus

Gonosome, gon o-sōm *n* [Gr *gonos*, offspring, and *sōma*, body] *Zool* a collective term for the reproductive zooids of a hydrozoon

Gonotheca gon-o thē'ka, *n* [Gr *gonos*, offspring, and *thēkē* a case] *Zool* the receptacle within which the gonophores of certain hydrozoa are produced

Good, gud, *a* [A Sax *gōd* good=D *goed*, Dan and Sw *god*, Icel *gōthr*, Goth *gods* G *gut*, not connected with *god*] The opposite of bad, conducive, in general, to any useful end or purpose, serviceable, advantageous, beneficial, wholesome, suitable, useful, fit, proper, right, possessing desirable or valuable physical or moral qualities, virtuous, righteous, dutiful, pious, or religious, excellent, valuable, precious, kind, benevolent, humane, merciful, or friendly, clever, skilful, or dexterous, adequate, sufficient, or competent; valid, of unimpaired credit, able to fulfil engagements, real, actual, serious (*good* earnest), considerable, more than a little, not deficient, full or complete, not blemished, unsullied, immaculate, honourable —*Good Friday*, a fast of the Christian church, in memory of our Saviour's crucifixion, kept on the Friday before Easter — *In good time*, opportunely, not too soon nor too late; in proper time,—*To make good*, to perform; to fulfil; to verify or establish (an accusation); to supply deficiency in; to make up for defect, to maintain or carry out successfully.—*To stand good*, to be firm or valid —*To think good, to see good*, to be pleased or satisfied, to think to be expedient — *As good as his word*, equalling in fulfilment what was promised *n* What is good, especially a result that is so (the *good* can come of it), what is serviceable, fit, excellent, kind, benevolent, or the like (to do *good*), benefit, advantage opposed to *evil, ill harm*, &c, welfare or prosperity (the *good* of the state), a valuable possession or piece of property almost always in the plural in this sense, and equivalent to wares, commodities, movables household furniture, chattels, effects —*For good, for good and all* to close the whole business, for the last time, finally — **Good breeding**, *n* Polite manners formed by a good education —**Good bye Good-by**, gud bī (Corruption of *God be with you*] A form of salutation at parting, farewell — **Good day, Good even, Good-evening, Good morning Good morrow**, *n* and *interj* A kind wish or salutation at meeting or parting —**Good night**, *n* and *interj* A kind wish between persons parting for the night —**Good fellow**, *n* A man esteemed for his companionable or social qualities, a good natured, pleasant person — **Good fellowship**, *n* Merry society, companionableness, friendliness —**Good folk Good neighbours**, *n pl* A euphemism for fairies or elves —**Good for nothing** *n* An idle, worthless person —*a* Worthless —**Good humour**, *n* A cheerful temper or state of mind — **Good humoured**, *a* Characterized by good humour —**Good humouredly** *adv* In a good humoured manner, in a cheerful way —**Good ish** gud ish, *a* Pretty good, tolerable, fair —**Good lack** gud lak *interj* (*Good*, and *lack* a contraction from *lakin* or *ladykin*, a diminutive of *lady* that is the Virgin Mary (Our lady)) An exclamation implying wonder surprise, or admiration — **Goodliness**, gud li nes *n* The quality of being goodly — **Goodly**, gud li, *a* Being of a handsome form fair to look on, beautiful, graceful, well favoured pleasant, agreeable, large, considerable —**Goodman**, gud man *n* A familiar appellation of civility addressed to a man often used much like *gaffer*, a husband, the head of a family —**Goodwife**, gud wif *n* The mistress of a household correlative to *good man* —**Good manners** *n pl* Propriety of behaviour politeness —**Good nature**, *n* natural mildness and kindness of disposition — **Good natured** *a* Having good nature, naturally mild in temper —**Good-naturedly** *adv* In a good natured manner — **Good naturedness** *n* The quality of being good natured —**Goodness**, gud nes *n* The state or quality of being good a euphemism for God (thank *Goodness*) — **Goods-engine** *n* A steam engine for drawing a goods train or one carrying goods not passengers — **Good sense**, *n* soundness of understanding, good judgment — **Good tempered**, *a* Having a good temper, not easily irritated or annoyed —**Good Templar**, *n* [Name borrowed from the knights of the Temple]— A member of a certain society established for the promotion of teetotal principles **Good will** *n* Benevolence, kindly feelings and heartiness, earnestness, zeal, *com* the custom of any trade or business, the right to take up a trade or business connection, purchased of one who gives it up — **Goody**, gud i, *n* [Probably contr from *goodwife*] A term of civility applied to women in humble life —**Goody** gud i, **Goody good, Goody goody**, *a* Affected with mawkish morality, excessively squeamish in morals.

Googing, Goodgeon, gug ing, gud'jon *n* One of several clamps of iron or other metal, bolted on the stern post of a vessel, whereon to hang the rudder

Goor, gōr, *n* The Indian name for the concentrated juice or syrup of the date-palm

Goorco, gō rō, *n* [Skr *guru*, a teacher] A Hindu spiritual guide

Goosander, gōs'an-dėr, *n* [Lit goose-duck, from *goose*, and Icel *andar*, genit. of *önd*, A. Sax. *sned*, a duck. DRAKE.] A swimming bird allied to the ducks and divers; the merganser MERGANSER.

Goose, gōs, *n* pl **Geese**, gēs [A. Sax. *gōs* (pl *gās, gæs*), a goose=Icel *gās*, Dan *gaas*, D and G *gans*, Rus. *gus*, cog with L *anser*, Gr *chēn*, Skr *hansa*; from a root meaning to gape, seen in E *yawn*.] The name of several well-known swimming birds larger than ducks, a silly, stupid person, from the popular notion as to the stupidity of the goose, a tailor's smoothing iron, a game formerly common in England, played with dice on a card divided into small compartments, on certain of which a goose was figured —*To cook one's goose*, to do for one, to finish a person (slang) —*v t* To hiss out, to condemn by hissing [Slang]—**Goose flesh, Goose-skin**, *n* A peculiar roughness of the human skin produced by cold, fear, and other depressing causes, as dyspepsia —**Goose-grass**, *n* A name given to two British plants — **Goose neck**, *n* A pipe shaped like the letter S —**Goose quill**, *n* The large feather or quill of a goose, or a pen made with it.— **Goosery**, gōs er i, *n* A place for geese, silliness or stupidity like that of the goose. —**Goose-step**, *n* The act of a soldier marking time by raising the feet alternately without advancing

Gooseberry, gōs be ri, *n* [A corruption of *gorseberry* for *goreberry*, from prickles on the bush giving it a resemblance to gorse, or for *grose berry*, from Fr *groseille*, a gooseberry, from G *krausbeere, krauselbeere*, a gooseberry—*kraus*, frizzled, curled, crisp, and *beere* a berry] The fruit of a prickly shrub either red, yellow, or green in colour, and hairy or smooth on the surface, well known and much esteemed, also the shrub itself

Gopher, gō fer, *n* [Fr *gaufre*, honeycomb] The name given in America to several burrowing animals from their honeycombing the earth, also a species of burrowing tortoise of the Southern States

Gopher wood, gof ėr, *n* [Heb *gopher*] A species of wood used in the construction of Noah's ark perhaps cypress

Goramy Gourami, gō ra mi, gō-ra mi, *n* [Javanese name] A peculiar species of nest building fishes, natives of China and the Eastern Archipelago but introduced into the West India Islands and elsewhere on account of the excellence of their flesh

Gor belly gor'bel li, *n* [A Sax *gor*, dirt, dung, E *gore* and *belly*] A prominent belly a person having a big belly or bellied *a* Big bellied —**Gor-cock** gor'kok, *n* [From its red colour, or from *gorse*, furze] The red grouse —**Gor hen**, *n* The female of the red grouse — **Gor-crow**, *n* The common or carrion crow

Gordian gor'di an *a* Pertaining to *Gordius*, king of Phrygia, or the knot tied by him, and which could not be untied, but which was ultimately cut by Alexander the Great, hence the term *Gordian knot* is applied to any inextricable difficulty, and to *cut the Gordian knot* is to remove a difficulty by bold or unusual measures

Gore, gor, *n* [A Sax *gor*, gore, filth, Icel and Dan *gor*, Sw *gorr*] Blood that is shed, thick or clotted blood —**Gory**, gō ri, *a* Covered with gore, bloody

Gore gōr, *n* [A Sax *gāra*, a point or corner of land, from *gār* a spear, like Icel. *geiri* a triangular piece, from *geirr*, a spear] A triangular shaped piece, as of cloth, let into or regarded as let into a larger piece, a gusset —*v t* To cut a gore in, to piece with a gore

Gore, gōr *v t* —*gored, goring* [Directly from A Sax *gār*, a spear or dart; Icel *geirr*] To stab, to pierce with a pointed instrument, as a spear, or with the horns (as an ox).

Gorge, gorj, *n* [Fr *gorge*, from It. *gorgia*, L *gurges*, a whirlpool; akin *gargle, gargle*, &c] The throat or gullet, that which is swallowed, food caused to regurgitate through nausea or disgust, a narrow passage between hills or mountains; the entrance into a bastion or other outwork of a fort; *arch.* the narrowest part of the Tuscan and Doric capital; also, a cavetto. —*v.t.* —*gorged, gorging* To swallow, es-

pecially with greediness or in large quantities; to fill the stomach of, to satiate often *refl.*—*v.i.* To feed greedily, to stuff one's self.

Gorgeous, gor'jus, *a* [O Fr *gorjeus*, gaudy, flaunting, from *gorgias*, a ruff for the neck, from *gorge*, the throat (which see)] Exceedingly showy, splendid, magnificent, glittering with gay colours —**Gorgeously**, gor'jus-li, *adv* In a gorgeous manner —**Gorgeousness**, gor'jus nes, *n*

Gorget, gor'jet, *n* [Fr *gorgette* from *gorge*, the throat, Gonch] A piece of armour for defending the throat or neck, a small crescent shaped metallic ornament formerly worn by officers on the breast

Gorgon, gor'gon, *n* [Gr *gorgō*, *gorgōn*, from *gorgos*, fierce, grim] *Greek myth* one of several monsters of terrific aspect, the sight of which turned the beholder to stone, hence, some one like a gorgon —*a* Very ugly or terrific.—**Gorgonean**, **Gorgonian**, gor-gō'nē an, gor-gō ni-an, *a* Like a gorgon, pertaining to gorgons —**Gorgonize**, gor'gon iz, *v t* To turn into stone, to petrify

Gorilla, go-ril'la *n* [Originally an African name, found in use by the Phœnician navigator Hanno in the fifth century B C] The largest of the apes, very strong, and fierce, found chiefly in the woody equatorial regions of Africa, living mostly on trees, and feeding on vegetable substances

Gormand, gor'mand, *n* [Fr *gourmand*] A gourmand —**Gormandism**, gor mandizm, *n* Gluttony —**Gormandize**, **Gormandise**, gor'man-diz, *v i* —*gormandized*, *gormandizing* To eat greedily, to swallow voraciously —**Gormandizer**, gor man di zer, *n* A voracious eater

Gorse, gors, *n* [A Sax *gorst* *gost* furze connections doubtful] The common furze or whin —**Gorsy**, gors i *a* Abounding in gorse, resembling gorse

Goshawk, gos'hak *n* [A Sax *goshafoc* goose hawk—so called from being flown at geese] A kind of large hawk formerly much used in falconry

Gosling, goz ling, *n* [A Sax *gos*, goose, and the diminutive term *ling*] A young goose, a kind of catkin

Gospel, gos pel *n* [A Sax *godspell*—*gód*, good, and *spell*, history, narration—answering to the Gr *euangelion* L *evangelium*, a good or joyful message evangel, or compounded of A Sax *god* God, and *spell*—lit God's word] The history of Jesus Christ, any of the four records of Christ's life left by his apostles, the whole scheme of salvation as revealed by Christ and his apostles, system of gospel doctrine or of religious truth, any general doctrine (a political *gospel*) some portion of one of the four gospels appointed to be read in the service of the Anglican Church —*a* Accordant with the gospel, relating to the gospel, evangelical —**Gospellize**,† gos pel iz, *v t* To instruct in the gospel, to evangelize —**Gospeller** gos pel-er *n* An evangelist, the priest who reads the gospel in the church service

Gossamer, gos a mer, *n* [A name apparently applied originally to the period at which gossamer is commonly observed, and equivalent to *goose summer*, the term having perhaps arisen from geese being then driven out to the stubble and from their well-known connection with Michaelmas, comp the German names for gossamer, 'our lady's summer,' 'flying summer,' 'old wives' summer'] A fine filmy substance, a kind of delicate cobwebs, floating in the air in calm clear weather, especially in autumn, formed by small species of spiders —**Gossamery**, gos'a-mer i, *a* Like gossamer, filmsy, unsubstantial

Gossan, gos'an, *n* *Mining*, an oxide of iron and quartz, a sure indication of ore at greater depth.—**Gossaniferous**, gos-an if'er-us, *a* Containing gossan

Gossip, gos'sip, *n* [From *God*, and prov E *sib*, relation, related, lit related in the service of God.] A godfather or godmother†, a friend or neighbour, an intimate companion, an idle tattler or carrier of tales; mere tattle, groundless rumour —*v.i.* To prate; to chat; to tell idle tales.—

Gossiper, gos'sip-er, *n.* One who gossips; a gossip —**Gossipry**, gos'sip-ri, *n* Relationship by baptismal rites, sponsorship, idle talk or gossip —**Gossipy**, gos'sip-i, *a* Full of gossip

Gossomer, gos'o-mer Gossamer

Got, got, pret. of *get*.—**Got**, **Gotten**, got n, pp of *get*

Goth, goth, *n* [L *Gothi*, Goths] One of an ancient Teutonic race of people, first heard of as inhabiting the shores of the Baltic, and who afterwards overran and took an important part in subverting the Roman empire, a barbarian, a rude ignorant person, one defective in taste —**Gothic**, goth'ik, *a* Pertaining to the Goths, rude, barbarous, the term applied to that style of architecture the characteristic feature of which is the pointed arch and the subservience of the other parts to this feature originally used in a depreciatory sense —*n* The language of the Goths, *printing*, the name of a bold faced type, used for titling and jobbing work, the Gothic style or order of architecture.—**Gothicism**, goth i sizm, *n* A Gothic idiom, conformity to the Gothic style of architecture, rudeness of manners, barbarousness.—**Gothicize**, goth i siz, *v t* —*Gothicised*, *Gothicising* To make Gothic, to bring back to barbarism —**Gothish**, goth'ish *a* Gothic

Gothamist, **Gothamite**, gō tham ist go tham it *n* A person deficient in wisdom, so called from *Gotham* in Nottingham shire, noted for some pleasant blunders, a term sportively applied to the inhabitants of New York

Gouda gou da *a* A kind of cheese from *Gouda* a town in Holland

Gouge gouj *n* [Fr *gouge* L *guvia* a gouge, origin uncertain] A chisel with a hollow or grooved blade used to cut holes channels or grooves *v t* *gouged* *gouging* To scoop out or turn with or as with a gouge —**Gouge bit** *n* A bit in the form of a gouge, for boring wood

Gourd, gord *n* [Fr *gourde* O Fr *gourde*, *gourde* from L *cucurbita* a gourd] The popular name of the family of plants received into the melon, cucumber, pumpkin vegetable marrow &c or for their fruits —**Gourd tree**, *n* A tropical American tree which produces globular or oval gourd like fruits the hard woody shell of which is applied to many useful purposes —**Gourdy** gor'di *a* Swelled in the legs said of a horse —**Gourdiness** gor'di nes, *n* The condition or quality of being gourdy

Gourmand, gor mand *n* [Fr, of Celtic origin, comp W *gormant*, that which tends to overfill, *gormodd* excess from *gor* excess] A glutton, a greedy feeder, a dainty feeder an epicure, a gourmet —**Gourmandize** gor man-diz, *v i* To gormandize

Gourmet gor ma or gor met *n* [Fr a wine taster for *gourmet* from the O D word E *groom*] A man of keen palate, a connoisseur in wines and meats, a nice feeder, an epicure

Gout, gout *n* [Fr *goutte*, L *gutta* a drop from the old medical theory that diseases were due to the deposition of drops of morbid humour in the part] A disease giving rise to paroxysms of acute pain with inflammation, affecting the small joints and generally the first joint of the great toe, and often accompanied by calculi or concretions at the joints a drop, a clot or coagulation (*Shak*) —**Goutily**, gou ti li, *adv* In a gouty manner —**Goutiness** gou ti nes, *n* The state of being gouty, gouty affections —**Goutish**, gou'tish, *a* Having a predisposition to gout, gouty —**Gouty**, gou ti, *a* Diseased with or subject to the gout, pertaining to the gout —**Goutwort**, **Goutweed**, gout'wert, gout wed, *n* An umbelliferous British plant which was formerly believed to be a specific for gout, ache-weed

Gout, gō, *n* [Fr *goût*, from L *gustus*, taste] Taste, relish

Govern, guv'ern, *v t* [Fr *gouverner*, from L *gubernare*, to govern, a form of Gr *kybernaō*, to govern] To direct and control, to regulate by authority; to keep within the limits prescribed by law or sovereign will; to influence; to direct; to restrain; to keep in due subjection; to steer or regulate the course of, *gram* to cause to be in a particular case, or to require a particular case —*v i* To exercise authority; to administer the laws, to maintain the superiority, to have the control —**Governable**, guv'er-na-bl, *a* Capable of being governed, submissive to law or rule —**Governableness**, guv'er na bl nes, *n* State or quality of being governable —**Governance**, guv'er nans, *n* Government, exercise of authority, control, management —**Governess**, guv'er nes, *n* A female that governs, a lady who has the care of educating or teaching children in their homes —**Governing**, guv'er ning, *p* and *a* Serving to govern, directing, controlling —**Government**, guv'ern ment, *n* The act of governing, regulation, control, restraint, the exercise of authority, direction and restraint exercised over the actions of men in communities, societies, or states, the administration of public affairs, the system of polity in a state, the mode or system according to which the sovereign powers of a nation the legislative, executive, and judicial powers, are vested and exercised, a body politic governed by one authority, a province a division of territory ruled by a governor, the persons or council who administer the laws of a kingdom or state, the administration, the executive power, *gram* the influence of a word in regard to construction —**Governmental** guv'ern men tal *a* Pertaining to government, made by government —**Governor**, guv'er ner, *n* One who governs the supreme executive magistrate of a state community, corporation &c, a tutor to a boy at home, a contrivance in mills and machinery for maintaining a uniform velocity with a varying resistance, a contrivance in a steam engine which automatically regulates the admission of steam to the cylinder —**Governor general** *n* A governor who has under him subordinate or deputy governors, a viceroy —**Governorship**, guv'er ner ship *n* The office of a governor

Gowan gou an, *n* [Gael and Ir *gugan*, a bud a flower] The Scotch name for the mountain daisy

Gown, goun *n* [W *gun*, Ir *gunn*, Gael *gun* a gown or robe] A woman's outer garment a dress a dressing gown, the official dress worn by members of certain professions, as divinity medicine, law, by magistrates university professors and students, &c sometimes used as the emblem of civil life, as the sword of military —*v t* To put a gown on, to clothe or dress in a gown —*v i* To put on a gown —**Gowns man**, goun'man, *n* One whose professional habit is a gown as a lawyer, professor, or student of a university —**Gown piece** *n* A piece of cloth sufficient to make a gown

Graafian gra fi an *a* [From Regnier de Graaf, a Dutch physician] Applied to certain vesicles developed in the ovaries of mammals for the special purpose of expelling the ovum

Graal, grāl *n* Same as *Grail*

Grab, grab *v t* —*grabbed* *grabbing* [Sw *grabba*, to grasp, D *grabbelen*, to snatch, akin *grapple*, *grype*, *grasp*, *grope*, &c] To seize, to snatch, to grope suddenly [Colloq] —*n* A sudden grasp or seizure, a catch, an advantage (colloq), an implement for clutching objects —**Grabber**, grab'er, *n* One who or that which grabs

Grace, grās, *n* [Fr from L *gratia*, favour, from *gratus*, pleasant (seen also in *grateful*, *gratitude*, *agree*, *ingrate*, &c), from a root seen in Gr *charō*, to rejoice, Gael *gradh* love, and E *yearn*] Favour, good will, or kindness, disposition to oblige another, the love and favour of God, divine influence renewing the heart and restraining from sin, a state of reconciliation to God, virtuous or religious affection or disposition proceeding from divine influence; mercy, pardon; favour conferred, a license, dispensation, or peculiar privilege, a short prayer before or after meals acknowledging the grace or goodness of God, (with possessive pronouns) a title used in ad-

dressing or speaking of a duke or duchess; that external element in acting or speaking which renders it appropriate and agreeable, elegance with appropriate dignity, a beauty or element in what pleases the eye, an embellishment, an affectation of elegance, dignity, or refinement (a person's airs and *graces*), *Greek myth* beauty or elegance deified, one of three goddesses in whose gift were grace, loveliness, and favour, *mus* a turn, trill, shake, &c, introduced for embellishment —*Days of grace*, *com* three days immediately following the day when a bill becomes due, which days are allowed to the debtor or payer to make payment in —*A person's good graces*, a person's favour or friendly regard —*With a good grace*, graciously, with at least an air of graciousness —*With a bad grace*, ungracefully, ungraciously —*v t* —**graced**, *pr.p.* To lend or add grace to, to adorn, to serve to embellish or dignify, to honour —**Graced**, grāst, *a* Endowed with grace, beautiful, graceful, favoured, honoured —**Graceful**, grās ful, *a* Displaying grace in form or action, possessing a peculiar elegance or attraction in men or appearance used particularly of motion, looks, and speech — **Gracefully**, grās ful li, *adv* In a graceful manner — **Gracefulness**, grās ful nes, *n* The condition or quality of being graceful —**Graceless**, grās les, *a* Void of grace, somewhat careless in regard to religious matters, not at all devout, unregenerate, unsanctified —**Gracelessly** grās les-li, *adv* In a graceless manner — **Gracelessness**, grās les nes, *n* —**Grace note**, *n. Mus* a note added by way of ornament, and printed or written in smaller characters, an appoggiatura — **Gracious** grā shus, *a* [Fr *gracieux* L *gratiosus*] Favourable, benevolent, merciful, benign, kind, friendly, proceeding from, produced by, or associated with divine grace, virtuous, good —**Graciously**, grā shus li, *adv* In a gracious manner **Graciousness**, grā shus-nes *n*

Gracile,† gras il, *a* [L *gracilis* slender] Slender —**Gracility**,† gra sil i ti, *n* Slenderness

Grackle Grakle grak] *n* [L *graculus* a jackdaw, imitative of the cry] A name of various birds inhabiting Asia and Africa, and belonging to the starling family, which birds they much resemble in habits

Grade, grād, *n.* [Fr *grade* from L *gradus* a step from *gradior gressus*, to go See also in *congress*, *degrade*, *degree*, *egress* *ingredient*, *progress*, *retrograde*, &c] A degree or rank in order or dignity, a step or degree in any series rank, or order relative position or standing (officers, teachers, magnitudes, crimes of every *grade*) —*v t* —*graded*, *grading* To arrange in order according to *size*, *quality*, *rank*, *degree of* advancement, and the like, to reduce (the line of a railway, &c) to such levels or degrees of inclination as may make it suitable for being used —**Gradation**, grā dā shon, *n.* [L *gradatio*] The act of grading, the state of being graded, arrangement by grades or ranks, a regular advance from step to step, a degree or relative position in any order or series, the gradual blending of one tint into another —**Gradational**, gra-dā shon al, *a* Of or belonging to, or according to gradation —**Gradatory**, grā da to-ri, *a* Proceeding step by step, marking gradation —*n Eccles arch* a series of steps leading from the cloisters into the church —**Gradient**, grā di-ent, *a* [L *gradiens*, *gradientis*, ppr of *gradior*] Moving by steps, walking, rising or descending by regular degrees of inclination —*n* The degree of slope or inclination of the ground over which a railway, road, or canal passes, the rate of ascent or descent, the part of a road which slopes —**Gradual**, grad ū-al, *a* [Fr *graduel*] Proceeding by steps or degrees, advancing step by step, regular and slow, progressive —*n* An ancient service-book of the church also called *Grail* —**Gradually**, grad-ū-al i-ti, *n* The state of being gradual —**Gradually**, grad'ū al-li, *adv* In a gradual manner; by degrees, step by step; regularly —**Graduate**, grad'ū āt, *v t* —*graduated*, *graduating* [Fr *graduer*, from L. *gradus*] To mark with degrees, regular intervals, or divisions; to divide into small regular distances (to *graduate* a thermometer), to temper or modify by degrees, to characterize or mark with degrees or grades, as of intensity, to confer a university degree on, to reduce to a certain consistency by evaporation —*v i* To receive a degree from a college or university, to pass by degrees, to change gradually, to shade off —*n* One who has been admitted to a degree in a college or university or by some incorporated society —*a* Arranged by successive steps or degrees — **Graduateship**, grad ū āt ship, *n* The state of a graduate — **Graduation**, grad ū ā shon, *n* The act of graduating or state of being graduated, the marks or lines made on an instrument to indicate degrees or other divisions — **Graduator**, grad ū ā-ter, *n* One who or that which graduates, an instrument for graduating, a contrivance for accelerating evaporation

Graff, graf, *n* [The old and better spelling of *graft*] A graft —*v t* To graft

Graffiti, gra fē'ti *n pl* [Pl of It *graffito* a scribbling, from *graffiare*, to scribble] A class of rude scribblings or figures on the walls of Pompeii, the Catacombs, &c, dating from ancient Roman times

Graft graft *n* [O Fr *greffe*, Fr *greffe*, a slip or shoot of a tree for grafting originally a pointed instrument, from L *graphium* a style for writing on waxen tablets, from Gr *graphō* to write According to the etymology *graff* is the proper spelling of the word] A small shoot or scion of a tree inserted in another tree and becoming part of it, but retaining the characters of its own parent —*v t* To insert a graft on, to propagate by a graft, to incorporate, after the manner of a graft, to join on as if organically a part —**Grafter**, graf tėr, *n* One who grafts

Grail, Graal grāl *n* [O Fr *graal greal*, L L *gradalis*, *gradale* &c, perhaps from *cratella* dim of L *crater* Gr *krater* cup] The holy vessel said to have been brought to England by Joseph of Arimathea who had caught the last drops of Christ's blood in it, and which being afterwards lost the search for it became the great work of King Arthur's knights. For another *Grail* see under GRADE

Grain grān *n* [Fr *grain*, from L *granum*, a grain seed, kernel, same root as E *corn* (which see) Of same origin are *granite*, *grange*, *garner* &c] A single seed of a plant particularly of those plants whose seeds are used for food of man or beast, used collectively for corn in general or the fruits of cereal plants, as wheat, rye barley oats, &c as also for the plants themselves, *pl* the husks or remains of *grain used in brewing or distilling*, *any* small hard particle, as of sand sugar salt, &c, a minute particle an atom (not a *grain* of sense), the twentieth part of the scruple in apothecaries weight, and the twenty fourth part of a penny weight troy, the substance of a thing regarded with respect to the size, form or direction of the constituent particles, the fibres of wood or other fibrous substance, with regard to their arrangement or direction, texture (stone or wood of a fine *grain*), formerly the scarlet dye made from the kermes or cochineal insects, from their round seed like form, hence a red coloured dye, also, a permanent colour of any kind —*To dye in grain*, originally, to dye with kermes, then, to dye deeply or permanently, now usually to dye in the fibre or raw material —*Grain side of leather*, the side from which the hair has been removed —*Against the grain* against the fibres of wood, hence, against the natural temper, unwillingly, unpleasantly, reluctantly —*Grains of Paradise*, the pungent, somewhat aromatic seeds of a plant of the ginger family, a native of tropical Western Africa —*v t* To form into grains, as powder, sugar, and the like, to paint so as to give the appearance of grains or fibres, *tan* to give a granular appearance to the surface, to prepare the hairy side as the outer side —*v i* To form grains or to assume a granular form, as the result of crystallization.—**Grained**, grānd, *p.* and *a* Having a certain grain or texture; having a granular surface (*grained* leather) —**Grainer**, grā'ner, *n* One who or that which grains, a peculiar brush or a toothed instrument used by painters —**Grainy**, grā'ni, *n* Full of grains or corn, full of kernels — **Grain-leather**, *n* A name for leather blacked on the grain side for shoes, boots, &c. — **Grain-mill**, *n* A mill for grinding grain, a grist-mill. — **Grain moth**, *n* A minute moth whose larvæ devour grain in granaries —**Granary**, gran'a ri, *n* [L *granarium*, from *granum*] A storehouse for grain after it is threshed —**Graniferous**, gra nif ėr-us, *a.* [L *granum*, and *fero*, to bear] Bearing grain or seeds like grain — **Graniform**, gran i-form, *a Bot* formed like grains of corn —**Granivorous**, gra niv ō rus, *a* [L *granum*, and *voro*, to eat] Eating grain, feeding or subsisting on seeds

Grain, grān *n* [Same word as Dan *green*, a branch a prong, Icel *grein*, a branch, akin *grein*] A tine, prong, or spike, *pl* a kind of harpoon with four or more barbed points

Graip, grāp, *n* [Same as D *greep*, Dan *greb*, a dung fork, akin to *gripe*, *grope*] A dung fork or fork for digging potatoes

Graith, grāth *n* [Icel *greith*, preparation, equipment, *greithr*, ready, A Sax *gerædе*, trappings, from stem of *ready*, with particle *ge* prefixed] Apparatus, equipments implements or accoutrements

Grallatores, Grallæ, gral-a tō rēz, gral'ē, *n. pl* [L *grallæ*, stilts *grallator* (pl *grallatores*), one who goes on stilts, from *gradior*, to go GRADE] An order of birds generally characterized by very long legs, long necks, and long bills including the cranes, plovers, snipes, rails, coots, &c &c. the wadis — **Grallatorial** gral a tō ri-al, *a* Pertaining to the Grallatores

Grallock, gral ok *v t* [Gael *grealuch*, entrails] To remove the entrails from a deer

Gramineous, Gramineal, Graminaceous, gra-min ē us gra min ē al, gram i nā shus, *a* [L *gramineus*, from *gramen*, *graminis*, grass] Like or pertaining to grass or to the tribe of grasses — **Graminifolious**, gram i ni fō li us, *a* [L *folium*, a leaf] *Bot* having leaves resembling those of grass — **Graminivorous**, gram i niv'o-rus, *a* [L *voro*, to eat] Feeding or subsisting on grass as oxen, &c

Grammar gram mar, *n* [Fr *grammaire*, from a hypothetical L L form *grammaria*, from Gr *gramma*, a letter, from *graphō*, to write (whence *graphic*, &c) GRAVE, *v t*] The exposition of the principles which underlie the use of language a system of general principles and of particular rules *for speaking or writing a language*, *a book* containing such principles and rules, language as regulated by rules or usage, propriety of speech (to violate *grammar*, *good* grammar, *bad* grammar, correct or incorrect language) a treatise on the elements or principles of any science, an outline of the principles of any subject.—*a* Belonging to or contained in grammar —**Grammarian**, gram mā ri an, *n* One versed in grammar — **Grammatical**, **Grammatic**, gram mat i kal, gram mat ik, *a* Belonging to grammar, according to the rules of grammar — **Grammatically**, gram mat i kal li *adv* In a grammatical manner, according to the rules of grammar —**Grammaticalness** gram-mat i kal-nes, *n* — **Grammaticism**, gram mat i-sizm, *n* A point or principle of grammar — **Grammaticize**, gram mat i siz, *v t* —*grammaticized*, *grammaticizing* To render grammatical —**Grammar-school**, *n* A school in which Latin and Greek are more especially taught

Gramme, gram, *n* [Fr, from Gr *gramma*, a letter, also the weight of a scruple, from *graphō*, to write] The French unit of weight, equivalent to a cubic centimetre of water, or equal to 15·43 grains troy

Grampus, gram'pus, *n.* [Sp *gran pes*, from L. *grandis*, great, and *piscis*, a fish; comp. *porpoise*, *porpus*.] A marine mammal of the dolphin family, which grows to the length of 25 feet, and preys on fish

Granadilla, gran-a-dil'la, *n.* [Sp., dim *of granada*, a pomegranate] The fruit of a species of passion flower much esteemed in tropical countries; also the plant

Granary Under GRAIN

Grand, grand, *a* [Fr *grand*, from L *grandis*, great, grand, seen also in *aggrandise*] Great, illustrious, high in power or dignity, noble, splendid, magnificent, principal or chief, used largely in composition (*grand* juror, *grand*-master), conceived or expressed with great dignity, implying an additional or second gener ation, as in *grand*father, *grand*child, &c —**Grandam**, gran'dam, *n* [*Grand* and *dame*] An old woman, a grandmother — **Grand-aunt**, *n.* The aunt of one's father or mother — **Grandchild**, grand child, *n* A son's or daughter's child or offspring — **Granddaughter**, grand da ter, *n* The daughter of a son or daughter — **Grand father**, grand fa ther, *n* A father s or mother's father — **Grandmother**, grand muvh-er, *n* A father s or mother's mother —**Grand-nephew**, *n* The grandson of a brother or sister — **Grand niece**, *n* The granddaughter of a brother or sister — **Grandparent**, grand pā rent *n* The parent of a parent — **Grandsire**, grand sir, *n* A grandfather, any ancestor preceding a fa ther —**Grandson**, grand sun, *n* The son of a son or daughter —**Grand uncle**, *n* The uncle of one's father or mother — **Grand duke**, *n.* The title of the sovereign of sev eral of the states of Germany, also applied to members of the imperial family of Rus sia —**Grandee**, gran-dē, *n* [Sp *grande*, a nobleman] In Spain, a nobleman of the first rank, hence a nobleman or man of high rank in general —**Grandeur** grand yer, *a* [Fr] The state or quality of be ing grand — **Grandiloquence**, gran dil o-kwens, *n* The quality of being grandilo quent — **Grandiloquent Grandiloquous**, gran-dil o-kwent, gran-dil o-kwus, *a* [L *grandiloquens*, *grandiloquus*—*grandis*, and *loquor*, to speak] Speaking in a lofty style, expressed in high sounding words bombastic, pompous — **Grandiose**, gran di-ōs, *a* [Fr] Impressive from inherent grandeur, imposing, commonly, aiming at or affecting grandeur, grandiloquent, bombastic, turgid —**Grandiosity** gran-di os'i ti, *n* The quality of being grandiose —**Grand juror**, *n* A member of a grand jury —**Grand jury**, *n* A jury whose duty is to examine into the grounds of accusa tion against offenders, and if they see just cause, to find a true bill against them — **Grandly**, grand'li, *adv* In a grand or lofty manner —**Grandness**, grand nes, *n* Grandeur; greatness with beauty, magnificence —**Grand piano**, *n* A large kind of piano, of great compass and strength, usually flat instead of upright — **Grand-seignior**, *n* The sultan of Turkey —**Grand stand** *n* An elevated erection on a race-course or the like, whence a good view can be obtained — **Grand vizier**, *n* The chief *minister of the Turkish Empire*

Grange, grānj, *n.* [Fr *grange*, a barn, from L L *granea*, *granica*, a barn, from L *granum*, grain. GRAIN] A farm, with the dwelling house, stables, barns, &c, the dwelling of a yeoman or gentleman farmer, in the United States a kind of trades-union among farmers.

Graniferous Under GRAIN

Granilite, gran i lit, *n.* [L *granum*, a grain, and Gr *lithos*, a stone] Indeterminate granite, granite that contains more than three constituent parts.

Granite, gran'it, *n.* [Fr *granit*, from It. *granito*, lit grained stone, from L *granum*, a grain GRAIN] An unstratified rock, one of the most abundant in the earth's crust, composed generally of grains or crystals of quartz, felspar, and mica, united without regular arrangement — **Granitel, Granitelle**, gran i tel, *n* A sort of granitic rock containing only two constit tuent parts, as quartz and felspar, or quartz and hornblende — **Granitic, Granitical, gra-nit'ik, gra-nit i kal**, *a.* Of or pertain ing to granite, having the nature of gran ite; consisting of granite. — **Granitifica tion, gra-nit'i-fi-kā'shon**, *n.* The process of being formed into granite — **Granitiform, gra-nit'i-form**, *a.* Resembling granite in structure —**Granitify**, gra-nit'i fi, *v t* To form into granite — **Granitine**, gran'i-tin, *n.* A granitic aggregate of three species of minerals, not the same as in ordinary granite —**Granitoid**, gran'i toid, *a* Resembling granite.

Granivorous Under GRAIN

Grannam, gran am, *n.* A grandam Under GRAND

Grant, grant, *v t.* [From O Fr *graanter*, *graunter*, *craanter*, *craanter*, to promise, to agree, to guarantee, from (hypothetical) L L *credentare*, to make to believe or trust, from L *credens*, pp of *credo*, to believe CREED] To transfer the title or possession of, to convey, give, or make over; to bestow or confer, particularly in answer to prayer or request, to admit as true though not proved, to allow, to yield, to concede —*v i* To make a grant, to consent (*Shak*) —*n* The act of grant ing, bestowing, or conferring, the thing granted or bestowed — **Grantable**, gran' ta bl, *a* Capable of being granted or conveyed —**Grantee**, gran tē', *n* The per son to whom a grant or conveyance is made — **Granter**, gran tēr, *n* One who grants — **Grantor**, gran'tor, *n* *Law*, the person who makes a grant or conveyance

Granular, Granulary, gran ū lēr, gran ū la ri, *a* [From L *granum*, grain GRAIN] Consisting of or resembling granules or grains. — **Granularly**, gran ū lēr li, *adv* In a granular form — **Granulate**, gran ū lāt, *v t* —*granulated*, *granulating* [Fr *granuler*] To form into grains or small masses, to raise in granules or small asperities, to make rough on the surface —*v i* To collect or be formed into grains, to become granular —**Granulation**, gran ū lā shon, *n* The act of granulating, a reduc ing to the form of small grains, *surg* a pro cess by which little granular fleshy bodies form on sores when healing, the fleshy grains themselves — **Granule**, gran ūl, *n* [Fr, dim from L *granum*, a grain] A little gram, a small particle, a minute round body of vegetable or animal matter —**Granuliferous**, gran ū lif'er us *a* Bear ing grains or granules — **Granuliform**, gran ū li form, *a* Having the form of granules — **Granulous**, gran ū lus, *a* Abounding with granules — **Granulite**, gran ū lit *n* A fine grained granitic rock

Grape, grāp, *n* [O Fr *grape* grape Mod Fr *grappe* a bunch or cluster, originally a hook (a *cluster of grapes being hooked* or hung together) from O G *krapfo* a hook, akin to *grab* *grapple*, *grope*, &c] A single berry of the vine the fruit of the vine which yields wine *mdd* grape shot —*sour grapes*, things professedly despised because they are beyond our reach from Æsop s fable of 'The Fox and the Grapes —**Grapery**, grā pēr i, *n.* A place where grapes are grown a vinery —**Grape shot**, *n* A missile consisting of three tiers of spherical iron shot put up in stands, each tier containing three shot — **Grape-stone**, *n* The stone or seed of the grape — **Grape-sugar**, *n* A variety of sugar from grapes, glucose —**Grape vine**, *n* The vine that bears grapes — **Grapy**, grā pi, *a* Composed of or resembling grapes

Graphic, Graphical graf ik graf i kal, *a* [L *graphicus*, Gr *graphikos*, from *graphō* to write—the origin also of *grammar*, *-gram*, *graphy*, in *diagram*, *geography*, &c, *graff* GRAVE, to carve] Pertaining to the art of writing, engraving, or delineat ing, written, pictorial, describing with accuracy or vividly; vivid, portraying in vivid and expressive language — *Graphic granite*, a variety of granite which when cut in one direction exhibits markings re sembling Hebrew characters — **Graphi cally**, graf'i-kal-li, *adv* In a graphic manner — **Graphicness, Graphicalness**, graf'ik nes, graf'i-kal-nes, *n* The quality of being graphic — **Graphite**, graf'it, *n* [Gr *graphō*, to write, being made into pencils.] One of the forms under which carbon occurs, made into pencils, and called also *Plumbago* and *Black-lead*.—**Graphalite**, graf'o-lit, *n* [Gr, *lithos*, a stone] A species of slate suitable for writing on — **Graphotype**, graf'o-tip, *n.* A process by which a drawing made on a chalky surface with a special ink is pro duced in relief, and suitable for printing from

Grapnel, grap'nel, *n.* [Dim from Fr *grappin*, a grapnel; of same origin as *grape*] A small anchor with four or five flukes or claws, used to hold boats or small vessels, a grappling-iron

Grapple, grap l, *v t* —*grappled*, *grappling* [Directly from O Fr *grappil*, a grapnel, or from *grab* or *grape*] To lay fast hold on, either with the hands or with hooks, to seize and hold —*v i* To contend in close fight, as wrestlers —*To grapple with*, to contend with, to struggle with, to con front boldly —*n* A close seizure or hug, the wrestler's hold, close fight or encoun ter, a hook by which one ship fastens on another —**Grappling iron**, *n* An instru ment consisting of four or more iron claws for grappling and holding fast

Graptolite, grap to lit, *n* [Gr *graptos*, written, inscribed, and *lithos*, stone] A fossil of various species presenting a general resemblance to pens or quills

Grasp, grasp, *v t* [From stem of *grope*, *gripe*, or *grab*, comp G *grapsen*, to snatch, from O G *grappen*, *grabben*] To seize and hold by the fingers or arms, to lay hold of, to take possession of, to seize by the intel lect, to comprehend —*v i* To make a clutch or catch, to gripe —*To grasp at*, to catch at, to try to seize —*n* The grip or seizure of the hand, reach of the arms, hence, the power of seizing and holding, forcible pos session, power of the intellect to seize and comprehend, wide reaching power of in tellect —**Graspable**, gras pa bl, *a.* Capable of being grasped — **Grasper**, gras pēr, *n* One who or that which grasps — **Grasping**, *gras ping*, *a* Covetous, rapacious, avari cious greedy, miserly —**Graspingly**, gras' ping li, *adv* In a grasping manner

Grass, gras *n* [A Sax *gærs*, *gers*=Goth Icel *D* and G *gras* Dan *græs*, Sw *gräs*, probably akin to *grow* and *green*] In com mon usage (and without a plural), herbage, the verdurous covering of the soil, also any plant of the family to which belong the grain yielding and pasture plants —*China grass*, a Chinese plant of the nettle family, from the fibre of which grass cloth is made —*Esparto grass* ESPARTO —*v t* To cover with grass to furnish with grass, to bleach on the grass **Grass-cloth**, *n.* An oriental cloth made from the fibre of China grass &c — **Grass green**, *a* Green like the colour of grass — **Grass grown**, *a* Over grown with grass — **Grasshopper**, gras hop'er, *n* A leaping orthopterous insect allied to the locusts, commonly living among grass — **Grassiness**, gras'i nes, *n* The condition of being grassy — **Grass land**, *n* Land kept perpetually under grass —**Grass-oil**, *n* A fragrant Indian oil procured from certain scented grasses —**Grass-tree** *n* An Australian plant of the lily family, having shrubby stems with *tufts of long grass* like wiry foliage — **Grass-widow**, *n* [Originally *grace-widow*, a widow by courtesy] Formerly, an unmar ried woman who had a child now applied to a wife temporarily separated from her husband — **Grasswrack**, gras rak, *n* A genus of grass-like marine plants widely distributed on various coasts — **Grassy**, gras i *a* Covered with grass, abounding with grass, resembling grass.

Grate, grat, *n* [It *grata*, a grate, lattice, hurdle, from L L *grata*, *crata*, L *crates*, a hurdle CRATE] A series of parallel or cross bars, with interstices, a kind of lat tice work, a grating, a metallic receptacle for holding burning fuel, and formed to a greater or less extent of bars —*v t* To furnish with a grate or grates, to fill in or cover with cross-bars —**Grating**, grā ting, *n* *A partition or frame of* parallel or cross bars.

Grate, grat, *v t* —*grated*, *grating* [O Fr *grater*, Fr *gratter*, to scratch, to rub, from the Teutonic; comp O H G *chrazōn*, G *kratzen*, to scratch; Dan *kratte*, *kradse*, to scratch; E *scratch*] To rub hard or roughly together, as a body with a rough surface against another body; to wear away in small particles by rubbing with any-

rubbing rough or indented; to offend or irritate.—*v i* To rub roughly with the surface in contact (a body *grates* upon another); to have a galling or annoying effect (to *grate* upon the feelings), to make a harsh sound by friction, to sound disagreeably —**Grater**, grā'ter, *n.* One who or that which grates —**Grating**, grā'ting, *p* and *a* Irritating, harsh —*n* The harsh sound or the feeling caused by strong attrition or rubbing —**Gratingly**, grā'ting-li, *adv* In a grating manner

Grateful, grāt'ful, *a* [From O Fr *grat*, L *gratus*, pleasing and E adjectival term *-ful* GRACE] Having a due sense of benefits, having kind feelings and thankful ness toward one from whom a favour has been received expressing gratitude, in dicative of gratitude, affording pleasure, agreeable, pleasing to the taste or the intellect, gratifying —**Gratefully** grāt'ful-li, *adv* In a grateful manner —**Gratefulness**, grāt'ful-nes, *n* The state or quality of being grateful —**Gratitude**, grat'i-tūd *n* [L *gratitudo*] The feeling of one who is grateful a warm and friendly emotion awakened by a favour received, thankfulness

Graticulation, gra-tik'ū-lā-shon *n* [Fr *graticulation* L *craticula* dim of *crates*, a hurdle, wicker work GRATE *n*] The division of a design or drawing into squares for the purpose of producing a copy of it in larger or smaller dimensions —**Graticule** grat'i-kūl, *n* [Fr] A design or drawing so divided

Gratify grat'i-fi, *v t* —*gratified gratifying* [Fr *gratifier*, L *gratificor* —*gratus* pleasant, agreeable and *facio*, to make GRATEFUL] To please, to give pleasure to, to indulge, delight, humour satisfy —**Gratification**, grat-i-fi-kā'shon *n* [L *gratificatio*] The act of gratifying or pleasing that which affords pleasure, enjoyment satisfaction, delight —**Gratifier**, grat'i-fi-er, *n* One who gratifies

Gratis grā'tis *adv* [L, from *gratia* favour GRACE] For nothing, freely, without recompense (to give a thing *gratis*) —*a* Given or done for nothing

Gratitude Under GRATEFUL

Gratuitous gra-tū'i-tus *a* [L *gratuitus* from *gratus*, pleasing agreeable GRATEFUL GRACE] Given without an equivalent or recompense, free, voluntary, not required called for or warranted by the circumstances, adopted or asserted without any good ground (a *gratuitous* assumption) —**Gratuitously** gra-tū'i-tus-li, *a lv* In a gratuitous manner —**Gratuitousness** gra-tū'i-tus-nes, *n* —**Gratuity** gra-tū'i-ti, *n.* A free gift, a present, a donation

Gratulate grat'ū-lāt *v t* —*gratulated gratulating* [L *gratulor, gratulatus* from *gratus*, pleasing agreeable GRACE] To salute with declarations of joy, to congratulate —**Gratulation** grat-ū-lā'shon *n* [L *gratulatio*] Congratulation —**Gratulatory**, grat'ū-la-to-ri *a* Congratulatory —*n* A congratulation

Grauwacke GRAYWACKE

Gravamen, gra-vā'men *n* [L from *gravo*, to weigh down from *gravis* heavy GRAVE, *a*] That part of an accusation which weighs most heavily against the accused, ground or burden of complaint in general

Grave, grāv, *v t* —*graved* (pret) *graven* or *graved* (pp), *graving* (ppr) [A Sax *grafan*, to dig to grave or carve = D *graven* Dan *grave*, Icel *grafa* G *graben* to dig, to engrave, cog Ir *grafaim*, to engrave, to scrape, Gr *graphō* to grave to write] To carve or cut, to form or shape by cutting with a tool, to delineate by cutting, to engrave hence, to impress deeply —**Graver**, grā'ver, *n* One who carves or engraves, an engraving tool, a burin

Grave, grāv, *n.* [A Sax *graf*, a grave, a trench, from stem of *grafan*, to dig or grave = Dan. *grav*, Icel. *gröf*, D *graf*, G *grab*, Rus *grob*, a grave GRAVE, to carve] An excavation in the earth in which a dead human body is deposited, hence, any place of interment, a tomb, a sepulchre —**Grave-clothes**, *n. pl* The clothes in which the dead are interred —**Grave-digger**, *n* One whose occupation is to dig graves —**Graveless**, grāv'les, *a* Without a grave, unburied.—**Grave-stone**, *n.* A stone placed at a grave as a monument to the dead —**Grave-yard**, *n* A yard or inclosure for the interment of the dead

Grave, grāv, *v t* [From the *graves* or dregs of melted tallow with which ships' hulls were formerly smeared] To clean a ship's bottom of sea-weeds, &c, and pay it over with pitch or tar —**Graves** **Greaves**, grāvz grēvz, *n pl* [L G *greven* Dan *grever*, G *greben*, graves hence also *gravy*] The insoluble parts of tallow gathered from the melting pots —**Graving dock**, *n* Under DOCK

Grave grāv *a* [Fr *grave*, from L *gravis*, heavy (whence also *greef aggravate, gravel gravitate*), allied to Gr *barys*, heavy *baros*, weight (in *barometer*), Skr *guru*, heavy] Solemn serious opposed to *light* or *jovial*, plain, not showy, important, momentous having a serious and interesting import, *mus* low, depressed opposed to *sharp acute* or *high* —**Gravely** grāv'li *adv* In a grave manner —**Graveness** grāv'nes, *n* The state or quality of being grave gravity

Gravel grav'el *n* [Fr *gravele*, from O Fr *grave* sand or gravel, from the Celtic, Armor *grouan* sand, W *grou* pebbles, coarse gravel] Small stones or very small pebbles collectively small stones sand &c combined, *pathol* small concretions or calculi in the kidneys or bladder the disease occasioned by such concretions —*v t* *gravelled gravelling* To cover with gravel, to cause to stick in the sand or gravel hence to perplex and bring to an intellectual standstill, to puzzle to hurt the foot of (a horse) by gravel lodged under the shoe —**Gravelliness** grav'el-i-nes *n* The state of being gravelly —**Gravelling** grav'el-ing *n* The act of laying down gravel, the gravel itself —**Gravelly** grav'el-i *a* Abounding with gravel consisting of gravel —**Gravel pit** *n* A pit from which gravel is dug —**Gravel walk**, *n* A walk covered with gravel

Graven grā'vn pp of *grave* to carve

Graveolent gra-vē'o-lent *a* [L *graveolens graveolentis gravus*, heavy and *oleo*, to smell] Sending forth a strong and offensive smell —**Graveolence**, gra-vē'o-lens *n.* A strong offensive smell

Graves Under GRAVE, to clean a ship's bottom

Gravid grav'id *a* [L *gravidus* from *gravis* heavy GRAVE *a*] Being with child, pregnant —**Gravidation**, **Gravidity** grav-i-dā'shon gra-vid'i-ti *n* Pregnancy, impregnation

Gravigrade, grav'i-grād *n* [L *gravis*, heavy and *gradus* a step] An animal that moves slowly more especially a huge fossil animal, as the megatherium, mylodon &c

Gravimeter gra-vim'e-tėr *n* [L *gravis* heavy and Gr *metron*, a measure] An instrument for determining the specific gravities of bodies whether liquid or solid, as a hydrometer

Graving dock Under GRAVE (to clean a ship's bottom) and DOCK

Gravitate, grav'i-tāt, *v i* —*gravitated gravitating* [Fr *graviter*, from L *gravitas* from *gravis*, heavy GRAVE, *a*] To be affected by gravitation, *fig* to move under the influence of gravitation, *fig* to have a tendency towards some attracting influence —**Gravitation** grav-i-tā'shon, *n* The act of gravitating or tending to a centre of attraction, the force by which bodies are drawn or by which they tend toward the centre of the earth or other centre or the effect of that force —**Gravitative** grav'i-tā-tiv *a* Causing to gravitate or tend to a centre —**Gravity** grav'i-ti *n* The state or character of being grave, solemnity of deportment, character, or demeanour, seriousness, weight or weightiness, enormity (the *gravity* of an offence), the force which causes a mass of matter to tend toward a centre of attraction, especially toward the centre of the earth; the force by which the planets mutually attract each other and are attracted towards the sun, centripetal force —*Centre of gravity* Under CENTRE —*Specific gravity*, the relative gravity or weight of any body or substance considered with regard to the weight of an equal bulk of pure distilled water at the temperature of 62° Fahr, which is reckoned unity

Gravy, grā'vi, *n.* [From *graves*, *greaves*, the dregs of melted tallow GRAVE, to clean a ship's bottom] The fat and other liquid matter that drips from flesh in cooking, accompanying the meat when served up, dripping

Gray, Grey, grā, *a* [A Sax *graeg* = D *graauw*, Icel. *grár*, Dan *graa*, G *grau*, gray, connected with G *greis*, an old man] Of the colour of hair whitened by age hoary, white with a mixture of black, of the colour of ashes, having gray hairs old, mature (*gray* experience) —*Gray cotton gray goods*, a commercial name for unbleached and undyed cotton cloth —*n.* A gray colour, a dull or neutral tint, an animal of a gray colour, as a horse.—**Graybeard, Grey beard** *n* A man with a gray beard, an old man, a large earthen jar or bottle for holding liquor —**Grayish**, grā'ish, *a* Somewhat gray, gray in a moderate degree —**Graying, Graying**, *n* [From the silvery gray of its back and sides] A fish of the salmon family, 16 or 18 inches in length found in streams in the north of Europe —**Grayly, Greyly**, grā'li *adv* With a gray colour or colours, with a gray tinge —**Grayness Greyness**, grā'nes *n* The state or quality of being gray —**Gray owl** *n* The tawny owl, a common British species —**Gray pease** *n. pl* Common pease in a dried state —**Gray stone** *n* A grayish or greenish, compact volcanic rock — **Graywacke, Grauwacke** grā-wak'e, grou-wak'e, *n* [G *grauwacke—grau*, gray and *wacke*, a kind of rock] A kind of sandstone in which grains or fragments of various minerals or rocks are embedded in an indurated matrix which may be siliceous or argillaceous —**Gray wether** *n* A large boulder of siliceous sandstone

Grayhound GREYHOUND

Graze grāz *v t* —*grazed, grazing* [Perhaps from the combined influence of *grate*, to rub and *raze* or perhaps originally meaning to skim along the grass from *grass*, like *graze*, to pasture] To rub or touch lightly in passing as a missile does to brush lightly the surface of —*v i* To pass so as to touch or rub lightly —*n* The act of grazing, a slight rub or brush

Graze grāz *v t* —*grazed, grazing* [A Sax *grasian* to graze or feed from *græs*, grass, comp D *grazen*, to graze, and *gras*, grass, G *grasen* and *gras*] To feed or supply with growing grass, to furnish pasture for, to feed on, to eat from the ground —*v i.* To eat grass to feed on growing herbage —*n.* The act of grazing or feeding on grass — **Grazer**, grā'zėr *n.* One that grazes — **Grazier** grā'zhėr, *n* One who grazes or pastures cattle for the market, a farmer who raises and deals in cattle — **Grazing** grā'zing *n* The act of feeding on grass, a pasture

Grease, grēs *n* [Fr *graisse* O Fr *gresse*, from L *crassus* fat grease whence E *crass*, akin Gael *creis*, fat] Animal fat in a soft state, particularly the fatty matter of land animals as distinguished from the oily matter of marine animals, *farriery* a swelling and inflammation in a horse's legs attended with the secretion of oily matter and cracks in the skin —*v t* (grēz or grēs) —*greased, greasing* To smear anoint, or daub with grease or fat. —**Greasily**, grē'zi-li, *adv* In a greasy manner —**Greasiness** grē'zi-nes, *n* The quality or state of being greasy —**Greasy**, grē'zi *a* Composed of or characterized by grease, fatty, unctuous, having the appearance of fat or grease, seemingly unctuous to the touch, as some minerals gross, indecent; *farriery*, affected with the disease called grease

Great, grāt, *a* [A Sax *greát* = L.G and D. *groot*, G *grosz*, great; perhaps allied to L. *grandis*] Large in bulk, surface, or linear dimensions, of wide extent; big, large in number; numerous, large, extensive, or unusual in degree; long continued; of long du-

nation; important; weighty, involving important interests; holding an eminent or prominent position in respect of mental endowments or acquirements, virtue or vice, rank, office, power, or the like, eminent, distinguished, celebrated, notorious, of elevated sentiments, generous, noble, on an extensive scale, sumptuous, magnificent; wonderful, sublime, grand, pregnant; teeming, filled, denoting a degree of consanguinity in the ascending or descending line (*great* grandfather) — *Great virgin* Under VIRGIN — *The great*, *pl* the powerful, the rich, the distinguished, per sons of rank and position — **Greatcoat**, grāt kōt, *n* An overcoat, a topcoat — **Great-hearted**, *a* High spirited, magnanimous — **Greatly** grāt li, *adv* In a great manner or degree — **Greatness**, grāt nes, *n* The state or quality of being great, magnitude, dignity, eminence, distinguished rank or position, nobleness

Greave, grēv, *n* [Fr *grève*, armour for the leg, Sp and Pg *greba*, probably of Ar origin] Armour worn on the front of the lower part of the leg, across the back of which it was buckled

Greaves Under GRAVE, to clean a ship's bottom

Grebe, grēb, *n* [Fr *grèbe*, from Armor *krib*, W *crib*, a comb, a crest, one variety having a crest] An aquatic bird of various species, having no tail, toes separate, but broadly fringed by a membrane, and legs set so far back that on land it assumes the upright position of the penguin

Grecian, grē shan, *a* [GREEK] Pertaining to Greece, Greek — *n* A native of Greece, or a person of the Greek race, one versed in the Greek language — **Grecism**, grē sizm, *n* An idiom of the Greek language — **Grecize**, grē sīz, *v t* —*grecized*, *grecizing* To render Grecian, to translate into Greek — *v i* To speak the Greek language

Greedy, grē di, *a* [A Sax *grédig*, *graedig* = Goth *gredags*, Icel *grâdhugr* Dan *graadig*, D *gretig*, greedy Hence *greed* which is quite a modern word in English = Icel *grâdhr*, Goth *gredus*, hunger] Having a keen appetite for food or drink ravenous, voracious, very fond of eating, gluttonous, having a keen desire for anything, covetous (*greedy of* gain) — **Greed**, grēd, *n* An eager desire or longing, greediness — **Greedily**, grē di li, *adv* In a greedy manner, voraciously, eagerly — **Greediness**, grē'di nes, *n* The quality of being greedy

Greek, grēk, *a* [Fr *grec* L *græcus* Greek, from the *Graikoi* an insignificant tribe of ancient north western Greece] Pertaining to Greece — *Greek Church*, the eastern church which separated from the Roman or western church in the ninth century, and comprises the great bulk of the Christians of Russia, Greece, Roumania Turkey, &c — *Greek fire* a combustible preparation, the constituents of which are supposed to have been nitre, pitch and sulphur —*n* A native of Greece, the language of Greece — **Grecian**, grēk ish *a* Peculiar to Greece, Greek — **Greekling** grēk'ling, *n* A little Greek, a Greek of little importance or repute

Green, grēn, *a* [A Sax *grene* = Dan and Sw *grön*, Icel *grœnn*, G *grün*, akin to *grow*, L *holus*, *olus*, green vegetables, Gr *chlóē*, a young shoot *chlōros*, pale green, Skr *hari*, green] Of the colour of grass or herbage and plants when growing, emerald, verdant, new, fresh, recent, fresh and vigorous, flourishing; undecayed (a *green* old age); containing its natural juices, not dry, not seasoned, unripe, immature (*green* fruit), immature in age, young, raw, inexperienced, easily imposed upon — *Green cloth* (Board of), a board or court that formerly had jurisdiction in matters connected with the English sovereign's household, sitting at a table covered with green cloth — *Green tea*, tea of a greenish colour from the mode in which the leaves are treated and having a peculiar flavour — *Green turtle*, the turtle of which the soup is made — *Green vitriol*, a name of sulphate of iron in a crystallized form —*n* A green colour, a grassy plain or plat, a piece of ground covered with verdant herbage, a name of several pigments, *pl* the leaves and stems of young plants used in cookery, especially certain plants of the cabbage kind —*v t* To make green —*v i* To grow green — **Greenback**, grēn bak, *n* A note belonging to the paper-money of the United States, first issued in 1862, from the back of the notes being of a green colour — **Green-crop**, *n* A crop that is used in its growing or unripe state, as clover, grass, turnups, potatoes, &c — **Green earth**, *n* A species of earth or mineral substance used by artists — **Green-ebony**, *n* A cabinet and dye wood obtained from South America — **Greenery**, grē nēr i, *n* A mass of green foliage, the green hue of such a mass — **Green-eyed**, *a* Having green eyes, seeing all things discoloured or distorted, jaundiced — **Green finch**, *n* A common British finch of a greenish colour, the green linnet or green grossbeak — **Green fly**, *n* The name given to various species of Aphides which infest plants — **Green gage** *n* [After a person named *Gage*, who introduced it into England] A species of plum having a juicy greenish pulp of an exquisite flavour — **Green grocer** *n* A retailer of greens and other vegetables — **Green heart**, *n* BEBEERU — **Greenhorn**, grēn horn, *n* A person easily imposed upon, a raw inexperienced person — **Greenhouse**, grēn hous, *n* A building principally consisting of glazed frames or sashes for the purpose of cultivating exotic plants which are too tender to endure the open air often artificially heated up — **Greening**, grēn ing, *n* A name given to certain varieties of apples green when ripe — **Greenish**, grēn ish, *a* Somewhat green, having a tinge of green, somewhat raw and inexperienced — **Greenishness**, grēn ish nes, *n* The quality of being greenish **Green linnet**, *n* The green finch — **Greenly**, grēn li, *adv* In a green manner — **Greenness** grēn nes, *n* The quality of being green — **Green room**, *n* A room near the stage in a theatre to which actors retire during the intervals of their parts in the play — **Green sand** *n* A name given (from the colour of some of the beds) to two groups of strata the one (lower green sand) belonging to the lower cretaceous series, the other (upper green sand) to the upper cretaceous series — **Green shank**, *n* A well known species of sandpiper with greenish legs — **Green sickness**, *n* CHLOROSIS — **Green stone**, grēn stōn *n* [From a tinge of green in the colour] A general designation for the hard granular crystalline varieties of trap — **Green sward** *n* Turf green with grass — **Greenth** grēnth *n* The quality of being green, greenness — **Greenwood**, grēn wud, *n* A wood or forest when green, as in summer —*a* Pertaining to a green wood — **Greeny** grēn i, *a* Green, greenish, having a green hue

Greet, grēt *v t* [A Sax *grétan*, to salute, hail, bid farewell = G *grussen*, D *groeten*, to greet, comp A Sax *grétan*, Prov E and Sc *greet*, Goth *gretan*, Icel *grata*, to weep] To address with salutations or expressions of kind wishes, to pay respects or compliments to, to salute, to hail —*v i* To meet and salute each other — **Greeter**, grēt ėr, *n* One who greets — **Greeting**, grēt ing, *n* Expression of kindness or joy salutation at meeting, compliment sent by one absent

Greet, grēt, *v t* [GREPT, to salute] To weep [Old English and Scotch]

Gregarious, grē gā ri us *a* [L *gregarius*, from *grex*, *gregis* a flock or herd, seen also in *aggregate*, *congregate*, *egregious*] Having the habit of assembling or living in a flock or herd, not habitually solitary or living alone — **Gregariously** grē-gā ri us li, *adv* In a gregarious manner — **Gregariousness**, grē gā ri us nes, *n* The state or quality of being gregarious — **Gregarian** grē gā'ri-an, *a* Gregarious, belonging to the herd or common sort, ordinary — **Gregarine**, greg'a rin, *n* A name of certain minute animals of a low type, having no definite organs observable, found inhabiting the intestines of various animals

Gregorian, gre-gō'ri-an, *a* Belonging to Gregory — *Gregorian calendar*, the calendar as reformed by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582 — *Gregorian year*, the ordinary year, as reckoned according to the Gregorian calendar — *Gregorian epoch*, the time from which the Gregorian calendar dates — *Gregorian chant*, a choral melody introduced into the service of the Christian church by Pope Gregory I about the end of the sixth century — *Gregorian telescope*, the first and most common form of the reflecting telescope, invented by Prof James Gregory of Edinburgh

Grenade, gre-nād, *n* [Fr *grenade*, Sp *granada*, a pomegranate, a grenade (the missile somewhat resembling the fruit), from L *granatum*, a pomegranate GRAIN] A hollow ball or shell of iron or other metal or of annealed glass, filled with powder fired by means of a fuse, and thrown among enemies — **Grenadier**, grenā dēr, *n* Originally, a soldier who threw hand grenades, afterwards a company of tall soldiers distinguished by a particular dress, now the title in the British army for a regiment of guards

Grenadine gren a din, *n* A thin gauzy silk or woollen fabric, plain, coloured, or embroidered, used for ladies' dresses, shawls, &c

Gressorial, gres sō ri al, *a* [L *gressus*, a going, step GRADE] *Ornith* having three toes forward (two of them connected) and one behind

Grew grō, pret of *grow*

Grewsome, **Gruesome**, grō sum *a* [D *gruwen*, Dan *grue*, G *grauen* to shudder] Causing one to shudder, frightful, horrible

Grey, grā GRAY

Greyhound, grā hound *n* [Icel *grey hundr*, from *grey*, a greyhound a bitch, Sc *grew*, a greyhound, Ir *grech* a hound, the name has no reference to the colour] A dog kept for the chase, remarkable for the symmetry and beauty of its form, and its great fleetness

Grice, gris, *n* [Dan *gris grus*, Sw and Icel *gris* a pig] A little pig

Griddle, grid l, *n* [W *gradell* from *gread* *aw* to heat to scorch, Ir *greidell*, *greidain*, to scorch] A broad disk of iron used for baking oatmeal cakes, &c

Gride, grid, *v t* [Partly from O E *girden*, to strike pierce, cut, from *gerde* a rod = *yard*, partly from O E *grede*, A Sax *grædan* to cry] To pierce, to cut through, to cut (*Mil*), to give out a harsh creaking sound, to jar harshly (*Tenn*) —*n* A grating or harsh sound

Gridelin, grid e lin, *n* [Fr *gris de lin*, flax gray] A colour mixed of white and red, or a gray violet

Gridiron grid i ėrn *n* [From *grid* of *griddle*, and *iron*] A grated utensil for broiling flesh and fish over coals, a frame of cross beams upon which a ship rests for inspection or repairs at low water

Grief, grēf, *n* [Fr *grief* grievance, what oppresses, from L *gravis* heavy GRAVE, *a*] Pain of mind, arising from any cause, sorrow, sadness cause of sorrow or pain, that which afflicts, trial, grievance, bodily pain (*Shak*) † — *To come to grief* to come to a bad end, to come to ruin, to meet with an accident Syn under AFFLICTION — **Grievable**, grē va bl *a* Causing grief, lamentable — **Grievance** grē vans, *n* That which causes grief or uneasiness, wrong done and suffered, injury — **Grieve**, grēv, *v t* —*grieved*, *grieving* [O Fr *grever*] To cause to feel grief, to give pain of mind to, to make sorrowful, to afflict, to sorrow over, to deplore —*v i* To feel grief, to sorrow, to mourn followed by *at* *for*, and *over* — **Griever**, grē vėr, *n* One who or that which grieves — **Grievingly**, grē ving li, *adv* In a grieving manner — **Grievous**, grē vus, *a* Causing grief or sorrow, afflictive, hard to bear, heavy, severe, harmful, great, atrocious, aggravated, full of grief, indicating great grief or affliction — **Grievously**, grē'vus-li, *adv* In a grievous manner — **Grievousness**, grē vus nes, *n*

Grieve, **Greeve**, grēv, *n* [A Sax *geréfa*, a bailiff or reeve REEVE] In Scotland, a manager of a farm, a farm bailiff

Griffin, **Griffon**, grif'in, grif on, *n* [Fr *griffon*, It *grifone*, from L *gryps*, *gryphus*, griffin, from Gr *grypos*, a griffon, from

gryps, hook-beaked] A mythical animal, in the fore part represented as an eagle, in the hinder part as a lion, a species of vulture found in the mountainous parts of Europe and in North Africa

Grig, grig, *n* [Connected with *cricket*, in second sense with Sw *kräka*, to creep] A cricket, a grasshopper, the sand-eel, a small eel of lively and incessant motion

Grill, gril, *v t* [From Fr *griller*, to broil, from *gril*, a gridiron, *grille*, a grate, O Fr *graille*, from L L *graticula*, corrupted for L *craticula*, a small gridiron, dim of *crates*, a hurdle Grate, Crate] To broil on a gridiron or similar instrument —*n* A grated utensil for broiling meat, &c , over a fire, a gridiron — **Grillade**, gril ād , *n* Meat or fish broiled on a grill —**Grillage**, gril āj, *n* [Fr , from *grille*, a grate, a railing] A heavy framework of beams used to sustain foundations in soils of unequal compressibility —**Grille**, gril, *n* [Fr] A lattice or grating, a piece of grated work

Grilse, grils, *n* [Probably a corruption of Sw *gre lax*, gray salmon] The young of the salmon on its first return from the sea to fresh water

Grim, grim, *a* [A Sax *grim*, fierce, ferocious, akin to *gr ama*, fury, Icel *grimmr*, savage, angry, *gramr*, wrath, Dan *grim*, ugly, D *gram*, angry, *grimmen*, to growl, G *grimm*, furious, *grimmen*, to rage, comp W *grem*, a snarl, *gremaw*, to snarl] Of a forbidding or fear inspiring aspect, fierce, stern, sullen, sour, surly —*v t* To make grim, to give a forbidding or fear inspiring aspect to (*Carl*) — **Grimly**, grim li, *a* Having a grim, hideous, or stern look — *adv* In a grim manner —**Grimness**, grim nes, *n* The state or quality of being grim

Grimace, gri mās , *n* [Fr , a wry face, from the Teutonic, comp D *grimmen*, to snarl, to make faces Grim] A distortion of the countenance expressive of affectation, scorn, disapprobation, self satisfaction, or the like, a smirk, a wry face —*v i* —*grimaced*, *grimacing* To make grimaces

Grimalkin, gri mal kin, *n* [For *gray malkin*—*gray*, and *malkin*, that is *Moll kin*, dim from *Mary*, comp *Tom cat*] An old cat, especially a female cat

Grime, grim, *n* [Same as Dan *grime*, a spot or streak, *grim*, soot, lampblack] Foul matter, dirt, dirt deeply ingrained —*v t* —*grimed*, *griming* To sully or soil deeply, to dirt —**Grimily**, gri mi li, *adv* In a grimy manner or condition, foully — **Griminess**, gri mi nes, *n* The state or quality of being grimy —**Grimy**, gri mi, *a* Full of grime, foul, dirty

Grin grin, *v i* —*grinned*, *grinning* [A Sax *grinnan grennan*, to grin Dan *grine*, D *grijnen* G *grinnen*, to grin, to cry, to weep, perhaps allied to *groan*] To snarl and show the teeth, as a dog, to set the teeth together and open the lips, to show the teeth as in laughter scorn, or pain — *v t* To show, set or snap (the teeth) in grinning, to express by grinning —*n* The act of withdrawing the lips and showing the teeth, a forced or sneering smile — **Grinner**, grin ėr, *n* One who grins —**Grinningly**, grin ing li, *adv* In a grinning manner

Grin,‡ grin, *n* [A Sax *grin*, *gyrn*, Sc *girn*, a snare] A snare or trap, a gin [O T]

Grind, grind, *v t* —*ground* (pret & pp), very rarely *grinded* [A Sax *grindan*, to grind, same root as Gr *chrō*, to graze or touch lightly, Skr *ghrish*, to grind *Grist* and *ground* (*n*) are from this word] To break and reduce to fine particles or powder by friction, as in a mill, to communute by attrition, to triturate, to wear down, smooth, or sharpen by friction, to whet, to oppress by severe exactions, to harass, to prepare for examination in some subject of study, or to study (in these senses university slang) —*v i* To grind corn or other matter, to be rubbed together, as in the operation of grinding, to be ground or pulverized, to drudge or perform hard work, to study hard, especially for an examination (slang) —*n* The act of one who grinds, a spell of work — **Grinder**, grin der, *n* One who or that which grinds, a molar tooth —**Grindstone**, grind stōn, *n* A revolving stone used for grinding or sharpening tools —*To bring* or *hold a person's nose to the grindstone*, to oppress him; to punish him

Grip, grip, *n* [Directly from Fr *gripper*, to grasp, which itself is from a Germanic word—E *gripe*] The act of grasping by the hand, grasp, the grasp peculiar to any secret fraternity as a means of recognition, a fast hold, a hilt or handle —*v t* —*gripped*, *gripping* To grasp by the hand, to gripe, to seize forcibly, to hold fast — *v i* To take hold, to hold fast

Grip, **Gripe**, grip, grip, *n* [A Sax *græp*, a ditch, D *grop*, *grep*, a ditch or trench] A small ditch or furrow, a channel to carry off water or other liquid —*v t* To trench, to drain

Gripe, grip, *v t* —*griped*, *griping* [A Sax *gripan*, to gripe, to grasp—Icel *gripa*, D *grijpen*, Goth *greipan*, G *greifen*, to seize, same root as *grab*, *grope*, *grasp*] To catch with the hand and clasp closely with the fingers, to hold tight or close, to clutch, to seize and hold fast, to clench, to tighten, to give pain in the bowels, as if by pressure or contraction, to straiten or distress —*v i* To take fast hold with the hand, to clasp closely with the fingers —*n* Grasp, seizure, grip, oppression, affliction, pinching distress, a kind of brake to act on a wheel, *pl* a pinching intermittent pain in the intestines, of the character of that which accompanies diarrhœa or colic — **Griper**, gri pėr, *n* One who gripes — **Griping**, gri ping, *a* Grasping, greedy, extortionate, causing a pinching feeling in the bowels —**Gripingly**, gri ping li, *adv* In a griping manner

Grisaille, gre sāl , *n* [Fr , from *gris*, gray] A style of painting in various gray tints employed to represent solid bodies in relief, as friezes, mouldings, bas-reliefs, &c

Grisette, gri zet , *n* [Fr Originally, a gray woollen fabric, much used for dresses by women of the inferior classes, from *gris*, gray] A young woman of the working class in France, a belle of the working-class given to gaiety and gallantry

Griskin, gris kin, *n* [Dim from *grise* or *grice* Grice] The spine of a hog

Grisled, **Grisly**, griz ld, griz li, *a* Gray, of a mixed colour, grizzled

Grisly, griz li, *a* [A Sax *grislic*, from *gris an* or *agrisan*, to dread, to fear greatly, allied to G *gräslich*, horrible, *grausen*, horror *greseln*, to shudder, E *grewsome*] Frightful, horrible, terrible, grim —**Grisliness**, griz li nes, *n* Quality of being grisly

Grist grist, *n* [A Sax *grist*, a grinding, from *grindan*, to grind Grind] Corn ground in the mill or to be ground, the grain carried to the mill at one time, or the meal it produces —*To bring grist to the mill*, *to be a source of profit*, to bring profitable business into one's hands — **Grist-mill**, *n* A mill for grinding grain

Gristle, gris l, *n* [A Sax *gristel*, gristle, akin to *grist*, having named from the grinding or crunching it requires, comp A Sax *gristlung*, a gnashing] Cartilage —**Gristly**, gris li, *a* Consisting of or like gristle, cartilaginous

Grit, grit, *n* [A Sax *greót*, sand, akin to E *grits*, *groat*, *groats* comp Icel *grjót*, stones, rubble, G *gries*, grit] Sand or gravel, rough hard particles, any hard sandstone in which the component grains of quartz are less rounded or sharper than in ordinary sandstones, structure of a stone in regard to fineness and closeness of texture — **Grittiness**, grit i nes, *n* The state or quality of being gritty — **Gritty**, grit i, *a* Containing or consisting of grit, sandy

Grits, grits, *n pl* [A Sax *grytta*, *gryttan*, *grits* or *groats*, akin to *grit groat*, *groat*] Groats, wheat or oats hulled or coarsely ground

Grivet, griv'et, *n* A small green-gray Abyssinian monkey

Grizzle, griz l, *n* [From Fr *gris*, gray, from O G *gris*, gray] A gray colour, a mixture of white and black, a mixture of white among dark hairs —*v t* To grow gray or grizzly, to become gray-haired —**Grizzled**, griz ld, *a* Of a grayish colour —**Grizzly**, griz' li, *a* Somewhat gray; *grayish* — *Grizzly* or *grisly bear*, a large and ferocious bear of Western North America.

Groan, grōn, *v i* [A Sax *granian*, to groan, perhaps imitative of the sound made in groaning, comp A Sax *grunan*, to grunt; W *grwn*, a groan] To utter a mournful voice, as in pain or sorrow, to utter a deep, low-toned, moaning sound —*n* A deep, mournful sound uttered in pain, sorrow, or anguish; a deep sound uttered in disapprobation or derision. — **Groaner**, grō- nėr, *n* One who groans.

Groat, grōt, *n* [D *groot*, G *grot*, that is, *great*, a great piece or coin so called because before this piece was coined by Edward III the English had no silver coin larger than a penny] An old English coin and money of account, equal to fourpence; hence, colloquially, fourpence, or a fourpenny piece

Groats, grōts, *n pl* [A Sax *grútan*, groats; akin *grits*, *grout*] Oats or wheat with the husks taken off

Grocer, grō sėr, *n* [Properly a *grosser*, or one who sells things in the *gross*, O Fr. *grossier*, one who sells by wholesale, from *gros*, great Gross] A trader who deals in tea, sugar, spices, coffee, liquors, fruits, &c —**Grocer's itch**, *n* A variety of eczema. —**Grocery**, grō sėr i, *n* A grocer's shop; *pl* the commodities sold by grocers

Grog, grog, *n* [From 'Old *Grog*,' a nickname given to Admiral Vernon, who introduced the beverage, from his wearing a *grogram* cloak in rough weather] A mixture of spirit and water not sweetened; also used as a general term for strong drink —**Grogginess**, grog i-nes, *n* The state of being groggy —**Groggy**, grog'i, *a* Overcome with grog, tipsy, *farriery*, moving in an uneasy, hobbling manner, owing to tenderness of the feet said of a horse —**Grog shop**, *n* A dram shop

Grogram, **Grogran**, grog'ram, grog'ran, *n* [Fr *grosgrain*, coarse grain, of a coarse texture Gross, Grain] A kind of coarse stuff made of silk and mohair, also, a kind of strong, coarse silk

Groin, groin, *n* [Icel *grein*, a branch, an arm of the sea, *greina*, to branch off or separate, Sw *gren*, a branch, *grena*, to divide, Sc *grain*, a branch, a prong of a fork] The hollow of the human body in front at the junction of the thigh with the trunk, *Arch* the angular projecting curve made by the intersection of simple vaults crossing each other at any angle — *v t Arch* to form into groins, to ornament with groins —**Groined**, groind, *a Arch* having a groin or groins, formed of groins meeting in a point — **Groining**, groi'ning, *n Arch* the arrangement of groins, groins collectively

Gromet, **Grommet** grom et, *n* [Armor *grom*, a curb] *Naut* a ring of rope for fastening the upper edge of a sail to its stay

Groom, grōm *n* [From A Sax *guma*, O E *gome*, man, with an inserted *r*, comp O D *grom*, Icel *gromr*, a youth *Guma* (Goth *guma*, O H G *komo*) is the Teutonic word equivalent to L *homo*, a man Hence *bridegroom* (A Sax *brýdguma*) A man or boy who has the charge of horses, one who takes care of horses or the stable, one of several officers in the English royal household, a bridegroom —*v t* To curry or care for a horse — **Groom's-man**, **Grooms-man**, grōmz man, *n* One who acts as attendant on a bridegroom at his marriage

Groove, grōv, *n* [From D *groove*, *groef*, a furrow, a ditch, a channel—G *grube*, a pit hole, grave, the stem being same as in E *grave*, *v t*] A furrow or long hollow, such as is cut by a tool, a channel, usually an elongated narrow channel; the fixed routine of one's life —*v t* —*grooved*, *grooving* To cut a groove or channel in; to furrow —**Grooved**, grōvd, *p.* and *a* Channelled, cut with grooves —**Groover**, grōv- vėr, *n.* One who or that which grooves

Grope, grōp, *v t* —*groped*, *groping* [A. Sax. *grápian*; closely allied to *gripe*, *grab*, and *grasp*] To search or attempt to find something in the dark, or as a blind person, by feeling, to feel one's way; to attempt anything blindly — *v i* To search out by feeling in or as in the dark (*to grope*

our way]—**Grocer**, grō'sėr, *n* One who gropes.—**Gropingly**, grō'ping-li, *adv* In a groping manner

Grosbeak, *n*. Grossbeak

Groschen, grō'shen, *n* (*pl* the same) [From *L.L grossus*, thick—in opposition to an ident thin lead coins] A German coin equal to a little over 1*d* English

Gross, grōs, *a* [Fr *gros*, big, thick, coarse, *L.L grossus*, thick, crass, of doubtful origin Hence *grocer*] Coarse or rough, indelicate, obscene, or impure, sensual, great, palpable or enormous, shameful, flagrant (a *gross* mistake, *gross* injustice), dense, not attenuated, whole, entire, total, bulky‡, of some size] —*Gross weight*, the weight of merchandise or goods, with the bag, cask, chest, &c, in which they are contained —*n* Main body, chief part, bulk, the number of twelve dozen (being the *gross* or great hundred) has no plural form —*A great gross*, twelve gross or 144 dozen —*In the gross*, *in gross*, in the bulk, or the undivided whole, all parts taken together —**Grossbeak**, **Grosbeak**, grōs'bek, *n* A name common to a group of finches distinguished by the thickness and strength of the bill. —**Grossification**, gros i fi kā' shon, *n* *Bot* the swelling of the ovary of plants after fertilization —**Grossify**, gros i-fi, *v t* and *i* To make gross or thick, to become gross or thick —**Grossly**, grōs'li, *adv* In a gross manner —**Grossness**, grōs' nes, *n* The quality of being gross, obscenity, greatness

Grossulaceous, gros-ū lā shus, *a* [L L *grossula*, a gooseberry] *Bot* pertaining to the tribe of plants comprehending the gooseberry and currant of gardens —**Grossular**, gros ū lėr, *a* Pertaining to or resembling a gooseberry

Grot, grot, *n*. Grotto [Poet]

Grotesque, grō-tesk', *a* [Fr, from *grotte*, a grotto, from the style of the paintings found in the ancient crypts and grottos Grotto] Having a wild, extraordinary, or extravagant form, of the utmost oddness, whimsical, extravagant —*n* A capricious variety of arabesque ornamentation, a whimsical figure or scenery — **Grotesquely**, grō-tesk'li, *adv* In a grotesque manner —**Grotesqueness**, grō tesk nes, *n* — **Grotesquery**, grō' tes kėr i *n* Grotesque whims or antics, grotesque conduct

Grotto, grot'tō, *n* pl **Grottos** or **Grottoes**, grot'tōz [Fr *grotte*, It *grotta*, from L *crypta*, Gr *krypte*, a cave, a vault, from *krypto*, to conceal Crypt] A cave or natural cavity in the earth, as in a mountain or rock, an artificial cavern decorated with rock-work, shells, &c, constructed for coolness and pleasure

Ground, ground, *n* [A Sax *grund*, ground, probably from *grindan*, to grind, G Dan and Sw *grund*, D *grond*, Icel *grunnr*, Goth *grundus*, ground, probably the original meaning was fine dust, similarly *mould*, earth, is connected with *meal*] The surface of the earth; the earth we tread on and subject to tillage, &c, the soil, the soil of a particular country (British *ground*) or belonging to a particular person, land, estate, the place assigned to one in certain games, as cricket, that on which anything may rest, rise, or originate, basis, foundation, support, *painting*, the first layer of colour on which the others are wrought, the primary or predominating colour, a foil or background that sets off anything, *etching*, a composition spread over the surface of the plate to be etched, to prevent the acid from eating into the plate, except where an opening is made with the point of the etching needle, *pl* sediment at the bottom of liquors, dregs, lees —*To break ground*, to penetrate the soil for the first time, as in cutting the first turf of a railway, hence, *fig* to take the first step, to enter upon an undertaking — *To fall to the ground*, to come to nought —*To gain ground*, to advance; to obtain an advantage; to gain credit; to become more general or extensive.—*To lose ground*, to withdraw from the position taken; to lose advantage, to decline; to become less in force or extent —*To give ground*, to recede, to yield advantage —*To stand one's ground*, to stand firm, not to recede or yield —*v t* To lay or set on or in the ground, to cause run (a ship) aground, to settle or establish, as on a foundation or basis, to fix or settle firmly; to found, to base, to thoroughly instruct in elements or first principles —*v i*. To run aground, to strike the ground and remain fixed (the ship *grounded* in two fathoms of water) —**Groundedly**, groun'ded li, *adv* In a grounded or firmly established manner —**Groundless**, ground les, *a* Wanting ground or foundation, wanting cause or reason, baseless, false —**Groundlessly**, ground'les-li, *adv* In a groundless manner —**Groundlessness**, ground les-nes, *n* —**Grounding**, ground ling, *n* A spectator who stood in the pit of the theatre (*Shak*) — **Ground bait**, *n* Bait dropped to the bottom of the water — **Ground floor**, *n*. The floor of a house on a level, or nearly so, with the exterior ground —**Ground game**, *n*. A name given to hares, rabbits, and the like, as distinguished from winged game —**Ground ice**, *n* Ice formed at the bottom before ice begins to appear on the surface —**Ground hog**, *n* The marmot of North America, also, the aardvark of South Africa — **Ground ivy**, *n*. A trailing British plant, formerly held in much repute for its supposed tonic properties, ale hoof —**Ground plan**, *n*. A plan showing the divisions of a building on the same level as the surface of the ground — **Ground plane**, *n* The horizontal plane of projection in perspective drawing —**Ground plate** *n* Same as *Groundsill* — **Ground rent**, *n* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's land —**Groundsill**, ground sil, *n* The timber of a building which lies next to the ground, the ground plate —**Ground squirrel** *n* The name of several animals allied to the true squirrels, but having cheek pouches, and living in holes — **Ground swell**, *n* A deep swell or rolling of the sea occasioned along the shore by a distant storm or gale —**Ground tackle**, *n* *Naut* the anchors, cables, warps, &c, used for securing a vessel at anchor —**Groundwork**, ground'wėrk, *n* The work which forms the foundation of anything, that to which the rest is additional, the basis

Ground, ground, pret & pp *of grind*

Groundsel, ground sel, *n* [O E *ground swell*, Sc *groundse swallow*, A Sax *grunde swelge*, *grundswelge* groundsel, lit ground swallowing, that is entirely covering] A common annual weed, much used as food for caged birds

Group, grōp, *n* [Fr *groupe* a group, allied to *croupe*, the buttocks of a horse, Icel *croppr*, a hump or bunch Croup (rump) and Crop (craw of a bird)] An assemblage, either of persons or things, a number collected, a cluster, an artistic combination of figures, in scientific classifications a number of individuals having some resemblance or common characteristic — *v t* To form into a group, to arrange in a group or in groups

Grouse, grous *n* [Dtym doubtful, perhaps erroneously formed as a singular to the old form *grice*, a grouse on the supposition that this was a plural like *mice*, comp O Fr *poule griesche*, a moor hen—*poule* a fowl, and *griesche*, speckled, gray] The common name of a number of rasorial birds, more particularly applied to the well known moor fowl or red grouse of Britain

Grout, grout, *n* [A Sax *grut*, barley or wheat meal Icel *grautr*, porridge, akin to *groats*, *grits* (which see)] Coarse meal, pollard a thin mortar used for pouring into the joints of masonry and brickwork, a kind of thick ale, lees, grounds, dregs

Grove, grōv, *n* [A Sax *grāf*, a grove, from *grafan*, to dig, a grove being originally an alley cut out in a wood, akin *grave* (*v* and *n*)] A cluster of trees shading an avenue or walk, an assemblage of growing trees of no great extent, a small wood

Grovel, grov'el, *v i* —*grovelled*, *grovelling* [Akin to O E. *graf*, *graf*, flat, with the face towards the earth, Icel *grafa*, to grovel, *grafi*, a grovelling; Sw *grufva*, prone, with the face towards the earth] To lie prone or move with the body prostrate on the earth; to act in a prostrate posture; to have a tendency towards or take pleasure in low or base things; to be low, abject, or mean.—**Groveller**, grov'el-ėr, *n* One who grovels —**Grovelling**, grov'el-ing, *p* and *a* Indulging by preference in what is low or base

Grow, grō, *v i*.—*grew* (pret), *grown* (pp). [A Sax *grówan*, past *greów*, pp *grówen*= D *groeyen*, Icel *gróa*, Dan *gro*e, Sw *gro*, to grow, allied to *green*] To become enlarged in bulk or stature, by a natural and organic process said of animals and vegetables, to increase in any way, to become larger and stronger, to be augmented, to wax, to advance, to extend, to swell (the wind *grew* to a hurricane), to be changed from one state to another, to result, as from a cause or reason, to become (to *grow* pale) —*To grow out of*, to issue from by growth, to result from, as an effect from a cause —*To grow up*, to advance to full stature or maturity — *To grow together*, to become united by growth —*v t* To cause to grow, to cultivate, to produce, to raise — **Grower**, grō ėr, *n* One who or that which grows or increases, one who grows, raises, or produces, a cultivator —**Grown**, grōn, pp of *grow* — increased in growth, having arrived at full size or stature —*Grown over*, covered by the growth of anything, overgrown —*Grown-up*, full-grown, having attained man's or woman's estate —**Growth**, grōth, *n* The process of growing, the gradual increase of animal and vegetable bodies, gradual increase in any way, as in number, bulk, &c, that which has grown, something produced by growing

Growl, groul, *v i* [Comp D *grollen*, to growl or grumble, *krollen*, to caterwaul, G *grollen*, to roar, N *gryla*, to grunt, perhaps imitative of sound] To murmur or snarl, as a dog, to utter an angry, grumbling sound —*v t* To express by growling, to utter in an angry or grumbling tone —*n* The angry sound uttered by a dog, the inarticulate or grumbling sound uttered by a discontented or angry person — **Growler** grou lėr *n* One who growls

Grub grub *v t* —*grubbed grubbing* [O E *grubbe*, *grobbe*, akin to *grope*, comp G *gruben*, to dig] To dig in or under the ground, to be occupied in digging —*v t* To dig, to dig up by the roots, to root up by digging generally followed by *up* or *out* —*n* [From grubbing in the ground, dirt &c] The larva of an insect especially of beetles, a caterpillar, a maggot — **Grubber** grub ėr *n* One who grubs, an instrument for grubbing out roots, weeds, &c —**Grub axe** **Grubbing hoe**, *n* An instrument for digging up trees, shrubs, &c, by the roots, a mattock

Grudge, gruj, *v t* —*grudged*, *grudging* [For merly *grucche*, *grutche groche*, &c, from O Fr *grouchier*, *grouchier*, *groucer*, to grumble, of doubtful origin] To permit or grant with reluctance, to begrudge — *v i* To be envious, to cherish ill will —*n* Unwillingness to benefit, reluctance felt in giving, ill will from envy or sense of injury — **Grudger**, gruj ėr, *n* One that grudges — **Grudgingly** gruj ing li, *adv* With reluctance or discontent

Gruel, gru el, *n* [O Fr *gruel*, for *grutel*, from D or L G *grut* = E *grout* (which see)] A kind of broth made by boiling ingredients in water usually made of the meal of oats

Gruff, gruf, *a* [Same word as D *grof*, Dan *grov*, G *grob*, coarse, blunt rude] Of a rough or stern manner, voice, or countenance, sour, surly —**Gruffish**, gruf ish, *a* Somewhat gruff, rather rough and surly —**Gruffly**, gruf li, *adv* In a gruff manner —**Gruffness**, gruf nes, *n*

Grum, grum, *a*, [Comp A Sax *grom*, *gram*, severe, Dan *grum*, fell, W *grwm*, surly, *grwmian*, to grumble] Morose, severe of countenance, sour, surly, glum —**Grumly**, grum'li, *adv* In a grum manner —**Grumness**, grum nes, *n*

Grumble, grum'bl, *v i* —*grumbled*, *grumbling* [Perhaps same as D *grommelen*, *grommen*, Fr *grommeler*, to grumble; akin to A Sax *grimman*, to murmur, to rage, E *grim*, *grum* This, like other

words such as *grunt, growl*, may have been partly affected by sound-imitation] To murmur with discontent, to utter a low voice by way of complaint; to give vent to discontented expressions, to growl, to snarl; to rumble, to roar, to make a harsh and heavy sound —*v t* To express or utter by grumbling —**Grumbler**, grum blĕr, *n* One who grumbles, a discontented man —**Grumblingly**, grum bling li, *adv* With grumbling or complaint

Grume, grōm, *n* [O Fr *grume*, Fr *grumeau*, a clot, from L *grumus* a little heap] A fluid of a thick, viscid consistence, a clot, as of blood —**Grumose**, grō mōs, *a Bot* grumous —**Grumous**, grō mus, *a* Resembling or containing grume, thick, clotted, *bot* formed of coarse grains, as some clustered tubercular roots —**Grumousness**, **Grumosity**, grō mus nes, grō mos i ti *n*

Grumpy, **Grumpish**, grum pi, grum pish, *a* [Connected with *grum*, *grumble*] Surly, angry, gruff [Colloq]—**Grumpily**, grum pi li *adv* In a grumpy, surly, or gruff manner

Grunt, grunt, *v i* [Probably from an imitative root seen in A Sax *grunan*, E *groan*, Dan *grynte*, G *grunzen*, to grunt, comp also L *grunnio*, Fr *grogner*, to grunt, Gr *gru* the cry of a pig] To snort or make a noise like a hog, to utter a short groan or a deep guttural sound —*n* A deep guttural sound as of a hog —**Grunter**, grun tĕr, One that grunts, a fish that makes a grunting sound

Grype, † grip, *n* A griffin [*Shak*]

Guacharo, gwa cha rō, *n* [Sp] A South American bird of the goatsucker family, valued for its fat

Guaiacum gwā ya kum, *n* [Native name] A South American tree and the resin obtained from it, the latter, as well as the bark and wood, being of medicinal value

Guan, gwān *n* A South American gallinaceous bird, allied to the curassows

Guanaco, gwa nā kō, *n* [Sp Peruv *huanaca*] A quadruped closely allied to the llama and alpaca

Guano, gwa nō, *n* [Sp *guano*, *huano*, from Peruv *huanu*, dung] A substance found on many small islands, especially in the Pacific Ocean and on the west coast of South America, chiefly composed of the excrement of sea fowl in a decomposed state, much used as a manure —*v t* To manure with guano —**Guaniferous**, gwā nif'er us, *a* Yielding guano

Guarantee, gar-an tē', *v t* — *guaranteed*, *guaranteeing* [O Fr *guarantie*, a form of *warranty* WARRANT, &c] To undertake to pledge one s self to, to become bound that an article shall be as good or useful as it is represented, to secure the performance of, to undertake to secure to another (claims, rights, possessions), to undertake to uphold or maintain —*n* An undertaking that the engagement or promise of another shall be performed, a pledging of one s self as surety, one who binds himself to see the stipulations of another performed, a guarantor —**Guarantor**, gar an tor', *n* A warrantor, one who gives a guarantee

Guard, gärd, *v t* [The form in which the Germanic equivalent of E *ward* passed into English through the Norman , O Fr *guarder*, Fr *garder*, to guard WARD As to change of *w* to *gu* see GUIDE, GUILE] To secure against injury, loss, or attack, to defend, to keep in safety, to accompany for protection, to provide or secure against objections or attacks —*To guard one s self against*, to be on one's guard against, to take pains to avoid doing or saying —*v i* To watch by way of caution or defence, to be cautious, to be in a state of caution or defence (*to guard* against mistake) —*n* A state of caution or vigilance, or the act of observing what passes in order to prevent surprise or attack, defence, attention, watch , heed, *fencing* or *boxing*, a posture of defence, the arms or weapon in such a posture, one who guards or keeps watch; one whose business is to defend or prevent attack or surprise, a person who has charge of a mail-coach or a railway train, *pl* a body of select troops whose special duty is that of guarding the sovereign's person, that which guards or protects; caution of expression, any appliance or attachment designed to protect or secure against injury, part of a sword-hilt which protects the hand, a chain or cord attached to a person's watch, an ornamental border or the like on one's dress —*On guard*, acting as a guard or sentinel —*To be on one s guard* (*your*, *my*, &c) *guard*, to be in a watchful state, **Guardable**, gär'da-bl, *a* That may be guarded or protected —**Guarded**, gär'ded, *p* and *a* Protected, defended, cautious, circumspect (*guarded* in language), framed or uttered with caution —**Guardedly**, gär-ded li, *adv* In a guarded or cautious manner —**Guardedness**, gar'ded nes, *n* —**Guardian**, gär'di an, *n* [Fr *gardien*] One who guards, one to whom anything is committed for preservation from injury, one who has the charge or custody of any person or thing —*a* Protecting, performing the office of a protector —**Guardianship**, gär' di an ship, *n* The office of a guardian, protection care, watch —**Guard house**, **Guard room** *n* A house or room for the accommodation of a guard of soldiers, and where military defaulters are confined —**Guard ship**, *n* A vessel of war for the protection of a harbour, river, &c —**Guardsman**, gärdz man, *n* A watchman an officer or private in a regiment of guards

Guava, gwā va, *n* [The native name in Guiana] A small tropical tree of the myrtle family, the fruit of which is made into a delicious jelly

Gubernatorial, gū bėr na tō ri al, *a* [L *gubernator*, a governor GOVERN] Pertaining to government or to a governor

Gudgeon, guj on, *n* [Ir *gogjon*, from L *gobio*, *gobius*, Gr *kobios*, a gudgeon] A small fresh water fish which is very easily caught hence, a person easily cheated or ensnared —*v t* To cheat, to impose on

Gudgeon, guj on, *n* [Fr *gougon*, origin doubtful] A metallic piece let into the end of a wooden shaft and forming a sort of socket for it, the bearing portion of a shaft

Guebre, **Gueber**, gā bėr or gē bėr *n* [A Per form of Turk *gaour*, Ar *kafir*, an infidel] The name given by the Mohammedans to one belonging to the Persian fire worshippers, called in India *Parsees*

Guelder rose, *n* GELDER ROSE

Guerdon, gėr'don, *n* [O Fr *guerdon*, It *guiderdone*, from L L *widerdonum*, corrupted from O G *widarlon* (A Sax *wither lean*) a recompense, through the influence of the L *donum*, a gift—from *widar* (G *wider*), against, and *lōn*, reward (E *loan*)] A reward, requital, recompense used both in a good and in a bad sense (*to* or *unto*) —*v t* To give a guerdon to, to reward

Guernsey, gėrn'se, *n* A sort of close fitting woollen knitted shirt

Guerrilla, **Guerilla**, ge ril la, Sp pron ger rēl ya *n* [Sp *guerrilla*, dim of *guerra*, Fr *guerre*, war, from O H G *werra*, war] A carrying on of war by the constant attacks of independent bands, an irregular petty war, one engaged in this irregular warfare —**Guerrillero**, **Guerillist**, ger rēl yerō, ge ril list, *n* One who engages in guerrilla warfare

Guess, ges, *v t* [O E *gesse* = L G and D *gissen*, G *gissen*, Icel *geska*, *gaska*, to guess, lit to try to *get* GET] To form an opinion concerning, without good means of knowledge or sufficient evidence, to judge of at random, to conjecture rightly, to solve by a correct conjecture, to think, to suppose, to imagine often followed by a clause [This verb is much used colloquially in the United States in the sense of to believe, to be sure]—*v i* To form a conjecture, to judge at random, or without any strong evidence with *at* —*n* A conjecture —**Guesser**, ges ėr, *n* One who guesses —**Guessingly**, ges ing li, *adv* By way of conjecture —**Guesswork**, ges'wėrk, *n* Mere conjecture, the act of working by hazard

Guest, gest, *n* [A Sax *gæst*, *gest* = Icel *gestr*, Dan *gæst*, D and G *gast*, Goth *gasts*, a guest, a stranger, cog Armor *hostis*, Rus *gosty*, a guest, L *hostis*, an enemy (whence E *host*, *hostile*)] A visitor or friend entertained in the house or at the table of another; a lodger at a hotel or lodging house —**Guestwise**, *gest'wiz*, *adv* In the manner or capacity of a guest. (*Shak.*)

Guffaw, guf-fa', *n* [Imitative] A loud or sudden burst of laughter —*v i.* To burst into a loud or sudden laugh

Guggle, gug'l, *v t.* [Imitative, suggested by *gurgle*] To make a sound like that of a liquid passing through a narrow aperture, to gurgle —*n* A sound of this kind, a gurgle

Guide, gid, *v t* —*guided*, *guiding* [Fr *guider*, It *guidare*, Sp *guiar*—of Teutonic origin, and akin to G *weisen*, to show, to lead, Goth *witan*, to watch over, A Sax *witan*, to know, to *wit*, with change of *w* to *gu* as in *guile*, *guard* WIT] To lead or direct in a way, to conduct in a course or path; to direct, to regulate, to influence in conduct or actions, to give direction to; to instruct and direct, to superintend.—*n* [Fr *guide*, It *guida*, Sp *guia*] A person who guides; a leader or conductor, one who conducts travellers or tourists in particular localities, one who or that which directs another in his conduct or course of life, a director, a regulator, a guide book; *technology*, applied to various contrivances intended to direct or keep to a fixed course or motion —**Guidable**, gi da bl, *a* Capable of being guided — **Guidance**, gi'dans, *n.* The act of guiding, direction, government. —**Guide-book**, *n* A book for giving travellers or tourists information about the places they visit —**Guideless**, gid'les, *a* Destitute of a guide, wanting a director —**Guidelessness**, gid les nes, *n* —**Guide-post**, *n* A post at the parting of roads for directing travellers, a finger post

Guidon, gi don, *n* [Fr , lit a *guidon* flag] The flag of a troop of cavalry, a flag used to direct the movements of infantry, a flag used to signal with at sea, &c

Guild, gild, *n* [A Sax *gild*, a payment, hence a society where payment was made for its protection and support, from *gildan*, to pay, D *gild*, a guild GUILT, YIELD] An association or incorporation of men belonging to the same class or engaged in similar pursuits formed for mutual aid and protection —**Guild hall**, *n* The hall where a guild or corporation usually assembles, a town or corporation hall —**Guildry**, gild ri, *n.* In Scotland, a guild, the members of a guild

Guilder, gil dėr, *n* [D and G *gulden*, a florin, modified as if meaning a coin of *Gelders* or *Guelders*] A coin of Holland worth 1*s* 8*d* English, a florin, in *pl* formerly=money (*Shak*)

Guile, gil, *n* [Trench form of E *wile* (which see), O Fr *guile*, guile, from a Germanic form, with regular change of G *w* into Romance *gu* (as in *guide*)] Craft, cunning, artifice, duplicity, deceit —**Guileful**, gil ful, *a* Full of guile, intended to deceive, crafty, wily, deceitful, insidious, treacherous —**Guilefully**, **Guilefully**, gil'ful-li, *adv* In a guileful manner —**Guilefulness**, gil ful nes, *n* The state or quality of being guileful —**Guileless**, gil'les, *a* Free from guile —**Guilelessness**, gil les nes, *n*

Guillemot, gil le mot *n* [Fr *guillemot*, perhaps from Armor *gwela*, to weep, and O Fr *moitte*, a gull] A marine swimming bird allied to the auks and divers

Guillotine, gil-o-tēn , *n* [From Dr *Guillotin*, the inventor or improver] An engine for beheading persons by means of a steel blade loaded with a mass of lead, and sliding between two upright posts; a machine which consists of a knife descending between grooved posts, much used for cutting paper, straw, &c —*v t* —*guillotined*, *guillotining* To behead by the guillotine. —**Guillotinement**, gil-o tēn'ment, *n.* Decapitation by the guillotine (*Carl*)

Guilt, gilt, *n* [A Sax *gylt*, a crime, from *gildan*, *guldan*, to pay, to requite, akin Icel *gjald*, payment, retribution, *gelda*, to pay, to yield; E *yield*, *wield*,] Criminality; that state of a moral agent which results from his wilful or intentional commission of a crime or offence, knowing it to be a crime or violation of law. —**Guiltily**, gil'ti-li, *adv* In a guilty manner. —**Guiltiness**, gil'ti-nes, *n.* The state of being guilty; wickedness; criminality; guilt —**Guiltless**, gilt'les, *a* Free from guilt,

crime, or offence; innocent; not having experience; ignorant (with *of*, post) — **Guiltlessly**, gilt'les-li, *adv* In a guiltless manner — **Guiltlessness**, gilt les-nes, *n* State or quality of being guiltless — **Guilty**, gil'ti, *a* Having incurred guilt, not innocent; criminal, morally delinquent. with *of* before the crime, pertaining to guilt, indicating or expressing guilt (a *guilty* look)

Guinea, gun'e, *n.* [Because first coined of gold brought from *Guinea*, in Africa] A gold coin formerly current in Great Britain of the value of 21 shillings sterling, a sum of money of the same amount — **Guinea-corn**, *n* A kind of millet cultivated in Guinea and elsewhere — **Guinea-fowl**, *n* A fowl of the rasorial order, closely allied to the peacocks and pheasants, common in Guinea — **Guinea grass**, *n* A valuable fodder grass cultivated in the West Indies, &c — **Guinea-pepper**, *n* A kind of capsicum, a name of various kinds of pepper — **Guinea pig**, *n* [Perhaps for *Guana-pig*] A tailless rodent mammal, about 7 inches in length, belonging to South America, and often kept as a domestic pet — **Guinea-worm**, *n.* A worm common in hot countries, which often insinuates itself under the human skin, causing intense pain

Guipure, gē-pūr', *n* [Fr] An imitation of antique lace, a kind of gimp

Guise, giz, *n.* [Fr *guise*, the equivalent of E *wise*, mode, fashion, O H G *wisa*, G *weise*, with common change from *w* to *gu* in words borrowed into French from the German, comp *guide*, *wile*] External appearance, dress, garb, manner, mien, cast or behaviour, custom, mode, practice — **Guiser**, gī zer, *n* [One who assumes a *guise* other than his own] A masker, a mummer

Guitar, gi tär', *n* [Fr *guitare*, It *chitarra*, from L *cithara*, Gr *kithara*, a kind of lyre] A musical stringed instrument having six strings, which are played by twitching with the fingers of the right hand, while the notes are stopped by the fingers of the left

Gular, gū lèr, *a* [From L *gula*, the throat or gullet] Pertaining to the gullet

Gulch, gulch, *n* [Allied to Sw *golka*, to swallow, D *gulsig*, greedy] A deep, abrupt ravine caused by the action of water, the dry bed of a torrent, a gully

Gulden, gul den, *n* The Austro Hungarian florin, nominally equal to 2s British money

Gules, gulz, *n* [Fr *gueules*, from Per *gul*, a rose] *Her* the term employed to indicate red — **Gully**, gu li, *a* Of or pertaining to gules (*Mil*)

Gulf, gulf, *n* [Fr *golfe*, It *golfo* Mod Gr *kolphos*, from Gr *kolpos*, a gulf or bay] A large indentation on the coast line of a country and the sea embraced in it, a bay, a bight, an abyss, chasm, or deep opening in the earth, what gulfs or swallows, a wide interval, as in station, education, and the like — *v t* To swallow up, to engulf — **Gulf-stream**, *n* A current of warm water which flows from the Gulf of Mexico through the channel between Cuba and America, and sweeps north-eastwards towards Europe — **Gulf weed**, *n* A sea weed found abundantly in the Atlantic Ocean, where it covers vast areas, drift weed

Gull, gul, *n* [In Old and Prov E, a young unfledged bird, lit a yellow bird, from the yellowness of the beak and plumage of young birds, from O E *gul*, yellow=Icel *gulr*, Dan *gul*, *guul*, yellow YELLOW Comp Fr *béyaune*, yellow beak, novice] A young unfledged bird (*Shak*), one easily cheated, a simpleton, a trick (*Shak*) — *v t* To make a fool of, to mislead by deception, to trick — **Gullibility**, gul-bil i ti, *n* The quality of being gullible. — **Gullible**, gul'i-bl, *a* Easily gulled or cheated — **Gullish**, gul'ish, *a* Foolish; stupid

Gull, gul, *n* [From the Celtic, W *gwylan*, Armor *gwelan*, Corn *gullan*, a gull] A name for many marine swimming birds found on the shores of all latitudes, and having large wings, slender legs, webbed feet, and a small or no hind toe

Gullet, gul'et, *n* [Fr *goulet*, from L. *gula*, the throat.] The passage in the neck of an animal by which food and liquor are taken into the stomach; the œsophagus, something resembling this

Gully, gul i, *n.* [Fr *goulet*, a gullet, a channel for water GULLET] A channel or hollow worn in the earth by a current of water, a ravine, a ditch, a gutter — *v t* To wear into a gully or channel

Gulp, gulp, *v t* [A form of *gulf*, to swallow, same as D *golpen*, to swallow greedily, Dan *gulpe*, to disgorge] To swallow eagerly or in large draughts — *n* The act of taking a large swallow

Gum, gum, *n* [A Sax *góma*, Icel *gómr*, G *gaum*, palate, gum] The fleshy substance on the jaws which envelops the neck of the teeth — **Gum-boil**, *n* A boil or small abscess on the gum — **Gum rash**, *n* A mild species of papular eruption to which many children are subject soon after birth

Gum, gum, *n* [Fr *gomme*, from L *gummi*, Gr *kommi* gum] A juice which exudes from trees either spontaneously or after incisions are made, and thickens on the surface, or is obtained from their seeds or roots — *v t* — *gummed*, *gumming* To smear with gum, to unite or stiffen by gum or a gum like substance — *v i* To exude or form gum — **Gum anime** ANIME — **Gum arabic**, *n* The juice of various species of acacia, hardened in the air — **Gum elastic**, *n* Caoutchouc, india rubber — **Gum elemi** Elemi — **Gum juniper**, *n* The resin of a coniferous tree found in Barbary — **Gum lac**, *n* LAC — **Gummiferous**, gum if'er us, *a* Producing gum — **Gumminess**, gum i nes, *n* The state or quality of being gummy, viscousness — **Gumming**, gum' ing, *n* A disease in trees bearing stone fruit, characterized by a morbid exudation of gum, and generally killing the tree — **Gummous** gum us *a* Of the nature or quality of gum, gummy — **Gummy**, gum i *a* Consisting of gum, of the nature of gum, giving out gum, covered with gum or viscous matter, viscous — **Gum resin**, *n* A mixed juice of plants, consisting of resin and various other substances — **Gum sandarach**, *n* SANDARACH — **Gum dragon**, **Gum tragacanth**, *n* TRAGACANTH — **Gum tree**, *n* The eucalyptus

Gumption, gum shon, *n* [Perhaps for *goam ishing*, a being *goamish*, from O E *gome*, O Sax *góma*, Icel *gaumr*, care] Under standing, capacity, shrewdness [Colloq]

Gun, gun *n* [O E *gonn*, *gome gunn* &c, probably taken from the latter part of O Fr *mangonne*, a machine for throwing stones in sieges, a mangonel] A name applied to a species of firearm for throwing projectiles by the explosion of gunpowder or other explosive — *Great gun*, a cannon, a person distinguished in any department (colloq) — *To blow great guns*, to be a tempest — **Gun barrel**, *n* The barrel or tube of a gun — **Gun boat**, *n* A boat or small vessel fitted to carry one or more guns of heavy calibre, and from its light draught capable of running close inshore or up rivers — **Gun carriage**, *n* The carriage on which a cannon is mounted or moved, and on which it is fired — **Gun-cotton**, *n* A highly explosive substance produced by soaking cotton or similar vegetable fibre in nitric and sulphuric acids, and then leaving it to dry — **Gun fire**, *n* *Mil* the hour at which the morning or evening gun is fired — **Gun flint**, *n* A piece of shaped flint, fixed in the lock of a musket or pistol to fire the charge before the introduction of percussion caps — **Gun metal**, *n* An alloy, generally of nine parts of copper and one part of tin, used for the manufacture of cannon, &c — **Gunner**, gun ér, *n* One who works a gun or cannon, either on land or sea, a warrant officer in the navy connected with the charge of the ordnance — **Gunnery**, gun'ér i, *n* The art of firing or managing guns, the science of artillery — **Gun-port**, *n* An opening in the side of a ship through which cannon are discharged — **Gunpowder**, gun'pou-dèr, *n* An explosive mixture of saltpetre, sulphur, and char coal, reduced to a fine powder, then granulated and dried — *Gunpowder tea*, a fine species of green tea with a granular appearance. — **Gunshot**, gun'shot, *n* The firing of a gun, the distance to which shot can be thrown so as to be effective. — *a* Made by the shot of a gun (*gunshot* wounds) — **Gunsmith**, gun smith, *n* One whose occupation is to make or repair small firearms — **Gunsmithery**, gun'smith-èr-i, *n* The business of a gunsmith — **Gun-tackle**, *n* The blocks and pulleys affixed to the sides of a gun-carriage and the side of a ship by means of which a gun is run up to or drawn back from the port-hole — **Gun-wadding**, *n* Circular pieces of card-board, cloth, felt, &c, used to keep down the charge in a gun — **Gunwale**, **Gunnel**, gun wāl, gun el, *n* [*Gun*, and *wale*, the upper edge of a ship's side] *Naut* the upper edge of a ship's or boat's side

Gunny, gun i, *n* [Bengalee] A strong coarse cloth manufactured of jute in Bengal, for making into bags, sacks, &c

Gurge, gèrj, *n* [L *gurges*, a whirlpool] A whirlpool (*Mil*)

Gurgle, gèr'gl, *v i* — *gurgled*, *gurgling* [Probably imitative or connected with *gorge*, comp G *gurgeln*, It *gorgogliare*, to gurgle GARGLE] To run or flow in an irregular, noisy current, as water from a bottle, to flow with a purling sound — *n* The sound made by a liquid flowing from the narrow mouth of a vessel, or generally through any narrow opening

Gurgoyle, gèr'goil, *n* *Arch* GARGOYLE

Gurnard, **Gurnet**, gèr nard, gèr net, *n* [O Fr *grougnaut*, probably from *grugner*, L *grunnire* to grunt or grumble, from the sound these fishes make when taken from the water] The name of certain marine fishes, having an angular head wholly covered with bony plates

Gush gush, *v i* [Icel *gósa*, to gush, *gusa*, a gush, to gush, a Scandinavian word, allied to A Sax *geótan* Goth *giutan*, G *giessen*, to pour L *gut*, *gust* (of wind), *gurges*] To rush forth as a fluid from confinement, to flow suddenly or copiously, to be extravagantly and effusively sentimental — *v t* To emit suddenly, copiously, or with violence — *n* A sudden and violent issue of a fluid, an emission of liquor in a large quantity and with force, an outpour, an effusive display of sentiment — **Gusher** gush ér, *n* One who or that which gushes, a person who is demonstratively sentimental — **Gushing**, gushing *ppr* Rushing forth with violence, as a fluid, flowing copiously, exuberantly and demonstratively affectionate, extravagantly sentimental — **Gushingly**, gushing li *adv* In a gushing manner

Gusset, gus et *n* [Fr *gousset*, a gusset, from *gousse* a husk or shell] A triangular piece of cloth inserted in a garment for the purpose of strengthening or enlarging some part, something resembling such a piece of cloth in shape or function

Gust, gust, *n* [L *gustus*, taste, *gusto*, to taste (as in *disgust*), from root seen in *choose*] The sense or pleasure of tasting, gratification of the appetite, relish, gusto, taste — **Gustable**, gus ta-bl, *a* Capable of being tasted, having a pleasant relish — **Gustation**, † gus tā shon, *n* [L *gustatio*] The act of tasting — **Gustatory**, gus ta to ri, *a* Pertaining to gust or taste — **Gusto**, gus tō, *n* [It] Nice appreciation or enjoyment, keen relish, taste, fancy

Gust, gust, *n* [Icel *gustr*, a blast of wind, allied to E *gush*] A violent blast of wind, a sudden rushing or driving of the wind, of short duration, a sudden violent burst of passion — **Gusty**, gus ti, *a* Subject to gusts or sudden blasts of wind, tempestuous, given to sudden bursts of passion

Gut, gut, *n* [A Sax *gut*, *gutt*, gut, *guttas*, entrails, comp prov E *gut*, a water channel, a drain, O E *gote*, a drain, from stem of A Sax *geótan*, Goth *giutan*, to pour out GUSH] The intestinal canal of an animal from the stomach to the anus, an intestine, *pl* the stomach and digestive apparatus generally, the viscera or entrails a preparation of the intestines of an animal used for various purposes, as for the strings of a fiddle, a channel or passage — *v t* — *gutted*, *gutting* To take out the entrails of, to eviscerate, to plunder of contents, to destroy or take out the interior of

Gutta, gut'ta, *n* pl **Gutta,** gut'tē [*L.*] A drop; specifically, *arch.* one of a series of pendent ornaments attached to the under side of the mutules and under the triglyphs of the Doric order **-Gutta-serena,** gut ta sē-rē na, *n* An old medical name for *Anaurosis* —**Guttate,** gut at, *a Bot.* spotted, as if discoloured by drops —**Guttiferous,** gut-if ér us, *a* Yielding gum or resinous substances.

Gutta percha, gut ta pér'cha, *n* [Malay *gutta,* gum, and *percha,* the tree] The hardened milky juice of a large tree which grows in the Malayan Peninsula and in some of the islands of the Eastern Archipelago, resembling caoutchouc in many of its properties, but stronger, more soluble, and less elastic

Gutter, gut ér, *n* [Fr *gouttière,* from *goutte* L *gutta,* a drop] A channel at the side of a road, street, or the like, also at the eaves of, or on, a roof of a building for conveying away water —*v t* To cut or form gutters in —*v i* To become channelled —**Guttering,** gut ér ing, *n* A channel or collection of channels to carry off rain water

Guttle, gut'l, *v t* [A form of *guzzle*] To swallow greedily, to gormandize —**Guttler** gut lér, *n* A gormandizer

Guttural, gut ér al, *a* [From L *guttur,* the throat, whence also *gutture*] Pertaining to the throat, uttered from the throat —*n* A letter or combination of letters pronounced in the throat, any guttural sound —**Guturalize,** gut ér al iz, *v t* To speak or enunciate gutturally —**Gutturally** gut ér al li, *adv* In a guttural manner —**Guturalness, Gutturality** † gut ér al nes, gut ér al i ti, *n* The quality of being guttural

Guy gī *n* [Sp *guia,* a guide, a small rope used on board ship GUIDE] A rope used to steady anything, a rope to steady an object which is being hoisted, a rope or rod to steady a suspension bridge —*v t* To steady or direct by means of a guy

Guy gī *n* A fright, a person of queer looks or dress from the effigy of *Guy* Fawkes burned on the 5th November

Guzzle, guz l, *v i* and *v t* *-guzzled, guzzling* (O Fr *gouzller* (in *desgouzller*), to gulp down *to swell connected with gosier* the throat] To swallow liquor greedily, to swill to drink much, to drink frequently —*n* A debauch, especially on drink —**Guzzler** guz lér, *n* One who guzzles

Gybe, jīb, *n* A sneer, a gibe

Gyle gīl, *n* A brewer's vat, the fermented wort used by vinegar makers

Gymnasium, jim nā zi um, *n* pl **Gymnasia,** jim nā zi a [Gr *gymnasion,* from *gymnos,* naked] A place where athletic exercises are performed, a school or seminary for the higher branches of education, a school prepared to the universities —**Gymnast,** jim nast, *n* One who teaches or practises gymnastic exercises —**Gymnastic, Gymnastical,** jim-nas'tik, jim nas'ti-kal, *a* [*L.gymnasticus,* Gr *gymnastikos*] Pertaining to athletic exercises —**Gymnastically,** jim-nas'ti kal li, *adv* In a gymnastic manner —**Gymnastics,** jim-nas'tiks, *n* The art of performing athletic exercises, athletic exercises, feats of skill or address —**Gymnic,†** jim nik, *a* Pertaining to gymnastics

Gymnocarpous, jim nō-kar pus, *a* [Gr *gymnos,* naked, and *karpos,* fruit] *Bot* having a naked fruit —**Gymnodont,** jim nō dont, *n* [Gr *odous, odontos,* a tooth] One of those fishes that have a projecting bony beak —**Gymnogen,** jim nō jen, *n* [Gr root *gen,* to produce] *Bot* a plant with a naked seed, a gymnosperm —**Gymnogenous,** jim noj e nus, *a Bot* pertaining to the gymnogens —**Gymnogynous,** jim noj i nus, *a* [Gr *gynē, female*] *Bot* having a naked ovary —**Gymnosophist,** jim nos o fist, *n* [Gr *sophistēs,* a philosopher] One of a sect of ancient Hindu ascetics who lived solitary, and wore little or no clothing —**Gymnosperm,** jim nō-spèrm, *n* [Gr *sperma,* seed] A plant with a naked seed, a gymnogen —**Gymnospermous,** jim nō spèr mus *a Bot* pertaining to the gymnosperms —**Gymnospore,** jim nō spōr *n Bot* a naked spore —**Gymnosporous,** jim nos pō-rus, *a Bot* having naked spores **Gymnotus,** jim no tus, *n* [Gr *nōtos,* the back, from having no dorsal fin] The electric eel

Gynæcocracy, Gynecocracy, jin ē kok ra si, *n* [Gr *gynē, gynaikos,* a woman and *kratos,* power] Government by a woman, female rule —**Gynæolatry,** jin ē-ol a tri, *n* [Gr *latreia,* worship] The extravagant adoration or worship of woman

Gynander, ji nan dèr, *n* [Gr *gynē,* a female and *anēr, andros,* a male] A plant belonging to the Gynandria (ji nan dri a), one of the classes in the system of Linnæus, the character of which is to have the stamens and pistil consolidated into a single body —**Gynandrian, Gynandrous,** ji nan dri an, ji nan drus, *a* Of or per taining to the gynanders

Gynarchy, jin ār ki, *n* [Gr *gynē,* woman, and *archē,* rule] Government by a female or females

Gynobase, jin ō bās, *n* [Gr *gynē,* a female, and *basis* a base] *Bot* a central axis to the base of which the carpels are attached —**Gynobasic,** jin ō bā sik, *a Bot* pertaining to or having a gynobase —**Gynophore,** jin ō fōr *n* [Gr *phoros,* bearing] The stalk on which the ovary stands in certain flowers *zool* the generative bud of a hydrozoon containing ova

Gyp jip, *n* [Said to be a sportive application of Gr *gyps,* a vulture, from their alleged rapacity] A term for a servant at Cambridge University, as *scout* is used at Oxford

Gypsum, jip'sum, *n* [*L. gypsum,* from Gr *gypsos,* chalk.] A mineral which is found in a compact and crystallized state, as alabaster, or in the form of a soft chalky stone which by heat becomes a fine white powder, extensively used under the name of plaster of Paris —**Gypseous, jip'sē-us,** *a* Of the nature of gypsum, resembling gypsum —**Gypsiferous,** jip-sif'ér-us, *a.* Producing gypsum —**Gypsoplast,** jip'so-plast, *n.* [*Gypsum,* and Gr *plassō,* to mould] A cast taken in plaster of Paris.

Gypsy, jip si, *n* pl **Gypsies** [For *Egyptian,* from the belief that the race are descendants of the ancient people of Egypt] One of a peculiar wandering race deriving their origin from India, a name of slight or humorous reproach to a young woman; the language of the gypsies —*a* Pertaining to the gypsies —**Gypsology,** jip-sol'o-ji, *n* That branch of knowledge which treats of the gypsies —**Gypsy-hat,** *n* A kind of hat worn by women —**Gypsyism,** jip si izm, *n* The arts of gypsies, deception

Gyrate, ji rāt, *v i* [L *gyro, gyratum,* from *gyrus,* Gr *gyros,* a circle] To turn round circularly, to revolve round a central point, to move spirally —*a* Winding or going round, as in a circle —**Gyral, ji'ral,** *a* Whirling, moving in a circular form —**Gyrant,** ji rant, *a* Whirling, whirling [Poet]—**Gyration,** ji rā'shon, *n* A turning or whirling round, a circular motion.—**Gyrational** ji rā shon al, *a* Pertaining to gyration —**Gyratory,** ji ra to ri, *a* Moving in a circle or spirally —**Gyre,** jir, *n* A circular motion, or a circle described by a moving body, a turn —**Gyrose,** ji'rōs, *a Bot* bent round like a crook

Gyrencephalate, ji ren sef a lāt, *a* [Gr *gyros* a circle and *enkephalos,* the brain] Belonging to a sub-class of the mammalia having the cerebrum covering the greater part of the cerebellum and the hemispheres of the brain with numerous convolutions

Gyrfalcon jèr fą kn, *n* [L L *gyrofalco,* from *gyrus,* a circle so called from its flight] A species of falcon, one of the boldest and most beautiful of the tribe

Gyroidal, ji roi dal, *a* [Gr *gyros,* a circle, and *eidos,* resemblance] Spiral in arrangement or action —**Gyroscope,** ji rō skōp, *n* [Gr *skopeō,* to view] An apparatus, consisting of a rotating disc mounted by very accurately fitted pivots in a ring or *rings rotating in different ways, for* illustrating peculiarities of rotation —**Gyrostat,** ji ro-stat, *n* A modification of the gyroscope

Gyve, jīv, *n* [W *gevyn,* Ir *geibion,* from *geibhim* to get, to hold, same root as L *capio,* to take] A shackle, usually for the legs, a fetter commonly in the plural —*v t* —*gyved, gyving* To fetter, to shackle, to chain

H.

H, the eighth letter of the English alphabet, a consonant often called the *aspirate,* as being a mere aspiration or breathing

Ha, hä An exclamation, denoting surprise, wonder, joy, or other sudden emotion

Habeas corpus, hā'bē as kor'pus [L, you may have the body] *Law,* a writ which is the great safeguard of the personal liberties of British subjects, directed to any person who detains another in custody and commanding him to produce the body of this person with a statement of the day and cause of his apprehension and detention that the court may deal with him

Haberdasher, hab'ér-dash-ér, *n* [Lit a seller of *hapertas,* from O Fr *hapertas, a kind of cloth, a word of doubtful origin*] A dealer in drapery goods of various descriptions, as woollens, linens, silks, ribbons, &c —**Haberdashery,** hab'ér-dash-ér-i, *n.* The wares sold by a haberdasher

Habergeon ha bèr jon, *n* [Fr *haubergeon,* from *haubere,* a hauberk HAUBERK] A short coat of mail or armour consisting of a jacket without sleeves

Habiliment, ha bil i ment, *n* [Fr *habille ment,* from *habiller,* to dress from L *habilis,* fit, proper HABIT] A garment, clothing usually in the plural —**Habilimented,** ha bil i ment-ed, *a* Having habiliments, clothed —**Habliable†,** hab il a bl, *a* Capable of being clothed —**Habilatory,** hab il a to-ri, *a* Pertaining or relating to habiliments or clothing

Habit, hab it, *n* [Fr *habit,* from L *habitus* state, dress, manner condition, &c from *habeo, habitum* to have, to hold of similar origin are *habiliment, habitation, inhabit, exhibit, prohibit,* also *able, debt, duty,* &c] The ordinary state or condition of the body, either natural or acquired, the bodily constitution or temperament, tendency or capacity resulting from frequent repetition of the same acts, practice, usage, a way of acting, a peculiar practice or custom, a characteristic item of behaviour, dress, garb, the outer dress worn by ladies while on horseback

Syn under CUSTOM —*v t* To dress; to clothe, to array —**Habit-maker,** *n* One who makes habits, a tailor who makes ladies' riding habits —**Habit-shirt,** *n* A thin muslin or lace under-garment worn by females over the breast — **Habitual,** ha bit ū al, *a* [Fr *habituel*] Formed or acquired by habit, frequent use, or custom; constantly practised, customary, regular —**Habitually,** ha-bit'ū-al-li, *adv* In a habitual manner —**Habitualness,** ha-bit'ū al nes, *n* —**Habituate,** ha-bit'ū-āt, *v t* —*habituated, habituating* [L *habitus, habituatum*] To accustom, to make familiar by frequent use or practice; to familiarize —*a* Formed by habit —**Habituation,** ha-bit'ū-ā'shon, *n* The act of habituating, or state of being habituated —**Habitude,** hab'i tūd, *n.* [Fr *habitude,* from L *habi-*

habe.] Customary manner or mode of living, feeling, or acting; long custom, habit —*habitred*, a-hā-bi-tĕd, *a* [Fr , pp of *habituer*, to accustom] A habitual frequenter of any place, especially one of amusement, recreation, and the like

Habitable, hab i ta-bl, *a* [Fr , from L *habitabilis*, from *habito*, to dwell, a freq of *habeo*, to have] Capable of being in habited or dwelt in, capable of sustaining human beings —**Habitability** Habitableness, hab i ta-bil i ti, hab i ta bl nes, *n*. State of being habitable, capacity of being inhabited —**Habitably** hab i ta bli, *adv* So *as to be habitable* —**Habitant** *habi tant n* [L *habitans habitantis* ppr of *habito*] An inhabitant, a dweller, a resident —**Habitat** hab i tat, *n* [L *habitat* 'it dwells'] The natural abode or locality of a plant or animal —**Habitation** hab-i tā shon, *n* [L *habitatio*] Act of inhabiting, occupancy, place of abode, a settled dwelling, a house or other place in which man or any animal dwells

Habitude, Habitué Under Habit

Habronanis, hab ro-mā ni a *n* [Gr *habros*, gay and *mania*, madness] Insanity in which the delusions are of a gay character

Hachure, hash ūr, *n* [Fr , from *hacher*, to hack. Hack *v t*] Short lines which mark half tints and shadows in designing and engraving —*v t* To cover with hachures

Hacienda, ä thē-en da, *n* [Sp] In Spain Spanish America, &c a farm house, a farm

Hack, hak, *v t* [A Sax *haccan* or *haccian* —D *hakken*, Dan *hakke*, Sw *hacka* G *hacken*, to hack or chop whence Fr *hacher*, and from the latter E *hatch* (in engraving) *hatchet*, *hash*] To cut irregularly and into small pieces, to notch, to mangle —*n* A notch, a cut —**Hacking**, hak ing *p* and *a* Short and interrupted (a *hacking* cough)

Hack hak, *n* [Short for *hackney*] A horse kept for hire, a horse much worked, a worn out horse, a person overworked, a writer employed in the drudgery and details of book making —*a* Much used or worn, like a hired horse, hired —*v t* To use as a hack, to let out for hire —**Hack watch**, *n*. *Naut* a watch with a seconds hand, used in taking observations to obviate the necessity of constantly moving the chronometer

Hack, hak, *n* [A Sax *hæc* a grating Hatch, *n*] A grated frame of various kinds, a frame for drying fish &c , a rack for cattle

Hackberry, hak'be ri, *n* [Same as Prov E *hag berry*, bird cherry—*haw* berry, *hedge*berry] A North American tree bearing sweet edible fruits as large as bird-cherries

Hackbut, hak but *n* Hackbut

Hackee, hak ē, *n* The common ground squirrel of North America.

Hackery, hak ėr i, *n* A rude two wheeled cart of India drawn by oxen

Hackle, hak'l, *n* [D *hekel*, G *hechel*, Dan *hegle*, a hackle for flax or hemp, akin to *hook* The secondary senses are from similarity to tufts of hackled fibres] A hatchel, heckle, or comb for dressing flax, raw silk, any flimsy substance unspun, a long pointed feather on the neck of a fowl or any similar feather —*v t* To comb (flax or hemp), to hatchel or heckle —**Hackler**, hak lėr, *n*. One who hackles

Hackmatack, hak ma-tak, *n* [Amer Indian] The American black larch

Hackney, hak ni, *n* [O Fr *haquenee*, a pacing horse, Sp *hacanea*, a nag, probably from O D *hackeneye*, *hakkenei*, a hackney, lit perhaps a hacked or dock-tailed nag] A horse kept for riding or driving, a pad, a nag; a horse kept for hire, a hack, a person accustomed to drudgery, often literary drudgery —*a* Let out for hire, much used, common, trite —*v t* To use as a hackney, to devote to common or vulgar use —**Hackney-coach**, *n*. A coach kept for hire

Hackneyed, hak nid, *p* and *a* Discussed or talked of without end, in everybody's mouth; trite, commonplace

Had, had, pret & pp of *have*.

Haddock, had'ok, *n* [Corr of Fr *hadot*, *haddoc*, Ir *eadog*, a haddock] A well known fish of the cod family, smaller than the cod, and having a dark spot on each side just behind the head

Hade, hād, *n* [A Sax *hæld*, inclined, bent, G *halde*, declivity] *Mining*, a slope or inclination, inclination of a vein or bed from a vertical direction —*v t*. To slope or incline from the vertical

Hades, hā dēz, *n* [Gr *Haïdēs*, i.e. *idēs*, invisible, unseen, from *a*, priv , and *idein*, to see] The invisible abode of the dead, the place or state of departed souls, the world of spirits

Hadj haj, *n* [Ar] The Mohammedan pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina —**Hadji, Hadjee**, haj ē, *n* A Mussulman who has performed his pilgrimage to Mecca

Hadrosaurus, had ro-sa rus *n* [Gr *hadros* thick, large, great, and *sauros*, a lizard] A huge extinct herbivorous reptile found fossil in North America.

Hæmal, hē mal *a* [Gr *haima*, *haimatos*, blood Some of the words in which this forms part are spelled indifferently *he* or *hæ* , in others there is a preference See also under He] Pertaining to the blood, connected with the blood vessels or the circulatory system —*Hæmal arch* the arch formed by the projections anteriorly of the ribs and the sternum from the vertebræ —**Hæmapophysis** hē ma pof i sis, *n*. [Gr *haima* and *apophysis* apophysis] *Compar anat* part of the typical vertebra on each side of the hæmal arch — **Hæmastatic** hē ma-stat ik *n* Hemastatic — **Hæmatemesis**, hē ma te me sis, *n* [Gr *emesis*, a vomiting] A vomiting of blood from the stomach —**Hæmatics** hē mat iks, *n* That branch of physiology which treats of the blood —**Hæmatin** Hematin — **Hæmatite** hē'ma tit *n* Hematite —**Hæmatocryal** hē ma tok ri al *a* [Gr *cryos*, cold] *Zool* applied to the cold blooded vertebrates — **Hæmatoid** hē ma toid, *a* [Gr *haimato eidēs eidos*, resemblance] Having the appearance of blood —**Hæmatosis**, hē ma to sis *n* [Gr *a* changing into blood] The arterialization of blood, the formation of the blood — **Hæmato thermal**, hē ma to ther mal, *a* [Gr *ther mos* warm] Of or pertaining to the warm blooded vertebrates — **Hæmatoxylin** hē-ma tok si lin Hematoxylin — **Hæmatozoa** hē'ma to zō a *n pl* [Gr *zōon*, an animal] The entozoa which exist in the blood of mammals, birds reptiles, &c — **Hæmaturia**, hē ma tū ri a, *n* [Gr *ouron*, urine] A discharge of bloody urine — **Hæmoglobin Hæmoglobulin** hē mo-glō bin hē mo glō bū lin *n* [L *globus* a ball] The matter of a red colour contained in the red corpuscles of the blood —**Hæmoptysis**, hē-mop tis is *n* [Gr *ptysis*, a spitting] The coughing up of blood —**Hæmorrhage** hē mor āj *n* Hemorrhage — **Hæmorrhoids**, hē'n or oidz, *n* Hemorrhoids —**Hæmotrophy**, hē-mot ro-fi, *n* [Gr *trophē* nourishment] An excess of sanguineous nutriment

Haft haft, *n* [A Sax *hæft*, a haft=D and G *heft* a handle, Icel *hepti* (=*hefti*), a haft, from the stem of *have* or *heave*] A handle that part of an instrument which is taken into the hand, and by which it is held and used —*v t* To set in a haft, to furnish with a handle

Hag hag *n* [Shortened from A Sax *hægtesse*, akin to G *hexe*, D *heks*, a witch, probably from A Sax *haga*, a hedge, G *hag*, a wood (the meaning being woman of the woods)] An ugly old woman, a witch, a sorceress, a she monster, an eel shaped fish which eats into and devours other fishes —**Haggish**, hag ish, *a* Pertaining to or resembling a hag ugly, horrid —**Haggishly**, hag'ish-li, *adv* In a haggish manner —**Haggishness**, hag'ish nes, *n*

Haghut, hag'hut, *n* Same as *Arquebuse*

Haggard, hag'ėrd, *a* [Fr *hagard*, originally a wild falcon, from G *hag*, a wood, and affix *-ard* In secondary sense perhaps for *hagged*, that is, *hag* like Hedge, Haw] Wild, intractable (a *haggard* hawk), having the expression of one wasted by want or suffering, having the face worn and pale, lean-faced, gaunt.—*n*. An untrained or refractory hawk —**Haggardly**, hag'ėrd-li, *adv*. In a haggard manner

Haggis, hag'is, *n*. [From *hag*, to chop, a form of *hack*; comp. Fr *hachis*, a hash] A Scotch dish, commonly made in a sheep's stomach, of the heart, lungs, and liver of the animal minced with suet, onions, oatmeal, salt, and pepper

Haggle, hag'l, *v t* —*haggled*, *haggling* [Freq of *hag*, for *hack*, to hack] To cut into small pieces, to notch or cut in an unskilful manner, to mangle —*v t*. To be difficult in bargaining, to hesitate and cavil, to stick at small matters, to higgle — **Haggler**, hag'l ėr, *n* One who haggles

Hagiocracy, hā ji-ok ra si, *n* [Gr *hagios*, holy and *kratos*, rule] The government of the priesthood, a sacred government, a hierarchy —**Hagiography**, hā ji-og'ra fi, *n* [Gr *hagios* holy, and *graphē*, a writing] The last of the three Jewish divisions of the Old Testament, comprehending Psalms, Proverbs Job, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah Ruth Esther Chronicles, Canticles, Lamentations and Ecclesiastes, also called **Hagiographa**, hā-ji-og ra fa (pl) *R Cath Ch* the lives of the saints — **Hagiograph** hā ji o graf *n* A holy writing — **Hagiographic, Hagiographal**, hā ji o graf ik hā ji og ra fal *a* Pertaining to hagiography — **Hagiographer**, hā-ji-og'ra fer, *n* One of the writers of the hagiography, a writer of lives of the saints —**Hagiologist**, hā ji ol o jist, *n* One who writes or treats of the sacred writings, a writer of lives of the saints —**Hagiology**, hā ji ol o-ji, *n* [Gr *hagios*, and *logos*] Sacred literature, that branch of literature which has to do with the lives and legends of the saints

Hah, hä, *interj* Expression of effort, surprise &c

Ha-ha, hä'hä, *n* [Reduplicated form of *haw*, a hedge] A sunk fence or ditch, a hawhaw

Hail, hāl, *n* [A Sax *hagal*, *hagol*—G D Dan and Sw *hagel*, Icel *hagl* hail, root doubtful] The small masses of ice or frozen vapour falling from the clouds in showers or storms, frozen rain —*v t* To pour down hail —**Hailstone** hāl stōn, *n* A single ball or pellet of hail — **Hail storm** *n* A storm of hail —**Haily**, hā li, *a* Consisting of hail, full of hail (*Pope*)

Hail, hāl, *interj* [Same as *hale*, adj , Icel *heill* Dan *heel* hale Hale, Health] A term of greeting or salutation expressive of well wishing —*v t* To call to to greet from a distance, to call to in order to arrest attention, to designate is to salute or address as —*v i* Used only in the phrase *to hail from*, originally used of a ship which is said to *hail from* the port whence she comes, hence to have as one's residence or birth place, to belong to —*n* Call — *Within hail*, within call, within reach of the sound of the voice

Hair, hār, *n* [A Sax *haer*, *hēr*—Icel *hār*, O D *haer*, D Dan and G *haar*, hair, perhaps akin to Icel *horr* flax, E *hards* (which see)] A small filament issuing from the skin of an animal, and from a bulbous root, the collection or mass of filaments growing from the skin of an animal and forming an integument or covering, such filaments in the mass a filament resembling a hair, *bot* a species of down or pubescence —*To a hair*, to a nicety —*To split hairs*, to be unduly nice in making distinctions — **Hair breadth, Hair's breadth**, *n* The diameter or breadth of a hair, a minute distance — *a* Of the breadth of a hair; very narrow (a *hair-breadth* escape) — **Hair broom**, *n* A broom made of hair —**Hair brush**, *n* A brush for dressing and smoothing the hair —**Hair cloth**, *n* A kind of cloth made of hair or in part of hair — **Hair-dresser**, *n* One who dresses or cuts people's hair, a barber —**Haired** hārd, *a* Having hair mostly used in composition (long *haired*, dark *haired*, &c) —**Hair grass**, *n* The popular name of various grasses of little or no value — **Hairiness**, hā ri nes, *n* The state of being hairy — **Hairless**, hār les, *a* Destitute of hair, bald. —**Hair-line**, *n* A line made of hair, a very slender line made in writing or drawing, a hair-stroke — **Hair pencil**, *n* A fine brush or pencil made of hair and used in painting —**Hair-pin**, *n* A pin used to keep the hair in a certain position; especially, a

doubled pin or bent wire used by women —**Hair-powder**, *n.* A fine-scented powder of flour or starch for sprinkling the hair of the head. —**Hair-sieve**, *n* A strainer or sieve with a hair cloth bottom. —**Hair-space**, *n* The thinnest space used by printers —**Hair splitting**, *n* The act or practice of making minute distinctions in reasoning — **Hair-splitter**, *n* One given to hair-splitting —**Hair spring**, *n.* The fine hair like spring giving motion to the balance wheel of a watch —**Hair stroke**, *n* The fine up-stroke in penmanship —**Hair trigger**, *n* A trigger to a gun lock, so delicately adjusted that the slightest touch will discharge the piece —**Hair worker**, *n* One who works in hair, one who makes bracelets, lockets, &c., of human hair — **Hair worm**, *n* A filiform animal found in fresh water or in the earth —**Hairy**, hā'rĭ, *a* Overgrown with hair, covered with hair, abounding with hair, consisting of hair, resembling hair

Hake, hak, *n* [Prov E *hake* a hook, from the hook shaped jaw of the fish] A fish of the cod family, one species of which is known as king of the herrings, on which it preys

Hakim hă-kēm', *n* [Ar] An oriental name for a physician

Halberd, **Halbert**, hal'bĕrd, hal'bĕrt, *n* [Fr *hallebarde* from O G *helmparte helm barte*, a halberd—*helm*, a handle a helm and *parte*, *barte* an axe] An ancient military weapon a kind of combination of a spear and battle axe with a shaft about 6 feet long —**Halberdier** hal-bĕr-dēr' *n* One who is armed with a halberd

Halcyon, hal'sĭ-on, *n* [L *halcyon*, from Gr *halkyón* a kingfisher said to be from *hals*, the sea and *kyō*, to conceive] An old or poetical name of the kingfisher, which was fabled to have the power of charming the winds and waves during the period of its incubation so that the weather was then calm —*a* Pertaining to or connected with the halcyon, calm quiet, peaceful — *Halcyon days* the seven days before and as many after the winter solstice, when the halcyon was believed to brood, and the weather was calm, hence, days of peace and tranquillity —**Halcyonian**, hal-sĭ-ō'nĭ-an *a* Halcyon calm

Hale, hāl, *a* [Same as Icel *heill*, Dan *heel*, Goth *hails* in good health, sound, &c (hence *hail* in salutations), closely akin to A Sax *hāl*, whole, sound, whence E *whole* cog with Gr *kalos*, beautiful Akin *heal*, *health*, *hallow holy*] Sound, healthy, robust, not impaired in health —**Haleness**, hāl'nes, *n* The state of being hale, healthiness, soundness

Hale hāl, *v t* —*haled haling* [Haul] To pull or draw with force, to haul — *n* A violent pull, a haul

Half, haf, *n* pl **Halves**, havz [A Sax *half* or *healf*=O Fris D and Sw *half* Icel *hálfr* Goth *halbs* G *halb* half] One part of a thing which is divided into two equal parts, either in fact or in contemplation, a moiety (we usually say *half* a pound, *half* a mile, &c omitting *of*) — *To cry halves*, to claim an equal share — *To go halves*, to agree with another for the division of anything into equal parts —*adv* In an equal part or degree by half, to some extent much used in composition and often indefinite (*half* learned *half* hatched) —*a* Consisting of a moiety or half —**Half and half**, *n* A mixture of two malt liquors, especially porter and sweet or bitter ale — **Half-binding**, *n* A style of binding books in which the back and corners are in leather and the sides in paper or cloth — **Half blood**, *n* One born of the same mother but not the same father as another, or *vice versâ*, a half breed — **Half bound**, *a* A term applied to a book in half binding — **Half bred**, *a* Imperfectly bred, mixed, mongrel, partially or imperfectly acquainted with the rules of good breeding —**Half breed**, *n* One born of parents of different races specifically applied to the offspring of American Indians and whites — **Half-brother**, *n.* A brother by one parent, but not by both —**Half-caste**, *n* One born of a Hindu and a European, a half-blood or half breed —**Half-cock**, *n* The position of the hammer of a gun when it is elevated only half way and retained by the first notch —**Half-crown**, *n.* A silver coin of the value of 2*s* 6*d* —**Half-dead**, *a* Almost dead, nearly exhausted — **Half-dollar**, *n* A silver coin of the United States, value fifty cents, or about 2*s* 1*d* sterling — **Half eagle**, *n.* An American gold coin, value *five dollars, or 20s 10d* sterling —**Half educated**, *a* Imperfectly educated — **Half guinea**, *n* An English gold coin, value 10*s* 6*d*, no longer in circulation —**Half hatched** *a* Imperfectly hatched — **Half hearted** *a* Devoid of eagerness or enthusiasm, indifferent, luke warm —**Half holiday**, *n* A day on which work is carried on only during a portion of the usual working hours —**Half hourly**, *a* Occuring at intervals of half an hour — **Half length**, *a* Of half the full or ordinary length, showing only the upper half of the body, as a portrait — *n* A portrait showing only the upper half of the body —**Half measure** *n* An imperfect plan of operation, a feeble effort — **Half moon** *n* The moon at the quarters when half its disc appears illuminated, anything in the shape of a half moon —**Half note** *n Mus* a minim, being half a semibreve, a semitone —**Half past** *adv* Half an hour past (*half past* six o clock) — **Half pay**, *n* Half wages or salary, a reduced allowance paid to an officer in the army or navy when not in actual service —*a* Receiving or entitled to half pay — **Halfpenny** hā'pen i, *n* pl **Halfpence** hāf'pens or hā'pens A copper coin of the value of half a penny —*a* Of the price or value of a halfpenny —**Half penny worth** *n* The value of a half penny — **Half pike**, *n* A weapon with a shorter shaft than the ordinary pike, a boarding pike —**Half price**, *n* Half the ordinary price, a reduced charge for admission to a place of amusement when part of the entertainment is over —**Half quarter**, *n* One eighth, one eighth of a year —**Half read**, *a* Superficially informed by reading — **Half round**, *n Arch* a moulding whose profile is a semicircle —*a* Semicircular (*Mil*) — **Half royal** *n* A kind of millboard or pasteboard of which there are two sizes small 20½ by 13 inches, and large 21 by 14 inches —**Half seas-over**, *a* Pretty far gone in drunkenness, half drunk, tipsy (Colloq)—**Half sister**, *n* A sister by the father's side only, or by the mother's side only —**Half sovereign**, *n* A British gold coin value 10*s* —**Half starved** *a* Almost starved very ill fed — **Half tide** *n* Half the duration of a single tide, the state of the tide when it is half way between ebb and flood —**Half tint** *n* An intermediate colour, a middle tint such a colour as is intermediate between the extreme lights and strong shades of a picture — **Half truth** *n* A statement only partially true or that only conveys part of the truth — **Half way** *adv* In the middle at half the distance —*a* Midway, equidistant from the extremes — **Half witted**, *a* Weak in intellect, silly, foolish —**Half year** *n* Six months —**Half yearly**, *a* Happening in each half of a year, semi annual — *adv* In each half year, semi annually

Halibut **Holibut**, hal'i but hol'i but *n* [From *hali*, that is holy, and *but* or *butt* a flounder=D *heilbut*, G *heilbutt heilig butte*] One of the largest of the flat-fish family, allied to the turbot, but much less broad comparatively, valuable as food

Halidom ‡ hal'i dom *n* [A Sax *hálgdom*, *holiness*, *from hálig* holy, and term *dom* Holy] Holiness, sacred word of honour formerly used in adjurations

Halliography hal i og'ra fi, *n* [Gr *hals*, *halos*, the sea, and *graphō*, to describe] That department of science which treats of the sea, a description of the sea —**Halliographer**, hal i og ra fer, *n* One who writes about the sea

Halitus, hal'i tus, *n* [L, from *halo*, to breathe out (in *exhalo*)] *Physiol.* the breath or moisture of the breath, vapour exhaled from the body

Hall, hal, *n* [A Sax *heal*, *healle*=Icel *höll*, *hall*, Sw *hall*, D *hal*, from *root* signifying to cover, seen also in *E hell*] A large room, especially a large public room; a room or building devoted to public business, or in which meetings of the public or corporate bodies are held, a large room at the entrance of a house, a vestibule; an entrance lobby, a manor-house, the name of certain colleges at Oxford and Cambridge; also the large room in which the *students dine in common*, hence, the students' dinner —**Hall-lamp**, *n* A lamp suspended in a lobby or hall —**Hall-mark**, *n.* The official stamp affixed by the Goldsmiths' Company and certain assay offices to articles of gold and silver, as a mark of their legal quality

Hallelujah, **Halleluiah**, hal-lē-lō'ya, *n* and *interj* Allelujah

Halliard, hal'yard, *n.* Halyard

Halloo hal-lō', *interj* and *n.* [Comp G *halloh!* and Fr *halle*, an exclamation used to cheer on dogs, *haller*, to encourage dogs] An exclamation, used as a call to invite attention, also a hunting cry to set a dog on the chase —*v i* To call *halloo*, to shout, to cry, as after dogs —*v t* To shout to

Hallow, hal'lō, *v t* [A Sax *hálgan*, to hallow, from *hálig* holy Holy] To make holy, to consecrate, to set apart for holy or religious use, to reverence, to honour as sacred —**Hallow e'en**, **Halloweven**, *n* The eve or vigil of All Hallows or All Saints Day [Sc]—**Hallowmas**, **Hallowtide**, hal'lō mas, hal'lō tid, *n* [A Sax. *hálga*, a saint, and *mæsse*, mass, festival] The feast of All Saints or the time at which it is held

Hallucination hal lū si nā shon, *n.* [L *hallucinatio*, from *hallucinor*, to wander in mind to talk idly] An unfounded and mistaken notion, an entire misconception, a mere dream or fancy, *med* a morbid condition of the brain or nerves, in which objects are believed to be seen and sensations experienced, the object or sensation thus erroneously perceived — **Hallucinatory** hal lū'na to-ri, *a* Partaking of hallucination

Hallux hal'uks *n* [Erroneous form, for L *hallex*, the thumb or great toe] The great toe or corresponding digit of an animal, the hind toe of a bird

Halm, ham, *n.* Same as *Haulm*

Halo, hā'lo, *n* [Gr *halōs*, a circular threshing floor the disk of the sun, a halo] A luminous ring or circle either white or coloured appearing round the sun or moon, any circle of light as the glory round the head of saints, a coloured circle round the nipple, an ideal glory investing an object (a *halo* of romance) —*v t* To form itself into a halo —*v t* To surround with a halo — **Haloed**, hā'lōd *a* Surrounded by a halo —**Haloscope** hā'lo-skōp, *n* An instrument which exhibits all the phenomena connected with halos

Halogen, hal'o jen, *n.* [Gr *hals*, salt, and root *gen*, to produce] *Chem* a name given to substances (such as chlorine or iodine) which form compounds of a saline nature by their union with metals —**Halogenous**, ha loj'e nus, *a* Having the nature of halogens

Haloid, hal'oid, *a* [Gr *hals*, sea-salt, and *eidos* resemblance] *Chem* resembling common salt in composition, formed by the combination of a halogen and a metal common salt is a *haloid salt* —*n.* A haloid salt —**Halosel** hal'o-sel, *n* A haloid

Halophyte, hal'o fit *n* [Gr *hals*, *halos*, the sea salt, and *phyton*, a plant] One of the plants which inhabit salt marshes, and by combustion yield barilla or Spanish soda.

Halt halt, *v i* [A Sax *healtian*, to be lame, *healt*, lame, from Icel. *haltr*, Dan and Sw *halt*, Goth *halts*, lame, Dan and Sw *halte*, to limp In sense of to stop in marching, probably of German origin, from *halten*, E to *hold*] To limp, to be lame, to limp or be defective in regard to metre, versification, or connection of ideas, to stop in marching or walking; to cease to advance, to stand in doubt whether to proceed or what to do; to hesitate —*v.t.* To stop; to cause to cease marching —*a* Lame; not able to walk without limping —*n* Lameness, a limp, a stopping; a stop in walking or marching —**Halter**, hal'ter,

n. One who halts or limps —**Haltingly,** hal'ting-li, *adv* In a halting manner.
Halter, hal'tėr, *n* [A Sax *hælfter*, headstall, noose = D L G and G *halfter*, origin doubtful] A cord or strap forming a headstall for leading or confining a horse or other animal, a rope specially intended for hanging malefactors.—*v t* To put a halter on
Halteres, hal-tē'rēz, *n pl* [Gr *haltēres*, weights held while leaping, from *hallomai*, to leap] The balancers of insects, the aborted second pair of wings
Halve, hăv, *v t* —*halved, halving* [From *half*] To divide into two halves or equal parts, to join (timbers) by lapping or letting into each other —**Halves,** hăvz, *n. pl* of *half*
Halyard, hal'yărd, *n* [*Hale* or *haul*, and *yard*.] *Naut* a rope or tackle for hoisting and lowering sails, yards, gaffs, &c, halliard
Ham, ham, *n* [A Sax *ham, hamm*, the ham = D *ham*, Icel *hom*, G *hamme*, a ham, from a root meaning to bend, seen in Gr *kumptō*, to bend, W Ir and Gael *cam*, crooked, bent] The inner bend or hind part of the knee, the thigh of an animal, particularly of a hog, salted and cured —*v t* To make into ham —**Ham curer,** *n* One who makes beef, pork, &c, into ham —**Hamstring,** ham string, *n* One of the tendons of the ham —*v t* pret & pp *hamstrung* or *hamstringed* To lame or disable by cutting the tendons of the ham
Hamadryad, ham a-dri-ad, *n* [Gr *hama dryas*, from *hama*, together, and *drys*, a tree] In classical mythology a wood nymph, feigned to live and die with the tree to which she was attached
Hamal, ham al, *n* A porter in Constantinople
Hamate, hā māt, *a* [L *hamatus*, hooked, from *hamus*, a hook] Hooked, set with hooks —**Hamiform,** hā mi form, *a* In the shape of a hook
Hamburg lake, ham bėrg, *n* A cochineal pigment of a purplish colour, inclining to crimson —**Hamburg white,** *n* A pigment composed of barytes and white lead
Hame, hām, *n* [Same as D *haam*, a hame] One of two curved pieces of wood or metal in the harness of a draught horse, to which the traces are fastened, and which lie upon the collar or have pads attached to them fitting the horse's neck
Hamite, ham'īt, *n* A descendant of *Ham*, an Ethiopian — **Hamitic,** ham it ik, *a* Relating to *Ham* or his descendants, applellative of a class of African tongues, comprising Coptic, Ethiopian or Abyssinian, &c
Hamlet ham'let, *n* [Dim of A Sax *ham*, dwelling, inclosure, akin *home*] A small village, a little cluster of houses in the country — **Hammel,** ham el, *n* A small shed and yard used for sheltering fattening cattle
Hammer, ham'ėr, *n* [A Sax *hamor* = D *hamer*, G and Dan *hammer*, Icel *hamarr*, root doubtful] An instrument for driving nails, beating metals, and the like, consisting usually of an iron head, fixed crosswise to a handle, a striking piece in the mechanism of a clock and a piano, that part in the lock of a gun, rifle, &c, which when the trigger is pulled falls with a smart blow, and causes the explosion of the detonating substance in connection with the powder —*To bring to the hammer*, to sell by auction —*v t* To beat, form, or forge with a hammer, to contrive by intellectual labour, to excogitate usually with *out* —*v i* To strike anything repeatedly, as with a hammer, to work, to labour in contrivance — **Hammer beam,** *n* A short projecting beam attached to the foot of a principal rafter in a roof, in the place of the tie-beam —**Hammer cloth,** *n* [Probably *hammer*, here = D *hemel*, top of a coach, cover, canopy] The cloth which covers the driver's seat in some kinds of carriages —**Hammer-dressed,** *a* Dressed or prepared with a pointed hammer or pick — **Hammerer,** ham'ėr ėr, *n* One who works with a hammer —**Hammer-fish,** *n.* A shark the head of which resembles a hammer —**Hammer-harden,** *v t.* To harden (metal) by hammering in the cold state — **Hammer-head,** *n.* The iron head of a hammer, the hammer-fish —**Hammerman,** ham ėr-man, *n.* A smith or other worker in metal
Hammock, ham ok, *n.* [Sp *hamaca*, a word of West Indian origin] A kind of hanging bed, consisting of a piece of cloth suspended by cords and hooks.
Hamous, Hamose, hā mus, hā mōs, *a* [L *hamus*, a hook] *Bot* hooked, having the end hooked or curved
Hamper, ham pėr, *n* [Contr from *hanaper* (which see)] A kind of rude basket or wicker-work receptacle, chiefly used as a case for packing articles —*v t* To put into a hamper
Hamper, ham pėr, *v t* [A nasalized form corresponding to D *haperen*, to stammer, falter, stick fast, comp Sc. *hamp*, to stammer, Goth *hamfs, hanfs*, mutilated] To impede in motion or progress, or to render progress difficult to, to shackle, to embarrass, to encumber —*n* Something that hampers or encumbers, a clog
Hamster, ham stėr, *n* [G] A burrowing animal of the rat family common in Germany, having a short tail and cheek pouches
Hamstring, *n* and *v t* Under HAM
Hamulus, ham ū lus, *n* [L, a little hook, dim of *hamus*, a hook] A little hook, a hook like process in animals and plants
Hanaper, ham a pėr, *n* [L L *hanaperium*, lit a receptacle for cups, from L L *hanapus*, a cup, from O H G *knap*, A Sax *hnæp*, a cup, hence *hamper*, *n*] A kind of basket used in early days by the kings of England for holding and carrying with them their money, the king's treasury
Hanch, hanch, *n* *Arch* HAUNCH
Hand, hand, *n* [Common, in similar forms, to all the Teutonic tongues, allied to Goth *hinthan*, to capture, O E *hent*, to seize, perhaps also *hunt* *Handsel, handle, handy, handsome* are derivatives] The extremity of the arm, consisting of the palm and fingers connected with the arm at the wrist the corresponding member in certain of the lower animals, a measure of 4 inches, a palm applied chiefly to horses, side or direction, either right or left (on the one *hand* or the other), handiwork, style of penmanship, power of performance, skill, agency, part in performing (to have a *hand* in mischief), possession, power (in the *hands* of the owner), that which performs the office of the hand or of a finger in pointing (the *hands* of a clock), a male or female in relation to an employer, a person employed on board ship or in manufactories, a person with some special faculty or ability (a good *hand* at a speech), in *card playing*, the cards held by a single player, one of the players —*At hand*, near in time or place, within reach or not far distant —*At first hand*, from the producer or seller directly, *at second hand*, or simply *second hand*, from an intermediate purchaser, old or used —*By hand*, with the hands and not by the instrumentality of tools, &c — *For one's own hand*, on one's own account, for one's self —*From hand to hand* from one person to another —*In hand*, in ready money, in possession, in the state of preparation or execution —*Off hand*, without hesitation or difficulty, without previous preparation —*Off one's hands*, out of one's care or attention, ended — *On hand*, in present possession — *On one's hands*, under one's care or management, as a burden upon one —*Out of hand*, at once, directly, without delay or hesitation, off one's hands — *To one's hand*, already prepared, ready to be received —*Under one's hand*, with the proper writing or signature of the name —*Hand in hand*, with hands mutually clasped; hence, in union, conjointly, unitedly —*Hand to hand*, in close union, close fight —*Hand to mouth*, as want requires, without making previous provision or having an abundant previous supply — *Hands off!* keep off, forbear; refrain from blows —*Clean hands*, innocence, freedom from guilt —*To ask the hand of*, to ask in marriage —*To be hand and glove with*, to be intimate and familiar, as friends or associates —*To bear a hand (naut.)*, to give assistance quickly, to hasten —*To change hands*, to change owners. — *To come to hand*, to be received, to come within one's reach —*To have one's hands full*, to be fully occupied, to have a great deal to do.—*To lay hands on*, to seize, to assault —*Laying on of hands*, a ceremony used in consecrating one to office —*To lend a hand*, to give assistance —*To set the hand to*, to engage in, to undertake —*To shake hands*, to clasp the right hand mutually (with or without a shake), as a greeting or in token of friendship or reconciliation —*To strike hands*, to make a contract or to become surety for another's debt or good behaviour (O T) — *To take by the hand*, to take under one's protection —*To take in hand*, to attempt, to undertake, to seize and deal with (a person) —*To wash one's hands of*, to have nothing more to do with, to renounce all connection with or interest in —*v t* To give or transmit with the hand (*hand* me a book), to lead, guide, and lift with the hand, to conduct —*To hand down*, to transmit in succession, as from father to son, or from predecessor to successor —*a* Belonging to or used by the hand much used in composition for that which is manageable or wrought by the hand —**Hand barrow,** *n.* A kind of litter or stretcher, with handles at each end, carried between two persons — **Hand basket,** *n* A small or portable basket —**Hand bell,** *n* A small bell rung when held by the hand, a table bell —**Hand bill,** *n* A printed paper or sheet to be circulated for the purpose of making some public announcement —**Hand book,** *n* A small book or treatise such as may be easily held in the hand, a manual or compendium, a guide-book for travellers —**Hand breadth,** *n* A space equal to the breadth of the hand, a palm - **Hand cart,** *n* A cart drawn or pushed by hand — **Handcuff,** hand kuf, *n* [Modified from A Sax *handcops* — *hand* the hand, *cops*, a fetter] A manacle or fastening for the hand —*v t* To put a handcuff on, to manacle —**Handed,** hand'ded, *a* Having a hand possessed of any peculiar property used especially in compounds (right *handed*, left *handed*, empty *handed* full *handed*, &c) —**Handful,** hand-ful, *n* As much as the hand will grasp or contain, a small quantity or number — **Hand gallop,** *n* A slow and easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed — **Hand gear,** *n* *Steam engine*, the mechanism used for working the valves by hand —**Hand glass,** *n* *Hort* a glass used for placing over plants to protect them or forward growth —**Hand grenade,** *n* A grenade to be thrown by the hand — **Handline,** *n* A small line used in fishing from boats at sea — **Hand loom,** *n* A weaver's loom worked by the hand as distinguished from a *power loom* — **Hand made,** *a* Manufactured by the hand and not by a machine — **Handmaid, Handmaiden,** hand-mād, hand mā dn, *n* A maid that waits at hand, a female servant or attendant — **Hand mill,** *n* A small mill for grinding grain, pepper, coffee, &c, moved by hand — **Hand organ,** *n* A portable barrel organ - **Hand press,** *n* A press worked by the hand, in opposition to one moved by steam power, &c — **Handrail, Hand railing,** hand rāl, hand-rāl ing, *n* A rail or railing to hold by — **Hand saw,** *n* A saw to be used with the hand — **Handscreen,** *n* A screen resembling a fan, used for keeping off the heat of the fire, too glaring light, &c — **Hand screw,** *n* An appliance for raising heavy weights, a jack — **Handspike,** hand spik, *n* A bar used as a lever for various purposes, as in raising weights, heaving about a windlass, &c — **Handstaff,** hand staf, *n* pl **Handstaves,** hand stāvz A javelin (O T) — **Hand vice,** *n* A small portable vice held in the hand while used — **Hand work,** *n* Work done by the hands —**Hand worked, Hand-wrought,** *a* Made with the hands — **Handwrite,** hand'rit, *v t* To express in handwriting, to write out —**Handwriting,** hand'rit-ing, *n* The cast of writing peculiar to each person; chirography, writing

Handicap, han'di-kap, *n* [For *hand i' cap, hand in the cap*, the allusion being to drawing a lot out of a cap, from the fairness of both principles] *Racing*, an allowance of a certain amount of time or distance to the inferior competitors in a race to bring all as nearly as possible to an equality, or the extra weight imposed upon the superior competitors with the same object, a race so arranged —*v t* —*handicapped, handicapping* To put a handicap on, to equalize by a handicap — **Handicapper**, han'di kap-ér, *n* One who handicaps

Handicraft, han'di kraft, *n* [Equivalent to *hand-craft*, the *i* representing old prefix *ge*, as in *handwork*] Manual occupation, work performed by the hand — **Handicraftsman**, han'di krafts-man, *n* A man employed in manual occupation, an artisan —**Handicuff, Handycuff**, han'di kuf, *n* [Formed in imitation of *handiwork*] A blow or cuff with the hand

Handiwork Handywork, han'di-wérk, *n* [A Sax *handgeweorc*, from *hand*, the hand, and *geweorc=worc*, work, with prefix *ge*] Work done by the hands, hence, the work or deed of any person

Handkerchief, hang kér-chēf, *n* [*Hand* and *kerchief* KERCHIEF] A piece of cloth, usually silk, linen, or cotton, carried about the person for wiping the face, hands, &c, a similar piece worn round the neck

Handle han'dl *v t* —*handled, handling* [A Sax *handlian*, to handle, a kind of freq from *hand*—D *handelen* Dan *handle*, Icel *hondla*, G *handeln*] To bring the hand or hands in frequent contact with, to finger, to touch to feel, to manage, ply, or wield, to treat of or deal with, as a person or a topic —*v i* To use the hands, to feel with the hands —*n* That part of a thing which is intended to be grasped by the hand in using or moving it, the instrument or means of effecting a purpose —*To give a handle*, to furnish an occasion —*A handle to one's name*, a title (colloq) — **Handleable**, han'dl-a bl, *a* That may be handled — **Handler**, han'dlér, *n* One who handles — **Handling**, han'dling, *n* A touching or using by the hand, a treating in discussion, dealing, action

Handsel, Hansel, hand sel, han sel, *n* [From *hand*, and stem *sell, sale*, Icel *hand sal* (from *hand* and *sal*, sale), a bargain by shaking hands, Dan *handsel*, hansel, earnest] An earnest, or earnest penny, a sale, gift, or using which is regarded as the first of a series, the first money received for the sale of goods —*v t* To give a handsel to, to use or do for the first time

Handsome, hand sum, *a* [From *hand*, and term *-some* D *handzaam*, tractable serviceable, mild, G *handsam*, convenient, favourable] Possessing a form agreeable to the eye or to correct taste, having a certain share of beauty along with dignity, having symmetry of parts, well formed, shapely, becoming, appropriate, ample or large (a *handsome* fortune), characterized by or expressive of liberality or generosity — **Handsomely**, hand sum li, *adv* In a handsome manner —**Handsomeness**, hand sum nes, *n*

Handy, han di, *a* [From *hand*, comp Sw Goth and D *handig*, handy] Skilled to use the hands with ease, dexterous, ready, adroit, ready to the hand, near, convenient —**Handily** han di li, *adv* In a handy manner —**Handiness**, han di nes, *n*

Hang, hang *v t* pret & pp *hung* or *hanged* (the latter being obsolete except in sense to put to death by the rope) [A Sax *hangian*, to hang or be suspended, and *hón* (contracted for *hahan*), pret *heng*, pp *hangen*, to suspend, O H G *hahan*, G *hangen, hingen*, D an *hengen* Icel *hanga, hengja*, Goth *hahan*, to suspend, to hang Akin *hank, hanker, hinge*] To suspend, to fasten to some elevated point without support from below often with *up*, to put to death by suspending by the neck, to fit up so as to allow of free motion (a door, a gate, &c), to cover, furnish, or decorate by anything suspended (to *hang* an apartment with curtains), to cause or suffer to assume a drooping attitude (to *hang* the head) —*To hang fire*, to be slow in communicating fire through the vent to the charge said of a gun, hence, to hesitate or be slow in acting; to be slow in execution —*To hang out*, to suspend in open view, to display, to suspend in the open air —*To hang up*, to suspend; to keep or suffer to remain undecided —*v i* To be suspended, to be sustained wholly or partly by something above; to dangle, to depend, to bend forward or downward, to lean or incline, to be attached to or connected with in various ways, to hover, to impend (dangers *hang* over us), to linger, lounge, loiter, to incline, to have a steep declivity, to be put to death by suspension from the neck — *To hang back*, to halt, to incline to retire, to go reluctantly forward —*To hang on* or *upon*, to weigh upon, to drag, to rest, to continue (sleep *hung on* his eyelids), to be dependent on, to regard with the closest attention (he *hung upon* the speaker's words) — *To hang together*, to be closely united, to be self consistent —*n* The way a thing hangs, slope or declivity, inclination, bent, or tendency —**Hang dog**, *n* A base and degraded character, fit only to be the hangman of dogs —*a* Of or pertaining to a hang dog, having a low, degraded, or blackguard like appearance —

Hanger, hang'ér, *n* One who hangs, a short broad sword, incurvated at the point, which was suspended from the girdle, that from which something is hung —**Hanger on**, *n* pl **Hangers on** One who hangs on or sticks to a person, a place, society, &c, a parasite, a dependant — **Hanging**, hanging, *a* Such as to incur punishment by the halter(a *hanging* matter) —*n* Death by suspension, what is hung up to drape a room, as tapestry or the like used chiefly in the plural — **Hanging buttress**, *n Arch* a merely decorative buttress supported on a corbel — **Hanging garden**, *n* A garden formed in terraces rising one above the other —**Hangman**, hang man, *n* One who hangs another, one employed to execute malefactors by the halter — **Hangmanship**, hang'man ship, *n* The office of hangman

Hangnail, hang nāl, *n* Same as *Agnail*

Hank, hangk, *n* [same as Icel *honk*, a hank or skein, Dan *hank*, a hook, a clasp, Sw *hank*, a band, akin to *hang*] A parcel consisting of two or more skeins of yarn or thread tied together, *naut* a ring of wood rope, or iron, fixed to a stay to confine the stay sails

Hanker, hang kér, *v i* [Allied to D *hunkeren*, to desire, to long after, probably to *hank* and *hang*] To long for, to be unusually desirous, to think of with longing followed by *after* —**Hankering**, hang kéring, *n* The feeling of one who hankers, longing appetite — **Hankeringly**, hang kér ing li, *adv* In a hankering manner

Hansard han sárd *n* The published debates of the British parliament, printed and published by the Messrs *Hansard*

Hanse, hans, *n* [G *hanse, hansa*, league] A league, a confederacy —**Hanse, Hanseatic**, han sē at ik, *a* Of or pertaining to a confederacy of commercial cities, associated together as early as the twelfth century, the name *Hanse towns* is still applied to Lübeck, Hamburg, and Bremen, the three free cities of Germany — **Hansard**, han sárd, *n* A merchant of one of the Hanse towns

Hansom, Hansom-cab, han sum, *n* A two-wheeled cab, so named after the inventor

Hap, hap, *n* [Icel *happ*, good fortune, luck, comp A Sax *gehæp*, fit, D *happen*, to snatch at, seen also in *mishap, perhaps*] Chance, accident, casual event, vicissitude —*v i* To happen, to befall, to come by chance —**Hap hazard**, *n* Chance, accident —**Hapless**, hap les, *a* Luckless, unfortunate unlucky, unhappy — **Haplessly**, hap les li, *adv* In a hapless manner —**Haplessness**, hap les nes, *n* —**Haply, Happily**, hap'li, hap'i li, *adv* By hap, accident, or chance, perhaps, it may be — **Happen**, hap n, *v i* [From *hap*] To be or be brought about unexpectedly or by chance, to chance, to take place, to occur. —*To happen on*, to meet with, to fall or light upon.—**Happily**, hap'i-li, *adv* In a happy manner, state, or circumstanc felicitously; prosperously; in happines **Happiness**, hap'i-nes, *n* The state quality of being happy; felicity; cont tedness along with actual pleasure; g fortune — **Happy**, hap'i, *a* [From Being in the enjoyment of agreeable s sations from the possession of good; c tented in mind, highly pleased with on self and one s position; satisfied; for nate, successful; secure of good; bring or attended with good fortune; prosp ous, propitious, favourable, well suit for a purpose or occasion; well devis felicitous, apt, living in concord or frie ship (a *happy* family)

Haquebut, hak but, *n* [Fr *haquebute*] arquebuse

Haqueton, hak'ton, *n*. An acton.

Haram, hā ram, *n*. A harem

Harangue, ha rang', *n*. [Fr *harangue*= *arenga*, It *aringa*, a harangue, lit speech made to a ring of people, fr O H G *hring, hrinc*, a circle, a ring RIN A loud address to a multitude, a popul oration, a bombastic or pompous addre a tirade or declamation —*v t* —*haranguing, haranguing* To make a harangue, to ma a bombastic or pretentious speech —*v t* address by a harangue — **Haranguer**, rang'ér, *n* One who harangues

Harass har'as, *v t* [Fr *harasser*, probably connected with Fr *harer*, to harry, *harer*, to set a dog on] To weary, fatig or tire with bodily labour, to carry wi importunity, care, or perplexity; to p plex, to annoy by repeated attacks — Distress, devastation — **Harasser**, har' er, *n* One who harasses — **Harassment**, har'as-ment, *n* The act of harassing state of being harassed

Harbinger, har'bin jér, *n* [O E *harbeger, harbergeour, harbesher*, &c, one who p vides harbourage or lodging, a harbing for the insertion of the *n* compare *m senger, passenger* HARBOUR] One w went before to provide lodgings and ot accommodation, hence, a forerunner; precursor, that which precedes and gi notice of the expected arrival of somethi else —*v t* To precede as harbinger, to p sage or predetermine, as a harbinger

Harbour, har'bér, *n* [A Sax *here berga* military station, a lodging house—*here*, army, and *beorgan, bergan*, to shelter protect, Icel *hei bergi*, G *herberge*, shelt house of entertainment BOROUGH] place of shelter, protection, or refuge; port or haven for ships —*v t* To shelter take under protection, to protect, to c tertain or cherish in the mind (to *harbo* malice) —*v i* To lodge or abide for a ti for shelter or protection, to take shelt — **Harbourage**, har'bér āj, *n*. State of ing harboured, shelter, lodgment — **Harbour dues**, *n pl* Charges on a ship or car for the use of a harbour, &c —**Harbourer**, har'bèr-ér, *n* One who harbours — **Harbourless**, har'bér les, *a* Without a h bour, destitute of shelter —**Harbour-light** *n* A light or lighthouse to guide ships entering a harbour —**Harbour-master**, An officer who attends to the berthing, & of ships in a harbour

Hard, hard, *a* [A Sax *heard* = Got *hardus*, Icel *hardr*, Dan *haard*, D *har* G *hart*, cog Gr *kratos, kartos*, strength (as in *aristocrat, democrat*, &c) Hen *hardy*] Not easily penetrated or sep rated into parts, not yielding to pr sure applied to material bodies, and o posed to *soft*, difficult to the understan ing, not easy to the intellect, difficult accomplishment, not easy to be done executed, laborious, fatiguing; difficult endure, oppressive, severe, cruel, distre ing, painful, unfeeling, insensible, har obdurate, exacting, avaricious, grasping harsh or abusive (*hard* words); pinchi with cold, rigorous (a *hard* winter); a tere, rough, acid or sour (*hard* cide forced, constrained, unnatural; coar unpalatable, or scanty (*hard* fare), *gra* applied to the consonants (also called *mu f, k, p, s, t*, and the sound of *th* in *thin*, a also to the sound of *c* as in *corn* and *g* as *get*, as distinguished from the sounds *city* and *gin*; applied to water not ve

suitable for washing from holding salts of lime or magnesia in solution —*Hard cash*, gold or silver coin, as distinguished from paper-money [Colloq]—*adv* Close, near [*hard* by], with urgency, vehemently, vigorously; energetically, violently, with great force, with difficulty or labour —*To die hard*, to die, as it were, reluctantly, and after a struggle for life, to die unrepentant —*Hard up*, in want of money, needy; without resources —*Hard up for*, having difficulty in getting anything, at a loss how to find —*Hard a weather! hard a-port!* &c, *naut* a direction for the helm to be turned as much as possible to the weather side, the port side, &c — **Hard-bake**, *n* A species of toffy —**Hard billed**, *n* Having a hard bill or beak suitable for crushing seeds, &c said of birds — **Hard-earned**, *a* Earned with difficulty —**Harden**, här'dn, *v t* To make hard or more hard; to confirm in effrontery, obstinacy, wickedness, opposition, or enmity, to make insensible or unfeeling, to make firm, to inure —*v i* To become hard or more hard, to acquire solidity or more compactness, to become unfeeling, to become inured — **Hardened**, här dnd, *p* and *a* Made hard, or more hard, confirmed in error or vice (*hardened* sinner) —**Hardener**, har'du-er, *n* One who or that which hardens — **Hard-faced**, **Hard visaged** **Hard featured**, *a* Having a hard or stern face — **Hard favoured**, *a* Having coarse features, harsh of countenance —**Hard fisted**, **Hard handed**, *a* Having hard hands, close fisted, covetous —**Hard fought**, *a* Vigorously contested —**Hard headed**, *a* Shrewd, clear headed and firm —**Hard hearted** *a* Pitiless, unfeeling, inhuman, inexorable —**Hardish**, här'dish, *a* Somewhat hard, tending to hardness —**Hardly** hard li, *adv* In a hard manner, not easily, severely, harshly; scarcely, barely, not quite — **Hard-mouthed**, *a* Having a mouth not sensible to the bit (a *hard mouthed* horse) — **Hardness**, härd nes, *n* The state or quality of being hard, *mineral* the capacity of a substance to scratch another or be scratched by another —**Hard pan**, *n* *Agri* the name given to a hard stratum of earth below the soil proper — **Hard pressed**, **Hard pushed**, *a* In a strait or difficulty —**Hardship**, härd ship, *n* Some thing hard, oppressive, toilsome distressing, &c, want or privation grievance — **Hardware**, härd wär, *n* Articles of iron or other metal, as pots, kettles, saws, knives, &c.—**Hardwood**, härd wud *n* Any wood of a close and solid texture, as beech, oak, ash, maple, ebony, &c

Hards, härdz, *n pl* [Also written *hurds*, from A Sax *heordan* (pl), hards, tow, Icel *hörr*, flax, hard rock as in *caro*, to card, *cardūus*, thistle, *coma*, hair, perhaps E *hair*] The refuse or coarse part of flax or wool

Hardy, här di, *a* [Fr *hardi*, bold, daring, properly the pp of the old verb *hardir*, to make bold, from O H G *hartjan*, from *hart* (E *hard*), hard, bold HARD] Bold, brave, stout, daring, resolute, intrepid, confident; full of assurance, inured to fatigue, proof against hardship, capable of bearing exposure to cold weather (a *hardy* plant) —**Hardihood**, här'di hud, *n* Boldness, bravery, intrepidity, venturesomeness, audacity —**Hardily**, hardi li, *adv* In a hardy manner — **Hardiness**, här'di nes, *n* The state or quality of being hardy

Hare, här, *n* [A Sax *hara*—Dan and Sw *hare*, Icel *hêri*, D *haas*, G *hase*, probably allied to Skr *çaça*, a hare, from *caç*, to jump] A rodent quadruped of various species, with long ears, a short tail, soft hair, a divided upper lip, and long hind legs, often hunted for sport or for its flesh, which is excellent food —**Harebell**, här'bel, *n* A species of campanula or bell flower, also termed the common bell flower and Scottish blue-bell, also applied in many districts to the wild hyacinth —**Hare-brained**, *a* [Comp 'mad as a March *hare*'] Giddy, volatile, heedless —**Hare-hearted**, *a* Timorous, like a hare, easily frightened —**Hare-hound**, *n* A hound for hunting hares; a greyhound —**Hare-lip**, *n* A malformation of the lip consisting of a fissure or vertical division of one or both lips, sometimes extending also to the palate.— **Hare-lipped**, *a* Having a hare-lip — **Harish**, hä'rish, *a* Resembling a hare

Harold, har'eld, *n* [Perhaps from its cry] A marine duck inhabiting the arctic seas, the male having two very long feathers in the tail

Harem, **Haraem**, hä'rem, ha-rēm', *n* [Ar *harām*, anything prohibited, from *kharam*, to prohibit, the inmates of the harem being kept in strict seclusion] The apartments appropriated to the female members of a Mohammedan family, the occupants

Haricot, har'i kō, *n* [Fr, a ragout, O Fr *haricoter*, to mince, *haricote* a morsel, *haricot* bean = ragout-bean] A kind of ragout of meat and roots, the kidney bean or French bean (in this sense short for haricot bean)

Hark, härk, *v i* [Contr from *hearken*] To listen, to hearken now only used in the imperative —*Hark!* a hunting cry used with various adjuncts to stimulate or direct the hounds

Harl, härl, *n* [Probably = *hardle*, from *hards*] A filament, as of flax or hemp, a barb of one of the feathers from a pea cock's tail used in dressing fly hooks

Harlequin, har'le-kwin *n* [Fr *harlequin*, *arlequin*, O Fr *hellequin*, *herlekin*, &c, origin quite uncertain] A performer in a pantomime, masked, dressed in tight parti coloured clothes, covered with spangles, and armed with a magic wand or sword, a buffoon in general a fantastic fellow —**Harlequinade**, har'le kwin ād', *n* The portion of a pantomime in which the harlequin and clown play the principal parts —**Harlequin duck** *n* A beautiful species of duck the male of which has the plumage fantastically marked

Harlot, har'lot, *n* [O Fr *harlot*, *herlot*, Pr *arlot*, Sp *arlote* It *arlotto* a glutton, a lazy good for nothing, a word of uncertain origin, comp W *herlawd*, a stripling, *herlodes*, a damsel] A woman who prostitutes her body for hire, a prostitute — **Harlotry**, här'lot ri *n* The trade or practice of prostitution

Harm, harm *n* [A Sax *hearm*, harm, evil, grief=Dan Sw and G *harm* grief, offence, Icel *harmr*, comp Skr *çram* to weary] Physical or material injury, hurt, damage, detriment, moral wrong, evil, mischief, wickedness —*v t* To hurt, to injure, to damage —**Harmful** harm ful, *a* Full of harm, hurtful, injurious, noxious —**Harmfully**, harm ful li *adv* In a harmful manner —**Harmfulness**, harm'ful nes, *n* —**Harmless** harm les, *a* Free from harm, uninjured, free from power or disposition to harm, not injurious, innocuous, inoffensive —**Harmlessly**, härm les li, *adv* In a harmless manner —**Harmlessness**, härm les nes, *n*

Harmattan här mat tan, *n* [Arabic name] An extremely dry and hot wind which blows periodically from the interior parts of Africa towards the Atlantic Ocean

Harmony, har'mo ni, *n* [L and Gr *harmonia*, from Gr *harmos*, a suiting or fitting together a joint, from *arō*, to fit, to adapt, the same root being seen in E *arm*] The just adaptation of parts to each other, in any system or combination of things, or in things intended to form a connected whole, concord, consonance, concord or agreement in facts, views, sentiments, manners, interests, and the like, peace and friendship, *mus* musical concord, the accordance of two or more sounds, or that union of different sounds which pleases the ear, or a succession of such sounds called chords, the science which treats of such sounds — **Harmonic**, **Harmonical**, här mon ik, här-mon i kal, *a* Relating to harmony or music, concordant, musical, harmonious — *Harmonical proportion*, *math* the relation between four quantities when the first is to the fourth as the difference between the first and second is to the difference between the third and fourth; also a similar relation between three quantities — *Harmonical series*, a series of numbers in continued harmonical proportion.—*Harmonic triad*, *mus* the chord of a note consisting of its third and perfect fifth, or in other words, the common chord —*n. Mus.* a secondary and less distinct tone which accompanies any principal and apparently simple tone —**Harmonica**, här mon'i-ka, *n* A collection of musical glass goblets, also an instrument, the tones of which are produced by striking rods or plates of glass or metal with hammers —**Harmonically**, här-mon'i-kal li, *adv* In a harmonic manner —**Harmonicon**, här mon'i-kon, *n* A large barrel organ, containing, in addition to the common pipes, others to imitate the different wind instruments, and an apparatus to produce the effects of drums, triangles, cymbals, &c, also, a toy musical instrument with free reeds blown by the mouth —**Harmonics**, här mon iks, *n* The doctrine or science of musical sounds — **Harmonious**, här mō ni us, *a* Exhibiting or characterized by harmony —**Harmoniously**, har mō ni us li, *adv* In a harmonious manner —**Harmoniousness**, har mō ni us-nes, *n* — **Harmonist**, har mon ist, *n* One who harmonizes, one skilled in the principles of harmony, a writer of harmony —**Harmonium**, har mō ni um, *n* A musical instrument resembling a small organ, and much used as a substitute for it, the tones of which are produced by the forcing of air through free reeds —**Harmonizmist**, har mō ni um ist, *n* A player of the harmonium —**Harmonization**, här'mon i zā shon, *n* The act of harmonising — **Harmonize**, här'mon iz, *v t* —*harmonized harmonising* To unite harmoniously or in harmony, to bring peace and friendship, to agree in action, effect, sense, or purport, to be musically harmonious —*v t* To bring to be harmonious, to cause to agree, to show the harmony or agreement of, to reconcile the contradictions between, *mus* to combine according to the laws of counterpoint, to set accompanying parts to, as to an air or melody — **Harmonizer**, här'mon i zér, *n* One who harmonizes, a harmonist

Harmotome, här'mo tom, *n* [Gr *harmos*, a joint, and *temnō*, to cut] Cross stone

Harness, har nes *n* [W *harnais* *hanarnwes*, harness from *haarn*, iron] The whole accoutrements or equipments of a knight a person's armour and military furniture, the gear or tackle by which a horse or other animal is yoked and made to work the apparatus in a loom by which the sets of warp threads are shifted alternately to form the shed —*v t* To dress in armour, to equip with military accoutrements, to put harness on, as on a horse — **Harnesser**, här'nes-er, *n* One who harnesses

Harp, harp, *n* [A Sax *hearpe*=D *harp*, Icel *harpa*, Dan *harpe*, Gr *harpē*, a harp; perhaps same root as *L carpo*, to pluck or twitch] A stringed musical instrument of great antiquity now usually nearly triangular in form, with wire strings stretched from the upper part to one of the sides, played with both hands while standing upright, the strings being struck or pulled by fingers and thumb —*v t* To play on the harp, to dwell on a subject tiresomely and vexatiously usually with *on* or *upon* — *To harp on one string*, to dwell too exclusively upon one subject, so as to weary or annoy the hearers — **Harper**, **Harpist**, här per, här pist, *n* A player on the harp —**Harp-seal**, *n* The Greenland seal, so called from the large, black, crescent-shaped mark on each side of the back — **Harp-shell**, *n* A mollusc of the whelk family, the shell of which has some resemblance in shape to a harp

Harpoon, här pön', *n* [Fr *harpon*, a harpoon, from *harper*, to clutch, from *harpe*, a claw, a hook, from Gr *harpagē*, a hook, *harpazō*, to seize] A spear or javelin used to strike and kill whales and large fish — *v t* To strike with a harpoon —**Harpooner**, här pö nér, *n* One who uses a harpoon —**Harpoon gun**, *n* A gun for firing a harpoon

Harpsichord, härp'si-kord, *n* [From O Fr *harpechorde*, It *arpicordo* — *harp* and *chord*, it does not appear how the *s* got inserted] An obsolete stringed musical

instrument something like a horizontal grand pianoforte.

Harpy, har'pi, *n* [Fr *harpie*, from L *harpyia*, Gr *harpuia*, from root of *harpasō*, to seize.] *Class mythol* a name of three winged monsters having the face of a woman and the body of a bird, with feet and fingers armed with sharp claws, any rapacious or ravenous animal, an extortioner; a plunderer —**Harpy-eagle**, *n* A large and very powerful raptorial bird of Mexico and South America

Harquebuse, Harquebuss, har'kwē-bus ARQUEBUSE

Harridan, har'i dan, *n* [Akin to Fr *haridelle*, *harin*, a worn-out horse, a jade] A hag, an odious old woman, a vixenish woman, a trollop

Harrier, har'i ėr, *n* [From *hare*] A small kind of dog of the hound species employed in hunting the hare

Harrier har'i ėr *n* [From *harry*, to pillage] A name for several species of hawks which strike their prey upon the ground and generally fly very low

Harri karri, Harri kiri, har'ri kar'ri, har'ri kir'i, *n* The mode of suicide incumbent on Japanese military and civil officials, when ordered to perform it as a punishment for any offence, effected by inflicting two gashes on the belly in the form of a cross—called frequently by English writers *Happy Despatch*

Harrow, har'ō, *n* [Same word as Dan *harve*, Sw *harf*, a harrow, akin to D *hark*, G *harke*, a rake] An agricultural implement usually formed of pieces of timber or metal crossing each other, and set with iron teeth, called tines used for covering seed when sown &c —*v t* To draw a harrow over, *fig* to lacerate (the feelings), to torment, to harass —**Harrower** har'ō-ėr *n* One who harrows —**Harrowing**, har'ō ing, *a* Causing acute distress to the mind —**Harrowingly** har'ō ing li, *adv* In a harrowing manner, excruciatingly

Harry, har'i *v t* —*harried, harrying* [A Sax *herġian*, to ravage, from *here* (genit *herġes*), an army, Icel *herja*, to lay waste, to oppress, Dan *herje* *herye* G (*ver*) *heeren* to ravage. Akin *herring herald*] To pillage, to plunder, to rob, to harass

Harsh, hārsh *a* [O E and Sc *harsk*, harsh, acid, same as Dan and O Sw *harsk*, rancid, G *hausch*, harsh, rough, root doubtful, perhaps akin to *hard*] Grating, either to the touch to the taste, or to the ear, austere, crabbed, morose, rough, rude, rigorous, severe —**Harshen**, har'shn, *v t* To render harsh —**Harshly**, hārsh li *adv* In a harsh manner —**Harshness**, hārsh-nes, *n* The quality or condition of being harsh

Harslet, hārs let, *n* HASLET

Hart, hārt, *n* [A Sax *heort*—L G and D *hert*, Dan *hiort*, Sw *hjort* Icel *hjortr*, G *hirsch*, stag, lit horned animal, allied to Gr *keras*, L *cornu*, a horn HORN] A stag or male deer, especially when he has passed his fifth year and the sur royal or crown antler is formed —**Hart's-clover, Hart's trefoil**, *n* The common yellow melilot —**Hartshorn**, harts'horn, *n* The horn of the hart or stag, an ammoniacal preparation obtained from the horn, and used medicinally, solution of ammonia —**Hart's tongue**, *n* The popular name of a fern found in Britain

Hartbeest, Hartebeest, hārt bēst, hār'te-bāst, *n* [Dutch] An antelope common in S Africa

Harum-scarum, hā rum skā rum, *a* [Perhaps from O E *hare*, to fright, or from *hare*, the animal, and *scare*] Hare brained, unsettled, giddy, rash —*n* A giddy, hare-brained, or rash person [Colloq]

Haruspice, Haruspicy ARUSPEX

Harvest, hārvest, *n* [A Sax *hærfest* = O Frs *harvest*, G *herbst*, D *herfst*, Icel *haust* Sw and Dan *höst*, autumn, harvest, cognate with Gr *karpos*, fruit, L *carpo*, to pluck] The season of gathering a crop of any kind; the time of reaping and gathering corn and other grain; that which is reaped and gathered in, the product of any labour, gain, result, effect, consequence —*v t* To reap or gather (corn and fruits) —**Harvest-bug**, *n* A species of tick which infests the skin in the autumn —**Harvester**, hārves-tėr, *n* One who or that which harvests, a mower; a reaper —**Harvest-feast**, *n* The feast made at the ingathering of the harvest —**Harvest-field**, *n* A field from which a harvest is gathered —**Harvest-home**, *n* The bringing home of the harvest, the harvest feast —**Harvest-moon**, *n* The full moon at the time of harvest, or about the autumnal equinox, when it rises nearly at the same hour for several days —**Harvest-mouse**, *n* The smallest British quadruped, which builds a nest attached to the straws of standing corn —**Harvestry**, hārvest ri, *n* The act or operation of harvesting, that which is reaped and gathered in, crop

Has, haz The 3d pers sing pres of the verb *have*

Hash, hash, *v t* [Fr *hacher*, E to *hack* HACK] To chop into small pieces, to mince and mix —*n* That which is hashed or chopped up, meat which has been already cooked, chopped into small pieces and served up again, any second preparation of old matter, a repetition, a re-exhibition

Haslet, has let, *n* [For *hastelet*, from Fr *hastille*, the pluck of an animal lit a little roast, from *haste*, a spit, L *hasta*, a spear] The cooked heart, liver &c, of a hog

Hasp, hasp, *n* [A Sax *hæpse*, the hook of a hinge=Icel *hespa*, G *haspe*, *häspe*, a fastening, Dan *haspe*, a hasp, a reel] A clasp that passes over a staple to be fastened by a padlock, a metal hook for fastening a door, the fourth part of a spindle (of yarn) —*v t* To shut or fasten with a hasp

Hassock, has ok, *n* [Origin doubtful, comp W *hesg*, sedge also Sw *kwass*, rushes] A thick mat or hard cushion on which persons kneel in church, a footstool stuffed with flock or other material

Hast, hast The 2d pers sing pres of the verb *have*

Hastate, has tāt, *a* [L *hastatus*, from *hasta*, a spear] Spear shaped, resembling the head of a spear, triangular

Haste, hāst, *n* [Same word as G Sw and Dan *hast*, haste, whence O Fr *haste*, Mod Fr *hâte*, haste, akin to *hate*] Celerity of motion, speed, swiftness, despatch, expedition applied only to voluntary beings, as men and animals, sudden excitement of passion, quickness, precipitance, the state of being pressed by business, hurry, urgency —*To make haste*, to hasten, to proceed rapidly —**Haste, Hasten**, hāst, hā sn *v t* (Sw *hasta* Dan *haste*, G *hasten* to haste) To drive or urge forward, to push on, to hurry, to expedite, with *me*, *him*, &c, to make haste, to be speedy or quick —*v i* To move with celerity, to hurry —**Hastener**, hā sn ėr, *n* One that hastens, a metal kitchen stand for keeping in the heat of the fire to a joint while cooking —**Hastily**, hās ti li, *adv* In a hasty manner —**Hastiness**, hās ti nes, *n* The state or quality of being hasty —**Hasty** hās ti, *a* Moving or acting with haste, quick, speedy opposed to *slow*, precipitate, rash, inconsiderate opposed to *deliberate*, irritable, easily excited to wrath, passionate, arising from or indicating passion (*hasty* words), early ripe (O T) —**Hasty pudding**, *n* A pudding made of milk and flour boiled quickly together, also oatmeal and water boiled together, porridge

Hat, hat, *n* [A Sax *hat* = Dan *hat*, Sw *hatt*, Icel *hattr*—hat, from a root meaning to cover] A covering for the head, a head dress with a crown, sides, and continuous brim, made of different materials, and worn by men or women, the dignity of a cardinal from the broad brimmed scarlet hat which forms part of a cardinal's dress —*To give one a hat*, to lift the hat to one —**Hat band**, *n* A band round a hat —**Hat-block**, *n* A block for forming or dressing hats on —**Hat-body** *n* The whole body of a hat in an unfinished state —**Hat-box, Hat-case**, *n* A box for a hat —**Hat-brush**, *n* A soft brush for hats —**Hatless**, hat'les, *a* Having no hat —**Hat-rack, Hat-stand, Hat-tree**, *n* A rack or stand of various forms furnished with pegs for hanging hats on —**Hatted**, hat ed, *a* Covered with a hat, wearing a hat.—**Hatter**, hat'ėr, *n* A maker or seller of hats —**Hatting**, hat'ing, *n* The trade of a hatter, stuff for hats

Hatch, hach, *v t* [Same word as Dan *hekke*, to hatch, or nidificate, from *hæk*, a hatching; Sw *häcka*, to hatch, G *hecken*, to hatch, *hecke*, the pairing of birds, a brood, connected with *hack*, from the chipping of the shell] To produce young from eggs by incubation, or by artificial heat, to contrive or plot, to originate and produce (a scheme, mischief, &c) —*v i*. To perform or undergo the process of incubation —*n* A brood, as many young birds as are produced at once, the act of hatching —**Hatcher**, hach ėr, *n* One who hatches, a contriver, a plotter

Hatch, hach, *v t* [Fr *hacher*, to hack, to shade by lines HACK] To shade by lines crossing each other in drawing and engraving —**Hatching**, hach'ing, *n* Shading made by cross lines

Hatch, hach, *n* [A. Sax *hæc*, a grating; Dan *hæk*, D *hek*, a grating, G *heck*, a fence of laths] The frame of cross-bars laid over the opening in a ship's deck, the cover of a hatchway, the opening in a ship's deck, the hatchway, a similar opening in a floor, a trap-door, a half-door or a door with an opening over it, a flood-gate, a frame or weir in a river for catching fish —*To be under hatches*, to be in the interior of a ship with the hatches down —*v t* To close with a hatch or hatches —**Hatchway** hach wā, *n* A square or oblong opening in a ship's deck for communication with the interior

Hatchel, hach el, *n* [A softened form of *hackle* or *heckle*] A hackle or heckle for flax —*v t* To clean by drawing through the teeth of a hatchel, to hackle or heckle —**Hatcheller**, hach el-ėr, *n* One who

Hatchet, hach et, *n* [Fr *hachette*, from *hacher*, to cut, from G *hacken*, to cut HACK] A small axe with a short handle, used with one hand — *To take up the hatchet*, to make war, *to bury the hatchet*, to make peace phrases derived from the customs of the American Indians —**Hatchet-faced** *a* Having a thin face with prominent features

Hatchment, hach ment, *n* [Corrupted from *achievement*] The coat of arms of a dead person, placed on the front of a house in a church, or elsewhere at funerals, notifying the death and the rank of the deceased Also called *Achievement*.

Hatchway, *n* Under HATCH, *n*

Hate, hāt, *v t* —*hated, hating* [A Sax *hatе hete*, hate, hatred, *hatian*, to hate, D *haat*, Sw *hat*, Icel *hatr*, Goth *hatis*, hate, Goth *hatan*, Icel and Sw *hata*, D *haten*, G *hassen*, *to hate*] *To dislike greatly or* intensely, to have a great aversion to, to detest —*n* Great dislike or aversion; hatred —**Hatable, Hateable**, hā ta bl, *a* Capable or worthy of being hated, odious —**Hateful**, hāt ful, *a* Causing hate, exciting great dislike odious, detestable, feeling hatred, malevolent —**Hatefully**, hāt ful li *adv* In a hateful manner —**Hatefulness** hāt ful nes, *n* The quality of being hateful —**Hater**, hā'tėr, *n* One that hates —**Hatred**, hā'tred, *n* [*Hate*, and suffix *red* as in *kindred* —A. Sax *raeden*, condition, state] Great dislike or aversion, hate, detestation, active antipathy

Hath hath 3d pers sing pres of *have*, now archaic or poetical

Hatt, Hatti-sherif, hat, hat'ti-she-rif', *n* [Turk] An irrevocable order which comes immediately from the Sultan of Turkey, who subscribes it himself

Hauberk, hā berk, *n* [O Fr *haubere*, from O H G *halsberg* — *hals*, the throat, and *bergen*, to defend, A Sax *healsbeorga*, Icel *hálsbjörg*, a gorget. *Haberpeon* is a diminutive HAWSE, BOROUGH] A coat of mail without sleeves, formed of steel rings interwoven

Haugh, hach, *n* [Comp Icel *hagi*, a pasture, G *hage*, an inclosed meadow, from *hag*, a fence, a hedge, also Gael *achadh*, a field.] In Scotland, a piece of low-lying meadow ground on the border of a river

Haughty, haˊti, *a* [O Fr *hautain*, haughty, from *haut*, *hault*, from L *altus*, high (whence *altitude*, *exalt*), *gh* was inserted through influence of *high*] Proud and disdainful; having a high opinion of one's self, with some contempt for others, lofty and arrogant, disdainful, supercilious —**Haughtily**, haˊti-li, *adv* In a haughty manner —**Haughtiness**, haˊti nes, *n* The quality of being haughty

Haul, hal, *v t* [Same as D *halen*, Icel and Sw *hala*, Dan *hale*, to haul, G *holen* to fetch, to tow (whence Fr *haler*, to haul), hence *halliard*, *halyard*] To pull or draw with force, to transport by drawing, to drag, to tug — *To haul over the coals*, to bring to a reckoning, to take to task, to reprimand —*v t Naut* to change the direction of sailing with *off*, *up*, &c —*n* A pulling with force, a violent pull, a draught of fish in a net, that which is caught by one haul, hence, that which is taken, gained, or received at once — **Haulage**, haˊlaj, *n* The act of hauling or drawing, the force expended in hauling, dues or charges for hauling or towing — **Hauler**, haˊlèr, *n* One who pulls or hauls

Haulm, Haum, halm, ham, *n* [A Sax *healm*=D Dan and Sw *halm*, Icel *halmr*, cog L *calamus*, Gr *kalamos*, a reed] The stem or stalk of grain of all kinds, or of peas, beans, hops, &c , dry stalks in general

Haunch, hansh, *n* [Fr *hanche* the haunch, from the Teutonic Fris *hancke*, *hencke* from G *hanke*, the haunch of a beast] The hip, the bend of the thigh, part of the body of man and of quadrupeds between the last ribs and the thigh, *arch* the middle part between the vertex or crown and the springing of an arch, the flank

Haunt, hant, *v t* [Fr *hanter*, to frequent, from Armor *hent*, a way, *hentı*, to frequent] To frequent, to resort to much or often, or to be much about, to visit customarily, to appear in or about as a spectre, to be a frequent spectral visitant of —*v i* To be much about a place, to make frequent resort —*n* A place to which one frequently resorts, a favourite resort, a common abiding place — **Haunted**, haˊn ted, *p* and *a* Frequently visited or resorted to, especially by apparitions or the shades of the dead.—**Haunter**, haˊn tèr, *n* One who haunts

Haustellum, haˊs-tel lum, *n* [L , from *haurio*, *haustum*, to draw up] The suctorial organ of certain insects, otherwise called the proboscis or antlia — **Haustellate**, haˊs tel lat, *a* Provided with a haustellum or sucker, suctorial

Hautboy, Hautbois, hōˊboi, *n* [Fr *haut bois*—*haut* (in E *haughty*) high, and *bois* (E *bush*), wood, from the high tone of the instrument] An oboe, a wind instrument of wood, sounded through a double reed —**Hautboyist**, hōˊboi ist, *n* A player on the hautboy

Hautelisse, ōt'lis, *a* [Fr *hautelisse*, high warp] Basselisse

Hauteur, ō tèr, *n* [Fr Haughty] Pride, haughtiness, insolent manner or spirit

Havana, Havannah, ha-vanˊa, *n* A kind of cigar largely manufactured at *Havana*, the capital of Cuba

Have, hav, *v t* —pret & pp *had*, ppr *having* Ind pres I *have*, thou *hast*, he *has*, we, ye, they *have* [A Sax *habban*, from *hafian* (*f* becoming regularly *bb* between vowels)—Dan *have*, Icel *hafa*, Goth *haban*, G *haben* to have, cog L *capio*, to take (whence *capable*, &c) *Behave*, *haft*, *haven* are connected] To possess, to hold, to be in close relation to (to *have* a son, a master, a servant), to accept, to take as husband or wife, to hold or regard (to *have* in honour), to maintain or hold in opinion, to be under necessity, or impelled by duty (to *have* to do it), to procure or make to be, to cause (he *had* him murdered), to gain, procure, receive obtain, to bring forth (a child), to experience in any way, as to enjoy, to participate in, to suffer from, to understand —*I had as good*, it would be as well for me; *I had better*, it would be better for me; *I had best*, it would be best for me, *I had as lief* or *liefer*, I would as willingly, *I had rather*, I should prefer —*Have after!* pursue! let us pursue!—*Have at!* go at! assail! encounter! as, *have at* him!—*Have with you!* come on! agreed!—*To have away*, to remove, to take away — *To have in*, to contain —*To have on*, to wear; to carry, as raiment or weapons. — *To have a care*, to take care, to be on guard, or to guard —*To have a person out*, to meet him in a duel —*To have it out of a person*, to punish him, to retaliate on him, to take him to task [*Have* is used as an auxiliary verb to form certain compound tenses, as the perfect and pluperfect of both transitive and in transitive verbs]—**Haver**, havˊèr, *n* One who has something, *Scots law*, the possessor of a document bearing on the case —**Having**, havˊing, *n* The act or state of possessing, that which is had or possessed, goods, estate

Haven, hāˊvn, *n* [A Sax *hæfen*=D and L G *haven*, Icel *höfn*, Dan *havn*, G *hafen*, connected with *have*] A harbour, a port, a bay, recess, or inlet which affords anchorage and a station for ships, a shelter, asylum or place of safety —*v t* To shelter, as in a haven

Haversack, havˊèr sak, *n* [Fr *havresac*, from D *haversak*, G *hafersack*, a haversack, literally a sack for oats, from D *haver*, G *hafer*, Dan *havre*, oats] A bag of strong cloth worn over the shoulder by soldiers in marching order for carrying their provisions

Haversian, haˊvèrˊsi an, *a* [After *Havers* the discoverer] Applied to a net work of minute canals which traverse the solid substance of bones, conveying the nutrient vessels to all parts

Havildar, havˊil-dar, *n* [Hind *hauldār* —*hawdla*, charge, care and *dār*, a holder] A sepoy sergeant in Indian regiments

Havock, Havoc, havˊok *n* [W *hafog* destruction] Devastation, wide and general destruction —*v t* To destroy, to lay waste (*Mil*)

Haw, ha, *n* [A Sax *haga*, an inclosure a yard = Icel *hagi*, Sw *hage*, an inclosure, akin *hedge*, *haggard*] A hedge, the berry and seed of the hawthorn

Haw, ha, *n* [Same as *ha* interjection] An intermission or hesitation of speech (hums and *haws*) —*v i* To speak with a haw

Hawhaw, haˊha *n* [Duplication of *haw*, a hedge] A fence formed by a hollow between slopes, a sunk fence Also written *Haha*

Hawk hak, *n* [A Sax *hafoc*=D *havik*, G *habicht*, Icel *haukr*, Dan *hog* a hawk, from stem of *have*] A rapacious bird of the falcon family, a falcon —*v i* To hunt by means of trained hawks or falcons to practise falconry, to fly in the manner of the hawk —*To hawk at*, to attack on the wing —**Hawker**, haˊkèr *n* One who hawks, a falconer —**Hawkish** haˊkish, *a* Pertaining to or resembling a hawk, rapacious, fierce —**Hawk moth**, *n* A moth, so called from its hovering motion —**Hawk's bill**, *n* A turtle with a mouth like the beak of a hawk

Hawk, hak, *v i* [Probably imitative Comp D *harke* and W *hochi*, to hawk] To make an effort to force up phlegm with noise —*v t* To raise by hawking —*n* An effort to force up phlegm by coughing

Hawk, hak, *v i* [Fr m D *heukeren* to retail, to huckster *heuker* a retailer, akin to G *hoken*, *hocken* to retail *höker* *höcker*, a hawker, from *hocken* *hucken* to take upon the back, to squat Akin *huckster*] To sell, or try to sell, by offering the goods at people's doors, to convey through town or country for sale — **Hawker** haˊkèr, *n* [D *heuker*, a retailer] One who travels selling wares, a pedlar, a packman

Hawm, ham, *n* Haum

Hawse, haz, *n* [O and Prov E *halse*, the neck, Icel *háls*, neck, bow of a vessel, Dan *hals*, neck] *Naut* that part of a vessel's bow where the hawse holes are cut, the hole in the vessel's bow, the distance between a ship's head and her anchors — **Hawse hole**, *n* A hole in a vessel's bow through which a cable passes — **Hawser**, haˊzèr, *n* [Formerly *halser*] *Naut* a small cable used in warping, &c

Hawthorn, haˊthorn, *n* [A Sax *hagathorn*, *hag-thorn*, haw-thorn, lit hedge-thorn; like G *hagedorn*, D *haagedoorn* Haw, Hedge] A kind of small tree, one species of which is an excellent hedge-plant, while some of its varieties are very beautiful when in full blossom

Hay, hā, *n* [A Sax *hig*—O Fris *hai*, Dan *hø*, Icel *hey*, Goth *hawi*, G *heu*, hay, connected with verb to *hew*] Hew] Grass cut and dried for fodder —*To make hay when the sun shines*, to seize the favourable opportunity —**Hay cock**, *n* A conical pile or heap of hay —**Hay fever**, *n* A summer fever, erroneously ascribed to the effluvium of new cut hay — **Hay fork**, *n* A two-pronged fork for turning or lifting hay, &c —**Hay rick, Hay stack**, *n* A large pile of hay in the open air, laid up for preservation — **Hay tedder**, *n* A machine for scattering hay so as to expose it to the sun and air

Hazard, hazˊèrd, *n* [Fr *hasard*, from Sp *azar*, an unlucky throw of the dice, from Ar *az zahr*, a die] A fortuitous event, chance, danger, peril, risk, a game played with dice —*v t* To expose to chance, to put in danger of loss or injury, to risk —**Hazardable**, hazˊèr da bl *a* Liable to hazard — **Hazarder**, hazˊèr-dèr, *n* One who hazards —**Hazardous**, hazˊèr dus *a* Exposing to peril or danger of loss or evil, dangerous, risky — **Hazardously**, hazˊèr dus li, *adv* In a hazardous manner —**Hazardousness**, hazˊèr dus nes, *n*

Haze, haz, *n* [Allied to A Sax *hasu*, dusky, dark, Icel *hörs*, gray dusky] Fog, a grayish or dusky vapour in the air, hence obscurity dimness mental fog —*v i* To be hazy —**Haziness** hāˊzi nes *n* The state of being hazy —**Hazy** hāˊzi *a* Foggy, misty, thick with haze, mentally obscure or confused

Hazel, haˊzl, *n* [A Sax *hæsel hæsl*=Icel *hasl* Dan *hassel*, G *hasel* hazel, cog with L *corylus* for *cosylus*, a hazel] A tree growing wild in Britain and yielding nuts that are eaten while the wood is employed for hoops fishing rods walking sticks, &c —*a* Of a light brown colour like the hazel nut — **Hazelly** haˊzl li *a* Of the colour of the hazel nut of a light brown —**Hazel nut**, *n* The nut of the hazel

He hē, *pron* possessive *his* objective *him* (also dative) [A Sax *hé*, *heó hit* he she it, D *hij*, Dan and Sw *han*, Icel *hann* he, akin *hence*, *her*, *here*, *hither* *She* is of different origin] The masculine form of the pronoun of the 3d person It is sometimes used as a noun being equivalent to man or male person and is often prefixed to the names of animals to designate the male kind (a *he* goat)

Head, hed *n* [A Sax *heafod*=Dan *hoved*, Icel *höfuth* G *haupt* Goth *haubith*, *head*, cog L *caput* (whence *chief*) (Gr *kephalé*, head] The name applied generally to the anterior part or extremity of animals, the part which forms the seat of the brain and mental faculties, hence understanding, intellect will or resolution mind, an individual, a unit (a thousand *head* of sheep used only in *sing*), a chief, a leader, a commander, what gives a striking appearance to the head, as the hair, antlers of a deer, &c , part of a thing resembling in position or otherwise the human head (the *head* of a spear of a nail), the main point or part, the forepart (the *head* of a ship), the upper part (of a bed, &c), the top, the principal source of a stream , the part most remote from the mouth or opening, a headland, promontory, altitude of water as applicable to the driving of machinery, the foremost place, the place of honour or command, crisis, height, pitch, division of discourse title of a sub division —*Head and ears*, deeply, wholly, completely — *Head and shoulders* by force, violently (to drag in a topic *head and shoulders*), by as much as the height of the head and shoulders —*A broken head* a flesh wound in the head —*To make head against*, to resist with success —*To give, to get*, &c , *the head*, used literally of a horse that is not held in by the reins, and hence figuratively *head* means license, freedom from check, control, or restraint —*v t* To be or put one's self at the head of, to lead, to direct, to behead, to decapitate, to form

a head to, to fit or furnish with a head, to go in front of, so as to keep from advancing (to *head* a drove of cattle) —*a* Belonging to the head, chief, principal · often used in composition (*head*-workman, a *head*-master, &c) — **Headache**, hed ak *n* Pain in the head —**Headachy**, hed ăk-i, *a* Afflicted with a headache — **Headband**, hed band, *n* A band for the head, the band at each end of a bound book — **Head borough**, **Head borrow**, *n* In England, formerly the chief of a frank pledge, tithing, or decennary, consisting of ten families now known by the name of *Petty Constable* —**Head dress**, *n* The dress of the head, the covering or ornaments of a woman's head —**Headed**, hed ed *p* and *a* Furnished with a head used chiefly in composition (clear *headed*, long *headed*, &c) —**Header**, hed er, *n* One who puts a head on anything, one who stands at the head of anything, a leader, a plunge or dive into water head foremost — **Head foremost**, *adv* With the head first, rashly, precipitately —**Headily**, hed i li, *adv* In a heady manner —**Headiness**, hed i nes, *n* The quality of being heady — **Heading**, hed ing, *n* The act of one who heads, what stands at the head, a title of a section in a book, &c , a drift-way or passage excavated in the line of an intended tunnel, and in which the workmen labour — **Headland**, hed land, *n* A cape, a promontory — **Headless**, hed les *a* Having no head, destitute of a chief or leader — **Headlong**, hed long, *adv* [*Head* and adv term *long=ling* in *darkling*] With the head foremost, rashly, precipitately, without deliberation — *a* Steep, precipitous, rash, precipitate — **Head mark**, *n* The natural characteristics of each individual of a species —**Head master** *n* The principal master of a school —**Headmost**, hed möst, *a* Most advanced, first — **Head piece**, *n* A helmet, a morion, the head, especially the head as the seat of the understanding —**Head quarters**, *n pl* The quarters of the commander of an army a centre of authority or order, the place where one chiefly resides — **Head sea**, *n* A sea that directly meets the head of a ship — **Headship** hed ship, *n* The state or position of being a head or chief, authority, supreme power, government — **Headsman**, hedz man, *n* One that cuts off heads, an executioner —**Head stall** *n* That part of a bridle which encompasses the head — **Head stone**, *n* The chief or corner stone, the keystone of an arch the stone at the head of a grave — **Head strong**, hed strong, *a* Obstinate, ungovernable, bent on pursuing one s own course —**Headstrongness**, hed strong nes, *n* —**Head water**, *n* The part of a river near its source, or one of the streams that contribute to form it —**Headway** hed wā, *n* The progress made by a ship in motion, hence, progress or success of any kind — **Head wind**, *n* A wind directly opposed to a ship's course —**Head work** *n* Mental or intellectual labour — **Heady** hed i *a* Rash, hasty, precipitate, headstrong, apt to affect the mental faculties, intoxicating, strong

Heal, hēl, *v t* [A Sax *hælan* to heal, from *hāl*, whole, sound (E *whole*), comp the related words *hale hail whole holy*, *health*] To make hale, sound, or whole, to cure of a disease or wound and restore to soundness, to reconcile, as a breach or difference —*v i* To grow sound, to return to a sound state sometimes with *up* or *over* — **Healable**, hē la-bl, *a* Capable of being healed —**Healer**, hē'ler, *n* One who or that which heals —**Healing**, hē ling *p* and *a* Curing, restoring to a sound state, conciliatory — *Healing art*, the medical art —**Healingly**, hē ling li, *adv* In a healing manner

Heald, hēld, *n* A heddle

Health, helth, *n* [A Sax *hælth*, from *hælan*, to heal] That state of a being in which all the parts and organs are sound and in proper condition, moral or intellectual soundness, salvation or divine favour or grace (O T) [It is often used in toasts, and hence sometimes means toast] —**Healthful**, helth'ful, *a* Full of health, free from disease, promoting health, wholesome —**Healthfully**, helth'ful-li, *adv* In a healthful manner —**Healthfulness**, helth'ful-nes, *n* The state of being healthful or healthy —**Healthily**, hel thi-li, *adv* In a healthy manner or condition —**Healthless**, helth les, *a* Infirm, sickly —**Healthlessness**, helth'les nes, *n* — **Health-officer**, *n* An officer appointed to watch over the public health —**Healthy**, hel thi, *a* Being in health, enjoying health, hale, sound, conducive to health, wholesome, salubrious

Heap, hēp, *n* [A Sax *heáp*, a pile, a crowd= D *hoop*, Dan *hob*, Icel *hópr*, G *haufe* Akin *hip*] A pile or mass, a collection of things piled up, a large quantity, a great number — *v t* To lay in a heap, to pile, to amass often with *up* or with on, to round or form into a heap — **Heaper**, hē pėr, *n* One who heaps

Hear, hēr, *v t* —pret & pp *heard* [A Sax *hýran hēran*, to hear=O Fris *hera*, *hora*, Icel *heyra*, D *hooren*, G *horen*, Goth *hausjan*, hence *hearken*, *hark*] To perceive by the auditory sense, to take cognizance of by the ear, to give audience or allowance to speak, to listen to, to heed, to obey, to try judicially (a cause) in a court of justice, to listen to one repeating or going over, as a task or the like —*v i* To enjoy the sense or faculty of perceiving sound, to listen, to hearken, to attend, to be told, to receive by report —**Hearer**, hē rėr, *n* One who hears, an auditor, one who sits under the ministry of another — **Hearing** hē ring, *n* The act of perceiving sound, the faculty or sense by which sound is perceived, audience, an opportunity to be heard, a judicial investigation before a court, reach of the ear, extent within which sound may be heard — **Hearsay**, hēr sā, *n* Report, rumour common talk —*Hearsay evidence* evidence repeated at second hand by one who heard the actual witness relate or admit what he knew of the transaction or fact in question

Hearken hark'n, *v i* [A Sax *heorcnan*, *hýrcnan*, from *hýran*, to hear HEAR] To listen to lend the ear, to give heed to what is uttered, to hear with obedience or compliance —*v t* To hear by listening†, to hear with attention, to regard —**Hearkener**, hark'n ėr, *n* One who hearkens

Hearse hėrs *n* [O Fr *herce*, a harrow, a kind of portcullis, a *herse* from L *hirpex hirpicis*, a harrow, hence *rehearse*] A bier, a bier with a coffin, a carriage for conveying the dead to the grave —*v t* To put on or in a hearse —**Hearse cloth**, *n* A pall, a cloth to cover a hearse

Heart, hart, *n* [A Sax *heorte* = Goth *hairto* D *hart*, Icel *hjarta* Dan *hjerte*, G *herz*, cog Gael *cridhe*, L *cor*, *cordis* Gr *kardia*, Skr *hrid*, heart from a root meaning to leap] A muscular organ, which is the propelling agent of the blood in the animal body, situated in the thorax of vertebrated animals, the mind, the soul, the consciousness, the thinking faculty, the seat of the affections and passions, the moral side of our nature in contradistinction to the intellectual, courage, spirit, the seat of the will or inclination, hence, disposition of mind, tendency, conscience, or sense of good and ill, the inner part of anything, the part nearest the middle or centre, the vital or most essential part, the core, the very essence, that which has the shape or form of a heart or is regarded as representing the figure of a heart, one of a suit of playing cards marked with such a figure —*At heart*, in real character or disposition, at bottom, substantially, really (he is good *at heart*) —*To break the heart of*, to cause the deepest grief to, to kill by grief — *To find in the heart*, to be willing or disposed — *To get or learn by heart* to commit to memory —*To have in the heart*, to purpose, to have design or intention — *To have the heart in the mouth*, to be terrified —*To lay* or *take to heart*, to be much affected by, to be zealous, ardent, or solicitous about — *To wear the heart upon the sleeve*, to expose one's feelings, wishes, or intentions to every one —*v i* To form a close compact head, as a plant — **Heartache**, hart'āk, *n* Anguish of mind — **Heart-break**, *n* Overwhelming sorrow or grief.—**Heart-breaker**, *n* One who or that which breaks hearts — **Heart-broken**, *a* Deeply grieved; in despair —**Heart-burn**, *n* An uneasy burning sensation in the stomach from indigestion and excess of acidity —**Heart-burning**, *a* Causing discontent —*n* Discontent, secret enmity — **Hearted**, hār'ted, *a* Having a heart: frequently used in composition (hard-*hearted*, faint-*hearted*, &c) —**Hearten**, hār'tn, *v t* To encourage, to incite or stimulate the courage of —**Heartener**, hār'tn-ėr, *n* One who or that which heartens — **Heart-felt**, *a* Deeply felt, deeply affecting —**Heartily**, hār'ti-li, *adv* In a hearty manner —**Heartiness**, hār'ti-nes, *n* The state of being hearty —**Heartless**, hārt'les, *a* Without a heart, destitute of feeling or affection, cruel —**Heartlessly**, hārt les-li, *adv* In a heartless manner — **Heartlessness**, hārt les nes, *n* The quality of being heartless —**Heart rending**, *a* Breaking the heart, overpowering with anguish, very distressing —**Heart's blood**, *n*. The blood of the heart, hence, life, essence — **Heart's-ease**, *n* Ease of heart, a plant of the violet genus, the pansy —**Heart sick**, *a* Sick at heart, pained in mind, deeply depressed —**Heart sickening**, *a* Tending to make the heart sick or depressed — **Heart-sickness**, *n* Sadness of heart, depression of spirits —**Heart-some**, hārt sum, *a* Inspiring with heart or courage, exhilarating, cheerful, lively —**Heart-sore**, *a* Sore at heart —**Heart-sorrow**, *n* Sincere grief —**Heart-stirring**, *a* Arousing, exciting, or moving the heart — **Heartstring**, *n* A hypothetical nerve or tendon, supposed to brace and sustain the heart — **Heart whole**, *a* Not affected with love, having unbroken spirits or good courage —**Heart wood** *n* The central part of the wood of exogens, the duramen —**Hearty**, hār'ti, *a* Having the heart engaged in anything, proceeding from the heart, sincere, warm, zealous, cordial, sound and healthy, large to satisfaction (a *hearty* meal), loud and unrestrained (a *hearty* laugh)

Hearth hārth, *n* [A Sax *heorth*, hearth= D *haard*, G *heerd herd* area, floor, hearth, root doubtful] That portion of the floor of a room on which the fire stands, generally a pavement or floor of brick or stone below a chimney the fireside, the domestic circle —**Hearth broom Hearth brush**, *n* A broom or brush for sweeping the hearth —**Hearth money** *n* A tax on hearths, long imposed in England — **Hearth rug**, *n* A small thick carpet laid before a fire — **Hearth stone**, *n* The stone forming the hearth

Heat, hēt *n* [A Sax *hæstu*, *hæete* from *hāt*, hot, D and L G *hitte*, Icel *hiti*, Dan *hede* G *hitze*, heat, Goth *heito*, fever; root in Gr *kaió* to burn (whence *caustic*)] A phenomenon believed to consist in a certain motion or vibration of the ultimate molecules of which bodies are composed, the sensation produced by bodies that are hot, the bodily feeling when one is exposed to fire, the sun's rays, &c , the reverse of cold, high temperature, a distinguished from low, hot weather, a hot period, a single effort as in a race, utmost ardour or violence, rage, vehemence, agitation of mind, inflammation or excitement, exasperation, animation in thought or discourse, fervency, sexual excitement in animals, fermentation —*v t* To make hot, to communicate heat to, to cause to grow warm, to make feverish to excite; to warm with passion or desire, to animate —*v i* To grow warm or hot —**Heater**, hē'ter, *n* One who or that which heats — **Heating**, hē ting, *p* and *adj* Promoting warmth or heat, stimulating —**Heat-spectrum**, *n* An invisible spectrum produced by the sun s rays, when light is decomposed by a prism

Heath, hēth, *n* [A Sax *hæth*=L G D Fris and G *heide*, the plant, also a moor, Goth *haiths*, a field, Icel *heithi*, *heithr*, a waste, a fell Hence *heathen*, *heather*] A name of numerous shrubby plants, many of them having beautiful flowers, and three species being common in Britain, a

place overgrown with heath; a waste tract of land.—**Heath-berry**, *n* The crow-berry —**Heath-clad**, *a* Covered with heath —**Heath-cock**, *n* The black-cock (under Black.) —**Heathy**, hē'thi, *a* Of, pertaining to, or resembling heath, covered or abounding with heath

Heathen, hē'thn, *n* [A Sax *hæthen*, lit. one inhabiting a heath, from *hæth*, a heath, so that it is similar in meaning to the L. *paganus*, a pagan, originally a countryman.] One who worships idols or does not acknowledge the true God, a pagan, an idolater, a rude barbarous, or irreligious person —*a* Gentile, pagan —**Heathendom**, hē'thn dum, *n* Those parts of the world in which heathenism prevails.—**Heathenish**, hē'thn ish, *a* Belonging to heathens or their religions barbarous, uncivilized, irreligious —**Heathenishly**, hē'thn ish li, *adv* In a heathenish manner —**Heathenishness** hē'thn-ish nes, *n* —**Heathenism** hē'thn izm, *n* The system of religion or the manners and morals of a heathen nation, paganism, barbarism —**Heathenize** hē'thn iz, *v t* To render heathenish —**Heathenry**, hē'thn ri, *n* Heathenism, heathens collectively

Heather, hedh'er, *n* [From *heath*, equivalent to *heath'er*.] Common heath a low shrub with clusters of rose-coloured flowers covering immense tracts of waste land in Britain —**Heather bell**, *n* A blossom of a large flowered British heath —**Heathery**, hedh'er i, *a* Abounding in heather, heathy

Heave, hēv *v t* —*heaved* or *hove* (pret & pp), *heaving* [A Sax *hebban*, pret *hōf* pp *hafen* = Goth *hafjan*, O Fris *heva*, D *heffen*, *heven*, Dan *hæve* Icel *hefja* G *heben*, to lift, akin *heavy*, *heaven*] To lift, to raise, to elevate to raise or force from the breast (to *heave* a sigh) to throw to cast, *naut* to apply power to, as by *means of a windlass in order to pull or force* in any direction —*To heave to* to bring a ship's head to the wind and stop her motion —*v i* To be thrown or raised up, to rise, to rise and fall with alternate motions, to swell up to pant as after severe labour or exertion, to make an effort to vomit, to retch —*To heave in sight*, to appear, to make its first appearance as a ship at sea —*n* An upward motion, swell as of the waves of the sea an effort of the lungs, &c, an effort to raise something *pl* a disease of horses characterized by difficult and laborious respiration —**Heaver**, hē'vėr *n* One who or that which heaves —**Heaving**, hē'ving, *n* A rising or swell a panting

Heaven, hev'n, *n* [A Sax *heofon* heaven O Sax *hevan*, L G *heben* Icel *himin* from root of *heave*] The blue expanse which surrounds the earth and in which the sun, moon and stars seem to be set the sky, the upper regions often in the plural, the final abode of the blessed, the place where God manifests himself to the blessed often used as equivalent to God or Providence, supreme felicity, bliss, a sublime or exalted condition —**Heaven born** *a* Born of or sent by heaven —**Heavenliness**, hev'n li nes, *n* The condition or quality of being heavenly —**Heavenly** hev'n li, *a* Pertaining to heaven inhabiting heaven, celestial, supremely blessed, supremely excellent —*adv* In a heavenly manner —**Heavenward**, hev'n-wėrd, *adv* Toward heaven

Heavy, hev'i, *a* [A Sax *hefig*, heavy, from the stem of *hebban* to heave=Icel *höfgr* HEAVE] That can be lifted only with labour, ponderous weighty the opposite of *light*, large in amount or quantity (a *heavy* rain, a *heavy* crop), not easily borne hard to endure, burdensome, oppressive, severe, hard to accomplish weighed or bowed down burdened with sorrow, sleep, weariness, or the like, slow sluggish, in active, dull, lifeless, inanimate, impeding motion or action (*heavy* roads), acting or moving with violence (a *heavy* sea, can nonades) dark, gloomy, threatening, lowering (a *heavy* sky), not easily digested (food), deep and voluminous (sound) —**Heavily**, hev'i-li, *adv* In a heavy manner —**Heaviness**, hev'i nes, *n* The state or quality of being heavy, weight, severity, sadness, dulness or lifelessness —**Heavy-laden**, *a* Laden with a heavy burden —**Heavy-spar**, *n* The sulphate of baryta, occurring in veins massive, fibrous, lamellar, and in prismatic crystals

Hebdomadal, **Hebdomadary**, heb-dom'a dal, heb-dom'a-da ri *a* [Gr *hebdomas* the number seven, seven days, from *hepta*, seven] Weekly, consisting of seven days, or occurring every seven days —**Hebdomadally**, heb dom'a-dal li, *adv* By the week, from week to week

Hebe, hē'bē, *n* The goddess of youth among the Greeks, hence, a beautiful young woman

Hebetate, heb'ē tāt, *v t* —*hebetated hebetating* [L *hebeto*, *hebetatum* from *hebes* dull] To dull, to blunt, to stupefy —**Hebetude** heb'ē tūd, *n* [L *hebetudo*] Dulness stupidity

Hebrew, hē'brō, *n* [Fr *hébreu*, L *hebræus* Gr *hebraios* from Heb supposed to mean a person *from beyond* (the Euphrates)] One of the descendants of Jacob, an Israelite, a Jew, the language of the Jews one of the Semitic tongues —*a* Pertaining to the Hebrews —**Hebraic** hē brā'ik, *a* Pertaining to the Hebrews or their language —**Hebraically** hē brā'i kal li *adv* After the manner of the Hebrews or their language —**Hebraism** hē'brā izm *n* A peculiarity of Hebrew or the Hebrews —**Hebraist**, hē'brā ist *n* One versed in the Hebrew language —**Hebraize** hē'brā iz *v t* —*hebraized hebraizing* To convert into the Hebrew idiom to make Hebrew —*v i* To conform to the Hebrew idiom, manners, &c

Hebridean **Hebridian** heb ri'dē an hē bri'di an *a* Pertaining to the Hebrides islands lying to the west of Scotland —*n* A native or inhabitant of the Hebrides

Hecatomb hek'a tom, *n* [Gr *hekatombē* —*hekaton* a hundred, and *bous* an ox] A sacrifice of a hundred oxen or other beasts, hence any great sacrifice of victims, a great number of persons or animals slaughtered

Heck hek, *n* [A form of *hatch* a grating] A contrivance for catching fish, a rack, a hack

Heckle hek'l *n* [Same as *hackle*] A sort of comb for flax or hemp a hackle or hatchel —*v t* To dress with a heckle *fig* to tease or vex to catechise severely —**Heckler** hek'lėr *n* One who heckles

Hectare hek'tār *n* [Fr] A French measure containing 100 ares, or 2 47 acres

Hectic hek'tik *a* [Gr *hektikos* habitual, hectic or consumptive from *hexis* habit of body from *echō* future *hexō* to have] A term applied to the fever which accompanies consumption pertaining to or affected with or in consumption, feverish —*n* A hectic fever —**Hectically** hek'ti kal li *adv* In a hectic manner

Hectocotylus, hek'to kot'i lus *n* [Gr *hekaton* a hundred and *kotylē* a small cup a sucker] The reproductive arm of certain of the male cuttle fishes

Hectogramme hek'to gram *n* [Fr, from Gr *hekaton* a hundred and *gramma* a gramme] A French weight containing 100 grammes or 3 ounces 8 4383 drams avoirdupois —**Hectolitre** hek'to-lē'tėr *n* [Fr] A French measure for liquids, containing 100 litres or 22 gallons —**Hectometre**, hek'to mē'tėr *n* [Fr] A French measure of length containing 100 metres or 109 36 yards

Hector, hek'tėr *n* [From *Hector*, the son of Priam a brave Trojan warrior] A bully, a blustering, turbulent noisy fellow —*v t* To treat with insolence to bully —*v i* To play the bully, to bluster, to be turbulent or insolent

Heddle, hed'l, *n* [By metathesis for *heald*, perhaps from A Sax *heald*, bold] *Weav* one of the parallel double threads with a centre loop or eye which raises the warp threads to form the shed and allow the shuttle to pass, a heald

Hederaceous, hed-ėr-ā'shus, *a* [L *hedera* ivy, from *hedera*, ivy] Pertaining to or resembling ivy —**Hederal**, hed'ėr-al, *a* Pertaining to ivy

Hedge, hej, *n* [A Sax *hecg*, a hedge, closely akin to *haga*, an inclosure Icel *hagi*, an inclosed field, D *heege*, a hedge, *heag*, a hedge (whence the *Hagues*), E. *haw thorn*, that is *hedge-thorn*] A fence formed by bushes or small trees growing close together, any line of shrubbery closely planted —*v t* *hedged*, *hedging* To inclose or fence with a hedge, to obstruct with a barrier to stop by any means, to surround for defence, to hem in —*To hedge a bet* to bet upon both sides, thus guarding one's self against great loss, whatever may be the result —*v i* To hide in a hedge, to skulk (*Shak*), to protect one's self from loss by cross bets —**Hedge bill**, **Hedging bill** *n* A cutting hook used in dressing hedges a bill hook —**Hedgehog** hej'hog *n* An insectivorous quadruped about 9 inches long, the upper part of whose body is covered with prickles or spines —**Hedge knife** *n* An instrument for trimming hedges —**Hedgeless**, hej'les, *a* Having no hedge —**Hedge marriage** *n* A marriage performed by a hedge parson —**Hedge parson** *n* A poor mean or illiterate parson, without a benefice —**Hedge priest**, *n* A poor mean priest —**Hedger**, hej'ėr *n* One who makes or repairs hedges —**Hedgerow** hej'rō, *n* A row or series of shrubs or trees forming a hedge —**Hedge-school**, *n* A school kept beside a hedge or in the open air —**Hedge-scissors** *n pl* A large kind of scissors for trimming hedges **Hedge sparrow**, **Hedge warbler**, *n* An accentor

Hedonic, hē don'ik *a* [Gr *hēdonikos*, from *hēdonē* pleasure] Pertaining to pleasure, pursuing or placing the chief good in sensual pleasure —**Hedonics**, hē don'iks *n* That branch of ethics which treats of active or positive pleasure or enjoyment —**Hedonism**, hē'don izm *n* The doctrine that the chief good of man lies in the pursuit of pleasure —**Hedonist**, hē'don ist *n* One who professes hedonism

Heed hēd *v t* [A Sax *hēdan* to heed, D *hoeden* to care for *hoede* care, G *hüten*, to look after from *hut* protection, akin *hood*] To regard with care to take notice of, to attend to, to observe —*n* Care, attention, notice observation regard usually with *give* or *take* —**Heedful** hēd ful *a* Full of heed attentive watchful, cautious, wary —**Heedfully** hēd'ful li *adv* In a heedful manner —**Heedfulness** hēd'ful nes *n* The quality of being heedful attention, caution —**Heedless** hēd les *a* Without heed inattentive, careless —**Heedlessly**, hēd'les li *adv* In a heedless manner —**Heedlessness** hēd'les nes *n*

Heel, hēl *n* [A Sax *hēl* Icel *hæll* D *hiel*, the heel radically akin to L *calx* the heel (seen in *inculcate*)] The hinder part of the foot in man or quadrupeds the hinder part of a covering for the foot something shaped like the human heel or that occupies a position corresponding to the heel, the latter or concluding part —*To be at the heels* to pursue closely, to follow hard, also to attend closely —*To be down at heel* to be slipshod, hence, to be in decayed circumstances —*To lay by the heels* to fetter to shackle, to confine —*To show the heels* to flee, to run away —*To take to the heels* to betake one's self to flight —*v t* To perform by the use of the heels as a dance (*Shak*), to add a heel to —**Heel piece** *n* A piece of leather on the heel of a shoe, armour for the heel —**Heel tap**, *n* A small piece of leather for the heel of a shoe, the small portion of liquor left in a glass when the main portion has been drunk

Heel hēl *v t* [Same as A Sax *heldan* D *hellen* Dan *helde* Sw *hälla* to tilt] To incline or cant over from a vertical position as a ship —*n* The act of so inclining, a cant

Heft, heft, *n* [From *heave* to lift] The act of heaving, violent strain or exertion, effort (*Shak*)

Hegelian, hē gē'li an, *a* Pertaining to Hegel (hā'gil) or his system of philosophy —*n* A follower of Hegel —**Hegelianism**, hē gē'li an izm, *n* The system of philosophy of Hegel

Hegemony, hē'je mo ni or hē jem'o-ni, *n*

[Gr. *hēgemonía*, from *hēgemón*, guide, leader, from *hēgeomai*, to lead.] Leadership, predominance, preponderance of one state among others — **Hegemonic**, hej-e-mon'ik, *a* Ruling, predominant, principal.

Hegira, hej'i-ra, *n* [Ar *hijrah*, departure, from *hajara*, to remove] The flight of Mohammed from Mecca, adopted by the Mohammedans in reckoning their time, their era beginning 16th July, 622, hence, any similar flight

Heifer, hef'ėr, *n* [A Sax *heahfore*, origin doubtful] A young cow

Heigh ho! hī'hō An exclamation usually expressing some degree of languor or uneasiness

Height, hīt, *n* [For *highth*, A Sax *heáh thu*, *héhthu*, from *heáh*, high HIGH] The condition of being high, the distance which anything rises above its foot, basis, or foundation or above the earth, altitude, an eminence, a summit, a hill or mountain, elevation or pre-eminence among other persons, elevation in excellence of any kind, elevation or dignity, as of sentiment, expression, or the like, extent, degree, stage in progress or advancement — *the height*, the utmost degree in extent or violence — **Heighten**, hī'tn, *v t* To make high, to raise higher, to elevate, to increase, to augment, to intensify — **Heightener**, hī'tn-ėr, *n* One who or that which heightens

Heinous, hā'nus, *a* [Fr *hanneux* from *hane*, malice, hate from *hair*, O Fr *ha dir* to hate, from Teut verb E to *hate*] Hateful, odious, hence, notorious, enormous, aggravated (sin or crime, sinner) — **Heinously**, hā'nus-li, *adv* In a heinous manner — **Heinousness**, hā'nus-nes, *n* The condition or quality of being heinous

Heir, ār, *n* [O Fr *heir*, L *hæres*, an heir (same root as Skr *har*, to take or hold), whence *hereditary*, *heritage*, *inherit*] One who succeeds or is to succeed another in the possession of property an inheritor, one who receives any endowment from an ancestor — *Heir apparent*, *Heir presumptive* Under APPARENT, PRESUMPTIVE — *v t* To inherit, to succeed to — **Heirdom** ār'dum *n* The state of an heir — **Heiress** ār'es, *n* A female heir — **Heirloom**, ār'lōm *n* [*Heir*, and *loom* in old sense of tool, implement article] A personal chattel that descends to an heir, any piece of personal property which has belonged to a family for a long time — **Heirship**, ār'ship, *n* The state of an heir, right of inheriting

Hejira hej'i-ra, *n* Same as *Hegira*

Held, held, pret & pp of *hold*

Heliac, **Heliacal**, hē'li-ak, hē'li-a-kal, *a* [L *heliacus*, from Gr *hēlios* the sun, akin L *sol*, and W *haul* sun] *Astron* emerging from the light of the sun or passing into it, rising or setting at the same time, or nearly the same time, as the sun — **Heliacally**, hē'li-a-kal-li, *adv* In a heliacal manner

Helianthus, hē'li-an'thus, *n* [Gr *hēlios*, the sun, and *anthos*, a flower] The sun flower

Helical, **Helicoid**, **Helicoidal**, &c Under HELIX

Heliconian, hel-i-kō'ni-an, *a* Pertaining to *Helicon*, the famous Grecian mountain, the residence of the muses

Heliocentric, **Heliocentrical**, hē'li-o-sen'trik, hē'li-o-sen'tri-kal, *a* [Gr *hēlios* (akin L *sol*, W *haul*), the sun, and *kentron*, centre] *Astron* relating to the sun as a centre, appearing as if seen from the sun's centre — **Heliochrome**, hē'li-o-krōm, *n* [Gr *chrōma*, colour] A coloured photograph — **Heliochromic**, hē'li-o-krom'ik, *a* Pertaining to heliochromy — **Heliochromy**, hē'li-ok'ro-mi, *n* The art of producing coloured photographs — **Heliograph**, hē'li-o-graf, *n* [Gr *graphō*, to write] A photograph, an instrument for taking photographs of the sun, a sun telegraph, a heliostat — *v t* and *i* To convey or communicate by means of a heliostat or similar instrument — **Heliographic**, hē'li-o-graf'ik, *a* Of or pertaining to heliography — **Heliography**, hē'li-og'ra-fi, *n* Photography, also, the art or process of signalling by reflecting the sun's rays. — **Heliolater**, hē-li-ol'a-tėr, *n* [Gr *latreuō*, to worship] A worshipper of the sun — **Heliolatry**, hē-li-ol'a-tri, *n* The worship of the sun — **Heliometer**, hē-li-om'et-ėr, *n* Same as *Astrometer* — **Helioscope**, hē'li-o-skōp, *n* [Gr *skopeō*, to view] A sort of telescope fitted for viewing the sun without pain or injury to the eyes — **Helioscopic**, hē'li-o-skop'ik, *a* Pertaining to a helioscope — **Heliostat**, hē'li-os-tat, *n* [Gr *statos*, fixed] A name of various contrivances for reflecting the sun's light temporarily or continuously to an observer at a distance used in astronomical observations, in experiments on light and for signalling in war, &c — **Heliotrope**, hē'li-o-trop, *n* [Gr *tropos*, a turning, *trepō*, to turn] A heliostat, a variety of quartz, of a deep green colour, with bright red spots, blood stone, a name of plants mostly natives of warm regions, one species of which is a favourite garden plant from the fragrance of its flowers — **Heliotropic**, **Heliotropical** hē'li-o-trop'ik, hē'li-o-trop'i-kal, *a* Pertaining to, or characterized by, heliotropism — **Heliotropically** hē'li-o-trop'i-kal-li, *adv* In a heliotropic manner — **Heliotropism**, hē'li-ot'ro-pizm *n* The tendency of a plant to direct its growth toward the sun or toward light — **Heliotype** hē'li-o-tip, *n* A process by which pictures can be printed with lithographic ink from a film of specially prepared gelatine which has been exposed under a phot graphic negative and then wetted the parts not acted on by the light taking the ink, a picture produced by this process

Helix hē'liks, *n* pl **Helices**, hel'i-sēz [Gr, a winding, a spiral] *A* spiral line, as of wire in a coil, something that is spiral, a circumvolution, *geom* such a curve as is described by every point of a screw that is turned round in a fixed nut, *arch* a small volute or twist under the abacus of the Corinthian capital, *anat* the whole circuit of the external border of the ear, *zool* a genus of molluscs, comprising the land shell snails — **Helical**, hel'i-kal, *a* Of or pertaining to a helix, spiral — **Helically**, hel'i-kal-li, *adv* In a helical manner — **Heliciform**, he-lis'i-form, *a* Having the form of a helix — **Helicoid**, **Helicoidal**, hel'i-koid hel-i-koi'dal, *a* Spirally curved like the spire of a univalve shell — **Helicoid** hel'i-koid, *n* *Geom* a spirally curved surface — **Helicometry**, hel-i-kom'et-ri, *n* The art of measuring or drawing spiral lines on a plane

Hell hel, *n* [A Sax *hel*, from *helan* to cover, concealed, hut a place of concealment D and Icel *hel*, G *hölle*, hell, same root as L *celo*, to conceal Akin *helmet*, perhaps *hole*] The place of the dead, or of souls after death, the place or state of punishment for the wicked after death, the infernal powers, a gaming house a haunt of the vicious or depraved — **Hellish**, hel'ish, *a* Pertaining to hell, infernal, malignant, wicked, detestable — **Hellishly**, hel'ish-li, *adv* In a hellish manner — **Hellishness**, hel'ish-nes, *n* The state or quality of being hellish — **Hell fire**, *n* The fire of hell, the torments of hell — **Hell hound** *n* A dog of hell, an agent of hell, a miscreant

Hellebore, hel'e-bōr, *n* [L *helleborus*, Gr *helleboros*] A name applied to plants of two very different genera, the black hellebore or Christmas rose, and the white hellebore, the powered root of white hellebore used by gardeners for killing caterpillars — **Helleborine**, hel'e-bō-rin, *n* A resin obtained from the root of black hellebore — **Helleborise**, hel'e-bōr-iz, *v t* To dose with hellebore, to treat for insanity by hellebore

Hellenes, hel'ēnez, *n pl* [Gr] The inhabitants of Greece, the Greeks — **Hellenic**, hel-len'ik, *a* [Gr *hellēnikos*] Pertaining to the Hellenes, Greek, Grecian — **Hellenism**, hel'en-izm, *n* A Greek idiom, the type of character usually considered peculiar to the Greeks — **Hellenist**, hel'en-ist, *n* One who affiliates with Greeks, one skilled in the Greek language — **Hellenistic**, **Hellenistical**, hel-len-is'tik, hel-len-is'ti-kal, *a* Pertaining to Hellenists — **Hellenization**, hel'en-i-zā'shon, *n* Act of hellenizing — **Hellenize**, hel'en-iz, *v i* To use the Greek language or adopt Greek manners

Helm, helm, *n* [A Sax *helma*, a helm, D *helm*, a tiller, G *helm*, a helve, a tiller, akin to *helve*] The instrument by which a ship is steered, consisting of a rudder, a tiller, and in large vessels a wheel; in a narrower sense, the tiller; *fig*, the place or post of direction or management — *v t* To steer, to guide — **Helmage**, hel'maj, *n* Guidance — **Helmless**, helm'les, *a* Without a helm or steering apparatus — **Helmsman**, helmz man, *n* The man at the helm or wheel who steers a ship

Helm, helm, *n* [A Sax *helm*, what covers, a helmet, from *helan*, to cover, D and G *helm*, Goth *hilms*, Icel *hjálmr*, Dan *hjelm*, *helmet* is a dim form HELL] A helmet (Poet) — *v t* To cover with a helmet — **Helmed Helmeted** helmd, hel'met-ed, *a* Furnished with a helmet — **Helmet**, hel'met, *n* A defensive covering for the head; head armour composed of metal, leather, &c, *bot* the upper part of a ringent corolla — **Helmet-flower**, *n* Aconite — **Helmet-shell** *n* The name of certain univalve shells, some of which furnish the material for shell cameos

Helminthagogue, hel'min-tha-gog, *n* [Gr *helmins*, *helminthos*, a worm, and *agō*, to expel] *Med* a remedy against worms, an anthelmintic — **Helminthiasis**, hel-min-thī'a-sis, *n* *Med* the disease of worms in any part of the body — **Helminthic**, hel-min'thik, *a* Relating to worms, expelling worms — *n* A medicine for expelling worms, a vermifuge — **Helminthite**, hel-min'thit, *n* A fossil worm track or wormtrail — **Helminthoid**, hel min'thoid, *a* Worm shaped, vermiform — **Helminthologic**, **Helminthological**, hel min'tho loj'-ik hel-min-tho-loj'i-kal, *a* Pertaining to helminthology — **Helminthologist**, helmin thol'o-jist, *n* One versed in helminthology — **Helminthology**, hel-min thol'o-ji *n* The knowledge or natural history of worms

Heloderma, hē'lo-dėr'ma, *n* [Gr *helos*, a stud a wart, and *derma*, skin] A Mexican lizard about 3 feet long, having teeth furnished with poison glands, being the only venomous lizard known

Helot, hē'lot, *n* [Gr *hilotes*] A slave in ancient Sparta, hence, a slave in general — **Helotism**, hē'lot-izm, *n* The condition of a Helot, slavery — **Helotry**, hē'lot-ri, *n* Helots collectively, bondemen

Help, help *v t* [A Sax *helpan* — Goth *hilpan* D *helpen* Icel *hjálpa*, Dan *hjelpe*, G *helfen*, to help — from same root as Skr *kalp* to suit to be of service] To give assistance or aid to, to aid, to assist, to succour, to relieve, to cure or mitigate (pain or disease), to avail against, to prevent, to remedy, to forbear, to avoid (to *help* doing something) — *To help forward*, to advance by assistance, to assist in making progress — *To help on*, to forward, to aid — *To help out*, to aid in delivering from difficulty, or to aid in completing a design — *To help over*, to enable to surmount — *To help* (a person) *to*, to supply with, to furnish with — *v i* To lend aid to be of use, to avail — *n* [A Sax *helpe*, Icel *hjálp*] Aid furnished, deliverance from difficulty or distress, assistance, that which gives assistance, one who or that which contributes to advance a purpose, remedy relief, a domestic servant (U S) — **Helper**, hel'pėr, *n* One that helps, aids, or assists, an assistant; an auxiliary — **Helpful**, help'ful, *a* Furnishing help, useful — **Helpfulness**, help'fulnes, *n* The quality of being helpful — **Helpless**, help'les, *a* Destitute of help or strength, needing help, feeble, weak; affording no help, beyond help — **Helplessly**, help'les li, *adv* In a helpless manner — **Helplessness**, help'les-nes, *n* The state of being helpless — **Helpmate**, help'māt, *n* An assistant, a helper, a partner; a consort, a wife — **Helpmeet**, help'mēt, *n* A helpmate

Helter skelter, hel'ter-skel'ter, *adv* [A term formed to express bustle, comp G. *holter-polter*, D *hulter de bulter*, Sw *hulter om buller*, &c] An expression denoting hurry and confusion

Helve, helv, *n.* [A. Sax *helfe*, O H G *halbe*, *helbe*, same root as *heim* (of a ship), *hilt*] The handle of an axe or hatchet — *v t* —*helved*, *helving*. To furnish with a helve, as an axe

Helvetic, hel-vet ik, *a* [L *Helveticus*, from *Helvetii*, the ancient inhabitants of Switzerland.] Of or pertaining to Switzerland

Hem, hem, *n* [A Sax *hem*, a hem, akin to Icel *hemja*, Dan *hemme*, O Fris *hemma*, D and G *hemmen*, to stop, check, restrain] The border of a garment doubled and sewed to strengthen it, edge, border, margin —*v t* *hemmed*, *hemming* To form a hem or border on, to border, to edge — *To hem in*, to inclose and confine, to surround closely, to environ

Hem, hem, *interj* [Imitative and more correctly *hm*] An exclamation consisting in a sort of half cough loud or subdued as the emotion may suggest sometimes used as a noun —*v i* To make the sound *hem*, hence, to hesitate or stammer in speaking

Hemachrome, hē ma krōm, *n* Same as *Hæmachrome*, some words of which Gr *haima*, blood, forms the first part, being written *He* or *He* —**Hemadromometer**, hē-ma-dro mom et-ėr, *n* [Gr *haima*, *dromos*, course, and *metron*, measure] An instrument for measuring the rate at which the blood moves in the arteries —**Hemadynameter**, hē ma-dīn a mom et ėr *n* A contrivance for ascertaining the pressure of the blood in the arteries or veins by observing the height to which it will raise a column of mercury —**Hemal**, hē mal *a* HÆMAL —**Hemastatic Hemastatical** hē ma stat ik, hē ma stat i kal, *a* [Gr *haima*, and *statikos*, causing to stand] *Med* serving to arrest the escape or flow of blood — **Hemastatics**, hē ma stat iks, *n* The doctrine as to the circulation of the blood —**Hematherm**, hē ma thėrm, *n* [Gr *haima*, and *thermos*, hot] A warm blooded animal —**Hemathermal**, hē ma thėr mal, *a* Warm blooded — **Hematine**, **Hematosine**, hē ma tin, hē ma tō sin, *n* [Gr *haima*, *haimatos*, blood] The red colouring matter of the blood — **Hematite**, hē ma-tit, *n* [Gr *haimatitis*, from *haima*, blood] A name of two ores of iron, red hematite and brown hematite, so named from the blood red colour of the former variety, which is one of the most important ores —**Hematitic**, hē-ma tit ik, *a* Pertaining to hematite or resembling it — **Hematosis**, hē-ma tō sis *n* HÆMATOSIS —**Hematoxyline**, hē ma tok si lin *n* [Gr *haima*, *haimatos*, and *xylon* wood] The colouring principle of logwood

Hemeralopia, hē me ra lō pi a *n* [Gr *hemera*, the day, *alaos*, blind, and *ops* the eye] A term sometimes used to mean night blindness, sometimes day blindness, the latter being the natural meaning opposite of *nyctalopia*

Hemicarp, hem i kārp *n* [Gr *hēmi*, half, *karpos*, fruit] *Bot* one of the halves of a fruit which spontaneously divides into two

Hemicrania, hem i krā ni a, *n* [Gr *hēmi*, half, *cranion*, the skull] A pain that affects only one side of the head

Hemicycle, hem i-si kl, *n* [Gr *hēmi*, half, and *kyklos*, a circle] A half circle, a semicircle, a semicircular area

Hemigamous, he mig'a mus, *a* [Gr *hēmi*, half, and *gamos*, marriage] *Bot* having one of the two florets in the same spikelet neuter, and the other unisexual

Hemihedral, hem-i hē'dral, *a* [Gr *hēmi*, half, and *hedra*, a face] *Mineral* applied to a crystal having only half the normal number of faces —**Hemihedrally**, hem i hē' dral-li, *adv* In a hemihedral manner — **Hemihedron**, hem i hē'dron, *n* A solid hemihedrally divided

Hemimetabolic, hem i met a bol ik, *a* [Gr *hēmi*, half, and *metabolē*, change] Applied to insects which undergo an incomplete metamorphosis

Hemiopia, **Hemiopsy**, hem-i-ō pi-a, hem-i-op'sy, *n* [Gr *hēmi*, half, and *opsis*, sight] A defect of vision in which the patient sees only a part of the object he looks at

Hemiplegia, **Hemiplegy**, hem-i-plē jī-a, hem i-plej-i, *n* [Gr *hēmi*, half, and *plēgē*, a stroke] Paralysis of one half of the body —**Hemiplegic**, hem-i-plej'ik, *a* Relating to hemiplegia

Hemipter, **Hemipteran**, he mip tėr, he mip'tėr-an, *n* [Gr *hēmi*, half, and *pteron*, a wing] One of an order of four winged insects, so named because many of them have the outer wings leathery at the base and transparent towards the tips, including the locusts, bugs, plant-lice, &c — **Hemipterous**, he mip tėr us, *a* Pertaining to the hemipters

Hemisphere, hem i sfėr, *n* [Gr *hēmi sphairion* — *hēmi*, half, and *sphaira*, a globe] A half sphere, one half of a sphere or globe, half the terrestrial or the celestial globe —*Hemispheres of the brain*, the two parts, one on each side, which constitute great part of the brain —**Hemispheric**, **Hemispherical**, hem i sfer ik hem i sfer'i kal, *a* Pertaining to a hemisphere —**Hemispheroid**, hem i sfer'oid, *n* The half of a spheroid —**Hemispheroidal**, hem i sfe roi dal, *a* Approaching to the figure of a hemisphere

Hemistich, hem i stik, *n* [Gr *hēmistichion* —*hēmi*, half, and *stichos*, a verse] Half a poetic verse, or a verse not completed — **Hemistichal**, he-mis ti kal, *a* Pertaining to or written in hemistichs

Hemitropal, **Hemitropous** he mit ro pal, he mit ro pus, *a* [Gr *hēmi* and *tropos* a turn] Turned half round, half inverted, *bot* applied to an ovule

Hemlock, hem lok, *n* [A Sax *hemleac hem*, of doubtful meaning, and *leac*, an herb (comp *garlic*, *charlock*, &c)] A poisonous European plant with compound umbels of small white flowers, of considerable value in medicine, an American fir with branches resembling hemlock

Hemoptysis, hē mop tis is, *n* HÆMOPTYSIS

Hemorrhage, hē mor āj, *n* [Gr *haimorrhagia* — *haima*, blood, and *rhēgnymi*, to break, to burst] A discharge of blood from the blood vessels —**Hemorrhagic**, hē mo raj ik, *a* Pertaining to hemorrhage

Hemorrhoids hē mor oidz *n pl* [Gr *haimorrhois*, *haimorrhoidos*, a gushing of blood—*haima*, blood and *rhoos*, a flowing, from *rheō*, to flow] Piles —**Hemorrhoidal**, hē-mo roi dal, *a* Pertaining to hemorrhoids

Hemp, hemp, *n* [A Sax *henep*, *hanep* D *hennep*, Dan *hamp*, Icel *hampr*, G *hanf*, Log Armor *canib*, Ir *cannaib*, L *cannabis*, Gr *kannabis*, Skr *cana* hemp] An annual herbaceous plant the prepared fibre of which, also called hemp is made into sail cloth, ropes, &c, the hangman's rope — **Hempen**, hem pn, *a* Made of hemp — **Hemp-palm**, *n* A Chinese and Japanese palm whose leaves yield a valuable fibre

Hen, hen *n* [A Sax *hen*, *henn* D *hen*, Icel *hæna*, G *henne*, hen- the feminines corresponding to A Sax and Goth *hana*, D *haan* G *hahn*, Icel *hani*, a cock, the root being same as in L *cano*, to sing] The female of any kind of bird, especially, the female of the domestic or barn yard fowl —**Henbane**, hen bān, *n* A poisonous British plant found in waste ground, and sometimes fatal to domestic fowls, but yielding a juice that is used as a sedative and narcotic — **Hen coop**, *n* A coop or cage for fowls —**Hen harrier**, *n* A species of hawk, so named from its depredations in the poultry yard — **Hen hearted**, *a* Having a heart like that of a hen, timid, cowardly — **Hen house**, *n* A house or shelter for fowls — **Hennery**, hen ėr i, *n* An inclosed place for hens — **Henpeck**, hen'pok, *v t* To govern or rule said of a wife who has the upper hand of her husband —**Henpecked**, hen pekt *a* Governed by one's wife —**Hen roost**, *n* A place where poultry rest at night — **Hen wife**, **Hen woman**, *n* A woman who takes charge of, or deals in poultry

Hence, hens, *adv* [O E *hennes*, a genit form from older *henne*, A Sax *heonan*, hence, G *hin*, Goth *hina*, hence, from the pronominal element seen in *he*, *here*, &c] From this place, from this time (a week *hence*), as a consequence, inference, or deduction from something just before stated, from this source or origin — *From hence* is sometimes used tautologically for *hence*. —**Henceforth**, **Henceforward**, hens fōrth, hens-for'wėrd, *adv* From this time forward

Henchman, hensh'man, *n* [Probably *haunch* and *man*, a man who stands at one's haunch, compare *flunkey* (= *flank-ey*)] A servant, a male attendant, a footman, a follower

Hendecagon, hen dek a-gon, *n* [Gr *hen deka*, eleven, and *gōnia*, an angle] *Geom* a plane figure of eleven sides and as many angles

Hendecasyllable, hen-dek a sil la bl, *n* [Gr *hendeka*, eleven, and *syllabe*, a syllable] A metrical line of eleven syllables —**Hendecasyllabic** hen dek a sil lab'ik, *a* Having eleven syllables

Hendiadys, hen di a dis, *n* [Gr *hen dia dyoin* one by two] A figure of speech by which two nouns are used instead of one, or one and an adjective

Henna, hen na, *n* [Ar *hunnā a*] A plant cultivated in Egypt, the leaves of which yield a paste employed by Eastern women to stain the nails and finger tips an orange colour

Henotheism, hen o thē izm, *n* [Gr *heis*, *henos*, one and *theos*, god] A belief and worship of a single object as a deity

Henotic, he not ik, *a* [Gr *heis henos*, one] Tending to make one, to unite, or to reconcile

Hep, hep, *n* A hip (the fruit)

Hepatic, **Hepatical**, hē pat ik hē pat i kal, *a* [L *hepaticus*, Gr *hēpatikos* from *hēpar hēpatos* the liver] Pertaining to the liver —*n* A medicine that acts on the liver —**Hepatite**, hep a tit *n* [L *hepatitis* Gr *hēpar*, *hēpatos* the liver] A variety of sulphate of baryta, which when rubbed or heated exhales a fetid odour — **Hepatitis**, hep a ti tis *n* Inflammation of the liver **Hepatization**, hep a ti zā shon *n* The state of being hepatized, the condensation of a texture so as to resemble the liver —**Hepatize**, hep a tīz, *v t* —*hepatized*, *hepatizing* *Pathol* to gorge with effused matter, to convert into a substance resembling liver —**Hepatocele**, hē-pat o sēl, *n* [Gr *kēlē*, a tumour] Hernia of the liver —**Hepatorrhœa**, hep a to rē a, *n* [Gr *rheō*, to flow] A morbid flow of bile

Heptachord, hep ta kord, *n* [Gr *hepta*, seven and *chordē* chord] *Anc mus* a diatonic octave without the upper note, an instrument with seven strings

Heptad hep tad, *n* [Gr *heptas*, *heptados*, from *hepta*, seven] A sum of seven

Heptaglot, hep ta glot, *n* [Gr *hepta*, seven and *glotta*, language] A book in seven languages

Heptagon hep ta gon, *n* [Gr *hepta*, seven, and *gōnia* an angle] *Geom* a plane figure having seven sides and as many angles — **Heptagonal**, hep tag on al, *a* Having seven angles or sides

Heptagynous, **Heptagynian**, hep taj in us, hep ta jin i an, *a* [Gr *hepta*, seven and *gynē*, a woman] *Bot* having seven styles

Heptahedron, hep ta hē dron, *n* [Gr *hepta*, seven, and *hedra*, a base] A solid figure with seven sides — **Heptahedral**, hep ta hē dral, *a* Having seven sides

Heptamerous, hep tam ėr us, *a* [Gr *hepta*, seven, and *meros*, a part] *Bot* consisting of seven parts having its parts in sevens

Heptandrous, **Heptandrian**, hep tan drus, hep tan dri an, *a* [Gr *hepta*, seven, and *anēr*, *andros*, a male] *Bot* having seven stamens

Heptangular, hep tang gū lėr, *a* [Gr *hepta*, seven, and E *angular*] Having seven angles

Heptarchy, hep tär kl, *n* [Gr *hepta*, seven, and *archē*, rule] A government by seven persons, or the country governed by seven persons usually applied to the seven Anglo Saxon kingdoms into which England was once divided —**Heptarch**, **Heptarchist**, hep tärk, hep tär'kist, *n* A ruler of one division of a heptarchy — **Heptarchic**, hep-tär'kik, *a* Pertaining to or consisting of a heptarchy

Heptateuch, hep'ta-tūk, *n* [Gr *hepta*, seven, and *teuchos*, book] The first seven books of the Old Testament

Her, hèr, *pron*, a form answering to several cases of *she* [O E *hire*, A Sax *hire*, *heore*, genit and dat case of the pronoun *héo*, she, the feminine of *hé*, he Hir] The possessive case of *she* (*her* face), the dative case of *she* (give *her* that book), the objective case of *she* (I love *her*) — **Hers**, hèrz, *pron* [From *her*, with *s* of the possessive case] A possessive pronoun used instead of *her* and a noun, as subject, object, or predicate **Herself**, hèr-self', *pron* An emphasized or reflexive form of the 3d pers pron fem, used in the same way as *himself* (which see)

Herald, her ald, *n* [O Fr *heraut*, *herald*, Fr *héraut*, from O H G *hariwalt* (G *herold*), an officer of an army—*hari*, *heri*, an army (akin E *harry*), and *waltan*, to rule (E *wield*)] An officer whose business was to denounce or proclaim war, to challenge to battle, to proclaim peace, to bear messages from the commander of an army, &c, an officer who marshals processions and superintends public ceremonies, one who records and blazons the arms of the nobility and gentry, and regulates abuses therein a proclaimer, a publisher, a forerunner —*v t* To introduce or to give tidings of, as by a herald, to proclaim —**Heraldic**, he ral dik, *a* Pertaining to heralds or heraldry —**Heraldically**, he ral di kal li, *adv* In a heraldic manner —**Heraldry**, he'ral ri, *n* The art or office of a herald, the art of blazoning arms or ensigns armorial, or the knowledge pertaining thereto —**Heraldship**, he'ral ship, *n* The office of a herald

Herb, hèrb or èrb, *n* [Fr *herbe*, L *herba*, herb, from a root meaning to eat or nourish, seen in Gr *phorbé*, pasture fodder] Any plant with a soft or succulent stem (or stems) which dies to the root every year, as distinguished from a *tree* and a *shrub*, which have woody stems — **Herbaceous**, hèr bā shus *a* [L *herbaceus*] Pertaining to herbs — *Herbaceous plants*, plants which perish annually down to the root, soft, succulent vegetables — **Herbage** hèr'bāj, *n* Herbs collectively, green food for beasts, grass, pasture — **Herbaged**, hèr bājd, *a* Covered with herbage or grass — **Herbal**, hèr bal *n* A book containing the names and descriptions of plants a collection of plants dried and preserved, a herbarium —*a* Pertaining to herbs — **Herbalism** hèr bal izm *n* The knowledge of herbs —**Herbalist**, **Herbarian**, hèr bal ist, hèr bā ri an, *n* A person who makes collections of plants, a dealer in medicinal plants — **Herbarium**, hèr bā ri um, *n* A collection of dried plants systematically arranged, a book or other contrivance for preserving dried specimens of plants —**Herbary**, hèr bā ri, *n* A garden of plants —**Herb bennet**, *n* [Saint *Bennet's* or Benedict's *herb*] Common avens, an aromatic, tonic, and astringent plant **Herbescent**, hèr bes ent, *a* [L *herbescens*] Growing into herbs — **Herbiferous**, hèr bif ér us *a* Bearing herbs —**Herbivore**, hèr'bi vor, *n* A herbivorous animal —**Herbivorous**, hèr biv ō rus, *a* [L *herba*, and *voro*, to eat] Eating herbs, subsisting on plants (a *herbivorous* animal) —**Herborize**, hèr'bo riz, *v i* —*herborized*, *herborizing* [Fr *herboriser*] To search for plants, to seek new species of plants, to botanize —**Herborization**, hèr'bo-ri zā shon *n* The act of herborizing —**Herbose**, **Herbous**, hèr'bōs, hèr bus, *a* [L *herbosus*] Abounding with herbs —**Herbulent**, hèr'bū lent, *a* Containing herbs —**Herb woman**, *n* A woman that sells herbs — **Herby**, hèr bi, *a* Having the nature of herbs, abounding in herbs

Herculean, hèr kū lē an, *a* Pertaining to *Hercules*, resembling Hercules in strength, very difficult or dangerous (a *Herculean* task)

Herd, hèrd, *n* [A Sax *heord*, *herd*=Goth *haurda*, D *herde*, Dan *hjord*, Icel *hjörth*, G *herde*, a herd, flock, drove, &c] A number of beasts feeding or driven together, a company of men or people, in contempt or detestation, a crowd, a rabble — *v t* To form or unite in a herd; to feed or run in herds; to associate; to unite in companies

—Herdsman, hèrdz'man, *n* A man attending a herd

Herd, hèrd, *n* [A Sax *hirde*, a herdsman or shepherd, from *heord*, a flock or herd, Goth *hairdeis*, Icel *hirdi*, Dan *hyrde*, G *hirt*, same origin as the preceding] A keeper of cattle or sheep now mostly in composition, as *shepherd*, goat *herd*, swine *herd*

Here, hēr, *adv* [A Sax *hér*=Dan and Goth *her*, Icel *hér*, G and D *hier*, here, based on the pronominal element seen in *he*] In this place, in the place where the speaker is present opposed to *there*, in the present life or state, to this place, hither (come *here*) *Here* in *Here's* for you, *Hure* goes, &c, is a sort of exclamation to attract attention to something about to be done the subject in familiar phrases having been dropped out —*Neither here nor there*, neither in this place nor in that, hence unconnected with the matter in hand, irrelevant, unimportant —*Here and there*, in one place and another, thinly or irregularly dispersed —**Hereabout**, **Hereabouts**, hēr'a bout hēr a bouts *adv* About this place, in this vicinity or neighbourhood —**Hereafter** hēr af tèr, *adv* In time to come, in some future time or state — *n* A future state — **Hereat** hēr at, *adv* At or by reason of this — **Hereby**, hēr bi, *adv* By this, by means of this, close by, very near —**Herein** hē in, *adv* In this —**Hereinafter**, hēr in af tèr *adv* In this afterwards applied to something afterwards to be named or described in a writing —**Hereinto**, hēr in to, *adv* Into this —**Hereof**, hēr of, *adv* Of this, concerning this, from this —**Hereon** hēr on, *adv* On this — **Hereto**, hēr to, *adv* To this —**Heretofore** hēr to fōr', *adv* Before now up to this time, formerly — **Hereunto** hēr un to, *adv* Unto this or this time, hereto — **Hereupon**, hēr up-on, *adv* Upon this, hereon — **Herewith**, hēr with, *adv* With this

Hereditable, hē red i ta bl, *a* [L *hereditabilis* from L *hereditas hereditatis*, the act of inheriting, from *heres*, *heredis* an heir Her] Capable of being inherited — **Hereditability**, hē red i ta bil i ti, *n* State of being hereditable — **Hereditament** hē red i ta-ment, *n* [L L *hereditamentum*] Any species of property that may be inherited —**Hereditarily**, hē red i ta ri li *adv* By inheritance —**Hereditary**, hē red i ta ri, *a* [L *hereditarius*] Descended by inheritance, descending from an ancestor to an heir, descendible to an heir at law, that is or may be transmitted from a parent to a child **Heredity** hē red i ti, *n* [L *heditas*] Hereditary transmission of qualities of like kind with those of the parent, the doctrine that the offspring inherits the characteristics of the parent or parents

Heresy her e si, *n* [Fr *hérésie*, L *hæresis*, from Gr *hairesis*, a taking a principle or set of principles, from *haireō*, to take] A doctrine, principle, or set of principles at variance with established or generally received principles, especially an opinion or opinions contrary to the established religious faith, or what is regarded as the true faith, heterodoxy —**Heresiarch**, he rē si ärk, *n* [Gr *hairesiarchos*, *hairesis* heresy, and *archē*, rule] A leader in heresy, a prominent or arch heretic — **Heresiarchy**, he rē si är ki, *n* Chief heresy —**Heresiographer**, he rē si og ra fèr, *n* One who writes on heresies — **Heresiography**, he rē si og'ra fi, *n* A treatise on heresy —**Heretic**, her'e tik, *n* [L *hæreticus*] A person who holds heretical opinions, one who maintains heresy —**Heretical**, he ret i kal, *a* Containing or pertaining to heresy — **Heretically**, he ret i kal li, *adv* In a heretical manner

Heriot, her i ot, *n* [A Sax *heregeatu*, military equipment, a heriot—*here*, an army, and *geatu*, equipment] *Law*, a chattel or payment given to the lord of a fee on the decease of the tenant or vassal — **Heriotable**, her'i-ot-a bl, *a* Subject to the payment of a heriot

Heritable, her'i-ta-bl, *a* [O Fr *héritable*, abbrev from L L *hereditabilis* HEREDITABLE] Capable of being inherited; inheritable —*Heritable property*, the name in Scotland for *real property* —*Heritable security*, security constituted by heritable property — **Heritably**, her'i-ta-bli, *adv* By way of inheritance — **Heritage**, her'i-tāj, *n* [Fr, from L *hereditas*, heritage] That which is inherited, inheritance, *Scots law*, heritable estate or realty — **Heritance**,† her'i-tans, *n* Inheritance — **Heritor**, her'i tèr, *n* In Scotland, a proprietor or landholder in a parish — **Heritrix**, her i triks, *n* A female heritor

Herling, **Hirling**, hèr'ling, *n* The young of the sea-trout

Hermaphrodite, hèr maf ro-dit, *n* [From *Hermaphroditos* of Greek mythology, son of *Hermes* and *Aphrodite*, who became united into one body with a nymph] An animal in which the characteristics of both sexes are either really or apparently combined, *bot* a flower that contains both the stamen and the pistil, or the male and female organs —*a* Including or being of both sexes — *Hermaphrodite brig*, a brig that is square rigged forward and schooner rigged aft —**Hermaphroditic Hermaphroditical**, hèr maf ro dit ik, hèr maf ro-dit i kal, *a* Of or pertaining to a hermaphrodite —**Hermaphroditically**, hèr-maf ro dit i kal li, *adv* After the manner of hermaphrodites — **Hermaphrodism**, **Hermaphroditism**, hèr maf ro-dizm, hèr maf ro-dit izm, *n* The state of being hermaphrodite

Hermeneutics hèr mē nū'tiks, *n* [Gr *hermēneutikos*, from *hermēneus*, an interpreter, from *Hermēs*, Mercury] The art or science of interpretation especially applied to the interpretation of the Scriptures, exegesis —**Hermeneutic**, **Hermeneutical**, hèr mē nū tik, hèr mē nū'ti kal, *a* Interpreting explaining, exegetical, unfolding the signification - **Hermeneutically**, hèr mē nū ti kal li *adv* According to hermeneutics — **Hermeneutist** hèr mē-nū tist *n* One versed in hermeneutics

Hermetic, **Hermetical**, hèr met ik, hèr-met i kal *a* [Fr *hermétique*, from the ancient *Hermes Trismegistus*, who was regarded as skilled in alchemy and occult science] Appellative of or pertaining to alchemy or the doctrines of the alchemists, effected by fusing together the edges of the mouth or aperture, as of a bottle or tube so that no air, gas, or spirit can escape (the *hermetic* method of sealing) — **Hermetically**, hèr met-i-kal li, *adv* In a hermetic manner, by fusing the edges together

Hermit, hèr'mit *n* [Fr *ermite*, O Fr *hermite*, Gr *eremitēs*, from *erēmos*, lonely, solitary, desert] A person who retires from society and lives in solitude, a recluse, an anchoret — **Hermitage**, hèr mitāj, *n* The habitation of a hermit, a kind of French wine —**Hermitary**, hèr'mi ta ri, *n* A cell for the use of a hermit annexed to some abbey —**Hermit-crab**, *n* A species of crab which takes possession of and occupies the cast off shells of various molluscs, carrying this habitation about with it, and changing it for a larger one as it increases in size — **Hermitical**, hèr mit i kal, *a* Pertaining or suited to a hermit or to retired life

Hermodactyl, hèr mō-dak'til, *n* [Gr *Hermēs*, Mercury, and *daktylos*, a finger, Mercury's finger] A white root brought from Turkey, anciently in great repute as a cathartic

Hern, hèrn, *n* A heron

Hernia, hèr'ni-a, *n* [L] *Surg* a protrusion of some part from its natural cavity by an abnormal aperture, commonly the protrusion of viscera through an aperture in the wall of the abdomen; rupture —**Herial**, **Hernious**, hèr'ni al, hèr'ni-us, *a* Pertaining to hernia —**Herniology**, hèr-ni ol o-ji, *n* That branch of surgery which deals with ruptures

Hernshaw, hern'sha, *n* A heronshaw

Hero, hē rō, *n* pl **Heroes**, hē rōz. [L *heros*, from Gr *hērōs*, akin to L *vir* (seen in *virtus*, *virtue*), A Sax *wer*, a man; Skr *vīra*, a hero] A kind of demigod in ancient Greek mythology, hence, a man of distinguished valour or intrepidity, a promi-

nent or central personage in any remarkable action or event, the principal person age in a poem, play, novel, &c — Heroic, hē-rō'ik, *a.* [L *heroicus*] Pertaining to a hero, becoming a hero, characteristic of a hero, brave and magnanimous, intrepid and noble, reciting the achievements of heroes, epic —*Heroic treatment, remedies, med.* treatment or remedies of a violent character — *Heroic verse*, in English poetry, the iambic verse of ten syllables, in French the iambic of twelve, and in classical poetry the hexameter —Heroically,** hē-rō'i-kal-li *adv* In a heroic manner — **Heroine,** her'ō-in, *n* [Fr *héroïne*] A female hero — **Heroism,** hē'rō-izm, *n* The qualities of a hero, bravery, courage, intrepidity —**Heroize,** hē'rō-īz *v t* To make a hero of, to elevate to the rank of a hero —**Heroship,** hē'rō-ship, *n* The character or condition of a hero —**Hero worship,** *n* The worship of heroes, excessive admiration of great men**

Heron, her'un, *n* [Fr *héron*, O Fr *hairon*, from O H G *heigro, heigero* Icel *hegri*, Sw *häger*, a heron, hence also Fr *aigre*, dim *aigrette*, E *egret*] A grallatorial bird with a long bill cleft beneath the eyes, long slender legs and neck, formerly the special game pursued in falconry —**Heronry,** her'un-ri, *n* A place where herons breed —**Heronshaw,** her'un-shâ, *n* [O Fr *heronceau, heroncel*, a young heron] A young heron, a heron

Herpes hèr'pēz, *n* [Gr *herpēs*, from *herpō*, to creep] A skin disease characterised by the eruption of inflamed vesicles, such as shingles —**Herpetic, Herpetical,** hèr-pet'ik, hèr-pet'i-kal, *a* Pertaining to or resembling herpes

Herpetology, hèr-pe-tol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *herpeton*, a reptile, from *herpō* to creep and *logos*, discourse] A description of reptiles, the natural history of reptiles — **Herpetologic, Herpetological,** hèr-pet-o-loj'ik, hèr-pet'o-loj-i-kal, *a* Pertaining to herpetology —**Herpetologist,** hèr-pe-tol'o-jist, *n* One versed in herpetology

Herr, her, *n* The German equivalent of the English Mr

Herring, her'ing *n* [A Sax *hæring*=D *haring*, G *häring* Icel *hæringr* herring, from A Sax *here*, G *heer*, an army, from the fish moving in shoals HARRY, HARALD] A common fish found in incredible numbers in the German Ocean, the northern parts of the Atlantic &c of great importance as an article of food or commerce — *Herring bone work* masonry in which the stones are laid angularly, giving a slight resemblance to the spine of a herring — *Herring bone stitch*, a kind of stitch used in woollen work — *t* and *s* To seam with a herring bone stitch

Hers, hèrz, *pron* Under HER

Herse, hèrs, *n* [Fr *herse*, O Fr *herce* a harrow, a portcullis, same as *hearse*] A portcullis in the form of a harrow, set with iron spikes, a similar structure used for a cheval de-frise, a framework whereon lighted candles were placed in some of the ceremonies of the church, and at the obsequies of distinguished persons, sometimes a hearse

Herself Under HER

Hesitate, hez'i-tāt, *v i* — *hesitated, hesitating* [L *hæsito, hæsitatum*, intens from *hæreo, hæsum*, to stick, as in *adhære, cohære, inhærere*] To stop or pause respecting decision or action, to be doubtful as to fact, principle, or determination, to stammer, to stop in speaking —*v t* To be undecided about, to insinuate hesitatingly *(Pope)* —**Hesitatingly,** hez'i-tā-ting-li, *adv* In a hesitating manner —**Hesitation,** hez-i-tā'shon, *n* [L *hæsitatio, hæsitationis*] The act of hesitating, a stopping in speech, intermission between words, stammering —**Hesitative,** hez'i-tā-tiv, *a* Showing hesitation — **Hesitancy,** hez'i-tan-si, *n* The act of hesitating or doubting — **Hesitant,** hez'i-tant, *a* [L *hæsitans, hæsitantis*] Hesitating, wanting readiness.

Hesperian, hes-pē'ri-an, *a* [L *hesperius*, western, from Gr *hesperos* (= L *vesper*), the evening] Western; situated at the west. [Poet]—**Hesperides,** hes-per'i-dēz, *n. pl.* *Greek myth* the daughters of Hesperus, possessors of the garden of golden fruit, watched over by a dragon, at the western extremities of the earth —**Hesperidium,** hes-pe-rid'i-um, *n* *Bot* a fleshy fruit such as that of the orange

Hessian, hesh'i-an, *a* Relating to Hesse in Germany —*Hessian boot*, a kind of long boot originally worn by the Hessian troops —*n* A native of Hesse, a Hessian boot —**Hessian fly,** *n* [From the notion that it was brought into America by the Hessian troops during the revolutionary war] A small two-winged fly nearly black, the larva of which is very destructive to young wheat

Hest hest, *n* [A Sax *hæs*, a command (the *t* being added as in *amongst*), from *hātan*, to command, comp G *geheiss*, a command, *heissen*, to bid, D *heeten*, to command Hence *behest*] Command, precept, injunction, order [Poet]

Hetærism, Hetairism, het'a-rizm, he-tā'rizm, *n* [Gr *hetairē, hetairra*, a female paramour] That primitive state of society in which the women of a tribe are held in common —**Hetæristic,** het-a-ris'tik, *a* Pertaining to hetærism

Heterarchy, het'ēr-ār-ki, *n* [Gr *heteros*, another, and *archē*, rule] The government of an alien

Heterocarpous, het-e-rō-kär'pus, *a* [Gr *heteros*, other, and *karpos*, fruit] *Bot* bearing fruit of two sorts or shapes.

Heterocephalous, het-e-ro-sef'a-lus, *a* [Gr *heteros*, other, *kephalē*, a head] *Bot* having some flower heads male and others female in the same individual

Heterocercal, Heterocerc, het-e-rō-sēr'kal, het'e-rō-sèrk, *a* [Gr *heteros* other *kerkos*, a tail] Having the vertebral column running to a point in the upper lobe of the tail, as in the sharks and sturgeons contrasted with *homocercal* Heterocercy het'e-rō-sèr-si *n* Inequality in the lobes of the tail in fishes

Heteroclite het'e-rō-klit *n* [Gr *hetero klinō—heteros* other and *klinō* to incline, to lean away from the normal form] A word which is irregular or anomalous either in declension or conjugation, something abnormal — **Heteroclitic Hetero clitical** het-e-rō-klit'ik het-e-rō-klit'i-kal, *a* Irregular, anomalous

Heterodactyle, het'e-ro-dak'til *a* [Gr *heteros*, other *daktylos* a finger or toe] Having the toes irregular in number or formation

Heterodox, het'e-rō-doks, *a.* [Gr *heteros* other, and *doxa* opinion] Contrary to established or generally received opinions contrary to some recognized standard of opinion, especially in theology, not orthodox — **Heterodoxly,** het'e-ro-doks-li, *adv* In a heterodox manner — **Heterodoxy,** het'e-rō-dok-si, *n* The holding of heterodox opinions heresy

Heterodromous, het'e-rod'ro-mus, *a* [Gr *heteros*, other, *dromos*, a running] *Bot* running in different directions, as leaves on a stem

Heterogamous, het-e-rog'a-mus, *a* [Gr *heteros*, other, *gamos* marriage] *Bot* irregular in regard to the arrangement of the sexes, having florets of different sexes in the same flower head —**Heterogamy,** het-e-rog'a-mi, *n* The state or quality of being heterogamous

Heterogeneous het-e-rō-jē'nē-us, *a* [Gr *heteros*, other, and *genos*, kind] Differing in kind, composed of dissimilar or incongruous parts or elements opposed to *homogeneous* —**Heterogeneously,** het-e-rō-jē'nē-us-li, *adv* In a heterogeneous manner Also **Heterogenal,** het'e-rō-jē'nē-al — **Heterogeneousness, Heterogeneity** het-e-rō-jē-nē'us-nes, het'e-rō-je-nē'i-ti, *n* The state or quality of being heterogeneous

Heterogenesis, Heterogeny, het'e-rō-jen'e-sis, het-e-roj'e-ni, *n* [Gr *heteros*, other, and *genesis*, generation] *Biol* spontaneous generation, also, same as *Alternate Generation*

Heterologous, het-e-rol'o-gus, *a* [Gr *heteros*, other, and *logos*, analogy, proportion] Different, not analogous or homologous —**Heterology,** het-e-rol'o-ji, *n* The state or quality of being heterologous, *biol* want or absence of relation or analogy between parts; difference in structure from the type or normal form

Heteromorphic, Heteromorphous, het'e-rō-mor'fik, het-e-rō-mor'fus, *a* [Gr *heteros*, other, *morphē*, form] Of an irregular or unusual form, having two or more diverse shapes — **Heteromorphism, Heteromorphy,** het-e-rō-mor'fizm, het-e-rō-mor-fi, *n* The state or quality of being heteromorphic, existence under different forms at different stages of development

Heteronomy, het-e-ron'o-mi, *n* [Gr *heteros*, different, *nomos*, law] Subordination to the law of another opposed to *autonomy* —**Heteronomous,** het-e-ron'o-mus, *a* Pertaining or relating to heteronomy

Heteropathic, het-e-rō-path'ik, *a* [Gr *heteros*, other *pathos*, suffering ALLOPATHIC — **Heteropathy,** het-e-rop'a-thi, *n* ALLOPATHY

Heterophyllous, het-e-rof'i-lus or het-e-rō-fil'us, *a* [Gr *heteros* other, *phyllon*, leaf] *Bot* having two different kinds of leaves on the same stem

Heteropod, het'e-rō-pod, *n* [Gr *heteros*, other, *pous, podos*, a foot] One of an order of marine molluscs the most highly organized of the gasteropods, the foot being compressed into a kind of fin —**Heteropodous** het-e-rop'o-dus *a* Pertaining to the heteropods

Heteropterous, het-e-rop'tèr-us, *a* [Gr *heteros* other and *pteron* a wing] *Entomol* having wings partly leathery partly membranous said of certain hemipterous insects

Heterotaxy het'e-rō-tak-si *n* [Gr *heteros*, other and *taxis*, arrangement] Arrangement differing from that existing in a normal form or type, confused abnormal, or heterogeneous arrangement or structure

Heterotropal, Heterotropous, het-e-rot'ro-pal het-e-rot'ro-pus *a* [Gr *heteros* other, *trepō* to turn] *Bot* having the embryo or ovule oblique or transverse to the axis of the seed

Hetman het'man *n* [Pol, from G *haupt man* head man chieftain] The title of the head (general) of the Cossacks

Hew hū, *v t* — pret *hewed*, pp *hewed* or *hewn* [A Sax *hedwan*, D *houwen*, G *hauen* Icel *höggva*, Dan *hugge* to hew, akin *hoc hay*] To cut or fell with an axe or other like instrument, to shape with a sharp instrument often with *out* —**Hewer,** hū'ėr, *n* One who hews

Hexachord hek'sa-kord *n* [Gr *hex*, six, and *chordē* a chord] *Mus* a series of six notes, each rising one degree over the other

Hexagon hek'sa-gon, *n* [Gr *hex* and *gōnia*, an angle] *Geom* a figure of six sides and six angles — **Hexagonal** hek-sag'on-al, *a* Having six sides and six angles — **Hexagonally** hek-sag'on-al-li, *adv* In the form of a hexagon

Hexagynian Hexagynous hek-sa-jin'i-an, hek-saj'i-nus *a* [Gr *hex*, six, and *gynē*, a female] *Bot* having six styles

Hexahedron, hek-sa-hē'dron *n* [Gr *hex*, six, and *hedra*, a base or seat] A regular solid body of six sides, a cube — **Hexahedral,** hek-sa-hē'dral, *a* Of the figure of a hexahedron, cubic

Hexahemeron, hek-sa-hē'me-ron, *n* [Gr *hex*, six, and *hēmera*, day] The term of six days, the six days work of creation as described in the first chapter of Genesis

Hexameter, hek-sam'e-tėr, *n* [Gr *hex*, six, and *metron*, measure] *Pros* a verse of six feet the first four of which may be either dactyls or spondees, the fifth normally a dactyl, though sometimes a spondee, and the sixth always a spondee — *a* Having six metrical feet — **Hexametric, Hexametrical, Hexametral,** hek-sa-met'rik, hek-sa-met'ri-kal, hek-sam'et-ral, *a* Consisting of six metrical feet, forming a hexameter — **Hexametrist,** hek-sam'et-rist, *n* One who writes hexameters.

Hexandrian, Hexandrous, hek-san'dri-an, hek-san'drus, *a* [Gr *hex*, six, *anēr, andros*, a male] *Bot* having six stamens, all of equal or nearly equal length.

Hexangular, hek-sang'gū-lėr, *a* [Gr *hex*, six, and E *angular*] Having six angles

Hexapetalous, hek-sa-pet'a-lus, *a* [Gr

hex, six, and *petalon*, a petal] *Bot* having six petals — **Hexaphyllous**, hek saf'i-lus or hek-sa fil'lus, *a* [Gr *hex*, six, and *phyllon*, a leaf] *Bot* having six leaves

Hexapla, hek'sa-pla, *n pl* [Gr *hexaplous*, sixfold—*hex*, six, and term as in *double*] An edition of the Holy Scriptures in six languages or six versions in parallel columns.—**Hexaplar**, hek'sa plèr, *a* Pertaining to a hexapla

Hexapod, hek'sa pod, *a* [Gr *hex*, six, and *pous podos*, a foot] Having six feet —*n* An animal having six feet

Hexastich, **Hexastichon**, hek'sa stik, hek sas'ti kon, *n* [Gr *hex*, six, *stichos*, a verse] A poem consisting of six lines or verses

Hexastyle hek'sa stil, *n* [Gr *hex* six, and *stylos* a column] A portico or temple which has six columns in front — **Hexastylar**, hek'sa stil'èr, *a Arch* having six columns in front

Hey, hā [comp G and D *hei*] An exclamation of joy or to call attention — **Heyday**, hā'dā *exclam* [comp G *heyda*, *heida*, *heia*, huzzah! heyday!] An exclamation of cheerfulness and sometimes of wonder

Heyday, hā'dā, *n* [Equivalent to *highday*] A frolic, the wildness, or frolicsome period of youth

Hiatus, hi ā'tus *n* [L, from *hio*, to open or gape] An opening a gap, a space from which something is wanting, a lacuna, *pros* the coming together of two vowels in two successive syllables or words

Hibernal hi bèr'nal *a* [L *hibernalis* from *hibernus*, wintry, akin to *hiems*, winter, Gr *chiōn*, Skr *hima*, snow] Belonging or relating to winter wintry —**Hibernate**, hi'bèr nāt *v i* — *hibernated*, *hibernating* [L *hibernо hibernatum*] To winter, to pass the winter in sleep or seclusion, as some animals —**Hibernation**, hi bèr nā'shon, *n* The act of hibernating —**Hibernaculum**, hi bèr nak'ū lum, *n* The winter retreat of an animal

Hibernian, hi ber'ni an *a* [L *Hibernia* Ireland] Pertaining to Hibernia now Ireland, Irish —*n* A native or inhabitant of Ireland —**Hibernianism**, **Hibernicism**, hi ber'ni an izm, hi bèr'ni sizm *n* An idiom or mode of speech peculiar to the Irish —**Hibernicize**, hi bèr'ni siz *v t* To make Irish, to render into the Irish language or idiom —**Hiberno Celtic** hi bèr'nō sel'tik, *n* The Celtic language spoken in Ireland

Hibrid, hi'brid *n* and *a* HYBRID

Hiccup, **Hiccough** hik'up *n* [An imitative word, comp Dan *hik* or *hikken* D *hik hikken*, Ir *hoquet* W *ig*, *igian* Armor *hicq*—all imitative] A spasmodic catching in the breath with a sudden sound a convulsive catch of the respiratory muscles repeated at short intervals —*v i* To have hiccup [The second spelling is erroneous, and suggested by *cough*]

Hickory, hik'o ri *n* [Etymol unknown] A North American tree with pinnate leaves, growing from 70 to 80 feet high, the wood of which is heavy, strong, tenacious and most valuable

Hidalgo, hi-dal'gō, Sp pron ē dāl'gō *n* [Sp, contr for *hijodalgo hijo de algo* son of somewhat—*hijo*, from L *filius* son, and *algo*, from L *aliquod* something somewhat] In Spain, a man belonging to the lower nobility, a gentleman by birth

Hide, hid, *v t* — *hid* (pret), *hid hidden* (pp), *hiding* (ppr) [A Sax *hȳdan*, to hide, cog W *cuddiaw*, to cover, *cudd*, darkness, Gr *keuthō*, to hide, akin *hide*, skin] To withhold or withdraw from sight or knowledge, to keep secret, to conceal —*v i* To conceal to one's self, to lie concealed — **Hide and seek**, *n* A play among children, in which some hide themselves and one seeks them — **Hid**, **Hidden**, hid, hid'n, *p* and *a* Concealed, placed in secrecy, secret, unseen, mysterious — **Hiddenly**, hid'n li, *adv* In a hidden or secret manner — **Hiddenness**, hid'n nes, *n* The state of being hidden or concealed —**Hider**, hi'dèr, *n* One who hides or conceals —**Hiding-place**, *n* A place of concealment

Hide, hid, *n* [A Sax *hȳd*—D *huid*, Icel *hūth*, Dan and Sw *hud*, G *haut*, hide, cog L, *cutis*, Gr *skutos*, the skin of a beast, from root meaning to cover, as in *hide*, *v t*] The skin of an animal, especially, the undressed skin of the larger domestic animals, as oxen, horses, &c, the human skin, in contempt —*v t* To beat, to flog [Colloq]—**Hiding**, hi'ding, *n* A flogging or beating [Colloq]—**Hidebound**, hid'bound, *a* Having the skin mortbully tight on the body, as horses or cattle, having the bark so close or firm as to impede growth

Hide, hid, *n* [A Sax *hid*, contr from *hīgid*, a hide, same root as *hive*] An old measure of land variously estimated at 60, 80, and 100 acres

Hideous, hid'ē us *a* [Fr *hideux*, O Fr *hisdous* rough, shaggy, hideous, from L *hispidosus* for *hispidus* rough, shaggy] Frightful to the sight, dreadful, shocking to the eye, shocking in any way, detestable, horrible — **Hideously**, hid'ē us li, *adv* In a hideous manner —**Hideousness**, hid'ē us-nes *n* The state of being hideous — **Hideosity** hid-ē os'i ti *n* The condition or quality of being hideous, frightfulness

Hidrotic, hi drot'ik, *n* [Gr *hidrōs*, *hidrōtos* sweat] A medicine that causes perspiration

Hie, hi, *v i* —*hied hieing* [A Sax *hīgian*, to endeavour, to hasten, perhaps from *hyge hige* the mind thought, comp D *huigen*, Dan *hige* to covet] To move or run with haste, to go in haste (often with *him me*, &c, reflexively, as, he *hied him* home)

Hiemal hi em'al, *a* [L *hiemalis*, from *hiems* winter HIBERNAL] Pertaining to winter, wintry —**Hiemation**, hi e mā'shon *n* The spending or passing of the winter

Hierarch, hi'èr ārk, *n* [Gr *hieros* sacred, and *archē* rule] One who rules or has authority in sacred things —**Hierarchic**, **Hierarchical**, **Hierarchal**, hi èr ar'kik hi èr ar'ki kal, hi èr ar'kal, *a* Pertaining to a hierarch or hierarchy —**Hierarchically** hi èr ar'ki kal li, *adv* In a hierarchic manner —**Hierarchism**, hi'èr ārk izm, *n* Hierarchical principles, hierarchal character — **Hierarchy** hi'èr ār ki *n* [Gr *hierarchia*] Government or authority in sacred things the body of clergy in whom is confided the government or direction of sacred things rule by the clergy

Hieratic **Hieratical**, hi èr at'ik hi èr at'i kal, *a* [Gr *hieratikos* from *hieros* holy] Consecrated to sacred uses, pertaining to priests, sacred, sacerdotal, especially applied to the characters or mode of writing used by the ancient Egyptian priests, a development from the hieroglyphics

Hierocracy hi'èr ok'ra-si *n* [Gr *hieros*, holy and *kratos*, power] Government by ecclesiastics hierarchy

Hieroglyph **Hieroglyphic**, hi'èr o glif, hi èr o glif'ik *n* [Gr *hieros*, sacred, and *glyphō*, to carve] The figure of an animal, plant or other object intended to convey a meaning or stand for an alphabetical character, a figure implying a word an idea, or a sound such as those in use among the ancient Egyptians, a figure having a hidden or enigmatical significance, a character difficult to decipher —**Hieroglyphic** **Hieroglyphical**, hi èr o glif'i kal, *a* Forming a hieroglyphic, consisting of hieroglyphics, expressive of meaning by hieroglyphics —**Hieroglyphically**, hi èr o glif'i kal li, *adv* In a hieroglyphic manner —**Hieroglyphist**, hi'èr o glif ist, *n* One versed in hieroglyphics — **Hieroglyphize**, hi'èr o glif iz, *v t* To express by hieroglyphics

Hierogram, hi'èr o gram, *n* [Gr *hieros* sacred, and *gramma* letter, *graphō* to write] A species of sacred writing — **Hierogrammatic**, hi èr o gram mat'ik, *a* Written in or pertaining to hierograms — **Hierographer**, hi èr og'ra fèr *n* A writer of, or one versed in hierography —**Hierographic**, **Hierographical**, hi èr o graf'ik, hi èr o graf'i kal *a* Pertaining to sacred writing —**Hierography**, † hi èr og'ra fi, *n* Sacred writing

Hierolatry, † hi èr ol'a tri, *n* [Gr *hieros*, sacred, and *latreia*, worship] The worship of saints or sacred things

Hierology, hi-èr-ol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *hieros*, sacred, and *logos*, discourse] Sacred lore; knowledge of hieroglyphics or sacred writing — **Hierologic**, **Hierological**, hi'èr-o-loj'ik, hi'èr-o-loj'i-kal, *a* Pertaining to hierology —**Hierologist**, hi-èr-ol'o-jist, *n* One versed in hierology

Hierophant, hi'èr-o-fant, *n* [Gr *hierophantēs*—*hieros*, sacred, and *phainō*, to show] A priest, one who teaches the mysteries and duties of religion —**Hierophantic**, hi èr o-fan'tik, *a* Belonging to hierophants

Higgle, hig'l, *v i* — *higgled*, *higgling* [A weaker form of *haggle*, to chaffer] To chaffer, to haggle in making a bargain, to hawk wares for sale —**Higgledy-piggledy**, hig'l di pig'l-di, *adv* In confusion, like wares in a higgler's basket, topsy turvy [Colloq]—**Higgler**, hig'l-èr, *n* One who higgles

High, hi, *a* [A Sax *hēah*, *hēh*=Goth *hauhs*, Icel *hār*, Dan *hu*, D *hoog*, G *hoch* high, hence *height*] Having a great extent from base to summit, rising much above the ground or some other object, elevated, lofty, tall, exalted, excellent, superior (mind, attainments, art), elevated in rank, condition, or office, difficult to comprehend, abstruse, arrogant, boastful, proud, loud, boisterous, threatening, or angry (*high* words), extreme, intense, strong, forcible, exceeding the common measure or degree (a *high* wind, *high* colour), full or complete (*high* time), dear, of a great price, or greater price than usual, remote from the equator north or south (a *high* latitude), *mus* acute or elevated in tone, capital, committed against the king sovereign, or state (*high* treason), *cook* tending towards putrefaction, strong-scented (venison kept till it is *high*). Used substantively for people of rank or high station (*high* and low) —*On high*, aloft, in a lofty position —*High and dry*, out of the water out of reach of the current or waves —*High admiral* an officer sometimes appointed to be at the head of naval affairs in Britain —*High altar*, the chief altar in a church —*High Church*, the party in the Church of England who exalt the authority of the Church, and attach great value to the episcopal office and the apostolic succession —*High day*, a festival or gala day —*High day*, *high noon* the time when the sun is in the meridian —*High Dutch*, *High German* DUTCH, GERMAN — *High life* the style of living of the upper classes —*High living* indulgence in rich or costly food and drink —*High mass*, principal mass a solemn ceremony in which the priest is assisted by a deacon and subdeacon — *High place* Scrip sanctuaries or mound on which sacrifices were offered, especially to heathen deities —*To be on the high horse*, *to mount one's high horse*, to stand on one's dignity, to assume a lofty tone or manner, to take offence — *adv* In a high manner, to a great altitude, highly, richly, luxuriously —**High born**, *a* Being of noble birth or extraction — **High bred**, *a* Bred in high life, having very refined manners or breeding —**High coloured**, *a* Having a strong, deep, or glaring colour, flushed in the face, described in forcible or exaggerated terms — **High fed** *a* Pampered, fed luxuriously —**High feeding**, *n* Luxury in diet — **High flier**, *n* One who is extravagant in pretensions or manners [Colloq]—**High-flown**, *a* Elevated, proud, turgid, extravagant (*high flown* sentiment) —**High-flying**, *a* Extravagant in claims, expectations, or opinions — **High-handed**, *a* Oppressive, violent, arbitrary —**Highland**, hi land, *n* An elevated or mountainous region generally in plural (the *Highlands* of Scotland) —*a* Pertaining to highlands, especially the Highlands of Scotland.—**Highlander**, **Highlandman**, hi land-èr, hi'land man, *n* An inhabitant of highlands, particularly the Highlands of Scotland — **Highland fling**, *n* A sort of dance peculiar to the Scottish Highlanders, danced by one person —**High-low**, *n* A kind of laced boot reaching to the ankle —**Highly**, hi'li, *adv* In a high manner or to a high degree, greatly, decidedly, markedly —

High-mettled, *a* Having high spirit, ardent; full of fire —**High-minded**, *a* Proud, arrogant (N T), characterized by or pertaining to elevated principles and feelings, magnanimous — **High-mindedness**, *n* —**Highness**, hī nes, *n* The state or quality of being high, a title of honour given to princes or other persons of rank used with poss prons *his*, *her*, &c —**High-pressure**, *a* Having or involving a pressure exceeding that of the atmosphere, or, in a more restricted sense, having a pressure greater than 50 lbs on the square *inch said of steam and steam engines* — **High priced**, *a* Costly, dear —**High priest**, *n* A chief priest —**High priesthship**, *n* Office of a high priest —**High principled**, *a* Of strictly honourable or noble principles, highly honourable —**High road**, *n* A highway, a much frequented road — **High seas**, *n pl* The open sea or ocean, the ocean beyond the limit of 3 miles from the shore —**High seasoned**, *a* Enriched with spices or other seasoning — **High souled**, *a* Having a high or lofty spirit, highly honourable — **High sounding**, *a* Pompous, ostentatious, bombastic —**High spirited**, *a* Having a high spirit, bold, manly, sensitive on the point of honour — **High stepper**, *n* A horse that lifts its feet well from the ground —**High strung**, *a* Strung to a high pitch, high spirited, having some intense emotion — **High tide**, *n* High water — **High toned**, *a* High in tone or pitch, high principled, noble, elevated —**High voiced**, *a* Having a voice of a high pitch —**High water**, *n* The utmost flow or greatest elevation of the tide, also the time when such flow or elevation occurs — **Highway**, hī wā *n* A public road, a way open to all passengers — **Highwayman**, **Highway robber** hī wā man, *n* One who robs on the public road or highway —**High wrought**, *a* Wrought with exquisite art or skill, inflamed or agitated to a high degree

Hilar Under Hilum

Hilarity, hi lari ti, *n* [Fr *hilarité*, from L *hilaritas*, from *hilaris*, *hilarus*, Gr *hilaros*, cheerful, hence *exhilarate*] A pleasurable excitement of the animal spirits, mirth, merriment gaiety —*Hilary term*, a law term beginning near the festival of St *Hilary*, which is January 13 —**Hilarious** hi lā ri us, *a* Mirthful merry

Hilding,‡ hil ding, *n* [A Sax *hyldan*, to bend, to crouch] A mean cowardly person —*a* Cowardly, spiritless [*Shak*]

Hill, hil, *n* [A Sax *hill*, *hyll*, a hill, O D *hille*, *hil* same root as L *collis*, a hill, *columna*, a column] A natural elevation of less size than a mountain, an eminence rising above the level of the surrounding land, a heap (a mole *hill*) —**Hilliness** hil i nes, *n* The state of being hilly — **Hillside**, hil sīd, *n* The side or declivity of a hill —**Hilltop**, hil top, *n* The top or summit of a hill —**Hilly**, hil i, *a* Abounding with hills — **Hillock**, hil ok, *n* [Dim of *hill*] A small hill, a slight elevation — **Hillocky**, hil ok i, *a* Abounding or covered with hillocks

Hilt, hilt, *n* [A Sax *hilt*, hilt=Icel *hjalt*, Dan *hjalte*, O H G *helza*, same root as *helve*] The handle of a sword, dagger, &c —**Hilted**, hil ted, *a* Having a hilt used in composition (a basket *hilted* sword)

Hilum, hī lum, *n* [L] The mark or scar on a seed (as the black patch on a bean) produced by its separation from the placenta —**Hilar**, hī lar, *a* Pertaining to the hilum

Him, him, *pron* [In A Sax the dative and instrumental of *he* and *hit*, he and it, afterwards used instead of *hine*, the real accusative sing masc, *m* is properly a dative suffix, as in *them*, *whom*] The dative and objective case of *he* — **Himself**, him self, *pron* An emphatic and reflexive form of the 3d pers pron masc, as, *himself*, he *himself*, the man *himself*, told me, it was *himself* or he *himself*, he struck *himself* It often implies that the person has command of himself, or is possessed of his natural frame or temper, as, he is not *himself* at all, he soon came to *himself* —*By himself*, alone, unaccompanied

Himalayan, him-a-lā yan or hi-mā la-yan, *a* [Skr *hima*, snow, and *ālaya*, abode] Belonging to the Himalayas

Himyaric, **Himyaritic**, him-yar ik, him ya rit ik, *a* [From *Himyar*, an ancient king of Yemen] Pertaining to the ancient Arabic of South-east Arabia —*n* The language of South-eastern Arabia

Hin, hin, *n* [Heb] A Hebrew measure containing about 5 quarts

Hind, hind, *n* [A Sax *hind*=G and D *hinde*, Icel Dan and Sw *hind*] The female of the red-deer, the stag being the male

Hind, hind, *n* [A Sax *hine*, *hina*, *with d* affixed, as in *lend*, *sound*, akin *hive*] A labouring man attached to a household, an agricultural labourer, a peasant, a rustic

Hind, hind, *a* [A Sax *hind*, hind, *hindan*, behind, Goth *hindana hindar*, O H G *hintar*, G *hinten*, behind *hinter*, hind, hence to *hinder*] Backward, pertaining to the part which follows or is behind in opposition to *fore* — **Hinder**, hin dėr *a* Belonging to that part which is in the rear, in the rear, following, after — **Hindmost**, **Hindermost**,† hind mōst, hin dėr mōst *a* [A Sax *hindema*, hindmost the *most* is a corruption as in *foremost* (which see)] Farthest behind, behind all others, last — **Hind head**, *n* The back part of the head the occiput

Hinder, hin dėr *v t* [A Sax *hindrian*, to hinder, from *hinder* compar of *hind*, *a* (which see)] To prevent from proceeding or from starting, to stop, to interrupt, to obstruct, to impede, to check or retard in progression or motion, to debar, to shut out, to balk often with *from* and a verbal noun (to *hinder* him *from* going the *from* is sometimes omitted) —*v i* To interpose obstacles or impediments —**Hinderer** hin dėr ėr, *n* One who hinders — **Hindrance**, **Hinderance** hin drans hin dėr ans *n* The act of hindering, that which hinders, impediment obstruction, obstacle

Hindu Hindoo hin do or hin dō′ *n* A person of Aryan race native to Hindustan — **Hinduism** **Hindooism**, hin dō izm *n* The doctrines and rites of the Hindus, Brahmanism — **Hindustani**, **Hindoostanee** hin dō stan ē, *n* A language of Hindustan, akin to Sanskrit, but having a large admixture of Persian and Arabic words, spoken more or less throughout nearly the whole Peninsula — **Hindi**, hin dē, *n* A language of Northern India akin to Hindustani, but much more purely Sanskrit

Hinge, hinj, *n* [Probably from *hang*, O and Prov E and Sc *hing*, comp Prov E *hingle*, a small hinge, D *hengsel*, a hinge] The hook or joint on which a *door*, *lid gate*, *shutter*, *and the like turns*, the joint of a bivalve shell, *fig* that on which anything depends or turns, a governing principle, rule, or point —*v t* To furnish with hinges —*v i* —*hinged*, *hinging* To stand, depend, or turn, as on a hinge

Hinny, hin i, *n* [L *hinnus*, Gr *hinnos*, mule] A mule, the produce of a stallion and a she ass —*v i* [L *hinnio*, to neigh] To neigh, to whinny

Hint, hint, *n* [Perhaps from O E *hente*, A Sax *hentan*, to seize, comp also Icel *ymtr*, a muttering] A motive or occasion (*Shak*), a distant allusion or slight mention, a word or two suggesting or insinuating something, a suggestion —*v t* To bring to notice by a hint, to suggest indirectly To *hint* is merely to make some reference or allusion that may or may not be apprehended, to *suggest* is to offer something definite for consideration —*v i* To make or utter a hint —*To hint at*, to allude to —**Hinter**, hin tėr, *n* One who hints — **Hintingly**, hin ting li, *adv* In a hinting manner

Hip, hip, *n* [A Sax *hype*=Icel *huppr*, Dan *hofte*, Goth *hups*, D *heup*, G *hüfte*, akin to *heap*, perhaps to *hump*] The fleshy projecting part of the thigh, the haunch, *arch* the external angle at the junction of two sloping roofs or sides of a roof — *To have a person on the hip*, to have the advantage over him, to have got some catch on him —*To smite hip and thigh*, to overthrow completely with great slaughter (O T) —*v t* —*hipped*, *hipping* To sprain or dislocate the hip —**Hip-bath**, *n* A portable bath in which the body can only be partially immersed — **Hip-joint**, *n* The joint of the hip, a ball-and-socket joint —**Hip-rafter**, *n* The rafter which forms the hip of a roof —**Hip roof**, **Hipped-roof**, *n* A roof the ends of which slope inwards with the same inclination to the horizon as its two other sides.—**Hip-shot**, *a* Having the hip dislocated, lame, awkward

Hip, hip, *n* [A Sax *hēope*] The fruit of *the dog rose or wild brier*

Hip, hip, *n* [Contr of *hypochondria*] Hypochondria —*v t* To render hypochondriac or melancholy — **Hipped**, hipt, *p* and *a* Rendered melancholy, characterized by melancholy —**Hippish**, hip ish *a* Somewhat melancholy or hypochondriac

Hip, hip, *interj* An exclamation expressive of a call to any one or to arouse attention (*hip*, *hip*, *hip*, hurrah!)

Hipplatry, hip i at ri, *n* [Gr *hippos*, a horse, and *iatros* a physician] Veterinary surgery —**Hippiatric**, hip i at′rik, *a* Pertaining to veterinary surgery, veterinary

Hippocampus hip ō kam pus, *n* [Gr *hippos*, a horse, and *kamptō*, to bend] A name of several small fishes of singular form, having the head and forepaits showing some similarity in shape to the head and neck of a horse and a prehensile tail

Hippocentaur, hip o sen tar *n* [Gr *hippokentauros* —*hippos* a horse, and *kentauros* centaur] *Myth* a fabulous monster, half man and half horse

Hippocras, hip o kras *n* [Fr hit wine of *Hippocrates*] A medicinal drink composed of wine with an infusion of spices and other ingredients, used as a cordial — **Hippocratic**, hip o krat ik *a* Pertaining to Hippocrates a Greek physician, born B C 456 —*Hippocratic face*, the expression which the features assume immediately before death — **Hippocratism**, hip pok rat izm *n* The doctrines or system of Hippocrates

Hippocrepiform hip o krep i form, *a* [Gr *hippos* a horse *krepis* a shoe] *Bot* horse-shoe shaped

Hippodrome, hip ō drom, *n* [Gr *hippodromos*—*hippos* a horse, *dromos*, a course] Anciently, a place in which horse races and chariot races were performed, a circus

Hippogriff, **Hippogryph**, hip ō grif, *n* [Gr *hippos* a horse and *grypos* a griffon] A fabulous monster, half horse and half griffon

Hippopathology, hip ō pa thol o ji *n* [Gr *hippos*, horse and *E pathology*] The *science of veterinary medicine*

Hippophagy, hip pof a ji, *n* [Gr *hippos*, a horse, and *phagō* to eat] The act or practice of feeding on horse flesh — **Hippophagist**, hip pof a jist, *n* One who eats horse flesh —**Hippophagous**, hip pof a gus, *a* Feeding on horse flesh

Hippopotamus, hip ō pot a mus, *n* pl **Hippopotamuses** or **Hippopotami**, hip ō pot a mus ez hip o pot a mi [Gr *hippos*, a horse and *potamos* a river] A hoofed quadruped of great bulk inhabiting lakes and rivers in Africa, being an excellent swimmer and diver, and feeding on her hay

Hippotherium, hip ō thē ri um *n* [Gr *hippos*, a horse, and *thērion*, a wild beast] An extinct quadruped allied to the horse

Hircine, **Hircinous**, hėr sin, hėr si nus, *a* [L *hircanus*, from *hircus*, a goat] Pertaining to or resembling a goat, having a strong, rank smell like a goat, goatish

Hire, hir, *v t* —*hired hiring* [A Sax *hȳrian*, from *hȳr*, hire, Dan *hyre*, to hire, *hyre*, wages, Sw *hyra*, G *heuer*, hire] To procure from another person and for temporary use at a certain price or equivalent, to engage in service for a stipulated reward, to grant the temporary use or service of for compensation, to let in this sense usually with *out*, and often reflexively — *n* The compensation given for the temporary use of anything, the reward or recompense paid for personal service, wages — **Hireling**, hir ling, *n* [A Sax *hȳreling*] One who is hired or who serves

for wages, a venal or mercenary person — *a* Venal, mercenary — **Hirer**, hī'rĕr, *n* One that hires.

Hirsute, hĕr-sūt, *a* [L *hirsutus*, shaggy, from *hirtus*, hairy, connected with *horrid*] Rough with hair, hairy, shaggy — **Hirsuteness**, hĕr-sūt nes, *n*

Hirundine, hi run din, *a.* and *n* [L *hirundo*, a swallow] Swallow-like, a swallow

His, hiz, *pron* [In A Sax the genit sing of *hē* he, and of *hit*, it] The possessive case singular of the personal pronoun *he*, of or belonging to him, formerly also used for *its*

Hispid, his pid, *a* [L *hispidus*, rough, hairy HIDROUS] Rough, shaggy, bristly, *bot* beset with stiff bristles — **Hispidity**, his pid i ti, *n* The state of being hispid — **Hispidulous** his pid ū lus, *a* *Bot* having short stiff hairs

Hiss, his, *v i* [A Sax *hysian*, O D *hissen*, imitative of sound] To make a sound like that of the letter *s*, in contempt or disapprobation, to emit a similar sound said of serpents, of water thrown on hot metal, &c — *v t* To condemn by hissing, to express disapproval of by hissing — *n* The sound made by propelling the breath between the tongue and upper teeth, as in pronouncing the letter *s*, especially as expressive of disapprobation, any similar sound — **Hissingly** his ing li, *adv* With a hissing sound

Hist hist, *exclam* [Comp *hush whist*, Dan *hys* hush W *hust* a low buzzing sound] A word commanding silence, equivalent to *hush*, be silent

Histogeny his toj e ni, *n* [Gr *histos*, a tissue, and root *gen*, to produce] The formation and development of the organic tissues — **Histogenetic** his to je net ik, *a* Pertaining to histogeny — **Histography**, his tog ra fi, *n* A description of the organic tissues — **Histologic, Histological**, his to loj ik, his to loj i kal *a* Pertaining to histology — **Histologically**, his to loj i kal li, *adv* — **Histologist**, his tol o jist, *n* One versed in histology — **Histology**, his tol o ji *n* The doctrine of the tissues which enter into the formation of an animal or vegetable and its various organs — **Histolysis**, his tol i sis, *n* [Gr *lysis* solution] The decay and dissolution of organic tissues — **Histonomy** his ton o mi, *n* [Gr *nomos*, a law] The laws of the formation of tissues

History his to ri, *n* [L *historia*, a history, from Gr *historia*, a learning by inquiry, from Gr *histor*, knowing, learned, same root as L *vus wit* to know *story* is a short form of this] That branch of knowledge which deals with events that have taken place in the world's existence, the study or investigation of the past, a narrative or account of an event or series of events in the life of a nation or that have marked the progress or existence of any community or institution, a verbal relation of facts or events a narrative, an account of things that exist, a description, an account of an individual person — **Historian**, his to ri an, *n* A writer or compiler of history, a historical writer — **Historic, Historical**, his tor ik, his tor i kal, *a* [L *historicus*] Pertaining to or connected with history, containing or contained in, deduced from, suitable to, representing, &c, history — **Historically**, his tor i kal li, *adv* In a historic manner — **Historify**,† **Historicize**,† his tor i fi, his tor i siz, *v t* To record or narrate, to write as history — **Historied** † his to rid, *a* Recorded in history — **Historiette**, his tō ri et', *n* [Fr] A short history or story, a tale, a novel — **Historiographer**, his tō ri og ra fĕr, *n* A historian, particularly, a professed or official historian — **Historiographic, Historiographical**, his tō ri ō graf ik, his tō ri o graf i kal, *a* Relating to historiography — **Historiography**, his tō ri og ra fi, *n* The art or employment of a historian, the writing of history

Histrionic, Histrionical, his tri on ik, his tri-on'i-kal, *a* [L *histrionicus*, from *histrio*, an actor; same root as Skr *has*, to laugh at] Pertaining to an actor or stage-player, belonging to stage playing, theatrical, stagey, feigned for purposes of effect — **Histrionic**,† his-tri-on'ik, *n* A dramatic performer — **Histrionically**, his-tri on'i-kal li, *adv* In a histrionic manner — **Histrionics**, his tri-on'iks, *n* The art of theatrical representation — **Histrionism, Histrionicism**, his'tri-on-izm, his tri-on i sizm, *n* Stage playing, theatrical or artificial manners or deportment

Hit, hit, *v t* —*hit*, *hitting* [Same as Icel *hitta*, Dan *hitte*, to hit, to meet with, Sw *hitta*, to strike, to touch, same root as *hunt*, Goth *hunthan* to seize] To strike or touch with some degree of force, to strike or touch (an object aimed at), not to miss, to give a blow to, to reach or attain to an object desired, to light upon, to get hold of or come at (to *hit* a likeness), to suit with, to be conformable to, to fit, to agree with (to *hit* the public taste) — *To hit off*, to represent or describe by characteristic strokes or hits —*v i* To strike, to meet or come in contact, to clash followed by *against* or *on*, to succeed, to strike or reach the intended point, to agree, suit, fit — *To hit on* or *upon* to light on, to meet or find, as by accident —*To hit out*, to strike out with the fists —*n* The act of one who or that which hits, a striking of a mark, a stroke or blow, a lucky chance or fortunate event, a successful attempt, in expression or remark peculiarly applicable — **Hitter**, hit er, *n* One who hits

Hitch, hich, *v t* [Comp Prov E *huck*, to hop or spring, G dial *haksen*, to limp, &c *hotch*, to move by jerks to hobble, Prov E *huck* to shrug] To move by jerks or with stops to become entangled, to be caught or hooked (the cord *hitched* on a branch), to be linked or yoked —*v t* To fasten, to yoke, to make fast, to hook, to raise or pull up, to raise by jerks (to *hitch up* one's trousers) —*n* A catch, an impediment, a break down especially of a casual and temporary nature, a heave or pull up, temporary help or assistance (to give one a *hitch*), *naut* a kind of knot or noose in a rope for fastening it to an object

Hither hiтн ĕr *adv* [A Sax *huder*, *hither*, Goth *hudre*, Icel *hethra*, hither, from stem of *he* with comparative suffix] To this place, here with verbs signifying motion — *Hither and thither*, to this place and that —*a* On the side or in the direction toward the person speaking, nearer (or relative of *farther* — **Hithermost**, hiтн ĕr most, *a* Nearest on this side — **Hitherto**, hiтн ĕr to, *adv* To this place, to this time, as yet, until now — **Hitherward Hitherwards**, hiтн ĕr wĕrd, hiтн ĕr wĕrdz, *adv* This way, toward this place

Hive, hiv *n* [A Sax *hiw* a house, Goth *heiwa* O H G *hiwa* a family, same root as L *civis* a citizen (whence *civil city*, &c)] A box or kind of basket for the reception and habitation of a swarm of honey bees the bees inhabiting a hive, a place swarming with busy occupants —*v t* —*hived living* To collect into a hive, to cause to enter a hive, to lay up in store for future use — *v i* To take shelter together, to reside in a collective body — **Hive bee** *n* A bee which is housed in a hive, a domestic bee

Hives, hivz, *n* [Perhaps akin to *heave*] A disease of children, in which there is an eruption of vesicles over the body, nettle rash or chicken pox, also croup

Ho, Hoa, hō, hō a, *exclam* [Fr *ho*, Icel *hó*] A cry or call to arrest attention

Hoar, hōr, *a* [A Sax *hār* hoary, gray haired, Icel *hārr*, hoar *herra*, gray hair, hoariness, comp Sc *haar* a whitish mist] White (*hoar* frost), gray or grayish white, white with age, hoary —*n* Hoariness, antiquity —*v i* To become mouldy or musty — **Hoar frost** *n* The white particles of frozen dew, rime — **Hoariness**, hō ri nes, *n* The state of being hoary — **Hoary**, hō ri, *a* White or gray with age, hence, *fig* remote in time past, *bot* covered with short, dense, grayish white hairs, canescent — **Hoary headed**, *a* Having a hoary head, gray headed

Hoard, hōrd, *n* [A Sax *hord*—O Sax and G *hort*, Icel *hodd* Goth *huzd*, hoard, treasure, from root of *house* and of L *custos*, a guardian] A store, stock, or large quantity of anything accumulated or laid up, a hidden stock —*v t* To collect and lay up in a hoard, to amass and deposit in secret: often followed by *up* —*v i* To collect and form a hoard, to lay up store of money — **Hoarder**, hōr'dĕr, *n* One who hoards

Hoarding, hōr'ding, *n* [O Fr *horde*, a barrier HURDLE] A timber inclosure round a building when the latter is in the course of erection or undergoing alteration or repair

Hoarse, hōrs, *a* [A Sax *hās*, hoarse, husky=Icel *hāss*, Dan *hæs*, D *heesch*, G *heiser*, hoarse the *r* is intrusive] Having a harsh, rough, grating voice, as when affected with a cold, giving out a harsh, rough cry or sound — **Hoarsely**, hōrs'li, *adv* In a hoarse manner — **Hoarsen**, hōr sn, *v t* and *i* To make or to grow hoarse — **Hoarseness**, hōrs nes, *n* The state or quality of being hoarse

Hoax, hōks, *n* [For *hocus*] Something done for deception or mockery, a trick played off in sport, a practical joke —*v t* To play a trick upon for sport or without malice — **Hoaxer**, hōk sĕr, *n* One that hoaxes

Hob, hob, *n* [Same as *hub*, comp Dan *hob*, a heap, *hump* is akin and *hobnail* is a compound] The part of a grate or fireplace on which things are placed in order to be kept warm

Hobble, hob'l, *v i* —*hobbled*, *hobbling* [From or connected with *hop*, comp D *hobbelen*, to hobble, to stammer] To walk lamely, bearing chiefly on one leg, to limp, to walk awkwardly, to wabble or wobble, *fig* to halt or move irregularly in versification —*v t* To hopple —*n* A halting gait, an awkward gait, a difficulty, a scrape, a clog, a fetter — **Hobbler**, hob'lĕr *n* One that hobbles — **Hobblingly**, hob'ling li *adv* In a hobbling manner

Hobbledehoy, hob'l dē hoi, *n* [Of uncertain origin] A raw gawky youth approaching manhood

Hobby, hob'i, *n* [Comp Fr *hoberau*, dim of O Fr *hobe*, a little bird of prey] A small but strong winged British falcon

Hobby, Hobby horse hob i *n* [Comp Dan *hoppe*, a mare, Prov Sw and Fris *hoppa*, akin to *hop*] A strong active horse of a middle size, a nag, a figure of a horse on which boys ride, any favourite object, plan, or pursuit

Hobgoblin hob gob lin, *n* [From *hob*, formerly a rustic, a clown an elf, corruption of *Robin*, *Robert*] A goblin, an elf, an imp

Hobnail, hob nāl, *n* [*Hob* a projection, and *nail*] A nail with a thick strong head used for shoeing horses, or for the soles of heavy boots — **Hobnailed**, hob nāld *a* Set with hobnails, rough

Hobnob, hob nob, *v i* [Lit, *have or not* have, drink if it please you—A Sax *habban*, to have, and *nabban*, for *ne habban*, not to have] To drink familiarly to clink glasses, to be boon or intimate companions

Hoboy, hō boi HAUTBOY

Hock, hok, *n* [A Sax *hoh*, the heel, Icel *hā*, D *hoek*] The joint of an animal between the knee and the fetlock, in man, the posterior part of the knee joint — **Hock Hockle**, hok l, *v t* To hamstring, to hough

Hock, hok, *n* [G *Hochheimer*, from *Hochheim*, in Nassau where it is produced] A light sort of Rhenish wine which is either sparkling or still

Hockey, hok i, *n* [From *hook*] A game at ball played with a club curved at the lower end

Hocus, hō kus, *v t* —*hocussed*, *hocussing* [The *hocus* of *hocus pocus*] To impose upon, to cheat, to hoax, to stupefy with drugged liquor for the purpose of cheating or robbing, to drug for this purpose — **Hocus pocus**, hō'kus-pō kus, *n* [An invented word imitative of Latin] A juggler's trick, trickery used by conjurers —*v t* To cheat, to hocus or hoax

Hod, hod, *n* [Northern English for *hold*] A kind of trough for carrying mortar and bricks to masons and bricklayers, fixed to the end of a pole, and borne on the shoulder — **Hodman**, hod'man, *n* One who

carries a hod; a mason's or bricklayer's labourer.

Hodge-podge, Hotch-potch, hoj'poj, hoch'poch, *n* [Corruption of *hotchpot*] A mixed mass, a medley of ingredients, in Scotland, a thick soup of vegetables boiled with beef or mutton (in this sense always *hotch-potch*)

Hodometer, ho-dom'et-ėr, *n* [Gr *hodos*, a way, *metron*, a measure] An instrument for measuring the length of way travelled by any vehicle — **Hodometrical,** hod-o-met'ri-kal, *a* Pertaining to a hodometer

Hoe, hō, *n* [O Fr *hoe*, Fr *houe*, from the German, O H G *houwa*, G *haue* Hew] An instrument for cutting up weeds and loosening the earth in fields and gardens —*v t* —*hoed, hoeing* To cut, dig, scrape, or clean with a hoe —*v i* To use a hoe

Hog, hog, *n* [W *huch*, Corn *hoch*, Armor *houck*, *hoch*, a sow, swine hog] A swine, a pig, or any animal of that species, a castrated boar, a sheep of a year old, a brutal fellow, one who is mean and filthy —**Hog backed,** *a* Shaped like the back of a hog or sow —**Hoggery,** hog'ėr i, *n* A place where hogs or swine are kept, hoggish ness, brutishness —**Hogget,** hog'et, *n* A sheep two years old, a young boar of the second year —**Hoggish,** hog'ish, *a* Having the qualities of a hog, brutish, filthy —**Hoggishly,** hog'ish li, *adv* In a hoggish manner —**Hoggishness,** hog'ish nes *n* —**Hogherd** hog hėrd, *n* A keeper of swine —**Hog pen,** *n* A hog sty —**Hog plum,** *n* A West Indian fruit used as food for hogs —**Hog s back,** *n* Something shaped like the back of a hog, a ridge of a hill having this shape —**Hog skin,** *n* Leather made of the skin of swine —**Hog's-lard** *n* The fat of the hog —**Hog sty** *n* A pen or inclosure for hogs —**Hog wash,** *n* The refuse of a kitchen or a brewery, or like matter given to swine, swill

Hogmanay, hog'ma nā, *n* [Supposed to be from Fr *'Au gui menez'* 'Lead on to the mistletoe, a cry which in some parts of France the boys that go about begging on the last day of December are said to use.] The name given in Scotland to the last day of the year

Hogshead hogz'hed, *n* [Corrupted from D *okshoofd* Dan *oxehoved* the measure called a hogshead, and lit ox s head, probably modified from some term of quite other meaning] A measure of capacity containing 52½ gallons, also a large cask of indefinite contents, in America often a cask containing from 100 to 140 gallons

Hoiden, hoi den, *n* [O D *heyden* a heathen, a gypsy, a vagabond Heathen] A rude bold man, a rude bold girl, a rustic romp —*v t* To romp rudely or indecently —**Hoidenhood,** hoi den hud, *n* State of being a hoiden —**Hoidenish,** hoi den ish, *a* Like or appropriate to a hoiden —**Hoidenism,** hoi den izm, *n* The character or manners of a hoiden

Hoist, hoist, *v t* [O E *hoise*, Sc *heeze*= D *hijsschen, hysen*, L G *hissen*, Dan *heise, hisse*, to hoist, the *t* was added as in *against, amongst*] To heave or raise, especially to raise by means of block and tackle —*n* The act of hoisting, that by which anything is hoisted, a machine for elevating goods, passengers, &c , in a warehouse, hotel, and the like, an elevator —*pp* Hoisted [*Shak*]

Hoity-toity, hoi ti-toi ti An exclamation denoting surprise or disapprobation, with some degree of contempt equivalent to pshaw'—*a* Elated, flighty, petulant

Hold, hōld, *v t* pret & pp *held* [A Sax *healdan*=Dan *holde*, D *houden*, Icel *halda*, Goth *haldan*, G *halten*, to hold, hence *behold*] To have or grasp in the hand; to grasp and retain (to *hold* a sword, a pen, a candle), to bear, put, or keep in a certain position (to *hold* the hands up), to consider; to regard (I *hold* him in honour), to account (I *hold* it true), to contain, or to have capacity to receive and contain, to retain within itself, to keep from running or flowing out, to keep possession of, to maintain, uphold, preserve, not to lose, to be in possession of, to possess, occupy, own, keep; to have or to entertain (to *hold* enmity); to derive or deduce title to (he *held* lands of the king); to stop, restrain, withhold, to keep fixed as to a certain line of action, to bind or oblige (to *hold* one to his promise); to keep in continuance or practice (to *hold* intercourse), to prosecute or carry on, observe, pursue (a course, an argument); to celebrate, solemnize, carry out (a feast, a meeting), to occupy or keep employed; to engage the attention of —*To hold in play*, to keep occupied so as to withdraw from something else — *To hold water* (*fig*), to be logically sound or capable of standing investigation — *To hold in*, to guide with a tight rein, hence, to restrain, check, repress —*To hold off*, to keep off, to keep from touching —*To hold out*, to extend, to stretch forth, hence, to propose, to offer —*To hold up*, to raise, to keep in an erect position, to sustain, support, uphold, to show, exhibit, put prominently forward —*To hold one's own*, to keep good one's present condition, not to lose ground —*To hold one's peace*, to keep silence —*To hold the plough*, to guide it in ploughing —*v i* To take or keep a thing in one's grasp, to maintain an attachment, to continue firm, not to give way or break, to adhere, to stand, be valid, apply (the argument *holds* good, this *holds* true), to stand one's ground generally with *out* (the garrison *held out*), to reframe, to be dependent on for possessions, to derive right or title with *of*, sometimes *from*, to stop stay, or wait, to cease or give over chiefly in the imperative —*To hold forth*, to speak in public —*To hold off*, to keep at a distance, to avoid connection —*To hold on*, to continue, to keep fast hold, to cling, to proceed in a course — *To hold to*, to cling or cleave to, to adhere —*To hold with* to side with, to stand up for —*To hold together* not to separate, to remain in union —*Hold on! hold hard!* stop, cease —*n* A grasp, gripe clutch (often in to *take hold* to *lay hold*), *fig* mental grasp, grasp on or influence working on the mind, something which may be seized for support power of keeping, authority to seize or keep, claim, a place of confinement the whole interior cavity of a ship between the bottom and deck or lowest deck (in this sense seems modified from D *hol*, a hole, a ship s hold) — **Holder** hōl dėr, *n* One who or that which holds, a piece of a bill of exchange or a promissory note —**Holdfast** hold fast, *n* Something used to secure and hold in place something else —**Holding,** hōl ding, *n* A tenure, a farm held of a superior, that which holds, lands, or influence s

Hole, hōl, *n* [A Sax *hol*, hollow hole, D *hol*, Icel *hol*, *hola*, a hollow, a cavity, G *hohl*, hollow, of same root as A Sax *helan*, to cover, whence *hell*, or as Gr *kolos*, hollow] A hollow place or cavity in any solid body, a perforation, orifice, aperture, pit, rent, fissure, crevice, &c , the excavated habitation of certain wild beasts, a mean habitation, a wretched abode —*v t* —*holed, holing* To go into a hole —*v t* To make a hole or holes in, to drive into a hole, *mining*, to undercut a coal seam —**Hole and corner,** *a* Clandestine, underhand

Holethnos, hol eth nos, *n* [Gr *holos*, entire, whole and *ethnos*, nation] A primitive stock or race of people not yet divided into separate tribes or branches —**Holethnic,** hol eth nik, *a* Pertaining to a holethnos

Holiday Holily, Holiness Under Holy

Holla, Hollo, Holloa, hol lă, hol lō [Fr *holà—ho!* ho! and *là*, there] An exclamation to some one at a distance, in order to call attention or in answer to one that hails —*v i* To call, shout, or cry aloud

Holland, hol and, *n* A kind of fine linen originally manufactured in *Holland*, also a coarser linen fabric used for covering furniture, carpets, &c —**Hollander,** hol andėr, *n* A native of Holland —**Hollands,** hol'andz, *n.* A sort of gin imported from Holland

Hollow, hol'ō, *a* [A Sax *holg, holh*, a hollow space, from *hol*, a hole Hole] Containing an empty space within, having a vacant space within; not solid, concave; sunken (eye, cheek); sounding as if reverberated from a cavity, deep or low, not sincere or faithful, false; deceitful —*n* A depression or excavation below the general level or in the substance of anything; a cavity —*v t* To make a hollow or cavity in; to excavate —*adv* Utterly; completely (in certain phrases, as he beat him *hollow*) — **Hollow-eyed,** *a* Having sunken eyes — **Hollow-hearted,** *a* Insincere, deceitful, not true —**Hollowly,** hol ō li, *adv* In a hollow manner — **Hollowness,** hol ō nes, *n* The state or quality of being hollow — **Hollow square,** *n* A body of soldiers drawn up in the form of a square, with an empty space in the middle — **Hollow toned,** *a* Having a sound as if coming from a cavity, deep toned —**Hollow ware,** *n* A trade name for such iron articles as cauldrons, kettles, saucepans, coffee mills, &c

Holly Holly tree, hol i, *n* [O E *holin*, A Sax *holegn holen*, holly, allied to W *celyn*, Gael *cuileann*, holly] An evergreen tree or shrub with indented thorny leaves, and which produces clusters of beautiful red berries, also a name sometimes given to the holm oak, an evergreen oak —*Knee-holly*, butcher's broom

Hollyhock, hol i hok, *n* [Lit holy hock—*hock* being A Sax *hoc*, W *hocys*, mallow so called because brought from the Holy Land] A tall single stemmed biennial plant of the mallow family, a frequent ornament of gardens

Holm, holm or hōm, *n* [A Sax L G G and Dan *holm*, a small island in a river, Sw *holme*, Icel *holmr* an island] A river island, a low flat tract of rich land by the side of a river

Holm oak, hōlm or hōm, *n* [Lit holly oak, *holm* being from A Sax *holen*, holly, the leaves resembling those of the holly Holly] The evergreen oak

Holoblast, hol o blast, *n* [Gr *holos*, whole, and *blastos*, a bud or germ] *Zool* an ovum consisting entirely of germinal matter Meroblast —**Holoblastic,** hol o blastik, *a* Pertaining to a holoblast

Holocaust, hol o kast, *n* [Gr *holos* whole, and *kaustos* burned] A burnt sacrifice or offering the whole of which was consumed by fire, a great slaughter or sacrifice of life

Holograph, hol o graf, *n* [Gr *holos*, whole, and *grayhō*, to write] Any document as a letter deed, &c , wholly written by the person from whom it bears to proceed Used also as an adj —**Holographic, Holographical** hol o graf ik, hol-o graf i kal, *a* Being holograph, written by the grantor or testator himself

Holometabolic, Holometabolous hol o met a bol ik, *a* [Gr *holos*, entire *metabolē*, change] Applied to insects which undergo a complete metamorphosis

Holophotal hol o fō tal, *a* [Gr *holos*, whole and *phōs, photos* light] *Optics* reflecting the rays of light in one unbroken mass without perceptible loss

Holoptychius, hol op tik i us, *n* [Gr *holos*, entire, and *ptychē*, a wrinkle] A fossil ganoid fish of the old red sandstone, with wrinkled bony scales

Holostome, hol o stōm, *n* [Gr *holos*, whole, and *stoma*, a mouth] One of the gasteropodous molluscs in which the aperture of the shell is rounded or entire

Holothure, Holothurian, hol o-thūr, hol o-thū ri an, *n* [Gr *holos*, whole, *thurion*, dim of *thura*, opening] One of the sea-cucumbers or sea-slugs, an order of echinoderms, of which the bêche de mer or trepang is an example

Holp, Holpen, hōlp, hōl'pn, antiquated pret and pp of *help*

Holster, hōl'stėr, *n* [D *holster*, a pistol-case=A Sax *heolster*, a cover, a recess, Icel. *hulster*, Dan *hylster*, a case, root seen in A Sax *helan*, to cover, whence also *hell*] A leathern case for a pistol, carried by a horseman at the forepart of his saddle —**Holstered,** hōl stėrd, *a* Bearing holsters

Holt, hōlt, *n* [A Sax Icel and L G *holt*, grove, wood, D *hout*, G *holz*, wood, timber, cog Gael and Ir *coil, coille*, pl *coillte*, wood, W *celt*, shelter] A wood or woodland, a grove, a plantation

Holt, hōlt, *n.* [Corrupted for *hold.*] A place of security, a burrow

Holus-bolus, hō'lus bō'lus, *adv* [From *whole*, and *bolus*, a pill] All at a gulp, altogether; all at once [Vulgar]

Holy, hō'li, *a* [A Sax *hālig*, holy, from *hāl*, whole, similarly D and G *heilig*, Icel *heilagr*, Dan *hellig*, holy, akin *hale*, *heal*, *hallow*, *whole*, &c, same root also in Gr *kalos*, beautiful] Free from sin and sinful affections, pure in heart, pious, godly, hallowed, consecrated or set apart to a sacred use, having a sacred character —**Holiday**, **Holyday**, hol i dā, *n* A consecrated day, a religious anniversary, an occasion of joy and gaiety, a day or a number of days, of exemption from labour —*a* Pertaining to or befitting a holiday, cheerful, joyous —**Holily**, hō li li, *adv* In a holy manner —**Holiness**, hō'li nes, *n* The state or quality of being holy or sinless, sanctity, godliness, sacredness, *his holiness*, a title of the pope —*Holy of holies*, the innermost apartment of the Jewish tabernacle or temple, where the ark was kept —*Holy Ghost* or *Holy Spirit*, the Divine Spirit, the third person in the Trinity —*Holy Office*, the Inquisition —*Holy Thursday*, Ascension Day, also Thursday in Holy Week (so also *Holy Saturday*) —*Holy water*, in the *R Cath Ch* salted water consecrated by the priest, and used in various rites and ceremonies —*Holy week*, the week before Easter (the last week of Lent) —*Holy writ* the sacred Scriptures —**Holy grass**, *n* An odoriferous grass strewed before the doors of churches on festival days **Holy stone**, *n* A soft sandstone used by seamen for cleaning the decks of ships —*v t* To scrub with holy stone

Homage, hom aj, *n* [Fr *hommage*, O Fr *homenage*, L L *hominaticum* homage, from L *homo hominis* a man, in late times a vassal HUMAN] Acknowledgment of vassalage made by a feudal tenant to his lord on receiving investiture of a fee, hence, obeisance, respect paid by external action, reverence directed to the Supreme Being, reverential worship, devout affection —*v t* To pay homage to —**Homageable**, hom aj a bl *a* Bound to pay homage —**Homager**, hom aj ér, *n* One who does or is bound to do homage

Home, hōm, *n* [A Sax *hām*, home, house, dwelling = L G and Fris *ham*, D and G *heim*, Icel *heimr*, Goth *haims* abode, village, &c, cog Gr *kōmē* a village, *keimai* I rest, probably L *quies*, quiet &c] One's own abode or dwelling, the abode of the family or household of which one forms a member, abiding place one's own country, the seat (the *home* of war), an institute or establishment affording to the homeless sick, or destitute the comforts of a home (a sailors *home*, an orphans *home* &c) —*At home* in or about one's own house or abode in one's own country —*At home* in or *on a subject* conversant familiar, thoroughly acquainted with it —*To make one's self at home* to conduct one's self in another's house, as unrestrainedly as if at home —*a* Connected with one's home, domestic often opposed to *foreign* —*Home farm*, *home park*, &c, the farm, park, &c, adjoining a mansion house or residence of a landed proprietor —*adv* To one's home or one's native country often opposed to *abroad*, to one's self, to the point, to the mark aimed at, so as to produce an intended effect, effectively, thoroughly (to strike *home*) —**Homeborn**, hōm born, *a* Native, natural, domestic, not foreign —**Homebred**, hōm'bred, *a* Bred at home, originating at home, not foreign, not polished by travel —**Home brewed** *a* Brewed at home —*n* Beer, ale or the like brewed at home —**Home circle**, *n* The members or close intimates of a household —**Home department**, *n* That department of the British government in which the interior affairs of the country are regulated —**Home grown**, *a* Grown in one's own garden or country, not imported —**Homeless**, hōm'les, *a* Destitute of a home —**Homelessness**, hōm'les-nes, *n* The state of being homeless —**Homelily**, hōm li li, *adv* In a homely manner —**Homeliness**, hōm'li-nes, *n* The state or quality of being homely —**Homely**, hōm'li, *a* Pertaining to home, domestic, of plain features, not handsome, like that which is made for common domestic use, plain, coarse, not fine or elegant —**Home made**, *a* Made at home, of domestic manufacture —**Home-office**, *n* The office in which the affairs of the British home department are transacted —**Home rule**, *n* Self government for a detached part of a country, the political programme of the so called National party in Ireland —**Home ruler**, *n* One who maintains the doctrines of home rule —**Home secretary**, *n* The secretary of state for the British home department —**Home-sick**, *a* Ill from being absent from home, affected with home sickness —**Home sickness**, *n* Intense and unrestrained grief at a separation from one's home or native land, nostalgia, longing for home —**Homespun**, hōm spun *a* Spun or wrought at home, hence, plain, coarse, homely —*n* Cloth made at home —**Homestead**, hōm sted, *n* A house or mansion with the grounds and buildings immediately contiguous, a home —**Homeward**, **Homewards** hōm wērd, hōm wērdz, *adv* Toward home, toward one's abode or native country —*a* Being in the direction of home —**Homeward bound**, *a* Bound or destined for home, returning from a foreign country —**Homing** hōm ing *a* Coming home a term applied to birds, such as the carrier pigeons that have the faculty of returning home from great distances

Homeopathy HOMŒOPATHY

Homer, ho mér, *n* [Heb] A Hebrew measure equivalent to about 75 gallons or to 11 bushels

Homeric, hō mer ik, *a* Pertaining to *Homer* the great poet of Greece, resembling Homer's verse or style

Homicide hom i sid *n* [L *homicidium*, the crime, *homicida*, the perpetrator —*homo*, man, and *cædo*, to strike to kill] The killing of one man or human being by another a person who kills another, a manslayer —**Homicidal** hom i si dal, *a* Pertaining to homicide, murderous

Homily, hom i li *n* [Gr *homilia* inter course or converse, instruction, a sermon, from *homilos* a throng—*homos* same (cog with E *same*), and *vlē*, a throng] A discourse or sermon read or pronounced to an audience, a sermon, a serious discourse —**Homiletic** **Homiletical** hom i let ik hom i let i kal *a* [Gr *homiletikos*] Relating to homilies or homiletics hortatory —*Homiletic theology* homiletics —**Homiletics**, hom i let iks, *n* The art of preaching, that branch of practical theology which treats of sermons and the best mode of composing and delivering them —**Homilist**, hom i list, *n* One that composes homilies, a preacher

Hominy, hom i ni *n* [Amer Indian *auhuminea* parched corn] Maize hulled and coarsely ground prepared for food by being boiled with water [U S]

Homocarpous, hō mō kar'pus *a* [Gr *homos*, same (cog with L *camel*, *karpos* fruit] *Bot* having all the fruits of the flower head alike

Homocentric, hō mō sen trik, *a* [Gr *homos*, same, *kentron*, a centre] Having the same centre concentric

Homocercal hō mō sēr kal, *a* [Gr *homos*, same, *kerkos*, tail] *Ichthyol* having the lobes of the tail diverging symmetrically from the backbone as in the cod, herring, &c HETEROCERCAL —**Homocercy** hō mō sēr si, *n* The state of being homocercal

Homochromous, ho mok ro mus, *a* [Gr *homos*, same, *chrōma*, colour] *Bot* having all the florets of the same colour

Homodromous, **Homodromal** hō mod ro mus, ho-mod ro mal, *a* [Gr *homos* same, *dromos*, a race] *Bot* having the spires of leaves running in the same direction

Homœomeric, **Homœomerical**, hō mē ō mer'ik, hō mē-ō mer'i kal, *a* [Gr *homoios*, like, from *homos*, same, and *meros*, a part] Pertaining to or characterized by sameness of parts — **Homœomorphous**, hō mē-ō-mor'fus, *a* [Gr *morphē*, form] ISOMORPHOUS

Homœopathy, hō mē-op a thi, *n* [Gr *homoios*, like, *pathos*, feeling, suffering] The system of medicine founded upon the belief that drugs have the power of curing morbid conditions similar to those they have the power to excite in healthy persons opposed to *heteropathy* or *allopathy* —**Homœopathic**, **Homœopathical**, hō mē ō path'ik, hō mē-ō path'i-kal, *a* Relating to homœopathy —**Homœopathically**, hō mē-ō-path'i kal li, *adv* In a homœopathic manner — **Homœopathist**, hō-mē-op'a-thist, *n* One who practises or supports homœopathy

Homœozoic, hō mē ō-zō"ik, *a* [Gr *homoios*, similar, *zōē*, life] Inhabited by similar forms of animal or vegetable life

Homogamous, hō mog'a-mus, *a* [Gr *homos*, same, *gamos*, marriage] *Bot* having all the florets of a flower head, or the florets of the spikelets in grasses, hermaphrodite —**Homogamy**, hō mog'a-mi, *n* The state of being homogamous

Homoganglíate, hō mō gang'gli-āt, *a* [Gr *homos*, same, *ganglion*, a ganglion] *Anat* having the nervous ganglia symmetrically arranged

Homogeneous, **Homogeneal**, hō-mō jē nē-us, hō mō jē nē al, *a* [Gr *homogenēs*—*homos*, like, and *genos* kind, root *gen*, cog with E *kin*] Of the same kind or nature, consisting of similar parts, or of elements of the like nature opposite of *heterogeneous* — **Homogeneity**, **Homogeneousness**, hō mō je nē i ti hō mō jē nē us nes, *n* The state or character of being homogeneous

Homogenesis ho mō jen e sis, *n* [Gr *homos*, same *genesis*, birth] Sameness of origin, reproduction of offspring similar to their parents — **Homogenetic**, hō mō je net'ik, *a* Pertaining to homogenesis

Homograph hō mō-graf, *n* [Gr *homos*, same, *graphō* to write] A word which has exactly the same form as another, though of a different origin and signification a homonym —**Homographic**, hō-mō graf'ik, *a* Relating to homographs

Homoiousian, hō moi-ou si an, *n* [Gr *homoios* similar, and *ousia*, being] A person holding the belief that the nature of Christ is not the same with, but only similar to, that of the Father HOMOOUSIAN

Homoiozoic hō moi ō zō ik, *a* HOMŒOZOIC

Homologate, ho mol o gāt, *v t* —*homologated*, *homologating* [L L *homologo*, *homologatum*, from Gr *homos*, same, and *logos*, discourse, from *legō*, to speak] To approve, to express approval of or assent to, to ratify —**Homologation**, ho mol o gā'shon *n* The act of homologating

Homologous hō mol o gus *a* [Gr *homos*, same, and *logos*, proportion] Having the same relative position, proportion, or structure, corresponding in use or general character, of similar type —**Homologue**, hō mo log, *n* That which is homologous, an organ of an animal homologous with another organ — **Homology**, hō-mol'o ji, *n* The quality of being homologous, correspondence in character or relation, sameness or correspondence in organs of animals as regards general structure and type, thus *the human arm corresponds to* the fore leg of a quadruped and the wing of a bird — **Homological**, hō mō-loj i-kal, *a* Pertaining to homology, having a structural affinity — **Homologically**, hō-mō-loj i kal li, *adv* In a homological manner

Homomorphous, **Homomorphic**, hō mō-mor'fus, hō mō mor'fik, *a* [Gr *homos*, same, *morphē*, shape] Having the same external appearance or form —**Homomorphism**, hō mō-mor'fizm, *n* The condition of being homomorphous

Homonym, **Homonyme**, hō'mō-nim, *n* [Gr *homos*, same, *onoma*, name] A word which agrees with another in sound, and perhaps in spelling, but differs from it in signification, a homograph; *as fair*, *a* and *fair*, *n* —**Homonymic**, **Homonymical**, hō-mō nim'ik, hō-mō-nim'i-kal, *a* Relating to homonyms or to homonyms —**Homonymous**, hō-mon'i-mus, *a* Having the same sound or spelling —**Homonymously**, hō-mon i-mus-li, *adv* In a homonymous manner —**Homonymy**, hō-mon'i-mi, *n* Sameness of name with a difference of meaning; ambiguity, equivocation.

Homoousian, hō-mō-ou'si-an, *n* [Gr *homos*, same, and *ousia*, being] A person who maintains that the nature of the Father and the Son is the same, in opposition to the *Homoousians*

Homopetalous, hō-mō-pet'a lus, *a* [Gr *homos*, same, *petalon*, a petal] *Bot* having all the petals or florets alike

Homophone, hō mō-fōn, *n* [Gr *homos*, same, *phōnē*, sound] A letter or character expressing a like sound with another, a word having the same sound as another, a homonym —**Homophonous**, hō mof o nus, *a* Of like sound, agreeing in sound but differing in sense —**Homophony**, hō mof o-ni, *n* Sameness of sound

Homopter, hō mop tèr, *n* [Gr *homos*, same, *pteron*, a wing] A hemipterous insect with wings of same consistence through out

Homotaxis, Homotaxy, hō mō tak sis, hō-mō tak si, *n* [Gr *homos*, same, *taxis*, arrangement] Agreement in arrangement, *geol*, agreement in the arrangement of strata in different localities —**Homotaxial**, hō mō tak'si al, *a* Pertaining to homotaxis

Homotonous, ho-mot o nus, *a* [Gr *homos*, same, *tonos*, tone] Of the same course or tenor applied to diseases

Homotropal, Homotropous, ho mot ro-pal, hō-mot ro pus, *a* [Gr *homos* same, *tropos*, turn, direction] *Bot* directed in the same way as the body to which it belongs

Homotype, ho mō tip *n* [Gr *homos* same *typos*, type] A part or organ of animal corresponding to or forming a repetition of another part (as on the right and left sides) —**Homotypal, Homotypic**, ho mo ti pal, hō mo tip ik, *a* Forming a homo type —**Homotypy**, hō mot i pi, *n* The existence of homotypies

Homunculus, Homuncule, hō mung kūl, hō-mung'kū lus *n* [L, dim of *homo*, a man] A mannikin, a dwarf

Hone, hon *n* [A Sax *hān*, Icel *hein*, Sw *hen*, a hone, a whetstone, root seen in Skr *ço*, to sharpen, and in L *cos*, a cone] A stone of a fine grit, used for sharpening instruments that require a fine edge — *v t* To sharpen on a hone

Honest, on est, *a* [O Fr *honeste* (Fr *honnête*), from L *honestus*, from *honos*, *honor*, Honour] Fair in dealing with others, free from trickishness, fraud, or theft, upright, just, equitable, sincere, candid, or unreserved, honourable, reputable, chaste or virtuous, pleasant looking in features —**Honestly**, on est li, *adv* In an honest manner —**Honesty**, on es ti, *n* The state or quality of being honest, integrity, uprightness, fairness, candour

Honey, hun i, *n* [A Sax *hunig*=D and G *honig*, Icel *hunang*, honey] A sweet, viscid juice, collected from flowers by several kinds of insects, especially bees, *fig* sweetness or pleasantness, as a word of endearment, sweet one, darling —*v t* To become sweet, to become complimentary or fawning —*v t* To cover with or as with honey, to make agreeable to sweeten —**Honey bee** *n* A bee that produces honey, the hive bee —**Honey comb**, *n* The waxy structure formed by bees for the reception of honey, and for the eggs which produce their young —**Honey combed**, *a* Formed like a honey comb, perforated with or containing many cavities —**Honey dew**, *n* A sweet saccharine substance found on the leaves of trees and other plants in small drops like dew, a kind of tobacco which has been moistened with molasses —**Honeyed, Honied**, hun id, *p* and *a* Covered with or as with honey, hence, sweet, full of compliments or tender words —**Honeysdness**, hun id nes, *n* —**Honeymoon**, hun i mōn, *n* The first month after marriage, the interval spent by a newly married pair before settling down in a home of their own —**Honey mouthed, Honey tongued**, *a* Soft or smooth in speech —**Honeysuckle**, hun i suk-l, *n* [From children sucking the honey out of the nectary] The popular name for a genus of upright or climbing shrubs, one species of which is a well-known British plant, known also by the name of woodbine

Hong, hong, *n* [Chinese *hong*, *hang*] The Chinese name for foreign factories or mercantile houses —*Hong merchants*, a body of eight to twelve Chinese merchants at Canton, who once had the sole privilege of trading with Europeans

Honour, Honor, on'ér, *n* [O Fr *honor*, *honeur*, Fr *honneur*, from L *honor*, *honos*, honour, whence, *honestus*, honest] Esteem paid to worth, high estimation, reverence, veneration, any mark of respect or estimation by words or actions, dignity, exalted rank or place, distinction, reputation, good name, a nice sense of what is right, just, and true, scorn of meanness, a particular virtue, as bravery or integrity in men and chastity in females, one who or that which is a source of glory or esteem, he who or that which confers dignity (an *honour* to his country), title or privilege of rank or birth, one of the highest trump cards, as the ace, king, queen, or knave with *his* your, &c, a title of address or respect now restricted to the holders of certain offices, except among the vulgar, (*pl*) civilities paid as at an entertainment, (*pl*) academic and university distinction or pre eminence —*Honours of war*, distinctions granted to a vanquished enemy, as of marching out of a camp or intrenchments armed and with colours flying —*An affair of honour*, a dispute to be decided by a duel —*Word of honour*, a verbal promise or engagement which cannot be violated without disgrace —*Debt of honour*, a debt as a bet for which no security is required or given except that implied by honourable dealing —*Maid of honour*, a lady whose duty it is to attend a queen in public —*v t* To regard or treat with honour, to revere, to respect, to reverence, to bestow honour upon, to elevate in rank or station, to exalt, to ennoble illustrious, *com* to accept and pay when due (to *honour* a bill of exchange) —**Honorarium** on ō rā ri um, *n* [L *honorarium* (*donum*, gift, understood)] A fee to a professional gentleman for professional services —**Honorary** on ō ra ri, *a* [L *honorarius*] Done or made in honour, indicative of honour, intended merely to confer honour (an *honorary* degree), possessing a title or post with out performing services or with out receiving benefit or reward (an *honorary* secretary or treasurer) —**Honorific**, on ō rifik *a* Conferring honour —**Honourable Honorable** on ér a bl, *a* Worthy of being honoured, estimable, illustrious or noble actuated by principles of honour, conferring honour, consistent with honour or reputation, regarded with esteem, accompanied with marks of honour or testimonies of esteem, upright and laudable, directed to a just and proper end, not base, a title of distinction applied to certain members of noble families, persons in high position, &c, *right honourable* being a higher grade —**Honourableness**, on ér a bl nes, *n* The state of being honourable —**Honourably**, on ér a bli, *adv* In an honourable manner —**Honourer**, on ér ér, *n* One who honours —**Honourless**, on ér les, *a* Destitute of honour, not honoured

Hood, hud, *n* [A Sax *hōd*=D *hoed*, G *hut*, a hat, allied to E *heed*, G *huten*, D *hoeden*, to protect, Skr *chad*, to cover] A soft covering for the head worn by females and children, a part of a monk's outer garment with which he covers his head, a cowl, a similar appendage to a cloak or overcoat, an ornamental fold at the back of an academic gown, a covering for a hawk's head or eyes, used in falconry, anything that resembles a hood in form or use —*v t* To dress in a hood or cowl, to put a hood on, to cover or hide —**Hooded**, hud ed, *p* and *a* Covered with or wearing a hood, *bot* cucullate, resembling a hood in shape —*Hooded crow*, a crow of a grayish colour with a black head, the Royston crow —**Hooded snake**, the cobra de-capella —**Hood mould, Hood-moulding**, *n* A dripstone —**Hoodwink**, hud wingk, *v t* To blind by covering the eyes, to blindfold, to deceive by external appearances or disguise, to impose on

Hoof, hōf, *n* pl **Hoofs**, rarely, **Hooves**, hōvz [A Sax *hōf*, Icel *hōfr*, D *hoef*, Dan *hov*, G *huf*, a hoof] The horny substance that covers the feet or the digits of the feet of certain animals, as horses, oxen, sheep, deer, &c —**Hoof-bound**, *a Farriery*, having a dryness and contraction of the hoof, which occasions pain and lameness —**Hoofed**, hōft, *a* Furnished with hoofs —**Hoofless**, hōf les, *a* Destitute of hoofs —**Hoof mark**, *n* The mark or trace left by a hoof

Hook, huk, *n* [A Sax *hōc*, a hook, a crook —D *hoek*, Icel *haki*, G *haken*, O H G *hako*, a hook same root as *hang*, *hake*, *hockey* *huckle bone* *hackle*] A piece of iron or other metal bent into a curve for catching, holding, or sustaining any thing, any similar appliance, a curved instrument for cutting grass or grain, a sickle, an instrument for cutting or lopping, a small metallic fastening for dresses catching in an *eye* —*By hook or by crook* Under Crook —*On one s own hook*, on one s own account or responsibility [Colloq] —*v t* To catch or fasten with a hook or hooks, to bend into the form of a hook, to furnish with hooks to catch by artifice, to entrap —*v t* To bend, to be curving, to catch into something —**Hook beaked, Hook billed**, *a* Having a curved beak or bill, curvirostral —**Hook bill**, *n* The curved beak of a bird, a bill hook with a curved end —**Hooked**, huk ed or hukt, *p* and *a* Shaped or curved like a hook —**Hookedness**, huk'ed nes, *n* A state of being hooked, in curvation —**Hooker**, huk ér *n* One who or that which hooks —**Hook nose**, *n* A curved nose —**Hook nosed**, *a* Having a curved or aquiline nose

Hookah, hoo kah *n* A pipe with a large bowl and a long pliable tube, so constructed that the smoke of the tobacco is made to pass through water for the purpose of cooling it

Hooker, huk ér, *n* [D *hoeker*, *hoekboot*] A two masted Dutch vessel, also, a small fishing smack

Hoop hōp *n* [A Sax *hōp* Fris *hop* D *hoep*, akin *kunip*] A band of wood or metal used to confine the staves of casks, tubs &c or for other similar purposes, a combination of circles of thin whalebone or other elastic material used to expand the skirts of ladies dresses, a farthingale, a crinoline —*v t* To bind or fasten with hoops —**Hooper**, hō pér, *n* One who hoops

Hoop, hōp, *v t* [Fr *houper*, to whoop, same as *whoop*] To whoop, to shout —*n* A shout —**Hooper**, ho per *n* The wild swan, so called from its cry —**Hooping cough**, *n* A contagious ailment common in childhood characterized by a violent convulsive cough, returning by fits, and consisting of several expirations, followed by a sonorous inspiration or *hoop*

Hoopoe Hoopoo, ho pō, hō pō, *n* [Fr *huppe*, L *upupa*, Gr *epops*, hoopoe names given from its cry] A beautiful bird with a crest which it can erect or depress at pleasure found in Europe and North Africa

Hoot, hot, *v i* [From the sound, comp Fr *houter* to call, to cry] To cry out or shout in contempt, to cry as an owl —*v t* To utter cries or shouts in contempt of, to utter contemptuous cries or shouts at —*n* A cry or shout in contempt, the cry of an owl

Hop, hop, *v i* —*hopped*, *hopping* [A Sax *hoppian*=Icel and Sw *hoppa*, D *huppen*, G *hupfen*, to hop, akin *hobble*, *hobby*] To move by successive leaps, to leap or spring on one foot, to skip, as birds, to limp, to dance —*n* A leap on one leg, a jump, a spring, a dance or dancing party (colloq) —**Hopper**, hop ér, *n* One who hops, a wooden trough through which grain passes into a mill, so named from its moving or shaking, any similar contrivance, a boat having a compartment with a movable bottom to convey matter dredged up and deposit it in deep water —**Hop-scotch**, *n* A children s game which consists in hopping over scores or scotches on the ground

Hop, hop, *n* [D *hop*, *hoppe*, G *hopfen*, hop] A climbing plant of the hemp family,

whose female flowers are used to flavour malt liquors and make them keep —*v t* —*hopped*, *hopping* To mix hops with —*v i* To pick or gather hops — **Hopbine**, hop bīn, *n* The climbing or twining stem of the hop plant —**Hopoast**, hop ōst, *n* An oven or kiln for drying hops — **Hop-picker**, *n* One who picks or gathers hops —**Hop pocket**, *n* A coarse, heavy wrapper for containing hops, used as a measure for hops=*1½ to* 2 cwt —**Hope pole**, *n* A pole or stake for the stem of the hop plant to climb **Hoppy**, hop i, *a* Abounding with hops, having the flavour of hops

Hope, hōp, *n* [A Sax *hopa*=D *hoop*, Sw *hopp*, Dan *haab*, hope, G *hoffen*, to hope, possibly akin to L *cupio*, to desire] A desire of some good, accompanied with at least a slight expectation of obtaining it, or a belief that it is obtainable, (expectation of something desirable, confidence in a future event, trust, that which gives hope, one in whom trust or confidence is placed, the object of hope, the thing hoped for — *Forlorn hope* Under FORLORN — *v i* —*hoped*, *hoping* [A Sax *hopian* D *hopen*, to hope] To entertain hope, to desire with expectation —**Hopeful**, hop ful *a* Full of or entertaining hope, having qualities which excite hope, promising *n* A boy or young man, the *hope* of his parents often with the epithet *young* and used sarcastically —**Hopefully**, hop ful li, *adv* In a hopeful manner —**Hopefulness**, hop ful nes, *n* The state or quality of being hopeful or of furnishing ground for hope — **Hopeless**, hop les, *a* Destitute of hope, giving no ground of hope — **Hopelessly**, hōp les li, *adv* In a hopeless manner — **Hopelessness**, hop les nes *n* — **Hoper**, ho per, *n* one that hopes — **Hopingly**, ho ping li, *a iv* With hope, hopefully

Hoplite, hop lit, *n* [Gr *hoplitēs*, from *hoplon* a weapon] A heavy armed soldier of ancient Greece

Hopper Under HOP

Hopple, hop l, *v t* [From *hop*, to leap, also in form *hobble*] To tie the feet of (a horse) near together to prevent leaping or running, to hobble, to fetter —*n* A fetter for the legs of horses or other animals when turned out to graze

Horary, **Horal**, ho ra ri hō ri al, *a* [L *hora*, an hour] Pertaining to the hours, occurring once an hour, hourly

Horatian, ho rā shi an *a* Relating to or resembling the Latin poet *Horace* (Horatius) or his poetry

Horde, hōrd, *n* [Fr *horde* from Turk and Per *ordū* court, camp, horde] A tribe, clan, or race of Asiatic or other nomads, a wandering tribe, hence a gang, a migratory crew rabble —*v i* To live in hordes, to huddle together

Horehound, hōr hound, *n* [A Sax *hāra hune* — *hār*, hoar, and *hune* the generic name of these plants] The popular name of several European plants of the mint family, one of which, white horehound, has an aromatic smell and bitter taste, and has been much in use for coughs and asthma Written also *Hoarhound*

Horizon, ho ri zon, *n* [Gr *horizōn* from *horizo* to bound, from *horos*, a limit, lit that which bounds] The circle which bounds that part of the earth's surface visible to a spectator from a given point, the apparent junction of the earth and sky called the *visible* or *apparent horizon*, an imaginary great circle, parallel to this, whose plane passes through the centre of the earth called the *celestial horizon* — *On the same horizon* *pol* said of fossils or strata which appear to be of the same age — **Horizontal**, hor i zon tal, *a* Pertaining to the horizon, on the same or a parallel plane with the horizon, on a level, measured or contained in the plane of the horizon (*horizontal* distance) —**Horizontality**, hor i zon tal i ti, *n* The state of being horizontal — **Horizontally**, hor i zon tal li, *adv* In a horizontal direction or position

Horn, horn, *n* [A Sax *horn*, a horn, a trumpet=Icel Sw Dan and G *horn*, D *horen*, Goth *haurn*, cog W and Armor *corn*, L *cornu*, Gr *keras*—horn *Hornet* is a derivative, and *hart* is akin] A hard projecting appendage growing on the heads of certain animals, and particularly on cloven hoofed quadrupeds, the material of which such horns are composed, a wind-instrument of music, originally made of horn, a drinking cup of horn, a utensil for holding powder for immediate use, originally made of horn a powder flask, something similar to a horn, the feeler of an insect snail, &c, an extremity of the moon when waxing or waning —*To draw in the horns*, to repress one's ardour, or to restrain pride, in allusion to the habit of the snail withdrawing its feelers when startled — **Hornbeam** horn bēm, *n* A small bushy tree of the oak family, with a hard white wood —**Horn beast**, *n* An animal with horns [*Shak*] — **Hornbill**, *horn bil*, *n* A name of certain birds with very large bills surmounted by an extraordinary horny protuberance — **Horn blende** horn blend *n* [G *horn*, horn, and *blende*, blende (from *blenden* to dazzle), from its shining and glittering appearance] A dark green or black lustrous mineral of several varieties, an important constituent of several rocks —**Hornblendic**, horn blen dik, *a* Containing hornblende, resembling hornblende —**Horn blower**, *n* One that blows a horn —**Hornbook** horn buk, *n* In former times a child's alphabet book or primer, with a transparent sheet of horn placed over the single page of which it usually consisted, the whole being fixed to a wooden frame —**Horned**, hornd *a* Having horns or projections resembling them (the *horned* moon) — **Horned horse**, *n* The gnu —**Hornedness**, hornd nes *n* The state of being horned —**Horned screamer**, *n* A South American grallatorial bird, with a long, slender, movable horn projecting from its fore head — **Horner**, hor nėr, *n* One who works or deals in horn one who blows a horn — **Horn fish**, **Horn pike**, *n* The garfish or sea needle —**Hornless**, horn les, *a* Having no horns —**Horn mad**, *a* Outrageous, stark mad in allusion to a mad bull — **Horn owl** **Horned owl**, *n* One of those owls that have two tufts of feathers on the head —**Hornpipe**, horn pīp, *n* A musical instrument formerly popular in Wales, a lively dance tune, a sprightly dance, usually performed by one person —**Hornstone**, horn ston, *n* A siliceous stone, a variety of quartz —**Hornwork** horn wėrk *n* *Fort* a work with one front only, thrown out beyond the glacis, which front consists of two demi bastions connected by a curtain —**Horny**, hor ni, *a* Consisting or composed of horn, resembling horn in appearance or composition, exhibiting hardened skin or callosities (a *horny* fist), having horns

Hornet, hor net, *n* [A Sax *hyrnet*, from *horn* a horn from its antennæ or horns, or because its buzzing is compared to the blowing of a horn, G *hornuss*, a hornet] The largest species of wasp found in Britain, the sting of which is very painful, hence any one who gives particular annoyance

Horography, hō rog ra fi, *n* [Gr *hōra*, hour and *graphō*, to write] An account of the art of constructing instruments for showing the hours, horology —**Horologe**, ho ro loj, *n* [Fr *horologe*, L *horologium*, Gr *hōrologion*—*hōra*, hour, and *legō*, to tell] A piece of mechanism for indicating the hours of the day, a time piece of any kind —**Horologer**, **Horologist**, ho rol o jėr, hō rol o jist, *n* A maker or vender of clocks and watches, one versed in or who writes on horology —**Horologic**, **Horological**, hō-ro-loj ik, hō ro-loj i kal, *a* Pertaining to horology, *bot* opening and closing at certain hours said of flowers — **Horology**, hō rol o-ji, *n* The science of measuring time, the art of constructing machines for measuring time, as clocks, watches, dials —**Horometer**, hō rom et ėr, *n* An instrument to measure time — **Horometrical**, hō ro met ri kal, *a* Belonging to horometry —**Horometry**, hō rom et ri, *n* The art of measuring time by hours and subordinate divisions — **Horoscope**, hō ros-kōp, *n* [Gr *hōroskopos*—*hōra*, hour, and *skopeō*, to view] A scheme or figure of the heavens at a given time, used by astrologers to foretell future events and the fortunes of persons, according to the position of the stars at the time of their birth —**Horoscopist**, hō-ros'ko-pist, *n* One versed in horoscopy — **Horoscopic**, hō-ros kop ik, *a* Relating to horoscopy — **Horoscopy**, hō ros'ko-pi, *n* The predicting of future events by the disposition of the stars and planets

Horrible, hor'ri bl, *a* [L *horribilis*, from *horreo*, to bristle or stand on end, to be terrified, akin to *hirtus*, shaggy, *hirsutus*, hirsute] Exciting or tending to excite horror, dreadful, terrible, shocking, hideous —**Horrent** hor rent, *a* [L *horrens*, *horrentis*] Bristling —**Horribleness**, hor'ri bl nes, *n* The state or quality of being horrible —**Horribly**, hor'ri bli, *adv* In a horrible manner, excessively, very much —**Horrid**, hor'rid, *a* [L *horridus*, from *horreo*] Fitted to excite horror, dreadful, hideous, shocking, very offensive (colloq) —**Horridly**, hor'rid li, *adv* In a horrid manner —**Horridness**, hor'rid nes, *n* The quality of being horrid —**Horrific**, hor rif ik, *a* [L *horrificus*] Causing horror —**Horrify**, hor'ri fi, *v t* —*horrified*, *horrifying* [L *horror*, *facio*, to make] To strike or impress with horror —**Horriplation**, hor'ri pi lā shon, *n* [L *horreo*, to bristle, *pilus*, hair] The bristling or standing on end of the hair —**Horror**, hor'rėr *n* [L, from *horreo*] A powerful feeling of fear, dread, and abhorrence, a shuddering with terror and loathing, that which excites horror, something frightful or shocking —*The horrors*, a state of extreme agitation felt by a drunkard on the withdrawal of the customary stimulus — **Horror stricken**, **Horror-struck**, *a* Struck with horror

Horse, hors, *n* [A Sax *hors*=Icel *hross*, *hors*, O H G *hros*, G *ross*, D *ros*, allied to Skr *hreça*, neighing, or to L *curro*, to run] A well known quadruped, the most important to man of all animals that are used as beasts of burden and of draught, the male animal, in distinction from the female called a *mare*, cavalry, troops serving on horseback (in this sense no plural termination), a wooden frame with legs for supporting something, *naut* a rope attached to a yard to support the sailors while they loose reef, or furl the sails — [*Horse* in compounds, often implies largeness or coarseness, as *horse* chestnut, *horse*-play]— *To take horse*, to mount or set out on horseback —*v t* —*horsed*, *horsing* To provide with a horse, to supply a horse or horses for, to sit astride, to bestride (*Shak*) —**Horse artillery**, *n* *Mil* field artillery with lighter guns than ordinary field-artillery, and all the gunners mounted — **Horseback** hors bak, *n* The back of a horse, that part on which the rider sits, generally in the phrase *on horseback*, that is, mounted or riding on a horse —**Horse-barracks**, *n pl* Barracks for cavalry.— **Horse box**, *n* A closed carriage for transporting horses by railway —**Horse breaker**, *n* One whose employment is to break or train horses — **Horse-chestnut**, *n* A well known tree with beautiful flowers, often planted for ornament, the nuts of which have been used as food for animals —**Horse-cloth**, *n* A cloth to cover a horse —**Horse dealer**, *n* One who buys and sells horses — **Horse-doctor**, *n* One who treats the diseases of horses, a farrier — **Horse drench**, *n* A dose of physic for a horse, the instrument by which it is administered —**Horsefish**, **hors'fish**, *n* The flesh of a horse, horses generally, a species of mahogany — **Horsefly**, hors'fli, *n*. A large fly that sucks the blood of horses.— **Horse-guards**, *n pl* A body of cavalry for guards — *The Horse-guards*, the public office appropriated to the departments under the commander in-chief of the British army, the military authorities at the head of the British war department, in contradistinction to the civil chief, who is the secretary-at-war —**Horse-hair**, *n* *sing* and *pl*. The hair of horses, more particularly of the mane and tail.—**Horse-hoe**, *n*.

An agricultural implement consisting of hoe blades attached to a frame and drawn by a horse —**Horse-jockey**, *n* A jockey — **Horse-laugh**, *n* A loud, coarse, boisterous laugh —**Horseleech**, *n* A large species of leech, a horse-doctor, a farrier —**Horse load**, *n* A load for a horse —**Horse-mackerel**, *n* A fish about the size of a mackerel, with oily rank flesh —**Horseman**, hors man, *n* A man who rides on horseback, one who uses and manages a horse, a soldier who serves on horseback, a variety of pigeon — **Horsemanship**, hors man ship, *n* The art of riding and managing horses, equestrian skill —**Horse mill**, *n* A mill turned by a horse or horses —**Horse milliner**, *n* One who supplies ribbons and other decorations for horses —**Horse nail**, *n* A nail for fastening a horse's shoe to the hoof — **Horse play** *n* Rough or rude practical jokes or the like, rude pranks — **Horse pond**, *n* A pond for watering horses — **Horse power**, *n* The power of a horse or its equivalent, the force with which a horse acts when drawing, the standard for estimating the power of a steam engine, each horse power being estimated as equivalent to 33,000 lbs raised one foot high per minute — **Horse race**, *n* A race by horses, a match of horses in running —**Horse racing**, *n* The practice or art of running horses —**Horse radish**, *n* A perennial plant of the cabbage family, the white cylindrical root of which has a pungent taste, and is used as a condiment with roast beef —**Horse rug**, *n* A woollen cover for a horse —**Horse shoe**, *n* A shoe for horses, commonly a piece of iron, in shape resembling the letter U, nailed to the horse's foot, anything shaped like a horse shoe —*Horse shoe magnet* an artificial steel magnet nearly in the form of a horse shoe —**Horse soldier**, *n* A cavalry soldier — **Horse tail** *n* The tail of a horse, a standard of rank and honour among the Turks, consisting of one or more tails of horses mounted on a lance, an equisetum (which see) — **Horsewhip**, hors whip, *n* A whip for driving or striking horses — *v t* —*horsewhipped horse whipping* To lash or strike with a horse whip —**Horsewoman**, hors wum an, *n* A woman who rides on horseback, an equestrienne —**Horsy**, **Horsey**, hor si, *a* Connected with, fond of or much taken up with horses —**Horsiness**, hor si nes, *n* The quality of being horsy

Hortation, hor tā shon, *n* [L *hortatio*, from *hortor*, to exhort] The act of exhorting, exhortation —**Hortative**, hor ta tiv, *a* Giving exhortation —*n* A prompter given to incite or encourage, exhortation —**Hortatory**, hor ta to ri, *a* Exhortative

Horticulture, hor ti kul tūr *n* [L *hortus*, a garden (same root as *garden*, *yard*), and *cultura*, culture] The cultivation of a garden, the art of cultivating or managing gardens — **Horticultural**, hor ti-kul tūr al *a* Pertaining to horticulture — **Horticulturist**, **Horticultor**, hor ti-kul tūr ist, hor ti kul ter, *n* One who practises horticulture — **Hortus Siccus**, hor tus sik kus, *n* [L] *Lit* a dry garden, a collection of specimens of plants care fully dried and preserved, a herbarium

Hosanna, ho zan na, *n* [Heb, save I beseech you] An exclamation of praise to God, or an invocation of blessings

Hose, hōz *n* [A Sax *hosa* (pl *hosan*), a leg-covering=D *hoos*, Icel *hosa*, G and Dan *hose*, comp A Sax *hose*, Dan *hase*, a husk, perhaps allied to *house*] Close fitting trousers or breeches reaching to the knee, covering for the lower part of the legs, including the feet, stockings (in these senses now used as a plural), a flexible tube or pipe for conveying water or other fluid to any required point —**Hose-reel**, *n* A large revolving drum or reel for carrying hose for fire-engines, &c — **Hosier**, hō zhi ėr, *n* One who deals in stockings or similar goods or in underclothing of every description —**Hosiery**, hō zhi-ėr i, *n* The goods sold by a hosier, knitted goods, &c

Hospice, hos pis, *n* [Fr, from L *hospitium*, hospitality, a lodging, an inn] A place of refuge and entertainment for travellers on some difficult road or pass, as among the Alps

Hospitable, hos pi-ta-bl, *a* [Fr *hospitable*, L *hospitalis*, from *hospes*, *hospitis*, a host, a guest Horr] Receiving and entertaining strangers with kindness and without reward, kind to strangers and guests, pertaining to the liberal entertainment of guests —**Hospitableness**, hos pi ta bl nes, *n* The quality of being hospitable — **Hospitably**, hos pi ta-bli, *adv* In a hospitable manner —**Hospital**, hos pi tal, *n* [O Fr *hospital*, L L *hospitale* *Hotel hostel* arc doublets of this] A building or institution for the reception and treatment of the old, sick, &c, for the education and support of orphans, or for the benefit of any class of persons who are more or less dependent upon public help —**Hospitality**, hos pi tali ti, *n* [L *hospitalitas*] The kind and generous reception and entertainment of strangers or guests, fondness for entertaining guests at one's house hospitable treatment or disposition —**Hospitaller**, hos pi tal ėr, *n* A member of a religious community whose office it was to relieve the poor, the stranger and the sick one of an order of knights who built a hospital at Jerusalem in A D 1042 for pilgrims, called *Knights of St John* and, after their removal to Malta, *Knights of Malta*

Hospodar, hos pō dar *n* A Slavonic title formerly borne by the princes of Moldavia and Wallachia, &c

Host, hōst, *n* [O Fr *hoste* Fr *hôte*, from L *hospes hospitis* a host, for *hostipes*, from *hostis* an enemy a stranger (akin E *guest*), and root *pa*, to protect, as in L *pater*, a father *potens*, powerful From *hospes* are also derived *hospital*, *hostler* *hotel*, &c] One who receives and entertains another at his own house a landlord the correlative of *guest*, an animal or organism in or on whose organs a parasite exists —**Hostess**, hos tes, *n* A female host

Host, hōst *n* [O Fr *host* from L *hostis*, a stranger, an enemy, in later usage an army *guest* is cog with *hostis* See also Host above] An army, a number of men embodied for war, any great number or multitude

Host, host, *n* [L *hostia* a sacrificial victim, from *hostio*, to strike] The consecrated bread or wafer in the eucharist or in the R Catholic sacrament of the mass

Hostage, hos taj *n* [O Fr *hostage* Fr *ôtage* L L *hostagium*, *obstagium*, *obsidatus* from L *obses*, *obsidis*, hostage—*ob* at near, *sedeo*, *sessum*, sit] A person held as a pledge to an enemy as a pledge for the performance of certain conditions

Hostel, **Hostelry**, hos tel, hos tel ri, *n* [Hotel] An inn, a lodging house

Hostile, hos til, *a* [L *hostilis*, from *hostis*, an enemy See Host, army] Belonging to an enemy, holding the position of an enemy or enemies, showing ill will and malevolence —**Hostilely**, hos til li *adv* In a hostile manner —**Hostility**, hos til i ti, *n* [L *hostilitas*] State of being hostile, an act of an open enemy, an act of warfare (in this sense generally *pl*)

Hostler, os ler *n* [O Fr *hosteler*, from *hostel*, Mod Fr *hôtel*, an inn, from L L *hospitale*, a hospital Hotel] The person who has the care of horses at an inn, formerly the innkeeper, a stable-boy

Hot hot, *a* [A Sax *hât*=Sc *het* D *heet*, Sw *het*, Dan *hed*, *heed*, Icel *heitr*, G *heiss* Heat] Having much sensible heat, exciting the feeling of warmth in a great or powerful degree, very warm, ardent in temper, easily excited or exasperated, vehement, violent, furious, animated, brisk, keen, lustful, lewd, acrid, biting, stimulating, pungent — **Hotbed**, hot bed *n* *Hort* a bed of earth heated by fermenting substances, and covered with glass, used for growing early or exotic plants, a place which favours rapid growth or development generally in a bad sense (a *hotbed* of sedition) —**Hot blast**, *n* A blast of hot air, a current of heated air injected into a smelting furnace by a blowing-engine to further the combustion of the fuel — **Hot blooded**, *a* Having hot blood, having warm passions, irritable — **Hot-brained**, *a* Hot in temper, rash, precipitate —**Hot-headed**, *a* Violent, rash, impetuous — **Hothouse**, hot hous, *n* A greenhouse or house to shelter tender plants, artificially heated, a conservatory —**Hotly**, hot li, *adv* In a hot manner — **Hotness**, hot nes, *n* The condition or quality of being hot —**Hot press**, *v t* To apply heat to in conjunction with mechanical pressure in order to produce a smooth and glossy surface (to *hot press* paper or cloth) — **Hot water**, *n* Heated water, *fig* strife, contention, difficulties or troubles, worry

Hotchpot, hoch pot *n* [Fr *hochepot*—*hocher*, to shake (from D or Flem *hotsen*), and *pot*, a pot or dish] A hodge podge or mixture, *law* a commixture of property for equality of division —**Hotch potch**, *n*. Hodge podge

Hotel, ho-tel, *n* [Fr *hôtel*, O Fr *hostel*, an inn same word as *hospital*, *hostel*] A house for entertaining strangers or travellers, an inn, especially, one of some style and pretensions, a large town mansion (French usage) —**Hôtel de ville**, ō-tel-dė vēl, *n* [Fr] A city hall or town house — **Hôtel dieu**, ō tel-dyė [Fr] A hospital

Hottentot, hot n tot *n* [From D *hot en tot hot* and *tot* syllables intended to imitate sounds frequent in their language] A member of a degraded tribe or race of South Africa, the language of this people, characterized by curious clicking or clucking sounds

Houdah, hou dah, *n* Howdah

Hough, hok, *n* [Written also *hock* which see] The hock of a horse the back part of the human knee joint the ham —*v t* To hamstring, to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham [O I]

Houlet, hou let *n* Howlet

Hound hound *n* [A Sax *hund* a dog or hound=G Dan and Sw *hund*, D *hond*, Icel *hundr*, Goth *hunds*, cog W *cwn*, Gael cu L *canis*, Gr *kyôn* Skr *çvan*, a dog] A term restricted to particular breeds or varieties of dogs used in the chase, as in hunting the deer the fox, the hare, sometimes used as a term of contempt for a man — *v t* To set on the chase, to incite to pursuit of animals hence to urge, incite or spur to action usually with *on* — **Houndfish** hound fish, *n* A name for certain fishes of the shark family

Hour, our *n* [O Fr *hore* *houre*, from L *hora*, from Gr *hôra* a season an hour, seen also in *horologe* *horoscope*] The twenty fourth part of a day sixty minutes, the particular time of the day, a fixed or appointed time, a time period, or season, *pl* certain prayers in the Roman Catholic Church, to be repeated at stated times of the day —*To keep good hours*, to be at home regularly in good season, or not after the usual hours of retiring to rest, *to keep bad hours*, the opposite — *The small hours*, the early hours of the morning as one, two, &c — **Hour circle** *n* *Astron* any great circle of the sphere which passes through the two poles, a meridian drawn on a terrestrial globe — **Hour glass**, *n* A glass in two compartments connected by a narrow neck, for measuring time by the running of a quantity of sand from one compartment to the other — **Hour hand**, *n* The hand which shows the hour on a clock or watch —**Hourly**, our li, *a* Happening or done every hour, frequent, often repeated, continual —*adv* Every hour, frequently, continually,

Houri, hou ri or hō ri, *n* [Ar] Among the Mohammedans, a nymph of paradise

House, hous, *n* pl **Houses**, hou zez [A Sax *hûs*=Icel *hûs* Dan Sw and Goth *hus*, D *huis*, G *haus*, from root meaning to cover, as in *hide*, *hose*, *sky*, &c Akin *husband*, *housey*] A building serving or intended to serve as an abode, a building for the habitation of man, or for his use or accommodation, a dwelling, an abode, a household, a family, a family regarded as consisting of ancestors descendants, and kindred, especially a noble or illustrious family, a legislative body of men

(the *House* of Lords), a quorum of a legislative body, the audience or attendance at a place of entertainment, a firm or commercial establishment, a twelfth part of the heavens as divided for astrological purposes —*House of call*, a house where journeymen connected with a particular trade assemble, and where the unemployed can be hired —*House of correction*, a bridewell — *House of God*, a church, a temple —*To bring down the house*, to draw forth a universal burst of applause, as in a theatre —*To keep house*, to maintain an independent family establishment —*v t* —*housed housing* (houz) To put or receive into a house, to provide with a dwelling or residence, to shelter, to cause to take shelter —*v i* To take shelter or lodgings, to take up abode — **House agent, House factor,** *n* One employed to sell or let houses, collect the rents of them, &c — **House breaker,** *n* One who breaks into a house with a felonious intent, a burglar —**House breaking,** *n* Burglary —**House carpenter,** *n* A carpenter chiefly employed on the wood work of houses — **House dog,** *n* A dog kept to guard a house —**House fly,** *n* A well known two winged fly common in dwelling houses — **Household,** hous hōld, *n* Those who dwell under the same roof and compose a family, those under the same domestic government, house, family —*a* Pertaining to the house and family, domestic —*Household gods*, gods presiding over the house or family among the ancient Romans, hence, objects endeared to one from being associated with home — *Household troops, Household brigade*, troops whose special duty it is to attend the sovereign and guard the metropolis —**Householder,** hous hol der, *n* The chief of a household, the occupier of a house — **House keeper,** hous kē pėr, *n* A householder, a head female servant in a household, a female who looks after a person's house hold —**Housekeeping,** hous kē ping *n* The *management of domestic concerns*, the maintenance of a household —**House leek,** *n* A well known plant which grows on the tops of houses and on walls and the fleshy leaves of which are applied to bruises and other sores — **Houseless** hous les *a* Destitute of a house or habitation, without shelter — **Houselessness** hous les nes, *n* The condition of being houseless — **Housemaid** hous mād *n* A female servant employed to keep a house clean &c — **Houseroom** hous rōm, *n* Room or accommodation in a house —**House steward,** *n* A male domestic who has the chief management of the internal affairs of a household —**House warming** *n* A merry making at the time a family enters a new house —**Housewife,** hous wif or les formally huz if *n* The mistress of a family, the wife of a householder, a female manager of domestic affairs, a little case for needles thread, scissors, &c , a hussif —**Housewifely,** hous wif li, *a* Pertaining to or like a house wife, thrifty —**Housewifery,** hous wif ri or huz if ri, *n* The business or management of a housewife

Housel, hou zel, *n* [A Sax *hūsel*, offering, sacrament, Goth *hunsl*] The eucharist, the sacrament of the Lord's supper —*v t* To administer the eucharist or the viaticum to —**Housling, Housling** houz ling, *a* Pertaining to the eucharist or other sacrament —*Housling cloth*, a cloth spread over the *rails* before the *altar* during communion

Housing, hou zing, *n* [From Fr *housse*, a covering, a horse cloth, from D *hulse*, a husk or shell, akin *holster, hull, husk*] A cloth laid over a saddle, a saddle cloth, a horse cloth

Hove, hōv, pret of *heave*

Hovel, hov el, *n* [Dim of A Sax *hof*, a house, a dwelling=Icel *hof*, a hall, G *hof*, a court, a farm] A poor cottage, a small mean house

Hover, hov ėr, *v i* [Perhaps from O E *hove*, to abide, to linger, same origin as *hovel*] To hang fluttering in the air or upon the wing, to be in doubt or hesitation, to be irresolute, to move to and fro threateningly or watchingly (an army *hovering* on our borders) — **Hoveringly,** hov ėr ing li, *adv* In a hovering manner

How, hou, *adv* [A Sax *hū, hwū, hwȳ*, instrumental case of *hwā, hwæt*, who, what, really the same word as *why*] In what manner, by what means or method, to what degree or extent, by what measure or quantity (*how* long, *how* much better), in what state, condition, or plight Besides being used as an interrogative, direct or indirect, it is sometimes used interjectionally, or even substantively (the *how* and why of it) — **Howbeit,** hou bē'it, *adv* [*How, be*, and *it*] However it be, be it as it may, nevertheless, however — **However,** hou ev ėr, *adv* In whatever manner or degree, in whatever state — *conj* Nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet, still, though — **Howsoever,** hou so-ev er, *adv* or *conj* In what manner soever, however

Howdah, hou da, *n* [Hind and Ar *haudah*] A seat erected on the back of an elephant for two or more persons to ride in usually covered overhead

Howitzer, hou it sėr, *n* [From G *haubitze*, from Bohem *haufnice*, originally a sling] A short piece of ordnance, specially designed for the horizontal firing of shells with small charges

Howl houl, *v i* [An imitative word=D *huilen* G *heulen*, Dan *hyle* to howl, comp L *ululo* Gr *ololyzō*, to wail, to howl, akin *owl*, L *ulula* an owl] To utter a loud, protracted, mournful cry as that of a dog or wolf, to produce any similar sound, as the wind, to wail or lament (N T) —*v t* To utter in a loud or mournful tone —*n* The cry of a dog or wolf or other like sound, a cry of distress — **Howler,** hou lėr *n* One who howls, a name given to a monkey of South America from its cry —**Howling** hou ling, *a* Filled with howls or howling beasts, dreary (a *howling* wilderness)

Howlet hou let, *n* [From *owlet*, with *h* prefixed through the influence of *howl*] An owl, an owlet

Hoy hoi *n* [D and G *heu* (pron hoi), Dan *hoy*] A small coasting vessel usually rigged as a sloop —**Hoyman** hoi man, *n* One who navigates a hoy

Hoy hoi *interj* Ho holloa! an exclamation designed to call attention

Hoyden hoi dn, *n* and *a* Hoiden

Hub hub, *n* [Hob] The central cylindrical part of a wheel in which the spokes are set the nave a block of wood for stopping a carriage wheel, a mark at which quoits, &c , are cast, the hilt of a weapon

Hubble bubble, hub l bub l *n* A kind of tobacco pipe so arranged that the smoke passes through water making a bubbling noise—hence its name, a hookah

Hubbub, hub ub *n* [Imitative of confused noise] A noise of many confused voices, a tumult uproar

Huckaback, huk a bak, *n* [Originally linen *hawked* or *huckstered* by being carried on the *back*] A kind of linen cloth with raised figures on it, used principally for towels

Huckle, huk l, *n* [Connected with *hook*, lit a thing bent or hooked akin *huckster*] The hip, a bunch or part projecting like the hip — **Huckle backed,** *a* Having round shoulders, hump backed —**Huckle bone** *n* The hip bone

Huckster, huk stėr, *n* [Akin to *hawker*, the name was given from the bending of the back in carrying a pack, comp D *hukken*, to squat *heuker*, a hawker, G *hocken* to take on the back, Dan *hokre*, to huckster *huckle hook*, are also akin] A retailer of small articles, a hawker, one who higgles —*v i* To deal in small articles or in petty bargains, to higgle —*v t* To hawk or peddle, to make a matter of bargain — **Hucksterage,** huk stėr āj, *n* The business of a huckster — **Huckstered,** huk'stėr ėr, *n* A huckster

Huddle, hud l, *v i* —*huddled, huddling* [Same word as G *hudeln*, Dan *hutle*, D *hoetelen*, to bungle, akin *hustle*] To crowd or press together without order or regularity, to hustle —*v t* To crowd together without order, to produce in a hurried manner often with up, to put hastily and carelessly, to put on in haste and disorder (to *huddle on* one's clothes) —*n* A crowd or crowded confused mass, confusion — **Huddler,** hud lėr, *n* One who huddles.

Hudibrastic, hū-di bras tik, *a* Pertaining to or resembling in style the poem *Hudibras*, by Samuel Butler

Hue, hū, *n* [A Sax *hīw, heow*, appearance, Sw *hy*, colour Goth *hiwi*, shape, show] Colour, or shade of colour, dye, tint, *painting*, a compound of one or more colours forming an intervenient shade — **Hued,** hūd, *a* Having a hue or colour — **Hueless,** hū les, *a* Destitute of hue or colour

Hue, hū, *n* [Fr *huer*, to hoot, to shout, akin *hoot*] A shouting or clamour used only in the phrase *hue and cry*, which is the outcry raised, or public warning at once given, by a person who has been robbed, or who knows that a felony has been committed

Huff huf, *n* [An imitative word meaning lit to blow to puff, comp *whiff*] A fit of peevishness or petulance, anger at some offence, real or fancied, one filled with a false opinion of his own importance —*To take huff*, to take offence —*v t* To swell or puff up ; to treat with insolence, to bully, to make angry —*v i* To swell up, to bluster, to take offence —**Huffiness,** huf i nes *n* The state of being huffy —**Huffish,** huf ish, *a* Inclined to huff, insolent — **Huffishly,** huf ish li, *adv* In a huffish manner — **Huffishness,** huf ish nes, *n* — **Huffy** huf i, *a* Puffed up, swelled, arrogant or insolent, easily offended

Hug hug, *v t* —*hugged, hugging* [Origin doubtful, comp Icel *hugga*, to soothe, to comfort, D *hugen*, to coax, Dan *huge*, to squat] To press closely with the arms, to embrace closely, to clasp to the breast, to grasp or gripe as in wrestling, to cherish in the mind (to *hug* delusions), to keep close to (to *hug* the land in sailing), *refl* to congratulate one's self — *v i* To lie close, to crowd together (*Shak*) —*n* A close embrace, a clasp or gripe — **Hugger,** hug ėr, *n* One who hugs

Huge, hūj *a* [O E *huge*, also *hogge*, comp O Fr *ahuge* huge, origin unknown] Having an immense bulk, very large or great, enormous, very great in any respect (a *huge* difference) —**Hugely,** hūj li *adv* In a huge manner — **Hugeness,** hūj nes, *n* The state of being huge

Hugger mugger, hug'ėr mug ėr, *n* [Comp *hug* to lie close, obsolete *hugger*, to lurk, N *mugg*, secrecy] Concealment, privacy, secrecy —*a* Clandestine, sly, confused, slovenly

Huguenot, hū ge not, *n* [Fr , probably corrupted from G *eidgenoss*, a confederate, there being found various early forms, such as *huguenot, eidguenot, enguenot, anguenot*, &c] A French Protestant of the period of the religious wars in France in the sixteenth century — **Huguenotism,** hū ge not izm, *n* The religion of the Huguenots

Hulk, hulk, *n* [Same word as D *hulk*, G *hulk, holk*, Sw *holk* a kind of ship, from L L *hulca, olca* from Gr *holkas*, a ship of burden from *helkō*, to draw] A heavy ship ; the body of a ship, the body of an old ship laid by as unfit for service, something bulky or unwieldy —*The hulks*, old or dismasted ships, formerly used as prisons — **Hulking, Hulky,** hul king, hul ki, *a* Large and clumsy of body, unwieldy; loutish

Hull, hul, *n* [A Sax *hulu*, a hull or husk; akin G *hülle*, a covering, Goth *hulyan*, to cover; same root as in *helt, holster*] The outer covering of something, particularly of fruits, grain, &c , the husk, the body of a ship, exclusive of her masts, yards, and rigging —*Hull down*, said of a ship when so distant that her hull is below the horizon —*v t* To deprive of the hull or hulls; to pierce the hull of, as with a cannonball —**Huller,** hul ėr, *n* One who hulls; a machine for separating seeds from their hulls —**Hully,** hul i, *a* Having husks or pods

Hullabaloo, hul'a-ba-lō", *n* [Imitative of

confused noise, comp *hurly-burly*] Uproar; noisy confusion

Hullo, hul-lō', *interj* [Same as *Halloo*] An exclamation to call attention

Hum, hum, *v t* —*hummed, humming* [Imitative of sound, comp G *hummen, summen,* D *hommelen,* to hum *Humble bee, humbug, humdrum* are connected] To make a dull, prolonged sound, like that of a bee in flight, to drone, to murmur, to buzz, to give utterance to a similar sound with the mouth, to mumble, to make a drawling, inarticulate sound in speaking —*v t* To sing in a low voice, to murmur without articulation —*n* The noise made by bees or any similar sound, a buzz, any inarticulate, low, murmuring or buzzing sound, a murmur of applause, a low inarticulate sound uttered by a speaker — *interj* A sound with a pause, implying doubt and deliberation, ahem — **Humming,** humming, *n* The sound of that which hums, a buzzing a low murmuring sound —**Humming bird,** *n* A name given to the individuals of a family of minute and beautiful birds from the sound of their wings in flight —**Humming top,** *n* A hollow spinning top which, when spun, emits a loud humming noise

Human, hū man, *a* [Fr *humain,* L *humanus,* from *homo, hominis* a man (whence also *homage*), akin to *humus,* the ground (whence *humilis,* E *humble*) also to A Sax *guma,* a man (seen in *bridegroom*)] Belonging to man or mankind, having the qualities or attributes of man — *n* A human being — **Humane,** hū mān', *a* [Same word as *human*] Humane, having the feelings and dispositions proper to man, kind, benevolent, tender, merciful, tending to humanize or refine —**Humanely,** hū mān'li, *adv* In a humane manner —**Humaneness** hū mān'nes *n* The quality of being humane —**Humanify,** hū'mni fi, *v t* To render human — **Humanism,** hū'man izm *n* Human nature or disposition, humanity —**Humanist** hū'man ist, *n* One who studies the humanities, one versed in the knowledge of human nature —**Humanistic,** hū man is'tik *a* Of or pertaining to humanity — **Humanitarian,** hū man i tā'ri an, *n* One who has a great regard or love for humanity, a philanthropist, one who denies the divinity of Christ, and believes him to have been a mere man, one who maintains the perfectibility of human nature without the aid of grace —**Humanitarianism,** hū man i tā'ri an izm, *n* The practices or beliefs of a humanitarian —**Humanity** hū man i ti *n* [Fr *humanité* L *humanitas* from *humanus*] The quality of being human, humanness, mankind collectively the human race, the quality of being humane tenderness and kindness towards all created beings opposed to *cruelty,* classical and polite literature, or a branch of such literature in this sense generally plural and with the definite article— *the humanities* but in the Scottish universities used in the singular and applied to Latin and Latin literature alone —**Humanization,** hū man i zā'shon, *n* The act of humanizing —**Humanize,** hū'man iz, *v t* —*humanized, humanizing* To render human or humane — *v i* To become more humane, to become more civilized —**Humanizer,** hū'man i zér, *n* One who humanizes — **Humankind,** hū'man kind, *n* The race of man, mankind, the human species —**Humanly,** hū'man li, *adv* In a human manner, after the manner of men —**Humanness,** hū'man nes, *n* The state or quality of being human

Humble, hum'bl, *a* [Fr *humble,* from L *humilis,* from *humus,* the earth (seen also in *exhume*) HUMILIATE, HUMAN] Of a low, mean, or unpretending character, not grand, lofty, noble or splendid having a low estimate of one's self, not proud, arrogant, or assuming, lowly, modest, meek, submissive —*v t* —*humbled, humbling* To render humble, to reduce the power, independence, or state of, to bring down, to abase, to lower; to bring down the pride or vanity of often *refl* —*Humble-pie* Under HUMBLES — **Humbleness,** hum'bl nes, *n* The state of being humble or low —**Humbler,** hum'blėr, *n* One who or that which humbles —**Humbly,** hum bli, *adv* In a humble manner, meekly, submissively

Humble bee, hum'bl bē, *n* [From old *humble* to hum, from *hum,* comp G *hummel,* Dan *humle bi,* Sw *humla,* humble bee, from the humming sound it makes, whence also *bumble-bee* HUM] The common name of various large wild bees, of which many species are found in Britain

Humbles, hum'blz, *n pl* [Fr, L *umbilicus* the navel] The heart, liver, kidneys, &c of a deer —**Humble pie** *n* A pie made of the *humbles,* or heart, liver, kidneys, &c, of the deer —*To eat humble pie,* to have to take a humble tone, to come down from an assumed position, to apologize or humiliate one's self, abjectly the phrase arose from the humbles being allotted to the huntsmen and servants, the meaning being influenced by the adj *humble*

Humbug, hum bug *n* [From *hum* and *bug, hum* having its old sense of to deceive, and *bug* its old meaning of *bugbear,* hence=false alarm] An imposition played off under fair pretences, a hoax, a jest of deception or misrepresentation, falseness, hollowness a cheat, a trickish fellow —*v t* —*humbugged humbugging* To impose on, to cajole or trick, to hoax —**Humbugger,** hum bug'ėr *n* One who humbugs —**Humbuggery** hum bug'ėr i *n* The practice of humbugging quackery

Humdrum hum'drum *a* [From *hum* and *drum,* originally droning, monotonous] Commonplace, homely, dull, heavy —*n* A droning tone of voice, dull monotony

Humectate hū mek'tāt, *v t* [L *humecto humectatum* —*humectus,* moist *humeo* to be moist] To moisten —**Humectation,** hū mek tā'shon *n* The act of moistening, or wetting, † *mod* the application of medicines —**Humective** hū mek'tiv, *a* Having the power to moisten —**Humefy,** hū'me fi *v t* To moisten, to soften with water

Humeral hū'mėr al, *a* [L *humerus* the shoulder] Belonging to the shoulder — **Humerus,** hū'mėr us, *n Anat* the long cylindrical bone of the arm, situated between the shoulder blade and the forearm, also the shoulder

Humic Under HUMUS

Humid hū'mid *a* [L *humidus, umidus,* from *humeo, umeo* to be moist (akin *sundus,* moist, *sea,* a gravel), whence also *humor*] Moist, damp wet or watery —**Humidity, Humidness,** hū mid i ti hū mid nes, *n* The state of being humid

Humifuse hū mi fūs *a* [L *humus* the ground and *fusus,* poured or spread] *Bot* spread over the surface of the ground, procumbent

Humiliate, hū mil i āt *v t* — *humiliated, humiliating* [L *humilio humiliatum* from *humilis,* humble HUMBLE] To reduce to a lower position in one's own estimation or the estimation of others to humble, to depress —**Humiliating** hū mil i āt ing *p* and *a* Humbling, reducing self confidence, mortifying — **Humiliation** hū mil i ā'shon *n* The act of humiliating, the state of being humiliated, humbled, or mortified —**Humility** hū mil i ti, *n* [L *humilitas*] The state or quality of being humble, humbleness, lowliness of mind, a feeling of one's own insignificance —**Humiliant,** † hū mil i ant *a* Humiliating

Humming, *n* Under HUM

Hummock, hum'ok, *n* (Probably a dim form of *hump*] A rounded knoll, a mound, a hillock, a protuberance on an ice field —**Hummocked,** hum'okt, *a* Characterized by hummocks —**Hummocky,** hum'ok i, *a* Abounding in hummocks

Humour, ū'mėr, *n* Fr *humeur,* L *humor,* moisture liquid, from *humeo,* to be moist HUMID] Moisture or moist matter, fluid matter in the human or an animal body, not blood (the vitreous *humour* of the eye), a morbid fluid collected, *old med* a fluid, of which there were four—blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and black bile —on the conditions and proportions of which the bodily and mental health was supposed to depend, hence, turn or frame of mind, disposition or a peculiarity of disposition, often temporary (not in the *humour* for reading), a caprice, whim, or fancy (*Shak*), temper (as regards anger or annoyance or the opposite), that mental quality which gives to ideas a ludicrous or fantastic turn, and tends to excite laughter or mirth, a quality or faculty akin to wit, but depending for its effect rather on kindly human feeling than on point or brilliancy of expression —*Bad humour,* a feeling of irritation, annoyance or displeasure (*good humour*) feeling of cheerfulness, good temper —*Out of humour* out of temper, displeased, annoyed —*v t* To comply with the humour or inclination of, to sooth by compliance, to gratify, to indulge, to adapt one's self to — **Humoral** ū'mėr al, *a* Pertaining to or proceeding from the humours of the body (*humoral pathology*) —**Humoralism** ū'mėr al izm, *n* The doctrine that diseases have their seat in the humours — **Humoralist** ū'mėr ist, *n* One who favours the humoral pathology —**Humoric** ū mėr'ik, *a* Pertaining to humours —**Humorific,** † ū mėr i'fik, *a* Producing humour — **Humorism** ū'mėr izm, *n* Humoralism —**Humorist** ū'mėr ist *n* Formerly a person who exhibited certain strong peculiarities of disposition or manner, one who indulged in whims or eccentricities, now, one that makes use of a humorous style in speaking or writing, one whose writings or conversation are full of humour, one who has a playful fancy or genius, a wag also one who attributes all diseases to a depraved state of the humours —**Humoristic** ū mėr is'tik *a* Pertaining to or like a humorist —**Humorize,** ū'mėr iz *v i* To fall in with the humour of anything or of any person —**Humorous** ū'mėr us *a* Moist, † humid, full of humour, exciting laughter, jocular, governed by humour or caprice, capricious, whimsical —**Humorously** ū'mėr us li, *adv* In a humorous manner pleasantly, jocosely —**Humorousness** ū'mėr us nes *n* The state or quality of being humorous — **Humorsome** ū'mėr sum, *a* Influenced by humours or whims, capricious, petulant — **Humorsomely** ū'mėr sum li *adv* In a humorsome manner

Humous Under HUMUS

Hump hump *n* [A nasalized form of *hub* or *hob*=L G *hump,* heap D *homp* a lump, akin *hunch, heap*] A protuberance, especially, the protuberance formed by a crooked back, a hunch — **Humpback,** hump bak *n* A back with a hump, a person who has such a back a whale that has a hump on the back — **Humpbacked,** hump bakt, *a* Having a crooked back — **Humped,** humpt *a* Having a hump — **Humpy** hump i *a* Full of humps

Humph, humf *interj* An exclamation expressive of disbelief, doubt, dissatisfaction, or the like

Humus hū mus *n* [L *humus* soil] Vegetable mould, a dark brown or blackish matter from decayed vegetable substances —**Humic, Humous** hū mik hū mus, *a* Obtained from or pertaining to humus

Hunch, hunsh *n* [A form of *hump*] A hump, a lump a thick piece a push or jerk with the fist or elbow —*v t* To make a hunch on, to push with the elbow — **Hunchback** hunsh bak, *n* A humpback, a humpbacked person — **Hunchbacked,** hunsh'bakt, *a* Humpbacked —**Hunched,** hunsht, *a* Having a hunch or hump

Hundred, hun dred, *a* [A Sax *hundred* Icel *hundrath* Dan *hundrede,* D *honderd* G *hundert,* from *hund,* cog with L *centum* Skr *çatam,* a hundred, and a termination akin to E *read* and to Goth *gaiathjan* to reckon] Ten times ten, ninety and ten added —*n* The product of ten multiplied by ten, a collection of ten times ten individuals or units, a division of a county in England, supposed to have originally contained a *hundred* families or freemen — **Hundred fold,** *n* A hundred times as much —**Hundredth,** hundredth, *a* The ordinal of a hundred, forming one of a hundred equal parts into which anything is divided —*n* The one after the ninety-ninth, one of a hundred equal parts of a thing —**Hundredweight,** hun dred wāt, *n* A weight, usually denoted by *Cwt,* containing 112 lbs

Hung, hung, pret & pp of *hang*
Hungarian, hung-gā'ri-an, *n* A native of Hungary, a Magyar, the language of the Hungarians; Magyar —*a* Pertaining to Hungary —**Hungary balsam**, *n* A kind of turpentine —**Hungary water**, *n* A perfume and stimulant from water and alcohol flavoured with rosemary, &c, and then distilled first made for a queen of Hungary
Hunger, hung'gėr, *n* [A Sax *hunger, hungor* = G Dan and Sw *hunger*, Icel *hungr* Goth *huhrus*, hunger] An uneasy sensation occasioned by the want of food, a craving for food, craving appetite, strong or eager desire —*v i* To feel hunger, to crave food, to desire eagerly, to long —**Hunger bit, Hunger bitten** *a* Pained, pinched, or weakened by hunger —**Hungerer** hung'gėr-ėr, *n* One who hungers —**Hungerly** † hung'gėr-li, *a* Hungry (*Shak*) —*adv* With keen appetite (*Shak*) —**Hungrily**, hung'gri-li, *adv* In a hungry manner —**Hungry**, hung'gri, *a* [A Sax *hungrig*] Feeling hunger, having a keen appetite, eagerly desirous, proceeding from hunger
Hunk hungk, *n* [A form of *hunch*] A large lump, a hunch
Hunks, hungks, *n* [Perhaps from *hunk*, a piece, a lump] A covetous sordid man, a miser, a niggard
Hunt, hunt, *v t* [A Sax *huntian*, to hunt, akin to *huntan*, to seize, O G *hunt jan*, Goth *(fra)hunthan*, to catch allied to E *hand*, and to *hind* (female deer)] To chase, search for or follow after (wild animals, particularly quadrupeds), for the purpose of catching or killing, to search after, pursue follow closely, to pursue game or wild animals over (*to hunt a district*) —*To hunt up or out* to seek for, to search for —*To hunt down*, to pursue and kill or capture, to exterminate in a locality *v i* To follow the chase to go in pursuit of game or other wild animals, to seek by close pursuit to search with *after* or *for* —*n* The chasing of wild animals, a pursuit, a chase, a pack of hounds, an association of huntsmen in a district —**Hunter**, hun'tėr, *n* One who hunts, a huntsman, a horse used in the chase, a watch whose glass is protected by a metal cover —**Hunting horn**, *n* A bugle, a horn used in hunting —**Hunting box, Hunting lodge, Hunting-seat**, *n* A residence occupied for the purpose of hunting —**Hunting watch**, *n* Under HUNTER —**Huntress**, hun'tres *n* A female that hunts or follows the chase —**Huntsman**, hunts'man, *n* One who hunts or who practises hunting, a person whose office it is to manage the chase —**Huntsmanship**, hunts'man-ship *n* The qualifications of a huntsman —**Hunt's up**, *n* The tune formerly played on the horn under the windows of sportsmen to awaken them
Hurdle hėr'dl, *n* [A Sax *hyrdel*, a dim corresponding to G *horde*, *hürde*, a hurdle, Icel *hurth*, Goth *haurds*, a door, akin E *hoarding*] A movable frame made of interlaced twigs or sticks, or of bars or rods crossing each other, varying in form according to its use —*v t* —*hurdled, hurdling* To fence or provide with hurdles —**Hurdle race**, *n* A race of men or horses over hurdles or fences
Hurds, hėrdz *n pl* [HARDS] The coarse part of flax or hemp, hards
Hurdy gurdy, hėr'di ger'di, *n* [Intended to suggest its sound] A stringed instrument, whose tones are produced by the friction of a wheel acting the part of a bow against four strings, two of which are pressed by the fingers or by keys, the other two forming a bass
Hurl, hėrl, *v t* [A contracted form of *hurtle*, influenced by *whirl*] To send whirling or flying through the air, to throw or dash with violence, to emit or utter with vehemence —*v i* † To move rapidly, to whirl —*n* The act of throwing with violence —**Hurler**, hėr'lėr, *n* One who hurls —**Hurling**, hėrl'ing, *n* An old game of ball
Hurly, Hurly-burly, hėr'li, hėr'li-bėr'li, *n* [Intended to express by its sound noise or confusion, suggested by *hurl* or *hurry*; comp Dan *hurlumhei*, hurry-scurry; Fr *hurluberlu*, a hare-brained person] Tumult, bustle, confusion
Hurrah, Hurra, hu'ra, *interj* [Comp E *huzza*, G *hurrah*, Dan and Sw *hurra*, Pol *hura*] An exclamation expressive of joy, applause or encouragement also used as a noun —*v i* To utter a hurrah —*v t* To receive with hurrahs, to encourage by cheering
Hurricane, hur'i-kān, *n* [Sp *huracan* Fr *ouragan*, D *orkaan*, G *orkan*, all from a native American word] An extremely violent tempest or storm of wind, any thing resembling a violent tempest —*Hurricane deck*, an elevated deck in steamboats, especially the deck above a saloon
Hurry, hur'i, *v t* —*hurried, hurrying* [Akin to G *hurren* to move hastily, Icel *hurr*, a confused noise, Dan *hurre*, to buzz, Sw *hurra*, to whirl, imitative like *whirr, hurly burly*, &c] To impel to greater speed or haste, to urge to act or proceed with precipitancy, to cause to be performed with great or undue rapidity, to impel to violent or thoughtless action —*v i* To *move or act* with haste, to proceed with precipitation, to make great haste in going —*n* The act of hurrying, urgency, bustle, confusion —**Hurried**, hur'id, *p* and *a* Done in a hurry, evidencing hurry —**Hurriedly**, hur'id-li, *adv* In a hurried manner —**Hurriedness**, hur'id-nes, *n* State of being hurried —**Hurrier**, hur'i-ėr, *n* One who hurries —**Hurrying ly**, hur'i-ing-li, *adv* In a hurrying manner —**Hurry skurry**, hur'i-skur'i, *adv* [*Hurry* and *scurry*] Confusedly, in a bustle —*n* Fluttering haste, great confusion
Hurst hėrst, *n* [A Sax *hyrst*, O D *horst*, O H G *hurst*, *horst*, Sw *hurst*, a grove, a wood] A wood or grove
Hurt hėrt, *v t* pret & pp *hurt* [O Fr *hurter* Mod Fr *heurter*, to knock against, perhaps of Celtic origin, comp W *hwyrdd*, a push, a thrust, a blow Hence *hurtle, hurl*] To cause physical pain to, to wound or bruise painfully, to cause mental pain, to wound the feelings of, to cause injury, loss, or diminution to, to impair, to damage to harm —*n* A wound a bruise, or the like, injury, loss, damage, detriment —**Hurtful**, hėrt'ful, *a* Causing hurt, harmful, injurious, mischievous, detrimental —**Hurtfully**, hėrt'ful-li, *adv* In a hurtful manner —**Hurtfulness**, hėrt'ful-nes, *n* The quality of being hurtful —**Hurtless**, hėrt'les, *a* Inflicting no injury, harmless, receiving no injury —**Hurtlessly**, hėrt'les-li, *adv* Without harm —**Hurtlessness**, hėrt'les-nes, *n*
Hurtle, hėr'tl *v i* —*hurtled hurtling* [From *hurt*] To clash or meet in shock, to make a sound suggestive of hostile clash, to clash, to sound threateningly, to resound
Hurtleberry, hėr'tl-be-ri, *n* WHORTLEBERRY
Husband, huz'band, *n* [A Sax *husbonda*, the master of the house, from Icel *hus bóndi* (*hus*, house, and *bóandi*, dwelling in), Dan *husbond*, Sw *husbonde*, the master of the house, A Sax *buan*, Icel *bua*, G *bauen*, to inhabit, to cultivate HOUSE, BOOR] A man joined to a woman by marriage the correlative of *wife* —*Ship's husband*, an agent of the owners who sees that a ship is supplied with stores and properly repaired before she proceeds to sea —*v t* To spend, apply, or use with economy, to keep from spending in view of an effort required —**Husbandless**, huz'band-les, *a* Destitute of a husband —**Husbandly**, huz'band-li, *a* Frugal, thrifty —**Husbandman**, huz'band-man, *n* A farmer, a cultivator, one engaged in agriculture —**Husbandry**, huz'band-ri, *n* Domestic economy, good management, frugality, thrift, the business of a husbandman, agriculture
Hush, hush, *a* [Akin to *hist, whist, hss*, G *husch*, Dan *hys, hyst*, a sound made to enjoin silence] Silent, still, quiet —*v t* To still, to silence, to make quiet, to repress the noise or clamour of —*To hush up*, to suppress, to procure silence concerning, to keep concealed —*v i* To be still, to be silent used chiefly in the imperative; be still; make no noise —*n* Stillness; quiet —**Hush-money**, *n* A bribe to secure silence, money paid to prevent disclosure of facts.
Husk, husk, *n* [Akin to D *hulze*, G *hülse*, a husk, equivalent to E *hull*, a husk, with *sk* as a termination HULL] The external covering of certain fruits or seeds of plants, glume, hull, rind, chaff —*v t* To deprive of the husk —**Husked**, huskt, *a* Covered with a husk —**Husker**, hus'kėr, *n* One who or that which husks —**Husky**, hus'ki *a* Abounding with husks, consisting of husks, resembling husks
Husky, hus'ki, *a* [Allied to *hoarse*; A Sax *hwósta*, Sc *hoast*, a cough] Rough in tone, as the voice, not clear, harsh, hoarse —**Huskily**, hus'ki-li, *adv* In a husky manner —**Huskiness** hus'ki-nes, *n* The state of being husky, hoarseness
Hussar, hu-zär', *n* [Hung *huszar*, from *husz*, twenty, because in the wars against the Turks every twenty families were bound to furnish one cavalry soldier] Originally one of the national cavalry of Hungary, now a light cavalry soldier of European armies
Hussif, huz'if *n* [Contr for *housewife*] A case for holding such implements as needles, thimble, thread, &c
Hussite, hus'it *n* A follower of John *Huss*, the Bohemian religious reformer, burned in 1415
Hussy, huz'i, *n* [Contr from *housewife*, *housewife*] A bad or worthless woman or girl, a jade, a jilt, a forward girl, a pert, frolicsome wench, also a hussif
Hustings hus'tingz, *n pl* [A Sax *husting*, from Icel *hús thing*, an assembly, a council —*hus*, house, and *thing*, cause, council THING] The temporary platform on which, previous to the Ballot Act of 1872, parliamentary candidates stood when addressing the electors —*Hustings Court*, an obsolete court of the city of London
Hustle, hus'l, *v t* [From D *hutselen*, *hutsen*, to jumble or shake together, Sw *hutla*, to shuffle, akin *hotch pot*] To crowd upon so as to shove about roughly, to push or elbow out or about rudely, to jostle —*v i* —*hustled, hustling* To push or crowd, to move in a confused crowd, to shamble hurriedly
Huswife, huz'if, *n* A housewife
Hut, hut, *n* [Same word as D *hut*, G *hütte*, Dan *hytte*, Sw *hydda*, a hut, comp W *cwt*, a hovel] A small house, hovel, or cabin, a mean dwelling, a wooden house for troops in camp or for settlers in a wild country —*v t* —*hutted, hutting* To place in huts, as troops encamped in winter-quarters —*v i* To take lodgings in huts
Hutch, huch, *n* [Fr *huche*, a chest, from L L *hutica*, a chest, probably of Teutonic origin and akin to *hut*] A chest, box, coffer bin, or other receptacle in which things may be stored or secured a confined, a low wagon in which coal is drawn up out of the pit, a measure of 2 bushels —*v t* To place in a hutch
Huzza, hu-zä', *interj* A form of *Hurrah*
Hyacinth, hi'a-sinth, *n* [Gr *Hyakinthos*, the name of a youth said to have been slain by Apollo, and changed into the flower] A liliaceous bulbous plant, of which there are many varieties cultivated, a mineral, a variety of zircon, transparent or translucent, of a red colour tinged with yellow or brown the name is also given to varieties of the garnet, the sapphire, and the topaz —**Hyacinthine, Hyacinthian**, hi'a-sin thin, hi'a-sin'thi-an, *a* Made of hyacinth, resembling hyacinth
Hyads Hyades, hi'adz, hi'a-dēz, *n pl* [Gr *hyades*, from *hyō*, to rain] A cluster of seven stars supposed by the ancients to indicate the approach of rainy weather when they rose with the sun.
Hyæna, hi-ē'na, *n* HYENA
Hyalescence, hi'a-les'ens, *n* [Gr *hyalos*, glass] The act or process of becoming transparent as glass —**Hyaline**, hi'al-in, *a* Glassy, crystalline, transparent —**Hyalite**, hi'al-it, *n* A pellucid variety of opal, resembling colourless gum or resin —**Hyalography**, hi-al-og'ra-fi, *n* The art of writing or engraving on glass.—**Hyaloid**, hi'al-oid, *a* Resembling glass, vitri-

form; **transparent** —**Hyalotype**, hī-al'o-tīp, *n* A positive photographic picture taken on glass

Hybernate, **Hybernation**, hī'bėr nāt, hī-bėr nā shon. HIBERNATE, HIBERNATION

Hybla, hī blē'an, *a* Pertaining to *Hybla*, in Sicily, noted for its honey

Hybrid, hī'brid or hīb'rid, *n* [From L *hybrida*, *hibrida*, a hybrid, origin doubtful] A mongrel, an animal or plant, the produce of a female animal or plant which has been impregnated by a male of a different variety, species, or genus —*a* Mongrel, produced from the mixture of two species —**Hybridism**, **Hybridity**, hī brid izm, hib rid i ti, *n*. The state of being hybrid, mongrel state —**Hybridizable**, hī brid iz a bl, *a* Capable of being hybridized —**Hybridization**, hī brid i zā shon, *n* The act of hybridizing —**Hybridize**, hī brid iz, *v t* To bring into the condition of producing a hybrid, to render hybrid —**Hybridizer**, hī'brid iz ėr, *n* One who hybridises

Hydatid, hīd a tid, *n*. [Gr *hydatis*, a vesicle, from *hydōr*, water] A term applied to larval forms of tape worms, found in the bodies of men and certain animals, or to similar vesicular or cyst-like bodies —**Hydatiform**, hīd at i form, *a* Resembling a hydatid —**Hydatoid**, hīd a toid, *a* *Anat* applied to the membrane inclosing the aqueous humour of the eye

Hyde, hīd, *n* A portion of land, a hide

Hydra, hī dra, *n* [L *hydra*, Gr *hydra*, from *hydōr*, water] A monster of Greek mythology destroyed by Hercules and represented as having many heads, one of which, being cut off, was immediately succeeded by another unless the wound was cauterized, hence, evil or misfortune arising from many sources and not easily to be surmounted, a genus of fresh water polyps of a very low type of structure —**Hydroid**, hī droid, *a* Resembling the hydra polyp in character — **Hydroida** hī droi da, *n pl* A division of Hydrozoa, including the hydra and animals which generally grow attached to objects

Hydragogue, hī dra gog, *n* [Gr *hydra gōgos—hydōr*, water, and *agō* to lead] A medicine causing a watery discharge, a diuretic

Hydrangea, hī dran jē a, *n* [Gr *hydor*, water, and *angeion*, a vessel from the shape of its capsules] An Asiatic shrub cultivated in gardens for the beauty of its flowers

Hydrant, hī'drant *n* [Gr *hydranō*, to irrigate, from *hydōr* water] A pipe with suitable valves and a spout by which water is raised and discharged from a main pipe

Hydrargyrum, hī-drär'jī rum, *n* [L, from Gr *hydōr*, water, and *argyros*, silver] Quicksilver or mercury

Hydrate, hī drāt, *n* [Gr *hydōr*, water] A chemical compound in which water or hydrogen is a characteristic ingredient — **Hydrated**, hī drā ted, *a* Formed into a hydrate

Hydraulic, hī drą'lik, *a* [Fr *hydraulique*, L *hydraulicus*, Gr *hydraulikos*, from *hydraulis*, an instrument played by water—*hydōr*, water, and *aulos*, a pipe] Pertaining to fluids in motion, or the action of water utilized for mechanical purposes —*Hydraulic cement*, a cement having the property of becoming hard under water —*Hydraulic press*, a machine for the application of great power by means of water —*Hydraulic ram*, a machine by which descending water can be made to raise a portion of itself to a considerable height. —**Hydraulics**, hī-dra liks, *n* That branch of science which treats of the motion of liquids, and deals with the application of water in machinery

Hydric, hī drik, *a* [Gr *hydōr*, water] Of or pertaining to hydrogen —**Hydride**, hī'drīd, *n*. A chemical compound of hydrogen and a metal, or some base

Hydrobarometer, hī drō ba-rom'et-ėr, *n*. [Gr *hydōr*, water, and E *barometer*] An instrument for determining the depth of the sea by the pressure of the superincumbent water

Hydrocarbon, hī-drō-kär'bon, *n* A chemical compound of hydrogen and carbon —*Hydrocarbon furnace*, *hydrocarbon stove*, one in which liquid fuel is used

Hydrocele, hī drō-sēl, *n* [Gr *hydōr*, water, and *kēlē*, a tumour] *Med* a morbid collection of serous fluid in the scrotum or testicle

Hydrocephalus, hī-drō-sef'a lus, *n* [Gr *hydōr*, water, and *kephalē*, the head] *Med* an accumulation of fluid within the cavity of the cranium, water in the head —**Hydrocephalic**, hī'drō-sē fal ik, *a* Pertaining to hydrocephalus

Hydrochloric, hī-drō klō rik, *a* *Chem* pertaining to, or compounded of chlorine and hydrogen, as *hydrochloric* acid, a concentrated aqueous solution of which is commonly known as spirit of salt and muriatic acid

Hydrocyanic, hī drō sī an ik, *a* [*Hydrogen* and *cyanogen*] Derived from the combination of hydrogen and cyanogen *hydrocyanic* acid or *prussic acid*, found in laurel leaves, the kernels of fruits, &c, is one of the most deadly poisons known, though valuable as a medicine

Hydrodynamic, hī drō dī nam ik, *a* [Gr *hydōr*, water, and *dynamis*, power] Pertaining to the force or pressure of water —**Hydrodynamics** hī drō dī nam iks, *n*. That branch of science which treats of the application of forces to fluids, especially when producing motion in fluids

Hydro-electric, hī drō ē lek trik, *a* Pertaining to the evolution of electricity by a battery in which water is employed

Hydro-extractor hī drō eks trak tėr, *n*. A machine for expelling water from textile fabrics by the action of centrifugal force

Hydrofluoric hī drō flū or'ik, *a* Consisting of fluorin and hydrogen (*hydrofluoric* acid)

Hydro galvanic hī drō-gal van ik *a* Pertaining to electricity evolved by the action or use of fluids

Hydrogen, hī drō-jen, *n* [Gr *hydōr*, water, and root *gen*, to generate] One of the elements of water (the other being oxygen) and a component of all vegetable and animal products, an important elementary substance, long known only in the gaseous form, but now shown to be the vapour of a metal, and itself capable of solidification —**Hydrogenize**, hī drō jen iz, *v t* —*hydrogenized*, *hydrogenizing* To combine with hydrogen — **Hydrogenous** hī droj e-nus, *a* Pertaining to or containing hydrogen, formed or produced by the action of water said of rocks

Hydrography, hī-drog'ra fi, *n* [Gr *hydōr*, water, and *graphō*, to describe] That branch of science which has for its object the measurement and description of the sea, lakes, rivers and other waters and includes marine surveying the drawing of charts &c —**Hydrographer**, hī drog'ra fėr, *n* One who is proficient in hydrography —**Hydrographic Hydrographical** hī drō-graf'ik, hī drō-graf'i kal, *a* Relating to or treating of hydrography

Hydroid Under HYDRA

Hydrokinetics, hī drō ki net'iks, *n* Same as *Hydrodynamics*

Hydrology, hī drol o ji, *n* [Gr *hydōr*, water, and *logos*, discourse] The science that treats of water, its properties, laws, distribution, &c — **Hydrological**, hī drō-loj i kal, *a* Pertaining to hydrology — **Hydrologist**, hī drol o jist, *n* One skilled in hydrology

Hydromancy, hī drō-man si, *n* [Gr *hydōr*, water, and *manteia*, divination] A method of divination by water — **Hydromantic**, hī drō-man'tik, *a* Pertaining to divination by water

Hydromania, hī drō-mā'ni a, *n* [Gr *hydōr*, water, and *mania*, madness] A species of mental disease under the influence of which the sufferers are led to commit suicide by drowning

Hydromel, hī drō-mel, *n* [Fr, from Gr *hydōr*, water, and *meli*, honey] A liquor consisting of honey diluted in water, when fermented it forms mead

Hydrometallurgy, hī drō-met'al-ėr-ji, *n* The process of assaying or reducing ores by liquid reagents

Hydrometeorology, hī-drō-mē'tē-ėr-ol''o-ji, *n*. The branch of meteorology which concerns itself with water in the atmosphere in the form of rain, clouds, snow, &c — **Hydrometeorological**, hī-drō-mē'tē-ėr-ō loj'i kal, *a* Pertaining to this

Hydrometer, hī-drom et-ėr, *n*. [Gr *hydōr*, water, *metron*, a measure] An instrument to measure the specific gravity or density of water and other fluids, and hence the strength of spirituous liquors and of various solutions —**Hydrometric**, **Hydrometrical**, hī-drō-met'rik, hī-drō met'ri-kal, *a* Pertaining to a hydrometer or hydrometry —**Hydrometry**, hī drom et-ri, *n* The art or operation of determining the specific gravity, density, force, &c, of fluids

Hydropathy, hī-drop'a thi, *n* [Gr *hydōr*, water, and *pathos*, affection] A mode of treating diseases by the copious and frequent use of pure water both internally and externally, the water cure —**Hydropathic Hydropathical** hī dro path ik, hī-drō path'i kal, *a* Relating to hydropathy — **Hydropathist** hī drop'a thist, *n* One who practises or maintains the value of hydropathy

Hydrophane, hī drō fān, *n* [Gr *hydōr*, water and *phainō*, to show] A variety of opal made transparent by immersion in water

Hydrophid, hī drō fid, *n* [Gr *hydōr* water, and *ophis*, a snake] A water snake

Hydrophobia, **Hydrophoby** hī dro fō bi a, hī drō fō bi *n* [Gr *hydōr*, water, and *phobos* fear] A morbid unnatural dread of water, a disease produced by the bite of a mad animal, especially of a mad or rabid dog, one of the characteristics of which is an aversion to or inability to swallow liquids — **Hydrophobic**, hī-drō-fob'ik *a* Of or pertaining to hydrophobia

Hydrophora, hī drof o ra, *n pl* Same as *Hydrozoa* under HYDRA

Hydrophyte hī drō fīt, *n* [Gr *hydōr*, water, and *phytum* a plant] A plant which lives and grows in water — **Hydrophytology** hī drō fī tol o ji *n* The botany of water plants

Hydropic Hydropical hī drop ik hī drop-i kal, *a* [L *hydropicus* Gr *hydrōpikos*, from *hydrōps* dropsy—*hydōr*, water, and *ōps* the face] Dropsical pertaining to dropsy — **Hydropically** hī drop i kal li, *adv* In a hydropical manner —**Hydropsy**, hī drop si, *n* Dropsy

Hydropult, hī drō pult *n* [Gr *hydōr*, water, and the term *pult* of *catapult*] A machine for throwing water by hand power

Hydrorhiza, hī drō rī za *n* [*Hydra* and Gr *rhiza* a root] *Zool* the adherent base of any hydrozoon

Hydroscope hī dro skōp, *n* [Gr *hydōr*, water, and *skopeō* to view] An instrument to mark the presence of water in the air, a kind of ancient water clock

Hydroselenic, hī drō se len ik, *a* Pertaining to a combination of hydrogen and selenium (*hydroselenic* acid)

Hydrosoma, **Hydrosome** hī drō sō ma, hī drō-sōm, *n* [*Hydra* and Gr *sōma* body] The entire organism of any hydrozoon

Hydrostatic, hī drō stat ik, *a* [Gr *hydōr*, water, and *statikos* STATICS] Relating to hydrostatics, pertaining to the principles of the equilibrium of fluids —*Hydrostatic balance*, a balance used for determining very accurately the specific gravity of bodies by weighing them in water — *Hydrostatic bed* Same as *Water bed* — *Hydrostatic press* Same as *Hydraulic press* — *Hydrostatic paradox*, the principle that any quantity of water however small may be made to balance any weight however great —**Hydrostatically**, hī-drō-stat i kal li, *adv* According to hydrostatic principles —**Hydrostatics**, hī drō stat iks, *n* The science which treats of the weight and equilibrium of fluids, particularly of water, that branch of science which treats of the properties of fluids at rest

Hydrosulphuric, hī drō sul fū'rik, *a* Derived from or containing hydrogen and sulphur (*hydrosulphuric* acid)

Hydrotheca, hī drō thē-ka, *n* [*Hydra*, and Gr *thēkē*, a case] *Zool* a little chitinous cup, in which each polypite of the hydrozoa is protected

Hydrothermal, hi-drō-thėr'mal, *a* [Gr *hydōr*, water, and *thermos*, hot] Of or relating to heated water

Hydrothorax, hi-drō-thō'raks, *n* *Med* dropsy in the thorax or chest

Hydrotic, hi-drot'ik, *a* [Fr *hydrotique*, from Gr *hydōr*, water] *Med* causing a discharge of water or phlegm

Hydrous, hi'drus, *a* Containing water, watery

Hydrozoon, hi drō-zō'on, *n* pl **Hydrozoa,** hi-drō-zō'a [Gr *hydra*, a hydra, and *zōon*, a living creature] *Zool* one of a class of animals forming, with the Actinozoa, the sub kingdom Coelenterata, consisting mostly of marine animals and including the jelly fishes or sea nettles, the sea-firs the hydra or fresh water polyp &c, many of them being permanently attached to objects, and somewhat resembling plants —**Hydrozoal,** hi dro-zō'al, *a* Pertaining to the hydrozoa

Hyemal, hi'e mal, *a* Same as *Hiemal*

Hyena, hi ē'na, *n* [L *hyæna* from Gr *hy æna*, a hyena, from *hys* a hog from its hog like back] A digitigrade carnivorous animal of several species belonging to Asia and Africa, strong and fierce, feeding chiefly on carrion, and of nocturnal habits —**Hyena dog,** *n* A large wild dog of Cape Colony

Hyetal, hi'e tal, *a* [Gr *hyetos*, rain, from *hyō*, to rain] Relating to rain or its distribution with reference to different regions — **Hyetograph,** hi' e to graf *n* A chart showing the rainfall in different regions — **Hyetographic, Hyetographical,** hi' e to-graf'ik hi e to graf'i kal *a* Pertaining to hyetography — **Hyetography,** hi e tog'ra fi, *n* The science of the distribution of rain —**Hyetology** hi e tol o ji, *n* That branch of meteorology which treats of the phenomena connected with rain — **Hyetometer,** hi e tom et-ėr, *n* A rain gauge

Hygeian hi jē'yan, *a* [From Gr *hygieia*, *hygeia*, health from *hygiēs* healthy] Pertaining to health or its preservation — **Hygeist, Hygienist,** hi jē'ist, hi ji en ist *n* One versed in hygiene — **Hygienal,** hi ji en al, *a* Relating to hygiene —**Hygiene, Hygeine,** hi ji ēn hi jē in, *n* [Fr *hygiène*, from Gr *hygieinos* healthy, wholesome] A system of principles or rules designed for the promotion of health, especially the health of households or communities, sanitary science —**Hygienic** hi ji-en ik *a* Relating to hygiene or sanitary matters —**Hygienically,** hi ji en i kal li, *adv* In a hygienic manner —**Hygienics, Hygienism,** hi ji en iks hi ji en izm, *n* The science of health, hygiene, sanitary science

Hygrograph hi grō graf, *n* [Gr *hygros*, moist and *graphō*, to write] An instrument which registers automatically the variations of the atmosphere as regards moistness —**Hygrometer** hi grom et-ėr *n* An instrument for measuring the degree of moisture of the atmosphere —**Hygrometric Hygrometrical** hi grō met rik, hi grō met ri kal *a* Pertaining to hygrometry, readily absorbing and retaining moisture —**Hygrometry,** hi grom et ri, *n* The determination of humidity, or of the moisture of the atmosphere —**Hygroscope,** hi gro skōp, *n* An instrument for indicating the presence of moisture in the atmosphere —**Hygroscopic,** hi grō skop ik, *a* Pertaining to the hygroscope imbibing moisture from the atmosphere

Hylæosaurus, hi lē ō sa'rus, *n* [Gr *hylaios*, belonging to woods (*hylē* wood) and *sauros*, a lizard] A gigantic fossil lizard discovered in the Wealden formation

Hylism, hi'lizm, *n.* [Gr *hylē*, a wood, timber, matter] A theory which regarded matter as the original principle of evil, in opposition to the good spirit — **Hylogenesis, Hylogeny,** hi lō jen e sis, hi loj e ni, *n* [Gr *genesis*, birth] The origin of matter —**Hylopathism,** hi lop'ath izm, *n* [Gr *pathos*, feeling] The doctrine that matter is sentient —**Hylopathist,** hi lop ath ist, *n* A believer in hylopathism —**Hylophagous,** hi-lof'a-gus, *a* [Gr *phagō*, to eat] Feeding upon the young shoots of trees, roots, &c — **Hylotheism,** hi-lō-thē'izm, *n.* [Gr *Theos*, God.] The doctrine or belief that matter is God, or that there is no God except matter and the universe —**Hylotheist,** hi-lō-thē'ist, *n* One who believes that matter is God —**Hylozoism,** hi-lō-zō'izm, *n* [Gr *zōē*, life] The doctrine that matter possesses a species of life, or that life and matter are inseparably connected — **Hylozoist,** hi lō-zō ist, *n* A believer in hylozoism — **Hylozoic, Hylozoical,** hi lō-zō'ik, hi lō-zō i kal, *a* Pertaining to hylozoism

Hymen, hi men, *n* [Gr *hymēn*, a skin, a membrane, *Hymēn*, the God of marriage] *Anat* the virginal membrane, situated at the entrance of the vagina, *bot* the fine pellicle which incloses a flower in the bud —**Hymeneal, Hymenean,** hi men ē al, hi men-ē an, *a* Pertaining to marriage —*n* A marriage song

Hymenium hi mē ni um, *n* [Gr *hymēn*, a membrane] *Bot* the fructifying surface in fungi —**Hymenogeny,** hi men-oj e ni, *n* *Physiol* the production of membranes — **Hymenology,** hi men ol o-ji, *n* A treatise on the membranes of the animal system

Hymenopter, Hymenopteran, hi men op tėr, hi men-op tėr an *n* [Gr *hymēn*, a membrane, and *pteron*, a wing] A member of an order of insects having four membranous wings, and including the bees, wasps, ants, &c — **Hymenopterous,** hi men op tėr us *a* Belonging or pertaining to the hymenopters

Hymenotomy, hi men ot o mi, *n* [Gr *hymēn*, membrane, and *tomos*, a cutting] The cutting or dissection of membranes

Hymn him *n* [L *hymnus*, from Gr *hymnos* a song a song of praise] A song or ode in honour of God, or in honour of some deity a sacred lyric, a song of praise, adoration or thanksgiving —*v t* To praise or celebrate in hymn or song, to sing — *v i* To sing in praise or adoration — **Hymnal Hymn book,** him nal, *n* A collection of hymns generally for use in public worship —**Hymnic** him nik *a* Relating to hymns — **Hymnography,** him nog ra-fi *n* The art of writing hymns — **Hymnologist, Hymnographer,** him nol o jist, him nog ra fėr, *n* A composer of hymns — **Hymnology, Hymnody,** him nol o ji, him no di, *n* A body of sacred lyrics composed by several authors of a particular period or country, hymns collectively

Hyoid, Hyoidean hi oid, hi oi dē an *a* [Gr *hyoeidēs* shaped like the letter *u* or *y*] Applied to a movable bone having some what the shape of the letter U, between the root of the tongue and the larynx — **Hyoidal,** hi oi dal, *a* Connected with the hyoid bone

Hyp hip *v t* —*hypped, hypping* To make melancholy to hip

Hypæthral Hypethral hi pē thral, *a* [Gr *hy) aithros*, under the sky—*hypo* under, and *aithēr*, ether] *Arch* applied to a building not covered by a roof

Hypallage, hi pal la jē *n* [Gr *hypallagē*, change—*hypo* under, and *allagē*, change, from *allassō*, to change] A figure of speech consisting of a transference of attributes from their proper subjects to others

Hypanthium, hi pan thi um *n* [Gr *hypo* under, *anthos* flower] *Bot* the fleshy enlarged hollow of the end of a flower stalk, as in the rose

Hypapophysis, hi pa pof i sis, *n* [Gr *hypo*, under, and *apophysis*, a process] *Anat* a process on the lower side of a vertebra

Hyperæmia, hi pėr ē mi a, *n* [Gr *hyper*, over or above, and *haima*, blood] An excessive accumulation of blood in a part of the body — **Hyperæmic** hi pėr ē mik, *a* Pertaining to or affected with hyperæmia

Hyperæsthesia, Hyperæsthesia, hi pėr-es thē'sis, hi pėr es thē zi a, *n.* [Gr *hyper*, over, and *aisthēsis*, sensation] Morbid excess of sensibility

Hyperbaton, hi pėr'ba ton, *n* [Gr, from *hyper*, beyond, *bainō*, to go] *Gram* a figurative construction inverting the natural order of words and sentences —**Hyperbatic,** hi pėr bat ik, *a* Pertaining to hyperbaton

Hyperbola, hi-pėr'bō la, *n* [Gr *hyperbolē* HYPERBOLE] *Geom* a curve formed by a plane that cuts a cone in a direction parallel to its axis, or so that the plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes —**Hyperboliform,** hi-pėr bol'i-form, *a* Having the form of a hyperbola —**Hyperboloid, Hyperboite,** hi-pėr' bol-oid, hi pėr-bol'ik, *a* Having the properties of the hyperbola.—**Hyperboloid,** *n* A hyperbolic conoad

Hyperbole, hi pėr'bō-lē, *n.* [Gr *hyperbolē*, excess—*hyper*, beyond, *ballō*, to throw] A figure of speech which expresses much more or less than the truth; an exaggerated statement, exaggeration. — **Hyperbolic, Hyperbolical,** hi-pėr-bol'ik, hi-pėr bol i-kal, *a* Belonging to or containing hyperbole, exaggerated in terms — **Hyperbolically,** hi pėr bol'i-kal li, *adv* In a hyperbolic manner — **Hyperbolism,** hi-pėr'bol izm, *n* The use of hyperbole —**Hyperbolist,** hi pėr'bol ist, *n* One who uses hyperboles — **Hyperbolize,** hi-pėr'bol iz, *v i* and *t* To speak or write with exaggeration, to exaggerate

Hyperborean, hi pėr-bō rē-an, *a* [Gr *hyper*, beyond, *boreas*, the north] Belonging to a region very far north, northern, arctic; frigid — *n* An inhabitant of the most northern region of the earth

Hypercatalectic, hi pėr kat'a-lek' tik, *a* [Gr *hyper*, beyond, and *katalēxis*, termination] *Pros* having a syllable or two beyond the regular measure

Hypercritic, hi pėr krit ik, *n* [Gr *hyper*, beyond, and *kritikos*, critical CRITIC] One who is critical beyond measure or reason, an over rigid critic, a captious censor —**Hypercritical,** hi pėr krit i kal, *a* Over critical, critical beyond use or reason, excessively nice or exact — **Hypercritically,** hi pėr krit i kal li, *adv* In a hypercritical manner —**Hypercriticise,** hi-pėr-krit i siz, *v i* To criticise with excessive severity — **Hypercriticism,** hi pėr krit'i-sizm, *n* Excessive rigour of criticism, captious criticism

Hyperdulia, Hyperduly, hi pėr dū'li-a, hi-pėr du li *n* [Gr *hyper*, beyond, and *douleia* service] The worship offered by Roman Catholics to the Virgin Mary, so called because higher than that given to saints (which is known as *dulia*)

Hyperinosis, hi pėr i nō sis, *n* [Gr *hyper*, above, and *is*, *inos*, fibre] An excess of fibrin in the blood

Hyperkinesis, hi pėr ki nē sis,*n* [Gr *hyper*, beyond and *kinēsis* motion] Abnormal increase of muscular movement, spasmodic action —**Hyperkinetic,** hi pėr ki net'ik, *a* Relating to or characterized by hyperkinesis

Hypermeter, hi pėr'me-tėr, *n* [Gr *hyper*, beyond, and *metron*, measure] A hypercatalectic verse, something beyond ordinary measure — **Hypermetrical,** hi-pėr-met ri kal *a* Exceeding the common measure, redundant

Hypersarcoma, Hypersarcosis, hī pėr-sär-kō'ma, hi pėr sär kō sis, *n* [Gr *hyper*, beyond, *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh] Proud or fungous flesh

Hypersthene, hi pėr-sthēn, *n* [Gr *hyper*, beyond, *sthenos*, strength, from its difficult frangibility as compared with hornblende] A mineral of the hornblende group, a constituent of some rocks, also called *Labrador hornblende*

Hypertrophy, hi pėr'tro fi, *n* [Gr *hyper*, above, and *trophē*, nutrition] A morbid enlargement of a part of the body from excessive nutrition — **Hypertrophic, Hypertrophical** hi pėr trof ik, hi-pėr trof i-kal, *a* Producing or tending to produce hypertrophy —**Hypertrophied,** hi pėr'trofid, *a* Affected with hypertrophy; excessively developed

Hypethral, *a* HYPÆTHRAL.

Hyphen, hī'fen, *n* [Gr *hyphen*, strictly *hyph'hen*, into or in one, together — *hypo*, under, and *hen*, one] A mark or short line made between two words to show that they form a compound word, or used to connect the syllables of a divided word — *v t* To join by a hyphen

Hyphomycetes, hī'fō mi-sē'tēz, *n pl.* [Gr *hyphaō*, *hyphainō*, to weave, and *mykēs*, *mykētos*, a fungus.] One of the great divisions of fungi, containing those species of microscopic vegetable moulds which have

naked spores borne on free or only fasciculate threads — Hyphomycetous, hi'fō-mi-sē'tus, *a* Pertaining to the Hyphomycetes

Hypnotic, hip not'ik, *a* [Gr *hypnos*, sleep, akin L *sopor*, sleep, A Sax *swefen*, a dream] Having the quality of producing sleep, tending to produce sleep, soporific —*n* A medicine that produces sleep, a soporific —**Hypnotism**, hip'nō-tizm, *n* A sleep like condition brought on by artificial means —**Hypnotise**, hip'nō-tiz, *v t* To affect with hypnotism — **Hypnologist**, hip nol'ō jist, *n* One versed in hypnology —**Hypnology**, hip-nol'ō-ji *n* Facts relating to the phenomena of sleep

Hypoblast, hi'pō-blast, *n* [Gr *hypo*, under, and *blastos*, a bud] *Bot* the flat dorsal cotyledon of a grass, *anat* the lower of the two layers of cells forming the blastoderm, the upper being the epiblast

Hypocaust, hi'pō-kast, *n* [Gr *hypokaustion*—*hypo*, under, and *kaiō*, to burn] *Anc arch* an arched chamber in which a fire was kindled for the purpose of giving heat to the rooms above it, also a compartment of some modern stoves

Hypochondria, hi pō-kon dri a, *n* [From the *hypochondrium* being regarded as the seat of the disease See below] *Med* a disease characterized by exaggerated uneasiness and anxiety, mainly as to what concerns the health, &c , spleen, vapours, low spirits —**Hypochondriac Hypochondriacal**, hi pō kon dri ak, hi pō kon dri a kal, *a* Pertaining to hypochondria or to the hypochondrium, affected with hypochondria —**Hypochondriac**, *n* A person affected with hypochondria —**Hypochondriacally**, hi pō kon dri a kal li, *adv* In a hypochondriac manner —**Hypochondriasis**, **Hypochondriasm**, hi po-kon dri a sis, hi pō-kon dri azm, *n* Hypochondria.—**Hypochondrium**, hi pō kon dri um, *n* pl **Hypochondria** [Gr *hypochondrion*, from *hypo*, under and *chondros*, cartilage —from its situation] *Anat* the name of the two regions of the abdomen under the cartilages of the false ribs on the right and left side

Hypocrateriform, hi pō-kra tē ri form, *a* [Gr *hypo*, under, *krater*, a goblet] *Bot* salver shaped, applied to a corolla having a straight tube surmounted by flat spreading limbs, as in the cowslip

Hypocrisy, hi-pok ri si, *n* [Fr *hypocrisie*, L *hypocrisis*, Gr *hypokrisis*, a playing a part on the stage, simulation, from *hypo krinomai*, to play a part, to feign—*hypo*, and *krinō*, to separate, discern CRITIC] The act or practice of simulating or feigning to be what one is not, especially the assuming of a false appearance of piety and virtue, dissimulation, insincerity — **Hypocrite**, hip'ō krit, *n* [Fr *hypocrite*, Gr *hypokritēs*] One who practises hypocrisy —**Hypocritical**, hip-ō krit i kal, *a* Pertaining to or proceeding from, hypocrisy, characterized by hypocrisy, pretending goodness or religion, insincere —**Hypocritically**, hip ō krit i kal li, *adv* In a hypocritical manner, insincerely

Hypocycloid, hi pō-si'kloid, *n* [Gr *hypo*, under, and E *cycloid*] A curve generated by the movement of a curve upon the concave side of a fixed curve

Hypodermal, **Hypodermic**, hi-pō-dēr'mal, hi-pō-dēr'mik, *a*, [Gr *hypo*, under, *derma*, the skin] Pertaining or relating to parts under the skin or to the introduction of medicines under the skin

Hypogean, **Hypogeal**, **Hypogeous**, hi pō-jē an, hi pō-jē'al, hi-pō jē'us, *a* [Gr *hypo*, beneath, *gē*, the earth] *Lit* subterranean, *bot* a term applied to parts of plants which grow beneath the surface of the earth

Hypogastrium, hi pō-gas tri-um, *n* [Gr *hypo*, under, and *gastēr*, the belly] *Anat* the lower anterior region of the abdomen —**Hypogastric**, hi pō-gas trik *a* Relating to the hypogastrium — **Hypogastrocele**, hi pō-gas'trō-sēl, *n* [Gr *kēlē*, a tumour] A hernia through the walls of the lower belly

Hypogene, hi pō-jēn, *a* [Gr *hypo*, under, and root *gen*, to produce] *Geol* formed or originating under the surface of the earth (as crystalline rocks)

Hypoglossal, hi pō glos al, *a* [Gr *hypo*, under, *glōssa*, the tongue] *Anat* pertaining to the under side of the tongue

Hypogynous, hi poj i nus, *a* [Gr *hypo*, under, and *gynē*, a female *Bot* placed below the ovary or seed vessel, having the corolla and stamens inserted below the ovary

Hypomenous, hi pom en us, *a* [Gr *hypo*, under, *menō*, to remain] *Bot* arising below an organ without adhering to it

Hypophyllous, hi pof i lus or hi pō fil lus, *a* [Gr *hypo*, under, and *phyllon*, a leaf] *Bot* placed under a leaf

Hypostasis, hi pos ta sis *n* pl **Hypostases**, hi pos ta sēz [Gr *hypostasis—hypo*, under, *stasis*, a standing] That which underlies something else, the reality underlying or assumed to underlie a phenomenon *theol* the distinct substance or subsistence of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit in the Godhead —**Hypostatic**, **Hypostatical**, hi pō stat ik, hi pō stat i kal *a* Relating to hypostasis — *Hypostatic union*, the union of the three persons in the Godhead, or the union of the divine and human nature in the person of Christ — **Hypostatically**, hi pō stat i kal li *adv* In a hypostatic manner —**Hypostatize**, **Hypostasize**, hi pos ta tiz, hi pos ta siz, *v t* To regard as a distinct substance

Hypostyle, hi pō stil *n* [Gr *hypo*, under, *stylos*, a pillar] *Arch* a covered colonnade, a pillared hall —*a* Having the roof supported by pillars

Hypotenuse, **Hypothenuse**, hi pot e nūs, *n* [Gr *hypoteinousa—hypo*, under, and *teinō*, to stretch] *Geom* the longest side of a right angled triangle, the line that subtends the right angle

Hypothec, hi poth ek, *n* [L *hypotheca*, Gr *hypothēkē*, a pledge, from *hypotithemi* to put under, to pledge] *Scots law*, a lien such as that which a landlord has over the furniture or crops of his tenant in respect of the current rent — **Hypothecary**, hi poth e ka ri, *a* Of or pertaining to hypothecation —**Hypothecate**, hi poth e kāt, *v t* — *hypothecated*, *hypothecating* To pledge in security for a debt, but without transfer; to mortgage —**Hypothecation** hi-poth e-kā'shon, *n* The act of hypothecating —**Hypothecator** hi-poth'e-kā tėr, *n* One who hypothecates

Hypothesis, hi-poth'e-sis, *n* pl **Hypotheses**, hi poth'e-sēz [Gr *hypothesis*, a supposition, from *hypo*, under, and *tithēmi*, to place] A supposition, something not proved, but assumed for the purpose of argument, a theory imagined or assumed to account for what is not understood — **Hypothesize**,† hi poth e siz, *v t* To form hypotheses — **Hypothetic**, **Hypothetical** hi pō thet ik, hi pō thet i kal, *a* Including or characterized by a supposition or hypothesis, conjectural, conditional —**Hypothetically**, hi pō thet i kal li, *adv* In a hypothetical manner or relation —**Hypothetist**, hi poth e tist, *n* One who defends a hypothesis

Hypozoic, hi-pō-zō ik, *a* [Gr *hypo*, under and *zōon*, an animal] *Geol* applied to such rocks as occur below the undoubtedly fossiliferous strata, and which have hitherto yielded no organic remains

Hypsometer, hip som et ėr, *n* [Gr *hypsos* height, *metron*, measure] A kind of metrical barometer for measuring altitudes, an apparatus for measuring heights by noting the boiling point of water — **Hypsometric**, **Hypsometrical**, hip sō met rik, hip sō-met ri kal *a* Pertaining to hypsometry — **Hypsometrically**, hip sō-met ri kal li, *adv* According to hypsometry —**Hypsometry**, hip som et ri, *n* The art of measuring the heights of places above the surface of the earth

Hyrax, hi raks, *n* [Gr , a shrew mouse] A small rabbit like animal of Syria, believed to be the coney of Scripture a kindred species of South Africa

Hyson, hi son, *n* [Chinese *hi tshun*, lit first crop] A species of green tea from China

Hyssop, his op, *n* [Gr *hyssōpos*, hyssop] The name of small bushy herbs of the mint family, the medicinal properties of which were formerly held in estimation the plants being aromatic and stimulating

Hysteranthous, his tėr an thus, *a* [Gr *hysteron*, afterwards, *anthos* a flower *bot* Having the leaves appearing after the flowers as the willows, &c

Hysteria, **Hysterics**, his tė ri a, his ter iks *n* [L L *hysteria* from Gr *hystera*, the womb] A nervous affection characterized by alternate fits of laughing and crying convulsive struggling, rumbling in the bowels, sense of suffocation, &c —**Hysteric Hysterical**, his ter'ik, his ter i kal, *a* Pertaining to hysterics or hysteria, affected by or subject to hysterics —**Hysterically** his ter i kal li, *adv* In a hysterical manner —**Hysteroid**, his tė ri-oid, *a* Resembling hysteria

Hysteron proteron his tėr on pro tė-ron *n* [Gr *hysteron*, last, and *proteron*, first An inversion of the natural order in words a putting first what should be last

Hysterotomy, his tėr ot o mi, *n* [Gr *hystera*, the uterus, *tomē*, a cutting] The operation of cutting into the uterus to take out a fetus which cannot be excluded by the usual means

I.

I, the ninth letter, and the third vowel of the English alphabet, in which it represents not only several vowel sounds but also the consonantal sound of *y*

I, ī, *pron* pos *my* or *mine*, dat and obj *me*, pl nom *we*, pos *our* or *ours*, dat and obj *us* [A Sax *ic*, D *ik*, Goth *ik*, G *ich*, Icel *ek*, Dan *jeg*, L *ego*, Gr *egō*, Skr *aham*, W *ym*, Armor *em*—I] The nominative case of the pronoun of the first person; the word by which a speaker or writer denotes himself sometimes used as a noun, the ego

Iambus, ī-am'bus, *n* pl **Iambuses** or **Iambi**, ī-am'bus-ez, ī-am-bī [Gr *iambos*, from *iaptō*, to assail, the iambus being much used in satiric poetry] *Pros* a foot consisting of two syllables, the first short and the last long, or the first unaccented and the last accented, as in *delight* —**Iambic**, ī am'bik, *a* [Gr *iambikos*] Pertaining to the iambus, composed of iambics —*n* An iambic foot, a verse consisting of iambi — **Iambically**, ī am bi kal li, *adv* In iambics —**Iambize**,† ī am biz, *v t* To satirize in iambic verse —**Iambographer**, ī-am bog'ra-fėr, *n* A writer of iambic poetry

Iatric, **Iatrical**, ī-at'rik, ī-at'ri-kal, *a* [Gr *iatrikos*, from *iatros*, a physician] Relating to medicine or physicians

Iberian, ī-bē ri-an, *n* One of the primitive inhabitants of Spain, the language of the ancient Iberians, of which Basque is supposed to be the representative

Ibex, ī beks, *n* [L , a kind of goat] An animal of the goat family found in the Alps and Pyrenees, with large horns directed backwards and marked with prominent transverse ridges in front

Ibidem, ib i dem [L] In the same place

Ibis, ī bis, *n* [Gr and L] A name of certain grallatorial birds allied to the storks, the most remarkable species of which, the sacred ibis, was revered by the ancient Egyptians

Icarian, ī-kā'ri-an, *a* [From *Icarus*, in Greek mythol., who, flying with a pair of

artificial wings, soared so high that the sun melted the wax that cemented his wings, and caused him to fall into the sea] Adventurous in flight, soaring too high for safety, like Icarus

Ice, is, *n* [A Sax *is*=D *ijs* Dan and Sw *is*, Icel *iss* G *eis*, referred along with *iron*, G *eisen*, to a root meaning to shine or glance] Water or other fluid congealed or in a solid state in consequence of the abstraction of the heat necessary to preserve its fluidity, cream and milk sweetened, variously flavoured, and frozen, ice cream —*To break the ice* to make the first opening to any attempt, to open the way —*v t* —*iced, icing* To cover with ice, to convert into ice, to cool with ice, to freeze, to cover with concreted sugar —**Ice anchor** *n* An anchor with one arm, used for securing vessels to floes of ice —**Iceberg** is berg, *n* [D *ijsberg*—*ijs* ice, and *berg*, a mountain] A vast and lofty body of ice floating on the ocean —**Ice blink** *n* A bright yellowish white tint near the horizon reflected from the snow covered surface of ice in the arctic regions —**Ice boat** *n* A strong boat, commonly propelled by steam to break a passage through ice —**Icebound** is bound, *a* Totally surrounded with ice so as to be incapable of advancing, surrounded with ice so as to be inaccessible —**Ice cream** *n* Cream variously flavoured and congealed by means of a freezing mixture —**Iced** ist *p* Covered with ice cooled with ice, frosted —**Ice field** *n* A large sheet of sea ice whose limits can not be seen —**Ice floe** *n* A sheet of ice, smaller than an ice field but still of considerable size —**Icefoot** is fut *n* A belt or fringe of ice that forms round the shores in arctic regions —**Icehouse** is hous *n* A repository for the preservation of ice during warm weather —**Ice plane** *n* An instrument for smoothing the surface of ice before cutting for storage —**Ice plant**, *n* A plant belonging to Grisce the Canaries, and the Cape, so called from being studded with pellucid watery vesicles which shine like pieces of ice —**Ice plough** *n* A plough for cutting grooves on ice previously to its removal or to open a passage for boats —**Ice saw** *n* A large saw used for cutting through ice to relieve ships when frozen up or to remove ice for storage —**Ice water**, *n* Water from melted ice, iced water —**Icicle**, i si kl *n* [A Sax *is gicel* from *is* ice and *gicel* an icicle, akin to Icel *jokull* icicle *jaki* a piece of ice] A pendent conical mass of ice formed by the freezing of water or other fluid as it drops from something —**Icily**, i si li *adv* In an icy manner —**Iciness** i si nes, *n* The state of being icy or very cold —**Icy**, i si *a* Pertaining to composed of or produced by resembling or abounding with ice *fig* characterized by coldness or coolness as of manner &c, frigid, chilling, indifferent

Icelander is lan dėr *n* A native of Iceland —**Icelandic** is lan dik *a* Pertaining to Iceland —*n* The language of the Icelanders or of their literature, the oldest of the Scandinavian group of tongues —**Iceland moss** *n* A species of lichen found in the arctic regions and on lofty mountains used in medicine and as a nutritious article of diet —**Iceland-spar**, *n* A transparent variety of calcareous spar or carbonate of lime, valuable for experiments on the double refraction and polarization of light

Ichneumon, ik nū mon, *n*. [Gr, from *ich neuō* to track out from *ichnos* a footstep —the animal searches out crocodiles eggs] A digitigrade carnivorous animal of Egypt, resembling a weasel, and feeding on crocodiles eggs, snakes, rats lizards, mice, &c, a hymenopterous insect whose larvæ are parasitic on other insects (called also *ichneumon fly*) —**Ichneumonidan**, ik nū mon i-dan, *a* One of the ichneumon flies

Ichnite, ik nit, *n* [Gr *ichnos*, a footprint] *Geol* a fossil footprint, the footprint of an extinct animal marked on rocks —**Ichnolite**, ik no-lit, *n* [Gr *ichnos*, a footmark, and *lithos*, a stone] An ichnite or stone marked with an animal's footprint

—**Ichnology, Ichnolithology**, ik nol'o-ji, ik'nō-li thol o-ji, *n* The fossil footmarks of animals

Ichnography, ik nog'ra-fi, *n* [Gr *ichnos*, a footstep, and *graphō*, to describe] The horizontal section of a building or other object, showing its true dimensions according to a geometric scale, a ground plan —**Ichnographic, Ichnographical**, ik nō graf ik, ik nō graf i kal *a* Pertaining to ichnography

Ichor, i kor, *n* [Gr] An ethereal fluid that supplied the place of blood in the veins of the gods of the Greeks and Romans, *med* a thin watery humour, like serum or whey, a thin watery acrid discharge from an ulcer, wound, &c —**Ichorous**, i ko rus *a* Like ichor, thin, watery, serous

Ichthine, ik thin, *n* [Gr *ichthys*, a fish] A constituent of the eggs of cartilaginous fishes —**Ichthyic**, ik thi ik, *a* Pertaining to fishes, fish like —**Ichthyocol, Ichthyocolla** ik thi-ō kol, ik thi o kol la *n* [Gr *kolla*, glue] Fish glue isinglass —**Ichthyodorulite** ik thi o dor'ū lit *n* [Gr *doru*, spear, *lithos*, a stone] A spine of certain fossil fishes —**Ichthyography** ik thi og'ra fi *n* The description of fishes —**Ichthyoid, Ichthyoidal** ik thi oid ik thi oi dal, *a* Having many of the characters of a fish —**Ichthyolatry** ik thi ol a tri *n* [Gr *latreia*, worship] Fish worship, the worship of fish shaped gods —**Ichthyolite**, ik thi o lit *n* A fossil fish or part of a fish or the impression of a fish in rock —**Ichthyologic Ichthyological** ik thi ō loj ik ik thi o loj i kal *a* Pertaining to ichthyology —**Ichthyologist** ik thi ol o jist, *n* One versed in ichthyology —**Ichthyology**, ik thi ol o li *n* The science of fishes, that branch of zoology which treats of fishes —**Ichthyomorphous Ichthyomorphic** ik thi ō mor fus ik thi o mor'fik *a* Fish shaped —**Ichthyophagist** ik thi of a jist *n* [Gr *phagō* to eat] One who eats or subsists on fish —**Ichthyophagous** ik thi of a gus *a* Eating or subsisting on fish —**Ichthyophagy** ik thi of a ji *n* The practice of eating fish —**Ichthyopsida**, ik thi op si da *n pl* [Gr *opsis* appearance] The primary division of the Vertebrata that comprises the fishes and amphibia —**Ichthyornis** ik thi or nis *n* [Gr *ornis* a bird] A fossil bird with vertebræ like those of fishes, and with teeth set in sockets —**Ichthyosaurus, Ichthyosaur**, ik thi ō sa rus ik'thi o sar', *n* [Gr *sauros*, a lizard] A fish like lizard, an immense fossil marine reptile, combining many of the characters of lizards and fishes —**Ichthyosis** ik thi ō sis *n* A disease of the skin portions of which become hard and scaly with a tendency to excrescences —**Ichthyotomist** ik thi ot om ist *n* A dissector of fishes —**Ichthyotomy** ik thi ot o mi *n* [Gr *tomē*, a cutting] Dissection of fishes

Icicle Icily, Iciness Under Ice

Icon, i kon *n* [Gr *eikōn* an image from *eikō* to resemble] An image or representation, a portrait —**Iconoclast** i kon o klast *n* [Gr *eikōn* and *klastēs* a breaker, from *klaō* to break] A breaker of images, any destroyer or exposer of shams or superstitions, one who makes attacks upon cherished beliefs —**Iconoclastic** i kon o klas tik *a* Pertaining to an iconoclast —**Iconoclasm** i kon o-klazm, *n* The act, principles or proceedings of an iconoclast —**Iconography** i ko nog ra fi, *n* [Gr *eikōn*, and *graphō*, to describe] That branch of knowledge which treats of ancient statues, busts, paintings in fresco, mosaic works, engravings on gems or metals, and the like —**Iconographic** i kon o graf ik, *a* Relating to iconography, representing by diagrams or pictures —**Iconolater**, i ko-nol at-ėr, *n* [Gr *eikōn*, and *latreia*, service] One that worships images —**Iconolatry**, i ko nol at-ri, *n* The worship or adoration of images —**Iconology**, i ko nol o-ji *n* The doctrine of images or emblematical representations, iconography —**Iconomachy**, i ko-nom a-ki, *n*. [Gr *eikōn*, and *machē* a fight] A war against images, hostility to images or pictures as objects of worship or reverence

Icosahedral, i'kos-a-hē'dral, *a* [Gr *eikosi*, twenty, and *hedra*, seat, side] Having twenty equal sides —**Icosahedron**, i'kos-a-hē' dron, *n* A solid of twenty equal sides

Icosander, i-ko san dėr, *n* [Gr *eikosi*, twenty, and *anėr*, a male] *Bot* a plant having twenty or more stamens inserted in the calyx —**Icosandrian, Icosandrous**, i ko-san dri an, i ko-san drus, *a* Pertaining to such plants

Icteric, Icterical, ik ter'ik, ik ter i kal, *a* [L *icterus*, jaundice] Affected with jaundice, curative of jaundice —**Icteritious, Icteroid** ik tėr ish us, ik tėr oid, *a* Pertaining to jaundice, yellow, as if jaundiced

Ictus, ik tus, *n* [L, from *ico*, to strike] A stroke, the stress laid on an accented syllable

Icy Under Ice

Idalian, i dā li an, *a* Pertaining to *Ida* *lium* or to Aphroditē (Venus), that ancient town being sacred to her

Idea i dē a, *n* [L *idea*, from Gr *idea*, the form or appearance of a thing, kind or species, from *idein*, to see, same root as E *wit*] The form, image, or model of any thing in the mind, that which is held or comprehended by the understanding or intellectual faculties, as a philosophical term, now generally used to designate subjective notions and representations, with or without objective validity, popularly it signifies notion, conception, thought, opinion, belief —**Ideal**, i dē'al, *a* Existing in idea, existing in fancy or imagination only, visionary —*n* An imaginary model of perfection a standard of perfection or beauty —*Beau Ideal* Under Beau —**Idealess**, i dē a les, *a* Destitute of ideas —**Idealism** i dē al izm *n* That system of philosophy according to which nothing exists but the mind itself and ideas perceived by the mind or which maintains that we have no rational grounds for believing in the reality of anything but perception minds and ideas —**Idealist** i-dē al ist, *n* One who holds the doctrine of idealism, one who idealizes, one who indulges in flights of fancy or imagination, a visionary —**Idealistic**, i-dē al is tik, *a* Pertaining to idealism or idealists —**Ideality** i dē al i ti *n* The condition or quality of being ideal capacity to form ideals of beauty and perfection —**Idealization** i-dē al i zā shon *n* The act of idealizing —**Idealize** i dē al iz *v t* —*idealized, idealizing* To make ideal, to give form to in accordance with any preconceived ideal, to embody in an ideal form —*v i* To form ideals —**Idealizer**, i dē al i zėr, *n* One who idealizes, an idealist —**Ideally**, i dē al li, *adv* In an ideal manner —**Idealogue**, i dē a log, *n* One given to form ideals, a theorist, a dreamer —**Idealogic**, i dē a loj ik, *a* Pertaining to an idealogue, or to his theories or ideas —**Ideation** i-dē-ā shon, *n* The faculty of the mind for forming ideas, the establishment of a distinct mental representation or idea of an object —**Ideational**, i dē ā shon al, *a* Pertaining to ideation —**Ideograph, Ideogram**, id ē-ō graf, id ē ō gram, *n* In some systems of writing a character symbol, or figure which suggests the idea of an object without expressing its name, a hieroglyphic —**Ideographic Ideographical**, id ē-ō graf ik, id ē o-graf i kal *a* Representing ideas independently of sounds, pertaining to that mode of writing which by means of symbols, figures, or hieroglyphics suggests the ideas of objects —**Ideographically**, id ē-ō-graf i kal li *adv* In an ideographic manner —**Ideography**, id-ē-og' ra-fi, *n* Writing in ideographic characters or symbols —**Ideology**, id ē-ol o ji, *n* The science of ideas or of the understanding, that system of mental philosophy which exclusively derives our knowledge from sensation Also written **Ideology**, id-ē-al o-ji.—**Ideological**, id'ē ō loj'i kal, *a* Pertaining to ideology —**Ideologist**, id-ē-ol o-jist, *n* One who treats of ideas, one who indulges in ideas or theories; a supporter of ideology

Identical, Identic, i-den'ti-kal, i-den'tik, *a* [L L *identicus*, from L. *idem*, the same

The same; not another or different —*Identical proposition*, a proposition in which the terms of the subject and the predicate comprise the same idea, as that the whole is equal to its parts —**Identically**, i-den ti kal-li, *adv* In an identical manner —**Identicalness**, i-den'ti kal nes, *n* Sameness —**Identifiable**, i-den ti fi-a bl, *a* That may be identified —**Identification**, i den ti fi kā shon, *n* The act of identifying —**Identify**, i den ti fi, *v t* —*identified*, *identifying* [From *idem*- in *identity*, and L *facio*, to make] To make to be the same, to unite or combine in such a manner as to make one, to determine or establish the identity of, to ascertain or prove to be the same with something described or claimed —*v i* To become the same —**Identism**, i-dent izm, *n* *Metaph* the system or doctrine of identity —**Identity**, i den ti ti, *n* [L L *identitas*, from L *idem*, same] The state or fact of being identical, sameness, as distinguished from similitude and diversity —*Personal identity*, our being the same persons from the commencement to the end of life while the matter of the body, the dispositions, habits, thoughts, &c, are continually changing —*Principle of identity*, *philos* the principle that a thing is what it is and not another

Ideograph, Ideology, &c Under IDEA

Ides, īdz, *n pl.* [L *idus*, the ides, from *idus*, to divide] In the ancient Roman calendar the 13th of January, February, April, June, August, September, November, and December, and the 15th of March, May, July, and October

Idiocrasy, id i ok'ra si, *n* [Gr *idios*, peculiar, and *krasis*, mixture, temperament] Peculiarity of constitution, temperament or constitution peculiar to a person, idiosyncrasy —**Idiocratic, Idiocratical**, id i ō krat'ik, id i-ō-krat i kal, *a* Peculiar in constitution, idiosyncratic

Idiocy Under IDIOT

Idioelectric, id i ō-ē lek trik, *a* [Gr *idios* one's own, and E *electric*] Electric by virtue of its own peculiar properties

Idiograph, id i ō-graf, *n* [Gr *idios* peculiar, private, and *graphō*, to write] A mark, signature, or the like peculiar to an individual, a private or trade mark —**Idiographic**, id i ō-graf ik, *a* Pertaining to or consisting of an idiograph or idiographs

Idiolatry, id i-ol a tri, *n* [Gr *idios*, belonging to one's self, and *latreia*, worship] Self worship, excessive self-esteem

Idiom, id i-om, *n* [Fr *idiome*, L *idioma* from Gr *idiōma*, from *idios*, proper or peculiar to one's self] A mode of expression peculiar to a language or to a person, a phrase or expression having a special meaning from usage or a special grammatical character; the genius or peculiar cast of a language, a peculiar form or variety of language, a dialect —**Idiomatic, Idiomatical** id i-ō-mat ik, id i-ō mat i kal, *a* Having the character of an idiom, pertaining to the particular modes of expression which belong to a language —**Idiomatically**, id i ō-mat i kal li, *adv* In an idiomatic manner

Idiopathy, id-i op'a-thi, *n* [Gr *idios*, proper, peculiar, and *pathos*, suffering] A morbid state or condition not preceded and occasioned by any other disease —**Idiopathic, Idiopathetic, Idiopathical**, id i-ō path"ik, id i-ō-pa thet ik, id i-ō-path i kal, *a* Pertaining to idiopathy, not symptomatic —**Idiopathically, Idiopathetically**, id'i-ō-path"i-kal-li, id'i-ō-pa-thet'i kal li, *adv* In the manner of an idiopathic disease

Idiosyncrasy, id i-ō-siń"kra-si, *n* [Gr *idios*, proper, *syn*, with, and *krasis*, temperament] A personal peculiarity of constitution or temperament, a mental or moral characteristic belonging to and distinguishing an individual, peculiar way of thinking or feeling —**Idiosyncratic, Idiosyncratical**, id i-ō sin krat ik, id i-ō sin krat'i kal, *a* Relating to idiosyncrasy

Idiot, id i-ot, *n* [L *idiota*, from Gr *idiōtēs*, a private, vulgar, unskilled person, from *idios*, private, peculiar to one's self] A private person[1], a human being destitute of reason or the ordinary intellectual powers of man, one hopelessly insane —*a* Pertaining to an idiot; afflicted with idiocy —**Idiocy, Idiotcy**, id'i-o-si, *id i-ot si*, *n* State of being an idiot, hopeless insanity —**Idiotic, Idiotical**, id-i-ot'ik, id-i-ot i kal, *a* Like or relating to an idiot, foolish, utterly absurd —**Idiotically**, id-i ot i kal li, *adv* In an idiotic manner —**Idiotish**, id'i-ot-ish, *a* Like an idiot, idiotic

Idioticon, id i-ot i-kon, *n* [Gr *idiōtikon*, from *idios*, proper to one's self] A dictionary of idioms, a dictionary of dialectal words —**Idiotism**, id i-ot-izm, *n* [Gr *idiōtismos*, a vulgar idiom] An idiom, a peculiar or abnormal idiom

Idle, i dl, *a* [A Sax *idel*, vain, empty, idle — D *ydel*, G *eitel*, idle, Dan *idel*, mere, from root meaning to shine (Skr *idh*, Gr *aithō*, to burn)] Not engaged in any occupation, unoccupied, doing nothing, slothful, averse to labour or employment, lazy, vacant, or not spent in work (*idle* hours), remaining unused, producing no effect, useless, vain, ineffectual, or fruitless (*idle* rage), trifling or irrelevant (an *idle* story) —*v t* —*idled*, *idling* To lose or spend time in inaction or without being employed —*v i* To spend in idleness generally followed by *away* —**Idleness**, i dl nes, *n* The condition or quality of being idle. —**Idler**, id lėr, *n* One who idles —**Idle-wheel**, *n* In machinery a wheel placed between two others for the purpose simply of transferring the motion from one axis to the other without change of direction —**Idly**, id li, *adv* In an idle manner

Idocrase, i dō krās *n* [Gr *eidos* form and *krasis*, mixture from the mixture of forms its crystals display] A mineral differing from garnet chiefly in form, occurring, variously coloured, in the lavas of Vesuvius and elsewhere, pyramidal garnet or Vesuvian

Idol, i dol, *n* [Fr *idole* L *idolum* from Gr *eidōlon* an image, form phantom, idol, from *eidos*, form, same root as in *idea*] An image, representation or symbol of a deity made or consecrated as an object of worship, any person or thing on which we strongly set our affections, that to which we are excessively often improperly, attached —**Idolater**, i dol a tėr, *n* [Fr *idolatre*, L *idololatre*, Gr *eidōlolatrēs* an idol worshipper IDOLATRY] A worshipper of idols, one who worships as a deity that which is not God, a pagan, an adorer, a great admirer —**Idolatress**, i dol at res, *n* A female worshipper of idols —**Idolatrize**, i dol at riz, *v i* To worship idols —*v t* To adore, to worship —**Idolatrous** i-dol at rus, *a* Pertaining to idolatry, partaking of the nature of idolatry, worshipping false gods, consisting in or partaking of an excessive attachment or reverence —**Idolatrously**, i dol at-rus-li, *adv* In an idolatrous manner —**Idolatry** i dol at ri, *n* [Fr *idolatrie*, L *idololatria*, from Gr *eidōlolatreia* — *eidōlon*, idol and *latreuō*, to worship] The worship of idols, images, or anything made by hands, or which is not God excessive attachment to or veneration for any person or thing —**Idolism**, i dol izm, *n* The worship of idols —**Idolize** i dol iz, *v t* — *idolized*, *idolizing* To worship as an idol, to make an idol of, to love to excess, to love or reverence to adoration —**Idolizer**, i dol i zėr, *n* One who idolizes —**Idoloclast** i dol o klast *n* [Gr *eidōlon* and *klaō* to break] An idol or image breaker, an iconoclast

Idyl Idyll, i dil *n* [L *idyllium*, Gr *eidyllion*, from *eidos*, form] A short highly wrought descriptive poem, consisting generally of scenes or events of pastoral life —**Idyllic**, i-dil ik, *a* Of or belonging to idyls or pastoral poetry, pastoral

If, if, *conj* [A Sax *gif* if, Icel *ef* if, akin O G *ibu*, G *ob*, if, whether, Goth *ibai*, whether, *jabai*, if] A particle used to introduce a conditional sentence, equal to—in case that, granting that, supposing that, allowing that, also, whether in dependent clauses (I know not *if* he will)

Igneous, ig'nē us, *a* [L *igneus*, from *ignis*, fire, allied to Skr *agni*, fire] Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling fire, produced by or resulting from the action of fire —**Ignescent**, ig nes'ent, *a* [L *ignescens*.] Emitting sparks of fire when struck, especially with steel —*n* A mineral that gives out sparks when struck —**Ignicolist**, ig-nik'ol-ist, *n* [L *ignis*, and *colo*, to worship] A worshipper of fire —**Igniferous**, ig-nif'ėr-us, *a* [L *ignifer*] Producing fire —**Ignifluous**, ig nif'lu us, *a* [L *ignifluus—fluo*, to flow] Flowing with fire —**Ignigenous**, ig nij e-nus, *a* [L *ignis*, and root *gen*, to produce] Produced by fire —**Ignipotent** ig nip o-tent, *a* [L *ignipotens —ignis*, and *potens*, powerful] Presiding over fire —**Ignis-fatuus**, ig'nis-fat ū us, *n* pl **Ignes-fatui**, ig'nēz fat ū i [L foolish fire] A meteor or light that appears in the night, and flits about in the air over marshy grounds, popularly known by such names as *Will-o' the wisp*, *Jack a-lantern*, *Corpse candle*, &c —**Ignite**, ig nit, *v t* — *ignited*, *igniting* To kindle or set on fire, to communicate fire to —*v i* To take fire, to become red with heat — **Ignitible**, ig ni ti bl, *a* Capable of being ignited —**Ignition**, ig nish on *n* The act of igniting or state of being ignited

Ignoble ig no bl, *a* [L *ignobilis—in* not, and *gnobilis*, or *nobilis*, noble NOBLE] Of low birth or family, not noble, not illustrious, mean, worthless, not honourable, base —**Ignobleness** ig nō bl nes, *n* The condition or quality of being ignoble —**Ignobly**, ig nō bli, *adv* In an ignoble manner

Ignominy, ig no mi ni, *n* [L *ignominia—in*, not and *gnomen nomen*, name, from root seen in E *know*] Public disgrace, shame, dishonour, infamy —**Ignominious** ig nō min i us, *a* [L *ignominiosus*] Marked with ignominy, shameful, disgraceful, infamous, despicable —**Ignominiously**, ig nō min i us li, *adv* In an ignominious manner

Ignoramus ig no rā mus *n* pl **Ignoramuses** ig no rā mus-ez [1st pers. pl present ind of L *ignoro*—lit we are ignorant IGNORE] An ignorant person, a vain pretender to knowledge

Ignorant, ig'no-rant *a* [L *ignorans*, *ignorantis*, ppr of *ignoro*, to be ignorant IGNORE] Destitute of knowledge in general, or with regard to some particular with *of* before an object, uninstructed or unenlightened, untaught, unenlightened, unacquainted, unconscious —**Ignorantly**, ig no rant li, *adv* In an ignorant manner —**Ignorance**, ig no rans *n* [L *ignorantia*] The state of being ignorant, want of knowledge, the condition of not being cognizant or aware, unacquaintance

Ignore, ig nōr, *v t* —*ignored*, *ignoring* [L *ignoro*, to be ignorant of from *ignarus*, not knowing—*in* not, and *gnarus* knowing, from root of *gnosco* to know and E *know*] To pass over or by without notice, to act as if one were unacquainted with, to shut the eyes to, to leave out of account, to disregard, to reject —**Ignorement**,† ignor ment, *n* The act of ignoring

Iguana, ig wā na, *n* [Sp, from the Hayti an language] A reptile of the lizard family, with pendulous dewlaps, native of tropical America, some species of which are much esteemed as food

Iguanodon ig wā no don, *n* [*Iguana* and Gr *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth, from the character of its teeth] A colossal fossil lizard found in the Wealden strata

Ileum, il ē um, *n* [From Gr *eilō*, to roll, from its convolutions, or from L *ilia* in testines ILIAC] *Anat* the lower three-fifths of the small intestine in man

Ileus, il ē us, *n* [Gr *ileos*, *eileos* a severe pain in the intestines] *Med* colic, iliac passion

Iliac, il i ak, *a* [L *iliacus*, from *ilia*, the flank, the groin the intestines] Pertaining to the bowels, especially the lower or to the part of the abdomen containing them —*Iliac region* the side of the abdomen between the ribs and the hips —*Iliac arteries* the arteries formed by the bifurcation of the aorta near the last lumbar vertebra — *Iliac passion*, a dangerous ailment, consisting in obstruction of the bowels, accompanied with severe griping pain, and often vomiting of fecal matter —**Ilium**, il i-um, *n* [Properly *os ilium*, bone of the ilia or flank.] *Anat*

a bone that forms the outer portion of the pelvis on either side, the hip-bone.

Ilk, ilk, *a* [A Sax *ilc, ylc*, same] Same [Old E]—*Of that ilk*, in Scot, a phrase sometimes used after the name of a landed gentleman to denote that his surname and the title of his estate are the same.

Ill, il, *a* [From the Scandinavian, Icel *illr*, adj, ill, Icel and Sw *illa*, adv ill, a contracted form of *evil* Its comparative and superlative, *worse* and *worst*, are from a different root] Bad or evil, the opposite of good, wicked, wrong used of things rather than persons, producing evil or misfortune, calamitous or unfortunate (an *ill* end), cross, crabbed, surly, or peevish (*ill* nature, *ill* temper), suffering from disease or sickness, sick or indisposed, unwell (*ill of* a fever), not proper, rude or unpolished (*ill* manners, *ill* breeding)—*Ill turn*, an unkind or injurious act—*n* Wickedness, evil misfortune, calamity, whatever annoys or impairs happiness or prevents success—*adv* Not well, not rightly or perfectly (*ill* at ease), not easily, with pain or difficulty (he is *ill* able to sustain the burden) [*Ill* prefixed to participles, or adjectives having the form of participles forms a great number of compound words the meaning of which is generally obvious]—**Illness**, il nes, *n* The state or condition of being ill, an ailment or sickness—**Ill advised**, *a* Badly advised, resulting from bad advice or the want of good, injudicious—**Ill affected**, *a* Not well inclined or disposed—**Ill blood**, *n* Resentment, enmity—**Ill bred**, *a* Not well bred, badly educated or brought up, impolite—**Ill conditioned** *a* Having bad qualities, having a rude surly temper—**Ill considered** *a* Not well considered, done without due deliberation—**Ill disposed**, *a* Not well disposed, wickedly or maliciously inclined—**Ill fated**, *a* Having an ill or evil fate, ill starred unfortunate—**Ill favoured**, *a* Having ill features, ugly—**Ill got**, **Ill gotten**, *a* Gained by unfair or improper means dishonestly come by—**Ill humour**, *n* Ill temper, fretfulness—**Ill judged**, *a* Not well judged, injudicious, foolish, unwise—**Ill luck**, *n* Misfortune, bad luck—**Ill mannered**, *a* Uncivil, rude, boorish, impolite—**Ill matched** *a* Badly assorted, not well suited—**Ill meaning** *a* Having malicious intentions ill intentioned—**Ill nature**, *n* Evil nature or disposition, bad temper, crossness, crabbedness—**Ill natured**, *a* Having ill nature, of habitual bad temper, bad tempered—**Ill natured ly**, *adv* In an ill natured manner, crossly—**Ill omened**, *a* Having unlucky omens, unfortunate—**Ill starred** *a* Having an evil star presiding over one's destiny, hence, fated to be unfortunate, ill fated—**Ill tempered**, *a* Of bad temper—**Ill timed** *a* Attempted done or said at an unsuitable time—**Ill will**, *n* A desire that evil will befall a person, enmity, malevolence

Illapse, il laps, *v i* [L *illabor, illapsus*, to slip or slide into—*il* for *in*, into and *labor*, to slip] To fall, pass, or glide, to lapse—*n* A sliding in, an immission or entrance of one thing into another, a falling on, an attack

Illaqueate, il lak wē-āt, *v t* [L *illaqueo, illaqueatum*—*il* for *in*, in, and *laqueus*, a snare] To ensnare, to entangle

Illation, il lā shon, *n* [L * illatio*—*il* for *in*, in, on, and *latio*, a bearing, from *fero, latum* to bear] The act of inferring from premises or reasons, inference, an inference deduction, or conclusion—**Illative**, il la tiv, *a* Relating to illation, capable of being inferred or of inferring, denoting an inference (*then* or *therefore* is an *illative* word)—*n* An illative word—**Illatively**, il la tiv-li, *adv* By illation or inference

Illaudable, il lą da bl, *a* [Prefix *il* for *in*, not, and *laudable*] Not laudable—**Illaudably**, il-lą da-bli, *adv* In an illaudable manner

Illegal, il-lē'gal, *a* [Prefix *il* for *in*, not, and *legal*] Not legal, contrary to law, unlawful, illicit—**Illegality**, **Illegalness**, il-lē-gal i-ti, il-lē'gal-nes, *n* The condition or quality of being illegal—**Illegalise**, il-lē'gal-īz, *v t*—*illegalised*, *illegalising* To render illegal or unlawful—**Illegally**, il-lē'gal-li, *adv* In an illegal manner

Illegible, il lej i-bl, *a* [Prefix *il* for *in*, not, and *legible*] Incapable of being read; obscure or defaced so that the words can not be known—**Illegibility**, **Illegibleness**, il lej'i bil i ti, il lej i bl nes, *n* The state or quality of being illegible—**Illegibly**, il-lej i bli, *adv* In an illegible manner

Illegitimate, il le jit i māt, *a* [Prefix *il* for *in*, not, and *legitimate*] Not legitimate, born out of wedlock, not in conformity with law, not authorized, not legitimately inferred or deduced, not warranted (an *illegitimate* inference)—*v t*—*illegitimated*, *illegitimating* To render illegitimate, to bastardize—**Illegitimately**, il le jit i māt-li *adv* In an illegitimate manner—**Illegitimation**, il le jit i mā shon, *n* The act of illegitimating—**Illegitimacy**, il le-jit i ma si, *n* The state of being illegitimate, bastardy

Illeviable il lev i a bl, *a* [Prefix *il* for *in*, not, and *leviable*] Incapable of being levied or collected

Illiberal, il lib ėr al, *a* [Prefix *il* for *in*, not and *liberal*] Not liberal, not free or generous, of narrow or contracted mind or opinions—**Illiberality**, **Illiberalism**, **Illiberalness**, il lib ėr al i ti, il lib ėr al izm il lib ėr al nes, *n* The quality of being illiberal—**Illiberalize**, il lib ėr al īz, *v t* To make illiberal—**Illiberally**, il lib ėr al li, *adv* In an illiberal manner

Illicit Illicitous, il lis it il lis i tus *n* [L *illicitus*—*in* not, and *licitus*, lawful from *liceo* to be allowed] Not permitted or allowed, prohibited, unlawful—**Illicitly**, il lis it li *adv* In an illicit manner—**Illicitness**, il lis it nes, *n* The state or quality of being illicit

Illimitable, il lim it a bl, *a* [Prefix *il* for *in*, not, and *limitable*] Incapable of being limited or bounded, boundless, immeasurable—**Illimitably** il lim it a bli, *adv* Without possibility of being bounded, without limits—**Illimitableness**, il lim it a bl nes, *n*—**Illimited** il lim it-ed, *a* Unbounded, interminable—**Illimited ness** il lim it-ed nes, *n*

Illinition il li nish on, *n* [L *illino, illinitum*, to spread or lay on—*il* for *in* on, and *lino* to smear] A smearing or rubbing in or on as of an ointment

Illiterate il lit ėr āt *a* [L *illiteratus*—*il* for *in*, not, and *literatus* lettered, learned from *litera*, a letter LETTER] Ignorant of letters or books untaught, unlearned, ignorant—**Illiteracy** il lit ėr a si, *n* The state of being illiterate, a literary error—**Illiterately**, il lit ėr āt-li, *adv* In an illiterate manner

Illness Under ILL.

Illogical il loj i kal, *a* [Prefix *il* for *in*, not and *logical*] Ignorant or negligent of the rules of logic or correct reasoning contrary to logic or sound reasoning—**Illogically**, il loj i kal li *adv* In an illogical manner—**Illogicalness**, il loj'i kal nes, *n* The quality of being illogical

Illude, il lud, *v t*—*illuded*, *illuding* [L *illudo, illusum*—prefix *il* for *in*, on, and *ludo*, to play DELUDE] To deceive, to mock, to make sport of

Illuminate, il lū mi nāt, *v t*—*illumnated*, *illumnating* [L *illumino, illumnatum*—prefix *il* for *in*, in, and *lucmen, lumnis*, light LUMINARY, LUCID] To enlighten, to throw light on, to supply with light, to light up with festal lamps, bonfires, or the like, to adorn (a manuscript) with gilded and coloured decorations or illustrations—**Illume** il lūm, *v t*—*illumed*, *illuming* To illumine or illuminate [Poet]—**Illuminable**, il lū mi na bl, *a* Capable of being illuminated—**Illuminant**, il-lū'mi nant, *n* That which illuminates or affords light—**Illuminary**, il-lū mi na ri, *a* Pertaining to illumination—**Illuminati**, il lū'mi nā ti, *n pl* A term formerly applied to certain sects and secret societies, now applied to persons who affect to possess extraordinary knowledge whether justly or otherwise—**Illumination**, il-lū mi-nā shon, *n* [L *illuminatio, illuminationis*] The act of illuminating, or state of being illuminated, a festive display of lights, &c., an ornament or illustration in colours and gilding, such as those with which ancient manuscripts or books were embellished—**Illuminative** il lū'mi-nā-tiv, *a* Having the power of illuminating, tending to throw light illustrative—**Illuminator**, il-lū'mi nā-tėr *n* One who or that which illuminates—**Illumine**, il-lū min, *v t* To illuminate [Poet]

Illusion, il lū zhon, *n* [L *illusio, illusionis* from *illudo* ILLUDE] The act of deceiving or imposing upon, deception, mockery a deceptive appearance, an unreal vision presented to the body or mental eye hallucination—**Illusionable**, il-lū'zhon-a bl, *a* subject to illusions—**Illusionist** il lū zhon ist *n* One given to illusion—**Illusive**, il lū siv, *a* Deceiving by false show, illusory—**Illusively**, il lū'siv-li, *adv* In an illusive manner—**Illusiveness**, il lū siv nes, *n*—**Illusory**, il lū so-ri, *a* [Fr *illusoire*, from L *illudo, illusum*] Causing illusion, deceiving or tending to deceive by false appearances, false and deceptive, fallacious

Illustrate, il lus'trāt, *v t*—*illustrated*, *illustrating* [L *illustro, illustratum*, to light up, to illuminate—*il* for *in*, and *lustro*, to make bright LUSTRE] To illuminate; to glorify; to make bright or conspicuous; to make clear, intelligible, or obvious, to through light on by examples by comparisons and the like, to ornament and elucidate by means of pictures, drawings, &c—**Illustrable**, il lus tra-bl, *a* Capable of being illustrated, admitting of illustration—**Illustration**, il lus-trā shon *n* The act of illustrating, that which illustrates, a particular case or example intended to throw light on one's meaning a picture accompanying and illustrating the text of a book—**Illustrative**, il lus'tra tiv, *a* Tending to illustrate—**Illustratively**, il lus tra tiv li, *adv* By way of illustration or elucidation—**Illustrator** il lus trā-tėr, *n* One who illustrates

Illustrious, il lus tri us, *a* [From L *illustris*, lighted up, clear, distinguished, probably contr for *illucestris*—*il* for *in*, into and *lux, lucis*, light LUCID] Distinguished by greatness, nobleness, or eminence among men, conspicuous for praiseworthy qualities, renowned, eminent glorious, brilliant (an *illustrious* man, an *illustrious* action)—**Illustriously** il lus' tri us li, *adv* In an illustrious manner—**Illustriousness** il lus tri us nes, *n*

Ilmenite, il men it, *n* A black ore of iron found in the *Ilmen* Mountains in Russia

Image im ąj, *n* [Fr, from L *imago*, an image, likeness, apparition, &c, from stem of *imitor*, to imitate, to represent a portion of any person or thing, sculptured painted, or otherwise made visible, a statue, picture, or stamped representation, an effigy, an idol, what forms a counterpart or likeness of something else likeness, embodiment, a picture drawn by fancy, semblance, show, appearance, *optics*, the figure or appearance of an object made by reflection or refraction—*v t*—*imaged*, *imaging* To represent by an image, to reflect the image or likeness of, to mirror, to represent to the mental vision to form a likeness of in the mind—**Imageable**, im ąj a bl, *a* capable of being imaged—**Imageless**, im'ąj les, *a* Having no image—**Imagery**, im'a-jėr-i, *n* Images in general or collectively, forms of the fancy, imaginary phantasms, rhetorical figures collectively, comparisons, similes &c, in discourse—**Image-worship**, *n* The worship of images, idolatry

Imagine, im aj in, *v t*—*imagined*, *imagining* [Fr *imaginer*, L *imaginor, imaginatum*, to imagine, from *imago*, image IMAGE] To form a notion or idea of in the mind, to bring before the mind's eye to produce by the imagination; to conceive in thought, to think, scheme, or devise (O T)—*v i* To conceive, to suppose to fancy, to think—**Imaginable**, im aj'i na-bl, *a* Capable of being imagined or conceived—**Imaginableness**, im-aj'i-na bl nes, *n*—**Imaginably**, im-aj'i-na-bli, *adv* In an imaginable manner—**Imaginal**, im-aj'i-nal, *a* Characterised by imagina-

tion; imaginative — Imaginarily, im-aj'-i-na-ri-li, *adv.* In an imaginary manner —**Imaginariness**, im-aj'i-na-ri-nes, *n* The condition or quality of being imaginary —**Imaginary**, im-aj'i-na ri, *a* [L *imaginarius*] Existing only in imagination or fancy, conceived by the imagination, not real, fancied —**Imagination**, im aj i-nā'-shon, *n* [L *imaginatio, imaginationis*] The power or faculty of the mind by which it conceives and forms ideas of things from knowledge communicated to it by the organs of sense, the faculty by which we can bring absent objects and perceptions forcibly before the mind, the power or faculty which enables a person to produce a new, impressive and artistic whole by selecting and working up ideas derived through observation and memory, and which thus includes a certain share of invention, an image or conception in the mind, idea, an unsolid or fanciful opinion, a scheme or plot (O T) — **Imaginative**, im-aj i nā tiv, *a* Forming imaginations, endowed with imagination, owing existence to, or characterized by, imagination —**Imaginativeness**, im-aj'-i-nā-tiv-nes, *n* Quality of being imaginative — **Imaginer**, im-aj i ner, *n.* One who imagines

Imago, im ā gō, *n* [L, an image] The last or perfect state of an insect, usually that in which it has wings

Imam, Imaum, Iman, i mam , i mam , i man , *n* [Ar *imām*, from *amma*, to walk before, to preside] A minister or priest who performs the regular service of the mosque among the Mohammedans, a title given to the successors of Mohammed

Imbalm, im bam , *v t* To embalm

Imbank, im bangk', *v t* To embank — **Imbankment**, im-bangk'ment, *n* Embankment

Imbattled, im bat'ld, *a* Embattled

Imbecile, im be sil, *a* [L *imbecillus, imbecillus*, feeble in body or mind—origin doubtful] Destitute of strength, weak, feeble, mentally feeble, fatuous, with mental faculties greatly impaired — *n* One that is imbecile or impotent either in body or mind —**Imbecilitate**, im be sil i tāt, *v t* To render imbecile or feeble — **Imbecility**, im-be sil i ti, *n* [L *imbecillitas*] The condition or quality of being imbecile, fatuity

Imbed, im bed , *v t* To embed

Imber, Immer, im bėr, im ėr, *n* The emberr goose

Imbibe, im bib , *v t* —*imbibed, imbibing* [L *imbibo*—*im* for *in*, into, and *bibo*, to drink, whence also *beverage*] To drink in, to absorb, to receive or admit into the mind and retain —**Imbiber**, im bi bėr *n* One who or that which imbibes —**Imbibition**, im bi-bish'on, *n* The act of imbibing

Imbitter, Imblazon, Imbody, Imbolden, Imborder, Imbosom, Imbowel, Imbower EMBITTER, &c

Imbricate, Imbricated, im bri kāt, im bri-kā-ted, *a* [L *imbricatus*, from *imbrex, imbricis*, a hollow tile for a roof, from *im ber*, a shower = Gr *ombros*, rain] Formed like a bent or hollow tile, lapping over each other, like tiles on a roof, or the scales of fishes and reptiles —**Imbrication**, im-bri kā shon, *n* State of being imbricate, a hollow like that of a roof tile

Imbroglio, im-brōl'yō, *n* [It , from prefix *im* for *in*, and *broghare*, to confound or mix together, akin *broil*] An intricate and perplexing state of affairs, a misunderstanding between persons or nations of a complicated nature

Imbrown, im-broun', *v t* To make brown, to embrown

Imbrue, im brō', *v t* —*imbrued, imbruing* [O Fr *embruer, s'embruer*, to dabble one's self, from prefix *im* for *in*, in, and L *bibere*, to drink, comp Fr *breuvage*, beverage, also from *biberi*] To soak or drench in a fluid, as in blood —**Imbruement**, im-brō ment, *n* The act of imbruing

Imbrute, im-brōt', *v t* —*imbruted, imbruting* To degrade to the state of a brute —*v i* To sink to the state of a brute [*Mil*]

Imbue, im-bū', *v t* —*imbued, imbuing* [L *imbuo*, allied to *imber*, a shower, Skr *ambu*, water IMBRICATE] To soak, steep, or tinge deeply; *fig* to inspire, impress, or impregnate (the mind), to cause to become impressed or penetrated — **Imbuement, Imbution**, im-bū ment, im-bū'shon, *n.* The act of imbuing

Imitate, im'i tāt, *v t* —*imitated, imitating* [L *imitor, imitatus*, from a root which gives also *imago*, image] To follow as a model, pattern, or example, to copy or endeavour to copy in acts, manners, or otherwise, to produce a likeness of in form, colour, qualities, conduct, manners, and the like, to counterfeit —**Imitability, Imitableness**, im'i ta-bil'i ti, im i ta bl-nes, *n* The condition or quality of being imitable —**Imitable**, im'i-ta bl, *a* Capable of being imitated or copied — **Imitation**, im i tā shon, *n* [L *imitatio, imitationis*] The act of imitating, that which is made or produced as a copy, a likeness, a copy, a counterfeit, *mus* the repetition of the same melodic idea by different parts or voices in a composition —**Imitational**, im i tā shon al, *a* Relating to imitation — **Imitationist**, im i tā shon ist, *n* A mere imitator, one who wants originality — **Imitative**, im i tā tiv, *a* Inclined to imitate or copy, aiming at imitation, exhibiting an imitation of a pattern or model, formed after a model or original, intended to represent an actual sound by the sound of the letters (an *imitative* word) —**Imitatively**, im i tā tiv li, *adv* In an imitative manner — **Imitativeness**, im i tā tiv nes, *n* Quality of being imitative —**Imitator**, im i tā tėr, *n* One who imitates

Immaculate, im mak ū lāt, *a* [L *immaculatus*—*im* for *in*, not, and *maculatus*, from *macula*, a spot] Spotless, pure, unstained, undefiled without blemish —*Immaculate conception*, the dogma of the Roman Catholic Church (settled in 1854), that the Virgin Mary was conceived and born without original sin —**Immaculately** im mak u lāt li, *adv* In an immaculate manner —**Immaculateness**, im mak ū lāt nes, *n* The condition or quality of being immaculate

Immalleable, im mal lē a bl, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *malleable*] Not malleable

Immanate, im ma nāt *v i* [L *im* for *in*, in, and *mano*, to flow] To flow or issue in said of something intangible — **Immanation**, im ma nā shon, *n* A flowing in

Immanent im ma nent, *a* [L *immanens, immanentis*, ppr of *immaneo*—*im* for *in*, in, and *maneo*, to remain (as in *remain, mansion*)] Remaining in or within, hence, not passing out of the subject, inherent and indwelling, internal or subjective opposed to *transitive* — **Immanence, Immanency**, im ma nens, im ma nen si, *n* The condition of being immanent

Immantle, im man tl, *v t* To envelop, as with a mantle

Immanuel, im man ū-el, *n* [Heb —*im*, with, *anu*, us, and *El*, God] God with us an appellation of our Saviour

Immarginate, im mar'ji nāt *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *marginate*] Without a margin

Immaterial, im ma tē ri al, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *material*] Not consisting of matter, incorporeal, spiritual, of no essential consequence, unimportant —**Immaterialism**, im ma tē ri al izm, *n* The doctrine that immaterial substances or spiritual beings exist or are possible, the doctrine that there is no material world, but that all exists only in the mind —**Immaterialist**, im ma-tē ri al ist *n* One who professes immaterialism — **Immateriality, Immaterialness**, im ma tē ri al i ti, im ma tē'ri al nes, *n* The quality of being immaterial or not consisting of matter, absence of matter —**Immaterialize**, im-ma-tē'ri al-iz, *v t* To make immaterial or incorporeal —**Immaterially**, im ma-tē'ri al li, *adv* In an immaterial manner

Immature, im ma-tūr', *a* [L *immaturus*, unripe—*im* for *in*, not, and *maturus*, ripe] Not mature or ripe, unripe, not brought to a complete state, too early, premature —**Immaturely**, im-ma-tūr'li, *adv* In an immature manner — **Immatureness, Immaturity**, im-ma tūr'nes, im-ma-tū'ri-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being immature, unripeness

Immeasurable, im-mezh'ū-ra-bl, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *measurable*] Incapable of being measured — **Immeasurableness, Immeasurability**, im-mezh'ū ra bl nes, im-mezh'ū ra-bil'i-ti, *n* The state of being immeasurable —**Immeasurably**, im mezh'ū-ra-bli, *adv* In an immeasurable manner; immensely, beyond all measure

Immediate, im mē di-āt, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *mediate*] Not separated by anything intervening, placed in the closest relation, not separated by an interval of time, instant, acting without a medium, or without the intervention of another object as a cause, means or condition, produced, acquired, or obtained without the intervention of a medium, direct — **Immediacy**, im mē di a si, *n* The relation of being immediate, immediateness, proximity —**Immediately**, im mē di āt-li, *adv* In an immediate manner, without the intervention of anything, directly, without delay, instantly, forthwith —**Immediateness**, im mē di āt nes, *n*

Immelodious, im me lō di us, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *melodious*] Not melodious

Immemorial, im me mō ri al, *a* [L *im* for *in*, not and *memoria*, memory] Beyond memory, extending beyond the reach of record or tradition — **Immemorially**, im me mo ri al li, *adv* Beyond memory, from time out of mind

Immense, im mens , *a* [L *immensus*—*im* for *in*, not, and *mensus*, measured, pp of *metior, mensus*, to measure MEASURE] Vast in extent or bulk very great, very large, boundless, huge, enormous Syn under ENORMOUS —**Immensely**, im mens li, *adv* In an immense manner, vastly — **Immenseness**, im mens nes *n* The condition or quality of being immense —**Immensity**, im men si ti *n* [L *immensitas*] The condition or quality of being immense, that which is immense, extent not to be measured, infinity

Immensurable im men sū ra bl, *a* [L *im* for *in*, not, and *mensurabilis*, from *mensura* measure MEASURE] Not to be measured, immeasurable — **Immensurability**, im men sū ra bil i ti, *n* The quality of being immensurable

Immerge, im mėrj , *v t* —*immerged, immerging* [L *immergo*—*im* for *in*, into, and *mergo*, to plunge] To plunge into or under anything, especially into or under a fluid —*v i* To disappear by entering into any medium

Immerse, im mėrs , *v t* —*immersed, immersing* [L *immergo, immersum*—*im* for *in*, into, and *mergo*, to plunge MERGE] To plunge into anything that covers or surrounds, as into a fluid, to dip *fig* to engage deeply, to involve (to be *immersed* in business) — **Immersible**, im mėr'si bl, *a* Capable of being immersed — **Immersion** im mėr shon, *n* [L *immersio, immersionis*] The act of immersing, or state of being immersed a sinking or dipping into anything, *astron* the disappearance of a celestial body by passing either behind another or into its shadow opposed to *emersion* — **Immersionist** im mėr shon ist, *n* One who holds that immersion is essential to Christian baptism

Immesh, im mesh , *v t* [Prefix *im* for *in* and *mesh*] To entangle in the meshes of a net or anything similar

Immethodical, im me thod i kal, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *methodical*] Not methodical, without system, order, or regularity —**Immethodically**, im-me thod i kal li, *adv* — **Immethodicalness**, im me thod i-kal nes, *n*

Immigrate, im mi grāt, *v i* [L *immigro*—*im* for *in*, into, and *migro*, to migrate To remove into a country of which one is not a native for the purpose of permanent residence, to remove into and settle in an other country —**Immigrant**, im mi-grant *n* One who immigrates the correlativ of *emigrant* — **Immigration**, im-mi-grā shon, *n* The act of immigrating

Imminent, im'mi nent, *a* [L *imminens*

imminentis, ppr of *immineo*, to hang over —*im* for *in*, on, and *mineo*, as in *eminent*] Hanging over, threatening to fall or occur (*imminent* danger, war), impending, near at hand, threatening evil —**Imminence**, im'mi nens, *n* The quality or condition of being imminent —**Imminently**, im mi nent li, *adv* In an imminent manner, threateningly

Immit, im mit', *v t* [L *immitto—im* for *in*, in, into, and *mitto*, to send] To send in, to inject the correlative of *emit* —**Immission**, im mish on, *n* [L *immissio*] The act of immitting the correlative of *emission*

Immix, im miks', *v t* [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *mix*] To mix, to mingle

Immobile, im mob il, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *mobile*, L *immobilis*] Not mobile, immovable, fixed, stable —**Immobility**, im mō-bil i ti *n* The condition or quality of being immobile

Immoderate, im mod e rāt *a* [Prefix *im*, not, and *moderate* L *immoderatus*] Not moderate, exceeding just or usual bounds, excessive, extravagant, unreasonable —**Immoderately**, im mod e rāt li, *adv* In an immoderate manner —**Immoderateness, Immoderacy**, im mod e rāt-nes, im mod e ra si, im mod e rā shon, *n* The condition or quality of being immoderate

Immodest, im mod est, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *modest*] Not modest, wanting in the reserve or restraint which decency requires, indelicate, unchaste —**Immodestly**, im mod est li *adv* In an immodest manner —**Immodesty** im mod es ti, *n* The quality of being immodest

Immolate, im mō lat *v t* —*immolated*, *immolating* [L *immolo immolatum*, to sacrifice — *im* for *in* on and *mola*, meal, which was thrown on the head of the victim] To sacrifice, to kill, as a victim offered in sacrifice, to offer in sacrifice —**Immolation** im mo lā shon *n* The act of immolating, a sacrifice offered —**Immolator**, im mō lā ter, *n* One who immolates

Immomentous, im mō men tus *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *momentous*] Not momentous, unimportant

Immoral, im mor al, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in* not and *moral*] Not moral, inconsistent with morality or rectitude, contrary to morals, wicked, unjust —**Immorality** im mo ral i ti, *n* The quality of being immoral, an immoral act or practice —**Immorally** im mor al li, *adv* In an immoral manner

Immortal, im mor'tal, *a* [L *immortalis* —*im* for *in* not, and *mortalis* mortal] Not mortal having life that shall never end, undying, connected with immortality (*immortal* hopes), imperishable (*immortal* fame) —*n* One who is immortal often applied to the gods of classical mythology —**Immortality**, im mor tal i ti, *n* [L *immortalitas*] The condition or quality of being immortal exemption from death and annihilation, unending existence —**Immortalization**, im mor' tal i zā shon *n* The act of immortalizing —**Immortalize**, im mor tal iz *v t* —*immortalized*, *immortalizing* To render immortal, to make famous for ever —**Immortally**, im mor tal li, *adv* In an immortal manner —**Immortelle** im mor tel, *n* A flower of the sort called *everlasting*, or a wreath made of such flowers

Immovable, im mō va bl *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *movable*] Not movable, incapable of being moved in place, firmly fixed, fast, not to be moved from a purpose, steadfast, unalterable, unchangeable, not impressible, unfeeling —**Immovability, Immovableness**, im mō va bil i ti, im mō va bl nes, *n* The condition or quality of being immovable —**Immovably**, im mō va bli, *adv*

Immunity, im mū ni ti, *n* [L *immunitas*, from *immunis*, exempt—*im* for *in*, not, and *munus*, office, duty] Freedom or exemption from any obligation, charge, duty, office, tax, &c , a particular privilege, freedom or exemption in general (*immunity* from error)

Immure, im mūr', *v t* —*immured*, *immuring* [O Fr *emmurer*—L *in*, and *murus*, a wall MURAL] To inclose or imprison within walls, to shut up, to confine —**Immurement**, im-mūr'ment, *n* The act of immuring or state of being immured

Immutable, im mū ta bl, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *mutable*] Not mutable, not subject to mutation, unchangeable, invariable, unalterable —**Immutability, Immutableness**, im mū ta bil i ti, im mū ta bl nes, *n* The quality of being immutable —**Immutably**, im mū ta bli, *adv* Unchangeably, unalterably

Imp, imp, *n* [Originally a shoot or scion, from L L *impotus*, a graft or scion, from Gr *emphytos*, engrafted—*en* in, and *phyō*, to grow, to produce, similarly AS *ymp*, Dan *ympe* twig shoot, scion] A scion or graft†, a son, offspring, or progeny (*Shak*)†, a young or little devil, a little malignant spirit, hence, a mischievous child, also something added or united to another to repair or lengthen it out —*v t* To graft, to strengthen or enlarge by something inserted or added, to mend a deficient wing by the insertion of a feather, to strengthen —**Impish** imp ish, *a* Having the qualities of an imp, fiendish —**Impishly**, imp ish li, *adv* After the manner of an imp

Impact, im pakt, *n* [From L *impingo*, *impactum* to drive or strike] IMPINGE A forcible touch, a collision, a stroke, communicated force, *mech* the shock or collision occasioned by the meeting of two bodies

Impair, im pār' *v t* [Fr *empirer*, from prefix *em*, intens *pire*, worse, from L *pejor*, worse] To make worse, to lessen in some good quality, as in quantity, value, excellence strength, to deteriorate —*v t* To become worse, to deteriorate —**Impairer** im pā rer, *n* One who or that which impairs —**Impairment**, im pār'ment, *n* The act of impairing

Impale im pāl', *v t* —*impaled*, *impaling* [L *im* for *in*, on, and *palus*, a pole, stake, pale] To put to death by fixing on an upright sharp stake, to empale, *her* to join as two coats of arms, by an upright line —**Impalement**, im pāl ment, *n* The act of impaling

Impalpable, im pal pa-bl, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in* not and *palpable*] Not to be felt, incapable of having its individual particles distinguished by the touch (an *impalpable* powder), not easily or readily apprehended or grasped by the mind —**Impalpably** im pal'pa bli, *adv* In an impalpable manner —**Impalpability**, im pal pa bil i ti, *n* The quality or state of being impalpable

Impanate im pā nāt, *a* [L *in* in, into and *panis*, bread] Embodied in the bread used in the eucharist —**Impanation** im pa nā shon *n* The supposed real presence in and union of the body and blood of Christ with the bread and wine, after consecration, in the eucharist, consubstantiation distinct from *transubstantiation*, which holds that there is a change of the elements into the real body and blood of Christ

Impanel, im pan el, *v t* —*impanelled*, *impanelling* [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *panel*] To form, complete, or enrol the list of jurors in a court of justice —**Impanelment**, im pan el ment, *n* The act of impanelling

Imparidigitate, im par'i dij i tāt, *a* [L *impar* unequal (*im*, not, *par*, equal), and *digitus*, a finger] *Zool* having an uneven number of fingers or toes —**Imparipinnate**, im par i pin āt *a* *Bot* applied to a pinnate leaf when there is a terminal or odd leaflet at the end —**Imparisyllabic**, im par'i sil lab ik, *a* *Gram* not consisting of an equal number of syllables applied to a noun which has not the same number of syllables in all the cases

Imparity, im par i ti, *n* [From L *impar*, unequal—*im*, not and *par*, equal PAIR, PEER] Inequality, disproportion, want of equality, disparity

Impart im part', *v t* [O Fr *impartir*, from L *impartio impertio* — *im* for *in*, and *partio*, to divide, from *pars partis* a part] To bestow a part, share, or portion of, to give, grant, confer, or communicate, to communicate the knowledge of, to make known, to show by words or tokens —*v i* To give a part or share —**Impartation**, im pār-tā'shon, *n* The act of imparting —**Imparter**, im-pār'tèr, *n* One who imparts —**Impartibility**, im par'ti bil i-ti, *n* The quality of being impartible —**Impartible**, im pār'ti-bl, *a* Capable of being imparted —**Impartment**, im pārt ment, *n* The act of imparting

Impartial, im par'shal, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *partial*] Not partial, not favouring one party more than another, unprejudiced, equitable, just —**Impartiality, Impartialness**, im-pār'shi-al' i-ti, im pār'shal nes, *n* The quality of being impartial —**Impartially**, im par'shal-li, *adv* In an impartial manner, without bias, fairly

Impartible, im pār'ti bl, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *partible*] Not partible or subject to partition —**Impartibility**, im pār'ti bil i ti, *n* The quality of being impartible

Impassable, im pas a-bl, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not and *passable*] Not passable, incapable of being passed —**Impassableness**, im pas a-bl nes, *n*

Impassible im pas i bl, *a*. [L *impassibilis* —*im* for *in*, not, and *passibilis*, capable of feeling from *patior*, *passus*, to suffer PATIENT] Incapable of pain, passion, or suffering, not to be moved to passion or sympathy, without or not exhibiting feeling — **Impassibility Impassibleness**, im-pas i bil i ti im pas i bl nes, *n* The quality or condition of being impassible

Impassion, im pash on, *v t* [Prefix *im* for *in* intens , and *passion*] To move or affect strongly with passion — **Impassionable**, im pash on a bl, *a* Easily excited, susceptible of strong emotion —**Impassionate**, im pash on āt, *a* strongly affected —**Impassioned** im pash ond, *a* Actuated or animated by passion, ardour, or warmth of feeling, animated, excited (an *impassioned* orator or discourse)

Impassive, im pas iv, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, intens and *passive*] Not susceptible of pain or suffering, impassible, not exhibiting feeling or sensibility —**Impassively**, im pas iv li *adv* In an impassive manner —**Impassiveness, Impassivity**, im pas iv nes im pa siv i ti, *n* The state or quality of being impassive

Impaste, im pāst, *v t* [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *paste*] To knead or make into paste, *painting*, to lay on (colours) thickly and boldly, *engrav* to interweave lines and points on (a plate) so as to represent thickness of colouring —**Impastation**, im pas tā shon, *n* The act of impasting, a combination of materials of different colours and consistencies united by a cement and hardened —**Impasto**, im pas to, *n* [*It*] *Painting*, the thickness of the layer of pigment applied by the painter

Impatient, im pā shent, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not and *patient*] Not patient, uneasy under given conditions and eager for change followed by *of*, *at*, *for*, *under*, prompted by impatience, exhibiting or expressing impatience (an *impatient* gesture) — **Impatiently**, im pā shent li *adv*. In an impatient manner — **Impatience**, im pā shens, *n* The condition or quality of being impatient

Impeach, im pēch *v t* [Fr *empêcher*, O Fr *empeechier*, Pr *empedrgar*, from L *impedicare* to entangle—*in*, and *pedica*, a snare, from *pes*, *pedis*, the foot IMPEDE] To charge with a crime or misdemeanour, to accuse, specifically, to exhibit charges of maladministration against, as against a minister of state or other high official, before a competent tribunal, to call in question (motives, sincerity), to disparage or detract from —**Impeachable**, im pēch a-bl, *a* Liable to impeachment —**Impeacher**, im-pēch'ér, *n* One who impeaches —**Impeachment**, im-pēch ment, *n* Impediment or obstruction†, the act of impeaching, or state of being impeached

Impeccable, Impeccant, im-pek'a-bl, im pek'ant, *a*. [L *impeccabilis*—prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *pecco*, to sin] Not liable or subject to sin, exempt from the possibility of doing wrong —*n* A person ex

empt from the possibility of sinning —**Impeccability, Impeccance, Impeccancy,** im-pek a-bil'i ti, im-pek ans, im pek an-si, *n* The condition or quality of being impeccable

Impecunious, im pē-kū'ni us, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *pecunia*, money] Not having money, hard up, without funds — **Impecuniosity,** im pē kū ni-os' i ti, *n* State of being impecunious

Impede, im pēd', *v t* —*impeded, impeding* [L *impedio*, to entangle the feet of—*im* for *in*, and *pes, pedis*, the foot, seen also in *pedestrian, expedite, biped, pedestal, impeach*, &c] To hinder, to stop or delay the progress of, to obstruct —**Impedible,** im pē di bl *a* Capable of being impeded — **Impediment,** im ped i ment, *n* [L *impedimentum*.] That which impedes or hinders progress or motion — **Impedimental,** im ped i men tal, *a* Of the nature of an impediment —**Impeditive** im ped'i tiv, *a* Causing hindrance impeding

Impel, im pel, *v t* —*impelled impelling* [L *impello*—*im* for *in*, on, and *pello*, to drive (as in *compel, dispel, repel pulse*)] To drive or urge forward, to press on, to excite to motion or action in any way — **Impellent,** im pel ent *a* Having the quality of impelling —*n* A power or force that impels —**Impeller,** im pel ėr, *n* One who or that which impels

Impend, im pend *v t* [L *impendeo*—*im* for *in*, in, on, over and *pendeo* to hang (as in *depend, pendant*, &c)] To hang over, to threaten from near at hand to be imminent —**Impendence, Impendency** im pen dens, im pen den si *n* The state of being impendent — **Impendent** im pen dent *a* Impending, imminent

Impenetrable, im pen ē tra bl *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not and *penetrable*] Not penetrable, incapable of being penetrated or pierced, hence, incapable of intellectual or emotional impression, obtuse or unsympathetic, *physics*, preventing any other substance from occupying the same place at the same time —**Impenetrably,** im pen ē-tra bli, *adv* In an impenetrable manner —**Impenetrability Impenetrableness** im pen ē-tra-bil i ti, im pen ē tra bl nes, *n* The quality of being impenetrable

Impenitent, im pen i tent, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *penitent*] Not penitent, not repenting of sin, obdurate, of a hard heart — *n* One who does not repent, a hardened sinner — **Impenitence Impenitency,** im pen i tens, im pen i ten-si *n* The condition of being impenitent —**Impenitently,** im pen i tent-li, *adv*

Impennate, im pen āt *a* [L *im* for *in* not, and *penna*, a feather] *Ornithol* having short wings covered with feathers resembling scales, as the penguins

Imperative, im per'a-tiv, *a* [L *imperativus*, from *impero*, to command EMPEROR] Expressive of command, containing positive command, authoritative, not to be avoided or evaded, obligatory (*imperative duty*); *gram* applied to the mood or form of a verb which expresses command entreaty, advice, or exhortation (*go, write, attend*) in this sense often used *substantively* — **Imperatival,** im per'a ti val, *a* Belonging to the imperative mood — **Imperatively,** im per a-tiv li, *adv* In an imperative manner, also, by way of, or as, the imperative mood

Imperceptible, im-pėr-sep ti bl, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *perceptible*] Not perceptible, not to be perceived, not discernible, not easily apprehended —**Imperceptibility Imperceptibleness,** im pėr sep ti bil' i-ti im pėr sep ti bl nes *n* The state or quality of being imperceptible — **Imperceptibly,** im pėr-sep ti bli *adv* In an imperceptible manner — **Imperception,** im pėr-sep shon, *n* Want of perception — **Imperceptive, Impercipient,** im pėr sep tiv im pėr sip i-ent, *a* Not perceiving

Imperfect, im-pėr'fekt, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *perfect*, L *imperfectus*] Not perfect, not complete in all parts, wanting something necessary to completeness, defective, not reaching a certain standard or ideal; morally deficient or defective, not completely good —*Imperfect tense, gram* a tense expressing an uncompleted action or state, especially in time past —*n* An imperfect tense —**Imperfectible,** im pėr-fek ti bl, *a* Incapable of being made perfect —**Imperfection,** im-pėr-fek'shon, *n* The condition or quality of being imperfect, defect, flaw, blemish —**Imperfectly,** im pėr'fekt li, *adv* In an imperfect manner or degree, defectively, faultily —**Imperfectness,** im-pėr fekt-nes, *n* The state or quality of being imperfect

Imperforate, im pėr'fo-rāt, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *perforate*] Not perforated or pierced, having no opening or pores

Imperial im pē ri al, *a* [L *imperialis*, from *imperium*, empire, supreme command, from *impero*, to command EMPEROR] Pertaining to an empire or to an emperor, pertaining to supreme authority or to one who wields it, sovereign, supreme, suitable for an emperor, of superior excellence — *n* A tuft of hair on a man's lower lip (the style of beard made fashionable by Napoleon III), a trade term for an article of unusual size or excellence as a large decanter &c, a size of paper measuring 30 by 22 inches —**Imperialism,** im pē'ri al izm, *n* Imperial state or authority, the spirit of empire —**Imperialist,** im pē'ri-al ist, *n* A subject or soldier of an emperor, one favourable to empire or imperial government — **Imperiality, Imperialty,** im pē ri al i ti, im pē'ri al ti, *n* Imperial power, an imperial right or privilege —**Imperialize,** im pē'ri-al iz *v t* To invest with the state authority, or character of an emperor, to bring to the form of an empire —**Imperially** im pē'ri al li *adv* In an imperial manner

Imperil im per'il *v t* —*imperilled, imperilling* [Prefix *im* for *in* into and *peril*] To bring into peril, to endanger — **Imperilment** im per'il ment, *n* Act of putting in peril

Imperious im pē ri us *a* [L *imperiosus*, from *imperium* empire IMPERIAL] Giving orders or commands in an arbitrary or absolute manner dictatorial haughty, arrogant, domineering, urgent pressing, or overmastering (*imperious* necessity) — **Imperiously,** im pē ri us-li *adv* In an imperious manner — **Imperiousness,** im pē ri us nes *n*

Imperishable, im per ish a bl, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in* not, and *perishable*] Not perishable, not subject to decay, indestructible, enduring permanently —**Imperishableness Imperishability** im per'ish a-bil nes, im per'ish a bil i ti, *n* The quality of being imperishable — **Imperishably,** im per'ish a bli *adv*

Impermeable, im pėr mē-a bl, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in* not and *permeable*] Not permeable, impervious — **Impermeability, Impermeableness,** im pėr'mē a bil i ti,im pėr'mē a bl nes, *n* — **Impermeably,** im pėr'mē-a-bli, *adv*

Impersonal, im pėr son al, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not and *personal*] Not having personal existence not endued with personality —*Impersonal verb, gram* a verb (such as *it rains* it *becomes* us to be modest) which is used only with an impersonal nominative or subject — *n* That which wants personality an impersonal verb — **Impersonality,** im pėr'so-nal i ti, *n* The condition of being impersonal — **Impersonally,** im pėr'son al li, *adv* In an impersonal manner

Impersonate, im pėr'son āt *v t* —*impersonated impersonating* [Prefix *im* for *in* (or *in* intens), and *personate*] To invest with personality, to assume the person or character of, to represent in character (as on the stage) —**Impersonation** im pėr'sonā shon, *n* The act of impersonating — **Impersonator,** im pėr'son ā-tėr, *n* One who impersonates

Impertinent, im pėr'ti nent, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *pertinent*] Not pertinent or pertaining to the matter in hand, having no bearing on the subject, not to the point, irrelevant, unbecoming in speech or action, meddling with matters in which one has no concern, petulant and rude, uncivil —*n* One who acts impertinently — **Impertinently,** im-pėr'ti nent-li, *adv* In an impertinent manner, irrelevantly, in a rude, saucy manner —**Impertinence, Impertinency,** im-pėr'ti nens, im-pėr tinen-si, *n* The quality of being impertinent, that which is impertinent, impertinent conduct or language

Imperturbable, im pėr-tėr'ba-bl, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *perturb*] Incapable of being perturbed or agitated, unmoved; calm, cool —**Imperturbability,** im pėr'tėr ba bil i ti, *n* Quality of being imperturbable — **Imperturbation,** im pėr tėr ba shon, *n* Freedom from agitation of mind

Impervious im pėr'vi us, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in* not, and *pervious*] Not pervious, not admitting entrance or passage, incapable of being passed through — **Imperviously,** im pėr vi us li, *adv* In an impervious manner — **Imperviousness,** im pėr vi us nes *n*

Impetigo im pe ti gō, *n* [L, from *impeto*, to assail IMPETUOUS] *Med* an eruption of itching pustules in clusters on the skin —**Impetiginous** im pe tij i nus, *a*. Per taining to impetigo

Impetrate, im pe trāt, *v t* — *impetrated, impetrating* [L *impetro, impetratum*, to obtain—prefix *im* for *in*, intens, and *patro*, to bring to pass] To obtain by prayer or petition — **Impetrable** im pe tra bl, *a* Capable of being impetrated — **Impetration** im pe-trā shon, *n* The act of impetrating formerly specifically applied to the obtaining from the Roman see of benefices belonging to lay patrons — **Impetrative Impetratory** im'pe trā tiv im pet ra to ri, *a* Containing or expressing entreaty

Impetuous, im pet ū us *a* [L *impetuosus*, from *impetus* an attack — *im*, in and *peto*, to assail (whence *petition, compete*)] Rushing with force and violence, furious in motion forcible, fierce, raging vehement in feeling, passionate, violent — **Impetuously** im pet ū us li, *adv* In an impetuous manner — **Impetuosity Impetuousness** im pet ū os i ti im pet ū us nes *n* The quality of being impetuous, fury, vehemence —**Impetus,** im pe tus, *n* [L] Force of motion the force with which any body is driven or impelled momentum

Impeyan Impeyan Pheasant, im pi an [After Lady *Impey*, who attempted to introduce it into Britain] A large bird of the pheasant tribe belonging to the high cold regions of the Himalaya.

Impi im pi *n* A brigade or large body of Kafir soldiers

Impinge im pinj, *v i* [L *impingo impactum—im for in*, on and *pango* to strike PACT] To strike knock or dash against, to clash upon to strike to hit —**Impingement** im pinj ment, *n* Act of impinging —**Impingent,** im pin jent, *a* Striking against or upon

Impious im pi us *a* [L *impius—im* for *in* not and *pius* pious] The reverse of pious, irreverent towards the Supreme Being wanting in veneration for God and his authority, irreligious, irreverent, profane (*impious* men, deeds words) — **Impiously,** im pi us-li, *adv* In an impious manner — **Impiousness** im pi us nes *n* Impiety —**Impiety** im pi e ti, *n* [L *impietas*] The condition or quality of being impious, an act of wickedness or irreligion in this latter sense with a plural

Impish, Impishly Under IMP

Implacable, im plā ka bl, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not and *placable*] Not placable, not to be appeased or pacified, inexorable stubborn or constant in enmity —**Implacability, Implacableness,** im plā ka bil i ti im plā ka bl nes *n* The quality of being implacable — **Implacably,** im plā ka bli *adv* In an implacable manner

Implacental im plā sen tal, *a* [Prefix *in* for *in* not and *placental*] Destitute of a placenta as marsupials and monotremes —*n* A mammal destitute of a placenta

Implant, im plant', *v t* [Prefix *im* for *in* in, into, and *plant*] To plant, to set in soil (lit or fig), to insert, to sow (to *im plant* truths, principles, virtue, &c) — **Implantation,** im plan tā shon, *n* The act of implanting

Implead, im plēd', *v t* [Prefix *im* for *in* and *plead*] To institute and prosecute a

suit against in court; to sue at law —**Impleader**, im-plē'dėr, *n* One who impleads; an accuser

Implement, im'plē-ment, *n* [L L *implementum*, lit what accomplishes, from L *implēo*, to fill up—*im* for *in*, and *pleo*, to fill, as in *complete, replete, &c*, the root being in E *full*.] An instrument, tool, or utensil, an article assisting in carrying on manual labours Syn under TOOL —*v t* To fulfil or satisfy the conditions of, to fulfil or perform, to carry into effect (to *implement* a bargain) —**Implemental**, im-plē men tal, *a* Pertaining to implements, characterized by the use of implements (*implemental* stage in civilization)

Implex, im'pleks, *a* [L *implexus*, pp of *implecto*, entangle—*im* for *in*, in, and *plecto*, to plait] Infolded, intricate, entangled —**Implexous** im plek'sus, *a* *Bot* entangled, interlaced

Implicate, im'pli kāt, *v t* —*implicated, implicating* [L *implico implicatum* —*im* for *in*, in, into, and *plico*, to fold PLY] To entangle to a certain extent in some affair, to show or prove to be connected or concerned, to involve (*implicated* in a conspiracy) *Implicate* is a less strong word than *involve*, a person who is *implicated* being connected only to a small extent, while one who is *involved* is deeply concerned or entangled —**Implication**, im pli kā'shon *n* The act of implicating or state of being implicated an implying, or that which is implied but not expressed, an inference, or something which may fairly be understood though not expressed in words —**Implicative**, im'pli kā tiv, *a* Tending to implicate —**Implicatively**, im'pli kā tiv li *adv* By implication

Implicit, im'plis it, *a* [L *implicitus*, from *implico, implicitum*, and *implicatum*, to infold IMPLICATE] Fairly to be understood though not expressed in words, implied (an *implicit* promise), entirely depending or resting on something or some one else, hence free from doubt or questioning, settled, deep rooted (*implicit* faith in one's word) —**Implicitly**, im'plis it li, *adv* In an implicit manner —**Implicitness** im'plis it-nes, *n*

Impliedly Under IMPLY

Implore, im plōr', *v t* —*implored, implor ing* [L *implōro*—*im* for *in* on upon, and *plōro*, to cry out (as in *deplore, explore*)] To call upon or for, in supplication, to beseech, to pray earnestly, to entreat, to beg (to *implore* forgiveness, to *implore* a person to forgive) —*v i* To entreat to beg —**Imploration**, im plō rā'shon, *n* The act of imploring, earnest supplication —**Implorator**y, im plō'ra to-ri, *a* Earnestly supplicating, imploring, entreating —**Implorer** im plo'rėr *n* One who implores —**Imploringly**, im plō'ring li, *adv* In an imploring manner

Imply, im pli' *v t* —*implied implying* [From L *implico*—*in*, and *plico*, to fold, whence also *implicate* (which see) comp *apply reply, ply*] To involve or contain by fair inference, to contain by implication or as a consequence, to include virtually (words *imply* a promise, an effect *implies* a cause) —**Impliedly**, im plid li, *adv* In an implied manner, by implication

Impolite, im pō-lit', *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *polite*] Not polite, unpolite, uncivil, rude —**Impolitely** im pō lit li, *adv* In an impolite manner —**Impoliteness**, im pō-lit nes, *n*

Impolitic, Impolitical, im pol'i tik, im pō-lit i kal, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *politic*] Not politic, wanting policy or prudent management, unwise, imprudent, indiscreet, injudicious —**Impolicy**, im pol'i-si, *n* The quality of being impolitic —**Impolitically, Impolitically**, im pol i-tik-li, im pō-lit i kal li, *adv* —**Impoliticness**, im pol'i tik-nes, *n*

Imponderable, im-pon dėr a-bl, *a* Not ponderable, without sensible weight —*n* A thing which has no appreciable weight —**Imponderability, Imponderableness**, im pon'dėr-a-bil'i ti, im pon dėr-a-bl-nes, *n* The quality of being imponderable

Import, im-pōrt', *v t* [Fr *importer*, to bring from abroad, to matter or be of consequence, L *importo*, to bring in, to cause—*im* for *in*, and *porto*, to bring or carry, whence *port*, a person's bearing, *porter* PORT] To bring into a place from abroad, to bring into one's own country opposed to *export*, to bear or carry as a signification, to mean, to signify, to imply, to be of importance, moment, or consequence to, to matter to —*n* (im pōrt) That which is imported or brought into a country from abroad, that which a word bears as its signification, purport, meaning, the application or interpretation of an action, of events, &c, bearing, importance, weight, or consequence —**Importable**, im pōr'ta bl, *a* Capable of being imported —**Importation**, im pōr tā shon, *n* The act or practice of importing, a quantity imported —**Importer**, im pōr'tėr, *n* One who imports

Important, im portant, *a* [Fr *important, lit* being of great import or moment IMPORT] Full of or bearing import, weight, or consequence, momentous, weighty, material, influential, grave —**Importantly**, im portant li, *adv* In an important manner —**Importance** im portans *n* The quality of being important, weight, consequence, moment

Importune, im por tūn', sometimes im por'tūn, *v t* —*importuned, importuning* [Fr *importuner*, to importune, pester, from L *importunus*, distressing, rude—*im* for *in*, not, and *portus*, a port or harbour, access] To press with solicitation, to solicit or urge with frequent or unceasing application, to annoy with unremitting demands —*v i* To solicit earnestly and repeatedly —**Importunate**, im por tū nāt *a* Troublesome by frequent demands incessant in solicitation, urgent, unreasonable —**Importunately**, im por'tū nāt li, *adv* In an importunate manner —**Importuner**, im por tū nėr, *n* One who importunes —**Importunity, Importunacy, Importunateness**, im por tū ni ti, im por tū na-si, im por'tū nāt nes, *n* The quality of being importunate, application urged with troublesome pertinacity

Impose, im pōz, *v t* —*imposed, imposing* [Fr *imposer*—*im* for *in*, on, upon and *poser*, to place COMPOSE, POSE] To lay, set, or place on (to *impose* the hands), to lay or enjoin as a burden, tax, penalty, command, law &c, to palm or pass off, *printing* to arrange and adjust (pages) and fasten into a chase —*v i* Used in phrase *to impose on* or *upon*, to pass or put a trick or deceit on, to deceive, to victimize —**Imposable** im pō za bl, *a* Capable of being imposed —**Imposableness**, im po za bl nes, *n* —**Imposer**, im pō zėr, *n* One who imposes, one who enjoins —**Imposing**, im pō zing, *a* Impressive in appearance, commanding, stately, majestic —**Imposingly**, im pō zing li, *adv* In an imposing manner —**Imposingness**, im pō zing nes, *n* —**Imposing-stone, Imposing table**, *n* *Printing*, a table of stone or metal on which the pages or columns of type are imposed or made into forms —**Imposition**, im pō zish on, *n* The act of imposing or laying on, that which is imposed, levied, inflicted enjoined, and the like, the act of tricking or deceiving, a trick or deception, a fraud, an imposture, an exercise enjoined on students as a punishment

Impossible, im pos'i bl, *a* [L *impossibilis* —*im* for *in*, not, and *possibilis*, possible POSSIBLE] Not possible, not capable of being or being done, incapable of being accomplished, thought, endured, &c —**Impossibly**, im pos i bli, *adv* Not possibly —**Impossibility**, im pos i bil'i ti, *n* The state or quality of being impossible, that which is impossible

Impost, im pōst, *n* [O Fr *impost*, Fr *impôt*, L *impositum*, from *impono, impositum*, to lay upon—*in*, on, and *pono*, to place] That which is imposed or levied, a tax, tribute, or duty, *arch* the point where an arch rests on a wall or column

Imposthume im pos tūm, *n* [A corruption of *apostеme, apostume*] Same as *Apostеme*

Impostor, im pos'tėr, *n* [L *impostor*, from *impono*—*in*, on, and *pono*, to place] One who imposes on others, a person who assumes a character for the purpose of deception; a deceiver under a false character —**Impostrous**, i im-pos'trus, *a* Characterized by imposition.—**Imposture**, im-pos'tūr, *n* [L. *impostura*, from *impono, impositum*] The act or conduct of an impostor, fraud or imposition

Impotent, im'pō tent, *a* [L *impotens, impotentis* —*im* for *in*, not, and *potens*, able, *potent*] Entirely wanting power, strength, or vigour of body or mind, deficient in capacity; weak, feeble, destitute of the power of sexual intercourse or of begetting children —**Impotently**, im pō-tent-li, *adv* In an impotent manner —**Impotence, Impotency**, im pō tens, im pō-ten-si, *n* The condition or quality of being impotent

Impound, im pound, *v t* [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *pound*] To put in a pound (as a straying animal), to confine, to take possession of, as of a document, for use when necessary —**Impoundage**, im-poun dāj, *n* The act of impounding —**Impounder**, im poun dėr, *n* One who impounds

Impoverish, im pov ėr ish, *v t* [Prefix *im*, intens, and Fr *pauvre*, poor POOR] To make poor, to reduce to poverty or indigence, to exhaust the strength, richness, or fertility of (to *impoverish* land) —**Impoverisher** im pov ėr ish ėr, *n* One who or that which impoverishes —**Impoverishment**, im pov ėr ish ment, *n* The act of impoverishing

Impower im pou ėr, *v t* To empower

Impracticable, im prak'ti ka-bl, *a* Not practicable, not to be performed or effected by human means or by the means at command, not to be dealt with or managed, unmanageable incapable of being passed or travelled (an *impracticable* road) —**Impracticably**, im prak ti ka bli, *adv* In an impracticable manner —**Impracticability, Impracticableness**, im prak'ti ka-bil'i ti, im prak ti ka bl nes, *n* The state or quality of being impracticable —**Impractical** im prak ti kal, *a* Not practical, not taking a common-sense view of things, full of theories

Imprecate, im prē kāt, *v t* —*imprecated, imprecating* [L *imprecor, imprecatus*—*im* for *in*, on, and *precor*, to pray PRAY] To call down as a curse, calamity, or punishment, by prayer, to invoke (a curse or some evil) —**Imprecation**, im prē-kā'shon, *n* [L *imprecatio*] The act of imprecating, a prayer that a curse or calamity may fall on any one, a curse —**Imprecatory**, im prē kā to ri, *a* Of the nature of or containing an imprecation

Impregnable, im preg'na bl, *a* [O Fr *imprenable* (the *g* being inserted as in *pregnable*) —*im* for *in*, not, and *prendre*, to take] Not to be taken, incapable of being reduced by force (an *impregnable* fortress); not to be moved, impressed, or shaken —**Impregnability, Impregnableness**, im-preg na-bil i ti, im preg na-bl nes, *n* State of being impregnable —**Impregnably**, im preg'na bli, *adv*

Impregnate, im preg'nāt, *v t* —*impregnated impregnating* [L L *impregno, impregnatum*—L *im* for *in*, in, and *pregnans*, pregnant PREGNANT] To make pregnant or with young, to cause to conceive, to transmit or infuse an active principle into, to imbue, to communicate qualities to by mixture —**Impregnation**, im preg na shon, *n* The act of impregnating

Impresario, im pres-ā ri-o, *n* [It.] One who organizes, manages, or conducts a company of concert or opera performers.

Imprescriptible, im pré-skrip'ti-bl, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *prescriptible*] Incapable of being lost by neglect to use, or by the claims of another founded on prescription —**Imprescriptibility**, im-pré-skrip ti bil'i ti, *n* State of being imprescriptible

Impress, im-pres', *v t* [L. *imprimo, impressum*—*im* for *in*, on, upon, and *premo* to press PRESS] To press or stamp in or upon, to mark by pressure; to make a mark or figure upon, to stamp (to *impress* a design on; to *impress* with a design); to stamp on the mind, to inculcate (*truth facts, &c*), to affect deeply the feelings or sentiments —*n* (im'pres) A mark or

figure made by pressure, or as by pressure, stamp; impression —**Impressibility, Impressibleness**, im-pres'i-bil' i ti, im pres'i-bl-nes, *n* The quality of being impressible —**Impressible**, im pres i bl, *a* Capable of being impressed susceptible of impression, easily affected, susceptive —**Impressibly**, im pres'i bli, *adv* In an impressible manner —**Impression**, im presh on, *n* [L *impressio, impressionis*] The act of impressing, that which is impressed, printed, or stamped, a copy taken by pressure from type, from an engraved plate, and the like, the aggregate of copies taken at one time, edition effect or influence on the senses, on the mind, feelings, or sentiments, an indistinct notion, remembrance, or belief —**Impressionability, Impressionableness**, im presh on a bil i ti, im presh on a bl nes, *n* The quality of being impressionable —**Impressionable**, im presh on a bl *a* Susceptible of impression, having the mind or feelings easily affected —**Impressive**, im pres iv, *a* Making or tending to make an impression, having the power of affecting or of exciting attention and feeling —**Impressively**, im pres iv li *adv* In an impressive manner —**Impressiveness**, im pres iv nes, *n*

Impress, im pres', *v t* [Influenced by *press*, but originally meaning to hire by ready money, from O E *prest*, ready money, O Fr *prester*, to give, to lend, L *præsto*, in readiness (*præ*, before and *sto* to stand)] To compel to enter into public service, as a seaman, to seize and take into service by compulsion, to take for public use —*n* The act of impressing, compulsion to serve —**Impress-gang** ; *n* A press gang —**Impressment** im pres' ment, *n* The act of impressing

Imprimatur, im pri mā'tėr, *n* [L, let it be printed] A license to print a book, &c, hence, a mark of approval in general

Imprimis, im pri mis, *adv* [L] In the first place, first in order

Imprint, im print', *v t* [O E *empreint* Fr *empreint*, pp of *empreindre*, to imprint, L *imprimere*, to impress PRINT] To mark by pressure, to stamp to print To fix indelibly or permanently as on the mind or memory, to impress —*n* (im print) Whatever is impressed or printed, especially, the name of the printer or publisher on a book, with the place and often the time of publication

Imprison, im priz on *v t* [Prefix *im* for *in*, in, and *prison*] To put into a prison, to incarcerate, to confine —**Imprisoner**, im priz on ėr *n* One who imprisons —**Imprisonment**, im priz on ment, *n* The act of imprisoning or state of being imprisoned

Improbable, im prob a bl, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *probable*] Not probable, not likely to be true, unlikely —**Improbability, Improbableness** im prob a bil i ti, im prob a bl-nes, *n* The quality of being improbable —**Improbably** im prob a bli, *adv* In an improbable manner

Improbity, im prob i ti, *n* [L *improbitas* —*im* for *in*, not, and *probitas*, probity] Want of probity, want of integrity or rectitude of principle, dishonesty

Impromptu, im-promp tū, *adv* [L *in promptu*, in readiness, from *promptus*, readiness PROMPT] Off hand, without previous study —*n* A saying, poem, epigram, or the like made off hand, or without previous study, an extemporaneous effusion —*a* Off hand, extempore

Improper, im-prop ėr, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *proper*] Not proper, not suitable, adapted, or suited, unbecoming, indecent —*Improper fraction*, a fraction whose numerator is equal to or greater than its denominator —**Improperly**, im prop ėr li, *adv* In an improper manner —**Impropriety**, im prō pri e ti, *n* [Fr *impropriété*, from L *improprius*, improper] The quality of being improper, that which is improper, an unsuitable act, expression, and the like

Impropriate, im prō pri āt, *v t* —*impropriated, impropriating* [L *im* for *in*, and *propro, propriatum*, to appropriate, from *proprius*, one's own PROPER] To appropriate, *eccles* to place the profits or revenue of in the hands of a layman, to put in the possession of a layman or lay corporation —*a* Devolved into the hands of a layman —**Impropriation**, im prō pri ā shon, *n* The act of impropriating, that which is impropriated —**Impropriator**, im prō pri ā-tėr, *n* One who impropriates

Impropriety Under IMPROPER

Improve im prov', *v t* —*improved, improving* [Prefix *im* for *in*, intens and O Fr *prover*, to test, to show to be sufficient PROVE] To make better, to increase the value, worth or good qualities of, to use or employ to good purpose, to turn to profitable account (to *improve* the time) —*v i* To grow or become better, to advance in goodness, knowledge, wisdom, or anything else desirable —*To improve on* or *upon*, to make additions or amendments to, to make an advance in, to bring nearer to perfection Syn under AMEND —**Improvability, Improvableness**, im prō va bil i ti, im prō va-bl nes, *n* The state or quality of being improvable —**Improvable** im prō va bl *a* Capable of being improved —**Improvement**, im prov ment, *n* The act of improving or state of being improved, that which improves that by which the value of anything is increased its excellence enhanced, and the like a beneficial or valuable addition or alteration —**Improver**, im prō vėr, *n* One who improves —**Improving**, im prō ving *a* Tending to advance in good qualities —**Improvingly**, im prō ving li, *adv* In an improving manner

Improvident, im prov i dent, *a* [Prefix *im* for *in* not and *provident*] Not provident, wanting forecast, wanting care to make provision for future exigencies, thriftless, thoughtless —**Improvidence** im prov i dens, *n* The quality of being improvident —**Improvidently** im prov i dent li *adv* In an improvident manner thriftlessly

Improvise, Improvisate im prō viz im prō vi sāt *v t* —*improvised improvising, improvisated, improvisating* [Fr *improviser*, It *improvvisare* to sing in extempore rhymes from L *in* not *pro* before, and *visus*, seen] To compose and recite or sing without premeditation, to speak extempore especially in verse, to do or form on the spur of the moment for a special occasion, to bring about in an off hand way —*v t* To recite or sing compositions without previous preparation —**Improvisation** im prō vi sā shon, *n* The act or faculty of improvising, a song or other poem which is improvised —**Improviser, Improvisator**, im prō vi zėr im prō vi sā tėr, *n* One who improvisates or improvises —**Improvisatory**, im prō vis a to ri, *a* Relating to improvisation or improvisers —**Improvvisatore**, im prov vis a tō rā *n* pl **Improvvisatori** im prov vis a tō rē [It] An extempore versifier, who can, without preparation recite or sing a quantity of verses upon a given subject —**Improvvisatrice** im prov vis a trē chā, *n* [It] A female improvvisatore, an extempore poetess [These Italian words are spelled less correctly with one *v*]

Imprudent im prō dent *a* [L *imprudens* —*im* for *in*, not, and *prudent*] Not prudent, wanting prudence or discretion, in discreet injudicious, rash heedless —**Imprudence**, im prō dens, *n* The quality of being imprudent, an imprudent act or course of conduct —**Imprudently**, im prō dent li, *adv* In an imprudent manner

Impudent, im'pū-dent, *a* [L *impudens, impudentis*, without shame—*im*, not, and *pudens*, from *pudeo*, to be ashamed] Offensively forward in behaviour, intentionally treating others without due respect, wanting modesty, shameless, impertinent —**Impudently**, im pū-dent li, *adv* In an impudent manner —**Impudence**, im pū dens *n* The quality of being impudent, impudent language or behaviour, offensive forwardness

Impugn, im pūn', *v t* [Fr *impugner*, L *impugno*—*im* for *in*, against, and *pugno*, to fight or resist (akin *pugnacious, repugnant, pugilism*)] To attack (a statement, truthfulness, &c) by words or arguments, to contradict, to call in question, to gainsay —**Impugnable**, im pū na bl, *a* Capable of being impugned —**Impugner**, im pū nėr, *n* One who impugns —**Impugnment**, im pūn ment, *n* The act of impugning

Impulse, im'puls, *n* [L *impulsus*, from *impello, impulsum*, to drive on IMPEL] Force communicated suddenly, motion produced by suddenly communicated force, thrust push, influence acting on the mind suddenly or unexpectedly, sudden thought or determination —**Impulsion**, im pul shon, *n* [L *impulsio, impulsionis*] The act of impelling or state of being impelled, instigation, impulse —**Impulsive** im pul siv, *a* [Fr *impulsif*] Having the power of impelling, impellent, actuated or liable to be actuated by impulses, under the sway of one's emotions —**Impulsively**, im pul siv li, *adv* In an impulsive manner —**Impulsiveness**, im pul siv nes, *n*

Impunity, im pū ni ti, *n* [Fr *impunité*, from L *impunitas*, from *impunis*, unpunished—*im* for *in*, not, and *pœna*, to punish PUNISH] Exemption from punishment or penalty, freedom or exemption from injury suffering, or loss

Impure, im pūr', *a* [Fr *impur*, from L *impurus*—*im* for *in* not and *purus*, pure] Not pure mixed or impregnated with foul or extraneous substance, foul, obscene, unchaste, lewd unclean, defiled by sin or guilt, unhallowed or unholy —**Impurely** im pūr li *adv* In an impure manner —**Impureness** im pūr nes, *n* The quality or condition of being impure —**Impurity**, im pū ri ti, *n* [L *impuritas*] The condition or quality of being impure, foulness, that which is impure, foul matter

Impute, im pūt', *v t* [L *imputo*—*in*, into, and *puto*, think, consider, reckon (as in *compute, repute putative*)] To charge, attribute, or ascribe, to set to the account of, *theol* to reckon or set down to the account of one what does not belong to him —**Imputability, Imputableness**, im pū ta bil i ti, im pū ta bl nes, *n* The quality of being imputable —**Imputable**, im pū ta bl *a* Capable of being imputed —**Imputation**, im pū tā shon, *n* [L *imputatio, imputationis*] The act of imputing, that which is imputed or charged, charge as of evil, censure reproach, *theol* the charging or reckoning to the account of one something which properly attaches to another —**Imputative**, im pū ta tiv, *a* Coming by imputation, imputed —**Imputatively**, im pū ta tiv li *adv* By imputation —**Imputer**, im pū tėr, *n* One that imputes

In in, *prep* [A Sax *in*—D and Goth *in*, Icel *inn i*, Dan *ind i*, G *in*, *ein*, forms corresponding to L *in*, Gr *en*, W *yn*, Armor *enn* akin to *on*] Within, inside of, surrounded by, indicating presence or situation within limits, whether of place, time, or circumstances (*in* the house, *in* the year *in* sickness), or existence as a part, constituent, or quality of (evil *in* a man's disposition), or a certain state (a vehicle *in* motion to put *in* operation) —*In as much as*, or *inasmuch as* seeing that, considering that, since —*In that*, because, for the reason that —*In name of*, by way of, as (a sum paid *in name of* damages) —*In the name of* in behalf of, on the part of, by the authority of —*adv* In or within some place, in some state, affair, or circumstances, not out (he is *in*, that is in the house, the Tories are *in*, that is, in office, the ship is *in*, that is, in port), into some place or state, implying motion or change (come *in*, that is, into the house) —*To breed in and in* to breed among members of the same family —*To keep one's hand in*, to keep up one's acquirements, to maintain one's skill by practice —Some times used substantively, as in the phrase 'ins and outs,' nooks and corners, all the details and intricacies of a matter

Inability in-a bil i ti, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *ability*] The state of being unable, want of the necessary power or ability

Inaccessible, in-ak ses i-bl, *a* [Prefix *in*,

not, and *accessible*] Not accessible, not to be reached, obtained, or approached — **Inaccessibly**, in-ak ses'i bli, *adv* In an inaccessible manner —**Inaccessibility, Inaccessibleness**, in ak ses'i bil'i-ti, in ak-ses i bl nes, *n* The quality or state of being inaccessible

Inaccurate, in ak kū rāt, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *accurate*] Not accurate, exact, or correct making or containing incorrect statements, not according to truth, erroneous — **Inaccurately**, in ak kū rāt li, *adv* In an inaccurate manner —**Inaccuracy** in ak kū ra si, *n* The state of being inaccurate, an inaccurate statement, a mistake in a statement, an error

Inaction, in ak shon, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *action*] Want of action state of being inactive, idleness, rest —**Inactive**, in ak' tiv, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *active*] Not active, inert, having no power to move, not engaged in action or effort, idle, indolent, sluggish *chem* and *med* inoperative — Syn under INERT — **Inactively**, in ak tiv li, *adv* In an inactive manner —**Inactivity**, in ak tiv i ti, *n* The quality or condition of being inactive

Inadequate, in ad ē kwāt, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *adequate*] Not adequate, not equal to the purpose, insufficient, defective — **Inadequacy, Inadequateness**, in ad ē kwa si, in ad ē kwāt-nes, *n* The state or quality of being inadequate — **Inadequately**, in ad ē kwāt li, *adv*

Inadmissible, in ad mis i bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *admissible*] Not admissible, not proper to be admitted, allowed, or received —**Inadmissibly** in ad mis i bli,*adv* In a manner not admissible —**Inadmissibility**, in ad mis i bil i ti, *n* The quality of being inadmissible

Inadvertent in ad vėr'tent, *a* [L prefix *in* not, and *advertens advertentis*, ppr of *adverto* to attend to ADVERT] Not paying strict attention, failing to notice or observe, heedless, unwary —**Inadvertently** in ad vėr tent li *adv* In an inadvertent manner — **Inadvertence, Inadvertency**, in ad vėr tens, in ad vėr ten si, *n* The quality of being inadvertent, an oversight, mistake, or fault which proceeds from some degree of heedlessness

Inalienable, in āl yen a bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not and *alienable*] Incapable of being alienated or transferred to another —**Inalienability, Inalienableness** in āl yen a bil i ti, in āl yen a bl nes, *n* The state or quality of being inalienable — **Inalienably**, in āl yen a bli, *adv* In a manner that forbids alienation

Inalterable, in al tėr a bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *alterable*] Not alterable, unalterable

Inamorato, in a mō rā tō, *n* [It *innamorato*, fem *innamorata*, from L *in* in, *amor* love] A male lover — **Inamorata**, in ā mō ra ta, *n* A female in love, a mistress

Inane, in ān, *a* [L *inanis*, empty] Empty, void, frivolous, worthless, void of sense or intelligence — *n* That which is void or empty, infinite void space [*Lemn*]—**Inanition**, in a nish on, *n* The condition of being inane, exhaustion from want of food —**Inanity**, in an i ti, *n* The state of being inane, mental vacuity, silliness

Inanimate, in an i māt *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *animate*] Not animate, destitute of life or animation, without vivacity or briskness, dull, inactive sluggish —**Inanimateness, Inanimation**, in an i māt nes, in an i mā shon, *n*

Inappetence, Inappetency, in ap pē tens in ap pē ten si *n* [Prefix *in*, not and *appetence, appetency*] Want of appetence, desire, or inclination

Inapplicable, in ap pli ka bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not and *applicable*] Not applicable, incapable of being applied not suited or suitable to the purpose —**Inapplicability, Inapplicableness**, in ap pli ka bil i ti in ap pli ka bl nes, *n* —**Inapplicably**, in ap pli ka-bli, *adv* —**Inapplication**, in ap pli kā shon, *n* Want of application, attention, or assiduity, neglect of industry

Inapposite, in ap'pō zit, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *apposite*] Not apposite, fit, or suitable, not pertinent

Inappreciable, in-ap-prē'shi-a-bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *appreciable*.] Not appreciable, so small as hardly to be noticed or estimated

Inapproachable, in-ap prōch a-bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *approachable*] Not approachable, inaccessible, that cannot be equalled, unrivalled

Inappropriate, in ap prō pri āt, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *appropriate*] Not appropriate, unsuited, unsuitable, not proper — **Inappropriately**, in ap prō pri āt li, *adv* In an inappropriate manner — **Inappropriateness**, in ap prō pri āt-nes *n*

Inapt in apt, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *apt*] Unapt, not apt, unsuitable, unfit — **Inaptitude, Inaptness**, in ap ti tūd, in apt nes, *n* Unfitness, unsuitableness — **Inaptly**, in apt li, *adv* Unfitly, unsuitably

Inarch, in ārch *v t* [Prefix *in*, into, and *arch*] To graft by uniting to the stock without separating (for a time) the scion from its parent tree

Inarticulate in ār tik ū lāt *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *articulate*] Not articulate, not uttered with distinctness of sounds or syllables *zool* not jointed or articulated —**Inarticulated**, in ār tik ū lā ted, *a* Not articulated, not jointed —**Inarticulately**, in ār tik ū lāt li *adv* In an inarticulate manner — **Inarticulateness**, in ār tik ū lāt nes *n* The state or quality of being inarticulate —**Inarticulation**, in ar tik ū lā shon *n* Want of articulation, indistinctness of sounds in speaking

Inartificial, in ār'ti fish'al, *a* [Prefix *in*, not and *artificial*] Not artificial, formed without art, simple, artless — **Inartificially**, in ar ti fish'al li, *adv* In an inartificial manner

Inasmuch, in az much, *adv* Under IN

Inattention, in at ten shon, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *attention*] Want of attention, heedlessness — **Inattentive** in at ten tiv, *a* Not attentive, not fixing the mind on an object, heedless —**Inattentively**, in at ten tiv li *adv* Carelessly, heedlessly — **Inattentiveness**, in at ten tiv nes *n*

Inaudible, in ą di bl *a* [Prefix *in* not and *audible*] Not audible incapable of being heard —**Inaudibly** in ą di bli *adv* In an inaudible manner —**Inaudibility, Inaudibleness** in ą di bil i ti, in ą di bl nes, *n* The quality of being inaudible

Inaugurate in ą gū rat *v t* —*inaugurated, inaugurating* [L *inauguro inauguratum*, to inaugurate to install—*in* into and *augur*, an augur] To introduce or induct into an office with solemnity or suitable ceremonies, to invest in a formal manner, to begin or set in progress with formality or some degree of solemnity pomp or ceremony, to initiate, to perform in public initiatory ceremonies in connection with to celebrate the completion of — **Inaugural** in ą gū ral *a* Pertaining to an inauguration —**Inauguration** in ą gū rā shon, *n* The act of inaugurating, or the ceremonies connected with such an act — **Inaugurator**, in ą gū rā tėr, *n* One who inaugurates —**Inauguratory**, in ą gū ra to ri, *a* Suited or pertaining to inauguration

Inaurate, in a rāt *v t* [L *inauro, inauratum* from prefix *in* and *aurum*, gold] To cover with gold, to gild

Inauspicious, in ą spish us *a* [Prefix *in*, not and *auspicious*] Not auspicious, ill omened unlucky unfavourable —**Inauspiciously**, in ą spish us li *adv* In an inauspicious manner — **Inauspiciousness**, in ą spish us nes, *n*

Inauthoritative in ą thor i tā tiv, *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *authoritative*] Having no authority

Inboard, in bōrd, *a* Within a ship or other vessel (an *inboard* cargo) — *adv* Within the hold of a vessel, on board of a vessel

Inborn, in born, *a* Innate, implanted by nature

Inbreak, in brāk *n* A sudden, violent in road or incursion, an irruption opposed to *outbreak* — **Inbreaking**, in brā-king, *n.* The act of breaking in, incursion, invasion, inroad

Inbreathe, in brēth', *v t* To breathe in, or infuse by breathing

Inbred, in'bred, *a* Bred within, innate; natural — **Inbreed**, in-bred', *v t* To produce or generate within.

Inca, in ka, *n* A king or prince of Peru before the conquest of that country by the Spaniards.

Incage, in-kāj, *v t* To encage

Incalculable, in-kal'kū la-bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *calculable*] Not calculable, beyond calculation, very great. — **Incalculableness**, in kal'kū la-bl-nes, *n* — **Incalculably**, in kal'kū la-bli, *adv* In an incalculable manner immeasurably, infinitely

Incalescent in ka-les ent, *a* [L *incalesco*, to grow warm—*in*, and *calesco*, to grow warm, *caleo* to be warm CALID] Growing warm, increasing in heat — **Incalescence Incalescency**, in ka les'ens, in kales en si, *n* The state of being incalescent

Incandescent in kan des ent, *a* [L *incandesco*, to become warm—*in*, intens , and *candesco*, to begin to glow, from *candeo*, to shine CANDID] White or glowing with heat — **Incandescence**, in kan des ens, *n* The condition of being incandescent

Incanescent, in ka nes ent, *a* [*In*, intens , and *canescent*] *Bot* having a hoary or gray aspect, from hairs upon the surface

Incantation, in kan tā shon, *n* [L *incantatio, incantationis*, from *incanto*, to chant a magic formula over one—*in*, on, and *canto*, to sing CHANT] The act of using certain words and ceremonies for the purpose of raising spirits or performing magical actions, the form of words so used, a magical spell, charm or ceremony — **Incantatory**, in kan ta-to-ri, *a* Dealing by enchantment, magical

Incapable, in kā pa bl *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *capable*] Not capable possessing inadequate power, not admitting, not susceptible, not equal to anything, unable, unqualified or disqualified generally followed by *of* *Incapable* properly denotes a want of passive power, and is applicable particularly to the mind, or said of something inanimate, *unable* denotes the want of active power or power of performing, and is applicable to the body or mind — *n* One physically or mentally unable to act with effect, an inefficient or silly person — **Incapability, Incapableness**, in kā pa bil i ti in kā pa bl nes, *n* The quality of being incapable —**Incapably**, in kā pa-bli, *adv* In an incapable manner

Incapacitate, in ka pas i tāt, *v t* —*incapacitated incapacitating* [Prefix *in*, not, and *capacitate*] To deprive of capacity or natural power, to render or make unable or unfit, to disqualify or render incompetent — **Incapacitation**, in ka pas i-tā''shon *n* The act of incapacitating — **Incapacity**, in ka pas i ti, *n* Want of capacity power or ability, inability, in competency

Incarcerate in kär'sėr āt, *v t* —*incarcerated, incarcerating* [L *in*, in, into, and *carcer*, a prison] To imprison, to confine in a jail to shut up or inclose —**Incarceration**, in kär sėr ā shon *n* The act of incarcerating imprisonment —**Incarcerator**, in kär'sėr ā tėr *n* One who incarcerates

Incarnadine, in kär'na din, *v t* [Fr *incarnadin* flesh coloured—L *in*, in, and *caro carnis*, flesh] To tinge with the colour of flesh, to dye red

Incarnate in kar'nāt *v t* —*incarnated, incarnating* [L L *incarno incarnatum*—L *in* into and *caro, carnis*, flesh (whence also *carnage carnal carnation*)] To clothe with flesh, to embody in flesh —*a* Invested with flesh, embodied in flesh or a human body —**Incarnation**, in kär-nā shon,*n* The act of assuming flesh or taking a human body and the nature of man, the state of being incarnated, a visible embodiment; a vivid exemplification, a person or act (he is the *incarnation* of wickedness)

Incase, in kās , *v t* —*incased, incasing* To inclose in, or as in, a case.

Incautious in-kā shus, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *cautious*] Not cautious, unwary, heedless —**Incautiously**, in-kā'shus li, *adv* In an incautious manner —**Incautiousness**, in kā shus nes, *n*

Incendiary, in-sen'di-a-ri, *n* [L *incendiarius*, from *incendo*, to burn—*in*, and *can-*

dee, to shine or be on fire. CANDID] A person who wilfully and maliciously sets fire to a building, &c , one who sets fire to another's property, one who is guilty of arson, one who excites or inflames factions and promotes quarrels —*a* Pertaining to wilful and malicious fire raising, tending to excite or inflame factions, seditious, or quarrel — **Incendiarism**, in-sen di-ar izm, *n.* The act or practice of an incendiary

Incense, in sens, *n* [Fr *encens*, from L *incensum*, what is set on fire, from *incendo*, to burn. INCENDIARY] The odours of spices and gums, burned in religious rites, or as an offering to some deity, the materials burned for making perfumes —*v t* — **incensed**, **incensing** To perfume with incense

Incense, in sens , *v t* — **incensed**, **incensing** [L *incensus*, provoked, inflamed, same word as *Incense*, above] To enkindle or inflame to violent anger, to excite to angry passions, to provoke, irritate, exasperate —**Incensed** in sense *p* and *a* Inflamed with anger, exasperated, exhibiting violent anger —**Incensive**, in sen siv, *a* Tending to incense, inflammatory

Incentive, in sen tiv, *a* [L *incentivus*, striking up or leading a melody—*in*, on, and *cano*, to sing CHANT] Inciting, encouraging or stirring up —*n* That which incites or has a tendency to incite to determination or action, what prompts to good or ill, motive, spur — **Incentively**, in-sen tiv-li, *adv* In an incentive manner

Inception, in sep shon, *n* [L *inceptio*, *in ceptionis*, from *incipio*, to begin—prefix *in*, and *capio*, to take CAPABLE] The act of beginning, a beginning, commencement, first stage —**Inceptive**, in sep tiv *a* [L *inceptivus*] Pertaining to inception, beginning, applied to a verb which expresses the beginning of an action —*n* An inceptive verb —**Inceptively**, in sep tiv li, *adv* In an inceptive manner — **Inceptor**, in sep'tèr, *n* A beginner, one who is on the point of taking the degree of Master of Arts at an English university

Incertitude, in sèr'ti tûd, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *certitude*] Uncertainty, doubtful ness, doubt

Incessant, in ses ant, *a* [L prefix *in* not, and *cessans*, *cessantis*, ppr of *cesso*, to cease CEASE] Continuing without interruption, unceasing, uninterrmitted, uninterrupted, continual, ceaseless —**Incessantly**, in ses' ant-li, *adv* In an incessant manner, continually —**Incessantness**, in ses ant nes, *n*

Incest, in sest, *n* [Fr *inceste*, L *incestum*, unchastity, incest, from *incestus* unchaste — *in*, not, and *castus* chaste (whence *chaste*)] The offence of sexual commerce between persons related within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law —**Incestuous** in-ses tû us *a* Guilty of incest, involving the crime of incest — **Incestuously**, in-ses tû us li, *adv* In an incestuous manner — **Incestuousness**, in ses'tû-us-nes, *n*

Inch, insh, *n* [A Sax *ince*, *ynce*, an inch, the twelfth part of a foot, from L *uncia*, a twelfth part. *Ounce* is the same word] A lineal measure, being the twelfth part of a foot, proverbially, a small quantity or degree — *By inches*, by slow degrees, gradually —*a.* Measuring an inch used in composition (two *inch*, four-*inch*) — **Inch-meal**, insh mêl, *adv* [The term *-meal*= A Sax *-maelum*, by parts, from *mael*, a part] By inches, little by little — *By inchmeal*, by parts or slow degrees

Inch, insh, *n.* [Gael *innis*, an island, probably allied to L *insula*] An island common in place-names belonging to Scotland.

Inchoate,† in'kō-āt, *v t* [L *inchoo*, *inchoatum*, to begin] To begin —*a* Recently or just begun, incipient, rudimentary, incomplete —**Inchoately**, in'kō āt li, *adv* In an inchoate state —**Inchoation**, in-kō-ā'shon, *n* The act of beginning, inception —**Inchoative**, in'kō-ā-tiv, *a* Expressing or indicating beginning, inceptive — *n.* That which serves to begin, *gram.* an inceptive verb

Incidence, in si-dens, *n.* [L L *incidentia*, from L, *incido*, to fall upon—*in*, into, upon, and *cado*, to fall (whence *cadence*, *chance*, *case*, &c)] A falling or occurring, the manner of falling (the *incidence* of taxation in a state), *physics*, the direction in which a body, or a ray of light, heat, &c , falls upon any surface, this direction, as regards the surface on which the body or ray falls, being called the *line of incidence* —*Angle of incidence*, the angle formed by the line of incidence, and a line drawn from the point of contact, perpendicular to the surface — *Point of incidence*, the point where an incident ray meets a surface —**Incident**, in si-dent, *a* [L *incidens*, *incidentis*, ppr of *incido*] Falling or striking, as a ray of light upon a surface, liable to happen, apt to occur, hence, naturally happening or appertaining (ills *incident to* human life) —*n.* What falls out, happens, or takes place, an event, an appertaining fact, *law*, a thing appertaining to, or passing with an other or principal thing — **Incidental**, in si den tal, *a* Happening as an occasional event forming an incident, casual, not necessary to the chief purpose, appertaining and subsidiary —**Incidentally**, in si den tal li, *adv* In an incidental manner —**Incidentalness** † in si den tal nes, *n*

Incinerate, in sin ér āt, *v t* [L *in*, into, and *cinis*, *cineris* ashes] To burn to ashes —**Incinerable**, in sin ér a bl, *a* Capable of being reduced to ashes — **Incineration**, in sin ér ā shon, *n.* The act of incinerating

Incipient, in sip i ent, *a* [L *incipiens*, *incipientis* ppr of *incipio*, to begin — *in*, and *capio*, to take CAPABLE] Beginning, commencing, beginning to show itself — **Incipience**, **Incipiency**, in sip i ens, in sip i en si *n* The condition of being incipient —**Incipiently** in sip i ent li, *adv* In an incipient manner

Incircle, in sèr'kl, *v t* To encircle

Incise, in siz *v t* — **incised** **incising** [Fr *inciser* from L *incido incisum*—*in* into, and *cædo*, to cut as in *concise decide*, *excision* &c] To cut into, to make a deep cut in, to carve — **Incised** in sizd, *p* and *a* Cut, made by cutting — **Incision**, in sizh on *n* The act of cutting into a substance, that which is produced by incising, a cut, a gash, *fig* sharpness, trenchancy — **Incisive** in si siv *a* [Fr *incisif* incisive] Cutting in, sharply and clearly expressive, trenchant (*incisive* language or style) — **Incisor** in si zèr *n* [L] *Zool* a fore-tooth, one of those teeth the special task of which is to cut or separate —**Incisory**, in si zo-ri, *a* Having the quality of cutting — **Incisure**, in si zhûr, *n* A cut, an incision

Incite, in sit , *v t* —**incited** **inciting** [L *incito* — *in* on, and *cito* to urge, to rouse CITE] To move to action, to stir up, to stimulate, urge, provoke spur on —**Incitative**, in si ta tiv *a* Tending to incite, inciting, provocative —*n* That which excites, a stimulant, a provocative —**Incitement** **Incitation**, in sit ment, in si tā shon, *n* The act of inciting, that which incites or moves to action incentive, impulse, spur, stimulus —**Inciter**, in si tèr, *n* One who incites —**Incitingly**, in si ting li, *adv* So as to incite

Incivil, in siv il, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *civil*] Not civil, rude, unpolite — **Incivility**, in si vil i ti *n* Want of courtesy, rudeness, impoliteness

Incle, ing'kl *n* Same as *Inkle*

Inclement, in klem ent, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *clement*] Not clement, unmerciful, severe, or harsh, tempestuous, rough, stormy, boisterous, or otherwise hard to bear (weather) —**Inclemency**, in klem en si, *n* The condition or quality of being inclement —**Inclemently**, in klem ent li, *adv* In an inclement manner

Incline, in klin', *v t* —**inclined**, **inclining** [L *inclino*, to incline—*in*, in, on, and *clino*, Gr *klinô*, to bend DECLINE] To deviate from a direction which is regarded as normal, to bend, lean, tend, to tend, as towards an opinion, course of action, &c —*v t* To cause to deviate from a line, position, or direction, to give a leaning to; to direct; to give a tendency or propensity to, to dispose, to bend, stoop, or bow (the body, the head) —*n* An ascent or descent, as in a road or railway, a slope.—**Inclinable**, in-kli'na-bl, *a* [L *inclinabilis*, from *inclino*] Tending, inclined, somewhat disposed —**Inclinableness**, in-kli'na-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being inclinable — **Inclination**, in-kli-nā'shon, *n.* [L *inclinatio*, *inclinationis*] The act of inclining, leaning, or bending, deviation from a direction regarded as the normal one, *geom* the approach or leaning of two lines or planes towards each other, so as to make an angle at the point where they meet, or where their lines of direction meet, a disposition more favourable to one thing or person than to another, leaning, feeling in favour, propensity —*Inclination of an orbit*, *astron* the angle which the plane of an orbit makes with the ecliptic —**Inclinatory**, in kli na to ri, *a* Having the quality of inclining —**Inclined**, in klind', *p* and *a* Having a leaning or tendency, disposed —*Inclined plane*, a plane inclined to the horizon, or forming with a horizontal plane any angle whatever excepting a right angle it is one of the mechanical powers

Inclose, in klōz , *v t* — **inclosed**, **inclosing** [Prefix *in* in, and *close*] To surround, shut in, or confine on all sides, to shut up, to environ or encompass, to separate from common grounds by a fence (to *inclose* lands), to cover with a case wrapper, or envelope — **Incloser** in klo zèr *n* One who incloses — **Inclosure**, in klō zhûr, *n* The act of inclosing what is inclosed, a piece inclosed or fenced, something in closed along with a letter or the like

Include in klud *v t* —**included**, **including** [L *includo*—*in* in and *claudo*, to shut up, as in *conclude*, *exclude* &c CLOSE] To confine, hold, or contain, to comprise, to comprehend, to embrace or involve —*Included style* *included stamens* *bot* a style or stamens which do not project beyond the mouth of the corolla —**Includible**, in klû dı bl, *a* Capable of being included — **Inclusion**, in klû zhon, *n* [L *inclusio*] The act of including — **Inclusive**, in klû siv, *a* [Fr *inclusif*, from L *includo*] Including, encircling, comprehended in the number or sum, comprehending the stated limit or extremes — **Inclusively**, in klû siv li, *adv* In an inclusive manner

Incogitable, in koj i ta bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *cogitable* COGITATE] Not cogitable, incapable of being made the object of thought —**Incogitability**, in koj i ta-bil i ti *n* The quality of being incogitable —**Incogitance**, **Incogitancy**, in koj i tans, in koj i tan si, *n* [L *incogitantia*] Want of thought or the power of thinking — **Incogitant** in koj i tant *a* Not thinking, thoughtless —**Incogitantly**, in koj i tant-li, *adv* In an incogitant manner —**Incogitative**, in koj i tā-tiv *a* Not cogitative, wanting the power of thought **Incognisable**, *a* INCOGNIZABLE

Incognito, in kog ni tō, *a* or *adv* [It Sp and Fr , from L *incognitus*, unknown—*in*, not, and *cognitus*, known COGNITION] In disguise, in an assumed character and under an assumed name — *n* , the fem being **Incognita**, in kog ni ta One unknown, or in disguise, or passing under an assumed name, assumption of a disguised or feigned character

Incognizable, **Incognisable**, in kog ni za bl or in kon i za bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not and *cognizable*] Not cognizable, incapable of being recognized, known, or distinguished —**Incognizance**, **Incognisance**, in kog ni zans or in kon i zans, *n* Failure to recognize, know, or apprehend —**Incognizant**, **Incognisant**, in kog ni zant or in kon i zant, *a* Not cognizant, unacquainted with —**Incognoscible**, in kog nos i bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *cognoscible*] Not cognoscible, incapable of being comprehended, known, or distinguished — **Incognoscibility**, in kog nos i bil i ti, *n* The state of being incognoscible

Incoherent, in kō-hē'rent, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *coherent*] Not coherent, not cohering or attached together, unconnected (*incoherent* particles), wanting coherence or rational connection (ideas, language, &c), rambling and unintelligible —**Incoherence**, **Incoherency**, in-kō-hē'rens, in-

kŏ-hē rent-si, *n* The quality of being incoherent —**Incoherently**, in-kō-hē'rent-li, *adv* In an incoherent manner

Incombustible, in-kom-bus'ti-bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *combustible*] Not combustible, incapable of being burned or consumed by fire —**Incombustibility, Incombustibleness**, in kom bus ti bil' i ti, in kom bus'ti bl nes, *n* The quality of being incombustible —**Incombustibly**, in kom bus'ti bli, *adv* So as to resist combustion

Income, in'kum *n* [From *in* and *come*, lit that which comes in, comp *outcome*] Receipts or emoluments regularly accruing from property or office, the annual receipts derived from labour, trading or otherwise, by a person or body of persons, revenue —**Income tax**, *n* A tax levied on incomes according to their amount

Incomer in kum'ĕr, *n* One who comes in, a stranger, not a native —**Incoming** in'kum ing *a* Coming in, as an occupant (*an incoming tenant*) —*n* The act of coming in

Incommensurable in kom men'sū ra-bl *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *commensurable*] Not commensurable, having no common measure —*n* One of two or more quantities which have no common measure —**Incommensurability Incommensurableness** in kom men sū ra bil i ti, in kom men sū ra-bl nes —**Incommensurably** in kom men sū ra bli, *adv* —**Incommensurate**, in kom men sū rāt *a* [Prefix *in* not and *commensurate*] Not commensurate incommensurable, not adequate or of sufficient amount —**Incommensurately** in kom men sū rāt-li *adv* Not in due measure or proportion inadequately

Incommode in kom mod' *v t* —*incommoded, incommoding* [Fr *incommoder* from L *incommodo* to be troublesome to—*in* not, *commodus* convenient Commodious] To give inconvenience to, to inconvenience, to put about to trouble —**Incommodious**, in kom mo'di us, *a* [Prefix *in* not and *commodious*] Not commodious, inconvenient, tending to incommode —**Incommodiously** in kom mō'di us li *adv* In an incommodious manner —**Incommodiousness** in kom mo'di us nes *n*

Incommunicable in kom mū'ni ka bl, *a* [Prefix *in* not and *communicable*] Not communicable, incapable of being communicated, told or imparted to others —**Incommunicability, Incommunicableness**, in kom mū ni ka bil i ti, in kom mū ni ka bl nes *n* —**Incommunicably**, in kom mū ni ka bli *adv* —**Incommunicative** in kom mū ni kā tiv, *a* [Prefix *in*, not and *communicative*] Not communicative not inclined to impart information to others, not disposed to hold communion or intercourse —**Incommunicatively** in kom mu ni kā tiv li *adv* —**Incommunicativeness**, in kom mū ni kā tiv nes, *n*

Incommutable in kom mu'ta bl, *a* [Prefix *in* not and *commutable*] Not commutable incapable of being exchanged —**Incommutability Incommutableness**, in kom mū ta bil' i ti, in kom mū ta bl nes *n* The quality of being incommutable

Incomparable in kom'pa ra bl *a* [Prefix *in*, not and *comparable*] Not comparable, admitting of no comparison with others, without a match rival or peer unequalled transcendent —**Incomparableness** in kom'pa ra bl nes *n* The quality of being incomparable —**Incomparably** in kom'pa ra bli, *adv* In an incomparable manner, beyond comparison or compare, in the highest degree

Incompatible, in kom pat'i bl *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *compatible*] Not compatible, incapable of subsisting, being possessed, or being made to accord with something else, incapable of harmonizing (feelings or tempers *incompatible with* each other) —*n* A thing that is incompatible —**Incompatibility, Incompatibleness**, in kom pat i bil i ti, in kom pat i bl nes *n* The quality or condition of being incompatible —**Incompatibly**, in kom pat'i bli, *adv*

Incompetent, in kom'pē tent *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *competent*] Not competent, wanting adequate strength, power, capacity, means, qualifications, &c., unable, incapable, inadequate, wanting necessary legal or constitutional qualifications (an *incompetent* witness in a court), not permissible or admissible (an *incompetent* defence) —**Incompetence, Incompetency**, in-kom'pē-tens, in kom pē'ten si, *n* The condition or quality of being incompetent —**Incompetently**, in kom pē-tent-li, *adv* In an incompetent manner

Incomplete, in kom plēt', *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *complete*] Not complete, not finished, imperfect, defective —**Incompletely**, in kom plēt'li *adv* In an incomplete manner —**Incompleteness, Incompletion** in kom plēt nes in kom plē shon, *n* The state of being incomplete

Incompliant in kom pli ant *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *compliant*] Not compliant, not disposed to comply —**Incompliance**, in kom pli ans, *n* The quality of being incompliant —**Incompliantly** in kom pli ant-li *adv* In an incompliant manner

Incomposite in kom po zit' *a* [Prefix *in*, not and *composite*] Not composite, uncompounded simple

Incomprehensible in kom prē hen si bl *a* [Prefix *in* not and *comprehensible*] Not comprehensible, incapable of being comprehended or understood, beyond the reach of human intellect, inconceivable —**Incomprehensibility, Incomprehensibleness**, in kom prē-hen si bil i ti, in kom prē hen si bl nes *n* The quality of being incomprehensible —**Incomprehensibly**, in kom prē hen si bli, *adv* In an incomprehensible manner —**Incomprehension**, in kom prē hen shon *n* Want of comprehension or understanding —**Incomprehensive** in kom prē hen siv *a* Not comprehensive not extensive, limited —**Incomprehensively**, in kom prē hen siv li, *adv* —**Incomprehensiveness**, in kom prē hen siv nes, *n*

Incompressible in kom pres i bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *compressible*] Not compressible resisting compression —**Incompressibility Incompressibleness** in kom pre i bil i ti in kom pres i bl nes, *n* The quality of being incompressible

Incomputable in kom pū'ta bl *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *computable*] Not computable incapable of being computed or reckoned

Inconcealable in kon sel'a bl *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *concealable*] Not concealable not to be hid or kept secret

Inconceivable in kon sē'va bl *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *conceivable*] Not conceivable incapable of being conceived or thought of, incomprehensible —**Inconceivability Inconceivableness**, in kon sē va bil i ti in kon sē'va bl nes, *n* The quality of being inconceivable —**Inconceivably**, in kon sē'va bli *adv* In an inconceivable manner, beyond conception

Inconclusive in kon klū'siv, *a* [Prefix *in* not and *conclusive*] Not conclusive, not producing a conclusion, not settling a point in debate or a doubtful question —**Inconclusively**, in kon klū siv li *adv* In an inconclusive manner —**Inconclusiveness** in kon klū siv nes, *n* The quality of being inconclusive

Incondensable in kon-den'sa bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *condensable*] Not condensable, incapable of being condensed, or made more dense —**Incondensability** in kon den sa bil i ti *n* The quality of being not condensable

Incondite in kon'dit, *a* [L *inconditus*, confused rude—*in* not and *conditus* pp of *condo*, to put together, to join] Rude, unpolished said of literary compositions

Inconformable, in kon for'ma-bl *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *conformable*] Not conformable unconformable

Incongealable in kon jēl'a bl *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *congealable*] Not congealable, incapable of being frozen —**Incongealableness**, in kon jēl'a bl nes, *n*

Incongenial, in kon jē'ni al *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *congenial*] Not congenial, not of a like nature, unsuitable, uncongenial

Incongruous, Incongruent, in kong'gru us, in kong'gru-ent, *a* [L *incongruus* —*in*, not, and *congruus* congruous] Not congruous not of a kind or character to mingle well together, not such as to make a harmonious whole, not suiting each other; inharmonious; inconsistent (*incongruous* parts, elements, mixtures) —**Incongruity, Incongruence**, in-kon-gru'i-ti, in-kong'gru-ens, *n* The quality of being incongruous, that which is incongruent, something exhibiting a want of congruity —**Incongruously**, in-kong'gru-us-li, *adv* In an incongruous manner —**Incongruousness**, in kon'gru us-nes, *n* The state or quality of being incongruous

Inconsequent, in kon sē'kwent, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *consequent*, L *inconsequens*] Not following from the premises, not in accordance with logical method, inconclusive —**Inconsequence, in-kon sē-kwens**, *n* [L *inconsequentia*] The condition or quality of being inconsequent, want of logical sequence —**Inconsequential**, in kon sē kwen shal, *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *consequential*] Not consequential, inconsequent, not of consequence or importance, of little moment —**Inconsequentiality**, in-kon sē kwen shi al i ti, *n* State of being inconsequential —**Inconsequentially**, in kon sē-kwen shal li, *adv* In an inconsequential manner —**Inconsequentness**, in kon sē kwent nes, *n*

Inconsiderable in kon sid'ĕr-a bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, n t and *considerable*] Not worthy of consideration or notice, unimportant, small trivial, insignificant —**Inconsiderableness**, in kon sid'ĕr-a bl nes, *n* —**Inconsiderably**, in kon sid'ĕr a bli, *adv* In an inconsiderable manner or degree

Inconsiderate in kon sid'ĕr āt, *a* [Prefix *in*, not and *considerate, L inconsideratus*] Not considerate, not acting with due consideration, hasty, imprudent, thoughtless, heedless —**Inconsiderately**, in kon sid'ĕr āt-li *adv* In an inconsiderate manner —**Inconsiderateness**, in kon sid'ĕr āt nes *n* The condition or quality of being inconsiderate —**Inconsideration** in kon sid'ĕr a shon, *n* Want of due consideration

Inconsistent, in kon sis'tent *a* [Prefix *in*, not and *consistent*] Not consistent, irreconcilable in conception or in fact, contrary, contradictory, incompatible, inconsruous not exhibiting uniformity of sentiment or conduct steadiness to principle, or the like —**Inconsistently**, in kon sis'tent li *adv* In an inconsistent manner —**Inconsistency Inconsistence** in kon-sis'ten si in kon sis'tens *n* The condition or quality of being inconsistent, opposition or disagreement of particulars, self contradiction, incongruity in action or conduct

Inconsolable in kon sōl'a bl, *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *consolable*] Incapable of being consoled grieved beyond consolation —**Inconsolableness** in kon sōl'a bl nes *n* State of being inconsolable —**Inconsolably**, in kon sōl'a bli *adv* So as to be inconsolable

Inconsonant in kon sō nant, *a*. [Prefix *in*, not and *consonant*] Not consonant or agreeing inconsistent, discordant —**In consonantly** in kon sō nant-li *adv* In an inconsonant manner —**Inconsonance, Inconsonancy**, in kon sō nans, in kon sō nan si, *n* Want of harmony, discordance

Inconspicuous, in-kon spik'ū us *a* [Prefix *in* not and *conspicuous*] Not conspicuous or readily noticed, not to be easily perceived —**Inconspicuously**, *in kon spik'ū-us-li adv* In an inconspicuous manner —**Inconspicuousness**, in kon spik ū us nes, *n* Want of conspicuousness

Inconstant, in kon stant, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *constant*, L *inconstans*, Fr *inconstant*] Not constant, subject to change of opinion, inclination or purpose, not firm in resolution, unsteady, fickle, capricious said of persons, mutable changeable, or variable said of things —*n* A thing which is not constant, a variable —**Inconstantly**, in-kon stant-li, *adv* In an inconstant manner —**Inconstancy**, in kon'stan-si, *n* (L. *inconstantia*] The quality of being inconstant

Inconsumable, in-kon-sū'ma bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *consumable*] Not consumable; incapable of being consumed

Inconsummate, in kon sum'āt, *a* [Prefix

in, not, and *consummate*] Not consummate, not finished, not complete —**Incon summateness,** in-kon-sum ăt-nes, *n*

Incontestable, in-kon-tes'ta bl, *a* [Prefix *in,* not, and *contestable*] Not contestable, not to be disputed, too clear to be controverted, incontrovertible —**Incontestability, Incontestableness,** in kon tes ta bil' i ti, in-kon-tes ta bl nes, *n* The state or quality of being incontestable —**Incontestably,** in kon tes ta bli, *adv* In an in contestable manner, incontrovertibly, in dubitably

Incontinent, in kon ti nent *a* [Prefix *in,* not and *continent,* L *incontinens,* Fr *incontinent* incontinent, and (as adv) forthwith, immediately] Not continent, not restraining the passions or appetites, particularly the sexual appetite, unchaste, lewd, *med* unable to restrain natural discharges or evacuations — **Incontinence, Incontinency,** in kon ti nens, in kon ti nen si, *n* [L *incontinentia,* Fr *incontinence*] The condition or quality of being incontinent — **Incontinently** in kon ti nent li, *adv* In an incontinent manner, immediately, instantly, forthwith, at once

Incontrovertible, in kon trō-vėr ti bl, *a* [Prefix *in,* not, and *controvertible*] Not controvertible, too clear or certain to admit of dispute or controversy —**Incontrovertibility, Incontrovertibleness,** in kon trō vėr'ti bil i ti, in kon tro vėr ti bl nes, *n* State of being incontrovertible —**Incontrovertibly,** in kon tro vėr'ti bli, *adv* In an incontrovertible manner, incontestably

Inconvenient, in kon vē ni ent, *a* [Prefix *in,* not, and *convenient*] Not convenient, incommodious giving some trouble, wanting due facilities, causing embarrassment inopportune —**Inconveniently,** in kon vē ni ent-li, *adv* In an inconvenient manner — **Inconvenience Inconveniency,** in kon vē ni ens, in kon vē ni en si, *n* The quality of being inconvenient, something that incommodes or gives trouble or uneasiness —**Inconvenience** in kon vē ni ens *v t* —*inconvenienced inconveniencing* To put to inconvenience, to incommode

Inconversant, in kon vėr sant, *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *conversant*] Not conversant, not familiar, not versed

Inconvertible, in kon vėr'ti bl, *a* [Prefix *in,* not, and *convertible*] Not convertible, incapable of being converted into or exchanged for something else —**Inconvertibility, Inconvertibleness,** in kon vėr ti bil i ti, in kon vėr ti bl nes, *n* The quality of being inconvertible —**Inconvertibly** in kon vėr'ti bli, *adv* So as not to be convertible

Inconvincible in kon vin si bl, *a* [Prefix *in,* not, and *convincible*] Incapable of being convinced

Incorporate, in kor'po rāt, *v t* — *incorporated, incorporating* [L *incorporo, incorporatum*—*in* into and *corpus corporis* a body] To form into one body, to combine or mix into one mass, to unite with another body or substance, to combine or unite intimately (to *incorporate* things together or one thing *with* another), to embody or give material form to, to form into a corporation or body of individuals that can act as one — *v i* To unite so as to form a part of another body, to be mixed or blended, to grow into usually followed by *with* —*a* Incorporated, united in one body —**Incorporated,** in kor po-rā-ted, *p* and *a* Mixed or united in one body, associated so as to form a corporation, united in a legal body —**Incorporation,** in kor po rā shon, *n* The act of incorporating or state of being incorporated, that which is incorporated, a society or body formed by the union of individuals and authorized by law to act as a single person — **Incorporative,** in kor'po rā tiv, *a* Tending to incorporate, incorporating, *philol* tending to combine many elements into one long word

Incorporeal, in kor pō rē-al, *a* [Prefix *in,* not, and *corporeal*] Not corporeal, not consisting of matter, not having a material body; immaterial, intangible —**Incorporealism,** in kor-pō rē-al-izm, *n* The condition of being incorporeal — **Incorporeally,** in-kor-pō'rē-al-li, *adv* In an incorporeal manner, immaterially —**Incorporeality, Incorporeity,** in-kor pō rē al' i-ti, in-kor'pō-rē'i ti, *n* The quality of being incorporeal

Incorrect, in-ko rekt', *a* [Prefix *in,* not, and *correct*] Not correct, not exact, in exact, erroneous, faulty, not according to fact —**Incorrectly,** in ko-rekt li, *adv* In an incorrect manner — **Incorrectness,** in ko rekt nes, *n*

Incorrigible, in kor'i ji bl, *a* [Prefix *in,* not, and *corrigible*] Incapable of being corrected or amended, bad beyond correction or reform —*n* One who is bad beyond correction or reform —**Incorrigibility** In **corrigibleness,** in kor'i ji bil i ti, in kor i ji bl nes, *n* The condition or quality of being incorrigible —**Incorrigibly** in kor'i ji bli, *adv* In an incorrigible manner

Incorrodible, in ko rō di bl, *a* [Prefix *in,* not, and *corrodible*] Incapable of being corroded

Incorrupt, Incorrupted, in ko rupt in ko rup ted, *a* [Prefix *in,* not, and *corrupt,* L *incorruptus*] Not corrupt or corrupted, not suffering from corruption or decay, not depraved, pure, untainted, above the influence of corruption or bribery —**Incorruptibility, Incorruptibleness,** in ko rup ti bil i ti, in ko rup ti bl nes, *n* The condition of being incorruptible —**Incorruptible** in ko-rup'ti bl, *a* Incapable of corruption, decay, or dissolution, incapable of being corrupted or bribed inflexibly upright —**Incorruptibly,** in ko-rup ti bli, *adv* In an incorruptible manner —**Incorruption,** in ko rup shon *n* Absence of or exemption from corruption or decay —**In corruptly** in ko rupt li *adv* In an incorrupt manner, without corruption —**Incorruptness,** in ko rupt nes, *n* The condition or quality of being incorrupt, probity, integrity

Incrassate in kras ăt *v t* —*incrassated, incrassating* [L *incrasso, incrassatum*—*in* intens and *crassus* thick, crass] To make thick or thicker, to make less fluid, to inspissate, to thicken — **Incrassation,** in kras ā shon *n* The act of thickening, inspissation — **Incrassative** in kras a tiv, *a* Having the quality of thickening — *n* That which has the power to thicken

Increase in krēs, *v t* —*increased increasing* [Prefix *in* or *en* and O Fr *creser* L *crescere* to grow, allied to *creare* to create —similarly *decrease*] To become greater, to grow, to augment to advance, to multiply by the production of young, *astron* to show a gradually enlarging luminous surface, to wax (the moon *increases*) — *v t* To make greater or larger to augment in bulk, quantity amount or degree To add to — *n* (in krēs) Augmentation, a growing greater or larger, enlargement, extension the amount by which anything is augmented, increment, interest of money, produce issue or offspring (O T), *astron* the period of waxing, as of the moon — **Increasable** in krēs a-bl *a* Capable of being increased — **Increasable ness,** in krēs a bl nes *n* The quality of being increasable — **Increaser** in krēs ėr, *n* One who or that which increases — **Increasingly,** in krēs ing li, *adv* In the way of increase by continual increase

Incredible, in kred i bl *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *credible*] Not credible impossible to be believed too extraordinary and improbable to admit of belief — **Incredibility,** in kred i bil i ti *n* The quality of being incredible, that which is incredible —**Incredibleness** in kred i bl nes *n* The quality of being incredible —**Incredibly,** in kred i bli, *adv* In an incredible manner

Incredulous, in kred ū lus, *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *credulous*] Not credulous, not given to believe readily, refusing or with holding belief; sceptical — **Incredulity, Incredulousness,** in kre-dū li ti, in kred ū lus nes, *n* The quality of being incredulous — **Incredulously,** in kred ū lus li, *adv* In an incredulous manner

Incremate, in'krē-māt, *v t* To cremate — **Incremation,** in-krē-mā'shon, *n* The act of incremating, cremation

Increment, in'krē-ment, *n* [L *incrementum, from increscо, to increase* INCREASE] Act or process of increasing, augmentation or growth, something added, increase, *mach* the increase of a quantity from its present value to its next ascending value, *rhet* an amplification without necessarily involving a true climax

Increscent, in kres ent, *a* [L *increscens, increscentis,* ppr of *increscо,* to increase] Increasing, growing, augmenting, swelling

Incriminate, in krim i nāt, *v t* —*incriminated, incriminating* [L L *incrimino, in crimmatum*—L *in,* and *crimino,* to accuse one of a crime, from *crimen, criminis,* a charge] To charge with a crime or fault, to accuse, to criminate — **Incriminatory,** in krim i nā to ri, *a* Accusatory, tending to criminate

Incrust in krust, *v t* [L *incrusto*—*in,* in, on, and *crusta,* crust] To cover with a crust or with a hard coat, to form a crust on the surface of —**Incrustation,** in krus tā shon *n* The act of incrusting, a crust or hard coating on the surface of a body, a covering or inlaying

Incrystallizable, in kris ta liz a bl, *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *crystallizable*] Not crystallizable, uncrystallizable

Incubate in kū bāt, *v i* [L *incubo, incubatum* to he in or upon—prefix *in,* in, on, and *cubo* to lie seen also in *incubus, in cumbent cowey*] To sit on eggs for hatching —**Incubation,** in kū bā shon *n* The act of sitting on eggs for the purpose of hatching young, *pathol* the maturation of a contagious poison in the animal system —**Incubative,** in kū bā-tiv, *a* Of or pertaining to incubation — **Incubator** in kū ba tėr *n* One who or that which incubates an apparatus for hatching eggs by artificial heat —**Incubatory,** in kū ba to ri *a* Serving for incubation

Incubus in kū bus *n* pl **Incubuses, Incubi** in kū bus ez, in kū bi [L , from *in cubo* to lie on] INCUBATE] Nightmare an imaginary being or demon formerly supposed to be the cause of nightmare, hence something that weighs heavily on the mind or feelings, an incumbrance of any kind, a dead weight

Inculcate in kul kāt, *v t* —*inculcated in culcating* [L *inculco inculcatum*—*in,* in, and *calco* to tread, akin *calx* the heel] To impress by frequent admonitions, to teach and enforce by frequent repetitions, to urge on the mind —**Inculcation** in kul kā shon *n* The act of inculcating — **Inculcator,** in kul kā tėr, *n* One who inculcates

Inculpable in kul pa bl *a* [Prefix *in,* not, and *culpable*] Not culpable not to be accused blameless — **Inculpableness,** in kul pa bl nes *n* Blamelessness

Inculpate, in kul pāt *v t* —*inculpated, inculpating* [L *inculpo inculpatum*—L *in* into, and *culpa* a fault akin *culpable, culprit*] To show to be in fault, to accuse of crime to impute guilt to, to incriminate opposed to *exculpate* —**Inculpation,** in kul pā shon *n* The act of inculpating —**Inculpatory** in kul pa to ri, *a* Tending to inculpate or criminate

Incult in kult *a* [L *incultus*—prefix *in,* not and *cultus* pp of *colo,* to cultivate] Uncultivated, rude, not polished or refined

Incumbent in kum bent, *a* [L *incumbens, incumbentis,* ppr of *incumbo,* to lie—*in* on, and *cumbo,* to lie down INCUBATE] Lying or resting upon, resting upon a person as a duty or obligation to be performed, imposed and calling for performance — *n* A person in possession of an ecclesiastical benefice or other office —**Incumbently,** in kum bent li, *adv* In an incumbent manner —**Incumbency,** in kum ben si, *n* The state of being incumbent, what is incumbent, *eccles* the state of holding or being in possession of a benefice

Incumber, in kum bėr, *v t* Same as *Encumber*

Incunabulum, in kū nab ū lum, *n* pl **Incunabula** in kū-nab ū la [L *incunabula,* swaddling clothes, birthplace, origin — prefix *in,* and *cunabula,* from *cunae,* a cradle] A book printed in the early times

of printing, generally, a book printed before the year 1500

Incur, in kėr', *v t* —*incurred, incurring* [L *incurro*, to run against—*in*, and *curro*, to run CURRENT] To run in danger of or liability to, to expose one's self to, to become liable to, to become subject to (to *incur* danger, inconvenience, &c), to contract (to *incur* a debt) — **Incurrence**, in kėr'ens, *n* The act of incurring

Incurable, in kū'ra bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *curable*] Not curable, beyond the power of skill or medicine, not admitting remedy —*n* A person diseased beyond the reach of cure — **Incurability Incurable ness**, in kū ra bil i ti, in kū ra bl nes, *n* The state of being incurable —**Incurably**, in kū ra bli, *adv* In an incurable manner

Incurious, in kū ri us, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *curious*] Not curious or inquisitive, destitute of curiosity —**Incuriously** in kū ri us li, *adv* In an incurious manner —**Incuriosity, Incuriousness**, in kū ri os i ti, in kū ri us nes, *n* The quality of being incurious

Incursion, in kėr'shon, *n* [L *incursio in cursionis*, from *incurro* INCUR] An entering into a territory with hostile intention, an invasion not followed by continued occupation, an inroad —**Incursive**, in kėr siv, *a* Making an attack or incursion, aggressive

Incurvate, Incurve in kėr vāt, in kėrv *v t* —*incurvated, incurvating, incurved, incurving* [L *incurvo incurvatus—in* in, and *curvo*, to bend CURVE] To curve inwards, to make curved to bend, to crook —**Incurvate** *a* Curved inward or upward —**Incurvation** in kėr vā shon *n* The act of incurvating a bending or bend —**Incurvity** in kėr vi ti *n* A state of being bent inwards

Incus ing kus, *n* [L an anvil] A bone of the internal ear, so called from its shape

Incuse † in kūz, *v t* [L *incudo incusum*, to forge] To impress by striking or stamping

Indagate † in da gāt *v t* [L *indago, indagatum*] To seek or search out

Indear, in dēr *v t* **Indearment** in dēr ment, *n* Same as *Endear Endearment*

Indebted in det ed *a* [Prefix *in* in and *debt*] being under a debt having incurred a debt, held to payment or requital, obliged by something received, for which restitution or gratitude is due —**Indebtedness**, in det ed nes *n* The state of being indebted, the amount of debt owed

Indecent in dē sent, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *decent*, L *indecens* unseemly] Of fending against decency, unfit to be seen or heard, offensive to modesty and delicacy, immodest, unseemly —**Indecently**, in dē sent li *adv* In an indecent manner —**Indecency**, in dē sen si, *n* The quality of being indecent what is indecent in language, actions or manners, grossness in speech or behaviour, immodesty

Indeciduate, in dē sid ū āt *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *deciduate*] Not deciduate, not having a deciduа

Indeciduous in dē sid ū us, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *deciduous*] Not deciduous, ever green

Indecipherable, in dē si fėr a bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *decipherable*] Not decipherable, incapable of being deciphered

Indecision, in dē sizh on, *n* [Prefix *in* not, and *decision*] Want of decision or settled purpose, a wavering of mind, irresolution —**Indecisive**, in dē si siv, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *decisive*] Not decisive, not bringing to a final close or ultimate issue, not having come to a decision, irresolute, vacillating, hesitating —**Indecisively**, in dē si siv li *adv* In an indecisive manner —**Indecisiveness**, in dē si siv nes, *n*

Indeclinable, in dē kli na bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *declinable*] *Gram* not declinable, not varied by terminations —*n Gram* a word that is not declined

Indecomposable, in dē kom pō za-bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *decomposable*] Not decomposable, incapable of decomposition —**Indecomposableness**, in dē kom pō za-bl-nes, *n*

Indecorous, in-dē-kō'rus, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *decorous*] Not decorous, violating decorum or propriety; unseemly; unbecoming — **Indecorously**, in-dē-kō rus-li, *adv* In an indecorous manner — **Indecorousness**, in-dē kō rus nes, *n* The quality of being indecorous —**Indecorum**, in-dē kō rum, *n* Want of decorum, impropriety of behaviour

Indeed, in dēd, *adv* [Prep *in*, and *deed*] In reality, in truth, in fact sometimes used as intimating a concession or admission, sometimes interjectionally, as an expression of surprise, or for the purpose of obtaining confirmation

Indefatigable, in-dē-fat i ga bl, *a* [L *in defatigabilis*, from *in* not, and *defatigo*, to tire completely—*de* intens, and *fatigo*, to fatigue] Incapable of being fatigued, not yielding to fatigue, unremitting in labour or effort, unwearied, untiring — **Indefatigably**, in dē fat i ga-bli, *adv* In an indefatigable manner, unremittingly, sedulously — **Indefatigability, Indefatigableness** in dē fat i ga bil i ti, in-dē fat i ga bl nes, *n* The quality of being indefatigable

Indefeasible in dē fe zi bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not and *defeasible*] Not defeasible, not to be defeated or made void (right, claim, or title) —**Indefeasibly** in dē fē zi bli, *adv* In an indefeasible manner — **Indefeasibility** in dē fē zi bil i ti, *n* The quality of being indefeasible

Indefensible in dē fen si bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *defensible*] Not defensible, incapable of being defended, vindicated, or justified — **Indefensibility**, in dē fen si bil i ti, *n* The quality or state of being indefensible — **Indefensibly**, in dē fen si bli *adv* In an indefensible manner

Indefinable in dē fi na-bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *definable*] Incapable of being defined, unsusceptible of definition, not to be clearly explained by words — **Indefinably**, in-dē fi na bli, *adv* In an indefinable manner

Indefinite, in def i nit *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *definite*] Not definite not limited or defined, not precise or certain, having no determinate or certain limits, *bot* too numerous or various to make a particular enumeration important said of the parts of a flower —*Indefinite inflorescence*, *bot* one in which the flowers all arise from axillary buds, the terminal bud going on to grow and continuing the stem indefinitely —**Indefinitely** in def i nit li, *adv* In an indefinite manner —**Indefiniteness**, in def i nit nes *n*

Indehiscent, in dē his ent, *a* [Prefix *in*, not and *dehiscent*] *Bot* not dehiscent, not opening spontaneously when ripe, as a capsule —**Indehiscence**, in dē his ens, *n* *Bot* the property of being indehiscent

Indelible, in del i bl, *a* [L *indelebilis—in*, not and *deleo*, to delete] Not to be blotted out, incapable of being effaced cancelled, or obliterated — **Indelibility, Indelibleness** in del i bil i ti, in del i bl nes, *n* Quality of being indelible — **Indelibly**, in del i bli *adv* In an indelible manner, inefaceably

Indelicate in del i kāt, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *delicate*] Wanting delicacy, offensive to modesty or purity of mind, tending towards indecency or grossness, somewhat immodest — **Indelicately**, in del i kāt li *adv* In an indelicate manner —**Indelicacy**, in del i ka si, *n* The condition or quality of being indelicate, a certain want of modesty or purity of mind

Indemnify, in dem ni fi, *v t* —*indemnified, indemnifying* [L *indemnis*, free from loss or injury, and *facio* to make INDEMNITY] To save harmless, to secure against loss, damage or penalty, to reimburse for expenditure made —**Indemnification**, in dem ni fi kā shon, *n* The act of indemnifying, that which indemnifies

Indemnity, in dem ni ti, *n* [Fr *indemnité*, from L *indemnitas*, from *indemnis*, uninjured—prefix *in* not, and *damnum*, loss, damage DAMN] Security or exemption from damage, loss, injury, or punishment, compensation or equivalent for loss, damage, or injury sustained

Indent, in dent', *v t* [L L *indentare* O Fr *endenter*, from L *in*, in, and *dens, dentis*, a tooth DENTAL] To notch, jag, or cut into points or inequalities, like a row of teeth; to indenture, *printing*, to begin (a line) farther in from the margin than the rest of the paragraph —*n* A cut or notch in the margin of anything, an indentation, *printing*, the blank space at the beginning of a paragraph —**Indentation**, in den tā'shon, *n* The act of indenting, a cut or notch in a margin, an angular recess or depression like a notch in any border —**Indented**, in-den ted, *p* and *a* Having notches or points like teeth on the margin, toothed, bound by indenture — **Indentedly**, in-den ted li, *adv* With indentations — **Indenture**, in-den'tūr, *n* The act of indenting, an indentation, *law*, a deed under seal, entered into between two or more parties, each party having a duplicate so called from the duplicates having originally been written on one skin, which was divided by a jagged cut, so that the correspondence of the two halves was at once manifest —*v t* —*indentured, indenturing* To indent, to bind by indentures

Independent, in-dē pen dent *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *dependent*] Not dependent, not subject to the control of others, not relying on others with *of* before an object, not subordinate, affording the means of independence (an *independent* fortune), moderately wealthy, acting and thinking for one s self, not swayed by bias or influence, self-directing, proceeding from or expressive of a spirit of independence (an *independent* air or manner), pertaining to the Independents or Congregationalists —*adv* Irrespective, without taking note or regard, not to make mention with *of* —*n Eccles* one who maintains that every congregation forms a church or independent religious society in itself, a Congregationalist — **Independence, Independency**,† in dē pen dens, in dē-pen dē si *n* The state of being independent, that which renders one independent, property or income sufficient to make one independent of others or of his own exertions — **Independently**, in dē pen dent-li, *adv* In an independent manner, leaving out of consideration (he is richer *independently of* that)

Indescribable, in dē skri ba bl, *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *describable*] Not describable, incapable of being described —**Indescribables** in-dē skri ba blz *n pl* A colloquial euphemism for trousers

Indestrable, in dē-zi ra bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not and *desirable*] Undesirable

Indestructible, in dē struk ti bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *destructible*] Not destructible, incapable of being destroyed — **Indestructibility, Indestructibleness**, in dē struk ti bil i ti in-dē struk ti bl nes, *n* The quality of being indestructible —**Indestructibly**, in dē struk ti bli, *adv* In an indestructible manner

Indeterminate, in-dē tėr'mi nāt, *a* [Prefix *in*, not and *determinate*] Not determinate, not settled or fixed, not definite, uncertain, not precise, *math* applied to problems which have an indefinite number of solutions, not arbitrary but correlated —*Indeterminate inflorescence* Same as *indefinite inflorescence* — **Indeterminable**, in dē tėr mi na bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not and *determinable*] Incapable of being determined ascertained, or fixed, not to be determined or ended, interminable — **Indeterminably**, in dē tėr'mi nabli, *adv* In an indeterminable manner **Indeterminately**, in dē tėr'mi nāt-li, *adv* In an indeterminate manner —**Indeterminateness**, in dē tėr'mi-nāt nes, *n* The state or quality of being indeterminate — **Indetermination**, in dē-tėr'mi nā'shon, *n* Want of determination, an unsettled or wavering state, as of the mind —**Indetermined**, in-dē-tėr'mind, *a* Undetermined, unsettled

Indevout, in-dē-vout', *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *devout*] Not devout, not having devout affections —**Indevoutly**, in-dē-vout'-li, *adv* Without devotion

Index, in'deks, *n*. pl **Indexes**, in'dek-sez, or **Indices**, in di sēz [L , one who or that which points out, a table of contents—*in*,

in, and stem of *dico*, to say (Diction), seen in Skr *dic*, Gr *deiknymi*, to show] Something that points out, shows, indicates, or manifests, a pointer or hand that points or directs to anything, the hand ☞ used by printers, &c., to call attention, a table of the contents of a book in alphabetical order, *anat* the forefinger, *math* the figure or letter which shows to what power any quantity is involved, the exponent —*Index of refraction*, *optics*, the ratio between the sines of the angles of incidence and of refraction —*Index Expurgatorius* (Index Expurgatory), *Index Prohibitorius* (Index Prohibitory) or more fully *Index Librorum Prohibitorum* (Index of Prohibited Books), a catalogue of books which are forbidden by the Roman Catholic Church to be read by the faithful —*v t* To provide with an index, to place in an index —**Indexer**, in dek sér, *n* One who makes an index —**Index-finger**, *n* The forefinger —**Indexical**, in dek si kal, *a* Having the form of an index, pertaining to an index —**Indexically**, in-dek si kal li, *adv* In the manner of an index

Indexterity, in deks ter i ti, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *dexterity*] Want of dexterity

Indian, in di-an, *a* [From *India*, and this from *Indus*, the name of a river in Asia, akin Skr *sindhu*, a river, *syand*, to flow] Pertaining to either of the Indies, East or West, or to the aborigines of America, made of maize or Indian corn (*Indian* meal) — *Indian berry*, *Cocculus Indicus* Cocculus —*Indian corn*, a native American plant, otherwise called *Maize*, and its fruit —*Indian file*, single file, arrangement of persons in a row following one after another from the habit of the American Indians — *Indian ink*, China ink (under China) —*Indian red*, a species of ochre, a very fine purple earth used both in oil and water colour painting — *Indian summer*, in North America, a season of pleasant warm weather occurring late in autumn. —*Indian yellow*, a pigment of a bright yellow colour, used in water-colour painting —*n* A native of the Indies, West or East, an aboriginal native of America. — **Indianan**, in di a man, *n* pl. **Indiamen** A large ship employed in the India trade — **India-matting** Grass or reed mats made in the East —**India paper**, *n* A delicate absorbent paper made originally in China, and used to take first or finest proofs of engravings — **India-rubber**, *n*. Caoutchouc —**Indic**, in dik, *a* Applied to Indo-European (Aryan) languages of India, as Hindustani, Prakrit, Pali, and Sanskrit

Indicate, in di kat, *v t* —*indicated*, *indicating* [L *indico*, *indicatum*, from *index* *indicis* Index] To point out, to direct the mind to a knowledge of, to show, to intimate — **Indicant**, in di kant *a* [L *indicans*, *indicantis*] Serving to point out, indicating — **Indication**, in-di kā shon, *n* The act of indicating or pointing out; what serves to indicate or point out, intimation, mark, token, sign, symptom —**Indicative**, in-dik a-tiv, *a* [L *indicativus*] Pointing out or indicating, serving as an indication, giving intimation or knowledge of (movements *indicative of* uneasiness), *gram* applied to that mood of the verb that declares directly or that asks questions —*n* *Gram.* the indicative mood — **Indicatively**, in-dik a tiv li, *adv* In an indicative manner —**Indicator**, in di-kā tėr, *n* One who or that which indicates, an instrument for ascertaining and recording the pressure of steam in the cylinder of a steam-engine, a recording instrument of various kinds, a South African cuckoo that by its movements indicates the presence of the nests of wild bees —**Indicatory**, in di ka-to-ri, *a*. Serving to indicate

Indict, in dit, *v t* [O Fr *inditer*, *indicter*, from L *indico*, *indictum*, to declare publicly—*in*, and *dico*, to say, to speak. Index] To accuse or charge with a crime or misdemeanour in due form of law — **Indictable**, in-di ta-bl, *a* Capable of being or liable to be indicted, that may bring an indictment on one (an *indictable* offence).—**Indictment**, in-dit'ment, *n* The act of indicting; a formal accusation or charge against a person; a written accusation of a crime or a misdemeanour — **Indicter**, **Indictor**, in-dit'ėr, *n*. One who indicts

Indifferent, in-dif'ėr-ent, *a* [L *indifferens*, *indifferentis*—*in*, not, and *differens*, ppr of *differo*, to differ Differ.] Not inclined to one side more than to another, impartial, unbiassed, feeling no interest, anxiety, or care, unconcerned, careless, having no difference that gives a preference, of no account or moment, neither very good nor very bad, but rather bad than good, middling, tolerable — For merly often used adverbially (*indifferent* honest) — **Indifference**, in dif ėr-ens, *n* The state or quality of being indifferent, absence of feeling or interest, unconcern, apathy, mediocrity or some degree of badness —**Indifferentism** in-dif ėr-ent izm, *n*. Systematic indifference, reasoned disregard, want of zeal — **Indifferently**, in-dif ėr ent li, *adv* In an indifferent manner, impartially, no more than passably

Indigene, in di jēn, *n* [L *indigena*—*indu*, old form of *in*, and *gen*, root of *gigno*, to beget Genus] One born in a country, a native animal or plant —**Indigenous** in dij e-nus, *a* Originating or produced naturally in a country or climate, native, not foreign or exotic

Indigent, in di-jent, *a* [L *indigens*, *indigentis* from *indigeo*, to want—*ind* a form of *in*, and *egeo*, to be in want] Destitute, of the means of comfortable subsistence, needy, poor — **Indigently**, in di jent li, *adv* In an indigent, destitute manner — **Indigence**, **Indigency**, in di jens, in di jen si, *n* The condition of being indigent penury, poverty

Indigested, in di jes ted, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *digested*] Not digested, undigested, not reduced to due form, not methodized, crude, not prepared or softened by heat, as chemical substances —**Indigestibility**, **Indigestibleness** in di jes ti bil i ti, in di jes ti bl nes *n* The quality of being indigestible —**Indigestible**, in di jes ti bl, *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *digestible*] Not digestible, digested with difficulty — **Indigestibly**, in di jes ti bli, *adv* So as not to be digestible —**Indigestion**, in di jest yon, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *digestion*] Incapability of or difficulty in digesting food, dyspepsia

Indignant, in-dig nant, *a* [L *indignans* *indignantis*, ppr of *indignor*, to consider as unworthy, to disdain—*in*, not and *dignor*, to deem worthy, from *dignus* worthy (whence *dignity*, *deign*)] Displeased at what is unworthy or base, affected with indignation —**Indignantly**, in-dig nant li, *adv* In an indignant manner —**Indignation** in dig nā shon, *n* [L *indignatio*, *in dignationis*] A feeling of displeasure, at what is unworthy or base, anger, mingled with contempt, disgust, or abhorrence, violent displeasure —**Indignity**, in dig ni ti, *n* [L *indignitas*] Any action toward another which manifests contempt for him or design to lower his dignity, an insult, an affront, an outrage

Indigo, in di go, *n* [Sp and It *indigo*, from L *indicum*, indigo, from *Indicus*, Indian, from *India*.] A beautiful blue vegetable dye, extensively employed in dyeing and calico printing, almost entirely obtained from leguminous plants, natives of the East and West Indies —**Indigo blue**, *n* A preparation from crude indigo, of which it is the characteristic constituent —**Indigo-white**, *n* Indigo obtained by means of certain agents from crude indigo, turning blue on exposure to the air —**Indigogen**, in di gō-jen, *n* Indigo white — **Indigometer**, in-di gom'et-ėr, *n*. An instrument for ascertaining the strength of indigo — **Indigoplant**, *n* Any of the leguminous plants from which indigo is prepared — **Indigo tin**, in'di-gō-tin, *n*. Indigo-blue

Indirect, in-di rekt, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *direct*] Not direct; deviating from a direct line or course, circuitous, not tending directly to an aim or end, roundabout, not open and straightforward, not resulting directly; having something mediate or interposed.—**Indirectly**, in-direkt li, *adv* In an indirect manner — **Indirectness**, in-di-rekt'nes, *n*.

Indiscernible, in dis-sėr'ni-bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *discernible*] Incapable of being discerned, undiscernible — **Indiscernibleness**, in-dis sėr'ni-bl nes, *n* —**In discernibly**, in dis-sėr'ni-bli, *adv* So as not to be perceived

Indisciplinable, in dis'si-plin-a-bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *disciplinable*] Incapable of being disciplined or subjected to discipline

Indiscoverable, in dis kuv ėr a bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *discoverable*] Incapable of being discovered, undiscoverable

Indiscreet, in-dis krēt, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *discreet*] Not discreet, wanting in discretion or sound judgment, injudicious, inconsiderate — **Indiscreetly**, in dis krēt li, *adv* In an indiscreet manner —**Indiscreetness**, in-dis krēt nes, *n* The quality of being indiscreet —**Indiscretion**, in-dis kresh on *n* The condition or quality of being indiscreet, want of discretion, an indiscreet act, an ill judged act

Indiscriminate, in dis krim i nāt, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *discriminate*] Without discrimination or distinction, not making any distinction, confused, promiscuous — **Indiscriminately**, in dis krim i nāt li, *adv* In an indiscriminate manner — **Indiscriminating**, in dis krim i nāt ing, *p* and *a* Not discriminating, not making any distinction — **Indiscrimination**, in dis-krim i nā shon *n* Want of discrimination —**Indiscriminative**, in dis krim i nā-tiv, *a* Not discriminative, making no distinction

Indispensable, in dis-pen sa-bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *dispensable*] Incapable of being dispensed with, absolutely necessary or requisite —**Indispensability**, **In dispensableness**, in-dis pen sa bil i ti, in dis pen sa bl nes, *n* The quality of being indispensable — **Indispensably**, in dis pen sa bli, *adv* In an indispensable manner, absolutely

Indispose in dis pōz, *v t* —*indisposed* *in disposing* [Fr *indisposer*—prefix *in*, not, and *disposer*, to dispose Dispose] To disincline, to render averse or unfavourable, to render unfit or unsuited, to disqualify to affect with indisposition —**In disposed** in-dis-pōzd *p* and *a* Not disposed, disinclined, averse, slightly disordered in health, somewhat ill — **Indisposedness** in dis pō zed nes, *n* —**Indisposition**, in-dis pō zish on, *n* The state of being indisposed, disinclination, want of tendency, slight ailment or disorder of the health

Indisputable, in dis pū ta bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *disputable*] Incapable of being disputed, incontrovertible incontestable —**Indisputability**, **Indisputableness**, in dis pū ta bil i ti, in dis'pū ta bl nes, *n* The state or quality of being indisputable —**Indisputably**, in dis pū ta bli, *adv* In an indisputable manner, incontrovertibly —**Indisputed**, in dis pū ted, *a* Not disputed or controverted, undisputed

Indissociable, in dis sō'shi a bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *dissociable*] Incapable of being dissociated, inseparable

Indissoluble, in dis so lū bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *dissoluble*, L *indissolubilis*] Not capable of being dissolved, not capable of being broken or rightfully violated, perpetually binding or obligatory (agreement, ties &c), firm, stable —**Indissolubility**, **Indissolubleness**, in dis so-lū bil i ti, in dis'so lū bl nes, *n* The quality of being indissoluble — **Indissolubly**, in dis so-lū-bli, *adv* In an indissoluble manner

Indissolvable, in diz zol'va bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *dissolvable*] Not capable of being dissolved or melted, indissoluble — **Indissolvableness**, in-diz zol va bl nes, *n*

Indistinct, in dis-tingkt, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *distinct*, L *indistinctus*] Not distinct, not readily distinguishable, faint to the sight, obscure to the mind, not clear, confused; imperfect or dim (*indistinct* vision) —**Indistinctly**, in-dis tingkt'li, *adv* In an indistinct manner, not clearly, dimly or obscurely — **Indistinct-**

ness, in-dis-tingkt'nes, *n* The quality or condition of being indistinct

Indistinguishable, in-dis tmg'gwish-a-bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *distinguishable*] Incapable of being distinguished, undistinguishable —**Indistinguishably,** in distinggwish-a bli, *adv* So as not to be distinguishable

Indite, in-dit', *v t* —*indited, inditing* [O Fr *inditer* INDICT] To compose or write, to direct, prompt, or dictate —*v i* To compose, to write, to pen —**Inditement,** in-dit ment, *n* The act of inditing —**Inditer,** in di ter, *n* One who indites

Indium, in di um, *n* [From the *indigo* lines in its spectrum] A soft lead coloured metallic element, discovered by two indigo lines which it shows under spectrum analysis

Individual, in di vid ū al, *a* [Fr *individuel*, from L *individuus*, indivisible—*in*, not, and *dividuus*, divisible DIVIDE] Subsisting as one indivisible entity or distinct being, single, one, pertaining to one only, peculiar to or characteristic of a single person or thing —*n* A being or thing forming one of its kind, a single person, animal, or thing, especially, a human being, a person —**Individualism,** in di vid ū al izm, *n* The quality of being individual, individuality, self interest, a system or condition in which each individual works for his own ends, in either social, political, or religious matters —**Individualistic,** in di vid ū al is tik, *a* Pertaining to or characterized by individualism —**Individuality,** in di vid ū al i ti, *n* The condition of being individual, existence as an individual, oneness, the sum of the characteristics or traits peculiar to an individual —**Individualization,** in di vid ū al i zā shon, *n* The act of individualizing —**Individualize,** in di vid ū al iz *v t* —*individualized individualizing* To mark as an individual, to distinguish by peculiar or distinctive characters —**Individualizer,** in di vid ū al i zer *n* One who individualizes —**Individually,** in di vid ū al li, *adv* In an individual manner, separately, each by itself —**Individuate** in di vid ū āt *v t* —*individuated, individuating* To give the character of individuality to, to individualize —*v i* To become individual —**Individuation,** in di vid ū ā shon, *n* The act of individuating, or state of being

Indivisible in di viz i bl *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *divisible*] Not divisible, not separable into parts —*n* That which is indivisible —**Indivisibility Indivisibleness,** in di viz i bil i ti, in di viz i bl nes *n* The state or property of being indivisible —**Indivisibly,** in di viz i bli *adv* In an indivisible manner

Indocile, in dō sil or in dos il, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *docile* L *indocilis* unteachable] Not docile or teachable, intractable —**Indocility** in dō sil i ti, *n* The quality of being indocile

Indoctrinate in dok tri nāt *v t* —*indoctrinated, indoctrinating* [L *in*, in and *doctrina*, learning DOCTRINE] To instruct in any doctrine, to imbue or cause to imbibe certain principles, to instruct —**Indoctrination** in dok tri nā shon, *n* The act of indoctrinating, instruction

Indo European, *a* A term applied to that family of languages which includes the Sanskrit and the kindred tongues of India and Persia Greek, Latin, and the Romance tongues, the Teutonic, Celtic, and Slavonic tongues —*n* An Aryan

Indo Germanic, *a* A term sometimes used as equivalent to *Indo European* or *Aryan*

Indolent, in dō lent, *a* [Fr *indolent*—L *in*, not, and *dolens, dolentis*, ppr of *doleo*, to feel pain (whence *dolour, dole*)] Habitually idle or indisposed to labour, lazy, slothful, sluggish, idle (person, life), *med* causing little or no pain (an *indolent* tumour) —**Indolently,** in dō lent-li, *adv* In an indolent manner — **Indolence,** in dō lens, *n* The condition or quality of being indolent, laziness, sloth

Indomitable, in-dom'i-ta-bl, *a* [L prefix *in*, not, and *domito*, freq of *domo, domitum*, to tame DAUNT, DAME] Not to be tamed or subdued, unconquerable, untamable —**Indomitableness,** in-dom'i-ta-bl-nes, *n* The character of being indomitable —**Indomitably,** in-dom'i ta bli, *adv* In an indomitable manner

Indoor, in dōr *a* Being within doors, domestic (an *indoor* servant) — **Indoors,** in dōrz, *adv* Within doors, inside a house

Indorse, in dors, *v t* Same as *Endorse*

Indow, in dou, *v t* Same as *Endow*

Indri, in dri, *n* [Native name, signifying 'man of the woods'] A tailless quadrumanous animal of the lemur family, a native of Madagascar, about the size of a cat

Indubitable, in dū bi ta-bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *dubitable*, L *indubitabilis*] Not dubitable, too plain to admit of doubt, incontestable, unquestionable —**Indubitableness,** in dū bi ta bl nes, *n* State of being indubitable — **Indubitably,** in dū bi ta bli, *adv* In an indubitable manner, undoubtedly, unquestionably

Induce, in dūs, *v t* —*induced, inducing* [L *induco, inductum*—*in* in, and *duco*, to lead DUKE] To lead by persuasion or argument, to prevail on, to draw by motives, to impel, to bring on, produce, cause (an ailment *induced* by over study) —*Induced current*, an electric current excited by the presence of a primary current —*Induced magnetism*, magnetism produced in soft iron when a magnet is held near, or a wire through which an electric current is passing is coiled round it — **Inducement,** in dūs ment, *n* The act of inducing, that which induces or leads one to act, a motive, a consideration that leads to action — **Inducer,** in dū sér, *n* One who or that which induces — **Inducible** in-dū si bl, *a* Capable of being induced, capable of being inferred by induction — **Induct,** in dukt', *v t* [L *induco, inductum*] To bring in or introduct, to introduce, as to a benefice or office, to put in possession of an ecclesiastical living or any other office — **Induction,** in duk shon, *n* The act of inducting introduction, the introduction of a clergyman into a benefice, or of a person into an office, with the customary forms and ceremonies, *logic*, the method of reasoning from particulars to generals, the deriving of a general principle or conclusion from particular facts, as that heat expands bodies, from observing its effect in particular cases, the conclusion or inference thus drawn or arrived at, *physics*, the property by which one body, having acquired galvanic or magnetic polarity causes or induces it in another body without direct contact —*Induction coil*, an apparatus for producing electric currents by induction and for utilizing them —**Inductional** in duk shon al, *a* Pertaining to or proceeding by induction inductive — **Inductive** in duk tiv *a* Proceeding by induction, employed in drawing conclusions by induction, *elect* able to produce electricity by induction, operating by induction, facilitating induction —*Inductive sciences*, those sciences which are based upon induction, as astronomy, zoology, &c. — **Inductively,** in duk tiv li *adv* In an inductive manner — **Inductor,** in duk tér, *n* One who inducts

Inductile, in-duk til, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *ductile*] Not ductile — **Inductility,** in duk til i ti, *n* The quality of being inductile

Indue, in dū, *v t* —*indued, induing* [L *induo*, from *indu*, old form of *in*, in and verbal stem seen also in *exuo*, to put off (whence *exuviæ*)] To put on, as clothes, to clothe or invest, hence, to furnish, to supply, to endow — **Indument,** in dū ment, *n* The act of induing

Indulge, in dulj', *v t* —*indulged, indulging* [L *indulgeo*, to indulge or give one's self up to, origin doubtful] To give one's self up to, not to restrain or oppose, to give free course to (to *indulge* the passions), to gratify by compliance, to humour to excess (to *indulge* children) —*v i* To indulge one's self, to practise indulgence, to be self indulgent (*to indulge in* pleasure) — **Indulgence,** in dul jens, *n* [L *indulgentia*] The act or practice of indulging, an indulgent act, favour granted, intemperance in eating and drinking, readiness to forgive faults; tolerance; *R Cath Ch* remission, by church authority, to a repentant sinner, of the penance attached to certain sins. — **Indulgent,** in-dul'jent, *a* [L *indulgens, indulgentis*, ppr of *indulgeo*] Prone to indulge or humour; over-compliant, not strict — **Indulgently,** in-dul'jent li, *adv* In an indulgent manner — **Indulger,** in-dul'jér, *n* One who indulges.

Induplicate, in-dū'pli-kāt, *a* [L *in*, in, and *duplicatus*, doubled] *Bot* having the edges bent or rolled inward, as petals or leaves in the bud

Indurate, in dū rāt, *v t* [L *induro, induratum*—prefix *in*, intens, and *duro*, to harden, from *durus*, hard, whence also *durable, durance*, &c] To grow hard, to harden or become hard —*v t* —*indurated, indurating* To make hard, to harden, to make unfeeling, to render obdurate —**Induration,** in dū rā shon, *n* The act of hardening or process of growing hard, the state of being indurated

Indusium, in du si um, *n* pl **Indusia,** in-dū si a [L, a woman's under-garment, from *induo*, to put on INDUE] *Bot*, a collection of united hairs forming a sort of cup inclosing the stigma of a flower, the immediate covering of the capsules or spore cases in ferns, *zool* the case or covering of a larva, *anat* the amnion — **Indusial,** in dū si al, *a* Pertaining to an indusium, composed of or containing indusia or the cases of larvæ (*indusial* limestone) —**Indusiated,** in dū si ā ted, *a* *Bot* having an indusium

Industrious, in dus tri us, *a* [L *industrius*, from *indu*, old form of *in*, and *struo*, to fabricate STRUCTURE] Given to or characterized by industry, diligent in business or study, always working at something, assiduous —**Industriously,** in-dus'tri us li *adv* In an industrious manner — **Industrial,** in dus tri al, *a* Pertaining to, involving or characterized by industry (arts, establishment capacity) — *Industrial exhibition industrial museum*, an exhibition, museum of industrial products or manufactures —*Industrial school*, a school for educating poor neglected children and training them to habits of industry — **Industrialism,** in dus tri al izm, *n* Devotion to or employment in industrial pursuits —**Industrially,** in dus tri al li, *adv* In an industrial manner — **Industry** in dus tri, *n* [L *industria*, from *industrius*] Habitual diligence in any employment, steady attention to work or business, assiduity, the industrial arts generally, or any one of them, any productive occupation, especially one in which considerable numbers of people are employed

Induviæ, in dū vi ē, *n pl* [L, clothes, from *induo*, to put on INDUE] *Bot* the withered leaves which remain on the stems of some plants, not being joined to them by articulations which allow of their falling off —**Induviate,** in-dū vi āt, *a* *Bot* covered with induviæ

Indwell, in dwel *v t* To abide within, to occupy —*v i* To dwell or exist in or within some place —**Indweller,** in'dwel ér, *n* One who dwells in a place, an inhabitant

Inebriate, in ē bri-āt, *v t* —*inebriated, inebriating*, [L *inebrio inebriatum*—*in* intens, and *ebrio*, to intoxicate, from *ebrius*, drunk, whence also *ebriety*, akin *sober*] To make drunk, to intoxicate, to disorder the senses of, to turn the head of —*n* An habitual drunkard — **Inebriation,** in ē bri ā shon, *n* The act of inebriating or state of being inebriated — **Inebriety** in ē bri e ti, *n* Drunkenness, intoxication — **Inebrious,** in-ē'bri-us, *a* Drunk or partially drunk — **Inebriant,** in-ē'bri ant, *a* [L *inebrians, inebriantis*, ppr of *inebrio*] Intoxicating —*n*. Anything that intoxicates

Inedited, in-ed it-ed, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *edited*] Not edited; unpublished

Ineffable, in-ef'a-bl, *a* [L *ineffabilis*—prefix *in*, not, and *effabilis*, speakable, from *effor*, to speak—*ef* for *ex*, out, and *for, fari*, to speak FATE.] Incapable of being expressed in words —**Ineffability, Ineffableness,** in-ef'a-bil'i ti, in-ef'a-bl-nes, *n* The quality of being ineffable or unutterable,

—**Ineffably**, in-ef'a-bli, *adv* In an ineffable manner; unutterably

Ineffaceable, in-ef-fā'sa bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *effaceable*] Incapable of being effaced —**Ineffaceably**, in-ef fā sa bli, *adv* So as not to be effaceable, indelibly

Ineffective, in-ef fek tiv, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *effective*] Incapable of producing any effect, or the effect intended, inefficient, useless, impotent, wanting energy —**In effectively**, in ef fek tiv li *adv* In an ineffective manner —**Ineffectiveness**, in ef fek tiv nes, *n* Quality of being ineffective —**Ineffectual**, in-ef fek tū al, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *effectual*] Not effectual, inefficient, weak —**Ineffectually**, in ef fek tū al li, *adv* In an ineffectual manner —**In effectualness**, in ef fek tū al nes, *n*

Ineffervescent, in ef fer ves ent, *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *effervescent*] Not effervescent or effervescing, not susceptible of effervescence —**Ineffervescence**, in-ef fer ves ens, *n* A state of not effervescing —**Ineffervescible**, in-ef fer ves i bl, *a* Not capable of effervescence

Inefficacious, in ef fi kā shus, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *efficacious*] Not efficacious, not producing the effect desired, of inadequate power —**Inefficaciously**, in-ef fi kā shus-li, *adv* In an inefficacious manner —**Inefficaciousness**, **Inefficacy**, in-ef'i kā shus-nes, in-ef fi ka si, *n* Want of efficacy, ineffectualness, failure of effect

Inefficient, in-ef fish ent *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *efficient*] Not efficient, not producing the required effect, incapable of effective action, incompetent —*n* One who is incompetent to perform the duties of a service —**Inefficiency**, in-ef fish en si, *n* The condition or quality of being inefficient —**Inefficiently**, in ef fish ent li, *adv* In an inefficient manner

Inelaborate, in-ē lab o-rāt, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *elaborate*] Not elaborate, not wrought with care

Inelastic, in-ē las'tik, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *elastic*] Not elastic, wanting elasticity, unelastic —**Inelasticity**, in-ē las tis i ti, *n* Want of elasticity

Inelegant, in el ē-gant, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *elegant*, L *inelegans*, *inelegantis*, in elegant] Not elegant, wanting in elegance, wanting in anything which correct taste requires —**Inelegance**, **Inelegancy**, in-el ē gans, in-el ē gan si, *n* [L *inelegantia*, Fr *inélegance*] The condition or quality of being inelegant, an inelegant point or feature —**Inelegantly** in el ē gant li, *adv* In an inelegant manner

Ineligible, in el i jı bl *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *eligible*] Not eligible, not capable of or fit for being elected or adopted, not worthy to be chosen or preferred —**Ineligibility**, in-el i jı bil i ti, *n* Condition of being ineligible —**Ineligibly**, in el i jı bli, *adv* In an ineligible manner

Ineloquent, in-el ō-kwent, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *eloquent*] Not eloquent, wanting in eloquence, not eloquently written or delivered —**Ineloquently**, in el ō kwent li *adv* In an ineloquent manner —**In eloquence**, in el ō-kwens, *n* The quality of being ineloquent

Inept, in-ept, *a* [L *ineptus*—prefix *in*, not, and *aptus*, fit, apt APT] Unsuitable, improper, foolish, silly, nonsensical —**Ineptitude**, **Ineptness**, in-ep ti tūd, in ept nes, *n* [L *ineptitudo*] The condition or quality of being inept, unfitness, inaptitude, foolishness —**Ineptly**, in-ept'li, *adv* In an inept manner

Inequable, in ē'kwa-bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *equable*, L *inæquabilis*] Not equable, unequable

Inequal, in-ē'kwal, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *equal*, L *inæqualis*] Not equal, unequal, uneven, varying —**Inequality**, in ē-kwol i ti, *n* [L *inæqualitas*] The condition or quality of being inequal or unequal, disparity, unevenness, want of levelness, an elevation or a depression of a surface

Inequitable, in-ek wi ta bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *equitable*] Not equitable, not just or fair —**Inequity**, in-ek'wi-ti, *n*. Unfairness, injustice

Ineradicable, in-ē-rad'i-ka-bl, *a*. [Prefix *in*, not, and *eradicable*] Incapable of being eradicated —**Ineradicably**, in-ē-rad'i ka-bli, *adv* So as not to be eradicated

Inermous, in-ér'mus, *a* [L *inermis*, *inermus*—prefix *in*, not, and *arma*, arms] *Bot* unarmed, destitute of prickles or thorns, as a leaf

Inert, in ért, *a* [L *inertus*, unskilled, inactive—*in*, not, and *ars*, acquired skill, art ART] Destitute of the power of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion impressed, not moving or acting, indisposed to move or act, sluggish, inactive *Inert* refers rather to the external manifestation of a habit which may be either natural or induced, *inactive*, not exhibiting activity, often refers to a temporary, perhaps voluntary, state —**Inertia**, in ér'shi a, *n* [L] Passiveness, inactivity, inertness, sluggishness, *physics*, the property of matter by which it retains its state of rest or of uniform rectilinear motion so long as no foreign cause occurs to change that state called also *vis inertiæ* —**Inertly**, in ért li, *adv* In an inert manner —**Inertness**, **Inertion**, **Inertitude**, in ért nes, in ér'shon, in ér ti tūd, *n* The state or quality of being inert

Inerudite, in-er'ū dit, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *erudite*] Not erudite, unlearned

Inessential in-es-sen shal, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *essential*] Not essential, unessential

Inestimable, in es ti ma bl *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *estimable*, L *inæstimabilis*] Incapable of being estimated or computed, too valuable or excellent to be rated or fully appreciated, incalculable —**Inestimably** in es ti ma bli, *adv* In a manner not to be estimated

Inevitable in ev i ta bl *a* [L *inevitabilis*, from *in* not and *evito* to avoid—*e*, out, and *vito*, to shun] Incapable of being avoided, unavoidable admitting of no escape or evasion, certain to befall —**Inevitability**, **Inevitableness**, in ev i ta bil i ti, in ev i ta bl nes *n* Unavoidableness, certainty —**Inevitably** in ev i ta bli, *adv* Unavoidably, certainly

Inexact, in eg zakt, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *exact*] Not exact, not precisely correct or true —**Inexactness**, in eg zakt nes *n* The state of being inexact, incorrectness

Inexcitable, in ek si ta bl *a* [Prefix *in*, not and *excitable*] Not excitable, not susceptible of excitement —**Inexcitability**, in ek si ta bil i ti, *n* The state or quality of being inexcitable

Inexcusable in eks kū za bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *excusable*] Incapable of being excused or justified unpardonable, indefensible —**Inexcusableness** in eks kū za bl nes, *n* The condition or quality of being inexcusable —**Inexcusably**, in eks kū za bli, *adv* In an inexcusable manner, without excuse

Inexecutable, in ek sē kū ta bl, *a* [Prefix *in* not and *executable*] Not executable, incapable of being executed or performed

Inexhaustible, in egz has ti bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *exhaustible*] Not exhaustible, incapable of being exhausted or spent, unfailing —**Inexhausted**, in-egz-has ted, *a* Not exhausted, unexhausted —**Inexhaustedly**, in-egz has ted li *adv* Without exhaustion —**Inexhaustibility**, **Inexhaustibleness** in egz-has ti bil i ti, in-egz-has ti bl nes *n* The state of being inexhaustible —**Inexhaustibly**, in egz has ti bli, *adv* In an inexhaustible manner or degree

Inexorable, in-ek so-ra-bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *exorable*] Incapable of being moved by entreaty or prayer, too firm and determined to yield to supplication, unyielding, unbending, implacable —**Inexorability**, **Inexorableness**, in-ek so ra-bil i ti, in-ek so-ra bl nes, *n* The state or quality of being inexorable —**Inexorably**, in-ek so ra bli, *adv* In an inexorable manner

Inexpansible, in-eks-pan'si-bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *expansible*] Incapable of being expanded, dilated, or diffused

Inexpedient, in-eks-pē'di-ent, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *expedient*] Not expedient, inappropriate, unsuitable to time and place, not advisable —**Inexpedience**, **Inexpediency**, in-eks-pē'di-ens, in-eks-pē'di-en si, *n* The condition or quality of being inexpedient —**Inexpedientl**y, in-eks pē'di ent li, *adv* In an inexpedient manner

Inexpensive, in-eks-pen siv, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *expensive*] Not expensive

Inexperience, in-eks-pē ri-ens, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *experience*] Want of experience —**Inexperienced**, in-eks-pē ri-enst, *a* Not having experience

Inexpert, in eks pért, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *expert*] Not expert, not skilled —**Inexpertness**, in eks-pért nes, *n*

Inexpiable, in eks pi a bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *expiable*, L *inexpiabilis*] Incapable of being expiated, not to be atoned for, unpardonable —**Inexpiableness**, in eks'pi a bl nes, *n* —**Inexpiably**, in-eks pi a bli, *adv*

Inexplicable, in eks pli ka bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *explicable*, L *inexplicabilis*] Incapable of being explained or interpreted, unaccountable, mysterious —**Inexplicability**, **Inexplicableness** in eks pli ka bil i ti, in eks pli ka bl nes, *n* The quality of being inexplicable —**Inexplicably** in eks plik a bli *adv* In an inexplicable manner, unaccountably

Inexplicit, in eks plis it *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *explicit*] Not explicit, not clear in statement, not clearly stated

Inexplosive, in eks plō siv, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *explosive*] Not liable to explode or burst with a loud report —*n* A substance which is not liable to explode

Inexpressible, in eks pres i bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *expressible*] Not expressible, not to be uttered, unspeakable, unutterable —**Inexpressibles** in eks pres i blz, *n pl* A colloquial euphemism for trousers —**Inexpressibly** in eks pres i bli, *adv* In an inexpressible manner —**Inexpressive**, in eks pres iv, *a* Not expressive, wanting in expression, inexpressible, inefable —**Inexpressiveness** in-eks pres iv nes, *n*

Inextinct in eks tingkt, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *extinct*] Not extinct

Inextinguishable in eks ting gwish a-bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *extinguishable*] Incapable of being extinguished, unquenchable (flame, thirst desire) —**Inextinguishably** in eks ting gwish a bli, *adv* In an inextinguishable manner

Inextricable in eks tri ka bl *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *extricable* L *inextricabilis*] Incapable of being extricated or disentangled, not permitting extrication —**Inextricableness** in eks tri ka bl nes, *n* —**Inextricably**, in eks tri ka bli, *adv*

Infallible, in fal i bl *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *fallible*] Not fallible, not capable of erring or failing into error, not leading into error, perfectly reliable, certain (*infallible* testimony) — **Infallibly**, in fal i bli, *adv* In an infallible manner —**Infallibilism**, in fal i bil izm, *n* Adherence to the dogma of the infallibility of the pope —**Infallibilist**, in fal i bil ist *n* One who maintains the infallibility of the pope —**Infallibility**, **Infallibleness**, in fal i bil i ti, in fal i bl nes, *n* The quality of being infallible — *Infallibility of the pope*, the dogma established as an article of faith in 1870, that the pope, when speaking as pope upon matters of faith or morals, is infallible

Infamy, in fa mi, *n* [L *infamia*, ill fame, ill report, from *in famus*, infamous—*in*, not, and *fama*, fame] Total loss of reputation, public disgrace, bad or disgraceful repute, shamefulness, disgracefulness, scandalousness, extreme baseness or vileness —**Infamous** in fa mus *a* Having a reputation of the worst kind, scandalous, notoriously vile, shameful, branded with infamy —**Infamously**, in fa mus-li, *adv* Scandalously, disgracefully, shamefully

Infant, in fant, *n* [L *infans*, *infantis*, that cannot speak, an infant—prefix *in* not, and *fari*, to speak FAME] A child during the first two or three years of its life, *law*, a person not of full age —*a* Pertaining to infancy —**Infancy**, in'fan-si, *n* [L *infantia*] The state of being an infant, earliest period of life, *law*, the period from a person's birth till he is twenty-one years of

age, nonage, minority, the first age of any thing —**Infants,** in fan tă, *n* In Spain and Portugal, any princess of the royal blood, except the eldest —**Infante,** in fan tă, *n* In Spain and Portugal, any son of the king, except the eldest —**Infanthood,** in fant hud, *n* The state of being an infant, infancy —**Infanticidal,** in fan ti sī dal, *a* Relating to infanticide —**Infanticide,** in fan ti sid *n* [L *infanticidium*, the crime *infanticida*, the perpetrator—*infans*, and *cædo*, to kill] The murder and also the murderer of an infant, child murder —**Infantile, Infantine,** in fan tīl in fan tin, *a* Pertaining to or characteris tic of infancy or an infant

Infantry, in fant-ri *n* [Fr *infanterie*, It *infanteria*, infantry (lit a band of youths) from *infante* a young person, originally an infant] The soldiers or troops that serve on foot, as distinguished from *cavalry*

Infatuate, in fat u at, *v t* —*infatuated, infatuating* [L *infatuo infatuatum*, to make foolish — prefix *in*, intens, and *fatuus* foolish (whence *fatuus*)] To make foolish to inspire with folly, to inspire with an extravagant passion that cannot be controlled **Infatuated** in fat u ā ted *p* and *a* Affected with folly, besotted, inspired with foolish passion —**Infatuation** in fat ū ā shon *n* The act of infatuating or state of being infatuated, extreme folly, foolish passion

Infeasible, in fe zi bl, *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *feasible*] Not feasible, impracticable

Infect in fekt *v t* [Fr *infecter* from L *inficio, infectum*, to put in to stain—*in*, into and *facio* to do FACT] To taint with disease to contaminate with morbid or noxious matter, to communicate bad qualities to, to corrupt —**Infecter** in fek ter *n* One who or that which infects —**Infection** in fek shon *n* The act or process of infecting, that which infects as distinguished from *contagion* it does not imply actual contact as the latter properly does —**Infectious Infective,** in fek shus, in fek tiv *a* Capable of infecting, likely to communicate disease contagious corrupting or contaminating easily diffused or spread from person to person —**Infectiously** in fek shus li *adv* In an infectious manner, by infection —**Infectiousness** in fek shus nes, *n* The quality of being infectious

Infecund in fē kund *a* [Prefix *in* not and *fecund* L *infecundus*] Not fecund, unfruitful, barren —**Infecundity** in fē kun di ti, *n* State of being infecund

Infeftment in feft ment *n* The Scotch equivalent of *Enfeoffment*

Infelicity in fē lis i ti, *n* [Prefix *in* not, and *felicity*, L *infelicitas*] The state of being unhappy, unhappiness, misery unfavourableness —**Infelicitous** in fē lis i tus, *a* Not felicitous, unhappy, unfortunate

Infelt, in felt, *a* [Prefix *in* within and *felt*] Felt within or deeply, heart felt

Infeoff, in fef To enfeoff

Infer, in fer, *v t* —*inferred inferring* [L *infero*, to bring in or on to conclude—*in* upon and *fero* to bear FERTILE] To gather or derive either by induction or deduction, to deduce as a fact or consequence, to conclude or arrive at by reasoning —**Inferable** in fer a bl *a* Capable of being inferred inferrible —**Inference** in fer ens, *n* The act of inferring, conclusion drawn or inferred, deduction, consequence —**Inferential,** in fer en shal *a* Of or pertaining to an inference — **Inferentially,** in fer en shal li, *adv* In an inferential manner, by way of inference —**Inferrible,** in fer i bl, *a* Such as may be inferred, to be gathered or concluded by reasoning

Inferior, in fē ri er, *a* [L compar from *in ferus*, low, akin *infernal*] Lower in place, station rank value, importance and the like, subordinate, *bot* growing below some other organ, *astron* situated or occurring between the earth and the sun (the *inferior* planets) —*n* A person who is inferior to another, or lower in station, rank, intellect, importance, &c —**Inferiority,** in fē ri or i ti, *n* The state of being inferior —**Inferiorly,** in fē ri er li, *adv* In an inferior manner, or on the inferior part

Infernal, in fer nal, *a* [L *infernalis*, from *infernus*, infernal, akin *inferior*] Pertaining to the lower regions, or regions of the dead, pertaining to hell, inhabiting hell, characteristic or worthy of hell or the inhabitants of hell, hellish, diabolical, wicked and detestable — *Infernal machine*, a machine or apparatus of an explosive nature, contrived for the purposes of assassination or other mischief —**Infernally,** in fer nal li, *adv* In an infernal manner

Infertile in fer til or in fer'til, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *fertile*] Not fertile, not fruitful or productive, barren **Infertilely,** in fer til li *adv* In an infertile manner —**Infertility,** in fer til i ti, *n* Unproductiveness, barrenness

Infest in fest, *v t* [Fr *infester* L *infestare*, to attack to molest, from *infestus*, hostile —*in* in, and same root as *fendo* in *offendo, defendo*, to offend, defend] To make hostile attacks or depredations on, to harass, torment disturb, annoy —**Infestation** in fes tā shon *n* [L *infestatio*] The act of infesting —**Infester** in fes ter *n* One who infests

Infestive in fes tiv *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *festive*] Not festive cheerless, joyless

Infeudation, in fū dā shon *n* [L *in* into, and *feudum* a fief] *Law* the act of putting in possession of an estate in fee, the granting of tithes to laymen

Infidel, in fi del, *n* [L *infidelis*, faithless, unbelieving —prefix *in* not, and *fidelis*, faithful FIDELITY] A disbeliever, a sceptic, one who does not believe in God or in Christianity or has no religious faith, an atheist any one regarded as not holding the true faith —*a* Unbelieving sceptical —**Infidelity,** in fi del i ti *n* [Fr *infidelité*, L *infidelitas*] Want of faith or belief, atheism or disbelief in God or in the truths of revealed religion, unbelief, scepticism, unfaithfulness in married persons, unfaithfulness to a charge or moral obligation, treachery, deceit

Infiltrate in fil trāt, *v t* [Prefix *in* and *filtrate*] To enter by penetrating the pores or interstices of a substance —**Infiltration** in fil trā shon *n* The process of infiltrating that which infiltrates

Infinite in fi nit, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *finite*, L *infinitus*] Not finite, without limits, not limited or circumscribed applied to time, space and the Supreme Being and his attributes, exceedingly great in excellence degree capacity, and the like, boundless, limitless, immeasurable —*n* That which is infinite an infinite space or extent, the infinite being, the Almighty —**Infinitely,** in fi nit li, *adv* In an infinite manner —**Infiniteness,** in fi nit nes *n* The state of being infinite —**Infinitesimal,** in fin i tes i mal, *a* [Fr *infinitésimal*] Infinitely or indefinitely small, less than any assignable quantity —*n Math* an infinitely small quantity, or one less than any assignable quantity —**Infinitesimally,** in fin i tes i mal li, *adv* To an infinitesimal extent or in an infinitesimal degree —**Infinitive** in fin i tiv, *a* [L *infinitivus*, unlimited, indefinite] Not limiting or restricting a grammatical term applied to that mood of a verb which expresses the action of the verb, without limitation of person or number —*n* The infinitive mood — **Infinitival** in fin i ti val, *a* *Gram* of or belonging to the infinitive mood —**Infinitively,** in fin i tiv li, *adv* *Gram* in the manner of an infinitive mood —**Infinitude,** in fin i tūd, *n* The quality or state of being infinite, infinite extent, infinity, immensity, boundless number —**Infinity,** in fin i ti, *n* [L *infinitas*] Unlimited extent of time, space, quantity, excellence, energy, &c, boundlessness, endless or indefinite number

Infirm, in fėrm *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *firm*, L *infirmus*, not strong, weak, feeble] Not firm or sound, weak as regards the body, feeble, not steadfast, irresolute, not solid or stable —**Infirmary,** in fėr'ma-ri, *n* A place where the infirm or sick, or those suffering from accidents, are lodged and nursed, or have their ailments attended to —**Infirmity,** in fėr'mi ti, *n* [L *infirmitas*] The state of being infirm, an unsound or unhealthy state of the body, a disease, a malady, an ailment, weakness, failing, defect, foible —**Infirmly** in fėrm li, *adv* In an infirm manner —**Infirmness,** in fėrm nes, *n* The state of being infirm

Infix, in fiks, *v t* [L *infigo, infixum*—*in*, in, into and *figo*, to fix] To fix or fasten in, to cause to remain or adhere, as in the mind, to implant or fix, as principles, thoughts, &c

Inflame in flām, *v t* —*inflamed, inflaming* [L *inflammo*—*in*, and *flammo*, to inflame, from *flamma* flame FLAME] To set on fire, to kindle, to redden or make fiery (the eyes, the face), to excite or increase, as passion or appetite, to enkindle into violent action, to enrage or exasperate, *med* to make morbidly red and swollen —*v i* To take fire, to grow angry, to grow hot and painful —**Inflamer** in flā mėr, *n* One who or that which inflames —**Inflammability, Inflammableness,** in flam a bil i ti, in flam a bl nes, *n* The state or quality of being inflammable —**Inflammable,** in flam a bl, *a* Capable of being set on fire, easily kindled, combustible —**Inflammably,** in flam a-bli, *adv* In an inflammable manner — **Inflammation,** in flā mā shon, *n* [L *inflammatio*] The act of inflaming *med* a redness and swelling of any part of an animal body, attended with heat, pain and febrile symptoms —**Inflammative** in flam a tiv, *a* Inflamma tory — **Inflammatory,** in flam a to ri, *a* Tending to inflame, tending to excite inflammation, accompanied with great heat and excitement of arterial action, tending to excite anger, animosity, or the like

Inflate, in flāt, *v t* —*inflated, inflating* [L *inflo inflatum*—*in*, into, and *flo*, to blow FLATULENT] To swell or distend by injecting air, to puff up, to elate, as with pride, to raise above the real value or value according to sound commercial principles (*inflated* prices) — **Inflatable,** in flā ta bl, *a* Capable of being inflated —**Inflated** in flā ted, *p* and *a* Distended with air, puffed up, turgid, tumid, bombastic (an *inflated* style of writing) —**Inflation,** in flā shon, *n* [L *inflatio, inflationis*] The act of inflating, the state of being inflated — **Inflationist,** in flā shonist *n* One who causes an unnatural or undue expansion of prices —**Inflatus,** in flā tus, *n* [L, from *inflo, inflatum*.] A blowing or breathing in, inspiration

Inflect, in flekt, *v t* [L *inflecto*—*in*, intens and *flecto*, to bend FLEX] To bend, to turn from a direct line or course, to modulate (the voice), *gram* to go over the inflections of to decline or conjugate —**Inflected,** in flek ted *p* and *a* Bent or turned from a direct line or course (an *inflected* ray of light), *bot* bent or curved inwards, *gram* having inflections —**Inflection, Inflexion,** in flek shon, *n* [L *inflexio inflexionis*] The act of inflecting, or the state of being inflected, modulation, or rise and fall of the voice, *optics* deflection or diffraction, *gram* the variation of nouns, &c, by declension, and of verbs by conjugation —**Inflectional,** in flek shon al, *a* Pertaining to or having inflection —**Inflective** in flek tiv, *a* Having the power of inflecting —**Inflexed,** in flekst, *a* [L *inflexus*, pp of *inflecto*] Curved, bent —*Inflexed leaf*, *bot* a leaf curved or bent upwards and inwards at the apex — **Inflexibility,** in flek si bil i-ti, *n* The quality of being inflexible — **Inflexible,** in flek si bl, *a* [L *inflexibilis*, that cannot be bent] Incapable of being bent, firm in purpose, not to be prevailed on, incapable of being turned from a purpose, inexorable, unalterable —**Inflexibleness,** in flek si bl nes, *n* Inflexibility —**Inflexibly,** in flek si-bli, *adv* In an inflexible manner, firmly, inexorably

Inflict, in-flikt', *v t* [L *infligo, inflictum*—*in*, upon, and *fligo*, to strike, as in *afflict, conflict*] To cause to bear or suffer from, to cause to feel or experience, to impose (pain, disgrace, punishment) — **Inflicter,** in-flik'ter, *n* One who inflicts —**Infic-**

tion, in-flik'shon, *n.* [L *infictio, inflictionis.*] The act of inflicting or imposing, that which is inflicted — **Inflictive,** in flik'tiv, *a* Tending to inflict

Inflorescence, in-flō-res'ens, *n* [From L *inflorescens,* ppr of *infloresco,* to begin to blossom—*in,* intens , and *floresco,* to begin to blossom FLOURISH] A flowering, the unfolding of blossoms, *bot* a mode of flowering or the manner in which blossoms are arranged and supported on their footstalks or peduncles

Inflow, in flō, *n* The act of flowing in or into, that which flows in, influx

Influence, in flu ens, *n* [Fr *influence,* from L *influens, influentis,* ppr of *influo,* to flow in—*in,* in, *fluo,* to flow FLUENT] A flowing in, into, or upon, a supposed power proceeding from the celestial bodies, and operating on the affairs of men, agency or power serving to affect, modify or sway in some way, ability or power sufficient to produce some effect, sway, effect, power or authority arising from elevated station, wealth, and the like, acknowledged as candency with people in power —*v t* —*in fluenced, influencing* To exercise influence on, to modify or affect in some way, to act on, to bias, to sway —**Influencer,** in flu ens ėr, *n* One who or that which in fluences —**Influent,** in flu-ent, *a* [L *m fluens, influentis*] Flowing in —**Influential,** in-flu-en shal, *a* Exerting influence, physical or other possessing power or influence — **Influentially,** in flu en shal li, *adv* In an influential manner

Influenza, in flu-en za *n* [It *influenza,* lit influence INFLUENCE] An epidemic catarrh or cold of an aggravated kind

Influx, in fluks, *n* [L *influxus* a flowing in, from *influo* INFLUENCE] The act of flowing in, infusion, inflow, a coming in, introduction, importation in abundance (an *influx* of money), the point at which one stream runs into another or into the sea — **Influxion,** in fluk shon, *n* [L *m fluxio influxionis*] Infusion, intromission —**Influxive,** in fluk siv, *a* Having a tendency to flow in

Infold, in fōld, *v t* To fold in, to wrap up or inwrap, to clasp with the arms, to embrace

Inform, in form *v t* [Fr *informer,* to apprise, L *informo* to shape, to describe —*in,* intens , and *formo,* to form, from *forma,* form] To give form or shape to, to inspire and give life to, to actuate with vitality, to animate, to communicate knowledge to, to instruct to tell, acquaint, apprise (*to inform* a person *of* something) — *v i* To give information *To inform against* to communicate facts by way of accusation against —**Informant,** in for'mant, *n* One who informs an informer —**Information,** in for mā shon *n* [L *informatio*] The act of informing, news or intelligence communicated by word or writing, intelligence, knowledge derived from reading or instruction, or gathered in any way, a statement of facts laid before a court of justice — **Informatory, Informative,** in for'ma-to-ri, in for' ma-tiv, *a* Affording knowledge or information, instructive — **Informer,** in for' mėr, *n* One who informs, an accomplice who in order to escape punishment gives evidence against another or others, one who makes a business of informing against others

Informal, in for'mal, *a* [Prefix *in,* not, and *formal*] Not in the regular or usual form, not in accordance with official, conventional, or customary forms, without ceremony —**Informality,** in for mal i ti *n* The state of being informal, want of formality —**Informally,** in for'mal li, *adv* In an informal manner

Infra-axillary, in fra ak'sil la-ri, *a* [L *infra,* beneath, and *axilla,* axil] *Bot* situated beneath the axil — **Infracostal,** in-fra-kos'tal, *a* [L *infra,* and *costa,* rib] *Anat* situated beneath the ribs

Infraction, in frak shon, *n* [L *infractio, infractionis,* a breaking in pieces from *infringo, infractum.* INFRINGE] The act of infringing; breach, violation, infringement

Infra-maxillary, in-fra-mak'sil-la-ri, *a* [L *infra,* beneath, and *maxilla,* a jaw] *Anat* situated under the jaw, belonging to the lower jaw —**Infra-mundane,** in fra-mun dān, *a* [L *infra,* and *mundus,* the world] Lying or being beneath the world

Infranchise, in fran'chiz, *v t* Same as *Enfranchise*

Infrangible, in fran ji bl, *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *frangible*] Not capable of being broken, not to be violated or infringed — **Infrangibility, Infrangibleness,** in fran ji bil i ti, in fran ji bl nes, *n* State or quality of being infrangible

Infra-orbital, Infra-orbitary, in fra or bi tal, in fra or'bi ta ri, *a* [Prefix *infra,* and *orbit*] *Anat* situated below the orbit — **Infra scapular,** in fra skap ū ler, *a* [Prefix *infra,* and *scapula*] *Anat* below or beneath the scapula or shoulder blade

Infrequent, in frē kwent, *a* [L *infrequens* — *in,* not and *frequens,* frequent] Not frequent, seldom happening or occurring, unfrequent, rare — **Infrequence, Infrequency,** in frē kwens, in frē kwen si, *n* State of being infrequent —**Infrequently,** in frē kwent li, *adv* Not frequently, seldom, rarely

Infringe, in frinj *v t* —*infringed, infringing* [L *infringo—in* intens and *frango,* to break FRACTION] To break, as laws or contracts, to violate, to contravene, to impair or encroach on —*v i* To encroach followed by *on* or *upon* — **Infringement,** in frinj ment *n* Act of infringing or violating — **Infringer** in frin jėr, *n* One who infringes, a violator

Infula, in fū la, *n* [L] A sort of head dress worn by ancient Roman priests, &c , a pendant to a bishop s mitre

Infume Infumate in fūm , in fū māt *v t* [L *infumo, infumatum—in* in, and *fumus,* smoke FUME] To dry in smoke

Infundibular Infundibulate Infundibuliform, in fun dib ū lėr, in fun-dib u lāt in fun-dib ū li form *a* [From *infundibulum* a funnel—*in* in and *fundo* to pour FUSE] Having the form of a funnel

Infuriate, in fū ri āt *v t* —*infuriated, infuriating* [L L *infurio, infuriatum*—L *in* intens and *furia,* rage madness] To render furious or mad, to enrage —*a* Enraged, mad raging

Infuse in fūz , *v t* —*infused, infusing* [Fr *infuser* from L *infundo infusum* to pour into—*in* into, and *fundo* to pour FUSE] To pour in as a liquid, to pour to shed, to instil as principles or qualities, to introduce, to diffuse, to steep in liquor without boiling in order to extract medicinal or other qualities — **Infuser** in fū zėr *n* One who infuses — **Infusibility** in fu zi bil i ti *n* The capability of being infused —**Infusible** in fū zi bl *a* Capable of being infused —**Infusion,** in fū zhon, *n* The act or process of infusing, that which is infused or instilled, liquor obtained by infusing or steeping —**Infusive** in fū siv *a* Having the power of infusion —**Infusoria** in fū-sō ri a, *n pl* [L] A class of minute, mostly microscopic, animals, so named from being frequently developed in organic infusions —**Infusorial, Infusory,** in fū sō ri al, in fū so-ri *a* Pertaining to the Infusoria, composed of or containing In fusoria —**Infusorian,** in fū sō ri an, *n* One of the Infusoria

Infusible, in fū zi bl, *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *fusible*] Not fusible, incapable of fusion —**Infusibility,** in fū zi bil i ti, *n* Absence of fusibility

Ingathering, in gath ėr ing, *n* The act of gathering in, the collecting and securing of the fruits of the earth, harvest

Ingeminate, in jem i nāt, *v t* [L *ingemino, ingeminatum—in,* intens , and *gemino,* to double GEMINATE] To double or repeat —*a* Redoubled, repeated —**Ingemination,** in jem i nā shon, *n* Repetition, reduplication

Ingender, in-jen'dėr, *v t* Same as *Engender*

Ingenerate, in jen'ėr āt, *v t* [L *ingenero, ingeneratum—in,* and *genero,* to generate] To generate or produce within —*a* Generated within, inborn, innate; inbred — **Ingeneration,** in-jen'ėr-ā"shon, *n* The act of ingenerating or producing within

Ingenious, in-jē'ni us, *a* [L *ingeniosus,* able, ingenious, from *ingenium,* ability, cleverness—*in,* in, and root *gen,* to beget GENUS] Possessed of cleverness or ability; having the faculty of invention, skilful or prompt to invent, apt in contriving or forming new combinations of ideas, contrived with ingenuity, of curious design, structure, or mechanism, witty or well conceived (an *ingenious* compliment) — **Ingeniously,** in jē ni us li, *adv* In an ingenious manner —**Ingeniousness,** in jē ni us nes, *n* Ingenuity —**Ingenuity,** in jen ū i ti, *n* [Fr *ingénuité,* L *ingenuitas,* from *ingenuus* INGENUOUS] Ingenuousness', the quality or power of being ingenious, ready invention, skill in contrivance (In form though not in meaning, this word belongs to the next entry)

Ingenuous, in jen ū us, *a* [L *ingenuus,* inborn freeborn, ingenuous—*in,* and root *gen* to produce GENUS] Honourable, noble or generous', open, frank or candid, free from reserve, disguise equivocation, or dissimulation of persons or things — **Ingenuously** in jen ū us li, *adv* In an ingenuous manner, openly, candidly — **Ingenuousness** in jen ū us nes *n* The condition or quality of being ingenuous, openness of heart, frankness **Ingénue,** an zhā nū *n* An ingenuous, artless naïve girl or young woman used often of female parts in plays, also an actress who plays such parts

Ingest, in jest , *v t* [L *ingero ingestum—in* into, and *gero* to bear GESTURE] To throw into the stomach — **Ingestion** in jest shon, *n* The act of throwing into the stomach

Inglorious, in glō ri us *a* [Prefix *in,* not, and *glorious,* L *inglorius*] Not glorious, without renown, obscure bringing disgrace rather than glory, disgraceful, ignominious — **Ingloriously** in glo ri us li, *adv* In an inglorious manner —**Ingloriousness** in glō ri us nes *n*

Inglubes in glū vi ēr, *n* [L] *Zool* the crop craw, or gorge of birds the stomach or paunch of ruminant animals — **Inglu vial** in glū vi al, *a* Of or pertaining to the inglubes

Ingoing, in go ing *n* The act of entering, entrance — *a* Going in, entering, as on an office

Ingorge in gorj , *v t* To engorge

Ingot in got *n* [From *in* and A Sax *geotan* D *guten* to pour originally meaning a mass of molten metal GUSH] A mass or wedge of gold or silver cast in a mould, a mass of unwrought metal

Ingraft in graft , *v t* [*In* and *graft*] To graft, to attach by grafting hence, to insert, to introduce, to set or fix deeply and firmly — **Ingrafter,** in graf tėr, *n* One who ingrafts — **Ingraftment,** in graft ment, *n* The act of ingrafting

Ingrail in grāl *v t* To engrail

Ingrain, in grān , *v t* To engrain

Ingrate, in grāt, *n* [Fr *ingrat* from L *ingratus,* ungrateful—*in* not and *gratus,* grateful] An ungrateful person

Ingratiate, in grā shi āt *v t* —*ingratiated, ingratiating* [L *in,* into, and *gratia,* favour GRACE] To introduce or commend to another s good will, confidence, or kindness always *refl*

Ingratitude in grat i tūd, *n* [Prefix *in,* not, and *gratitude*] Want of gratitude, insensibility to favours, and want of a disposition to repay them, unthankfulness.

Ingrave † in-grāv , *v t* To engrave

Ingredient in grē di ent *n* [L *ingrediens ingredientis* ppr of *ingredior,* to go in—*in* into and *gradior,* to go GRADE] That which enters into a compound or is a component part of any compound or mixture, an element, component, or constituent

Ingress, in gres, *n* [L *ingressus,* a going into, from *ingredior* INGREDIENT] Entrance, *astron* the entrance of the moon into the shadow of the earth in eclipses, the sun's entrance into a sign, &c , power or liberty of entrance, means of entering —*v t* (in gres) To go in or enter — **Ingression,** in gresh on, *n* [L *ingressio*] The act of entering, entrance

Ingross, in gros , *v t* Same as *Engross*

Inguinal, in'gwi-nal, *a* [L *inguinalis* from *inguen, inguinis,* the groin] Pertaining to the groin

Ingulf, in gulf', *v t* To swallow up in or as in a gulf or whirlpool, to overwhelm by swallowing —**Ingulfment,** in-gulf'ment, *n.* The act of ingulfing

Ingurgitate, in gėr'ji tāt, *v t* —*ingurgitated, ingurgitating* [L *ingurgito, ingurgitatum,* to gorge —*in,* into, and *gurges,* a gulf GORGE] To swallow eagerly or in great quantity —*v i* To drink largely, to swill —**Ingurgitation,** in-gėr'ji tā shon, *n* The act of ingurgitating

Inhabit, in hab'it, *v t* [L *inhabito* —*in,* and *habito* to dwell HABIT] To live or dwell in, to occupy as a place of settled residence —*v i* To dwell to live to abide —**Inhabitable,** in hab'i ta bl, *a* Capable of being inhabited, habitable —**Inhabitance Inhabitancy** in hab'i tans, in hab'i tan si, *n* The condition of an inhabitant, habitancy —**Inhabitant,** in hab'i tant *n* [L *inhabitans, inhabitantis,* ppr of *inhabito*] One who inhabits, one who dwells or resides permanently in a place, as distinguished from an occasional visitor —**Inhabitation,** in hab'i tā shon, *n* The act of inhabiting, an abode —**Inhabiter** in hab'i tėr, *n* One who inhabits, an inhabitant (N T)

Inhale in hāl', *v t* —*inhaled inhaling* [L *inhalo* —*in* in into, and *halo,* to breathe as in *exhale*] To draw into the lungs, to inspire, to suck in —**Inhaler** in hā'lėr, *n* One who inhales, *med* an apparatus for inhaling vapours and volatile substances, as steam of hot water vapour of chloroform, iodine &c a respirator —**Inhalant, Inhalent,** in hā'lant in ha'lent, *a* Inhaling —**Inhalation,** in ha lā shon *n* The act of inhaling

Inhance in hans' *v t* Same as *Enhance*

Inharmonic Inharmonical, in har mon'ik in har mon'i kal, *a* Not harmonic, in harmonious, discordant —**Inharmonious,** in har mō'ni us *a* Not harmonious, discordant —**Inharmoniously** in har mo'ni us li *adv* In an inharmonious manner —**Inharmoniousness Inharmony** in har'mō ni us-nes in har'mo ni, *n* Want of harmony discord

Inhere in hēr' *v i* —*inhered inhering* [L *inhæreo inhæsum* —*in,* and *hæreo* to stick, as in *adhæreo, cohæreo hesitate*] To exist or be fixed in, to long, as attributes or qualities to a subject, to be innate —**Inherence, Inherency,** in hē'rens in hē'ren si *n* The state of inhering existence in something —**Inherent,** in hē'rent *a* [L *inhærens inhærentis,* ppr of *inhæreo*] Inhering inseparable, naturally pertaining inborn, innate —**Inherently** in hē'rent li *adv* In an inherent manner —**Inhesion,** in hē'zhe on *n* [L *inhæreo*] Inherence

Inherit in her'it *v t* [O Fr *enheriter,* L *inhæreditо* to inherit from *hæres hæreditis* an heir HEIR] To receive or obtain by descent from an ancestor to take by being the heir, to receive from a progenitor as part of one's nature to come into possession of, to hold as belonging to one's lot —*v i* To take an inheritance to take the position of heir or heirs —**Inheritability,** in her'i ta bil'i ti *n* The quality of being inheritable —**Inheritable,** in her'i ta bl *a* Capable of being inherited, capable of being transmitted from parent to child —**Inheritably** in her'i ta bli *adv* By inheritance —**Inheritance** in her'i tans, *n* That which is or may be inherited, an estate derived or to be derived from an ancestor to his heir, a possession received by gift or without purchase —**Inheritor,** in her'i tėr *n* One who inherits or may inherit an heir —**Inheritress, Inheritrix,** in her'it res, in her'it riks, *n* An heiress

Inhesion, in hē zhon, *n* Under INHERE

Inhibit, in hib'it, *v t* [L *inhibeo, inhibitum,* to restrain —*in,* in, and *habeo,* to have HABIT] To restrain by command or interdict, to hinder, to forbid, prohibit, or interdict —**Inhibiter,** in-hib'i tėr, *n* One who inhibits —**Inhibition,** in hi bish'on, *n* [L *inhibitio.*] The act of inhibiting, prohibition, a legal writ inhibiting a judge from further proceeding in a cause —**Inhibitory,** in hib'i-to ri, *a* Conveying an inhibition, prohibitory

Inhospitable, in hos pi-ta-bl, *a* [Prefix *in,* not, and *hospitable*] Not hospitable; wanting in hospitality, hence, affording no subsistence or shelter to strangers (as *hospitable* shores) —**Inhospitality, Inhospitableness,** in hos pi tal i ti in hos pi ta bl nes, *n* The quality of being inhospitable —**Inhospitably,** in hos pi ta-bli, *adv* In an inhospitable manner

Inhuman, in hū man *a* [Prefix *in,* not, and *human,* L *inhumanus*] Destitute of the kindness and tenderness that belong to human beings, cruel, barbarous, savage, unfeeling —**Inhumanity** in hū man'i ti, *n* [L *inhumanitas*] The state of being inhuman —**Inhumanly,** in hū man li, *adv* In an inhuman manner

Inhume, in hūm', *v t* —*inhumed, inhuming* [Fr *inhumer* L *inhumo, inhumatum*—*in,* in and *humus,* the ground HUMBLE] To deposit in the earth, to bury, to inter (a dead body) —**Inhumation,** in hū mā shon, *n* The act of burying, interment

Inia in'i a, *n* A cetaceous animal belonging to the dolphin family, frequenting the tributaries of the river Amazon

Inial Under INION

Inimical, in im'i kal, *a* [L *inimicus*—*in,* not and *amicus* friendly AMICABLE] Unfriendly, hostile, adverse hurtful (*inimical* to commerce) —**Inimicality** in im i kal'i ti *n* The state of being inimical —**Inimically** in im'i kal li, *adv* In an inimical manner

Inimitable in im'i ta-bl, *a* [Prefix *in,* not and *imitable*] Incapable of being imitated or copied surpassing imitation —**Inimitability Inimitableness,** in im'i ta bil'i ti in im'i ta bl nes *n* The quality of being inimitable —**Inimitably** in im'i ta bli *adv* In an inimitable manner

Inion in'i on, *n* [Gr *inion,* the nape] *Anat* the ridge of the occiput, the nape —**Inial** in'i al *a* Pertaining to the inion

Iniquity, in ik'wi ti *n* [L *iniquitas* from *iniquus* unequal, from *in* not and *æquus,* equal EQUAL] Want of equity, a deviation from rectitude unrighteousness, a sin or crime, wickedness, an act of injustice —**Iniquitous** in ik'wi tus *a* Characterised by iniquity, unjust wicked, unrighteous —**Iniquitously,** in ik'wi tus li, *adv* In an iniquitous manner

Initial in ish'al *a* [L *initialis* from *initium* beginning from *ineo initum* to go in —*in,* in and *eo itum* to go present also in *ambition exit, circuit issue transient,* &c AMBITION] Placed at the beginning (an *initial* letter), of or pertaining to the beginning beginning incipient —*n* The first letter of a word a person's *initials* are the first letters in proper order of the words composing his name —*v t* —*initialled, initialling* To put one's initials on or to, to sign or mark by initials —**Initially,** in ish'al li, *adv* In an initial manner by way of beginning —**Initiate,** in ish'i āt *v t* —*initiated, initiating* [L *initio, initiatum* from *initium*] To begin or enter upon to set afoot, to be the first to practise or bring in to guide or direct by instruction in rudiments or principles, to let into secrets, to indoctrinate, to introduce into a society or organization, to admit —*a* Initiated introduced to the knowledge of something —**Initiation** in ish i ā shon *n* The act or process of initiating —**Initiative** in ish'i ā tiv *a* Serving to initiate, initiatory —*n* An introductory act or step, the first active procedure in any enterprise, power of taking the lead or of originating —**Initiatory,** in ish'i a to ri, *a* Pertaining to initiation or introduction, introductory, initiating or serving to initiate

Inject, in jekt', *v t* [L *injicio, injectum*—*in,* into, and *jacio* to throw as in *abject, eject reject,* &c DEJECT, JET] To throw in, to cast in or into —**Injection** in jek'shon, *n* The act of injecting, the throwing of a liquid medicine into a cavity of the body by a syringe or pipe, that which is injected —*Injection pipe,* a pipe through which water is injected into the condenser of a steam-engine, to condense the steam —**Injector,** in jek'tėr, *n* One who or that which injects, an apparatus for supplying the boilers of steam-engines with water

Injudicial in-jū-dish'al, *a* [Prefix *in,* not, and *judicial*] Not judicial; not according to the forms of law

Injudicious, in-jū-dish'us, *a* [Prefix *in,* not, and *judicious*] Not judicious; acting without judgment, not according to sound judgment or discretion, unwise; indiscreet, inconsiderate —**Injudiciously,** in-jū dish'us li, *adv* In an injudicious manner —**Injudiciousness,** in jū dish us-nes, *n*

Injunction, in-jungk'shon, *n* [L *injunctio, injunctionis* from *injungo,* to enjoin —*in,* and *jungo,* to join JOIN] The act of enjoining or directing, that which is enjoined, a command, order, precept; *law,* a writ requiring a person to do or refrain from doing certain acts

Injure in jur, *v t* —*injured, injuring* [Fr *injurier,* L *injurior, injuriari,* from *injuria,* injury, *injurius,* injurious, from *in,* not, and *jus, juris,* right justice JURY] To do harm or injury to, to impair the excellence, value, strength, &c , of, to hurt, to damage —**Injurer,** in jur ėr, *n* One who or that which injures —**Injurious,** in-jū'ri us, *a* [L *injurius*] Tending to injure, hurtful harmful, prejudicial —**Injuriously** in jū'ri us-li, *adv* In an injurious or hurtful manner —**Injuriousness,** in-jū'ri us nes *n* The quality of being injurious —**Injury,** in jū ri, *n* [L *injuria, from injurius*] The doing of harm, harm or damage occasioned, a wrong or loss received, mischief, detriment

Injustice, in jus tis, *n.* [L *injustitia*—*in,* not, and *justitia,* justice] Want of justice or equity, any violation of another's rights, iniquity, wrong

Ink, ingk *n* [O E *enke inke,* O Fr *enque* (Fr *encre*) Pr *encaut,* from L *encaustum,* purple ink used by the Roman emperors, from Gr *enkaustos,* burned in —*en,* in, and *kaio* to burn (whence *caustic, encaustic, calm*)] A coloured liquid, usually black, used for writing printing, and the like, a pigment as China or Indian *ink* (under INDIAN) —*v t* To blacken colour, or daub with ink —**Ink bag Ink sac,** *n* A sac found in some cuttle fishes, containing a black viscid fluid resembling ink, by ejecting which they discolour the water and escape from enemies —**Ink fish,** *n* The cuttle fish —**Inkhorn** ingk horn, *n* [From horns being formerly used for holding ink] A small vessel used to hold ink on a writing table or desk, or for carrying it about the person —**Inkiness,** ingk i nes, *n.* The state or quality of being inky —**Inking roller,** *n* A soft tough roller made of glue and treacle, used by printers to supply the types with ink —**Inking table,** *n* A table on which to spread the ink and supply the inking roller —**Inkstand,** ingk'stand, *n* A vessel for holding ink and other writing utensils —**Ink well,** *n* An ink bottle fitted into a hole in the top of a writing desk —**Inky,** ingk i *a* Consisting of ink containing ink, smeared with ink, resembling ink, black

Inkle, ingk l, *n* [Formerly *lingle,* then, by loss of *l ingle inkle,* from Fr *linceul, linsel* strong thread used by shoemakers, L *linum* flax (whence *linen*)] Formerly a kind of crewel or worsted, afterwards a sort of broad linen tape

Inkling, ingk ling, *n* [Prefix *in* or *en,* and Fr *clin* a wink, *cligner,* to wink, L *clinare,* to bend, as in *inclinare,* to incline] A hint or whisper, an intimation, inclination, desire —**Inkle,** ingk l, *v t.* To guess, to conjecture [Colloq]

Inlaid, in lād', pp of *inlay*

Inland, in land, *a* [That is, *in the land* or interior as opposed to the coast] Interior, remote from the sea, carried on within a country, domestic, not foreign, confined to a country, drawn and payable in the same country (an *inland* bill of exchange) —*adv* In or towards the interior of a country —*n* The interior part of a country —**Inlander,** in'lan-dėr, *n.* One who lives in the interior of a country

Inlay, in-lā', *v t* —pret & pp *inlaid* [*In* and *lay*] To lay or insert in; to ornament or diversify by inserting precious stones,

metals, fine woods, ivory, &c, in a ground-work of some other material —*n.* Pieces inlaid and forming a pattern — **Inlayer,** in-lā'ĕr, *n* One who inlays

Inlet, in'let, *n* [Something *let in*] A passage or opening by which an inclosed place may be entered, place of ingress, entrance, a creek or narrow recess in a shore

Inlier, in h'ĕr, *n* *Geol* a portion of one formation lying in and completely surrounded by another formation opposed to *outlier*

Inlock, in lok *v t* To lock or inclose one thing within another

Inly, in'li, *adv* [Adv *in*, and suffix *-ly*] Internally, inwardly, in the heart, mentally, secretly

Inmate, in'māt, *n* [*In* or *inn*, and *mate*] A person who lodges or dwells in the same house with another, one of the occupants of hospitals, asylums, prisons &c

Inmesh, in mesh, *v t* To involve in meshes, as of a net, to entangle or ensnare

Inmost, in'mōst, *a* [A Sax *innemest*, a double superlative of the prep or adv *in*, altered erroneously like *foremost* FOREMOST] Farthest within, remotest from the surface or external part

Inn in *n* [A Sax *inn*, a chamber, a house, an inn, Icel *inni*, a house, from the prep *in*] A house for the lodging and entertainment of travellers, a college of law professors and students — *Inns of Court* certain colleges or corporate societies in London, to one of which all barristers and serjeants at law and all aspirants to those dignities must belong, they are now four the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn — **Innkeeper** in kē'pĕr, *n* The keeper of an inn, a taverner

Innate, in nāt *a* [L *innatus*—*in*, in and *natus*, born NATAL] Inborn, belonging to the body or mind by nature, natural, derived from the constitution of the mind as opposed to being derived from experience (*innate* ideas) — **Innately** in nāt'li, *adv* In an innate manner — **Innateness,** in nāt'nes *n* The quality of being innate

Inner, in'ĕr *a* [A Sax *innera*, compar of *in*] Interior farther inward than some thing else, internal, not outward (the *inner* man), not obvious, esoteric —*n* The centre or that part of a rifle target next the bull's-eye, a shot that strikes the centre — **Innermost,** in'ĕr most, *a* Farthest inward

Innerve, in nĕrv *v t* [Prefix *in* in and *nerve*] To give nerve to to invigorate, to strengthen — **Innervation,** in nĕr va'shon *n* Act of innerving or strengthening *physiol* the properties or functions of the nervous system, a special activity in any part of the nervous system

Innings in'ngz *n pl* [Lit the state of being *in*, a sort of verbal noun] *Cricket*, the time or turn for using the bat, whether in the case of an individual player or of a side, a turn or opportunity for acting in other ways

Innocent in'nō-sent, *a* [L *innocens*, *innocentis*, harmless—*in*, not and *nocens*, ppr of *noceo* to hurt NOXIOUS] Not noxious or hurtful, innoxious, free from guilt, not having done wrong or violated any law, guiltless, sinless, pure, upright, free from the guilt of a particular crime or evil action —*n* One free from guilt or harm, an innocent person, a natural or simpleton — **Innocently** in'nō sent li, *adv* In an innocent manner — **Innocence, Innocency,** in'nō-sens, in'nō sen si, *n* [L *innocentia*] The quality of being innocent, harmlessness, freedom from crime, guilt or sin, freedom from the guilt of a particular crime

Innocuous, in nok'ū us *a* [L *innocuus*—*in*, not, and *nocuus*, hurtful from *noceo*, to hurt INNOCENT] Harmless producing no ill effect — **Innocuously,** in nok'ū us li, *adv* In an innocuous manner — **Innocuity, Innocuousness,** in no-kū'i ti, in nok'ū us nes, *n*

Innominable, in-nom'i na bl *a* [L *innominabilis*—*in*, not, and *nomen*, a name] Not to be named — **Innominate,** in nom'i-nāt, *a* [L *innominatus*] Having no name — *Innominate bone*, the bony mass forming either side of the pelvis and consisting of three bones that have grown together

Innovate, in'nō vāt, *v t* — *innovated, innovating* [L *innovo, innovatum*, to renew —*in* into, and *novus*, new (whence *novel*) NEW] To change or alter by introducing something new —*v i* To introduce novelties, to make changes in anything established with *on* or *in* (to *innovate on* established customs) — **Innovation,** in nō vā'shon, *n* The act of innovating, change made in established laws, customs rites, and practices by the introduction of some thing new — **Innovator** in'no vā'tĕr, *n* One who innovates — **Innovationist** in'nō-vā'shon ist, *n* One who favours or introduces innovations — **Innovative,** in nō'vā-tiv, *a* Introducing or tending to introduce innovations

Innoxious, in nok'shus, *a* [L *innoxius*—*in*, not, and *noxius* hurtful NOXIOUS] Free from mischievous qualities innocent, harmless — **Innoxiously** in nok'shus li, *adv* — **Innoxiousness** in nok'shus nes *n*

Innuendo in nū en'dō *n* [L *innuendo* (ablative of gerund), by giving a nod, *innuo*, to give a nod—*in*, and *nuo* Gr *neuō* to nod] An oblique hint, a remote intimation an insinuation — **Innuent** in'nū ent, *a* [L *innuo*, *s innuentis* ppr of *innuo*] Conveying a hint insinuating, significant

Innumerable in nū'mĕr a bl *a* [L *innumerabilis*—*in* not, and *numerabilis* from *numero* to number] Incapable of being enumerated or numbered for multitude, hence extremely numerous countless — **Innumerably** in nū'mĕr a bli *adv* Without number — **Innumerous** i nu'mĕr us, *a* [L *innumerus*] Innumerable [*Mil*] — **Innumerability, Innumerableness** in nū'mĕr a bil i ti, in nū'mĕr a bl nes *n*

Innutrition in nū trish'on *n* [Prefix *in*, not and *nutritu n*] Want of nutrition or nourishment — **Innutritious Innutritive** in nū trish'us in nū'tri tiv, *a* Not nutritious, not nourishing

Inobservable, in ob zĕr'va bl *a* [Prefix *in*, not and *observabl.*] Incapable of being seen, perceived or observed — **Inobservance,** in ob zĕr'vans, *n* Want of observance disobedience — **Inobservant** in obzĕr'vant *a* [Prefix *in* not and *observant*] Not taking notice not quick or keen in observation heedless disobedient — **Inobservantly,** in ob zĕr'vant li, *adv* In an inobservant manner

Inobtrusive, in ob trū'siv *a* [Prefix *in* not and *obtrusive*] Unobtrusive — **Inobtrusively,** in ob trū'siv li, *adv* Unobtrusively

Inoculate in ok'ū lāt *v t* — *inoculated, inoculating* [L *inoculo inoculatum*, to ingraft an eye or bud of one tree into another—*in*, into and *oculus* an eye (whence *ocular*)] To graft by inserting a bud, to bud *med* to communicate a disease to by morbid matter introduced into the blood especially that of small pox hence, generally, to infect to contaminate — *v i* To practise inoculation — **Inoculable,** in ok'ū la bl *a* Capable of being inoculated or of being communicated by inoculation — **Inoculation** in ok'ū lā'shon *n* The act or practice of inoculating, communication of a disease by contagious matter introduced into the blood, especially artificial communication of small pox formerly employed instead of vaccination — **Inoculator** in ok'ū lā tĕr, *n* One who inoculates

Inodorous, in ō'dĕr us *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *odorous*] Wanting scent, having no smell — **Inodorousness** in ō'dĕr us nes, *n*

Inoffensive, in of fen'siv, *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *offensive*] Giving no offence or provocation, harmless, doing no injury or mischief — **Inoffensively,** in-of fen'siv li, *adv* In an inoffensive manner — **Inoffensiveness,** in of fen'siv nes, *n*

Inofficial, in of fish'al, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *official*] Not official, not proceeding from the proper officer, not done in an official character — **Inofficially,** in of fish'al li *adv* In an inofficial manner

Inoperative in op'e ra-tiv, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *operative*] Not operative, producing no effect

Inopercular, in-ō-pĕr'kū-lĕr, *a* [L *in*, not, and *operculum*, a lid] Having no operculum

Inopportune, in-op'por-tūn, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *opportune*, L *inopportunus*] Not opportune inconvenient, unseasonable — **Inopportunely,** in op por tūn li, *adv* In an inopportune manner

Inordinate in or'di nāt, *a* [L *inordinatus*—*in*, not, and *ordinatus*, well-ordered ORDER] Excessive immoderate, not limited by rules prescribed or to usual bounds — **Inordinacy, Inordinateness,** in-or'di na si, in or'di nāt nes, *n* The state or quality of being inordinate — **Inordinately,** in or'di nāt li, *adv* In an inordinate manner, excessively

Inorganic, in or gan'ik, *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *organic*] Having no organs devoid of an organized structure or the structure of a living being pertaining to or embracing the department of unorganized substances (*inorganic* chemistry) — **Inorganical** in or gan'i kal, *a* Inorganic — **Inorganically,** in or gan'i kal li, *adv* In an inorganic manner without organs or organization — **Inorganization** in or'gan i zā'shon, *n* The state of being in organized — **Inorganized,** in-or'gan izd, *a* Void of organs, unorganized

Inosculate in os kū lāt *v t* — *inosculated, inosculating* [L *in* and *osculo*, *oscula tus* to kiss OSCULATION] To unite by apposition or contact, as arteries nerves, geometrical curves &c, to anastomose, to run into one another —*v t* — *inosculated, inosculating* To cause to unite in this way — **Inosculation,** in os kū lā shon, *n* The act of inosculating a point where vessels are inosculated anastomosis

In patient *n* A patient who is lodged and fed as well as treated in a hospital or infirmary

Inquest in'kwest *n* [O Fr *enqueste* from L *inquæro* to seek after INQUIRE] The act of inquiring inquiry, search, quest, *law* a judicial inquiry, especially an inquiry held before a jury, the jury itself — *Coroner's inquest* an inquest held by a coroner on the bodies of such as either die or are supposed to die, a violent death

Inquietude in kwī'e tūd *n* [L *inquietudo*—*in* not and *quietudo* quietude] Want of quiet restlessness, uneasiness either of body or mind

Inquire in kwīr *v i* — *inquired inquiring* [L *inquæro* to seek after—*in* into and *quæro* to seek QUERY, QUEST] To ask a question or questions to seek for information by asking questions, to seek for truth by argument or the discussion of questions or by investigation (to *inquire of* a person *after concerning into*, &c a thing) —*v t* To ask about to seek by asking into to *inquire* the way *of* a person — **Inquirer** in kwīr'ĕr *n* One who inquires an investigator — **Inquiringly** in kwī'ring li, *adv* In an inquiring manner, by way of inquiry — **Inquiry,** in kwīr'i *n* [From *inquire* like *expiry* from *expire*] The act of inquiring, a question or interrogation, search for information or knowledge, research investigation

Inquisition in kwi zish'on *n* [L *inquisitio inquisitionis*, from *inquiro inquisitum* to seek after INQUIRE] The act of inquiring inquiry, investigation, a judicial inquiry an inquest, in *R Cath Ch* a court or tribunal established for the examination and punishment of heretics and which formerly in some countries was the means of great cruelties being perpetrated — **Inquisitional, Inquisitorial** in kwi zish'on al, in kwi zish'on a li *a* Pertaining or relating to inquisition or inquiry, relating to the Inquisition — **Inquisitive,** in kwiz'i tiv, *a* Addicted to inquiry, inclined to seek information, given to pry into anything, troublesomely curious, prying — **Inquisitively,** in kwiz'i tiv li, *adv* In an inquisitive manner — **Inquisitiveness,** in kwiz'i tiv nes, *n* The quality of being inquisitive — **Inquisitor,** in kwiz'i tĕr, *n* One whose official duty it is to inquire and examine, a member of the Inquisition — **Inquisitorial,** in kwiz'i tō'ri al, *a* Pertaining to inquisition,

especially to the Court of Inquisition, making strict or searching inquiry —**In quisitorially**, in-kwiz i-tō ri-al li, *adv* In an inquisitorial manner

Inroad, in rōd, *n* [A *road* or rather a *raid* or riding into a country] The hostile entrance of an enemy into a country, a sudden incursion or invasion, an encroachment, loss or impairment (to make *inroads* on one's health)

Inroll, in rōl, *v t* —**Inrolment**, in rōl ment, *n* **Enroll, Enrolment**

Insalivation, in sal i vā shon, *n* *Physiol* the blending of the saliva with the food in the act of eating

Insalubrious, in sa lū bri us, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *salubrious*] Not salubrious, unfavourable to health, unhealthy —**Insalubrity**, in sa lū bri ti, *n* The state or quality of being insalubrious, unhealthiness

Insalutary, in sal ū ta ri, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *salutary*] Not salutary, unhealthy, productive of evil

Insane, in sān, *a* [Prefix *in* not and *sane*, L *insanus*] Not sane, unsound or deranged in mind or intellect, mad, crazy, delirious, distracted, appropriated to insane persons (an *insane* hospital) —**Insanely**, in sān li, *adv* In an insane manner —**Insanity, Insaneness** in sān i ti, in sān nes, *n* The state of being insane or of unsound mind, derangement of intellect lunacy

Insatiable, in sā shi a bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *satiable*, L *insatiabilis*] Incapable of being satiated satisfied or appeased —**Insatiability, Insatiableness**, in sā shi a bil i ti in sā shi a bl nes *n* The quality of being insatiable —**Insatiably**, in sā shi a bli, *adv* In an insatiable manner —**Insatiate**, in sā shi āt, *a* [L *insatiatus*] Not satisfied, insatiable —**Insatiately** in sā shi āt li *adv* In an insatiate manner —**Insatiateness Insatiety**, in sā shi āt nes, in sa ti e ti, *n* State of not being satiated

Inscient in si ent, *a* [L *in*, not, and *scions*, *scientis* ppr of *scio*, to know SCIENCE] Not knowing, ignorant —**Inscience** in si ens *n* [L *inscientia*] Ignorance, want of knowledge

Insconce in skons, *v t* To ensconce

Inscribe, in skrib, *v t* —*inscribed*, *inscribing* [L *inscribo*, *inscriptum* — *in*, and *scribo* to write] Describing To write down or engrave, to mark down (to *inscribe* a motto), to mark with characters or words (to *inscribe* a monument) to assign, address, or dedicate (to *inscribe* a poem to a person), to imprint deeply, to impress *geom* to draw or delineate within another figure so that the boundaries of the two are in contact at certain points —**Inscribable**, in skrī ba bl *a* Capable of being inscribed —**Inscribableness** in skrī ba bl nes *n* —**Inscriber** in skrī bėr, *n* One who inscribes — **Inscriptible** in skrip ti bl, *a* *Geom* capable of being inscribed —**Inscription**, in skrip shon, *n* [L *inscriptio*, *inscriptionis*] The act of inscribing, any words or writing engraved on stone, metal or other hard substance for public inspection, an address of a book, poem, &c, to a person as a mark of respect, less formal than a dedication, *numis* the words placed in the middle of the reverse side of some coins and medals —**Inscriptive**, in skrip tiv, *a* Of the character of an inscription

Inscrutable, in skrō ta bl, *a* [Fr *inscrutable* L *inscrutabilis*—*in*, not, and *scrutor*, to search SCRUTINY] Incapable of being searched into and understood, incapable of being penetrated or understood by human reason, not to be satisfactorily accounted for or explained —**Inscrutably**, in skrō ta bli, *adv* In an inscrutable manner — **Inscrutability, Inscrutableness**, in skrō ta bil i ti, in skrō ta bl nes *n*

Insculp,† in skulp, *v t* [L *insculpo*—*in*, and *sculpo*, to engrave] To engrave, to carve

Inseam, in sēm', *v t* To impress or mark with a seam or cicatrix

Insect, in'sekt, *n* [L *insectum*, something cut in (from their shape), from *insecо*, *insectum*, to cut into—*in*, into, and *seco*, to cut DISSECT] One of a class of small animals that in their mature state have the three divisions of the body—the head, thorax, and abdomen — always distinct from one another, and usually have three pairs of legs and two pairs of wings, as the numerous creatures known as flies, beetles, bees, &c, a puny contemptible person —*a* Pertaining to insects, resembling an insect, mean, contemptible —**Insecticide**, in sek ti sid, *n* [*Insect*, and L *cædo*, to kill] One who or that which kills insects, the killing of insects —**Insectivore**, in sek ti-vōr, *n* [*Insect*, and L *voro*, to devour] An animal that eats insects — **Insectivorous**, in sek tiv ō-rus, *a* Feeding or subsisting on insects, belonging to an order of animals (shrew, hedgehog, mole) which live to a great extent on insects

Insecure, in sē-kūr', *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *secure*] Not secure, not confident of safety, apprehensive of danger or loss, not sufficiently strong or guarded, not furnishing security or safety, unsafe —**Insecurely**, in sē kur li, *adv* In an insecure manner —**Insecurity, Insecureness**, in sē kū ri ti in sē kūr'nes, *n* The state of being insecure, want of security

Insensate, in sen sāt, *a* [L L *insensatus* —L *in*, not, and *sensus* sensation, sense SENSE] Destitute of sense or sensation, wanting sensibility, stupid — **Insensateness** in sen sāt nes, *n* The state of being insensate

Insensible in sen si bl, *a* [L *insensibilis* —prefix *in* not and *sensibilis*, sensible] Not apprehended by the senses, imperceptible incapable of being, felt or perceived, so slow or gradual that the stages are not noted destitute of the power of feeling or perceiving, numb or dead to pain, not susceptible of emotion or passion, void of feeling unfeeling callous, apathetic, in different — **Insensibly** in sen si bli, *adv* In an insensible manner, imperceptibly, by slow degrees — **Insensibility, Insensibleness**, in sen si bil i ti, in sen si bl nes, *n* The condition or quality of being insensible, dulness, apathy, numbness, torpor — **Insensitive**, in sen si tiv, *a* Not sensitive, having little sensibility —**Insensuous**, in sen sū us, *a* Not sensuous — **Insentient**, in sen shi ent, *a* Not sentient

Inseparable, in sep a ra bl *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *separable*, L *inseparabilis*] Incapable of being separated or disjoined, not to be parted, always together —**Inseparably** in sep a ra bli, *adv* In an inseparable manner — **Inseparability, Inseparableness**, in sep a ra bil i ti, in sep a ra bl nes *n*

Insert, in sėrt, *v t* [L *insero*, *insertum*—*in*, and *sero* to put (as in *assert exert*, *concert*) SERIES] To set in or among, to put or thrust in, to introduce —**Inserted** in sėr'ted *p* *Bot* attached to or growing out of some part —*Inserted column*, same as *Engaged Column* — **Insertion**, in sėr' shon *n* [L *insertio*] The act of inserting, something inserted, *bot* the place or mode of attachment of an organ to its support

Insessores, in ses sō rēz, *n pl* [Pl of L *insessor* one that sits—*in*, and *sedeo*, to sit] The order of perchers or passerine birds comprehending all those which live habitually among trees, with the exception of the birds of prey and climbing birds — **Insessorial**, in ses sō ri al *a* Belonging to the Insessores or perching birds

Inset in set *v t* To set in, to infix or implant —*n* (in set) That which is set in, insertion

Insheathe in shēth, *v t* To hide or cover in a sheath

Inshore, in shōr *a* or *adv* Near the shore

Inshrine, in shrin, *v t* To enshrine

Inside, in sid, *a* [Lit within the sides] Being within, interior internal —*n* That which is within, specifically, the entrails or bowels, an inside passenger in a vehicle —*prep* In the interior of, within

Insidious, in sid i us, *a* [L *insidiosus*, from *insidiæ*, an ambush, from *insideo*, to sit upon—*in*, in, upon, and *sedeo*, to sit SIT] Characterised by treachery or stealthy and guileful acts, treacherous; guileful, working evil secretly (an *insidious* person, plot, disease) — **Insidiously**, *in-sid i-us-li*, *adv* In an insidious manner —**Insidiousness**, in sid'i-us-nes, *n*.

Insight, in sit *n* [Prefix *in*, and *sight*.] Deep inspection or view, thorough knowledge, power of observation, discernment; penetration

Insignia, in sig'ni a, *n pl* [L, pl of *insigne*, a mark, neut of *insignis*, remarkable—*in*, intens, and *signum*, a mark SIGN] Badges or distinguishing marks of office or honour, any characteristic marks or signs

Insignificant, in sig nif'i-kant, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *significant*] Void of signification, having no weight or effect, unimportant, trivial or trifling, without weight of character, mean, contemptible —**Insignificantly**, in sig nif'i kant-li, *adv* In an insignificant manner —**Insignificance, Insignificancy**, in-sig nif i kans, in-sig nif'i-kan si, *n* The condition or quality of being insignificant

Insincere, in sin sēr', *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *sincere*, L *insincerus*] Not sincere, dissembling, hypocritical, false, deceitful of persons, statements, &c — **Insincerely**, in sin sēr'li, *adv* In an insincere manner —**Insincerity**, in sin ser'i ti, *n*. The quality of being insincere

Insinuate, in sin ū āt, *v t* —*insinuated*, *insinuating* [L *insinuo*, *insinuatum*—*in*, and *sinuo*, to wind, from *sinus*, a bending, curve, bosom] To introduce gently, or as by a winding or narrow passage, hence *refl* to push or work gradually into favour, to introduce one's self by slow or artful means, to infuse gently or artfully, to instil (to *insinuate* a doubt), to hint or suggest —*v i* To creep or wind, to act by insinuation, to make an insinuation, to wheedle —**Insinuating**, in sin ū āt ing, *p* and *a* Given to or characterized by insinuation, wheedling, insensibly winning favour and confidence — **Insinuatingly**, in sin ū at ing li *adv* In an insinuating manner —**Insinuation**, in sin ū ā shon, *n* [L *insinuatio insinuationis*] The act of insinuating, a wheedling manner, a suggestion, hint, or innuendo —**Insinuative, Insinuatory**, in sin ū ā tiv, in sin ū a to-ri, *a* Insinuating, stealing on the affections —**Insinuator**, in sin ū ā-tėr, *n* One who insinuates

Insipid, in sip id *a* [L *insapidus*—*in*, not, and *sapidus*, savoury, from *sapio*, to taste SAVOUR] Tasteless, destitute of taste, vapid, wanting interest spirit, life, or animation, dull heavy, or uninteresting — **Insipidity, Insipidness**, in si pid'i ti, in-sip id nes, *n* The quality of being insipid —**Insipidly**, in sip id li, *adv* In an insipid manner

Insist, in sist, *v i* [L *insisto*—*in*, and *sisto*, to stand, as in *consist*, *desist*, *persist*, *resist*, &c STATE] To rest, dwell, or dilate upon as a matter of special moment, to be persistent, urgent, peremptory, or pressing usually with *on* or *upon* —**Insistence**, in sis tens, *n* Act of insisting; persistency, urgency

Insnare in snār', *v t* —*insnared*, *insnaring* To catch in a snare, to entrap, to involve in difficulties or perplexities, to inveigle; to entangle —**Insnarer**, in snār'ėr, *n* One that insnares — **Insnaringly**, in snār'ing-li, *adv* So as to insnare

Insobriety, in sō bri e-ti, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *sobriety*] Want of sobriety, intemperance, drunkenness

Insociable, in sō shi a bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *sociable*] Not sociable, unsociable, taciturn —**Insociably**, in-sō'shi a bli, *adv* In an insociable manner, unsociably — **Insociability**, in sō shi-a-bil''i-ti, *a* The quality of being insociable

Insolate, in so-lāt, *v t* —*insolated*, *insolating* [L *insolo*, *insolatum*—*in*, and *sol*, the sun (whence *solar*)] To dry or prepare in the sun's rays, to expose to the heat of the sun —**Insolation**, in-so-lā shon, *n*. [L *insolatio*, *insolationis*] The act of exposing, or condition of being exposed, to the rays of the sun, sunstroke

Insolent, in'sō-lent, *a* [L *insolens*, *insolentis*, contrary to custom, immoderate,

haughty, insolent—*in*, not, and *solens*, ppr of *solo*, *to* be wont] Showing haughty disregard of others, using rude and haughty or defiant language, overbearing, saucy, proceeding from insolence —**Inso lently**, in'sō lent-li, *adv* In an insolent manner —**Insolence**, in'sō-lens, *n* [L *insolentia*, from *insolens*] Haughtiness manifested in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others, insolent language

Insolidity, in-so-lid i ti, *n* [Prefix *in*, not, and *solidity*] Want of solidity

Insoluble, in-sol ū bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *soluble*] Incapable of being dissolved, particularly by a liquid, not to be solved or explained —**Insolubility**, **Insolubleness**, in sol ū bil i ti, in sol ū bl nes, *n* The quality of being insoluble

Insolvable, in sol va bl *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *solvable*] Not solvable, not to be solved or explained, not admitting solution

Insolvent, in-sol vent, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *solvens*] Not solvent, not having money, goods, or estate sufficient to pay all debts.—*n* A debtor unable to pay his debts —**Insolvency**, in sol ven si, *n* The condition of being insolvent, inability of a person to pay all his debts

Insomnious, in som ni us, *a* [L *insomnis*, from *insomnia*, sleeplessness—*in*, not, and *somnus*, sleep] Restless in sleep, or being without sleep —**Insomnia**, in som ni a, *n* [L] Want of sleep, morbid or unnatural sleeplessness

Insomuch, in-sō-much *adv* [*In*, *so*, and *much*] To such a degree, in such wise, so followed by that, sometimes as

Insouciant, an so-syan, *a* [Fr —*in*, not, and *soucier*, to care, *souci*, care, from L *sollicitus*, uneasy, solicitous] Careless, heedless, regardless, unconcerned — **Insouciance**, an sō-syans, *n* The quality of being insouciant

Inspan, in span, *v t* [D *inspannen*—*in*, in, and *spannen*, to yoke] To yoke, as draught oxen correlative of *outspan* [South African Colonies]

Inspect, in-spekt, *v t* [L *inspicio*, *inspectum*—*in*, and *specio*, to view SPECIES] To view or examine for the purpose of ascertaining the quality or condition, discovering errors, &c , to examine officially —**Inspection**, in spek'shon, *n* [L *inspectio*] The act of inspecting, official view or examination —**Inspector**, in spek tėr, *n* One who inspects or oversees — **Inspectorate**, in spek'tėr āt, *n* A body of inspectors or overseers, inspectorship —**Inspectorship**, in-spek tėr ship, *n* The office or district of an inspector

Inspire, in spir', *v t* —*inspired*, *inspiring* [L *inspiro* — *in*, and *spiro*, to breathe, whence *spirit*, *expire* *respire*] To draw in breath, to inhale air into the lungs — *v t* To breathe in, to draw into the lungs, to infuse by or as if by breathing, to instill, to communicate divine instructions to the mind of, to animate by supernatural infusion , to rouse or animate in general — **Inspired**, in spird, *p* and *a* Breathed in, inhaled, directed by the Holy Spirit, instructed or affected by a superior influence, produced under the direction or influence of inspiration (*inspired* writings) —**Inspirer**, in spir'ėr, *n* One who inspires. — **Inspiring**, in-spi ring, *p* and *a* Infusing spirit or courage, animating — **Inspirable**, in-spi ra bl, *a* Capable of being inspired; inhalable —**Inspiration**, in spi-rā shon, *n* [L *inspiratio*] The act of inspiring, the divine influence by which the sacred writers were instructed, influence emanating from any object, giving rise to new and elevated thoughts or emotions, the state of being inspired, something conveyed to the mind when under extraordinary influence — **Inspirational**, in-spi-rā shon al, *a* Pertaining to inspiration —**Inspiratory**, in-spi ra to ri, *a* Pertaining to or assisting in inspiration (the *inspiratory* muscles)

Inspirit, in-spir it, *v t* [Prefix *in*, and *spirit*.] To infuse or excite spirit in, to enliven, animate, encourage, invigorate

Inspissate, in spis'āt, *v t* —*inspissated*, *inspissating* [L *inspisso*, *inspissatum*—*in*, *intens.*, and *spissus*, thick] To thicken by boiling so as to evaporate the water, to bring to greater thickness by evaporation —*a* Thick, inspissated —**Inspissation**, in-spis ā shon, *n*. The act or operation of inspissating

Instable, in-stā'bl, *a* [L *instabilis* — *in*, not, and *stabilis*, stable.] Not stable, unstable —**Instability**, **Instableness**, in stabil i ti, in-stā'bl nes, *n* Want of stability, inconstancy, changeableness, want of strength or firmness in construction

Install, in stąl, *v t* [Fr *installer* — *in*, in, and O H G *stal*, a place, E *stall* STALL] To place in a seat, to place in an office or post, to invest with any charge, office, or rank with customary ceremonies —**Installation**, in stą lā shon, *n* The act or ceremony of *installing* —**Instalment**, *in stąl* ment, *n* The act of installing, a part of a whole produced at stated periods, one of the parts of a sum paid at various times

Instance in stans, *n* [L *instantia*, a standing near, importunity, urgency — *in*, on, and *sto*, to stand. STATE] The act or state of being instant or urgent, urgency, a case occurring, a case offered as an exemplification or precedent, an example, an occurrence —*v t* —*instanced*, *instancing* To mention as an instance, example, or case in point —**Instant**, in stant, *a* [L *instans*, *instantis*] Pressing, urgent, importunate, or earnest (N T), immediate, without intervening time (send him to *instant* execution), quick, making no delay, present or current usually abbreviated to *inst* , as 10th *inst* , that is, 10th day of the present month — *n* A point in duration , a moment, a part of duration that occupies the time of a single thought —**Instantaneity** **Instantaneousness**, in stan ta-nē i ti, in stan tā nē us-nes *n* The quality of being instantaneous — **Instantaneous** in stan tā nē us, *a* [Made on the model of *contemporaneous*] Done in an instant, occurring without any perceptible lapse of time —**Instantaneously**, in stan tā'nē us li, *adv* In an instant, in a moment — **Instanter**, in stan tėr, *adv* [L from *instans*] Immediately, forthwith, on the moment —**Instantly**, in stant li, *adv* With urgency, earnestly, immediately, forthwith, at once

Instate, in stāt, *v t* — *instated* *instating* [Prefix *in* and *state*] To establish, as in a rank or condition, to install

Instead, in sted , *adv* [From *in* and *stead*, place, *stead* retaining its character of a noun, and being followed by *of*] In the place or room [When *instead* is used without *of* following, there is an ellipsis of a word or words that would otherwise follow the *of*]

Instep in step, *n* [Formerly *instop*, *instup*, perhaps from *in* and *stoop*, lit the bend in] The forepart of the upper side of the human foot, near its junction with the leg part of the hind leg of a horse from the ham to the pastern joint

Instigate, in sti gāt, *v t* —*instigated*, *instigating* [L *instigo*, *instigatum*—*in* on and root *stig*, to prick INSTINCT, STIGMA] To incite, to set on, to provoke, to urge used chiefly or wholly in a bad sense —**Instigation**, in sti gā shon, *n* [L *instigatio*] The act of instigating, incitement, as to evil or wickedness — **Instigator**, in sti gā-tėr, *n* One who instigates

Instil, in stil , *v t* —*instilled*, *instilling* [L *instillo*—*in*, and *stillo*, to drop DISTIL] To pour in by drops, hence, to infuse slowly or by degrees into the mind, to cause to be imbibed, to insinuate imperceptibly — **Instillation**, in-stil ā shon, *n* The act of instilling — **Instillatory**, in-stil a to ri, *a* Relating to instillation — **Instiller**, in-stil ėr, *n* One who instils — **Instilment**, in-stil ment, *n* The act of instilling

Instinct, in stingkt, *n* [L *instinctus*, instigation, impulse, from *instinguo*, *instinctum*, to impel—*in*, on, and root meaning to prick, as in *stimulus*, *sting*] An impulse to a particular kind of action which the being needs to perform as an individual, but which it could not possibly learn to perform before it needs to act; as a general term it includes all original impulses and that apparent knowledge and skill which animals have without experience; hence, natural feeling or sense of what is correct or effective in artistic matters or the like. —*a* (in-stingkt') Animated or stimulated from within, inspired; fully suffused and breathing out (a portrait *instinct* with life) —**Instinctive**, in stingk'tiv, *a* Prompted by or proceeding from instinct, determined by natural impulse or propensity, spontaneous — **Instinctively**, in-stingk tiv-li, *adv* In an instinctive manner —**Instinctivity**, in-stingk tiv i-ti, *n* The quality of being instinctive.

Institute, in sti tūt, *v t* —*instituted*, *instituting* [L *instituo*, *institutum* — *in*, and *statuo*, to set, place, from *sto*, *statum*, to stand STATE.] To set up or establish, to ordain, *to originate*, *to found*, *to set* in operation, to begin (an investigation, &c) —*n*. That which is instituted or formally established, an established law, precept, or principle, a society established according to certain laws or regulations for the furtherance of some particular object (a philosophic *institute*, a literary *institute*, a mechanics *institute*), *pl* a book of elements or principles, particularly a work containing the principles of a system of jurisprudence - **Institution**, in sti tū shon, *n* [L *institutio*] The act of instituting, *eccles* the ceremony of investing a clerk with the spiritual part of a benefice, something instituted or established, a permanent rule of conduct or of government, something forming a prominent or established feature in social or national life, a society established or body organized for promoting, any object public or social — **Institutional**, in sti tū shon al, *a* Relating to institutions, instituted by authority relating to elementary knowledge — **Institutionary**, in sti tū shon a ri, *a* Relating to an institution or to institutions —**Institutive** in sti tū tiv *a* Tending or intended to institute or establish —**Institutor** in sti tū tėr, *n* [L] One who institutes

Instruct, in strukt , *v t* [L *instruo*, *instructum*—*in* and *struo*, to join together to pile up STRUCTURE] To teach, to educate, to impart knowledge or information to, to enlighten, to direct or command, to furnish with orders, to order or enjoin — **Instructible** in struk ti bl *a* Capable of being instructed, teachable, docile — **Instruction** in struk shon, *n* [L *instructio*] The act of instructing, that which is communicated for instructing, that with which one is instructed, information, order mandate or direction — **Instructional**, in struk shon al, *a* Relating to instruction, educational —**Instructive** in struk tiv, *a* Conveying knowledge serving to instruct or inform —**Instructively**, in struk tiv li *adv* In an instructive manner—**Instructiveness** in struk tiv nes *n* —**Instructor**, in struk tėr, *n* [L] One who instructs, a teacher

Instrument, in stru ment, *n* [L *instrumentum*, from *instruo*, to prepare IN STRUCT] That by which work is performed or anything is effected, a tool, a utensil, an implement, one who or that which is subservient to the execution of a plan or purpose, means used or contributing to an effect, any contrivance from which music is produced, as an organ, harp, violin flute, &c , *law*, a writing instructing one in regard to something that has been agreed upon —**Instrumental**, in stru men tal, *a* Conducive as an instrument or means to some end, pertaining to instruments especially musical instruments — **Instrumentalist**, in stru men tal ist *n* One who plays upon a musical instrument —**Instrumentality**, **Instrumentalness**, in stru men tal i ti, in stru-men tal nes, *n* The condition of being instrumental, subordinate or auxiliary agency, agency as means to an end —**Instrumentally**, in stru men'tal li, *adv* By way of an instrument; as means to an end, with instruments of music —**Instrumentation** in stru men tā"shon, *n* The art of arranging music for a combined number of instruments, the music for a number of instruments, execution of music on an instrument

Insubjection, in-sub-jek shon, *n*. [Prefix

in, not, and *subjection*.] Want of subjection, state of disobedience to government
Insubmission, in-sub mish on, *n*. [Prefix *in*, not, and *submission*.] Want of submission, disobedience
Insubordinate, in sub-or'di nāt, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *subordinate*.] Not submitting to authority, mutinous, riotous —**Insubordination**, in sub-or'di nā shon, *n* The quality of being insubordinate
Insubstantial, in sub stan shal, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *substantial*.] Unsubstantial
Insuetude in swē tūd, *n* [L *insuetudo*, from *insuetus*, unaccustomed—*in*, not, and *suetus*, accustomed.] The state of being unaccustomed, absence of use or custom
Insufferable, in suf fėr a bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *sufferable*.] Not to be suffered, borne, or endured, intolerable, unendurable —**Insufferably**, in suf fėr a bli, *adv* In an insufferable manner
Insufficient, in suf fish ent, *a* [Prefix *in*, not and *sufficient*.] Not sufficient, inadequate to any need, use, or purpose —**Insufficiency**, in suf fish en si, *n* The condition or quality of being insufficient —**Insufficiently**, in suf fish ent-li, *adv* In an insufficient manner
Insular, in sū lėr, *a* [L *insularis*, from *insula*, an island (whence also *isle*, *isolate*).] Of or pertaining to an island, forming an island, pertaining to the opinions or views of people inhabiting an island, hence, narrow minded (*insular* prejudices), contracted —**Insularity**, in sū lar i ti, *n* The state of being insular —**Insularly**, in sū ler li, *adv* In an insular manner —**Insulate**, in sū lāt, *v t* —*insulated*, *insulating* To make an island of, to place in a detached situation, to isolate, to separate, as an electrified or heated body, from other bodies by the interposition of non conductors, to free from combination with other substances, as a chemical substance —**Insulation**, in sū lā shon, *n* The act of insulating, or state of being insulated —**Insulator**, in sū lā tėr *n* One who or that which insulates, a body that interrupts the communication of electricity or heat to surrounding objects, a non conductor
Insult, in sult *n* [Fr *insulte*, L *insultus*, from *insulto*, *insultum*, to leap on—*in* and *salto*, to leap, seen also in *assaul*, *assault*, *desultory*, *result*, *sally*, *salient*.] Any gross affront or indignity offered to another, either by words or actions, act or speech of insolence or contempt —*v t* (in sult') To treat with insult gross abuse insolence or contempt —*v t* To behave with insolent triumph —**Insulter** in sult'ėr, *n* One who insults —**Insulting** in sult ing, *a* Containing or conveying insult —**Insultingly**, in sult ing li, *adv* In an insulting manner so as to insult
Insuperable in sū pėr a bl *a* [L *insuperabilis*—*in*, not, and *supero*, to overcome SUPERIOR.] Incapable of being overcome or surmounted, insurmountable (difficulties obstacles, &c.) —**Insuperability**, **Insuperableness** in sū pėr a bil i ti, in sū pėr a bl nes, *n*. The quality of being insuperable —**Insuperably**, in sū pėr a bli *adv* In an insuperable manner
Insupportable, in sup pōr ta bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *supportable*.] Not to be supported or borne, insufferable intolerable —**Insupportableness** in sup porta bl nes, *n* —**Insupportably**, in sup por ta bli, *adv*
Insuppressible, in sup pres i bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *suppressible*.] Incapable of being suppressed or concealed — **Insuppressibly**, in sup pres i bli, *adv* So as not to be suppressed —**Insuppressive** i in suppres iv, *a* Not tending to suppress, in suppressible (*Shak*.)
Insure, in shōr , *v t* —*insured*, *insuring* [Prefix *in*, intens , and *sure*.] To make sure, to ensure (which is the word now commonly used in this general sense), to contract for the payment of a certain sum in the event of loss or damage happening to, or at the death or termination of (to *insure* a house against fire, a ship against damage, to *insure* one's life), to make a subject of insurance, to assure (one s life) —**Insurer**, in-shōr'ėr, *n* One who insures —**Insurable** in-shō'ra-bl, *a* Capable of being insured —**Insurance**, in-shō'rans, *n* The act of insuring; a contract by which a person or company, in consideration of a sum of money or percentage (technically called a *premium*), becomes bound to indemnify the insured or his representatives against loss by certain risks, the premium paid for insuring property or life *Marine insurance* is the term used for the insurance on ships, goods, &c at sea. *Fire insurance* is for the insuring of property on shore from fire. *Life insurance* is for securing the payment of a certain sum at the death of the individual insured, or when he reaches a given age or of an annuity —*Insurance policy* the document by which the insurance is ratified
Insurgent, in sėr jent, *a* [L *insurgens*, *insurgentis*, ppr of *insurgo* to rise against —*in* on, and *surgo* to rise, whence *surge*, *source*, &c.] Rising in opposition to lawful civil or political authority, rebellious —*n*. A person who rises in opposition to civil or political authority An *insurgent* differs from a *rebel* in holding a less pronounced position of antagonism, and may or may not develop into a rebel INSURRECTION —**Insurgency** in sėr jen si, *n* The condition of being insurgent
Insurmountable, in sėr moun ta bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not and *surmountable*.] Incapable of being surmounted, passed over or overcome —**Insurmountability** **Insurmountableness** in sėr moun ta bil i ti, in sėr moun'ta bl nes, *n* — **Insurmountably**, in sėr moun ta-bli *adv*
Insurrection, in sėr rek shon *n* [L *insurrectio*, *insurrectionis*, from *insurgo insurrectum* INSURGENT.] The open and active opposition of a number of persons to the civil or political authorities of a city or country, in defiance of law and order, a revolt by a number of persons against constituted authorities An *insurrection* is less serious than a *rebellion* for the latter attempts to overthrow the government to establish a different one or to place the country under another jurisdiction a *mutiny* is a movement of revolt against minor institutions, or against the authorities in the army or navy a *revolt* is a less strong form of a rebellion —**Insurrectional** **Insurrectionary**, in sėr rek shon al, in sėr rek shon a ri *a* Pertaining to insurrection —**Insurrectionist** in sėr rek shon ist, *n* One who favours insurrection
Insusceptible in sus sep ti bl *a* [Prefix *in* not and *susceptible*.] Not susceptible, not capable of being affected or impressed (a heart *insusceptible of* pity) —**Insusceptibility** in sus sep ti bil i ti *n* The quality of being insusceptible —**Insusceptive** in sus sep tiv *a* Not susceptive, not susceptible or receptive
Intact in takt *a* [L *intactus*—prefix *in*, not and *tactus* touched pp of *tango* to touch whence also *tangent tact* &c.] Untouched by anything that harms or defiles, uninjured, unimpaired, left complete, whole or unharmed
Intaglio in tal yō, *n* [It , from *intagliare*, to carve—*in* and *tagliare* to cut Fr *taille*) (whence *tailor*).] Any figure engraved or cut into a substance so as to form a hollow, a gem with a figure or device sunk below the background the reverse of *cameo*, which has the figure in relief —**Intagliated**, in tal yā ted *a* Cut in intaglio —*Intaglio relievato* (rel i ā-va to) Same as *Cavo relievo*
Intake, in tāk, *n* The point at which water is taken from a main stream and directed into another channel
Intangible, in tan ji bl, *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *tangible*.] Not tangible, incapable of being touched, not perceptible to the touch —**Intangibleness** **Intangibility** in tan ji bl nes, in tan ji-bil i ti, *n* The quality of being intangible —**Intangibly**, in tan ji-bli *adv*
Integer, in tė jėr, *n* [L *integer*, whole, entire—*in* not, and *tag*, root of *tango*, to touch ENTIRE, TANGENT.] *Arith* a whole number, in contradistinction to a fraction —**Integral**, in tė gral, *a* Whole, entire, complete, belonging to or forming a necessary part of a whole, *math* pertaining to a whole number or undivided quantity, not fractional; pertaining to integration —*Integral calculus*, a branch of mathematical analysis which is the inverse of the *differential calculus*, its object being the deriving of the primitive function from its differential, or its differential coefficient —*n* A whole, an entire thing —**Integrally**, in'tė-gral li, *adv* In an integral manner —**Integrant**, in'tė-grant, *a* Making part of a whole, integral —**Integrate**, in'tė grāt, *v t* —*integrated*, *integrating* [L *integro*, *integratum*.] To make entire, to form into one whole; to perfect, to give the sum or total of —**Integration**, in tė grā shon, *n* The act of integrating, *math* the determination of a function from its differential or its differential coefficient —**Integrity**, in teg'ri ti, *n* [L *integritas*, from *integer*.] The state of being entire or complete, entireness, a genuine or unimpaired state, honesty, uprightness in mutual dealings, probity
Integument, in teg'ū ment, *n* [L *integumentum*, *intego*, to cover—*in*, intens., and *tego*, to cover (same root as E *thatch*).] *Anat* the skin membrane, or shell which covers any part, *bot* the cellular skin of seed, leaf or stem —**Integumentary**, in-teg ū men ta ri, *a* Belonging to or composed of integument —**Integumentation**, in teg'ū men tā shon, *n* A covering with integument
Intellect, in tel lekt, *n* [L *intellectus*, from *intelligo* to understand—*inter*, between and *lego*, to choose or pick, to read, seen also in *collect*, *elect* *select*, *legend*, *lesson*, *lecture* &c.] That faculty of the human mind which receives or comprehends ideas, as distinguished from the power to feel and to will, the understanding faculty, also, the capacity for higher forms of knowledge, good mental power —**Intellection** in tel lek shon, *n* The act of understanding, simple apprehension of ideas —**Intellective** in tel lek tiv *a* Pertaining to the intellect or understanding, perceivable by the understanding only, not by the senses —**Intellectively** in tel lek tiv li *adv* In an intellective manner —**Intellectual** in tel lek tū al, *a* Relating to the intellect or understanding, appealing to or engaging the intellect or higher faculties of man, perceived by the intellect existing in the understanding, ideal, having intellect, characterized by intellect —**Intellectualism**, in tel lek tū al izm, *n* Intellectuality, the doctrine that knowledge is derived from pure reason —**Intellectualist** in tel lek tū al ist, *n* One who overrates the understanding, one who believes in intellectualism —**Intellectuality** in tel lek tū al i ti, *n* The state of being intellectual intellectual power —**Intellectualize** in tel lek tū al iz, *v t* To endow with intellect, to give an intellectual or ideal character to —**Intellectually**, in tel lek tū al li *adv* In an intellectual manner —**Intelligence**, in-tel i jens, *n* [L *intelligentia*.] The capacity to know, understand or comprehend, the capacity for the higher functions of the intellect, intellectual power, knowledge imparted or acquired, general information, information communicated by any means, news or notice an intelligent or spiritual being —**Intelligencer**, in tel i-jen sėr, *n* One who conveys intelligence; a messenger or spy —**Intelligent**, in tel i jent, *a* [L *intelligens*, *intelligentis*, ppr of *intelligo*.] Endowed with the faculty of understanding or reason, endowed with a good intellect, having superior natural capacities, well informed —**Intelligently**, in tel i jent li, *adv* In an intelligent manner —**Intelligibility**, **Intelligibleness**, in tel i ji bil i ti, in tel'i-ji bl nes, *n* The quality or state of being intelligible.—**Intelligible** in tel i ji-bl, *a* [L *intelligibilis*.] Capable of being understood or comprehended, comprehensible, perspicuous, clear — **Intelligibly**, in-tel'i-gi-bli, *adv* In an intelligible manner
Intemperance, in tem pėr-ans, *n*. [Prefix *in*, not, and *temperance*, L *intemperantia*, want of moderation TEMPER.] Want of moderation or due restraint; excess of any kind, specifically, habitual indulgence in the use of alcoholic liquors, especially

with intoxication —**Intemperant**, in-tem'pēr-ant, *n* One who intemperantly indulges in alcoholic liquors —**Intemperate**, in-tem pēr-āt, *a* [L *intemperatus*, immoderate] Not exercising due moderation or restraint, addicted to an excessive or habitual use of alcoholic liquors, excessive, immoderate, or inordinate (*intemperate* language) —*n* One who is not temperate, an intemperant —**Intemperately**, in tem pēr āt li, *adv* In an intemperate manner —**Intemperateness**, in tem'pēr āt nes, *n* State of being intemperate

Intenable in ten a bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *tenable*] Not tenable, untenable

Intend, in tend', *v t* [L *intendo*, to stretch forth, to intend—*in*, and *tendo*, to stretch (as in *attend*, *contend* &c) TEND] To fix the mind upon, as the object to be effected or attained to mean, to design, to purpose —**Intendancy**, in ten dan si, *n* The office, employment, or district committed to the charge of an intendant —**Intendant**, in ten dant, *n* [Fr, from L *intendo*] One who has the charge or management of some public business, a superintendent —**Intended**, in ten ded, *p* and *a* Betrothed, engaged —*n* A person engaged to be married to another, an affianced lover —**Intendedly**, in ten ded li, *adv* With purpose or intention, by design —**Intender**, in ten dėr, *n* One who intends

Intense, in tens', *a* [L *intensus*, stretched, tight, pp of *intendo* to stretch INTEND] Closely strained kept on the stretch (study thought &c), extreme in degree vehement violent, severe (pain, cold, &c) —**Intensely**, in tens'li *adv* In an intense manner —**Intensative**, in ten sa tiv, *a* Adding intensity, intensifying —**Intenseness**, in tens nes, *n* The state of being intense —**Intensation** † **Intensification** † in ten sā shon in ten si fi kā shon, *n* The act of intensifying or making more intense —**Intensifier** in ten si fi ėr *n* One who or that which intensifies —**Intensify**, in ten si fi, *v t* —*intensified intensifying* To render intense or more intense —*v i* To become intense or more intense. —**In tension**, in ten shon, *n* [L *intensio*, *in tensionis*] Act of straining or intensifying the state of being strained opposed to *remission* or *relaxation* —**Intensity**, in ten si ti, *n* The state of being intense, relative degree, vigour or activity, keenness (of feeling &c), *physics* the amount of energy with which a force operates or a cause acts —**Intensive**, in ten siv *a* Serving to give force or emphasis (an *intensive* particle or prefix) —*n* Something serving to give force or emphasis, an intensive particle or word —**Intensively**, in ten siv li *adv* In an intensive manner —**Intensiveness**, in ten siv nes, *n* The quality of being intensive —**Intent**, in tent', *a* [L *intentus*, pp of *intendo*] Having the mind strained or bent on an object, sedulously applied eager in pursuit of an object, anxiously diligent with *on* before a noun —*n* Design, purpose, or intention, meaning, drift, aim —*To all intents and purposes*, in all applications or senses, practically, really —**Intention** in ten shon, *n* [L *intentio*, attention, design] Determination to act in a particular manner purpose, design end, aim, the state of being strained or intensified, intension, *logic*, any mental apprehension of an object —**Intentional**, in ten shon al, *a* Done with intention design or purpose, intended designed —**Intentionally**, in ten shon al li, *adv* With intention, by design, of purpose —**Intentioned**, in ten shond *a* Having intentions or designs, usually in composition —**Intently** in tent'li, *adv* In an intent manner —**Intentness**, in tent nes, *n*. The state of being intent

Inter, in tėr' *v t* —*interred*, *interring* [Fr *enterrer*—*en*, and *terre*, L *terra*, the earth (whence *terrace*, *terrestrial*, &c)] To bury, to inhume —**Interment**, in tėr'ment, *n*. The act of interring, burial

Interact, in tėr akt, *n* [Prefix *inter*, and *act*] The interval between two acts of a drama, an interlude, any intermediate employment of time —*v i* To act reciprocally, to act on each other —**Interaction**, in tėr-ak'shon, *n* Intermediate action, mutual or reciprocal action

Interblend, in-tėr-blend', *v t* and *i*. [Prefix *inter*, and *blend*] To blend or mingle together

Interbreed, in tėr-brēd', *v t* and *i*. [Prefix *inter*, and *breed*] To breed by crossing one kind of animals or plants with another

Intercalary, in tėr'ka-la-ri, *a* [L *intercalarius—inter*, between, and *calo*, to call or proclaim, seen also in *calendar*, *council*] Inserted or introduced among others, as the odd day (February 29th) inserted in leap-year —**Intercalate**, in tėr ka-lāt, *v t* —*intercalated*, *intercalating* [L *intercalo*] To insert between others, *chron* to insert between other days or other portions of time, *geol* to insert, as a layer or series of layers, between the regular series of the strata —**Intercalation**, in tėr'ka-lā shon, *n* [L *intercalatio*] The act of intercalating —**Intercalative**, in tėr'ka lā tiv, *a* Tending to intercalate, intercalating

Intercede, in tėr sēd, *v i* —*interceded*, *interceding* [L *intercedo—inter*, between, and *cedo* to go, hit to pass between CEDE] To act between parties with a view to reconcile those who differ or contend, to plead in favour of another, to interpose, to mediate or make intercession —**Interceder**, in tėr sē dėr, *n* One who intercedes —**Intercession** in tėr sesh on, *n* [L *intercessio*] The act of interceding mediation —**Intercessional**, in tėr sesh on al, *a* Pertaining to or containing intercession —**Intercessor**, in tėr ses-sėr, *n* One who intercedes —**Intercessory**, **Intercessorial** † in tėr ses so ri in tėr ses sō ri al *a* Containing intercession, interceding

Intercellular in tėr sel lū ler, *a* [Prefix *inter*, between and *cellular*] *Bot* and *zool* lying between cells or cellules

Intercept in tėr sept *v t* [Fr *intercepter*, L *intercipio*, *interceptum* to intercept—*inter* between, and *capio* to take CAPABLE] To take or stop by the way, to interrupt the journey or passage of (a messenger a letter) to stop on its passage, to obstruct the progress of (rays of light, &c) —**Intercepter** in tėr sep tėr *n* One who or that which intercepts —**Interception** in tėr sep shon *n* The act of intercepting, obstruction of a course or proceeding —**Interceptive** in tėr sep tiv, *a* Serving to intercept

Intercession &c Under INTERCEDE

Interchain in tėr chān *v t* [Prefix *inter*, and *chain*] To chain or link together, to unite closely or firmly

Interchange, in tėr chānj, *v t* — *interchanged*, *interchanging* [Prefix *inter*, and *change*] To change reciprocally, to put each in the place of the other, to cause to succeed alternately —*v i* To change reciprocally, to succeed alternately —*n* (in tėr chānj) The act or process of mutually giving and receiving, exchange between two or more, alternate succession —**Interchangeable** in tėr-chān ja-bl *a* Capable of being interchanged —**Interchangeability** **Interchangeableness**, in tėr chān ja bil i ti in tėr chān ja bl nes *n* — **Interchangeably**, in tėr chān ja bli, *adv*

Interclude in tėr klūd *v t* —*intercluded*, *intercluding* [L *intercludo—inter*, between, and *claudo*, to shut] To shut from a place or course by something intervening, to intercept

Intercolline, in tėr kol'in, *a* [L *inter*, between, and *collis*, a hill] Lying between hills or hillocks

Intercolonial, in tėr ko lō ni al, *a* [Prefix *inter*, between, among, and *colonial*] Subsisting between different colonies —**Intercolonially**, in tėr ko-lō ni al li, *adv* As between colonies

Intercolumniation, in tėr ko lum ni ā' shon, *n* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *columna*] *Arch* the space between two columns measured at the lower part of their shafts

Intercommunicate, in'tėr kom mū' ni kāt, *v i* and *t* [Prefix *inter*, and *communicate*] To communicate mutually, to hold mutual communication —**Intercommunicable**, in tėr kom-mū 'ni-ka-bl, *a* Capable of being mutually communicated —**Intercommunication**, in tėr-kom-mū'ni-kā" shon, *n* Reciprocal communication

Intercommunion, in'tėr-kom-mūn"yon, *n* [Prefix *inter*, and *communion*] Mutual communion, mutual intercourse —**Intercommunity**, in tėr-kom-mū 'ni ti, *n* A mutual communication or community

Intercomparison, in'tėr kom-par'i son, *n* [Prefix *inter*, and *comparison*] Comparison between the various features of one thing and the corresponding features of another

Interconnect, in tėr kon nekt', *v t* [Prefix *inter*, and *connect*] To connect or unite closely or by various bonds —**Interconnection**, in tėr kon nek shon, *n* The state of being interconnected, what serves to interconnect

Intercontinental, in'tėr kon ti nen tal, *a* [Prefix *inter*, and *continent*] Subsisting between different continents

Intercostal, in tėr kos tal, *a* [L *inter*, between and *costa*, a rib] *Anat* placed or lying between the ribs

Intercourse, in tėr kōrs, *n* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *course*, L *intercursus*] Reciprocal dealings between persons or nations interchange of thought and feeling, communication, commerce, communion, sexual connection

Intercross, in tėr kros, *v t* and *i* [Prefix *inter*, and *cross*] To cross mutually, to cross one another as lines, to interbreed

Intercurrent in tėr kur ent, *a* [Prefix *inter* between, and *current*, L *intercurrens*, *intercurrentis*] Running between or among, intervening, *med* applied to diseases which occur sporadically during the prevalence of other diseases

Intercutaneous, in tėr kū tā nē us, *a* [Prefix *inter* between, and *cutaneous*] Being within or under the skin

Interdependence **Interdependency**, in tėr dē pen dens in tėr dē pen den si, *n* [Prefix *inter*, and *depend*] Reciprocal dependence dependence each upon the others reciprocally —**Interdependent**, in tėr dē pen dent *a* Reciprocally dependent

Interdict in tėr dikt, *v t* [L *interdico*, *interdictum—inter*, between, and *dico*, to speak DICTION] To debar forbid, or prohibit to restrain by an interdict —*n* (in tėr dikt) [L *interdictum*] A prohibition, a prohibiting order or decree, a papal prohibition of the performance of divine service and the administration of religious rites — **Interdiction**, in tėr dik shon, *n* The act of interdicting, prohibition —**Interdictive** **Interdictory** in tėr-dik tiv, in tėr dik to-ri, *a* Having power to interdict or prohibit

Interdigital, in tėr dij i tal, *a* [Prefix *inter*, and *digit*] *Anat* being between the digits, between toes or fingers as the web which forms the wing of a bat —**Interdigitate**, in tėr dij i tāt *v i* To run into each other, like the fingers of one hand inserted between those of the other —**Interdigitation**, in tėr dij i tā shon *n* The act or state of interdigitating, *anat* the space between two fingers

Interest, in tėr est, *n* [O Fr *interest*, Fr *intérêt* from L *interest*, it concerns, it is of importance, from L *intersum—inter*, between, and *esse*, to be (whence also *essence entity*)] Concern sympathy, or regard (to excite one's *interest*), advantage, good, profit (it is for your *interest* to do so), share, part, or participation in value, the profit per cent derived from money lent or invested (which in reference to the interest is called the *principal*), hence, something in addition to a mere equivalent (to repay injury with *interest*), influence with a person, especially with persons in power (to get a post by *interest*), a collective name for those interested in any particular business (the landed *interest*, the shipping *interest*) — *Simple interest* is that which arises from the principal sum only —*Compound interest* is that which arises from the principal with the interest of one year added together to form a new principal for the next year, and so on successively —*v t* To engage the attention of, to awaken interest or concern in — **Interested**, in'tėr-es-ted, *p* and *a* Having an

interest or share, affected, moved, having attention roused, concerned in a cause or in consequences, liable to be biassed by personal considerations, chiefly concerned for one's own private advantage — **Interestedness**, in tèr-es ted nes, *n* — **Interesting**, in tèr-es ting, *a* Engaging the attention or curiosity, exciting or adapted to excite attention and sympathy —**Interestingly**, in tèr es ting li, *adv* In an interesting manner — **Interestingness**, in tèr es ting nes, *n*

Interface, in tèr fās, *n* [Prefix *inter*, and *face*] The meeting or union of two surfaces —**Interfacial**, in tèr fā shi al, *a* Pertaining to an interface, included between two faces or plane surfaces

Interfere, in tèr fēr *v i* —*interfered*, *interfering* [O Fr *entreferir*, to exchange blows — L *inter* between, and *ferio* to strike (whence *ferule*)] To interpose, to intermeddle, to enter into or take a part in the concerns of others, to clash, come in collision, or be in opposition, *physics*, to act reciprocally upon each other so as to modify the effect of each —**Interference**, in tèr fē rens *n* The act of interfering or intermeddling, *physics* the mutual action of waves of any kind (water sound heat, or light) upon each other, by which the vibrations and their effects are increased diminished or neutralized — **Interferer** in tèr fē rer *n* One who interferes —**Interfering** in tèr fē ring, *a* Prone or given to interfere or intermeddle — **Interferingly**, in tèr fē ring li *adv* In an interfering manner

Interfluent, Interfluous in tèr flu ent in tèr flu us, *a* [L *interfluens*, *interfluus* — *inter*, between, and *fluo* to flow] Flowing between

Interfoliaceous in tèr fō li ā shus *a* [L *inter* between and *folium* a leaf] *Bot* being between opposite leaves but placed alternately with them —**Interfoliate**, in tèr fō li āt *v t* To interleave

Interfuse in tèr fūz, *v t* —*interfused*, *interfusing* [L *interfusus* pp of *interfundo* — *inter* between and *fundo*, to pour] To pour or spread between or among, to mix up together, to make interdependent —**Interfusion** in tèr fu zhon, *n* Act of interfusing or that which is interfused

Interganglionic, in tèr gang gli on ik *a* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *ganglion*] Lying or passing between ganglia

Interglacial in tèr glā shi al, *a* [Prefix *inter* and *glacial*] *Geol* formed or occurring between two periods of glacial action

Interhæmal in tèr hē mal *a* [Prefix *inter*, and *hæmal*] *Anat* situated between the hæmal processes or arches

Interim, in tèr im *n* [L in the meantime] The meantime, time intervening —*a* Belonging to an intervening time, belonging to the meantime temporary

Interior, in tē ri èr *a* [L inner, interior, compar of *interus*, internal itself a compar from *in* Akin *entrails internal*, *intestine*] Internal, being within any limits, inclosure, or substance opposed to *exterior* or *superficial*, inland, remote from the frontiers or shore —*Interior angles geom* the angles made within any figure by the sides of it —*Interior planets astron* the planets between the earth's orbit and the sun, inferior planets — *Interior screw*, a screw cut on the interior surface of any thing hollow —*n* The internal part of a thing, the inside, the inland part of a country, the department of a government having charge of home affairs — **Interiority**, in tē ri-or' i ti, *n* The quality of being interior —**Interiorly**, in tē ri or li, *adv* Internally, inwardly

Interjacent, in tèr jā sent, *a* [L *inter jacens*, ppr of *interjaceo* — *inter*, between, and *jacco*, to lie, as in *adjacent*, *subjacent*, &c] Lying or being between, intervening — **Interjacence**, **Interjacency**, in tèr jā sens in tèr jā sen si, *n* The condition of being interjacent

Interject, in tèr jekt, *v t* [L *interjicio*, *interjectum* — *inter*, between and *jacio*, to throw *Jet*] To throw between to throw in between other words —**Interjection**, in tèr jek shon, *n* [L *interjectio*] The act of throwing between, a word thrown in between words connected in construction, to express some emotion or passion, as exclamations of joy, grief, astonishment, &c —**Interjectional**, **Interjectionary**, in-tèr jek shon al, in tèr jek shon a ri, *a* Thrown in between other words, partaking of the character of an interjection —**Interjectionally**, in tèr jek shon al li, *adv* In an interjectional manner

Interknit in tèr nit, *v t* [Prefix *inter*, and *knit*] To knit together closely

Interlace, in tèr lās, *v t* —*interlaced*, *interlacing* [Prefix *inter*, and *lace*, Fr *entrelacer*] To weave or twine together, to entangle or interweave one thing with another — *v i* To be intertwined or inter woven, to have parts crossing or intersecting —**Interlacement**, in tèr lās ment, *n* The act or state of interlacing

Interlard, in tèr lärd, *v t* [Prefix *inter*, and *lard*] Primarily, to mix fat with lean, hence, to mix by something frequently occurring, to diversify by mixture (talk *interlarded* with oaths)

Interleave, in tèr lēv, *v t* —*interleaved*, *interleaving* [Prefix *inter*, and *leaf*] To insert a blank leaf or blank leaves in, to insert between the other leaves of (a book)

Interline, in tèr lin *v t* —*interlined*, *interlining* [Prefix *inter* and *line*] To write or print in alternate lines, to write or print between the lines of —**Interlineal**, **Interlinear** **Interlineary**, in tèr lin ē al, in tèr lin ē ar, in tèr lin ē ar i, *a* Written or printed between lines before written or printed —**Interlinearly** in tèr lin ē ar li, *adv* In an interlinear manner —**Interlineation** in tèr lin ē ā shon *n* The act of interlining, that which is interlined

Interlock in tèr lok *v t* [Prefix *inter* and *lock*] To unite or be locked together by a series of connections —*v t* To lock one in another firmly

Interlocution, in tèr lō ku shon, *n* [L *interlocutio* from *interloquor* — *inter*, between, and *loquor* to speak (in *loquacious*, *elocution* &c)] Dialogue interchange of speech, *law* an intermediate act or decree before final decision —**Interlocutor** in tèr lok ū tèr *n* One who speaks in a dialogue or conversation, *Scots law*, the term judgment, or order of any court of record — **Interlocutory**, in tèr lok ū to ri *a* Consisting of dialogue or conversation

Interlope, in tèr lop *v i* —*interloped*, *interloping* [From the noun which is from D *enterloper* a smuggler or smuggling vessel — Fr *entre*, between, and D *loopen*, to leap to run Fr to *leap* Leap] To traffic without a proper license, to run into a matter in which one has no right — **Interloper**, in tèr lo pèr *n* One who unwarrantably intrudes or thrusts himself into a business position or matter

Interlude in tèr lūd, *n* [L L *interludium*, an interlude — L *inter*, between and *ludus*, a play Delude] A short lively entertainment performed between the acts of a play, or between the play and the after piece, a piece of music played between the verses of a canticle or hymn or between certain portions of a church service

Interlunar Interlunary in tèr lū nèr in tèr lū na ri *a* [L *inter*, between, *luna*, the moon] Belonging to the time when the moon is invisible

Intermarry, in tèr mar i, *v i* —*intermarried*, *intermarrying* [Prefix *inter* and *marry*] To marry together, to become connected by marriage as two families, ranks tribes, or the like —**Intermarriage**, in tèr mar i j *n* Marriage between two families, tribes, or nations

Intermaxillary, in tèr mak' sil la ri *a* [Prefix *inter* and *maxillary*] *Anat* being between the maxillary bones —*n* The bone in mammalia which supports the upper incisors

Intermeddle in tèr med l *v i* — *intermeddled*, *intermeddling* [Prefix *inter*, and *meddle*] To meddle in affairs in which one has no concern to meddle officiously, to interfere —**Intermeddler** in tèr med lèr, *n* One who intermeddles — **Intermeddlesome**, in tèr med l sum, *a* Prone to intermeddle —**Intermeddlesomeness**, in-tèr med l sum nes, *n*

Intermediate, in-tèr mē di āt, *a* [Fr *intermédiat*, L *intermedius* — *inter*, between, and *medius*, middle (whence *medium*, *mediate*, &c)] Lying or being between, in the middle place or degree between two extremes, intervening, interposed Also **Intermedial**, **Intermediary**, in-tèr mē di al, in tèr mē di a-ri, in same sense — **Intermediately**, in tèr-mē di-āt li, *adv* In an intermediate position —**Intermediation**, in tèr mē di ā shon, *n* Intervention, interposition — **Intermediary**, in tèr mē di a ri, *n* One who or that which interposes or is intermediate, an intervening agent —**Intermediator**, in tèr mē di ā-tèr, *n* A mediator between parties —**Intermedium**, in tèr mē di um, *n* Intermediate space, an intervening agent or instrument Under Inter

Intermezzo, in tèr met sō, *n* [It] *Mus* a short composition, generally of a light sparkling character, played between more important pieces, an interlude

Intermigration, in' tèr mi-grā' shon, *n* [Prefix *inter*, and *migration*] Reciprocal migration

Interminable in tèr mi na bl, *a* [L *interminabilis* — *in* not, and *terminus*, a bound or limit Term] Boundless, endless, admitting no limit wearisomely spun out or protracted —**Interminableness**, in tèr-mi na bl nes *n* —**Interminably**, in tèr mi na bli *adv* In an interminable manner, endlessly —**Interminate**, in tèr mi nāt, *a* Endless —*Interminate decimal* one that may be continued to infinity, as that given by ⅓

Intermingle, in tèr ming gl, *v t* — *intermingled*, *intermingling* [Prefix *inter*, and *mingle*] To mingle or mix together, to mix up to intermix —*v i* To be mixed or incorporated Under Intermit

Intermit in tèr mit, *v t* —*intermitted*, *intermitting* [L *intermitto*, to let go between, to interrupt — *inter*, and *mitto*, to send Mission] To cause to cease for a time, to interrupt, to suspend or delay — *v i* To cease for a time, to cease or relax at intervals as a fever —**Intermittence**, in tèr mit ens, *n* The act or state of intermitting intermission —**Intermittent**, in tèr mit ent *a* Ceasing at intervals — *Intermittent* or *intermitting spring*, a spring which flows for some time and then ceases, again flows and again ceases, and so on usually having a siphon shaped channel of outflow — *n* A fever which entirely subsides or ceases at certain intervals —**Intermitting**, in tèr mit ing, *ppr* and *a* Ceasing for a time, pausing —**Intermittingly**, in tèr mit ing li, *adv* In an intermittent manner **Intermission**, in tèr mish on, *n* [L *intermissio*] The act or state of intermitting, cessation for a time pause, the temporary subsidence of a fever —**Intermissive**, in tèr mis iv, *a* Intermittent

Intermix in tèr miks, *v t* [Prefix *inter*, and *mix*] To mix together, to intermingle —*v i* To be mixed or intermingled —**Intermixture** in tèr miks tūr, *n* A mass formed by mixture a mass of ingredients mixed admixture

Intermundane, in tèr mun dān, *a* [L *inter* between, *mundus* a world] Being between worlds or between orb and orb (*intermundane spaces*)

Internural in tèr nū ral, *a* [L *inter*, between, *murus*, a wall] Lying between walls

Intermuscular, in tèr mus' kū lèr, *a* [Prefix *inter*, and *muscular*] Between the muscles

Intern in tèrn *v t* [Fr *interner*, from L. *internus*, internal] To send to or cause to remain in the interior of a country without permission to leave it, to disarm and quarter in some place, as a defeated body of troops — **Internment**, in tèrn' ment, *n* The act of interning, the state of being interned

Internal in tèr nal, *a* [L *internus*, internal Interior] Inward, interior, being within any limit or surface, not external, pertaining to the mind or thoughts, or to one's inner being, pertaining to itself, its

own affairs, or home interests: said of a country; domestic; not foreign —Internality, in-tėr-nal'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being internal —**Internally**, in-tėr'nal-li, *adv* Inwardly, within the body, mentally; spiritually

International, in tėr nash'on-al, *a* [Prefix *inter*, and *national*] Pertaining to or reciprocally affecting nations, regulating the mutual intercourse between different nations — *International law*, the law of nations, those maxims or rules that regulate states in their conduct towards one another —**Internationally**, in-tėr nash on-al-li, *adv*

Internecine, in-tėr nē sin, *a* [L *internecinus*, deadly, murderous—*inter*, between, among, and *neco*, to kill] Marked by destructive hostilities or much slaughter, causing great slaughter, as between fellow-citizens (*internecine* war)

Interneural, in tėr nū ral, *a* [Prefix *inter*, and *neural*] Situated between the neural processes or spines said of those bones which support the fin-rays on a fish's back

Internode, in'tėr-nōd, *n* [L *inter*, between, and *nodus*, knot] *Bot* the space which intervenes between two nodes or leaf-buds —**Internodal**, in tėr-nō'dal, *a* *Bot* of or pertaining to an internode

Internuncio, in tėr nun shi ō, *n* [L *internuncius*—*inter*, between, and *nuncius*, a messenger] A messenger between two parties, an envoy of the pope, sent to small states and republics while a nuncio is sent to emperors and kings —**Internuncial**, in tėr-nun shi-al, *a* Belonging to an internuncio

Interoceanic, in tėr-ō shē-an ik, *a* [Prefix *inter*, and *ocean*] Between oceans (*inter oceanic* railway, canal, &c)

Interocular, in tėr-ok'ū-lėr, *a* [L *inter*, and *oculus*, the eye] Situated between the eyes

Interorbital, in-tėr or'bi tal, *a* [Prefix *inter*, and *orbit*] Situated between the orbits, as of the eyes

Interosculate, in tėr-os'kū lāt, *v i* [Prefix *inter*, and *osculate*] To touch or run into one another at various points, to form a connecting link between objects or groups by having characters in common

Interosseal, **Interosseous**, in tėr os sē al, in-tėr-os sē us, *a* [L *inter*, between, and *os*, a bone] *Anat* situated between bones

Interpellate, in tėr'pel lāt, *v t* —*interpellated*, *interpellating* [L *interpello*, *interpellatum*, to interrupt in speaking—*inter*, between, and *pello*, to drive (seen in *appeal*, *compel*, *pulse*, &c)] To question, especially to question imperatively, to interrupt by a question —**Interpellation**, in tėr pel lā' shun, *n* [L *interpellatio*] The act of interrupting, an interruption by speaking, a question put by a member of a legislative assembly to a minister or member of the government

Interpenetrate, in tėr pen'ė trāt, *v t* and *i* —*interpenetrated*, *interpenetrating* [Prefix *inter*, and *penetrate*] To penetrate between or within, to penetrate mutually —**Interpenetration**, in-tėr pen ė trā'shun, *n* The act of interpenetrating —**Interpenetrative**, in-tėr pen'ė-trā-tiv, *a* Mutually penetrative

Interpetiolar, in tėr-pet i ō-lėr, *a* [Prefix *inter*, and *petiole*] *Bot* situated between the petioles

Interplanetary, in-tėr-plan e-ta ri, *a* [Prefix *inter*, and *planetary*] situated or existing between the planets

Interplead, in-tėr plēd', *v i* [Prefix *inter*, and *plead*] *Law*, to discuss a point incidentally happening, before the principal cause can be tried —**Interpleader**, in tėr-plē'dėr, *n* *Law*, one who interpleads, the discussion of a point incidentally arising in a suit

Interpolate, in-tėr'pō lāt, *v t* —*interpolated*, *interpolating* [L *interpolo*, *interpolatum*, to interpolate or falsify, from *interpolus*, vamped up, falsified—*inter*, between, and *polio* to polish.] To foist in, to insert, as a spurious word or passage in a manuscript or book; to corrupt or vitiate by the insertion of new matter; *math* and *physics*, to fill up intermediate terms of, as of a series, according to the law of the series —**Interpolable**, in-tėr'pō-la-bl, *a.* Capable of being interpolated or inserted —**Interpolation**, in-tėr'pō-lā'shon, *n.* [L *interpolatio*] The act of interpolating, that which is interpolated or inserted, a spurious word or passage inserted —**Interpolator**, in-tėr'pō-lā-tėr, *n* One who interpolates

Interpose, in-tėr-pōz', *v t* —*interposed*, *interposing* [Fr *interposer*—*inter*, between, and *poser*, to place Pose, Compose] To place between; *Ap* or *bi* to present or bring forward by way of interruption or for some service (to *interpose* one's hand, one's self, one's aid or services) —*v i* To step in between parties at variance, to mediate, to interfere, to put in or make a remark by way of interruption —**Interposer**, in tėr-pō'zer, *n* One who interposes —**Interposition**, in-tėr'pō-zish'on or in'tėr-pō-zish on, *n* The act of interposing, a coming between, mediation, intervention

Interpret, in tėr'pret, *v t* [L *interpretor* from *interpres*, *interpretis*, an interpreter —*inter*, between, and root seen in (*pre*)*paro*, to prepare] To explain the meaning of, to expound, to translate from an unknown to a known language, or into intelligible or familiar words, to free from mystery or obscurity, to make clear, to unravel, to represent artistically (as by an actor on the stage) —**Interpretable**, in tėr pre tą bl, *a* Capable of being interpreted —**Interpretation**, in-tėr'pre tā shon, *n* [L *interpretatio*] The act of interpreting, translation, explanation, the sense given by an interpreter, conception and representation of a character on the stage —**Interpretative**, in tėr'pre tā tiv, *a* Designed or fitted to explain, explanatory —**Interpretatively**, in tėr'pre tā tiv li, *adv* In an interpretative manner —**Interpreter**, in tėr'pre tėr, *n* One who or that which interprets

Interregnum, in tėr reg'num, *n* [L, from *inter*, between, and *regnum*, reign] The time between the death or abdication of a king and the accession of his successor, the interval between the cessation of one government and the establishment of an other

Interrelation, in tėr rē lā shon, *n* [Prefix *inter*, and *relation*] Mutual, reciprocal, or corresponding relation, correlation

Interrogate, in ter ō gat, *v t* [L *interrogo*, *interrogatum*—*inter*, between, and *rogo*, to ask (as in *abrogate*, *arrogant*, *derogate*, *prorogue*, &c)] To question, to examine by asking questions —**Interrogation** in-ter'ō gā shon, *n* [L *interrogatio*] The act of questioning, a question put, the sign ?, indicating that the sentence immediately preceding it is a question, or used to express doubt or to mark a query —**Interrogative**, in-tėr-rog'a tiv, *a* [L *interrogativus*] Denoting a question, expressed in the form of a question —*n* *gram* a word used in asking questions, as, *who? what? which?* —**Interrogatively**, in tėr-rog'a tiv li, *adv* In an interrogative manner —**Interrogator**, in ter ō-gā-tėr, *n* One who interrogates or asks questions —**Interrogatory**, in-tėr rog'a to ri, *n* [L *interrogatorius*] A question, an interrogation —*a* Containing a question, expressing a question

Interrupt, in tėr rupt, *v t* [L *interrumpo*, *interruptum*—*inter*, between, and *rumpo*, to break Rupture] To stop or hinder by breaking in upon the course or progress of, to break the current or motion of to cause to stop in speaking, to cause to be delayed or given over, to break the uniformity of —**Interrupted**, in tėr-rup'ted, *a* Having interruptions, broken, intermitted. —**Interruptedly**, in-tėr rup'ted-li, *adv* With breaks or interruptions —**Interrupter**, in-tėr-rup'tėr, *n* One that interrupts —**Interruption**, in-tėr-rup'shon, *n* [L *interruptio*.] The act of interrupting or breaking in upon, a break or breach; intervention; interposition; obstruction or hindrance; cause of stoppage —**Interruptive**, in-tėr-rup' tiv, *a* Tending to interrupt; interrupting —**Interruptively**, in-tėr-rup'tiv-li, *adv* In an interruptive manner

Intersect, in-tėr-sekt', *v t* [L *intersecto*, *intersectum* — *inter*, between, and *seco*, to cut Section] To cut into or between; to cut or cross mutually, to divide into parts by crossing or cutting —*v i* To cut into one another, to meet and cross each other —**Intersection**, in tėr-sek'shon, *n* [L *intersectio*] The act or state of intersecting; the point or line in which two lines or two surfaces cut each other —**Intersectional**, in-tėr sek'shon al, *a* Relating to or formed by an intersection

Intersidereal, in'tėr-si-dē rē-al, *a* [L *inter*, between, and *sidus*, *sideris*, a star] Situated between or among the stars

Interspace, in tėr spās, *n* [Prefix *inter*, and *space*] A space between other things; intervening space

Intersperse, in tėr-spėrs, *v t* —*interspersed*, *interspersing* [L *interspergo*, *interspersum*—*inter*, between, and *spargo*, to scatter Sparse] To scatter or set here and there among other things, to diversify by scattering objects here and there —**Interspersion**, in-tėr spėr shon, *n* The act of interspersing

Interspinal, **Interspinous**, in-tėr-spi'nal, in-tėr-spi'nus, *a* [Prefix *inter*, and *spine*] *Anat* lying between the processes of the spine, as muscles, nerves &c

Interstellar, **Interstellary**, in tėr stel'ėr, in tėr stel la ri, *a* [Prefix *inter*, and *stellar*] Situated among the stars, beyond the solar system

Interstice, in-tėr'stis, *n* [Fr, from L *interstitium* — *inter*, between and *sto*, to stand State] A narrow or small space between things close together, or between the component parts of a body, a chink, crevice, or cranny —**Interstitial**, in-tėr-stish al, *a* Pertaining to or containing interstices

Interstratify, in tėr-strat i fi, *v t* [Prefix *inter*, and *stratify*] *Geol* to cause to occupy a position between other strata, to intermix as to stratify — *v i* to assume a position between other strata —**Interstratification**, in-tėr strat i fi kā shon, *n* The condition of being interstratified

Intertexture, in tėr teks tūr, *n* [Prefix *inter*, and *texture*] The act of interweaving, state of things interwoven, what is interwoven

Intertissued, in tėr tish ūd, *a* [Prefix *inter* and *tissue*] Wrought with interwoven tissue [*Shak*]

Intertraffic, in tėr traf-ik, *n* [Prefix *inter*, and *traffic*] Reciprocal traffic between two or more places

Intertropical, in tėr trop i kal, *a* [Prefix *inter*, and *tropic*] Situated between or within the tropics

Intertwine, in tėr twin, *v t* —*intertwined*, *intertwining* [Prefix *inter*, and *twine*] To unite by twining or twisting one with another, to interlace —*v i* To be mutually interwoven

Intertwist, in tėr-twist, *v t* [Prefix *inter* and *twist*] To twist one with another, to interweave or interlace

Interval, in tėr val, *n* [L *intervallum*, the space between the rampart of a camp and the soldiers' tents—*inter*, between, and *vallum*, an earthen rampart set with palisades, from *vallus*, a stake Wall] A space or distance between things, an unoccupied space intervening, space of time between two definite points or events, intervening time, *music*, the difference in point of gravity or acuteness between two given sounds

Intervene, in-tėr vēn', *v i* —*intervened*, *intervening* [L *intervenio*—*inter*, between, and *venio*, to come, as in *advene*, *convene*, &c Venture] To come or be between persons or things, to be situated between, to occur, fall, or come between points of time or events, to come in the way, to interpose —**Intervener**, in-tėr-vē nėr, *n* One who intervenes —**Intervention**, in-tėr ven'shon, *n* [L *interventio*] The act of intervening; a coming between; interference that may affect the interests of others; interposition

Intervertebral, in-tėr-vėr'tė-bral, *a* [Prefix *inter*, and *vertebra*.] *Anat* situated between the vertebræ

Interview, in'tėr-vū, *n* [Prefix *inter*, and

view; Fr entrevue] A meeting between two or more persons face to face, a conference or mutual communication of thoughts —*v t* (in-tėr-vū) To wait or call on for the purpose of having an interview and getting information for publication —**Interviewer**, in tėr-vū ėr, *n* One who interviews, a newspaper reporter who visits and interrogates a person of position or notoriety

Interweave, in tėr-wēv, *v t* —*interwove* (pret), *interwoven*(pp), *interweaving* (ppr) To weave together, to intermingle as if by weaving, to unite intimately, to inter lace

Intestate, in tes tāt, *a* [L *intestatus—in*, not, and *testatus*, having made a will, pp of *testor*, to make a will TESTAMENT] Dying without having made a will, not disposed of by will, not devised or bequeathed —*n* A person who dies without making a will, or a valid will —**Intestable**, in tes ta bl, *a* [L *intestabilis*] Legally unqualified to make a will —**Intestacy**, in-tes ta-si, *n* The state of being intestate

Intestine, in tes tin, *a* [L *intestinus*, in ward, *intestinum*, an intestine, from *intus*, within, from *in*, in, akin *interior*] Internal with regard to a state or country, domestic, not foreign —*n* The canal or tube that extends with convolutions from the sto mach to the anus, *pl* entrails or viscera in general —**Intestinal**, in tes ti nal, *a* Pertaining to the intestines of an animal body —*Intestinal canal* the intestine or tube through which food passes in being digested

Intextine, in teks tin, *n* [L *intus*, within, and E *extine*] *Bot* that membrane of the pollen grain which is situated next to the *extine* or outermost membrane

Inthral Inthrall, in thral, *v t* To enthral

Inthrone, in thrōn, *v t* To enthron

Intimate, in ti māt, *a* [Fr *intime*, L *intimus*, inmost, superl of obs *interus*, internal INTERIOR] Inward or internal, close in friendship or acquaintance, on very friendly and familiar terms, very close as regards connection or relation (an *intimate* union) —*n* An intimate or familiar friend, a close associate —**Intimacy**, in ti ma si, *n* The state of being intimate —**Intimately**, in ti māt li, *adv* In an intimate manner

Intimate, in ti māt, *v t* —*intimated*, *intimating* [L *intimo*, *intimatum*, to publish or make known, from *intimus*, in most INTIMATE *a*] To hint, indicate, or suggest, to announce, to make known —**Intimation**, in ti ma shon, *n* [L *intimatio*] The act of intimating, a hint, an explicit announcement or notification

Intimidate, in tim i dat, *v t* —*intimidated*, *intimidating* [L L *intimido*, *intimidatum*—L *in* intens , and *timidus*, timid] To inspire with fear, to dishearten, to cow, to deter by threats —**Intimidation**, in tim i da shon, *n* The act of intimidating, the deterring of a person by threats or otherwise —**Intimidatory** in tim i da to ri, *a* Causing intimidation

Intine, in tin, *n* [L *intus*, within] *Bot* the inner coat of the shell of the pollen grain in plants

Intitle, in ti tl ENTITLE —**Intituled**, in ti tūld, *pp* Entitled, distinguished by a title a term used in acts of parliament

Into, in to, *prep* [A Sax *in to*, *in* being the adv and *to* the prep] A compound preposition expressing motion or direction towards the inside of, whether literally or figuratively, or expressing a change of condition (to go *into* a house, to fall *into* a fever)

Intolerable, in tol'ėr a bl, *a* [L *intolerabilis—in*, not, and *tolerabilis*, bearable, from *tolero*, to bear TOLERATE] Not to be borne or endured, unendurable, insufferable —**Intolerableness**, **Intolerability**, in-tol'ėr-a-bl-nes, in-tol'ėr-a bil'i-ti, *n* The state or quality of being intolerable —**Intolerably**, in-tol'ėr-a-bli, *adv* In an intolerable manner, unendurably —**Intolerant**, **in-tol'ėr-ant**, *a* [L *intolerans*, *intolerantis—in*, not, and *tolero*, to bear] Not enduring; not able to endure (an animal *intolerant* of cold); refusing to tolerate others in the enjoyment of their opinions, rights, or worship, unduly impatient of difference of opinion on the part of others —**Intolerantly**, in tol ėr ant-li, *adv* In an intolerant manner —**Intolerance**, **Intolerancy**, **Intoleration**, in tol ėr-ans, in-tol'ėr-an-si, in tol ėr a shon, *n* The quality of being intolerant, want of toleration, want of capacity to endure

Intomb, in tōm, *v t* To entomb

Intonate, in to nāt, *v i* [L *in*, in, and *tonus*, tone] To modulate the voice, to sound the notes of the musical scale —*v t* To pronounce with a certain tone or modulation —**Intonation**, in tō nā shon, *n* The act or manner of intonating, modulation of the voice musically as in reading, the act of intoning, utterance with a special tone —**Intone**, in ton, *v t* To use a musical monotone in pronouncing or repeating, to chant —*v t* To pronounce with a musical tone, to chant

Intort, in tort, *v t* [L *intorqueo*, *intortum—in*, and *torqueo*, to twist TORTURE] To twist inwards, to wreathe —**Intorsion**, **Intortion**, in tor shon, *n* A winding or twisting inwards

Intoxicate, in tok si kāt *v t* —*intoxicated*, *intoxicating* [L L *intoxico*, *intoxicatum* —L *in*, and *toxicum* poison—Gr *toxikon*, a poison in which arrows were dipped, from *toxon*, a bow] To inebriate, to make drunk, as with spirituous liquor, *fig* to excite the spirits of to a very high pitch, to elate to enthusiasm, frenzy, or madness —*v i* To have the power of intoxicating or making drunk —**Intoxicable**, in tok si ka bl, *a* Capable of being intoxicated — **Intoxicant**, in tok si kant, *n* That which intoxicates, an intoxicating liquor or substance —**Intoxicatedness**, in tok si kā ted nes, *n* —**Intoxicating**, in tok si kā ting, *p* and *a* Inebriating, causing intoxication or high mental excitement —**Intoxication** in tok si kā shon, *n* The act of intoxicating, the state of being intoxicated, inebriation, drunkenness

Intractable, in trak ta bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *tractable*, L *intractabilis*] Not tractable, not to be governed or managed, perverse, refractory, indocile — **Intractableness**, **Intractability**, in trak ta bl nes, in trak ta bil i ti, *n* The quality of being intractable —**Intractably**, in trak ta bli, *adv* In an intractable manner

Intrados, in trā dos *n* [r , from L *intra*, within, and *dorsum*, back] *Arch* the interior and lower line or curve of an arch EXTRADOS

Intrafoliaceous, in tra fō li a shus, *a* [Prefix *intra*, and *foliaceus*] *Bot* growing on the inside of a leaf

Intramundane in tra mun dān, *a* [Prefix *intra*, and *mundane*] Being within the world, belonging to the material world

Intramural, in tra mū ral, *a* [Prefix *in tra* and *mural*] Being within the walls or boundaries, as of a university, city, or town

Intrance, in trans, *v t* ENTRANCE

Intransigent, in tran si jent, *a* [Fr *intransigeant*, from L *in*, not, and *transigo*, to transact, to come to a settlement] Refusing to agree or come to a settlement, irreconcilable used especially of some extreme political party —*n* An irreconcilable person —**Intransigentes**, in tran si hen tāz, *n pl* [Sp , the irreconcilables] The name given to the extreme left in the Spanish Cortes, and afterwards to a very advanced republican party

Intransitive, in tran si tiv, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *transitive*] *Gram* expressing an action or state that is limited to the subject, not having an object (an *intransitive* verb) — **Intransitively**, in tran si tiv li, *adv* In an intransitive manner

Intransmissible, in trans-mis i bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *transmissible*] That cannot be transmitted

Intransmutable, in trans mū ta-bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *transmutable*] That cannot be transmuted or changed into another substance —**Intransmutability**, in transmū'ta-bil'i ti, *n*

Intrant, in'trant, *a* [L *intrans*, *intrantis*, ppr of *intro*, to go into, to enter] Entering —*n* One who makes an entrance; one who enters upon some public duty or office.

Intrap, in-trap', *v t* ENTRAP

Intraparietal, in tra-pa ri'et-al, *a* [L *intra*, and *paries*, *parietis*, a wall] Situated or happening within walls, shut out from public view, private

Intratropical, in-tra-trop i-kal, *a* [Prefix *intra*, and *tropical*] Situated within the tropics, pertaining to regions within the tropics

Intravenous, in'tra vē nus, *a* [Prefix *intra*, and *venous*] Introduced within the veins

Intrench, in-trensh', *v t* [Prefix *in*, and *trench*] To dig or cut a trench or trenches round, as in fortification, to fortify with a ditch and parapet, to lodge within or as within an intrenchment, to place in a strong position —*v i* To invade, to encroach with *on* or *upon* —**Intrenchment**, in trensh ment, *n* The act of intrenching, *fort* a work consisting of a trench or ditch and a parapet (the latter formed of the earth dug out of the ditch), constructed for a defence against an enemy, an inroad or encroachment on the rights of others

Intrepid, in trep id, *a* [L *intrepidus—in*, not, and *trepidus*, alarmed TREPIDATION] Fearless, bold, brave, undaunted —**Intrepidity**, in tre pid i ti, *n* Fearlessness, fearless bravery in danger, undaunted courage — **Intrepidly**, in trep id li, *adv* In an intrepid manner

Intricacy Under INTRICATE

Intricate, in tri kāt, *a* [L *intricatus*, pp of *intrico*, to entangle—*in*, into, and *tricæ*, trifles, hindrances, as in *extricate*, akin *intrigue*] Entangled, involved, difficult to unravel or follow out in all the windings, complicated — **Intricately**, in tri kāt li, *adv* In an intricate manner — **Intricateness**, in tri kāt nes, *n* The state of being intricate, intricacy —**Intricacy**, in tri ka si, *n* The state of being intricate or entangled, a winding or complicated arrangement, entanglement, complication

Intrigue, in trēg or in trēg, *n* [Fr *intriguer*, from L *intrico*, to entangle INTRICATE] A plot or scheme of a complicated nature, and especially political in character, the plot of a play, poem, or romance, an illicit intimacy between two persons of different sexes, a liaison —*v i* —*intrigued intriguing* To form an intrigue, to engage in an intrigue, to carry on a liaison **Intriguer**, in trē'ger, *n* One who intrigues —**Intriguery**, in trē'ger i, *n* Arts or practice of intrigue —**Intriguing**, in trēg ing *p* and *a* Addicted to intrigue —**Intriguingly**, in trēg'ing li, *adv* In an intriguing manner

Intrinsic **Intrinsical**, in trin'sik, in-trin si kal, *a* [L *intrinsecus* —*intra*, inwards, *in*, in, and *secus*, beside, from root of *sequor*, to follow (whence *sequence*)] Inherent, essential, belonging to the thing in itself, not extrinsic or accidental (the *intrinsic* value of gold or silver, *intrinsic* merit) —**Intrinsically**, in trin si-kal li, *adv* By intrinsic character, in its nature, essentially, inherently —**Intrinsicality**, **Intrinsicalness**, in trin si-kal'i-ti, in-trin si kal nes, *n*

Introduce, in-trō dūs, *v t* —*introduced*, *introducing* [L *introduco—intro*, within, and *duco*, to lead DUKE] To lead or bring in, to conduct or usher in, to pass in, to put in, to insert, to make known by stating one's name often used of the action of a third party with regard to two others, to bring to be acquainted; to present (to *introduce* one person, one's self, to another), to bring into use or practice (a fashion, custom, &c.), to bring before the public, to bring into a country; to bring forward (a topic) with preliminary or preparatory matter —**Introducer**, in-trō-dū sėr, *n* One who introduces. —**Introduction**, in-trō-duk'shon, *n* (L. *introductio*] The act of introducing, bringing in, making persons acquainted, &c., the part of a book or discourse which precedes the main work, and which gives some general account of its design and subject; a preface or preliminary discourse, a trea-

tise introductory to more elaborate works on the same subject —Introductive, in trō-duk'tiv, *a.* Serving to introduce —**In troductory,** in-trō-duk'to ri, *a* Serving to introduce something else, serving as or given by way of an introduction, prefa tory, preliminary

Introflexed, in trō flekst, *a* [Prefix *intro,* within, to the inside, and *flexed*] Flexed or bent inward

Introit, in trō it, *n* [L *introitus,* an en trance, from *intro,* within, and *eo* to go INITIAL] *R Cath Ch* the beginning of the mass, a piece sung or chanted while the priest proceeds to the altar to celebrate mass, a musical composition designed for opening the church service

Intromit, in trō mit, *v t —intromitted, in tromitting* [L *intromitto—intro,* within, and *mitto, missum,* to send] To send in, put in, or let in —*v t Scots law,* to enter inedale with the effects of another — **In tromittent,** in trō-mit ent, *a* Letting or conveying into or within —**Intromitter,** in trō-mit ėr, *n* One who intr mits —**Intromission,** in trō-mish on *n* The act of sending or letting in, admission *Scots law,* the transactions of an agent or sub ordinate with the money of his superior

Introrse, in trōrs *a* [L *intr rsum,* in wards —*intro,* within, and *versus,* pp of *verto,* to turn] Turned or facing inwards, turned towards the axis to which they appertain, as the anthers in plants

Introspect, in tro spekt *v t* [L *intro spicio, intr spectum—intro,* within, and *specio,* to look] To look into or within, to view the inside of —**Introspection,** in trō spek shon, *n* The act of looking in wardly, examination of one s own thoughts or feelings —**Introspectionist** in trō-spek shon ist, *n* One given to introspection —**Introspective** in tro-spek tiv *a* Viewing inwardly, examining one's own thoughts

Introsusception, in tro sus sep shon *n* [L *intro,* within, and *susc pio susceptum,* a taking up or in] The act of receiving within, *anat* intussusception

Introvert, in tro-vėrt, *v t* [L *intro,* with in and *verto,* to turn] To turn inward — **Introversion,** in trō-vėr'shon, *n* A turn ing inward

Intrude in trōd, *v i —intruded intruding* [L *intrudo—in,* in, into and *trudo,* to thrust, as in *detrude obtrude protrude, abstruse*] To thrust one s self forwardly or unwarrantably into any place or posi tion, to force one s self upon others, to encroach, to enter unwelcome or unin vited into company *geol* to penetrate as into fissures or between the layers of rocks —*v t* To thrust in, or cause to enter with out right or welcome, often with the re flexive pronoun —**Intruder** in trō dėr, *n* One who intrudes —**Intrusion** in trō zhon, *n* The act of intruding, unwarrantable entrance, *law* an unlawful entry into lands and tenements void of a possessor by a person who has no right to the same, *geol* the penetrating of one rock, while in a melted state into fissures, &c , of other rocks —**Intrusional,** in-trō zhon al *a* Be longing to intrusion —**Intrusionist,** in trō'zhon ist, *n* One who intrudes or who favours intrusion —**Intrusive** in trō siv, *a* Characterized by intrusion, apt to in trude, of the nature of an intrusion —**In trusively,** in-trō siv li, *adv* In an intru sive manner —**Intrusiveness,** in tro siv nes, *n*

Intrust, Entrust, in trust, en trust, *v t* [Fr *en,* L *in,* in, and E *trust*] To de liver in trust, to trust or confide to the care of, to commit with confidence (to *intrust* a thing to a person, or a person *with* a thing)

Intuition, in tū-ish'on, *n* [From L *intueor, intuitus,* to look upon, to contemplate—*in,* in, upon, and *tueor,* to look (whence *tutor, tuition*)] *Philos* the act by which the mind perceives the agreement or dis agreement of two ideas, or the truth of things immediately, and without reason ing and deduction, a truth discerned by the mind directly and necessarily as so, a truth that cannot be acquired by, but is assumed in experience —**Intuitional,** in-tū-ish'on-al, *a* Pertaining to, derived from, or characterised by intuition, intuitive —**Intuitionalism,** in tū ish on al izm, *n* The doctrine that the perception of truth is from intuition —**Intuitive,** in tū i tiv, *a* Perceived by the mind immediately without the intervention of rea soning, based on intuition, received or obtained by intuition, having the power of discovering truth without reasoning — **Intuitively,** in tū i tiv li, *adv* In an in tuitive manner, by intuition

Intumesce, in tū mes, *v i —intumesced, in tumescing* [L *intumesco—in,* and *tumesco,* to begin to swell, incept of *tumeo,* to swell TUMID] To enlarge or expand with heat, to swell out in bulk — **Intu mescence, Intumescency,** in tū mes ens in tū mes en si *n* The state or process of intumescing

Intussuscept, in tus sus sept, *v t* [L *in tus,* within and *suscipio* to take or re ceive SUSCEPTIBLE] To take into the interior, to receive by intussusception — **Intussusception,** in tus sus sep shon *n* The reception of one part within another, the descent or doubling in of a higher portion of intestine into a lower one, the act of taking foreign matter into the sub stance of a living body, the process by which nutriment is absorbed into and goes to form part of the system

Intwine in twin, *v t —intwined, intwining* To twine or twist in or together, to wreathe, to entwine —**Intwinement,** in twin ment *n* The act of intwining

Inunction in ungk shon, *n* [L *inunctio, inunctionis* from *inungo, inunctum,* to an oint] The action of anointing, unction

Inundate, in un dat or in un-dāt *v t —in undated inundating* [L *inundo inunda tum—in* and *undo* to overflow (also in *abound*), from *unda* a wave UNDULATE] To spread or flow over to overflow, to de luge, to flood, to submerge, to fill with an overflowing abundance or superfluity — **Inundation** in un dā shon *n* [L *inun datio*] The act of inundating or state of being inundated a flood, a rising and spreading of water over low grounds — **Inundant** in un dant *a* Overflowing inundating

Inure in ūr', *v t —inured, inuring* [Prefix *in,* in, and obsol *ure* operation work, from O Fr *eure* Mod Fr *œuvre* from L *opera* work The *ure* of this word there fore *ure* of *manure* OPERATE] To ap ply or expose in use or practice till use gives little or no pain or inconvenience, or makes little impression, to habituate, to accustom (to toil or hardships) — **Inure ment,** in ūr'ment, *n* The act or process of inuring

Inurn, in-ėrn, *v t* [Prefix *in,* and *urn*] To put in an urn, especially a funeral urn, hence to bury, to intomb [Poet]

Inutility in ū til i ti *n* [Prefix *in* not, and *utility,* L *inutilitas*] The quality of being useless or unprofitable, uselessness, unprofitableness

Inutterable in ut ėr a-bl *a* [Prefix *in,* not and *utterable*] Unutterable [*Mil*]

Invade, in vād, *v t — invaded, invading* [L *invado—in,* into and *vado,* to go] see n also in *evade, pervade,* akin *wade*] To enter with hostile intentions, to enter as an enemy with a view to conquest or plunder to enter by force, to make an in road or incursion on, to intrude upon to infringe encroach on, or violate (rights or privileges) —*v i* To make an invasion — **Invader,** in vā dėr, *n* One who invades —**Invasion,** in vā'zhon *n* [L *invasio,* from *invado*] The act of invading, a hos tile entrance into the country or posses sions of another, an attack on the rights of another —**Invasive,** in vā siv, *a* Tend ing to invade, aggressive

Invaginate, in vaj'i nāt, *v t* [L *in,* in to, and *vagina,* a sheath] To enter as in to a sheath, to enter by intussusception into another part —**Invagination,** in vaj i nā shon, *n Anat* the reception of one part within another by being doubled backwards, intussusception

Invalid, in-val id, *a* [Prefix *in,* not, and *valid,* L *invalidus*] Not valid, of no force, weight, or cogency, weak (an *invalid* argument), *law,* having no force, effect, or efficacy; void, null —*n* (in'va lid) [Directly from Fr *invalide*] A person who is weak and infirm, a sufferer from ill health, one who is disabled for active ser vice, especially a soldier or seaman worn out in service —*a* In ill health, infirm, disabled for active service —*v t* To render an invalid, to enrol on the list of invalids in the military or naval service —**Invali date,** in val i dāt, *v t —invalidated, invali dating* To render invalid or not valid, to render of no legal force or effect —**Invali dation,** in val i dā shon, *n* Act of invali dating —**Invalidism,** in va lid izm *n* The condition of being an invalid —**Invalidity, Invalidness,** in va lid i ti, in val id nes, *n* Want of validity, want of cogency, want of legal force or efficacy

Invaluable, in val ū a bl, *a* [Prefix *in,* not, and *valuable*] Precious above esti mation, so valuable that its worth cannot be estimated, inestimable —**Invaluably,** in val ū a bli, *adv* Inestimably

Invariable in vā ri a bl, *a* [Prefix *in* not, and *variable*] Not variable, constant in the same state, always uniform, immut able, unalterable unchangeable —*n Math* an invariable quantity, a constant —**In variableness, Invariability,** in vā ri a bl nes, in vā ri a bil i ti *n* State of being invariable —**Invariably** in vā ri a bli, *adv* In an invariable manner, constantly, uni formly

Invasion Invasive Under INVADE

Invective, in vek tiv, *n* [Fr , from L *in vectivus* abusive from *inveho,* to inveigh INVEIGH] A severe or violent utterance of censure or reproach, something uttered or written intended to cast opprobrium, censure, or reproach on another railing language, vituperation — *a* Containing invectives, abusive, vituperative —**Invec tively** in vek tiv li *adv* In an invective manner, abusively — **Invectiveness** in vek tiv nes *n* The quality of being invec tive, vituperative

Inveigh in vā i *v i* [L *invecho,* to attack with words to inveigh against—*in* into, against, and *veho* to carry VEHICLE] To utter invectives, to exclaim or rail against a person or thing to utter censori ous or opprobrious words with *against* — **Inveigher** in vā ėr, *n* One who inveighs or rails a railer

Inveigle in vē gl *v t* [Norm *enveogler,* to inveigle to blind for Fr *aveugler* to blind from *aveugle* blind—L *ab,* priv , and *oculus* the eye OCULAR] To per suade to something evil by deceptive arts or flattery, to cajole into wrong doing to entice to seduce —**Inveiglement,** in vē gl ment *n* The act of inveigling — **Inveigler** in vē gl ėr, *n* One who inveigles

Invenom, in ven om *v t* To *Envenom*

Invent, in vent, *v t* [Fr *inventer,* from L *inventum, inventum,* to come upon, to find—*in* upon, and *venio* to come, as in *advent convent, convene prevent* &c VEN TURE] To contrive and produce, to devise, make, or construct as the originator of something that did not before exist to frame by the imagination, to excogitate, to concoct, to fabricate Syn under DIS COVER —**Inventible,** in ven ti bl, *a* Ca pable of being invented —**Inventibleness,** in ven ti bl nes, *n* —**Invention** in ven shon, *n* [L *inventio, inventionis*] The act of inventing, the contrivance of that which did not before exist, origination, something invented or contrived, a con trivance, the power of inventing, that skill or ingenuity which is or may be em ployed in contriving anything new, that faculty by which a poet or novelist pro duces plots, incidents, and characters, &c —**Inventive** in ven tiv, *a* Able to invent, quick at invention or contrivance, ready at expedients —**Inventively** in ven tiv li *adv* By the power of invention —**Inven tiveness** in ven tiv nes, *n* The faculty of inventing —**Inventor, Inventer,** in ven ter, *n* One who invents or finds out some thing new —**Inventress,** in ven tres, *n* A female that invents

Inventory, in ven to-ri, *n* [L *inventarium,* an inventory, lit a list of goods *found* in a place, from *invenio* INVENT] A list containing a description, with the values,

of goods and chattels, made on various occasions, as on the sale of goods, or at decease of a person, any catalogue of goods or wares, a catalogue or account of particular things —*v t* —*inventoried, inventorying* To make an inventory, list, catalogue, or schedule of, to insert or register in an account of goods —**Inventorial**, in ven tō ri al, *a* Of or pertaining to an inventory —**Inventorially**, in ven-tō ri al li, *adv* In the manner of an inventory

Inverse, in vėrs, *a* [L *inversus*, pp of *inverto*—*in*, on, to, and *verto* to turn, as in *advert, convert, revert, subvert*, &c Versil] Opposite in order or relation, inverted, having what usually is or should be after placed before, proceeding the backward or reverse way, *math* opposite in nature and effect, thus, subtraction is *inverse* to addition, division to multiplication — *Inverse proportion*, proportion such that one thing is greater or less as another is less or greater —**Inversely**, in vėrs li, *adv* In an inverse order or manner, in inverse proportion — **Inversion**, in vėr shon, *n* [L *inversio, inversionis*, from *inverto, inversum*] The act of inverting or the state of being inverted, a change of order or position so that what was after is now before, and *vice versa*, a making inverse in order, *gram* and *rhet* transposition of words so that they are out of their natural order (wise was wise Solomon for 'Solomon was wise'), *mus* change of position, as of an interval or a chord, *math* a change in the order of the terms of a proportion, so that the second takes the place of the first, and the fourth of the third —**Invert**, in vėrt, *v t* [L *in verto*] To turn upside down to place in a contrary order or position, to put in inverse order or position —**Inverted** in vėr ted, *p* and *a* Turned to a contrary direction, turned upside down, changed in order, *bot* having the apex in an opposite direction to that which is normal —*Inverted arch*, an arch with its curve turned downwards, as in a sewer in foundations, &c —**Invertedly**, in vėr ted li *adv* In an inverted position, in reversed order —**Invertible** in vėr ti bl, *a* Capable of being inverted

Invertebrate Invertebrated, Invertebral, in vėr tē brat in vėr tē brā ted in vėr tē bral, *a* [Prefix *in*, not and *vertebrate* Vertebra] Destitute of a backbone or vertebral column —**Invertebrate**, in vėr tē brāt *n* An animal belonging to one of the two great divisions of the animal kingdom, the **Invertebrata** (in vėr tē brā ta), including all animals that have no vertebral column or spine, and in many cases no hard parts at all

Invest, in vest', *v t* [L *investio—in*, and *vestio*, to clothe from *vestis*, a garment Vest] To put garments on to clothe to dress to array usually followed by *with*, sometimes by *in* before the thing put on, to clothe, as with office or authority, to place in possession of an office, rank or dignity, *milit* to inclose or surround for the purpose of besieging, to lay siege to, to lay out (money or capital) on some species of property, usually of a permanent nature, and with the purpose of getting a return (to *invest* money in bank shares) —*v t* To make an investment —**Investiture**, in ves ti tūr *n* The act of investing, the act or right of giving possession of an office, dignity, &c that which in vests or clothes, clothing, covering (poet in this sense) —**Investment**, in vest ment, *n* The act of investing, the act of besieging by an armed force, the laying out of money in the purchase of some species of property, money laid out for profit, that in which money is invested —**Investor**, in ves tėr, *n* One who invests

Investigate, in ves ti gāt, *v t* —*investigated, investigating* [L *investigo, investigatum* —*in*, and *vestigo*, to follow a track, to search, from *vestigium*, a track Vestige] To search into, to inquire and examine into with care and accuracy, to make careful research or examination into —**Investigable**, in-ves ti ga bl, *a* Capable of being investigated —**Investigation**, in-ves'ti gā"shon, *n* [L *investigatio, investigationis*] The act of investigating, the process of inquiring into a subject, research, inquiry —**Investigative**, in ves'ti gā-tiv, *a* Given to or concerned with investigation — **Investigator**, in ves ti gā tėr, *n* One who investigates

Inveterate, in vet ėr āt, *a* [L *inveteratus*, pp of *invetero* to render old—*in*, in, and *vetus, veteris*, old Veteran] Firmly established by long continuance, deep rooted or ingrained in a person's nature or constitution firmly fixed by time or habit (*inveterat* disease, custom), confirmed in any habit by practice (an *inveterate* liar) — **Inveterately** in vet ėr āt li, *adv* In an inveterate manner —**Inveteracy Inveterateness**, in vet ėr a si, in vet ėr āt nes *n* The state or quality of being inveterate of strong confirmed by time

Invidious in vid i us, *a* [L *invidiosus*, from *invidia* envy *invidus*, envious Envy] Envious likely to bring on envy, ill will or hatred, likely to provoke envy, entailing odium (*invidious* distinctions, preference, position) — **Invidiously**, in vid i us li *adv* In an invidious manner —**Invidiousness**, in vid i us-nes, *n* The quality of being invidious

Invigorate in vig or āt *v t* —*invigorated, invigorating* [L *in* intens , and *vigor*, strength Vigour] To give vigour to, to cause to feel fresh and vigorous, to strengthen, to give life and energy to — **Invigoration** in vig'o rā shon *n* Act of invigorating, state of being invigorated

Invincible, in vin si bl *a* [L *invincibilis* —*in*, not, and *vincibilis*, conquerable, from *vinco* to conquer Victor] Incapable of being conquered or subdued incapable of being overcome, unconquerable, insuperable —*n* One who is invincible —**Invincibility Invincibleness**, in vin si bil i ti, in vin si bl nes, *n* The quality of being invincible —**Invincibly** in vin si bli, *adv* In an invincible manner unconquerably, insuperably

Inviolable in vi ō la bl *a* [L *inviolabilis* —*in*, not and *violabilis*, that may be violated, from *violo*, to violate Violate] Not to be violated or profaned, not to be polluted or treated with irreverence, not to be broken or infringed (agreement, secrecy), not to be injured or tarnished (chastity honour) not susceptible of hurt or wound (*Mil*) —**Inviolably**, in vi o la bli, *adv* In an inviolable manner without violation or profanation — **Inviolability Inviolableness** in vi ō la bil i ti, in vi o la bl nes *n* The state or quality of being inviolable — **Inviolate Inviolated**, in vi ō lāt, in vi o lā ted *a* [L *inviolatus*] Not violated, unprofaned unpolluted, unbroken inviolable —**Inviolately**, in vi ō lāt li *adv* In an inviolate manner —**Inviolateness**, in vi ō lāt nes *n*

Invisible, in viz i bl *a* [Prefix *in* not and *visible*, L *invisibilis*] Incapable of being seen, imperceptible by the sight —*Invisible green* a shade of green so dark as scarcely to be distinguishable from black —**Invisibleness, Invisibility** in viz i bil nes, in viz i bil i ti *n* The state of being invisible, imperceptibleness to the sight —**Invisibly**, in viz i bli, *adv* In an invisible manner, imperceptibly to the eye

Invite, in vit , *v t* —*invited, inviting* [L *invito*, to invite, perhaps for *inevcto, invecta*—*in* and *veho*, of doubtful connection] To ask, request, bid, or call upon to do something, to summon, to ask to an entertainment or to pay a visit, to allure or attract, to tempt to come —*v t* To give invitation, to allure or entice —*n* An invitation (Genteel slang]—**Invitation**, in vi tā shon, *n* [L *invitatio, invitationis*] The act of inviting, solicitation, the requesting of a person's company as to an entertainment on a visit, or the like —**Invitatory**, in vi ta-to ri, *a* Using or containing invitations — **Inviter**, in vi tėr, *n* One who invites — **Inviting**, in vi ting, *p* and *a* Alluring, tempting, attractive (an *inviting* prospect) —**Invitingly**, in vi ting li, *adv* In an inviting manner, attractively —**Invitingness**, in vi ting nes, *n* Attractiveness

Invitrifiable, in vit ri-fi a-bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *vitrifiable*.] Incapable of being vitrified

Invocate, in'vō-kāt, *v t* —*invocated, invocating* [L *invoco, invocatum*—*in*, and *voco*, to call, *vox*, voice Voice, Vocal] To invoke, to call on in supplication, to implore, to address in prayer —**Invocation, in-vō-kā shon**, *n* [L *invocatio, invocationis*] The act of invoking or addressing in prayer, the form or act of calling for the assistance or presence of any being, particularly of some divinity —**Invocatory**, in vō ka to-ri, *a* Making invocation, invoking

Invoice, in vois, *n* [Fr *envois*, things sent goods forwarded, pl of *envoi*, a sending, a thing sent, from *envoyer*, to send—L *in*, and *via*, a way Envoy] A written account of the particulars of merchandise sent to a purchaser, consignee, factor, &c , with the value or prices and charges annexed —*v t* —*invoiced, invoicing* To write or enter in an invoice

Invoke, in vōk , *v t* —*invoked, invoking* [Fr *invoquer* L *invocare* Invocate] To address in prayer, to call on for assistance and protection, to call for solemnly or with earnestness

Involucre, Involucrum, in vo lū'kėr, in-vō-lū krum, *n* [L *involucrum*, a wrapper or envelope from *involvo*, to involve or wrap round—*in*, and *volvo*, to roll Involve] *Bot* any collection of bracts round a cluster of flowers, *anat* a membrane which surrounds or incloses a part, as the pericardium —**Involucral**, in vō-lū kral, *a* Pertaining to or having an involucre —**Involucred Involucrate, Involucrated**, in vō lū kėrd, in vo-lū krāt in vō lū kra ted, *a Bot* having an involucre, as umbels, &c —**Involucel, Involucellum** in vol ū sel, in vol ū sel lum, *n* [Dim of *involucre, involucrum*] *Bot* the secondary involucrum or small bracts surrounding an umbellule of an umbelliferous flower — **Involucel late**, in vō lū sel lāt, *a* Surrounded with involucels

Involuntary, in vol un ta ri, *n* [Prefix *in, not, and voluntary*] Not voluntary, not able to act or not acting according to will or choice (an *involuntary* agent), independent of will or choice (an *involuntary* movement), not proceeding from choice, not done willingly, unwilling —**Involuntarily**, in vol un ta ri li, *adv* In an involuntary manner —**Involuntariness**, in vol un ta ri nes, *n*

Involute Involuted, in vō lūt, in vō lū ted, *a* [L *involutus*, pp of *involvo* Involve] Involved, twisted confusedly mingled, *bot* rolled inward from the edges said of leaves and petals in vernation and estivation, *zool* turned inwards as the margin said of the shells of mollusca — **Involute** *n* A curve traced by any point of a tense string when it is unwrapped from a given curve —**Involution**, in vō lū shon *n* [L *involutio, involutionis*, from *involvo*] The action of involving or in folding, the state of being entangled or involved or of being folded in, complication, *arith* and *alg* the raising of a quantity from its root to any power assigned, the multiplication of a quantity into itself a given number of times opposite of *evolution*

Involve, in volv , *v t* —*involved, involving* [L *involvo—in*, into, and *volvo*, to roll, as in *convolve devolve, evolve, revolve, volubile*, &c Wallow] To roll or wrap up, to envelop in folds, to entwine, to envelop, to cover with surrounding matter (*involved* in darkness), to imply or comprise, as a logical consequence (a statement that *involves* a contradiction), to connect by way of natural result or consequence, to entangle, to implicate, to complicate, to blend, to mingle confusedly, *arith* and *alg* to raise to any assigned power Syn under Implicate —**Involved**, in-volvd , *p* and *a* Complicated, entangled, intricate —**Involvedness**, in vol ved-nes, *n* State of being involved —**Involvement**, in volv ment, *n* Act of involving,

Invulnerable, in-vul'ner-a-bl, *a* [Prefix *in*, not, and *vulnerable* L *invulnerabilis*] Not vulnerable, incapable of being wounded or of receiving injury, unassailable, as an argument, able to reply to all arguments — **Invulnerability, Invulnerable-**

ness, in-vul'nér-a-bil"i-ti, in-vul'nér-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being invulnerable — **Invulnerably**, in vul nér-a bli, *adv* In an invulnerable manner — **Invulnerate**, in-vul'nér át, *a* [L *invulneratus*] Unwounded, unhurt

Inward, in'wérd, *a* [A Sax *inneweard*—prep *in*, and suffix *ward*, as in *backward*, *toward*, &c] Internal, interior, placed or being within, in or connected with the mind thoughts, soul, or feelings — *adv* also **Inwards** (in wérdz) Toward the inside, toward the centre or interior, into the mind or thoughts — *n pl* the inner parts of an animal, the viscera — **Inwardly** in wérd li, *adv* In an inward manner, internally, mentally, privately — **Inwardness**, in wérd nes, *n* The state of being inward or internal

Inweave, in wēv, *v t* —*inwove* (pret), *inwoven* (pp), *inweaving* (ppr) To weave together, to intermix or intertwine by weaving

Inwrap, in rap, *v t* —*inwrapped*, *inwrapping* [Prefix *in*, and *wrap*] To cover by wrapping, to involve, to infold

Inwreathe, in rēth, *v t* —*inwreathed*, *inwreathing* [Prefix *in*, and *wreathe*] To surround or twine, as with a wreath, to infold or involve

Inwrought, in rat, *p* and *a* [Prefix *in*, and *wrought*] Wrought or worked in or among other things, adorned with figures worked in

Iodine, i o-din, *n* [Gr *iōdēs*, resembling a violet (from its colour)—*ion*, a violet, and *eidos*, resemblance] One of the non metallic elements, a solid substance of a bluish black or grayish black colour, existing in sea water, in marine molluscous animals, and in sea weeds, from the ashes of which it is chiefly procured, much used in medicine —**Iodic**, i-od'ik, *a* Pertaining to or containing iodine (*iodic silver*) —*Iodic acid*, an acid formed by the action of oxidizing agents on iodine in presence of water or alkalies **Iodide**, i o-did *n* A compound of iodine and a metal — **Iodism**, i o-dizm, *n Pathol* a peculiar morbid state produced by the use of iodine —**Iodize**, i o-diz, *v t.*—*iodized*, *iodizing* To treat with iodine, to impregnate or affect with iodine — **Iodizer**, i o di zér, *n* One who or that which iodizes — **Iodoform**, i od ō form, *n* A compound of carbon, hydrogen, and iodine, analogous to chloroform

Iolite, i o lit, *n* (Gr *ion*, a violet, and *lithos* stone] A mineral of a violet blue colour, dichroite

Ion, i on, *n* One of the elements of an electrolyte, or compound body undergoing electrolysation ANION, CATION

Ionian, **Ionic**, i ō ni an, i-on ik *a* Relating to *Ionia*, or to the Ionian Greeks —*Ionic order*, one of the five orders of architecture, the distinguishing characteristic of which consists in the volutes of its capital —*Ionic dialect*, a dialect of the ancient Greek language

Iota, i-ō ta, *n* [Gr *iōta*, hence *jot*] Primarily the name of the Greek letter ι, which in certain cases is indicated by a sort of dot under another letter (as ᾳ), hence, a very small quantity, a tittle, a jot

I O U, ī ō ū, *n* [A phonetic equivalent of *I owe you*] A paper addressed to a person having on it these letters, followed by a sum, and duly signed, serving as an acknowledgment of a debt

Ipecacuanha, i-pē-kak'ū-an"a, *n* [The Brazilian name] An emetic or tonic substance, of a nauseous odour and repulsive bitterish taste, obtained from the root of a Brazilian plant of the cinchona family

Iracund,† i'ra kund, *a* [L *iracundus*, angry, from *ira*, anger, whence *ire*, *irate*, &c] Angry, passionate [*Carl*]

Irade, i rā'dē, *n* [Turk] A decree or proclamation of the Sultan of Turkey

Iranian, i rā ni an, *a* Pertaining to *Iran*, the native name of Persia, applied to certain languages, including Persian, Zend, and cognate tongues

Irascible, i-ras'i bl, *a* [L *irascibilis*, from *irascor*, to be angry, from *ira*, anger, whence also *ire*, *irate*] Readily made angry; easily provoked, apt to get into a passion; irritable —**Irascibility**, **Irascibleness**, i ras'i-bil"i-ti, i-ras'i-bl-nes, *n* The quality of being irascible — **Irascibly**, i-ras i-bli, *adv* In an irascible manner

Irate, i-rāt', *a* [L *iratus*, angry, from *irascor*, to be angry IRASCIBLE] Angry, enraged, incensed

Ire, ir, *n* [O Fr, from L *ira*, wrath] Anger, wrath, keen resentment —**Ireful**, ir'ful, *a* Full of ire, angry, wroth — **Irefully**, ir'ful li, *adv* In an ireful or angry manner — **Irefulness**, ir'ful-nes, *n* The condition of being ireful, wrath, anger

Iricism, i ri-sizm, *n* An Irish mode of expression, a characteristically Irish blunder, a bull, any Irish peculiarity

Iridal, **Iridian**, i rid-al, i-rid i an, *a* [Gr *iris*, *iridos*, the rainbow IRIS] Pertaining to the iris, belonging to or resembling the rainbow —**Iridescence**, i-rid-es ens, *n* The condition of being iridescent —**Iridescent**, i rid es ent, *a* Exhibiting or giving out colours like those of the rainbow, gleaming or shimmering with rainbow colours — **Iridium**, i-rid'i um, *n* [From the iridescent colours it exhibits when dissolving in hydrochloric acid] A rare metal of a whitish colour, not malleable, very infusible, and not readily affected by acids, found in the ore of platinum and in a native alloy with osmium — **Iridosmine**, **Iridosmium**, i rid os min, i rid os mi um, *n* A native compound of iridium and osmium used for pointing gold pens

Iris, i ris, *n* pl **Irises**, i ris ez [L *iris*, *iridis*, Gr *iris*, *iridos*, the female messenger of the gods, the rainbow, the plant iris, the iris of the eye] The rainbow, an appearance resembling the rainbow, the hues of the rainbow as seen in sunlit spray, the spectrum of sunlight, &c, a kind of muscular curtain stretched vertically in the anterior part of the eye, in the midst of the aqueous humour, separating the anterior from the posterior chamber, and perforated by the pupil for the transmission of light, the flower de luis or flag flower, a plant of various species —**Irisated** **Irised**, i ri sā ted, i rist, *a* Exhibiting the prismatic colours, resembling the rainbow — **Iriscope**, i ri skōp, *n* A philosophical toy for exhibiting the prismatic or rainbow colours —**Iritis**, **Iriditis**, i ri tis, i ri di tis *n* Inflammation of the iris

Irish, i rish, *a* Pertaining to Ireland or its inhabitants, Erse — *n* The Irish language, with plural signification, the people of Ireland — **Irishism**, i rish izm, *n* An IRICISM — *Irish moss*, *n* CARRAGEEN — *Irish stew*, meat and potatoes stewed together

Irk, érk, *v t* [The same word as Sw *yrka*, to urge, enforce, press, from root of *work*, *wreak*, and *urge*] To weary, to give annoyance or uneasiness to, to be distress ingly tiresome to, to annoy used chiefly or only impersonally (it *irks* me) — **Irksome**, érk sum, *a* Wearisome, burdensome, vexatious, giving uneasiness (*irksome* labour, delay &c) — **Irksomely**, érk sum li, *adv* In an irksome manner —**Irksomeness** érk sum nes, *n* The quality or state of being irksome, vexatiousness

Iron, i érn, *n* [A Sax *iren*, *isen*, Goth *eisarn*, Icel *jārn* (from older *isarn*), Dan *jern*, O H G *isarn* Mod G *eisen*, D *ijzer*, comp Skr *ayas*, W *haiarn*, Armor *houarn* The word appears to be in form an adj, and the name may be akin to *ire*—from its glancing] The commonest and most useful of all the metals, of a livid whitish colour inclined to gray, seldom found native, an instrument or utensil made of iron, an instrument that when heated is used for smoothing cloth, *pl* fetters, chains, manacles, handcuffs —*To have many irons in the fire*, to be engaged in many undertakings [*Cast iron* is iron direct from the smelting furnace (blast-furnace), also called *pig-iron*, *wrought* or *malleable iron* has to undergo the further process of puddling, *steel* is a variety of iron containing more carbon than malleable iron and less than cast iron]—*a* Made of iron, consisting of iron, resembling iron, either really or metaphorically, hence, harsh, rude, severe, capable of great endurance, firm, robust, inflexible —*v t* To smooth with an iron, to fetter or handcuff, to furnish or arm with iron —**Iron-bound**, *a* Bound with iron, faced or surrounded with rocks, rugged (an *iron-bound* coast). — **Iron-clad**, *a* Covered or clothed with iron plates, armour-plated —*n* A vessel prepared for naval warfare by being cased or covered, wholly or partially, with thick iron plates —**Ironer**, i érn-ér, *n* One who irons — **Iron-fisted**, *a* Close fisted, covetous — **Iron-founder**, *n* One who makes iron castings — **Iron-foundry**, *n* The place where iron castings are made —**Iron-gray**, *n* A hue of gray approaching the colour of freshly fractured iron Used also adjectively —**Iron hearted**, *a* Hard hearted, unfeeling —**Iron liquor**, *n* Acetate of iron, used as a mordant by dyers, &c — **Iron master**, *n* One who employs a number of people in the manufacture of iron — **Ironmonger**, i érn mung gér, *n* A dealer in iron wares or hardware —**Ironmongery**, i érn mung gér i, *n* Iron wares, hardware, such articles of iron or hardware as are kept in shops —**Iron mould**, *n* A spot on cloth occasioned by iron rust —**Iron pyrites** PYRITES — **Iron sand**, *n* A variety of iron ore in grains —**Ironside**, i érn-sid, *n* One of Oliver Cromwell's veteran troopers, a soldier noted for rough hardihood —**Ironsmith**, i érn smith, *n* A worker in iron, as a blacksmith, locksmith, &c — **Iron stone** *n* A general name applied to the ores of iron containing oxygen and silica —**Ironware**, i érn war, *n* Utensils, tools, and various light articles of iron — **Iron wood**, *n* The popular name given to several very hard and very heavy woods in different countries — **Ironwork**, i érn wérk, *n* A general name of the parts of a building, vessel, carriage, &c, which consist of iron, a work or establishment where iron is manufactured — **Irony**, i-ron i, *a* Pertaining to or resembling iron in any qualities

Irony, i ron i *n* [Fr *ironie*, L *ironia*, from Gr *eirōneia*, from *eirōn*, a dissembler in speech, from *eirō*, to speak] A mode of speech by which words are used that properly express a sense contrary to that which the speaker really intends to convey, a subtle kind of sarcasm in which apparent praise really conveys disapprobation —**Ironical**, **Ironic**, i ron'i kal, i ron ik, *a* Relating to or containing irony, addicted to irony, using irony — **Ironically**, i ron i kal li, *adv* In an ironical manner — **Ironicalness**, i ron i kal nes, *n* The quality of being ironical

Irradiate ir ra di āt *v t* *-rradiated*, *irradiating* [L *irradio*, *irradiatum*—*in*, in or on, and *radius* a ray] To illuminate or shed a light upon, to cast splendour or brilliancy upon, to enlighten intellectually, to illuminate, to penetrate by radiation —*v i* To emit rays, to shine —**Irradiance**, **Irradiancy**, ir rā di ans, ir rā di an si, *n* Emission of rays of light on an object, lustre, splendour — **Irradiant**, ir rā di ant, *a* Emitting rays of light —**Irradiation**, ir rā di ā'shon *n* The act of irradiating, illumination, brightness emitted, intellectual illumination, *hymns* and *sermon* the apparent enlargement of an object strongly illuminated, in consequence of the vivid impression of light on the retina

Irrational, ir rash on al, *a* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *rational*] Not rational, void of reason or understanding, contrary to reason, absurd, *math* not capable of being exactly expressed by an integral number or by a vulgar fraction, surd — **Irrationality**, **Irrationalness**, ir rash on al'i-ti, ir rash on-al nes, *n* The condition or quality of being irrational —**Irrationally**, ir rash'on-al li, *adv* In an irrational manner

Irrealizable, ir rē al iz a-bl, *a* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *realizable*] Incapable of being realized or defined

Irreclaimable, ir-rē klā ma-bl, *a* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reclaimable*] Incapable of being reclaimed or recalled from error or vice, incapable of being reformed; incorrigible —**Irreclaimably**, ir rē-klā'ma-bli, *adv* So as not to be reclaimed

Irrecognizable, ir-rek og-ni'za-bl, *a* [Prefix *ir*, not, and *recognizable*] Incapable of being recognized, not recognizable

Irreconcilable, ir-rek'on-sī'la-bl, *a* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reconcilable*] Not reconciliable; not to be reconciled, implacable (an enemy, enmity), incapable of being made to agree or be consistent, inconsistent —*n* One who is not to be reconciled, especially, a member of a political body who will not work in harmony with his co members.—**Irreconcilability, Irreconcibleness**, ir rek on-sī'la bil i ti, ir rek on si' la-bl nes, *n* The quality of being irreconcilable —**Irreconcilably**, ir rek on sī la bli, *adv* So as to preclude reconciliation

Irrecoverable, ir rē kuv ėr a bl, *a* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *recoverable*] Incapable of being recovered or regained, not capable of being restored, remedied, or made good —**Irrecoverableness** ir rē kuv ėr a bl nes, *n* The state of being irrecoverable — **Ir recoverably**, ir rē kuv ėr a bli, *adv* In an irrecoverable manner, beyond recovery

Irredeemable, ir rē dē ma bl, *a* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *redeemable*] Not redeemable, not subject to be paid at its nominal value specifically applied to a depreciated paper currency —**Irredeemability, Irredeemableness**, ir rē dē'ma bil i ti, ir rē-dē'ma bl nes, *n* The quality of being not redeemable — **Irredeemably**, ir rē dē ma-bli, *adv* So as not to be redeemed

Irreducible, ir rē dū si bl *a* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reducible*] Not reducible, incapable of being reduced —**Irreducible ness, Irreducibility**, ir rē dū si bil nes ir rē-duk ti bil i ti, *n* —**Irreducibly**, ir rē dū si bli, *adv*

Irreflection ir rē flek shon, *n* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not and *reflection*] Want or absence of reflection

Irrefragable, ir ref ra ga bl, *a* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not and L *refrago*, to withstand or gainsay—*re*, back and root of *frango*, to break FRACTION] Incapable of being refuted or overthrown, incontestable, undeniable, incontrovertible —**Irrefragability, Irrefragableness**, ir ref ra ga bil i ti, ir ref ra-ga bl nes, *n* The quality of being irrefragable —**Irrefragably**, ir ref ra ga bli, *adv* In an irrefragable manner, incontestably

Irrefutable, ir rē fū ta bl or ir ref ū ta bl, *a* [Prefix *ir* for *in* not and *refutable*] Not refutable, incapable of being refuted or disproved —**Irrefutably**, ir rē fū ta bli or ir ref ū ta bli, *adv* In an irrefutable manner

Irregular, ir reg ū lėr *a* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, and *regular*] Not regular not according to rules, established principles, or customs, not conformable to the usual operation of natural laws, deviating from the rules of moral rectitude, vicious, not straight or uniform *gram* deviating from the common form in respect to the inflectional terminations, *geom* applied to a figure whose sides as well as angles are not all equal and similar among themselves, *bot* not having the parts of the same size or form, or arranged with symmetry —*n* One not conforming to settled rule, especially, a soldier not in regular service —**Irregularity**, ir reg ū lar' i ti, *n* State or character of being irregular, want of regularity, that which is irregular, a part exhibiting or causing something to be irregular or impairing uniformity, an action or behaviour constituting a breach of morality, vicious conduct —**Irregularly**, ir reg'ū lėr li, *adv* In an irregular manner

Irrelative, ir rel a tiv, *a* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *relative*] Not relative, without mutual relations —**Irrelatively**, ir rel a tiv li, *adv*

Irrelevant, ir rel ė vant, *a* [Prefix *ir* for *in* not and *relevant*] Not relevant, not applicable or pertinent, not bearing on the case in point or matter in hand —**Ir relevantly**, ir rel ė-vant-li, *adv* In an irrelevant manner —**Irrelevance, Irrelevancy**, ir-rel ė vans, ir rel ė van si, *n* The quality of being irrelevant

Irreligion, ir rē-lij on, *n* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *religion*] Want of religion or contempt of it, impiety —**Irreligious**, ir rē-lij'us, *a* Characterized by irreligion, disregarding or contemning religion, contrary to religion, profane, impious; ungodly —**Irreligiously**, ir rē lij'us li, *adv* In an irreligious manner —**Irreligious ness**, ir rē lij'us nes, *n*

Irremeable, ir rē mē a bl, *a* [L *irremeabilis*—*ir* for *in*, not, *re*, back and *meo*, to go] Not permitting of a person's return

Irremediable, ir rē mē di a bl, *a* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *remediable*] Incapable of being remedied or cured, not to be corrected or redressed, incurable, irreparable —**Irremediableness**, ir rē-mē di-a bl nes, *n* —**Irremediably**, ir rē mē di a bli, *adv*

Irremissible, ir rē mis'i bl, *a* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not and *remissible*] Not remissible, unpardonable, not capable of being remitted — **Irremissibleness**, ir rē mis'i bl nes, *n* —**Irremissibly**, ir rē mis i bli, *adv* —**Irremission**, ir rē mish on, *n* The act of withholding remission —**Irremissive**, ir rē mis iv *a* Not remissive or remitting —**Irremittable** ir rē mit a bl, *a* Irremissible, unpardonable

Irremovable, ir rē mō va bl, *a* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *removable*] Not removable, immovable, indicable —**Irremovably**, ir rē mō va bli *adv* In an irremovable manner —**Irremovability**, ir rē mō va bil i ti, *n* The quality or state of being irremovable

Irreparable, ir rep a ra bl, *a* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not and *reparable*] Not reparable, incapable of being repaired, irremediable —**Irreparability Irreparableness**, ir rep a ra-bil i ti, ir rep a ra bl nes, *n* State of being irreparable —**Irreparably**, ir rep a ra bli *adv* In an irreparable manner, irrecoverably

Irrepealable, ir rē pēl a bl, *a* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *repealable*] Not repealable, incapable of being legally repealed or annulled —**Irrepealability, Irrepealableness**, ir rē pēl a bil i ti ir rē pēl a bl nes, *n* The quality of being irrepealable —**Irrepealably**, ir rē pēl a bli, *adv*

Irreprehensible, ir rep rē hen si bl *a* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reprehensible*] Not reprehensible, not to be blamed or censured, blameless —**Irreprehensibleness**, ir rep rē hen si bl nes *n* — **Irreprehensibly**, ir rep rē hen si bli, *adv* In an irreprehensible manner, blamelessly

Irrepressible, ir rē pres i bl, *a* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *repressible*] Not repressible, incapable of being repressed, restrained, or kept under control —**Irrepressibly**, ir rē pres i bli, *adv* In a manner or degree precluding repression

Irreproachable, ir rē proch a bl *a* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not and *reproachable*] Incapable of being reproached, not occasioning reproach, upright, innocent, faultless, unblemished — **Irreproachableness**, ir rē prōch a bl nes, *n* The quality or state of being irreproachable —**Irreproachably**, ir re prōch a bli *adv* In an irreproachable manner, faultlessly, blamelessly

Irreprovable, ir rē prō va bl, *a* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reprovable*] Not reprovable, blameless, upright, unblamable — **Irreprovableness**, ir rē prō va bl nes, *n* — **Irreprovably**, ir rē prō va bli, *adv* So as not to be liable to reproof or blame

Irresistance, ir-rē zis tans, *n* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *resist*] Forbearance to resist, non resistance — **Irresistible**, ir rē zis ti bl, *a* Not resistible, incapable of being successfully resisted or opposed, resistless, invincible —**Irresistibility**, ir rē zis ti bil i ti, *n* The quality of being irresistible — **Irresistibly**, ir rē-zis ti bli, *adv* In an irresistible manner, resistlessly

Irresoluble, ir rez o lu bl, *a* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *resoluble*] Incapable of resolution into parts, indissoluble —**Irresolubleness**, ir rez o-lū bl nes, *n*

Irresolute ir rez o-lūt, *a* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *resolute*] Not resolute, not firm or constant in purpose, undecided, wavering, given to doubt or hesitation, vacillating — **Irresolutely**, ir rez o-lūt li, *adv* In an irresolute manner —**Irresoluteness**, ir rez o lūt-nes *n* The quality of being irresolute — **Irresolution**, ir rez'o-lū'shon, *n* Want of resolution or decision; a fluctuation of mind; vacillation

Irresolvable, ir rē zol va-bl, *a.* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *resolvable.*] Incapable of being resolved —**Irresolvability, Irresolvableness**, ir rē-zol va-bil'i-ti, ir rē-zol va-bl nes, *n*

Irrespective, ir-rē-spek'tiv, *a* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *respective*] Having no *respect to particular circumstances* generally used in the prepositional phrase *irrespective of*, that is, leaving out of account —**Irrespectively**, ir rē spek'tiv-li, *adv* Without regard to certain circumstances (*irrespectively of* these matters)

Irrespirable, ir rē spī'ra-bl, *a* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *respirable*] Not respirable, unfit for respiration

Irresponsible ir rē-spon'si bl, *a* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *responsible*] Not responsible, not liable to answer for consequences —**Irresponsibly**, ir rē spon si bli, *adv* In an irresponsible manner —**Irresponsibility**, ir rē spon'si bil i ti, *n* Want of responsibility

Irresponsive, ir rē spon siv, *a* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *responsive*] Not responsive

Irrestrainable, ir rē strā na bl, *a* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *restrainable*] That cannot be restrained, not to be kept back or held in check

Irretraceable, ir rē-trā sa-bl, *a* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *retraceable*] Not retraceable

Irretrievable, ir rē trē va bl, *a* [Prefix *ir* for *in* not, and *retrievable*] Not retrievable, irrecoverable, irremediable — **Irretrievableness** ir rē trē va-bl nes, *n* —**Irretrievably**, ir rē trē va bli *adv* In an irretrievable manner, irrecoverably

Irreverence, ir rev'er ens, *n* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not and *reverence*, L *irreverentia*] Want of reverence or veneration, want of a due regard to the authority and character of a superior, irreverent conduct or an irreverent action —**Irreverent**, ir rev erent, *a* [L *irreverens*] Exhibiting or marked by irreverence (person, conduct, words), wanting in respect to superiors — **Irreverently**, ir rev'er-ent li, *adv* In an irreverent manner, irreverently, immutably

Irreversible, ir rē vėr'si bl, *a* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reversible*] Not reversible, incapable of being reversed —**Irreversible ness**, ir rē vėr si bl nes, *n* State of being irreversible —**Irreversibly**, ir rē vėr si bli, *adv* In an irreversible manner, irreversibly, immutably

Irrevocable ir rev ō-ka bl, *a* [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *revocable*] Not to be recalled or revoked, incapable of being reversed, repealed or annulled, irreversible (fate, decree, &c) —**Irrevocability, Irrevocableness**, ir rev ō-ka bil i ti, ir rev ō-ka bl nes, *n* State of being irrevocable — **Irrevocably**, ir rev ō ka bli, *adv* In an irrevocable manner, irreversibly immutably

Irrigate, ir ri gāt, *v t* —*irrigated, irrigating* [L *irrigo, irrigatum*—*ir* for *in*, and *rigo*, to water RAIN] To bedew or sprinkle, to water (land) by causing a stream to flow upon it and spread over it, to water by various artificial channels for water — **Irrigation**, ir ri gā shon, *n* [L *irrigatio*] The act or operation of irrigating —**Irriguous**, ir rig'ū us *a* [L *irriguus*] Having many streams, well watered (*Mil*)

Irritant, ir ri tant, *a* [L *irrito*, to make void, from *in* not, and *ratus*, ratified.] *Scots law*, rendering null and void —**Irritancy**, ir'ri tan si, *n* The state of being irritant or null and void

Irritate, ir'ri tāt, *v t* [L *irrito, irritatum*, to incite stir up, provoke, perhaps from *hirrire*, to snarl] To excite anger in, to provoke, to tease, to exasperate, to excite heat and redness in, as in the skin or flesh, to inflame, to fret, *physiol.* to excite by certain stimuli, to cause to exhibit irritation —**Irritation**, ir-ri tā shon, *n.* [L *irritatio, irritationis*] The act of irritating or state of being irritated, provocation, exasperation, angry feeling; feeling of heat and pain in a part of the body, *physiol.* the change or action which takes place in muscles or organs when a nerve or nerves are affected by the application of external bodies —**Irritative**, ir'ri-tā-tiv, *a* Serving to excite or irritate —**Irritable**, ir'ri-ta-bl, *a* [L *irritabilis.*] Capable or suscep-

tible of being irritated, readily provoked or exasperated, of a fiery temper, *physiol* susceptible of responding to or being acted upon by stimuli —**Irritability, Irritableness,** ir'ri ta-bil'i ti, ir'ri ta bl nes, *n.* The state or quality of being irritable —**Irritably,** ir'ri ta-bli, *adv* In an irritable manner —**Irritant,** ir'ri tant, *a* [L *irritans, irritantis,* ppr of *irrito*] Irritating, producing pain, heat, or tension, producing inflammation (an *irritant* poison) —*n* That which excites or irritates, a medical application that causes pain or heat (as a fly blister), an irritant poison

Irruption, ir rup shon, *n* [L *irruptio, irruptionis,* from *irrumpo, irruptum*—*in,* in, and *rumpo,* to break RUPTURE] A bursting in, a breaking, or sudden, violent rushing into a place, a sudden invasion or incursion —**Irruptive,** ir rup tiv, *a* Rushing in or upon

Is, iz [A Sax *is* = Goth *ist* L *est,* Gr *esti,* Skr *asti,* is AM] The 3d pers sing of the verb *to be* BE

Isabel, Isabelline, iz'a bel, iz a bel in, *n* [Fr *isabelle* from a queen or princess of this name] A pale brownish yellow colour

Isagogic, Isagogical, i sa goj ik, i sa goj i kal, *a* [Gr *eisagogikos,* from *eisagō,* to introduce—*eis,* in, into, and *agō,* to lead] Introductory, especially, introductory to the study of theology —**Isagogics,** i sa goj iks, *n* The department of theological study introductory to exegesis

Isagon, i sa gon, *n* [Gr *isos,* equal, and *gōnia,* an angle] *Math* a figure whose angles are equal

Isapostolic, i sa pos tol ik, *a* [Gr *isos,* equal, and *apostolos,* an apostle] Almost apostolic in character or standing

Ischiadic, is-ki ad ik, *a* [L *ischiadicus,* from *ischias* sciatica from *ischium,* Gr *ischion,* the hip] Pertaining to sciatica —*Ischiadic passion* or *disease,* sciatica —**Ischial,** is'ki al, *a* Belonging to the ischium or hip bone —**Ischialgia** is ki al ji a, *n* [Gr *algos* pain] Pain in the hip, sciatica —**Ischiatic,** is ki at ik, *a* Pertaining to the ischium or the hip — **Ischium,** is'ki um, *n* [Gr *ischion*] *Anat* the posterior and inferior part of the pelvic arch at the hip joint

Ischnophonia, isk no-fō ni a, *n* [Gr *ischnos,* slender, and *phone,* voice] Shrillness or thinness of the voice

Ischuria, Ischury is kū ri a, is kū ri *n* [Gr *ischouria,* from *ischō,* to stop, and *ouron,* urine] A stoppage, retention, or suppression of urine —**Ischuretic,** is kū ret ik, *a* Having the quality of relieving ischury —*n* A medicine of this kind

Iserine, i sēr in, *n* [From the river *Iser* in Silesia] A mineral of an iron black colour, and of a splendent metallic lustre, an ore of the metal titanium

Ishmaelite, ish ma-el it *n* [From *Ishmael* Gen. xvi 12] A descendant of Ishmael, one resembling Ishmael, whose hand was against every man and every man's hand against him, one at war with society —**Ishmaelitish,** ish ma-el it ish, *a* Like Ishmael or an Ishmaelite

Isiac, i'si ak, *a* Under ISIS

Isinglass, i zing glas, *n* [Corrupted from D *huizenblas—huizen,* a sturgeon, and *blas,* a vesicle, a bladder (akin to *blow, bladder*)] A gelatinous substance prepared from the sounds or air bladders of certain fishes, particularly several species of sturgeon found in the rivers of Russia, used in clarifying liquors, as a cement &c

Isis, i sis, *n* One of the chief deities in the Egyptian mythology, regarded as the sister or sister wife of OSIRIS. — **Isiac,** i si ak, *a* Relating to Isis

Islam, iz lam, *n* [Ar , from *salama,* to be free, safe, or devoted to God] The religion of Mohammed, and also the whole body of those who profess it throughout the world —**Islamism,** iz'lam izm, *n* The faith of Islam, Mohammedism. — **Islamite,** iz'lam-it, *n* A Mohammedan — **Islamitic, iz-la-mit'ik,** *a* Pertaining to Islam, Mohammedan — **Islamize,** iz'lam iz, *v t* or *i* To conform to Islamism, to Mohammedanize

Island, i land, *n* [From A Sax *iġland,* lit island-land, from *iġ* (=Icel *ey,* Dan and Sw *ö*), an island, and *land* land, the *s* is due to erroneous connection with L *insula,* O Fr *isle* ISLE A Sax *iġ* = *-ea* or *-ey* in Anglesea, Anglesey, *ey* in eyot, akin to G *aue,* a meadow, Goth *ahwa,* L *aqua,* water] A tract of land surrounded by water, whether of the sea, a river, or a lake, anything resembling an island —*v t* To cause to become or appear like an island to isolate, to dot, as with islands

Islander, i lan-dėr, *n.* An inhabitant of an island

Isle, il, *n.* [O Fr *isle,* Fr *île,* Prov *isla,* from L *insula,* an island INSULATE] An island [Chiefly poet]—*v t* — *isled, isling* To cause to become or appear like an isle, to isolate, to island —**Islet,** il et, *n* [Dim of *isle*] A little isle or something similar

Isobar, i sō-bār, *n* [Gr *isos,* equal, and *baros,* weight] A line drawn on a map connecting places at which the mean height of the barometer at sea level is the same — **Isobaric,** i sō bar'ik, *a* Isobarometric —**Isobarometric,** i sō bar'ō met rik, *a* Indicating equal barometric pressure —*Isobarometric line* Same as *Isobar*

Isobrious, i sō'bri us, *a* [Gr *isos* equal, and *braō,* to be strong] *Bot* applied to the dicotyledonous embryo, because both lobes seem to grow with equal vigour

Isocheim, i sō kim, *n* [Gr *isos,* equal, and *cheima, cheimōn* winter] A line drawn on a map through places which have the same mean winter temperature – **Isochei mal, Isochimal,** i sō ki mal *a* Of the same mean winter temperature, marking places with the same mean winter temperature —*Isocheimal line* Same as *Isochem* Also **Isocheimonal Isochimonal** i so ki mon al

Isochromatic i so krō mat ik, *a* [Gr *isos* equal, and *chrōma,* colour] Having the same colour, marking correspondence in colour

Isochronal, Isochronous, i sok ron al i sok ron us, *a* [Gr *isos,* equal, and *chronos* time] Uniform in time, of equal time, performed in equal times (as the oscillations of two pendulums) - **Isochronally,** i sok ron al li, *adv* So as to be isochronal —**Isochronism** i sok ron izm, *n* The state or quality of being isochronous

Isochrous, i sok rus *a* [Gr *isochroos,* like coloured — *isos* equal and *chroa,* colour] Being of equal colour throughout

Isoclinal Isoclinic, i so klī nal, i sō klin ik, *a* [Gr *isos,* equal, and *klinō,* to incline] Of equal inclination or dip —*Isoclinal or isoclinic lines,* lines connecting places at which the dip of the magnetic needle is equal

Isocryme, i sō krim, *n* [Gr *isos* equal, and *krymos* cold] A line drawn on maps connecting places corresponding in regard to the extreme degree of cold —**Isocrymal,** i sō kri mal, *a* Pertaining to or having the nature of an isocryme

Isodynamic, i sō-di nam ik, *a* [Gr *isos,* equal, and *dynamis,* power] Having equal power or force — *Isodynamic lines,* lines connecting those places where the intensity of the terrestrial magnetism is equal —**Isodynamous,** i sō-din a mus, *a* Having equal force, of equal size, *bot* isobrious

Isogeotherm, i sō-jē ō thėrm, *n* [Gr *isos,* equal, *gē,* the earth, and *thermē,* heat] An imaginary line or plane under the earth's surface passing through points having the same mean temperature – **Isogeothermal,** i sō jē ō thėr mal, *a* Pertaining to isogeotherms

Isogonic i sō-gon ik, *a* [Gr *isos,* equal, and *gōnia,* an angle] Having equal angles — *Isogonic lines,* lines connecting those places where the deviation of the magnetic needle from the true north is the same

Isohyetose, i-sō-hi e-tōs, *a* [Gr *isos,* equal, and *hyetos,* rain] Applied to lines connecting those places on the surface of the globe where the quantity of rain which falls annually is the same

Isolate, i'sō-lāt or i-sō'lāt, *v t* —*isolated, isolating* [Fr *isoler,* It *isolare,* from *isola* = L *insula,* an island INSULATE] To place or leave in a detached situation, to place apart, *elect* to insulate, *chem* to obtain (a substance) free from all its combinations —**Isolated,** i'sō-lā-ted, *p* and *a* Standing detached from others of a like kind, placed by itself or alone —**Isolatedly,** i sō-lā-ted-li, *adv* In an isolated manner — **Isolating,** i sō-lā-ting, *a. Philol* applied to that class of languages in which each word is a simple, uninflected root, monosyllable — **Isolation,** i sō-lā shon, *n* State of being isolated or alone — **Isolable,** i sō la-bl, *a* Capable of being isolated

Isomerism, i som'ėr izm *n* [Gr *isos,* equal, and *meros* a part] *Chem* identity or close similarity of composition with difference of physical or both chemical and physical properties —**Isomeric, Isomerical,** i sō mer ik, i sō mer'i-kal, *a* Pertaining to or characterized by isomerism —**Isomeride,** i som ėr id, *n* A compound that exhibits isomerism —**Isomerous,** i som'ėr us, *a Bot* having organs composed each of an equal number of parts

Isometric, Isometrical, i sō met rik, i-sō-met ri kal, *a* [Gr *isos,* equal, *metron,* measure] Pertaining to or characterized by equality of measure - *Isometrical perspective* or *projection* a method of drawing plans whereby the elevation and ground plan are represented in one view

Isomorphism, i so morfizm, *n* [Gr *isos,* like and *morphē,* form] A similarity of crystalline form in minerals — **Isomorphous** i sō mor fus *a* Exhibiting the property of isomorphism

Isonomy i son o mi *n* [Gr *isos,* equal, and *nomos* law] Equal law, equal distribution of rights and privileges **Isonomic,** i so nom ik *a* Pertaining to isonomy

Isoperimetric Isoperimetrical, i sō per'i met rik, i sō per i met ri kal *a* [Gr *isos,* equal and *perimetron* perimeter] Having equal boundaries or perimeters

Isopod i sō pod *n* [Gr *isos,* equal, and *pous, podos* the foot] One of an order of crustaceans comprehending those whose feet are of equal size and move in the same direction, the wood lice and slaters are examples – **Isopodous,** i sop o-dus, *a* Belonging to the isopods

Isopolity i so pol i ti *n* [Gr *isos,* equal, and *politeia,* polity] Equal rights of citizenship

Isopyre, i so pir, *n* [Gr *isos,* like, and *pyr,* fire] A mineral of a grayish or black colour which occurs massive

Isosceles i sos se lēz *a* [Gr *isoskelēs—isos,* equal and *skelos* leg] Having two legs or sides only that are equal (an *isosceles* triangle)

Isoseismal Isoseismic i sō sis mal i sō sis mik *a* [Gr *isos,* equal and *seismos,* an earthquake, from *seiō* to shake] Marking equal earthquake disturbance on the earth's surface

Isostemonous i sō stem on us, *a* [Gr *isos,* equal, and *stēmōn* a stamen] *Bot* having the stamens equal in number to the petals

Isothere, i sō thēr, *n* [Gr *isos,* equal, and *theros* summer] An imaginary line on the earth's surface passing through points having the same mean summer temperature —**Isotheral,** i soth er al *a* Pertaining to or marked by isotheres

Isotherm, i sō thėrm, *n* [Gr *isos,* equal, proper and *thermē,* heat] An imaginary line on the earth's surface passing through places having a corresponding temperature either throughout the year or at any particular period – **Isothermal,** i sō-thėr-mal, *a* Pertaining to an isotherm or isotherms, marking correspondence in temperature —*Isothermal line,* an isotherm

Isothermobrose, i sō-thėr rom brōs, *a* [Gr *isos* equal, *theros* summer, and *ombros,* rain] Said of lines marking places where the same quantity of rain falls during the summer

Isotonic, i sō ton ik, *a* [Gr *isos,* equal, and *tonos,* tone] Having or indicating equal tones

Isotropic, i sō trop ik, *a* [Gr *isos,* equal, and *tropē,* a turning, from *trepō,* to turn] A term applied to bodies whose elastic forces are alike in all directions ÆOLOTROPIC

Israelite, iz'ra el it, *n* A descendant of *Israel,* or Jacob, a Jew —**Israelitic, Israelitish,** iz'ra-el it'ik, iz ra-el it ish, *a* Pertaining to Israel, Jewish, Hebrew

Issue, ish'ū, *n* [Fr *issue*, issue, outlet, event, from O Fr *issir*, to go out, to flow forth, and that from L *exeo*, *exire*, to go out—*ex*, out, and *eo*, to go (in *circuit*, *exit*, *initial*, &c.) ITINERANT.] The act of passing or flowing out, a moving out of any in closed place, the act of sending out, delivery (of commands, money, &c.), the whole quantity sent forth or issued at one time (an *issue* of bank notes, yesterday's *issue* of the *Times*), what happens or turns out, event, consequence, progeny, a child or children, offspring, all persons descended from a common ancestor, a flux of blood (*M. L.*), *surg.* an artificial ulcer made in some part of the body to promote a secretion of pus, *law*, the close or result of pleadings, the point or matter depending in a suit on which two parties join and put their cause to trial, hence a material point turning up in any argument or debate, when one party takes the negative, the other the positive side on an important point.—*At issue*, in controversy, disputed, opposing or contesting.—*To join issue*, *to take issue*, said of two parties who take up a positive and negative position respectively on a point in debate.—*v t* —**issued**, **issuing** To pass flow, or run out, as from any inclosed place, to proceed, as from a source, to rush out, to proceed, as progeny, to be produced, as an effect or result, to close, end, terminate.—*v t* To send out, to deliver for use, to deliver authoritatively (orders, &c.), to put (notes, coin, newspapers) into circulation **Issuable**, ish'ū a bl *a* Capable of being issued, admitting of issue being taken upon it.—**Issuably** ish'ū a bli, *adv* In an issuable manner, by way of issue.—**Issuance**, ish'ū ans, *n* The act of issuing or giving out.—**Issueless**, ish'ū les, *a* Having no issue or progeny.—**Issuer**, ish'ū èr, *n* One who issues or emits

Isthmus, ist'mus *n* [L., from Gr *isthmos*, a neck of land or narrow passage.] A neck or narrow slip of land by which two continents are connected, or by which a peninsula is united to the mainland.—**Isthmian** ist'mi an, *a* Of or pertaining to an isthmus.—*Isthmian games*, ancient Greek games celebrated at the Isthmus of Corinth, in the first and third year of each olympiad in honour of Poseidon

It, it, *pron* [A Sax nom *hit*, neut corresponding to *he*, he, genit or pos *his*, dat and instrumental *him*, Goth *ita*, D *het*, O H G *iz*, G *es* Hr.] A pronoun of the neuter gender corresponding with the masculine *he* and the feminine *she*, having the same plural *they* Besides standing in place of neuter nouns *it* is used (1) as the nominative to impersonal verbs (*it* rains, *it* snows), (2) to introduce a sentence, preceding a verb as a nominative, but referring to a clause or distinct member of the sentence following (*it* is well ascertained that the figure of the earth is an oblate spheroid), (3) for a preceding clause of a sentence (we have been defeated for the present, *it* is true), (4) to begin a sentence when a personal pronoun, or the name of a person, or a masculine or feminine noun follows, where it may represent any one of the three persons or of the three genders (as, *it* is I, *it* was they), (5) for state of matters, condition of affairs, or the like (how *it* come to this?), (6) after intransitive verbs very indefinitely (*to* walk *it*, to run *it*) The possessive case *its* does not appear till a year or two before 1600, *his* being used both for the masculine and the neuter possessive

Italian, i-tal'yan, *a* Pertaining to *Italy*.—*n* A native of Italy, the language used in Italy or by the Italians.—*Italian iron*, a smoothing iron, consisting essentially of a metal tube with a closed rounded end heated by a metal bolt used for fluting or gauffering.—*Italian warehouse*, a name assumed by shops where groceries, including some Italian products, are sold.—**Italianism, Italicism,** i tal'yan izm, i tal'i sism, *n* An Italian expression, manner, or custom.—**Italianize,** i tal'yan iz, *v t* To give an Italian colour or character to.—**Italic,** i tal'ik, *a* Pertaining to Italy, the name of a printing type sloping towards the right invented about 1500 A D by Aldus Manutius, a Venetian printer.—*n* An italic letter or type.—**Italicize,** i tal'i siz, *v t* *italicized*, *italicizing* To write or print in italic characters, to distinguish by italics

Itch, ich, *n* [O E *ychyn*, *gykin*, A Sax *gycan*, to itch, G *jucken*, to itch, D *jeuking jeukte*, Sc *yuak*, itch] A sensation in the skin causing a great desire to scratch or rub, a cutaneous disease due to a minute species of mite, a constant teasing desire (an *itch* for praise).—*v i* To feel an itch, to have an uneasy or teasing sensation impelling to something.—**Itching,** ich ing, *n* The sensation of itch, an uneasy desire or hankering.—*p* and *a* Having a sensation that leads to scratching, having a teasing uneasy sensation.—**Itch mite,** *n* The microscopic animal which produces itch.—**Itchy,** ich i, *a* Infected with or having the sensation as if suffering from itch.—**Itchiness,** ich i nes, *n* The state of being itchy

Item, i tem *adv* [L *item*, also] Also a word formerly often used in accounts or lists of articles.—*n* A separate particular in a list or account, a paragraph, a scrap of news

Iterate, it'èr at, *v t* —*iterated*, *iterating* [L *itero*, *iteratum*, to do again, to repeat, from *iterum*, again, from *id*, it, with the comparative suffix, akin Skr *itara*, another] To utter or do a second time; to repeat.—**Iteration,** it-èr-ā'shon, *n.* [L *iteratio*, *iterationis*] Repetition, recital or performance a second time.—**Iterative,** it'èr a-tiv, *a* Repeating

Itinerant, i tin'ėi ant, *a* [L L *itinerans*, *itinerantis*, travelling, from L *iter*, *itineris*, a way or journey, from root *i*, to go, seen also in *circuit*, *exit*, *transit*, *ambition*, *initial*, *issue*, *perish*, &c.] Passing or travelling about a country or district; wandering, not settled, *strolling*.—*n* One who travels from place to place.—**Itinerancy,** i tin'èr a si, *n* Practice of itinerating.—**Itinerancy,** i tin'èr an si, *n.* A passing from place to place, the passing from place to place in the discharge of official duty.—**Itinerantly,** i tin'èr ant li, *adv* In an itinerant, unsettled, or wandering manner.—**Itinerary,** i tin'èr a-ri, *n* [L L *itinerarium*] A work containing notices of the places and stations to be met with in pursuing a particular line of road.—*a* Travelling, pertaining to a journey.—**Itinerate,** i tin'èr āt, *v i* —*itinerated*, *itinerating* To travel from place to place, particularly for the purpose of preaching, to wander without a settled habitation

Its, its Possessive case of the pronoun *it*.—**Itself,** it-self', *pron* The neuter pronoun corresponding to *himself*, *herself*

Ittrium, it'ri um, *n* Yttrium

Ivory, i'vō ri, *n* [O Fr *yvurie*, Fr *ivoire*, from L *eboreus*, made of ivory, from *ebur*, ivory, akin Skr *ibha*, an elephant] The substance composing the tusks of the elephant, a similar substance obtained from the tusks of the walrus, the hippopotamus, the narwhal, &c.—*a* Consisting or made of ivory.—**Ivory black,** *n* A fine kind of soft black pigment, prepared from ivory-dust by calcination.—**Ivory nut,** *n* The seed of a South American palm, about as large as a hen's egg, and resembling the finest ivory in texture and colour, and used for similar purposes, vegetable ivory.—**Ivory palm,** *n* The tree which bears the ivory nut

Ivy, i'vi, *n* [A Sax *ifig*, akin to G *epheu*, O G *ebehew*, *ebah*, ivy] An evergreen climbing plant, plentiful in Britain, and growing in hedges, woods, on old buildings, rocks, and trunks of trees.—**Ivied,** i'vid, *a* Covered or overgrown with ivy

Ixolyte, ik'so lit, *n* [Gr *ixos* bird-lime, and *lyō*, to dissolve] A mineral of a greasy lustre found in bituminous coal, and becoming soft and tenacious when heated

Izard, Izzard, iz'ard, *n* The wild goat of the Pyrenees, the ibex

J.

J The tenth letter in the English alphabet, and the seventh consonant, having a sound like that of *g* in *genius* [Not an original English letter]

Jabber, jab'èr, *v i* [A form equivalent to *gabble*, Sc *gabber*, freq of *gab*, to talk much or pertly GAB] To talk rapidly, indistinctly, or nonsensically, to utter gibberish, to chatter.—*v t* To utter rapidly or indistinctly (to *jabber* French).—*n* Rapid talk with indistinct utterance of words.—**Jabberer,** jab'èr èr, *n* One who jabbers

Jabiru, jab'i rō, *n* [Brazilian name] A tall wading bird resembling the stork, a native of Africa and America

Jacamar, jak a-mär' *n* [Brazilian *jacamarica*] The name of certain climbing birds of tropical America, nearly allied to the kingfishers

Jacana, jak'a-na, *n* The name of sundry tropical grallatorial birds, having very long toes, so that they can easily walk on the leaves of aquatic plants

Jacaranda, jak-a-ran'da, *n* The name of several Brazilian trees yielding fancy woods

Jacare, jak a rā', *n* [Brazilian] A species of Brazilian alligator

Jacinth, jā'sinth, *n* The gem also called *Hyacinth*

Jack, jak, *n* [From Fr *Jacques*, L *Jacobus*, James Being the commonest christian name in France, it became synonymous with rustic or clown, a meaning which it also had in England, where, however, it came to be used as a familiar substitute for the common name *John* instead of for *James*] A familiar substitute for the name John, a popular name for a sailor, a name of various contrivances or implements, an implement to assist a person in pulling off his boots, a boot-jack, a contrivance for raising great weights by the action of screws, a contrivance for turning a spit, a coat quilted and covered with leather, formerly worn over a coat of mail, a pitcher of waxed leather, a black-jack, a small bowl thrown out for a mark to the players in the game of bowls; a flag displayed from a staff on the end of a bowsprit, the union flag of Britain (made by uniting the crosses of St George, St Andrew, and St Patrick), the male of certain animals, as the ass; the fish more commonly called the pike, a young pike; any of the knaves in a pack of cards.—**Jack in-a box,** *n* A kind of toy consisting of a box, out of which, when the lid is opened, a figure springs.—**Jack-in-office,** *n* One who is vain of his petty office.—**Jack-of all-trades,** *n.* A person who can turn his hand to any kind of business.—**Jack with-a Lantern, Jack-a-Lantern,** *n.* Will-o'-the-wisp, a meteor that appears in low moist lands.—**Jackanape, Jackanapes,** jak a nāp, jak a-nāps, *n.* [*Jack the ape*, or *Jack of Apes*] A monkey; a coxcomb, an impertinent fellow.—**Jackass,** jak'as, *n.* The male of the ass; an ignorant or stupid person.—*Laughing jackass*, a species of Australian kingfisher.—**Jack-boot,** *n.* A kind of large boot reaching up over the knee.—**Jackdaw,** jak'da, *n.* [A name of like kind with *Magpie*, *Robin redbreast*,

&c.] **A small species of crow — Jack-hare,** *n.* A male hare. — **Jack Ketch,** *n.* [From a noted executioner of this name] A public hangman. — **Jack knife,** *n.* A large strong clasp-knife for the pocket — **Jack-plane,** *n.* A plane about 18 inches long used by joiners for coarse work — **Jack-pudding,** *n* [Comp the German *Hanswurst*, a buffoon or merry andrew—*Hans*, Jack, and *wurst*, sausage, pudding] A merry-andrew, a buffoon, a zany — **Jack-screw,** *n* A jack for lifting heavy objects — **Jack snipe** *n* A small species of snipe — **Jack staff,** *n.* A staff on the bowsprit of a vessel on which the jack is flown. — **Jack straw,** *n* A figure of a man made of straw, a man without any substance or means, a dependant —**Jack towel,** *n* A coarse towel hanging from a roller for general use —**Jack tree,** *n.* [Properly *jaca tree*, from *jaca*, the native name.] A kind of bread fruit tree belonging to the Malay Archipelago, its fruit being called jack fruit

Jackal, jak ạl, *n* [Fr *chacal* Turk *chakal*, Per *shaghāl*, *shaqāl*, a jackal] A carnivorous animal closely allied to the dog and the wolf from an erroneous notion that the jackal hunted up prey for the king of beasts, he was often called the lion's provider, hence, a person who performs a similar office for another

Jacket, jak ĕt, *n* [Fr *jaquette*, dim of *jaque*, a coat of mail, a jacket Jack] A short outer garment extending downward to the hips, an outer casing of cloth felt, wood, &c, a casing to prevent the radiation of heat from a steam boiler —*v t* To cover or furnish with a jacket —**Jacketed,** jak'et-ed, *p* and *a* Wearing or furnished with a jacket

Jacobean, Jacobian ja kō'bē-an, ja-kō'bi an, *a.* [L *Jacobus* James from Heb *Jacob*] *Arch* the term sometimes applied to the later style of Elizabethan architecture prevailing in the age of James I —**Jacobin,** jak ō-bin, *n* [Fr from L *Jacobus*, James] A Gray or Dominican Friar, from these friars having first established themselves in Paris in the Rue St Jacques (Saint James Street), a member of a club of violent republicans in France during the revolution of 1789, a politician of similar character, a variety of pigeon whose neck feathers form a hood — **Jacobinic, Jacobinical,** jak ō-bin ik, jak ō-bin i kal *a* Pertaining to or resembling the Jacobins of France —**Jacobinically,** jak-o-bin i kal li, *adv* In a manner resembling the Jacobins —**Jacobinism,** jak ō bin izm *n* The principles of Jacobins —**Jacobinize** jak ō bin iz, *v t* —*jacobinized jacobinizing* To taint with Jacobinism — **Jacobite** jak o-bit, *n* [From L *Jacobus* James] A partisan or adherent of James II of England after he abdicated the throne, and of his descendants — *a* Pertaining to the Jacobites —**Jacobitic, Jacobitical,** jak ō bit ik jak-ō-bit i kal, *a* Pertaining to the Jacobites — **Jacobitically,** jak-ō bit i kal li *adv* In a manner resembling the Jacobites —**Jacobitism,** jak o-bit-izm, *n* The principles of the Jacobites — **Jacob's-ladder,** *n* A favourite cottage-garden plant with handsome blue (sometimes white) flowers, *naut* a rope ladder with wooden steps or spokes —**Jacob s-staff,** *n* Cross STAFF — **Jacobus,** ja kō bus *n* A gold coin, value 25*s* sterling, struck in the reign of James I

Jaconet, jak'ō net, *n* [Fr *jaconas*, origin doubtful] A light soft muslin of an open texture, used for dresses, neckcloths, &c

Jacquard-loom, jak kärd', *n* [From *Jacquard* of Lyons, who died in 1834] An ingenious loom for weaving figured goods

Jacquerie, zhäk rē, *n* [Fr, from *Jacques* James, used to typify a peasant Jack] An insurrection of peasants, originally, a revolt of the peasants against the nobles of Picardy, France, in 1358.

Jactitation, jak ti tā shon, *n* [L *jactito*, freq from *jacio*, freq of *jacio*, to throw] Jar] A frequent tossing of the body, restlessness; also, vain boasting, bragging

Jaculate, jak'ū lāt, *v t* [L *jaculor*, *jaculatus*, to throw the javelin, from *jaculum*, javelin, *jacio*, to throw] To dart, to throw out. — **Jaculatory,** jak'ū-la-to-ri, *a.* Throwing out suddenly, or suddenly thrown out, uttered in short sentences

Jade jād, *n* [Sc *yaud*, *jaud*, an old mare, Icel *jalda*, Prov Sw *jälda*, a mare] A mean or poor horse, a worthless nag, a mean or vile woman, a hussy used opprobriously, a young woman used in humour or slight contempt —*v t* —*jaded, jading* To ride or drive severely, to overdrive, to weary or fatigue —*v i* To become weary, to lose spirit — **Jaded,** jā ded, *p* and *a.* Wearied out, fatigued, harassed —**Jadery,** jā dèr i, *n.* The tricks of a jade —**Jadish,** jā dish, *a.* Like or pertaining to a jade

Jade, jād, *n* [Fr and Sp *jade*, origin unknown] A kind of hard tenacious stone, of a colour more or less green, of a resinous or oily aspect when polished, used by rude nations for implements and weapons, called also axe-stone and nephrite

Jag, jag, *v t* —*jagged, jagging* [Origin doubtful, comp W and Gael *gag*, a cleft or chink, Gael *gag*, to notch] To notch to cut into notches or teeth like those of a saw —*n* A notch or denticulation, a sharp protuberance or indentation — **Jagged** jag ed, *p* and *a* Having notches or teeth, cleft divided, lacinate —**Jaggedness** jag ed nes, *n* — **Jagger,** jag èr *n.* One who or that which jags.—**Jaggy,** jag i, *a* Set with jags or teeth, notched, jagged

Jaggery Jaggbery, jag'èr i, *n* [Hind *jāgrī*] In the East Indies sugar in its coarse state, imperfectly granulated sugar, also, the inspissated juice of the palmyra tree

Jaghire, jag hēr', *n* In the East Indies, an assignment of the government share of the produce of land to an individual, either personal or for the support of a public establishment — **Jaghirdar** jag hēr dar', *n* A person holding a jaghire

Jaguar, ja gwär', *n* [Brazilian *jaguara*] The American tiger a spotted animal the most formidable feline quadruped of the New World

Jah, jä *n* [Heb] Jehovah

Jail, jal *n* [Fr *geôle* O Fr *gaiole* a prison, L L *gabiola* from L *cavea* a cage coop, den from *cavus* hollow Cave] A prison, a building or place for the confinement of persons arrested for debt or for crime —*v t* To put in prison to imprison — **Jailbird** jāl bèrd *n* One who has been confined in jail —**Jailer, Jailor** jā lèr *n* The keeper of a prison —**Jail fever** *n* A fever generated in jails and other places when overcrowded with people

Jain Jaina jān, jā na *n* One of a Hindu religious sect believing doctrines similar to those of Buddhism —**Jainism,** jan izm, *n* The doctrines of the Jains

Jalap jal ap *n* [Fr *jalap*, Sp *jalapa*, from *Jalapa* in Mexico] A purgative medicine principally obtained from the tuberous roots of a climbing plant of the convolvulus family a native of Mexico — **Jalapic** ja lap ik *a* Relating to jalap

Jalousie, zhal ō zē' *n* [Fr from *jalous* jealous Jealous] A wooden frame or blind for shading from the sunshine, much used in hot countries a venetian blind

Jam jam, *n* [Ar *jamd* congelation concretion, *jamid*, concrete, congealed] A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water

Jam, jam *v t* —*jammed, jamming* [Perhaps from *jamb*, so that the original notion might be that of pressing between two uprights or jambs] To wedge in, to squeeze tight, to press or thrust in —*n* A crush, a squeeze, a block of people

Jamb, jam, *n* [Fr *jambe*, a leg, a jambe, akin *gambol*, *gammon*] The side or vertical piece of any opening in a wall, such as a door, window, or chimney, supporting the lintel

Jane, jān, *n* Same as *Jean*

Jangle, jang'gl, *v i* —*jangled, jangling* [O Fr *jangler*, *gangler*, from L G and D *jangelen*, to brawl, imitative of sound] To sound discordantly or harshly, to quarrel in words, to altercate, to bicker, to wrangle —*v t* To cause to sound harshly or inharmoniously, to utter in a discordant manner —*n.* Discordant sound, prate, babble.—**Janglar,** jang'glèr, *n.* A prater; a babbler

Janitor, jan i-tèr, *n.* [L, from *janua*, a door] A doorkeeper; a porter —**Janitrix,** jan i triks, *n* A female janitor

Janisary, jan'i za-ri, *n.* [Turk *yeni*, new, and *tcheri*, militia, soldiers] A soldier of the Turkish footguards, a body originally composed of Christian slaves, but suppressed after a terrible struggle in 1826

Jansenist, jan sen ist, *n* A follower of *Jansen*, R Catholic bishop of Ypres in Flanders, who leaned to the doctrine of irresistible grace as maintained by Calvin —**Jansenism,** jan sen izm *n* The doctrine of the Jansenists

Jantu, Janta, jan to, jān ta, *n* A machine for raising water to irrigate land, used in Hindustan

Janty, &c See Jaunty

January, jan ū a ri, *n* [L *januarius*, the month consecrated to the god *Janus* a deity represented with two faces looking opposite ways] The first month of the year according to the present computation — **Janus faced,** *a* Having two faces, double dealing, deceitful —**Janus-headed,** *a* Double headed

Japan, ja pan, *n* [From the country so called] Work varnished and figured in the manner practised by the natives of Japan, the varnish employed in japanning articles, japan la quer —*v t* —*japanned, japanning* To varnish or cover with japan lacquer —*Japanned leather*, a species of enamelled or varnished leather —**Japan earth,** *n* A name of catechu or cutch, an astringent matter procured from a species of acacia —**Japanese,** jap a nēz *a* Pertaining to Japan or its inhabitants —*n* A native or natives of Japan, the language of the inhabitants of Japan — **Japan lacquer** *n* A valuable black hard varnish used in japanning —**Japanner,** ja-pan èr, *n* One who japans

Japhetic, ja fet ik, *a* Pertaining to *Japheth*, one of the sons of Noah (the *Japhetic* nations

Jar, jär *v i* —*jarred jarring* [Also found in forms *chur*, *jur* and imitative of sound, comp *night jar*, *night churr* names of the goat sucker from its cry, also *jargon*, L *garrio* to chatter] To strike together with a short rattle or tremulous sound, to give out a harsh sound to sound discordantly to be inconsistent, to clash or interfere, to quarrel, to dispute — *v t* To cause a short tremulous motion to to cause to shake or tremble —*n* A rattling vibration of sound a harsh sound, clash of interest or opinions, collision, discord — **Jarringly,** jär'ing li, *adv* In a jarring manner

Jar jar, *n* [Fr *jare* Sp *jarra* a jar from *Ar jarrah* a water pot] A vessel of earth enware or glass of various shapes and dimensions the contents of a jar

Jardinière zhär dēn yär, *n* [Fr a female gardener, a gardener's wife] An ornamental stand for plants and flowers, used as a decoration of an apartment

Jargon jär gon *n* [Fr, origin doubtful Jar *v i*] Confused unintelligible talk or language, gabble, gibberish, phrase ology peculiar to a sect, profession or the like, professional slang —*v i* To utter unintelligible sounds —**Jargonize,** jär'gon iz, *v i* To utter jargon

Jargon Jargoon, jär'gon, jär'gön, *n* [Fr *jargon* from It *giargone*, properly a yellow stone, from Pers *zargún*, gold coloured] A variety of zircon, colourless or coloured, the colourless forms resembling the diamond —**Jargonelle** jär-go nel, *n* [Fr, from *jargon*, the mineral] A variety of early pear

Jarool, jä-rōl', *n* A magnificent timber tree of India and Burmah, the wood of which being very durable in water is much valued for boat and ship building

Jarrah, jar'ra, *n.* A valuable timber tree of West Australia, a species of eucalyptus

Jarvey, Jarvy, jär'vi, *n* A hackney-coach, the driver of a coach, cab, or similar conveyance [Slang]

Jasey, ja zi, *n* [Possibly a corruption of *Jersey*, as being made of Jersey yarn.] A worsted wig

Jasmine, Jasmin, jas'min, *n.* [Fr *jasmin*; Ar and ultimately Pers *yâsemîn*, jasmine] The name of several elegant erect or climbing shrubs, with white or yellow flowers, from some of which delicious perfumes are extracted

Jasper, jas'per, *n.* [O Fr *jaspre*, Fr *jaspe*, L Gr *iaspis*, Ar *yashb*, Heb *yashpheh*, hence *diaper*] An impure opaque colored quartz, which admits of an elegant polish, and is used for vases, seals, &c — **Jasperated,** jas'per-ā-ted, *a* Mixed with jasper, containing particles of jasper — **Jaspery,** jas'per-i, *a* Having the qualities of jasper, mixed with jasper —**Jaspidean, Jaspideous,** jas-pid'ē an, jas-pid'ē us *a* Like jasper, consisting of jasper, or partaking of jasper — **Jaspoid** jas'poid, *a* Resembling jasper — **Jasponyx,** jas'pō niks *n* [L Gr *iasponyx—iaspis*, jasper, and *onyx*] The purest horn coloured onyx, with beautiful green zones

Jaumange, zhō manzh, *n* [Fr *jaune*, yellow, and *manger*, meat] A variety of blanc mange, Dutch flummery Also called *Jaune mange*

Jaundice jan'dis, *n* [O E *jaunes jaunis*, Fr *jaunisse*, from *jaune*, O Fr *jalne*, L *galbanus, galbinus*, yellowish, *galbus*, yellow, same root as *yellow*] A disease characterized by suppression and alteration of the liver functions, yellowness of the eyes and skin, with loss of appetite and general languor and lassitude, my feeling or emotion disordering the judgment — *v t —jaundiced, jaundicing* To affect with jaundice, to affect with prejudice

Jaunt, jant *v i* [Formerly *jaunce*, from O Fr *jancer*, of doubtful origin] To wander here and there, to make an excursion or trip, to ramble —*n* An excursion, a ramble, a short journey — **Jaunting car,** *n.* A light car used in Ireland in which the passengers ride back to back on folding down seats placed at right angles to the axle

Jaunty, jan'ti, *a* [O E *gent*, Sc *genty*, elegant, pretty, from *gentle*, genteel but modified by *jaunt*] Gay and easy in manner or actions, airy, sprightly, affecting elegance, showy —**Jauntily** jan'ti li *adv* Briskly, nrily, gaily —**Jauntiness** jan'ti nes, *n* The quality of being jaunty

Javanese, jav'a nēz' *a* Relating to Java — *n* A native of, or the language of Java

Javelin, jav'lin, *n* [Fr *javeline* It *gravelina* Sp *jabalina*, of similar origin with *gaff*, G *gabel* or W *gaff*, a fork] A light spear thrown from the hand in use in ancient warfare both by horse and foot — *v t* To strike or wound with a javelin

Jaw, ja *n* [O E *chaw*, that which *chaws* or *chews* CHEW] The bones of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed the upper or lower bony portion of the mouth, anything resembling a jaw in form or use (the *jaws* of a vice), loquacity or talk (a vulgar usage) — *v t* To talk or gossip, also to scold (vulgar) —*v t* To use impudent language towards (vulgar) —**Jaw bone,** *n* The bone of the jaw in which the teeth are fixed — **Jawed,** jad *a* Having jaws mostly in composition —**Jaw foot** *n* The foot of a crustacean near its mouth —**Jaw tooth,** *n.* A molar tooth, a grinder

Jay, jā, *n* [Fr *geai* O Fr *gai*, Pr *gai, jai*, Sp *gayo*, same origin as adjective *gay*, lit the gay or lively bird] A bird allied to the crows, and one species of which, a beautiful bird with a crest of erectile feathers, is a native of Britain, another (the blue jay) is a native of North America

Jealous, jel'us, *a* [O Fr *jalous*, Fr *jaloux*, It *geloso*, from L L *zelosus*— L *zelus*, Gr *zêlos*, zeal The word is therefore another form of *zealous*] Uneasy through fear of, or on account of, preference given to an other, suspicious in love, apprehensive of rivalry, suspiciously vigilant, anxiously fearful or careful, zealous — **Jealously,** jel'us-li, *adv* In a jealous manner —**Jealousness,** jel'us-nes, *n* The state of being jealous —**Jealousy,** jel'us-i, *n.* [Fr *jalousie*] The quality of being jealous, uneasiness from fear of being, or on account of being, supplanted by a rival, apprehension of another's superiority to ourselves, earnest solicitude,

Jean, jān, *n.* [Probably from *Genoa*] A twilled cotton cloth —*Satin jean*, a species of jean with a smooth and satiny surface.

Jedding-axe, jed ing-aks, *n.* A cavil

Jeer, jēr, *v t* [Perhaps from O Fr *girer*, It *girare*, L *gyrare*, to turn in a circle, lit it might be to walk round a person and jeer him] To utter severe sarcastic reflections, to scoff, to make a mock of some person or thing (to *jeer at* a person) —*v t* To treat with scoffs or derision, to make a mock of, to deride, to flout —*n* A scoff, a taunt, a flout, a gibe, derision — **Jeerer,** jē'rer, *n* One who jeers — **Jeeringly,** jē'ring li, *adv* In a jeering manner

Jehovah jē hō'va *n* A Scripture name of the Supreme Being, the proper form of which, according to most scholars, should be *Yahweh* or *Yahweh* — **Jehovist,** jē-hō'vist, *n* The supposed author or authors of the *Jehovistic* portions of the Old Testament ELOHIST —**Jehovistic,** jē-hō vis'tik, *a* Pertaining to those passages in the Old Testament, especially of the Pentateuch, in which the Supreme Being is spoken of under the name *Jehovah* ELOHISTIC

Jehu, jē hū, *n* [From *Jehu*, the son of Nimshi, 2 Ki ix 20] A slang name for a coachman or one fond of driving

Jejune jē jūn', *a* [L *jejunus*, hungry, dry, barren] Devoid of interesting matter or attractiveness of any kind said especially of literary productions, meagre, barren, unprofitable —**Jejunely,** jē jūn li *adv* In a jejune manner — **Jejuneness, Jejunity,** jē jūn nes, jē-jū'ni ti, *n* The quality or condition of being jejune

Jejunum jē jū'num, *n* [L, from *jejunus*, hungry or empty] *Anat* the second portion of the small intestine comprised between the duodenum and ileum

Jelly, jel'i *n* [Fr *gelée*, from *geler*, L *gelo*, to freeze, *so gelatine, congeal* GELID] Matter in a viscous or gluti nous state, the inspissated juice of fruit boiled with sugar, a transparent gluey matter obtained from animal substances by decoction —**Jellied,** jel'id, *a* Brought to the consistence of jelly —**Jelly bag,** *n* A bag through which jelly is strained —**Jelly fish** *n* The popular name of various marine animals which have a jelly like appearance, a medusa, a sea nettle

Jemidar, Jemadar, jem i dar', jem a dar, *n* [Hind *jamadâr*, from *jama*, a number or body and *dâr*, a holder] A native officer in the Anglo Indian army having the rank of lieutenant

Jemmy jem'i, *a* [Possibly for *gemmy*, or connected with *gim* of *gimcrack*] Spruce, neat, smart [Colloq] —**Jemanness,** jem'i nes, *n* Spruceness neatness [Colloq]

Jemmy, jem'i, *n* [Slang—from *James*] A short stout crowbar used by house breakers for opening doors

Jennet, jen et *n* GENET

Jenneting, jen et ing, *n* [Perhaps for *jean neton*, from Fr *Jean* John, St John's apple] A species of early apple

Jenny, jen'i, *n* [For *ginny* from *gin* short for *engine* influenced by its resemblance to a common female name] A machine for spinning, moved by water or steam

Jeopardy jep'ēr di, *n* [O E *jupartie*, from Fr *jeu parti*, lit a divided game, L L *jocus partitus*, an even chance JOKE, PART] Exposure to death, loss, or injury, hazard, danger, peril —*v t* —*jeopardied, jeopardying* To jeopardize —**Jeopard,** jep'ērd, *v t* To put in danger, to hazard —**Jeoparder** jep'ēr der, *n* One who jeopards —**Jeopardize,** jep'ēr diz, *v t* To expose to loss or injury, to jeopard — **Jeopardous,** jep'ēr dus, *a* Perilous, hazardous — **Jeopardously,** jep'ēr-dus li, *adv* With risk or danger, hazardously

Jerboa, jēr bō'a, *n* [Ar *yerbôa, yerbûa*] A name of certain small rodents mainly characterized by the disproportionate length of the hind limbs

Jereed, Jerid, je-rēd', *n* A wooden javelin used in Persia and Turkey, especially in mock fights

Jeremiad Jeremiade, jer-ē mī'ad, *n* [From *Jeremiah*, the prophet] A lamentation, a tale of grief, sorrow, or complaint used with a spice of ridicule or mockery

Jerfalcon, jēr'fa-kn, *n.* The gyrfalcon.

Jergue JARGUE

Jerk, jērk, *v t* [Comp O E and Sc. *yerk*, a quick, smart lash or blow, prov *gurk*, a rod, perhaps same as *gird* (n.)] To thrust with a sudden effort, to give a sudden pull, twitch, thrust, or push to, to throw with a quick smart motion — *v t.* To make a sudden motion; to give a start —*n.* A short sudden thrust, push, or twitch, a jolt, a sudden spring; a start, a leap or bound — **Jerker,** jēr'kēr, *n* One who jerks, also same as *Jerquer* — **Jerkingly,** jēr'king-li, *adv* In a jerking manner —**Jerky,** jēr'ki, *a* Moving by or exhibiting jerks.

Jerk, jērk, *v t* [Chilian *charqui*] To cut (beef) into long thin pieces, and dry in the sun, as is done in S. America CHARQUI

Jerkin, jēr kin, *n* [Dim of D *jurk*, a frock] A jacket, a short coat; a close waistcoat

Jerque, Jergue, jērk, jērg, *v t* [Probably from It *cercare* (pron *cher-*), Fr *chercher*, to search] To search a ship (by a customhouse officer) for smuggled goods — **Jerquer, Jerguer** jēr'kēr, jēr'gēr, *n* An officer of the customs who searches vessels for smuggled goods

Jersey, jēr zi, *n* [From the island so called] Fine yarn of wool, a kind of close-fitting knitted woollen shirt

Jerusalem artichoke, jē rū sa lem, *n* [*Jerusalem* is here a corruption of the Italian *girasole* GIRASOL] A well known plant, the tubers of which are of a sweetish farinaceous nature, somewhat akin to the potato

Jess, jes, *n* [O Fr *ges, gest, get*, &c, from L L *jactus*, a jess, from L *jacio, jactum*, to throw JET] A short strap of leather fastened round each of the legs of a hawk to which the leash tied round the falconer's hand was attached —**Jessed,** jest, *a* Having jesses

Jessamine, jes a min, *n* Jasmine

Jesse, jes sē, *n* [From its resemblance to the genealogical tree of *Jesse*, the father of David, of which a picture used to be hung up in churches] A large brass candlestick branched into many sconces, used in churches

Jest, jest, *n* [O E *geste*, a jest, a tale, from L *gestum*, something done, a deed, a feat, from *gero*, to do, whence *gesture*, &c] A joke, something ludicrous uttered and meant only to excite laughter, the object of laughter, a laughing stock — *In jest*, for mere sport or diversion, not in truth and reality, not in earnest —*v t* To make merriment by words or actions, to utter jests, to talk jokingly, to joke — **Jest-book** *n* A book containing jests, jokes, or funny anecdotes — **Jester,** jest'ēr, *n* One who jests, a person given to jesting, a buffoon, a merry andrew, a person formerly retained by persons of rank to make sport for them —**Jestingly,** jes ting li, *adv* In a jesting manner, not in earnest

Jesuit, jez'ū it, *n* [One of the order or Society of *Jesus*] One of a religious order belonging to the Roman Catholic Church, founded by Ignatius Loyola in the 16th century, a crafty person, an intriguer — **Jesuitic, Jesuitical,** jez-ū-it'ik, jez-ū-it'i kal, *a* Pertaining to the Jesuits or their principles and arts, designing, cunning; deceitful, prevaricating — **Jesuitically,** jez ū it'i kal li, *adv* In a jesuitical manner, craftily — **Jesuitish,** jez'ū-it-ish, *a.* Somewhat jesuitic — **Jesuitism,** jez'ū-it-izm, *n* The arts, principles, and practices of the Jesuits —**Jesuitry,** jez'ū-it-ri, *n* The principles and practices of the Jesuits, cunning, deceit —**Jesuits'-bark,** *n* Peruvian bark

Jesus, jē zus, *n* [Gr *Iêsous*, from Heb. *Jeshua Jehoshuah*, 'help of Jehovah'] The Son of God, the Saviour of men frequently conjoined with Christ (which see).

Jet, jet, *n.* [Old forms *jeat, jaet*, O Fr *jayet, gayet*, from Gr *gagatês*, from *Gagas*, a town and river in Lycia, where it was obtained] A highly compact species of coal susceptible of a good polish, deep black and glossy, wrought into buttons and ornaments of various kinds. — **Jet-black,** *a* Of the deepest black, the colour of jet —**Jettiness,** jet'i-nes, *n.* Quality of

being jetty, blackness — **Jetty**, jet'i, *a* Made of jet, or black as jet

Jet, jet, *n* [Fr *jet*, a throw, a jet, a foun tain, from L *jactus*, a throwing, from *jacio*, to throw, which, with the connected *jaceo*, to lie (to be thrown), enters into a number of E words, as *abject*, *adjective*, *adjacent*, *conjecture*, *gist*, *interjection*, *jetty*, *reject*, &c] A shooting forth or spouting, what issues or streams forth from an ori fice, as water or other fluid, gas or flame —*v i* —*jetted*, *jetting* [Fr *jeter*, to throw, from L *jactare*, freq of *jacio*, to throw *Jut* is the same word] To issue in a jet, to shoot out, to project, to jut —*v t* To emit, to spout forth

Jetsam, **Jetson**, jet sam, jet sun, *n* [From *jet*, to throw, comp *flotsam*, *flotson*] The throwing of goods overboard in order to lighten a ship in a tempest for her pre servation, the goods thus thrown away

Jetty, **Jettee**, jet i, jet ē, *n* [O Fr *jettée*, Fr *jetée*, from O Fr *jetter*, to throw] Jut] A projecting portion of a building, a pro jection of stone, wood, or other material (generally of piles), affording a convenient place for landing from and discharging vessels or boats, a kind of small pier — **Jettyhead**, jet i hed, *n* A projecting part at the outer end of a wharf

Jew, jū, *n* [O Fr *Juu*, L *Judæus*, from *Judæa*, so named from *Judah*, the tribe which had the first and largest portion west of the Jordan] A Hebrew or Israel ite —**Jewess**, jū es, *n* A Hebrew woman —**Jewish**, jū ish, *a* Pertaining to the Jews or Hebrews —**Jewishly**, jū ish li *adv* In a Jewish manner —**Jewishness** jū ish nes, *n* The condition of being Jewish — **Jewry**, jū ri, *n* Judæa, also a city quar ter inhabited by Jews —**Jews harp Jews trump**, *n* An instrument of music which is held between the teeth and by means of a thin bent metal tongue struck by the finger, gives out a sound

Jewel, jū el, *n* [O Fr *jouel*, *joiel*, *joel* (Fr *joyau*), either from L L *jocale* a jewel, from L *jocare*, to jest, *jocus*, a jest (whence *joke*), or from L L *gaudiale*, from L *gau dium*, joy (whence *joy*)] A personal orna ment in which precious stones form a principal part, a precious stone, any thing of exceeding value or excellence —*v t* — *jewelled*, *jewelling* To dress or adorn with jewels, to fit or provide with a jewel (as a watch), to deck or adorn as with jewels — **Jewel-case**, *n* A case for holding orna ments and jewels — **Jeweller**, jū el ėr *n* One who makes or deals in jewels and other ornaments — **Jewellery**, **Jewelry**, jū el ėr i, jū el ri *n* The trade or occupa tion of a jeweller, jewels in general

Jezebel, jez e bel, *n* [From *Jezebel*, the infamous wife of Ahab, king of Israel] An unscrupulous, daring vicious woman

Jib, jib, *n* [From Dan *gibbe*, D *gijpen* to turn suddenly, said of sails] The foremost sail of a ship, triangular in shape and ex tended from the outer end of the jib boom toward the foretopmast head, in sloops a sail on the bowsprit, and extending to wards the lower masthead, the projecting beam or arm of a crane — **Jib**, **Jibe** jib, jib, *v t* —*jibed*, *jibbing*, *jibed*, *jibing Naut* to shift (a fore-and aft sail) from one side to the other —**Jib boom**, *n* A spar run out from the extremity of the bowsprit, and which serves as a continuation of it

Jib, **Jibe**, jib, jib, *v t* —*jibbed*, *jibbing*, *jibed*, *jibing* [O Fr *giber*, to struggle, *regimber*, to kick] To pull against the bit, as a horse, to move restively sideways or back wards —**Jibber**, jib ėr, *n* One who jibs, a horse that jibs

Jibe, jib, *v t* To jeer Gibe

Jiffy, jif i, *n* [Prov E *yuffle*, to be restless, comp *jib*, to turn suddenly] A moment, an instant [Colloq]

Jig, jig, *n* [O Fr *gigue*, *guge*, a stringed instrument, the same word as *gig*] A quick light dance, a light quick tune or air, generally in triple time —*v t* —*jigged*, *jigging* To dance a *jig*, to move with a light jolting motion —*v t* To sing in the style of a jig, or in jig time [*Shak*]— **Jiggish**, jig ish, *a* Pertaining to or suit able to a jig

Jigger, jig ėr, *n* *Mining*, a man who cleans ores by means of a wire-bottom sieve, the sieve itself, a kind of light tackle used in ships, a potter's wheel by which earthen ware vessels are shaped —**Jigger mast**, *n* The mast furthest aft in a four masted vessel, bearing the *jigger*, a sail extended by a gaff and boom Similarly **Jigger topmast**, **Jigger-stay**, &c

Jigger, jig ėr, *n* [Chigoe] The chigoe

Jigjog jig jog, *n* [Reduplication of *jog*] A jolting motion, a jog, a push —*a* Jolt ing

Jig-saw, *n* A saw with a vertical motion, moved by a vibrating lever or crank rod

Jilt, jilt, *n* [Contr from *jillet* a dim of *jill*, *gill*, a young woman, a giddy girl Gill] A woman who gives her lover hopes and capriciously disappoints him some times used of a man, a name of contempt for a woman —*v t* To treat as a jilt does her lover, to play the jilt to, to trick in love —*v i* To play the jilt

Jimcrack jim krak, *n* Gimcrack

Jimmy, jim i *n* Jemmy

Jingle, jing'gl, *v i* —*jingled*, *jingling* [Pro bably imitative, like *jangle*, *chink*, *tinkle* G *klingeln*] To sound with a tinkling metallic sound, to clink, as money chains, or bells —*v t* To cause to give a tinkling metallic sound —*n* A rattling or clinking sound, as of metal, something that jingles, a little bell or rattle, correspondence of sound in rhymes

Jingo, jing go, *n* [From Basque *Jingo*, God or a corruption of St *Gingoulph* in the second sense from the words 'by jingo' occurring in a stupid war song that had some popularity in 1877 8] An expletive used as a mild oath a person clamorous for war or not eager to avoid it (in this sense with plural *Jingoes*)

Jinnee, jin nē, *n* pl **Jinn** jin *Mohammedan myth* one of a race of genii, angels, or demons

Job, job *n* [A form of Prov E *gob* a lump, a portion akin *gobbet*] A piece of work undertaken any petty work or un dertaking at a stated price work turned out, a public transaction done for private profit an undertaking set about professedly in the public interest, but really to benefit the promoters —*v t* —*jobbed job bing* To let out to be done in separate portions or jobs, to let out as horses or carriages for hire, to engage for one's own use for hire, to buy in large quantity and sell in smaller lots —*v i* To work at chance jobs, to deal in the public stocks, to buy and sell as a broker, to let or hire horses or carriages, to pervert some public undertak ing to private advantage —*a* Applied to goods bought and sold under special cir cumstances, and generally under the ordi nary trade price —**Jobber** job ėr, *n* One who jobs, one who works at jobs, one who lets or hires out carriages or horses, one who deals or dabbles in stocks, a stock job ber —**Jobbery**, job ėr i, *n* Act or practice of jobbing, unfair and underhand means used to procure some private end at pub lic expense —**Jobbing**, job ing *a* Applied to a person who works by the job (a *job bing* gardener, &c) —**Job master**, *n* One who hires or lets out carriages horses, &c —**Job printer**, *n* A printer who does mis cellaneous work, as bills circulars &c

Job, job, *v t* [From Celtic *gob* the mouth Gobbet] To peck stab, or strike with something sharp [Now provincial]

Job's comforter, job, *n* [From *Job of* Scripture] One who pretends to sympa thize with you, but attributes your mis fortunes to your own misconduct

Job-watch, job woch, *n* Same as *Hack watch*

Jockey, jok'i, *n* [For *Jackey*, dim of *Jack*, for *John*, *Jockey* and *Jock* being Nor thern English forms Jack] A man whose profession it is to ride horses in horse races, a dealer in horses, a tricky or cheating fellow in trade affairs —*v t* — *jockeyed* or *jockied*, *jockeying* To ride in a race, to jostle by riding against, to cheat, to trick, to deceive in trade — **Jockeyism**, jok'i-izm, *n* Practice of jockeys —**Jockeyship**, jok i-ship, *n* The art or practice of riding horses

Jocose, jō kōs', *a* [L *jocosus*, from *jocus*, a joke Joke] Given to jokes and jest ing, merry, waggish, containing a joke, sportive, merry —**Jocosely**, jō kōs'li, *adv* In a jocose manner —**Jocoseness**, jō kōs' nes, *n* The quality of being jocose — **Joco-serious**, jō kō sē ri us, *a* Partaking of mirth and seriousness — **Jocosity**, jō kos i ti, *n* Jocularity, merriment, wag gery, a jocose act or saying —**Jocular**, jok ū lėr, *a* [L *jocularis*, from *jocus*] Given to jesting, jocose, merry, waggish, con taining jokes, facetious —**Jocularity**, *jok* ū lar i ti, *n* The quality of being jocu lar — **Jocularly**, jok ū lėr li, *adv* In a jocular manner

Jocund, jok und, *a* [L *jocundus*, *jucundus*, connected with *juvenis*, a young man, *juvare*, to assist (as in *adjutant coadjutor*), L *young*] Merry, cheerful, blithe, glee ful, gay, sprightly, sportive, light hearted — **Jocundity**, **Jocundness**, jo kun di ti, jok und nes, *n* State of being jocund — **Jocundly**, jok und li, *adv* In a jocund manner, blithely

Jog, jog *v t* —*jogged*, *jogging* [Perhaps a form of *jag*, or allied to W *gogi*, to shake] To push or shake with the elbow or hand, to give notice or excite attention by a slight push —*v t* To move at a slow trot, to walk or travel idly or slowly, to move along with but little progress generally followed by *on* — *n* A push, a slight shake, a shake or push intended to give notice or awaken attention, *carp* and *masonry*, a square notch —**Jogger**, jog ėr, *n* One who jogs —**Joggle**, jog'l, *v t* — *joggled joggling* [Freq of *jog*] To shake slightly, to give a sudden but slight push, *carp* to join or match by jogs or notches so as to prevent sliding apart —*v i* To push, to shake, to totter —*n* A joint made by means of jogs or notches, a joint held in place by means of pieces of stone or metal introduced into it, the piece of metal or stone used in such a joint —**Jog trot** *n* A slow easy trot, hence, a slow routine of daily duty to which one parti naciously adheres —*a* Monotonous, easy going humdrum

Johannisberg jo han is bėrg, *n* [From the castle of the name near Wiesbaden, where the wine is made] The finest and most expensive of the Rhenish wines

John, jon *n* [L *Johannes Joannes* Gr *Ioannes*, from Heb] A proper name of men —*John Bull* a humorous designation of the English people first used in Ar buthnot's satire *The History of John Bull* — **John crow** *n* A West Indian name for the turkey buzzard — **John dory** *n.* Dory —**Johnny cake** jon i *n* In America, a cake made of the meal of maize mixed with water, and baked on the hearth — **Johnny raw**, *n* A raw beginner, a novice [Sportive]

Johnsonese, jon son ēz', *n* The style or language of Dr Johnson, or an imitation of it, a pompous inflated style

Join join *v t* [Fr *joindre* from L *jungere*, *junctum*, to join, seen in many E words, as *junction*, *juncture*, *adjunct conjoin en join rejoin*, *conjugal conjugate*, &c , same root as Skr *yug* to join, E *yoke*] To con nect or bring together physically or other wise, to place in contiguity, to couple, to combine, to associate, to engage in (to *join* the fray), to make one's self a party in, to become connected with to unite with to enter or become a member of, to enlist in (to *join* the army, one river *joins* an other) —*To join battle* to engage in battle —*To join issue* Under Issue —*v i* To be contiguous or in contact, to form a physi cal union, to coalesce, to unite or become associated, as in marriage league partner ship, society, to confederate, to associate, to league — **Joiner**, joi nėr, *n* One who joins, a mechanic who does the wood work of houses, a carpenter, **Joinery**, joi ner i, *n* The art of a joiner, carpentry —**Join ing**, joi ning, *n* A joint

Joint, joint, *n* [Fr *joint*, from *joindre*, pp *joint*, to join Join] The place or part at which two separate things are joined or united, the mode of connection of two things, junction, articulation, one of the large pieces into which a car cass is cut up by the butcher, *anat* the

joining of two or more bones, as in the elbow, the knee, or the knuckle, *bot* a node or knot, also, the part between two nodes, an internode, *geol* a fissure or line of parting in rocks at any angle to the plane of stratification, *building*, the surface of contact between two bodies that are held firmly together by means of cement, mortar, &c, or by a superincumbent weight, the place where or the mode in which one piece of timber is connected with another —Dove's TAIL, BOARD, MITRE, MORTISE, TENON — *Universal joint*, a mechanical arrangement by which one part may be made to move freely in all directions in relation to another connected part — *Out of joint*, dislocated, as when the head of a bone is displaced from its socket, hence, figuratively, confused, *disordered* — *a Shared by two or more* (*joint* property), having an interest in the same thing (*joint* owner), united, combined, acting in concert (a *joint* force, *joint* efforts) —*v t* To form with a joint or joints, to articulate, to unite by a joint or joints, to fit together, to cut or divide into joints or pieces —*v i* To coalesce by joints —**Jointed**, join'tĕd *p* and *a* Provided with joints, formed with knots or nodes —**Jointedly**, join'tĕd li, *adv* In a jointed manner —**Jointer**, join'tĕr, *n* One who or that which joints —**Joint heir**, *n* An heir having a joint interest with another —**Jointly**, joint'li, *adv* In a joint manner, together, unitedly, in concert —**Joint-stock**, *n* Stock held in company — *Joint stock company*, an association of a number of individuals who jointly contribute funds for the purpose of carrying on a specified business or undertaking of which the shares are transferable by each owner without the consent of the other partners —**Joint tenant**, *n Law*, one who holds an estate along with another, and at the other dies takes the whole —**Jointure**, join'tŭr, *n* Property settled on a woman in consideration of marriage, and which she is to enjoy after her husband's decease —*v t* —*jointured*, *jointuring* To settle a jointure upon

Joist, joist, *n* [O Fr *giste*, Fr *gîte*, a bed, a place to lie on, L L *gista* from L *jactum*, pp of *jacere*, to lie JET, GIST] One of the stout pieces of timber to which the boards of a floor or the laths of a ceiling are nailed, and which are supported by the walls or on girders —*v t* To fit or furnish with joists

Joke, jōk, *n* [L *jocus*, Fr *jeu*, It *giuoco*, *gioco*, a jest, same root as *jacio*, to throw (JET) Akin *jocose*, *jocular*, *juggler*, *jeopardy*] Something said for the sake of exciting a laugh, something witty or sportive, a jest, what is not in earnest or actually meant —*A practical joke*, a trick played on one, usually to the injury or annoyance of his person —*In joke*, in jest, with no serious intention —*v i* —*joked*, *joking* To jest, to utter jokes, to jest in words or actions —*v t* To cast jokes at, to make merry with, to rally —**Joker**, jō'kĕr, *n* A jester, a merry fellow —**Jokingly**, jō'king li, *adv* In a joking manner

Jole, **Joll**, jōl, *n* [Dowl Hence *jolt*] The jowl, the head —*v t* To knock the jole or head against, to clash [*Shak*]

Jolly, jol'i, *a* [O Fr *joli*, *jolif*, Fr *joli*, gay, merry, from the Scand, and originally referring to the festivities of Christmas, from Icel *jol*, Sw and Dan *jul*, E *yule*, Christmas YULE] Merry, gay, lively, full of life and mirth, jovial, expressing mirth, exciting mirth or gaiety, plump, in excellent condition of body —**Jollification**, jol'i fi kā shon, *n* A scene of merriment, mirth, or festivity, a carouse, merry making —**Jollily**, jol'i li, *adv* In a jolly manner —**Jolliness**, jol'i nes, *n* The quality or condition of being jolly —**Jollity**, jol'i-ti, *n* The quality of being jolly, mirth, gaiety, festivity, joviality

Jolly-boat, *n* [*Jolly* here is same as Dan *jolle*, D *jol*, a yawl, a jolly-boat] One of a ship's boats, about 12 feet in length, with a bluff bow, a yawl

Jolt, jōlt, *v i* [From *jole*, *joll*] To shake with short abrupt risings and fallings, as a carriage moving on rough ground —*v t* To shake with sudden jerks, as in a carriage or on a high-trotting horse —*n* A shock or shake by a sudden jerk, as in a carriage —**Jolter**, jōl'tĕr, *n* One who or that which jolts —**Joltingly**, jōl'ting-li, *adv* In a jolting manner

Jonquil, **Jonquille**, jon'kwil, *a* [Fr *jonquille*, It *giunchiglia*, dim from L *juncus*, a rush] A species of narcissus or daffodil, with rush like leaves and flowers that yield a fine perfume

Jordan, jōr'dăn, *n* [Perhaps a corruption of *jordan*, a vessel in which pilgrims brought home water from the *Jordan*] A colloquial term for a bowl or drinking vessel with liquor in it

Joseph, jō zĕf, *n* [Probably in allusion to *Joseph's* coat of many colours] A riding coat or habit for women, formerly much in use

Joss, jos, *n* [Chin *joss*, a deity, from Pg *deos*, from L *deus*, a god] A Chinese idol —**Joss house**, *n* A Chinese temple — **Joss-stick**, *n* In China, a small reed covered with the dust of odoriferous woods, and burned before an idol

Jostle, jos'l, *v t* —*jostled*, *jostling* [A dim from *joust*] To push against, to crowd against, to elbow, to hustle —*v i* To hustle, to shove about as in a crowd

Jot, jot, *n* [From *iota*, the smallest letter in the Greek alphabet IOTA] An iota, a point, a tittle, the least quantity assignable —*v t* —*jotted*, *jotting* To write down in a diary or memorandum book, to make a memorandum of —**Jotter**, jot'ĕr, *n* One who jots, a book for memoranda —**Jotting** jot'ing, *n* A memorandum

Journal, jĕr'nal, *n* [Fr, from L *diurnalis*, diurnal, from *dies*, a day DIURNAL, DIAL, DIARY] A diary, an account of daily transactions and events, or the book containing such account, a newspaper or other periodical published daily, a periodical, *book keeping*, a book in which every particular article or charge is entered under each day's date, or in groups at longer periods, *naut* a daily register of the ship's course and distance, the winds, weather, and other occurrences, a log book, *mach* that part of an axle or shaft which rests and moves in the bearings — **Journalism**, jĕr'nal izm, *n* The trade or occupation of publishing writing in, or conducting a journal —**Journalist**, jĕr'nal ist, *n* The conductor of or writer in a public journal, a newspaper editor or regular contributor —**Journalistic**, jĕr nal is'tik, *a* Pertaining to journalism — **Journalize**, jĕr'nal iz, *v t* —*journalized*, *journalizing* To enter in a journal, to give the form of a journal to

Journey, jĕr'ni, *n* [Fr *journée*, a day, a day's work, a day's journey, from L *diurnus*, daily from *dies*, a day JOURNAL] Travel from one place to another, a passage made between places, a distance travelled at a time —*v i* To travel from place to place, to pass from home to a distance —**Journeyer**, jĕr'ni ĕr, *n* One who journeys —**Journeyman**, jĕr'ni man, *n* Strictly, a man hired to work by the day, but in fact, any mechanic or workman who has served his apprenticeship, and is thus supposed to have learned his special occupation

Joust, jōst, *n* [O Fr *juste*, *jouste*, *joste*, jousting, from O Fr *juster*, *jouster*, *joster*, to tilt, from L *juxta*, near to, nigh] An encounter with spears on horseback for trial of skill, a combat between two knights at a tournament for sport or for exercise —*v i* To engage in mock fight on horseback, to tilt —**Jouster**, jōs'tĕr, *n* One who jousts

Jove, jōv, *n* [L *Jovis*, *Dovis*, the old name of *Jupiter* (that is Jove father), latterly appearing only in the oblique cases, same root as *deus*, a god See DEITY] The chief divinity of the Romans, Jupiter, the planet Jupiter —**Jovial**, jō vi-al, *a* [L L *Jovialis*, because the planet Jupiter was believed to make those born under it of a jovial temperament] Gay, merry, joyous, jolly —**Jovialist**, jō vi-al-ist, *n* One who lives a jovial life —**Joviality**, **Jovialness**, jō-vi-al'i-ti, jō' vi-al ti, jō vi al nes, *n* The state or quality of being jovial —**Jovially**, jō vi-al-li, *adv* In a jovial manner —**Jovian**, jō' vi-an, *a* Pertaining to the planet Jupiter.

Jowl, jōl, *n* [Also in forms *jole*, *joll*, *chowl*, from A Sax *ceaft*, jaw, snout Akin *jolt*] The cheek — *Cheek by jowl*, with heads close together, side by side

Joy, joi, *n* [O Fr *joye*, *joie*, *goze*, Fr *joie*, It *gioja*, from L *gaudium*, joy, *gaudere*, to rejoice, seen also in *gaudy*, *rejoice*, *jewel*] Excitement of pleasurable feeling caused by the acquisition or expectation of good, gladness, pleasure, delight, exultation, exhilaration of spirits, the cause of joy or happiness —*v t* To rejoice, to be glad, to exult —*v t* To give joy to, to gladden [*Shak*] —**Joyance**, joi'ans, *n* [O Fr *jouant*, joyful] Enjoyment, happiness, delight [Poet] —**Joyful**, joi'fŭl, *a* *Full of joy*, very glad, *exulting*, *joyous*; gleeful —**Joyfully**, joi'fŭl li, *adv* In a joyful manner —**Joyfulness**, joi ful-nes, *n* The state of being joyful —**Joyless**, joi les, *a* Destitute of joy, wanting joy, giving no joy or pleasure —**Joylessly**, joi'les li, *adv* In a joyless manner —**Joylessness**, joi les nes, *n* State of being joyless —**Joyous**, joi us, *a* [O Fr *joyous*, Fr *joyeux*, from L *gaudiosus*, from *gaudium*] Glad, gay, merry, joyful, giving joy — **Joyously**, joi us li, *adv* In a joyous manner —**Joyousness**, joi us nes, *n* The state of being joyous

Jubilant, jū bi lant, *a* [L *jubilans*, ppr of *jubilo*, to shout for joy, from *jubilum*, a shout of joy, not connected with *jubilee*] Uttering songs of triumph, rejoicing, shouting or singing with joy —**Jubilate**, jū bi lat, *v i* To rejoice to exult, to triumph —**Jubilation**, jū-bi lā shon, *n* [L *jubilatio*] A rejoicing, a triumph, exultation

Jubilee, ju'bi-lē, *n* [Fr *jubilé*, L *jubilæus*, jubilee, from Heb *yôbêl*, the blast of a trumpet, and hence the sabbatical year announced by the sound of the trumpet] Among the Jews every fiftieth year, being the year following the revolution of seven weeks of years, at which time there was a general release of all debtors and slaves, hence a season of great public joy and festivity, any occasion of rejoicing or joy, a celebration of a marriage, pastorate, or the like, after it has lasted fifty years

Judaic, **Judaical**, jū dā ik, jū dā i kal, *a* [L *Judaicus* from *Judæa* Jew] Pertaining to the Jews —**Judaically**, jū-dā'i-kal li, *adv* After the Jewish manner — **Judaism**, jū dā izm, *n* The religious doctrines and rites of the Jews, as enjoined in the laws of Moses, conformity to the Jewish rites and ceremonies —**Judaist**, jū dā ist, *n* An adherent to Judaism — **Judaistic**, jū dā is tik, *a* Relating or pertaining to Judaism —**Judaization**, jū-dā i zā shon, *n* The act of judaizing — **Judaize**, jū dā iz, *v i* —*judaized*, *judaizing* *To conform to the religious doctrines and rites of the Jews*, to assume the manners or customs of the Jews —*v t* To bring into conformity with what is Jewish — **Judaizer**, jū dā i zĕr, *n* One who judaizes —**Judean**, jū dē an, *n* A native or inhabitant of Judæa —*a* Relating to Judæa

Judas, jū das, *n* [After the false apostle] *A treacherous person*, *one who betrays* under the semblance of friendship; a judas hole —**Judas-coloured**, *a* Red; applied to hair, from the notion that Judas had red hair - **Judas-hole**, *n* A small hole for peeping into a chamber without the knowledge of those within it

Judge juj, *n* [Fr *juge*, from L *judex*, *judicis*, a judge, from *jus*, *juris*, law or right, and *dico*, to pronounce (JURY, DICTION) This word appears in *adjudge*, *judicature*, *judicial*, *judicious*, &c] A civil officer invested with power to hear and determine causes, civil and criminal, and to administer justice between parties in courts held for the purpose, one who has skill to decide on the merits of a question or on the value of anything, a critic, a connoisseur; *Jewish hist* a chief magistrate with civil and military powers, hence, *pl* the name of the seventh book of the Old Testament —*v t*, —*judged*, *judging* [Fr *juger*, L *judi-*

cure, to judge.] To hear and determine, as in causes on trial, to pass judgment upon any matter, to sit in judgment, to compare facts, ideas, or propositions, and perceive their agreement or disagreement, to form an opinion, to express censorious opinions, to determine, to estimate, to discern —*v t* To hear and determine authoritatively, as a cause or controversy, to examine into and decide, to examine and pass sentence on, to try, to be censorious towards, to esteem, think reckon —**Judgeship**, *n* The office of a judge —**Judgment**, *n* [Fr *jugement*] The act of judging, the act of deciding or passing decision on something the act or faculty of judging truly, wisely, or skilfully, good sense, discernment, understanding, opinion or notion formed by judging or considering, the act or mental faculty by which man compares ideas and ascertains the relations of terms and propositions, a determination of the mind so formed, producing when expressed in words a proposition, *law*, the sentence pronounced in a cause by the judge or court by which it is tried, hence, a calamity regarded as inflicted by God for the punishment of sinners, the final trial of the human race —*Judgment of God*, a term formerly applied to trials of crimes by single combat, by ordeal, &c —**Judgment-day**, *n* The last day, when final judgment will be pronounced on men —**Judgment-debt**, *n* *Law*, a debt secured to the creditor by a judge's order —**Judgment-hall**, *n* The hall where courts are held —**Judgment-seat**, *n* The seat on which judges sit in court, a court, a tribunal

Judicable, jū di ka bl, *a* [L *judicabilis* from *judico*, to judge from *judex*, a judge JUDGE] Capable of being tried or decided —**Judicative**, jū di kā tiv, *a* Having power to judge —**Judicatory**, jū di ka to ri, *a* [L *judicatorius*] Pertaining to the passing of judgment, belonging to the administration of justice, dispensing justice —*n* A court of justice, a tribunal, administration of justice —**Judicature**, jū di kā tūr, *n* The power of distributing justice, a court of justice, a judicatory, extent of jurisdiction of a judge or court

Judicial, jū dish al, *a* [L *judicialis*, from *judicium*, a trial, a judicial inquiry, judgment, discernment from *judex*, *judicis*, a judge JUDGE] Pertaining or appropriate to courts of justice or to a judge thereof, proceeding from, issued or ordered by, a court of justice, inflicted as a penalty or in judgment, enacted by law or statute

Judicially, jū dish al li, *adv* In a judicial manner —**Judiciary**, jū-dish a ri, *a* [L *judiciarius*] Pertaining to the courts of judicature or legal tribunals, judicial —*n* The system of courts of justice in a government, the judges taken collectively

Judicious, jū-dish us, *a* [Fr *judicieux*, from L *judicium*, judgment] According to sound judgment, adapted to obtain a good end by the best means, well considered said of things, acting according to sound judgment, possessing sound judgment, directed by reason and wisdom said of persons —**Judiciously**, jū dish us-li, *adv* In a judicious manner —**Judiciousness**, jū dish'us-nes, *n* The quality of being judicious

Jug, jug, *n* [Hrom *Jug* or *Judge*, an old familiar form of *Joan* or *Jenny*, the name being jocularly given to the vessel, like *jack*, *black jack*] A vessel, usually of earthenware, metal, or glass, of various sizes and shapes, and generally with a handle or ear, used for holding and conveying liquors, a drinking vessel, a mug, a pitcher —*v t* —*jugged*, *jugging* To put in a jug, to cook by putting into a jug, and this into boiling water (*jugged* hare)

Jug, jug, *n* The sound fancied to resemble the note uttered by the nightingale

Jugate, **Jugated**, jū gāt, jū gā-ted, *a* [L *jugum*, a yoke, a ridge or summit] *Bot* coupled together, as the pairs of leaflets in compound leaves

Juggernaut, jug'ér-nat, *n* [Properly *Jagannātha*, 'lord of the world,' the famous idol to which people in India used to sacrifice themselves at festivals.] Any idea, custom, fashion, or the like, to which one either devotes himself or is blindly or ruthlessly sacrificed

Juggle, jug'gl, *v i* —*juggled*, *juggling* [O Fr *jogler*, Fr *jongler*, It *giocolare*, from L *joculor*, to jest or joke, from L *jocus*, a jest. JOKE] To play tricks by sleight of hand, to practise artifice or imposture —*v t* To deceive by trick or artifice —*n* A trick by legerdemain, an imposture —**Juggler**, jug'lér, *n* [O Fr *jugleor*, *jogleor*, from L *joculator*, one who jokes] One who juggles —**Jugglery**, jug'lér i, *n* The art or performances of a juggler, legerdemain, trickery, imposture —**Jugglingly**, jug'ling li *adv* In a juggling manner

Jugular, jū gū lér, *a* [L *jugulum*, the collar bone, the neck, from root of *jungo* to join JOIN] *Anat* pertaining to the neck or throat —*Jugular vein*, one of the large trunks (two on each side) by which the greater part of the blood that has circulated in the head, face, and neck is returned to the heart

Juice, jūs *n* [O E *jows*, Fr *jus*, from L *jus*, broth, soup, cog Skr *yûsha*, broth] The sap or watery part of vegetables, especially of fruits, also, the fluid part of animal substances —**Juiceless**, jūs les, *a* Destitute of juice, dry, without moisture —**Juiciness**, jū si nes, *n* The state of being juicy —**Juicy**, jū si, *a* Abounding with juice, succulent

Jujube, **Jujub**, jū jūb, *n* [Fr *jujube* a jujube from L *zuyphum*, Gr *zuyphon*, Ar *zuzf*, the jujube tree] The fruit of a spiny shrub or small tree of Southern Europe, Northern Africa and Western Asia, the tree itself, a confection made of gum arabic or gelatine, sweetened and flavoured so as to resemble the jujube fruit

Julep, jū lep *n* [Fr *julep* Ar *julâb*, from Per *gulâb* rose water—*gul* rose and *âb*, water] A sweet drink, a sweetened mixture serving as a vehicle to some form of medicine, a United States drink composed of spirituous liquor, as brandy or whisky, sugar, pounded ice, and a season ing of mint

Julian jū li an *a* Pertaining to or derived from *Julius* Cæsar —*Julian calendar*, the calendar as adjusted by Julius Cæsar —*Julian year*, the year of 365 days 6 hours, adopted in the Julian calendar

Julienne, zhū le-an, *n* [Fr] A kind of soup made with various herbs or vegetables cut in very small pieces

July, jū li *n* The seventh month of the year, during which the sun enters the sign Leo so called from *Julius* Cæsar who was born in this month, and by whom the calendar was reformed

Jumart, jū mart *n* [Fr] The supposed offspring of a bull and a mare

Jumble, jum'bl, *v t* —*jumbled*, *jumbling* [O F *jombrer*, *combre*, *empyre*, to agitate, to shake together, akin to *jump*, and to Dan *gumpe*, to jolt] To mix in a confused mass, to put or throw together without order often followed by *together* or *up* —*v i* To meet mix, or unite in a confused manner *n* Confused mixture mass, or collection without order, disorder, confusion —**Jumblement** jum bl ment, *n* The act of jumbling together, confused mixture **Jumbler**, jum blér, *n* One who jumbles —**Jumblingly**, jum bling li, *adv* In a confused or jumbled manner

Jump, jump, *v i* [Akin Dan *gumpe*, Prov G *gumpen*, to jolt or jump, Icel *goppa*, to jump or skip, also *jumble*] To throw one's self in any direction by lifting the feet wholly from the ground and again alighting upon them, to leap, to spring, to bound, to agree, tally, or concide (this *jumps with* my ideas) —*To jump at*, to embrace or accept (an offer) with eagerness (colloq) —*v t* To pass by a leap, to pass over eagerly or hastily, to skip over, to leap —*n* The act of jumping, a leap, a spring, a bound —**Jumper**, jump'ér, *n* One who or that which jumps, a long iron chisel pointed with steel used to prepare a hole for blasting or the like, one of a sect of fanatics among the Calvinistic Methodists and others, from their violent motions during worship

Juncaceous, jung-kā'shus, *a* [L *juncus*, a rush] Of pertaining to or resembling the order of plants of which the rush is the type

Junction, jungk'shon, *n* [From L *junctio*, from *jungo*, to join JOIN] The act or operation of joining, the state of being joined, the place or point of union, joint, juncture, the place where two or more railways meet. —**Juncture**, jungk tūr, *n* [L *junctura*] The line or point at which two bodies are joined, a point of time, particularly, a point rendered critical or important by a concurrence of circumstances

June, jūn, *n* [L *Junius*, perhaps after L *Junius* Brutus who abolished regal power at Rome, same root as *junior*, L *juvenis*, a youth, L *young*] The sixth month of the year

Jungle, jung'gl, *n* [Hind *jangal* forest, jungle] Land covered with forest-trees, thick, impenetrable brushwood, or any coarse, rank vegetation —**Jungle fever**, *n* A disease prevalent in the East Indies and other tropical regions, a severe variety of remittent fever —**Jungle fowl**, *n* A name given to two birds, the one a native of Australia, the other of India —**Jungly**, jung gli, *a* Of the nature of a jungle, consisting of jungles, abounding with jungles

Junior, jū ni ér, *a* [L, contracted from *juvenior*, comp of *juvenis* young JUVENILE Young] Younger, not as old as an other applied to distinguish the younger of two persons bearing the same name, opposed to *senior* lower or younger in standing as in a profession —*n* A person younger than another, one of inferior standing in his profession to another —**Juniority**, **Juniorship**, jū ni or i ti, jū ni ér ship *n* The state of being junior

Juniper jū ni pér, *n* [L *juniperus*—*juvenis*, young and *pario* to produce (from its being evergreen), *gin* (the liquor) is from this JUNIPER] A coniferous shrub found throughout Europe the berries of which are used in the preparation of gin, and in medicine as a powerful diuretic —**Juniper resin**, *n* sandarac

Junk jungk, *n* [Fr *jonc* L *juncus* a bulrush of which ropes were made in early ages JUNKET] Pieces of old cable or old cordage, salt beef supplied to vessels for long voyages (which is tough like *junk*)

Junk jungk, *n* [Fr *jonque* Sp and Pg *junco*, said to be from Chinese *chouen*, a vessel] A flat bottomed ship used in China and Japan, often of large dimensions

Junk jungk *n* [A form of *chunk*, *chump*, a thick piece] A thick piece, a chunk

Junket jung ket *n* [Formerly written *juncate* from It *guancata*, cream cheese brought to market in rushes, from L *juncus*, a rush JUNK (rope)] Curds mixed with cream, sweetened and flavoured, a sweetmeat, delicate food, a feast, a gay entertainment of any kind —*v i* To feast, to banquet, to take part in a gay entertainment —*v t* To entertain, to feast —**Junketing**, jung ket ing *n* A private feast or entertainment, a junket

Juno, jū nō, *n* [L, the root is the same as that of *Jove*] The highest divinity of the Latin races in Italy, next to Jupiter, of whom she was the sister and wife, the equivalent of the Greek Hera

Junta, jun ta, *n* [Sp *junta*, a meeting or council, *junto*, united, from L *junctus*, joined JOIN] A meeting, a council, specifically, a grand council of state in Spain —**Junto**, jun tō, *n* A select council or assembly which deliberates in secret on any affair of government, a faction, a cabal

Jupiter, jū pi tér, *n* [L, equivalent to *Jovis pater*, lit Jove-father JOVE] The supreme deity among the Latin races in Italy, the equivalent of the Greek *Zeus*; one of the superior planets, remarkable for its size and brightness

Jupon, **Juppon**, ju pon, *n* [Fr, from Sp *jupon*, from Ar *jubbah*, an outer garment.] A tight-fitting military garment without sleeves, formerly worn over the armour; a petticoat

Jurassic, jū-ras'ik, *a* *Geol* of or belonging to the formation of the *Jura* mountains between France and Switzerland. —*Jura limestone,* the limestone rocks of the Jura corresponding to the oolite formation —*Jurassic system,* the name given by continental geologists to what is termed in Britain the *Oolitic system*

Jurat, Jurate, jū rat, *n* [Fr , from L *juratus,* sworn, from *juro,* to swear JURY] A person under oath, specifically, a magistrate in some corporations, an alderman, or an assistant to a bailiff —**Juratory,** jū ra to ri, *a* Of or pertaining to, or comprising an oath

Juridical, Juridic, jū rid i kal, jū rid ik, *a* [L *juridicus—jus, juris,* law, and *dico,* to pronounce JURISDICTION] Acting in the distribution of justice, pertaining to a judge, or the administration of justice, used in courts of law or tribunals of justice —**Juridically** jū rid i kal li, *adv* In a juridical manner

Jurisconsult, jū ris kon sult, *n* [L *juris consultus –jus, juris,* law, and *consultus,* from *consulo,* to consult] One who gives his opinion in cases of law, anyone learned in jurisprudence, a jurist

Jurisdiction, jū ris dik shon, *n* [L *juris dictio—jus juris,* law, and *dictio,* from *dico,* to pronounce JURY, DICTION] The extent of the authority which a court has to decide matters tried before it, the right of exercising authority the extent of the authority of a government an officer &c , to execute justice, the district or limit within which power may be exercised —**Jurisdictional** jū ris dik shon al *a* Pertaining to juris liction —**Jurisdictive,** jū ris dik'tiv, *a* Having jurisdiction

Jurisprudence jū ris prō dens *n* [L *juris prudentia –jus, juris,* law, and *prudentia,* skill JURY, PRUDENT] The science of law, the knowledge of the laws customs, and rights of men in a state or community necessary for the due administration of justice —*Medical jurisprudence,* the application of the principles of medical science in aid of the administration of justice, forensic medicine —**Jurisprudent,** jū ris prō dent *a* Understanding law — *n* One learned in the law, a jurist —**Jurisprudential** jū ris prō den shal, *a* Pertaining to jurisprudence

Jurist, jū rist, *n* [Fr *juriste,* from L *jus juris,* law JURY] A man who professes the science of law, one versed in the law, or more particularly in the civil law — **Juristic, Juristical,** jū ris tik, jū ris ti kal, *a* Relating to a jurist or to jurisprudence

Juror, jū rŏr *n* [O Fr *jureur,* a sworn witness, from *jurer,* to swear JURY] One that serves on a jury, a member of a jury, a juryman

Jury, jū ri, *n* [O Fr *jurie,* an assize, from Fr *jurer,* L *jurare,* to swear, same origin as *jus, juris,* right, law (whence *jurist, &c.*), *justus, just,* from root meaning to bind, seen in *jungo,* to join (see JOIN), and in E *yoke*] A certain number of men selected according to law and sworn to inquire into or to determine facts, and to declare the truth according to the evidence legally adduced, a body of men selected to adjudge prizes, &c at a public exhibition — **Jury-box,** *n* The place in a court where the jury sit —**Juryman,** jū ri man, *n* One who is impanelled on a jury, or who serves as a juror —**Jury process,** *n* The writ for the summoning of a jury

Jury, jū ri, *a* [The origin of this term is quite uncertain, perhaps from Pg *ajuda,* help] *Naut* a term applied to a thing employed to serve temporarily in room of something lost, as a *jury* mast, a *jury* rudder

Jussieuan, jus sū an, *a* Applied to the natural system of classifying plants which superseded the Linnæan, promulgated by *Jussieu,* a French botanist

Jussive, jus iv *a* [From L *jussum* an order from *jubeo jussi,* to command] Conveying or containing a command or order

Just, just, *a* [Fr *juste* L *justus,* what is according to *jus* the rights of man JURY] Acting or disposed to act conformably to what is right, rendering or disposed to render to each one his due, equitable in the distribution of justice, upright, impartial, fair, blameless, righteous, conformed to rules or principles of justice, equitable, due, merited (*just* reward or punishment), rightful, proper, conformed to fact, exact —*adv* Exactly or nearly in time (*just* at that moment *just* now), closely in place (*just* by, *just* behind him) exactly, nicely accurately (*just* as they were), narrowly, barely, only — **Justly,** just li *adv* In a just manner —**Justness,** just nes *n* The quality of being just —**Justice** jus tis, *n* [L *justitia,* from *justus,* just] The quality of being just justness, propriety correctness, rightfulness, just treatment, vindication of right, requital of desert merited reward or punishment, a judge holding a special office, used as an element in various titles, as Lord Chief *justice* Lord *Justice* clerk, Lord *Justice* general, &c —*Justices of the peace,* local judges or magistrates appointed to keep the peace, to inquire into felonies and misdemeanours and to discharge numerous other functions —**Justiceship,** jus tis ship *n* The office or dignity of a justice —**Justiciable,**† jus tish i a-bl *a* Proper to be brought before a court of justice — **Justiciary, Justiciar,** jus-tish i a ri jus tish i ĕr, *n* [L *justiciarius*] An administrator of justice, a lord chief justice — *High Court of Justiciary,* the supreme criminal tribunal of Scotland, made up of the lord justice-general, lord justice-clerk, and five of the lords of session

Justify, jus'ta-fi, *v.t* —*justified, justifying* [Fr *justifier;* L. *justus,* just, and *facio,* to make] To prove or show to be just or conformable to law, right, justice, propriety, or duty, to defend or maintain; to vindicate as right, to absolve or clear from guilt or blame, to prove by evidence, to verify, to make exact, to cause to fit, as the parts of a complex object, to adjust, as lines and words in printing, *theol* to pardon and clear from guilt, to treat as just, though guilty and deserving punishment — *v i* To form an even surface or true line with something else —**Justifiable,** jus'ti fi-a-bl, *a* Capable of being justified, defensible, vindicable, warrantable, excusable —**Justifiableness,** jus ti fi a-bl nes, *n* The quality of being justifiable —**Justifiably,** jus ti fi a bli, *adv* In a manner that admits of justification, defensibly, excusably —**Justification,** jus ti fi kā shon, *n* The act of justifying or state of being justified, *theol* the remission of sin and absolution from guilt and punishment —**Justificative,** jus'ti fi kā tiv, *a* Justifying, justificatory —**Justificatory,** jus ti'fi ka to ri, *a* Vindicatory, defensory —**Justifier,** jus'ti fi ĕr *n* One who justifies

Justle, jus l, *v i* —*justled, justling* [JOSTLE] To clash, to jostle OT —*v t* To push, to drive or force by rushing against, to jostle —*n* An encounter or shock

Jut jut, *v i* —*jutted, jutting* [A different spelling of *jet*] To shoot out or to project beyond the main body —*n* That which juts, a projection —**Juttingly,** jut ing li, *adv* In a jutting manner, projectingly —**Jutty,** jut i, *n* A jetty

Jute, jūt *n* [Hind *jūt*] A fibrous substance resembling hemp, obtained from an Indian plant of the linden family, and used in the manufacture of carpets, bagging &c , the plant itself

Juvenile, jū ve nil *a* [L *juvenilis,* from *juvenis,* young, cog Skr *yuvan,* young, E *young Junior* is comparative of *juvenis*] Young, youthful, pertaining or suited to youth —*n* A young person or youth — **Juvenileness,** jū ve nil nes, *n* Juvenility —**Juvenility,** jū ve nil i ti, *n* The state of being juvenile, youthfulness, youthful age —**Juvenescent,** jū ve nes ent, *a* [L *juvenescens,* ppr of *juvenesco,* to grow young] Becoming young —**Juvenescence,** jū ve nes ens, *n* The state of being juvenescent

Juxtapose, juks ta pōz *v t* [L *juxta,* near, and E *pose*] To place near or next, to place side by side —**Juxtapoait,** juks-ta-poz it, *v t* To place contiguous or in close connection —**Juxtaposition,** juks ta pō-zish on, *n* The act of juxtaposing, or state of being juxtaposed, proximity

K.

K the eleventh letter and the eighth consonant of the English alphabet, in Anglo Saxon represented by *c*

Kaaba ka a ba *n* CAABA

Kaama, kā ma *n* A South African antelope, the hartbeest

Kab kab, *n* A Hebrew measure CAB

Kabala, kab a la, *n* Cabala

Kabyle, ka bēl, *n* [Ar *Kbila,* a league] One belonging to a race of Berbers inhabiting Algeria and Tunis

Kadi, kad i or kā di, *n* CADI

Kafir, Kaffer, Kaffir, kaf'ĕr, *n* [Ar *Kâfir,* an unbeliever, an infidel] One of a race spread over a considerable region in South eastern Africa, and living partly in British territory, the language of the Kafirs —*a* Of or belonging to the Kafirs

Kaftan, kaf'tan, *n* [Per] A garment worn in Turkey, Egypt, &c , consisting of a kind of long vest tied round at the waist with a girdle and having sleeves longer than the arms

Kail, Kale, kal, *n.* [Icel *kâl,* Dan. *kaal* COLE] A kind of cabbage having curled or wrinkled leaves, but not a close heart or head, colewort

Kail, kāl, *n* [D and G *kegel,* Dan *kegle,* a nine pin, a cone] A nine pin

Kaim, Kame, kām *n* [A form of *comb,* comp Icel *kambr,* a comb, a crest or ridge] A low ridge, the crest of a hill, *geol* a narrow elongated, generally flat topped ridge of gravel of the post glacial period in a valley [Scotch] ESKAR

Kainite, kā nit *n* [Gr *kainos,* recent] A mineral obtained at Stassfurt and elsewhere in Prussia, since recent times used as a manure, more especially on account of the potash it contains

Kainozoic, kā-no zō ik, *a* CAINOZOIC

Kaiser, ki'zĕr, *n* [G] An emperor CÆSAR

Kakapo, kak a po, *n* [Native name] The owl parrot, a New Zealand parrot resembling an owl

Kale, kāl, *n* KAIL

Kaleidoscope, ka-li dō-skōp, *n* [Gr *kalos,* beautiful, *eidos,* form, and *skopeō,* to view] An optical instrument which exhibits, by reflection, a variety of beautiful colours and symmetrical forms, consisting in its simplest form of a tube containing two reflecting surfaces inclined to each other at a suitable angle, with loose pieces of coloured glass, &c , inside —**Kaleidoscopic, Kaleidoscopical,** ka li dō-skop'ik, ka-li'dō-skop i kal, *a* Relating to the kaleidoscope

Kalendar, kal en dĕr CALENDAR.

Kali, kā li, *n* [Ar *qali* ALKALI.] Glasswort, a plant the ashes of which are used in making glass.—**Kaligenous, ka-lij'e-nus,** *a* Producing alkalies applied to certain metals which form alkalies with oxygen. —**Kalium,** ka'li-um, *n.* Another name for potassium

Kalif, kā'lif CALIF

Kalmuk, Kalmuck, kal'muk, *n.* Calmuck

Kalong, kā long, *n.* [Native name.] A name given to several species of fox-bats.

Kamar-band, *n.* CUMMER-BUND.

Kamptulicon, kamp-tū'li-kon, *n* [Gr

kamptos, flexible, and ***oulos***, thick, close-pressed] A kind of floor-cloth composed of ground cork, wool, &c , with melted india-rubber spread on canvas

Kamsin, kam sin, *n* [Ar *khamsin*, fifty, because it blows about fifty days] A hot southerly wind in Egypt, the simoom

Kamtchadale, kamt cha-dăl, *n*. A native of Kamtchatka

Kanacka, **Kanaka**, ka nak a, *n* A native of the Sandwich Islands

Kangaroo, kang ga ro, *n* The native name of certain marsupials of Australia, with long and powerful hind legs for leaping, and small and short fore legs —**Kangaroo-grass**, *n* A valuable Australian fodder grass —**Kangaroo rat** *n* The bettong

Kaolin, kā ō-lin, *n* [Chinese *kau ling*, high ridge, the name of a hill where it is found] A fine variety of clay resulting from the decomposition of the felspar of a granitic rock under the influence of the weather, porcelain or China clay

Karob, kā rob, *n* With goldsmiths, the twenty fourth part of a grain

Karoo, **Karroo**, ka ro , *n* [Hottentot *ka rusa*, hard, from the hardness of their soil under drought] The name given to the immense arid tracts of clayey table lands of South Africa, which are covered with verdure only in the wet season

Karpholite, kar'fo-lit, *n* [Gr *karphos*, straw, and *lithos*, a stone] A mineral with a fibrous structure and a yellow colour — **Karphosiderite** kar fo sid ĕr it *n* [Gr *sideros*, iron] A straw coloured mineral, hydrated phosphate of iron, from Greenland

Katalysis ka tal i sis, *n* Catalysis

Kathode, kath ōd, *n* Cathode

Kation kat i on *n* Cation

Katydid, kā ti did, *n* A species of grass hopper found in the United States, it gives out a loud sound which its name is intended to imitate

Kauri pine, *n* Cowrie pine

Kavass, **Kawass** ka vas , ka was , *n* [Turk *kawwās*] In Turkey, an armed constable, also, a government servant or courier

Kaw, kạ, *v i* and *n* Caw

Kay, kā, *n* Cay

Kayak, **Kayack**, kā-ak, *n* [Probably a corruption of the eastern *canque* applied to it by early voyagers] A light fishing boat in Greenland, made of seal skins stretched round a wooden frame —**Kayaker**, **Kayacker**, kā ak-er, *n* One who fishes in a kayak

Kayle, kāl, *n* A nine-pin KAIL

Keblah keb'la, *n* [Ar *kiblah*, from *kabala*, to lie opposite] The direction of the temple at Mecca, being the point toward which Mohammedans turn their faces in prayer

Kecksy, kek si, *n* [Also *kex*, from W *cecys*, reeds, canes] A strong hollow stalk or stem of a plant [*Shak*]

Kedge, kej, *n* [Softened form of *keg*, Icel *kaggi*, a keg, a cask fastened as a float to an anchor, hence, the anchor itself] A small anchor used to keep a ship steady when riding in a harbour or river, or to assist in warping her —*v t* —**kedged**, **kedging** To warp (a ship) by means of a rope attached to a kedge

Keel, kēl, *n* [A Sax *ceól*, a barge or small vessel, Icel *kjöll*, a barge, a ship, *kjölr*, Dan *kjöl*, Sw *köl*, a keel of a vessel, G and D *kiel*, a keel, a ship] The principal timber in a ship, extending from stem to stern at the bottom, and supporting the whole frame, the corresponding part in iron vessels, *fig* the whole ship, a projecting ridge on a surface, a low flat-bottomed vessel used in the river Tyne for loading the colliers, a coal barge, *bot* the lower petal of a papilionaceous corolla, inclosing the stamens and pistil —*v t* To turn up the keel, to capsize —**Keelage**, kēl ạj, *n* A duty for a ship entering a harbour —**Keeled**, kēld, *a* Having a keel or ridge, carinate - **Keelhaul**, kēl hal, *v t* To punish by dropping into the sea on one side of a ship and hauling up on the other — **Keelson**, kēl sun or kel sun, *n* [Dan *kölsvin*, Sw *kolsvin*, G *kielschwein*, lit *keel-swine*, comp *pig* of lead] An internal keel laid on the middle of the floor timbers over the keel.

Keen, kēn, *a* [A Sax *céne*, *cén*=Icel *kenn*, wise, clever, D *koen*, G *kühn*, keen, bold, same root as *ken*.] Acute of mind, penetrating, quick witted, eager, vehement, full of relish or zest, sharp (a *keen* appetite), having a very fine edge (a *keen* razor), piercing, penetrating, severe (cold or wind), bitter, acrimonious (*keen* satire) —**Keenly**, kēn li, *adv* In a keen manner — **Keenness**, kēn nes, *n* The state or quality of being keen, acuteness, eagerness

Keep, kēp, *v t* pret & pp *kept* [A Sax *cepan*, to keep, observe, regard, Fris *kypen*, to look] To hold, to retain in one's power or possession, not to lose or part with, *to have in custody for security* or preservation, to preserve, to protect, to guard, to restrain, to detain or delay, to tend or have the care of, to maintain, as an establishment, institution &c to manage, to hold in any state, to continue or maintain, as a state, course, or action (to *keep* silence, to *keep* the same pace, to *keep* step), to remain confined to, not to quit (the house, one's bed), to observe in practice, not to neglect or violate, to fulfil, to observe or solemnize, to board, maintain, supply with necessaries of life, to have in the house, to entertain (to *keep* lodgers, company), to be in the habit of selling, to have a supply of for sale —*To keep back*, to reserve, to withhold, not to disclose or communicate, to restrain, to prevent from advancing, not to deliver —*To keep down*, to prevent from rising, to hold in subjection, to restrain —*To keep house*, to maintain a separate residence for one's self or for one's self and family, to remain in the house to be confined to the house —*To keep in*, to prevent from escape, to hold in confinement, not to tell or disclose, to restrain, to curb, as a horse — *To keep off*, to hinder from approach or attack — *To keep on foot*, to maintain, as a standing army — *To keep one's self to one's self* to shun society, to keep one's own counsel, to keep aloof from others —*To keep out*, to hinder from entering or taking possession —*To keep under*, to hold in subjection —*To keep up* to maintain, to prevent from falling or diminution, to continue, to hinder from ceasing —*v i* To remain in any position or state, to continue, to abide to stay, not to be impaired to continue fresh or wholesome, not to become spoiled —*To keep at it* to continue hard at work [Colloq]— *To keep from* to abstain from to refrain from —*To keep on* to proceed, to continue to advance —*To keep to*, to adhere strictly to, not to neglect or deviate from — *To keep up* to retain one's spirits, to be yet active or not to be confined to one's bed —*n* Guard care, or heed, the state of being kept, the means by which one is kept, subsistence, provisions, the stronghold of an ancient castle, a donjon —**Keeper**, kēp ẽr *n* One who or that which keeps, one who has the care of a prison and the custody of prisoners, one who has the charge of patients in a lunatic asylum, one who has the care, custody, or superintendence of anything, something that keeps or holds safe, a ring which keeps another on the finger —**Keeperless**, kēp ẽr les, *a* Not having a keeper — **Keepership**, kēp ẽr ship, *n* The office of a keeper — **Keeping**, kēp ing, *n* A holding, custody, guard, maintenance, support, food, just proportion, conformity, consistency, harmony —*To be in keeping with*, to accord or harmonize with, to be consistent with — **Keepsake**, kēp sāk, *n* Anything kept or given to be kept for the sake of the giver, a token of friendship

Keeve, kēv, *n* [A Sax *cyf*, a tub from L *cupa*, a tub, a cask Gr] A large vessel to ferment liquors in, a mashing tub

Keg, keg, *n* [Formerly *kag*, Icel *kaggi*, Sw *kagge*, a keg KEDGE] A small cask or barrel

Kehul, kē hul , *n* [Ar *kuhaul*, antimony] A mixture of antimony and frankincense, used by the Arab women to darken their eyebrows and eyelashes

Keitloa, kit-lō a, *n*. [Native name] A species of rhinoceros found in South Africa

Kelp, kelp, *n* [Origin unknown] The alkaline substance yielded by sea-weeds when burned, containing soda and iodine

Kelpie, **Kelpy**, kel'pi, *n* [Perhaps connected with *yelp*, from his bellowing] In Scotland, a malignant spirit of the waters, generally seen in the form of a horse

Kelson, kel sun, *n* Same as *Keelson*

Kelt, **Keltic**, kelt, kel tik CELT, CELTIC

Kelt, kelt, *n* [Comp Gael *cailte*, lost, ruined] The name in Scotland for a salmon in its spent state after spawning, a foul fish

Kelter, kel ter, *n* [Comp *kilt*, to tuck up the clothes] Regular or proper state [Colloq]

Ken, ken, *v t* — **kenned**, **kenning** [Icel *kenna*, D and G *kennen*, A Sax *cunnan*, to ken, to know, allied are *can cunning*, *know* KNOW] To know, to take cognizance of, to see at a distance, to descry, to recognize [Now only provincial and poetical] *n* Cognizance, reach of sight or knowledge

Kennel, ken'el, *n* [Norm Fr , from *ken*, Fr *chien*, a dog, from L *canis*, a dog (cog with E *hound*)] A house or cot for dogs, a pack of hounds, the hole of a fox or other beast, a haunt —*v t* —**kennelled**, **kennelling** To lodge, to lie, to dwell, as a dog or a fox —*v t* To keep or confine in a kennel

Kennel ken el, *n* [A form of *channel*, *canal*] The water course of a street, a gutter

Kentish, ken tish *a* Of or pertaining to the county of Kent — *Kentish fire*, rapturous applause a term originally given to the cheering common at the Protestant meetings held in Kent in 18.8 and 18.9, with the view of preventing the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill — *Kentish rag geol* a dark coloured tough, highly fossiliferous limest ne belonging to the lower greensand, occurring in Kent

Kentledge kent lej *n* [Perhaps for *cant lage* from *cantle* a piece] Pigs of iron for ballast laid on the floor of a ship

Keplerian kep lē ri an *a* [Johann *Kepler*, 1591 1630] Pertaining to Kepler, propounded by Kepler —*Kepler ian* or *Kepler s laws* the laws of the courses of the planets established by Kepler

Kept, kept pret and pp of *keep*

Keramic ke ram ik *a* Ceramic

Kerargyrite **Kerate** ke rar'ji rit, ker'āt, *n* [Gr *keras* horn and *argyros*, silver] Chloride of silver, horn silver, so named from its cutting like horn — **Keratode**, **Keratose** ker a tod, ker'a tos, *n* [Gr *keras*, *keratos*] The horny substance of which the skeleton of many sponges is composed

Kerb roof **Kerb stone** Curb roof, curbstone Under CURB

Kerchief kèr chĕf, *n* [O E *coverchief*, O Fr *couvrechief*, *couvrechef* — Fr *couvrir*, to cover, and *chef*, the head COVER, CHIEF] A cloth to dress or cover the head, hence, any loose cloth used in dress —**Kerchiefed**, **Kerchieft** kèr cheft, *a* Dressed or covered with a kerchief

Kerf, kèrf, *n* [A Sax *cyrf* a cutting off, from *ceorfan*, *ceafan*, to cut, to carve CARVE] The cut or way made through wood by a saw or other cutting instrument

Kermes, kèr mēz, *n* [Ar and Per *kermes*, *kirmis*, from Skr *krimi*, a worm, *crimson*, *carmine* are derivatives] A scarlet dyestuff consisting of the dried bodies of the females of certain insects found on various species of oak round the Mediterranean

Kern, **Kerne**, kèrn, *n* [O Gael and Ir *cearn*, a man] A light-armed foot-soldier of ancient Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland opposed to *gallowglass*

Kern, kèrn, *n* [Probably from L *cerna*, notch] *Printing*, that part of a type which hangs over the body or shank

Kernel, ker'nel, *n* [A Sax *cyrnel*, a little corn, a kernel, dim of *corn*, a grain CORN, GRAIN] The edible substance contained in the shell of a nut or the stone of a fruit, anything inclosed in a shell, husk, or integument, a grain of corn, the seed of pulpy fruit, a small mass around which other matter is concreted, a nucleus, *fig* the main or essential point, as opposed to

matters of less import, the core, the gist —*v t* To harden or ripen into kernels, as the seeds of plants —**Kernelled**, kĕr'neld, *a* Having a kernel —**Kernelly**, kĕr'nel-i, *a* Full of kernels, resembling kernels

Kerolite, ker o lit, *n* [Gr *kēros*, wax, and *lithos*, a stone] A mineral of a white or green colour, greasy feel, and vitreous or resinous lustre, found in Silesia

Kerosene, ker o sēn, *n* [Gr *kēros*, wax] A liquid hydrocarbon distilled from coals, bitumen, petroleum, &c, extensively used in America as a lamp oil

Kersey, kĕr zi, *n* [Said to be from *Kersey*, in Suffolk] A species of coarse woollen cloth, usually ribbed, made from long wool — *a* Consisting of kersey, hence, homespun, homely

Kerseymere, kĕr zi mēr, *n* [Cassimere] A thin twilled stuff woven from the finest wools, used for men's garments, cassimere

Keslop, kes lop, *n* [A Sax *cēse lāb*, *cȳse lāb* rennet —*cēse*, *cȳse*, cheese, and *lāb*, a drug, Goth *lubi*, a drug] The stomach of a calf prepared for rennet

Kestrel, kes trel, *n* [Fr *querecerelle*, *crecerelle*, kestrel, L *querquedula* a teal] A common British species of falcon 13 to 15 inches in length, regarded as a mean or base kind of hawk, and hence the word was often used as a contemptuous epithet

Ketch, kech, *n* [Comp D and G *kits*, G *kits*, origin unknown] A strongly built vessel, usually two masted, and from 100 to 250 tons burden, formerly much used as bomb vessels

Ketchup, kech up, *n* [From *kitjap* a kind of East Indian pickles] A kind of sauce for meat and fish, generally made from mushrooms, but sometimes from unripe walnuts tomatoes &c

Kettle ket l, *n* [A Sax *cetel* D *ketel*, Icel *ketill*, Sw *kettel* Goth *katuls*, G *kessel*, kettle, from L *catillus*, dim of *catinus*, a deep bowl, a vessel for cooking food] A vessel of iron or other metal of various shapes and dimensions, used for heating and boiling water or other liquor —**Kettle drum**, *n* A drum consisting of a copper vessel, usually hemispherical, covered with parchment, a tea party held in the afternoon before dinner (fashionable slang) —**Kettle drummer**, *n* One who beats the kettle drum —**Kettle holder** *n* A little mat or the like for holding the handle of a kettle when hot

Keuper, koi pĕr *n* *Geol* the German name for the highest member of the trias or upper new red sandstone formation

Kevel, kev el, *n* [D and *kuevle* a peg a rolling pin] *Naut* a piece of timber serving to belay great ropes to —**Kevel head**, *n* *Naut* the end of one of the top timbers used as a kevel

Kex, keks, *n* Same as *Kecksy*

Key, kē, *n* [A Sax *cæg cæge*, Fris *kai*, *ket*, a key, affinities doubtful] An instrument for shutting or opening a lock, that whereby any mystery is disclosed or anything difficult explained a guide, a solution, an explanation, an instrument by which something is screwed or turned, something that fastens keeps tight, prevents movement, or the like, a binding or connecting piece, a movable piece in a musical instrument struck or pressed by the fingers in playing to produce the notes, the key note —*v t* To furnish or fasten with a key, to fasten or secure firmly —**Key board**, *n* The series of levers in a keyed musical instrument, as a pianoforte, *organ*, *or harmonium*, upon which the fingers press —**Keyed**, kēd, *a* Furnished with keys, set to a key, as a tune —**Key hole**, *n* A hole or aperture in a door or lock for receiving a key —**Key note**, **Key tone**, *n* *Mus* the first note of any scale, the fundamental note or tone of the scale in which a piece is composed —**Keystone**, kē stōn, *n* The stone of an arch which, being the last put in, keys or locks the whole together

Key, kē, *n* A quay — **Keyage**, kē āj, *n* Quayage

Key kē, *n* Cay

Khalif, kā'lif, *n* Calif

Khamsin, kam sin, *n* Kamsin

Khan, kan, *n* [Tartar and Turk *khān*] In Asia a governor, a king, a prince, a chief —**Khanate**, kan āt, *n* The dominion or jurisdiction of a khan

Khan, kan, *n* [Per *khān*, a house, a tent] An eastern inn, a caravansary

Khedive, ke-dēv, *n* A Turkish title applied to the Pasha or governor of Egypt, implying a rank or authority superior to a prince or viceroy, but inferior to an independent sovereign

Khitmutgar, kit mut gär, *n* [Hind *khidmat gār—khidmat*, service duty, and *gār*, a doer] In India, a waiter at table, an under butler

Kholsun, kol sun, *n* [Hind] The native dog of India, the dhole

Khus, kus, *n* An East India species of grass which has a sweet smelling root —**Khus khus** kus kus, *n* A fragrant attar obtained from khus

Kiabooca-wood, ki a bō ka, *n* Amboyna wood

Kibble kib l, *n* [Armor *kibel*] *Mining*, a large bucket, generally of iron, in which the ore &c, are brought to the surface

Kibe, kib, *n* [W *cibwst—cib*, cup, and *gwst* moist, fluid] A chilblain

Kiblah kib la *n* Keblah

Kick kik, *v t* [W *ciciaw*, to kick, *cic* the foot] To strike with the foot, to strike in recoiling as a gun —*To kick the beam*, to fly up and strike the beam, as the lighter scale of a balance outweighed by the heavier —*To kick up a row* or *a dust* to create a disturbance [Colloq] —*v t* To strike with the foot or feet, to be in the habit of so striking, to manifest repugnance to restraint, to be recalcitrant to recoil as a musket or other firearm —*n* A blow with the foot or feet, a striking or thrust of the foot, the recoil of a firearm

Kicker kik ĕr, *n* One that kicks —**Kickup** kik up, *n* A disturbance, a row

Kickshaw, kik shą *n* [Originally *kick shaws* as a singular noun from Fr *quelque chose* something] Something fantastical or uncommon, a light, unsubstantial dish

Kid, kid, *n* [Dan and Sw *kid*, Icel *kith*, G *kitz*, *kitze*, a kid akin *chit child*] A young goat leather made from the skin of a kid, or imitation of it —*v t* or *i* *kidded*, *kidding* To bring forth a young goat

Kid kid *n* [A form of *kit*] A small wooden tub or vessel

Kidderminster, kid ĕr min stĕr, *n* A carpeting so named from the town where formerly it was principally manufactured

Kiddle kid l, *n* [Armor *kidel* a net at the mouth of a stream] A kind of weir formed of basket work for catching fish in a stream

Kidnap, kid nap, *v t* —*kidnapped*, *kidnapping* [Slang E *kid*, a child, and *nap* for *nab*, to steal] To forcibly abduct or steal a human being, to seize and forcibly carry away —**Kidnapper**, kid nap ĕr, *n* One who kidnaps

Kidney kid ni, *n* [O E *kidnere*—Sc *kite*, A Sax *cwith*, Icel *knithr*, Sw *qued* the belly, and Sc *neer*, Icel *nȳra*, G *niere* a kidney] Either of the two oblong flattened, bean shaped glands which secrete the urine, situated in the belly on either side of the backbone, sometimes colloquially used for constitution sort kind, character, or temper (a man of that *kidney*) —**Kidney bean**, *n* A well known culinary vegetable, of which there are two principal varieties in our gardens, the French or haricot bean —**Kidney potato**, *n* A variety of potato resembling a kidney in shape

Kilderkin, kil dĕr kin *n* [O D *kindeken*, *kinneken*] A small barrel, an old liquid measure containing the eighth part of a hogshead

Kill, kil, *v t* [O E *kylle kulle*, *culle*, to strike, Sc *cole*, to cut short or lop, N *kylla*, to lop, comp Icel *kolla*, to harm, *koltr*, the head] To deprive of life, animal or vegetable, in any manner or by any means, to render inanimate, to put to death, to slay, to deprive of active qualities, to deaden (paint), to overpower —**Killer**, kil ĕr, *n* One who kills —**Killing**, kil ing, *p* and *a* Depriving of life, overpowering; irresistible, irresistibly fascinating, dangerous, too fast to last (a *killing* pace) —**Killingly**, kil ing-li, *adv* In a killing manner

Killadar, kil a-där, *n* [Hind *kaladār—kala*, a fort, and *dār*, a holder] In India, the commandant or governor of a fort

Killas kil as, *n* The argillaceous schist in which many of the metalliferous veins of Cornwall and Devon occur

Kiln, kil, *n* [A Sax *cylene*, *cyln*, perhaps from L *culina*, a kitchen (whence *culinary*)] A fabric of brick or stone which may be heated for the purpose of hardening, burning, or drying anything placed in it, a kind of large stove in which something is dried or baked —**Kiln-dry**, *v t* To dry in a kiln

Kilodyne, kil ō-dīn, *n* [Gr *chilioi*, a thousand, and E *dyne*] A thousand dynes

Kilogram, **Kilogramme**, kil'ō gram, *n* [Fr *kilogramme*, from Gr *chilioi*, a thousand, and Fr *gramme*] A French measure of weight, being 1000 grammes, or 2 2 lbs avoirdupois —**Kilolitre**, kil ō lē tr, *n* A French measure, 1000 litres or 220 09 gallons —**Kilomètre**, kil ō-mā tr, *n* A French measure 1000 metres, equivalent to about five eighths of a mile, or 1093 633 yards. The *square kilomètre* is equal to 247 11 acres —**Kilostère**, kil ō-stār *n* [Gr *stereos*, solid] A French solid measure, equal to 35317 41 cubic feet

Kilt, kilt, *n* [A Scandinavian word, comp Icel *kiltingr* a skirt *kjalta*, a person's lap, Dan *kilte*, to tuck up or kilt] A kind of short petticoat worn by men as an article of dress in lieu of trousers regarded as peculiarly the national dress of the Highlanders of Scotland, the fillibeg —*v t* To tuck up like a kilt, for greater freedom of movement —**Kilted**, kilt ed *a* Wearing a kilt

Kim coal, *n* A kind of bituminous slate or shale forming part of the *Kimmeridge clay* of geologists, which is a blue and grayish yellow clay of the upper oolite formation

Kin, kin, *n* [A Sax *cynn*, *cyn*, Icel *kyn*, Goth *kuni*, O H G *chunni*, kin, kind, family race, akin are *kind*, *n* and *a*, *king*, D and G *kind* a child, L *genus*, Gr *genos* race offspring Genus] Relationship, consanguinity or affinity, connection by blood, relatives collectively, kindred used in this sense with a verb in the plural —*a* Of the same nature or kind, kindred, congenial —**Kinless**, kin les, *a* Destitute of kin or kindred —**Kinsfolk**, kinz fōk, *n pl* Relations, kindred —**Kinship**, kin ship, *n* Relationship, consanguinity —**Kinsman**, kinz man, *n* A man of the same race or family, one related by blood —**Kinswoman** kinz wum an, *n* A female relation

Kind, kind, *n* [A Sax *cynd*, (*ge*)*cynd*, nature, kind, race, generation, from same root as *cyn* offspring Kin] Race, genus, generic class, sort, variety, nature, style, manner, character —*In kind*, with produce or commodities as opposed to *in money* (to pay one in *kind*)

Kind kind, *a* [A Sax *cynde*, *gecynde*, natural, harmonious, closely akin to *kind*, *n* Kin] Disposed to do good to others, and to make them happy, having tenderness or goodness of nature, benevolent, benignant, friendly, proceeding from or dictated by tenderness or goodness of heart —**Kind hearted**, *a* Having much kindness of nature, characterized by kindness of heart —**Kind heartedness**, *n* Kindness of heart —**Kindliness**, kind'li-nes, *n* The quality of being kindly —**Kindly**, kind li, *adv* In a kind manner —*a* Of a kind disposition or character, sympathetic, congenial, benevolent, favourable, refreshing (*kindly* showers) — **Kindness**, kind nes, *n* The state or quality of being kind, good will, benevolence, a kind act, an act of good-will — **Kind-spoken**, *a* Spoken in a kind way, characterized by speaking kindly

Kindergarten, kin'dĕr-gär-tn, *n* [G, lit. children's garden Child, Garden] A kind of infants' school, intermediate between the nursery and the primary school, in which systematically arranged amuse

ments are combined with a certain amount of instruction

Kinderkin, kin'dĕr-kin, *n.* KILDERKIN

Kindle, kin'dl, *v t* —*kindled, kindling* [Allied to or derived from Icel *kynda*, to kindle, *kyndill*, a torch or candle, perhaps from L *candela*, E *candle*] To set on fire, to cause to burn with flame, to light, to inflame, as the passions, to rouse, to provoke, to excite to action —*v i* To take fire, to grow warm or animated, to be roused or exasperated —**Kindler** kind'lĕr, *n* One who or that which kindles —**Kindling**, kind'ling, *n* The act of one who kindles, materials for lighting a fire —**Kindling coal**, *n* An ignited piece of coal used to light a fire

Kindred, kind'red, *n* [O E *kunrede*, kin dred, from *kin*, and term *red*, as in *hatred* (which see) the *d* is inserted, as in *gender*, *thunder* KIN] Relationship by birth or marriage, consanguinity, kin, in plural sense, relatives by blood or marriage, more properly the former, relations or relatives —*a* Related, congenial, allied

Kine, kin, old pl of *cow*

Kinematics, ki nĕ mat'iks, *n* [Gr *kinēma*, movement, from *kineō*, to move] That branch of the science of mechanics which treats of motion, without reference to the forces producing it —**Kinematic Kinematical**, ki nĕ mat'ik, ki nĕ mat'i kal, *a* Of or belonging to kinematics —**Kinetic**, ki net'ik, *a* Causing motion, motory applied to force actually exerted —**Kinetics**, ki net'iks, *n* That branch of the science of dynamics which treats of forces causing or changing motion in bodies DYNAMICS

King, king, *n* [A Sax *cyning* from *cyn* kin, race, and term *ing* one of descendant (as in *atheling*), D *koning*, Icel *konungr*, Dan *konge* G *konig* king KIN] The sovereign of a nation, a man invested with supreme authority over a nation, tribe, or country, a monarch, a prince, a ruler, a playing card having the picture of a king, the chief piece in the game of chess, a crowned man in the game of draughts, *pl* the title of two books in the Old Testament, relating particularly to the Jewish kings —*King's Bench* Under BENCH —*King's Counsel* Under COUNSEL —*King's evidence* Under EVIDENCE —**King-at-arms**, *n* The name of the chief heralds in Britain, whose business it is to direct the other heralds, and who have the jurisdiction in regard to coats of arms —**King-crab**, *n* A kind of crustacean with a carapace of horse-shoe shape and a long tail-spine —**Kingcraft** king'kraft, *n* The art of governing, royal policy or policy —**Kingdom**, king'dum, *n* The power or authority of a king (*Shak*), the territory or country subject to a king, the dominion of a king or monarch, domain or realm in a general sense, *nat hist* one of the most extensive divisions into which natural objects are classified (the animal, vegetable, and mineral *kingdoms*) —**Kingfisher**, king'fish ĕr, *n* The general name of a family of birds, the only British species of which, a small but most beautiful bird, frequents the banks of rivers and dives for fish —**Kinghood**, king'hud, *n* State of being a king —**Kingless**, king'les, *a* Having no king —**Kinglet** king'let, *n* A little king, a weak or insignificant king, a minute European bird —**Kinglihood**, king'li hud, *n* The condition of being kingly —**Kinglike**, king'lik, *a* Like a king —**Kingliness**, king'li nes, *n* State of being kingly —**Kingly**, king'li, *a* Belonging or pertaining to a king or to kings, royal, monarchical, becoming a king, august, splendid Syn under ROYAL —*adv* With an air of royalty, as becoming a king —**King-post, King-piece**, *n* The middle post standing at the apex of a pair of rafters, and having its lower end fastened to the middle of the tie-beam —**King's-evil**, *n* A disease of the scrofulous kind, formerly believed curable by the touch of a king —**Kingship**, king'ship, *n* **Royalty**, the state, office, or dignity of a king —**King's-yellow**, *n* A pigment formed by mixing orpiment and arsenious acid —**King-truss**, *n* A truss for a roof framed with a king-post —**King-vulture**, *n* An American species of vulture, so called because other vultures are said to stand quietly by until it has finished its repast —**King-wood**, *n* A Brazilian wood beautifully streaked with violet tints, and used in cabinet work —**King worship**, *n* Excessive or extravagant loyalty to the monarch

Kink, kingk, *n* [D G and Sw *kink*, a twist or coil in a cable] A twist in a rope or thread such as prevents it running freely, an unreasonable and obstinate notion, a crotchet —*v t* To get into a kink, *to twist or run into knots*

Kinkajou king'ka jo, *n* A plantigrade carnivorous mammal of South America, resembling the lemurs in structure and aspect, but allied to the bear

Kino, ki no, *n* [An East Indian word] An astringent extract resembling catechu, obtained from various tropical trees

Kinsfolk Kinship, Kinsman, Kinswoman Under KIN

Kiosk, ki-osk', *n* A Turkish word signifying a kind of open pavilion or summer house

Kip, kip *n* A tanner's name for the hide of a young beast —**Kip leather Kip skin**, *n* Leather prepared from the skin of young cattle intermediate between calf skin and cow hide

Kipper kip'ĕr, *n* [D *kippen* to hatch to exclude ova] A salmon at or directly after the spawning season when it is unfit to be eaten fresh, a fish, as a salmon or herring split open salted and dried or smoked so called because at the spawning season salmon were cured in this way to make them eatable —*v t* To cure (salmon) by splitting open salting and drying

Kirk kirk, *n* [The old form of *church*, A Sax *cyric* CHURCH] A church still in common use in Scotland —**Kirk session** *n* The lowest court of the Established Church of Scotland

Kirsch wasser, kirsh vas'ĕr *n* [G from *kirsche*, cherry, and *wasser* water] An alcoholic liquor distilled from the fermented juice of the small black cherry

Kirtle, kĕr'tl *n* [A Sax *cyrtel* Icel *kyrtill*, Dan *kjortel*, akin to *short*] A kind of short gown a petticoat —*v t* To tuck up so as to give the appearance of a kirtle to —**Kirtled**, kĕr'tld *a* Wearing a kirtle

Kish, kish *n* [Gr *kies*, *kiss* gravel pyrites] A substance resembling plumbago found in some iron smelting furnaces

Kismet kis'met *n* [Per *kusmut*] A Mohammedan expression for *fate* or *destiny*

Kiss, kis, *v t* [A Sax *cyssan* from *coss* a kiss, Icel and Sw *kyssa*, Dan *kysse*, G *kussen*, to kiss, the corresponding nouns being Icel *koss*, Dan *kys*, G *kuss*, from same root as L *gusto*, to taste also as *choose*] To touch with the lips in salutation or as a mark of affection, to caress by joining lips, to touch gently, as if with fondness —*v i* To join lips in love or respect, to meet or come in contact (as curved lines, &c) —*n* A salute given with the lips, a kind of confection —**Kisser**, kis'ĕr, *n* One that kisses —**Kissing-comfit**, *n* A perfumed sugar plum to sweeten the breath (*Shak*) —**Kissing-crust**, *n* A portion of the crust of a loaf that touches another

Kist, kist, *n* A place of interment of a prehistoric period, a cist

Kit, kit, *n* [D *kit*, a large bottle, O D *kitte*, a beaker, decanter] A large bottle, a kind of wooden tub for holding fish, butter &c, that which contains necessaries or tools, and hence the necessaries and tools themselves, a sailor's chest and contents an outfit

Kit, kit, *n* [Probably an abbreviated form of *guitar*, *gittern*, *cittern*] A diminutive fiddle used generally by dancing masters

Kit-cat, kit'kat, *a* and *n* [From the portraits of the members of the *Kit-cat* Club in London to which Addison and Steele belonged, painted in this size by Sir G Kneller, the club itself being so called from *Christopher Cat*, a pastry-cook, in whose house it met] A term applied to a three-quarter length portrait on a canvas 36 inches in length by 28 or 29 inches in width, or to any portrait about half-length in which the hands are shown

Kitchen, kich'en, *n* [A Sax *cycene*, from L *coquina*, kitchen, from *coquo*, to cook, Cook] The room of a house appropriated to cookery —**Kitchen-garden**, *n* A garden appropriated to the raising of vegetables for the table —**Kitchen maid**, *n* A female servant whose work lies in the kitchen —**Kitchen midden**, *n* [Dan *kjökken-möddinq*] The name given to certain mounds found in Denmark, the north of Scotland, &c, being the refuse heaps of a prehistoric people unacquainted with the use of metals, *all the implements found in them* being of stone, bone, horn, or wood —**Kitchen range** *n* A kitchen grate with oven, boiler, &c, attached, for cooking —**Kitchen stuff**, *n* Fat collected from pots, dripping pans &c

Kite, kit, *n* [A Sax *cyta*, a kite] A bird of the falcon family having a somewhat long forked tail, long wings, and comparatively weak bill and talons, a light frame of wood and paper constructed for flying in the air for amusement an accommodation bill or other paper representing fictitious value (commercial slang) —**Kite flier** *n* One who flies kites

Kith, kith *n* [A Sax *cýthth*, knowledge, relationship, native country, from *cúth*, known, pp of *cunnan* to know CAN] Acquaintances or friends collectively —*Kith and kin* friends and relatives

Kithara, kith'a-ra *n* Same as *Cithara*

Kitmutgar, kit mut gar, *n* Same as *Khitmutgar*

Kitten kit'n, *n* [Dim of *cat*] A young cat, or the young of the cat —*v i* To bring forth young as a cat —**Kittenhood** kit'n hud, *n* The state of being a kitten —**Kittenish** kit'n ish *a* Like a kitten or what pertains to a kitten, fond of playing

Kittiwake kit'i wāk *n* [From its cry] A species of gull found in great abundance in the northern parts of the world

Kiwi kiwi kē'wi kē'wi *n* The apteryx

Kleptomania, klep to mā'ni a, *n* [Gr *klepto* to steal, and *mania*, madness] A supposed species of moral insanity, exhibiting itself in an irresistible desire to pilfer —**Kleptomaniac**, klep tō mā'ni ak, *n* One affected with kleptomania

Klinometer CLINOMETER

Kloof, klōf, *n* [D a gap, a chasm] In South Africa, a common name for a ravine or gully

Knack nak *n* [Imitative of sound, like D *knak*, Dan *knæk* G *knack* a crack, a snap, originally a snap of the fingers, then a trick or way of doing a thing as if with a snap] Readiness habitual facility of performance dexterity, adroitness, a knick-knack or toy (*Shak*)

Knacker nak'ĕr, *n* [From Icel *knakkr*, a saddle originally it meant a saddler and harness maker] One whose occupation is to slaughter diseased or useless horses

Knag, nag *n* [Comp Dan *knag*, a wooden peg, Prov G *knagge* Sw *knagg*, a knot in wood, Ir *cnag* a peg a knob] A knot in wood, a protuberant knot, a wart, the shoot of a deer's horns —**Knagged**, nag'ed, *a* Knotty —**Knagginess**, nag'i nes, *n* The state of being knaggy —**Knaggy**, nag'i, *a* Knotty, full of knots

Knap, nap, *v t* —*knapped knapping* [Same as D *knappen* to crack, to munch to lay hold of, G *knappen*, to crack to snap] To bite to bite off, to break short, to snap, to make a short sharp sound —*n* A short sharp noise, a snap

Knapsack, nap sak, *n* [L G *knappsack*, D *knapzak*, G and D *knappen*, to snap, to eat, and *sack*—lit a provision sack] A bag of leather or strong cloth for carrying a soldier's necessaries, strapped to the back between the shoulders, any similar bag, such as those used by tourists and others for carrying light personal luggage

Knar, Knarl, nar, närl, *n* [GNARL] A knot in wood —**Knarled, Knarred**, närld, närd, *a* Gnarled; knotty —**Knarry**, närl'i, *a* Knotty, stubby

Knave, nāv, *n* [A Sax *cnapa* or *cnafa*, a boy, a youth, a son, D *knaap*, G *knabe*, a boy or young man, Icel *knapi*, a servant

boy; root doubtful; comp *knight.*] A boy, a male servant; a false deceitful fellow, a dishonest man or boy, a rascal, in a pack of playing cards, a card with a soldier or servant painted on it, a jack —**Knavery,** nā'vėr-i, *n* The conduct of a knave, dishonesty, deception in traffic, trickery, petty villainy, fraud —**Knavish,** nā vish, *a* Acting like or belonging to a knave, dishonest, fraudulent, mischievous; —**Knavishly,** nā vish li, *adv* In a knavish manner —**Knavishness,** nā vish nes, *n* The quality or habit of being knavish

Knead, nēd, *v t* [A Sax *cnedan, cnedan,* D *kneeden,* G *kneten,* Icel *knotha,* to knead, akin Slav *gnetu, gnesti,* to press, to knead] To work and press into a mass, particularly, to work into a well mixed mass, as the materials of bread, cake, or paste, to beat or pommel —**Kneader,** nē dėr, *n* One who kneads

Knee, nē, *n* [A Sax *cneo, cneow*=Icel *kné,* Dan *knæ,* D and G *knie,* Goth *knus,* cognate with L *genu,* Gr *gonu,* Skr *jānu,* knee] The joint connecting the two principal parts of the leg, the articulation of the thigh and bones of the lower leg, something resembling or suggestive of this, a piece of bent timber or iron used to connect the beams of a ship with her sides or timbers —**Knee breeches,** *n pl* Breeches that do not reach farther down than the knee —**Knee brush,** *n* A brush or tuft at the knees of some animals —**Knee-cap,** *n* The movable bone covering the knee joint in front, the knee pan, the patella, a leather cap or covering for the knee of a horse —**Kneed,** nēd, *a* Having knees chiefly in composition (in *kneed*, out *kneed*), *bot* geniculated —**Knee deep,** *a* Rising to the knees, as deep as would come to the knee —*adv* Sunk to the knees, so as to be up to the knees in something —**Knee-joint,** *n* The joint which connects the thigh and leg bones —**Knee jointed,** *a* Having joints or knots like knees, *bot* geniculate —**Knee pan,** *n* The bone covering the knee-joint, the knee cap —**Knee piece, Knee rafter,** *n* A bent rafter, the lower end or foot being crooked downwards —**Knee stop,** *n* A stop or lever in an organ or harmonium acted on by the knee, —**Knee-swell,** *n* A contrivance in a harmonium for producing a diminuendo and crescendo effect, worked by the knee

Kneel, nēl, *v i* —prt & pp *kneeled, knelt* [O E *kneole, kneoli,* from *knee,* correspondingto D *knielen,* Dan *knæle* to kneel Comp *handle,* from *hand*] To bend the knee, to fall on the knees —**Kneeler,** nēl ėr, *n* One who kneels or worships by kneeling —**Kneelingly,** nēl ing li, *adv* In a kneeling position

Knell, nel, *n* [A Sax *cnyll,* a sound of a bell, *cnyllan,* to sound a bell, comp G *knellen, knallen,* to make a loud noise, G and D *knal,* Sw *knall,* a loud sound, Icel *knylla,* to beat, *gnulla,* to scream, imitative of sound, *knoll* is akin] The sound of a bell rung at a funeral, a passing bell, a death signal in general —*v t* To sound as a funeral knell, to sound as an omen or warning of coming evil —*v t* To summon by, or as by, a knell

Knelt, nelt, pret and pp of *kneel*

Knew, nū, pret of *know*

Knickerbockers, nik ėr bok-ėrz, *n pl* [Properly Dutch breeches, after Washington Irving's character Diedrich *Knickerbocker*, as representative of a Dutchman] A kind of loose breeches, of American origin, reaching just beyond the knee, where they are gathered in so as to clasp the leg

Knick knack, nik'nak, *n* [A reduplication of *knack*, comp *click-clack, tip top, ding-dong, &c*] A trifle or toy, any small article more for ornament than use, —**Knick knackery,** nik nak-ėr i, *n* Knick knacks, trifles, toys

Knife, nif, *n* pl **Knives,** nivz [A Sax *cnif*=D *knif,* Icel *knifr,* Dan *knive,* Sw *knif;* akin to *nip* Nip] A cutting instrument consisting of a sharp-edged blade of small or moderate size attached to a handle —*War to the knife,* a war carried on to the utmost extremity, mortal combat —**Knife-blade,** *n* The cutting part of a knife —**Knife board,** *n* A board on which knives are cleaned and polished.—**Knife-edge,** *n* A piece of steel with a fine edge, serving to support with the least friction an oscillating body, as the beam of a pair of scales —**Knife-grinder,** *n* One whose business it is to grind or sharpen knives —**Knife rest,** *n* An article used to rest the blades of carving knives at table

Knight, nit, *n* [A Sax *cniht,* a boy, a servant, a military follower, D and G *knecht,* a male servant, Dan *knegt,* a fellow, the knave at cards perhaps from root of *kin* or of *knave*] In feudal times, a man admitted to a certain military rank, with special ceremonies, in modern times, one who holds a certain dignity conferred by the sovereign and entitling the possessor to have the title of Sir prefixed to his Christian name, but not hereditary like the dignity of baronet, a member of an order of chivalry, a champion, one of the pieces in the game of chess, usually the figure of a horse's head —*Knight of the shire,* a county member of the British Parliament —*Knights bachelors* Under Bachelor —*Knights bannerets* Under Banner —*v t* To dub or create a knight, to confer the honour of knighthood upon, the accolade or blow of a sword being commonly a part of the ceremony —**Knightage,** nit āj, *n* The aggregate of those persons who have been created knights —**Knight-errant,** *n* A knight who travelled in search of adventures and to exhibit his prowess —**Knight-errantry,** *n* The role, character, or practice of a knight errant —**Knighthood,** nit'hud, *n* The character or dignity of a knight, the rank or honour accompanying the title of knight, knights collectively —*Order of Knighthood,* an organized and duly constituted body of knights, as those of the Garter or the Bath —**Knightlike** nit lik, *a* Resembling a knight —**Knightliness** nit li nes, *n* The character or quality of being knightly —**Knightly,** nit li, *a* Pertaining to a knight, becoming a knight, chivalrous —*adv* In a manner becoming a knight —**Knight service,** *n* *Law* the tenure of lands on condition of performing military service

Knit, nit, *v t* —*knit* or *knitte l, knitting* [A Sax *cnyttan,* to knit, to tie, from *cnutta,* a knot, Icel *knyta,* from *knutr* a knot, Dan *knytte,* to knit to knot Knot] To tie together, to tie with a knot, to fasten by tying, to weave or form by looping or knotting a continuous thread by means of wires or needles, to cause to grow together, to join closely, to contract into folds or wrinkles (*to knit* the brows) —*v i* To make a fabric by interlooping yarn or thread by means of needles, &c, to unite closely, to grow together —**Knitster** nit ster, *n* A female who knits —**Knittable,** nit a bl, *a* Capable of being knitted —**Knitter,** nit ėr, *n* One that knits, a knitting machine —**Knitting-needle,** *n* A needle used for knitting, usually a straight piece of wire with rounded ends

Knives, nivz, *n pl of knife*

Knob, nob, *n* [Older form *knop,* comp A Sax *cnœp,* a top, a knob, D *knop, knoop,* G *knopf,* Icel *knappr,* Dan *knop, knap,* a knob, button, bud, &c, also W Ir and Gael *cnap,* a knob] A hard protuberance, a hard swelling or rising, a round ball at the end of anything, the more or less ball shaped handle for a door, drawer, or the like, a boss, a knot, a bunch of foliage carved or cast for ornament —*v t* —**knobbed,** *knobbing* To grow into knobs, to bunch —**Knobbed,** nobd, *a* Containing knobs, full of knobs —**Knobbiness,** nob i nes, *n* The quality of having knobs —**Knobby,** nob i, *a* Full of knobs or hard protuberances —**Knobstick,** nob stik, *n* A workman who refuses to join a trade's-union or will not act with the members of it when on strike

Knock, nok, *v t* [A Sax *cnocian, cnucian,* to knock, to beat, Icel *knoka* Sw *knacka,* to knock; also seen in Gael and Ir *cnag,* a knock, W *cnociaw,* to knock; akin *knack, knag, knuckle, &c*] To strike or beat with something thick, hard, or heavy, to drive or be driven so as to come in collision with something, to strike against, to clash.—*To knock about,* to wander here and there; to move about in the world [Colloq]—*To knock off,* to cease from labour, to stop work [Colloq]—*To knock under,* to yield, to submit, to acknowledge one's self conquered. [Colloq]—*To knock up,* to be worn out, to *fall from fatigue.*—*v t To dash;* to drive; to cause to collide, to drive or force by a succession of blows —*To knock down,* to strike down; to fell, to prostrate by a blow; at *auctions,* to assign to a bidder, generally by a blow with a hammer —*To knock out,* to force out by a blow or by blows —*To knock up,* to arouse by knocking, to exhaust with fatigue —*To knock on the head,* to stun or kill by a blow or blows on the head, hence, to frustrate, as a project or scheme, to render abortive [Colloq]—*n* A blow, a stroke with something thick, hard, or heavy, a stroke on a door, intended as a request for admittance; a rap —**Knock-down,** *a* A term applied to a blow which fells a person to the ground —**Knocker,** nok ėr, *n* One that knocks, a contrivance fastened to a door to knock for admittance —**Knock-kneed,** *a* Having the legs so much curved inwards that they touch or knock together in walking, hence, feeble (a *knock-kneed* argument)

Knoll, nōl, *v t* and *i* To sound, as a bell. —*n* The ringing of a bell, a knell

Knoll, nōl, *n* [A Sax *cnoll,* a knoll, a summit, N *knoll,* Dan *knold,* a knoll; G *knolle, knollen,* a lump, comp W *cnol,* the top, a round hillock] The top or crown of a hill, a small or low round hill, a small elevation of earth

Knop, nop, *n* [Knob] A knob, a boss, a bunch [O T]

Knot, not, *n* [A Sax *cnotta,* a knot=D *knot,* Icel *knutr,* Sw *knut,* G *knoten,* a knot, cog L *nodus,* that is, *gnodus* (whence *node*) Knit] A complication of a thread, cord, or rope, or of two or more, by tying, knitting, or entangling, a fastening made by looping a cord or thread on itself, a tie, a figure with interlaced lines, a bond of association, a union (the nuptial *knot*), a cluster, collection, group, a difficulty or perplexity, something not easily solved, a hard part in timber caused by the shooting out of a branch, a protuberance, a nodule, a bunch, a knob, *naut* a division of the logline, forming the same fraction of a mile as half a minute is of an hour, that is, the hundred and twentieth part of a nautical mile, so that the number of knots run off the reel in half a minute shows the vessel's speed per hour in miles, hence, a nautical mile or 6086 7 feet —*v t* —*knotted, knotting* To tie in a knot or knots, to form a knot on, to entangle, to unite closely —*v i* To become knotted, to form knots or joints, as in plants —**Knot grass,** *n* A British weed of low growth, with branched trailing stems and knotted joints —**Knotless,** not les, *a* Free from knots, without knots —**Knotted,** not ed, *a* Full of knots; having knots, *bot* having knobs or enlargements as on a stem —**Knottiness,** not i nes, *n* The quality of being knotty —**Knotty,** not i, *a* Full of knots, having many knots, difficult, intricate, involved, hard to unravel (a *knotty* question or point) —**Knot-weed, Knotwort,** *n* Knot-grass

Knot, not, *n* [Said to be named after King *Canute* (*Cnut*), who was very fond of it] A small grallatorial bird, closely allied to the snipe

Knout, nout, *n* [Russ *knute*] An instrument of punishment used in Russia consisting of a handle 2 feet long, a leather thong 4 feet, with a metal ring at the end to which the striking part, a flat tongue of hardened hide 2 feet long is attached; the punishment inflicted with the knout.—*v t.* To punish with the knout

Know, nō, *v t* —*knew* (pret), *known* (pp) [A Sax *cnawan,* pret *cneow,* pp *cnawen,* to know, Icel *kná,* to be able; comp the allied words E *can,* to be able, *ken,* to know, Icel *kunna,* used in both senses, G *kennen,* to be able (*ich kann,* I can), *kennen,* to know; from a root *gna, gan,* to know, seen also in *name, noble, narrate* (these words have lost *g* before the *n*, as in *ignobil, ignorant*), *uncouth*; L *gnosco, noseo,* Gr *gignōskō,* to know.] To perceive with certainty; to understand clearly; to be convinced or

satisfied regarding the truth or reality of, to be assured of, to be aware of, to distinguish (to *know* a star from a planet), to be familiar or acquainted with (a person, a topic, &c), to have experience of —*v t* To have clear and certain perception, not to be doubtful, to be informed —**Knowable**, nō'a-bl, *a* Capable of being known —**Knowableness**, nō'a bl nes, *n* The quality of being knowable —**Knower** nō'er, *n* One who knows —**Knowing**, nō'ing, *a* Well informed, well instructed, intelligent, sagacious, conscious, expressive of knowledge or cunning (a *knowing* look) —**Knowingly**, nō'ing li, *adv* In a knowing manner —**Knowingness**, nō'ing nes, *n* —**Knowledge**, nol'ej, *n* [O E *knowleche*, from *know*, and term seen in Icel *kunnleikr*, knowledge, and in E *wedlock*, and which is derived from A Sax *lāc*, Icel *leikr*, Goth *laiks*, sport play, gift] The clear and certain perception of that which exists, or of truth and fact, indubitable apprehension, cognizance, learning, erudition, information, skill in anything, familiarity gained by actual experience, acquaintance with any fact or person —**Known**, nōn, *p* and *a* Perceived, understood, recognized, familiar

Knubs, nubz, *n pl* Waste silk formed in winding off the threads from cocoons

Knuckle, nuk'l, *n* [A Sax *cnucel*, D *knokkel*, *kneukel*, Dan *knokkel*, G *knochel*, a knuckle, *knochen*, a bone, comp W *cnwc* a knob or knot, allied are probably *knock*, *knag*, *knack*] The joint of a finger particularly when protuberant by the closing of the fingers, the knee joint of a calf or pig (a *knuckle* of veal) —*v t* —*knuckled*, *knuckling* To strike with the knuckles, to pommel —*v i* Only used in the colloquial phrases *to knuckle down* to *knuckle under* to yield, to submit, to acknowledge one's self beaten phrases of doubtful origin —**Knuckled**, nuk'ld *a* Jointed **Knuckle duster**, *n* An iron instrument with knobs or points projecting, contrived to cover the knuckles, and which renders a blow struck more powerful —**Knuckle joint**, *n* *Mach* any flexible joint formed by two abutting links

Knur, **Knurl**, nėr, nėrl, *n* Same as *Knar*, *Knarl*, *Gnarl*

Koala kō-ä'la *n* [Native name] A marsupial animal of Australia, the native 'sloth' and 'bear' of the colonists

Kobold, kō'bold, *n* [GOBLIN] A domestic spirit or elf in German mythology, a kind of goblin

Kohl, kōl, *n* A black pigment used by Eastern women as a cosmetic

Kohl rabi, kōl rä'bē, *n* [G, from *kohl*, kale, and L *rapa*, a turnip, kale or cabbage turnip] A variety of cabbage distinguished by a globular swelling immediately above the ground, which is the part used

Kola-nut Cola nut

Koodoo, kō'dō *n* [Native name] A striped antelope of South Africa, the male having long and beautifully twisted horns

Koord, **Koordish**, kōrd, kōr'dish Kurd

Kop, kop, *n* [D] In South Africa, a hill

Kopeck, **Kopek**, kō'pek, *n* Copeck

Koran, kō'ran or ko-ran', *n* Alkoran

Korin, kō'rin, *n* An African antelope

Kos, kos, *n* A Jewish measure of capacity equal to about 4 cubic inches

Kosmos Cosmos

Koumiss, ko'mis, *n* Kumiss

Kousso, kus'so, *n* The dried flowers of a plant of Abyssinia, employed as an anthelmintic

Kow tow, **Ko tow**, kou'tou, ko-tou' *n* [Chinese] The mode of saluting the Emperor of China by prostrating one's self and touching the ground with the forehead nine times —*v i* To perform the kow tow

Kraal, krāl, *n* [D, probably from a native word] A native village or collection of huts in South Africa

Kraken, krā'ken *n* A supposed enormous sea monster said to have been seen at different times off the coast of Norway

Krang **Kreng**, krang, kreng, *n* [D *kreng* a carcass] The carcass of a whale after the blubber has been removed

Kreasote krē'a sot (REASOTE

Kreatic krē-at'ik *a* (REATIC —**Kreatine**, krē'a tin *n* (REATIN

Kreosote, krē'o sot *n* (REASOTE

Kreutzer **Kreuzer** krout'sėr *n* [G *kreuzer* from *kreuz* a cross because formerly stamped with a cross] An old South German copper coin the sixtieth part of the gulden or florin or about a third of a penny, an Austrian coin equal to the hundredth part of a florin or to one fifth of an English penny

Kriegspiel krēg'spēl *n* [G, game of war —*krieg*, war and *spiel* game] A game of German origin, played by means of pieces representing troops on a map exhibiting all the features of a country

Kris, krēs *n* A Malay dagger a creese

Krone krō'nā, *n* [Dan, a crown] A Danish Norwegian, and Swedish money equal to 1s 1½d sterling

Kruller, krul'ėr, *n* [O E *crull*, curled, D *krullen*, to curl] A cake curled or crisped

Kryolite, *n* Cryolite

Kshatriya, kshat'ri a, *n* A member of the second or military caste in the social system of the Brahmanical Hindus

Kudos, kū'dos, *n* [Gr] Glory, fame, renown

Kudu, kō'dō, *n* Koodoo

Kufic, *a* Cufic

Kuhhorn, kō'horn, *n* [G *kuh*, a cow, and *horn*] An alpen horn (under Alp)

Kulan kō'lan, *n* The dziggetai

Kumiss kō'mis, *n* [Of Tartar origin] A liquor made from mare's milk fermented and distilled, milk spirit, used by the Tartars

Kümmel, küm'l or kim'l, *n* [G *kümmel*, caraway] A liqueur made in Germany, Russia, &c, flavoured with caraway seeds

Kunkur ken'ker, *n* [Hind, limestone] A calcareous deposit spread over the surface of India and apparently corresponding to the boulder drift of England

Kupfernickel, kup'fėr nik'l, *n* [G —*kupfer*, copper and *nickel*] An ore of nickel, an alloy of nickel and arsenic, of a copper colour —**Kupferschiefer**, kup'fėr shē'fėr, *n* [G, copper slate] A term applied by German geologists to certain dark shales of the permian series of Thuringia

Kurd kurd, *n* An inhabitant of Kurdistan —**Kurdish**, kur'dish, *a* Of or relating to Kurdistan or the Kurds

Kursaal, kör'sal *n* [G, lit cure hall—*kur* cure and *saal* a hall] A public hall or room for the use of visitors in connection with many German watering places or health resorts

Kutch, kuch *n* Cutch

Kyabocca-wood ki-a-bō'ka, *n* Kyabooca wood

Kyanite ki'an it *n* [Gr *kyanos*, blue] A gem of the garnet family of a blue colour, somewhat resembling sapphire

Kyanize ki'an iz *v t* —*kyanized*, *kyanizing* [From *Kyan* the inventor] To preserve (timber) from dry rot by steeping in a solution of corrosive sublimate

Kyle kil, *n* [Gael *caol caol*, a firth, a channel] A sound, a strait used in some Scotch place names

Kyloe, ki-lō', *n* [Gael *caol* slender, small] One of a breed of small sized cattle of the Hebrides and Western Highlands

Kyrie eleison, ki'ri-ē'lē-son, *n* [Gr *kyrie*, Lord *eleēson* have mercy] A form of invocation in ancient Greek liturgies and still used in the Roman Catholic service

L.

L, the twelfth letter and ninth consonant of the English alphabet

La, la, *exclam* [A Sax *lā*, lo! behold!] Look, see, behold

La, la *Mus* the sixth of the seven syllables that represent the seven sounds in the diatonic scale

Laager, lä'gėr, *n* [D, a camp] In South Africa, an encampment a temporary defensive inclosure, formed of wagons —*v t* To encamp, to form a temporary defence by means of wagons

Labarum, lab'a rum, *n* [L *labarum*, *labōrum*, *labōron*, etym doubtful] The standard adopted by Constantine the Great after his conversion to Christianity a banner bearing the Greek letters X P (that is *Chr*) conjoined so as to form a monogram of the name of Christ

Labdanum lab'da-num Ladanum

Labefaction lab-e-fak'shon, *n* [L *labefactio*, from *labefacio*—*labo*, to totter, and *facio*, to make] A weakening, decay, downfall

Label, lā'bl, *n* [O Fr *label*, *lambel*, a rag, a tatter, a shred, of Germanic or Celtic origin, comp G *lappe* a flap, rag, W *llab*, a strip, Gael *leab*, a shred] Lap, *n*] A slip of paper, parchment or other material, containing a name, title, address, statement of contents, nature, or the like, affixed to anything, a narrow slip affixed to diplomas, deeds, or writings to hold the appended seal, *arch* a projecting tablet or moulding over doors, windows, &c —*v t* —*labelled*, *labelling* To affix a label to —**Labeller** lā'bl ėr, *n* One who labels

Labellum, la-bel'lum, *n* [L, a little lip, dim of *labrum*, a lip] *Bot* one of the three pieces forming the corolla in orchideous plants, usually turned downwards

Labial, lā'bi al *a* [From L *labium*, a lip Lip] Pertaining to the lips, uttered by the lips, owing its special character to the lips (a *labial* consonant) —*n* A vowel or consonant formed chiefly by the lips, as *b*, *m*, *p*, *o* —**Labialize**, lā'bi al iz, *v t* To give a labial sound or character to, to utter labially —**Labially**, lā'bi al li, *adv* In a labial manner, by means of the lips —**Labiate**, **Labiated**, lā'bi at, lā'bi ā-ted *a* [L *labiatus*, from L *labium*, lip] *Bot* applied to an irregular gamopetalous corolla, the limb or expanded portion cleft so as to present an upper and lower lip —**Labiodental**, lā'bi-ō-den'tal, *a* and *n* [L *labium*, a lip, and *dens*, a tooth] Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth, a sound thus formed (*f* and *v*) —**Labium**, lā'bi-um, *n* [L] A lip, especially, the lower lip of insects, the upper being called the *labrum*, the inner lip of the shell of a univalve mollusc, the outer being called the *labrum*

Laboratory, lab'o-ra to ri, *n* [L L *laboratorium*, from L *labor*, labour Labour] A building or room designed for investigation and experiment in chemistry, physics, or other subject, a chemist's workroom, the shop of a druggist

Labour, lā'bėr, *n* [O Fr *labour*, Fr *labeur*, L *labor*, *laboris*, labour, from a root beginning with *r* (by a common change), whence also *robustus*, robust] Exertion, physical or mental, or both, undergone in the performance of some task or work, particularly the exertion of the body in occupations by which subsistence is obtained, the performance of work, toil, work done or to be done, labourers or producers in the aggregate (the claims or rights of *labour*), travail, the pangs and efforts of childbirth —*v i* To engage in labour, to work, to toil, to exert the body or mind, or both, in the prosecution of any design, to proceed or act with difficulty, to be burdened, to suffer (to *labour* under a disease), *naut* to pitch and roll heavily, as a ship in a turbulent sea —*v t* To till, to cultivate, to prosecute with effort.—**Laboured**, lā'bėrd, *p* and *a* Produced with labour, bearing the marks of constraint and effort opposed to *easy* or

natural (a *laboured* speech) —**Labourer**, lā'bėr-ėr, *n* One who labours, a man who does work that requires little skill or special training, as distinguished from an artisan —**Labouring**, lā'bėr ing, *p* and *a* Exerting muscular strength or intellectual power, moving with pain or difficulty, occupied in work that requires no apprenticeship or professional skill — **Labour-saving**, *a* Saving labour, adapted to supersede or diminish the labour of men — **Laborious**, la-bō'ri us, *a* [L *laboriosus*] Requiring labour, toilsome, not easy, diligent in work or service, industrious, assiduous — **Laboriously**, la-bō'ri us li, *adv* In a laborious manner —**Laboriousness**, la-bō'ri us nes, *n*

Labradorite, lab'ra dor it, *n* A mineral, a kind of felspar, found on the coast of Labrador, distinguished by its splendent change ability of colour called also *Labrador felspar*

Labrum, lā'brum, *n* [L] An upper or outer lip LABIUM —**Labrose**, lā'bros, *a* Having thick lips

Laburnum, la-bėr'num, *n* [L] A leguminose tree, well known for the beauty of its pendulous racemes of yellow pea shaped flowers and having wood which is much valued for turnery work

Labyrinth, lab'i rinth *n* [L *labyrinthus*, Gr *labyrinthos*] A structure having numerous intricate winding passages a place full of inextricable windings, an ornamental maze or wilderness in gardens, an intricate arrangement of bands or lines used for ornamentation, any intricate matter or business, *anat* that part of the internal ear which lies behind the tympanum, *metal* a series of troughs attached to a stamping mill through which a current of water passes so as to carry off and deposit in certain places the ground ore — **Labyrinthian, Labyrinthal** lab i rinth i an, lab i rinth al *a* Labyrinthine Also **Labyrinthic**, lab i rinth ik **Labyrinthical** lab-i rinth i kal — **Labyrinthine**, lab i rinth in, *a* Pertaining to or like a labyrinth, full of windings, intricate mazy — **Labyrinthodon**, lab i rinth o-don *n* [Gr *labyrinthos*, and *odous odontos*, a tooth] A fossil amphibian allied to the crocodile and to the frog, 10 or 12 feet long

Lac, lak *n* [Per *lak* Skr *lākshā* and *rākshā*, the lac insect, from *rañj*, to dye, hence *lacquer lake* (colour)] A resinous substance produced mainly upon the banyan tree, by the puncture of a small insect and used in preparing lacquers varnishes, &c —*Stick lac* is the substance in its natural state, incrusting small twigs, when broken off and washed with water it is called *seed lac* when melted and reduced to a thin crust it is called *shell lac shellac* — *Lac dye* and *lac lake*, scarlet colouring matters obtained from stick lac —**Laccic**, lak sik, *a* Pertaining to lac or produced from it

Lac, Lack, lak, *n* [Hind *lakh*, Skr *laksha*] In the East Indies a word used to denote 100 000 (a *lac* of rupees)

Lace, lās, *n* [O Fr *las*, from L *laqueus*, a noose, a snare, akin *lasso*, *latchet*] A string or cord used for fastening boots or some other part of the dress, or plaited and otherwise ornamented and used for decoration, a delicate kind of net work, used for the ornamenting of female dresses, &c —*v t* —*laced lacing* To fasten with a lace or string through eyelet-holes, to adorn with lace, or as with lace —*v i* To be fastened or tied by a lace, to have a lace —**Lace boot**, *n* A boot which is fastened by a lace —**Laced** lāst, *p* and *a* Fastened with lace, tricked out with lace —**Lace frame**, *n* A machine for making lace — **Lace leaf**, *n* Lattice leaf —**Lace pillow**, *n* A pillow or cushion for making lace on —**Lacing**, lās ing, *n* The act of fastening with a lace, a cord used in drawing tight or fastening

Lacerate, las'ėr āt, *v t* —*lacerated, lacerating* [L *lacero, laceratum*, to tear, from *lacer*, mangled, torn] To tear, to rend, to make a ragged wound or gash in by violence or tearing, *fig* to torture, to harrow — **Lacerable**, las'ėr a-bl, *a* Capable of being lacerated or torn — **Lacerate**, las'ėr āt, las'ėr ā-ted, *p* and *a* Rent, torn, *bot* having the appearance of being torn — **Laceration**, las ėr-ā'shon, *n* The act of lacerating, the breach made by rending —**Lacerative**, las ėr-ā tiv, *a* Tending to lacerate

Lacertian, Lacertilian, la sėr'shi an, las-ėr-til i an, *a* [L *lacerta*, a lizard] Belonging to the family of lizards — **Lacertine**, la-sėr tin, *a* Like a lizard

Laches, lach es or lash ez, *n* [Norm Fr *lachesse*, remissness, lit looseness, from O Fr *lasche* from L *laxus*, lax, slow] *Law*, neglect, negligence, remissness, in excusable delay

Lachrymæ Christi, lak ri mē kris ti, *n* [L, lit Christ's tears] A sweet but piquant muscatel wine of most agreeable flavour produced from the grapes of Mount Somma, near Vesuvius

Lachrymal, lak ri mal, *a* [L *lachryma, lacryma, lacrima*, a tear, cog with Gr *dakry*, a tear, and E *tear*] Pertaining to tears, generating or secreting tears (the *lachrymal* gland), conveying tears (*lachrymal* canal) —**Lachrymary**, lak ri ma ri, *a* Containing tears — **Lachrymation**, lak ri mā shon, *n* The act of shedding tears — **Lachrymatory**, lak ri ma to ri *n* A vessel found in sepulchres of the ancients, in which it has been supposed the tears of a deceased person's friends were collected and preserved with the ashes and urn Also called *Lachrymal* — **Lachrymose**, lak ri mos *a* Generating or shedding tears, appearing as if shedding or given to shed tears, tearful —**Lachrymosely**, lak ri mos li *adv* In a lachrymose manner

Lacing Under LACE

Laciniate, Laciniated, la sin i āt, la sin i ā ted, *a* [L *lacinia* a lappet, fringe, or border] Adorned with fringes, *bot* jagged applied to leaves or petals which are divided by deep tapering incisions

Lack lak *v t* [Same as D *laken*, to blame O D *laecken* to fail, to decrease, Dan *lak* fault, want, Icel *lakr*, defective, perhaps connected with *leak*] To be destitute of, not to have or possess to want, to need, to require —*v i* To be in want, to be wanting —*n* Want, destitution need, failure —**Lackall**, lak al, *n* A person thoroughly destitute, a needy fellow [*Carl*]—**Lacker**, lak ėr *n* One who lacks —**Lack lustre** *a* Wanting lustre or brightness

Lack *n* LAC

Lack a-day lak a dā [Contr for *alack the day*] Exclamation of sorrow or regret, alas! —**Lackadaisical Lack adaisy**, lak a dā zi kal, lak a dā zi *a* Affectedly pensive, maudlinly sentimental —**Lackadaisy**, lak a dā zi, *exclam* Used ludicrously for *Lack a day*

Lacker, lak ėr, *n* Lacquer

Lackey, lak i, *n* [Fr *laquais*, from Sp and Pg *lacayo, alacay*, probably from Ar *lakiyy* attached to some one] An attending male servant a footboy or footman, any servile follower —*v t* To wait on as a lackey, to attend servilely —*v i* To act as a lackey, to pay servile attendance on some person

Lacmus lak mus LITMUS

Laconic, Laconical, la kon ik, la kon i kal, *a* [Fr *laconique* L *laconicus* from *Lacones* the Spartans] Short, brief, pithy, sententious, expressing much in few words, after the manner of the Spartans, who were Laconians — **Laconically** la kon i kal li, *adv* In a laconic manner, concisely, in few words —**Laconism, Laconicism**, lak on izm, la kon i sizm, *n* [L *laconismus*] A concise style, a brief sententious phrase or expression

Lacquer, Lacker lak ėr *n* [Pg *lacre*, from *laca*, lac LAC] A solution of shell lac (sometimes sandarach, mastic, &c) in alcohol, coloured by arnotto, gamboge, saffron, and other colouring matters, forming a yellow varnish for brass and other metals —*v t* To varnish with lacquer —**Lacquered, Lackered**, lak ėrd, *p* and *a* Covered with lacquer, varnished

La-crosse, la-kros, *n* [Fr] A game at ball, originating with the Indians of Canada, played somewhat on the principle of football, except that the ball, instead of being kicked, is carried or thrown through the enemy's goal by means of a large battledore called a *crosse*.

Lacrymal, &c Under LACHRYMAL

Lactarene, Lactarine, lak'ta-rēn, lak ta-rin, *n* [L *lac, lactis*, milk, cog with Gr *gala, galaktos*, Ir *laith*, milk] A preparation of the casein of milk, extensively used by calico-printers —**Lactary**, lak'ta ri, *a* [L *lactarius*, milky] Milky, full of white juice like milk —*n* A dairy house —**Lactate** lak tāt, *n* *Chem* a salt of lactic acid, or acid of sour milk —**Lactation**, lak tā shon, *n* [L *lacto*, to give suck] The act of giving suck, or the time of suckling, the function of secreting and excreting milk —**Lacteal**, lak tē-al, *a* Pertaining to or resembling milk, conveying chyle (a *lacteal* vessel) — *n* *Anat* one of numerous minute tubes which absorb or take up the chyle or milk like fluid from the alimentary canal and convey it to the thoracic duct —**Lacteally**, lak tē al li, *adv* Milkily, in the manner of milk —**Lactean**, lak tē an, *a* Milky, lacteal — **Lacteous**, lak tē us, *a* [L *lacteus*] Milky, lacteal —**Lactescence**, lak tes ens, *n* The state of being lactescent, milkiness or milky colour, the milky liquor which flows from a plant when wounded —**Lactescent**, lak-tes ent, *a* [L *lactescens*, ppr of *lactesco*, to become milky] Becoming milky, having a milky appearance or consistence — **Lactic**, lak tik, *a* [Fr *lactique*] Pertaining to milk or whey (*lactic acid*) —**Lactiferous**, lak tif ėr us *a* [L *lactifer*] Producing or conveying milk or milky juice — **Lactific, Lactifical** lak tif ik, lak tif i kal, *a* [L *lac* and *facio*, to make] Causing, producing or yielding milk—**Lactifuge**, lak-ti fūj *n* [L *lac*, and *fugo*, to expel] A medicine which checks or diminishes the secretion of milk —**Lactine Lactose**, lak'tin lak tōs, *n* Sugar of milk, a substance obtained by evaporating whey, filtering through animal charcoal and crystallizing —**Lactometer**, lak tom et-ėr, *n* [L *lac* and Gr *metron* measure] An instrument for ascertaining the different qualities of milk

Lactucarium lak tū kā ri um, *n* [From L *lactuca* lettuce, from *lac, lactis*, milk] The inspissated milky juice of lettuce, possessing slight anodyne properties, and sometimes used for opium

Lacuna, la kū na, *n* pl **Lacunæ**, la kū'nē [L a hollow] A pit or depression on a surface, a small blank space, a gap, a hiatus one of the spaces left among the tissues of the lower animals serving in place of vessels for the circulation of the fluids —**Lacune**, la kūn, *n* A lacuna — **Lacunal**, la-kū'nal, *a* Pertaining to or having lacunæ — **Lacunar**, la-kū'nėr, *n* pl **Lacunars, Lacunaria**, la kū'nėrz, lak-ū nā ri a [L] *Arch* one of the sunk compartments or panels in ceilings, &c — *a* Pertaining to or having lacunæ or lacunars —**Lacunous, Lacunose**, la kū nus, la-kū nōs, *a* [L *lacunosus*] Having lacunæ, furrowed or pitted

Lacustrine, Lacustral, la kus'trin, la kus'tral, *a* [From L *lacus*, a lake] Pertaining to a lake —*Lacustrine* or *lake dwellings*, the name given to ancient habitations built on small islands in lakes, or on platforms supported by piles near the shores of lakes

Lad, lad *n* [Of doubtful origin, comp W *llavd*, Ir *lath*, a lad a youth, *lass* is the femmine corresponding] A young man or boy, a stripling, a familiar term applied to grown men, fellow, comrade

Ladanum, lad a num, *n* [Gr *ladanon*, from Per *lādan*, the shrub] The resinous juice which exudes from several species of cistus growing in Spain and Portugal, Crete, Syria, &c, formerly used in plasters, &c

Ladder, lad'ėr, *n* [A Sax *hlædder* = O Fris *hladder* D *ladder*, O H G *hleitra, hlentara*, Mod G *leiter*, a ladder, cog L *clathri*, a trellis or grate] An article of wood, metal, or rope, consisting of two long side-pieces connected by cross-pieces at suitable distances, forming steps by which persons may ascend a building, &c., *fig* a means of rising to eminence

Lade, lād, *v t* —*pret laded*, pp *laded, laden*

(the former always in second sense), ppr *lading* [A Sax *hladan*, to load, to lade water, O Sax and O H G *hladan*, Icel *hatha*, Goth *hlathan*, D *laden*, G (*be*) *laden*, to load. *Load* is almost the same word, and *ladle* is a derivative] To load, to put a load or cargo on or in, to lift or throw in or out (a fluid) with some utensil, to lave —**Laden** lā din, *p* and *a* [Pp of *lade* in first sense] Loaded, charged with a burden or freight, *fig* oppressed, burdened.—**Lading**, lā ding, *n* That which constitutes a load or cargo, freight, burden —*Bill of lading* Under BILL

Lade, lād, *n* [A Sax *lād*, a canal, way, course, from *lithan*, to go] A water-course, a channel for water, in Scotland, a mill race.

Ladle, lā dl, *n* [A Sax *hlædel* from *hladan*, to draw water LADE, *v*] A sort of dish with a long handle, used for lifting or serving out liquids from a vessel, the receptacle of a mill wheel which receives the water that moves it, *foundng* an iron vessel in which liquid metal is carried from the furnace to the mould —*v t* —*la dled*, *ladling* To lift or deal out with a ladle, to lade —**Ladleful**, lā dl fŭl, *n* The quantity contained in a ladle

Lady, lā di, *n* [A Sax *hlæfdige*, *hlæfdie* lit bread maid from *hlaf* bread, loaf, and *-dige*, O E *dey* servant-maid (seen in *dairy*) LORD] A woman of rank or distinction correlative to *lord*, the proper title of any woman whose husband is above the rank of a baronet or knight, or who is the daughter of a nobleman not lower than an earl, though often the wife of a baronet or a knight is called by this title, a term applied by courtesy to any woman, one of the fair sex, specifically a woman of good breeding, education, and refinement of mind the correlative to *gentleman*, the wife of a gentleman or man in good position, the mistress or possessor of an estate, the calcareous apparatus in the stomach of a lobster for triturating its food —*Our Lady*, the Virgin Mary — **Ladies man**, **Lady's-man** One who much affects the society of ladies, a beau —**Ladify**, lā di fi, *v t* To render ladylike to make a lady of —**Lady bird**, **Lady cow**, **Lady fly**, *n* [*Lady is* here the Virgin Mary] A small beetle common on trees and plants in gardens, the larva of which feeds on aphides or plant-lice — **Lady chapel** *n* A chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, frequently attached to large churches and generally placed to the eastward of the high altar —**Lady-day**, *n* The day of the annunciation of the Virgin Mary March 25th —**Lady fern**, *n* A species of fern of a remarkably elegant plumy structure common in Great Britain —**Ladyhood** lā di hud *n* The condition or rank of a lady —**Ladyism**, lā di izm, *n* Airs or conceits adopted by a lady —**Lady killer**, *n* A man whose fascinations are irresistible among the ladies, a general lover — **Lady killing**, *n* Act or practice of a lady killer gallantry —**Ladylike**, lā di lik, *a* Like a lady in any respect —**Lady love** *n* A female sweet-heart, a lady who is loved —**Lady's-bedstraw**, *n* A common British plant with yellow or white flowers, formerly used to coagulate milk —**Lady's-bower**, *n* A woody climbing plant, a species of clematis, traveller's-joy — **Ladyship**, lā di ship, *n* The condition or rank of a lady employed as a title (with *her*, *your*, &c.) — **Lady's-maid**, *n* A female attendant upon a lady —**Lady's-slipper**, *n* A rare British orchidaceous plant with a conspicuous flower — **Lady's smock**, *n* A common European plant growing in meadows, with lilac or whitish flowers

Lammergeier, lem mēr gī ĕr, *n* Same as *Lammergeyer*

Lafitte, la-fēt, *n* A Bordeaux wine a kind of claret, so called from the vineyard of Château *Lafitte*

Lag, lag, *a* [Of Celtic origin W *llag*, weak, languid, Gael. *lag*, feeble, akin L *laxus*, loose, lax, *languidus*, languid.] Coming after or behind, slow, sluggish, tardy — *n* The quantity of retardation of some movement (the *lag* of the valve of a steam-engine; the *lag* of the tide) —*v i* —*lagged*, *lagging* To walk or move slowly, to loiter, to stay behind —**Lag-end**, *n* The last or extreme end of anything —**Laggard**, lag ard, *a* [*Lag*, and suffix *-ard*] Slow; sluggish, backward.—*n* One who lags, a loiterer; a lazy, slack fellow —**Lagger**, lag ĕr, *n* One who lags or loiters.—**Laggingly**, lag ing li, *adv* Loiteringly

Lagan, lag an, *n* Same as *Ligan*

Lager beer lā gĕr bĕr, *n* [G *lagerbier*—*lager*, a storehouse, and *bier*, beer] A popular German beer, so called from its being stored for some months before use —**Lager wine**, *n* Bottled wine that has been kept for some time in the cellar

Lagoon, **Lagune**, la gōn, la-gūn, *n* [It and Sp *laguna*, from L *lacuna*, from *lacus*, a lake LAKE] A shallow lake or sheet of water connected with the sea or a river, found in low lying regions, such as on the coasts of Italy, Holland, parts of South America, &c, the sheet of water surrounded by an atoll or ring shaped coral island

Lagophthalmia lag of thal mi a, *n* [Gr *lagōs*, a hare, and *ophthalmos*, the eye] The abnormal retraction of the upper eyelid which prevents it covering the eyeball during sleep

Lagostoma, la-gos to ma, *n* [Gr *lagos*, a hare, and *stoma*, the mouth] Hare lip

Laic, **Laical**, lā ik, lā i kal *a* [L *laicus*, from Gr *laikos*, from *laos* people LAY *a*] Belonging to the laity or people in distinction from the clergy —*n* A lay man —**Laicality**, lā i kal i ti, *n* The condition or quality of being laical the state of a lay man —**Laically**, lā i kal li *adv* In a laic manner

Laid lād pret & pp of *lay* so written for *Layed* —*Laid paper* writing paper with a slightly ribbed surface called *cream-laid blue laid* &c according to colour

Lain, lān, pp of *lie*

Lair lar *n* [A Sax *leger* a bed a couch a grave from the root of *lay*, *lie*—D *leger* G *lager* LAY] A place to lie or rest, especially the resting place of a wild beast &c in Scotland a portion of a burying ground sufficient for one grave

Laird lārd *n* [A form of *lord*] In Scotland a land owner or house proprietor — **Lairdship**, lārd ship *n* An estate, landed property [Scotch]

Laity Under LAY, *a*

Lake lāk, *n* [Fr *lac*, from L *lacus* a lake cog *loch*] A sheet or body of water wholly surrounded by land and having no direct communication with the sea or having so only by means of rivers — **Lake basin**, *n* The basin in which the waters of a lake rest the whole area drained by a lake —**Lake dwelling** *n* Under LA CUSTRINE —**Lakelet** lāk let *n* A little lake —**Laky**, lā ki, *a* Pertaining to a lake or lakes

Lake lāk *n* [Fr *laque* LAC] A pigment consisting of an earthy substance impregnated with red colouring matter of certain animal and vegetable substances, there being thus cochineal and lac lakes, madder lake, &c

Lakh lak, *n* LAC

Lallation, lal lā shon *n* [Fr *lallatum*, from the letter *l*] The imperfect pronunciation of the letter *r*, which is made to sound like *l*

Lama, lā ma, *n* [Tibetan] A priest or ecclesiastic belonging to that variety of Buddhism which is known as Lamaism and prevails in Tibet and Mongolia —**Lamaism**, lā ma izm, *n* A variety of Buddhism chiefly prevailing in Tibet and Mongolia —**Lamaist**, **Lamaite**, lā ma ist, lā ma it *n* One belonging to the religion of Lamaism —**Lamaistic**, lā ma is tik, *a* Pertaining to lamaism —**Lamasery** lā ma sĕr i, *n* A Buddhist religious society presided over by a lama

Lama, lā ma, *n* An animal, same as *Llama*

Lamantin, **Lamentin**, la-man tin, la-men tin, *n* [Fr, from Sp *manate*, *manatin*, from the native W Indian term] The American manatee or sea-cow

Lamb, lam, *n* [A Sax O Sax Goth Icel and O H G. *lamb*, D and Dan *lam*, G *lamm*, lamb] The young of the sheep kind, a person as gentle or innocent as a lamb —*The Lamb*, *The Lamb of God*, the Saviour Jesus Christ, who was typified by the passhal lamb —*v t* To bring forth a lamb or lambs —**Lambkin**, lam kin, *n* A small lamb, one fondly cherished.—**Lamblike**, lam lik, *a* Like a lamb, gentle, humble, meek. — **Lambling**, lam ling, *n* A young or small lamb —**Lambskin**, lam skin, *n* The skin of a lamb dressed with the fleece on, or made into leather — **Lamb's wool**, *n*. Wool obtained from lambs

Lambdacism, lam da-sizm, *n* [Gr *lambda kismos*, from *lambda*, the Greek letter L] A faulty pronunciation of *ll*, as when the tongue is pressed against the palate and produces a sound similar to *lh* in *million*, an imperfect pronunciation of the letter *r*, lallation

Lambdoidal, lam doi dal, *a* [Gr *lamb doeidēs* — *lambda* (A) and *eidos*, resemblance] In the form of the Greek letter lambda (Λ)

Lambent, lam bent, *a* [L *lambens*, *lambentis* ppr of *lambo* to lick, a nasalized form akin to *lap*] Licking, playing about, touching lightly, gliding over (a *lambent* flame), gleaming, twinkling, flickering

Lame, lām, *a* [A Sax *lama*=D Dan and Sw *lam*, G *lahm* lame, Icel *lama*, a lame person, akin prov E *lam* to beat] Crippled or disabled in one or more of the limbs, crippled, disabled (a *lame* arm), imperfect, defective not sound or unassailable (a *lame* excuse) —*v t* —*lamed laming* To make lame to cripple or disable, to render imperfect —**Lame-duck**, *n* A slang term for a defaulter on the stock exchange —**Lamely** lām li, *adv* In a lame or imperfect manner —**Lameness**, lām nes, *n* The condition of being lame

Lamella la mel la, *n* [L *lamella* [Dim of *lamina*] A thin plate or scale one of an aggregate of thin plates, one of the thin plates which compose the gills of certain molluscs, one of the gills forming the hymenium of an agaric — **Lamellar**, la mel lar *a* Composed of thin plates or lamellæ, disposed in thin plates or scales —**Lamellarly**, la mel lar li, *adv* In thin plates or scales —**Lamellate**, **Lamellated** lam el lāt, lam el lā ted, *a* Formed in thin plates or lamellæ or covered with them, furnished with lamellæ **Lamellibranchiate** la mel li brang ki āt *a* [L *lamella* a thin plate, and *branchiæ* gills] Having lamellar gills, especially having lamellar gills and bivalve shells as the molluscs of the class or order (Lamellibranchiata) of which mussels, cockles and oysters are familiar examples Also used as a noun —**Lamellicorn**, la mel li korn *a* [L *lamella* a plate, and *cornu* a horn] Having lamellar antennæ, having antennæ the three last joints of which are plate like and disposed somewhat like the teeth of a comb said of beetles such as the cockchafers, &c Used also as *n* —**Lamelliferous** la mel lif er us *a* Producing or composed of plates or layers having a foliated structure — **Lamelliform** la mel li form, *a* Having a lamellar form — **Lamellirostral**, la mel li ros tral *a* [L *rostrum* a beak] Having a beak furnished along its margins with numerous lamellæ or dental plates as the ducks, geese swans &c — **Lamellose** la mel lōs *a* Covered with or in the form of lamellæ

Lament, la ment, *v i* [L *lamentor*, to wail, from *lamentum*, a wail, same root as *lat rare* to bark an onomatopoetic word] To mourn to weep or wail, to express sorrow, to fret deeply, to grieve —*v t* To bewail, to mourn for, to bemoan to deplore —*n* Lamentation, an elegy or mournful ballad or air —**Lamentable** lam en ta bl, *a* [L *lamentabilis*] To be lamented, exciting or calling for sorrow, grievous, mournful, miserable, pitiful; wretched —**Lamentableness** lam en ta bl nes, *n* The state of being lamentable —**Lamentably**, lam en ta bli, *adv* In a lamentable manner —**Lamentation**, lam-en tā shon, *n* [L *lamentatio*] The act of lamenting, a wailing, expression of sorrow, cries or words expressive of grief, *pl*. A book of Scripture containing the Lamentations of Jeremiah —**Lamenter**,

la-ment'ér, *n* One who laments —**La-mentingly**, la-ment ing li, *adv* In a lamenting manner

Lamina, lam'i na, *n* pl **Laminæ**, lam'i-nē, [L, a thin plate or lamina, perhaps from same root as Gr *elauno*, to drive] A thin plate or scale, a layer or coat lying over another applied to the plates of minerals, bones, &c, *bot* the upper broad part of the petal in a polypetalous corolla, the blade of a leaf —**Laminable**, lam i na bl, *a* Capable of being formed into thin plates —**Laminar**, lam i nér, *a* Formed of laminæ or plates, consisting of thin plates or layers —**Laminaria**, lam i nā ri a, *n* The generic name of various sea weeds having no definite leaves but a plain ribless expansion, which is either simple or cloven, one of these plants being the common tangle —**Laminarian**, lam i nā ri an, *a* Pertaining to Laminaria, a term applied to that belt or zone of marine life which extends from low water mark to a depth of from 40 to 90 feet —**Laminary**, lam i na ri, *a* Composed of laminæ or plates —**Laminate**, **Laminated**, lam i nāt, lam i nā-ted, *a* Consisting of laminæ scales, or thin layers, one over another — **Laminate**, lam i nāt, *v t* —*laminated*, *laminating* To separate or split up into thin plates or layers —**Lamination**, lam i nā shon, *n* State of being laminated, arrangement in laminæ or thin plates — **Laminiferous**, lam i nif ér us *a* Having a structure consisting of laminæ or layers

Lammas, lam as, *n* [A Sax *hlâf messe*, that is, *loaf mass*, bread feast, so called because on this day offerings were formerly made of the first fruits of harvest] The first day of August — **Lammas-tide**, *n* The time of Lammas

Lammergeier, **Lammergeyer**, lam mèr gi ér, lem' mèr gi ér, *n* [G *lämmergeier—lämmer* pl of *lamm*, a lamb, and *geier* a vulture] The bearded vulture, the largest European bird of prey, inhabiting the Alps, as well as Asia and Africa

Lamp, lamp, *n* [Fr *lampe*, L and Gr *lampas*, from Gr *lampō*, to shine, akin *lantern*] A vessel for containing oil or other liquid inflammable substance, to be burned by means of a wick, any contrivance adapted to contain an artificial light, something mechanically communicating light — **Lampblack** lamp blak, *n* A fine soot formed by the condensation of the smoke of burning oil, pitch, or resinous substances in a chimney terminating in a cone of cloth — **Lamp glass**, *n* The glass tube used for lamps burning particular oils, the glass shade for a lamp or glass burner — **Lampion**, lam pi on, *n* [Fr, dim of *lampe*] A small lamp suitable for illuminations — **Lamp light**, *n* The light shed by a lamp —**Lamp-lighter**, *n* A man employed to light street or other public lamps — **Lamp post**, *n* A post or pillar for supporting a street or other outdoor lamp — **Lamp-shade**, *n* A shade placed over the flame of a lamp to mellow or intercept it —**Lamp-shell**, *n* One of the molluscs of the class Brachiopoda

Lampas, **Lampass**, lam pas, *n* [Fr *lampas*] A swelling in the roof of a horse's mouth immediately behind the fore teeth

Lampern, lam pèrn, *n* [Corruption of *lamprey*] The name given to two species of fresh water lampreys

Lampoon, lam pön', *n* [Fr *lampon*, a drinking or scurrilous song, from *lamper*, to drink, to guzzle, akin *lap* to lick] A personal satire in writing, a satiric or abusive attack in prose or verse — *v t* To write a lampoon against, to assail in a lampoon —**Lampooner**, lam pön ér, *n* The writer of a lampoon — **Lampoonry**, lam-pön ri, *n* The act of lampooning, the matter in a lampoon

Lamprey, lam pri, *n* [Fr *lamproie*, It *lampreda*, from L L *lampetra*—L *lambo*, to lick, and *petra*, a stone, from their habit of attaching themselves to stones by their mouths] The name of several marsipobranchiate, eel like, scaleless fishes, with suctorial mouths, inhabiting both fresh and salt water

Lanary, lā'na-ri, *n* [L *lanaria*, a wool-store, from *lana*, wool] A store-place for wool —**Lanate**, **Lanated**, lā'nāt, lā'nā-ted, *a* [L *lanatus*] Woolly, covered with a growth or substance resembling wool

Lance, lans, *n* [Fr *lance*, from L *lancea*, a lance, supposed to be of same root as *lacero*, to lacerate] An offensive weapon consisting of a long wooden shaft with a sharp-pointed head of steel or other metal, used in war by both ancient and modern nations, a spear —*v t* —*lanced*, *lancing* To pierce with a lance or other pointed instrument, to open with a lancet or other sharp instrument —**Lance-corporal**, *n* A private soldier performing the duties of a corporal with temporary rank as such.— **Lance head**, *n* The head or sharp end of a lance — **Lancelet**, lans let, *n* A small worm like transparent fish of very anomalous structure, the lowest of the class fishes —**Lanceolar**, lan sē-o lèr, *a* [L *lanceola*, dim of *lancea*] *Bot* tapering toward each end —**Lanceolate**, **Lanceolated**, lan sē o lāt, lan sē-o lā-ted, *a* [L *lanceola*, dim of *lancea*, a lance] Shaped like a lance head —**Lancer**, lan sér, *n* One who lances, one who carries a lance, a cavalry soldier armed with a lance —**Lancet**, lan-set, *n* [Fr *lancette*, dim of *lance*] A small surgical instrument, sharp-pointed and generally two edged, used in opening veins, tumours, abscesses &c — **Lancet-window**, *n* A high and narrow window pointed like a lancet —**Lancet arch**, *n* An arch whose head is shaped like the point of a lancet generally used in lancet windows —**Lancet fish**, *n* A fish distinguished by its compressed shape and lancet like spines placed on each side of the tail — **Lance wood**, *n* [So named from its being suitable for making the shafts of lances] The wood of several trees of the custard apple family, natives of Guiana and the West Indies, which possesses great toughness and elasticity, and is much used for carriage shafts, whip handles, tops of fishing rods, &c — **Lanciform**, lan si form, *a* Lance shaped, lanceolate

Lancinate, lan si nāt, *v t* [L *lancino*, *lancinatum*, akin to *lance*, *lacerate*] To tear, to lacerate — **Lancinating**, lan si nā ting, *a* Piercing applied to a sudden sharp shooting pain, as in cancer —**Lancination**, lan si nā shon, *n* A sudden sharp, shooting pain, laceration, wounding

Land, land, *n* [A Sax D Dan Icel Sw Goth and G *land*, connections very doubtful] The solid or fixed part of the surface of the globe, in distinction from the sea or other waters, which constitute the fluid or movable part, a definite portion of the solid surface of the globe as set apart or belonging to an individual or a people, as a country, estate, or farm (to travel in all *lands*, his *land* adjoins mine), the people of a country or region, ground or soil (good *land*, poor *land*), in Scotland, a building including houses occupied by different families —*To make the land*, or *to make land* (*naut*), to discover land from the sea as the ship approaches it —*v t* To set on shore, to disembark, to bring to or put in a certain place or condition (to *land* a person at the theatre, in difficulties) —*v i* To go on shore from a ship or boat, to disembark, to arrive, to reach — **Land-agent**, *n* A person employed by the proprietor of an estate to collect rents, to let farms, and the like — **Land blink**, *n* A peculiar atmospheric brightness perceived in the arctic regions on approaching land covered with snow —**Land breeze**, *n* A current of air setting from the land toward the sea, — **Land-crab**, *n* A crustacean whose habits are terrestrial, as distinguished from one whose habits are aquatic —**Landed**, lan ded, *a* Having an estate in land, consisting in real estate or land (*landed* property) —**Lander**, lan dér, *n* One who lands —**Landfall**, land fal, *n* The first land discovered after a voyage, a landslip — **Land force**, *n* A military force or body of troops serving on land — **Land-fowl**, *n* Birds that frequent land as opposed to *water fowl* —**Land-holder**, *n* A holder, owner, or proprietor of land — **Land-ice**, *n* A field or floe of ice stretching along the land between two headlands.—**Landing**, land'ing, *a* Connected with the process of bringing to land, or of unloading anything from a vessel, &c.— *Landing net*, a small bag-shaped net used in fly fishing to take the fish from the water after being hooked —*Landing stage*, a stage or platform, frequently so constructed as to rise and fall with the tide, for the convenience of landing or shipping passengers and goods. —*Landing waiter*, an officer of the customs whose duty is to oversee the landing of goods.—*n* The act of going or setting on land, a place where persons land or where goods are set on shore, the first part of a floor at the end of a flight of steps, also, a resting-place in a series or flight of steps — **Land jobber**, *n* One who speculates in buying and selling land —**Land jobbing**, *n* The practice of buying land for the purpose of speculation —**Landlady**, land lā-di, *n* A woman who has tenants under her, the mistress of an inn or of a lodging house. *correlative to landlord* —**Landless**, land'les, *a* Destitute of land, having no property in land —**Landlocked**, land lokt, *pp* Inclosed or encompassed by land. —**Landloper**, land'lō pèr, *n* [*Land*, and *loper*, as in *interloper*] A vagabond or vagrant, one who has no settled habitation — **Landlord**, land lord, *n* The owner of land or of houses who has tenants under him, the master of an inn, tavern, or lodging-house; a host — **Landlubber**, land lub-èr, *n* A contemptuous term among seamen for a landsman —**Landmark**, land mark, *n* A mark to designate the boundary of land, any mark or fixed object by which the limits of a portion of territory may be known and preserved, any prominent and distinguishing feature of a locality, some elevated object on land that serves as a guide to seamen, what marks a stage in any course of development, any striking historical event to which others may be referred —**Land measure**, *n* The system of quantities used in computing the area of pieces of land — **Land measurer**, *n* A person whose employment is to measure land —**Land measuring**, *n* The art of determining by measurement and computation the superficial contents of portions of land in acres, roods, &c —**Land owner**, *n* A proprietor of land —**Landrail**, land'rāl, *n* The cornerake —**Landscape**, land skāp, *n* [D *landschap*, Dan. *landskab*, equivalent to *land shape*] A picture representing a tract of country with the various objects it contains, such pictures in general, or the painting of such pictures, a natural scene that might form the subject of such a picture —**Landscape-gardener**, *n* One who is employed in landscape-gardening — **Landscape-gardening**, *n* The art of laying out grounds, arranging trees, shrubbery, &c, so as to produce the effect of natural landscape —**Landscape painter**, *n* A painter of landscapes —**Land-shark**, *n* A sailor's term for a sharper —**Landslip**, **Landslide**, land'slip, land slid, *n* The slipping or sliding down of a considerable portion of land or earth from a higher to a lower level, the earth which so slides or slips —**Landsman**, lands man, *n* One who lives on the land opposed to *seaman* —**Landspring**, land'spring, *n* A spring of water which comes only into action after heavy rains — **Land-steward**, *n* A person who has the care of many matters connected with a landed estate. — **Landsturm**, lant stürm, *n* [G, lit land-storm] A local militia of Germany, which is never called from its own district but in case of actual invasion —**Land-surveying**, *n* The act of determining the boundaries and superficial extent of portions of land, and of laying down an accurate map of the whole — **Land-surveyor**, *n* One whose employment is land-surveying — **Land-tax**, *n* A tax assessed upon land and houses —**Land-tortoise**, **Land-turtle**, *n* A tortoise or turtle inhabiting the land.— **Land-urchin**, *n* A hedgehog — **Landward**, land'wèrd, *adv* Toward the land —*a* Lying toward the land, or toward the interior, or away from the sea-coast; situated in, or forming part of the country, as opposed to the town, rural. — **Landwaiter**,

land'wār, n [G —*land*, country, and *wehr*, defence (E *ware*, *beware*)] That portion of the military forces of some continental nations who in time of peace follow their ordinary occupations, excepting when called out for occasional training —**Land wind**, *n* A wind blowing from the land

Landau, lan dâ, *n* [From *Landau*, a town in Germany, where first made] A kind of coach or carriage whose top may be opened and thrown back

Lande, land, *n*. [Fr *lande*, It and Sp *landa*, a heath] A heath, a heathy or sandy plain incapable of bearing cereals, specifically, *pl* extensive areas in France stretching from the mouth of the Garonne along the Bay of Biscay and inward to wards Bordeaux

Landgrave, Landgraf land grāv, land graf, *n*. [G *landgraf*, D *landgraaf*—*land*, land, and *graf*, *graaf*, an earl or count] In Germany, originally, the title of district or provincial governors, later, the title of three princes of the empire, whose territories were called landgraviates —**Landgraviate**, land-grā vi āt, *n* The territory or office of a landgrave —**Landgravine**, land gra vēn, *n* The wife of a landgrave

Lane, lān, *n* [A Sax *lane*, a lane, D *laan*, alley, avenue, Icel *lón*, row of houses, Fris *lona*, *lana*, a lane] A narrow way or passage, as between hedges or buildings, a narrow street, an alley, a narrow pass

Langrage, Langrel, lang'grāj lang grel, *n* Old bolts, nails, and pieces of iron bound together and fired from a ship's guns

Langsyne, lang sīn, *n* [Sc *lang* long, and *syne*, since] The time long ago (Scotch)

Language, lang'gwāj, *n* [Fr *language*, from *langue*, L *lingua* the tongue, which is cog with E *tongue* (*l* corresponding to *t*, as in L *lacrima*, E *tear*)] Human speech, the expression of thoughts by words or articulate sounds, the aggregate of the words employed by any community for intercommunication, the speech peculiar to a nation, words appropriate to or especially employed in any branch of knowledge (the *language* of chemistry), general style or manner of expression, the expression of thought in any way articulate or inarticulate (the *language* of the eyes of flowers, &c) —**Languaged**, lang gwājd, *a* Having a language of this or that kind, skilled in language —**Languageless** lang gwāj les, *a* Wanting speech or language [*Shak*]

Languid, lang'gwid *a* [L *languidus* from *langueo*, to droop (see Flag) Languish] Flagging, drooping, weak heavy dull indisposed to exertion, slow, tardy without animation —**Languidly**, lang gwid li *adv* In a languid manner —**Languidness**, lang' gwid nes, *n* The state or quality of being languid

Languish, lang'gwish, *v i* [Fr *languir*, ppr *languissant*, from L *languveo* to languish, akin to *lax* *lag*, *slack*] To lose strength or animation, to be or become dull, feeble, or spiritless, to pine, to be or to grow heavy, to droop, to wither, to fade, to be no longer active and vigorous —*n*. Act of pining, also, a soft and tender look or appearance —**Languisher**, lang' gwish-ėr, *n* One who languishes — **Languishing**, lang gwish ing *p* and *a* Losing strength, becoming feeble, pining, having a soft and tender expression (a *languishing* eye) —**Languishingly**, lang gwish ing li, *adv* In a languishing manner —**Languishment**, lang gwish ment *n* The state of languishing or pining, softness of look or mien —**Languor**, lang' gwėr, *n* [L *languor*] The state of body induced by exhaustion of strength, feebleness, faintness, lassitude of body, dulness of intellect, listlessness, an agreeable listlessness or dreamy state —**Languorous**, lang'-gwėr-us, *a* Characterized by languor

Laniard, lan yārd, *n* Lanyard

Laniary, lan'i a-ri, *n*. [L *lanarius*, pertaining to a butcher, from *lanius*, a butcher] Shambles†, a place of slaughter†, one of the canine teeth of the carnivorous animals —*a* Used for lacerating or tearing flesh (*laniary teeth*) —**Laniariform, lan-i-ar'i-form**, *a* Shaped like the laniaries or canine teeth of the Carnivora.—**Laniate**, † lā ni āt, *v t* [L *lanio*, *laniatum*] To tear in pieces —**Laniation**, † lā ni ā-shon, *n* A tearing in pieces

Laniferous, la-nif'ėr-us, *a* [L *lanifer*—*lana*, wool, *fero*, to produce] Bearing or producing wool —**Lanifical**, la nif i kal, *a* [L *lana* and *facio*] Working in wool —**Lanigerous**, lā nij ėr us, *a* [L *lana*, and *gero*, to bear] Bearing or producing wool

Lank, langk, *a* [A Sax *hlanc*, connections doubtful] Loose or lax and easily yielding to pressure‡, languid or drooping‡, not distended, not plump, of a thin or slender habit of body —**Lankly**, langk li, *adv* In a lank manner, loosely, laxly —**Lankness** langk nes, *n* The state or quality of being lank —**Lanky**, langk'ki, *a* Lank

Lanner, lan ėr, *n* [Fr *lanier*, L *lanarius*, *lanius*, a butcher] A species of hawk, especially the female of the species found in the south and east of Europe —**Lanneret**, lan ėr et, *n* The male of the lanner

Lansch, lan se, *n* [Indian name] The fruit of a Malayan tree which is highly esteemed

Lansquenet, lans ke net, *n* [Originally a foot soldier, from G *landsknecht*, a foot soldier—*land*, country *knecht*, a servant, a *knight*] An old game at cards

Lantern, lan tėrn, *n*. [Fr *lanterne*, L *lanterna*, from Gr *lamptēr* a light, a beacon, from *lampō*, to shine, whence also *lamp*] A case inclosing a light and protecting it from wind and rain sometimes portable and sometimes fixed, such an erection on the top of a dome the roof of an apartment &c to give light for ventilation or for ornament, a tower which has the whole or a considerable portion of the interior open to view, a light open erection on the top of a tower, the upper part of a lighthouse where the light is shown —*Chinese lantern* Under Chinese —*Dark lantern*, one with a single opening, which may be closed so as to conceal the light —*Magic lantern* Under Magic —**Lantern fly**, *n* A hemipterous insect of South America which emits a strong light in the dark —**Lantern jawed** *a* Having lantern jaws, having a long thin visage (Colloq) —**Lantern jaws** *n pl* Long thin jaws, a lean visage (Colloq)

Lanthanium, Lanthanum lan thā ni um, lan tha num, *n* [Gr *lanthanō* to conceal, because its existence long remained unknown] A rare metal obtained from cerite of little interest or importance

Lanthorn, lan tėrn, *n* An old and erroneous spelling of *Lantern*, due to the fact that lanterns used to have *horn* sides

Lanuginous, Lanuginose la nū ji nus, la nū ji nōs *a* [L *lanuginosus* from *lanugo*, down from *lana*, wool] Downy, covered with down or fine soft hair

Lanyard, lan yārd, *n* [Also written *lanier*, *laniard* from Fr *lanière*, a thong, strap, originally a woollen band from L *lana*, wool] A cord a short piece of rope or line used for fastening something in ships, *mild* a piece of strong twine with an iron hook at one end, used in firing cannon with a friction tube

Laodicean, la od i sē an, *a* Like the Christians of Laodicea, lukewarm in religion —**Laodiceanism**, la od i sē' an izm, *n* Luke warmness in religion

Lap, lap, *n* [A Sax *læppa* D and Dan *lap*, Sw *lapp*, G *lappen*, a lap a loose flap, *lappen*, to hang loose, akin to *label*, *lobe* *limp* (*a*), *lapse*, *lapel*, *lappet*, are derivatives] The lower part of a garment that hangs loosely, the part of clothes that lies on the knees when a person sits down, hence, the upper part of the legs in this position, the part of one body which lies on and covers a part of another (as a slate in roofing) —**Lap-board**, *n* A board resting on the lap, employed by tailors for cutting out or ironing work upon.—**Lapdog**, lap dog, *n* A small dog fondled in the lap, a pet dog —**Lapful**, lap ful, *n* As much as the lap can contain —**Lap-stone**, *n*. A stone on which shoemakers beat leather on the knees

Lap, lap, *v t*. — *lapped*, *lapping* [From O E *wlap*, to wrap, a form of *wrap* (which see)] To wrap or twist round, to infold, to fold, to double over, to lay partly above —*v i* To be spread or laid; to be turned over, to lie over something in part (as slates on a roof) —**Lapper**, lap ėr, *n* One who laps or folds, one who folds cloth

Lap, lap, *v t* —*lapped*, *lapping* [A Sax *lapian*, *lappian* Icel *lepja*, O D *lappen*, *lapen*, L G *lappen*, to lap or lick up, allied to L *lambo*, Gr *lapto*—to lap or lick] To take up liquor or food with the tongue, to feed or drink by licking up, to make a sound like that produced by taking up water by the tongue —*v i* To take into the mouth with the tongue, to lick up —*n* A lick, as with the tongue, a sound made in this way, a sound as of water rippling against the beach —**Lapper**, lap ėr, *n* One who laps or takes up with the tongue

Lap, lap, *n* [Short for *lapidary* wheel] A wheel or revolving disk of soft metal, which by means of a polishing powder is used in cutting glass, gems &c

Lapel, Lapelle, la pel, *n* [Dim from *lap*, part of a garment] That part of a garment which is made to lap or fold over, the part in the front of a coat or waistcoat that is folded back —**Lapelled** la-peld, *a* Furnished with lapels

Lapidary, lap i-da ri, *n* [L *lapidarius*, from *lapis*, *lapidis*, a stone, akin Gr *lepas*, a rock] An artificer who cuts polishes, and engraves gems or precious stones, a dealer in precious stones —*a* Of or pertaining to the art of polishing and engraving precious stones —**Lapidarian** [lap i dā ri an, *a* Pertaining to a lapidary, inscribed on stone —**Lapideous**, † la pid ē us, *a* [L *lapideus*] Of the nature of stone, stony —**Lapidescent**, lap i des ent, *a* [L *lapidesco*, to become stone] Growing or turning to stone, having the quality of petrifying bodies —*n* A substance which has the quality of petrifying bodies —*n* —**Lapidescence**, lap i des ens *n* The state or quality of being lapidescent —**Lapidific, Lapidifical**, lap i dif ik, lap i dif i kal, *a* [L *lapis*, and *facio* to make] Forming or converting into stone —**Lapidification**, la pid i fi kā shon, *n* The act of lapidifying or converting into stone, the state of being lapidified —**Lapidify** la pid i fi, *v t* —*lapidified*, *lapidifying* To form into stone —*v i* To turn into stone, to become stone —**Lapidist** lap i dist, *n* A lapidary —**Lapidose** lap i dōs, *a* *Bot* growing in stony places

Lapilli, la pil li *n pl* [L *lapillus*, a little stone, contr of *lapidulus* dim of *lapis*, a stone Lapidary] Volcanic ashes which consist of small angular fragments or particles

Lapis-lazuli, lā pis laz ū li, *n* [L *lapis*, a stone, and L L *lazulum*, this mineral, same origin as *azure*] An aluminous mineral of a rich blue colour, used in mosaic work and other kinds of ornament, and when powdered yielding ultramarine

Lappet, lap et, *n* [Dim of *lap*, a loose part of a coat, &c] A little lap or flap on a dress, especially on a head dress, and made of muslin

Lapse laps, *n* [L *lapsus*, from *labor*, *lapsus*, to slide to fall (as in *collapse* *elapse* *relapse*, &c), akin *lap*, *n*, *lobe*, &c Lap] A gliding, slipping, or gradually falling, an unobserved or very gradual advance, an unnoticed passing away (of time), a slip or error, a failing in duty, a deviation from truth or rectitude, *eccles law*, the omission of a patron to present a clerk to a benefice within six months after it becomes void —*v i* —*lapsed*, *lapsing* To pass slowly, silently, or by degrees, to glide away, to fall gradually, to slip in moral conduct, to fail in duty, to commit a fault, to fall or pass from one person to another, through some omission or negligence, *law*, to become ineffectual or void —**Lapsable**, lap sa bl, *a* Capable of lapsing —**Lapsed**, lapst, *p* and *a* Exhibiting or having undergone a lapse, having fallen away from connection with any church (the *lapsed* masses)

Lap-sided, *a* Lop-sided

Lapwing, lap'wing, *n* [O E *lapewince*, A Sax *hleápewince*, equivalent to *leapwink*, from its leaping or jerking mode of

flight] **A well-known and handsome bird belonging to the plover family, about the size of a pigeon, often called the *pee-wit* from its cry**

Lar, lär, *n* pl **Lares**, lā rēz [L , lit the shining one, allied to Skr *las*, to shine] A household deity among the ancient Romans regarded as the spirit of a deceased ancestor

Larboard, lär bōrd, *n* [The origin of the first syllable is unknown] *Naut* the left-hand or port side of a ship, a term now given up in favour of *port*, the latter being shorter and more distinctive in sound opposite of *starboard*

Larceny, lär se ni, *n* [Contr for *latrocinv*, from L *latrocinium*, from *latro*, a robber] The unlawful taking and carrying away of any article or piece of goods with intent to deprive the right owner of the same, theft —**Larcener Larcenist** lär sen ėr, lär sen ist *n* One who commits larceny a thief —**Larcenous**, lar sen us, *a* Pertaining to or having the character of larceny, guilty of or inclined to larceny

Larch, lärch, *n* [L and Gr *larix* the larch] A well known coniferous tree remarkable for the elegance of its form and the durability and value of its wood — **Larchen**, lär chen, *a* Of or pertaining to larch

Lard, lärd, *n* [Fr *lard*, L *lardum*, *lari dum*, allied to Gr *larinos* fat, from *laros*, dainty] The fat of swine after being melted and separated from the flesh —*v t* To mix with lard or bacon, to stuff with pieces of bacon (as in cooking a fowl), to fatten, to enrich, to mix with something by way of improvement, to interlard — *v i* To grow fat – **Lardaceous**, lar dā shus, *a* Of the nature of lard, consisting of lard —**Larder** lär der *n* [O Fr *lardier*] A room, house box or the like, where meat is kept before eating —**Lard oil**, *n* A valuable oil made from lard, used for burning and for lubricating machinery — **Lardon**, lär don *n* [Fr] A strip of lard, a bit of bacon —**Lardy**, lär di *a* Containing lard, full of lard

Lares, *n pl* LAR

Large lärj *a* [Fr *large* L *largus* abundant, large] Being of great size, having great dimensions, big, bulky, great, containing or consisting of a great quantity or number, abundant, plentiful, numerous, liberal, many sided (comprehensive (a *large* mind)), generous noble, sympathetic (a *large* heart) —*At large*, without restraint or confinement, diffusely, fully, with all details —**Large-hearted**, *a* Having a large heart, generous, magnanimous, sympathetic —**Large heartedness**, *n* Largeness of heart —**Largely** larj li, *adv* In a large manner, to a large or great degree or extent widely, extensively, copiously, diffusely, amply, bountifully —**Largeness**, lärj nes, *n* The condition or quality of being large

Largess, lär jes, *n* [Fr *largesse*, from L *largitio*, a bounty, from *largiri* to bestow, from *largus*, large] A present, a gift or donation, a bounty bestowed

Larghetto lär get to [It] *Mus* somewhat slowly, but not so slowly as *largo* —**Largo**, lär gō [It] *Mus* slowly, quicker than *adagio*

Lariat la ri at, *n* [Sp *lariata*] The lasso, a long cord or thong of leather with a noose, used in catching wild horses, &c

Lark, lark, *n* [A Sax *lawerce*, *laferce*, O and Prov E *lavrock*, *laverock* = D *leeuwerik*, *leeuwrik*, Dan *lærke*, Icel *lævirkr*, G *lerche*—a lark, the Icel *lævirkr* seems to literally mean *craft worker*] One of a genus of perching birds characterized by having a long straight hind claw, and of which there are various species, as the sky lark, wood lark, shore lark, &c , the sky lark being celebrated for its song —**Lark bunting**, *n* The snow bunting —**Lark spur**, lärk spėr, *n* [From the long spur of one of the sepals] The common name of a genus of plants, several species of which are common in gardens

Lark, lärk, *n* [From A Sax *lâc*, Icel *leikr*, Goth *laiks*, sport, play] Sport, frolic; a piece of merriment [Slang or colloq] — *v t* To sport, to make sport [Slang or colloq]

Larmier, lär mi-ėr, *n* [Fr , from *larme*, a tear or drop] *Arch* another name for the *Corona*, *soul* a pouch which secretes a blackish humour, situated at the inner corner of the eye in the deer and antelope

Larry, lari, *n* A long low wagon, a lorry

Larum, lar um, *n* An old form of *Alarm*.

Larva, lär va, *n* pl **Larvæ**, lär vē [L *larva*, a mask, a spectre] The early form of any animal which during its development is unlike its parent, an insect in the caterpillar or grub state, that is, the first stage after the egg, preceding the chrysalis and the perfect insect —**Larval**, lär val, *a* Pertaining to a larva —**Larvate, Larvated**, lär vāt, lär va-ted *a* Masked, clothed as with a mask —**Larve**, larv, *n* A larva — **Larviform**, lar vi form *a* Like or having the form of a larva —**Larviparous**, lär vip a-rus, *a* [L *larva*, and *pario*, to bring forth] Producing young in the state of larvæ

Larynx lar ingks, *n* [Gr] *Anat* the upper part of the windpipe or trachea, a cartilaginous cavity which plays an important part in the utterance of articulate sounds —**Laryngeal Laryngean** lar in jė al, lar in jė an, *a* Pertaining to the larynx — **Laryngitis**, la rin ji tis, *n* [Term *itis* denotes inflammation] An inflammation of the larynx of any sort —**Laryngoscope** la ring go skōp, *n* A reflecting contrivance for examining the larynx and commencement of the trachea —**Laryngoscopic**, la ring'go skop ik, *a* Pertaining to the inspection of the larynx —**Laryngotomy**, lar in got o mi, *n* [Gr *tome*, a cutting] The making of an incision into the larynx for assisting respiration when obstructed for removing foreign bodies or for other reasons

Lascar, las kär, *n* In the East Indies, properly a camp follower, but by Europeans applied to a native sailor

Lascivious, las siv i us *a* [L *lascivia*, lewdness *lascivus*, wanton allied to Skr *las*, to embrace, *lash*, to desire, Gr *hlaomai*, to desire] Wanton, lewd, lustful, exciting voluptuous emotions — **Lasciviously**, las siv i us li *adv* In a lascivious manner — **Lasciviousness**, las-siv i us nes, *n* The state or quality of being lascivious

Lash, lash, *n* [Akin to Gr *lasche*, a flap, a thong a latchet, also a scarf joint, D *lasch*, a piece joined on, a joining Dan *laske* Sw *laska*, to scarf] The thong or cord at the point of a whip, any thong, cord, or the like for flogging, a whip, a scourge a stroke with a whip or anything pliant and tough a stroke of satire a sarcasm or cutting remark —*v t* To strike with a lash or anything pliant to whip or scourge, to beat as with something loose, to dash against (as waves), to satirize, to censure with severity, to tie, bind, secure, or fasten with a rope or cord —*v i* To ply the whip, to aim sarcasms, to hit —*To lash out*, to strike out with the hind legs, to kick —**Lasher**, lash ėr, *n* One who or that which lashes —**Lashing**, lash ing, *n* A piece of rope binding or making fast one thing to another

Lass, las, *n* [A contr for *ladess*, fem of *lad*, or a contr of W *llodes*, a lass LAD] A young woman, a girl in familiar language often applied to a woman of any age —**Lassie**, las i, *n* [Dim of *lass*] A young girl, a term of endearment for a young woman [Colloq]

Lassitude, las i tūd *n* [L *lassitudo*, from *lassus*, weary, same root as *late*] The state of having the energies weakened, weakness, weariness, languor of body or mind, enervation

Lasso, las sō, *n* [Sp *lazo*, Pg *laço*, from L *laqueus*, a noose LACE] In Spanish America, a rope or cord, with a noose, used for catching wild horses and other animals —*v t* To catch with a lasso

Last, last, *a* [A Sax *last*, a contr for *latost*, latest, comp *best* for *betst* LATE] Coming after all the others, latest, hindmost, closing, final, next before the present, most recent, utmost, extreme, lowest, meanest, farthest of all from possessing a given quality, character, use, or the like, most unlikely (*you are the last man* I should consult) —*At last*, formerly *at the last*, at the end, in the conclusion —*To the last*, to the end, till the conclusion —*adv* On the last occasion, the time before the present, after all others, lastly, finally

Last, last, *v t* [A Sax *lastan*, to follow, to observe or perform, to last, to endure; Goth *laistyan*, to trace footsteps, to follow, from A Sax *lâst*, Goth *laists*, a footstep See LAST, for shoes] To continue in time; to endure, to remain in existence, to hold out without being entirely unconsumed (provisions to *last* a week), to continue unimpaired, not to decay or perish — **Lasting**, las ting, *p* and *a* Such as will or can continue or endure, durable, of long continuance (*lasting* good, evil, impression) —*n* A species of stiff and very durable woollen stuff, used for making shoes and other purposes —**Lastingly**, las ting li, *adv* In a lasting manner —**Lastingness**, las ting nes, *n* The state or quality of being lasting —**Lastly**, last li, *adv* In the last place, at last, finally

Last, last, *n* [A Sax *hlæst*, from *hladan*, to lade, D Dan and G *last*, Icel *lest*, a load LADE] A load, hence, a certain weight or measure, which varies in different articles, but is generally estimated at 4000 lbs the burden of a ship

Last, last, *n* [A Sax *læst*, *læst*, D *leest*, Dan *læst*, a last, Goth *laists*, *footstep*, Icel *leistr*, the foot below the ankle, a short sock LAST *v i*] A mould or form of the human foot made of wood, on which boots and shoes are formed —*v t* To form on or by a last

Latakia, lat a kē a, *n* A fine variety of Turkish tobacco, so named from *Latakia* (anciently *Laodicea*), near which it is produced

Latch, lach, *n* [From O E *lacche*, *latche*, A Sax *læccan*, to seize to take hold of, comp Icel *lâss* a latch, a lock] A simple contrivance or catch for fastening a door —*v t* To fasten with a latch —**Latch key**, *n* A key used to raise the latch of a door

Latchet, lach et, *n* [Fr *lacet*, a lace or string LACE] The string or thong that fastens a shoe or sandal

Late, lāt, *a* [A Sax *læt*, D *laat*, Icel *latr*, Dan *lad* Sw *lat* late, slow, tardy, Goth *lats*, sluggish, G *lass*, wearied, akin L *lassus* (for *ladtus*), the root is that of *let* This adjective is compared by *later*, *latter*, *latest* or *last*] Coming after the usual time, slow, tardy, long delayed, far advanced toward the end or close (a *late* hour of the day), existing not long ago, but not now, deceased, departed, last or recently in any place, office, or character —*adv* After the usual time, or the time appointed, after delay, not long ago, lately, far in the night day, week, or other particular period —*Of late*, lately, in time not long past or near the present — **Lately**, lāt li, *adv* Not long ago, recently —**Lateness**, lāt nes, *n* The state of being late, tardiness, far advanced period — **Latish**, lāt ish, *a* Somewhat late

Lateen la tēn , *a* [Fr *voile latine*, lit Latin sail] A term applied to a triangular sail having its foremost edge fastened to a yard which hoists obliquely to the mast used in xebecs, feluccas, &c , in the Mediterranean

Latent, lā tent, *a* [L *latens*, *latentis*, from *lateo*, to lurk, allied to Gr *lanthanō*, *lathein*, to escape notice] Not visible or apparent, not seen, not manifested; under the surface or what outwardly appears — *Latent heat*, that portion of heat which exists in any body without producing any effect upon another, or upon the thermometer — **Latently**, lā tent-li, *adv* In a latent manner —**Latency**, lā ten-si, *n*. The state of being latent

Lateral, lat ėr-al, *a* [L *lateralis*, from *latus*, *lateris*, a side, as in *collateral*, *equilateral*] Pertaining to the side; directed to the side, proceeding from the side; situated on the side (as opposed to the front or back) —**Laterality**, lat-ėr-al'i-ti, *n*. The quality of being lateral —**Laterally**, lat'ėr-al-li, *adv* In a lateral manner, direction, or position; sideways.—**Laterifolious**, la'ter-i-fō"li-us, *a* [L *latus*, and *folium*, leaf.] *Bot* growing on the side of a leaf

Laterite, lat'ėr-it, *n*. [L *later*, a brick or

tile.] **An argillaceous sandstone of a reddish colour, found in South India and Ceylon** —**Laterite**, lat-er-it'ik, *a* Pertaining to or characterized by laterite — **Lateritious**, la-ter-ish us, *a* [L *lateritius*] Like brick, of the colour of bricks

Latescent,† la tes'ent, *a* [L *latesco*, to hide one's self LATENT] Lying hid, latent.—**Latescence**,† la-tes'ens, *n* The quality or condition of being latescent

Latex, la teks, *n* [L, a fluid juice] *Bot* the elaborated sap of plants, often a white milky fluid

Lath, lath, *n* [A Sax *latta*, D and G *latte*, whence Fr *latte*, It *latta*, a lath, a pole, &c Akin *lattice*, *latten*] A thin narrow board or slip of wood that is nailed to the rafters of a building to support the tiles or covering, a thin narrow slip of wood that is nailed to a wall to support the plastering, such slips collectively, any similar piece of wood —*v t* To cover or line with laths —**Lath brick**, *n* A long slender brick, used in kilns to dry malt on —**Lathen**, lath en, *a* Made of lath —**Lath splitter**, *n* One who splits wood into laths —**Lath-splitting**, *n* The act or occupation of making laths —**Lathy**, lath i, *a* Thin as a lath, long and slender

Lathe, lāwth, *n* [A Sax *laeth*] A division of a county comprising several hundreds, now confined to the county of Kent, in which there are five

Lathe, lāwth, *n* [Icel *loth*, Dan *lad*, a lathe, *dreislad*, a turning lathe, in second sense it corresponds with Sw and G *lade*, a lay or lathe in a loom] An apparatus for turning and polishing wood, ivory, metals, &c, by supporting and causing the article to revolve while being operated on, the part of a loom to which the reed is fixed, and by the movements of which the weft threads are driven home in weaving called also *lay*

Lather, lawth'er, *n* [A Sax *leáthor*, akin to Icel *lauthr*, *löthr* froth of sea water, also a kind of soap, Sw *lodder*, soap, from root meaning to wash, seen also in *lave*] Foam or froth made by soap and water, foam or froth from profuse sweat as of a horse —*v t* To form a foam with soap and water; to become frothy —*v t* To spread over with lather

Laticiferous lat-i sif'er us, *a* [L *latex*, sap, and *fero*, to bear] *Bot* bearing or containing latex or elaborated sap

Latifoliate, **Latifolious**, la ti fō li āt la ti fō li us, *a* [L *latus* broad, and *folium*, a leaf] Broad leaved, as a plant

Latin, lat'in, *a* [L *Latinus*, from *Latium*, the district of Italy in which Rome was built] Pertaining to the Latins, a people of Latium in Italy, Roman, pertaining to or composed in the language spoken by the Latins or Romans —*Latin Church*, the Western Church, the Church of Rome, as distinct from the Greek or Eastern Church —*Latin races*, the Italian, French, Spanish, &c, whose language is based on the Latin, and among whose ancestors were Roman colonists —*n* The language of the ancient Romans —*v t* To turn into Latin —**Latinism**, lat in izm, *n* A Latin idiom, a mode of speech peculiar to the Latins —**Latinist**, lat in ist, *n* One skilled in Latin —**Latinitaster**, la-tin'i tas tėr, *n* One who has a smattering of Latin —**Latinity**, la tin'i ti, *n* Latin style or idiom purity of Latin style —**Latinization**, lat in i zā shon, *n* The act of rendering into Latin —**Latinize**, lat in iz, *v t* —*latinized*, *latinizing* To translate into Latin, to give Latin terminations or forms to, as to foreign words —*v i* To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin

Latirostrous, lat i ros'trus, *a* [L *latus*, broad, *rostrum*, beak.] Having a broad beak, as a bird

Latitude, lat'i tūd, *n* [L *latitudo*, lit breadth, from *latus*, broad, wide, as applied in geography this term was adopted because ancient geographers thought the breadth (latitude) of the earth from north to south was much less than its length (longitude) from east to west] Extent from side to side, breadth, width; room or scope; comprehensiveness or looseness of application, extent of deviation from a standard; freedom from rules or limits, laxity, extent, amplitude, distance north or south of the equator, measured on a meridian and expressed in degrees, minutes, and seconds, the greatest possible latitude being 90° north or south, and any latitude approaching this being a *high* latitude, the opposite being a *low* latitude, *astron* the distance of a star north or south of the ecliptic, measured on a circle at right angles to the ecliptic and passing through the body —*Parallels of latitude*, circles parallel to the equator, used in measuring latitude — **Latitudinal**, lat i tū di nal, *a* Pertaining to latitude, in the direction of latitude —**Latitudinarian**, lat i tū-di nā'ri an, *a* Embracing a wide circle or range, having a wide scope, characterized by freedom, independence, or want of respect for the usual standards of belief or opinion, lax in religious principles or views, free-thinking, liberal —*n* One who is liberal or loose in his notions, one who has no respect for commonly accepted doctrines or opinions, one who indulges a latitude of thinking and is careless of orthodoxy —**Latitudinarianism** lat i tū-di nā ri an izm *n* The principles of latitudinarians, freedom of opinion, particularly in theology

Latria, la tri a, *n* [L, from Gr *latreia*, service] The highest kind of worship or that paid to God, distinguished by Roman Catholics from *dulia* or the inferior worship paid to saints

Latrine la trēn', *n* [L *latrina* a bath a water closet, from *lavo* to wash] A privy a water closet

Latten lat en *n* [O Fr *laton* Fr *laiton*, brass, It *latta*, tin plate, akin to *lath* so called from the material being used in flat pieces or plates LATH] A fine kind of brass or bronze anciently used for crosses, candlesticks, brasses of sepulchral monuments, &c, as a modern commercial term, metal in sheets or strips especially sheet or plate brass or thin plates of mixed metal —**Latten brass** *n* Milled brass in sheets of different thicknesses

Latter, lat ėr, *a* [An irregular comparative of *late* LATE] More late or recent, the second of two opposed to *former*, mentioned the last of two, modern, lately past (in these *latter* ages) — **Latter day Saint**, *n* MORMON —**Latterly**, lat ėr li, *adv* Of late, in time not long past, lately, ultimately, at last —**Latter math**, *n* The latter mowing, after math

Lattice, lat is, *n* [Fr *latte*, from *latte*, lath LATH] A structure of wood or iron made by crossing laths, rods, or bars, and forming open chequered or reticulated work, a window made of laths or strips of iron which cross one another like network, so as to leave open interstices —*v t* —*latticed*, *lattcing* To give the form or appearance of a lattice to, to furnish with a lattice —**Lattice bridge**, *n* A bridge having its sides constructed with cross framing so as to resemble lattice-work —**Lattice-girder**, *n* A girder of which the side consists of diagonal pieces arranged like lattice work —**Lattice leaf**, **Lattice-plant**, *n* An aquatic plant of Madagascar, the leaf of which resembles lattice work, consisting of reticulated nerves with open interstices —**Lattice window**, *n* A window made of strips crossing one another, with open interstices

Laud, lad, *v t* [L *laudo* to praise, from *laus*, *laudis*, praise, *allow* is a derivative] To praise in words alone or with words and singing, to extol, to celebrate —*n* Praise, a song or hymn of praise, *pl* a service of the church comprising psalms of praise and generally included in matins —**Laudability**,† **Laudableness**, la da bil i ti, la da-bl nes, *n* The quality of being laudable —**Laudable**, la da bl, *a* [L *laudabilis*] Praiseworthy; commendable —**Laudably**, la'da-bli, *adv* In a laudable or commendable manner —**Laudation**, la-dā'shon, *n* Praise, commendation —**Laudatory**, la'da-to-ri, *a* Containing or expressing praise, tending to praise —*n* That which contains or expresses praise —**Lauder**, la'dėr, *n* One who lauds or praises

Laudanum, la'da-num, *n* [From L *ladanum*, a resinous juice LADANUM] Opium prepared in spirit of wine by maceration, straining, and filtering, tincture of opium

Laugh, laf, *v i* [A Sax *hlehhan*, *hlihhan*, to laugh, comp Goth *hlahjan*, O H G *hlahhan*, Icel *hlœja*, D *lachen*, G *lachen*, to laugh, imitative of sound made in laughing] To make that convulsive or chuckling noise which sudden merriment excites, when said of things, to appear gay, bright, or brilliant —*To laugh at*, to ridicule, to treat with some degree of contempt —*To laugh in the sleeve*, to laugh to one's self or so as not to be observed, especially when apparently maintaining a demure countenance —*To laugh on the wrong side of the mouth*, to weep or cry, to be made to feel vexation or disappointment after exhibiting a boastful or exultant spirit —*n* The inarticulate expression of sudden mirth peculiar to man —*v t* To express by laughing, to ridicule or deride with *out* or *down* —*To laugh to scorn*, to deride, to treat with mockery, contempt, and scorn —**Laughable**, laf a bl, *a* That may justly excite laughter, comical; ludicrous —**Laughableness**, laf a-bl nes, *n* The quality of being laughable —**Laughably**, laf a bli, *adv* In a manner to excite laughter —**Laugher**, laf ėr, *n* One who laughs or is fond of merriment —**Laughing gas**, *n* Nitrous oxide, or protoxide of nitrogen so called because, when inhaled it usually produces exhilaration —**Laughingly**, laf ing li *adv* In a laughing or merry way, with laughter —**Laughing stock** *n* A person or thing that is an object of ridicule, a butt for laughter or jokes —**Laughter** laf tėr, *n* [A Sax *hleahtor*, Icel *hlátr*, O H G *hlahtar*] The act or sound of laughing, an expression of mirth manifested chiefly in certain convulsive and partly involuntary actions of the muscles of respiration, which produce a succession of short abrupt sounds with certain movements of the muscles of the face, and often of other parts of the body, any expression of merriment perceivable in the countenance as in the eyes —**Laughterless**, laf tėr les, *a* Without laughter not laughing —**Laughy**,† laf i, *a* Inclined or disposed to laughter [*Thack*]

Launce, lans *n* A name of two species of sand eels, from their lancelike form

Launch lānsh *v t* [Also written *lanch*, a form of *lance*, Fr *lancer*, O Fr *lanchier*, to throw or dart] To throw, as a lance, to dart, to let fly, to move or cause to slide from the land into the water, to set afloat for the first time after being built (*to launch a ship*), *fig* to put out into an other sphere of duty, another field of activity, or the like —*v i* To glide forward, as a ship into the water, to enter on a new field of activity, to enter upon a new topic (*to launch* into a discussion) —*n* The setting afloat of a ship or boat, a kind of boat, longer, lower, and more flat-bottomed than a long boat, the largest boat carried by a man of war

Launder, lān dėr, *n* [Contr from O E *lavander* from Fr *lavandier*, *lavandière*, from *laver*, L *lavo*, to wash LAVE] A washerwoman, a long trough used by miners for washing ore —*v t* To wash, to wet —**Launderer**, lan dėr ėr, *n* A man who follows the business of washing clothes —**Laundress**, lān dres, *n* A female whose employment is to wash, and especially to dress, underclothing, table linen, &c — **Laundry**, lān'dri, *n* [Contr for *lavendery*] The place or room where clothes are washed and dressed

Laureate, la rē-āt, *a* [L *laureatus*, from *laurea*, a laurel, from *laurus*, a laurel LAUREL] Decked or invested with laurel —*Poet laureate*, in Great Britain, an officer belonging in virtue of his office to the royal household, who was formerly required to compose an ode annually for the sovereign's birthday, for a great national victory, and the like—a requirement discontinued since the reign of George III, the post being now a sinecure —*n* One crowned with laurel; a poet laureate.—*v t*, —*laureated*, *laureating* To honour with

a wreath of laurel; to invest with the office of poet laureate —**Laureateship**, la'-ré-at-ship, *n* Office of a laureate, the post of a poet laureate

Laurel, la'rel, *n* [O E *laurer, lorer*, Fr *laurier*, Sp Pr *laurel*, from L *laurus*, a laurel, for *daurus*, being akin to Gr *dryς*, W *derw*, an oak, E *tree*] The sweet bay, a native of the north of Africa and south of Europe, cultivated in gardens from its elegant appearance and the aromatic fragrance of its evergreen leaves, a name also given to several other shrubs botanically very different, but somewhat similar in their evergreen foliage as the cherry laurel and Portugal laurel, both of the cherry genus, *pl* a crown of laurel, formerly bestowed as a distinction on poets, heroes, &c, hence, honour, fame, distinction — **Laurelled** la'reld, *a* Crowned or decorated with laurel, or with a laurel wreath, laureate —**Laurel water**, *n* A poisonous water distilled from the leaves of the cherry laurel containing prussic acid —**Lauriferous** la-rif'er-us, *a* Producing or bringing laurel

Laurentian, la-ren'shi-an, *a* [From the river St *Lawrence*] *Geol* a term applied to a vast series of stratified and crystalline rocks of gneiss, mica schist quartzite serpentines and limestones, occurring northward of the St Lawrence in Canada

Laurustine, Laurustinus, Laurestine, la'-rus-tin, la'-rus-tinus, la'-res-tin *n* [L *laurus* laurel and *tinus* this plant] A popular garden evergreen shrub or tree, native of the south of Europe, with pinkish or white flowers

Lava, la'va, *n* [It from L *lavo*, to wash LAVE] The general term for all rock matter that flows in a molten state from volcanos —*Lava ware*, a kind of coarse ware resembling lava made from iron slag, cast into urns, tiles, table tops, &c —**Lavaic, Lavic**, la-va'ik, la'vik, *a* Consisting of or resembling lava

Lave, lav *v t* —*laved, laving* [Fr *laver*, L *lavo*, to wash to bathe, akin to *luo*, Gr *louo*, to wash, connected are *laundress, lavender, lava, ablution alluvial, deluge, lotum*] To wash to bathe —*v i* To wash one's self, to bathe to wash as the sea on the beach —**Lavation** la-va'shon, *n* [L *lavatio*] A washing or cleansing — **Lavatory**, lav'a-to-ri, *a* Washing or cleansing by washing —*n* A room or place for washing or personal ablutions, a wash or lotion — **Laver**, la'ver *n* A vessel for washing, a large basin, in *Scrip lure* a basin placed in the court of the Jewish tabernacle, where the officiating priests washed their hands and feet

Lave, lav, *v t* [A Sax *laſan, gelaſan*, to refresh, D *laven*, to refresh, G *laben*, O H G *labon*, to wash to refresh LAVISH] To throw up or out as water from any receptacle, to bale out, to bale

Lavender, lav'en-der, *n* [L L *lavendula, lavandula*, It *lavanlola lavanda*, Fr *lavande*, G *lavandel*, lavender from L *lavo*, to wash from its distilled water being used in ablution] An aromatic plant of the mint family, the flower spikes of which are used to perfume clothes, and afford by distillation a valuable essential oil, a pale blue colour with a slight mixture of gray like the flower of lavender — *To lay in lavender* to lay by (clothes) with sprigs of lavender —**Lavender water**, *n* A perfume composed of spirits of wine, essential oil of lavender, and ambergris

Laver, Laverwort, la'ver, la'ver-wert, *n* [Comp Ir *leabhar*, broad, trailing] A name given to two species of sea-weed employed as food, and said to be useful in scrofulous affections

Laverock, la'ver-ok, *n* The sky lark

Lavic, la'vik, *a* Under LAVA

Lavish, lav'ish, *v t* [Irregularly formed from E *lave*, to pour out] To expend or bestow with profusion, to expend without necessity or use; to waste, to squander — *a* Expending or bestowing with profusion, profuse, liberal to a fault, wasteful, being overflowing or in profusion, superabundant; superfluous —**Lavisher**, lav'ish-er, *n* One who lavishes —**Lavishly**, lav'-ish-li, *adv* In a lavish manner —**Lavishment**, lav'ish-ment, *n* The act of lavishing —**Lavishness**, lav'ish nes, *n*

Lavolt, Lavolta, la-volt', la-vol'ta, *n* [It *la volta*, the turn] An old dance in which was much turning and capering [*Shak*]

Law, la, *n* [A Sax *lagu*, from same root as *lie, lay, low*, cog Sw *lag*, Icel *lag, lög*, Dan *lov*, a law, the root is also in L *lex*, a law (whence *legal*) LIE.] A rule of action or conduct laid down or prescribed by authority, an edict or decree of a ruler or a government, a general command or order expressly laid down such rules, edicts, or decrees collectively, the whole body of rules regulating and controlling the individuals of a state or community (to break the *law*, a violation of *law*, a father in *law*), legal procedure, litigation, the science dealing with legal enactments and procedure, jurisprudence, rights established by law, justice, one of the rules or principles by which any matter or proceeding is regulated (the *laws* of versification, of horse racing), an allowance in distance or time granted to a weaker competitor in a race or the like, a theoretical principle deduced from practice or observation, a formal statement of facts invariably observed in natural phenomena (the *law* of gravitation) —*The law, theol* the code of Moses, or the books containing it, the preceptive part of revelation in contradistinction to the doctrinal, that is, to *the gospel* —*Law French*, the Norman dialect of old French, still employed in certain formal state proceedings —*Law latin guage*, the language used in legal writings and forms —*Law Latin* corrupt Latin used in law and legal documents —*Law merchant*, mercantile or commercial law, international law regulating commerce See also under CIVIL COMMERCIAL, COMMON CRIMINAL, ECCLESIASTICAL, &c —**Law abiding**, *a* Observant of the law, obeying the law —**Law book**, *n* A book containing legal information —**Law breaker**, *n* One who violates the law —**Law burrows**, la bur oz, *n* [A Sax *borh*, security, pledge (akin *borrow*)] *Scots law*, a writ commanding a person to give security against offering violence to another who applies for the writ on the ground of apprehending personal injury —**Lawful**, la ful, *a* Agreeable or conformable to law, allowed by law legitimate, permissible (*lawful* but not expedient), competent, free from objection, rightful (*lawful* owner) —**Lawfully**, la ful li, *adv* In a lawful manner, legitimately, legally —**Lawfulness**, la ful nes, *n* The quality of being lawful —**Law giver**, la giv er, *n* One who makes or enacts a law, a legislator —**Lawgiving**, la giv ing, *a* Making or enacting laws, legislative —**Lawless**, la les, *a* Not obedient or conforming to law, unrestrained by the law of morality or of society, contrary to or unauthorized by law, illegal, apparently uncontrolled by any law, capricious —**Lawlessly**, la les li, *adv* In a lawless manner —**Lawlessness**, la les nes, *n* Illegality, disregard of law, arbitrariness, violence —**Law list**, *n* A published list of all the persons connected with the profession of the law in a country —**Law maker**, *n* A legislator, a lawgiver —**Law officer**, *n* An officer vested with legal authority — **Law-stationer**, *n* A stationer who keeps on sale the articles required by lawyers — **Lawsuit**, la sut, *n* A suit in law for the recovery of a supposed right, an action before a court instituted by a party to compel another to do him justice —**Law writer**, *n* A clerk employed to make copies of briefs, deeds cases, &c, in a good legible hand —**Lawyer**, la yer, *n* [From *law*, comp *bowyer, sawyer*] One versed in the laws, or a practitioner of law, one whose profession is to institute suits in courts of law, or to prosecute or defend the cause of clients

Lawn, lan, *n* [O E *laund, lawnde*, a clear space in a forest, a wild shrubby or woody tract, from W *llan*, an inclosed space, or from Fr *lande*, a heath or wild tract] A glade in a forest, a vista through trees, a space of ground covered with grass, and kept smoothly mown, generally in front of or around a mansion —**Lawn-mower**, *n* A machine for mowing lawns —**Lawn-tennis**, *n* An outdoor game played with balls and rackets on a lawn and resembling tennis —**Lawny**, la'ni, *a* Resembling a lawn

Lawn, lan, *n* [Perhaps same as preceding word, and so called from its transparency, being seen through as we see through a lawn or vista] A sort of fine linen or cambric, used in the sleeves and some other parts of the dress of bishops, hence, *the lawn*, the office or dignity of a bishop —*a* Made of lawn —**Lawn-sleeve**, *n* A sleeve made of lawn, a part of a bishop's dress

Lax, laks, *a* [L *laxus*, loose, from same root as *languco*, to languish, and probably E *slack*, hence, *relax, lease, leash, release*] Loose, flabby, soft, not tense, firm, or rigid, not tightly stretched or drawn, not rigidly exact or precise, vague, equivocal, not sufficiently strict or rigorous, remiss, having too frequent discharges from the bowels — **Laxation**, lak-sa'shon, *n* [L *laxatio*] The act of loosening or slackening —**Laxative**, lak sa-tiv, *a* [Fr *laxatif*] Having the power or quality of loosening or opening the intestines, and relieving from constipation —*n* A medicine that acts as a gentle purgative —**Laxativeness**, lak sa tiv nes, *n* —**Laxity, Laxness**, lak si ti, laks nes, *n* [L *laxitas*] The state or quality of being lax, looseness, want of strictness remissness —**Laxly**, laks'li, *adv* In a lax manner, loosely, without exactness

Lay, la, pret of *lie*

Lay, la *v t* —pret & pp *laid*, ppr *laying* [A Sax *lecgan* (prt *legde, lede*, pp *geleegd, geléd*), a causal corresponding to *lie*, A Sax *licgan*, similarly Goth *ligjan*, Icel *leggja*, Dan *lægge*, D *leggen*, G *legen*, to lay, from corresponding intrans verbs LIE] To place in a lying position, to cause to lie, to prostrate, to put, set, or place in general, to impose (taxes, commands, blame &c), to bring into a certain state with various adjectives (to *lay* bare, to *lay* open, &c), to settle (dust), to still (the wind), to allay (pain), to dispose with regularity in building or in other technical operations, to place at hazard, to wager, to stake, to contrive, scheme, plan (a plot), to place before a court of justice (an indictment damages) —*To lay aside*, to put off or away, not to retain, to abandon — *To lay away*, to repose in store, to put aside for preservation —*To lay before*, to exhibit or show to, to present to the view —*To lay by*, to reserve for future use, to put off —*To lay by the heels*, to put in the stocks, to confine, to put in prison —*To lay claim*, to claim, to advance or bring forward a claim —*To lay down*, to give up or resign, to declare (to *lay down* a proposition or principle), to delineate on paper, to stake or deposit as a pledge, equivalent, or satisfaction —*To lay down the law*, to assert dictatorially what the speaker holds to be right —*To lay eggs*, to produce them naturally from the body, as a bird or reptile —*To lay hold of, to lay hold on*, to seize; to catch, to apprehend —*To lay in*, to collect and store, to provide previously —*To lay it on*, to do something to excess, as to charge an exorbitant price —*To lay on*, to apply with force, to supply, as water, gas, &c, to houses by means of pipes leading from a main reservoir —*To lay one's self open to*, to expose one's self to —*To lay one's self out for*, to be ready to take part in; to put one's self in the way of —*To lay one's hand on a thing*, to find it when wanted — *To lay open*, to open, to make bare, to uncover, also, to show, to expose, to reveal. — *To lay out*, to expend; to plan or dispose in order the several parts of (to *lay out* a garden), to dress in grave-clothes and place in a decent posture (to *lay out* a corpse) —*To lay to heart*, to consider seriously and intently, to feel deeply or keenly. —*To lay to one's charge*, to accuse him of. —*To lay up*, to store; to treasure; to repose it for future use; to confine to the bed or chamber, *naut* to dismantle (a ship) and put in a dock or other place of security — *To lay siege to*, to besiege; to importune; to annoy with constant solicitations. — *To lay wait*, to lie in ambush.—*To lay waste*, to devastate, to desolate —*v i*. To bring

forth or produce eggs, *betting*, to wager; to bet; to stake money —*To lay about one*, to strike on all sides, to act with vigour —*To lay at*, to endeavour to strike —*To lay on*, to deal blows with vehemence [*To lay* is sometimes erroneously used, even by good writers, for *to lie*, but this should be carefully avoided See under LIE]—*n* A stratum; a layer, a fold, the direction or lie in which the different strands of a rope are twisted.

Lay, lā, *a* [Fr *lai*, from L *laicus*, Gr *laikos*, from *laos*, people] Pertaining to the people, as distinct from the clergy, not clerical, not professional, not appertaining to one who has professional knowledge —*Lay brother*, a person received into a convent of monks, under vows, but not in holy orders.—*Lay clerk*, in the *English Ch* a person not in orders who leads the people in their responses —*Lay sister*, one received into a convent of nuns under vows, but who does not perform any sacred office —**Laity**, lā i ti, *n* Collectively all people who do not belong to the clergy, people outside of any profession as distinguished from those in it —**Layman**, lā man, *n* Any man not a clergyman, one of the laity, a man not professionally or specially devoted to a pursuit —**Lay-sermon**, *n* A sermon by a lay man, a sermon on secular subjects

Lay, lā, *n* [O Fr *lai*, from the Celtic, Ir and Gael *laoi*, a verse, hymn, poem, same root as in G *lied*, a song] A song, a ballad, a narrative poem

Lay, lā, *n* [LATHE] A part of a loom, a lathe

Lay, lā, *n* Same as *Lea*

Layer, lā'ėr, *n* [Partly from *lay*, the verb, partly same as *tier*] One who or that which lays, a stratum, a coat, as of paint, a row or course of masonry, brickwork, or the like, a shoot or twig of a plant not detached from the stock, partly laid under ground for growth or propagation —*v t Gardening*, to propagate by bending the shoot of a living stem into the soil, the shoot striking root while being fed by the parent plant

Lay figure, **Layman**, lā fig ūr, lā man, *n* (D *leeman*, lit joint-man, *lee* being for *lede*, from *leden*, pl of *lid* (A Sax *lith*, Dan *lid*, Goth *lithus*), a joint] A jointed figure used by painters in imitation of the human body, and which can be placed in any attitude so as to serve when clothed as a model for draperies, &c

Lazar, lā zar, *n* [O Fr *lazare* from *Lazarus* of the New Testament (Luke xvi 20)] A leper, any person infected with a nauseous and pestilential disease —**Lazaretto**, **Lazaret**, laz-a ret tō, laz a ret, *n* [Sp *lazareto*, It *lazzeretto*, Fr *lazaret*] A hospital for the reception of diseased persons, particularly those affected with contagious distempers, at seaports often a vessel used for this purpose, a hospital for quarantine —**Lazar house**, *n* A lazaretto —**Lazarlike**, **Lazarly**, lā zär lik, lā' zär li, *a* Like a lazar, full of sores, leprous

Lazuli, laz'ū li, *n* Lapis-lazuli —**Lazulite**, laz ū-lit, *n* Blue-spar, a phosphate of aluminium, magnesium, and iron

Lazy, lā'zi, *a* [Origin doubtful, perhaps for *late-ey* (from *late*), with term as in *tricksy*, *tipsy*, or O Fr *lasche*, lax, slow, remiss, from L *laxus*] Disinclined to action or exertion, sluggish, indolent, averse to labour, heavy in motion, moving slowly or apparently with labour —**Laze**, lāz, *v i* To live in idleness —*v t* To spend in sloth or idleness —**Lazily**, lā'zi-li, *adv* In a lazy manner —**Laziness**, lā'zi-nes, *n* The state or quality of being lazy, indolence, sloth —**Lazybones**, lā'zi-bōnz, *n* A lazy fellow, an idler

Lazzaroni, lät-sa-rō'nā, *n pl* sing **Lazzarone**, lät-sa-rō'nā [It , from *Lazarus* in the parable] The poor class of people at Naples who have no fixed habitation

Lea, lē, *n* [Also written *ley*, from A Sax *leah*, untilled land, pasture, Dan dialect *lei*, fallow; D *leeg*, empty, fallow] A meadow or grassy plain, land under grass or pasturage

Leach, lēch, *n* *Naut* the side edge of a sail LEECH

Leach, lēch, *v t* and *i* LEECH

Lead, led, *n* [A Sax *ledd*, akin D *lood*, Sw and Dan *lod*, G. *loth*, a plummet, the lead for taking soundings] A metal of a bluish-gray colour, characterized chiefly by its softness and fusibility, a plummet or mass of lead used in sounding at sea, *printing*, a thin plate of metal used to give space between lines, a small piece of black lead or plumbago used in pencils, *pl* the leaden covering of a roof —*Black lead*, a name of graphite or plumbago Under GRAPHIC —*White lead*, carbonate of lead, forming a white substance much used in painting —*a* Made or composed of lead, consisting more or less of lead, produced by lead —*v t* To cover with lead, to fit with lead, *printing*, to widen the space between (lines) by inserting a lead or thin plate of type metal — **Leaded** led'ed, *p* and *a* Covered with lead, fitted with lead, set in lead, *printing*, separated by thin plates of lead, as lines in printing —**Leaden**, led n, *a* Made of lead, resembling lead (a *leaden* sky), sluggish, slow, inert, heavy, dull, gloomy —**Lead glance**, *n* Lead-ore, galena —**Lead gray**, **Leaden gray**, *a* Coloured like lead —**Leaden paced**, *a* Slow in movement —**Leadless**, led'les, *a* Having no lead, not charged with a bullet —**Lead mine**, *n* A mine containing lead or lead ore —**Lead pencil**, *n* An instrument for drawing or writing, usually made by inclosing a slip of plumbago or graphite (black lead) in a casing of wood — **Leadsman** led'r man, *n* *Naut* the man who heaves the lead —**Lead-spar**, *n* A mineral the carbonate of lead or cerusite —**Leady** led i, *a* Pertaining to or resembling lead in any of its properties

Lead, lēd, *v t* pret & pp *led* [A Sax *laedan* to lead from *lād*, a course from *lithan* to go or travel, D *leuden* Icel *leitha*, Dan *lede*, to lead, akin *lode*, *lodestone*] To guide by the hand, to guide or conduct by showing the way, to direct, to conduct, as a chief or commander, to head, to direct and govern, to preside, to hold the first place in rank or dignity among, to show the method of attaining an object, to direct as in an investigation, to draw, entice, allure, to induce, to prevail on, to influence, to pass or spend (*to lead* a life of gaiety), to cause to spend or endure (*he led* his wife a sad life) *card playing*, to commence a round or trick with —*To lead captive* to carry into captivity —*To lead one a dance* or *a fine dance*, to cause one more exertion or trouble than necessary or expected —*To lead the way* to go before and show the way —*v i* To go before and show the way, to have precedence or pre eminence, to take the first place, to have a position of authority, to be chief, commander, or director, to conduct bring draw, induce (gambling *leads* to other evils), *card playing*, to play the first card of a round or trick —*To lead off* or *out*, to begin —*n* A going before, guidance, act of leading, precedence, the right of playing the first card in a round or trick — **Leader**, lē'dėr, *n* One that leads or conducts, a guide, a conductor, a chief, a commander, the chief of a party, faction, or any body of people, a musical performer who leads a band or choir, a leading article in a newspaper, *pl* an editor's own political or other disquisition, one of the front horses in a team —**Leaderette**, lē-dėr *et*, *n* A short leading article in a newspaper —**Leadership**, lē'dėr ship, *n* The office of a leader, guidance —**Leading**, lē ding, *p* and *a* Guiding, conducting, chief, principal, most influential —*Leading question*, a question which suggests the answer —**Leadingly**, lē'ding li, *adv* In a leading manner —**Leading-strings**, *n pl* Strings by which children are supported when beginning to walk; hence, *to be in leading-strings*, to be a mere puppet in the hands of others

Leaf, lēf, *n* pl **Leaves**, lēvz [A Sax *leaf* —O Sax *lōf*, Goth *laufs*, Icel *lauf*, Dan *löv*, D *loof*, G *laub*, a leaf; allied to Lith *lapas*, a leaf; Gr *lepis*, a scale] One of the external parts of a plant, usually shooting from the sides of the stem and branches, and ordinarily green in colour, something resembling a leaf, the part of a book or folded sheet containing two pages, a side, division, or part of a flat body, the parts of which move on hinges, as folding-doors, window-shutters, a fire-screen, &c , the part of a table which can be raised or lowered at pleasure, a very thin plate of metal (gold *leaf*), the brim of a soft hat —*To turn over a new leaf*, to adopt a different and better line of conduct —*v i* To shoot out leaves, to produce leaves —**Leafage**, lēf āj, *n* Leaves collectively, abundance of leaves, foliage — **Leaf bud**, *n* A bud from which leaves only are produced —**Leafed**, lēft, *a* Having leaves used frequently in composition (broad *leafed*, thin *leafed*, &c) —**Leafiness**, lē fi nes, *n* State of being leafy or full of leaves —**Leaf insect**, *n* The popular name of insects whose wings resemble or mimic leaves, a walking leaf —**Leafless** lēf les, *a* Destitute of leaves —**Leaflessness**, lēf lesnes, *n* The state of being leafless —**Leaflet**, lēf'let, *n* A little leaf, *bot* one of the divisions of a compound leaf, a foliole — **Leaf louse**, *n* An aphis or plant louse —**Leaf mould**, *n* Leaves decayed and reduced to the state of mould, used as manure for plants —**Leaf stalk**, *n* The petiole or stalk which supports a leaf — **Leafy**, lē fi *a* Full of leaves, abounding with leaves —**Leave**, lēv, *v i* To produce leaves, to leaf —**Leaved**, lēvd, *a* Furnished with leaves, having leaves or folds often in compounds (three *leaved*, &c)

League, lēg, *n* [Fr *ligue*, It *lega*, I L *liga*, from L *ligo*, to bind (in *ligament ligature*, *ally*, &c)] A combination or union of two or more parties for the purpose of promoting their mutual interest, or for executing any design in concert, an alliance or confederacy between princes or states for their mutual aid or defence, a national contract or compact —*v i* —*leagued*, *leaguing* To unite in a league or confederacy, to form a league, to confederate - **Leaguer** lē'gėr, *n* One who unites in a league, a confederate

League, lēg, *n* [O Fr *legue*, Fr *lieue*, from L L *leuca*, *leuga*, &c , and that from the Celtic] A measure of length varying in different countries, the English land league being 3 statute miles, the nautical league nearly 3½

Leaguer, lē'gėr *n* [D *leger*, G *lager*, a bed a couch a camp, allied to *laar*, *he*, *lay*] A camp, the camp of a besieging army, a siege

Leak lēk, *n* [Icel *leki*, a leak, *lekr*, leaky, D *lek*, Dan *læk*, G *leck*, a leak, leaky See the verb] A crack fissure, or hole in a vessel that admits water or permits a fluid to escape, the passing of liquid through such a crack or aperture —*To spring a leak*, to open or crack so as to let in water, to begin to let in water —*v i* [Icel *leka* Dan *lække*, D *lekken*, to leak, allied to A Sax *leccan*, to wet to moisten, and to E *lack*] To let water or other liquor in or out through a hole or crevice (the vessel *leaks*), to ooze or pass, as water or other fluid, through a crack fissure, or aperture in a vessel —*To leak out*, to find vent, to find publicity in a clandestine or irregular way —**Leakage**, lēk āj, *n* A leaking, the quantity of a liquor that enters or issues by leaking, *com* a certain allowance for the leaking of casks, or the waste of liquors by leaking —**Leakiness**, lēk i-nes, *n* State of being leaky —**Leaky**, lēk i, *a* Letting water or other liquid pass in or out by leaks, *fig* apt to disclose secrets, tattling, not close

Leal, lēl, *a* [O Fr *leal*, the same word as *legal* and *loyal*] Loyal, true, faithful, honest, upright —**Lealness**, lēl'nes, *n* The state or quality of being leal

Leam † lēm, *n* [O Fr *liem*, same as *lien*] A cord or string to lead a dog

Lean, lēn, *v i* —*p* and *pp* *leaned* or *leant* (lent) [A Sax *hlæman*, to make to lean, *hlinian*, to lean, O Sax *hlinon*, O H G *hlinen*, G *lehnen*, D *leunen*, to lean, cog with Gr *klinō*, to make to bend, and L *clino*, *inclino*, to bend, to *incline*] To slope or incline from a straight or perpendicular position or line, to slant, to incline in

feeling or opinion; to tend toward, to rest as for support, hence, to depend for consolation, comfort, and the like usually with *against*, *on*, or *upon* —*v t* To cause to lean, to incline, to support or rest —**Lean to**, lēn tō, *a* Having rafters pitched against or leaning on another building or a wall

Lean, lēn *a* [A Sax *hlæne*, L G *leen*, lean, allied to *lean*, *v*] Wanting flesh or fat on the body, meagre, not fat, not rich, fertile, or productive, barren of thought, jejune —*n* That part of flesh which consists of muscle without fat —**Leanly**, lēn li, *adv* In a lean manner or condition, meagrely —**Leanness**, lēn nes, *n* The condition or quality of being lean, meagre ness, thinness

Leap, lēp, *v i* —*leaped*, pret & pp, rarely *leapt* (lept) [A Sax *hlēapan*, to leap, to run, pret *hlēop*, Sc *loup*, D *loopen*, to run (seen in *elope*, *interlope*), Icel *hlaupa*, Dan *löbe*, Goth *hlaupan*, G *laufen*, allied to Gr *kraipnos*, *karpalimos*, swift] To spring or rise from the ground with feet in the air, to move with springs or bounds, to jump vault, bound, skip, to make a sudden transition —*v t* To pass over by leaping, to spring or bound from one side to the other of, to cause (one's horse) to take a leap, to make to pass by leaping —*n* The act of leaping, the space passed over or cleared in leaping, a jump, a spring, a bound, a sudden transition —**Leaper**, lēp ėr, *n* One who or that which leaps —**Leap frog**, *n* A game in which one player, by placing his hands on the back or shoulders of another in a stooping posture, leaps over his head —**Leapingly** lēp ing li *adv* In a leaping manner, by leaps —**Leap year**, *n* Bissextile, every fourth year, in which February has an additional day, and there are thus 366 days in all so called because after February the days of the week *leap* an extra day as compared with other years

Learn lėrn, *v t* [A Sax *leornan* to learn to teach, akin to *lærean* to teach *lar*, learning, lore comp G *lernen*, to learn, *lehren*, to teach, D *leeren* Icel *læra* to teach, to learn, Goth *laisjan*, to teach, allied to A Sax *lesan* Icel *lesa* together] To gain or acquire knowledge of or skill in, to acquire by study, to teach (*Shak*) —*v i* To gain or receive knowledge information, or intelligence, to receive instruction to be taught —**Learnable** lėr na bl, *a* Capable of being learned —**Learned**, lėr ned, *a* Possessing knowledge, having a great store of information obtained by study, erudite, well acquainted, having much experience, skilful often with *in* (*learned in* martial arts), containing or indicative of learning (a *learned* book) —**Learnedly**, lėr ned li, *adv* In a learned manner —**Learnedness**, lėr ned nes, *n* The state of being learned erudition —**Learner**, lėr nėr, *n* A person who learns, one who is taught, a scholar, a pupil —**Learning**, lėr ning, *n* Acquired knowledge in any branch of science or literature, knowledge acquired by the study of literary productions, erudition

Lease, lēs, *n* [Norm *lees*, *leez*, a lease, L L *lessa*, from L *laxare* to loosen, relax, from *laxus*, lax LAX] A letting of lands, tenements, &c, to a person for a specified rent or compensation, the written contract for such letting any tenure by grant or permission, the time for which such a tenure holds good —*v t* —*leased*, *leasing* To grant by lease, to let for a specified rent, to let, to occupy in terms of a lease —**Leasable**, lēs a bl, *a* Capable of being leased —**Leasehold**, lēs hōld, *a* Held by lease —*n* A tenure by lease —**Lease holder**, lēs hōl dėr, *n*. A tenant under a lease

Leash, lēsh, *n* [Fr *laisse*, O Fr *lesse*, a leash, from L L *laxa*, a loose cord, from L *laxus*, loose LAX] A thong or line by which a dog (or two or three dogs) is held in in hunting, a line holding in a hawk, three creatures of any kind, especially greyhounds, foxes, bucks, and hares, hence, three things in general —*v t* To hold or fasten by a leash

Leasing, lē'zing, *n* [A Sax *leásung*, from *leásnan*, to lie, from *leás*, false; allied to *lose*, *loose*, *loss*] Falsehood, lies

Least, lēst, *a* [A Sax *læst*, *læsest*, superl of *læssa*, less] Smallest, little beyond others, either in size, degree, value, worth, importance, or the like —*adv* In the smallest or lowest degree —*At least*, *at the least*, to say no more, at the lowest degree, on the lowest estimate — **Leastways**, **Leastwise**, lēst wāz, lēst wīz, *adv* At least, however (Vulgar)

Leather, leth ėr, *n* [A Sax *lether*=L G *ledder*, *lær*, Icel *leðr*, Dan *læder*, *lær* G and D *leder*, root unknown] The skin of animals dressed and prepared for use by tanning, tawing, or other processes, tanned hide, an appliance made of this substance —*a* Consisting of leather —*v t* To furnish with leather, to beat as with a thong of leather (vulgar) —**Leatherette**, leth ėr-et, *n* A kind of imitation leather —**Leathern** leth ėrn, *a* Made of leather, consisting of leather —**Leathery**, leth ėr i, *a* Pertaining to or resembling leather, tough

Leave, lēv, *n* [A Sax *leáf geleáf*, leave, permission, same as the *leve* in *believe*, akin D *lof* in *oorlof*, permission, Icel *leyfi* permission, *lof*, praise permission, G (*erlaubn*, n, to permit allied also to E *love*, *lief*, L *libet*, it is pleasing] Liberty granted to act, permission, allowance, a formal parting of friends or acquaintances, farewell used chiefly in the phrase to *take leave* *Leave* is usually employed on familiar or unimportant occasions, *liberty* in relation to more important matters —**Leave taking**, *n* The act of taking leave, a bidding good bye

Leave, lēv, *v t* —*left* (pret & pp), *leaving* [A Sax *laefan* to leave, to cause to remain from *lifan* to remain, Icel *leifa*, O Fris *leva*, O H G *bi libon*, Mod G *bleiben*, to remain, same stem as *live*] To suffer to remain, not to take or remove, to have remaining at death, to commit or trust to, as a deposit, to bequeath, to give by will, to withdraw or depart from, to quit, to forsake, desert, abandon, to relinquish resign renounce, to refer, to commit for decision, to let remain without further discussion —*To be left to one's self*, to be left alone, to be permitted to follow one's own opinions or desires —*To leave off*, to desist from, to forbear to cease wearing or practising —*To leave out*, to omit —*v i* To set out, to take one's departure, to desist —*To leave off*, to cease, to desist, to stop —**Leaver**, lē vėr, *n* One who leaves —**Leavings**, lē vingz, *n pl* Something left disregarded, remnant, relic, refuse, offal

Leaved Under LEAF

Leaven, lev n, *n* [Fr *levain* from *lever*, L *levare*, to raise, akin *levity*, *lever*, *relieve*, &c] A substance that produces fermentation as in dough, yeast, barm, what resembles leaven in its effects —*v t* To mix with leaven, to impregnate or imbue —**Leavenous**, lev n us, *a* Containing leaven, tainted

Lecher, lech ėr, *n* [O Fr *lecheor*, gourmand, parasite, libertine, Fr *lécher*, to lick, from G *lecken*, O H G *lecôn*, to lick LICK, LICKERISH] A man given to lewdness —*v i* To practise lewdness —**Lecherous**, lech ėr us, *a* Addicted to lewdness, prone to indulge lust, lustful, lewd —**Lecherously**, lech ėr us li, *adv* In a lecherous manner —**Lecherousness**, lech ėr us nes, *n* —**Lechery**, lech ėr i, *n* [O Fr *lecherie*] Lewdness, free indulgence or practice of lust

Lectern, lek tėrn, *n*. [O Fr *lectrin*, L L *lectrinum*, from *lectrum* pulpit Gr *lektron*, a couch] A desk or stand on which the larger books used in the services of the Roman Catholic and other churches are placed, in Scotland the precentor's desk in front of the pulpit

Lection, lek shon, *n* [L *lectio*, from *lego*, to read LECTURE] The act of reading, a difference or variety in copies of a manuscript or book, a reading, a lesson or portion of scripture read in divine service —**Lectionary**, lek shon-a ri, *n* A book containing portions of Scripture to be read for particular days —**Lector**, lek tėr, *n* [L] A person in the Church of Rome whose office it is to read the lessons in church

Lecture, lek'tūr, *n* [Fr *lecture*, from L *lectura*, a reading, from *lego*, to read, whence also *legend*, *lesson*, *legible*, &c LEGEND] A discourse on some subject read or delivered before an audience, a formal or methodical discourse intended for instruction, a reprimand, as from a superior, a formal reproof —*v t* —*lectured*, *lecturing* To give a lecture to, to speak to dogmatically or authoritatively: to reprimand, to reprove —*v i* To read or deliver a formal discourse, to deliver lectures for instruction —**Lecturer**, lek'tūr ėr, *n* One who lectures, a professor or instructor who delivers formal discourses to students —**Lectureship**, lek tūr-ship, *n*. The office of a lecturer

Led, led, pret & pp of *lead* —**Led horse**, *n*. A horse that is led, a spare horse led by a groom or servant, to be used in a case of emergency

Ledge, lej, *n* [From stem of *lie*, comp Sc *leggin*, Icel *lögg*, the ledge or rim at the bottom of a cask] A shelf on which articles may be placed, anything which resembles such a shelf, a part rising or projecting beyond the rest, a ridge or shelf of rocks, *arch* a small moulding; also a string course, *joinery*, a piece against which something rests —**Ledgy**, lej i, *a* Abounding in ledges

Ledger, lej ėr, *n* [Perhaps lit a book that rests on a *ledge* or shelf, in any case from the same stem, comp old *leger*, *ledger*, resting in a place, D *legger*, one that lies, akin *lie* (to rest)] The principal book of accounts among merchants and others, so arranged as to exhibit on one side all the sums at the debit of the accounts and on the other all those at the credit, *arch* a flat slab of stone, such as is laid horizontally over a grave, the covering slab of an altar tomb —**Ledger line** *n* *Mus* a short line added above or below the staff for the reception of a note too high or too low to be placed on the staff

Lee, lē *n* [Icel *hlé*, Dan *læ*, D *ly*, G *lee*, lee, akin A Sax *hleó*, a shade, a shelter, Goth *hlija*, a tent] The quarter toward which the wind blows as opposed to that from which it proceeds, the shelter caused by an object interposed, and keeping off the wind almost exclusively a nautical term —*Under the lee of*, on that side of which is sheltered from the wind, protected from the wind by opposed to on the *weather* side of —*a* *Naut* of or pertaining to the part or side towards which the wind blows opposite to *weather* —*Leeshore*, the shore under the lee of a ship, or that toward which the wind blows —*Leetide*, a tide running in the same direction as the wind is blowing —**Lee board**, *n* A long flat piece of wood attached to each side of a flat bottomed vessel (as a Dutch galliot), intended to prevent her from drifting fast to leeward —**Lee gage**, *n* *Naut* a greater distance from the point whence the wind blows than another vessel has —**Leeward**, lē ward or lū'ėrd, *a* Pertaining to the part towards which the wind blows —*n* The quarter or direction towards the lee —**Leeway**, lē wā, *n* The drifting of a ship to the leeward of her course, the deviation from her true course which a vessel makes by drifting to leeward.—*To make up leeway*, to make up for lost time, to overtake work which has fallen behind

Lee, lē, *n* Dregs or sediment LEES

Leech, lēch, *n* [A Sax *læce*, a physician; Goth *leikeis*, Icel *lækmari*, Sw *läkare*, a physician, Sw *läka*, Dan *læge*, Icel. *lækna*, A Sax *lácnian*, to heal the animal is so called from its use in healing.] A physician, a doctor, the common name of several blood-sucking wormlike animals, some of which are used in medicine.—*v t* To treat with medicaments, to heal; to bleed by the use of leeches —**Leech-craft**, *n* The art of healing

Leech, lēch, *n* [L G *leik*, Icel *lik*, Sw *lik*, Dan *lig*, leech-line, bolt-rope] *Naut*. the border or edge of a sail which is sloping or perpendicular.

Leech, lēch, *v.t.* Lech.

Leek, lēk, *n.* [A Sax *lēac*, an herb, a leek =L G and D *look*, Icel *laukr*, Sw *lök*, Dan *løg*, G *lauch*, Rus *luk*, this gives the term. in *garlic*, *hemlock*] A well known culinary vegetable with a bulbous root, the national badge of the Welsh —*To eat the leek*, to be compelled to withdraw one's statements, to have to retract one's words. [See Shakspere's *Henry V* act v]

Leer, lēr, *n* [A Sax *hleór*, O E *lere*, *lire*, O Sax *hlear*, Icel *hlyr*, face, cheek] A side glance expressive of malignity, amorousness, or some unworthy feeling, an arch or affected glance or cast of countenance —*v.i.* To cast a look expressive of contempt, malignity, or amorousness, to cast a sly or amorous look —*v.t* To allure with a leer —**Leeringly,** lēr'ing-li, *adv* In a leering manner

Lees, lēz, *n pl.* [Fr *lie*, Walloon *lias*, L L *lia*, origin unknown] The grosser parts of any liquor which have settled on the bottom of a vessel, dregs, sediment

Leet, lēt, *n* [Icel *leit*, a share or part] In Scotland, a list of candidates for any office

Leeward, Leeway Under Lee

Left, left, pret & pp of *leave* —**Left-off** *a* Laid aside, no longer worn (*left off* clothes)

Left, left, *a* [A Sax *left* worthless, O E *luft*, *luft*, O D *lucht*, *luft* left, probably allied to A Sax *lef*, O Sax *lef*, weak infirm] Denoting the part opposed to the *right* of the body, belonging to the side next which the heart is situated (the *left* hand, arm, or side) —*The left bank of a river*, that which would be on the left hand of a person whose face is turned down stream —*n* The side opposite to the right, that part which is on the left side —**Left-handed** *a* Having the left hand more capable of being used than the right, using the left hand with more facility than the right, turned towards the left hand —*Left-handed marriage* Morganatic —**Left-handedness** *n* The state or quality of being left-handed —**Leftward** left'wĕrd, *adv* Towards the left, on the left hand or side Also used as *a*

Leg, leg, *n* [A Scandinavian word Icel *leggr*, a leg hollow bone, stem or trunk Dan *læg* Sw *lägg* the calf or shin] The limb of an animal, used in supporting the body and in walking and running, in a narrower sense, that part of the limb from the knee to the foot, a long slender support, as the *leg* of a chair or table, one of the sides of a triangle as opposed to the base, the part of a stocking or other article of dress that covers the leg, *cricket*, the part of the field that lies to the left of and behind the batsman as he faces the bowler; the fielder who acts in that part of the field, a blackleg (slang) —*To put one's best leg foremost* to do one's utmost endeavour —*To have not a leg to stand on*, to have exhausted all one's strength or resources —*On one's legs*, standing, especially to speak —**Legged,** legd, *a* Having legs used in composition (bandy *legged*, two-*legged*) —**Legging,** leg'ing, *n* A covering for the leg, usually worn over the trousers and reaching to the knee, a long gaiter —**Leggy,** leg'i, *a* Long legged, having legs of a length disproportionate to the rest of the body —**Legless,** leg'les, *a* Having no legs

Legacy, leg'a-si, *n* [From L *legatum*, a legacy, from *lego*, to bequeath, to appoint Legate] A bequest, a particular thing or certain sum of money given by last will or testament, anything handed down by an ancestor or predecessor —**Legacy-hunter,** *n.* One who flatters and courts for legacies

Legal, lē'gal, *a.* [Fr *légal*, from L *legalis*, from *lex*, *legis*, law (also in *alloy*, *legitimate*, *legislator*, &c), akin to *legare*, to delegate (as in *legate*), root same as in E *low*, *the Loyal* is the same word] According to law, in conformity with law, permitted by law, pertaining to law, created by law —**Legalism,** lē'gal-izm, *n* Strict adherence to law, a legal doctrine —**Legalist,** lē'gal-ist, *n* A stickler for adherence to law —**Legality, Legalness,** lē-gal'i-ti, lē'gal-nes, *n* The state or quality of being legal —**Legalization,** lē'gal-i-zā"shon, *n.* The act of legalising —**Legalize,** lē'gal-iz, *v.t* —*legalized*, *legalizing* To make legal or lawful, to render conformable to law —**Legally,** lē'gal-li, *adv* In a legal manner, by permission of or in conformity with law

Legate, leg'at, *n* [L *legatus*, from *lego*, to send, to delegate Legal] An ambassador, especially, the pope's ambassador to a foreign prince or state —**Legateship,** leg'at-ship, *n* The office of a legate —**Legatine,** leg'a-tin, *a* Pertaining to a legate, made by or proceeding from a legate —**Legation,** lē-gā'shon, *n* [L *legatio*] A person or persons sent as envoys or ambassadors to a foreign court, an embassy, a diplomatic minister and his suite, a district ruled by a papal legate

Legatee, leg-a-tē', *n.* [From L *legatum*, a legacy Legacy] One to whom a legacy is bequeathed

Legato, le-gā'tō [It, tied, from L *ligare*, to tie] *Mus* played or sung in an even, smooth, gliding manner

Legend, lē'jend or lej'end, *n* [Fr *légende*, from L *legenda*, lit things to be read, from *lego*, to read, originally applied to lives of the saints that had to be read as a religious duty *Lego*, to read originally to gather appears in a great many English words as in *lecture*, *lesson*, *coil*, *cull*, *collect intellect*, *neglect*, *diligent elegant* &c] A story generally of a marvellous character told respecting a saint hence, any marvellous story handed down from early times, a tradition upon historical narrative, an inscription *numismatics* the words arranged circularly on a medal or coin as distinguished from the inscription, which is across it —**Legendary** lej'en-da-ri, *a* Consisting of legends, like a legend, fabulous

Legerdemain lej'ėr-dė-mān' *n* [Fr *léger de main*, light of hand—*léger* L L *leviarius*, from L *levis*, light (whence *levity*), and *manus* hand] Sleight of hand, a deceptive performance which depends on dexterity of hand, trickery or deception generally —**Legerdemainist,** lej'ėr-dė-mān'ist *n* One who practises legerdemain a juggler

Leger line lej'ėr-lin Same as *Ledger line*

Legging Under Leg

Leghorn leg-hŏrn', *n* A kind of straw plait for bonnets and hats imported from Leghorn, a hat made of that material

Legible, lej'i-bl, *a* [L *legibilis*, from *lego*, to read Legend] Capable of being read consisting of letters or figures that may be distinguished by the eye —**Legibility, Legibleness,** lej-i-bil'i-ti, lej'i-bl-nes *n* The quality of being legible —**Legibly,** lej'i-bli, *adv* In a legible manner

Legion, lē'jon *n* [L *legio* from *lego*, to collect Legend] A body of ancient Roman infantry consisting, at different periods of from 3000 to above 6000, often with a complement of cavalry hence a body of troops in general a great number —*Legion of honour*, an order instituted in France by Napoleon I as a reward for merit, both civil and military, now greatly altered in character —*v.t* To enroll or form into a legion —**Legionary,** lē'jon-a-ri, *a* Belonging to a legion or legions —*n* One of a legion, a Roman soldier belonging to a legion

Legislate, lej'is-lāt, *v.i* —*legislated*, *legislating* [L *lex legis*, law, and *fero*, *latum* to give, pass, or enact Legal] To make or enact a law or laws,—**Legislation,** lej-is-lā'shon, *n* The act of legislating or enacting laws —**Legislative,** lej'is-lā-tiv, *a* Enacting laws, having power or authority to enact laws, pertaining to the enacting of laws —**Legislatively,** lej'is-lā-tiv-li *adv* In a legislative manner —**Legislator,** lej'is-lā-tėr, *n* A law giver, one who frames or establishes the laws and polity of a state or kingdom, a member of a national or supreme legislative assembly —**Legislatorial,** lej'is-la-tō"ri-al, *a* Relating to a legislature or legislator —**Legislatorship,** lej'is-lā-tėr-ship, *n* The office of a legislator —**Legislature,** lej'is-lā-tūr, *n* The body of men in a state or kingdom invested with power to make and repeal laws; the supreme legislating power of a state —**Legist,** lē'jist, *n.* One skilled in the laws.

Legitim, lej'i-tim, *n* [L *legitimus*, legitimate, legal] *Scots law*, the share of a father's movable property to which on his death his children are entitled by law

Legitimate, lē-jit'i-māt *a* [L L *legitimatus*, from *legitimare*, to legitimate, from L *legitimus*, lawful, from *lex*, law Legal] Lawfully begotten or born, born in wedlock, genuine, not false or spurious, following by logical or natural sequence, allowable (a *legitimate* argument or influence), rightful, *politics* according to law or established usage, in a narrower sense, according to the doctrine of divine right —*v.t* —*legitimated*, *legitimating* To make lawful (*Mil*), to render legitimate —**Legitimately,** lē-jit'i-māt-li, *adv* In a legitimate manner —**Legitimacy Legitimateness** lē-jit'i-ma-si, lē-jit'i-māt-nes *n* The state or quality of being legitimate —**Legitimation,** lē-jit'i-mā'shon, *n* The act of making or rendering legitimate —**Legitimatize,** lē-jit'i-ma-tiz *v.t* To make legitimate —**Legitimism** lē-jit'im-izm, *n* The principles of the legitimists —**Legitimist, Legitimatist,** lē-jit'i-mist lē-jit'i-ma-tist, *n* One who supports legitimate authority, one who believes in the sacredness of hereditary monarchies or the doctrine of divine right —**Legitimize,** lē-jit'i-miz *v.t* —*legitimized legitimizing* To legitimate

Legume, leg'ūm *n* [L *legumen*, pulse—said to be from *lego* to gather because gathered and not cut Legend] *Bot* a seed vessel of two valves like the pod of a pea, in which the seeds are fixed to the ventral suture only, *pl* the fruit of leguminous plants of the pea kind, pulse —**Legumin** leg'ū-min *n* A nitrogenous substance obtained from peas, vegetable casein —**Leguminous** le-gū'mi-nus, *a* Pertaining to legumes or pulse, *bot* bearing legumes, pertaining to plants bearing legumes, as peas

Leiotrichous li-o-trī'kus *a* [Gr *leios*, smooth and *thrix trichos* hair] Of or belonging to the smooth haired races one of the two great divisions into which Huxley has classified man Ulotrichous

Leister lēs'tėr *n* [Icel *lyostr*, Sw *ljustra*, a leister] A pronged and barbed instrument for striking and taking fish, a salmon spear [Scotch]

Leisure lē'zhūr or lezh'ūr *n* [O E *leisere*, *leiser* &c Fr *loisir* from O Fr *leisir*, *loisir* (infin), from L *licere* to be allowed, to be lawful, compl *pleasure*, which is similarly formed Akin *license* freedom from occupation or business, vacant time, time free from employment time which may be appropriated to any specific object —*At leisure* free from occupation, not engaged —*At one's leisure* at one's ease or convenience —*a* Not used or spent in labour or business, vacant said of time —**Leisured,** lē'zhūrd or lezh'ūrd, *a* Having leisure or much unoccupied time —**Leisurely** lē'zhūr-li or lezh'ūr-li *adv* Not in haste or hurry, slowly, at leisure —*a* Done at leisure, not hasty, deliberate

Leman lē'man *n.* [From *leof*, A Sax *leóf*, dear and *man* Life] An old term for a sweetheart of either sex, a gallant or a mistress often in a bad sense

Lemma, lem'ma, *n* Gr *lēmma* from *lam banō* to receive] *Math* a preliminary or preparatory proposition laid down and demonstrated for the purpose of facilitating something more important that follows

Lemming, lem'ing, *n* [Dan] A rodent mammal found in Norway, Lapland, Siberia, &c, vast hordes of which periodically migrate towards the sea, destroying all vegetation in their path

Lemnian lem'ni-an *a* Pertaining to *Lemnos*, an island in the Egean Sea —*Lemnian earth* a kind of astringent medicinal earth, of a fatty consistence and reddish colour, used in the same cases as bole

Lemon, lem'on, *n* [Sp *limon*, It *limone*, Ar *laymun*, Hind *limu*, *limbu*] A fruit resembling the orange, but having a much more acid pulp, and furnishing a cooling acid juice, which forms an ingredient in certain beverages, the tree that produces lemons —*a* Belonging to or impregnated

with lemon. — **Lemonade,** lem-on-ād', *n* [Fr *limonade*, Sp *limonada*] A liquor consisting of lemon juice mixed with water and sweetened, an aerated drink flavoured with the juice or essence of lemons —**Lemon-grass,** *a* A name of several grasses yielding a fragrant oil —**Lemon peel,** *n* The rind of a lemon, the rind dried, preserved, and candied by cooks and confectioners —**Lemon yellow,** *n* A beautiful, vivid, light yellow colour

Lemur, lē mėr, *n* [L, a spectre so called from its nocturnal habits and stealthy step] A name of certain quadrumanous mammals inhabiting Madagascar, the East Indian Islands, &c, allied to the monkeys, insectivores, and rodents

Lend, lend, *v t* —pret & pp *lent* [A Sax *lænan*, to lend, from *læn*, a loan (from *līhan*=G *leihen*, to lend), the *d* has erroneously attached itself to the word, comp D *leenen*, Dan *laane*, Icel *lána*, to lend LOAN] To grant to another for temporary use, to furnish on condition of the thing or its equivalent in kind being returned, to afford, grant, or furnish in general (assistance, an car t a discourse, &c), *refl* to accommodate, to give up so as to be of assistance (he *lent himself* to the scheme) —*To lend a hand* to assist —**Lendable,** len da bl, *a* Capable of being lent —**Lender,** len dėr, *n* One who lends

Length, length *n* [A Sax *length*, from *lang*, long, comp *strength* from *strong* LONG] The longest measure of any object, in distinction from *depth thickness breadth*, or *width*, extent from end to end, one of the three dimensions of space, distance to a place, a portion of space considered as measured longwise, some definite long measure (to cut a rope into *lengths*), long continuance, duration of any extent in time, detail or amplification in language, extent, degree, height, as in conduct or action (to go to great *lengths*), extent of progress —*At length,* at or in the full extent, with amplitude of detail, at last, after a long period, at the end or conclusion —**Lengthen** leng thn, *v t* To make long or longer, to extend in length (often followed by *out*) —*v i* To grow longer —**Lengthily** leng thi li *adv* In a lengthy manner — **Lengthiness,** leng thi nes *n* The state of being lengthy —**Lengthways, Lengthwise** length wāz, length wiz, *adv* In the direction of the length, in a longitudinal direction —**Lengthy** leng thi *a* Long or moderately long protracted, not short or brief applied chiefly to discourses, arguments, proceedings, &c

Lenient lē ni ent, *a* [L *lenientis*, from *lenio* to soften, from *lenis*, soft mild, akin *lentus*, slow (in *relent*)] Softening, mitigating, acting without rigour or severity, gentle, merciful, clement —**Leniently,** lē ni ent li, *adv* In a lenient manner —**Lenience Leniency,** lē ni ens, lē ni en si, *n* The quality of being lenient, clemency —**Lenitive,** len i tiv, *a* Having the quality of softening or mitigating, as pain, assuasive, emollient —*n* A medicine or application of this kind —**Lenity,** len i ti, *n* [L *lenitas*] Gentleness, clemency, tenderness, mercy

Leno, lē nō, *n* A kind of cotton gauze used for window curtains, &c

Lens, lenz, *n* pl **Lenses,** len zez [L *lens*, a lentil — a convex lens somewhat resembles a lentil seed] A transparent substance, usually glass, so formed that rays of light passing through it are made to change their direction, and thus cause objects to appear magnified or diminished in size, one of the glasses of a telescope, microscope, &c Lenses are double convex, or convex on both sides, double concave, or concave on both sides, plano convex, that is, with one side plane and the other convex, &c — *Crystalline lens* Under CRYSTAL

Lent, lent, pret & pp of *lend*

Lent, lent, *n* [A Sax *lencten*, spring, *lencten-fæsten*, spring fast, Lent, D *lente*, G *lenz*, spring; perhaps connected with *long*, the days becoming longer in spring.] A fast of forty days, beginning at Ash Wednesday and continuing till Easter, observed in the Christian church in commemoration of the forty days' fast of Christ —**Lenten,** len'ten, *a* Pertaining to Lent, as meagre as the fasting diet of Lent, hence, spare, plain (*lenten fare*)

Lenticel, Lenticelle, len ti-sel, *n.* [Fr *lenticelle*, L *lenticula*, dim of *lens, lentis*, a lentil LENS] *Bot* one of the small oval spots found on the surface of young stems, a small lens-shaped gland on the under side of some leaves —**Lenticellate,** len'ti-sel at, *a* Pertaining to or having lenticels —**Lenticular,** len tik ū lėr, *a* [L *lenticularis*] Resembling a lentil in size or form, having the form of a double convex lens — **Lenticularly,** len tik ū lėr li, *adv* In a lenticular form, like a lens — **Lentiform, Lentoid,** len ti form, len toid, *a* Of the form of a lens, lenticular

Lentigo, len ti go, *n* [L *lentigo*, a freckle, from L *lens, lentis*, a lentil] *Med* a freckly eruption on the skin —**Lentiginose,** len tij i nos, *a* *Bot* covered with minute dots as if dusted —**Lentiginous** len tij i nus, *a* Pertaining to lentigo, freckly, scurfy

Lentil, len til, *n* [Fr *lentille* from L *lens lentis*, a lentil LENS] An annual pea like leguminous plant cultivated in Egypt and Palestine from remote antiquity, having seeds used in soups, &c, and forming a very nutritious diet

Lento, len tō [It, from L *lentus* slow] *Mus* a direction that the music is to be performed slowly

Lentor, len tor, *n* [L] Slowness, slug gishness

L'envoi, L envoy, len voi, *n* [Fr ENVOY] A sort of postscript appended to literary compositions

Leo, lē ō, *n* [L, a lion] The Lion the fifth sign of the zodiac —**Leonides,** lē on i dēz *n pl* A name for the group of meteors observed annually in November, which seem to radiate from the constellation *Leo* —**Leonine** lē o nīn, *a* [L *leoninus*] Belonging to a lion, resembling a lion or partaking of his qualities —**Leoninely** lē o nīn li, *adv* In a leonine manner, like a lion

Leonine, lē o-nīn, *a* [From *Leon* or *Leonnus*, an ecclesiastic of the twelfth century who wrote largely in this measure] A term applied to a certain Latin measure popular in the middle ages consisting of hexameter and pentameter verses, rhyming at the middle and end

Leopard lep ard, *n* [L *leo* lion and *pardus*, a panther] A carnivorous animal of the cat genus inhabiting Africa, Persia, China, and India, of a yellowish fawn colour variegated with dark spots

Leper, lep ėr, *n* [Originally meant the disease, being from Fr *lepre* L *lepra*, from Gr *lepra* leprosy from *lepros*, scaly connected with *lepos* a husk] A person affected with leprosy —**Leperous** lep ėr us, *a* Leprous [*Shak*] —**Leprosy** lep ro si *n* A disease which prevailed during the middle ages, and is still met with in various parts of the world, characterized by dusky red or livid tubercles on the face, ears and extremities, thickened or rugose state of the skin, &c — **Leprosity, Leprousness** lē pros i ti, lep rus nes, *n* The state of being leprous — **Leprous** lep rus *a* Infected with leprosy — **Leprously,** lep rus li, *adv* In a leprous manner

Lepidodendron, lep i dō-den dron, *n* [Gr *lepis, lepidos*, a scale, *dendron*, a tree] A genus of fossil plants common in the coal formation, many of which are large trees having characters resembling those of the conifers and club mosses

Lepidoganoid, lep i dō-gan' oid, *n* and *a* [Gr *lepis, lepidos*, a scale, *ganos*, splendour, *eidos*, resemblance] A term applied to a sub-order of ganoid fishes, covered with ganoid scales, and not plates

Lepidoid, lep i-doid, *n* and *a* [Gr *lepis*, a scale, and *eidos*, shape] A term applied to fossil fishes covered with large rhomboidal bony ganoid scales

Lepidolite, lep'i-do-līt, *n* [Gr *lepis, lepidos*, a scale, and *lithos*, a stone] A mineral found in scaly masses, ordinarily of a violet or lilac colour, allied to mica

Lepidopterous, Lepidopteral, lep-i-dop'ter-us, lep-i-dop'ter-al, *a* [Gr *lepis*, a scale, and *pteron*, a wing] Of or belonging to the order of insects called Lepidoptera (lep-i-dop tėr-a), comprising the butterflies and moths

Lepidosiren, lep'i-do-si ren, *n.* [Gr *lepis, lepidos*, a scale, and *seirōn*, a siren] A fish found in Western Africa and South America, having both gills and lungs, and being thus enabled to lie packed in the mud of their native rivers during the dry season Called also *Mud-fish*

Lepidosis, lep-i-dō sis, *n.* [Gr *lepis, lepidos*, a scale] *Med* a growth of scales over different parts of the body

Lepidote, lep i dōt *a* [Gr *lepidotos*, scaly, from *lepis*, a scale] *Bot* covered with scurfy scaly spots

Leporine, lep o rīn, *a* [L *leporinus*, from *lepus, leporis*, a hare] Pertaining to a hare, having the qualities of the hare

Lepra, lep ra, *n* [L, leprosy] *Med* a non contagious skin disease, in which scales occur generally on the limbs —**Leprose,** lep ros, *a* *Bot* having a scurfy appearance

Leprosy Leprous, &c Under LEPER

Leptodactylous, lep tō-dak ti lus, *a* [Gr *leptos*, slender, *daktylos*, a digit] Having slender toes

Lese majesty, lēz maj-es-ti, *n* LEESE-MAJESTY

Lesion, lē zhon, *n* [L *læsio*, from *lædo*, to hurt, seen also in *collide, elide*] *Med* derangement, injury, a morbid change in the texture or substance of organs

Less les *a* serving as the comparative of *little* [A Sax *læs læssa*, O Fr *lesse*, allied to Goth *lasiws*, weak, Icel *lasinn*, feeble the superl is *least* *Little* is from a different root Hence *lest*] Smaller, not so large or great —*adv* In a smaller or lower degree —*n* Not so much, a quantity not so great as another quantity, what is below a certain standard — *No less,* nothing of inferior consequence or moment, nothing else. —**Lessen** les n, *v t* To make less or smaller, to diminish, to reduce, to reduce in dignity, to depreciate, to disparage —*v i* To become less or smaller, to decrease or diminish —**Lesser,** les ėr, *a* [A double compar from *less*] Less, smaller especially common with the definite article and where there is opposition to *greater* not used in comparisons with *than* —*adv* LESS [*Shak*]

Lessee les sē *n* [LEASE] The person to whom a lease is given —**Lessor,** les sor', *n* One who leases or lets to a tenant for a term of years

Lesson les n, *n* [Fr *leçon*, from L *lectio, lectionis*, from L *lego, lectum*, to read LEGEND] Anything read or recited to a teacher by a pupil or learner, what is assigned by a preceptor to a pupil to be learned at one time, something to be learned, piece of instruction conveyed, what is learned or may be learned from experience, a portion of Scripture read in divine service, a doctrine or notion inculcated a precept, a reproof or rebuke

Lessor Under LESSEE

Lest lest, *conj* [O E *leste, for les the*, shortened from A Sax *thȳ læs the*, the less that, lest—*thȳ*, by that (=*the* in *the* more, &c), *læs*=less, *the*, indeclinable relative] For fear that, in case that not

Let let *v t* —*let* (pret & pp) *letting* [A Sax *lætan, létan*—D *laten*, Icel *láta*, Goth *letan*, G *lassen*, allied to E *late*, and L *lassus*, weary] To permit, to allow, to suffer, to give leave, not to prevent; to lease, to grant possession and use of for a compensation —In such phrases as *let us* go, *let* often expresses merely a suggestion for mutual action, in *let him* go, &c, it often has the force of a command [When *let* governs an infinitive the latter never takes *to* —*To let alone,* to leave untouched; to suffer to remain without intermeddling.—*To let be,* to suffer to be as at present, to let alone —*To let blood,* to open a vein and suffer the blood to flow —*To let down,* to permit to sink or fall, to lower —*To let drive* or *let fly,* to send forth or discharge with violence, as an arrow, stone, &c.—*To let go,* to allow or suffer to go; to relax hold of anything —*To let in* or *into,* to permit or suffer to enter, to admit; to place in as

an insertion —*To let loose*, to free from re straint, to permit to wander at large —*To let off*, to allow to escape, to release, as from a penalty or an engagement, to dis charge, as an arrow, to fire, as a gun —*To let out*, to allow to issue, to suffer to escape, to extend, to lease or let on hire —*To let slip*, to let go from one s hold, to let loose, to lose (an opportunity) by negligence — *To let well alone*, to forbear trying to improve what is already satisfactory —*v t* To yield a certain rent by being hired out, to be taken on hire —*To let in*, to leak, to admit water

Let, let, *v t* —*letted*, *letting* [A Sax *lettan*, from *læt*, late D *letten* Icel *letja* comp *hinder*, from *hind* Lath] To hinder, to impede, to interpose obstructions to —*n* A hindrance, obstacle, impediment

Letch, lech, *v t* [A Sax *leccan* to wet, to moisten, akin *leak*] To wash as wood ashes, by causing water to pass through them, and thus to separate from them the alkali —*v i* To pass through by percola tion —**Letch tub**, *n* A wooden vessel or tub in which ashes are letched —**Letchy**, lech i, *a* Allowing water to percolate

Lethal, lē thal, *a* [L *lethalis letalis* mor tal, from *letum*, death] Deadly, mortal, fatal —**Lethality**, lē thal i ti *n* Mortality

Lethargy leth ar ji, *n* [L *letharyia* from Gr *lēthargia*, oblivion, *lēthargos* forgetful, from *lēthē* oblivion] Unnatural sleepi ness, morbid drowsiness, profound sleep from which a person can scarcely be awaked, dulness, inaction in attention —**Lethargic Lethargical**, le thar jik le thär ji kal, *a* Affected with leth argy, mor bidly inclined to sleep, dull, heavy, per taining to lethargy —**Lethargically** le thär ji kal li, *adv* In a lethargic manner —**Lethargize** leth ar jiz, *v t* To render lethargic

Lethe, lē thē, *n* [Gr *lethē*, forgetfulness, akin L *lateo*, to lie hid] *Greek myth* the river of oblivion, one of the streams of the infernal regions, hence, oblivion a draught of oblivion —**Lethean**, lē thē an *a* Per taining to the river Lethe, inducing for getfulness or oblivion

Lett, let, *n* A member of a race inhabit ing the Baltic provinces of Russia —**Let tish, Lettic**, let ish, let ik, *a* Pertaining to the Letts —*n* The language spoken by the Letts, one of the Aryan t ngues

Letter, let ėr *n* [Fr *lettre* from L *litera*, a letter, from *lino*, *litum* to besmear, same root as *liquid*] A mark or character used as the representative of a sound a character standing for a vowel or a con sonant, a written or printed message an epistle, *printing* a single type or charac ter, also types collectively *pl* learning, erudition (a man of *letters*) —*The letter*, neither more nor less than what words literally express, the literal or verbal meaning —*Letter of credit* Under Credit —*Letter of Marque*. Under Marque — *Letters patent* a writing proceeding from the crown, by which power and authority are granted to a person to do some act or enjoy some right.—*v t* To impress or form letters on (to *letter* a book) —**Letter book**, *n* A book in which a business man inserts copies of letters despatched by him —**Let ter box**, *n* A box for receiving letters, a post office box —**Letter carrier**, *n* A man who carries about and delivers letters, a postman —**Lettered**, let ėrd, *a* Versed in literature or science, belonging to learn ing, marked or designated with letters —**Lettering**, let ėr ing, *n* The act of im pressing letters, the letters impressed — **Letter paper**, *n* Paper for writing letters on —**Letter press**, *n* Words impressed by types, print, a copying press —*a* Consist ing of, relating to, or employed in, type printing — **Letter writer**, *n* One who writes letters, a book giving instruction in writing letters

Lettish, Lettic, *a* and *n* Under Lett

Lettre de cachet, let-r de-ka-shā Under Cachet

Lettuce, let is, *n* [From L *lactuca*, a let tuce, from *lac*, *lactis*, milk (as in *lacteal*)] The popular name of several species of annual composite plants, the leaves of some of which are used as salads

Leucin Leucine, lū sin, *n* [Gr *leukos*, white] A white pulverulent substance obtained by treating muscular fibre with sulphuric acid, and afterwards with alco hol — **Leucite**, lū sit, *n* A mineral, so called from its whiteness, found among volcanic products in Italy, especially at Vesuvius —**Leucitic**, lū sit ik, *a* Pertain ing to leucite

Leucocythæmia, Leucocythemia, lū kō sī thē mi-a, *n* [Gr *leukos*, white, *kytos*, a cell and *haima*, blood] *Med* a disease in which the blood presents a great increase of the white corpuscles

Leucoma, lū kō ma, *n* [Gr *leukōma* from *leukos*, white] A white opacity of the cornea of the eye, the result of acute in flammation

Leucopathy lū kop a thi, *n* [Gr *leukos*, white, and *pathos*, affection] The condi tion of an albino, albinism

Leucophlegmacy, lū ko-fleg ma si, *n* [Gr *leukophlegmatia—leukos*, white, and *phleg ma* phlegm] A tendency to a drop ical state, with puleness and flat biness —**Leu cophlegmatic**, lū ko-fleg mat ik, *a* Per taining to leucophlegmacy

Leucorrhœa, lū ko rē a, *n* [Gr *Lukos* and *rheō* to flow] *Med* a morbid discharge of a white or yellowish mucous from the female genital organs, the whites

Leucosis lū kō sis *n* [Gr *leukōsis* from *leukos* white] Same as *Leucopathy*

Levant lē vant, *n* [It *levante* the east the direction of sunrise from L *levare*, to rise *se levare*, to rise] Levity] The eastern portion of the Mediterranean and its seaboard or the contiguous countries, as Syria Asia Minor Egypt &c — **Le vanter** lē van tėr, *n* A wind in the Medi terranean from the direction of the Le vant —**Levantine** lē van tin or lev an tin *a* Pertaining to the Levant designating a particular kind of silk cloth —*n* A native of the Levant, a vessel of the Le vant a particular kind of silk cloth

Levant lē vant, *v i* [Sp *levantar*, to raise to remove, *levantar la casa* to break up house—from L *levare* to raise Scealoveq] To run away, to decamp, to run away without paying debts —**Levanter** lē van tėr *n* One who levants

Levator lē vā tėr *n* [what raises from *levo*, to ruse] *Anat* a name applied to many muscles such as raise the lips eye lids &c, a surgical instrument used to raise a depressed part of the skull

Levee lev ē *n* [Fr *levee* a rising a levee or reception, *levée* a levy, an embankment from *lever* L *levare* to raise, from *levis*, light Levity] A morning reception of visitors held by a prince or great person age, any similar assemblage in America, an embankment on the margin of a river, to confine it within its natural channel

Level, lev el, *n* [O Fr *level*, *livel* (now *niveau*), from L *libella*, dim of *libra*, a level, a balance, akin *deliberate equilibri um*] An instrument by which to find or draw a straight line parallel to the plane of the horizon, a line or surface which co incides with the plane of the horizon, a surface without inequalities, usual elevation, customary height, equal elevation with something else, a state of equality, natural position position to which any thing is entitled, *mining* a horizontal gallery in a mine — *a* Horizontal, com ciding with the plane of the horizon, or parallel to it, not having one part higher than another, even, flat, on the same line or plane, equal in rank or degree, having no degree of superiority —*v t* —*levelled*, *levelling* To make level, to remove in equalities of surface in, to lay flat on the ground, to reduce to equality of condition, state, or degree, to point, in taking aim, to aim, to direct or point at —*To level up*, to raise to the level of anything higher, to raise to a higher status —*To level down*, to lower to the same level or status —*v i* To accord, agree, or suit †, to point a gun or the like to the mark, to aim —**Leveller**, lev el-ėr, *n* One who levels, one who would destroy social distinc tions and reduce all men to equality — **Levelling**, lev el-ing, *n* The act of one who levels, the art or operation of ascer taining the different elevations of objects on the surface of the earth, as in surveying —**Levelling pole, Levelling-rod, Level ling staff**, *n* An instrument used in levelling in conjunction with a spirit-level and telescope —**Levelly**, lev el li, *adv* In a level manner evenly —**Levelness**, lev'el nes, *n* The condition of being level, evenness

Lever, lē vėr, *n* [Fr *levier*, from *lever*, L *levare*, to raise Levity] A bar of metal, wood, or other substance turning on a sup port called the fulcrum or prop, and used to overcome a certain resistance (called the weight) encountered at one part of the bar, by means of a force (called the power) applied at another part, a watch having a vibrating lever to connect the action of the escape wheel with that of the balance —**Leverage**, lē vėr āj *n* The action of a lever, lever power, the mechanical advan tage or power gained by using a lever — **Lever valve** *n* A safety valve kept down by the pressure of a spring or an adjust able weight

Leveret lev ėr et, *n* [Fr *levrette* dim of O Fr *leve* (now *lièvre*) a hare, from L *lepus*, *leporis* a hare] A hare in the first year of its age

Leverock, lev ėr ok, *n* A lark

Leviable Under Levy

Leviathan lē vi a than *n* [Heb *livyâthân*, a term which etymologically seems to mean a long jointed monster] An aquatic animal described in the book of Job, ch xli, a fabulous sea monster of immense size

Levigate lev i gāt *v t* —*levigated levigat ing* [L *levigo* from *levis* smooth] To make smooth, to polish to rub or grind to a fine impalpable powder especially with the use of a liquid —**Levigable** lev i ga bl, *a* Capable of being levigated — **Leviga tion** lev i gā shon *n* The operation of grinding or rubbing a solid substance to a fine impalpable powder

Levin lev in *n* [O F *levene levening* con nected with *light* and Prov E *lowe* Icel *log*, flame] Lightning [Poet]

Levirate Leviratical, lev i rāt lev i rat i kal *a* [L *levir* a husband s brother akin Gr *daēr*] Pertaining to marriage with a husband s brother applied to the Jewish law according to which a woman whose husband died without issue was to be mar ried to the husband s brother —**Leviration**, lev i rā shi n, *n* Marriage according to the levirate law

Levitate lev i tāt *v t* [L *levitas*, lightness, from *levis*, light] To cause to become buoyant in the atmosphere, to cause to float in the air —**Levitation** lev i tā shon, *n* The act of making light or buoyant, lightness buoyancy

Levite lē vit, *n* [From *Levi*, one of the sons of Jacob] In *Jewish history* one of the tribe or family of Levi, a descendant of Levi, more particularly an inferior or subordinate priest —**Levitic Levitical**, lē vit ik lē vit i kal, *a* Belonging to or con nected with the Levites, priestly — *Levi tical degrees*, degrees of kindred within which persons are prohibited (in the book of Leviticus) to marry — **Levitically**, lē vit i kal li, *adv* After the manner of the Levites —**Leviticus** lē vit i kus, *n* A book of the Old Testament containing the cere monial law or the laws and regulations relating to the priests and Levites and to offerings

Levity, lev i ti, *n* [L *levitas*, from *levis*, light, akin to E *light*, G *leicht*, easy, slight, Gr *elachys*, small L *levis* gives *lever*, *levy*, *elevate allevuate*, *relieve* &c] Light ness, especially lightness of temper or con duct, want of seriousness, disposition to trifle, fickleness, capriciousness volatility

Levy lev i, *n* [Fr *levée* from *lever* L *levare*, to raise Levity, Lever] The act of raising collecting, or enlisting troops, the raising of taxes, that which is levied, a body of troops raised —*v t* — *levied*, *levy ing* To raise or enlist (troops), to collect (taxes) —*To levy war*, to raise or begin war, to raise troops for attack —**Leviable**, lev i a bl, *a* Capable of being levied —**Levier**, lev i ėr, *n* One who levies

Lewd, lūd, *a* [O E *lewed*, A Sax *laewed*,

lay, ignorant, pp of *læwan*, to weaken, to betray, akin Icel *læ*, Goth *lew*, craft] Vile, despicable, profligate, or wicked (N T), given or pertaining to the unlawful indulgence of lust, lustful, libidinous, lascivious —**Lewdly**, lūd li, *adv* In a lewd manner —**Lewdness**, lūd nes, *n* The state or quality of being lewd, lechery, lasciviousness

Lewis, Lewisson, lū is, lū is-son, *n* An instrument of iron used in raising large stones, operating by the dove-tailing of one of its ends into the stone

Lexicon, lek si kon, *n* [Gr *lexikon*, from *lexis*, a speaking, speech, a word, from *legō* to speak LEGEND] A dictionary, a book containing an alphabetical arrangement of the words in a language, with the definition or an explanation of the meaning of each usually applied to dictionaries of the Greek or Hebrew tongues —**Lexiconist**, lek si kon ist, *n* A writer of a lexicon —**Lexical**, lek si kal, *a* Pertaining to a lexicon —**Lexically**, lek si kal li, *adv* According to lexicography or a lexicon —**Lexicographer**, lek si kog ra fer, *n* The author or compiler of a lexicon or dictionary —**Lexicographic, Lexicographical**, lek si kō graf ik, lek si kō-graf i kal, *a* Pertaining to lexicons or lexicography

Lexicography, lek si kog ra fi, *n* The act or art of compiling a lexicon or dictionary, the occupation of composing dictionaries —**Lexicologist**, lek si kol o jist *n* One skilled in lexicology —**Lexicology**, lek si kol o ji, *n* The science of words, their derivation and signification, that branch of learning which treats of the proper signification and just application of words —**Lexigraphic, Lexigraphical** lek si graf ik lek si graf i kal, *a* Pertaining to lexigraphy —**Lexigraphy** lek sig ra fi, *n* The art or practice of defining words, lexicography

Lexiphanic † lek si fan ik, *a* [Gr *lexis*, a word and *phainō* to show] Grandiloquent bombastic turgid inflated **Lexiphanicism** † lek si fan i sizm, *n* Grandiloquence, an inflated style

Ley lē, *n* Same as *Lea*

Ley, lē *n* Same as *Lye*

Leyden phial, Leyden jar lā dn, *n* [So named from having been invented at *Leyden* Holland] A glass phial or jar coated inside and outside usually with tin foil, to within a third of the top that it may be readily charged with electricity

Leze majesty, lēz maj es ti, *n* [Fr *lèse majesté* high treason from L *læsa majestas* (*læsa*, *læsum*, to injure (whence *lesion*), and *majestas*, majesty] Any crime committed against the sovereign power in a state treason

Liable, li a bl, *a* [Lither from the verb to *lie*, with the sense of lying open or subject to, or from Fr *lier*, to bind and hence akin to *ally*, *lien* Comp *rely* and *reliable*] Answerable for consequences, bound to make good a loss, responsible, apt or not unlikely to incur something undesirable, subject, exposed with *to* *Liable* is used chiefly with regard to what may befall, *subject* to what is likely to do so, and does so customarily —**Liability**, li a bil i ti, *n* The state of being liable, that for which one is liable, *pl* sums or amount which one is under obligation to pay, debts — *Limited Liability* Under LIMITED —**Liableness** li a bl nes, *n* The state of being liable, liability

Liaison, lē ā-zon, *n* [Fr, from L *ligatio*, a binding, from L *ligare*, to bind LIGAMENT] A bond of union, an entanglement, commonly, an illicit intimacy between a man and a woman

Liana, lē a nā, *n* [Fr *liane*, from *lier*, L *ligare*, to bind, akin *lien* LIAISON] A term applied to the larger climbing and twining plants in tropical forests

Liar, li er, *n* One who tells lies Under LIE

Lias, li as, *n* [Fr *lias*, O Fr *lyos*, Arm *liach*, Gael *leac*, a stone] *Geol* that series of strata, consisting principally of thin layers of limestone embedded in thick masses of blue argillaceous clay, lying at the basis of the oolitic series, and above the triassic or new red sandstone —**Liassic**, li as'ik, *a* Pertaining to or of the age of the lias formation

Libant, † li bant, *a* [L *libans*, ppr of *libo*, to taste LIBATION] Sipping, touching lightly

Libation, li bā shon, *n* [L *libatio*, *libationis*, from *libo*, to taste, to make libation, Gr *leibō*, same root as *liquid*] The act of pouring a liquid, usually wine, either on the ground or on a victim in sacrifice, in honour of some deity, a portion of wine or other liquor poured out in honour of a deity by a person who is to drink —**Libatory**, li ba to ri, *a* Pertaining to libation

Libel li bel, *n* [Fr *libelle* L *libellus*, a libel or lampoon, lit a little book, dim of *liber*, the inner bark or rind of a tree used for paper and hence a book, akin *library*] A defamatory writing, a malicious publication containing representations tending to bring a person into contempt, or expose him to public hatred or derision, *law*, the writ commencing a suit and containing the plaintiff's allegations —*v t* —*libelled*, *libelling* To publish a libel against, to defame by libel, to lampoon —**Libellant**, li bel ant, *n* One who brings a liable in a court —**Libeller** li bel ér *n* One who libels, a lampooner —**Libellous**, li bel us, *a* Containing matter of the nature of a libel, defamatory —**Libellously**, li bel us li, *adv* In a libellous manner

Liber, li bér, *n* [L LIBEL] *Bot* the inner lining of the bark of exogenous trees, endophlœum, bast

Liberal lib ér al, *a* [L *liberalis*, from *liber*, free, akin to *libet*, *lubet*, it pleases, it is agreeable Skr *lubh* to desire L *liber* gives also *liberate*, *liberty*, *libertine*, *livery*, *deliver*] Befitting a freeman or one well born (the *liberal* arts, a *liberal* education), of a free heart, bountiful, generous, giving largely, ample large, abundant profuse (donation supply &c), not characterized by selfish, narrow or contracted ideas or feelings favourable to civil, political, and religious liberty, favourable to reform or progress and in politics often opposed to *conservative*, not too literal or strict, free It is used in various self explanatory compounds, as *liberal* hearted, *liberal* minded, *liberal* souled —*n* An advocate of freedom from restraint especially in politics and religion, a member of that party which advocates progressive reform —**Liberalism**, lib ér al izm *n* Liberal principles the principles or practice of liberals —**Liberalistic** lib ér al is tik, *a* Pertaining to or characterized by liberalism —**Liberality** lib ér al i ti *n* [L *liberalitas*, Fr *libéralité*] The quality of being liberal, largeness of mind or view, disposition to give largely, munificence, generosity, a particular act of generosity (in this sense with a plural) —**Liberalize**, lib ér al iz, *v t* —*liberalized*, *liberalizing* To render liberal, to free from narrow views or prejudices —**Liberally**, lib ér al li, *adv* In a liberal manner, generously, bountifully, freely, largely

Liberate, lib ér āt, *v t* —*liberated*, *liberating* [L *libero*, *liberatum*, from *liber* free] LIBERAL] To release from restraint or bondage to set at liberty, to free, to deliver, to disengage —**Liberation** lib ér ā shon, *n* [L *liberatio*] The act of liberating —**Liberator**, lib ér ā tér, *n* One who liberates —**Liberatory**, lib ér a to ri, *a* Tending to liberate or set free —**Libero motor**, lib ér ō mō tor, *a* Letting out or liberating nerve force

Libertarian Under LIBERTY

Liberticide, lib ér ti sid, *n* [*Liberty*, and L *cædo*, to kill] Destruction of liberty, a destroyer of liberty

Libertine, lib ér tin, *n* [L *libertinus*, a freedman, from *liber*, free LIBERAL] A freedman or manumitted slave (N T), one unconfined, one free from restraint (*Shak*), one who indulges his lust without restraint, one who leads a dissolute, licentious life, a rake —*a* Licentious, dissolute —**Libertinism**, lib ér tin izm, *n* The conduct of a libertine or rake

Liberty, lib ér ti, *n* [Fr *liberté* L *libertas*, from *liber*, free LIBERAL] The state or condition of one who is free, exemption from restraint, power of acting as one pleases, freedom, permission granted to do something, leave, immunity enjoyed, a special privilege or exemption, a place or district within which certain exclusive privileges may be exercised, freedom of action or speech beyond the ordinary bounds of civility or decorum, freedom from occupation or engagements, state of being disengaged —*Liberty of the press*, the free power of publishing what one pleases, subject only to punishment for publishing what is mischievous to the public or injurious to individuals —*Cap of liberty*, a cap or hat used as a symbol of liberty, a red cap worn by French revolutionaries. *Syn* under LEAVE —**Libertarian**, lib ér tā ri an, *a* Pertaining to the doctrine of free will, as opposed to the doctrine of necessity —*n* One who holds the doctrine of the freedom of the will —**Libertarianism**, lib ér tā ri an izm, *n* The principles or doctrines of libertarians

Libidinous, li bid i nus, *a* [L *libidinosus*, from *libido*, *lubido*, lust, from *libet*, *lubet*, it pleases LIBERAL] Characterized by lust or lewdness, having an eager appetite for sexual indulgence, fitted to excite lustful desire, lustful, lewd —**Libidinously**, li bid i nus li *adv* In a libidinous manner —**Libidinosity, Libidinousness**, li bid i nos i ti li bid i nus nes *n* The quality of being libidinous, lustfulness —**Libidinist**, li bid i nist, *n* One who indulges in lust

Libra li bra *n* [L, a balance] The Balance the seventh sign in the zodiac, which the sun enters at the autumnal equinox in September

Library li bra ri, *n* [L *librarium*, a bookcase, *libraria*, a bookseller's shop from *liber*, a book LIBEL] A collection of books belonging to a private person or to a public institution &c, an apartment, suite of apartments, or a whole building appropriated to the keeping of a collection of books —**Librarian**, li brā ri an, *n* The keeper of a library —**Librarianship**, li brā ri an ship *n* The office of a librarian

Librate li brāt, *v t* —*librated*, *librating* [L *libro*, *libratum*, from *libra*, a balance, a level LEVEL] To hold in equipoise, to poise to balance —*v i* To balance, to be poised —**Libration**, li brā shon, *n* The act of balancing, a state of equipoise, *astron* a real or apparent motion like that of a balance before coming to rest, an apparent irregularity of the moon's motion, whereby those parts very near the border of the lunar disc alternately become visible and invisible —**Libratory**, li bra to-ri, *a* Moving like a balance, oscillating

Libretto, lē bret tō, *n* [It, a little book LIBEL, LIBRARY] A book containing the words of an extended musical composition, as an opera

Libyan, lib yan, *a* Of or pertaining to *Libya* the ancient name of a large portion of North Africa, and sometimes applied to all Africa —*n* A group of tongues, otherwise called *Berber*

Lice lis *n* pl of *louse*

License, Licence li sens, *n* [Fr *licence*, from L *licentia*, from *licet*, it is permitted (seen also in *illicit leisure*), akin to *linquo*, to leave] Authority given to act in a particular way, power conferred upon a person by proper authority, to do particular acts, practise in professions, conduct certain trades, &c, the document containing such authority, excess of liberty, undue freedom, freedom abused, or used in contempt of law or decorum, deviation from an artistic standard —**License**, *v t* —*licensed* *licensing* To permit or empower by license, to grant a license to —**Licensed**, li sensd, *p* and *a* Having a license; permitted by authority —**Licensable**, li sens a bl *a* Capable of being licensed —**Licensee**, li sense, *n* One to whom a license is granted —**Licenser**, li'sen-sér, *n*. One who licenses —**Licentiate**, li-sen'shi-āt, *n*. One who has a license to practise some profession, a person licensed in medicine or theology —**Licentious**, li-sen'shus, *a* [L *licentiosus*] Characterized by license; overpassing due bounds, loose in behaviour, profligate, dissolute; libidinous —**Licentiously**, li-sen'shus-li, *adv*. In a

licentious manner —Licentiousness, li sen'shus-nes, *n.* The state of being licentious.

Lichen, li'ken or lich'en, *n.* [Gr *leichên*, the plant, the disease, from *leichô*, to lick] *Bot* one of an order of cryptogamic plants without stem and leaves, growing on the bark of trees on rocks, &c., and including rock-moss, tree moss, &c.; *med* an eruption of small pimples, of a red or white colour, clustered together or spread over the surface of the skin —**Lichened,** li'kend or lich'end, *a* Covered with lichens —**Lichenic,** li ken'ik, *a* Relating to or derived from lichens —**Licheniform,** li ken'i form, *a* Resembling a lichen —**Licheno graphic, Lichenographical,** li ken-ō graf'ik, li ken-ō graf'i kal, *a* Pertaining to lichenography —**Lichenographist, Lichenographer,** li ken og'ra-fist, li ken og'ra fer, *n* One versed in lichenography —**Lichenography,** li ken og ra fi *n* A botanical description of the lichens —**Lichenology,** li ken-ol'o ji, *n* That department of botany which treats of the lichens —**Lichenologist,** li ken-ol o-jist, *n* One versed in lichenology — **Lichenous,** li'ken us or lich'en us, *a* Relating to or covered with lichens, pertaining to the disease called lichen

Lich gate lich gāt, *n* [Lit corpse-gate from A Sax *lic*, Icel *lik*, Goth *leik* form body, G *leiche*, a corpse Akin *like*] A church yard gate, with a porch under which a bier might stand while the introductory part of the service was read — **Lich way,** *n* The path by which the dead are carried to the grave

Licit, † lis'it, *a* [L *licitus* lawful, from *liceo*, to be permitted LICENSE.] Lawful —**Licitly,** † lis'it li, *adv* Lawfully

Lick, lik, *v t* [A Sax *liccian*=D *likken*, Dan *likke*, G *lecken*, Goth *laigon* (in *bi laigon*), cog Ir *laghim* L *lingo* Gr *leichô*, Skr *lih*, to lick Akin *lecher, luckerish*] To pass or draw the tongue over the surface of, to lap, to take in by the tongue, to flog, beat, or conquer (colloq) —*To lick up*, to devour, to consume entirely (O T) —*To lick the dust*, to be slain, to perish in battle, to act abjectly and servilely —*To lick into shape* to give form or method to, from the old notion that the young bear is born shapeless and its mother licks it into shape —*n* A rubbing or drawing of the tongue over anything, a slight smear or coat, as of paint, a blow or stroke (colloq) — **Lick platter, Lick trencher** A sneaking parasite, a lickspittle —**Lick spittle,** lik spit-l, *n* A flatterer or parasite of the most abject character

Lickerish, lik er-ish, *a* [From the stem *lick*, and akin to *lecher lecherous*, comp G *lecker*, lickerish, dainty delicate] Nice in the choice of food, dainty, eager to taste or enjoy, appetizing — **Lickerishly,** lik'er-ish-li, *adv* In a lickerish manner —**Lickerishness** lik er ish nes, *n* The quality of being lickerish

Licorice, lik'or is, *n* Liquorice

Lictor, lik'tor, *n.* [L, from *ligare*, to bind] An officer among the Romans who bore an axe and fasces as ensigns of his office, and whose duty was to attend the chief magistrates when they appeared in public, to apprehend and punish criminals, &c

Lid, lid, *n* [A Sax *hlid* lid cover, protection, D *lid*, O Fris *hlid*, *lid* G *lied*, as in *augen-lied*, an eyelid, Icel *hlith*, a gate, gateway, interval, allied to L *claudo*, to shut] A movable cover for the opening of a vessel, box, &c, the cover of the eye, the eyelid. — **Lidless,** lid'les, *a* Having no lid

Lie, li, *v i* —*lied, lying* [A Sax *leógan*= D *liegen*, Goth *liugan*, Icel *ljuga*, G *lügen*, to lie, comp Gael *leog*, idle talk] To utter falsehood with an intention to deceive, to knowingly utter untruth —*n* [A Sax *líge, lyge*, a lie, from *leógan*, to lie, Icel *lygi* D *logen*, G *lüge* a lie] A falsehood uttered for the purpose of deception, an intentional violation of truth —*To give the lie to*, to charge with falsehood, to prove to be false, to belie —**Liar,** li'er, *n* One who lies or tells lies, a person who knowingly utters falsehood; one who declares to be a fact what he knows is not

Lie, li, *v i* —pret. *lay*; pp *lain* (*lien*, obsolete), ppr *lying*. [A Sax *liegan*, to lie (of which *lecgan*, to lay, is a causative)—Goth *ligan*, D *liggen*, Dan *ligge*, Icel *liggja*, G *liegen*, to lie, same root as L *lectus*, Gr *lechos*, a bed, also seen in L *lex*, E *law*; *ledge, layer, larr*, &c being also akin] To occupy a horizontal or nearly horizontal position, to rest lengthwise, or be flat upon the surface of anything, to be placed and remain without motion, to lay or place one's self in a horizontal or nearly horizontal position often with *down*, to be in bed, to sleep or pass the night, to lean or recline, to be situated, to have place or position (Ireland *lies* west of England), to be posted or encamped, as an army, to remain or be in some condition with words denoting the particular condition (to *lie* waste, to *lie* fallow, to *lie* open, to *lie* hid, &c), to be present or contained, to be found, to exist, to depend (it does not *lie in* my power, success *lies in* vigilance), to weigh or press, to be sustainable in law, to be capable of being maintained (an action will not *lie*) —*To lie at one's heart*, to be an object of affection, desire, or anxiety —*To lie by*, to rest untouched or unnoticed —*To lie hard* or *heavy*, to press, to oppress, to burden —*To lie in* to be in childbed —*To lie in the way*, to be an obstacle or impediment —*To lie in wait*, to wait in ambush or concealment —*To lie on* or *upon* to be incumbent on, to be a matter of obligation or duty, to depend on —*To lie on hand to lie on one's hands*, to be or remain unsold or undisposed of —*To lie over* to remain for future attention, to be deferred to some future occasion, as a motion or resolution made or introduced —*To lie to* to stop in her course and remain stationary, as a ship —*To lie under*, to be subject to, to suffer, to be oppressed by —*To lie with* to lodge or sleep with to have carnal knowledge of to be incumbent on (it *lies with* you to make amends) [The trans verb *to lay* is often erroneously used for *to lie* This is a gross blunder which should be carefully avoided and may easily be so by attending to the meaning and conjugation of the two verbs *To lay* is always transitive and has for its present *laid*, as he told me to *lay* it down and I *laid* it down Hence it is utterly wrong to say we must know how the land *lays*, I went and *laid* down for a little —*n* The relative position of one object with regard to another or to a point of the compass, general bearing or direction, position or state of an affair, *geol* the manner in which strata are disposed —**Lier** li'er *n* One who lies down, one who rests or remains

Lie, li, *n* LYE

Lief, lēf, *a* [A Sax *leof* loved beloved, D *lief*, Icel *ljúfr* G *lieb*, Goth *liubs* loved, akin *love, leave* (permission) *believe*] Dear, beloved pleasing, agreeable [Now only poet]— *adv* Gladly, willingly, readily (used in such phrases as, I had as *lief* go as not)

Liege, lēj *a* [Fr *lige*, Pr *litge* It *ligio*, L L *ligeus, legius*, origin uncertain, perhaps O G *ledic* (G *ledig*) free] Connected by loyalty or duty, bound by or resting on feudal ties (a *liege* lord, *liege* vassal age) —*n* A vassal or person owing duties to his feudal lord a lord or superior, a sovereign, a law abiding citizen or citizen in general (in this sense usually in the *pl*) —**Liegeman,** lēj man, *n* A vassal, a liege

Lien, li'en, obs pp of *lie*, now *lain*

Lien, li'en, *n* [Fr *lien*, from L *ligamen*, from *ligo* to bind LIGAMENT] *Law*, a legal claim, a right in one man to retain the property of another until some claim of the former is paid or satisfied

Lientery, li'en ter i, *n* [Gr *leienteria*—*leios*, smooth, and *enteron*, an intestine] *Med* a species of diarrhœa, in which the food is discharged undigested —**Lienteric,** li-en ter'ik, *a* Pertaining to a lientery

Lier, li'er, *n.* Under LIE

Lieu, lū, *n* [Fr, from L *locus*, place] Place, room, stead preceded by *in* (to give goods *in lieu* of wages)

Lieutenant, lef-ten'ant, *n.* [Fr, composed of *lieu*, L *locus*, place, and *tenant*, L *tenens*, holding] An officer, civil or military, who supplies the place of a superior in his absence, a commissioned officer in the army and navy, next in rank below a captain — **Lieutenancy,** lef ten'an-si, *n* The office or commission of a lieutenant, the collective body of lieutenants — **Lieutenant-colonel,** *n* An army officer next in rank below a colonel —**Lieutenant-general,** *n* An army officer next in rank below a general —**Lieutenant-governor,** *n* An officer (as in some British colonies) ranking next below a governor or governor general —**Lieutenantship,** lef-ten'ant-ship, *n* A lieutenancy

Lieve, lēv, *a* Same as *Lief*

Life, līf, *n* pl **Lives,** līvz [A Sax *líf*, Icel *líf*, Dan *liv*, D *lijf*, Goth *libains*, life LIVE] That state of an animal or a plant in which its organs are capable of performing their functions, or in which the performance of functions has not permanently ceased, animate existence, vitality, the time during which such a state continues, the mundane existence of a human being, the period from birth to death, period during which anything continues to exist, outward manifestation of life, a person's condition or circumstances, mode, manner or course of living, as morally good or bad, social surroundings and characteristics (high or low *life*), that which makes alive, animating or inspiring principle, animation, vivacity, energy the living form, or nature itself, in opposition to a copy or imitation, a living person (many *lives* were sacrificed), collectively human beings in any number (a great loss of *life*) animated beings in the aggregate (the abundance of *life* on the globe) narrative of a person's life, biography or memoir, human affairs, course of things in the world, happiness in the favour of God, eternal felicity —*For life*, for the whole term of one's existence, so as to save or to strive to save one's own life (to run *for life* to swim *for life*) —*To the life*, so as to closely resemble the living person or original, hence, exactly, perfectly (drawn *to the life*) —**Life annuity,** *n* A sum of money paid to a person yearly during the person's life — **Life assurance,** *n* See INSURANCE —**Life-belt,** *n* A belt made of pieces of cork fastened together or of india rubber hollow and inflated, used to support the body in the water —**Life blood,** *n* The blood one necessary to life, vital blood, that which is essential to existence or strength — **Life-boat,** *n* A boat for saving persons from drowning, constructed with great strength, and at the same time possessing sufficient buoyancy to enable it to float though loaded with men and filled with water — **Life buoy,** *n* BUOY —**Life guard,** *n* A soldier that guards the person of a prince, a body guard, in the British army, the *Life guards* are two cavalry regiments of the Household Brigade — **Life insurance,** *n* INSURANCE — **Lifeless,** līf les, *a* Deprived of life, dead, inanimate, inorganic, destitute of life or spirit, spiritless, dull, heavy inactive —**Lifelessly** līf les-li *adv* In a lifeless manner —**Lifelessness,** līf les-nes, *n* The state of being lifeless —**Life-like,** līf lik *a* Like a living person, true to the life —**Lifelong,** līf long, *a* Lasting or continuing through life —**Life peerage,** *n* A peerage for life only — **Life-preserver,** *n* One who or that which preserves life, a life belt, a short stick with a loaded head, used for defence against assailants —**Life raft** *n* A raft carried with ships for saving life in cases of ship wreck —**Life rate,** *n* The rate or amount for which a life is insured —**Life-rent,** *n* A right which entitles a person to use and enjoy property during life —**Life-renter,** *n* The person who enjoys a life-rent — **Life spring,** *n* The spring or source of life —**Life table,** *n* A statistical table exhibiting the probability of life at different ages —**Lifetime,** līf'tīm, *n.* The time that life continues, duration of life

Lift, lift, *v t* [From O E *lift*, A Sax *lyft*, air, sky, comp Icel *lypta* (pron *lifta*), from *loft* (pron. *loft*), air, Sw *lyfta*, Dan *löfte*, G *lüften*, to lift, from Sw Dan

and G *luft*, air, atmosphere Lort] To bring from a lower to a higher position or place, to raise, elevate, upheave, to elevate, exalt, or improve, as in fortune, estimation, dignity, or rank, to elate often with *up*, to take and carry away, to remove by stealing (to *lift* cattle), to collect when due (to *lift* rents, to *lift* accounts) —*To lift up the eyes*, to look, to raise the eyes in order to look —*To lift the hand*, to raise the hand for the purpose of striking to strike or threaten to strike —*To lift the hand against*, to strike, to assail, to injure, to oppress —*To lift up the voice*, to cry aloud, to call out, either in *grief* or joy —*v i* To raise or try to raise, to rise or be raised or elevated (the fog *lifts*) *n* The act or manner of raising or lifting, elevation, a weight to be raised, assistance in lifting, hence, assistance or aid in general, a device for raising persons or goods from a lower flat or story of a house to a higher one, an elevator, *naut* a rope from the cap and mast-head to the extremity of a yard for supporting or raising it —**Liftable**, lift'a bl, *a* Capable of being lifted **Lifter**, lift'ter, *n* One who or that which lifts, a thief (in the compound shop-*lifter*) —**Lifting bridge**, *n* A sort of drawbridge which is raised to allow ships to pass —**Lift pump**, *n* A pump in which the piston raises the water by lifting it without atmospheric pressure

Ligament, lig'a ment, *n* [L *ligamentum*, from *ligo*, to bind (whence also *ligation*, *ligature*, *lien*, *league* (*y* in *ally*, &c.)] What ties or unites one thing or part to another, a band a bond, a strong flexible fastening and a strong, compact, tendinous substance, serving to bind one bone to another —**Ligamental Ligamentous** lig a men'tal, lig a men'tus, *a* Of the nature of a ligament

Ligan, li gan, *n* [Contr for L *ligamen*, a band, from *ligo*, to bind] Goods sunk in the sea but having something buoyant attached to mark their position

Ligation li gā'shon, *n* [L *ligatio ligationis* Ligament] The act of binding, a bond, a ligature —**Ligature**, lig'a tūr, *n* [L *ligatura*] Something that binds, a cord thong band or bandage, a ligament, the act of binding, *mus* a line connecting notes, *printing*, a type consisting of two or more letters or characters cast on the same body as *fl*, *fly* a cord or string for tying blood vessels to prevent hemorrhage, a thread or wire to remove tumours, &c , by strangulation —**Ligatured**, lig'a tūrd, *a* Bound by a ligature

Light, lit, *n* [A Sax *leóht* bright, shining, *leóht*, *líht* a light, D and G *licht*, Icel *ljos*, Dan *lys*, Goth *liuhath*, allied to L *lux lumen*, light *luceo*, to shine, *luna*, the moon, Gr *leukos*, white, *leussō*, to see, W *llug* Gael *leus*, light Lucid] That agent or force by the action of which upon the organs of sight objects from which it proceeds are rendered visible, that from which this agent or force emanates or is supposed to emanate, a radiant body, as the sun, the moon a candle, &c , mental or spiritual illumination, knowledge, information, a person who is conspicuous or eminent in any study, a model or example, the phenomena constituting day, hence, open view, public observation, publicity, a compartment of a window, the illuminated part of an object or picture, the point of view or position in which or from which anything is looked at or considered, aspect —*Northern lights*, the aurora borealis See under Aurora —*To stand in one's own light*, to be the means of preventing one's own good, or frustrating one's own purposes —*To bring to light*, to bring to knowledge, detection, or discovery —*To come to light*, to be detected, to be discovered or found —*a* **Bright**, clear, not dark or obscure, white or whitish, not intense or deep, as a colour, not dark in hue —*v t* —pret & pp *lighted*, sometimes *lit* To set fire to, to kindle, to ignite, to set burning, to give light to, to fill or spread over with light, to show the way to by means of a light, to illuminate —**Lightable**, lit'a bl, *a* Capable of being lighted —**Light-due**, *n* A duty or toll levied on ships for the maintenance of lighthouses, &c —**Lighten**, lit'n, *v i* To exhibit the phenomenon of lightning, to give out flashes, to flash, to become lighter, to become less dark or gloomy, to clear —*v t* To make light or clear, to dissipate darkness from, to illuminate, to enlighten, to flash forth† —**Lighter**, lit'ter, *n* One who or that which lights —**Lighthouse**, lit hous, *n* A tower or other lofty structure with a powerful light at top, erected as a guide or warning of danger to navigators at night, a pharos —**Lightkeeper**, *n* One who has charge of the lights in a lighthouse, light-ship, or the like —**Lightless**, lit les, *a* Destitute of light, dark, not giving out light —**Lightness**, lit nes, *n* Want of darkness or intensity, clearness —**Lightning** lit ning, *n* [From verb to *lighten*] A flash of light the result of a discharge of atmospheric electricity —**Lightning conductor**, **Lightning rod**, *n* A metallic rod attached to buildings or vessels to *protect* them from lightning by conducting it into the earth or water —**Light ship** *n* A ship anchored and hoisting a strong light to serve as a lighthouse —**Lightsome**, lit sum, *a* Bright, light, gay, cheering —**Lightsomely**, lit sum li, *adv* In a lightsome manner —**Lightsomeness**, lit sum nes, *n*

Light, lit, *a* [A Sax *leóht*, D *licht*, G *leicht*, Icel *léttr*, Dan *let*, light, allied to L *levis* (whence *levity*), Gr *elachys*, Skr *laghu*, light Hence *alight*, *lighter* (boat), *lights*] Not heavy, having little weight, not burdensome, easy to be lifted borne, or carried, not oppressive, easy to be suffered or endured, easy to be performed, not difficult, easy to be digested, not oppressive to the stomach, not heavily armed, or armed with light weapons, swift, nimble, not dense or gross, not strong not copious or vehement (a *light* rain), inconsiderable, easily influenced by trifling considerations, unsteady, volatile, trifling, gay, airy, wanton, unchaste, not of legal weight (*light* coin), loose, sandy, easily pulverized (a *light* soil), having a sensation of giddiness, employed in light work (a *light* porter) —*To set light by*, to slight, to treat as of no importance —*To make light of* to treat as of little consequence, to slight, to disregard —**Lighten**, lit'n *v t* To make lighter or less heavy, to relieve of a certain amount of weight, to make less burdensome or oppressive, to alleviate —**Lighter**, li tèr, *n* A large open flat bottomed barge often used in lightening or unloading and loading ships —**Light fingered**, *a* Thievish, addicted to petty thefts often applied to pickpockets —**Light footed**, *a* Nimble in running or dancing, active —**Light headed** *a* Having dizziness or giddiness in the head, dizzy, delirious, thoughtless, heedless, weak, volatile, unsteady —**Lightheadedness**, *n* State of being light-headed, dizziness, giddiness —**Light-hearted** *a* Free from grief or anxiety, gay, cheerful, merry —**Light heartedness**, *n* —**Light horse**, *n* Light armed cavalry —**Light horseman**, *n* A light armed cavalry soldier —**Light-infantry**, *n* Infantry selected and trained for rapid evolutions —**Lightly**, lit li, *adv* In a light manner, with little weight, nimbly, airily, easily, slightly, cheerfully, gaily —**Lightness** lit nes, *n* The condition or quality of being light, the opposite of heaviness, agility, briskness, levity —**Lights**, lits *n pl* The lungs [Colloq]—**Light-weight**, *n* *Sporting*, a man or animal below a fixed weight

Light, lit, *v i* —pret & pp *lighted*, sometimes *lit* [A Sax *lihtan*, to descend, alight, from *leóht*, light, not heavy to *alight* from horseback or a vehicle is to make it lighter by relieving it of weight] To descend, as from a horse or carriage (with *down*, *off*, *from*), to fly or fall and settle, to come to rest, to fall or come by chance, to happen to find with *on* or *upon*

Lign aloes, lin-al ōz, *n* [*Lign-* is from L *lignum*, wood] Aloes wood or agallochum

Ligneous, lig'nē-us, *a* [L *ligneus*, from *lignum*, wood] Made of wood, consisting of wood, resembling wood, woody, wooden —**Ligniferous**, lig-nif'er-us, *a* Producing wood, yielding wood —**Lignification**, lig'ni-fi-kā'shon, *n* The act of lignifying, or the state of being lignified —**Ligniform**, lig'ni-form, *a* Like wood, resembling wood —**Lignify**, lig'ni fi, *v t* —*lignified*, *lignifying* [L *lignum*, and *facio*, to make] To convert into wood —*v i* To become wood —**Lignin**, **Lignine**, lig'nin, *n* A modification of cellulose, vegetable fibre —**Ligniperdous**, lig-ni-per'dus, *a* [L *lignum*, and *perdo*, to destroy] Wood destroying said of certain insects.—**Lignite**, lig'nit, *n* Fossil wood, wood-coal, or brown coal, a combustible substance mineralised to a certain degree, but retaining distinctly its woody texture —**Lignitic**, lig-nit'ik, *a* Containing lignite, resembling lignite —**Lignitiferous**, lig ni tif'er us, *a*. *Geol* applied to strata containing beds of lignite. —**Lignous**, **Lignose**, lig'nus, lig'nōs, *a* Ligneous — **Lignum vitæ**, lig-num-vī'tē, *n*. [L , wood of life, from its hardness and durability] The popular name of a small West Indian and South American tree, the wood of which is valued for its extreme hardness

Ligula, **Ligule** lig'ū la, lig'ūl, *n* [L *ligula*, a strap from *ligo*, to bind Ligament] *Bot* a strap shaped petal of composite flowers, the membrane at the base of a grass leaf —**Ligulate**, **Ligulated**, lig'ū-lāt, lig'ū lā-ted, *a* Like a bandage or strap, *bot* having the form of a ligula applied especially to the ray florets of composite flowers

Ligure li gūr, *n* [Gr *linggourion*, *ligurion*.] A kind of precious stone (O T)

Ligurite, lig'ū rit, *n* [From *Liguria*] A kind of gem of an apple green colour, occasionally speckled

Like, lik, *a* [A Sax *lic*, *gelic*=D *lyk*, *gelyk*, Icel *líkr*, *glíkr*, G *gleich*, Goth *leiks*, *galeiks*, like From A Sax *lic*, form, body (see Lichgate) Hence the termination in *each*, *such*, *which*, and the *ly* of adjectives and adverbs, as also the verb *to like*] Equal, exactly corresponding, of the same kind, similar, resembling (*like* passions), probable, likely (it is *like* he will) feeling equal or disposed to —*Had like*, was like, had nearly, came little short of *Like* is frequently suffixed to nouns to form adjectives denoting resemblance, as child*like*, &c —*n* Some person or thing resembling another, an exact counterpart —*adv* In the same or a similar manner, similarly, likely, probably —**Likelihood**, lik li hud, *n* Likeliness, probability —**Likeliness**, lik li nes, *n* The condition or quality of being likely —**Likely**, lik li, *a* Like the truth, credible, probable (a *likely* story), giving a probability of something (I am *likely* to be from home to-morrow), suitable, well adapted, or convenient for some purpose —*adv* Probably, as may be expected or reasonably thought —**Likeminded**, *a* Having a like disposition or purpose —**Liken**, li kn, *v t* To make like, to cause to resemble, to compare, to represent as resembling —**Likeness**, lik nes, *n* The condition or quality of being like, similarity, what exactly resembles something else, especially, a portrait —**Likewise**, lik wiz, *conj* and *adv* In like manner, also, moreover, too

Like, lik, *v t* —*liked*, *liking* [A Sax *lician*, *gelician*, to please, to suit, lit to be *like* one's tastes originally impersonal, D *lyken*, to suit, Icel *líka*, to please, to like, from the adjective (which see)] To please or suit used impersonally†, to be pleased with in a moderate degree, to approve, to take satisfaction in, to enjoy —*v i* To be pleased, to choose —*n* A liking ; a fancy: used chiefly in the phrase *likes and dislikes* —**Likeable**, lik'a-bl, *a* Such as to attract liking ; lovable — **Likeableness**, lik a bl-nes, *n* Quality of being likeable. —**Liking**, lik ing, *n*. Inclination, desire, satisfaction often with *for* or *to* (an amusement to your *liking*).

Lilac, lī'lak, *n* [Sp *lilac*, Ar. *lilak*, lilac; Per *lilaj*, from a word meaning blue.] A beautiful flowering shrub with flowers generally bluish or white, originally a native of Persia.

Liliputian, **Lilliputian**, lil-i-pū'shan, *n* A member of the diminutive race of beings

described in Swift's imaginary kingdom of *Lilliput*, a person of very small size — *a* Very small, pigmean

Lilt, lilt, *v t* and *i* [Akin to *lull*.] To sing, especially in a cheerful manner, to give musical or harmonious utterance (*poet*.)—*n* A song, a tune

Lily, lil i, *n* [A Sax *lilie*, from L *lilium*, Gr *leirion*.] The popular name of many bulbous plants with showy and fragrant flowers, as the white lily, orange lily, tiger lily, scarlet lily, &c —*Lily of the valley* a perennial plant with small white bell shaped flowers — **Liliaceous**, lil i ā shus *a* Pertaining to the order of lilies, lily like.—**Lily-encrinite** *n* Same as *Encrinite* —**Lily faced**, *a* Pale faced —**Lily handed**, *a* Having white delicate hands —**Lily hyacinth**, *n* A bulbous plant with blue flowers, a kind of squill — **Lily livered**, *a* White livered, cowardly (*Shak*.) —**Lily white**, *a* White as a lily

Limaceous, li mā shus, *a* [L *limax*, *limacis*, a slug, a snail.] Of or pertaining to the slugs or garden snails without shells

Limb, lim, *n*. [A Sax *lim*, Icel *limr*, Dan and Sw *lem*, a limb The *b* is added as in *crumb*, *thumb*, &c.] One of the jointed members of the human body or of any animal, an arm or leg, more especially the latter, a pretty large or main branch of a tree — *v t* To supply with limbs to dismember, to tear the limbs from —**Limbed** limd, *a* Having limbs mostly in composition (large *limbed*, short *limbed*)

Limb, lim, *n* [L *limbus* a border, edging or fringe] *Astron* the border or outer most edge of the sun or moon, the graduated edge of a circle or other astronomical or surveying instrument, &c., *bot* the border or upper spreading part of a monopetalous corolla, or of a petal or sepal — **Limbate**, lim bāt *a* *Bot* bordered, as when one colour is surrounded by an edging of another

Limber, lim bėr, *a* [Closely allied to *limp*, pliant, flaccid.] Easily bent, flexible, pliant —*v t* To render limber or pliant — **Limberness**, lim bėr nes, *n* The quality of being limber

Limber, lim bėr, *n* [Really a plural form from Icel *limar*, limbs, branches of a tree, akin to *limb*.] *Artill* a carriage on two wheels with the ammunition boxes and shafts for the horses, attached to the gun carriage, properly so called, of a field gun or cannon, *pl* thills, shafts of a carriage (*Ireland*) —*v t* To attach the limber to

Limbo, lim bō *n* [It, from L *limbus*, a hem or edge] A region beyond this world in which, as was believed by some, the souls of those who have not offended by personal acts are detained till the final judgment, any similar region apart from this world, a prison or other place of confinement (*colloq*.)

Lime, lim, *n* [A Sax *lim*, glue cement D *lijm*, Icel *lim*, G *leim*, glue allied to *loam*, L *limus*, slime Skr *li* to be viscous] A viscous substance for catching birds, bird lime, a most useful caustic earth, obtained from chalk and other kinds of limestones, used in the manufacture of mortar and other cements, and as a manure to fertilize land, also mortar made with lime —*v t* —*limed*, *liming* To smear with bird lime, to entangle, to ensnare, to manure with lime, to cement or glue (*Shak*.) —**Lime-burner**, *n* One who burns limestone to form lime —**Limekiln**, lim kil, *n* A kiln in which limestone is exposed to a strong heat and reduced to lime — **Lime light**, *n* A very powerful light produced by turning an oxyhydrogen flame on a ball of lime —**Limestone**, lim stōn, *n* A kind of stone consisting of varieties of carbonate of lime — **Lime wash** *n* A coating given with lime water, whitewash —**Lime water**, *n* Water impregnated with lime —**Limy**, li mi, *a* Smeared with bird lime, containing lime, resembling or having the qualities of lime

Lime, lim, *n* [Formerly *line*, from A Sax *lind*, D and G *linde*, Dan Sw Icel *lind*, the tree] The linden tree, a large and handsome tree, the wood of which is light and white, and is extensively used by carvers, musical-instrument makers, &c

Lime, lim, *n* [Fr *lime*, from Per *limū*, *limūn*, whence also *lemon*.] A species of tree cultivated in the south of Europe, and producing an inferior sort of lemon, used for flavouring punch, sherbet, &c —**Lime-juice**, *n* The juice of the lime, used, among other purposes, as a specific against scurvy

Limit, lim it, *n* [Fr *limite*, from L *limes*, *limitis*, a bound or limit, allied to *limen*, a threshold, akin *lintel*, *eliminate*.] That which terminates, circumscribes, or confines, bound border, utmost extent, *math* a determinate quantity to which a variable one continually approaches, but can never exceed —*v t* To act limits or bounds to, to bound, to confine within certain bounds, to circumscribe, to restrain, to narrow or confine the signification of, to apply exclusively (words or conceptions) —**Limitable** lim i ta bl, *a* Capable of being limited —**Limitarian**, lim i tā ri an, *n* One that holds that a part of the human race only are to be saved —**Limitary**, lim i ta ri, *a* Circumscribed or bounded in power or authority —**Limitation** lim i tā shon *n* The act of limiting, bounding or circumscribing, the condition of being so limited, that which limits, limiting circumstance restriction, qualification — **Limited** lim i ted, *p* and *a* Confined within limits narrow, circumscribed —*Limited liability* such liability as that of a company whose partners or shareholders are liable only for the amount of the shares subscribed —*Limited monarchy* a monarchy in which the monarch shares the supreme power with a class of nobles, with a popular body or with both —**Limitedly** lim i ted li *adv* In a limited manner or degree —**Limitedness**, lim it-ed nes *n* — **Limiter** lim i tėr, *n* One who limits —**Limitless** lim it-les, *a* Having no limits, unbounded, boundless, infinite

Limn lim, *v t* [Fr *enluminer*, from L *illumino* to illuminate.] To draw or paint, to make a portrait or likeness of —**Limner**, lim nėr *n* One who limns, a painter of portraits or miniatures

Limosis, li mō sis, *a* [Gr *limos*, hunger] *Med* a ravenous appetite caused by disease

Limp, limp, *v i* [A Sax *limp halt*, *lemphealt*, limping halt lame comp L G *lumpen*, to limp Icel *limpa*, weakness allied to *limp limber*, and probably to *lame*.] To halt or walk lamely —*n* The act of limping, a halt in one's gait — **Limpingly**, lim ping li, *adv* In a limping or halting manner

Limp limp, *a* [Akin to *limp* the verb, and to *limber*, comp Skr *lamb*, to hang] Easily bent, flexible, pliant, lacking stiffness, flaccid

Limpet lim pet, *n* [O Fr *limpine*, a limpet, comp Gr *lepas*, *lepados* a limpet] A univalve mollusc with a conical shell, found adhering to rocks

Limpid lim pid, *a* [L *limpidus*, allied to Gr *lampo*, to shine, hence akin to *lamp*.] Characterized by clearness or transparency, clear and bright, translucent, transparent said of water —**Limpidity**, **Limpidness**, lim pid i ti, lim pid nes, *n* The state of being limpid

Limy, *a* Under **Lime**

Lin, **Linn**, lin, *n* [Ir *linn*, W *llyn*, a pool] A cataract or waterfall, the pool below a fall

Linch pin linsh, *n* [Lit axle pin from A Sax *lynis*, an axle tree D *luns*, *lens*, G *linse*, a linch pin] A pin used to prevent the wheel of a carriage or other vehicle from sliding off the axle tree, an axle pin

Lincture, lingk tūr, *n* [L *lingo*, *linctum*, to lick] A medicine to be taken by licking

Linden, lin den, *n* [An adj form from A Sax Icel Sw and Dan *lind*, D and G *linde*, the linden **Lime**, the tree] The lime-tree

Line, lin, *n* [A. Sax *line*, a cord or line, from L *linea*, a linen thread, a string, a line or stroke, from *linens*, flaxen, *linum*, flax, Fr *ligne*, a line **Linen**] A small rope or cord, a thread-like marking, as with a pen, pencil, &c, a stroke or score, a marking or furrow upon the hands or face, a mark traced or imagined to show latitude, longitude, temperature, or the like on a map or the globe *the line* being specifically the equator, a row of things, a straight row of soldiers drawn up with an extended front, a similar disposition of ships in preparation for an engagement, a straight row of words or figures between two margins (a page of thirty *lines*), the words which form a certain number of poetical feet, a verse, an outline, contour, lineament (a ship of fine *lines*), a short epistle, one as it were consisting of only a line of writing, course of thought, conduct, occupation, policy, or the like, conceived as directed toward an end or object, a continuous or connected series, as of descendants from a common progenitor, a series of public conveyances, as coaches steamers, and the like, passing between places with regularity (a *line* of ships to New Zealand), *fort* (*pl*) works made to cover extended positions, and presenting a front in only one direction to the enemy, as a measure, the twelfth part of an inch —*Agonic lines* **Agonic** — *Line of collimation* **Collimation** —*Visual line* the line or ray conceived to pass from an object to the eye —*Line of defence mil* the distance of any part of a fortification from the work that flanks it —*Equinoctial line* the equator, the equinoctial *Lines of force*, in *elect* the lines along which mutual tant force acts — *Isogonal*, *isodynamic*, *isogonic lines* See the adjectives —*Meridian line*, a line drawn at any position to show the directions of true north and south — *Troops of the line*, the ordinary infantry of an army —*A ship of the line*, formerly a ship of seventy four guns and upwards —*Line of beauty*, a fanciful sort of graceful line to which different artists have given different forms —*Fraunhofer's lines*, the dark lines observed crossing a spectrum at right angles to its length, named after *Fraunhofer* a Bavarian optician who first thoroughly investigated them *v t* —*lined*, *lining* To draw lines upon to mark with lines or thread like strokes —**Liner** li ner *n* A ship of the line, also one of a line of ocean going ships

Line lin, *v t* —*lined*, *lining* [O E *line* flax or linen, the original meaning being to deck] To garment with *linen*, ultimate origin same as that of preceding word] To cover on the inside, to protect by a layer on the inside (to *line* a garment), to put in the inside of (to *line* one's purse) —**Lining**, lin ing, *n* The covering of the inner surface of anything, a substance of some kind forming an inside and strengthening, layer

Lineage, lin ē aj, *n* [Fr *lignage*, from *ligne*, L *linea*, a line **Line**] Descendants in a line from a common progenitor, line of descent from an ancestor, race progeny —**Lineal**, lin ē al *a* [L *lineālis*] Composed of lines, in a direct line from an ancestor, hereditary, pertaining to or ascertained by a line or lines (*lineal measure*) —**Lineally**, lin ē al li, *adv* In a lineal manner, in a direct line of descent —**Lineament**, lin ē a ment, *n* [L *lineamentum*] The outline or contour of a body or figure, particularly of the face, a line of form or feature —**Linear**, lin ē ėr, *a* [L *linearis*] Pertaining to a line, consisting of lines, lineal, in *bot* like a line in form, long and slender —*Linear perspective*, that which regards only the positions, magnitudes and forms of the objects delineated —**Linearly**, lin ē ėr li, *adv* In a linear manner —**Lineate**, **Lineated**, **Lineolate**, lin ē āt, lin ē ā ted, lin'ē ō lāt, *a* *Bot* marked longitudinally with depressed parallel lines

Linen, lin en, *n* [Properly an adj signifying made of flax, from A Sax *lin*, flax, L *linum*, Gr *linon*, flax, comp Armor *lin*, W *llin*, flax] Cloth made of **flax**, a flaxen fabric or material, underclothing in general, because chiefly made of linen or similar materials —*a* Made of flax, or yarn from flax —**Linen draper**, *n* A person who sells linen goods by retail

Ling, ling, *n* [D *lng*, Dan and N *lange*, G *leng*, *langfisch*, so named from being

long] A fish of the cod family, rather long in proportion to its thickness, abounding in the British seas, and salted and dried in great numbers

Ling, ling, *n* [Icel and Dan *lyng*, heather] Common heather

Lingam, ling gam, *n* [Skr] A conventional symbol of the male organ of generation, held sacred among the Hindus

Linger, ling ger, *v i* [From A Sax *lengra*, compar of *lang*, long, comp the verb *lower*, from compar of *low*] To delay, to loiter, to lag or hang behind, to be slow to move or act, to hesitate, to remain long (the disease *lingers*) —*v t* To spend in a wearisome manner with *out* or *away* —**Linger-er**, ling'ger-er, *n* One who lingers —**Lingering**, ling'ger-ing, *p* and *a* Remaining or continuing long, protracted (a *lingering* disease) —**Lingeringly**, ling'ger-ing-li, *adv* In a lingering manner

Lingo, ling'gō, *n* [L *lingua*, the tongue] Language, speech, a contemptuous term for language one does not understand [Vulgar]

Lingual, ling gwal, *a* [L *lingua*, the tongue, originally *dingua*, cog with E *tongue* (comp L *lacrima*, E *tear*)] Pertaining to the tongue, pronounced chiefly by means of the tongue —*n* A letter pronounced chiefly by means of the tongue, as *l r* —**Linguadental**, ling gwa-den'tal, *a* [L *lingua*, tongue, and *dens*, a tooth] Uttered by the joint use of the tongue and teeth, as the letters *d* and *t* —*n* A sound so uttered —**Linguiform**, ling gwi-form, *a* Having the form or shape of a tongue —**Linguist**, ling gwist, *n* A person skilled in languages, one who knows several languages —**Linguister**, ling gwis'tėr, *n* A dabbler in linguistics —**Linguistic**, ling gwis'tik, *a* Relating to language or to the affinities of language philological —**Linguistics**, ling gwis'tiks, *n* The science of language, or of the origin significations, affinities, and application of words, comparative philology —**Lingula**, ling'gū-la, *n* [Lit little tongue, from the shape of the valves] A remarkable genus of brachiopodous molluscs found fossil in the early Silurian period and still living —**Lingulate**, ling'gū-lāt, *a* Shaped like the tongue or a strap, ligulate

Liniment, lin'i-ment *n* [L *linimentum*, from *lino*, to anoint (*letter*, *literature*, being from same stem)] *Med* a species of soft ointment, of a stimulating or soothing character, to be rubbed into the skin

Lining *n* Under Line

Link, lingk, *n* [A Sax *hlence*, Sw *länk*, Dan *lenke*, Icel *hlekkr*, a link, G *gelenk*, a joint, a link (from *lenken*, to bend)] A single ring or division of a chain, any thing doubled and closed like a link, some thing that serves to connect one thing or part with another, any constituent part of a connected series *land measuring*, a division of Gunter's chain, having a length of 7 92 inches, *mach* any straight rod connecting two rotating pieces by flexible joints —*v t* To connect by, or as if by, a link or links, to unite or join —*v i* To be joined or connected with *together* or *in* —**Link motion**, *n* Motion communicated by links, applied especially to a system of gearing for working the valves of a locomotive engine

Link, lingk, *n* [Origin uncertain, perhaps equivalent to *lint*, the first part of *lin stock*] A torch made of tow or other materials, with tar or pitch —**Link boy**, **Link man**, *n* A boy or man that carries a link to light passengers

Links, lingks, *n pl* [A Sax *hlinc*, rising ground, same root as L *clivus*, sloping [DECLINE] A stretch of flat or slightly undulating ground on the sea-shore lying uncultivated [Scotch]

Linnæan, **Linnean**, lin nē'an, *a* Pertaining to Linnæus, the celebrated botanist

Linnet, lin'et, *n* [A Sax *linet*, Fr *linot*, *linotte*, from L *linum*, flax] One of the commonest of British singing birds, frequenting open heaths and commons

Linoleum, li-nō'le-um, *n* [L *linum*, flax, and *oleum*, oil] A preparation of linseed-oil with chlorides of sulphur, which when mixed with ground cork and pressed upon canvas forms floor-cloth; the floor-cloth thus produced

Linseed, lin sēd, *n* [O E *lin*, flax LINE] The seed of flax —**Linseed-cake**, *n* The solid mass which remains when oil is expressed from flax seed, used as food for cattle and sheep —**Linseed meal**, *n* Meal made from flax-seed —**Linseed-oil**, *n* An oil procured by pressure from the seed of flax —**Linsey woolsey**, lin si wul si, *n* A fabric made of linen and wool, an incongruous mixture (*Shak*) —*a* Made of linen and wool mixed, of different and unsuitable ingredients

Linstock, lin stok, *n* [For *lintstock*, *lunt stock*, from D *lont*, Dan *lunte*, a match, and *stock* a stick] A staff with a crotch or fork at one end to hold a lighted match, used in firing cannon

Lint, lint *n* [A Sax *linet*, L *linteum*, *linteus*, from *linum*, flax LINE] Flax, linen scraped into a soft substance, and used for dressing wounds and sores

Lintel lin tel, *n* [O Fr *lintel* Fr *linteau*, from L L *limitellus*, dim from L *limes*, *limitis*, a limit LIMIT] The horizontal piece of timber or stone over a door, window, or similar opening

Lion, li on, *n* [Fr *lion*, from L *leo*, *leonis*, a lion, Gr *leōn*] A well known carnivorous animal, of a tawny colour, having a full flowing mane in the male, and a tufted tail, a sign of the zodiac, Leo, an object of interest and curiosity (the *lion* of the day to visit the *lions* of the place) a usage derived from the time when the lions kept in the Tower of London were one of the chief sights to which strangers were taken —*Lion's provider*, a popular name for the jackal —*Lion's share*, the whole or a very disproportionate share in advantages —**Lionel**, **Lionet**, li on el, li on et, *n* A lion's whelp, a young lion —**Lioness**, li on es, *n* The female of the lion —**Lion hearted**, *a* Having a lion's courage, brave and magnanimous —**Lionism**, li'on izm, *n* The attracting of notice as a lion, the treating of a person as an object of curiosity —**Lionize**, li on iz, *v t* To visit, as the objects of curiosity in a place, to treat as a lion or object of curiosity and interest —*v i* To visit the objects of interest of a place

Lip, lip, *n* [A Sax *lippe*=D *lip*, Dan and G *lippe*, allied to verb to *lap*, Lith *lupa*, Per *lab*, Hind *lub*, L *labium*, lip, *lambo*, to lap] The name of the two fleshy or muscular parts (upper and lower) covering the front teeth in man and many other animals, something similar, the edge or border of something hollow (as a vessel, a wound), brink or margin —*v t* To touch, as with the lip, to kiss —**Lip devotion**, *n* Prayers uttered by the lips without the desires of the heart —**Lip language**, *n* Oral or articulate language, in contradistinction to the language of signs —**Lipped**, lipt, *a* Having lips —**Lip reading**, *n* Understanding what one says from the movement of his lips used in regard to the deaf and dumb —**Lip-service**, *n* A mere verbal profession of service —**Lip-wisdom**, *n* Wisdom in talk without practice

Lipogram, li'pō-gram, *n* [Gr *leipō*, to leave, and *gramma*, a letter] A writing in which a particular letter is wholly omitted —**Lipogrammatic**, li pō gram mat ik, *a* Pertaining to lipograms —**Lipogrammatism**, li-pō gram'mat-izm, *n* The art of writing lipograms —**Lipogrammatist**, li-pō gram mat ist, *n* One who writes lipograms

Lippitude, lip i tūd, *n* [L *lippitudo*, from *lippus*, blear-eyed] Soreness of eyes, blearedness

Liquate, li kwāt, *v i* and *t* —*liquated*, *liquating* [L *liquo*, *liquatum* LIQUID] To melt, to liquefy, *metal* to separate from a less fusible metal, by applying just sufficient heat to melt the more easily liquefiable —**Liquation**, li-kwā shon, *n* The act or operation of liquating —**Liquefacient**, lik-wē-fā'shi-ent, *n* That which causes to melt —**Liquefaction**, lik-wē-fak'shon, *n* [L *liqueo*, to be fluid, and *facio*, to make] The act or operation of melting or dissolving, a becoming liquid, the state of being melted.—**Liquefiable**, lik'wē-fi-a-bl, *a* Capable of being liquefied.—**Liquefy**, lik'wē-fi, *v t* —*liquefied*, *liquefying* To convert from a solid form to that of a liquid; to melt by heat.—*v i* To be melted, to become liquid —**Liquescency**, li-kwes'en-si, *n* The condition of being liquescent —**Liquescent**, li kwes'ent, *a* [L *liquesco*, to melt] Melting, becoming fluid

Liqueur, li kūr' or li-kėr', *n* [Fr, lit liquor] A beverage composed of water, alcohol, sugar, and some infusion or extract from fruits, spices, and various aromatic substances

Liquid, lik'wid, *a* [L *liquidus*, from *liqueo*, to melt, from root seen also in *limo*, to smear (whence *liniment*), *litera*, a letter (whence *letter*, *literature*, *obliterate*), Skr *li*, to melt] Composed of particles that move freely among each other on the slightest pressure, fluid, not solid, flowing smoothly or easily to the ear, devoid of harshness, pronounced with a slight contact of the organs of articulation, smooth in sound (a *liquid* letter) —*n* A liquid, matter in the form of water, wine milk, &c, a non elastic fluid, a letter or sound pronounced with a smooth flowing sound, as *l* and *r* —**Liquidamber**, lik wid am bar, *n* [That is *liquid amber*] A kind of fragrant gum or resin from several trees —**Liquidate**, lik'wi-dāt, *v t* —*liquidated*, *liquidating* [Fr *liquider*, L *liquido*] To make liquid, to ascertain or reduce to precision in amount, to adjust, to dissolve or clear off (debts or liabilities), to pay, *com* to wind up, as the affairs of a firm or company, by settling with its debtors and creditors, apportioning the amount of profit and loss of each partner or shareholder, &c —**Liquidation**, lik-wi-dā shon, *n* The act of liquidating —**Liquidator**, lik wi dā'ter, *n* One who liquidates, a person appointed to conduct the winding up of the affairs of a firm or company —**Liquidity**, lik-wid i ti, *n* The state or quality of being liquid —**Liquidize** lik wid iz, *v t* To make liquid —**Liquidly**, lik wid li, *adv* In a liquid manner —**Liquidness**, lik wid nes, *n* The quality of being liquid —**Liquor**, lik'er, *n* [L *liquor*, from *liqueo*, to melt] A liquid or fluid substance, often specifically, an intoxicating beverage, drink —*In liquor*, intoxicated —*v t* To moisten, to drench —*v i* To drink, especially intoxicating liquor [Colloq]

Liquorice, lik'er is *n* [L L *liquiritia*, from Fr *liquerice*, Gr *glykyrrhiza* — *glykys*, sweet, and *rhiza*, root] A perennial plant of the bean family, the roots of which supply a well known sweet juice

Lira, lē'ra, *n* pl **Lire**, lē'rā [From L *libra*, a pound, whence also Fr *livre*] An Italian silver coin equivalent to a franc, or 10*d* nearly

Lisk, lisk, *n* [Dan *lyske*, the groin.] The flank or groin [Old and Provincal]

Lisp, lisp, *v i* [A Sax *wlisp*, *wlvps*, lisping; D *liespen*, Dan *lespe*, Sw *läspa*, to lisp; G *lispeln*, to whisper, to lisp] To pronounce the sibilant letters *s* and *z* imperfectly, as by giving the sound of *th* or *dh*, to speak imperfectly, as a child —*v t* To pronounce with a lisp or imperfectly —*n* The habit or act of lisping, the habitual utterance of *th* for *s* —**Lisper**, lis'pėr, *n* One who lisps —**Lispingly**, lis'ping-li, *adv* In a lisping manner

Lissencephalous, **Lissencephalate**, lis-en-sef'a lus, lis-en-sef'a-lāt, *n pl* [Gr *lissos*, smooth, and *encephalos*, brain] Having the hemispheres of the brain smooth or with few surface convolutions: said of animals (bats, rodents, &c)

Lissom, **Lissome**, lis'um, *a* [For *lithesome* LITHE] Supple, flexible; lithe; nimble, active —**Lissomeness**, lis'um-nes, *n* State of being lissome

List, list, *n* [A Sax *list*, selvedge=Icel *listi*, Sw *list*, Dan *liste*, a fillet, a selvedge; G *leiste*, a strip, a border; D *lijst*, border, margin, catalogue.] The edge or selvedge woven on cloth; a strip of cloth; a fillet; a limit or boundary, a line inclosing a field of combat or tournament ground, hence, *pl* the ground or field inclosed for a combat or competition; a roll or catalogue (a *list*

of names).—Civil list. Under CIVIL.—*v t* To enrol; to enlist; to fit or cover with list —*v i.* To enlist, as in the army

List, list, *v t* [A Sax *lystan*, to wish (used impers.), from *lust*, pleasure, so Icel *lysta*, Dan. *lyste*, D *lusten*, from the noun LUST] To desire or choose, to be disposed, to please (Sometimes impers with dative of a pronoun)—*n. Naut.* an inclination to one side (the ship has a list to port)

List, list, *v i* (Original form of *listen*, which is a lengthened form from A Sax *hlystan*, to listen, from *hlyst*, hearing, like Icel *hlusta*, to listen, from *hlust* an ear, allied to A. Sax *hleonian*, to hear, W *clust*, an ear, L *cluo* Gr *kluō*, to hear, and to E *loud*] To hearken, to attend, to listen —*v t* To listen to —**Listen,** lis n, *v i.* To attend closely with a view to hear, to give ear, to hearken —**Listener,** lis n ér, *n* One who listens, a hearkener

Listless, list'les, *a* [O E *list*, A Sax *lyst*, desire, pleasure See LIST, to desire] In different to or taking no pleasure in what is passing, languid and indifferent, unin terested, vacant —**Listlessly,** list les li, *adv* In a listless manner —**Listlessness,** list'les-nes, *n.* The state of being listless

Lit, lit, pret & pp of *light*, to kindle, also sometimes of *light*, to alight, to chance

Litany, li'a ni, *n* [Fr *litanie*, Gr *litaneia*, from *litainomai*, to pray, *lite*, a prayer] A solemn supplication used in public wor ship, a collection of short supplications in the *Book of Common Prayer*, uttered by the priest and people alternately

Litchi, lich i, *n* A delicious fruit yielded by a tree belonging to China and the Malayan Archipelago

Literal, lit'er al, *a* [L *literalis*, from *lit era*, a letter LETTER] According to the letter or verbal expression, not figurative or metaphorical, following the letter or exact words, not free (a *literal* transla tion), consisting of or expressed by letters —**Literalism,** lit'er al izm, *n* The act of adhering to the letter, a mode of inter preting literally —**Literalist,** lit'er al ist, *n* One who practises literalism, an inter preter according to the letter —**Literality,** lit-er-al i ti *n* The quality of being lit eral —**Literalization,** lit'er al i za shon, *n* The act of literalizing —**Literalize,** lit'er al iz, *v t.* To render literal, to interpret literally —**Literally,** lit'er al li, *adv* In a literal manner or sense, according to the primary and natural import of words, not figuratively —**Literalness,** lit'er al nes, *n* The state or quality of being literal —**Literary,** lit'er a-ri, *a* [L *literarius*] Pertaining to letters or literature, treat ing of or dealing with learning or learned men, engaged in literature, consisting in written or printed compositions (*literary* property).—**Literate,** lit'er āt, *a* [L *liter atus*] Instructed, learned, lettered —*n* One who has received a certain univer sity education, but has not graduated, a literary man —**Literatim,** lit-er ā tim, *adv* [L] Letter for letter —**Literato,** lit-er ā tō, *n* pl **Literati,** lit-er ā'ti [It *litterato*] A literary man, a litterateur [Rare in singular]—**Literator,** † lit'er ā-tėr, *n* [L] A literary man, a litterateur —**Literature,** lit'er-a-tūr, *n* [L *literatura*.] Learning, literary knowledge, literary productions collectively, the literary productions upon a given subject, or a particular branch of knowledge, the collective writings of a country or period, the class of writings in which beauty of style is a characteristic feature, belles-lettres, the literary profes sion, the calling of authors or books, &c

Lith, lith, *n* [A Sax *lith*—D lid, Dan *led*, Icel *lithr*, Goth *lithus*, limb, joint] A limb, a joint, a symmetrical part or division, a member

Litharge, lith'ārj, *n* [Gr *litharyyros*—*lithos*, stone, *argyros*, silver] An oxide of lead, much used in assaying as a flux, and entering into the composition of the glaze of common earthenware

Lithe, hwa, *a* [A Sax *lithe*, gentle; G *linde*, *gelind*, Dan. *lind*, Icel *linr*, soft, mild, allied to L *lentus*, pliant, *lenis*, mild (whence *lenity*) Hence *lissome*] That may be easily bent; pliant; flexible, limber —**Litheness,** liwnes, *n.* Pliancy, flexibility, limberness —**Lithesome,** liwsum, *a* Pliant, lissome

Lithia, lith i-a, *n.* [From Gr *lithos*, a stone] The oxide of the metal lithium of a white colour, acrid and caustic, *med* the forma tion of stone, gravel, or concretions in the human body —**Lithic,** lith'ik, *a* Pertain ing to or consisting of stone, pertaining to stone in the bladder —**Lithium,** lith i um, *n* The metallic base of lithia, of a silver white lustre, the lightest of all known solids

Lithocarp, lith o-kārp, *n* [Gr *lithos* a stone, and *karpos*, fruit] A fossil fruit

Lithodome, lith o-dōm, *n* [Gr *lithos*, stone, and *domos*, a dwelling] One of those molluscous animals which make holes in rocks, shells, &c, in which they lodge —**Lithodomous,** li thod o-mus, *a* Relating to molluscs which perforate stones, &c

Lithofracteur, lith ō frak tėr, *n* [Fr, from Gr *lithos*, and Fr *fracteur*, to fracture] A powerful explosive compound, composed of nitro-glycerine, siliceous earth, nitrate of soda, sulphur, &c

Lithogenous, li thoj e-nus, *a* [Gr *lithos*, a stone, and root *gen*, to produce] Stone producing, pertaining to animals which form coral

Lithoglyphics, Lithoglyptics, lith o-glif iks, lith-o glip tiks, *n* [Gr *lithos*, a stone, and *glyphō*, to engrave] The art of en graving on precious stones, &c —**Litho glyphic,** lith o glif ik, *a* Relating to this art

Lithograph, lith o-graf, *v t* [Gr *lithos*, a stone and *graphō*, to write] To engrave or trace on stone and transfer to paper, &c, by printing —*n* A print from a draw ing on stone —**Lithographer,** li thog ra fėr *n* One who practises lithography —**Lithographic, Lithographical,** lith-o-graf ik lith-o-graf i kal, *a* Pertaining to lithography, engraved upon or printed from stone —*Lithographic stone* litho-*graphic slate*, a slaty compact limestone of a yellowish colour and fine grain used for receiving the designs in lithography —**Lithographically,** lith-o-graf i kal li, *adv* By the lithographic art —**Lithography** li thog ra fi, *n* The art of writing or draw ing with special pigments on a peculiar kind of stone, and of producing impres sions from it on paper

Lithoid, Lithoidal, lith oid, li thoi dal, *a* [Gr *lithos*, a stone] Resembling a stone, of a stony structure

Lithologic, Lithological, lith o-loj ik lith o-loj i kal, *a* [Gr *lithos*, a stone, and *logos*, discourse] Of or pertaining to lithology or the science of stones —**Litho logically,** lith o loj i kal li *adv* In a lithological manner, from a lithological point of view —**Lithologist,** li thol o-jist *n* A person skilled in the science of stones —**Lithology,** li thol o-ji, *n* The science or natural history of stones, the study of the mineral structure of rocks

Lithomarge, lith o marj, *n* [Gr *lithos*, stone, L *marga*, marl] A term applied to varieties of clay of great fineness and capable of being fused into a soft slag

Lithontriptor, lith on trip tėr, *n* [Gr *lithos*, stone, and *tribō*, to grind down] Same as *Lithotrior*

Lithophagous, li thof a-gus, *a.* [Gr *lithos*, stone, and *phagō* to eat] Eating or swal lowing stones or gravel, also, perforating stones, as certain mollusca

Lithophane, lith o-fān, *n* [Gr *lithos*, a stone, and *phainō*, to show] A style of ornamentation produced by impressing thin sheets of porcelain in a soft state with figures, which become visible by transmitted light, as in lamps, windows, &c

Lithophotography, lith'o-fō-tog' ra fi, *n* The art of producing prints from litho graphic stones by means of photographic pictures developed on their surface

Lithophyl, lith'o-fil, *n* [Gr *lithos*, stone, *phyllon*, a leaf] A fossil leaf or impres sion of a leaf, or a stone containing such

Lithophyte, lith o-fit, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, stone, *phyton*, a plant] A polyp whose substance is stony or horny, as the corals —**Litho phytic, Lithophytous,** lith-o-fit'ik, li-thof i-tus, *a.* Pertaining to lithophytes.

Lithotint, lith'o-tint, *n.* A tinted picture produced by lithography

Lithotome, lith o-tōm, *n* (Gr *lithos*, stone, and *temnō*, to cut] A surgical instrument for cutting into the bladder in operations for the stone —**Lithotomic, Lithotomical,** lith-o-tom'ik, lith-o-tom'i kal, *a.* Pertain ing to or performed by lithotomy —**Li thotomist,** li thot o-mist, *n* One who per forms the operation of lithotomy —**Lithot omy,** li-thot o mi, *n.* The operation, art, or practice of cutting for the stone in the bladder

Lithotripsy, lith o-trip si, *n* Same as *Li thotrity* —**Lithotriptist** lith'o trip-tist, *n* Same as *Lithotritist* —**Lithotriptor,** lith o trip tėr, *n* Same as *Lithotritor*

Lithotrity, li thot ri ti, *n.* [Gr *lithos*, a stone, and L *tero tritum*, to grind] The operation of crushing to pieces a stone in the bladder by means of an instrument called a lithotritor —**Lithotritic,** lith o-trit ik, *a* Pertaining to lithotrity —**Lith otritist,** lith o trit ist, *n* One who per forms lithotrity —**Lithotritor,** lith o tri tėr *n* An instrument for breaking to pieces a stone in the bladder

Lithotypy, li thot i pi, *n* A peculiar pro cess of stereotyping by pressing into a mould taken from a form of type a com position which hardens into a stony sub stance —**Lithotype,** lith o tip *n* A kind of stereotype plate produced by lithotypy

Litigate, lit i gāt, *v t* —*litigated litigating* [L *litigo*, *litigatum*—*lis*, *litis*, strife, dis pute, and *ago*, to carry on] To make the subject of a lawsuit, to bring before a court of law for decision —*v i* To carry on a suit by judicial process —**Litigable,** lit i ga bl, *a* Capable of being litigated or defended at law —**Litigant,** lit i gant, *a* Disposed to litigate, contending in law, engaged in a lawsuit —*n* A person en gaged in a lawsuit —**Litigation,** lit i gā shon, *n* The act or process of litigating, the proceedings in a suit at law, a law suit —**Litigator** lit i gā tėr *n* One who litigates —**Litigiosity,** li tij i os i ti, *n* The character of being litigious —**Liti gious,** li tij us, *a* [L *litigiosus*, from *liti gium* a dispute] Inclined to go to law, fond of litigation, given to bringing law suits, contentious.—**Litigiously,** li tij us li, *adv* In a litigious manner —**Litigious ness,** li tij us nes, *n*

Litmus lit mus, *n* [From G *lackmus*, D *lakmoes*—*lack* lacker and *mus*, *moes*, pulp, pap] A colouring matter procured from certain lichens used as a test for acids, paper tinged blue with it turning red with acids, and blue again with alkalies

Litotes, li to tēz *n* [Gr *litotēs* plainness, simplicity] *Rhet* a figure which expresses less than what is intended to be conveyed. Thus, 'a citizen of no mean city,' means, 'of an illustrious or important city'

Litre, lē tr, *n* [Fr, from Gr *litra*, a pound] The French standard measure of capacity, equal to 61 028 cubic inches, the English imperial gallon being fully 4½ litres

Litter, lit ėr, *n* [Fr *litière*, from L L *lectaria*, from L *lectus*, a bed, same root as *lie*, *lay*] A kind of frame for support ing a bed, in which a person may be borne by men or by a horse, straw, hay, or other soft substance, used as a bed for horses and other animals, articles scattered in a slovenly manner, scattered rubbish, a condition of disorder —*v t* To furnish (animals) with litter or bedding, to spread straw, &c, for, to scatter in a careless or slovenly manner —*v i* To lie or sleep in litter

Litter, lit ėr, *n* [Comp Icel *lātr*, the place where animals lay their young, from *lag*, a laying, Sc *lachter*, the quantity of eggs a hen lays] The young produced at a birth by a quadruped which brings forth several at a birth, a birth or bringing forth, as of pigs, kittens, rabbits, puppies, &c —*v t* To bring forth or give birth to said of such quadrupeds as the sow, cat, rabbit.—*v i* To bring forth a litter.

Litterateur, lit'ėr-a-tėr, *n* [Fr *littérateur* LITERAL] A literary man, one who adopts literature as a profession

Little, lit'l, *a* —comparative *less*, superla tive *least* (both from a different root), su-

perlative very rarely *littlest* [A Sax *lytel*, D *luttel*, Icel *lítill*, Sw *liten*, Dan *liden*, *lille*, Goth *leitils*, little, same root as *leut*] Small in size or extent; not great or large, short in duration, small in quantity or amount, of small dignity, power, or importance, of small force or weight, slight, inconsiderable, small in mind, petty, mean, narrow —*n* That which is little, a small quantity, space, &c., small degree or scale, miniature —*A little*, some what, to or in a small degree, to a limited extent —*By little and little* by slow degrees, gradually —*adv* In a small quantity or degree —**Littleness**, lit'l nes, *n* The state or quality of being little

Littoral, lit' ō ral, *a* [I *littoralis*, from *littus littoris*, the shore] Pertaining to a shore, inhabiting the sea shore —*Littoral zone* the interval or zone on a sea coast between high and low water mark

Lituate, Lituiform lit' ū āt lit' ū i form, *a* [L *lituus*, a staff used by the augurs in taking omens with a curled end] Curled or bent at one end somewhat similar to a bishop s pastoral staff —**Lituite**, lit' ū it *n* A fossil cephalopod shell of a spiral form at its smaller extremity

Liturgy, lit' ėr ji *n* [Gr *leitourgia—leitos*, public, from *laos*, *leōs* the people and *ergon*, work] The ritual or established formulas for public worship in those churches which use prescribed forms —**Liturgic, Liturgical**, li ter'jik, li ter'ji kal *a* Pertaining to a liturgy or to public prayer and worship —**Liturgics** li ter' jiks *n* The doctrine or theory of liturgies —**Liturgiology** lit ėr ji ol' o ji *n* The science or system of public ecclesiastical ceremonies —**Liturgist**, lit' ėr jist *n* One who favours or adheres to a liturgy

Live liv *v i* —*lived living* [A Sax *lifian*, to live or dwell, L G and D *leven*, I el *lifa* Dan *leve* G *leben* Goth *liban*, to live, akin *life*, same root as *leave* the original meaning being to be left, to survive] To have life, to be capable of performing the vital functions to continue, to remain still effective, not to perish to pass or spend life in a particular manner, to conduct one s self in life, to regulate one s life to abide, dwell reside, to feed subsist be nourished and supported (to *live on* grass or insects) to acquire a livelihood *Scrip* to be exempt from spiritual death —*v t* To pass or spend (to *live* a life of ease) —*To live down*, to live so as to subdue or give the lie to, to prove false by the course of one s life (to *live down* a calumny) —**Liver** liv' ėr *n* One who lives, one who resides, a resident one who lives in a certain manner (the manner being expressed by an adjective —**Living** liv' ing, *p* and *a* Having life not dead, producing action, animation and vigour quickening —*Living force in physics* the force of a body in motion —*Living rock* rock in its natural place and condition —*The living* those who are alive —*n* Means of subsistence, livelihood power of containing life manner of life, the benefice of a clergyman —**Livingly**, liv' ing li *adv* In a living state or manner —**Livingness** liv' ing nes, *n* State of being alive

Live liv, *a* [Short for *alive* that is in life] Having life, alive, not dead (a *live* ox, a *live* plant), ignited, not extinct (a *live* coal) vivid as colour —*Live salesman* a person whose business it is to sell live stock —*Live stock* the quadrupeds and other animals employed or reared on a farm —**Lived**, livd *a* Having a life existing used in composition (long *lived*, short *lived*) —**Livelihood** liv' li hud, *n* [Corrupted from O E *liflode livelode* A Sax *lif lâde*, lit life leading, lead or course of life, from *lif*, life and *lâd*, a leading, as in *lode lodestone* or *loadstone*] Means of maintaining life, support of life, maintenance —**Livelily**, liv' li li *adv* In a lively manner —**Liveliness** liv' li nes, *n* The quality or state of being lively or animated —**Livelong**, liv' long, *a* That endures long, lasting, durable —*Livelong day*, day throughout its whole length, entire day —**Lively**, liv' li, *a* Brisk, vivacious, active, animated, spirited, living, lifelike; strong, energetic, keen (a *lively* faith or hope); fresh, bright said of colours —*adv* In a lively manner —**Live-oak**, *n* A species of oak of the United States yielding very valuable timber

Liver, liv' ėr, *n* [A Sax *lifer*, D and Dan *lever*, Icel *lifr*, G *leber*, root doubtful] The glandular organ which in animals secretes the bile, in man placed in the right upper side and towards the front of the abdominal cavity —**Liver-colour, Liver coloured**, *a* Of the colour of the liver, reddish brown —**Livered**, liv' ėrd *a* Having a liver used in composition (white-*livered*) —**Liver fluke**, *n* A fluke worm —**Liverwort**, liv' ėr wėrt *n* [From the appearance of the plants] One of an order of cryptogamic plants, closely allied to the mosses

Livery, liv' ėr i *n* [Fr *livrée* a giving out, something given out or delivered over, from *livré* pp of *livrer*, to deliver, from L *liber* to liberate LIBERAL] Release, deliverance (*Mil*) an allowance of food stately given out as to a family to servants, to horses &c, hence, the state of a horse that is kept and fed at a certain rate (to keep horses at *livery*), a distinctive dress in which the male servants of some person of position are clad, a distinctive garb worn by any body or association of persons, the body or association of persons wearing such a garb, characteristic covering or outward appearance (the *livery* of May, of grief) —*v t* To clothe in, or as in livery —**Livery company** *n* A company of London liverymen —**Liveryman** liv' ėr i man *n* One who wears a livery, a member of one of the free guilds or companies of the city of London —**Livery servant**, *n* A servant who wears a livery —**Livery stable**, *n* A stable where horses are kept for hire

Livid, liv' id, *a* [L *lividus* from *liveo* to be black and blue] Black and blue, of a lead colour, discoloured as flesh by contusion —**Lividity, Lividness**, li vid' i ti, liv' id nes *n* The state of being livid

Livraison lē vrā' zon, *n* [Fr from *livrer* to deliver LIVERY] One of the parts or numbers of a book issued in parts

Livre lē' vr *n* [Fr from L *libra* a pound] An old French money of account superseded by the franc

Lixivial, Lixivious lik siv' i al, lik siv' i us, *a* [L *lixivius* made into lye *lixivium*, lye from *lix* ashes] Pertaining to lye or the water impregnated with alkaline salt extracted from wood ashes of the nature of lye obtained by lixiviation —**Lixiviate**, lik siv' i āt *v t* To subject to the process of lixiviation —**Lixiviation** lik siv' i ā' shon *n* The process of extracting alkaline salts from ashes by pouring water on them the water passing through them taking up the salts and thus forming lye —**Lixivium** lik siv' i um *n* Lye, that is, water impregnated with alkaline salts taken up from wood ashes

Lizard, liz' ard, *n* [Fr *lézard* from L *lacerta*, a LIZARD] The popular name of many four footed tailed reptiles, *navt* a piece of rope with one or more iron thimbles in it for ropes to lead through

Llama, lä' ma or lyä' ma *n* [A Peruvian word] A hoofed ruminating quadruped of South America allied to the camel but smaller and not having a hump

Llanos lan' ōz or lyä' noz *n pl* [Sp from L *planus*, level] Vast and almost entirely level grassy plains in the northern part of South America —**Llanero** lya ner' ō *n* [Sp from *llano*] An inhabitant of the llanos of South America

Lloyd s loidz *n* [Because the headquarters of the underwriters were originally (from 1718) *Lloyd's* coffee house] A society of underwriters and others in London for the collection and diffusion of maritime intelligence the insurance classification, and certification of vessels and the transaction of business of various kinds connected with shipping —*Lloyd's List* a London daily publication containing information on shipping matters —*Lloyd's Register*, a register of British and foreign shipping, published yearly

Lo, lō, *exclam* [A Sax *lâ*] Look; see, behold, observe.

Loach, Loche, lōch, *n.* [Fr *loche*, a loach, origin unknown.] A small fish inhabiting clear streams in England, and esteemed dainty food.

Load, lōd, *n.* [O E *lode*, a load, from A Sax. *hladan*, to load, pret *hlôd* LADE] What is laid on or put in anything for conveyance, a burden, as much as can be carried at one time by any conveyance, a grievous weight, an encumbrance, something that burdens or oppresses the mind or spirits. —*v t* To charge with a load; to lay a burden on, to weigh down, oppress, encumber, to bestow or confer in great abundance, to fill, to stuff; to make heavier for some purpose by adding special weight, to charge, as a gun with powder, or with powder and ball or shot —*To load a cane* or *a whip*, to make it serve as a weapon by weighting it with lead or iron —*To load dice*, to make one side heavier than the other, so as to cause the opposite to come regularly up —*To load wine*, to drug or hocus wine —**Loader**, lōd' ėr, *n* One who loads —**Load line**, *n* *Naut* a line on the side of a vessel to show the depth to which she sinks when not overloaded

Loadstar, Lodestar, lōd stär, *n* [*Lode, load*, is from A Sax *lâd*, course, way (the termination of *livelihood*), from *lithan*, to go (akin *to lead*)] A star that leads or serves to guide, especially the pole-star —**Loadstone, Lodestone**, lōd stōn, *n* An ore of iron, the magnetic oxide of iron, which possesses the property of attracting iron, and the power of communicating this property to iron and steel, thus forming artificial magnets, hence, a magnet

Loaf, lōf *n* pl **Loaves**, lōvz [A Sax *hlâf*, Icel *hleifr*, Goth *hlaifs*, O H G *hlaib*, G *laib*, *leib* allied to Eus *chleb*, Pol *chleb*, bread, loaf This word forms part of *lord*, *lady*, and *lammas*] A regularly shaped or moulded mass of bread of some size, a conical lump of sugar —**Loaf sugar**, *n.* Sugar refined and formed into a conical mass

Loaf, lōf, *v i* [The verb is from the noun *loafer*, G *läufer*, D *looper*, one that runs or gads about Akin *leap*] To lounge, to idle away one s time —*v t* To pass or spend in idleness as time, to spend lazily —**Loafer**, lō fer, *n* A lazy or disreputable lounger, a lazy fellow who picks up a living anyhow

Loam, lōm *n* [A Sax *lâm*, D *leem*, G *lehm*, loam, clay, allied to E *lime*, and probably L *limus* slime, mud] A rich soil compounded of sand, clay vegetable mould, &c, a mixture of sand, clay, &c, used for moulding in iron founding —*v t* To cover with loam, to clay —**Loamy**, lō mi *a* Consisting of loam, partaking of the nature of loam

Loan, lōn, *n* [A Sax *lân* (?), *laen*, a loan, from *lihan* to lend, Icel *lân*, Dan *laan*, D *leen* a loan, same root as L *linquo*, to leave (whence *relinquish*) LEND] The act of lending or condition of being lent, a lending, that which is lent, especially, a sum of money lent at interest —*v t* and *i* To lend —**Loanable** lō na bl, *a* That may be lent —**Loan office** *n* An office where money is lent, usually to be repaid by instalments, a pawnbroker s place of business —**Loan society**, *n* A society established for advancing money to the industrious classes, and receiving back the same by instalments, with interest.

Loath, lōth, *a* [A Sax *lâth*, hateful, odious Icel *leithr*, Dan and Sw *led*, O H G *leit* odious Often written *loth*] Filled with disgust or aversion, unwilling, reluctant, averse —**Loathe**, lōvH, *v t* —*loathed, loathing* [A Sax *lâthian*, to hate.] To feel disgust at; to have an extreme aversion of the appetite towards, to dislike greatly, to abhor —*v i* To feel nausea, disgust or abhorrence —**Loather**, lōvH' ėr, *n* One who loathes or abhors —**Loathful**, lōvH ful, *a* Full of loathing —**Loathing**, lōvH ing, *n* Extreme disgust, nausea, or aversion, abhorrence, detestation —**Loathingly**, lōvH' ing li, *adv* With loathing.—**Loathliness**, lōvH' li nes, *n.* Loathsomeness —**Loathly**, lōvH' li, *a* Loathsome —**Loathness**, lōvH' nes, *n* The state of being loath. —**Loathsome**, lōvH' sum, *a* Causing to

loathe, exciting disgust; disgusting, odious; detestable —**Loathsomely**, lōᵺs sum li, *adv* In a loathsome manner —**Loathsomeness**, lōᵺs sum-nes, *n*

Loaves, *n* pl of *loaf*

Lob, lob, *n* [W *llob*, a dolt, allied to *lub ber*] A dolt, a lout

Lobate, Lobated Under Lobe

Lobby, lob i, *n* [L L *lobia*, *lobium*, &c, a portico, from O H G *laubja*, G *laube* an arbour, from *laub*, a leaf, foliage Leaf *Lodge* is another form of this word] An inclosed space surrounding or communicating with one or more apartments, also, a small hall or waiting room, an entrance hall, that part of a hall of legislation not appropriated to the official use of the assembly

Lobe, lob, *n* [Fr *lobe*, L L *lobus* from Gr *lobos*, a lobe] A round projecting part of an organ, as of the liver, lungs, brain, &c, the lower soft part of the ear, *bot* a rounded projection or division of a leaf —**Lobate, Lobated**, lō bāt, lō bā ted, *a* Consisting of or having lobes, applied to the foot of a bird furnished at the side with a broad lobed membrane —**Lobed**, lōbd, *a* Lobate —**Lobe foot**, *n* A lobe footed bird, a lobiped. —**Lobe footed**, *n* Having the toes lobate or bordered with membranes, as the grebes — **Lobiped** lō'bi ped, *n* A lobe footed bird, such as the coot —**Lobular**, lob'ū lėr, *a* Having the character of a lobule —**Lobulated**, lob ū lā ted, *a* Consisting of lobules, having small lobed divisions —**Lobule**, lob ūl, *n* [Dim of *lobe*] A small lobe

Lobelia, lō bē li a *n* [From Matthew *Lobel*, physician and botanist to James I] A genus of beautiful plants belonging to the bell flower family, a blue species being common in gardens

Lobscouse, lob skous, *n* [For *lobs-course*, from *lob* and *cous se*, that is, course or dish for lubbers] *Naut* a hash of meat, biscuit, &c, baked

Lobsided, lob si ded, *a* Same as *Lopsided*

Lobster, lob stėr *n* [A Sax *loppestere*, *loppystre*, corrupted from L *locusta*, a lobster, a locust] The name of certain long tailed (macrurous), ten footed crustaceans with large claws, allied to the crabs, and used for food

Lobular, Lobule Under Lobe

Lobworm, lob wėrm, *n* The lugworm

Local, lō kal, *a* [L *localis*, from *locus*, a place seen also in *lieu*, *lieutenant allocate collocate*, *couch*, *allow* &c] Pertaining to a particular place, limited or confined to a spot, place, or definite district, *med* confined to a particular part or organ — *n* A local item of news a local railway train [Colloq] —**Locale** lō kal, *n* [Fr *local*, a locality] A locality —**Localism** lō'kal izm, *n* The state of being local a local idiom or peculiarity of speech — **Locality**, lō-kal i ti, *n* Position, situation, place, district, geographical place or situation — **Localization**, lō'kal i zā shon *n* The act of localizing —**Localize**, lō kal iz *v t* —*localized*, *localizing* To fix in or assign to a particular place, to discover or detect the place of —**Locally**, lō kal li *adv* With respect to place, in place —**Locate**, lō kāt, *v t* —*located*, *locating* [L *loco*, *locatum*] To set in a particular spot or position, to place, to settle —*v i* To reside, to adopt a fixed residence —**Location**, lo kā shon *n* The act of locating, situation with respect to place, place — **Locative**, lō ka-tiv *a* *Gram* indicating place (a *locative* adjective, a *locative* case) —*n* The locative case, a case expressing position

Loch, loch *n* [Gael, allied to *lake*] A lake, an arm of the sea running into the land, especially if narrow or to some extent land locked

Lochaber axe, loch ab ėr *n* [From *Lochaber*, in Inverness shire] A weapon consisting of a pole with an axe at its upper end, formerly used by the Highlanders of Scotland

Lochia, lo-ki a, *n* [Gr *locheia*] The evacuations from the womb and vagina which follow childbirth — **Lochial**, lo-ki al, *a* Pertaining to the lochia

Lock, lok, *n* [A Sax *loca*, *loc*, a lock, Icel *lok*, a cover, shutter, *luka*, to shut, Dan *lukke*, a lock, *lukke*, to lock; D *luiken*, to shut] An appliance used for fastening doors, chests, drawers, &c, its main feature being a bolt moved with a key, the mechanism by which a firearm is discharged, a fastening together, a state of being closely entangled, a grapple in wrestling, an inclosure in a canal, with gates at each end, used in raising or lowering boats as they pass from one level to another — *v t* To fasten with a lock and key, to fasten so as to impede motion (to *lock* a wheel), to shut up or confine with or as with, a lock, or in an inclosed place, to close fast, to seal, to join or unite firmly, as by intertwining or infolding, to embrace closely — *To lock out*, to close the doors of an industrial establishment against the operatives, to throw out of employment, so as to bring workmen to the master's terms —*To lock up*, to close or fasten with a lock, to confine, to restrain —*v i* To become fast to unite closely by mutual insertion of parts —**Lockage**, lok' āj, *n* Works which form the locks on a canal, toll paid for passing the locks — **Locker**, lok ėr *n* A close receptacle, as a drawer or small cupboard in a ship that may be closed with a lock —**Locket**, lok et, *n* [Dim from *lock*] A little case worn as an ornament, often pendent to a necklace or watch guard —**Lock hospital**, *n* A hospital for the treatment of venereal diseases so called because the inmates were formerly kept in more or less strict confinement —**Lock jaw**, *n* *Med* a form of tetanus consisting in spasmodic rigidity of the under jaw so that the mouth cannot be opened, resulting from cold or a wound — **Lock keeper**, *n* One who attends the locks of a canal — **Lock out** *n* The closing of a place of work against the workmen on the part of the masters, in order to bring the men to their terms as to hours wages &c — **Locksmith** lok smith *n* An artificer whose occupation is to make locks —**Lock stitch** *a* A term applied to a sewing machine which forms its stitches by the locking of two threads together — **Lock up**, *n* A room or place in which persons under arrest are temporarily confined

Lock lok, *n* [A Sax *locc* D and Dan *lok* Icel *lokkr*, G *locke*, a curl or ringlet] A tuft of hair or wool a tress a ringlet, a tuft of hay or other like substance

Locomotion lo-ko-mo shon, *n* [L *locus*, place and *motio* motion Local] The act or power of moving from place to place —**Locomotive** lo ko mō tiv *a* Pertaining to locomotion moving from place to place — *n* A steam engine used for drawing carriages on a railway a steam engine that runs on a road Also called *Locomotive-engine*

Loculament lok ū la ment, *n* [L *loculamentum*, from *loculus*, a cell dim of *locus*, a place Local] *Bot* the cell of a pericarp in which the seed is lodged —**Locular**, lok ū lėr, *a* *Bot* having one or more cells or loculi —**Loculose** lok ū lōs, lok ū lus, *a* *Bot* divided by internal partitions into cells Loculi, lok ū li, *n pl* A series of little cells or compartments

Locum tenens lo kum tē nenz *n* [L] One who temporarily acts for another, a deputy or substitute

Locus, lō kus, *n* pl **Loci** lō sī [L Local] A place, specifically, *geom* the line traversed by a point which is constrained to move in accordance with certain determinate conditions — *Locus standi* recognized place or position, the right of a party to appear and be heard on the question before any tribunal

Locust, lō kust, *n* [L *locusta* (whence *lobster*)] The name of several large insects allied to the grasshoppers and crickets, and some of which appear in immense multitudes and eat up every green thing, the locust-tree — **Locust-bean**, *n* The sweet pod of the carob-tree —**Locust-tree**, *n* The carob-tree, also a name given to certain beautiful American trees, some of them now cultivated in Europe

Locution lō kū shon, *n* [L *locutio*, *locutionis*, from *loquor*, to speak Loquacious] A mode of speech, a phrase

Lode, lōd, *n* [A Sax *ldd*, a way, a course, same as *load* in *loadstar*, *loadstone*] An open ditch; a straight water channel, *mining*, a metallic vein, or any regular mineral vein

Lodestar, *n* Same as *Loadstar*

Lodestone, *n* Same as *Loadstone*

Lodge, loj, *n* [Fr *loge*, It *loggia*, from L L *lobia* Lobby] A small house in a park, forest, or domain, a small country residence, a temporary habitation, a hut, a small house connected with a larger (a porter's *lodge*), a place where a society or branch of a society, as freemasons, holds its meetings, the body of members who meet at such a place —*v t* —*lodged*, *lodging* To furnish with temporary house accommodation, to provide with a temporary place of abode, to set, lay, or deposit for keeping (to *lodge* money in a bank), to plant, fix, or settle (to *lodge* an arrow in one's breast), to beat down or lay flat (growing crops) —*v i* To have a temporary abode, to dwell at some one else's house to be deposited or fixed, to settle, to reside to dwell or have a fixed position — **Lodger**, loj er, *n* One who lodges especially, one who lives in a hired room or rooms in the house of another — **Lodging** loj ing, *n* A place of temporary rest or residence, a room or rooms hired for residence by a person in the house of another often in this sense spoken of as plural — **Lodging house**, *n* A house in which lodgers are accommodated — **Lodgment**, loj ment *n* The act of lodging accumulation of something deposited deposition *mātt* the occupation of a position as in a siege, by the besieging party

Lodicule lo di kūl *n* [L *lodicula*, a cover let] *Bot* one of the scales which occur at the base of the fruit of grasses

Loess, lės *n* A German geological term, applied to an alluvial deposit in the Rhine valley as also in the valley of the Danube

Loft, loft *n* [Dan *loft* a ceiling, loft, Icel *lopt* (pron loft) air sky a loft same root as the verb to *lift* A Sax *lyft* Sc *lift* air sky, hence *a loft* Icel *a lopt*] The room or space between a ceiling or flooring and the roof immediately above it, the space below and between the rafters also a gallery raised within a larger apartment, as in a church hall, &c —**Loftily** lof ti li, *adv* In a lofty manner or position —**Loftiness**, lof ti nes, *n* The state or quality of being lofty or high — **Lofty** lof ti *a* [From *loft*, *aloft*] Much elevated in place, high, tall elevated in condition or character, dignified, indicative of pride or haughtiness, proud, haughty, elevated in language or style, sublime, stately

Log, log *n* [Icel *lág* a felled tree, D Dan and G *log* the nautical log, akin *lie*, *lay*] A bulky piece of timber unhewed, a large lump or piece of wood not shaped for any purpose *naut* a contrivance for measuring the rate of a ship's velocity through the water consisting essentially in a piece of board in form of a quadrant of a circle loaded so as to float upright which, being thrown from a ship drags on the line to which it is attached and causes it to unwind at a rate corresponding to the ship's velocity, the record of a ship's progress, a log book —**Log book**, *n* *Naut* a book in which are entered all particulars relating to the weather, winds, courses, &c, with any other matters relating to the vessel's voyage that are considered worthy of being registered, a book for memoranda kept by a public teacher — **Log cabin Log house, Log hut**, *n* A house or hut whose walls are composed of logs laid on each other —**Log ship, Logship**, *n* The log or board attached to the log line —**Log glass** *n* *Naut* the sand glass used along with the log to obtain the rate of sailing —**Log line**, *n* *Naut* the line fastened to the log, and wound on a reel, by means of which the rate of sailing is ascertained, from the *knots* into which it is divided (see Knot)

Log, log, *n* A Hebrew measure of liquids, containing three quarters or five-sixths of a pint

Logan, Loggan, log'an, *n* A rocking-stone,

a large stone or rock so balanced as to be easily moved

Logarithm, log'a-rithm, *n* [Gr *logos*, ratio, and *arithmos*, number] *Math* the exponent of the power to which a given invariable number (or base) must be raised in order to produce another given number Thus, in the common system of logarithms, in which the base is 10, the logarithm of 1000 is 3, because 10 raised to the third power is 1000 Many calculations are greatly facilitated by the use of logarithms, but for this special tables are required —**Logarithmic**, **Logarithmical**, log a-rith'mik, log a rith'mi kal, *a* Pertaining to logarithms, consisting of logarithms —**Logarithmically**, log a rith'mi kal li, *adv* By the use or aid of logarithms

Loggerhead, log'er hed, *n* [From *log* and *head*, comp *blockhead*] A blockhead, a dunce, a dolt, a species of turtle found in the south seas —*To be at loggerheads*, to be engaged in a fight, to be involved in a dispute —*To come to loggerheads*, to come to a quarrel

Loggia, loj'ä, *n* pl **Loggie**, loj'e [It Lodge] *Italian arch* a term applied to a gallery or arcade in a building running along the front or part of the front and open on one side to the air, on which side are a series of pillars or slender piers

Logic loj'ik, *n* [Fr *logique*, L *logica*, Gr *logike (techne*, art, understood) from *logos*, reason] The science of reasoning, the science of the operations of the understanding subservient to the estimation of evidence, the science whose chief end is to ascertain the principles on which all valid reasoning depends, and which may be applied to test the legitimacy of every conclusion that is drawn from premises, the art or practice of reasoning —**Logical**, loj'i kal, *a* Pertaining to logic, used in logic, according to the rules or principles of logic skilled in logic, discriminating —**Logicality**, **Logicalness**, loj i kal'i ti, loj'i kal nes *n* The state or quality of being logical —**Logically**, loj'i kal li *adv* In a logical manner —**Logician**, lo jish'an, *n* A person skilled in logic —**Logicise**, loj'i sīz, *v t* To exercise one's logical powers —**Logistic**, **Logistical**, lō jis'tik, lo-jis'ti kal, *a* [Gr *logistikos*, from *logizomai*, to calculate or reckon] Pertaining to judging estimating, or calculating

Logogram lō'gō gram *n* [Gr *logos*, a word and *gramma*, a letter] A single printing type that forms a word, a phonographic symbol that, for the sake of brevity, represents a word —**Logographic** Logographical, lō gō graf'ik, lō'go graf'i kal, *a* Pertaining to logography —**Logography**, lo gog'ra fi, *n* A method of printing, in which a type forms a word, instead of forming a letter

Logomachy, lō gom'a ki, *n* [Gr *logos*, word, and *machē* contest] A contention about words, a war of words —**Logomachist**, lō gom'a kist, *n* One who contends about words

Logomania, lō gō mā'ni a, *n* [Gr *logos*, a word, and *mania*, madness] A disease through which, while ideas remain clear the power of associating these with the proper words is lost

Logos, log'os, *n* [Gr, word, speech, reason from *legō*, to speak] The Word, the Divine Word, Christ

Logotype, log'ō tīp, *n* [Gr *logos*, a word, and *typos*, impression] A name given to two or more letters cast in one piece, as *ff*, *fl*, *æ*, *œ*, &c, a type containing a complete word

Logwood, log'wud, *n* [From being imported in *logs*] A dark red dyewood imported from Central America and the West Indies, much employed in dyeing and in calico printing to give a black or brown colour

Loin, loin, *n* [O Fr *longe* (Fr *longe*), from L *lumbus*, the loin] The part of an animal on either side between the false ribs and the haunch-bone, the part on either side of the trunk from the ribs to the lower limbs

Loiter, loi'ter, *v i* [Allied to D *leuteren*, to waggle or waver, perhaps to *late*, like Icel *lōtra*, to linger, from *latr*, late, comp E *linger*, from *long*.] To be slow in moving, to delay, to spend time idly, to hang about —*v t* To consume in trifles, to waste carelessly used with *away* —**Loiterer**, loi'ter-er, *n* One who loiters —**Loiteringly**, loi'ter-ing li, *adv* In a loitering manner

Lok, **Loki**, lok, lō'ki, *n* [Icel *Loki*] *Scandinavian myth* the evil deity, the author of all calamities

Loll, lol, *v i* [Akin to Icel *lulla*, to loll, *lalla*, to toddle as a child] To lie at ease, to lie in a careless attitude; to recline, to hang extended from the mouth, as the tongue of a dog when heated with exertion —*v t* To suffer to hang out, as the tongue —**Lollingly**, lol ing li, *adv* In a lolling manner

Lollard, lol'ärd, *n* [L G and D *lollen*, *lullen*, to sing, from the practice of the original Lollards of singing dirges at funerals] A member of a society for the care of the sick and the burial of the dead, originating at Antwerp about 1300, and blamed for holding heretical opinions, one of the followers of Wickliffe in England —**Lollardism**, **Lollardy**, lol'ard izm, lol'ar di, *n* The principles of the Lollards

Lollipop, lol'i pop, *n* [From *loll*, to protrude the tongue, and *pop*, probably same as *pap*, infants' food] A kind of sugar confection dry which dissolves easily in the mouth

Lombard lom'bard, *n* [L L *Longobardi*, lit 'long beards' being a latinized form of the German words for *long* and *beard*] A native of Lombardy in Italy, an old name for a banker or money lender Hence —*Lombard Street*, in London where a large number of the principal bankers, money brokers, and bullion dealers have their offices —*a* Of or pertaining to Lombardy or the Lombards —**Lombardic** lom bär'dik, *a* Pertaining to Lombardy or the Lombards

Loment, **Lomentum**, lō'ment lō men'tum *n* *Bot* an indehiscent legume which separates spontaneously by a transverse division between every two seeds —**Lomentaceous**, lō men ta'shus, *a* Bearing loments, pertaining to a loment

Londoner, lun'dun-er, *n* A native or citizen of London —**London clay**, *n* *Geol* the most considerable of the eocene tertiary formations of Britain so called from being found under and around the metropolis —**London pride**, *n* A pretty British plant, common in cottage gardens —**London white**, *n* White lead

Lone, lon, *a* [A contr from *alone*] Solitary, retired, unfrequented, without any companion or fellow, not having others near, single, unmarried, or in widowhood —**Loneliness**, lōn li nes, *n* The condition of being lonely —**Lonely**, lōn'li *a* Unfrequented by men, retired, sequestered, not having others near, apart from fellows or companions, sad from want of companionship or sympathy —**Loneness**, lōn nes, *n* The state of being lone, solitude, seclusion —**Lonesome**, lōn sum, *a* Dreary from want of company or animation, lonely —**Lonesomely**, lōn sum li, *adv* In a lonesome manner —**Lonesomeness**, lōn sum nes, *n*

Long, long, *a* [A Sax *lang*, *long*=D Dan and G *lang*, Icel *langr*, Goth *laggs* (*langrs*), same as (but not borrowed from) L *longus*, long Hence verb to *long*, *along*, *belong*, *length*, *ling*, *linger*, &c] Drawn out in a line or in the direction of length opposed to *short*, and contradistinguished from *broad* or *wide*, drawn out or extended in time, lasting during a considerable time, continued or protracted, extended to any specified measure, having certain linear extent (a yard *long*, a mile *long*), occurring after a protracted interval, late, containing much verbal matter (a *long* speech or book) —*Long home*, the grave or death [O T] —*In the long run*, in the ultimate result —*Long cloth*, a kind of fine cotton or calico fabric —*Long clothes*, a baby's dress, which stretches much below the feet —*Long firm*, a fictitious or pretended firm, consisting of swindlers who order goods without any intention of paying —*n* Something that is long —*The long and the short*, or *the short and the long*, the sum of a matter in a few words, the whole —*adv* To a great extent in time, at a time far distant, either prior or posterior (not *long* before or after), throughout; without intermission (in such phrases as all my life *long*, forty years *long*) —**Long ago**, *n* A time long or far past [Poet]—**Long-boat**, *n* The largest and strongest boat belonging to a ship —**Long bow**, *n* The old English archer's weapon, measuring about 6 feet long, the arrow being usually half the length of the bow —*To draw the long-bow*, to exaggerate, to tell improbable stories —**Long-dozen**, *n* Thirteen —**Longhand**, long hand, *n* Ordinary written characters, as contradistinguished from *shorthand*, *phonography*, or *stenography* —**Long-headed**, *a* Having a long head, dolichocephalic, shrewd, far-seeing, discerning —**Long-hundred**, *n* One hundred and twenty —**Longish**, long ish, *a* Somewhat long moderately long —**Long-lived**, long'livd, *a* Having a long life or existence, lasting long —**Long measure**, *n* Measure of length, lineal measure —**Longness**, long nes, *n* Length —**Long-primer**, *n* A printing type of a size between smallpica and bourgeois —**Long-sighted**, *a* Able to see at a great distance, far seeing, sagacious, of acute intellect —**Longsome**, long sum, *a* Tiresome on account of length, tedious —**Longspun**, long spun, *a* Spun or extended to a great length, tedious —**Long suffering**, *a* Bearing injuries or provocation for a long time, patient, not easily provoked —*n* Long endurance, patience of offence —**Long tongued**, *a* Loquacious, prating, talkative —**Longways**, **Longwise**, long wāz, long'wiz, *adv* In the direction of length, lengthwise —**Long-winded**, *a* Having the power of retaining the breath for a long time, tedious in speaking, argument, or narration

Long, long *v i* [A Sax *langian*, to lengthen, to long, from *lang*, long, similarly Icel *langa*, G *verlangen*, to wish for] To desire earnestly or eagerly usually followed by the infinitive, or *for* or *after*, to have an eager appetite, to have a morbid craving usually followed by *for* —**Longer**, long'er, *n* One who longs —**Longing**, long'ing, *n* An eager desire, a craving or morbid appetite —**Longingly**, long'ing li, *adv* With eager wishes or appetite

Longan, long gan, *n* A delicious Asiatic fruit akin to the litchi

Longeval, **Longevous**, lon-jē'val, lon jē'vus, *a* [L *longus*, long, and *ævum*, age] Long lived —**Longevity**, lon-jev'i ti, *n* [L *longævitas*] Length or duration of life, more generally, great length of life

Longicorn, lon ji korn, *a* [L *longus*, long, and *cornu*, a horn] Long horned applied to certain insects of the beetle family, from the length of their antennæ

Longimetry, lon jim'et-ri, *n* [L *longus*, long, and Gr *metron*, measure] The measurement of distances or lengths

Longing, **Longingly** Under Long, *v i*

Longipennate, lon ji pen'āt, *a* [L *longus*, long, *penna*, a wing] Having long wings and especially of a family of aquatic birds, including the albatross, gulls, terns, &c

Longirostral, lon-ji ros'tral, *a* [L *longus*, long, *rostrum*, a beak] Having a long bill applied to wading birds with long, slender soft bills, such as the snipes, sandpipers, &c

Longitude, lon ji-tūd, *n* [L *longitudo*, from *longus*, long Long] Length; measure along the longest line, *geog* distance (in degrees, minutes, and seconds, or in miles) on the surface of the globe measured on an arc of the equator or a parallel of latitude, the meridian of Greenwich being selected as a starting-point, and called the first meridian, and longitude being called *east* or *west* accordingly; *astron* distance measured on the ecliptic from the first point of Aries —**Longitudinal**, lon ji tū di-nal, *a* Pertaining to longitude, running lengthwise, as distinguished from *transverse* or across —**Longitudinally**, lon-ji-tū'di-nal-li, *adv* In a longitudinal manner, lengthwise.

Loo, lö, *n* [Originally called *lanterloo*, Fr. *lanturlu*, the meaningless refrain of a famous song] A game at cards, formerly

played with five cards, now commonly with three.—Loo-table, *n.* A round table for a sitting room, often used for playing at loo

Looby, lōʹbi, *n.* [Allied to *lob, lubber*, W *llabi*, a looby, *llob*, a blockhead.] An awkward, clumsy fellow, a lubber

Look, luk, *v i* [A Sax *lócian*, to look, akin Prov G *lugen*, O H G *luogen, luoken*, to look, G *loch*, a hole] To direct the eye toward an object, to gaze, to apply the mind or understanding, to consider, to have expectation or anticipation, to expect, to take heed or care, to mind, to have a particular direction or situation, to face, to front, to appear, to have a particular aspect, to give certain indications, to have or assume any air or manner —*To look about*, to look on all sides or in different directions —*To look after*, to tend, to take care of, to seek, to search for —*To look down on* or *upon*, to regard as an inferior, to regard with contempt, to despise —*To look for*, to expect (*to look for news*), to seek or search for —*To look into*, to inspect closely, to examine —*To look on*, to regard, to consider, to think or judge —*To look over*, to examine one by one.—*To look out*, to be on the watch —*To look to*, to watch, to take care of, to depend on for fulfilling some expectation —*To look through*, to see through, to penetrate with the eye or with the understanding, to take a view of the contents of —*v t* To express or manifest by a look —*To look out*, to search for and discover —*To look up*, to search for till found, to pay a visit to [Colloq]—*n.* Cast of countenance, air of the face, aspect, the act of looking or seeing —**Looker,** lukʹėr, *n* One who looks.—*A looker on*, a mere spectator —**Looking for,** *n* Anticipation, expectation —**Looking-glass,** *n* A glass silvered on the back and intended to show by reflection the person looking on it, a mirror —**Look-out,** *n* A careful looking or watching for any object or event a place from which such observation is made, the person or party watching

Loom, lōm, *n* [O E *lome* A Sax *lóma*, tool, utensil, vessel, connections unknown Hence *hear loom*] A frame or machine by means of which thread is worked into cloth, being either driven by the person weaving (a *hand loom*) or driven and worked by steam or other motive power (a *power loom*), that part of an oar which is within the boat when used in rowing

Loom, lōm, *v i* [Icel *ljoma* to shine *ljoma*, a ray, A Sax *leomian, leóma*, a ray or beam] To appear larger than the real dimensions and indistinctly, to show large in darkness or fog said of distant objects, to appear to the mind faintly or as at a distance —**Looming,** lōmʹing *n* The indistinct and magnified appearance of objects in particular states of the atmosphere

Loon, lōn, *n* [Same word as O D *loen* a stupid man] A sorry fellow, a rogue, a rascal, a worthless fellow [*Shak*]

Loon, lōn, *n* [O E *loom*, Dan *loom*, Icel *lómr*, G *lohme, lomme*, a loon.] A bird, the great northern diver

Loop, lōp, *n* [Ir *lup*, Gael *lub, lubh*, loop, noose, thong, &c] The doubled part of a string, rope, chain, &c, a noose, a bight, anything resembling a loop, as the bend of a river —*v t* To form into a loop or loops, to fasten or furnish with a loop or loops —**Loop-line,** *n* A line of railway running out of the main line and returning to it again

Loop, lōp, *n* [G *luppe*, a loop akin *lupp*, rennet; same root as E *leap*, D *loopen*, to run; comp *run*, in sense of melting] A mass of half melted iron taken from the furnace in a pasty state for the forge or hammer

Loophole, lōpʹhōl, *n* [D *lupen*, to peep] A small aperture in the wall of a fortification through which small arms are fired at an enemy, a hole that gives a passage or the means of escape, *fig* an underhand or unfair method of escape or evasion —**Loopholed,** lōpʹhōld, *a.* Full of holes or openings for escape —**Loop light,** *n* A small narrow light or window, a loophole for the admission of light

Loose, lōs, *a* [A. Sax *leás*, D and G *los*, Dan Sw *lös*, Icel *lauss*, loose; Goth *lauss*, empty, same as term *-less* **Lose,** *loss*, are closely allied] Not attached together or to something fixed, untied, not fastened or confined, *fig* free from ties, not tight or close (a *loose* garment), not dense, close, or compact (*loose* texture), not precise or exact, vague, indeterminate, lax, careless, unconnected, rambling, having lax bowels, dissolute, unchaste —*To break loose*, to escape from confinement, to gain liberty by violence, *fig* to cast off moral restraint —*To let* or *set looses*, to free from restraint or confinement Used substantively in the phrases —*On the looses*, escaped from restraint, leading a loose life —*To give a loose*, to give free vent [*Thack*]—*v t* —*loosed, loosing* [Partly from the adj, partly from the allied A Sax *lósan*, to set free] To untie or unbind, to free from any fastening, to set free, to liberate, to relax, to loosen, to free from obligation, burden, or the like —**Loose box,** *n* A roomy stall in a stable for a horse that is not tied —**Loosely,** lōsʹli, *adv* In a loose manner, laxly, slackly, carelessly, negligently, dissolutely —**Loosen** lōsʹn, *v t* To make loose, to untie, to unfix or unsettle, to free from restraint, tightness, tension, firmness, or fixedness —*v i* To become loose —**Loosener,** lōsʹnėr, *n* One who or that which loosens.—**Looseness** lōsʹnes, *n* The state of being loose or relaxed, slackness, laxity, dissoluteness

Loot, lot, *n* [Hind *lut* plunder] Booty, plunder especially such as is taken in a sacked city —*v t* To plunder as a sacked city, to ransack in search of plunder —**Looter,** lotʹėr, *n* One who loots

Loover, lōʹvėr *n* Louvre

Lop, lop *v t —lopped, lopping* [Akin O D *luppen* to maim] To cut off as the top or extreme part of anything or superfluous parts, to trim by cutting —*n* The act of lopping that which is lopped off —**Lopper** lopʹėr, *n* One that lops

Lop lop, *v i* [Allied to *lap*] To be pendulous, as the ears of some varieties of rabbits —**Lop-eared** *a* Having pendulous ears —**Loppy** lopʹi *a* Hanging loose, pendulous —**Lop sided** *a* Heavier at one side than the other, lying or inclining to one side

Lophobranchiate, lo-fō brangʹki āt, *a* [Gr *lophos* a crest or tuft and *branchia* gills] Having the gills disposed in tufts along the branchial arches, as in the pipe fish and hippocampus

Lophophore loʹfō fōr, *n* [Gr *lophos* a crest and *phero* to carry] *Zool* the disc or stage upon which the tentacles of the Polyzoa are borne

Loquacious lo-kwāʹshus, *a* [L *loquax* (*loquacis* from *loquor*, to speak, Skr *lap*, to speak, to talk, seen also in *locution, colloquy, eloquent* (*eblogny*, &c] Talkative, given to continual talking, prating —**Loquaciously,** lo-kwāʹshus li *adv* In a loquacious manner —**Loquaciousness Loquacity,** lo-kwāsʹhus nes, lo-kwasʹi ti *n* The quality of being loquacious, talkativeness

Loquat lōʹkwat *n* A Chinese and Japanese evergreen tree of the apple family, yielding a fruit the size of a large goose berry, with the flavour of an apple

Lorate, lōʹrāt, *a* [L *lorum*, a thong a strap] *Bot* shaped like a thong or strap

Lorcha, lorʹcha, *n* A light Chinese sailing vessel, carrying guns, and built after the European model, but rigged like a junk

Lord, lord *n* [O E *laverd, loverd*, &c, A Sax *hlaford*, a lord from *hlaf*, bread, a loaf, and *weard* E *ward*, that is bread ward *Lady* also has *loaf* as first element] A master, a person possessing supreme power and authority, a lady's husband, a ruler, governor, monarch, the proprietor of a manor, a nobleman, a title in Britain given to those who are noble by birth or creation, being thus applied to peers of the realm (dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons), and by courtesy to the sons of dukes and marquises, and to the eldest sons of earls, an honorary title of certain official personages, generally as part of a designation (*Lord* chancellor, *Lord*-mayor, *Lord*-provost) Also, and in this usage always with a capital letter, a designation of the Supreme Being, Jehovah, or applied to Christ, especially in the expression *our Lord —The Lord's Supper*, the sacrament of the eucharist —*Lords of Session*, the judges of the Court of Session in Scotland —*Lords temporal*, those lay peers who have seats in the House of Lords —*Lords spiritual*, the archbishops and bishops who have seats in the House of Lords —*House of Lords*, that branch of the British legislature which consists of the lords spiritual and temporal assembled in one house —*v t* To domineer, to rule with arbitrary or despotic sway often followed by *over* and an indefinite *it* (*to lord it over* us) —**Lord lieutenant,** *n* An official of high rank representing the sovereign, the principal official in a county —**Lordlike,** lordʹlik, *a* Becoming a lord, haughty, proud —**Lordliness** lordʹli nes *n* The state or quality of being lordly —**Lordling,** lordʹling, *n.* A little or diminutive lord —**Lordly,** lordʹli *a* Pertaining to befitting or suitable for a lord, large, liberal, haughty, imperious —*adv* Proudly, imperiously, despotically —**Lord's-day,** *n* The first day of the week, Sunday —**Lordship,** lordʹship *n* The state or quality of being a lord, (with *his, your, their*) a title given to a lord a title used in addressing judges and certain other persons in authority and office, dominion, sovereignty, the territory over which a lord holds jurisdiction

Lore, lōr *n* [A Sax *lár*, from stem of *laeran*, to teach, D *leer*, Dan *lære*, G *lehre*, lore Learn] The store of knowledge which exists regarding anything, learning, erudition, knowledge

Lore, lōr, *n* [L *lorum*, a strap] *Ornith* the space between the bill and the eye of a bird, *entom* a horny process observed in the mouth of some insects

Lorgnette, lorʹnyet *n* [Fr from *lorgner*, to spy or peep] An opera glass

Lorica lo-riʹka *n* [L, originally a corslet of leather thongs from *lorum* a thong] An ancient Roman cuirass or corslet a kind of lute or clay with which vessels are coated before they are exposed to the fire, as in chemical processes *zool* the protective case with which certain infusoria are provided —**Loricate,** lorʹi kāt —*v t —loricated, loricating* To cover with some protective coating or crust **Loricate Loricated** lorʹi kā ted, *pp* Covered or plated over covered as with plates of mail —**Lorication** lor i kāʹshon *n* The act of loricating, a protective crust or covering

Lorikeet lorʹi kēt, *n* [A dim of *lory*, formed on the type of *parrakeet*] The name of certain small Australian birds belonging to the parrot tribe

Loriot, lorʹi ot, *n* [Fr *loriot*, for *lorrol, lorriol* from L *aureolus*, golden from *aurum* gold] The golden oriole of Europe

Loris, loʹris, *n* [Native name] A quadrumanous mammal allied to the lemurs

Lorn, lorn, *a* [An old or poetic pp of *lose* Forlorn] Undone, forsaken, forlorn

Lorrie, Lorry, lorʹi *n* [Comp Prov E *lurry* to pull or drag] A small cart or wagon such as is used on tramways in mines, a long wagon without sides, and with four wheels for carrying goods

Lory, lōʹri, *n* [Malay *luri*] A name of certain Oriental birds of the parrot family with brilliant plumage

Lose, lōz, *v t —lost* (prt & pp), *losing* [A Sax *lósan* to become loose, to lose, from *los* loss, also *leósan* to lose, usually in the compound form *forleósan* like Goth *fraliusan* Dan *forlise* D *verliezen*, G *verlieren* The old pp was *loren*, hence E *lorn*] To cease to have in possession, as through accident, to become dispossessed or rid of unintentionally, to cease to possess, to forfeit, as by unsuccessful contest, not to gain or win, to wander from and not be able to find, to miss, to cease to perceive, as from distance or darkness, to cease or fail to see or hear —*To lose one's self*, to lose one's way, to be bewildered —*To lose one's temper*, to become angry —*To lose sight of*, to cease to see, to overlook, to omit to take into calculation.—*v i* To forfeit anything in contest, to fail in a competition, not to win, to suffer by

comparison. — **Loser,** lō'zėr, *n* One who loses, or is deprived of anything by defeat, forfeiture, or the like —**Losing,** lo zing, *a.* Causing or incurring loss —**Losingly,** lō' zing-li, *adv* In a losing manner — **Loss,** los, *n* [A Sax *los,* damage] The act of losing something, privation from some thing being lost, deprivation, forfeiture, failure to win or gain, that which is lost, quantity or amount lost, defeat, over throw, ruin, misuse, failure to utilize (*loss* of time) — *To bear a loss,* to make it good, also, to sustain it without sinking under it — *To be at a loss,* to be puzzled to be unable to determine, to be in a state of uncertainty —**Lost,** lost, *p* and *a* Parted with, not to be found, no longer held or possessed, missing (a *lost* book or sheep), forfeited as in an unsuccessful contest, not gained (a *lost* prize, a *lost* battle), not employed or enjoyed, misspent, squan dered, wasted having wandered from the way, bewildered, perplexed, ruined, quite undone, wrecked or drowned at sea, har dened beyond sensibility or recovery (*lost* to shame), no longer perceptible to the senses, not visible (a person *lost* in a crowd) —*The lost,* those who are doomed to misery in a future state

Lot lot *n* [A Sax *hlot* from *hleōtan* to get by lot D *lot,* Dan *lod,* Icel *hlutr,* G *loos* Goth *hlauts,* lot Hence *allot, akin lott ry*] Something selected by or falling to a person by chance, and adopted to determine his fate, portion or conduct, the part, fate or fortune which falls to one by chance, part in life allotted to a person, a distinct portion or parcel (a *lot* of goods) a large or considerable quantity or number (a *lot* of people) often in plural in same sense (he has *lots* of money) —*To cast in one s lot with,* to connect one s fate or fortunes with —*To cast lots,* to throw dice or use similarly some other contrivance to settle a matter as by previous agreement determined —*To draw lots* to determine an event by drawing so many lots from a number whose marks are concealed from the drawers —*v t* —*lotted, lotting* To allot, to assign, to distribute, to sort, to catalogue, to portion

Loth, lōth *a* [See Loath] Unwilling, not inclined, reluctant, loath

Lothario, lo thā'ri o *n* [From *Lothario,* one of the characters in Rowe's *Fair Penitent*] A gay libertine, a seducer of female virtue, a gay deceiver

Lotion, lo shon, *n* [L *lotio* from *lavo,* to wash Lave] A wash or fluid prepara tion for improving the complexion &c , a fluid applied externally in cutaneous dis eases to relieve pain, and the like

Loto, Lotto, lō to, lot to *n* [It *lotto,* lot tery] A game of chance, played with a series of balls or knobs numbering from one to ninety with a set of cards or coun ters having corresponding numbers

Lottery, lot ėr i, *n* [Fr *loterie* Lot] Al lotment or distribution by lots or chance, a procedure or scheme for the distribution of prizes by lot the drawing of lots

Lotus, Lotes, lō tus, lo tōs, *n* [Gr *lōtos*] A name vaguely applied to a number of different plants famous in mythology and tradition, especially, a tree, the fruit of which was fabled among the ancient Greeks to have the property of making people forget their country and friends and to remain idle in the lotus land, a name also applied to the Egyptian water lily and other plants —**Lotophagi,** lō tof a ji, *n pl* [Lit lotus eaters] The name of a mythological people who lived on the fruit of the lotus tree —**Lotus eater, Lo tos eater,** *n* One of the Lotophagi — **Lotus land, Lotos land,** *n* The country of the lotus-eaters

Loud, loud, *a* [A Sax *hlūd,* loud, O Sax O Fris *Alūd,* D *luid,* G *laut,* loud, Icel *hljōtr,* G *laut,* sound, akin *listen,* cog Gr *klyō,* to hear, *klytos,* famous, L (*in*)*clytus,* famous, *laus,* praise, whence E *laud*] Strong or powerful in sound, high-sounding; making use of high words, clamorous; vehement, flashy, showy colloquially applied to dress or manner —*adv* Loudly —**Loudly,** loud'li, *adv* In a loud manner; with great sound or noise, noisily, clamorously, vehemently —**Loudness,** loud'nes, *n* The quality of being loud, noise, clamour

Lough, lok, *n* The Irish form of *Loch.*

Louis d'or, lō e-dor, *n.* [Fr, a Louis of gold.] A gold coin of France, first struck in 1640, in the reign of *Louis* XIII , and ranging in value from about 16*s* 7*d* to 18*s* 9½*d* sterling

Lounge, loun, *v i* —*lounged, lounging* [O E *lungre,* an awkward, slow moving fel low, from O Fr *longis longus,* a lout, from *long,* L *longus,* long] To dawdle or loiter, to spend the time in idly moving about, to recline in a lazy manner, to loll —*n* A sauntering or strolling, the act of reclining at ease or lolling, a place which idlers frequent, a kind of couch or sofa —**Loun ger,** loun jėr, *n* One who lounges — **Lounging,** loun jing, *a* Pertaining to a lounger, lolling

Louse, lous *n pl* **Lice,** lis [A Sax *lus,* pl *lȳs*=D *luis,* Dan *lus* Icel *lus,* G *laus,* perhaps from root of *lose*] The common name of various wingless insects, parasitic on man and other animals —*v t* (louz)— **loused, lousing** To clean from lice — **Lously,** lou zi li, *adv* In a lousy manner —**Lousiness,** lou zi nes, *n* The state of being lousy —**Lousy,** lou zi *a* Swarming with lice, infested with lice

Lout lout *v i* [A Sax *lūtan,* to bow or stoop, Icel *luta,* Dan *lude,* to stoop, same root as *little*] To bend, bow, or stoop down —*n* A mean awkward fellow, a bumpkin, a clown — **Loutish,** lout ish *a* Clownish, rude, awkward — **Loutishly,** lout ish li, *adv* In a loutish manner — **Loutishness,** lout ish nes, *n*

Louvre, Loover, Lover, lo vėr, *n* [Fr *l ou vert,* the opening, *ouvert* being pp of *ouvrir* to open Ouvert] A dome or tur ret rising out of the roof of a hall or other apartment, formerly open at the sides, and intended to allow the smoke to escape —*Louvre windows,* a window partially closed by sloping boards or bars called *lou re boards* (corrupted into *luffer* or *lever boards*) placed across so as to admit air, but exclude rain

Love, luv, *v t* —*loved, loving* [A Sax *luf ian* from *lufu,* love, D *lieven* G *lieben* to love *liebe* love, allied to *lief* dear, *leave,* permission *believe,* L *libido* desire *liber,* free (whence *liberal*), *libeo, lubeo,* to please, Skr *lubh,* to desire] To regard with a strong feeling of affection, to have a de voted attachment to, to regard with the characteristic feelings of one sex towards the other, to like, to be pleased with, to delight in —*n* To be in love, to love each other, to be tenderly attached —*n* A strong feeling of affection, devoted attachment to a person, especially, devoted attach ment to a person of the opposite sex, courtship (as in the phrase to *make love to,* that is, to court, to woo) fondness, strong liking (*love* of home, of art, &c) the object beloved, a sweetheart, a representation or personification of love, a Cupid —*Love* is the first element in a great number of compound words of obvious signification —**Lovable, Loveable,** luv a bl *a* Worthy of love, amiable — **Love apple,** *n* The tomato —**Love bird,** *n* A name of a diminutive bird belonging to the parrot fam ily, so called from the great attachment shown to each other by the male and fe male —**Love-charm,** *n.* A charm by which love was supposed to be excited, a philtre —**Love child,** *n* An illegitimate child — **Love-feast** *n* Agape —**Love-in idleness,** *n* A plant, the heart's ease —**Love-knot,** *n* A complicated knot, or a figure repre senting such so called from being sym bolic of love —**Loveless,** luv les, *a* Void of love —**Love-letter,** *n* A letter professing love, a letter of courtship —**Lovelily,** luv' li li, *adv* In a lovely manner —**Loveli ness,** luv li nes, *n.* The state or quality of being lovely, great beauty —**Love-lock,** *n* A particular curl or lock of hair hanging by itself or so as to appear prominently — **Love lorn,** *a* Forsaken by one's love, pining or suffering from love —**Lovely,** luv'li, *a* Fitted to attract or excite love, exciting admiration through beauty, ex tremely beautiful — **Love making,** *n* Courtship; paying one's addresses to a lady —**Love-match,** *n* A marriage entered into for love alone —**Lover,** luv'ėr, *n* One who loves or is attached to another; a per son in love, a man who loves a woman, one who likes or has a fondness for any thing (a *lover* of books) —**Love-sick,** *a.* Sick or languishing with love, expressive of languishing love —**Loving,** luv'ing, *p* and *a* Fond; affectionate, expressing love or kindness —**Loving-cup,** *n* A large cup containing liquor passed from guest to guest at banquets, especially those of a ceremonious character —**Lovingkindness,** luv'ing kind nes, *n* Tender regard, mercy, favour a scriptural word —**Lovingly,** luv' ing li, *adv* In a loving manner; affection ately —**Lovingness,** luv'ing nes, *n*

Lover Louvre

Low, lō, *a* [O E *law, lagh,* &c , not in A Sax =Icel *lágr,* Dan *lav,* D *laag,* akin to *lie,* and to *law*] Not rising to any great elevation, of little height the opposite of *high,* not of the usual height, much below the adjacent ground, not much above sea-level, below the usual rate or amount (*low* wages, a *low* estimate), not loud, grave, de pressed in the scale of sounds, indicative of a numerical smallness (a *low* number), near or not very distant from the equator (a *low* latitude, as opposed to a *high* latitude), dejected, depressed, humble in rank, in a mean condition, mean, vulgar, grovelling, base dishonourable, feeble, having little vital energy (a *low* pulse, a *low* state of health), not excessive or intense, not vio lent (a *low* temperature), plain, not rich, high seasoned, or nourishing (a *low* diet) —*Low Church* the party in the Ch of *Eng* which is opposed to the High Church party —*Low Dutch, Low German* Dutch, Ger man —*Low Sunday* the Sunday next after Easter —*Low water, low tide,* the lowest point of the ebb or receding tide — *Low wine* a liquor produced by the first distil lation of alcohol, the first run of the still — *adv* Not aloft or on high, near the ground, under the usual price, in a mean condi tion in composition (*a low* born fellow), with a depressed voice, not loudly —**Low born,** *a* Of mean or low birth —**Lower case,** *n Printing* the case of boxes that contains the small letters of printing type, hence, small letters of printing type — **Lower class** *a* Pertaining to persons of the humbler ranks — **Lowermost,** lō'ėr most *a* [Irregular superl of *low*] Low est —**Lowland** lo land, *n* Land which is low with respect to the neighbouring country, a low or level country —*The Low lands,* the southern parts of Scotland — **Lowlander,** lō land-ėr, *n* An inhabitant of the Lowlands especially of Scotland — **Low life,** *n* Low condition or social posi tion, mean social position —**Lowlily,** lō li li, *adv* In a lowly manner —**Lowliness,** lō li nes *n* The state of being lowly — **Lowly,** lō li, *a* Low or humble in position of life, not lofty or exalted, meek; free from pride —*adv* In a low manner or con dition —**Lowness,** lō nes, *n* The state of being low, want of elevation, depression, dejection, meanness — **Low pressure,** *a* Having a low degree of expansive force, and consequently exerting a low degree of pressure applied to steam or steam en gines, but not with very much precision **Low spirited,** *a* Cast down in spirit, de jected, depressed

Low, lō, *v i* [A Sax *hlōwan*=D *loeijen,* Icel *hlóa,* O H G *hlojan,* to low] To bel low, as an ox or cow —*n* The sound ut tered by a bovine animal, as a bull, ox, cow, a moo —**Lowing,** lō'ing, *n.* The bel lowing or cry of cattle.

Lower, lō ėr, *v t* [From *lower,* compar of *low,* comp *lenger,* from *long,* adj] To make lower in position, to let down; to take or bring down, to reduce or humble; to make less high or haughty; to reduce, as value or amount

Lower lou'ėr, *v i* [Same word as D *loeren,* to frown, L G *turren,* to look sullen; akin to *leer*] To frown, to look sullen; to ap pear dark or gloomy; to be clouded; to threaten a storm —**Lowering,** lou'ėr-ing, *p* and *a* Threatening a storm; cloudy; overcast —**Loweringly,** lou'ėr-ing-li, *adv.*

In a lowering manner —**Lowery**, lou'ĕr i, *a* Cloudy; gloomy
Lown, loun, *n.* A low fellow, a loon [*Shak.*]
Loxodromic, lok-so-drom'ik, *a* [Gr *loxos*, oblique, and *dromos*, a course] Pertaining to oblique sailing, or sailing by the rhumb. — *Loxodromic curve*, or *line*, or *spiral*, the path of a ship when her course is directed constantly towards the same point of the compass, in a direction oblique to the equator, so as to cut all the meridians at equal angles —**Loxodromics**, **Loxodromy**, lok so-drom'iks, lok sod'ro mi, *n.* The art of oblique sailing by the loxodromic curve
Loyal, loi'al, *a* [Fr *loyal*, O Fr *loial*, *leial*, *leal*, from L *legalis*, legal, from *lex*, *legis*, a law *Leal* is another form LEGAL] True or faithful in allegiance, faithful to the lawful government, to a prince or superior; true to plighted faith, duty, or love, not treacherous, constant —**Loyalist**, loi'al-ist, *n* A person who adheres to his sovereign or to constituted authority —**Loyally**, loi'al li, *adv* In a loyal manner, faithfully —**Loyalness**, **Loyallism**, loi'al-nes, loi'al izm, *n* Loyalty —**Loyalty**, loi'al ti, *n* The state or quality of being loyal, fidelity, constancy
Lozenge, loz'enj, *n.* [Fr *losange*, probably from Sp *losa*, a slate or flat stone for paving] A rectilineal figure with four equal sides, having two acute and two obtuse angles called also a *diamond*, a small cake of sugar, &c., originally in the form of a lozenge, but now variously shaped, a small diamond-shaped pane of glass in a window
Lubber, lub'ĕr, *n* [Allied to *looby*, *lob* W *llob*, *llabi*, a lubber] A clumsy or awkward fellow, a term applied by sailors to one who does not know seamanship —*Lubber's point*, a black vertical mark drawn on the inside of the case of the mariner's compass in a line with the ship's head, as a guide to show the vessel's course —*Lubber's hole*, the hole in the top or platform at the head of a lower mast through which sailors may mount without going over the rim by the futtock shrouds —**Lubberly**, lub'ĕr li, *a* Like a lubber, clumsy, clownish
Lubricate, lū'bri kāt, *v t* —*lubricated*, *lubricating* [L *lubrico*, from *lubricus* slippery] To soften with an emollient or mucilaginous substance to rub or supply with an oily or greasy substance, for diminishing friction — **Lubricant**, lū bri kant, *a* Lubricating —*n* That which lubricates —**Lubrication**, lū bri kā'shon *n* The act of lubricating —**Lubricator**, lū bri-kā'ter *n* One who or that which lubricates, an oil-cup attached to a machine —**Lubricity**, lū bris'i ti, *n* Smoothness or slipperiness, instability, shiftiness, lasciviousness
Lucarne, lū kārn, *n* [Fr *lucarne*, L *lucerna*, a lamp, from *luceo*, to shine] A dormer or garret window
Luce, lūs, *n* [L *lucius*] The fish called the pike
Lucent, lū'sent, *a* [L *lucens*, *lucentis*, ppr of *luceo*, to shine LUCID] Shining, bright, resplendent —**Lucency**, lū sen si, *n* The state or quality of being lucent
Lucernal, lū-sĕr'nal, *a* [L *lucerna*, a lamp] Pertaining to a lamp or other artificial light — *Lucernal microscope*, a microscope in which the object is illuminated by artificial light
Lucerne, **Lucern**, lū'sĕrn, *n* [Fr *luzerne*, *luserne*, origin unknown] A leguminous plant valuable as fodder, cultivated in chalky districts of England and in France
Lucid, lū'sid, *a* [L *lucidus*, from *luceo*, to shine, from stem of *lux*, *lucis*, light, the root being same as that of *light* Connected are *elucidate*, *luminous luminary*, *lunar*, *lunatic*, *illuminate*, *lumn*, &c] Shining, bright, resplendent, clear, transparent, bright with the radiance of intellect, not darkened or confused by delirium, easily understood, clearly expressed in words —**Lucidity**, **Lucidness**, lū sid'i ti, lū sid nes, *n.* The state or quality of being lucid, clearness; intelligibility —**Lucidly**, lū'sid-li, *adv* In a lucid manner
Lucifer, lū'si-fĕr, *n* [L *lux*, *lucis*, light, and *fero*, to bring] The morning-star, Satan (from an erroneous interpretation of the term as applied by Isaiah), a person of Satanic attributes, a match ignitible by friction called also *Lucifer-match* —**Luciferian**, lū si-fē'ri an, *a* Pertaining to Lucifer, devilish
Luck, luk, *n* (O Fris *luk*, D *luk*, *geluk*, G *glück*, fortune, prosperity, allied to D *lokken*, Dan *lokke*, G *locken*, to entice] What is regarded as happening by chance, what chance or fortune sends, fortune, chance, accident, hap, good fortune, success —**Luckily**, luk'i li, *adv* In a lucky manner — **Luckiness**, luk'i nes, *n* The state or quality of being lucky —**Luckless**, luk'les, *a* Without luck, ill fated, unfortunate —**Lucklessly**, luk'les li, *adv* In a luckless manner — **Lucklessness**, luk'les nes, *n* —**Lucky**, luk'i, *a* Favoured by luck, fortunate, meeting with good success, sent by good luck, favourable, auspicious
Lucrative, lū kra tiv, *a* [Fr *lucratif*, from L *lucrativus*, from *lucror*, to profit, from *lucrum*, gain, same root as G *lohn*, reward] Yielding lucre or gain, gainful, profitable —**Lucratively**, lū'kra tiv li, *adv* In a lucrative manner —**Lucre**, lū kĕr, *n* [Fr *lucre*, L *lucrum*] Gain in money, profit, pelf often in sense of base or unworthy gain —**Lucrous**, lū krus, *a* Pertaining to lucre or gain
Lucubrate, lū kū brāt, *v i* [L *lucubro lucubratum*, to study by candle light from obs adj *lucuber*, bringing light from *lux*, light] To study by candle light or a lamp, to study by night —*v t* To elaborate as by laborious night study — **Lucubration**, lū kū brā shon, *n* Nocturnal study, what is composed, or supposed to be composed, by night, a literary composition of any kind —**Lucubrator**, lū kū brā'ter *n* One who makes lucubrations
Luculent, lū kū lent, *a* [L *luculentus*, from *luceo*, to shine] Lucid bright evident, unmistakable —**Luculently**, lū kū lent li, *adv* In a luculent manner
Lucullite lū kul lit, *n* [From the Roman consul *Lucullus*] A variety of limestone used for ornamental purposes
Ludicrous lū dik rus, *a* [L *ludicrus*, from *ludus*, sport or game, seen also in *allude*, *delude*, *elude*, *illusion prelude*] Adapted to raise good humoured laughter, very ridiculous, comical, droll — **Ludicrously**, lū dik rus li *adv* In a ludicrous manner —**Ludicrousness**, lū dik rus nes, *n*
Lues, lū ēz, *n* [L] A poison or pestilence, a plague —*Lues venerea*, the venereal disease
Luff, luf, *n* [Formerly *loof* from D *loef*, Dan *luv* G *luf*, weather gauge, akin to A Sax *lyft*, the air, to the verb to *lift*, and to *loft* Hence *aloof*] *Naut* the weather gauge, the weather part of a fore and aft sail, or the side next the mast or stay to which it is attached —*v i* To turn the head of a ship toward the wind, to sail near the wind — **Luff tackle**, *n* *Naut* a purchase composed of a double and single block, each fitted with a hook
Lug, lug *v t* —*lugged*, *lugging* [A Sax *ge luggran*, to lug, Sw *lugga*, to draw, to haul, *lugg*, N *lug*, the forelock or hair of the head, comp A Sax *lyccan*, Dan *lugge*, to pluck] To haul, to drag, to pull along or carry, as something heavy and moved with difficulty —*n* The ear, a projecting part of an object resembling the human ear, as the handle of a vessel —**Luggage**, lug'āj, *n* Anything cumbersome and heavy to be carried, a traveller's packages or baggage —**Luggage-van**, *n* A wagon or carriage for holding luggage —**Lugger**, lug'ĕr, *n* [A vessel having *lug*-sails, Dan *lugger*, D *logger*] A vessel carrying either two or three masts with lug-sails and a running bowsprit —**Lug-sail**, *n* [Perhaps from the upper corner of the sail forming a kind of *lug*] A square sail bent upon a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast at one-third of its length
Lugubrious, lū-gū'bri-us, *a.* [L *lugubris*, mourneful, from *lugeo*, to weep; akin Gr. *lygros*, sad] Mournful, indicating or expressive of sorrow, doleful —**Lugubriously**, lū gū'bri-us-li, *adv.* In a lugubrious manner — **Lugubriousness**, **Lugubriosity**, lū-gū'bri us nes, lū-gū'bri-os i ti, *n* The quality of being lugubrious
Lugworm, lug'wĕrm, *n* [Sw *lugg*, tuft of hair, the forelock, it has tufts and bristles along its sides] An annelid or worm which burrows in the muddy sand of the shore, and is much esteemed for bait Also called *Lob worm*
Lukewarm, lūk'warm, *a* [O E *luke*, luke warm D *leuk*, A Sax *wlxc*, lukewarm, O E *lewe*, G *lau*, lukewarm] Moderately warm, tepid, not ardent, not zealous, cool, indifferent —**Lukewarmly**, lūk warm-li, *adv* In a lukewarm degree or manner — **Lukewarmness**, lūk warm nes, *n* The state or quality of being lukewarm
Lull, lul, *v t* [Dan *lulle*, Sw *lulla*, G *lullen*, to sing to sleep D *lollen*, to sing badly, probably an imitation of the sound, comp L *lallo*, to sing lullaby] To sing to in order to induce to sleep, to cause to rest by gentle, soothing means, to quiet, to compose —*v i* To subside, to cease, to be come calm (the wind *lulls*) —*n* A season of temporary quiet after storm, tumult, or confusion —**Lullaby**, lul'a bi, *n* A song to lull or quiet babes, that which quiets
Lumachel, **Lumachella**, lū ma kel, lū ma kel'la, *n* [It *lumachella*, properly a little snail or shell, from L *limax*, a snail] A calcareous stone composed of shells and coral agglomerated, and so hard as to admit of polish
Lumbago, lum bā'gō, *n* [L, from *lumbus*, loin] Rheumatism or rheumatic pains affecting the lumbar region —**Lumbagi nous**, lum baj i nus, *a* Pertaining to lumbago — **Lumbar**, **Lumbal**, lum bar, lum bal, *a* [L *lumbus*, a loin Loin] Pertaining to the loins —*Lumbar region*, the portion of the body between the false ribs and the upper part of the haunch bone, the small of the back
Lumber, lum bĕr, *n* [Originally a pawnbroking establishment, the place where pawned goods were kept, hence such goods themselves, from the *Lombards* who were formerly renowned as pawnbrokers or money lenders] Things bulky and thrown aside as of no use, old furniture, discarded utensils, or the like in America timber sawed or split for use as beams boards planks &c —*v t* To heap together in disorder, to fill with lumber —*v i* To move heavily as a vehicle, in America, to cut timber in the forest and prepare it for the market —**Lumberer**, lum bĕr ĕr *n* A person employed in cutting lumber
Lumbrical, lum brik al, *a* [L *lumbricus* a worm] Pertaining to or resembling a worm (the *lumbrical* muscles of the fingers and toes) —*n* A worm like muscle of the fingers and toes
Luminary, lū mi na ri, *n* [Fr *luminaire*, L *luminare*, from *lumen*, *luminis*, light, for *lucmen*, from *luceo* to shine LUCID] Any body that gives light, but chiefly one of the heavenly bodies, a person who is a source of intellectual light, a person that enlightens mankind — **Luminant**, lū mi nant, *a* Emitting light, shining, luminous —**Luminiferous**, lū mi nif'ĕr us *a* Producing light, yielding light, serving as the medium for conveying light (the *luminiferous* ether) —**Luminosity**, **Luminousness**, **Luminance**, lū mi nos'i ti, lū mi nus nes, lū mi nans, *n* The quality of being luminous, brightness clearness — **Luminous**, lū mi nus, *a* [L *luminosus*] Shining, emitting light, bright, brilliant, giving mental light, clear (a *luminous* essay or argument) —**Luminously**, lū mi nus-li, *adv* In a luminous manner
Lump, lump, *n* [O D *lompe*, Sw *lump*, N *lump*, piece, mass, allied to *lubber*, *lunch*] A small mass of matter, of no definite shape, a mass of things blended or thrown together without order or distinction — *In the lump*, the whole together, in gross — *v t* To throw into a mass, to take in the gross —**Lumper**, lump'ĕr, *n* A labourer employed to load and unload vessels when in harbour —**Lumpfish**, **Lumpsucker**, lump'fish, lump'suk-ĕr, *n* A fish of the northern seas, having the ventral fins modified into a sucker, by means of which it adheres to

bodies —**Lumpish**, lump ish, *a* Like a lump, heavy, dull, inactive —**Lumpishly**, lump ish-li, *adv* In a lumpish manner —**Lumpishness**, lump ish nes, *n* —**Lump sugar**, *n* Loaf sugar in small lumps or pieces —**Lumpy**, lump i, *a* Full of lumps or small compact masses

Lunacy, lū na-si, *n* [From L *lunaticus*, lunatic, moon struck, from *luna*, the moon (lunatics being at one time supposed to be affected by the moon), for *lucna*, from root of *lucso*, to shine Lucid] The state or quality of being lunatic, insanity, properly the kind of insanity which is broken by intervals of reason, the height of folly —**Lunatic**, lū na tik, *a* Affected by lunacy, mad, insane —*n* A person affected by lunacy, an insane person —*Lunatic asylum*, a house or hospital established for the reception of lunatics

Lunar, lū nėr *a* [L *lunaris*, from *luna*, the moon Lunacy] Pertaining to the moon, measured by the revolutions of the moon (*lunar* days or years) —*Lunar caustic*, nitrate of silver (silver being called *Luna* by the alchemists) —*Lunar cycle* the period required for the new moons to return on the same days of the year —*Lunar distance*, the distance of the moon from the sun or a star, by means of which the longitude of a ship at sea is found —*Lunar month*, the period of a complete revolution of the moon, 29½ days —*Lunar theory*, the theory that analyses and explains the perturbations to which the moon is subject in her revolution —*Lunar year* a period of twelve lunar months —**Lunate**, **Lunated**, lū nāt lū nā ted *a* Having a form like that of the half moon, crescent shaped —**Lunation**, lū nā shon, *n* The time from one new moon to the following

Lunatic Under Lunacy

Lunch lunsh, *n* [A form of *lump* as *hunch* of *hump*, *bunch* of *bump*] A luncheon —*v i* To take a lunch —**Luncheon**, lunsh on *n* [A longer form of *lunch*, perhaps for *lunching*] A slight repast or meal between breakfast and dinner —*v i* To take lunch or luncheon —**Luncheon bar**, *n* A part of an inn or public house where luncheon can be had

Lune lūn *n* [L *luna* the moon Lunacy] Anything in the shape of a crescent a half moon a geometrical figure in shape of a crescent —**Lunette**, lū net, *n* [Fr *lunette*, dim from L *luna*] *Fort* a work in the form of a redan with flanks used in an advanced work, *arch* an aperture for the admission of light in a concave ceiling, *archæol* a crescent shaped ornament for the neck —**Luniform**, lū ni form, *a* Resembling the moon

Lung lung *n* [A Sax *lunge*, pl *lungan*, Icel *lunga*, D *long* Dan and G *lunge*, a lung, same root as *light* from their lightness (comp the name *lights*)] One of the two organs of respiration in air breathing animals light and spongy and full of air cells —**Lunged**, lungd, *a* Having lungs chiefly in composition —**Lungwort** lung' wert *n* A common garden flower, having leaves speckled like lungs, also a kind of lichen used in diseases of the lungs

Lunge, lunj, *n* [Formerly *longe*, *allonge*, from Fr *allonger*, to lengthen, to thrust—L *ad*, to, *longus*, long] A sudden thrust or pass, as with a sword —*v t* —*lunged*, *lunging* To make a thrust or pass, as with a sword or rapier —*v t* To exercise (a horse) by making him run round in a ring while held by a long rein

Lunisolar, lū ni sō lėr, *a* [L *luna*, moon, and *sol*, sun] Compounded of the revolutions of the sun and moon, resulting from the united action of the sun and moon —**Lunula**, **Lunule**, lū nū la, lū nūl, *n* [Dim of L *luna*, the moon] Something in the shape of a little moon or crescent Also **Lunulet**, lū nū let —**Lunular**, lū nū lėr, *a* Having the form of a small crescent —**Lunulate**, **Lunulated**, lū nū lāt, lū nū lā ted, *a* Resembling a small crescent

Lupercal, lū pėr'kal or lū pėr kal, *a* Pertaining to the Lupercalia, or feasts of the Romans in honour of Lupercus or Pan —*n* pl. **Lupercalia**, lū-pėr-kā'li-a. An ancient Roman feast in honour of Pan

Lupine, lū pin, *a* [L *lupus*, a wolf, cog with E *wolf*] Like a wolf, wolfish, ravenous —**Lupine**, lū pin, *n* [Fr *lupin*, L *lupanus*, in allusion to its destroying or exhausting land] The name of various leguminous plants, some of which are commonly cultivated in gardens for the sake of their gaily coloured flowers

Lupulin, **Lupuline**, lū pū lin, *n* [L *lupulus*, hops] The peculiar bitter aromatic principle of the hop, the fine yellow powder of hops, which contains the bitter principle, largely used in medicine

Lupus lū pus, *n* [L, a wolf] A disease which eats away the flesh, producing ragged ulcerations of the nose, cheeks, forehead eyelids, and lips

Lurch, lėrch, *n* [O Fr *lourche*, It *lurco*, G *lurz lurtsch*, a lurch at cribbage] A term in the game of cribbage, denoting the position of a player who has not made his thirty first hole when his opponent has pegged his sixty first Hence *to leave in the lurch*, to leave in a difficult situation or in embarrassment, to leave in a forlorn state or without help

Lurch, lėrch, *v t* [A form of *lurk* as *church* of *kirk birch* of *birk* &c Lurk] To lie in ambush or in secret, to lie close, to lurk, to shift or to play tricks (*Shak*), to roll suddenly to one side, as a ship in a heavy sea, to stagger to one side as a tipsy man —*n* A sudden roll of a ship, a roll or stagger of a person —**Lurcher** lėrch'ėr, *n* One that lies in wait or lurks, a dog that lies in wait for game

Lurdan **Lurdane**, lėr'dan, lėr dān *a* [O Fr *lourdin*, *lourdain* from *lourd*, heavy, dull] Blockish, stupid, clownish, lazy and useless [*Penn*]

Lure, lūr, *n* [Fr *leurre*, from M H G *luodar*, a lure, G *luder*, carrion, a bait for wild beasts] An object somewhat resembling a bird thrown into the air to recall a trained hawk any enticement that which invites by the prospect of advantage or pleasure —*v t* —*lured luring* To attract by a lure or to a lure, to entice, to attract, to inveigle

Lurid, lū rid, *a* [L *luridus*] Pale yellow, as flame, ghastly pale, gloomy dismal, *bot* having a dirty brown colour, a little clouded

Lurk lėrk, *v i* [Akin to N *luska*, Dan *luske* to lurk to skulk, Dan *lur*, G *lauer*, an ambush or watching] To lie hid to keep wait, to lie concealed or unperceived —**Lurker**, lėrk'ėr, *n* One that lurks —**Lurking place** *n* A place in which one lurks, a hiding place, a den

Luscious lush us *a* [Perhaps for *lustrous*, from *lusty*] Very sweet, delicious, delightful, sweet to excess, hence unctuous, fulsome —**Lusciously**, lush us li *adv* In a luscious manner —**Lusciousness**, lush us nes *n* The state or quality of being luscious

Lush lush, *a* [Shortened from *luscious*] Fresh luxuriant, and juicy, succulent

Lust, lust *n* [A Sax D G and Sw *lust*, Icel and Dan *lyst* Goth *lustus*, desire Hence the verbs to *lust*, to *list*, and adj *lusty* List] Longing desire, eagerness to possess or enjoy, depraved affection or desire, more especially, sexual appetite, unlawful desire of sexual pleasure, concupiscence —*v i* To desire eagerly, to long, to have carnal desire with *after* —**Lustful**, lust ful, *a* Inspired by lust or the sexual appetite, provoking to sensuality —**Lustfully**, lust ful li, *adv* In a lustful manner —**Lustfulness**, lust ful nes, *n* The state of being lustful

Lustily, **Lustiness** Under Lusty

Lustral, lus tral, *a* [L *lustralis*, from *lustro* to purify, from *lustrum*, a purificatory sacrifice, from stem of *luo*, *lavo*, to wash Lave] Used in purification, pertaining to purification —**Lustrate**, lus trāt *v t* [L *lustro*, *lustratum*, to cleanse] To purify as by water —**Lustration**, lus trā shon, *n* A cleansing or purifying —**Lustrum**, lustrum, *n* pl **Lustrums** or **Lustra**, lus'trumz, lus tra [L] In ancient Rome, the purification of the whole people performed at the end of every five years, hence, a period of five years

Lustre, lus'tėr, *n* [Fr *lustre*, either from L *lustrum*, a purificatory sacrifice (see above), or from stem of *lucso*, to shine (see Lucid)] Brightness, splendour, brilliance, sheen, *mineral* a variation in the nature of the reflecting surface of minerals, the splendour of birth, of deeds, or of fame, renown, distinction a branched chandelier ornamented with drops or pendants of cut glass, a fabric for ladies' dresses, consisting of cotton warp and woollen weft —**Lustreless**, lus tėr les, *a* Destitute of lustre —**Lustring**, lus tring, *n* A species of glossy silk cloth —**Lustrous**, lus trus, *a* Characterized by lustre, bright, shining, luminous —**Lustrously**, lus'trus-li, *adv* Brilliantly, luminously

Lusty, lus ti, *a* [From *lust* = D and G *lustig*, D *lystig*, merry, jovial] Characterized by life, spirit, vigour, health, or the like, stout, vigorous, robust, healthful, bulky, large, lustful, hot-blooded —**Lustihood**, lus ti hud, *n* The quality of being lusty, vigour of body [*Penn*] —**Lustily**, lus ti li *adv* In a lusty manner; vigorously, stoutly —**Lustiness**, lus ti nes, *n* The state of being lusty

Lutarious lū tā ri us, *a* [L *lutarius*, from *lutum*, mud] Pertaining to, living in, or of the colour of mud

Lute, lūt, *n* [Fr *luth*, *lut*, Sp *laud* from Ar *al lad*, the lute (*al* being the definite article)] A stringed musical instrument of the guitar kind, formerly very popular in Europe. —*v t* To play on a lute —**Lutanist**, **Lutenist**, **Lutist**, lū tan ist, lū ten ist, lūt' ist *n* A performer on the lute

Lute, **Luting**, lūt, lūt ing, *n* [L *lutum*, mud clay, from *luo*, to wash] *Chem* a composition of clay or other substance used for stopping the juncture of vessels so closely as to prevent the escape or entrance of air, or applied as a coating to glass retorts in order that they may support a high temperature —**Lute** *v t* —*luted*, *luting* To close or coat with lute —**Lutation** lū tā shon, *n* The act of luting

Lutestring, lūt string, *n* [A corruption of *lustring* Lustre] A stout glossy kind of silk used for ladies dresses

Lutheran, lū thėr an, *n* Pertaining to Martin *Luther*, the reformer —*n* A disciple or follower of Luther, one who adheres to the doctrines of Luther —**Lutheranism**, **Lutherism** lū thėr an izm, lū thėr izm *n* The doctrines of religion as taught by Luther

Lutose, lu tōs *a* [L *lutosus* from *lutum*, clay] Miry covered with clay

Luxate luk sāt, *v t* —*luxated*, *luxating* [L *luxo luxatum* from *luxus* dislocated, Gr *loxos* slanting] To put out of joint, as a limb, to dislocate —**Luxation**, luk sā shon, *n* The act of luxating, a dislocation

Luxuriant lug zū ri ant, *a* [L *luxurians*, from *luxurio*, to luxuriate, from *luxuria*, luxury, *luxus*, excess] Exuberant in growth, rank, abundant, growing to excess, excessive or superfluous —**Luxuriantly**, lug zū ri ant-li, *adv* In a luxuriant manner or degree —**Luxuriance**, **Luxuriancy**, lug zū ri ans, lug zū'ri an-si, *n* The state of being luxuriant —**Luxuriate**, lug zū ri āt *v i* —*luxuriated*, *luxuriating* [L *luxurio*, to be rank or luxurious, to be wanton] To grow rankly or exuberantly, to feed or live luxuriously, *fig* to indulge or revel without restraint —**Luxuriation**, lug zū ri ā shon, *n* The act of luxuriating —**Luxurious**, lug zū'ri us, *a* [L *luxuriosus*] Characterized by indulgence in luxury given to luxury, voluptuous, administering to luxury, furnished with luxuries —**Luxuriously**, lug-zū ri-us-li, *adv* In a luxurious manner —**Luxuriousness**, lug zū ri us nes, *n* The state or quality of being luxurious —**Luxurist**, lug zū rist, *n* One given to luxury —**Luxury**, lug zu-ri, *n* [L *luxuria*] A free or extravagant indulgence in the pleasures of the table, or in costly dress and equipage, that which is delightful to the senses, the feelings, &c., that which gratifies a nice and fastidious appetite; anything not necessary, but used for personal gratification.

Lycanthrope, lī'kan-thrōp, *n.* [Gr *lykos*, a wolf, and *anthropos*, a man.] Formerly a man believed to be transformed into a wolf, a werwolf, now, a person affected

with lycanthropy —Lycanthropy, li-kan-thro-pi, *n.* A kind of insanity in which the patient supposes himself to be a wolf

Lyceum, li-sē'um, *n.* [L *Lyceum*, Gr *Lykeion*, from a temple dedicated to Apollo *Lykeos*, Apollo the wolf-slayer, from *lykos*, a wolf] A building at ancient Athens where Aristotle taught, hence a building appropriated to instruction by lectures; a literary institute, a school preparatory to the university

Lycopod, li kō-pod, *n* [Gr *lykos*, a wolf, and *pous, podos*, a foot] A plant belonging to an order intermediate between mosses and ferns, and in some respects *allied to the conifers* —**Lycopode,** li kō-pōd, *n* Vegetable brimstone, the highly inflammable powder contained in the spore-cases of some species of Lycopodium —**Lycopodium,** li kō-pō'di um, *n.* A genus of lycopods, some species of which produce vegetable sulphur or lycopode.

Lydian, lid i an, *a.* Pertaining to ancient *Lydia* in Asia Minor, a term applied to one of the ancient Greek modes of music of a soft pleasing character —*Lydian stone*, a jasper like siliceous rock used by the ancients as a touchstone

Lye, li, *n.* [A Sax *leah*, G *lauge*, D *loog*, lye, allied to Icel *laug*, a bath, and probably L *lavo*, to wash] Water impregnated with alkaline salt imbibed from the ashes of wood, a solution of an alkali used for cleaning purposes

Lye, li, *n.* [Probably from *lie*, to rest] A siding on a railway in which a train may stand for a time, wagons remain for loading, &c

Lyencephalous, li-en-sef'a-lus, *a* [Gr, *lyō*, to loose, and *enkephalos*, the brain] Having the cerebral hemispheres without folds applied to a primary division of mammals, including the monotremes and marsupials.

Lying, li ing, ppr of *lie*, to recline Being prostrate —**Lying in,** *n* The act of bearing a child, inlying —*ppr* or *a* Being in childbirth, pertaining to childbirth (a *lying-in* hospital)

Lying, li ing, ppr of *lie*, to utter falsehood —**Lyingly,** li ing li, *adv* In a lying manner, *falsely, by telling lies*

Lymph, limf, *n* [Fr *lymphe*, L *lympha*, allied to *limpidus*, clear, limpid] Water, or a clear transparent fluid like water, a fluid in animal bodies contained in certain vessels called *lymphatics*, which differs from the blood in its corpuscles being all of the colourless kind — *Vaccine lymph*, the fluid used in vaccination —**Lymphatic,** lim fat ik, *n* A vessel or duct in animal bodies which contains or conveys lymph —**Lymphy,** limf i, *a* Containing or like lymph

Lynch, linsh, *v t* [Said to be from a Virginian farmer of the name of *Lynch*, noted for taking the law into his own hand] To inflict punishment upon without the forms of law as by a mob or by unauthorized persons —**Lynch-law,** *n* The practice of punishing men by unauthorized persons without a legal trial

Lynx, lingks, *n* [L and G *lynx* same root as in L. *luz*, light, from its bright eyes] A name given to several carnivorous mammals of the cat family, long famed for their sharp sight —**Lynx-eyed,** *a* Having extremely acute sight —**Lynxean,** lin'sē-an, *a* Pertaining to the lynx

Lyon-king at-arms, *n* The official in Scotland who has the chief supervision of coats of arms and other heraldic matters

Lyre, lir, *n.* [Fr *lyre*, L and Gr *lyra*, etymology uncertain] One of the most ancient stringed instruments of music, used by the Egyptians, Assyrians, and Greeks —**Lyrate, Lyrated,** li rāt, li rā ted, *a. Shaped like a lyre, bot pinnatifid with* large terminal lobe and smaller ones towards the petiole — **Lyre bird,** *n* An Australian bird somewhat smaller than a pheasant, having erect tail feathers in form resembling an ancient lyre —**Lyric, Lyrical,** lir'ik, lir'i kal, *a* [L *lyricus*] Pertaining to a lyre or harp —*Lyric poetry*, among the ancients, poetry for the lyre, in modern usage, songs and that class of poetry which has reference to the poet's own thoughts and feelings —**Lyric,** *n* A composer of lyric poems, a lyric poem — **Lyricism,** lir'i sizm, *n* A lyric composition, a lyrical form of language —**Lyrist,** lir'ist, *n* A musician who plays on the lyre

Lysis, li sis, *n* [Gr, a solution, from *lyō*, to dissolve] *Med* the solution or termination of disease gradually, and without critical symptoms

M.

M is the thirteenth letter and tenth consonant of the English alphabet, representing a labial and nasal articulation

Ma, ma, *n* A childish or shorter form of *Mama*

Ma'am, mam, *n* A colloquial contraction for *Madam*

Mac, mak A Gaelic word signifying son, and prefixed to many surnames, as *Mac* Donald, *Mac* Gregor, &c

Macadamize, mak ad am iz, *v t* —*macadamised, macadamising* [From *Macadam*, the inventor] To cover, as a road, with small broken stones, which, when consolidated, form a firm surface —**Macadamization,** mak ad am i zā shon, *n* The act or art of macadamizing

Macaque, ma kak', *n* [Fr] An Old World monkey with short tail and prominent eyebrows

Macarize,† mak a rīz, *v t* [Gr *makarizō*, from *makar*, blessed] To bless, to wish joy to, to congratulate

Macaroni, mak a rō ni, *n* pl **Macaronis** or **Macaronies,** mak a-rō'niz [Fr and Prov It *macaroni*, It *maccheroni*, originally a mixture of flour, cheese, and butter] A dough of fine wheaten flour made into a tubular or pipe form, a favourite food among the Italians, a medley, a sort of droll or fool, a name formerly given to fops or dandies —**Macaronic,** mak a-rō nik, *a.* Pertaining to the food macaroni, pertaining to or like a macaroni, applied to a species of burlesque verse, consisting of a mixture or jumble of ill formed or ill-connected words, as of vulgar words Latinized or Latin words modernized — *n* A confused mixture of several things, a macaronic verse or poem — **Macaroon,** mak-a-rōn', *n.* A small sweetcake, with almonds in it

Macassar-oil, ma kas'ar, *n* An oil used for promoting the growth of the hair, named from *Macassar*, in Celebes, from which it was originally procured, also a perfumed mixture of castor-oil and olive-oil

Macaw, ma-ka', *n* [Native name in the Antilles.] One of a genus of beautiful birds of the parrot tribe, having cheeks destitute of feathers, and long tail-feathers.—**Macaw-tree,** *n* A name for several species of palm-trees, natives of tropical America.

Maccabean, mak ka bē an, *a* Pertaining to the Jewish princes called *Maccabees* — **Maccabees,** mak ka bēz, *n pl* The name of two books treating of Jewish history under the Maccabean princes, included in the Apocrypha

Mace, mās, *n* [O Fr *mace* Fr *masse*, It *mazza* a club, from L *matea* (only found in the dim *mateola*) a kind of mallet] A weapon of war consisting of a staff with a heavy metal head frequently in the form of a spiked ball, an ornamental staff of metal borne before magistrates and other persons in authority, the heavier rod used in billiards — **Mace bearer,** *n* A person who carries a mace before public functionaries —**Macer** mās'er, *n* A mace bearer, an officer attending on several courts of Scotland

Mace, mās, *n* [Fr *macis*, It *mace*, L *macis macir* Gr *maker*, an Indian spice] A spice the dried aril or covering of the seed of the nutmeg, chiefly used in cooking or in pickles

Macerate mas'er āt, *v t* —*macerated, macerating* [L *macero, maceratum* to make soft same root as *mas*, a lump] To steep almost to solution, to soften and separate the parts of by steeping in a fluid, or by the digestive process, to mortify†, to harass† —**Maceration,** mas-er ā shon, *n* The act of macerating, state of being macerated

Machairodus, ma ki'rō-dus, *n* [Gr *machaira*, a sabre, and *odous*, a tooth] An extinct carnivorous animal of considerable size, having very formidable upper canines

Machiavelian, mak i a-vē li an, *a* Pertaining to *Machiavel* (Nicolo *Machiavelli*), an Italian writer, secretary and historiographer to the Republic of Florence (died 1527), in conformity with Machiavel's principles, cunning in political management, crafty —*n* One who adopts the principles of Machiavel —**Machiavellianism, Machiavelism,** mak i-a-vē li-an-izm, mak i a vel izm, *n* The principles or system of *statesmanship of* Machiavel, who inculcated the systematic subordination of right to expediency; political cunning and artifice

Machicolation, ma-chik'o-lā'shon, *n.* [Fr *machicoulis, mâchecoulis*; origin doubtful] *Mild arch* a vertical opening in the floor of a projecting gallery, parapet &c for hurling missiles or pouring boiling, lead, pitch &c, upon the enemy a part thus projecting, as at the top of a tower without any such opening —**Machicolate,** ma chik o lāt *v t* To form with machicolations —**Machicolated,** ma chik o lā ted, *a* Having machicolations

Machinate mak i nāt *v t* and *i* *machinated, machinating* [L *machinor, machinatus* from *machina* Machine] To plan, to contrive, to form as a plot or scheme —**Machination,** mak i nā shon *n* The act of machinating, a plot, an artful design or scheme formed with deliberation —**Machinator,** mak i nā tér, *n* One who machinates or plots with evil designs

Machine, ma shēn', *n* [Fr *machine*, L *machina*, from Gr *mēchanē* machine, device, contrivance, from *mēchos*, means expedient, same root as *make*] Any contrivance or appliance which serves to increase or regulate the effect of a given force or to produce motion (*simple machines* or mechanical powers being such as the lever, pulley, &c), a complex structure, consisting of a combination or peculiar modification of the mechanical powers, a term of contempt applied to a person whose actions do not appear to be under his own control, but to be directed by some external agency, one who is entirely under the control of another, a mere tool or creature, a term sometimes applied to a public coach, in Scotland, any sort of light vehicle —*v t* To apply machinery to, to produce by machinery —**Machiner,** ma-shēn ér, *n* A machinist — **Machinery,** ma-shēn ér i, *n* A complicated apparatus or combination of mechanical powers, designed to increase, regulate, or apply motion and force, machines in general, any complex system of means and appliances designed to carry on any particular work or effect a specific purpose — **Machine-shop,** *n* A workshop in which machines are made —**Machine tool,** *n.* An adjustable machine for cutting metals into any required shape —**Machine-work,** *n.* Work done by a machine, as distinguished from that done by manual labour —**Machinist,** ma-shēn'ist, *n* A constructor of machines; one who tends or works a machine

Mackerel, mak'ėr-el, *n* [O Fr *maquerel*, Fr *maquereau*, D *makreel*, G *makrele*, Dan *makrel*, from L L *macarellus*, from L *macula*, a spot—in allusion to the blue blotches on it.] An excellent table fish, well known by its elegant shape and brilliant colours.—*Mackerel gale*, a gale that ripples the surface of the sea.—*Mackerel sky*, a sky in which the clouds have the form called *cirro-cumulus*, somewhat resembling the blotches on a mackerel

Mackintosh mak'in-tosh, *n* A term applied, from the name of the inventor, to a garment, particularly an overcoat, rendered waterproof by a solution of india-rubber

Macle, mak'l, *n* [Fr, L *macula*, a spot, the mesh of a net.] A mineral, a variety of andalusite, *pl* a term applied to twin crystals united by simple contact, by interpenetration or by incorporation

Macrobiotic, mak-ro-bi-ot'ik, *a* [Gr *makros*, long, and *bios*, life.] Long lived.—**Macrocephalous** mak-ro-sef'a-lus, *a* [Gr *kephalé*, the head.] Having a long or large head.—**Macrocosm** mak'ro-kozm, *n* [Gr *kosmos*, world.] The great world, the universe, regarded as analogous to the *microcosm*, or little world constituted by man.—**Macrodactyl,** mak-ro-dak'til, *n* [Gr *daktylos*, a finger.] One of a family of grallatorial birds, having very long toes comprising the coot, rail, water hen &c.—**Macrodiagonal,** mak-ro-di-ag'on-al, *n* The longer of the diagonals of a rhombic prism.—**Macrology,** mak-rol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *logos*, discourse.] Long and tedious talk, superfluity of words.—**Macrometer,** mak-rom'et-ėr, *n* [Gr *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring inaccessible heights.—**Macropetalous,** mak-ro-pet'a-lus, *a* *Bot* having large petals.—**Macrophyllous,** mak-ro-fil'us, *a* [Gr *phyllon*, a leaf.] *Bot* having large leaves.—**Macropod,** mak'ro-pod, *n* [Gr *pous podos*, foot.] An individual belonging to the kangaroo family.—**Macropterous** mak-rop'tėr-us, *a* [Gr *pteron*, a wing.] *Zool* having long wings or fins.—**Macrotous,** mak-ro'tus, *a* [Gr *ous, ōtos* the ear.] *Zool* long eared

Macrura, Macroura, mak-rū'ra mak-rou'ra, *n pl* [Gr *makros*, long, and *oura*, a tail.] A family of stalk eyed decapod crustaceans including the lobster, prawn, shrimp &c called in contrast to the Brachyura (crabs), because their flexible abdomen extends straight backward, and is used in swimming.—**Macrural, Macrurous** mak-rū'ral, mak-rū'rus, *a* Belonging to the Macrura.—**Macruran, Macrouran** mak-rū'ran mak-rou'ran, *n* One of the Macrura

Macula, mak'ū-la, *n* pl **Maculæ,** mak'ū-lē [L *macula*, a spot, hence, *mackerel*, *mail* (armour).] A spot, as on the skin.—**Maculate,** mak'ū-lāt, *v t* [L *maculo*.] To spot, to stain, to blur.—*a* Marked with spots, blotted, hence defiled, impure.—**Maculation,** mak-ū-lā'shon, *n* The act of spotting a spot, a stain.—**Macula ture,** mak'ū-la-tūr *n* A sheet blotted in printing.—**Macule** mak'ūl, *n* A spot, *printing*, a blur causing the impression of a page to appear double.—**Maculose,** mak'ū-lōs, *a* Spotted, maculated

Mad, mad *a* [O E *maad*, A Sax *mdd*, *gemaed*, mad allied to Goth *gamaids*, injured, O H G *gamei* blunt, dull, Icel *meitha*, to hurt.] Disordered in intellect deprived of reason, distracted, crazy, insane, beside one's self, frantic, furious, wildly frolicsome, infatuated, furious from disease or otherwise said of animals.—*Like mad*, madly, furiously [Colloq.]—*v t*—*madded*, *madding* To make mad, to madden.—**Mad apple,** *n* The fruit of the egg plant.—**Madcap,** mad'kap, *n* A person of wild or eccentric behaviour, a flighty or hare brained person, one who indulges in frolics.—*a* Pertaining to a madcap.—**Madden,** mad'n, *v t* To make mad, to craze, to excite with violent passion, to enrage.—*v i* To become mad, to act as if mad.—**Madding,** mad'ing, *a* Raging, furious, wild.—**Mad house,** mad'hous, *n* A house where insane persons are confined, a lunatic asylum.—**Madly,** mad'li, *a* In a mad or frenzied manner, frantically, furiously.—

Madman, mad'man, *n* A lunatic, a crazy person, one inflamed with extravagant passion, and acting contrary to reason.—**Madness,** mad'nes, *n* The state or quality of being mad, lunacy, insanity, frenzy, extreme folly

Madam, mad'am, *n* [Fr *ma*, my, and *dame*, lady, from L *mea domina*, in same sense.] *Lit* my lady a term of compliment used in address to ladies, chiefly to married and elderly ladies sometimes used with a slight shade of disrespect (a proud *madam*)

Madder, mad'ėr, *n* [A Sax *mæddre*, madder.] A climbing perennial plant, largely cultivated in Southern Europe, the root of which furnishes several valuable dyes and pigments such as *madder red*, *madder lake*, *madder yellow*.—*v t* and *i* To dye with madder

Made, mād, *pret* and *pp* of *make* The pp besides being used in the senses of the verb is often equivalent to destined, fitted, suitable (a place *made* for murders' *Shak*.)—**Made-dish,** *n* A dish of meat poultry, &c recooked, an entrée

Madefaction, mad-ē-fak'shon *n* [L *made facto*—*madeo*, to be wet and *facio*, to make.] The act of making wet.—**Madefy,** mad'e-fi, *v t* [Fr *madéfier*.] To make wet or moist, to moisten

Madeira ma-dē'ra *n* A rich wine made in the island of Madeira

Mademoiselle, mad-mwā-zel, *n* [Fr *ma*, my, and *demoiselle*, damsel DAMSEL.] The title given to a young unmarried lady in France, miss

Madid, mad'id, *a* [L *madidus*, wet from *madeo*, to be wet.] Wet, moist

Madonna ma-don'a, *n* [It *madonna*, from L *mea domina*, my lady MADAM.] An Italian term of address equivalent to *Madam*, the Virgin Mary, and hence pictures representing the Virgin are called *madonnas*

Madrepore, mad'rē-pōr, *n* [Fr *madrépore*, from It *madrepora* from *madre*, mother and Gr *pōros* a kind of stone.] A common variety of reef coral of a stony hardness and of a spreading or branching form, the coral building polyp itself.—**Madreporal,** mad-rē-po'ral, *a* Pertaining to or consisting of madrepore.—**Madrepo riform,** mad-rē-pō'ri-form, *a* Perforated with small holes like a madrepore coral.—**Madreporite** mad'rē-pōr-īt *n* A variety of limestone, fossil madrepore

Madrier, mad'ri-ėr, *n* [Fr] *Milit engin* a plank used for supporting the earth in a mine or for other purposes

Madrigal, mad'ri-gal, *n* [Fr *madrigal* It *madrigale*, older It *mandriale* from L and Gr *mandra* a sheepfold, originally a shepherd's song.] A little amorous poem, consisting of not less than three or four stanzas, and containing some tender and delicate though simple thought, suitably expressed, a vocal composition now commonly of two or more movements and in five or six parts.—**Madrigalist,** mad'ri-gal-ist *n* A composer of madrigals

Madrilenian, mad-ri-lē'ni-an, *a* and *n* [Sp *Madrileño*.] Of or belonging to or a native of Madrid

Mænad, mē'nad, *n* [Gr *mainas*, *mainados*, from *mainomai*, to rave.] A votaress of Bacchus, hence, a raving, frenzied woman

Maestoso, mā-es-tō'sō [It, majestic.] A direction in music to play with grandeur and strength

Maestro, mā-es'trō *n* [It, from L *magister*, a master.] A master of any art, specifically, a master in music, a musical composer

Magazine, mag-a-zēn', *n* [Fr *magasin*, a storehouse Sp *magacen*, *almagacen*, from Ar *al-makhzen*, a warehouse, from *khazana*, to store.] A receptacle in which any thing is stored, a warehouse, a storehouse, a building or chamber constructed for storing in security large quantities of gunpowder or other explosive substances, a publication issued in a series of numbers or parts and containing papers of an entertaining or instructive character.—*v t* To store up in a magazine; to accumulate for future use.—**Magaziner, Magazinist,**

mag-a-zēn'ėr, mag-a-zēn'ist, *n* One who writes in a magazine

Magdalen, mag'da-len, *n* [From Mary *Magdalene*, erroneously supposed to be the woman mentioned in St Luke vii 36–50.] A reformed prostitute.—*Magdalen hospital* or *asylum*, a house into which prostitutes are received with a view to their reformation

Magellanic, mag-el-lan'ik, *a* Pertaining to *Magellan*, the celebrated navigator.—*Magellanic clouds*, three conspicuous whitish nebulæ, of a cloud-like appearance, near the south pole

Magenta ma-jen'ta, *n* [Discovered in 1859, the year of the battle of *Magenta*.] A brilliant blue red colour derived from coal-tar

Maggot, mag'ot *n* [W *magiad*, a maggot or grub, from *magu*, to breed.] The larva of a fly or other insect, a grub, a whim; an odd fancy, a crotchet.—**Maggotiness,** mag'ot-i-nes *n* The state of being maggoty.—**Maggoty,** mag'ot-i, *a* Full of or infested with maggots, capricious, whimsical

Magi, mā'ji, *n pl* [L *magus*, from Gr *magos*, a Magian, from Per *mag*, a priest, same root as L *magnus*, great.] The caste of priests among the ancient Medes and Persians, hence holy men or sages of the East.—**Magian,** mā'ji an, *a* Pertaining to the Magi.—*n* One of the Magi, a priest of the Zoroastrian religion.—**Magianism** mā'ji an izm, *n* The philosophy or doctrines of the Magi

Magic, maj'ik *n* [L *magicus*, pertaining to sorcery, from *magus*, Gr *magos*, the theology of the Magians, magic MAGI.] The art of producing effects by superhuman means, as by spiritual beings or the occult powers of nature, sorcery, enchantment, necromancy, power or influence similar to that of enchantment.—*Natural magic*, the art of applying natural causes, whose operation is secret to produce surprising effects.—*a* Pertaining to magic, used in magic, working or worked by or as if by magic.—*Magic square*, a square figure formed by a series of numbers disposed in parallel and equal ranks, and such that the sums of each row or line taken perpendicularly, horizontally, or diagonally are equal.—*Magic lantern*, a kind of lantern by means of which small pictures are represented on the wall of a dark room or on a white sheet magnified to any size at pleasure.—**Magical,** maj'i kal, *a* Pertaining to magic, proceeding from magic, having supernatural qualities, acting or produced as if by magic *Magical* differs from *magic*, chiefly in the fact that the latter is not used predicatively, thus we do not say 'the effect was *magic*.—**Magically,** maj'i kal li, *adv* In a magical manner.—**Magician,** ma jish'an, *n* One skilled in magic, an enchanter, a necromancer

Maglip, Magliph, ma glip, ma-glif', *n* A mixture of linseed-oil and mastic varnish used by artists as a vehicle for colours.

Magisterial, maj-is-tē'ri al, *a* [L *magisterius*, from *magister*, a master MASTER.] Belonging to a master or ruler, pertaining to a magistrate or his office, authoritative, arrogant, imperious, domineering.—**Magisterially,** maj-is-tē'ri al li, *adv* In a magisterial manner.—**Magisterialness,** maj-is-tē'ri al nes *n* The state or quality of being magisterial

Magistrate, maj'is-trāt, *n* [L *magistratus*, a magistrate, from *magister*, a master.] A public civil officer invested with the executive government or some branch of it; a justice of the peace, a person who dispenses justice in police courts, &c.—**Magistratic,** maj-is-trat'ik, *a* Pertaining to a magistrate.—**Magistracy,** maj'is-tra-si, *n* The office or dignity of a magistrate; the body of magistrates

Magma, mag'ma, *n* [Gr, a mass, salve, dregs, from *massō*, to knead MASS.] The generic name of any crude mixture of mineral or organic matters in a thin pasty state, a thick residuum separated from a fluid

Magnanimous, mag-nan'i-mus, *a* [L *magnanimus*—*magnus*, great (MAGNITUDE), and *animus*, mind (ANIMAL).] Great of mind, elevated in soul or in sentiment, raised

above what is low, mean, or ungenerous said of persons, exhibiting nobleness of soul said of actions, &c —**Magnanimously,** *mag* nan'i-mus-li, *adv* In a magnanimous manner —**Magnanimity,** mag na-nim i ti, *n* The quality of being magnanimous, greatness of mind, elevation or dignity of soul

Magnase, mag nās, *a* An excellent black pigment which dries rapidly mixed with oil

Magnate, mag'nāt *n* [L *magnates* (pl), powerful persons, the great from *magnus*, great Magnitude] A person of rank, a noble or grandee, a person of note or distinction in any sphere

Magnesia, mag nē shi a, *n* [From *Magnesia* in Asia Minor, whence also *magnet*] Oxide of magnesium, a white tasteless earthy substance, possessing alkaline properties —*Sulphate of magnesia*, Epsom salts —**Magnesian,** mag nē shi an *a* Pertaining to magnesia, containing or resembling magnesia —*Magnesian limestone*, a rock composed of carbonates of lime and magnesia, more or less useful for building or ornamental purposes, dolomite —**Magnesium,** mag nē shi um, *n* The metallic base of magnesia, a white malleable metal, obtained by decomposing chloride of magnesium by means of potassium —*Magnesium light*, a dazzlingly bright light produced by burning magnesium wire

Magnet, mag'net, *n* [L *magnus magnetis*, from Gr *magnēs*, from *Magnesia* in Asia Minor, whence the stone was first brought] The loadstone, also a bar or mass of iron or steel to which the peculiar properties of the loadstone have been imparted, either by contact or by other means Electro magnet Horse shoe magnet — **Magnetic,** mag net ik, *a* Pertaining to the magnet or magnetism, possessing the properties of the magnet or corresponding properties, pertaining to the earth a magnetism, attractive as if magnetic —*Magnetic amplitude azimuth* &c *navig* the amplitude azimuth, &c , indicated by the compass — *Magnetic battery* a kind of battery formed of several magnets (usually horse shoe magnets) combined together with all their poles similarly disposed —*Magnetic compensator*, a contrivance connected with a ship s compass for compensating or neutralizing the effects upon the needle of the iron of the ship — *Magnetic dip* Under Dip —*Magnetic elements*, the magnetic declination inclination, and intensity for any place —*Magnetic equator*, a line passing round the globe near its equator, in every part of which the dip of a needle is nothing — *Magnetic intensity*, the force of attraction which magnets exert on surrounding bodies capable of being influenced by them —*Magnetic iron-ore* Same as *Magnetite* —*Magnetic meridian* a great circle, the plane of which at any place corresponds with the direction of the magnetic needle at that place —*Magnetic needle* any small magnetized iron or steel rod turning on a pivot, such as the needle of the mariner's compass —*Magnetic north*, that point of the horizon which is indicated by the direction of the magnetic needle —*Magnetic oxide of iron*, magnetite — *Magnetic poles*, nearly opposite points on the earth's surface where the dip of the needle is 90°, at some distance from the earth's poles —*Magnetic storm*, a violent disturbance in the earth s magnetism, a sudden alteration in the magnetic elements of a place —**Magnetical,** mag net i kal, *a* Magnetic —**Magnetically,** mag net i kal li, *adv* In a magnetic manner, by magnetism —**Magnetics,** mag net iks, *n* The science or principles of magnetism —**Magnetism,** mag net-izm, *n* A peculiar property possessed by certain bodies, whereby, under certain circumstances, they naturally attract or repel one another according to determinate laws, that branch of science which treats of the properties of the magnet, and magnetic phenomena in general, power of attraction — *Animal magnetism* Mesmerism —*Terrestrial magnetism*, the magnetic force exerted by the earth —**Magnetician, Magnetist,** mag-net-ish'an, mag'net-ist, *n* One versed in the science of magnetism —**Magnetite,** mag'net-it, *n* A black oxide of iron, which sometimes possesses polarity, and is highly magnetic, magnetic iron ore —**Magnetizable,** mag net i'za bl, *a* Capable of being magnetized —**Magnetization,** mag'net i zā shon, *n* The act of magnetizing, or state of being magnetized —**Magnetize,** mag net iz, *v t* —*magnetized, magnetizing* To communicate magnetic properties to, to attract as if by a magnet, to put under the influence of animal magnetism —*v i* To acquire magnetic properties, to become magnetic —**Magnetizer,** mag'net-i zer, *n* One who or that which communicates magnetism — **Magneto electric, Magneto-electrical,** *a* Pertaining to magneto-electricity —*Magneto electric induction*, the communication of magnetic properties to iron by means of electric currents — **Magneto electricity,** *n* Electricity evolved by the action of magnets, the science which treats of phenomena connected with both magnetism and electricity —**Magnetometer,** mag net-om et-er, *n* An instrument for measuring any of the terrestrial magnetic elements, as the dip, declination, and intensity, especially the latter —**Magnetometric** mag' net-ō met rik, *a* Pertaining to the magnetometer

Magnificent, mag nif i sent, *a* [L *magnificens*—*magnus*, great, *facio*, to make Magnitude] Grand in appearance, splendid, fond of splendour, showy, stately —**Magnificently,** mag nif i sent-li *adv* In a magnificent manner **Magnifiable,** mag ni fi i bl *a* Capable or worthy of being magnified — **Magnific Magnifical,** mag nif ik mag nif i kal *a* [L *magnificus*, noble, splendid] Grand, splendid illustrious —**Magnifically** mag nif i kal li *adv* In a magnificent manner —**Magnificence,** mag nif i sens *n* [L *magnificentia*] The condition or quality of being magnificent —**Magnifico** ma gnif i kō *n* pl **Magnifi coes** A grandee, a magnate —**Magnifier,** mag'ni fi er *n* One who or that which magnifies —**Magnify** mag ni fi *v t* —*magnified, magnifying* [Fr *magnifier* L *magnificare*] To make great or greater, to increase the apparent dimensions of, to enlarge, to augment, to increase the power or glory of, to sound the praises of, to extol, to exalt, to represent as greater than reality, to exaggerate —*v i* To possess the quality of causing objects to appear larger than reality, to increase the apparent dimensions of objects —*Magnifying glass* a plano convex or double convex lens so called because objects seen through it have their apparent dimensions increased

Magniloquence, mag nil o kwens *n* [L *magniloquentia*—*magnus* great (Magnitude), and *loquens*, speaking (Locution)] A lofty manner of speaking or writing, tumid, pompous words or style, grandiloquence bombast — **Magniloquent** mag nil o kwent *a* Big in words, speaking loftily or pompously, tumid, grandiloquent — **Magniloquently,** mag nil o-kwent-li, *adv* In a magniloquent manner

Magnitude, mag ni tūd *n* [L *magnitudo*, from *magnus*, great, same root as Gr *megas*, great, *E may might, much, more*, &c More or less akin are *magnate, majesty master*, &c] Greatness, the comparative extent bulk, size, quantity, or amount of anything that can be measured, any quantity that can be expressed in terms of a quantity of the same kind taken as a unit, *geom* that which has one or more of the three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness, importance, consequence (an affair of *magnitude*)

Magnolia, mag nō'li a, *n* [After Pierre *Magnol*, professor of botany at Montpellier] A genus of trees and shrubs, chiefly natives of North America, India, China, Japan, &c , much admired for their flowers and foliage

Magnum, mag'num, *n* [L , a large thing Magnitude] A bottle holding two English quarts —**Magnum-bonum,** *n* [L , lit large good] A kind of large plum, a large-sized barrel-pen

Magot, mag'ot, *n* [Fr] The Barbary ape

Magpie, mag'pi, *n* [*Mag*, for *Margaret*, and *pie*, a magpie, from L *pica*, a pie or magpie, comp *Jenny wren, Robin* redbreast, &c] A well known bird of the crow family, about 18 inches in length, plumage black and white, tail very long

Magyar, mag'yar, Hung pron mod yor, *n* A Hungarian of Asiatic race, allied to the Turks and Finns, the language of the Hungarians, belonging to the Turanian class of tongues

Mahaleb, ma ha leb, *n* [Ar *mahleb*] A species of cherry of the middle and south of Europe

Maharajah, ma hā rā ja, *n* [Skr *mahā*, great, and *rāja*, a prince or king] The title assumed by some Indian princes ruling over a considerable extent of territory —**Maharani, Maharanee** ma hā ra nē *n* [Skr great queen or princess] A female Indian ruler

Mahdi, ma'dē, *n* [Ar , the director] A name assumed by some of the successors of Mohammed, a descendant of Mohamed who is to arise and at the head of the faithful spread Mohammedanism over the world

Mahee, ma hē, *n* [Hind] The gall nut of the tamarisk tree, imported from India for dyeing and photographic purposes

Mahl stick, mal stik *n* Maul stick

Mahogany, ma hog an i, *n* [*Mahagoni*, native American name] A valuable timber tree the wood of which is of a reddish colour very hard, and susceptible of a fine polish, a dinner table or table in general (over the *mahogany*)

Mahomedan, Mahometan &c ma hom e-dan ma hom e tan Mohammedan &c

Mahound, ma hound *n* An old corruption of Mohammed, also applied to the devil or other evil spirit

Mahout, ma hōt, *n* In the East Indies, an elephant driver or keeper

Mahratta ma rat ta *n* One of a race of Hindus inhabiting Central India

Maid, mād *n* [Short for *maiden* A Sax *mægden* dim of *mægeth* a maiden, Goth *magaths* G *magd* maid akin A Sax *magu* Goth *magus* Icel *mögr*, a boy, a son allied to Gael *mac* a son] A young unmarried woman, a virgin in unmarried woman who has preserved her chastity, a female servant a female skate — *Maid of all work* a female servant who does house work of every kind — **Maid child** *n* A female child, a girl — **Maiden,** mā dn, *n* A young unmarried woman a virgin or maid, an instrument of capital punishment formerly used in Scotland resembling the guillotine —*a* Pertaining to a maiden or virgin, consisting of virgins, like a maiden, fresh, unpolluted unused —*Maiden assize* an assize at which there are no criminal cases — *Maiden speech* the first public speech made by a person, especially in parliament —*Maiden sword*, a sword hitherto unused and unstained with blood —**Maidenhair,** mā dn hār, *n* An elegant fern found growing on rocks and walls — **Maidenhead** mā dn hed, *n* [*Maiden* and term *head*] Virgin purity, virginity — **Maidenhood,** mād'n hud, *n* The state of being a maid or maiden, the state of an unmarried female, virginity — **Maiden like** mā dn lik, *a* Like a maid —**Maidenliness,** mā dn li nes *n* Behaviour that becomes a maid, modesty — **Maidenly,** mā dn li, *a* Like a maid, modest — **Maidhood,** mād hud *n* Virginity —**Maid servant,** *n* A female servant, a female domestic

Maieutic, mā-ū tik, *a* [Gr *maieutikos*, pertaining to midwifery, from *maia*, a midwife] Serving to assist or accelerate childbirth, pertaining to the obstetric art, aiding in bringing forth, in a metaphorical sense

Maigre, mā'gr, *a* [Fr , lean, spare, meagre] *Cookery*, a term applied to a preparation cooked merely with butter —*Maigre dishes, maigre food*, dishes used by Roman Catholics on the days when their church forbids flesh-meats

Mail, māl, *n* [Fr *maille*, the mesh of a

net, a link of mail, from L *macula*, a spot, a mesh MACULA] Armour, a defensive covering for warriors and sometimes their steeds, any defensive covering, as the shell of a lobster —*v t* To put on mail or armour, to arm defensively — **Mail-clad**, *a* Clad with a coat of mail — **Mailed**, māld, *p* and *a* Covered with mail or armour, *zool* protected by an external covering of scales or hard substance

Mail, māl, *n* [Fr *malle*, O Fr *male*, a bag, a mail, either from Armor *mal*, Ir and Gael *mala*, a bag, or from O H G *malaha*, a wallet, Icel *malr*, a knapsack] Originally, a bag, hence, a *bag* for the conveyance of letters and papers, the letters, papers, &c , conveyed in such a bag, the person or conveyance by which the mail is conveyed —*v t* To put in the mail, to post —**Mailable**, māl a bl *a* Capable of being carried in the mail —**Mail bag**, *n* A bag in which the public mail is carried **Mail boat**, *n* A boat which carries the public mail — **Mail coach**, *n* A coach that conveys the public mails — **Mail guard**, *n* An officer having charge of the mail — **Mail route**, *n* A route by which the mails are conveyed —**Mail steamer**, *n* A steamer for conveying the mails —**Mail train**, *n* A railway train that conveys the mails

Mail, mal, *n* [Icel *mal*, stipulation agreement, *mæla*, to stipulate] A term in Scots law for a rent or sum payable regularly

Maim, mām, *v t* [O E *mam* to hurt or maim, from O Fr *mehaigner* Pr *maganhar*, It *magagnare*, to maim, origin doubtful] To deprive of the use of a limb, to mutilate, to cripple, to disable — *n* An injury by which a person is maimed or mutilated —**Maimedness**, mam ed nes, *n* A state of being maimed

Main mān, *a* [Icel *megn*, *megnn*, main, strong mighty, *megin*, might, main, main part, A Sax *mægn mægen* power, strength, same root as *may*, *might*] Principal, chief, or most important among other things, most to be regarded or considered, first in size rank, importance &c (the *main* branch of a river the *main* timbers of an edifice the *main* consideration), mighty, vast (the *main ocean*), directly applied, used with all one s might (*main* strength) —*Main body* the corps of an army which marches between the advance and rear guard —*The main chance*, the chance of making gain, one s own interests generally —*n* All one s strength, violent effort (in the phrase 'with might and *main* '), the chief or main portion, the gross, bulk, greater part, the ocean, the great sea the high sea, a principal gas or water pipe in a street as distinguished from the smaller ones supplied by it —*In the main* for the most part, speaking generally — **Main couple** *n* *Carpentry*, the principal truss in a roof —**Main hatch**, *n* *Naut* the hatch which gives entrance to the *main hold* the central portion of the hold — **Main keel**, *n* The principal keel as distinguished from the false keel —**Mainland**, mān land *n* The continent, territory of great extent as compared with an island near it — **Mainly**, mān li, *adv* In the main, chiefly, principally —**Main mast** *n* *Naut* the principal mast in a ship or other vessel, the middle lower mast of a ship —**Main rigging**, *n* The rigging of the main mast **Main sail**, *n* *Naut* the principal sail in a ship, the chief sail on the main mast bent on the main yard —**Main sheet**, *n* *Naut* a rope at one or both of the lower corners of a main-sail to keep it properly extended —**Mainspring**, mān spring, *n* The principal spring of any piece of mechanism, as in a watch, *fig* the main cause of any action —**Main stay**, *n* *Naut* the stay extending from the top of the main-mast to the deck, hence, *fig* chief support —**Main top**, *n* *Naut* a platform placed at the head of the main mast —**Main-yard**, *n* *Naut* the yard on which the main-sail is extended

Main, mān, *n* [Fr *main*, L *manus*, hand] A hand at dice, a match at cock fighting

Mainpernor, mān per-nėr, *n* [Fr *main*, the hand, and *pernor* for *preneur*, a taker, from *prendre*, to take] *Law*, formerly a surety for a prisoner s appearance in court on a fixed day —**Mainprise**, **Mainprize**, mān' prīz, *n* [Fr *main*, hand, *prise*, taken] *Law*, a writ formerly directed to the sheriff, commanding him to take sureties for a prisoner's appearance

Maintain, mān tān , *v t* [Fr *maintenir*—*main*, L *manus*, the hand, and Fr *tenir*, L *teneo*, to hold] To preserve or keep in any particular state or condition, to keep up or in action or operation, to support, to keep possession of, not to lose or surrender, to continue (a conversation), to support with *food*, *clothing*, &c , to uphold, to vindicate or justify (one s right or cause), to assert, as a tenet or opinion, to allege — **Maintainable**, mān tā na-bl, *a* Capable of being maintained —**Maintainer**, mān tā nėr, *n* One who maintains —**Maintenance**, mān ten ans, *n* The act of maintaining, upholding, or keeping up, support, vindication, that which maintains or supports, means of support, *law*, intermeddling in a suit in which the person has no interest, by assisting either party with money or means to prosecute or defend it —*Cap of maintenance*, a cap of dignity carried before the sovereigns of England at their coronation

Maize, māz, *n* [Sp *maiz*, from Haytian *mahis*, the native name] Indian corn a cereal plant, a native of America, now commonly cultivated in the warmer parts of the world —**Maizena** mā zē na *n* The starch prepared from maize, corn flour

Majesty, maj es ti, *n* [L *majestas*, from *magus*, compar form of *magnus*, great MAGNITUDE] Grandeur or dignity of rank, character, or manner, imposing loftiness of person or mien, stateliness, dignity or elevation of literary style sublimity, a title of emperors, kings, and queens generally with a possessive pronoun (may it please *your majesty*) — **Majestic**, ma jes tik, *a* Possessing majesty, having dignity of appearance, august, splendid, grand, sublime, stately —**Majestical**, ma jes ti kal *a* Majestic —**Majestically**, ma jes ti kal li *adv* In a majestic manner

Majolica, ma jol i ka, *n* [It *Maiolica* or *Maiorica* for *Majorca* whence the first specimens came] A kind of earth used for making dishes, vases, &c , afterwards applied to the ware itself, which resembles porcelain

Major, mā jėr, *a* [L compar of *magnus*, great MAGNITUDE] The greater in number quantity, extent or dignity, the more important, *music*, applied to the modes in which the third is four semitones above the tonic or key note and to intervals consisting of four semitones —*Major tone* or *interval*, an interval represented by the ratio of 8 to 9, while a minor tone is represented by the ratio of 9 to 10 —*Major term* of a syllogism, in *logic* the predicate of the conclusion, the *major premise* is that which contains the major term MAJOR *n* —*n* An officer in the army next in rank above a captain and below a lieutenant colonel, the lowest field officer, *law*, a person of full age to manage his own concerns, which both in male and female is twenty one years complete, *logic*, the first proposition of a regular syllogism containing the major term —**Majorate**, mā jėr āt, *n* The office or rank of major — **Major domo**, mā-jėr-dō mō, *n* [It *maggiordomo*—L *major*, greater, and *domus*, a house] A man who takes charge of the management of a large household, a steward, a chief minister or great officer of a palace — **Major general** *n* A military officer the next in rank below a lieutenant general — **Major generalship** *n* The office of a major general —**Majority**, ma jor i ti, *n* [Fr *majorité*] The state of being major or greater, the greater number by which, more than half, the number by which one quantity which can be counted exceeds another, full age the age at which the law permits a young person to manage his own affairs, the office, rank, or commission of a major — **Majorship**, mā jėr ship, *n* Office or rank of major, majority

Majuscule, ma-jus'kūl, *n* [L *majusculus* (*litera*, letter, understood), from *majusculus*, somewhat great, dim from *major*, *magnus*, greater] A capital letter opposed to *minuscule* —*Majuscule writing*, writing composed entirely of capital letters, as in ancient manuscripts

Make, mak, *v t* pret & pp *made*; ppr *making* [A Sax *macian*, L G and D *maken*, G *machen*, to make same root as *may*, and L *magnus*, great] To cause to exist as a distinct thing, to create, frame, fashion, fabricate, to produce or effect, as agent or cause (money *makes* friends), to cause to be or to become with words expressive of the result or condition of the object (to *make* a matter public, to *make* a man king), to constrain, compel, cause, occasion, with infinitives after the object (to *make* a person laugh *to* the sign of the infinitive, being omitted), to gain, acquire (money, profit, &c), to get or ascertain, as the result of computation or calculation, to pass over in sailing or travelling, to put in a desired or desirable position or condition, to prepare for use (a bed, a fire), to compose, as parts united in a whole, to constitute, to serve or answer for (she *makes* a good wife), to complete, as by being added to a sum, *naut* to arrive at, to have within sight (to *make* a port, land) —*Make* is often used periphrastically with substantives the two together being thus equal to a single verb, thus to *make complaint*—to complain, to *make answer*—to answer to *make haste*—to hasten, &c —*To make believe*, to pretend, to make pretence —*To make good*, to maintain, to establish (to *make good* one s footing), to accomplish (to *make good* one s word), to supply an equivalent for (to *make good a loss*) —*To make little of* to treat as insignificant, to be able to get little or no meaning or satisfaction from —*To make love to*, to court — *To make much of*, to treat with fondness, to consider as of great value —*To make nothing for*, to have no effect in assisting or supporting —*To make nothing of*, to regard or think as nothing, to treat as of no value, to be unable to understand, to get no satisfaction from (I can *make nothing of* him) —*To make out* to discover, to decipher, to prove or establish by evidence or argument, to find to the full, as he was not able to *make out* the whole sum —*To make over*, to transfer the title of, to convey as, he *made over* his estate in trust — *To make sail* (*naut*) to increase the quantity of sail already set —*To make shift* to contrive or manage with such means or appliances as are available —*To make up*, to make full or complete, to collect into a sum or mass, to compose, as ingredients or parts, to constitute, to compensate for or make good (to *make up* a loss), to reconcile settle, adjust (quarrels, &c), to bring to a definite conclusion (to *make up* one's mind) —*To make water*, to leak, as a ship, to void the urine —*To make way*, to make progress to open a passage, to clear the way —*v i* To act or do often with adjectives to express the manner of acting (to *make bold*, &c), to interfere, to proceed, move direct one s course (he *made* toward home, he *made* after the boy), to rise or flow toward land said of the tide —*To make against*, to tend to injure to be adverse to, to form an argument against, to tend to disprove —*To make as if*, to act as if, to pretend that —*To make at*, to make a hostile movement against — *To make away with*, to take away and put out of reach, to remove by killing, to murder secretly — *To make bold*, to venture, to take leave or liberty (to *make bold* to say) —*To make for*, to contribute towards, to be of service to, to favour (this *makes for* the argument) —*To make free with*, to treat with freedom or without ceremony, to make free use of — *To make light of*, to regard as trifling or of no consequence, to belittle —*To make out*, to succeed and no more —*To make sure*, to ascertain with certainty —*To make sure of*, to consider as certain, to secure to one's self —*To make up*, to dress, &c , as an actor —*To make up to*, to approach; to court —*To make up for*, to serve as compensation for —*n* Structure, construction, shape, form (a man of slender *make*) —

Makable, mā'ka-bl, *a* Capable of being made —**Make-believe,** *n* Making believe or pretending, pretence, pretext, sham —*a* Unreal, sham —**Make peace,** *n* A peacemaker — **Maker,** mā kėr, *n* One who makes, the Creator, one who composes verses, a poet —**Make shift,** *n.* Something to serve a present purpose, a temporary substitute —**Make-up,** *n* The manner in which one is dressed for a part in a play —**Make-weight,** *n* That which is thrown in to make up weight, what contributes to something not sufficient of itself

Maki, mā ki, *n* [The name in Madagascar] An animal akin to the lemurs

Malacca, ma lak'ka, *a* Pertaining to Malacca, in the Malay Peninsula —*Malacca cane,* a cane made of the brown mottled or clouded stem of a kind of palm

Malachite, mal a kit, *n* [Fr *malachite,* from Gr *malachē* a mallow, from its colour resembling that of the leaves of mallow] A mineral, a carbonate of copper found in solid masses of a beautiful green colour, the *Green Carbonate of Copper,* used for many ornamental purposes

Malacology, mal a kol o ji, *n* [Gr *malakos,* soft, and *logos,* discourse] The branch of zoology that treats of the mollusca or soft bodied animals —**Malacologist,** mal a kol o jist, *n* One versed in malacology

Malacopterygian, Malacopterygious, mal a kop tėr ij i an, mal a-kop tėr ij i us, *a* [Gr *malakos,* soft, and *pterygion,* a fin a little wing, from *pteryx,* a wing] A term applied to those osseous fishes that have all the rays of the fins soft —**Malacosteri, Malacopterygii,** mal a kop tėr i mal a kop tėr ij i i *pl* The malacopterygious fishes —**Malacopterygian,** *n* An individual of the Malacopterygii —**Malacosteon,** mal a-kos tē on, *n.* [Gr *osteon,* a bone] *Med* a softening or atrophy of the bones —**Malacostomous,** mal a kos to mus, *a* [Gr *stoma,* mouth] Having soft jaws without teeth, as certain fishes —**Malacostracan,** mal a-kos tra kan, *n* [Gr *ostrakon,* a shell] An individual belonging to a division of crustaceans, including the shrimps, lobsters, &c —**Malacostracan, Malacostracous,** mal a kos tra kus, *a* Pertaining to the Malacostracans

Maladjustment, mal ad just ment *n* [Prefix *mal,* bad] A bad or wrong adjustment

Maladministration, mal ad min is trā shon, *n* [Prefix *mal,* bad] Faulty administration, bad management of public affairs

Maladroit, mal a-droit *a* [Prefix *mal,* bad] Not adroit or dexterous, awkward —**Maladroitly,** mal a droit li, *adv* Clumsily, awkwardly —**Maladroitness** mal a droit'nes, *n* Clumsiness, awkwardness

Malady, mal a-di, *n* [Fr *maladie,* from *malade,* O Fr *malabde,* ill, from L *male habitus,* in bad condition HABIT] Any disease of the human body, an ailment, an indisposition, moral or mental disorder

Mala fides, mā lā fi dēz, *n* [L] Bad faith —*Mala fide,* with bad faith, deceitfully opposed to *bona fide*

Malaga, mal a-ga, *n* A wine imported from Malaga in Spain

Malaguetta-pepper, mal a-gwet a, *n* Grains of paradise

Malaise, mal āz, *n* [Fr, from *mal,* bad, and *aise,* ease] State of being ill at ease, morbid and indefinite feeling of uneasiness

Malanders, mal'an-dėrz, *n.* [Fr *malandres,* L *malandria*] A dry scab or scurfy eruption on the hock of a horse or at the bend of the knee

Malapert, mal'a-pėrt, *a.* [O Fr *malappert,* over ready — prefix *mal,* badly, and O Fr *appert,* ready, prompt, from L *apertus,* open PERT] Pert, saucy, impudent, forward.—*n* A pert, saucy person —**Malapertly,** mal a-pėrt-li, *adv* Saucily, with impudence — **Malapertness,** mal'a pėrtnes, *n.* Sauciness, impudent pertness

Malapropos, mal-ap rō-pō', *a* and *adv* [Prefix *mal,* badly, and *apropos*] The opposite of apropos, ill to the purpose

Malar, mā'lėr, *a* [From L *mala,* the cheek-bone, the jaw] Pertaining to the cheek or cheek-bone —*n Anat* the cheek-bone.

Malaria, ma-lā'ri-a, *n.* [It *mala aria,* bad air, from L *malus,* bad, and *aer,* air] Air tainted by deleterious emanations from animal or vegetable matter, the exhalation of marshy districts which produces intermittent fevers; miasma. — **Malarial, Malarian, Malarious,** ma-lā ri al, ma lā ri an, ma lā'ri us, *a* Pertaining to or infected by malaria

Malassimilation, mal'as-sim-i lā shon, *n* [Prefix *mal,* bad] Imperfect or morbid assimilation or nutrition, faulty digestion

Malay, Malayan, ma-lā, ma lā yan, *n* A native of the Malay Peninsula, the language of the Malays.—*a* Belonging to the Malays or to their country

Malconformation, mal kon-for mā shon, *n* [Prefix *mal,* bad] Imperfect conformation, disproportion of parts

Malcontent mal'kon tent, *n* [Prefix *mal* ill] A discontented person, a discontented subject of a government — **Malcontent, Malcontented,** mal kon ten ted, *a* Discontented with the government —**Malcontentedly,** mal kon ten-ted li, *adv* In a malcontented manner — **Malcontentedness,** mal kon ten ted nes, *n*

Male, māl *a* [Fr *mâle,* O Fr *masle,* from L *masculus,* male, from *mas mavis,* a male MASCULINE] Pertaining to the sex that begets young, as distinguished from the *female,* masculine, *bot* having fecundating organs, but not fruit-bearing — *Male rhymes,* rhymes in which only the final syllables correspond — *Male screw,* the screw whose threads enter the grooves of the female screw —*n* One of the sex which begets young, *bot* a plant which bears stamens

Malediction mal-e dik shon, *n* [L *male dictio, maledictionis—male* evil, and *dico,* to speak. DICTION] Evil speaking, a curse or execration, an imprecation

Malefactor, mal e fak ter *n* [L, evil doer—*male,* ill and *facio* to do] One who commits a crime, a criminal

Malefic, ma lef ik, *a* [L *maleficus* that does ill—*male* ill, and *facio* to do] Doing mischief — **Maleficence** ma lef i sens, *n* [L *maleficentia*] The quality of being maleficent — **Maleficent,** ma lef i sent, *a* Doing evil, harmful

Malevolent, ma lev o-lent, *a* [L *malevolens malevolentis—male,* ill, and *volens* willing or disposed VOLITION] Having an evil disposition towards another or others, malicious, spiteful —**Malevolently,** ma lev o-lent-li, *adv* In a malevolent manner, with ill will —**Malevolence,** ma lev ō-lens, *n* [L *malevolentia*] The quality of being malevolent, ill will, personal hatred Syn under MALICE

Malexecution, mal ek sē kū shon, *n* [Prefix *mal,* bad] Evil execution, bad administration

Malfeasance, mal fē zans, *n* [Fr *mal faisance—mal,* ill, and *faire,* L *facere,* to do] Law, doing what a person ought not to do, illegal deed

Malformation mal for mā shon, *n* [Prefix *mal,* bad] Ill or wrong formation a deviation from the normal structure of an organ

Malic, mā'lik, *a* [L *malum,* an apple] Pertaining to apples, obtained from the juice of apples —*Malic acid,* an acid found in many fruits, particularly in the apple

Malice, mal is, *n* [Fr *malice,* L *malitia,* from *malus,* evil, cog Gr *melas,* black, Skr *malam,* filth, Ir *maile,* evil. *Malus* is seen also in *malady, malign, malignant,* &c] Enmity of heart, a disposition to injure others from mere personal gratification, or from a spirit of revenge, spite, ill will, *law,* a formed design of doing mischief to another, called also *malice prepense* or *aforethought Malice* is a deeper and more abiding feeling than *malevolence, malevolence* being of a more casual and temporary character *Malignity* is malice intensified, proceeding from an innate love of doing harm to others. —**Malicious,** ma-lish us, *a* [L *malitiosus*] Indulging malice, harbouring ill-will without provocation, proceeding from ill-will; dictated by malice —*Malicious mischief,* an injury to property from sheer malice, in some instances a felony, in others a misdemeanour —*Malicious prosecution,* a prosecution preferred without reasonable cause — **Maliciously,** ma-lish us-li, *adv* In a malicious manner —**Maliciousness,** ma-lish'us-nes, *n* The quality of being malicious

Malign, ma lin, *a* [L *malignus* for *maligenus,* of an evil nature—*malus,* bad, and *genus,* kind (MALICE, GENUS) Comp *benign,* with exactly the opposite sense] Of an evil nature, disposition, or character, malicious, pernicious, tending to injure or produce evil effects —*v t* To speak evil of, to traduce, defame, vilify — **Malignance, Malignancy,** ma lig'nans, ma lig nan si *n* The quality of being malignant, extreme malevolence, bitter enmity, *med* virulence —**Malignant,** ma lig'nant, *a* [L *malignans* from *maligno,* to act maliciously] Having extreme malevolence or enmity, vindictively inimical, malicious, exerting pernicious influence, *med* threatening a fatal issue, virulent (a *malignant* ulcer), extremely heinous Syn under MALICE —*n English history* one of the adherents of Charles I and his son so called by the Roundheads —**Malignantly,** ma lig nant li, *adv* In a malignant manner —**Maligner,** ma lin ėr, *n* One who maligns —**Malignity,** ma lig ni ti, *n* [L *malignitas*] The state or quality of being malignant, evil disposition of heart toward another, malice without provocation rancour, virulence — **Malignly,** ma lin li, *adv* In a malign manner

Malinger, ma ling gėr, *v i* [Fr *malingre* sickly, weakly, from *mal,* ill, and O Fr *hingre, hengre* feeble nasalized form of L *æger,* sick] *Milit* to feign illness in order to avoid duty —**Malingerer,** ma ling gėr ėr *n* A soldier who feigns himself ill —**Malingery,** ma ling gė ri, *n* A feigning illness to avoid military duty

Mallison, mal i zn *n* [O Fr *malison, malëçon* contr from *malediction* Comp *benison,* for *benedictum*] A malediction, curse, execration

Malkin, mą kin, *n* [Dim of *Mal,* Mary, comp the name *jack,* an implement for various homely purposes] A wench employed in a kitchen (*Shak*), a mop made of clouts, a stuffed figure, a scarecrow

Mall mal *n* [Fr *mail,* It *maglio malleo,* L *malleus,* a hammer] MALLEABLE] A heavy wooden beetle or hammer, (originally an alley where the game of *pall mall* was played with *malls* and balls) a public walk, a level shaded walk

Mallard, mal ard, *n* [O Fr *malard,* Prov Fr *maillard,* from *maille* (L *macula*), a spot on a bird's feather from the iridescent spot on the wing] The common wild duck

Malleable, mal lē-a bl, *a* [Fr *malléable,* from L L *malleo* to beat with a hammer, from L *malleus* a hammer (akin *mallet, maul*)] Capable of being shaped or extended by beating with the hammer and of metals — **Malleability, Malleableness,** mal lē a bil i ti, mal lē a bl nes, *n* The quality of being malleable — **Malleate,** † mal lē-āt, *v t* To hammer, to beat out — **Malleation,** mal lē ā shon, *n* The act of beating into a plate, as a metal, extension by beating

Malleolus, mal lē-ō-lus, *n* [L, dim of *malleus,* a hammer] One of the two projections of the leg bones at the ankle — **Malleolar,** mal lē-ō-lėr, *a Anat* pertaining to the ankle

Mallet, mal et, *n* [Dim of *mall*] A wooden hammer, used chiefly by stone-cutters, joiners, &c

Malleus, mal ē us, *n* [L, a mallet] *Anat* one of the chain of small bones in the ear, *zool* a hammer-shaped body forming part of the masticatory apparatus in some microscopic animals

Mallow, mal'ō, *n* [A Sax *malwe,* G *malve,* from L *malva,* mallow, allied to Gr *malachē,* mallow, *malakos,* soft—from its emollient properties] The common name of a number of plants, chiefly herbaceous or annual, some of them valuable for medicinal properties. Also called *Mallows,* as a singular

Malm, mām, *n.* [A Sax *mealm,* Goth *malma,* sand, akin to *meal,* from root meaning to grind.] A soil in the south-

eastern counties of England, rich in lime, phosphoric acid, and potash, and especially suited for the growth of hops — *a* Composed of the soil malm. — **Malm-rock**, *n* A calcareous sandstone in Surrey and Sussex

Malmsey, mäm'zi, *n* [O E *malvesie*, Fr *malvoisie*, from Napoli di *Malvasia*, in the Morea, the white and red wines produced at which first received the name] A kind of grape, a strong sweet white wine made in Madeira

Malodour, mal-ō'dĕr, *n* [Prefix *mal*, bad] An offensive odour — **Malodorous** mal ō'dĕr us, *a* Having a bad or offensive odour

Malpighian, mal pig'i an *a* [After *Malpighi* an eminent Italian anatomist and botanist] *Anat* applied to certain small round bodies in the cortical substance of the kidney, and to corpuscles in the spleen — **Malpighiaceous** mal pig i ā shus, *a* *Bot* applied to hairs which are attached by the middle

Malposition mal pō zish on *n* [Prefix *mal*, bad] A wrong position

Malpractice, mal prak tis, *n* [Prefix *mal*, bad] Evil practice, misbehaviour

Malstick, mal stik *n* MAHLSTICK

Malt, malt, *n* [A Sax *mealt* (Icel Sw and Dan *malt*, D *mout*, G *malz*), from *meltan*, to melt M P T] Grain, usually barley, steeped in water and made to germinate the starch of the grain being thus converted into saccharine matter, after which it is dried in a kiln and then used in brewing and distilling, liquor produced from malt, beer —*v t* To make into malt —*v i* To be converted into malt — **Malt barn**, *n* A barn in which malt is made or kept — **Malt drink** **Malt liquor** *n* A beverage prepared from malt — **Malt-dust**, *n* The grains or remains of malt — **Malt floor**, *n* A floor on which malt is dried in a malt kiln — **Malt house** *n* A house in which malt is made — **Malt kiln**, *n* A heated chamber in which malt is dried — **Maltman Maltster**, malt man malt ster *n* A man whose occupation is to make malt — **Malt mill**, *n* A mill for grinding malt — **Malt vinegar**, *n* Vinegar made from an infusion of malt — **Maltworm** malt wĕrm *n* A person fond of beer or other liquor, a tippler

Maltese mal tēz', *n sing* and *pl* A native or natives of Malta — *a* Belonging to Malta

Maltha mal'tha, *n* [Gr, a mixture for caulking ships] A variety of bitumen like pitch intermediate between liquid petroleum and solid asphalt

Malthusian, mal thū'zi an, *a* Relating to the theory of the Rev T R *Malthus* that population, when unchecked, goes on increasing in a higher ratio than the means of subsistence can be made to increase, and hence that early marriages should be discouraged —*n* One who holds the doctrines of Malthus **Malthusianism** mal thū'zi an izm, *n* The doctrines inculcated by Malthus

Maltreat mal trēt', *v t* [Prefix *mal* badly] To treat ill — **Maltreatment** mal trēt'ment, *n* The act of maltreating, ill usage

Malvaceous mal vā'shus, *a* [L *malva*, mallow] Pertaining to the plants of the mallow family

Malversation, mal vĕr sā'shon, *n* [Fr *malversation* — L *male*, badly, and *versor*, to occupy one's self from *verto*, *versum*, to turn VERSE] Evil conduct, fraudulent tricks misbehaviour in an office or employment, as fraud, breach of trust, &c

Mama, **Mamma**, ma mä', *n* [A repetition of the infantile utterance *ma*, *ma*] Mother a word of tenderness and familiarity, used chiefly by young persons

Mamaluke, **Mameluke**, mam'a lūk, mam'e lūk, *n* [Ar *mamlūk*, that which is possessed, a slave, from *malak*, to possess] One of the former mounted soldiery of Egypt, a powerful body broken up and massacred in 1811 Written also *Mamlouk*

Mamelon, mam'e-lon, *n* [Fr, a nipple, from L *mamma*, a breast] A small hill or mound with a rounded top

Mamma See MAMA

Mamma, mam'mä, *n* pl **Mammæ**, mammē [L, the female breast, from root meaning to swell, to swell with juice] The breast; the organ in females that secretes the milk — **Mammal**, mam'mal, *n* An animal of the class Mammalia. — **Mammalia**, mam mā'li-a, *n pl* [Lit breast animals] The highest class in the animal kingdom, whose distinctive characteristic is that the female suckles the young — **Mammalian** mam mā'li an *a* Pertaining to the mammals — **Mammaliferous**, mam ma-lif'ĕr us *a* *Geol* containing mammalian remains — **Mammal ogist** mam mal o-jist, *n* A naturalist who treats of the mammalia — **Mammal ogy**, mam mal o ji, *n* The science of mammals — **Mammary**, mam ma ri, *a* Pertaining to the female breasts or paps — **Mammifer** mam mi fĕr *n* A mammal — **Mammiferous** mam mif'ĕr us *a* Having the distinguishing characteristics of a mammifer — **Mammiform** mam mi form, *a* Having the shape or form of paps — **Mammilla**, mam mil'la, *n* [L *mamilla*, a little breast] A little breast, something of this form — **Mammillary**, mam mil'a ri, *a* Pertaining to or resembling a nipple or pap, *anat* applied to two small protuberances like nipples in the brain, *muscl* studded with mammiform processes — **Mammillate Mammillated**, mam mil āt, mam mil ā-ted *a* In the form of a pap or nipple having small protuberances like nipples — **Mammillation** mam mi lā'shon, *n* A small mammillate prominence — **Mammilloid**, mam mil oid, *a* Shaped like a pap or nipple

Mammee, mam mē' *n* An American tree yielding a large and nourishing fruit — **Mammee-Sapota** mam mē sa po'ta, *n* A large tree of the West Indies and tropical America, yielding a fruit which is called natural marmalade

Mammelière, mam mel yār', *n* [Fr *ma mellière* from *mamelle* L *mamilla*, dim of *mamma*, a breast] In *anc armour*, one of two circular plates fastened to the surcoat right above the breasts of a knight

Mammon mam mon *n* [L *mammona*, Gr *mammonas*, mammon riches, from Chal *mammōn*, *māmōn*] The Syrian god of riches, mentioned in the New Testament as a personification of worldliness, hence, riches, wealth — **Mammonism** mam mon izm, *n* Devotion to the service of Mammon or the pursuit of wealth — **Mammonist**, **Mammonite**, mam mon ist, mam mon it *n* A person entirely devoted to the acquisition of wealth

Mammoth, mam moth, *n* [Rus *mamant*, *mamont*, from Tat *mamma* the earth, because their remains being found in the earth the natives believed that they burrowed like moles] An extinct species of elephant of enormous size and covered with dense shaggy hair the remains of which are found in Siberia and elsewhere —*a* Resembling the mammoth in size very large, gigantic — **Mammoth tree** *n* A gigantic coniferous tree of North western America, some specimens of which have a height of upwards of 300 feet

Man man *n* pl **Men** men [A Sax *man*, *mann* man, person = D O H G and Sw *man*, G *mann*, Icel *mathr* *mannr*, Dan *mand*, Goth *manna*, from root *man* to think, seen in Skr *man*, to think, *manas*, mind, *manushya*, man and also in E *mean*, to intend, mind, L *mens*, the mind (whence *mental*)] A human being, a person, particularly, a male adult of the human race, the human race, mankind in this sense without article or plural (*man* is born to trouble), a male servant, an adult male in some person's employment or under his direction, a piece with which a game, as chess or draughts, is played — *Man of straw*, a man of no substantial character, influence, or means, in commercial language, a person destitute of capital put forward by way of decoy — *v t* —*manned*, *manning* To supply with men, to furnish with a sufficient force or complement of men, to infuse courage into — **Man-at-arms**, *n* A term applied to a fully equipped or heavily armed soldier of the middle ages — **Man-eater**, *n* A cannibal, one of those tigers which have acquired a special preference for human flesh — **Man-engine**, *n* A sort of elevator for the workmen in a mine, a vertical rod with platforms working up and down in a shaft. — **Manful**, man'ful, *a* Manly; bold, brave — **Manfully**, man'ful-li, *adv* In a manful manner — **Manfulness**, man'fulnes, *n* The quality of being manful — **Manhole**, man'hōl, *n* A hole through which a man may creep into a drain, cesspool, steam boiler, &c, for cleaning or repairing — **Manhood**, man hud, *n* The state of being a man, the qualities of or becoming a man — **Manikin**, man'i-kin, *n* [*Man*, and dim ending *-ikin*, *-kin*] A little man, a dwarf, a pigmy — **Mankind**, mankind or man kind, *n* The human race; man taken collectively, the males of the human race — **Manlike**, man'lik, *a* Resembling a man, having the qualities proper to a man — **Manliness**, man li nes, *n* The quality of being manly — **Manly**, man'li, *a* Pertaining to or becoming a man, having the nobler attributes of a man, self reliant, brave — **Man mercer**, *n* One who deals by retail in cloths, &c, for male attire — **Man midwife**, *n* A man who practises *obstetrics*, an accoucheur — **Mannish**, man ish, *a* Characteristic of or resembling a man, as applied to a woman, masculine, unwomanly — **Mannishly**, man ish li, *adv* In a mannish manner — **Mannishness**, man ish-nes, *n* The state or quality of being mannish — **Man of war**, *n* A government vessel employed for the purposes of war — **Man-of war's man**, *n* A seaman belonging to a ship of war — **Man rope**, *n* *Naut* one of the ropes suspended on each side of a gangway, hatchway, &c — **Man-servant**, *n* A male servant — **Man slaughter**, *n* The slaughter or killing of a man or men, especially, the unlawful killing of a man without malice — **Man stealer**, *n* One who steals human beings, generally for the purpose of selling them as slaves — **Man trap**, *n* An engine for catching trespassers

Manacle, man a kl, *n* [Fr *manicle*, L *manicula* dim of *manica*, a manacle, from *manus*, the hand MANAGE] An instrument of iron for fastening the hands, handcuff, shackle generally in plural — *v t* —*manacled*, *manacling* To put handcuffs or other fastening upon, to shackle

Manage, man'āj *v t* —*managed*, *managing* [Fr *manège* the management of a horse, management or guidance in general, It *maneggiare*, to handle, to manage, from L *manus*, the hand, whence also *manacle*, *manual* &c MANUAL] To bring under control and direction, to conduct, carry on, guide, administer to make tractable, or get under due control, to wield, to move or use in the manner desired (tools or the like), to treat (a person) with caution or judgment, to govern with address —*v i* To direct or conduct affairs, to carry on concerns or business — **Manageability**, man āj a bil i ti, *n* State of being manageable — **Manageable**, man āj a bl *a* Capable of being managed, easily made subservient to one's views or designs — **Manageableness**, man āj a-bl nes, *n* The quality of being manageable — **Manageably** man āj a-bli *adv* In a manageable manner — **Management**, man āj ment, *n* The act of managing, the manner of treating, directing, carrying on, or using for a purpose, conduct, administration, cautious handling or treatment, the body of directors or managers of any undertaking, concern or interest collectively — **Manager**, man āj ĕr, *n* One who manages, one who has the guidance or direction of anything; one who is directly at the head of an undertaking — **Managerial**, man-a-jē'ri-al, *a* Of or belonging to a manager — **Managership**, man āj-ĕr-ship, *n* The office of a manager

Manakin, man'a-kin, *n* [Dim of *man*; as applied to birds, originally the name of a species with a beard-like tuft of feathers on the chin] A manikin; a name for certain small tropical American birds.

Manatee, **Manatin**, man-a-tē', man'a-tin, *n* [Haytian] The sea-cow, an aquatic herbivorous mammal allied to the cetaceans,

and found on the coasts of South America, Africa, and Australia

Manchet, man'shet, *n.* [Comp Fr *miche, michette,* a manchet or small loaf] A small loaf of fine bread, fine white bread —*a* Fine and white said of bread or flour

Manchineel, man-chi nēl', *n* [It *manci nello,* Fr *manzanille,* sp *manzanilla,* from *manzana,* an apple, from L *malum Ma tianum,* a kind of apple, from *Matius,* a Roman name] A tree of the West Indies and Central America abounding in acrid and highly poisonous juice, the wood being valuable for cabinet work

Manchoo, Manchu Mantchoo, man chō', *n* A native of Manchooria, or one of the same race, one of the reigning dynasty in China, the language of the Manchoos, the court language of China

Manciple, man si pl, *n* [O Fr *mancipe,* L *mancipe* one who purchases anything at a public sale—*manus,* the hand, and *capio,* to take] A steward, a purveyor, particularly of a college or inn of court

Mandamus, man-dā mus, *n* [L hit we command] *Law,* a command or writ issuing from a superior court, directed to any person, corporation or inferior court, requiring them to do some specified act

Mandarin, man da rēn, *n* [Pg *mandarim,* from Skr *mantrin,* a counsellor a minister, from *mantra,* counsel, from *man,* to think, to know MAN] The general name given by Europeans to Chinese magistrates or public officials, whether civil or military —*Mandarin duck,* a beautiful kind of duck a native of China —**Mandarinic,** man-d rēn'ik *a* Pertaining or appropriate to a mandarin

Mandate, man dāt, *n* [L *mandatum* an order, from *mando* to command (from *manus,* the hand, and *do,* to give) seen also in *command, commend demand, remand recommend,* &c] A command, an order precept or injunction, written authority by one person to another to act for him —**Mandatory, Mandatary** man dā to ri man dā ta ri, *n* [Fr *mandataire*] One to whom a mandate or charge is given one who receives special written authority to act for another —**Mandatory,** *a* Containing a command, directory

Mandible, man di bl, *n* [L *mandibulum* the jaw, from *mando* to chew] An animal's jaw, particularly the under jaw of a mammal, the upper or lower jaw of a bird, one of the upper or anterior pair of jaws of an insect or other articulate animal —**Mandibular,** man dib ū lėr *a* Belonging to a mandible — **Mandibulate Mandibulated,** man-dib ū lāt, man dib ū lā ted, *a* Provided with mandibles as many insects

Mandoline, Mandolin, man dō-lin, *n* [Fr *mandoline,* from It *mandola, mandola pandora,* a species of lute BANDORE] A musical instrument of the guitar kind

Mandragora, man drag o-ra, *n* [L and Gr *mandragoras,* the mandrake] The genus of plants popularly called mandrakes, a medical preparation obtained from the mandrake (*Shak*) —**Mandrake,** man drāk, *n* [From *mandragora*] A plant of the Mediterranean region, with large thick roots and possessing strong purgative and narcotic properties, formerly the subject of various superstitions.

Mandrel, Mandril, man drel, man dril, *n* [Fr *mandrin,* from Gr *mandra,* an inclosed space, the bed in which the stone of a ring is set] A bar of iron on which an article is fitted to be turned on a lathe, any straight bar upon which a tube or ring is welded

Mandrill, man dril, *n* [Fr *mandrille,* from the West African name] The great blue faced or rib nosed baboon, the largest and most hideous of the baboons

Manducate, man dū kāt *v t* —*manducated, manducating* [L *manduco, manducatum* from *mando,* to chew, akin *mandible, manger*] To masticate, to chew —**Manducable,** man dū-ka-bl, *a* Capable of being chewed.—**Manducation,** man-dū kā shon, *n* The act of chewing —**Manducatory,** man'dū-ka-to-ri, *a* Pertaining to or employed in chewing

Mane, mān, *n* [O D *mane,* D *maan,* Dan *man,* Icel *mon,* O H G *mana,* G *mähne,* allied to W *mwng,* a mane, *mwn,* the neck] The long hair on the upper side of the neck of some animals, as the horse, lion, &c, usually hanging down on one side —**Maned,** mānd, *a* Having a mane —**Maneless,** mān les, *a* Not having a mane

Manège, ma-nāsh', *n* [Fr *manége,* from It *maneggio,* management MANAGE] A school for training horses and teaching horsemanship, the art of breaking training, and riding horses, the art of horse manship

Maneh mā nē, *n* [Heb] A Hebrew weight for gold and silver believed to contain a hundred shekels of the former and sixty of the latter

Manequin man ė-kin, *n* [A corruption of *manikin*] An artist's model fashioned of wood or wax

Manes, mā nēz, *n pl* [L, from O L *manus,* good benevolent] Among the Romans the ghosts, shades, or souls of deceased persons, the deified shades of the dead

Manful, &c Under MAN

Manganese, man ga nēz *n* [By metathesis from *magnesium* the name first given to it] A metal of a dusky white or whitish gray colour very hard and difficult to fuse, not known native on account of its powerful affinity for oxygen but having ores of considerable value in the industrial arts —**Manganesian** man ga nē zi an, *a* Partaking to manganese, consisting of it or partaking of its qualities —**Manganic Manganesic** man ga nik man ga nē zik *a* Obtained from manganese —**Manganite** man gan it, *n* One of the ores of manganese used in the manufacture of glass

Mange mānj, *n* [O Fr *mangeson,* Fr *demangeaison,* an itching from *manger,* L *manduco* to eat MANDUCATE] A cutaneous disease very similar to itch and to which horses cattle dogs and other beasts are subject —**Mangily,** mān ji li *adv* In a mangy manner —**Manginess** mān ji nes *n* The quality or condition of being mangy —**Mangy,** mān ji *a* Infected with the mange, scabby, mean

Mangel wurzel mang gl wėr'zl *n* [G lit want root but the proper form is *mangold wurzel* — G *mangold* beet and *wurzel,* root beet root] A variety of beet extensively cultivated as food for cattle

Manger mān jėr *n* [Fr *mangeoire,* from *manger,* from L *manducare* to eat MANDUCATE] A trough or box in which fodder is laid for horses or cattle, the receptacle from which horses or cattle eat in a stable or cow house

Mangle, mang gl, *v t* —*mangled mangling* [Perhaps from L *mancus* maimed, through L L *mangulare* to mangle, comp A Sax *bemancan* to maim, L G *mank* mutilated, D *mank,* lame, G *mangel,* a defect, *mangeln* to be wanting] To cut by repeated blows, making a ragged or torn wound or covering with wounds, to cut in a bungling manner, to hack, to lacerate applied chiefly to the cutting of flesh, *fig* to destroy the symmetry or completeness of, to mutilate —**Mangler,** mang'glėr, *n* One who mangles, one who mutilates

Mangle mang gl *n* [L and G *mangonel,* from O Fr *mangonel* Gr *manganon* a war engine, the axis of a pulley] A well known machine for smoothing table cloths, sheets and other articles of linen or cotton —*v t* To smooth cloth with a mangle —**Mangler,** mang'glėr, *n* One who uses a mangle

Mango mang'gō, *n* [Malay] The fruit of the mango tree, a native of tropical Asia but widely cultivated throughout the tropics, a fruit highly valued for dessert —**Mango fish,** *n* [From its beautiful yellow colour resembling that of a ripe *mango*] A fish of the Ganges, about 15 inches long, and highly esteemed for food

Mangold wurzel, mang gōld wėr'zl, *n* MANGEL-WURZEL

Mangonel, man go-nel, *n.* [O Fr *mangonel,* It *manganello, mangano,* from Gr *manganon* MANGLE, *n*] An engine formerly used for throwing stones and battering walls

Mangosteen, mang'gō-stēn, *n* [Malay *mangusta*] A tree of the East Indies, the fruit of which is about the size of an orange, and most delicious

Mangrove, man'grōv, *n.* [Malay *manggimanggi*] A tropical tree growing on the banks of rivers and on the sea-coast, remarkable for giving off adventitious roots from the stem and branches

Mangy Under MANGE

Manhaden, man hā den, *n* MENHADEN

Manhood Under MAN

Mania, mā ni a, *n* [L, from Gr, allied to Gr *menos,* the mind, E *mind* and *man*] Madness, also rage or eager desire for anything, insane or morbid craving —**Maniac,** mā ni ak, *a* [L *maniacus*] Raving with madness, proceeding from disordered intellect, mad —*n* One raving with madness, a madman — **Maniacal,** ma ni a kal, *a* Pertaining to or connected with madness

Manicate man i kāt *a* [L *manicatus,* sleeved, from *manica* sleeves, from *manus,* the hand] *Bot* covered with hairs interwoven into a mass that can be easily separated from the surface

Manichean, Manichee, Manicheist, man i kē an, man i kē man i kē ist *n* [From the founder *Manes* or *Manichæus,* who lived in the third century] One of a sect in Persia who maintained that there are two supreme principles the one good, the other evil which produce all the happiness and calamities of the world —**Manichean** *a* Pertaining to the Manicheans or their doctrines —**Manicheanism, Manicheism** man i kē an izm man i kē izm, *n* The doctrines of the Manicheans

Manichord Manicordon man i kord, man i kor don *n* [O Fr *manicordon* It *mano cordo,* from Gr *monochordon* Monochord] A musical instrument in the form of a spinet

Manifest man i fest *a* [L *manifestus,* lit that may be laid hold of by the hand —*manus* the hand and *root* seen in obsolete *fendo* to dash against (as in *offend*)] Clearly visible to the eye or obvious to the understanding, not obscure or difficult to be seen or understood, evident plain —*n* A document signed by the master of a vessel at the place of lading to be exhibited at the custom house containing a description of the ship and her cargo, the destination of the ship and the goods, &c —*v t* To disclose to the eye or to the understanding, to show plainly, to display, to exhibit —**Manifestable Manifestible** man i fes ta bl man i fes ti bl *a* Capable of being manifested — **Manifestation,** man i fes tā shon *n* The act of manifesting a making evident to the eye or to the understanding the exhibition of anything by clear evidence, display what is the means of displaying —**Manifestly,** man i fest li *adv* In a manifest manner, clearly, evidently, plainly —**Manifestness,** man i fest nes *n* The condition or quality of being manifest —**Manifesto,** man i fes tō *n* [It] A public declaration, usually of a sovereign or government

Manifold man i fold *a* [*Many* and *fold*] Numerous and various in kind or quality, many in number, multiplied (*manifold* mercies), exhibiting or embracing many points features or characteristics (the *manifold* wisdom of God) —*adv* Many times, or by many times —*v t* To multiply impressions of, as of a letter, by means of a manifold writer — *n* A copy made by a manifold writer — **Manifoldly,** man i fōld li *adv* In a manifold manner — **Manifoldness,** man i fōld nes *n* —**Manifold writer,** *n* A writing apparatus for taking several copies of a letter or document at once

Maniform, man i form, *a* [L *manus,* the hand] Shaped like the hand

Manihot, man i hot Same as *Manioc*

Manikin Under MAN

Manilla, ma nil la, *n* A kind of cheroot manufactured in *Manilla,* the capital of the Philippine Islands —**Manilla-hemp,** *n* A fibrous material from a plant which grows in the Philippine Isles, &c

Manioc, man i-ok, *n* [Pg and Brazil *mandioca*] A plant cultivated in tropical America and the West Indies, from the large fleshy root of which tapioca and cassava are prepared

Maniple, man'i-pl, *n* [L *manipulus, maniplus*, a handful, a company of soldiers —*manus*, the hand, and root of *plenus*, full (as in *plenary*, &c)] *Rom antiq* a company of soldiers consisting of sixty common soldiers, two centurions, and a standard bearer, in the Latin Ch, originally a handkerchief, now only a symbolical ornament attached to the left arm of the celebrant at mass —**Manipular** ma nip' ū lėr, *a* Pertaining to a maniple —**Manipulate,** ma nip' ū lāt, *v t* —*manipulated, manipulating* [L L *manipulo, manipulatum*] To handle or operate on with the hands, as in artistic or mechanical operations, to subject to certain processes, to operate upon for the purpose of giving a false appearance to (to *manipulate* accounts) —*v i* To use the hands, as in artistic processes mechanical operations, or the like —**Manipulation,** ma nip' ū lā shon, *n* The art or mode of manipulating or working by hand, the act of operating, upon skilfully, for the purpose of giving a false appearance to —**Manipulative Manipulatory,** ma nip' ū lā tiv, ma nip' ū la to ri, *a* Pertaining to or performed by manipulation —**Manipulator,** ma nip' ū lā tėr, *n* One who manipulates

Manis, mā nis *n* [The assumed singular of L *manes* ghosts, from their seeking their food by night] A genus of edentate mammals covered with large, hard scales, the pangolin or scaly ant eater

Manito, Manitou man i to, man i tō, *n* Among the American Indians a name of any object of religious awe or reverence, a good or evil spirit or a fetish

Manitrunk, man i trungk *n* [L *manus*, the hand, and *truncus*, trunk] *Entom* the anterior segment of the trunk, joined to the head

Mankind Manly, &c Under MAN

Manna man na *n* [Generally derived from the Heb *man hu* what is it?] A substance miraculously furnished as food for the Israelites in their journey through the wilderness of Arabia the sweet solidified juice which is obtained by incisions made in the stem of a species of ash —**Mannite** man it, *n* A peculiar variety of sugar obtained from manna —**Manna croup,** man na krōp, *n* A granular preparation of wheat flour deprived of bran, used for soups, puddings &c

Manner, man ėr, *n* [From Fr *manière*, manner, O Fr *manier*, belonging to the hand, from L *manus* the hand—properly, the method of handling a thing MANAGE, MANUAL] The mode in which anything is done, the way of performing or effecting anything, a person's peculiar or habitual way or carriage bearing or conduct, deportment *pl* carriage or behaviour, considered as decorous or indecorous, polite or unpolite pleasing or displeasing ceremonious behaviour, polite or becoming deportment (he has no *manners*), sort, kind in this use having often the sense of a plural=sorts, kinds (all *manner* of things) —*In a manner* in a certain degree or measure, to a certain extent (it is *in a manner* done already) —**Mannered,** man ėrd, *a* Having manners of this or that kind, exhibiting the peculiar style of an author or artist more particularly in its objectionable form —**Mannerism,** man ėr izm, *n* Excessive adherence to a characteristic mode or manner of action or treatment, a personal and prominent peculiarity of style, as in a writer or an artist —**Mannerist,** man ėr ist, *n* One addicted to mannerism —**Mannerliness,** man ėr li nes, *n* The quality of being mannerly —**Mannerly,** man ėr li, *a* Showing good manners, correct in deportment, polite, not rude or vulgar —*adv* With good manners, without rudeness

Mannheim Gold, man him *n* [From *Mannheim* in Baden, where it was originally made] A brass containing 80 parts copper and 20 parts zinc, used by jewellers to imitate gold

Mannish, &c Under MAN

Mannite Under MANNA

Manœuvre, ma nō vėr or ma nū vėr, *n* [Fr *manœuvre—main*, L *manus*, the hand, and *œuvre*, L *opera*, work *Manure* is the same word] A regulated, dexterous movement, particularly in an army or navy, any movement of troops, ships, &c, for attack on or defence against an enemy, management with address or artful design, an adroit procedure, intrigue, stratagem —*v i* —*manœuvred, manœuvring* To perform manœuvres, especially military or naval manœuvres, to employ intrigue or stratagem to effect a purpose —*v t* To make to perform manœuvres or evolutions —**Manœuvrer,** ma nō vėr ėr or ma nū vėr ėr, *n* One who manœuvres

Man-of war Under MAN

Manometer, Manoscope, ma nom et ėr, man ō-skop, *n* [Gr *manos*, rare not dense] An instrument to measure the elastic force of gases or vapours —**Manometric, Manometrical,** man o met rik, man ō met ri kal, *a* Pertaining to the manometer

Manor man or, *n* [O Fr *manoir manoir, manor*, L L *manerium* a dwelling place a manson, from L *maneo*, to stay to dwell MANSION] The land belonging to a lord or nobleman, or so much land as a lord formerly kept in his own hands for the use and subsistence of his family, a residence with a certain portion of land annexed to it —**Manor house,** *n* The mansion belonging to a manor —**Manorial,** ma nō ri al *a* Pertaining to a manor

Manoscope *n* MANOMETER

Mansard roof *n* [From François *Mansard*, a French architect the inventor, who died in 1666] A curb roof

Manse mans *n* [L L *mansus mansum* a residence, from L *maneo mansum*, to stay to dwell MANSION] In Scotland, properly the dwelling house of a parochial clergyman, also the dwelling house reserved for the minister of any Presbyterian church

Man servant Under MAN

Mansion, man shon, *n* [L *mansio mansionis* from *maneo, mansum*, to dwell (seen also in *manor menial remain, remnant*, &c)] A dwelling or residence especially one of considerable size and pretension, a habitation, an abode **Mansion house** *n* A mansion, a manor house —*The Mansion-house* the official residence of the Lord mayor of London

Man slaughter Man-stealer Under MAN

Mansuete man swēt, *a* [L *mansuetus*, tame *manus* the hand, and *suesco suetum*, to become accustomed] Tame, gentle

Mantel Mantel piece, man tel *n* [O Fr *mantel* Fr *manteau*—same as *mantle*] The ornamental work above a fireplace, a narrow shelf or slab there —**Mantel shelf,** *n* The shelf above the lintel of a fireplace

Mantelet Mantlet man tel-et, mant let *n* [Dim of *mantle*] A small cloak worn by women *fort* a kind of movable parapet or penthouse set on wheels for protecting sappers from musketry fire

Mantic † man tik *a* [Gr *mantikos*, from *mantis* a prophet] Relating to prophecy or divination prophetic

Mantilla man til la, *n* [Sp same origin as *mantle*] A hood, a Spanish head covering for women which falls down upon the shoulders and may be used as a veil, a light cloak thrown over the dress of a lady

Mantis, man tis *n* [Gr, a prophet the mantis] A genus of orthopterous insects, frequently resembling twigs and leaves the praying mantis being so called from the position of the anterior legs resembling that of a person s hands at prayer

Mantissa, man tis a, *n* [L, addition, increase] The decimal part of a logarithm following the integral part

Mantle, man tl, *n* [O Fr *mantel*, Fr *manteau*, It *mantello*, from I *mantellum, mantellum*, a mantle, a napkin Hence *mantel*] A kind of cloak or loose garment to be worn over other garments, a covering, something that covers and conceals, *zool* the external fold of the skin in most molluscs Sometimes used in same sense as *mantel* —*v t* —*mantled, mantling* To cloak or cover —*v i* To be expanded or spread out like a mantle, to become covered with a coating, as a liquid, to send up froth or scum, to cream, to display superficial changes of hue —**Mantling,** mant'-ling, *n* The cloak or mantle often represented behind a heraldic escutcheon

Mantlet, *n.* MANTELET

Mantua, man tū a, *n* [Either a corruption of Fr *manteau*, a mantle, or from *Mantua* in Italy (comp *millinery*, from *Milan*)] A lady's gown —**Mantua maker,** *n* One who makes dresses for females, a dress maker

Manual, man ū al, *a* [L *manualis*, pertaining to the hand, from *manus*, the hand (root *ma*, to measure), seen also in *mancle, manage, manifest, manner, manure, manutain*, &c] Performed or done by the hand, such as to require bodily exertion (*manual* labour), used or made by the hand —*Manual alphabet*, the letters made by the fingers and hand, used by the deaf and dumb —*Manual exercise*, the exercise by which soldiers are taught to handle their rifles and other arms —*n* A small book, such as may be carried in the hand or conveniently handled, the service book of the Roman Catholic Church, the key board of an organ or the like —**Manually,** man ū al li, *adv* By hand

Manubrium, ma nū bri um, *n* [L, a handle from *manus*, the hand] *Anat* the upper bone of the sternum

Manufactory, man ū fak to ri, *n* [L *manus*, the hand, and *factura*, a making, from *facio*, to make] A building in which goods are manufactured, a factory —**Manufactural** man ū fak tū ral, *a* Pertaining to manufactures —**Manufacture,** man ū fak tūr, *n* The operation of making wares of any kind, the operation of reducing raw materials into a form suitable for use by more or less complicated operations, something made from raw materials —*v t* —*manufactured, manufacturing* To make or fabricate from raw materials and work into forms convenient for use especially by more or less complicated processes —*v i* To be occupied in manufactures —**Manufacturer,** man ū fak tū rėr, *n* One who manufactures, one who employs workmen for manufacturing the owner of a manufactory —**Manufacturing,** man ū fak tū ring, *pp* and *a* Employed in making goods, pertaining to manufactures

Manumit man ū mit, *v t* —*manumitted, manumitting* [L *manumitto* —*manus*, hand, and *mitto*, to send] To release from slavery to free as a slave, to emancipate —**Manumission** man ū mish on *n* [L *manumissio*] The act of manumitting, emancipation

Manure ma-nūr *v t* —*manured manuring* [Originally to work by manual labour or by the hand, the same word as *manœuvre*] To cultivate by manual labour, to enrich (*soils*) with fertilizing substances, to treat with manure —*n* Any matter or substance added to the soil with the view of fertilizing it or of accelerating vegetation and increasing the production of the crops, such as guano dung, bone dust, the drainage from a dung heap (liquid *manure*) &c —**Manurer,** ma nū rėr, *n* One that manures lands —**Manurial,** ma-nū ri al, *a* Pertaining to manures

Manuscript man ū skript, *n.* [L *manu scriptum* written with the hand—*manus*, the hand, and *scribo, scriptum*, to write] A book or paper written with the hand or pen, a writing of any kind, in contradistinction to what is printed often contracted to *MS*, pl *MSS* —*a* Written with the hand, not printed

Manx, mangks, *n* The native language of the inhabitants of the Isle of Man; *pl* the natives of Man —*a* Belonging to the Isle of Man or its language

Many, men i, *a* [A Sax *manig, menig*, Icel *mong*, D *menig*, Dan *mange*, Goth *manags*, O H G *manac*, G *manch*, many] Numerous, forming or comprising a great number (*many* men) always followed by *an* or *a* before a noun in the singular number (*many* a man), and then with more of a distributive force —*The many*, the great majority of people, the crowd, the common herd —*So many*, the same number of, a certain number indefinitely —*Too many*, too strong, too powerful, too able (colloq)

[*Many* is prefixed to a great number of adjectives, forming compounds which explain themselves (*many*-coloured, *many*-cornered, *many*-eyed, &c.)]—**Many-sided**, *a.* Having many sides, showing mental or moral activity in many different directions, exhibiting many phases. — **Many-sidedness**, *n*

Maori, mä'o-ri, *n.* [A New Zealand word signifying native or indigenous.] One of the native inhabitants of New Zealand — *a* Of or belonging to the native inhabitants of New Zealand

Map, map, *n* [L *mappa*, a napkin—*mappa mundi* (Fr *mappemonde*, It *mappamondo*), a map of the world, akin are *apron*, *napery*.] A representation of the surface of the earth or of any part of it, or of the whole or any part of the celestial sphere, usually on paper or other material —*v t* —*mapped*, *mapping* To delineate in a map, as the figure of any portion of land

Maple, mā pl, *n* [A Sax *mapel*.] The name given to a genus of trees the sycamore kind, the wood of which is valuable —*Sugar maple*, a maple of North America, the juice of which, obtained in early spring by tapping, is converted into sugar

Mar, mar, *v t* —*marred*, *marring* [A Sax *myrran*, *merran*, *ámyrran*, *dmerran*, to hinder, to spoil, D *marren*, to retard, Icel *merja*, to crush, O H G *marrjan*, to hinder Akin *moor* (verb).] To injure in any way, to spoil, impair, deface, deform —**Marplot**, mär'plot, *n.* One who, by his officious interference, mars or defeats a design or plot

Marabou, mar'a bō, *n.* The name of two large storks, the delicate white feathers beneath the wing and tail of which form the marabou feathers imported

Marabout, **Marabout**, mar'a bot, *n* In Northern Africa one of a kind of saints who are held in high estimation

Maranatha mar a na tha, *n* [Syr, the Lord comes or has come.] A word used by the apostle Paul in expressing a curse

Maraschino, mar as-kē'nō, *n* [It, from *marasca*, *amarascu*, a kind of sour cherry, from L *amarus*, bitter.] A kind of liqueur made in Dalmatia from cherries

Marasmus, ma ras'mus, *n* [Gr *marasmos*, from *marainō*, to cause to pine or waste away.] A wasting of flesh without fever or apparent disease, atrophy

Maraud, ma-rad', *v i* [Fr *marauder*, to beg, play the rogue, from *maraud*, a rogue, perhaps from *rem of mar*.] To rove in quest of plunder, to make an excursion for booty —*n* Spoliation by marauders —**Marauder**, ma-ra'der, *n* One who marauds, a rover in quest of booty or plunder, a plunderer

Maravedi, mar-a-vā'dē, *n* [Sp, from *Mar ábitin*, an Arabian dynasty which reigned in Spain.] A very small copper coin formerly used in Spain

Marble, mär'bl, *n* [Fr *marbre*, from L *marmor*, marble, Gr *marmaros*, any stone or rock which sparkles in the light, from *marmairō*, to flash, to gleam.] The popular name of any species of calcareous stone, of a compact texture and of a beautiful appearance, susceptible of a good polish, a column, tablet, or the like, of marble, remarkable for some inscription or sculpture, a little ball of marble, or other stone, for the game of boys used by children in play —*a* Composed of marble, stained or veined like marble, *fig* hard or insensible like marble (*marble* hearted, *marble* breasted) —*v t* —*marbled*, *marbling* To give an appearance of marble to; to stain or vein like marble —**Marble-edged**, *a* Having the edges marbled, as a book —**Marble-paper**, *n* Paper marked in imitation of variegated marble —**Marbling**, mär'bling, *n* Imitation of marble, any marking resembling that of veined marble —**Marbly**, mär'bli, *a* Resembling marble in structure or appearance

Marc, märk, *n.* [Fr.] The refuse matter which remains after the pressure of fruit, as of grapes, olives, &c

Marcasite, mär'ka-sīt, *n.* [Fr *marcassite*, a word of Arabic origin.] Iron pyrites or bisulphide of iron, nearly of the colour of tin, used for industrial or ornamental purposes —**Marcasitic**, **Marcasitical**, mar-ka-sit'ik, mär-ka-sit'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to marcasite

Marcescent, mär-ses'ent, *a* [L *marcescens*, *marcescentis*, ppr of *marcesco*, to fade.] Withering, fading, decaying, specifically, *bot* withering, but not falling off till the part bearing it is perfected —**Marcescible**, mär-ses'i-bl, *a* Liable to decay

March, märch, *n* [A Sax *mearc* a mark, sign, boundary, Icel *mark*, O H G *marcha* (whence Fr *marche*, boundary) Mark.] A frontier or boundary of a territory most common in pl, and especially applied to the boundaries or confines of political divisions, in Scotland the boundary line of conterminous estates or lands, whether large or small —*v i* To be contiguous to be situated next, with a boundary line between —**March man**, *n* A borderer

March, march, *v i* [Fr *marcher*, It *marcare*, either from Fr *marche*, a boundary (March, a frontier), through such usages as in 'aller de marche en marche,' to wander from boundary to boundary, or from L *marcus*, a hammer, through L L *marcare*, to beat the ground with the feet, to march.] To move by steps and in order, as soldiers, to move in a military manner, to walk with a steady regular tread —*Marching regiment*, a colloquial term for an infantry regiment of the line —*v t* To cause to march —*n* The measured and uniform walk of a body of men, as soldiers, moving simultaneously and in order, stately and deliberate walk, steady or laboured progression, an advance of soldiers from one halting place to another, the distance passed over, progressive advancement, progress (the *march* of intellect), a musical composition designed to accompany and regulate the movement of troops or other bodies of men —*March past* a march past the reviewing officer or some high dignitary on parade

March, march, *n* [O Fr *march*, from L *Martius*, pertaining to Mars, the god of war, *Martius mensis*, Mars' month.] The third month of the year —*Mad as a March hare* quite mad or crazy, from March being the rutting month of hares, during which they are in an excited state

Marchioness, mär shun-es *n* [A fem from L L *marchio*, a marquis Marquis.] The wife or widow of a marquis, a female having the rank of a marquis

Marchpane, march pān, *n* [O Fr *marce pain*, It *marzapane* L Gr *mazu*, a barley-cake, and L *panis*, bread.] A kind of sweet bread or biscuit [*Shak*.]

Marcid, mar sid, *a* [L *marcidus*, from *marceo*, to pine.] Withered, feeble, drooping

Mare, mär, *n* [A Sax *mere*, *mere*, a mare, fem of *mear*, *mearh*, a horse, Icel *mar*, a horse *merr*, a mare, G *mähre*, a mare, O H G *marah*, *march*, a horse, allied to Ir *marc*, W *march*, a horse.] The female of the horse —*Mare's nest*, a discovery that is no discovery, and that a person merely fancies he has made —**Mare's tail**, *n* A common marsh plant somewhat resembling in appearance the equisetum or horsetail, but quite distinct

Maremma, ma rem'ma, *n* pl **Maremme**, ma-rem'me [It.] Tracts of country in middle Italy, which, by reason of the unhealthy exhalations, cannot be inhabited in summer without danger

Margaric, mär-gar'ik, *a* [L *margarita*, Gr *margaritēs*, pearl, from Per *mervarid*, a pearl.] Pertaining to pearl, having a pearly appearance —*Margaric acid*, a so-called acid, a mixture of palmitic and stearic acid obtained from oils and fats, and often in the form of pearly scales — **Margarin**, **Margarine**, mär'ga-rin, *n* A peculiar pearl-like substance, a mixture of palmitin and stearin — **Margaritaceous**, mär'ga-ri-tā"shus, *a* Pearly, or resembling pearl —**Margaritic**, mar-ga-rit'ik, *a* Pertaining to or resembling pearl or margarite — **Margaritiferous**, mär'ga-ri-tif'ér-us, *a* Producing pearls

Margay, mär'gā, *n* A Brasilian carnivorous animal about the size of a cat.

Margin, mär'jin, *n* ; poetically **Marge**, märj. [Formerly *margine*, or *margent*, Fr *marge*, It *margine*, from L *margo*, *marginis*, a brink, a margin.] A border; edge; brink; verge (of a river, &c), the edge of the leaf or page of a book, left blank or partly occupied by notes, a sum or quantity reserved to meet contingencies in addition to what is known to be necessary, the difference between the cost of an article and its selling price, *bot* the edge or border of a leaf or other organ of a plant, *fig* a certain latitude to go and come upon —**Marginal**, mär'ji-nal, *a* Pertaining to a margin, written or printed in the margin of a page —**Marginalia**, mär ji-nā'li a, *n pl* Notes written on the margin of books — **Marginally**, mär'ji nal li, *adv* In the margin of a book —**Marginated**, **Marginate**, mär ji-nā-ted, mär ji nāt, *a* Having a margin

Margrave, mär'grāv, *n* [Fr *margrave*, from D *markgraaf*, G *markgraf*—*mark*, a march or border, and *graf* an earl or count.] Originally, like marquis, a lord or keeper of the marches or borders, now, a title of nobility in Germany, &c —**Margravate**, **Margraviate**, mär'gra vāt, mär gra'vi āt, *n* The territory or jurisdiction of a margrave —**Margravine**, mär'gra vin, *n* [Fr *margravine*, G *markgrāfin*.] The wife of a margrave

Marigenous, ma rij'e nus, *a.* [L *mare*, the sea, and root *gen*, to produce.] Produced in or by the sea

Marigold, mar i gōld *n* [*Mary*, that is, the Virgin Mary, and *gold*.] The popular name applied to several composite plants bearing bright yellow flowers —*Marigold window arch* a rose-window

Marinade, mar i nad, *n* [Fr from *marin*, marine, L *mare*, the sea.] A compound liquor, generally of wine and vinegar, with herbs and spices in which fish or meats are steeped before dressing to improve their flavour —*v t* To salt or pickle (fish) and then preserve in oil or vinegar

Marine, ma rēn', *a* [L *marinus*, from *mare*, the sea, allied to W *mōr*, the sea, A Sax *mere*, a lake, and E *marsh*, the root being same as in L *mors*, death (dead or stagnant water).] Pertaining to or in some way connected with the sea, found or formed in the sea, inhabiting the sea (*marine* forms of life), used at sea, suited for use at sea (a *marine* engine), naval, maritime (a *marine* officer, *marine* forces) Syn under Maritime —*Marine engine*, a form of steam engine used in sea going steamers —*Marine soap*, a kind of soap well adapted for washing with sea water, chiefly made of cocoa nut oil —*n* One of a body of troops trained to do military service on board of ships and on shore under certain circumstances, the whole navy of a kingdom or state, the collective shipping of a country —**Marine glue**, *n* A cement made by dissolving shellac, caoutchouc, and naphtha —**Mariner**, mari nér, *n* [Fr *marinier*.] A seaman or sailor, one whose occupation is to assist in navigating ships —*Mariner's Compass* Compass —**Marine-store**, *n* A place where old ships' materials are bought and sold, as canvas, junk, iron, &c —**Marinorama**, ma rēn o-rä'ma *n* A representation of a sea-view

Mariolatry, ma ri ol'a tri, *n* [L *Maria*, Mary, the Virgin Mary, and Gr *latreia*, service, worship.] The adoration of the Virgin Mary —**Mariolater**, ma ri-ol a-tėr, *n* One who practises Mariolatry

Marionette, mari o net', *n* [Fr, for *Mariolette*, a dim of *Mariole*, a little figure of the Virgin *Mary*.] A puppet moved by strings

Marischal, mär'shal Marshal

Marish, mar ish, *n* A fen, a marsh [Poet.]

Marist, mā rist, *a* Pertaining or relating to the Virgin Mary, devoted to the service of the Virgin

Marital, mar i-tal, *a* [L *maritalis*, from *maritus*, a husband, from *mas*, *maris*, a male Masculine.] Pertaining to a husband

Maritime, mar'i-tim, *a* [L *maritimus*, from *mare*, the sea Marine.] Relating or pertaining to navigation or commerce by sea; connected or belonging to shipping; naval; having a navy and commerce by

sea (*maritime* powers), bordering on the sea, situated near the sea (a *maritime* town) —*Maritime law*, the law relating to harbours, ships, and seamen *Maritime* refers more especially to the sea as a field of human action, to some use of the sea by man, or some human interest connected with the sea, or to position on or near the sea, *marine* refers rather to the sea in its merely physical aspect

Marjoram, mär'jō ram, *n* [G *marjoran*, It *marjorana*, L L *marjorana*, from L *amaracus*, Gr *amarakos* marjoram] A perennial plant of the mint family, of several species, the sweet marjoram is aromatic and fragrant, and used in cookery

Mark, mark, *n* [A Sax *marc*, mark, *sign*, limit, boundary = Goth *marka*, a boundary, Icel *mark*, mark, landmark, *merki*, a boundary, Dan *mærke*, mark, token, *mark*, a field, D *merk* a mark, G *mark*, a boundary, a district *March* (a boundary) is another form, and hence also *remark*, *marquis*, *marchioness*, &c] A visible sign or impression on something, as a dot, line, streak stamp, figure, or the like, any sign by which a thing can be distinguished, a certain sign which a merchant puts upon his goods in order to distinguish them from others, a trade mark, an indication, visible token, or evidence, pre eminence, distinction, importance, eminent position (a man of *mark*), respectful attention or regard, heed, anything to which a missile may be directed, the point to be reached, the proper standard, the extreme estimate or allowance (below or within the *mark*), a character generally in the form of a cross, made by a person who cannot write his name, and intended as a substitute for it, an old English coin of the value of 13*s* 4*d*, a German coin of nearly the same value as the English shilling —*To make one's mark*, often to make one's influence felt, to gain a position of influence and distinction also to sign a document by making a cross with the pen —*v t* To make a mark on, to single out, point out, stamp or character *ize*, to denote often with *out* to take particular observation of, to take notice of, to regard, observe, heed —*To mark time*, *milit* to lift and bring down the feet alternately at the same rate as in marching —*v i* To note, to observe critically, to take particular notice, to remark —**Marker**, mär'kėr, *n* One who marks, one who marks the score at games as at billiards, a counter used in card playing —**Marking** mar king *n* The act of impressing a mark, a mark or series of marks upon something characteristic arrangement of natural colour ing (the *marking* on a bird s egg) —**Marking ink** *n* An indelible ink used for marking linen &c —**Marksman**, marks man, *n* One that is skilful to hit a mark one who shoots well —**Marksmanship** marks man ship *n* The state of being a marksman, ability to shoot well

Markee, mär kē MARQUEE

Market, mär ket, *n* [O Fr *market* It *mercato* L *mercatus*, from *mercor*, to buy, from *merx*, *mercis*, merchandise MERCANTILE] An occasion on which goods are publicly exposed for sale and buyers assemble to purchase, a fair, a public place in a city or town where goods are exposed for sale, whether a building or an open space, country or place of sale (the British *market* the foreign *market*), purchase or sale, or rate of purchase and sale, demand for commodities —*v i* To deal in a market, to make bargains for provisions or goods —*v t* To offer for sale in a market, to vend, to sell —**Marketable**, market-a bl, *a* Capable of being sold, saleable, fit for the market, current in the market —**Marketableness**, market-a bl nes, *n* —**Market cross**, *n* A cross or small architectural structure set up where a market is held, sometimes of a very elaborate construction —**Market-day**, *n* The fixed day on which a market is held in towns —**Market garden**, *n* A garden in which vegetables and fruits are raised for the market —**Market-gardener**, *n* One who raises vegetables and fruits for sale —**Market-price**, **Market-rate**, *n* The price at which anything is currently sold, current value —**Market town**, *n* A town in which markets are held, by privilege, at stated times

Marking, Marksman, &c Under MARK

Marl, märl, *n* [O Fr *marle*, D Dan Sw & G *mergel*, L L *margila*, from L *marga*, marl—a word of Celtic origin] A mixture of calcareous and argillaceous earth found at various depths under the soil, and extensively used for the improvement of land, there being several varieties of it, as clay marl, shell marl, &c —*v t* To cover spread or manure with marl —**Marlaceous**, mär lā shus, *a* Partaking of the qualities of marl —**Marlite** mar lit, *n* A variety of marl —**Marlitic**, mär lit ik, *a* Partaking of the qualities of marlite —**Marl stone**, *n* (*Geol* the name of certain sandy, calcareous, and ferruginous strata —**Marly**, mär li, *a* Resembling marl, abounding with marl

Marline, mär lin *n* [D *marling marlyn* —*marren* to tie, to moor, and *lijn*, a line a cord MOOR, LINE] *Naut* a small line composed of two strands little twisted used for winding round ropes to prevent their being chafed —*v t* *Naut* to wind marline round, as a rope Also **Marl** in this sense —**Marlinespike Marlinspike**, mar'lin spik, *n* A sort of iron spike with an eye or hole on one end, used to separate the strands of a rope in splicing

Marmalade mär'ma lād *n* [Fr *marmelade*, Pg *marmelada*, from *marmelo* a quince, from L *melimelum*, Gr *melimēlon*, lit a sweet apple—*meli*, honey and *mēlon*, an apple peach, orange] A name applied to preserves made from various fruits, especially bitter and acid fruits, such as the orange lemon, &c —**Marmalade tree**, *n* The *Mammee Sapota*

Marmolite, mär'mo lit, *n* [Gr *marmairō*, to shine and *lithos*, a stone] A mineral of a pearly or metallic lustre, a variety of serpentine

Marmorate, Marmorated, mar mo rāt, mär mo rā ted, *a* [L *marmoratus*, from *marmor*, marble MARBLE] Covered with marble, variegated like marble —**Marmoration** mär mo rā shon *n* A covering or incrusting with marble variegating so as to resemble marble —**Marmoraceous**, mär mo rā shus *a* Pertaining to or like marble —**Marmoratum**, mär mo rā tum *n* [L] An ancient cement formed of pounded marble and lime mortar well beaten together —**Marmoreal, Marmorean** mär mō rē al, mär mo rē an, *a* Pertaining to marble, made of marble

Marmose, mar'mōs, *n* A small species of opossum inhabiting South America

Marmoset, mär'mō zet, *n* [O Fr *marmoset* Fr *marmouset*, originally a small grotesque figure, from L L *marmoretum*, a small marble figure, from L *marmor*, marble] A beautiful American monkey with long tail, long fur, and tufted ears

Marmot mar'mot *n* [Fr *marmotte*, It *marmotta marmontana* from L *mus* (*muris*) *montanus* mountain mouse] A rodent quadruped, an inhabitant of northern latitudes, living in colonies, in extensive burrows, and hibernating in winter

Marone, ma rōn , *n* [MAROON a colour] Any colour or pigment produced from black and red pigments mixed

Maronite, mā ron it, *n* [From *Maron*, the founder] One of a Christian sect in Syria in connection with the Roman Church

Maroon, ma rōn , *n* [Fr *marron*, runaway, from Sp *cimarron* wild, unruly, from *cima*, the top of a hill, *negro cimarron*, and simply *cimarron*, in Cuba, a fugitive negro] A name given to fugitive slaves living on the mountains in the West Indian Islands and Guiana —*v t* To put ashore and leave on a desolate island, by way of punishment, as was done by the buccaneers, &c

Maroon, ma-rōn , *a* [Fr *marron*, It *marrone*, a chestnut] Brownish crimson, of a colour resembling claret —*n* A brownish-crimson or claret colour

Maroon, ma rōn , *n* A rocket having the case bound round with tarred twine, so that it explodes with a great noise

Marque, märk, *n* [Fr *marque*, a boundary, letters of marque originally empowered the receivers to cross the boundaries or marches of an enemy MARK, MARCH (a frontier)] A license granted to a private vessel to make attacks on the ships or be longings of a public enemy, usually in the phrase *letters of marque* or *letters of marque and reprisal*, which constitute a vessel a *privateer*

Marquee, mär kē, *n* [Fr *marquise*, a marchioness, a marquee] An officer's field tent, a large tent erected for a temporary purpose.

Marquess, *n* MARQUIS

Marquetry, mär'ket-ri, *n* [Fr *marqueterie*, from *marqueter*, to spot, to inlay, from *marque*, a mark MARK] Inlaid work, often consisting of thin pieces of fine woods of different colours, arranged on a ground so as to form various patterns

Marquis, Marquess, mär'kwis, mär'kwes, *n* [Fr *marquis*, It *marchese*, L L *marchensis*, *marchensis*, a prefect of the *marches* or border territories MARK, and MARCH, a boundary] A title of dignity in Britain next in rank to that of duke, and hence the second of the five orders of English nobility **Marquisate**, mar kwis āt, *n* The seigniory, dignity, or lordship of a marquis —**Marquise** mar kēz, *n* [Fr] The wife of a marquis, a marchioness

Marriage, mar'ij *n* [Fr *mariage*, L L *maritaticum*, marriage, from L *maritus*, a husband, from *mas maris*, a male MASCULINE] The act of marrying, the legal union of a man and woman for life, the ceremony by which they are so united, a wedding —*Marriage portion*, dower given by a father to his daughter at her marriage —*Marriage settlement*, an arrangement made before marriage when by a jointure is secured to the wife, and portions to children, in the event of the husband's death *Marriage*, the union, or the act of forming or entering into the union, *wedding*, the ceremonies celebrating the union, *nuptials* a more dignified word for wedding *matrimony*, the married state, *wedlock* the vernacular English word for matrimony —**Marriageable** mar'ij a bl, *a* Of an age suitable for marriage —**Marriageableness** mar'ij a blnes, *n* State of being marriageable —**Marriage license**, *n* A license for dispensing with proclamation of banns, granted by such as have episcopal authority —**Married**, mar'id *p* and *a* Formed or constituted by marriage, conjugal, connubial (the *married* state) —**Marrier**, mar'i ėr *n* One who marries —**Marry**, mar'i, *v t* —*married marrying* [Fr *marier*, L *maritare* to marry, from *maritus*, a husband] To unite in wedlock or matrimony, to constitute man and wife (the clergyman *marries* a couple), to dispose of in wedlock (as a father his daughter), to take for husband or wife, to wed *fig* to unite by some close bond of connection.—*v i* To enter into the conjugal state, to take a husband or a wife —**Marrying**, mar i ing, *a* Disposed to marry (a *marrying* man)

Marrow, mar'ō, *n* [A Sax *mearh*, *mearg* —D *marg merg*, Dan *marv*, Icel *mergr*, G *mark*, marrow, comp A Sax *mearu*, D *murw*, tender soft] The fat contained in the osseous tubes and cells of the bones, *fig* the essence, the best part, a kind of gourd yielding an oblong fruit used as a vegetable, also called *vegetable marrow* —*Spinal marrow*, the spinal cord or cord of nervous matter extending through the spine —**Marrow bone**, *n* A bone containing marrow —*To go down on one's marrow-bones*, to assume a kneeling position [Humorous]—**Marrow fat**, *n* A kind of rich pea.—**Marrowless**, mar'ō-les, *a* Destitute of marrow —**Marrow squash**, *n* An American name for the vegetable marrow —**Marrowy**, mar'ō-i, *a* Full of marrow, resembling marrow

Marry, mar'i Indeed, forsooth a term of asseveration derived from the practice of swearing by the Virgin *Mary*

Mars, märz, *n* A Latin deity, the god of war, identified at an early period by the Latins themselves with the Greek Ares,

the planet which comes next to the earth in the order of distance from the sun

Marsala, mär-sä'la, *n* An inferior kind of sherry from *Marsala* in Sicily

Marseillaise, mär sā yāz, *n. mas*, **Marseillaise,** mär-sā yāz, *n fem* A native or inhabitant of Marseilles —*a* Belonging or pertaining to Marseilles —*The Marseillaise*, the national song of the French Republic, dating from the first revolution, being written in 1792, and first sung in Paris by revolutionaries from Marseilles

Marsh, marsh, *n* [A Sax *mersc*, for *mersc* (= *mere-ish*), a marsh or bog, an adj form from *mere*, a mere, L G *marsch*, O D *maersche*, *meersch*, allied to L *mare*, the sea MARINA] A tract of low and very wet land, a fen, swamp, morass —*a* Per taining to marshes or swampy places, applied to various plants (*marsh* mallow, *marsh*-marigold) —**Marsh-gas** same as *Fire-damp* —**Marsh harrier,** *n* A British bird of prey frequenting marshes, and living on water-birds, mice, frogs, fish, &c —**Marshiness,** marsh i nes, *n* State of being marshy —**Marsh marigold,** *n* A marsh plant of the ranunculus family with a bright yellow flower —**Marshy,** marsh i, *a* Partaking of the nature of a marsh or swamp, swampy, fenny, produced in marshes

Marshal, mar'shal, *n* [O Fr *mareschal*, Fr *maréchal*, L L *mariscalcus*, from O H G *marahscalc* —O G *marah*, a horse, and *scalc* (Mod G *schalk*), a servant MARE] Formerly an officer whose duty was to regulate tournaments or combats in the lists, one who regulates rank and order at a feast or any other assembly, directs the order of procession, and the like, in France the highest rank of military officer, in other countries of Europe, a military officer of high rank, called in full *field marshal*, in America, a civil officer in each judicial district, answering to the sheriff of an English county —*Earl marshal*, an officer of state in England, an honorary title hereditary in the family of the Dukes of Norfolk —*Marshal* or *provost-marshal of the army* and *of the navy* Under Provost —*v t* —*marshalled*, *marshalling* To dispose in due order (an army, troops), to arrange in a suitable or most effective order (arguments, evidence, &c) —**Marshaller,** mar'shal ér, *n* One who marshals —**Marshalship,** mär'shal ship, *n* The office or dignity of a marshal

Marsipobranch, Marsipobranchiate, mär sip ō brangk, mär sip ō-brang'ki āt *a* and *n* [Gr *marsipos*, a pouch, and *branchia*, gills] Applied to certain fishes, as the hag fishes and sea lampreys, with pouch like gills

Marsupial, Marsupiate, mar sū pi al, mär sū pi āt, *a* [L *marsupium*, Gr *marsupion* a pouch] Having an external abdominal pouch, belonging to the order of marsupials —**Marsupial, Marsupialian,** mar sū pi ā li-an, *n* One of an extensive group of mammalia characterized by the absence of a placenta, and the consequent premature production of the fetus, which immediately on its birth is placed by the mother in an external abdominal pouch, in which are the teats, and there nurtured until fully developed —**Marsupium,** mar sū pi um, *n* The pouch of the marsupials

Mart, märt, *n* [Contr from *market*] A place of sale or traffic, an emporium

Martagon, mär'ta-gon, *n* [Fr and Sp *martagon*] A kind of lily the bulbs of which are eaten by the Cossacks

Martello-tower, mär tel'lō-tou-ér, *n* [From *Mortella* in Corsica, where a tower of this kind made a strong resistance to an English naval force in 1794] A small circular-shaped fort, with very thick walls, chiefly built to defend the seaboard

Marten, mär'ten, *n* [Older *martern*, Fr *martre*, from D *marter*, G *marder*, a marten] A carnivorous quadruped of the weasel family, very destructive to game, poultry, and eggs

Martial, mär'shal, *a* [L *martialis*, from *Mars*, *Martis*, the god of war] Pertaining to war, suited to war, military, given to war, warlike. —*Martial law*, an arbitrary kind of law, proceeding directly from the military power, and proclaimed in times of war, insurrection, rebellion, or other great emergency —**Martially,** mär'shal li, *adv* In a martial manner

Martin, mär'tin, *n* [From the proper name *Martin*, comp *robin*-redbreast, &c] A general name applied to various species of swallows, the one best known being the house martin

Martinet, mär'ti net, *n* [From General *Martinet*, a very strict French officer in the reign of Louis XIV] A military or naval officer who is an excessively strict disciplinarian, one who lays stress on a rigid adherence to the details of discipline, dress, &c

Martingale, mär'tin gāl, *n* [Fr *martingale*, Sp *martingala*, a martingale old kind of breeches, from *Martigal*, an inhabitant of *Martigues*, in Provence] A strap from a horse's head to the girth under his belly and passing between the fore legs, to prevent him from rearing, *naut* a short perpendicular spar under the bowsprit

Martini Henry, mär tē nē hen ri, *n* A rifle the breech of which is the invention of *Martini*, and the barrel that of Mr Alex *Henry* of Edinburgh, adopted in the British army

Martinmas, mär'tin mas, *n* [*Martin* and *mass*] The feast of St Martin the 11th of November, a Scotch term day, on which rents are paid, servants hired, &c

Martlet, mart let *n* [Dim of *martin*] The martin, a kind of swallow (*Shak*)

Martyr, mar'tér, *n* [Gr *martys*, a martyr, a form of *martys*, a witness] One who by his death bears witness to the truth, one who suffers death rather than renounce his religious opinions, one who suffers death or persecution in defence of any cause —*v t* To persecute as a martyr to torment or torture —**Martyrdom,** mar tér dom, *n* The state of being a martyr, the death of a martyr —**Martyrize,** mär'tèr iz, *v t* To devote to martyrdom —**Martyrologic Martyrological,** mär tèr o-loj'ik, mär'tèr o loj i kal, *a* Pertaining to martyrology —**Martyrologist,** mar tèr ol o-jist, *n* A writer of a martyrology —**Martyrology,** mar tèr ol o ji, *n* A history or account of martyrs with their sufferings a register of martyrs

Marvel, mär vel, *n* [Fr *merveille*, It *maraviglia*, from L *mirabilia* wonderful things, from *mirabilis* wonderful, from *miror*, to wonder MIRACLE] A wonder, an object of great astonishment —*v t* —*marvelled*, *marvelling* To be struck with surprise or astonishment, to wonder —**Marvellous,** mär'vel us, *a* Exciting wonder, wonderful, strange, astonishing, surpassing credit, partaking of the miraculous or supernatural —*The marvellous*, things almost beyond belief, what exceeds natural power, or is preternatural —**Marvellously,** mär'vel us li *adv* In a marvellous manner —**Marvellousness,** mär'vel us-nes, *n*

Mary bud, *n* The flower of the marigold [*Shak*]

Mascle, mas kl, *n* [O Fr *mascle*, Fr *macle*, from L *macula* a spot, the mesh of a net] *Armour*, a lozenge shaped plate or scale —**Mascled,** mas'kld, *a* Exhibiting mascles —*Mascled armour*, armour of small lozenge shaped metallic plates on a leathern or quilted undercoat

Masculine, mas'kū lin, *a* [L *masculinus*, from *masculus*, male, from *mas*, *maris*, a male, of same origin are *marry*, *marital*, *male*] Of the male sex, not female, strong, robust, powerful, manly, not soft or effeminate, (said of a woman) coarse, bold, forward, or unwomanly (her manners are rough and *masculine*), *gram* denoting or pertaining to the gender of words which are especially applied to male beings or things regarded grammatically as male —*n Gram* the masculine gender, a word of this gender —**Masculinely,** mas kū-lin li, *adv* In a masculine manner —**Masculineness, Masculinity,** mas'kū lin-nes mas-kū-lin'i-ti, *n* The quality or state of being masculine

Mash, mash, *n* [Akin to Dan *mask*, a mash, Sw *maska*, to mash, Sc *mask*, to infuse, as tea, G *mesch*, mash (of malt), *meischen*, to mash, mix, E *mess*, a mixture] A mixture of ingredients beaten or blended together in a promiscuous manner, especially, a mixture for feeding horses, *brewing*, a mixture of ground malt and warm water yielding wort —*v t* To beat into a confused mass, to crush by beating or pressure, to mix (malt) and steep in warm water for brewing —**Masher,** mash ér, *n* [From being supposed to *mash* the hearts of the fair sex] An affected top who dresses in the extremest fashion, and lounges about fashionable resorts, a weak, would be gallant [Slang] —**Mash tub, Mash tun,** *n* A tub or vat for containing the mash in breweries

Mask, mask, *n* [Fr *masque* from Sp and Pg *mascara*, a mask, from Ar *maskharat*, a buffoon, jeer, laugh, from *sakhira*, to ridicule] A cover for the face, often intended to conceal identity, a disguise, pretence, or subterfuge, a masquerade, a piece of mummery, a sort of play or histrionic spectacle, much patronized during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries —*v t* To cover the face with a mask, to disguise for concealment —**Masked** maskt *p* and *a* Having the face covered, wearing a mask, concealed, disguised —*Masked battery*, a battery so situated and constructed as not to be perceived by the enemy till it opens fire upon them —*Masked ball*, a ball at which the company wear masks, or appear in masquerade —**Masker,** mas kér, *n* One that wears a mask, one that plays in a mask or masquerade

Maslin, maz lin MESLIN

Mason mā sn, *n* [Fr *maçon*, L L *macio*, *machio* *machionis*, from root seen in L *macerie* a wall] A builder in stone or brick, one who constructs the walls of buildings &c a member of the fraternity of freemasons —*Mason lodge*, a place where the members of the fraternity of freemasons hold their meetings —**Masonic** mā son ik *a* Pertaining to the craft or mysteries of freemasons —**Masonry,** mā sn ri, *n* [Fr *maçonnerie*] The art or occupation of a mason, the work produced by a mason, the mysteries, principles, and practices of freemasons

Masoola boat mas so la *n* A large East Indian boat used on the Coromandel coast

Masque mask, *n* A kind of theatrical spectacle MASK —**Masquerade,** mas ker ad, *n* [Fr *masquerade*] An assembly of persons wearing masks, and amusing themselves with various diversions, as dancing, walking in procession, &c, a disguise —*v i* —*masqueraded*, *masquerading* To wear a mask, to take part in a masquerade, to go in disguise —**Masquerader,** mas ker ā dér, *n* A person taking part in a masquerade, one disguised

Mass, mas, *n* [Fr *masse*, L *massa*, a lump, from Gr *maza*, a barley cake from *massō*, to knead, akin *macerate*] A body of matter collected into a lump, a lump, a collective body of fluid matter, a great quantity collected, an assemblage (a *mass* of foliage), bulk, magnitude, the main body of things collectively, the generality, the bulk (the *mass* of the people), *physics*, the quantity of matter in any body, or the sum of all the material particles of a body, always proportional to the weight whatever the bulk or figure —*The masses*, the great body of the people, more especially of the working class and lower orders, the populace —*v t* To form into a mass, to collect into masses, to assemble in crowds —**Massiness,** mas i nes, *n* The state of being massy —**Massive,** mas iv, *a* [Fr *massif*] Forming or consisting of a large mass, having great size and weight, ponderous, *mineral* have a crystalline structure, but not a regular form as a whole —**Massively,** mas iv-li, *adv* With massiveness, ponderously —**Massiveness,** mas iv-nes, *n* The state or quality of being massive —**Mass-meeting,** *n* A large or general meeting called for some specific purpose —**Massy,** mas'i, *a* Possessing great mass or bulk, massive

Mass, mas, *n* [A Sax *mæsse*, Fr *messe*, Dan and G *messe*, L L *missa*, mass, from the proclamation—Ite, *missa est*: 'Go;

the assembly is dismissed' (L *missus*, pp of *mitto*, to send)—made in the ancient churches when the catechumens were dismissed after a portion of the service, whereupon followed the communion Mission] The service of the Eucharist in the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches, the Roman Catholic communion service, the elaborate musical setting of certain portions of the service of the mass —*High mass*, a mass performed on solemn occasions, by a priest or prelate, attended by a deacon and sub deacon, with choral music — *Low mass*, the ordinary mass performed by the priest, assisted by one altar-servant only

Massacre, mas a kér, *n* [Fr *massacre*, probably from *such a* German word as L G *matsken*, *matschkern* to cut in pieces, or G *metzger*, a butcher, *metzeln*, to cut to pieces, O G *mezzan*, to cut down] The indiscriminate killing of human beings, especially without authority or necessity, and without forms civil or military, a great slaughter —*v t* —*massacred*, *massacring* To kill with indiscriminate violence, to butcher, to slaughter usually of killing human beings —**Massacrer**, mas a krér *n* One who massacres

Masseter, mas se tér, *n* [Gr *masētēr*, *masētēr*, lit a chewer, from *massaomai*, to chew] Either of the pair of muscles which raise the under jaw

Massicot, **Masticot** mas i kot, mas ti kot, *n* [Fr *massicot*] Protoxide of lead or yellow oxide of lead of a deep yellow colour and used as a pigment

Mast mast *n* [A Sax *mæst*=D G Sw and Dan *mast*, a mast] A long round piece of timber or a hollow pillar of iron or steel standing upright in a vessel and supporting the yards sails and rigging in general —*t* To fix a mast or masts in, to erect the masts of —**Masted**, mas ted *a* Having a mast or masts chiefly in composition —**Master** mas tér *n* Having a mast or masts in composition (a three *master*) **Mast head** *v t* To send to the top of a mast and cause to remain there for a time by way of punishment —**Mastless**, mast les *a* Having no mast

Mast mast *n* (no pl) [A Sax *mæst*, G *mast*, mast, akin to *mæst*] The fruit of the oak and beech or other forest trees, nuts, acorns — **Mastful** mast ful *a* Abounding with mast —**Mastless** mast les, *a* Bearing no mast —**Mast tree** *n* A tree that produces mast —**Masty**, mas ti, *a* Abounding with mast

Master, mas tér *n* [O E *maister*, *maistre*, O Fr *maistre* from L *magister* master, from root *mag* seen in L *magnus* great (Magnitude) same root as *may might*, *much*] One who rules, governs, or directs, one who has others under his immediate control, an employer, *c* relative to *slave servant*, &c often in compounds, as, *master* printer *master* builder &c), one who has possession and the power of controlling or using at pleasure, the owner, proprietor, a chief, principal, head, leader, the person intrusted with the care and navigation of a merchant ship otherwise called *captain*, in the *royal navy*, the officer who navigates the ship under the direction of the captain, the head of or a teacher in a school a man eminently skilled in any pursuit, accomplishment, art, or science, a proficient or adept (a *master* of the violin a *master* of sarcasm), a civil or respectful title of address used before a person s name and when the person is grown up always pronounced mis tér and written *Mr* (*Mr* John Smith), when applied to a boy or young gentleman, however, written in full and pronounced mas tér, a title of dignity, a degree in colleges and universities (*Master* of Arts), the title of the head of some societies or corporations, the title of certain high legal or other functionaries (*Master* of the Rolls, a *master* in chancery) —*The old masters*, ancient painters of eminence —*Master of the horse*, a great officer in the British court —*Master of the mint*, formerly an English government official at the head of the mint —*Master of the Rolls*, one of the judges of chancery in England, keeper of the rolls of patents and grants that pass the great seal —*To be master of one's self*, to have the command or control of one's own passions —*v t* To become the master of, to overpower, to subdue, to make one's self master of, to master or overcome the difficulties of —*a* Belonging to a master, chief, principal often used as the first element in a compound word, as, *master*-piece, *master* mind, &c —**Master builder**, *n* A chief builder, one who employs workmen in building —**Master chord**, *n* The chief chord, the chord of the dominant —**Masterful**, mas tér ful *a* Inclined to exercise mastery, imperious, arbitrary, headstrong — **Masterfully**, mas tér ful li, *adv* In a masterful manner —**Masterfulness**, mas tér ful nes, *n* The quality of being masterful —**Master hand**, *n* The hand of a person extremely skilful, a person eminently skilful — **Master joint**, *n Geol* one of the larger planes of partition which traverse rock masses, running parallel to each other for considerable distances — **Master key**, *n* The key that opens many locks *fig* a general clue to lead out of many difficulties —**Masterless**, mas tér les *a* Destitute of a master or owner, ungovernable, beyond control — **Masterliness**, mas tér li nes *n* The quality of being masterly, masterly skill — **Masterly** mas tér li, *a* Formed or executed with superior skill, suitable to a master, most able or skilful (a *masterly* design or performance) —*adv* With the skill of a master — **Master mariner**, *n* The captain of a merchant vessel —**Master mind**, *n* A chief or superior mind a predominant intellect — **Master passion**, *n* A predominant or ruling passion — **Master piece**, *n* Something superior to any other performance of the same person, anything done or made with superior skill —**Mastership**, mas tér ship *n* The state or office of a master, pre eminence, mastery — **Master singer**, *n* One of a society of German poets of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries — **Master-spirit** *n* A predominant mind, a master mind — **Master stroke**, *n* A masterly achievement — **Master work**, *n* Principal performance, chief d œuvre

Mastery, mas tér i, *n* The act of mastering, dominion or command over some thing, superiority in competition pre eminence, victory in war eminent skill

Mastic, **Mastich**, mas tik *n* [Fr *mastic* L *mastiche mastichum* Gr *mastiché* from *mastax*, the jaws so named because chewed in the East] A resin exuding from a tree of Southern Europe, &c yielding a varnish, the tree itself, a kind of mortar or cement for plastering walls

Masticate mas ti kāt *v t* — *masticated*, *masticating* [L *mastico*, *masticatum*, from G *mastichaō*, to gnash the teeth Mastic] To grind with the teeth and prepare for swallowing and digestion, to chew —**Masticable**, mas ti ka bl, *a* Capable of being masticated —**Mastication**, mas ti kā shon, *n* The act of masticating —**Masticator**, mas ti kā tér, *n* One who or that which masticates, a machine for cutting up meat for persons unable to chew properly, also for kneading up raw india rubber or gutta percha — **Mastica tory**, mas ti kā to ri *a* Adapted to perform the office of chewing —*n Med* a substance to be chewed to increase the saliva

Masticot, mas ti kot Massicot

Mastiff, mas tif, *n* [From a hypothetical Fr *mastif*, from G *masten*, to fatten, O H G *mastjan*, to feed, from *mast* food, mast (acorns, &c)] A variety of dog of old English breed large and very stoutly built, and with deep and pendulous lips

Mastitis, mas ti tis, *n* [Gr *mastos*, the breast, and term *itis*, denoting inflammation] Inflammation of the breast of women —**Mastodon** mas tō-don *n* [Gr *mastos*, breast, mammilla, and *odous*, a tooth] A genus of extinct fossil quadrupeds resembling the elephant, but larger, named from the mammillary processes on its teeth — **Mastodontic**, mas-tō-don tik, *a* Pertaining to or resembling a mastodon —**Mastodynia**, mas tō-din i a, *n* [Gr *mastos*, and *odynē*, pain] Pain in the breast, a kind of neuralgia —**Mastoid**, mas toid, *a* Resembling a nipple or breast, a term applied to a process or projection of certain bones and to parts connected therewith — **Mastology**, † mas-tol o-ji, *n* The natural history of mammals

Masula-boat, mas sōla, *n* Masoola boat

Mat, mat, *n* [A Sax *meatta*, G *matte*, D *mat*, Dan *matte*, Ir *mata*, all from L *matta*, a mat made of rushes] An article of interwoven rushes, straw, cocoa-nut fibre, twine, or other material to be laid down for cleaning the boots and shoes of those who enter a house, or to keep the feet from the bare floor, some kind of coarse fabric used for packing, or for covering floors, &c , an article of various materials, flat and of little thickness, put below dishes on the table, anything growing thickly or closely interwoven so as to resemble a mat in form or texture (a *mat* of hair) —*v t* —*matted*, *matting* To cover or lay with mats, to interweave like a mat, to entangle —*n* To grow thick together —**Matting** mat ing, *n* Materials for mats, mat work, *naut* a texture made of strands of old rope, &c , used to prevent chafing —**Mat work**, *n* Matting, mats

Matador, mat a dōr, *n* [Sp , lit a killer, from *matar*, L *mactare*, to kill, to sacrifice] The man appointed to kill the bull in bull fights

Matamata, ma ta-ma ta, *n* A South American tortoise

Match, mach, *n* [Fr *mèche*, a match, Pr *mecha*, from L and Gr *myxus*, *myxos*, the nozzle of a lamp] A small body that catches fire readily, and is used for conveying and communicating fire, a small ship of wood with a composition on one end that ignites with friction, a lucifer — *Quick match*, *slow match*, matches in a rope like form made to burn at a certain rate and used for military and other purposes — **Matchlock**, mach lok, *n* Originally, the lock of a musket containing a match for firing, hence, a musket fired by means of a match

Match, mach, *n* [O E *make*, a mate, A S *mecca*, *maca*, a mate, a wife Mate] A person equal to another, one who is able to mate or cope with another, an equal, a mate, the coming together of two parties suited to one another, as for a trial of strength or skill, or the like, a contest, union by marriage, one to be married or gained in marriage —*v t* To be a match or mate for, to be able to compete with, to equal, to show an equal to, to place in competition or comparison with to oppose as equal, to suit, to make to correspond, to marry, to give in marriage, to join in any way, combine, couple —*v i* To be united in marriage, to be of equal size or quality, to tally, suit, correspond —**Matchable**, mach a bl, *a* That may be matched, fit to be joined, comparable —**Matchless**, mach les, *a* Having no match or equal, unequalled, unrivalled — **Matchlessly**, mach les li, *adv* In a matchless manner —**Matchlessness**, mach les-nes, *n* The state or quality of being matchless —**Match maker**, *n* One who contrives or effects a union by marriage —**Match making**, *a* and *n* Working to bring about marriages

Mate, māt, *n* [A form of old *make*, a mate, and also of *match* (an equal), O D *maet*, D *maat*, companion, mate, same root as *mete* to measure] One who customarily associates with another, a companion; an equal, a match, an officer in a ship whose duty is to assist the master or commander, a husband or wife, one of a pair of animals which associate for propagation and the care of their young —*v t* —*mated*, *mating* To match, to marry to match one's self against, to cope with, to equal.—**Mateless**, mat les, *a* Having no mate.

Mate, māt, *v t* [Fr. *mater*, to enfeeble, from *mat*, worn out or exhausted, from the chess term, Per *shāh māt*=E *checkmate*] To confound, to subdue, to crush; *chess*, to checkmate —*n*. Same as *Checkmate*

Maté, mā tā, *n* [Properly the vessel in which the herb is infused for drinking] Paraguay tea, a shrub whose leaves are used extensively in South America as a substitute for tea

Mater, mā ter, *n.* [L , mother Mother] *Anat.* the name of the two membranes

that cover the brain, distinguished from each other by the epithets *dura* and *pia* DURA MATER, PIA MATER.

Material, ma-tē'ri-al, *a* [L *materialis*, ma terial, from *materia*, matter MATTER.] Pertaining to matter, consisting of matter; not spiritual, not mental, pertaining to the physical nature of man, or to the bodily wants, interests, and comforts, im portant, weighty, momentous, more or less necessary, *logic*, pertaining to the matter of a thing and not to the form —*n* What is composed of matter, the substance or matter of which anything is made — *Raw material*, unmanufactured material, material in its natural state —**Material ism**, ma tē'ri al izm, *n* The doctrine which denies the existence of spirit or anything but matter; due care of our material na ture.—**Materialist**, ma tē'ri al ist *n* One who holds the doctrine of materialism — **Materialistic** ma tē ri al is"tik, *a* Relating to or partaking of materialism —**Materiality**, ma-tē ri al i ti, *n* The quality of being material, material, as opposed to spiritual existence, importance —**Materialization**, ma-tē'ri-al i zā shon, *n* The act of materializing, among spiritualists, the alleged assumption by a spirit of a ma terial or bodily form —**Materialize**, ma-tē ri al iz, *v t* —*materialized*, *materializing* To invest with matter, to make material, to regard as matter, to explain by the laws appropriate to matter —**Materializing**, ma tē'ri-al iz-ing, *a* Directed towards ma terialism —**Materially**, ma tē ri al li, *adv* In a material manner, in the state of mat ter, substantially, in an important man ner or degree, essentially —**Materialness**, ma-tē ri al nes, *n* —**Materia Medica**, ma tē ri a med i ka, *n* [L] That branch of medical science which treats of the drugs, &c ,employed in medicine, collectively, all the curative substances employed in medi cine —**Matériel**, ma-tā-ri-el, *n* [Fr] Ma terials or instruments employed, as the baggage, &c , of an army, in distinction from the *personnel* or the men, or the buildings, &c , of a college, in distinction from its officers

Maternal, ma-tėr'nal, *a* [L *maternus*, from *mater*, mother (which is cog with E *mother*), akin *matrimony*, *matriculate*, *ma tron*, &c.] Pertaining to a mother, becom ing a mother, motherly —**Maternally**, ma-tėr'nal li, *adv* In a maternal manner —**Maternity**, ma-tėr'ni ti, *n* The state, character, or relation of a mother

Math, math, *n* [A Sax *math*, from *mǽwan*, to mow Mow] A mowing, or what is gathered from mowing chiefly in com position (*after-math*)

Mathematics, math-ē mat'iks, *n* [L *ma thematica*, Gr *mathematikė* (*technė*, art, understood), from stem of *manthanō* *ma thēsomai*, to learn] The science that treats of the properties and relations of quanti ties, comprising *pure mathematics*, which considers quantity abstractly, as arith metic, geometry, algebra, trigonometry, and *mixed*, which treats of magnitude as subsisting in material bodies, and is con sequently interwoven with physical con siderations (astronomy, optics, &c) — **Mathematical**, **Mathematic**, math ē mat i kal, math-ē-mat ik, *a* [L *mathematicus*] Pertaining to mathematics, according to the principles of mathematics — **Mathe matically**, math-ē-mat'i kal li, *adv* In a mathematical manner —**Mathematician**, math ē-ma-tish an, *n* One versed in ma thematics.—**Mathesis**, ma-thē sis, *n* [Gr *mathēsis*] Mental discipline, learning or science in general, especially mathematics

Matico, ma-tē'kō, *n* [Peruvian] A drug from a South American plant of the pep per family, having styptic properties

Matin, mat'in, *a* [Fr *matin*, from L *ma tutinus*, pertaining to the morning, same root as *mature*] Pertaining to the mor ning; used in the morning —*n pl* Morning worship or service, morning prayers or songs; time of morning service, the first canonical hour in the Roman Church.— **Matinal**, mat'in-al, *a* Relating to the morning or to matins — **Matinée**, mat-i nā, *n* [Fr] An entertainment or reception held early in the day

Matrass, mat'ras, *n* [Fr *matras*, a mat rass] A chemical vessel with a tapering neck used for digestion, evaporation, &c

Matricide, mat'ri-sid, *n* [L *matricidium*, the crime, *matricida*, the perpetrator— *mater*, *matris*, mother, and *cædo*, to slay] The killing or murder of one's mother, the killer or murderer of one's mother — **Matricidal**, mat ri si-dal, *a* Pertaining to matricide

Matriculate, ma-trik ū lāt, *v t* — *matricu lated*, *matriculating* [L *matricula*, a public register, dim of *matrix*, a womb, a parent stem, a register, from *mater*, a mother MATERNAL] To enter in a re gister, to enrol, especially, to admit to membership in a college or university, by enrolling the name in a register —*v i* To be entered as a member of a society — *a.* Matriculated, enrolled —*n* One who is matriculated —**Matriculation**, ma trik ū lā shon, *n* The act of matriculating

Matrimony, mat'ri mo-ni, *n* [L *matri monium*, from *mater*, *matris*, a mother MATERNAL] Marriage, the nuptial state

Syn under MARRIAGE —**Matrimonial**, mat ri mō ni al, *a* [L *matrimonialis*] Pertaining to matrimony or marriage, connubial —**Matrimonially**, mat ri mō'ni al li, *adv* In a matrimonial manner

Matrix, mā trik, *n* pl **Matrices**, mā tri sēz [L *matrix*, from *mater*, mother] The womb, that which includes anything or gives origin to anything, like a womb, the form or mould in which something is shaped, the rock or main substance in which a crystal, mineral, or fossil is em bedded, *dyeing*, one of the five simple colours, black, white, blue red and yellow

Matron, mā tron *n* [Fr *matrone* L *ma trona*, from *mater*, mother MATERNAL] A married woman, especially an elderly married woman, the mother of a family, a head nurse in a hospital, the female head or superintendent of an institution —**Matronage**, mā tron āj *n* The state of a matron, matrons collectively —**Matron al**, mā tron al, *a* [L *matronalis*] Per taining to a matron; motherhood, mā tron hud, *n* State of a matron —**Matron ize**, mā tron iz, *v t* To render matronlike, to act as a mother to, to chaperon — **Matronly**, mā tron li, *a* Becoming a wife or matron, resembling a matron or what belongs to her, sedate

Matter mat ėr, *n* [O Fr *matere*, Fr *ma tière*, from L *materia* matter from root of *mother*] That which occupies space and which becomes known to us by our senses that of which the whole sensible universe is composed, body, substance, not mind, the substance of any speech or writing, the ideas or facts as distinct from the words, the meaning, *logic* and *metaph* that which forms the subject of any men tal operation, as distinguished from the *form*, good sense, substance, as opposed to empty verbosity or frivolous string, thing treated, that about which we think, write, or speak, affair or business (thus the *matter* ended), cause or occasion of trouble, disturbance &c (as in the phrase what is the *matter?*) import, consequence moment (as in 'no *matter* which), in definite amount or quantity (a *matter* of 7 miles), substance excreted from living animal bodies, that which is discharged in a tumour, boil, or abscess, pus —*Matter of fact*, a reality, as distinguished from what is fanciful —*v i* To be of impor tance, to signify (in such phrases as it does not *matter*, what does it *matter?*)—**Matter less**, mat ėr-les, *a* Void of matter, sub stance, or good sense — **Matter-of fact**, *a* Treating of facts or realities, not fanciful, imaginative, or ideal applied to things, adhering to facts, not given to wander beyond realities, prosaic applied to per sons — **Mattery**, mat ėr i, *a* Purulent, generating pus

Matting Under MAT

Mattock, mat'ok, *n* [A Sax *mattoc*, from W *matog*, Ir *madóg*, Gael *madag*, mat tock] A pick-axe with one or both of its ends broad instead of pointed.

Mattress, mat'tres, *n* [O Fr *materas*, Fr *matelas*, It *materasso*, from Ar *ma'-tra'h*, a quilted cushion] A quilted bed; a bed stuffed with hair, wool, or other soft ma terial, and quilted.

Matty, mat'i, *n* The trade name for a small herring

Maturate, mat'ū-rāt, *v t* —*maturated*, *ma turating* [L *maturo*, *maturatum*, to make ripe, from *maturus*, ripe, same root as *mater*, mother] To bring to ripeness or maturity, to mature, *med* to promote perfect suppuration in —*v i* To ripen, to come to or towards maturity —**Matura tion**, mat ū rā shon, *n* [L *maturatio*] The process of maturing or ripening, *med* a beginning to suppurate —**Maturative**, ma tūr ra tiv, *a* Ripening, conducing to suppuration —*n Med* anything that pro motes suppuration Also **Maturant**, ma tū rant, *n* in this sense **Mature**, ma-tūr, *a* [L *maturus*, ripe] Ripe, perfected by time or natural growth, brought by natu ral process to a complete state of develop ment, ripe or ready to be put in action, *med* in a state of perfect suppuration, *com* become payable, having reached the time fixed for payment —*v t* —*matured*, *maturing* [L *maturo*] To make mature, to ripen, to make ripe or ready for any special use, *med* to maturate —*v i* To ad vance toward ripeness, to become mature or ripe, *com* to reach the time fixed for pay ment, *med* to maturate —**Maturely**, ma tūr'li, *adv* In a mature manner, with ripeness, with full deliberation —**Mature ness**, ma tūr'nes, *n* The state of being mature, maturity —**Maturescent** mat ū res ent, *a* [L *maturesco* to become ripe] Approaching to maturity —**Maturity**, ma tū ri ti *n* The state or quality of being mature, ripeness, a state of perfection or completeness, *com* the time when a note or bill of exchange becomes due

Matutinal, mat-ū ti nal, *a* [L *matutinus*, pertaining to the morning MATIN] Per taining to the morning, early in the day

Maud, mad, *n* A plaid of undyed brown wool, a gray woollen plaid worn by shep herds in Scotland

Maudlin, mad lin, *a* [From *Maudlin* Mary *Magdalen* who is drawn by painters with eyes swelled and red with weeping] Tear ful , approaching to intoxication, over emotional, sickly sentimental

Maugre, mą gėr, *prep* [O Fr *maugré*, Fr *malgré*, in spite of, from L *male*, badly, and *gratus*, agreeable] In spite of, in op position to, notwithstanding

Maul mal, *n* [Same as *Mall*] A large hammer, generally made of wood —*v t* To beat with a maul, or as with a maul, to maltreat severely

Maul stick, mal stik, *n* [G *mahlen*, to paint and *stock*, a stick] A stick used by painters to steady and support the hand in working

Maum, mąm, *n* A kind of soft rock MARL

Maund, mąnd *n* In the East Indies, a measure of weight, differing according to locality from a quarter of a cwt to about thrice this

Maund, mąnd, *n* [A Sax *mand*, *mond*, D *mand*, a basket] A handbasket [*Shak*] —**Maunder**, mąn dėr, *v i* [From old *maun der*, a beggar, one who carries a *maund*] To speak with a beggar's whine, to grum ble, to wander in talking like a drunk or silly old person, to drivel — **Maunderer**, mąn dėr ėr, *n* One who maunders

Maundril, mąn dril, *n* A collier's pick with two shanks

Maundy Thursday, mąn'di, *n* [O E *maundee*, a command, Fr *mandé*, from L *mandatum* — the first word used in the Vulgate to render the words of our Saviour, when, after supper, he washed his apostles' feet '*Mandatum* novum do vobis,' a new commandment I give unto you] The Thursday before Good Friday, on which the sovereign of England distributes alms to a certain number of poor persons at Whitehall — *Maunday money*, small silver coins (including twopenny and penny pieces) struck for this distribution

Mauresque, mą-resk', *n* MORESQUE

Mausoleum, mą sō-lē um, *n* [Gr *mausō leion*, from *Mausolus*, king of Caria, to whom Artemisia his widow erected a stately monument so called] A magnifi-

cent tomb or stately sepulchral monument — **Mausolean**, mą-sō-lē'an, *a* Pertaining to a mausoleum, monumental

Mauve, mōv, *n* [Fr, mallow, L *malva*, a mallow—its petals having purple markings] One of the coal tar colours, a purple dye obtained from aniline

Mavis, mā vis, *n* [Fr *mauvis*, Sp *malvis*, from the Celtic, comp Armor *milvid*, a mavis] The throstle or song-thrush

Maw, mą, *n* [A Sax *maga*=D *maag*, Icel *magi*, O H G *mago*, G *magen*, the stomach] The stomach of brutes applied to the stomach of human beings in contempt or humour, the crop of fowls —**Maw seed**, *n* A name given to poppy seed from its being used as food for cage birds, especially when moulting —**Mawworm**, mą werm *n* A worm which infests the maw or stomach and bowels

Mawkish, mąk ish, *a* [From old *mawk*, *mauk*, a maggot Icel *mathkr*, N *makk*] Apt to cause satiety or loathing, sickly, nauseous — **Mawkishly**, mąk ish li *adv* In a mawkish way —**Mawkishness**, mąk ish nes, *n* Quality of being mawkish

Maxilla, mąk sil la *n* pl **Maxillæ**, mąk sil lē [L, a jaw, dim of *mala*, a jaw, from root of *macerate*] A term applied to each of the bones supporting the teeth of either jaw often restricted to the upper jaw of the inferior vertebrates —**Maxillar**, **Maxillary**, mąk sil lar, mąk sil la ri, *a* Pertaining to the jaw or the maxilla (the *maxillary* bones or glands) —**Maxilliped**, mąk sil li ped, *n* [L *maxilla*, and *pes*, *foot*] A jaw foot, one of the short foot like appendages that cover the mouth in crab, lobster &c

Maxim, mąk sim *n* [Fr *maxime* from L *maxima* (*sententia* opinion understood), the greatest or chief opinion, *maximus*, superlative of *magnus*, great MAGNITUDE] An established principle, a principle or formula embodying a rule of conduct Syn under APHORISM —**Maximist** mąk sim ist, *n* One who deals in maxims —**Maximize**, mąk sim iz, *v t* To make as great as possible, to raise to the maximum —**Maximum**, mąk si mum, *n* [L from *maximus*, the greatest] The greatest quantity or degree attainable or attained in any given case, as opposed to *minimum* the smallest —*a* Greatest (the *maximum* velocity)

May, mā, *n* [Fr *mai* Pr *mai* May, from L *Maius*, from the goddess *Maia*, a goddess of growth or increase, from root of L *magnus*, great and E *may* the auxiliary] The fifth month of the year *fig* the early part of life, hawthorn blossom, so named because the hawthorn blooms in this month — *v i* To celebrate the festivities of May-day used only as a participial noun in such phrases as *to go a maying*, &c —**May beetle**, *n* The cockchafer —**May bloom**, *n* The hawthorn flower —**May bug** *n* The cockchafer —**May day**, *n* The first day of May, on which various festivities were, and in some places still are observed —**May-dew**, *n* The dew gathered on the first day of May, and supposed to have virtue in preserving youth ful beauty **May-duke**, *n* [Corruption of *Médoc*, in France, from which these cherries were introduced] A variety of the common cherry —**May flower**, *n* The hawthorn, which blooms in May —**May fly** *n* A neuropterous insect that appears first in May —**May game**, *n* Sport or diversion, such as is used on the first of May —**May lady**, *n* The queen or lady of May, in old May games —**May-morn** *n* Morning of May-day —**May pole**, *n* A pole wreathed with flowers and set up to be danced round on May-day — **May queen**, *n* A young woman honoured as queen at the games held on May-day

May, mā, *verb auxiliary*, pret *might* Used similarly to *can*, *could* [A Sax *magan*, *magan*=L G and D *mogen*, Goth and O.H G *magan*, G *mögen*, Icel *mega*, Dan *maa*, to be able, from same root are *much*, *main*, L *magnus*, Gr *megas*, Skr *mahā*, great] Formerly often used in sense of *can*, implying personal power or ability, now to imply possibility with contingency (it *may* be so, the king *may* be killed), opportunity, moral power, permission granted (you *may* now go) desire, as in prayer, aspiration, imprecation, benediction, &c (*may* he perish miserably!), frequently used to form the compound tenses of the potential mood (you *might* have gone had you pleased) —**Maybe**, mā'bē, *adv* [That is, 'it *may be*'] Perhaps, possibly, probably [Colloq]—*n* A possibility, a probability —**Mayhap**, mā'hap, *adv* Peradventure, it may happen, perhaps

Mayhem, mā hem, *n* *Law*, the act of maiming a man MAIM

Mayonnaise, **Mayonaise**, mā-on āz, *n* [Fr] A dish composed of yolks of eggs and salad-oil beat together, used as a sauce to lobster, salmon, &c

Mayor, mā ėr, *n* [Fr *maire*, Sp *mayor*, from L *major*, greater, compar of *magnus*, great MAGNITUDE] The chief magistrate of an English or other city or borough, the chief officer of a municipal corporation —**Mayoralty**, mā ėr al ti, *n* The office of a mayor, and the time of his service —**Mayoress**, mā ėr es, *n* The wife of a mayor —**Mayorship**, mā ėr ship, *n*. The office or dignity of a mayor

Mazard, **Mazzard**, maz ard, *n* [A form of *mazer*, the head being compared to a bowl, comp Fr *tête*, head, from L *testa*, a jar] An old name for the head or skull in contempt (*Shak*), a kind of black cherry

Mazarine, maz a rēn, *n* [After Cardinal *Mazarin*] A deep blue colour, a particular way of dressing fowls —**Mazarine gown**, *n* A common conciliman's gown

Mazdean, maz dē an, *a* [From *Ahura Mazdao* the chief deity of the ancient Persians the Ormuzd of English writers.] Pertaining or relating to Mazdeism — **Mazdeism** maz dē izm, *n* The religion of the ancient Persians, the worship of Ormuzd

Maze māz, *n* [Akin to Prov E *mazle* to wander as if stupefied, Icel *masa*, to chat ter or prattle, Dan *mase* to have trouble, comp also W *masu*, to swoon *Amaze* is from this] A confusing net work of paths or passages, a winding and turning, an intricacy, a labyrinth a confusion of thought, perplexity —*v t* —*mazed*, *mazing* To confound, to stupefy, to bewilder —**Mazily**, mā zi li *adv* In a mazy manner —**Maziness** mā zi nes *n* The state of being mazy —**Mazy**, mā zi *a* Having the character of a maze, intricate, perplexed

Mazer ‡ mā zėr, *n* [Originally a cup made of maple or spotted wood, from O Fr *mazre* spotted wood, or A Sax *maser*, a maple (from being spotted), O H G *masar*, G *maser*, a knut, a spot in wood, G *masc*, a spot akin *measles*] A cup or large goblet generally of valuable material

Mazi, mā zi, *n* The Turkish name for *gas*

Mazurka **Mazourka**, ma zur'ka *n* A lively Polish round dance in 3-8 or 3-4 time, the music written for this dance

Mazzard, *n* MAZARD

Me, mē *pron pers* [A Sax *mé*, *mec* (accusative), *mé* (dat), (G *mich* (acc), *mir* (dat), Icel *mik*, *mér*, Goth *mik*, *mis*, L *me mihi*, Gr *eme*, *emoi*, Skr *mām*, *mahyam*, me to me] The objective or accusative, as also the dative, of *I*, the pronoun of the first person It stands as a dative in *methinks*, woe is *me*, give *me* a drink, and the like

Mead, mēd, *n* [A Sax *medu*=D *mede*, Icel *myothr*, Dan *mod*, Sw *mjod*, W *medd*, Ir *meadh*, mead, Gr *methy* wine, Lith *medus*, Rus *med*, Skr *madhu*, honey] A fermented liquor made from honey and water flavoured with spices

Meadow, med ō, *n*, poetical, **Mead**, mēd [A Sax *maedu*, a meadow, shorter form *maed* a mead, allied to *math* (*after-math*) and *mow*] A low, level tract of land under grass, and generally mown annually or oftener for hay, a piece of grass land in general —*a* Belonging to or growing in a meadow —**Meadow foxtail**, *n* A grass of great agricultural value when cultivated on meadow land —**Meadow grass**, *n* A name of several British species of grass —**Meadow-ore**, *n* A variety of bog iron-ore —**Meadow-saffron**, *n*. A plant COLCHICUM —**Meadow-sweet**, *n* A common British herbaceous plant with corymbs of white and fragrant flowers; queen-of-the-meadow —**Meadowy**, med'ō-i, *a* Pertaining to or resembling a meadow

Meagre, mē'gėr, *a* [Fr *maigre*, from L *macer*, lean, same root as Gr *mikros*, *smikros*, little, G *schmächen*, to despise] Having little flesh, thin, lean, wanting richness, fertility, strength, &c, small, scanty, *mineral* dry and harsh to the touch, as chalk —**Meagrely**, **Meagerly**, mē'gėr li, *adv* Poorly, thinly; sparely, feebly —**Meagreness**, **Meagerness**, mē'gėr nes, *n* The condition of being meagre

Meagrim, mē grim, *n* MEGRIM

Meal, mēl, *n* [A Sax *mael*, time, portion, repast, D and Dan. *maal*, G *mahl*, *mal*, Icel *mal*, part, repast, time, from root seen in *measure*, *mete*, *moon* It is the termination seen in piece*meal*, &c] A portion of food taken at one of the regular times for eating, occasion of taking food; a repast —**Meal-time**, *n* The usual time of eating meals

Meal, mēl, *n* [A Sax *melu*, *melo*=Icel Sw *mjol*, D Dan *meel*, G *mehl*, meal, from the verbal stem seen in Icel *mala*, Goth *malan*, G *mahlen*, L *molo*, to grind MILL, MOLAR, MELLOW, MOLLIFY] The edible part of wheat, oats, rye, barley, &c, ground into flour or a powdery state — **Mealies**, mē'lez, *n pl* A name given in South Africa to maize or Indian corn —**Mealiness**, mē'li nes, *n* The quality of being mealy —**Meal man**, **Meal-monger** *n* One who deals in meal —**Meal tub**, *n* A large tub or barrel for holding meal —**Mealy**, mē'li, *a* Having the qualities of meal, or resembling meal, powdery like meal, overspread with some thing that resembles meal — **Mealy-mouthed**, *a* Unwilling or hesitating to tell the truth in plain language, inclined to speak of anything in softer terms than the truth will warrant —**Mealy mouthedness**, *n* The quality of being mealy-mouthed

Mean, mēn, *a* [A Sax *maene*, mean, false, bad, from *mán*, evil, wickedness; Icel *mennn*, mean, comp D and Dan *gemeen*, Goth *gamains*, G *gemein*, common] Low in rank or birth, ignoble, humble, low minded, base spiritless, of little value, contemptible, despicable —**Meanly**, mēn li, *adv* In a mean manner, in a low condition, poorly, sordidly —**Meanness**, mēn'nes, *n* The state or quality of being mean, want of dignity or rank, want of spirit or honour, mean or base conduct or action —**Mean spirited**, *a* Having a mean spirit

Mean, mēn, *a* [O Fr *meien*, *moien*, Fr *moyen*, Pr *meian*, from L *medianus*, middle, from *medius*, middle MEDIUM, MID] Occupying a middle position, middle, midway between extremes, intermediate, *math* having an intermediate value between two extremes (*mean* distance, *mean* motion) —*Mean proportional*, the second of any three quantities in continued proportion —*Mean time*, the time according to an ordinary clock, which makes every day of exactly the same length, though if days are measured by the sun they are not so — *n* What is midway or intermediate between two extremes, the middle or average rate or degree, medium, *math* a quantity having an intermediate value between several others, the simple average formed by adding the quantities together and dividing by their number being called an *arithmetical mean*, while a *geometrical mean* is the square root of the product of the quantities, *pl*. the medium or what is used to effect an object, measure or measures adopted, agency, instrumentality (though pl in form generally used as sing, by *this means*, *a means* to an end), income, revenue, resources, estate (his *means* were large) —*By all means*, certainly, on every consideration. —*By no means*, not at all; certainly not —**Meantime**, mēn tim, *adv* During the interval, in the interval between one specified period and another — *n* The interval between one specified period and another —**Meanwhile**, mēn'whil, *adv* and *n*. Meantime.

Mean, mēn, *v t* —pret & pp *meant* (ment) [A. Sax. *maenan*, to mean, to intend, D

mesmen, Dan *mene*, G *meinen*, to think, to mean, same root as *man*, *mind*, *mental*, Skr *man*, to think] To have in the mind, view, or contemplation, to intend, to purpose, to design, to signify or be intended to signify (what does the word *mean?*), to import; to denote —*v t* To be minded or disposed, to have such and such intentions (he *means* well) —**Meaning**, mēn'ing, *p* and *a* Significant, intended to convey some idea (a *meaning* look) —*n* That which a person means, aim or purpose, intent, what is to be understood, whether by act or language, the sense of words, signification, import, force —**Meaningless**, mēn ing-les, *a* Having no meaning —**Meaningly**, mēn ing li, *adv* In a meaning manner, so as to hint at something indirectly, significantly

Meander, mē-an'dĕr, *n* [L *Mæander* Gr *Maiandros*, a river in Phrygia proverbial for its windings] The winding of a river, a winding course, a maze, a labyrinth, a kind of ornamental or decorative design having a labyrinthine character —*v i* To wind or flow over —*v t* To wind or turn, to have an intricate or winding course —**Meandrian**, mē an dri-an, *a* Winding, having many turns

Meanly, Meanness, &c Under MEAN (low)

Meantime, Meanwhile Under MEAN (intermediate)

Mease, mēz, *n* [From *measure*] The quantity of 500 (a *mease* of herrings)

Measles, mē zlz *n* [Lit the spots or spotted sickness, D *mazelen*, G *masern*, pl. of *maser* (also *mase*, *masel*), O G *mâsa*, *masar*, a spot MAZER] A contagious disease of the human body, usually characterized by a crimson rash upon the skin, rubeola, a disease of swine, characterized by reddish watery pustules on the skin —**Measly, Measled**, mēz li, mē zld, *a* Infected with measles or eruptions like measles —**Measliness, Measledness**, mēz li-nes, mē zld nes, *n* State of being measly

Measure, mezh'ūr, *n* [Fr *mesure*, from L *mensura*, from *metior*, *mensus*, to measure (seen also in *immense*, *dimension*, *commensurate*), from root *ma*, to measure, whence also *moon*, *mete*, &c] The extent of a thing in length, breadth, and thickness, in circumference, capacity, or in any other respect, a standard of measurement, a fixed unit of capacity or extent, the instrument by which extent or capacity is ascertained, a measuring rod or line, a certain definite quantity (a *measure* of wine), that which is allotted or dealt out to one, moderation, just degree in such phrases as, beyond *measure*, within *measure*, indefinite quantity or degree (in some *measure* erroneous); action or proceeding directed to an end, something done with a view to the accomplishment of purpose, *music*, that division by which the time of dwelling on each note is regulated, musical time, *poetry*, the metrical arrangement of the syllables in each line with respect to quantity or accent, a grave solemn dance with slow and measured steps, like the minuet, *geol* beds, strata used in the term *coal measures* —*Measure of a number or quantity*, *math* a number or quantity contained in the other a certain number of times exactly —*Greatest common measure of numbers*, the greatest number which divides them all without a remainder —*v t* —*measured*, *measuring* To ascertain the extent, dimensions, or capacity of, to judge of the greatness of, to appreciate, to value, to pass through or over, to proportion, to allot or distribute by measure (often with *out*) —*To measure one's* (own) *length*, to fall or be thrown down —*To measure strength*, to ascertain by trial which of two parties is the stronger —*To measure swords*, to fight with swords —*v i* To take a measurement or measurements, to result or turn out on being measured, to be in extent —**Measurable**, mezh'ūr a-bl, *a* That may be measured; not beyond measure, moderate —**Measurableness**, mezh ūr-a-bl-nes, *n* The quality of being measurable —**Measurably**, mezh'ūr-a-bli, *adv* In a measurable manner or degree, moderately —**Measured**, mezh'ūrd, *p* and *a* Deliberate and uniform, slow and steady; stately, formal, restricted, within bounds, moderate —**Measureless** mezh ūr-les, *a* Without measure, immeasurable —**Measurement**, mezh ūr ment, *n* The act of measuring, the amount ascertained by measuring —**Measurer**, mezh ūr-ĕr, *n* One who measures, one whose occupation or duty is to measure work or commodities —**Measuring**, mezh'ūr-ing, *p* and *a* Used in measuring, serving to measure

Meat, mēt, *n* [A Sax *mete*=D *met* Icel *matr*, Dan *mad*, Sw *mat*, Goth *mats*, food, farther connections doubtful] Food in general, anything eaten as nourishment, the flesh of animals used as food, the edible portion of something (the *meat* of an egg) —**Meat-biscuit**, *n* A concentrated preparation of the most nutritious parts of meat, made with meal into a biscuit —**Meatiness**, mēt i nes, *n* The quality of being meaty —**Meat-offering**, *n* An offering or sacrifice consisting of meat or food —**Meat-pie**, *n* A pie made of meat or flesh —**Meat salesman**, *n* An agent who receives carcasses from cattle-raisers and disposes of them to butchers —**Meaty**, mēt i, *a* Abounding in meat, resembling meat

Meatus, mē a tus *n* [L , from *meo*, to go] A passage applied to various ducts and passages of the body, as, *meatus auditorius*, the passage of the ear

Mechanic mē kan ik, *n* [L *mechanicus*, Gr *mēchanikos*, from *mechanē*, a machine MACHINE] An artisan, an artificer, one who follows a handicraft for his living sometimes restricted to those employed in making and repairing machinery —*Mechanics institute*, an institution for the instruction and recreation of persons of the artisan classes, by means of lectures, a library, museum, courses of lessons, &c — *a* Same as *Mechanical* but not so common —**Mechanical**, mē kan i kal, *a* Pertaining to or in accordance with the laws of mechanics, resembling a machine, hence, acting without thought or independence of judgment, done as if by a machine that is, by the mere force of habit (a *mechanical* motion of the hand), pertaining to artisans or mechanics or their employments, acting by or resulting from weight or momentum (*mechanical* pressure), physical, opposed to *chemical* (a *mechanical* mixture that is one in which the ingredients do not lose their identity) —*Mechanical philosophy*, that which explains the phenomena of nature on the principles of mechanics — *Mechanical powers*, the simple elements of which every machine, however complicated, must be constructed, they are the lever, the wheel and axle, the pulley, the inclined plane, the wedge, and the screw —*Mechanical solution of a problem*, a solution by any art or contrivance not strictly geometrical, as by means of the ruler and compasses or other instruments — **Mechanically**, mē kan i kal li, *adv* In a mechanical manner, without thought or intelligence, by the mere force of habit —**Mechanicalness**, mē-kan i kal nes *n* The state of being mechanical —**Mechanician**, mek an ish an, *n* One skilled in mechanics —**Mechanics**, mē kan iks, *n* The science which treats of motion and force, often divided into — *statics*, embracing the principles which apply to bodies at rest, and *dynamics*, the principles of equilibrium and action of bodies in a state of motion See also DYNAMICS, KINEMATICS — *Practical mechanics*, the application of mechanics to practical purposes, as in the construction of machines, &c —**Mechanism**, mek an izm, *n* The parts collectively, or the arrangement and relation of the parts of a machine, contrivance, or instrument, mechanical construction; machinery —**Mechanist**, mek an ist, *n* A maker of machines, or one skilled in machinery —**Mechanize**, mek'an-iz, *v t* — *mechanized*, *mechanizing* To subject to contrivance, to form mechanically —**Mechanography**, mek-an-og'ra-fi, *n* Writing or copying by the use of a machine —**Mechanographist**, mek-an-og'ra-fist, *n* One who uses mechanography

Mechlin, mek'lin, *n* A species of fine lace made at *Mechlin* or Malines in Belgium

Mechoacan, mē-chō a-kan, *n* [From *Mechoacan*, in Mexico] The large thick tuber of a Mexican plant which yields a kind of jalap

Meconic, mē kon'ik, *a* [Gr *mēkōn*, a poppy] A term applied to the peculiar acid with which morphia is combined in opium —**Meconate**, mē kon āt, *n* A salt of meconic acid —**Meconin Meconine**, mē kon in, *n* A white neutral substance existing in opium —**Meconium**, mē kō ni-um, *n* The inspissated juice of the poppy, the first feces of infants

Medal med al, *n* [Fr *médaille*, It *medaglia*, Gr *metallion*, G *metallion*, metal METAL] A coin, or a piece of metal in the form of a coin, stamped with some figure or device, often issued to commemorate a noteworthy event or as a reward of merit —**Medalet**, med al et, *n* A smaller kind of medal —**Medallic**, mē dal ik, *a* Pertaining to a medal or to medals —**Medallion**, mē dal yun, *n* [Fr *médaillon*] A large antique medal, usually of gold or silver, anything resembling such a piece of metal, as a circular or oval tablet, bearing on it objects represented in relief —**Medallist, Medalist**, med al ist, *n* An engraver, stamper, or moulder of medals, a person skilled in medals, one who has gained a medal as the reward of merit —**Medallurgy**, med al ur ji, *n* [*Medal*, and Gr *ergon*, work] The art of making and striking medals and coins

Meddle, med l, *v i* — *meddled*, *meddling* [O E *medlen*, to mix from O Fr *medler*, *mesler* (Fr *mêler*) to mix, *se mesler de*, to mix one's self up with, from L L *misculare*, from L *misceo*, to mix MEDLEY Mix] To mix one's self, to deal, treat, tamper (followed by *with*) to interfere, to take part in another person's affairs in an officious, impertinent, or offensive manner (often followed by *with* or *in*) —**Meddler** med lĕr, *n* One that meddles, a busybody —**Meddlesome**, med l sum *a* Given to meddling, officiously intrusive —**Meddlesomeness**, med l sum nes, *n* —**Meddling**, med ling, *p* and *a* Given to meddle, officious, officiously interposing or interfering in other men's affairs — **Meddlingly**, med ling li, *adv*

Mede, mēd *n* A native or inhabitant of *Media* an ancient kingdom of Asia

Media, *n pl* MEDIUM

Mediæval, Medieval, med i ē val, *a* [L *medius*, middle, and *ævum*, age] Relating to the middle ages or the period between the eighth and the middle of the fifteenth century A D —**Mediævalism, Medievalism** med i ē val izm, *n* The spirit or principles of the middle ages —**Mediævalist, Medievalist**, med i ē val ist, *n* One versed in the history of the middle ages

Medial, mē di al, *a* [L *medialis*, from *medius*, middle (akin to *mid*), seen also in *mediate*, *medium* *medieval*, *mediocre*, *meridian*, *mosety*, &c] Mean, pertaining to a mean or average —**Median**, mē di an, *a* [L *medianus*] Situated in the middle, passing through or along the middle —*Median line*, *anat* a vertical line, supposed to divide the body longitudinally into two equal parts —**Mediant**, mē di ant, *n* [It *mediante*] *Mus* an appellation given to the third above the key note

Mediastinum, mē di as ti num *n* [L *mediastinus*, in the middle, from *medius*, middle] The division of the chest from the sternum backwards between the lungs, dividing the cavity into two parts —**Mediastinal**, mē di-as ti nal, *a* Relating to the mediastinum

Mediate, mē di-āt, *a* [L *medio*, *mediatum*, to be in the middle, from *medius*, middle MEDIAL] Being between two extremes, middle, acting as a means or medium, not direct or immediate, effected by the intervention of a medium —*v t* —*mediated*, *mediating* To interpose between parties as the equal friend of each, to negotiate between persons at variance with a view to reconciliation —*v i* To effect by mediation or interposition between parties (to *mediate* a peace) —**Mediately**, mē di āt-li, *adv*

In a mediate manner, indirectly —**Mediateness**, mē di-āt-nes, *n* The state or quality of being mediate or intervening —**Mediation**, mē-di ā shon, *n* The act of mediating, entreaty for another, intercession, interposition, intervention —**Mediative**, mē di ā-tiv, *a* Of or belonging to a mediator, mediatorial —**Mediatize**, mē di at iz, *v t* —*mediatized mediatizing* To render mediately dependent —**Mediatization**, mē di at i zā shon, *n* The act of mediatizing, the term applied to the annexation of the smaller German sovereignties to larger contiguous states, when they were made mediately, instead of immediately, dependent on the empire —**Mediator**, mē di ā tėr, *n* One that mediates or interposes between parties at variance for the purpose of reconciling them, by way of eminence, Christ is called THE MEDIATOR, being our intercessor with God —**Mediatorial**, mē di a to ri al, *a* Belonging to a mediator —**Mediatorially**, mē di a to ri li *adv* In the manner of a mediator —**Mediatorship**, mē di ā tėr ship, *n* The office of a mediator —**Mediatress, Mediatrix**, mē di āt-res, mē di āt riks, *n* A female mediator

Medic Medick, me dik, *n* [Gr *mēdikē* lit a plant of *Media*] A name of certain leguminous plants yielding fodder and allied to clover, lucerne

Medical, med i kal, *a* [L L *medicalis* from L *medicus*, medical *mede ri* to heal, to cure, allied to *medēri*, to meditate Gr *mēdos* care] Pertaining to or connected with medicine or the art of healing diseases, medicinal, tending to cure, intended or instituted to teach medical science —*Medical jurisprudence* Under JURISPRUDENCE —**Medically**, med i kal li, *adv* In a medical manner, according to the rules of the healing art —**Medicament** me dik a ment, *n* [L *medicamentum*] Anything used for healing diseases or wounds a healing application — **Medicamental**, med i ka men tal, *a* Relating to healing applications —**Medicamentally** med i ka men tal li *adv* After the manner of healing applications — **Medicate**, med i kāt *v t* —*medicated medicating* [L *medico, medicatum*] To imbue with healing substances – **Medication**, med i kā shon *n* The act or process of medicating —**Medicative** med i kā tiv, *a* Tending to cure or heal —**Medicinal** me dis i nal *a* [L *medicinalis*] Having the property of healing, or of mitigating disease containing healing ingredients (*medicinal* springs), pertaining to medicine —**Medicinally** me-dis i nal li *a li* In a medicinal manner —**Medicine** med sin or med i sin *n* [Fr *médecine* L *medicina* from *medicus* healing] Any substance used as a remedy for disease, a drug physic, the science and art of preventing curing or alleviating the diseases of the human body, the healing art —**Medicine chest** *n* A portable chest for holding medicines and medical appliances —**Medicine man** *n* Among the American Indians and other savage tribes any man whom they suppose to possess mysterious or supernatural powers

Medieval &c MEDIÆVAL, &c

Mediocre, mē di o kėr, *a* [Fr *médiocre*, from L *mediocris* middling MEDIAL] Of moderate degree or quality, of middle rate, middling **Mediocrity**, mē di ok ri ti *n* [L *mediocritas*] The quality or state of being mediocre, a middle state or degree, a person of mediocre talents or abilities of any kind

Meditate, med i tāt, *v t* —*meditated meditating* [L *meditor, meditatus*, to meditate MEDICAL] To dwell on anything in thought, to cogitate, to turn or revolve any subject in the mind —*v t* To plan by revolving in the mind, to intend, to think on — **Meditation**, med i tā shon, *n.* [L *meditatio*] The act of meditating, close or continued thought, the revolving of a subject in the mind —**Meditative** med i tā tiv, *a* Addicted to meditation, per taining to meditation — **Meditatively**, med i tā tiv li, *adv* In a meditative manner — **Meditativeness**, med i tā-tiv nes, *n*

Mediterranean, med i te rā ne an, *a* [L *mediterraneus—medius*, middle, and *terra*, land] Surrounded by or in the midst of land, inland now applied exclusively to the *Mediterranean* Sea between Europe and Africa, pertaining to, situated on or near the Mediterranean Sea

Meditullium, med i tul li um, *n* [L *medius*, middle] DIPTOR

Medium, mē di um, *n* pl **Media** or **Mediums**, mē'di a, mē di umz [L *medium*, the middle midst, a means MEDIAL] Something placed or ranked between other things, a mean between two extremes, a state of moderation, something serving as a means of transmission or communication, necessary means of motion or action, agency of transmission, that by or through which anything is accomplished conveyed, or carried on, agency, instrumentality, a person through whom spiritual manifestations are claimed to be made by believers in spiritualism, or who is said to be capable of holding intercourse with the spirits of the deceased, the liquid vehicle with which dry colours are ground and prepared for painting — *Circulating medium*, coin and bank notes or paper convertible into money on demand —*a* Middle, middling

Medlar med ler, *n* [O Fr *meslier mesler, medler* from L *mespilus* Gr *mespilon*, medlar] A tree found wild in Central Europe, and cultivated in gardens for its fruit, which resembles a pear

Medley, med li, *n* [O Fr *medlée, meslée* (Fr *mêlée*) from *medler, mesler*, to mix MEDDLE] A mingled and confused mass of ingredients, a jumble, a hodge podge, a kind of song made up of scraps of different songs

Medoc, me dok *n* An excellent red French wine from *Médoc*, in the department of Gironde

Medulla, me dul la *n* [L, marrow, from *medius* middle] *Anat* the fat substance or marrow which fills the cavity of the bones, *bot* pith – *Medulla oblongata* the upper enlarged portion of the spinal cord – *Medulla spinalis* the spinal marrow or cord — **Medullary, Medullar** mē dul la ri mē dul lėr *a* [L *medullaris*] Consisting of or resembling marrow, relating to the pith of plants —*Medullary sheath* *bot* a thin layer of spiral vessels formed immediately over the pith —*Medullary rays*, the vertical plates of cellular tissue which connect the pith of exogenous plants with the bark —*Medullary substance* the white substance composing the greater part of the brain spinal marrow, and nerves —**Medullated**, mē dul lā ted *a* Having a medulla

Medusa me dū'sa *n* [Gr *Medousa*, originally the fem of *medōn* a ruler] *Myth* one of the three Gorgons who had her hair changed into serpents by Athene, *zool* (pl **Medusæ**) a member of the order Medusidæ — **Medusidæ**, me dū si dē *n pl* [From their tentacles being compared to Medusa's snaky locks] The jelly fishes or sea nettles the latter name derived from the property which some of them have of stinging — **Medusidan**, me dū si dan, *n* A member of the Medusidæ **Medusiform**, me dū si form, *a* Resembling a medusa in shape —**Medusoid**, me-dū soid, *a* Pertaining to a medusa

Meed mēd, *n* [A Sax *méd, meord*=L G *mede* D *mede*, G *miethe* Goth *mizdo*, reward recompense allied to Gr *misthos*, pay, hire] That which is bestowed in consideration of merit, reward, recompense, a gift

Meek mēk, *a* [Same as Sw *muk* Icel *mjúkr* soft, meek, Dan *myg*, pliant, supple, Goth *muks* soft, meek] Mild of temper, gentle, submissive, not easily provoked or irritated, marked by meekness —**Meekly** mēk li, *adv* In a meek manner, gently, submissively —**Meekness**, mēk nes, *n* The quality of being meek, mildness, gentleness forbearance under injuries and provocations —**Meek eyed**, *a* Having eyes indicating meekness

Meerschaum, mēr'shum, *n* [G, lit sea foam—*meer*, the sea, and *schaum*, foam from having been found on the sea shore in lumps resembling petrified sea foam MERE (*n*), SCUM] A silicate of magnesium occurring as a fine white clay, and largely made into tobacco-pipes, a tobacco-pipe made of meerschaum

Meet, mēt, *a* [A Sax *gemet*, fit, proper, from *metan*, to measure, Icel *mætr*, meet, worthy MATE] Fit, suitable, proper, appropriate — **Meetly**, mēt li, *adv* In a meet manner, fitly —**Meetness**, mēt nes, *n* Fitness, suitableness

Meet, mēt, *v t* —pret & pp *met* [A Sax *métan*, to meet, from *mot*, a meeting, Dan *möde*, Sw *möta*, Icel *mæta*, Goth *motjan, gamotjan*, to meet, akin *moot*] To come face to face with, to come in contact with, to come to be in company with, to come in hostile contact with, to encounter, to join battle with, to find, to light on, to get, gain, or receive, to satisfy, gratify, answer (to *meet* a demand, one's views or wishes) — *To meet the ear*, to strike the ear, to be heard —*To meet the eye*, to come into notice, to become visible —*v i* To come together by mutual approach, to come together in hostility, to encounter to assemble, to come together by being extended, to join —*To meet with*, to light on, to find, to suffer, to suffer unexpectedly (to *meet with* a loss, an accident) —*n* A meeting as of huntsmen —**Meeting** mēt ing, *n* A coming together, an interview, an assembly, a congregation, a collection of people, a hostile encounter, a duel — **Meeting house**, *n* A place of worship, specifically, in England, a house of public worship for Dissenters

Megacephalous, meg a sef a lus, *a* [Gr *megas* great, and *kephalē*, the head] Large headed, having a large head

Megafarad meg'a far ad, *n* [Gr *megas*, great and E *farad*] *Electrometry*, a million farads

Megalesian, meg a lē'si an, *a* [L *megalesius*, from Gr *Megale*, the great, an epithet applied to Cybele] Of or belonging to Cybele, the mother of the gods —*Megalesian games* games celebrated at Rome in honour of Cybele

Megalichthys, meg a lik this, *n* [Gr *megas megalē*, great, and *ichthys*, a fish] A fossil ganoid fish of the carboniferous period with large enamelled scales, and jaws with immense unitary teeth

Megalithic, meg a lith ik *a* [Gr *megas* great and *lithos*, stone] Consisting of large stones, applied to ancient structures or monuments consisting of large unhewn stones including cromlechs dolmens, the Cyclopean architecture of the Greeks, &c

Megalosaur Megalosaurus, meg a-lō-sgr, meg a lo sa rus, *n* [Gr *megas, megalē*, great, and *sauros* a lizard] A fossil carnivorous reptile found in the oolite and Wealden strata 40 to 50 feet long

Megapode, Megapodius, meg'a pod, meg a pō di us, *n* [Gr *megas*, great, and *pous, podos* a foot] The Australian jungle fowl, remarkable for erecting large mounds of vegetable matter in which its eggs are laid and left to be hatched by the heat of the fermenting mass

Megass, Megasse, me gas, *n* Same as *Baggasse*

Megatherium, meg a thē ri um, *n* [Gr *megas*, great and *thērion*, a wild beast] A fossil genus of very large mammals, allied to the sloths, but having feet adapted for walking on the ground

Megaweber meg'a vā bėr, *n* [Gr *megas*, great and E *weber*] *Electrometry*, a million webers

Megilp, Megilph, mē gilp', mē gilf' MAGILP

Megohm meg'ōm, *n* *Electrometry*, a million ohms

Megrim, mē grim *n* [Fr *migraine*, corrupted from Gr *hemicrania*, half, the head —*hēmi*, half, and *kranion*, the head] A neuralgic pain in the side of the head, *pl* low spirits, whims or fancies

Meiocene, mi ō sēn, *a* MIOCENE

Meiosis, mi-ō sis, *n* [Gr, a lessening, from *meiōn*, less] A rhetorical figure by which a thing is represented as less than it is

Meiostemonous, Meiostemonous, mi-ō-stem'-on-us, *a* [Gr *meiōn*, less, and *stēmōn*, a thread] *Bot.* having stamens fewer in number than the petals

Meizoseismic, mi-zō-sis'mik, *a* [Gr *meizōn*, greater, and *seismos*, an earthquake] A

term applied to the line or curve of maximum disturbance by an earthquake

Melaconite, Melaconize, me lak on-it, melak'on-iz, *n.* [Gr *melas*, black, and *konis*, powder] A black or grayish black, impure, earthy oxide of copper

Melada, me lā'da, *n* [Sp., pp of *melar*, to candy, from L *mel*, honey] Crude or impure sugar as it comes from the pans.

Melæna, me lē'na, *n.* [Gr *melas, melaina*, black] Black vomit, a dark coloured evacuation from the bowels

Melancholy, mel'an kol i, *n* [Gr *melancholia*, excess of black bile, melancholy madness—*melas, melaina*, black, and *cholē*, bile] A variety of mental alienation characterized by excessive gloom, mistrust, and depression, hypochondria, depression of spirits induced by grief, dejection, sadness —*a* Gloomy, depressed in spirits, dejected, calamitous, afflictive, sombre —**Melancholia,** mel-an kō'li a, *n* Morbid melancholy —**Melancholic,** mel an kol'ik, *a* Disordered by melancholy, hypochondriac, pertaining to melancholy, gloomy, mournful —**Melancholily,** mel an kol'i li, *adv* In a melancholy manner —**Melancholiness,** mel an kol i nes, *n*

Mélange, mā-lanzh, *n.* [Fr, from *mêler*, to mix MEDDLE] A mixture, a medley

Melanic, me-lan'ik, *a* [Gr *melas melan*, black] Of or pertaining to melanism

Melanism, mel an izm, *n* An undue development of colouring material in the skin and its appendages, the opposite of *albinism* —**Melanite** mel an it *n* A mineral, a variety of garnet, of a velvet black or grayish black colour —**Melanochroic,** mel an ō-krō'ik *a* [Gr *melas*, and *chroia*, colour] A term applied to the dark skinned white races of men —**Melanosis,** mel a nō'sis, *n* *Pathol* a disease in which the tissue is converted into a black, hard substance, near which ulcers or cavities may form —**Melanotic,** mel a not'ik, *a* Relating to melanosis

Melaphyre, mel a-fir, *n* A compact black or blackish gray trap rock consisting of a matrix of labradorite and augite with embedded crystals of the same minerals

Melasma, me-las'ma, *n* [Gr from *melas*, black] A disease of aged persons, in which black spots appear upon the skin, sometimes ulcerous

Melchite, mel'kit, *n* One of an eastern sect of Christians, who, while adhering to the liturgy of the Greek Church, acknowledge the authority of the pope

Mêlée mā'lā, *n* [Fr, a participial substantive, from *mêler* to mix MEDDLE] A fight in which the combatants are mingled in confused mass, an affray

Melibean, Melibean, mel i bē'an, *a* [After *Melibœus* one of the speakers in the first eclogue of Virgil] Proceeding by alternate utterances, alternately responsive

Melic, mel'ik, *a* [Gr *melikos*, from *melos*, a song] Relating to song, lyric

Melica, Melic grass, mel'i ka, mel'ik *n* [It *melica*, the great millet, from L *mel*, honey] A kind of grass, two species of which, much liked by cattle, are found in Britain

Meliceris, mel i-sē'ris, *n* [Gr *melikēris—meli*, honey, and *kēros*, wax] *Pathol* an encysted tumour, the contents of which resemble wax or honey in consistence

Melilot, mel'i lot *n* [Gr *melilōton, melilōtos—meli*, honey, and *lōtos*, lotus] A leguminous annual or biennial plant allied to the clovers, and cultivated for fodder, hart's-clover

Meliorate, mēl'yor āt, *v t —meliorated, meliorating* [L *melioro, melioratum*, from *melior*, better, compar of *bonus*, good] To make better, to improve, to ameliorate —*v i* To grow better —**Meliorater, Meliorator,** mēl'yor ā-tėr, *n* One who meliorates —**Melioration,** mēl-yor ā'shon *n* Improvement, amelioration —**Meliorism,** mēl'yor izm, *n.* The doctrine or opinion that everything in nature is so ordered as to produce a progressive improvement

Melliphagous, me-lif'a-gus, *a* [Gr *meli*, honey, *phagein*, to eat] Feeding upon honey

Melley, Melley, mel'li, *n.* A mêlée, a conflict.

Melliferous, mel-lif'er-us, *a.* [L *mellifer—mel, mellis*, honey, and *fero*, to produce] Producing honey —**Mellification,** mel lif'i-kā'shon, *n.* [L *mellifico—mel*, and *facio*, to make] The making or production of honey —**Mellifluence,** mel lif'lū ens, *n* [L *mel*, and *fluo*, to flow] The quality of being mellifluent, a flow of sweetness or a sweet smooth flow —**Mellifluent, Mellifluous,** mel lif'lū ent, mel lif'lū us, *a* Flowing as with honey, sweetly flowing —**Mellifluently, Mellifluously** mel lif'lū-ent li, mel lif'lū us-li, *adv* In a mellifluent manner —**Melligenous,** mel lij'en us *a* [L *melligenus—mel*, and *genus*, kind] Having the qualities of honey —**Melliloquent,** mel lil'ō-kwent, *a* [L *mel, mellis*, honey, and *loquor*, to speak] Speaking sweetly —**Melliphagous,** mel lif'a gus, *a* MELLIFAGOUS —**Mellite, Mellilite,** mel'lit, mel i lit *n* [L *mel, mellis*, Gr *meli*, honey, and *lithos*, a stone] Honey-stone, a very rare mineral of a honey yellow colour, resinous lustre, and more or less transparent —**Mellitic,** mel lit'ik, *a* Pertaining to mellite —**Mellivorous,** mel liv'ō-rus *a* [L *mel*, and *voro*, to devour] Honey eating, fond of honey

Mellow, mel'ō *a* [Allied to Prov G *moll*, soft, ripe, *mellow*, mellow, *mollig*, soft L *mollis*, Gr *malakos* Skr *mridu*, tender, soft, and to E *meal*, from root *mar*, to grind or crush] Soft with ripeness, soft to the senses, rich or delicate to the eye, ear palate &c, as colour, sound, flavour, and the like toned down by the lapse of time, softened or matured by length of years, rendered good humoured by liquor, half tipsy —*v t* To render mellow, to soften by ripeness or age, to give richness, flavour or delicacy, to tone or smooth down, to soften in character, to mature —*v i* To become mellow, to soften in character, to become toned down —**Mellowly,** mel'o li *adv* In a mellow manner —**Mellowness** mel'ō nes, *n* The state or quality of being mellow

Melodeon, me lō'dē on *n* [From *melody*, Gr *melodia*] A wind instrument furnished with metallic free reeds and a key board, a variety of the harmonium

Melodrama, mel o-drā'ma, *n* [Gr *melos*, a song, and *drama* drama] A romantic play, generally of a serious character, in which effect is sought by startling incidents, striking situations, and exaggerated sentiment aided by splendid decoration and music —**Melodramatic Melodramatical,** mel ō-dra mat'ik mel o-dra mat'i kal, *a* Pertaining to suitable for or having the character of a melodrama **Melodramatically,** mel ō dra mat'i kal li, *adv* In a melodramatic manner, in an affected and exaggerated manner —**Melodramatist** mel ō-dram a tist *n* One who acts in melodramas or who writes them

Melody mel'ō-di, *n* [Gr *melodia*, a tune, a choral song—*melos*, a limb, a part and *ōdē* a song an ode] An agreeable succession of sounds sweetness of sound, sound highly pleasing to the ear, *mus* a succession of tones produced by a single voice or instrument, and so arranged as to please the ear or to express some kind of sentiment, the particular air or tune of a musical piece —**Melodic** me lod'ik *a* Of the nature of melody, relating to melody **Melodics,** me lod'iks, *n* That branch of music which investigates the laws of melody —**Melodious,** me-lō'di us, *a* Containing or characterized by melody, musical, agreeable to the ear by a sweet succession of sounds —**Melodiously,** me lō'di us li *adv* In a melodious manner —**Melodiousness,** me lō'di us-nes, *n* The quality of being melodious —**Melodist,** mel'ō-dist, *n* A composer or singer of melodies. —**Melodize,** mel'ō-diz, *v t —melodized, melodizing* To make melodious —*v i* To compose or sing melodies.

Melon, mel on, *n.* [Fr *melon*, L *melo*, an apple-shaped melon, from Gr *mēlon* an apple or apple-shaped fruit] A climbing or trailing annual plant and its fruit, which is large, fleshy, and highly flavoured.

Melopiano, mel'ō-pi ā-nō, *n* [Gr *melos*, a song, and E *piano*] An invention by which sustained sounds can be produced on a pianoforte by a series of small hammers set into rapid vibration by winding up a spring

Melpomene, mel pom'e-nē, *n* [Gr *Melpomenē*, from *melpomai*, to sing] The muse of tragedy, also a small asteroid

Melt, melt, *v t* [A Sax *meltan*, allied to *malt, mellow*, &c, Gr *meldō*, to liquefy, probably also to *smelt*] To reduce from a solid to a liquid or flowing state by heat, to liquefy, to dissolve, to fuse, *fig* to soften, as by a warming and kindly influence, to render gentle or susceptible to mild influences, as to love, pity, or tenderness —*v i* To become liquid, to dissolve, to pass by imperceptible degrees, to blend, to shade, to become tender, mild, or gentle, to be subdued, as by fear —**Meltable,** mel'ta bl, *a* Capable of being melted, fusible —**Melter,** mel'tėr, *n* One who melts —**Melting** mel'ting *p* and *a* Fusing, dissolving, affecting, moving (a *melting* speech), feeling or showing tenderness (*melting* charity) —**Meltingly,** mel'ting li, *adv* In a melting manner —**Meltingness,** mel'ting nes *n* —**Melting pot,** *n* A crucible

Member, mem'bėr, *n* [L *membrum*, a limb, a member of the body, comp Skr *marman*, a joint] A part of an animal body capable of performing a distinct office, an organ, a limb, part of an aggregate or a whole, one of the persons composing a society, community, or the like, a representative in a legislative body —*Members of Parliament*, a representative elected by a city town, county, &c to that branch of the British legislature called the House of Commons contracted M P —**Membered,** mem'bėrd, *a* Having members used chiefly in composition —**Membership** mem'bėr ship, *n* The state of being a member, the members of a body regarded collectively

Membrane, mem'brān, *n* [L *membrana*, a thin skin parchment, from *membrum*, a limb] A thin tissue of the animal body which covers organs, lines the interior of cavities takes part in the formation of the walls of canals &c, a similar texture in vegetables —**Membraneous, Membranaceous,** mem bra nē'us mem bra nā'shus *a* Membranous, *bot* thin, like membrane, and translucent —**Membraniferous** mem bra nif'ėr us, *a* Having or producing membranes —**Membraniform,** mem bran'i form, *a* Having the form of a membrane —**Membranology** mem bra nol'o-ji *n* The science which relates to membranes —**Membranous,** mem'bra nus, *a* Belonging to a membrane, consisting of membranes, resembling a membrane

Memento mē men'tō, *n* [L, remember, be mindful, from *memini* to remember] A suggestion, notice, or memorial to awaken memory, something that reminds

Memoir, mem oir mem wär, *n* [Fr *mémoire* from L *memoria*, memory, from *memor*, mindful, same root as Skr *smar*, to remember] A notice of something remembered or deemed noteworthy, an account of transactions or events written familiarly, a biographical notice, recollections of one's life (in this sense usually in the pl) a biography or autobiography, a communication to a scientific society on some subject of scientific interest **Memoirist** mem oir ist, *n* A writer of memoirs —**Memorabilia,** mem or a bil i a *n pl* [L] Things remarkable and worthy of remembrance or record —**Memorable** mem or a bl, *a* [L *memorabilis*] Worthy to be remembered, illustrious remarkable, *distinguished* —**Memorability Memorableness,** mem or a bil i ti mem or a bl nes *n* The quality of being memorable —**Memorably,** mem or a-bli *adv* In a manner worthy to be remembered —**Memorandum,** mem or an'dum, *n* pl **Memoranda,** mem-or an'da, less commonly now **Memorandums** [L, something to be remembered] A note to help the memory, a brief entry in a diary, *diplomacy*, a summary of the state of a question or a justification of a decision adopted —**Memorial,** me-mō'ri al, *a* [L *memorialis*] Preservative of memory, serving as a memorial, contained in the memory —*n* That which serves to perpetuate the memory of some-

thing, a monument, a written representation of facts made to a legislative or other body or to some person, a species of informal state paper much used in diplomatic negotiations —**Memorialist**, me mō ri al-ist, *n* One who writes or presents a memorial or memorials **Memorialize**, me-mō ri al iz, *v t* —*memorialized, memorializing* To present a memorial to, to petition by memorial —**Memoriter**, me mor it ér, *adv* [L] From memory, by heart —**Memorize**, mem or iz, *v t* —*memorized, memorizing* To cause to be remembered, to record, to hand down to memory by writing —**Memory**, mem o ri, *n* [L *memoria*, memory, from *memor*, mindful] The power, capacity, or faculty of the mind by which it retains the knowledge of past events or ideas, that faculty which enables us to treasure up and preserve for future use the knowledge which we acquire, remembrance, the state of being remembered, that which is remembered about a person or event, the time within which a person may remember what is past *Memory* is the faculty or capacity of retaining in the mind and recalling what is past, *recollection* and *remembrance* are exercises of the faculty, the former being a calling to mind, the latter a holding in mind, while *reminiscence* always and *recollection* often, are used of the thing remembered

Memphian mem fi an *a* [From *Memphis*, the ancient metropolis of Egypt] Pertaining to Memphis, Egyptian (*Memphian darkness*)

Men men pl of *man*

Menace men ās *v t* —*menaced menacing* [Fr *menacer* from L *minax* threatening, *mina*, a threat from root *min* seen in *mineo* to project (in *prominent eminent*), akin *mu n, demean, amenable*, &c] To threaten, to show a disposition to inflict punishment or other evil on followed by *with* before the evil threatened (*he menaced him with death*), to hold out threats of (*to threatens revenge*) —*n* A threat or threatening, the indication of a probable evil or catastrophe to come —**Menacer**, men ās ér *n* One who menaces —**Menacing** men ās-ing, *p* and *a* Threatening, indicating a threat —**Menacingly**, men ās ing li *adv* In a menacing manner

Menage, men azh , *n* [Fr *ménage*, a household, O Fr *mesnage* L L *mansionaticum* from L *mansio*, a dwelling MANSION] A household, housekeeping household management **Menagerie**, me naj er i, *n* [Fr *ménagerie*] A collection of wild animals, especially of wild or foreign animals kept for exhibition

Mend mend, *v t* [shorter form of *amend*] To repair as something broken rent decayed or the like, to restore to a sound state to patch up to alter for the better, to improve (to *mend* one's manners), to better, to improve upon (to *mend* one's pace) —*v i* To advance to a better state, to improve to act or behave better —**Mendable**, men da bl, *a* Capable of being mended —**Mender**, men dér, *n* One who mends

Mendacious, men dā shus, *a* [L *mendax, mendacis*, lying from stem of *mentior*, to lie same root as *mens*, mind (whence *mental*)] Lying false, given to telling untruths —**Mendacity**, men das i ti, *n* The quality of being mendacious, lying, falsehood, a lie

Mendicant, men di kant *a* [L *mendicans, mendicantis*, ppr of *mendico*, to beg, from *mendicus*, a beggar (akin to *menda*, a fault)] Practising beggary, poor to a state of beggary, begging as part of religious discipline (a *mendicant* friar) —*n* A beggar, a member of a begging order or fraternity, a begging friar —**Mendicancy**, men di kan si, *n* Beggary, a state of begging —**Mendication** men di kā shon, *n* The act of begging —**Mendicity** men dis i ti, *n* [L *mendicitas*] The state or practice of begging, the life of a beggar

Menhaden, men hā den, *n* [American Indian] A salt water fish of the herring family, abounding on the shores of New England

Menhir, men'hir, *n* [W *maen*, a stone, and *hir*, long] A name for tall, rude, or sculptured stones of unknown antiquity, standing singly or in groups

Menial, mē ni al, *a* [O E *meyneal, &c*, O Fr *meignal*, from *meignee, maisgnee*, a household, L L *mansata* same origin as *mansion*] Pertaining to household or domestic servants, servile —*n* A domestic servant, especially, one of a train of servants mostly as a term of disparagement

Meninges, me nin jēz, *n pl* [Gr *mēningx, mēningos*, a membrane] *Anat* the three membranes that envelop the brain, the *dura mater, pia mater*, and *arachnoid membrane* —**Meningeal**, me-nin jē al, *a* Relating to the meninges —**Meningitis** men in jī tis, *n* Inflammation of the membranes of the brain or spinal cord

Meniscus, me nis kus, *n* pl **Menisci**, me nis sī, or **Meniscuses** [Gr *mēniskos*, a little moon, from *mēn, mēnos* the moon] A lens convex on one side and concave on the other, and in which the two surfaces meet, or would meet if continued, so that it resembles a crescent —**Meniscal**, me nis kal, *a* Pertaining to a meniscus —**Menis coid**, me nis koid, *a* Like a meniscus, crescent-shaped

Meniver, men i vèr, *n* MINIVER

Mennonite, **Mennonist**, men non it, men non ist, *n* [From Simon *Menno*, the founder, 1496-1561] One of a sect of Anabaptists who do not believe in original sin and object to taking oaths, making war or going to law

Menopome, **Menopoma** men ō-pōm, men o pō ma *n* [Gr *menō*, to remain, and *pōma*, a drinking cup because its gill openings are permanent, though it loses its gills when adult] A tailed amphibian of the fresh waters of North America

Menorrhagia, men or rā ja a *n* [Gr *mēn, mēnos* a month, and *rhō*, to flow] *Med* an immoderate menstrual discharge, hæmorrhage from the uterus

Mensal men sal *a* [L *mensis*, a month, same root as Gr *mēn* a month MONTH] Occurring once a month, monthly —**Mensès** men sēz *n pl* The catamenial or monthly discharge of a woman —**Menstrual** men stro al, *a* [L *menstrualis*, monthly] Monthly, pertaining to the menses of females, menstruous —**Menstruant** men stro-ant, *a* Subject to menstruation —**Menstruate**, men stro āt, *v i* —*menstruated, menstruating* To discharge the menses —**Menstruation**, men stro ā shon *n* The act of menstruating, the period of menstruating —**Menstruous**, men stro us *a* [L *menstruus*] Pertaining to the monthly flow of females

Menstruum men stro um, *n* pl **Menstrua**, **Menstruums** [From L *menstruus*, monthly from *mensis*, a month, from some old belief of the alchemists about the influence of the moon] Any fluid which dissolves a solid, a solvent

Mensurable men shu ra bl, *a* [L *mensurabilis*, from *mensuro* to measure from *mensura* measure MEASURE] Capable of being measured measurable —**Mensurability**, **Mensurableness**, men shu ra bil i ti, men shu ra bl nes, *n* Quality of being mensurable —**Mensural**, men shu ral *a* Pertaining to measure —**Mensurate**, men shu rāt, *v t* To measure —**Mensuration** men shu rā shon, *n* The act or art of measuring or taking the dimensions of anything the process of finding any dimension of a figure or its area or solid content, by means of the most simple measurements possible

Mentagra, men tā gra, *n* [L , from *mentum*, the chin, and Gr *agra*, a seizing] An eruption about the chin, forming a crust

Mental, men tal, *a* [Fr *mental*, from L *mens, mentis* mind MENTION] Pertaining to the mind or intellect wholly depending on the mind, intellectual —**Mentality** men tal i ti *n* The state of being mental, mental cast or habit —**Mentally** men tal li, *adv* By or in the mind of in intellect intellectually, in thought

Mention, men shon, *n* [L *mentio, mentionis*, from same root as *mens*, mind, Skr *man*, to think MAN] A brief notice or remark in regard to something, a cursory speaking of anything often in the phrase *to make mention of*, to name or say something in regard to —*v t* To make mention of —**Mentionable**, men shon a-bl, *a* That can or may be mentioned

Mentor, men tor, *n* [From *Mentor*, the counsellor of Telemachus, according to Homer] A wise and faithful adviser or monitor —**Mentorial**, men tō ri al, *a* Containing advice or admonition

Menu, mē nū, *n* [Fr , lit minute or detailed list, from L *minutus*, minute] A list of the dishes, &c., to be served at a dinner, supper, or the like, a bill of fare

Mephistophelian, **Mephistophelian**, mef-i stof i lē an, mē fis'to fē'li an, *a* Resembling the character of Mephistopheles, the diabolic spirit of Goethe's Faust and the Faust legend generally, diabolical, sardonic

Mephitis, **Mephitism**, me-fī tis, mef it izm, *n* [L *mephitis*, a pestilential exhalation] Noxious exhalations from decomposing substances filth or other source —**Mephitic** **Mephitical**, me fit ik, me fit i kal, *a* Pertaining to mephitis, offensive to the smell, noxious, pestilential —**Mephitically**, me fit i kal li *adv* With mephitis

Mercantile, mèr kan til, *a* [Fr *mercantil*, from L *mercans mercantis* MERCHANT] Pertaining to merchants, or their traffic, pertaining to trade or commerce, commercial

Mercaptan, mèr kap tan, *n* [From L *mercurium captans* absorbing mercury] A liquid, a compound of hydrogen, carbon and sulphur, so called from its energetic action on compounds of mercury

Mercator's Chart **Mercator's Projection**, mer kā tèr [From Gerard *Mercator*, a Flemish geographer] A projection of the surface of the earth upon a plane, with the meridians and parallels of latitude all straight lines

Mercenary, mèr se na ri, *a* [Fr *mercenaire*, L *mercenarius*, from *merces*, reward, wages MERCHANT] Hired, obtained by hire (services troops), that may be hired, moved by the love of money, greedy of gain, venal, sordid, entered into from motives of gain (a *mercenary* marriage) —*n* One who is hired, a soldier that is hired into foreign service —**Mercenarily**, mèr se na ri li, *adv* In a mercenary manner —**Mercenariness** mèr se na ri nes, *n* The quality or character of being mercenary

Mercer, mer sèr, *n* [Fr *mercier* from L *merx, mercis*, wares commodities MERCHANT] One who has a shop for silks, woollens linens cottons &c —**Mercery**, mèr sèr i *n* The commodities or goods in which a mercer deals, the trade

Merchant mèr'chant *n* [O Fr *marchaut*, from L *mercans mercantis* ppr of *mercor, mercatus*, to barter to deal from *merx*, merchandise akin *mercenary, mercantile mercy*, &c , same root as *merit*] One who carries on trade on a large scale, especially a man who exports and imports goods and sells them by wholesale —*a* Relating to trade or commerce, commercial —**Merchantable** mèr'chant a bl *a* Fit for market such as is usually sold in market —**Merchantman** **Merchant ship**, mèr' chant man *n* A ship engaged in commerce as distinguished from a ship of war a trading vessel —**Merchant prince**, *n* A great merchant, a merchant of great wealth —**Merchantry**, mèr'chant-ri, *n* The business of a merchant, merchants collectively —**Merchant seaman**, *n* A seaman employed in a merchant ship —**Merchant-service** *n* The mercantile marine or trading ships of a country —**Merchant-tailor**, *n* A tailor who furnishes the materials for the garments which he makes —**Merchandise**, mèr chan-diz, *n* [Fr *marchandise*, from *marchand*, a merchant] The objects of commerce, wares, goods, commodities

Merciful, &c Under MERCY

Mercury, mèr kū ri, *n*. [L *Mercurius*, from root of *merces*, wares MERCHANT] The name of a Roman divinity, identified in later times with the Greek Hermes; quicksilver, one of the heavier metals and the only metal that is liquid at common temperatures, *astron.* the planet that revolves

round the sun within the orbit of the planet Venus and next to it, a newspaper, a messenger; an intelligencer —**Mercurial** mėr-kū'ri-al, *a.* [L *mercurialis*] Like the god Mercury or what belongs to him, light-hearted, gay, sprightly, flighty, fickle, pertaining to quicksilver, containing or consisting of quicksilver or mercury —*n* A preparation of mercury used as a drug —**Mercurialize,** mėr kū'ri al iz, *v t* *Med* to affect with mercury, as the bodily system, *photog* to treat with mercury, as by exposing to its vapour —**Mercurially,** mėr kū'ri al li, *adv* In a mercurial manner —**Mercuric, Mercurous,** mėr kū'rik, mėr'kū rus, *a* Containing mercury, terms used as part of the name of certain chemical compounds, the former indicating that they contain a smaller proportion of mercury than the latter —**Mercurification,** mėr kū'ri fi kā'shon, *n* The act or process of mercurifying —**Mercurify,** mėr kū'ri fi, *v t* To obtain mercury from metallic minerals, to combine or mingle with mercury, to mercurialize

Mercy, mėr'si, *n* [Fr *merci*, from L *mercēs, mercedis*, pay, recompense, in L L mercy, from stem of *mereo* to deserve (whence *merit*), akin *mercantile, merchant, market, amerce,* &c.] That benevolence, mildness or tenderness of heart which disposes a person to overlook injuries, the disposition that tempers justice and leads to the infliction of a lighter punishment than law or justice will warrant, clemency, an act or exercise of mercy or favour, a blessing, compassion, pity, unrestrained exercise of will or authority often in the phrase *at one's mercy* that is completely in one's power —*To cry mercy* to beg pardon —*Sisters of Mercy* members of female religious communities founded for the purpose of nursing the sick and the performance of similar works of charity and mercy —**Mercy seat,** *n* The place of mercy or forgiveness, the covering of the ark of the covenant among the Jews **Merciful** mėr'si ful, *a* Full of mercy unwilling to punish for injuries, compassionate tender, not cruel —**Mercifully,** mėr'si ful li *adv* In a merciful manner —**Mercifulness,** mėr'si ful nes, *n* —**Merciless** mėr'si les, *a* Destitute of mercy, pitiless hard hearted —**Mercilessly** mėr'si les li *adv* In a merciless manner —**Mercilessness,** mėr'si les nes *n*

Mere, mėr, *a* [O Fr *mier* L *merus* pure, unmixed] This or that and nothing else, simple absolute entire utter (*mere* folly) —**Merely,** mėr'li *adv* Solely, simply, only, for this and no other purpose

Mere, mėr *n* [A Sax *mere* a mere or lake D *meer*, Icel *marr* (both *marri* & *meer*, the sea a lake allied to *moor, marsh, morass,* and L *mare* the sea Hence the *mer* in *mermaid*] A pool or small lake

Mere, mėr, *n* [A Sax *maere gemaere* O D *meer*, a boundary, Icel *marr*, border land] A boundary a boundary stone —**Merestead** mėr'sted *n* The land within the mere or boundary of a farm, a farm —**Mere stone,** *n* A stone to mark a boundary

Merenchyma, mė ren'ki ma, *n* [Gr *meros*, part, and *enchyma*, an infusion] *Bot* spherical cellular tissue

Meretricious mer ė-trish'us *a* [L *meretricius* from *meretrix, meretricis* a prostitute from *mereo*, to earn MERIT, MERCY] Pertaining to prostitutes, alluring by false show, having a gaudy but deceitful appearance, showy, but in bad taste —**Meretriciously** mer-ė-trish'us-li, *adv* In a meretricious manner —**Meretriciousness,** mer ė trish'us-nes, *n*

Merganser, mėr gan'sėr, *n* [L *mergo*, to dive, and *anser*, a goose] An arctic water fowl, a not uncommon visitor to Britain, a goosander

Merge mėrj, *v t* —*merged, merging* [L *mergo*, to dip, to dive, seen also in *emerge, immerge, immersion submerge*] To cause to be swallowed up or incorporated, to sink, to bury used only in a figurative sense (the smaller grief was *merged* in the greater) —*v i* To be sunk, swallowed, or lost

Mericarp, mer'i-kārp, *n* [Gr *meros*, a part, and *karpos*, fruit] *Bot* one of the halves of the double fruits or seeds of umbelliferous plants

Meridian, me ridi an, *a* [L *meridianus*, from *meridies*, for *medidies*, mid day—*medius*, middle, and *dies*, day] Pertaining to mid-day or noon, when the sun is on the meridian —*Meridian altitude of the sun* or *stars*, their altitude when on the meridian of the place where they are observed —*n* Mid day, noon, *fig* the culminating point, the point of greatest splendour, one of the innumerable imaginary circles or lines on the surface of the earth passing through both poles, and through any other given place, and used in denoting the longitudes of places, a similar imaginary line in the heavens passing through the poles of the heavens and the zenith of any place (often called a *celestial meridian*), noon therefore occurring at all places directly under this line when the sun is on it —*First meridian,* that from which all the others are counted eastward and westward, and from which longitudes are reckoned, usually the meridian of Greenwich —*Meridian of a globe* the brazen circle in which it turns, and by which it is supported —*Magnetic meridian,* one of the great circles which pass through the magnetic poles — **Meridional** me rid i on al, *a* Pertaining to the meridian, hence, southern, having a southern aspect —*Meridional distance, naut* the distance or departure from the meridian the easting or westing — **Meridionality** me rid i on al i ti, *n* The state of being meridional —**Meridionally** me rid i on al li, *adv* In the direction of the meridian

Merino me ri no *a* [Sp *merino* moving from pasture to pasture from *merino* an inspector of sheep-walks from L L *majorinus* from L *major* greater] belonging to a variety of sheep from Spain with long and fine wool, made of the wool of the merino sheep —*n* A merino sheep a stuff, twilled on both sides manufactured from merino wool

Merismatic mer is mat'ik *a* [Gr *merismos*, division from *merizō* to divide *meros* a part] *Zool* and *bot* dividing, by the formation of internal partitions, taking place by internal partition into cells or segments

Merit mer'it *n* [Fr *merite*] *meritum*, what is deserved from *mereo*, to earn or deserve MERCY] Desert of good or evil, excellence entitling to honour or reward worth, reward deserved or merited *pl* the rights of a case in question the essential points or circumstances —*v t* To deserve in a good sense to have a right to claim as a reward regard honour to deserve in a bad sense to incur **Merited,** mer'i ted *a* Deserved —**Meritedly** mer'i ted li *adv* Deservedly —**Meritorious,** mer i tō'ri us *a* [L *meritorius*] Possessing merit, deserving reward or praise, praiseworthy —**Meritoriously** mer i tō'ri us li *adv* In a meritorious manner —**Meritoriousness,** mer i tō'ri us-nes, *n*

Merk, mėrk, *n* [MARK] An old Scottish silver coin, value thirteen shillings and fourpence Scotch or thirteen pence and one third of a penny sterling

Merle, mėl, *n* [Fr *merle* It *merla* L *merula*, a blackbird] The blackbird —**Merlin,** mėr'lin, *n* [Fr *émérillon*, from L *merula*, a blackbird, meaning blackbird hawk] A courageous species of hawk about the size of a blackbird

Merlon, mėr'lon, *n* [Fr *merlan*, comp L *mœnus*, for *murus*, a wall] *Fort* the part of an embattled parapet which lies between two embrasures

Mermaid, Mermaiden, mėr'mād, mėr mā-dn, *n* [*Mer* is same as *mere* a lake] A fabled marine creature, having the upper part like a woman and the lower like a fish —**Merman,** mėr'man, *n* The male corresponding to *mermaid*, a man of the sea, with the tail of a fish instead of legs

Meroblast, mer'ō-blast, *n* [Gr *meros*, a part, and *blastos*, a sprout] *Biol* an ovum consisting both of a protoplasmic or germinal portion and an albuminous or nutritive one, as contradistinguished from *holoblast*, an ovum entirely germinal —**Meroblastic,** mer-ō-blas'tik, *a* Pertaining to a meroblast

Merosome, mer ō-sōm, *n* [Gr *meros*, a part, and *sōma*, a body] *Zool* one of the sections or parts of which an animal is formed

Merry, mer i, *a* [O E *myrie, murie*, A Sax *merg, mirig*, perhaps from root of *mearo*, tender, soft, delicate, or from the Celtic, comp Ir and Gael *maer*, Gael *mir*, merry] Pleasant, causing cheerfulness, gay and noisy, in overflowing good spirits, hilarious, mirthful, sportive —*To make merry* to be jovial, to indulge in hilarity, to feast with mirth —**Merrily,** mer i li *adv* In a merry manner, with mirth —**Merriment** mer'i ment, *n* Gaiety with laughter or noise, mirth, hilarity —**Merriness,** mer i nes, *n* The state or quality of being merry —**Merry andrew,** *n* [From *Andrew* Borde a physician to Henry VIII, who attracted attention by his facetious speeches] One whose business is to make sport for others, a buffoon —**Merry go-round** *n* A circular frame, made to revolve and on which children are treated to a ride —**Merry making** *n* A convivial entertainment, a festival —**Merry man** *n* A merry andrew, a buffoon, a clown —**Merry thought,** *n* The furcula or forked bone of a fowl's breast

Mesa mā'sa *n* [Sp from L *mensa*, a table] A table land of small extent rising abruptly from a surrounding plain

Mésalliance mā'zal yans *n* [Fr] A mis alliance, an unequal marriage

Mesaraic mes a rā'ik *a* [Gr *mesaraion* —*meson* middle and *araia* intestines] *Anat* pertaining to the mesentery, mesenteric

Meseems mē sēmz, *v impersonal* —pret *meseemed* [Not properly a simple verb, being really an impersonal verb preceded by a pronoun in the dative it seems *to* me Comp *methinks*] It seems to me

Mesencephalon, mes-en sef'a lon, *n* [Gr *mesos* middle and *enkephalos* the brain] The middle or central portion of the brain

Mesentery, mes'en ter i *n* [Gr *mesenterion—meson* middle and *enteron* intestine] A membrane in the cavity of the abdomen the use of which is to retain the intestines and their appendages in a proper position —**Mesenteric** mes en ter'ik *a* Pertaining to the mesentery —**Mesenteritis** mes en ter i'tis, *n* Inflammation of the mesentery

Mesh, mesh, *n* [A Sax *masc, max* a goose *mæscr*, a mesh a net D *maas*, Dan *maske*, Icel *moskvi*, G *masche*, a mesh, W *masg*, a mesh Lith *mezgu* to knit, are allied] The opening or space between the threads of a net —*v t* To catch in a net to insnare **Mesh work,** *n* Net work —**Meshy** mesh i *a* Formed like net-work, reticulated

Mesial, mē zi al, *a* [Gr *mesos* middle] Middle, median — *Mesial line mesial plane* an imaginary line and plane dividing the body longitudinally into symmetrical halves one towards the right and the other towards the left

Meslin, Maslin, mez lin, maz lin *n* [From O Fr *mestillon*, from L L *mestillo* mixed grain (Fr *métail*), from L *mistum* mixed MIXTURE] A mixed crop of different sorts of grain, as of wheat and rye

Mesmerism, mez mėr izm, *n* [After *Mesmer*, a German physician, who propounded the doctrine in 1778] The doctrine that one person can exercise influence over the will and nervous system of another by virtue of a supposed emanation proceeding from him, or simply by the domination of his will over that of the person operated on, the influence itself, animal magnetism —**Mesmeric, Mesmerical** mez mer'ik, mez mer'i kal *a* Pertaining to mesmerism —**Mesmerist** mez mėr ist, *n* One who practises or believes in mesmerism —**Mesmerization,** mez mėr i zā'shon, *n* The act of mesmerizing —**Mesmerize,** mez mėr iz, *v t* —*mesmerized, mesmerizing* To bring into a state of mesmeric sleep —**Mesmerizer,** mez mėr iz-ėr, *n* One who mesmerizes

Mesne, mēn, *a* [Norm *mesne*, middle, from L *medianus*, middle MEAN, *a*, middle] *Law*, middle, intervening, as, a *mesne* lord, i e a lord who holds land of a superior but grants a part of it to another person

Mesoblast, mes o blast, *n* [Gr *mesos*, middle, and *blastos*, a bud] *Physiol* the layer between the epiblast and hypoblast, the two primary layers of the embryo

Mesocæcum, mes o sē kum, *n* [Gr *mesos*, middle and L *cæcum*] That part of the peritoneum which embraces the cæcum and its appendages

Mesocarp mes o karp *n* [Gr *mesos* middle, and *karpos*, fruit] *Bot* the middle part or layer of the pericarp, immediately under the epicarp

Mesocephalic, Mesocephalous, mes o se fal ik, mes o sef a lus, *a* [Gr *mesos*, middle, and *kephalē*, the head] A term applied to the human skull when it is of medium breadth

Mesochilium, mes o ki li um, *n* [Gr *mesos*, middle, and *cheilos*, a lip] *Bot* the middle portion of the labellum of an orchid

Mesocolon mes o ko lon *n* [Gr *mesos*, middle and L *colon*] *Anat* that part of the mesentery to which the colon is attached

Mesoderm, mes o-derm *n* [Gr *mesos*, middle, and *derma*, skin] *Zool* the middle layer of tissue between the ectoderm and the endoderm

Mesogastric mes o gas trik, *a* [Gr *mesos*, middle *gastēr* the belly] *Anat* applied to the membrane which sustains the stomach, and by which it is attached to the abdomen — **Mesogastrium** mes o gas tri um *n* *Anat* the umbilical region of the abdomen

Mesophlœum mes o flē um *n* [Gr *mesos* middle *phloios* bark] *Bot* the middle cellular layer of the bark

Mesophyllum, mes fil lum or mē sof il lum *n* [Gr *mesos*, middle, and *phyllon* a leaf] *Bot* the tissue forming the fleshy part of a leaf between the upper and lower integuments

Mesosperm mes o spĕrm, *n* [Gr *mesos* middle and *sperma* seed] *Bot* a membrane of a seed, the second from the surface

Mesothorax mes o thō raks *n* [Gr *mesos*, middle, and *thorax* the chest] *Entom* the middle ring of the thorax

Mesozoic mes o zō ik *a* [Gr *mesos*, middle, and *zōē* life] *Geol* pertaining to the secondary age between the palæozoic and cainozoic

Mess, mes *n* [O Fr *mes* a dish, a course of dishes at table, It *messo*, properly that which is sent from L *missus* pp of *mitto*, to send MISSION] A dish or quantity of food set on a table at one time, food for a person at one meal, a number of persons who eat together at the same table especially in the army or navy —*v t* To take meals in common with others, as one of a mess, to associate at the same table — **Mess mate**, *n* A regular associate in taking meals, a fellow sailor

Mess, mes, *n* [Formerly *mesh*, which is same as *mash*, lit a mixture] A disorderly mixture, a state of dirt and disorder, *fig* a situation of confusion or embarrassment, a muddle

Message, mes āj, *n* [Fr *message*, It *messaggio*, L L *missaticum*, message from L *mitto*, *missum*, to send MISSION] Any communication, written or verbal, sent from one person to another, an official communication delivered by a messenger —**Messenger**, mes en jer, *n* [O E *messager*, Fr *messager* The *n* has intruded as in *passenger*] One who bears a message, one who conveys despatches from one prince or court to another, one who or that which foreshows, a harbinger —*Queen's (king's) messenger*, an officer in England employed under the secretaries of state, to carry despatches both at home and abroad — **Messenger-at-arms**, *n* In Scotland, an officer who executes summonses, &c, connected with the Court of Session

Messiah, mes si a, *n* [Heb *mashiach*, anointed, from *mashach*, to anoint] Christ, the Anointed, the Saviour of the world — **Messiahship**, mes si'a-ship, *n* The office of the Saviour — **Messianic**, mes-si-an'ik, *a* Relating to the Messiah — **Messias**, mes-si as, *n* Same as *Messiah*

Messieurs, mes yĕrz, *n* [Fr pl of *Monsieur* (which see)] Sirs, gentlemen, the plural of *Mr*, employed in addressing firms or companies of several persons, and generally contracted into *Messrs*

Messuage, mes wāj, *n* [O Fr *messuage mesnage*, L L *messuagium*, *mansionaticum*, from L *mansio*, a dwelling MANSION] *Law* a dwelling house, with the adjacent buildings, &c, appropriated to the use of the household a manor house

Mestee, mes tē *n* [MESTIZO] The offspring of a white and a quadroon

Mestizo, mes tē zō, *n* [Sp *mestizo*, from L *mixtus*, pp of *misceo*, to mix] The offspring of a Spaniard or Creole and an American Indian

Met met, pret & pp of *meet*

Metabasis me tab'a sis *n* [Gr, from *meta*, beyond and *bainō*, to go] *Rhet* a passing from one thing to another, transition

Metabolic, met-a bol'ik *a* [Gr *metabolē*, change] Pertaining to change or metamorphosis (as of insects)

Metacarpus met-a kar'pus, *n* [Gr *meta*, beyond, *karpos*, the wrist] *Anat* the part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers — **Metacarpal**, met a kar pal, *a* Pertaining to the metacarpus

Metacentre met a sen tĕr *n* [Gr *meta* beyond, and *kentron* centre] *Physics* that point in a floating body on the position of which its stability depends and which must be above the centre of gravity in order that the body do not turn over

Metachronism me tak ron izm, *n* [Gr *meta* beyond and *chronos*, time] An error committed in chronology by placing an event after its real time

Metacism, met a sizm, *n* [L *metacismus*, Gr *metakismos*] A defect in pronouncing the letter *m*

Metage, mēt āj *n* [From *mete*] Measurement of coal, charge for measuring

Metagenesis met a jen e sis *n* [Gr *meta*, after change and *genesis*] *Zool* the changes of form which the representative of a species undergoes in passing by a series of successively generated individuals, from the ovum or egg to the perfect state alternation of generation —**Metagenetic Metagenic**, met a je-net ik met-a jen ik *a* Pertaining to metagenesis

Metagrammatism met a gram mat izm *n* [Gr *meta* beyond and *gramma* a letter] The transposition of the letters of a name into such a connection as to express some perfect sense applicable to the person named, paragrammatism

Metal, met al, *n* [L *metallum* from Gr *metallon* a mine, a metal—*meta* after and root meaning to go or search] A name given to certain elementary substances of which gold, silver iron, lead, are examples, having a peculiar lustre and generally fusible by heat, the name given by workers in glass, pottery, &c, to the material on which they operate when in a state of fusion, *pl* the rails of a railway —*Road metal*, stones broken small, used in macadamized roads —*v t* —**metalled**, **metalling** To put metal on, to cover, as roads, with broken stones or metal — **Metal broker**, *n* One who trades or deals in metals — **Metallic**, me tal'ik, *a* [L *metallicus*] Pertaining to metals consisting of metal, like a metal —*Metallic oxide*, a compound of metal and oxygen — *Metallic paper*, paper the surface of which is washed over with a solution of whiting, lime, and size, and which is written on with a pewter pencil —**Metalliferous**, metal if'er us, *a* Producing metal, yielding metal — **Metalliform**, me tal i form, *a* Having the form of metal, like metal — **Metalline**, met al in, *a* Consisting of or containing metal —**Metalling**, met al ing, *n* Metal for roads — **Metallist**, met al ist, *n* A worker in metals, or one skilled in metals —**Metallize**, met al iz, *v t* —*metallized*, *metallizing* To form into metal, to give its proper metallic properties to (an ore) — **Metallography**, met-al-og'ra fi, *n* The science or description of metals.— **Metallographist**, met-al-og'ra fist, *n* A writer on metallography — **Metalloid**, met'al-oid, *n* A term applied to the metallic bases of the fixed alkalies and alkaline earths, and to all the non-metallic elementary substances — *a* Like metal, having the form or appearance of a metal —**Metalloidal**, met-al-oi dal, *a* Metalloid —**Metallurgy**, met'al-ĕr ji, *n* [Gr *ergon*, work] The art of working metals, the process of separating them from other matters in the ore, smelting, refining, &c —**Metallurgic, Metallurgical**, met-al-ĕr'jik, met-al ĕr'ji kal, *a* Pertaining to metallurgy — **Metallurgist**, met al-ĕr-jist, *n* One engaged in metallurgy

Metalepsis, met a lep sis, *n* [Gr *metalēpsis*, participation—*meta*, with, and *lambanō*, to take] *Rhet* the continuation of a trope or figure in one word through a succession of significations, or the union of two or more tropes of a different kind in one word — **Metaleptic, Metaleptical**, met-a lep tik, met a lep ti kal, *a* Pertaining to metalepsis —**Metaleptically**, met-a lep ti kal li, *adv* In a metaleptical manner by transposition

Metalloid Metallurgy, &c Under METAL.

Metalogical, met-a loj i kal, *a* [Gr prefix *meta*, beyond, and E *logical*] Beyond the province of logic, transcending the sphere of logic

Metamere met a mēr, *n* [Gr *meta*, with or among and *meros* a part] *Compar anat* one of a series of similar parts — **Metamerism** me tam er izm, *n* *Chem* the character in certain compound bodies, differing in chemical properties, of having the same elements combined in the same proportion and with the same molecular weight

Metamorphosis, met-a mor fō sis, *n* [Gr *metamorphōsis* — *meta*, denoting change, and *morphē* form, shape] Change of form, shape, or structure, transformation, *zool* the alterations which an animal undergoes after its exclusion from the egg, and which alter extensively the general form and life of the individual, such changes as those from the caterpillar to the perfect butterfly —**Metamorphic**, met a mor'fik, *a* Pertaining to or producing metamorphosis —*Metamorphic rocks*, *geol* stratified rocks of any age whose texture has been rendered less or more crystalline by subterranean heat pressure, or chemical agency, the lowest and non fossilifer ous stratified rocks, originally deposited from water and crystallized by subsequent agencies — **Metamorphism**, met a-mor' fizm *n* The process of metamorphosing, the change undergone by stratified rocks under the influence of heat and chemical or mechanical agents — **Metamorphose**, met a mor fos, *v t* —*metamorphosed meta morphosing* To change into a different form, to change the shape or character of, to transform — **Metamorphoser**, met a mor'fōs ĕr, *n* One that transforms

Metaphor met a fĕr, *n* [Gr *metaphora*, from *metapherō*, to transfer—*meta*, over, and *pherō* to carry] A figure of speech founded on resemblance, by which a word is transferred from an object to which it properly belongs to another in such a manner that a comparison is implied, though not formally expressed Thus, 'that man is a fox' is a metaphor, but 'that man is like a fox,' is a simile or comparison — **Metaphoric, Metaphorical**, met-a-for'ik, met-a for i kal, *a* Pertaining to metaphor, comprising a metaphor, not literal, figurative —**Metaphorically**, met-a for'i-kal-li, *adv* In a metaphorical manner, not literally —**Metaphoricalness**, met-a-for'i-kal nes, *n*

Metaphrase, Metaphrasis, met a-frēz, met af ra sis, *n* [Gr *metaphrasis—meta*, according to or with, and *phrasis*, phrase] A verbal translation of one language into another, word for word opposed to *paraphrase* — **Metaphrast**, met'a-frast, *n* A literal translator — **Metaphrastic, Metaphrastical**, met-a-fras'tik, met-a-fras'ti-kal, *a* Close or literal in translation

Metaphysics, met-a-fiz'iks, *n* [*L metaphysica*, pl neut from Gr *meta*, after, and *physica*, physics, from *physis*, nature, the

science of natural bodies or *physics* being regarded as properly first in the order of studies, and the science of mind or intelligence to be the second] That science which seeks to trace the branches of human knowledge to their first principles in the constitution of our nature, or to find what is the nature of the human mind and its relations to the external world, the science that seeks to know the ultimate grounds of being or what it is that really exists,embracing both psychology and ontology — **Metaphysic, met-a fiz ik,** *n.* Metaphysics. —**Metaphysic, Metaphysical,** met-a fiz i kal, *a* Pertaining to metaphysics, according to rules or principles of metaphysics — **Metaphysically,** met a fiz i kal li, *adv* In a metaphysical manner —**Metaphysician,** met-a fi zish an, *n.* One who is versed in metaphysics

Metaplasm met a plazm, *n.* [Gr *meta plassmos*, transformation—*meta*, over, and *plasso*, to form] *Gram* a change in a word by adding, transposing, or retrenching a syllable or letter

Metasome, met a sōm, *n* [Gr *meta*, after, and *sōma*, the body] The posterior portion of the body of a cephalopod

Metastasis, me tas ta sis *n* [Gr *meta stasis* — *meta*, over, and *stasis* position] *Med* a translation or removal of a disease from one part to another — **Metastatic,** met-a stat ik, *a* Relating to metastasis

Metatarsus met-a tär sus *n* [Gr *meta*, beyond, and *tarsos*, tarsus] The middle of the foot, or part between the ankle and the toes — **Metatarsal,** met a tär sal, *a* Belonging to the metatarsus —*n* A bone of the metatarsus

Metathesis, me tath ē sis *n* [Gr *metathesis* —*meta*, over, and *tithēmi* to set] *Gram* transposition of the letters, sounds, or syllables of a word —**Metathetic, Metathetical,** met-a thet ik, met-a thet i kal, *a* Relating to metathesis

Metathorax met a thō raks, *n* [Gr *meta*, after, and *thōrax*, the chest] *Entom* the third and last segment of the thorax

Metayer me tā yer, *n* [Fr *métayer*, L L *medietarius*, from L *medietas*, middle state, from *medius* middle] A cultivator who tills the soil for a landholder on condition of receiving a share, generally a half, of its produce, the owner furnishing the whole or part of the stock, tools, &c

Mete, mēt, *v t* —*meted, meting* [A Sax *metan* — D *meten*, Goth *mitan*, G *messen*, to measure, Icel *meta*, to value, from root of L *modus*, a measure (whence *mode*), Gr *metron*, a measure, Skr *mā* to measure] To measure, to ascertain the quantity dimensions, or capacity of by any rule or standard —**Mete-wand, Mete yard,** *n* A measuring rod

Metempirical, met-em pir i kal, *a* [Gr *meta*, beyond, and *empeiria* experience, from *en*, in, and *peira*, trial, experiment] *Metaph* beyond or outside of experience, not based on experience, transcendental, a priori opposed to *empirical* or *experiential* —**Metempiric, Metempiricist** met-em pir ik, met-em pir i sist, *n* One who believes in the transcendental philosophy —**Metempiricism,** met-em pir i sizm, *n* *Metaph* the system of philosophy based on a priori reasoning, transcendentalism

Metempsychosis me tem si kō sis, *n* [Gr *meta*, denoting change, *en*, in, and *psychē*, soul] Transmigration, the passing of the soul of a man after death into some other animal body

Metensomatosis me-ten sō-ma-tō sis, *n* [Gr —*meta*, implying change, *en*, in, and *sōma*, *sōmatos*, the body] The transference of the elements of one body into an other body and their conversion into its substance, as by decomposition and assimilation

Meteor, mē tē-er, *n* [From Gr *metaōros*, raised on high—*meta*, beyond, and *aeirō*, *to raise*] A transient luminous body seen in the atmosphere, an aerolite, a shooting-star; *fig* something that transiently dazzles or strikes with wonder —**Meteoric,** mē-tē-or ik, *a* Pertaining to a meteor or meteors; *fig* transiently or irregularly brilliant —*Meteoric iron*, iron as found in meteoric stones —*Meteoric stones*, those aerolites which fall from the heavens on the surface of the earth, and usually consist of metallic iron and certain silicates — *Meteoric showers*, showers of shooting-stars occurring periodically —**Meteorite,** mē tē-er-īt, *n* A meteorolite —**Meteorograph,** mē'tē-er-ō-graf, *n* An instrument or apparatus for registering meteorological phenomena —**Meteorolite,** mē tē-er-ō-līt, *n* [Gr *meteōros*, and *lithos*, a stone] A meteoric stone, an aerolite —**Meteorology,** mē tē er ol o-ji, *n* [Gr *meteorologia*] The science which treats of atmospheric phenomena, more especially as connected with or in relation to weather and climate — **Meteorologic, Meteorological,** mē tē-er-ō-loj ik mē tē-er ō loj i kal, *a* Pertaining to meteorology or to the atmosphere and its phenomena —**Meteorologist,** mē tē-er ol o-jist, *n* A person skilled in meteorology —**Meteoromancy,** mē tē-er-ō man si, *n* [Gr *manteia*, divination] Divination by meteoric phenomena

Meter, mē'ter, *n* [From *mete*] One who or that which measures, a gas meter

Meter, mē ter *n* Same as *Metre*

Metheglin mē theg lin, *n* [W *meddyglyn* —*medd*, mead, and *llyn*, liquor] A liquor made of honey and water boiled and fermented, often enriched with spices, mead

Methinks, mē thingks, *v impers* — *me thought* [A Sax *mé* dat of first pers pronoun, and impersonal verb *thyncan*, to seem to appear, comp *meseems*] It seems to me, I think

Method, meth od, *n* [Fr *méthode* L *methodus*, from Gr *methodos*—*meta*, after, and *hodos* a way] A way or mode by which we proceed to the attainment of some aim, mode or manner of procedure, logical or scientific arrangement or mode of acting, a systematic or orderly procedure, a system, *not but* principle of classification (the Linnæan *method*) — **Methodic, Methodical,** meth-od ik, meth od i kal *a* Characterized by method, systematic, orderly —**Methodically** meth od i kal li *adv* In a methodical manner —**Methodics** meth od iks *n* The science of method —**Methodism** meth od izm, *n* The doctrines and worship of the *Methodists* — **Methodist,** meth od ist *n* One characterized by strict adherence to method, one of a sect of Christians founded by John Wesley so called from the regularity of their lives and the strictness of their observance of religious duties —**Methodistic, Methodistical** meth o-dis tik meth od is ti kal *a* Relating to method or the Methodists — **Methodistically,** meth o dis ti kal li *adv* In a methodistical manner —**Methodize** meth od iz, *v t* —*method ized methodizing* To reduce to method, to dispose in due order — **Methodizer,** meth od iz-er *n* One who methodizes —**Methodology** meth-od ol o-ji, *n* The science of method or of classification

Methought, mē that, pret of *methinks*

Methyl meth il, *n* [Gr *meta*, after with, and *hylē* wood] *Chem* the hypothetical radical of wood spirit and its combinations —**Methylamine,** me thil a min *n* A colourless gas having a strong ammoniacal odour, and resembling ammonia in many of its reactions —**Methylated,** meth i lā ted *a* Impregnated or mixed with methyl] —*Methylated spirit*, spirit of wine containing 10 per cent of wood naphtha which renders it unfit for drinking and for this reason it is free of excise duty —**Methylic,** me thil ik, *a* Pertaining to or produced from methyl

Methystic, me this tik, *a* [Gr *methystikos*, from *methy*, wine] Intoxicating —*n* An intoxicant

Métier, mā tē a, *n* [Fr] Profession, specialty, role

Metonic, mē ton ik, *a* Pertaining to *Meton*, an ancient Athenian astronomer — *Metonic cycle, metonic year*, the cycle or period of nineteen years, in which the lunations of the moon return to the same days of the month discovered by Meton

Metonymy, me-ton'i-mi, *n* [Gr *metōnymia* —*meta*, denoting change, and *onoma*, a name] *Rhet* a figure by which one word is put for another on account of some actual relation between the things signified, as when we say, 'We read *Virgil*,' that is, his *poems* or *writings* — **Metonymic, Metonymical,** met-ō-nim'ik, met-ō-nim'i-kal, *a* Pertaining to metonymy —**Metonymically,** met-ō-nim'i kal li, *adv* By metonymy

Metope, met o pē, *n* [Gr *metopē*—*meta*, between, and *opē*, an aperture] *Arch* the space between the triglyphs of the Doric frieze

Metoposcopy, met ō-pos'ko-pi, *n* [Gr *metōpon*, forehead, and *skopeō*, to view] The study of physiognomy

Metre mē'ter *n* [Fr *mètre*, L *metrum*, metre, Gr *metron*, metre, a measure, same root as in *measure*, *mete*] Rhythmical arrangement of syllables into verses, stanzas, strophes, &c , rhythm , measure , verse — **Metric, Metrical,** met rik, met ri kal, *a* Pertaining to rhythm or metre, consisting of verse — **Metrically,** met ri kal li, *adv* In a metrical manner, according to poetic measure — **Metrist,** mē trist, *n* A composer of verses

Metre, Mètre, mē'ter, Fr pron mā-tr, *n* [Fr *mètre*, from Gr *metron*, a measure See above] A French measure of length, equal to 39 37 English inches the standard of linear measure —**Metric,** met rik, *a* Pertaining to a system of weights measures, and moneys, first adopted in France—the decimal system Under DECIMAL —**Metrical** met ri kal, *a* Pertaining to or employed in measuring —**Metrochrome,** met rō-krōm *n* [Gr *chrōma* colour] An instrument for measuring colours — **Metrograph,** met rō graf, *n* An apparatus on a railway engine which measures and records the rate of speed at any moment, and the time of arrival and departure at each station — **Metrology,** mē trol o-ji, *n* An account of weights and measures the art and science of mensuration — **Metronome,** met ro nom, *n* [Gr *nomos*, a law] An instrument, consisting of a pendulum set in motion by clock work, that determines the quickness or slowness of musical compositions — **Metronomy,** mē tron o mi *n* The measuring of musical time by the metronome

Metronymic met ro nim ik *n* and *a* [Gr *mētrōnymikos* — *mētēr mētros* a mother, and *onoma*, a name] A term applied to a name derived from a mother, as opposed to *patronymic*

Metropolis mē trop o-lis *n* [Gr *mētropolis*—*mētēr*, *mētros*, a mother, and *polis*, a city, properly a mother city in relation to its colonies] The chief city or capital of a kingdom, state or country the see or seat of a metropolitan bishop — **Metropolitan,** met rō pol i tan *a* Belonging to a metropolis *eccles* having the authority of a metropolitan, proceeding from a metropolitan — *n* *Eccles* a bishop having authority over the other bishops of a province, an archbishop, *Greek Ch* a dignitary intermediate between patriarchs and archbishops — **Metropolitanate,** met rō-pol i tan āt, *n* The office or see of a metropolitan bishop — **Metropolitic, Metropolitical** met rō pol i tik met rō pō lit i kal *a* Pertaining to a metropolis, metropolitan

Mettle, met l *n* [Merely an altered spelling of *metal*, which was formerly used in the same sense] Moral or physical constitution, stuff or material (to try what *mettle* he is made of), temper, spirit, constitutional ardour, courage, fire —*To put a man on* or *to his mettle*, to stimulate a man to do his uttermost, to put him where he must do his utmost —**Mettled,** met ld, *a* Full of mettle, high-spirited, ardent, full of fire — **Mettlesome,** met'l-sum, *a* Full of mettle or spirit, brisk, fiery — **Mettlesomely,** met'l-sum-li, *adv* In a mettlesome manner — **Mettlesomeness,** met l-sum-nes, *n.* The state of being mettlesome

Mew, mū, *n* [A Sax *maew*, a gull or mew —Sc *maw*, D *meeuw*, G *möve*, Icel *már*, a mew] A sea-mew, a gull

Mew, mū, *n* [Fr *mue*, a moulting, a mew or cage, from L L *muta*, a mew, from L *mutare*, to change MUTABLE] The moulting of a hawk, a cage for hawks or other birds while moulting, a coop for fowls, a

place of confinement in general —*v t* To shed or cast, to moult, to shut up, inclose, confine, as in a cage or other inclosure —*v i* To cast the feathers, to moult —**Mews**, mūz, *n pl* The royal stables in London, so called because built where the king's hawks were once *mewed* or confined, hence (with verbs, &c , in *sing*), a place where carriage-horses are kept in large towns, a lane or alley in which stables or mews are situated

Mew, mū, *v i* [Imitative, and also written *meaw*, *maw*, &c , comp W *mewian*, G *mauen*, to mew] To cry as a cat —*n* The cry of a cat —**Mewl**, mūl, *i* [Imitative, comp *miaul*, Fr *miauler*] To cry or squall, as a child [*Shak*]—*n* The cry of a child

Mezereon, me-zē rē-on, *n* [Fr *mézereon*, Sp *mazereon*, from Ar and Per *mázaryún*, the camellia] A common garden shrub whose fragrant pink flowers appear in spring before the leaves expand

Mezzanine, mez za nēn, *n* [It *mezzanino*, from *mezzo*, middle Mezzo] *Arch* an entresol or low story between two higher ones

Mezzo med zō or met zō, *a* [It , from L *medius*, middle — *Mus* middle, mean — *Mezzo soprano*, a treble voice of medium range, lower than soprano and higher than contralto — **Mezzorilievo**, med zō re lē ā vō, *n* Middle relief —**Mezzotint**, **Mezzo tinto**, med zō tint, med zō tin tō, *n* [It *mezzo*, middle, *tinto*, tint] A manner of engraving on copper or steel in imitation of drawing in Indian ink, the lights being scraped and burnished out of a prepared dark ground

Mi, mē, *n* The third note in the musical scale, between *re* and *fa*

Miasma, mi az ma, *n pl* **Miasmata**, mi as ma ta [Gr *miasma*, *miasmatos*, from *miainō*, to stain, sully] The effluvia or fine particles of any putrefying bodies, rising and floating in the atmosphere, and considered to be noxious to health, noxious emanation, malaria — **Miasmal**, mi az mal, *a* Containing miasma, miasmatic —**Miasmatic**, **Miasmatical** mi az mat ik, mi-az mat i kal, *a* Pertaining to miasma — **Miasmology**, mi az mol o ji, *n* The science or doctrine of miasmata

Miaul, myal, *v i* [Maw] To cry as a cat or kitten, to mew

Mica, mi ka, *n* [L *mico*, to glitter] A mineral of a foliated structure consisting of thin flexible laminæ or scales, having a shining and almost metallic lustre —*Mica schist*, *mica slate*, a metamorphic rock composed of mica and quartz, highly fissile and passing by insensible gradations into clay slate —**Micaceous** mi kā shus *a* Pertaining to or containing mica, resembling mica or partaking of its properties —*Mica ceous rocks*, rocks of which mica is the chief ingredient as mica slate —*Micaceous schist*, mica schist

Mice, mis, *n* pl of *mouse*

Mich, mich, *v t* [O Fr *muchier*, *mucher*, to hide, to skulk] To skulk, to retire or shrink from view —**Micher**, mich ėr, *n* One who skulks —**Miching** mich ing, *p* and *a* Skulking, mean, cowardly

Michaelmas, mik'el mas, *n* [*Michael*, and *mass*, a feast] The feast of St *Michael*, the archangel, which falls on the 29th of September, and is one of the regular terms in England

Mickle, mik'l, *a* [A Sax *micel*, *mycel*—Icel *mikill* Much] Much, great.

Microbe, mi krōb, *n* [Gr *mikros*, small, *bios*, life] A microscopic organism such as a bacillus or bacterium

Microcephalous, mi krō-sef'a-lus, *a* [Gr *mikros*, small, and *kephalē*, the head] Having a very small skull

Microchronometer, mi'krō kro-nom"et ėr, *n* [Gr *mikros*, small, and E *chronometer*] An instrument for registering very small periods of time, a kind of chronograph

Micrococcus, mi-krō kok us, *n* [Gr *mikros*, small, and *kokkos*, a berry] *Zool* a microscopic organism of a round form

Microcosm, mi'krō-kozm, *n* [Gr *mikros*, small, and *kosmos*, world] *Lit* a little world or cosmos, applied to man, as supposed to be an epitome of the universe or great world (the *macrocosm*) —**Microcosmic**, **Microcosmical**, mi-krō-kor'mik, mi-krō-kos'mi-kal, *a* Pertaining to the microcosm or man

Microcoustic, mi-krō kous'tik, *a* [Gr *mikros*, small, and *akouō*, to hear] Serving to augment weak sounds —*n* An instrument to augment small sounds, and assist in hearing

Microfarad, mi krō far-ad, *n* [Gr *mikros*, small, and E *farad*] The millionth part of a farad

Microgeology, mi krō jē-ol o ji, *n* [From *microscope* and *geology*] That department of the science of geology whose facts are ascertained by the use of the microscope —**Microgeological** mi krō jē ō loj i kal, *a* Pertaining to microgeology

Micrography, mi krog'ra fi, *n* [Gr *mikros* small, and *graphō*, to describe] The description of objects too small to be discerned without the aid of a microscope — **Micrographer**, mi krog ra fėr, *n* One versed in micrography — **Micrographic**, mi krō graf ik, *a* Connected with or relating to micrography

Microhm, mi krom, *n* [Gr *mikros*, small and E *ohm*] The millionth part of an ohm

Microlestes, mi krō les tēz, *n* [Gr *mikros*, small, and *lestēs*, a robber] An extinct marsupial, the earliest known mammalian inhabitant of our planet

Microlithic, mi krō lith ik, *n* [Gr *mikros* small and *lithos* a stone] Of or pertaining to, or consisting of, small stones opposed to *megalithic*

Micrology, mi krol o ji, *n* [Gr *mikros*, small, and *logos*, description] That part of science dependent on microscopic investigations, micrography

Micrometer, mi krom et-ėr, *n* [Gr *mikros*, small, and *metron*, a measure] An instrument or appliance fitted to a telescope or microscope for measuring very small distances, or the apparent diameters of objects which subtend very small angles — **Micrometric**, **Micrometrical**, mi krō met rik, mi krō-met ri kal, *a* Belonging to the micrometer — **Micrometrically**, mi krō met ri kal li, *adv* By means of a micrometer —**Micrometry**, mi krom et-ri, *n* The art of measuring with a micrometer

Micropantograph mi krō pan tō graf, *n* [Gr *mikros*, small and E *pantograph*] An instrument for executing extremely minute writing and engraving

Microphone, mi krō-fōn *n* [Gr *mikros*, small, and *phōnē*, sound] An instrument to augment small sounds by means of electricity —**Microphonics**, mi krō fon iks, *n* The science of augmenting small sounds —**Microphonous**, mi krof o nus, *a* Serving to augment small or weak sounds, microacoustic —**Microphony**, mi krof o ni, *n* Weakness of voice

Microphotography, mi'krō fō tog'ra fi *n* [Gr *mikros*, small, and E *photography*] A photographic representation of microscopic size, the photography of microscopic objects

Microphyllous, mi krof il us, *a* [Gr *mikros*, small, and *phyllon*, a leaf] *Bot* having small leaves

Microphyte, mi krō fit, *n* [Gr *mikros* small, and *phyton*, a plant] A microscopic plant, especially one parasitic in its habits

Microscope, mi krō-skōp *n* [Gr *mikros*, small, and *skopeō*, to view] An optical instrument consisting of a lens or combination of lenses for rendering minute objects distinctly visible —**Microscopic**, **Microscopical**, mi krō skop ik, mi krō-skop i-kal, *a* Pertaining to the microscope, made by the aid of a microscope (*microscopic* observations), resembling a microscope, capable of seeing small objects, visible only by the aid of a microscope — **Microscopically**, mi krō-skop i kal li, *adv* In a microscopic manner, by the microscope — **Microscopist**, mi'krō skō-pist or mi kros'ko pist, *n* One skilled or versed in microscopy — **Microscopy**, mi-kros'kopi, *n* The use of the microscope, investigation with the microscope

Microspectroscope, mi-krō spek'trō-skōp, *n* [Gr *mikros*, small, and E *spectroscope*] A spectroscope placed in connection with a microscope, in order to more accurate examination of the spectrum

Microstylar, mi krō-stil'lėr, *a* [Gr *mikros*, small, and *stylos*, a column.] *Arch* having a small style or column.

Microtome, mi'krō tōm, *n* [Gr *mikros*, small, and *tomos*, a cutting] An instrument for making very fine sections or slices of objects for the microscope

Microzoa, **Microzoaria**, mi-krō-zō'a, mi krō-zō-ā ri-a, *n. pl* [Gr *mikros*, small, and *zōa*, animals] A name given to very minute animals, such as the infusoria

Microzyme, mi'krō-zīm, *n.* [Gr *mikros*, small, and *zymē*, yeast] One of a class of extremely small organic particles, existing in the atmosphere, and furnishing the germs from which many epidemic diseases arise, a disease germ

Micturition, mik tū rish on, *n* [L *micturio*, to desire to make water] The desire of making water, a morbid frequency in the passage of urine

Mid, mid, *a* , no compar superl *midmost* [A Sax *mid*, mid, in the middle, Goth *midjus*, Icel *miðr* (*miðhr*), cog L *medius* (see Medial), Gr *mesos*, Skr *madhyas*, middle] Middle, at equal distance from extremes, intervening —**Mid air**, *n* The middle of the air, a lofty position in the air — **Mid-channel**, *n* The middle of a channel — **Mid day**, *n* The middle of the day noon —*a* Pertaining to noon meridional — **Mid heaven**, *n* The middle of the sky or heaven, *astron* the point of the ecliptic which is on the meridian at any given moment —**Midland**, mid land, *a* Being in the interior country, distant from the coast or sea shore, inland —*n* The interior of a country — **Midleg**, mid leg, *n* The middle of the leg — **Midlent**, mid lent, *n* The middle of Lent — **Midmost**, mid mōst, *a* In the very middle, middlemost — **Midnight**, mid nit, *n* The middle of the night, twelve o clock at night —*a* Being or occurring in the middle of the night, dark as midnight, very dark — **Mid noon**, *n* The middle of the day, noon *Tenn* — **Midrib**, mid rib, *n* *Bot* a continuation of the petiole extending from the base to the apex of the lamina of a leaf —**Midship**, mid ship, *a* Being or belonging to the middle of a ship —**Midshipman** mid ship man, *n* [From his rank being between that of a superior officer and a common seaman] A petty officer in the navy, occupying the highest rank among the petty officers, and eligible for promotion to higher rank — **Midstream**, mid strēm, *n* The middle of the stream —**Midsummer**, mid sum ėr *n* The middle of summer, the summer solstice, about the 21st of June — **Midway**, mid wā *n* A middle way or the middle of the way —*a* Being in the middle of the way or distance —*adv* In the middle of the way or distance half way —**Mid winter**, *n* The middle of winter, or the winter solstice, December 21

Midden, mid'n, *n* [A Sax *midding*, same word as Dan *möddung*, *mogdynge*, from *mog*, dung, and *dynge*, a heap] A dunghill [Prov E and Scot] *Kitchen mid den* Under Kitchen

Middle, mid'l, *a* , no compar , superl *middlemost* [From *mid* A Sax D and Dan *middel* G *mittel*, middle Mid] Equally distant from the extremes, forming a mean, intermediate, intervening — *Middle ages*, the period extending from the decline of the Roman Empire till the revival of letters in Europe, or from the eighth to the middle of the fifteenth century of the Christian era.—*Middle term*, *logic*, that term of a categorical syllogism with which the two extremes of the conclusion are separately compared —*Middle voice*, *gram* that voice which has as its proper function to express that the subject does something to or for himself —*n.* The point or part equally distant from the extremities, an intervening point or part in space, time, or order; something intermediate; a mean.—**Middle-aged**, *a.* Being about the middle of the ordinary age of man —**Middle-class**, *n* The class of people

holding a social position between mechanics and the aristocracy —*a* Of or relating to the middle-classes —**Middle-earth**, *n* The world, regarded as placed midway between heaven and hell —**Middle-ground**, *n* The part of a picture between the foreground and the background —**Middle man**, *n* An agent or intermediary between two parties, one who hires land in large tracts, and lets it again in smaller portions —**Middlemost**, mid] mōst, *a* Being in the middle, or nearest the middle of a number of things that are near the middle —**Middle sized**, *a* Being of middle or average size —**Middle tint** *n* *Paint ing*, a tint in which bright colours do not predominate —**Middling**, *mid ling*, *a* Of middle state, size, or quality, moderate, mediocre —**Middlingly**, mid ling-li, *adv* Passably, indifferently —**Middlings**, mid lings, *n pl* The coarser part of flour, intermediate between fine flour and bran

Midge, mij, *n* [A Sax *mycge*, a midge D *mug*, Dan *myg*, G *mücke*, allied to Gr *myia*, a fly] The common name of numerous minute species of gnats or flies —**Midget**, mij et, *n* [Dim of *midge*] A very small creature

Midriff, mid rif, *n* [A Sax *midhrif—mid*, and *hrif*, the belly] The diaphragm, the respiratory muscle dividing the cavity of the thorax from that of the abdomen

Midst, midst, *n* [From old *middes* (with *t* appended as in *against*, *amongst*), the genit of *mid*, middle, afterwards converted into a noun] The middle —*In the midst*, among, involved in, in the thickest part, or in the depths of (*in the midst of* affections) — *In our, your their midst* in the midst of us &c, in the country community, or society, in which we, you, they, live —*prep* Poetically used for *Amidst*

Midwife, mid wif, *n* [From O E and A Sax *mid*, with, together with (G *mit*), and *wife*, comp Sp and Pg *comadre*, a midwife, *co—*L *cum*, with, and *madre* a mother] A woman that assists other women in child birth, a female practitioner of the obstetric art —**Midwifery**, mid wif ri, *n* The art or practice of a midwife, obstetrics —**Midwifish**, mid wif ish, *a* Pertaining to a midwife

Mien, mēn, *n* [Fr *mine* air, mien, It *mina*, course, behaviour, L L *minare*, to lead, conduct, properly to drive with threats, from L *mina* a threat Menace Or from Arm *min*, face] External air or manner of a person, look, bearing, appearance, carriage

Miff, mif, *n* [Comp Prov G *muff*, sullenness] A slight quarrel [Colloq]

Might, mit, *n* [A Sax *miht*, also *meaht*, *meht*, from stem of *may*, to be able, D Sw and Dan *magt*, G *macht* might May] Strength, force, power, often bodily strength or physical power, but also mental power, power of will, political power —*With might and main*, with the utmost strength or bodily exertion —**Mightful**, mit ful, *a* Mighty, powerful [Poet] —**Mightily**, mīt i li, *adv* Powerfully, vehemently, greatly, highly —**Mightiness**, mīt i nes, *n* State or attribute of being mighty also, with possessives, a title of dignity —**Mighty**, mīt'i, *a* [A Sax *mihtig*] Having great power or dominion, strong, powerful often an epithet of honour (most *mighty* prince), very great, vast, eminent in intellect or acquirements, displaying great power, performed with great power (*mighty* works) —*adv* In a great degree, very (*mighty* wise, *mighty* thoughtful) [Colloq]

Might, mit, past tense of *may*

Mignonette, min yon-et, *n* [Fr *mignonnette*, a dim of *mignon*, darling Minion] An annual plant, a native of Egypt, but universally cultivated in gardens on account of the sweet scent of its flowers

Migrate, mi'grāt, *v i* —*migrated*, *migrating* [L *migro*, *migratum*, to migrate, seen also in *emigrate*, *immigrate*, *transmigration*] To remove from one place of residence to another at a distance, especially from one country to another —**Migrant**, mī'grant, *a* Migratory —*n* One who migrates, a migratory bird or other animal —**Migration**, mi-grā'shon, *n* [L *migratio*] The act of migrating; *zool.* transit of a species of animals from one locality or latitude to another —**Migratory**, mī'gra-to-ri, *a* Given to migration; migrating at certain seasons (as birds), roving or wandering in one's mode of life, unsettled

Mikado, mi-kä'dō, *n* [Japanese, lit the Venerable] The emperor of Japan, the spiritual as well as temporal head of the empire

Milanese, mil an-ēz, *n sing* and *pl* A citizen or citizens of *Milan* —*a* Of or belonging to Milan or the people of Milan

Milch, milsh, *a* [A Sax *melc*, milch, giving milk, comp L G *melke*, Icel *mjolkr*, G *melk*, milch, but L G *melk*, Icel *mjolk*, G *milch*, *milk* Milk] Giving milk, applied only to beasts (a *milch* cow)

Mild mild, *a* [A Sax *milde—*D Dan Sw and G *mild*, Icel *mildr*, Goth *milds*, from a root meaning to grind or crush, and hence allied to *mellow*, *meal*, *mould*, L *mollis* soft (whence *molify*)] Tender and gentle in temper or disposition, not severe or cruel, not fierce, rough, or angry, placid, not stern, not frowning, gently and pleasantly affecting the senses, not violent, soft, bland, gentle (a *mild* temperature), not acrid, pungent, corrosive, or drastic, moderately sweet or pleasant to the taste (*mild* fruit) —**Milden**, mil den, *v t* To render mild, to soften, to make less severe, stringent, or intense —*v i* To become mild, to soften —**Mildly** mild li, *adv* In a mild manner —**Mildness**, mild nes *n* The state or quality of being mild, gentleness, softness, clemency, blandness

Mildew, mil dū, *n* [A Sax *mildeaw mele dēaw*, O H G *militon* G *mehlthau* probably honey dew, comp L *mel* honey] Decay produced in living and dead vegetable matter, and in some manufactured products of vegetable matter, by very minute parasitical fungi, a sort of blight, the minute fungi causing this condition —*v t* To affect with mildew —*v i* To become affected with mildew —**Mildewy**, mil dū i, *a* Abounding in mildew, mouldy, resembling mildew

Mile, mil *n* [A Sax *mil*, like D *mijl*, Dan *mil* G *meile*, a mile, from L *mille*, a thousand, used shortly for *mille passus* (or *passuum*), a thousand paces, a Roman mile Akin *million*, *milliard*, &c] A measure of length or distance used as an itinerary measure in almost all countries of Europe, the English statute mile being 1760 yards or 5280 feet, the ancient Scottish mile, 1984 yards the Irish mile, 2240 yards, the German mile, 5 753 —*Geographical* or *nautical mile* the sixtieth part of a degree of latitude, or 6079 feet nearly —**Mileage**, mil ij, *n* A fee or allowance paid for travel by the mile, the aggregate of miles in a railway, canal &c, aggregate of miles gone over by vehicles such as those of a railway, tramway, &c —**Milestone**, mil stōn, *n* A stone or post set up on the side of a road or highway to mark the miles

Milesian, mi lē zhi an, *n* A native of Ireland, whose inhabitants, according to Irish legend, are descended from *Milesius*, a King of Spain —*a* Pertaining to the ancient Irish race

Milesian, mi lē zhi an *n* A native or an inhabitant of the ancient city of *Miletus*, in Asia Minor —*a* Pertaining to Miletus or the inhabitants of Miletus

Milfoil, mil foil, *n* [Fr *mille feuille*, from L *millefolium*, lit thousand leaf] A common plant in Britain with finely divided leaves, and small, white, or sometimes rose-coloured flowers, yarrow

Miliary, mil i a ri, *a* [L *miliarius*, from *milium*, millet] Resembling millet seeds, accompanied with an eruption like millet seeds (a *miliary* fever)

Miliolite, mil i-ō-lit, *n* [From L *milium*, millet, from resembling a millet seed] The fossil shell of a minute foraminifer whose remains form almost the sole constituent of the limestone of the Paris basin —**Miliolitic**, mil i-ō-lit ik, *a* Composed of or relating to miliolites

Militant, mil'i-tant, *a* [L *militans*, *militantis*, ppr of *milito*, to fight, from *miles*, *militis*, a soldier, perhaps connected with *mille*, a thousand] Fighting, serving as a soldier —*Church militant*, the Christian church on earth, which is supposed to be engaged in constant warfare and struggle as distinguished from the *church triumphant* or in heaven —**Militantly** mil'i-tant-li, *adv* In a militant or warlike manner —**Militancy**, mil i-tan-si, *n* Warfare, militarism —**Militarily**, mil'i-ta ri li, *adv* In a military or soldierly manner —**Militarism**, mil'i ta rizm, *n* [Fr *militarisme*] The system that leads a nation to pay excessive attention to military affairs, the keeping up of great armies —**Militarist**, mil'i ta-rist, *n* A military man, one proficient in the art of war (*Shak*), one in favour of militarism, one who favours a warlike policy —**Military**, mil i ta ri, *a* [L *militaris*] Pertaining to soldiers or the profession of a soldier, becoming the profession of a soldier, pertaining to war, warlike, martial —*Military tenure*, a tenure of land on condition of performing military service —*Military law*, martial law Martial —*Military offences*, matters which are cognizable by the courts martial —*n* A collective name of soldiers generally, soldiery, the army —**Militate**, mil i tāt, *v i* [L *milito*, *militatum*, to fight] To stand opposed, to have weight or influence on the opposite side said of arguments, considerations, &c, and followed by *against* (another fact *militated against* that theory) —**Militia**, mi lish a, *n* [L, military service, soldiery] A body of men enrolled and trained as military for the defence of a country, but not permanently organized in time of peace or, in general liable to serve out of the country in time of war —**Militia-man**, *n* One who belongs to the militia

Milk, milk, *n* [A Sax *meolc*, *milc*, milk D Dan and L G *melk*, Icel *mjolk*, Sw *mjolk*, Goth *miluks* G *milch*, milk, also Rus *moloko*, Pol and Bohem *mleko*, milk, root also in L *mulgeo* Gr *amelgō*, to milk] A whitish fluid secreted by the mammary glands of females of the class Mammalia, including the human species, and drawn from the breasts for the nourishment of their young, the white juice of certain plants, an emulsion of which juice expressed from seeds is one of the constituents (the *milk* of almonds) —*v t* To draw milk from the breasts or udder of by the hand (*to milk* a cow) —**Milk and water**, *a* Tasteless, insipid, characterless, washy washy [Colloq]—**Milker**, milk er, *n* One who or that which milks, a cow or other animal giving milk —**Milk fever** *n* A fever which sometimes accompanies the first secretion of milk in females after child birth —**Milkily**, milk i li *adv* In a milky manner —**Milkiness**, milk i nes, *n* State of being milky, qualities like those of milk —**Milk livered**, *a* Cowardly, timorous [*Shak*]—**Milkmaid**, milk mād, *n* A woman that milks or is employed in the dairy —**Milkman**, milk man, *n* A man that sells milk or carries milk to market —**Milk punch**, *n* A drink made by mixing milk with spirits and sweetening it —**Milk quartz**, *n* A variety of quartz of a milk white colour —**Milk sickness**, *n* A malignant disease which affects certain kinds of farm stock in America —**Milksop**, milk sop, *n* A piece of bread sopped in milk, a soft, effeminate, feeble minded man, one devoid of manliness —**Milk sugar**, *n* Lactine —**Milk thrush**, *n* Aphthæ —**Milk tooth**, *n* One of the first set of teeth in children or young animals —**Milk tree**, *n* The cow-tree —**Milk walk**, *n* The district of a city or town served by a milkman —**Milkwhite**, milk whit, *a* White as milk —**Milky**, milk i, *a* Pertaining to, resembling, or containing milk, yielding milk, soft, timorous (*Shak*) —**Milky-way**, *n* Galaxy

Mill, mil, *n* [O E *miln*, A Sax *mylen*, *myln*, from L *molina*, a mill, from *mola*, a mill or millstone, from *molo*, to grind—root same as in *meal*, *mould*, &c] A machine for grinding and reducing to fine particles grain, fruit, or other substance,

applied also to many machines for grinding or polishing by circular motion, or to complicated machinery for working up raw material, &c , the building where grinding or some process of manufacturing is carried on, *calico-printing*, a copper printing cylinder, a pugilistic contest, a fight with the fists (slang) —*v t* To grind in a mill, to pass through a mill, to stamp in a coining press, especially to stamp so as to make a transversely grooved edge round, to throw, as silk, to full, as cloth —**Mill board**, *n* A stout kind of pasteboard made in a paper mill —**Mill dam** *n* A dam across ing a water course and raising the water to a height sufficient to turn a mill wheel, in Scotland, a mill pond —**Milled**, mild *p* and *a* Having undergone the operation of a mill, having the edge transversely grooved, as a shilling or the head of a screw that is to be turned by the fingers, fulled, as cloth —**Milling** mil ing, *n* The process of passing through a mill, the grooves on the edge of a coin —**Miller**, mil er, *n* One who keeps or attends a mill, especially a flour mill —**Miller's thumb**, *n* A small fish found in streams, the bull head —**Mill hand**, *n* A workman employed in a mill —**Mill pond**, **Mill pool**, *n* A pond or reservoir of water for driving a mill wheel —**Mill race** *n* The stream of water that drives a mill wheel or the channel in which it runs —**Mill spindle**, *n* The vertical shaft by which the revolving mill stone is supported —**Millstone** mil ston *n* One of the stones for grinding the grain in a mill, stone or rock from which such stones are made —*Millstone grit*, a siliceous conglomerate rock used for millstones, building, &c , forming one of the members of the carboniferous group of strata underlying the true coal measures — *To see into or through a millstone* to see with acuteness or to penetrate into abstruse subjects —**Mill tail** *n* The current of water leaving a mill wheel after turning it —**Mill wheel** *n* A wheel used to drive a mill, a water wheel —**Mill work** *n* The machinery of mills —**Mill wright**, *n* A mechanic or wright whose occupation it is to construct the machinery of mills

Millenarian, mil le nā ri an, *a* [L *mille narius*, containing a thousand, from *mille*, a thousand Mile] Consisting of a thousand, especially consisting of a thousand years, pertaining to the millennium —**Millenarian, Millennarian** mil le nā ri an, *n* One who believes in the millennium —**Millenarianism, Millennialism, Millenniarism**, mil le nā ri an izm, mil len ial izm mil len ia izm, *n* The doctrine of millenarians —**Millenary**, mil le na ri, *a* Consisting of a thousand —*n* The space of a thousand years, one who expects the millennium —**Millennial**, mil len i al, *a* Pertaining to the millennium or to a thousand years —**Millennialist** mil len i al ist, *n* A millenarian —**Millennium**, mil len i um *n* [L *mille*, a thousand, and *annus*, year] An aggregate of a thousand years, the thousand years mentioned in Rev xx 1 5, during which millenarians believe Christ will reign on earth with his saints

Milleped, Milliped, mil le ped mil li ped, *n* [L *mille*, a thousand and *pes, pedis* a foot] A name common to worm like articulated animals from the number of their feet, a myriapod

Millepore, mil le pōr *n* [L *mille*, a thousand and *porus*, a pore] One of the reef building corals, so named from their numerous minute cells or pores

Millesimal, mil les i mal, *a* [L *millesimus*, from *mille*, a thousand] Thousandth

Millet, mil et, *n* [Fr *millet*, dim of *mil*, from L *milium*, millet, from root mean ing to grind as in *mull*] A common name for various species of small grain cultivated largely in many parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa as food for men, an elegant British woodland grass —**Millet beer**, *n* Beer from millet seed

Milliard, mil-yärd', *n* [Fr] A thousand millions, thus a *milliard* of francs = £40,000,000 sterling —**Milliar** mil-yā, *n* [Fr] A weight equal to a thousand kilomètres, or 2205 lbs —**Milligramme**, mil'i gram, *n* [Fr] The thousandth part of a gramme; equal to a cubic millimètre of water or 0154 of an English grain —**Millilitre**, mil i-lē tr, *n* [Fr] A measure of capacity containing the thousandth part of a litre, equal to 06103 cubic inch —**Millimètre**, mil i-mā tr, *n* [Fr] A lineal measure containing the thousandth part of a metre, equal to 03937 of an inch

Milliary, mil i a ri, *a* [L *milliarius*, from *mille*, a thousand] Pertaining to the ancient Roman mile of a thousand paces or five thousand feet, denoting a mile

Milliner, mil i nėr, *n* [supposed to be for *Milaner*, from *Milan*, in Italy, famous for its silks and ribbons] A person, now usually a woman, who makes and sells head dresses, hats, or bonnets, &c , for females —**Millinery**, mil i nėr i, *n* The business or occupation of a milliner, the articles made or sold by milliners

Million, mil yon, *n* [Fr *million*, from L *mille* a thousand Mile] The number of ten hundred thousand, or a thousand thousand, with the definite article, the great body of the people, the multitude, the public, the masses —**Millionaire, Millionnaire**, mil yon ār, *n* [Fr *millionnaire*] A man worth a million of money, a man of great wealth —**Millionary**, mil yon a ri, *a* Pertaining to millions, consisting of millions —**Millionth**, mil yonth, *a* Ten hundred thousandth, constituting one of a million —*n* One of a million parts, a ten hundred thousandth part

Milreis, mil rēs, *n* [Pg *mil*, a thousand, and *reis* pl of *real* a small denomination of money] A Portuguese coin worth about 4*s* 4½*d* Called also corruptly *Mil rea*, *Milree*

Milt, milt *n* [A Sax *milte*, Dan *milt*, Icel *miltr* G *milz*, the spleen, D *milt*, the spleen, the milt of fishes, same root as *melt*, applied to the milt of fishes from the resemblance of the word to *milk*, and from the milky appearance of the milt] The spleen of an animal, the soft roe of fishes or the spermatic organ of the males —**Milter** milt ėr *n* [D *milter*] A male fish or one having a milt

Miltonic mil ton ik, *a* Relating to *Milton* or his poetry

Milvine, mil vin, *a* [L *milvus*, a kite] Belonging to or resembling birds of the kite family

Mime, mim, *n* [L *mimus*, from Gr *mimos*, an actor a mime] A species of ancient dramatic entertainment in which gestures and mimicry predominated, an actor in such performances —**Mimesis** mi mē sis, *n* (Gr) *Rhet* imitation of the voice or gestures of another, *nat hist* same as *Mimicry* —**Mimetic**, mi met ik, *a* Apt to imitate, given to aping or mimicry, *nat hist* characterized by mimicry —**Mimetism**, mi met izm *n* Mimicry, as among certain insects —**Mimic Mimical**, mim ik mim i kal *a* [L *mimicus*, Gr *mimikos*] Imitative, inclined to imitate or ape, imitating, consisting of imitation, made in imitation (*mimic* gestures) —*n* One who imitates or mimics, one who attempts to excite laughter or derision by acting or speaking in the manner of another —*v t* —*mimicked, mimicking* To imitate or ape, especially for sport, to ridicule by imitation, to act or speak like intentionally — **Mimically**, mim i kal li, *adv* In a mimic or imitative manner — **Mimicalness**, mim i kal nes, *n* The quality of being mimical —**Mimicker**, mim ik ėr, *n* One who mimics —**Mimicry**, mim ik ri, *n* Imitation, often ludicrous imitation for sport or ridicule, *nat hist* the name given to that phenomenon which consists in certain plants and animals exhibiting a wonderful resemblance to certain other plants or animals, or to the natural objects in the midst of which they live, this resemblance serving as a means of protection

Mimmation, mi mā shon, *n* *Philol* a frequent and characteristic use of the letter *m*

Mimographer, mim-og'ra fėr, *n* [Gr *mimos*, a mime, and *graphō*, to write] A writer of mimes or farces

Mimosa, mi-mō sa, *n* [From Gr *mimos*, a mimic, from their sensitive leaves] A genus of plants, some of which are remarkable for the irritability of their leaves, hence the name *sensitive plants*

Mina, mi na, *n* Among the Greeks, a weight of 100 drachmæ, also, a piece of money valued at 100 drachmæ

Minacious, mi nā shus, *a* [L *minax, minacis*, threatening Menace] Threatening, menacing —**Minacity**, † mi-nas'i ti, *n* Disposition to threaten

Minaret, min'a-ret, *n* [Fr *minaret*, Sp *minarete*, from Ar *mendra*, a lighthouse, a minaret, from *nār*, to shine] A slender lofty turret rising by different stages or stories, surrounded by one or more projecting balconies, common in mosques in Mohammedan countries, and used for summoning the people to prayers

Minatory, min a to ri, *a* [L *minatorius*, from *minator*, a threatener, *mina*, a threat Menace] Threatening, menacing —**Minatorily**, min a to-ri-li, *adv* In a minatory manner

Mince, mins, *v t* —*minced, mincing* [A Sax *mynsian*, from *man*, small, also O Fr *mincer*, from *mince*, fine, small, root same as that of *minor minister*] To cut or chop into very small pieces (to *mince* meat), to diminish in speaking, to extenuate, to palliate (to *mince* the matter, to *mince* matters), to pronounce with affected elegance, not to utter the full sound of — *v t* To walk with short steps, to affect delicacy in manner, to speak with affected elegance — **Mince meat, Minced meat**, *n* Meat chopped small —**Mince pie, Minced-pie**, *n* A pie made with minced meat and other ingredients, baked in paste — **Mincer**, mins ėr, *n* One who minces, a detractor — **Mincing**, mins ing, *p* and *a* Speaking or walking affectedly, affectedly elegant — **Mincingly** mins ing li, *adv* With a mincing manner

Mind, mind, *n* [A Sax *mynd, gemynd*, mind, thought, intention, Dan *minde*, Icel *minni*, memory, from root *man*, to think, seen also in *mean*, to intend, L *mens, mentis* mind (whence *mental*), Gr *menos*, mind Man, Mean] The intellectual power in man, the understanding (not in one's right *mind*), cast of thought and feeling, opinion (of the same *mind*), intention, purpose, memory, remembrance (to call to *mind*, to keep in *mind*) —*To be in two minds* about a thing, to be in doubt —*v t* To attend to, to fix the thoughts on, to heed, to notice, to pay attention to, to attend with submission, to obey —**Minded**, min ded, *a* Disposed, inclined, having a mind, as in *high-minded, low minded* —**Mindedness**, min ded nes, *n* Disposition, inclination (in composition (heavenly-*mindedness*) —**Minder**, min dėr, *n* One who minds —**Mindful**, mind ful, *a* Attentive, bearing in mind, heedful — **Mindfully**, mind ful li, *adv* Attentively, heedfully —**Mindfulness**, mind ful nes, *n* Attention —**Mindless**, mind les, *a* Destitute of mind, stupid unthinking, inattentive, heedless careless with of

Mine, min, *pronominal adjective* [A Sax *min*, genit or adj corresponding to *me* — Dan and Sw *min*, Icel *minn*, Goth *meina*, D *mijn*, G *mein* *My* is a shortened form Comp *thy, thine*] My, belonging to me once regularly used before nouns beginning with a vowel, now generally used similarly to *thine, hers, ours, yours, theirs*, as equivalent to *my* followed by a noun, and serving either for a nominative or an objective

Mine, min, *n* [Fr *mine*, a mine, *miner*, to form a mine, from L *minare*, to drive, to conduct, originally to drive (animals) with *threats, from minæ*, a threat Menace] A pit or excavation in the earth, from which coal, metallic ores, or other mineral substances are taken by digging; *mine* an underground gallery or passage dug under a fortification, in which a quantity of powder or other explosive may be lodged for blowing up the works, *fig* a rich source or store of wealth or anything highly valued —*v t* —*mined, mining* To dig a mine, to burrow —*v t* To dig away the foundation from; to undermine, to sap —**Mining**, min'ing, *p* and *a* Of burrowing habits, insidious. — **Miner**, min'ėr, *n*.

One who mines, one who digs or works in a mine for metals or other minerals

Mineral, min ér-al, *n.* [Fr *minéral*, from *miner*, to mine MINE] Any ingredient in the earth's crust, an inorganic body with a definite chemical composition, and which naturally exists within the earth or at its surface —*a* Pertaining to minerals, consisting of minerals, impregnated with minerals or mineral matter (*mineral waters*) —*Mineral acids*, a name given to sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acids —*Mineral caoutchouc*, a variety of bitumen, much resembling india rubber in its softness and elasticity —*Mineral charcoal*, a fibrous variety of non bituminous mineral coal — *Mineral green*, carbonate of copper — *Mineral kingdom*, that grand division of natural objects which includes all minerals, and of which mineralogy is the science —*Mineral oil* PETROLEUM — *Mineral pitch*, a solid softish bitumen — *Mineral tar*, bitumen of a tarry consistence —*Mineral waters*, a term applied to certain waters, either naturally or artificially impregnated with gases, carbonates, sulphates, iron, &c —*Mineral wax*, ozocerite — **Mineralist**, min ér al ist, *n* One skilled in or concerned about minerals — **Mineralization**, min ér al i zā shon, *n* The act or process of mineralizing, the process of being converted into a mineral —**Mineralize**, min ér-al iz, *v t* —*mineralized*, *mineralizing* To convert into a mineral, to impregnate with mineral substance — **Mineralizer**, min ér al iz-ér, *n* A substance or agent that mineralizes —**Mineralogy**, min ér al o ji, *n* The science which treats of the properties of mineral substances, and teaches us to characterize, distinguish, and classify them according to their properties —**Mineralogical**, **Mineralogical**, min ér al o-jik, min ér al o-jik al *a* Pertaining to mineralogy — **Mineralogically**, min ér a loj i kal li, *adv* According to the principles of mineralogy — **Mineralogist**, min ér al o jist, *n* One versed in the science of minerals —**Mineralogize**, min ér al o-jiz, *v i* To collect mineralogical specimens, to study mineralogy

Minerva, mi nér va, *n* [L, from root of *mens*, mind MIND, MENTAL] One of the chief divinities of the Romans a daughter of Jupiter, in later times identified with the Greek goddess Athēnē the goddess of wisdom, of war and of the liberal arts

Minever, min e vér *n* MINIVER

Mingle, ming gl, *v t* — *mingled*, *mingling* [From A Sax *mengan*, L *miscere*, with freq term *le*, D *mengen*, *mengelen* G *mengen*, *mengeln*, Icel *menga* to mingle, G *menge* multitude, akin *among*, *mongrel*] To mix up together so as to form one whole, to blend to join in mutual intercourse or in society, to debase by mixture —*v i* To become mixed, to become united in the same whole, to join (to *mingle with* or *in* a crowd) — **Mingledly**, ming gld li, *adv* Confusedly —**Mingler**, ming gler, *n* One that mingles —**Mingle-mangle**, *n* [A reduplication of *mingle*] A medley, a hotch potch

Miniate, min i āt, *v t* [L *minio*, *minuatum*, from *minium*, red lead or vermilion.] To paint with red lead or vermillion —*a* Of the colour of minium or vermilion —**Miniature**, min i-tūr, *n* [It *miniatura*, originally a design such as drawn on the margins of old manuscripts, from *miniare*, to write with *minium* or red lead, this pigment being much used in the ornamenting of old manuscripts] A painting of very small dimensions, usually executed in water-colours, on ivory, vellum, &c, any thing represented on a greatly reduced scale, a small scale (shown in *miniature*) —*a* On a small scale —**Miniaturist**, min i tūr ist, *n* One who paints miniatures

Minify, min i fi, *v t* [L *minus*, less, and *facio*, to make] To make little or less opposite of magnify, to lessen, to diminish, to slight, to depreciate

Minikin, min i kin, *n.* [O D *minneken*, *darling*, from *minne*, love, akin *minion*] A darling, a favourite —*a* Small, diminutive.

Minim, min im, *n.* [Fr *minime*, L *minimus*, least, superlative corresponding to *minor*, small MINOR] A note in music, equal in time to half a semibreve or two crotchets, the smallest liquid measure, generally regarded as about equal to one drop, the fluid drachm being divided into sixty minims —**Minimum**, min i mum, *n* [L] The smallest amount or degree, least quantity assignable in a given case opposed to *maximum* — **Minimize**, min i m z, *v t* To reduce to a minimum, or the smallest possible proportion or part

Minion, min yon, *n* [Fr *mignon*, a darling, from O G *minne*, love, originally remembrance, akin *mind*] A darling, an unworthy favourite, a servile dependant one who is the creature of another, a small kind of printing type —**Mionionette**, min yon-et, *n* A small fancy type

Minish, min ish, *v t* [O Fr *menuser*, *menuiser*, to diminish, from L L *minutiare*, from L *minutus*, minute Hence *diminish* MINUTE] To lessen, to diminish

Minister, min is-ter, *n* [L *minister*, from stem of *minor*, *minus*, less, as *magister*, master, from stem of *magnus*, great MINOR] One who acts under the authority of another, a servant, an attendant, one to whom a sovereign intrusts the direction of affairs of state, one engaged in the administration of government, an ambassador, the pastor of a church —*v t* To give to supply —*v i* To act as a minister or attendant, to perform service, to afford supplies, to give things needful, to supply the means of relief, to furnish (to *minister to* one's necessities) —**Ministerial**, min is tē ri al *a* Pertaining to ministry or the performance of service, pertaining to a ministry or to ministers of state, pertaining to ministers of the gospel — **Ministerialist** min is-tē ri al ist *n* *Politics*, a supporter of the ministry in office — **Ministerially**, min is tē ri al li *adv* In a ministerial manner or character — **Minister ing**, min is ter ing, *p* and *a* Attending and serving as a subordinate agent —**Ministrant** min is trant *a* [L *ministrans* *ministrantis*] Performing service, acting as minister or attendant, attendant on service —**Ministration** min is trā shon *n* [L *ministratio*] The act of ministering or performing service, service or attendance given, ecclesiastical function —**Ministrative** min is-tra tiv, *a* Affording service, assisting —**Ministry** min is tri *n* [L *ministerium*] The act of ministering service, aid, instrumentality, the office or functions of a minister of the gospel, the body of ministers of state or the chief officials of the executive government, the duration of the office of a minister, civil or ecclesiastical

Minium, min i um, *n* [L Hence *miniature*] Red oxide of lead, red lead

Miniver, min i ver *n* [O Fr *menuvair*, *menuvair*, a grayish fur—*menu* (L *minutus*) small and *vair* fur] The fur of the Siberian squirrel, a fine white fur

Mink mingk *n* An American and European quadruped, allied to the polecat and weasel, yielding a fur of some value

Minnesinger min ne sing er, *n* [O G *minne* love (MINION) and *singer*, a singer] One of a class of German lyric poets of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries so called from love being their chief theme

Minnow, min ō, *n* [A Sax *myne*, a minnow, from root *min*, small MINOR] A very small British fish inhabiting fresh water streams

Minor, mi nor, *a* [L *minor*, smaller (without a positive), from a root *min*, small, seen also in A Sax *mīn*, small, Dan Sw *mindre*, Icel *minni*, G *minder*, less, Ir and Gael *mīn*, small, fine Akin *minute*, *minister*, *munish*, &c] Lesser, smaller used relatively, and opposed to *major*, absolutely small, petty, *music*, less by a lesser semitone, as applied to an interval, having a tone and semitone between the key-note and its third applied to a scale —*Minor term*, *logic*, the subject of the conclusion of a categorical syllogism —*Minor premiss*, that which contains the minor term — *n.* A person of either sex under full age (not yet twenty-one years), one under the authority of his parents or guardians, *logic*, the minor term or premiss, *music*, the minor key — **Minorite**, mi nor-it, *n* A Franciscan friar —**Minority**, mi nor i-ti, *n* [Fr *minorité*] The state of being a minor or not come of age, the period or interval before one is of full age, generally the period from birth until twenty one years of age, the smaller number out of a whole divided into two opposed to *majority*

Minster, min ster, *n* [A Sax *mynster*, (like G *munster*, D *monster*), from L *monasterium*, a monastery MONASTERY] Originally, a monastery, afterwards, the church of a monastery, latterly, a cathedral church

Minstrel, min strel, *n* [O Fr *menestrel*, from L L *ministerellus*, a harper one who ministered to the amusement of the rich by music or jesting a dim from L *minister* a servant] A singer or musical performer, in the middle ages one of a class of men who subsisted by the arts of poetry and music, and sang to the harp or other instrument verses composed by themselves or others —**Minstrelsy** min strel si *n* The art or occupation of minstrels, music, song especially song accompanied by instruments, a body of songs or ballads

Mint mint, *n* [A Sax *mynet*, from L *moneta* the mint money from *Moneta*, a surname of *Juno* in whose temple at Rome money was coined, from *moneo*, to remind (whence *monition* *monitor*)] The place where money is coined by public authority, a great supply or source from which money is drawn on (a *mint* of reasons) —*v t* To coin to make and stamp into money, to invent, to fabricate —**Mintage**, mint āj, *n* That which is coined or stamped, the duty paid for coining — **Minter** mint ér, *n* A coiner —**Mint mark** *n* A private mark put upon coins by those that coin them for the purpose of identification

Mint mint, *n* [A Sax *minte*, from L *mentha* Gr *mintha*, *minthē* mint] The name of several herbaceous aromatic plants which partake largely of the tonic properties found in all labiate plants *Spearmint* and *peppermint* are the popular names of two well known species —**Mint-julep** *a* A drink made of brandy, or other spirit, sugar and pounded ice, with an infusion of mint [American]—**Mint sauce** *n* Mint chopped up with vinegar and sugar used as a sauce for lamb

Minuend min ū-end, *n* [L *minuendus* to be lessened *minuo* to lessen MINOR] *Arith* the number from which another number is to be subtracted

Minuet, min ū et *n* [Fr *menuet* from *menu* small from L *minutus* minute—on account of the small steps of the dance] A slow graceful dance and the tune or air for it

Minus mi nus *a* [Neut of L *minor* less MINOR] Less, *alg* applied to the negative or subtractive sign — which when placed between two quantities signifies that the latter is to be taken from the former —**Minuscule** mi nus kūl *n* [L *minusculus* small, minute] A small sort of letter used in MSS in the middle ages

Minute, mi nūt *a* [L *minutus* pp of *minuo* to lessen from root *min* small MINOR] Very small, characterized by attention to small things or details, precise, attentive to the smallest particulars — **Minutely**, mi nūt li *adv* With minuteness, exactly, nicely — **Minuteness**, mi nūt nes *n* Extreme smallness, critical exactness

Minute, min it, *n* [Fr *minute*, from L *minuta*, a minute portion MINUTE, *a*] A small portion of time, strictly the sixtieth part of an hour, sixty seconds, *geom* the sixtieth part of a degree of a circle, *arch* the sixtieth part of the diameter of a column at the base, a short sketch of any agreement or other subject taken in writing, a note to preserve the memory of anything —*v t* —*minuted* *minuting* To set down in a short sketch or note —**Minutely**, min it-li, *adv* Every minute, with very little time intervening —**Minute-book**, *n* A book in which minutes are recorded —**Minute-glass**, *n* A glass, the sand of which measures a minute —**Min-**

ute-gun, *n.* A gun discharged at intervals of a minute as a signal from a vessel in distress —**Minute-hand**, *n* The hand that points to the minutes on a clock or watch

Minutia, mi nū'shi ă, *n*, generally in pl **Minutiæ**, mi nū'shi ē [L, from *minutus*, small MINUTE, *a*] Small, minor, or unimportant particulars or details —**Minutiose**, mi nū'shi ōs, *a* Dealing with mi nutiæ

Minx, mingks, *n* [Perhaps a sort of abbrev form of *minikin*] A pert, wanton girl, a hussy, a she puppy

Miocene, mī'ō sēn, *a* [Gr *meiōn*, less, and *kainos*, recent] *Geol* the name given to the middle subdivision of the tertiary strata, being applied to those strata which overlie the eocene and are below the *plio cene* Spelled also *Meiocene* —*n* *Geol* the miocene strata

Miostemonous, mī ō stem on us, *a* *Bot* *Meiostemonous*

Miracle, mir a kl, *n* [Fr *miracle* from L *miraculum*, something wonderful, from *miror*, to wonder, akin *marvel*, *mirror*, *mirage*, *admire*, &c] A wonder or wonderful thing, something that excites astonishment, a sensible deviation from the known laws of nature, held to be wrought by a supernatural being, a supernatural event —*Io a miracle*, wonderfully, astonishingly —**Miracle play**, *n* Formerly a dramatic representation exhibiting the lives of the saints or other sacred subjects —**Miraculous** mi rak ū lus, *a* Of the nature of a miracle, effected by the direct agency of almighty power, exceedingly surprising or wonderful —**Miraculously**, mi rak ū lus li, *adv* In a miraculous manner, by miracle, supernaturally, wonderfully —**Miraculousness**, mi rak ū lus nes, *n*

Mirage, mi räzh' *n* [Fr, from *mirer*, to look, *se mirer* to be reflected MIRACLE MIRROR] The name given to a natural optical illusion consisting in an apparent elevation or approximation of coasts, mountains, ships, &c accompanied by inverted images, in deserts often causing a plain to assume the appearance of a lake

Mire mir, *n* [Same as Icel *myrr myri*, Sw *myra* N *myre*, a swamp fen, same root as *moor*, *marsh*] Wet, clayey soil, mud —*v t* —*mired mi ring* To fix or sink in mire (as a carriage), to soil or daub with mud —*v i* To sink in mud, so as to be unable to advance —**Miriness**, mī ri nes *n* The state of being miry —**Miry**, mī ri, *a* Full of or covered with mire or mud

Mirific, **Mirifical** mi rif ik, mi rif i kal, *a* [L *mirificus—mirus*, wonderful, and *facio*, to do MIRACLE] Wonder working, wonderful

Mirror, mir ėr, *n* [Fr *miroir*, a mirror, from *mirer* to look at, from L *miror* to admire MIRACLE] A looking glass, any polished substance that forms images by the reflection of rays of light, a pattern, an exemplar —*v t* To furnish with mirrors, to reflect as in a mirror

Mirth, mėrth *n* [A Sax *myrgth*, *myrhth*, &c from *myrg merg*, merry MERRY] The feeling of being merry, merriment, noisy gaiety, glee, hilarity —**Mirthful**, mėrth ful, *a* Merry, jovial, causing or provoking mirth —**Mirthfully**, mėrth ful li *adv* In a mirthful manner —**Mirthfulness**, mėrth ful nes *n* Mirth, merriment —**Mirthless**, mėrth les, *a* Without mirth, joyless

Mirza, mėr'za, *n* [Persian, for *emirzadeh*, son of the prince—*emir*, prince, and *zadeh*, son] A common title of honour in Persia

Misacceptation, mis ak sep tā shon, *n.* Act of understanding in a wrong sense

Misadventure, mis ad ven tūr, *n* A mischance, ill luck, an unlucky accident

Misadvertence, mis ad vėr tens, *n* Want of proper care, heed, or attention, inadvertence

Misadvise, mis ad vīz', *v t* To give bad advice to —**Misadvised**, mis ad vīzd', *a* Ill advised, ill-directed,

Misalliance, mis-al li ans, *n* Any improper alliance or association, specifically, an improper connection by marriage **Misalliance** —**Misallied**, mis-al-lid', *a* Improperly allied or connected

Misanthrope **Misanthropist**, mis'an thrōp, mis-an thrōp ist, *n* [Gr *misanthrōpos—miseō*, to hate, and *anthrōpos*, man] A hater of mankind —**Misanthropic**, **Misanthropical**, mis an-throp ik, mis an-throp'i kal, *a* Pertaining to a misanthrope, hating mankind — **Misanthropy**, mis-an throp-pi, *n* Hatred or dislike to mankind

Misapply, mis ap pli', *v t* To apply to a wrong purpose —**Misapplication**, mis ap pli kā' shon, *n* The act of misapplying

Misappreciate, mis ap prē shi āt, *v t.* Not properly or fully to appreciate — **Misappreciation**, mis ap prē shi ā shon, *n* Defective appreciation

Misapprehend mis ap prē hend, *v t* To misunderstand, to take in a wrong sense —**Misapprehension**, mis-ap prē hen shon *n* A mistaking, wrong apprehension of one's meaning or of a fact

Misappropriate, mis-ap prō pri āt, *v t* To appropriate wrongly, to put to a wrong purpose —**Misappropriation**, mis ap prō pri ā shon *n* Wrong appropriation

Misarrange, mis a rānj', *v t* To arrange in a wrong order —**Misarrangement** mis-a rānj ment, *n* Disorderly arrangement

Misbecome mis bē kum', *v t* —pret *misbecame* ppr *misbecoming* pp *misbecome* or *misbecomed* Not to become, to suit ill, not to befit —**Misbecoming** mis bē kum ing, *p* and *a* Unbecoming, unseemly —**Misbecomingly**, mis bē kum ing li, *adv* In an unbecoming manner

Misbegot, **Misbegotten**, mis bē got' mis bē got n, *p* and *a* Unlawfully or irregularly begotten used also as a general epithet of opprobrium

Misbehave mis bē hāv', *v i* To behave ill, to conduct one's self improperly often used with the reflexive pronouns —**Misbehaved** mis bē hāvd', *a* Guilty of ill behaviour, ill bred, rude **Misbehaviour**, mis bē hāv'yėr, *n* Improper, rude, or uncivil behaviour

Misbelief, mis bē lēf', *n* Erroneous belief, false religion, unbelief —**Misbeliever**, mis bē lē vėr *n* One who holds a false religion —**Misbelieving**, mis bē-lē ving, *a* Believing erroneously, irreligious

Miscalculate, mis kal kū lāt, *v t* To calculate erroneously to make a wrong guess or estimate of —**Miscalculation**, mis kal kū lā shon, *n* Erroneous calculation or estimate

Miscall mis kal', *v t* To call by a wrong name, to name improperly, to give a bad name or character to

Miscarriage, mis kar'i j *n* Unfortunate issue or result of an undertaking, failure, non success, *med* abortion —**Miscarry**, mis kar'i, *v i* To fail to reach its destination, as a letter, to fail of the intended effect, not to succeed (the project, scheme, design &c, *miscarried*), to bring forth young before the proper time

Miscegenation, mis sē je nā shon, *n* [L *misceo*, to mix, and *genus* a race] Mixture or amalgamation of races

Miscellaneous, mis sel lā nē us, *a* [L *miscellaneus*, from *misceo* to mix MEDDLE] Consisting of several kinds or things mingled, diversified, promiscuous, producing written compositions of various sorts (*a miscellaneous* writer) —**Miscellaneously** mis sel lā nē us li, *adv* In a miscellaneous manner —**Miscellaneousness**, mis sel lā nē us nes, *n* —**Miscellanist**, **Miscellanarian**, mis sel la nist, mis sel a nā ri an *n* A writer of miscellanies — **Miscellany**, mis sel la-ni, *n* [Fr *miscellanée*] A mixture of various kinds, a collection of written compositions on various subjects, a collection of various kinds of compositions, treatises, or extracts

Mischance, mis chans, *n* Ill luck, misfortune, mishap, misadventure

Mischief, mis chif, *n* [O Fr *meschef*, *meschef*, mischief, from Fr *mes*, Sp and Pg *menos*=L *minus*, less, and *chef*=L *caput*, the head MINOR, CHIEF] Harm, hurt, injury, damage, evil, whether intended or not, source of vexation, trouble, or annoyance, troublesome or annoying conduct, conduct causing injury, wrong done —**Mischief-maker**, *n.* One who makes mischief, one who excites or instigates quarrels or enmity —**Mischief-making**, *a* Causing harm, exciting enmity or quarrels.—**Mischievous**, mis'chi-vus, *a* Harmful, injurious, fond of mischief, annoying or troublesome in conduct —**Mischievously**, mis'chi-vus-li, *adv* In a mischievous manner — **Mischievousness**, mis'chi-vus-nes, *n* The quality of being mischievous

Miscible, mis i-bl, *a* [Fr *miscible*, from L *misceo*, to mix MEDDLE] Capable of being mixed —**Miscibility**, mis i-bul'i-ti, *n* State of being miscible

Misconceive, mis kon sēv', *v t* or *i.* To receive a false notion or opinion of anything; to misjudge, to have an erroneous understanding of anything —**Misconceiver**, mis-kon-sē vėr, *n* One who misconceives — **Misconception**, mis-kon-sep shon, *n.* Erroneous conception, false opinion, wrong notion or understanding of a thing,

Misconduct, mis kon dukt, *n* Wrong or bad conduct, misbehaviour —*v t* (mis-kon dukt) To conduct amiss, *refl* to misbehave

Misconstrue, mis kon strō, *v t* To construe or interpret erroneously, to take in a wrong sense, to misjudge, to misunderstand — **Misconstruer**, mis kon strō-ėr, *n* One who misconstrues —**Misconstruction**, mis kon struk shon, *n* The act of misconstruing

Miscount, mis kount, *v t* To count erroneously, to misjudge —*v i* To make a wrong reckoning —*n* An erroneous counting or numbering

Miscreant, mis krē ant, *n* [O Fr *mescreant—mes* prefix, from L *minus*, less and *creant*, believing, from L *credo* to believe MINOR, CREED] An infidel, or one who embraces a false faith; a vile wretch, a scoundrel, a detestable villain

Miscredit mis-kred it, *v t* To give no credit or belief to, to disbelieve [*Carl*]

Miscate mis-dāt', *v t* To date erroneously

Miscard mis-dėl', *n* *Card playing*, a wrong deal, a deal in which each player does not receive his proper cards —*v t* or *i* To divide cards wrongly or unfairly

Misdeed, mis dēd', *n* An evil deed a wicked action

Misdeem, mis dēm', *v t* To judge erroneously, to misjudge, to mistake in judging

Misdemean, mis-dē mēn', *v t* To behave ill used *refl* — **Misdemeanant**, mis-dē-mē nant, *n* One who commits a misdemeanour —**Misdemeanour** mis-dē-mē nėr, *n* Ill behaviour, evil conduct, a fault or transgression, *law*, an offence of a less atrocious nature than a crime

Misdirect, mis-di rekt', *v t* To give a wrong direction to, to direct into a wrong course, to direct to a wrong person or place — **Misdirection**, mis di rek shon, *n* A wrong direction

Misdo, mis dō', *v t* or *i* To do wrong, to do amiss, to commit a crime or fault — **Misdoer**, mis-dō ėr, *n* One who does wrong, one who commits a fault or crime —**Misdoing**, mis dō ing, *n* A wrong done; a fault or crime, an offence

Misdoubt, mis dout', *n* Suspicion of crime or danger —*v t* To suspect of deceit or danger

Misemploy, mis em ploi', *v t* To employ to no purpose, or to a bad purpose —**Misemployment**, mis-em-ploi ment, *n.* The act of misemploying

Miser, mi zėr, *n* [L *miser*, wretched, akin to *maestus*, sorrowful, and Gr *maios*, hatred] One wretched or afflicted (*Shak*); a sordid wretch, a niggard, one who in wealth makes himself miserable by the fear of poverty — **Miserly**, mī'zėr-li, *a* Like a miser in habits, pertaining to a miser, penurious, sordid, niggardly

Miserable miz'ėr a-bl, *a* [Fr *misérable*, L *miserabilis*, from *miser*, wretched MISER.] Very unhappy, suffering misery; wretched, filled with misery, abounding in misery, causing misery; very poor or mean, worthless; despicable —**Miserableness**, miz'ėr-a bl nes, *n.* The state or quality of being miserable —**Miserably**, miz'ėr-a-bli, *adv* In a miserable manner — **Miserere**, miz-e-rē'rē, *n.* The name given to the 50th Psalm in the Vulgate, corre-

sponding to the 51st Psalm in the English version, beginning 'Miserere mei, Domine' ('Pity me, O Lord'), a piece of music composed to this psalm —**Misery**, *mis'er i*, *n* [L *miseria*, from *miser*, wretched] Great unhappiness, extreme distress, wretchedness, calamity, misfortune, cause of misery

Misfeasance, mis fē'zans, *n.* [Fr *mes*, wrong (L *minus*), and *faisance*, from *faire*, to do] *Law*, a trespass, a wrong done

Misfit, mis fit, *n.* A wrong or bad fit, a bad match —*v t* To make (a garment &c) of a wrong size, to supply with something that does not fit, or is not suitable

Misform, mis form', *v t* To make of an ill form —**Misformation**, mis-for-mā shon, *n* An irregularity of formation

Misfortune, mis-for'tūn, *n* Ill fortune, ill luck, calamity, some accident that prejudicially affects one's condition in life

Misgive, mis-giv', *v t* To fill with doubt, to deprive of confidence, to fail usually with 'heart' or 'mind,' &c, as subject, and a pronoun as object —**Misgiving** mis-giv'ing, *n.* A failing of confidence, doubt, distrust

Misgovern, mis-guv'ern, *v t* To govern ill, to administer unfaithfully — **Misgovernment**, mis guv'ern ment, *n* The act of misgoverning, bad administration or management of public or private affairs, irregularity in conduct

Misguide, mis gid *v t* To lead or guide into error, to direct ill, to direct to a wrong purpose or end —**Misguidance**, mis gi'dans *n* Wrong direction, guidance into error —**Misguided**, mis gi'ded *p* and *a* Led astray by evil counsel or wrong direction — **Misguidingly**, mis gi'ding li, *adv* In such a way as to mislead

Mishap, mis hap', *n* Mischance, evil accident, ill luck, misfortune

Misincline, mis in klin' *v t* To cause to incline wrongly, to give a bad direction or inclination to

Misinform, mis in form', *v t* To give erroneous information to, to communicate an incorrect account of facts to —**Misinformation**, mis in for mā'shon, *n* Wrong information

Misinterpret, mis-in tėr'pret, *v t* To interpret erroneously, to understand or explain in a wrong sense — **Misinterpretation** mis in tėr'pre tā'shon, *n* The act of interpreting erroneously — **Misinterpreter**, mis in tėr'pre tėr, *n* One who interprets erroneously

Misjudge, mis juj' *v t* To mistake in judging of, to judge erroneously —*v i* To err in judgment, to form false opinions or notions — **Misjudgment**, mis juj'ment, *n* A wrong or unjust determination

Mislay, mis lā' *v t* To lay in a wrong place, to lay wrongly, to lay in a place not recollected

Misle, mis'l, *v i* [Mizzle] To rain in very fine drops, to mizzle —*n* A drizzle

Mislead mis-lēd', *v t* To lead astray, to guide into error, to deceive — **Misleader**, mis-lē'dėr, *n* One who misleads — **Misleading**, mis-lēd'ing, *p* and *a* Leading astray, leading into error, causing mistake

Mistletoe, miz'l tō, *n* Mistletoe

Mislike, mis-lik', *v t* To dislike, to disapprove, to have aversion to

Mismanage, mis-man'āj, *v t* To manage ill, to administer improperly —**Mismanagement**, mis-man āj-ment, *n* Ill or improper management

Mismate, mis-māt', *v t* To mate or match amiss or unsuitably [*Tenn*]

Mismeasure, mis mezh'ūr, *v t* To measure incorrectly, to form a wrong estimate of —**Mismeasurement**, mis-mezh'ūr-ment, *n* Wrong measurement

Misname, mis-nām', *v t* To call by the wrong name

Mismomer, mis nō'mėr, *n* [Prefix *mis*, from Fr prefix *mes*, wrong (L *minus*, less), and *nommer*, to name, *nom*, L *nomen*, a name] A mistaken or inapplicable name or designation; a misapplied term

Misogamist, mi-sog'am ist, *n* [Gr *miseō*, to hate, and *gamos*, marriage] A hater of marriage. — **Misogamy**, mi-sog'a-mi, *n* Hatred of marriage

Misogynist, mi-soj'i-nist, *n* [Gr *miseō*, to hate, and *gyne*, woman] A woman-hater —**Misogyny**, mi-soj'i-ni, *n* Hatred of the female sex

Misotheism, mi-soth ē-izm, *n* [Gr *miseo*, hatred, and *theos*, god] Hatred of God

Mispersuade, mis-pėr-swād', *v t* To persuade amiss, or to lead to a wrong notion

Mispickel, mis pik-el, *n* [G] Arsenical pyrites, an ore of arsenic, containing this metal in combination with iron

Misplace, mis plās', *v t* To put in a wrong place, to set on an improper object —**Misplacement**, mis plās ment, *n* The act of misplacing or putting in the wrong place

Misprint, mis-print', *v t* To mistake in printing, to print wrong —*n* A mistake in printing, a deviation from the copy

Misprision mis-prizh on, *n* [From Fr prefix *mes* (= L *minus*, less), and L *prehensio*, a taking, from *prehendo*, to take] Mistake, misconception, *law*, any high offence under the degree of capital, but nearly bordering thereon — *Misprision of treason*, a bare knowledge and concealment of treason, without assenting to it

Misprize **Misprise** mis priz', *v t* [O Fr *mespriser* (Fr *mépriser*), to despise—prefix *mes*, *mis*—L *minus*, less, and *prise* = L *pretiare*, to prize, from *pretium*, price Price] To slight or undervalue

Mispronounce, mis prō nouns', *v t* or *i* To pronounce erroneously — **Mispronunciation**, mis prō-nun si-ā'shon *n* A wrong or improper pronunciation

Misproportion, mis prō por'shon, *v t* To err in proportioning one thing to another, to join without due proportion

Misquote mis kwōt', *v t* or *i* To quote erroneously, to cite incorrectly —**Misquotation** mis kwō tā'shon *n* An erroneous quotation, the act of quoting wrong

Misrate mis-rāt' *v t* To rate erroneously, to estimate falsely

Misread, mis-rēd', *v t* To read amiss, to mistake the sense of

Misreckon, mis rek'n, *v t* To reckon or compute wrong

Misreport, mis rē pōrt' *v t* To report erroneously, to give an incorrect account of —*n* An erroneous report, a false or incorrect account given

Misrepresent mis-rep rē zent' *v t* To represent falsely or incorrectly, to give a false or erroneous representation of — **Misrepresentation**, mis rep rē zen tā'shon, *n* The act of misrepresenting a false or incorrect representation — **Misrepresentative**, mis rep rē zen ta tiv *a* Tending to misrepresent — **Misrepresenter**, mis rep rē zen tėr, *n* One who misrepresents

Misrule mis rōl', *n* Bad rule, disorder, confusion —*v t* To rule amiss, to govern badly or oppressively

Miss, mis *n* [Contr from *mistress*] An unmarried female, a young unmarried lady, a girl, a title or address prefixed to the name of an unmarried female, a kept mistress, a concubine —**Missish** mis ish, *a* Like a miss, prim, affected — **Missishness** mis ish nes, *n*

Miss, mis, *v t* [A Sax *missan*, to miss = D and G *missen*, Icel *missa*, Dan *miste*, to miss, closely akin to Teut prefix *mis*, same root as A Sax *mithan*, to conceal, avoid, G *meiden*, to avoid] To fail in hitting, reaching, obtaining, finding seeing, and the like, to discover the absence of, to feel or perceive the want of, to mourn the loss of, to omit, to let slip, to pass over —*To miss fire*, to fail to go off or explode from dampness or other cause (said of a gun) —*To miss stays* (*naut*) Under Stay —*v i* To fail to hit or strike what is aimed at —*n* A failure to hit, reach, obtain, &c, loss, want —**Missing**, mis'ing, *a* Absent from the place where it was expected to be found, not to be found, wanting, lost

Missal, mis al, *n* [L L *missale*, *liber missalis*, from *missa*, the mass Mass] The Roman Catholic mass-book or book containing the office of the mass

Missel, **Missel-thrush**, mis'el, *n* [From its feeding on the *mistletoe*, comp G *mistel drossel*, mistletoe-thrush] A common British thrush rather larger than the common thrush

Misseltoe, mis'el tō, *n* The mistletoe

Missend, **mis-send'**, *v t* To send amiss or incorrectly

Misshape, **mis-shāp'**, *v t* To shape ill, to give an ill form to, to deform —**Misshapen**, mis-shā pn, *a* Ill formed, deformed, malformed, distorted — **Misshapenness**, mis-shā pn nes, *n* The state of being misshapen, deformity

Missile, mis'il, *a* [L *missilis*, from *mitto*, *missum*, to send, to throw Mission] Capable of being thrown or projected from the hand or from any instrument or engine —*n* A weapon or projectile thrown or to be thrown with a hostile intention, as a lance, an arrow, a bullet

Mission, mish on, *n* [L *missio*, a sending, from *mitto*, *missum* to send, which enters into a great many English words, as *admit*, *commit*, *permit*, *remit*, *dismiss*, *remiss promise message*, *mess*, &c] A sending or delegating, duty on which one is sent, a commission, an errand, persons sent by authority to perform any service, particularly persons sent on some political business or to propagate religion, a station of missionaries, the persons connected with such a station — **Missionary**, mish on ar i, *n* One who is sent upon a religious mission, one who is sent to propagate religion —*a* Pertaining to missions

Missish, **Missishness** Under Miss (lady)

Missive, mis iv, *n* [Fr *missive* a letter, from L *missus*, sent Mission] That which is sent, a message, a letter sent — *a* Sent or proceeding from some authoritative or official source, intended to be thrown hurled or ejected, missile

Misspell, mis spel' *v t* To spell wrong — **Misspelling**, mis spel ing *n* A wrong spelling, false orthography

Misspend mis spend', *v t* To spend amiss, to no purpose or to a bad one, to waste — **Misspender**, mis spen dėr *n* One who misspends —**Misspent**, mis spent', *p* Ill spent, wasted

Misstate, mis stāt' *v t* To state wrongly, to make an erroneous statement of — **Misstatement** mis stāt ment *n* The act of misstating, a wrong statement

Mist, mist, *n* [A Sax *mist* gloom cloud = L G D and Sw *mist*, Icel *musti* mist, akin G *must* dung, from root seen in Skr *muh* to sprinkle] Visible watery vapour suspended in the atmosphere at or near the surface of the earth, aqueous vapour falling in numerous but separately almost imperceptible drops, cloudy matter, something which dims or darkens and obscures or intercepts vision *v t* To cover with mist, to cloud [*Shak*] *v i* To be misty or drizzling — **Mistily** mis ti li *adv* In a misty manner, vaguely, obscurely — **Mistiness**, mis ti nes *n* The state of being misty — **Misty** mis ti, *a* Accompanied or characterized by mist, overspread with mist dim, *fig* obscure, not perspicuous

Mistake, mis tāk', *v t* pret *mistook*, pp *mistaken*, ppr *mistaking* To take in error, to select wrongly, to conceive or understand erroneously, to regard otherwise than as the facts warrant, to misjudge, to take for a certain other person or thing, to regard as one when really another —*v i* To be under a misapprehension or misconception to be in error —*To be mistaken* to be misunderstood or misapprehended, to make or have made a mistake to be in error —*n* An error in opinion or judgment, misapprehension, misunderstanding, a slip, a fault, a wrong act done unintentionally — **Mistakable** mis tāk a bl, *a* Capable of being mistaken or misconceived —**Mistaken**, mis tā kn, *p* and *a* Erroneous, incorrect, having made or labouring under a mistake wrong —**Mistakenly**, mis tā'kn li, *adv* By mistake —**Mistaker**, mis-tāk ėr, *n* One who mistakes

Misteach, mis tēch', *v t* To teach wrongly, to instruct erroneously —**Mistaught**, mis tat', *pp* Wrongly taught or instructed

Mister, mis tėr, *n* Master

Mistime, mis-tim, *v t* To time wrongly, not to adapt to the time

Mistitle, mis ti tl, *v t* To call by a wrong title or name

Mistletoe, miz l tō, *n* [A Sax *misteltān*, Icel *mistel teinn*, *tān*, *teinn* (D and Dan

teen, Goth *tains*), meaning a twig or sprout, meaning of *mistel* doubtful] A European evergreen plant growing parasitically on various trees, with oblong, entire leaves, small yellowish green flowers, and in winter small white berries

Mistral, mis'tral, *n* [Fr from L *magistralis*, lit the master wind] A violent cold north west wind experienced in Southern France, especially in winter, and forming a great scourge

Mistranslate, mis-trans-lāt', *v t* To translate erroneously —**Mistranslation**, mis-trans-lā'shon, *n* An erroneous translation or version

Mistreat, mis-trēt', *v t* To treat amiss, to maltreat —**Mistreatment**, mis-trēt'ment, *n* Wrong treatment, abuse

Mistress, mis'tres, *n* [O Fr *maistresse* (Fr *maitresse*), fem corresponding to *maistre*, L *magister*, a master MASTER] The female appellation corresponding to *master*, a woman who is chief or head in a certain sphere, a woman who has authority, command, ownership, &c , the female head of some establishment, as a family, school, &c , a female who is well skilled in anything, or has mastered it, a female sweetheart, a woman filling the place but without the rights of a wife, a concubine, a title of address or term of courtesy pretty nearly equivalent to *madam* now applied only to married or matronly women and written in the abbreviated form *Mrs*, which is pronounced mis'is, and used before personal names

Mistrust mis-trust', *n* Want of confidence in trust, suspicion —*v t* To suspect, to doubt, to regard with jealousy or suspicion — **Mistrustful**, mis-trust'ful *a* Suspicious, doubting, wanting confidence —**Mistrustfully**, mis-trust'ful-li, *adv* In a mistrustful manner —**Mistrustfulness**, mis-trust'ful-nes *n* The state or quality of being mistrustful —**Mistrustingly**, mis-trust'ing-li, *adv* With distrust or suspicion

Misty Under MIST

Misunderstand mis-un-der-stand', *v t* To misconceive, to mistake, to take in a wrong sense —**Misunderstanding**, mis-un-der-stand'ing *n* Misconception, mistake of meaning, error disagreement, dissension

Misuse, mis-ūz', *v t* To treat or use improperly, to use to a bad purpose, to abuse, to maltreat —*n* (mis-ūs) Improper use, employment in a wrong way or to a bad purpose, abuse, ill treatment — **Misusage**, mis-ū'zāj, *n* Ill usage, abuse — **Misuser**, mis-ū'zer, *n* One who misuses

Mite mit *n* [A Sax *mite* = D *myt*, L G *mite* Dan *mide*, G *miete*—mite, from root seen in Icel *meita* Goth *maita*, to cut] A name common to numerous small, in some cases microscopic animals, of the class Arachnida (those *mite*, sugar *mite*, itch *mite* &c) —**Mity**, mi'ti, *a* Abounding with mites

Mite, mit, *n* [D *mijt* a small coin, perhaps lit something cut small, the origin being same as *mat*, a small insect] A small coin formerly current equal to about one third of a farthing, anything proverbially very small, a very little particle or quantity

Mithridate, mith'ri-dāt, *n* [From *Mithridates* king of Pontus, who was celebrated for his knowledge of poisons and antidotes] An antidote against poison

Mitigate, mit'i-gāt, *v t* —*mitigated*, *mitigating* [L *mitigo*, *mitigatum*, to mitigate, from *mitis*, mild] To alleviate or render less painful, rigorous, intense or severe, to assuage, lessen, abate, moderate —**Mitigable**, mit'i-ga-bl *a* Capable of being mitigated —**Mitigant**, mit'i-gant, *a* Mitigating, softening, lenitive, soothing, alleviating — **Mitigation**, mit-i-gā'shon, *n* The act of mitigating, alleviation, abatement, diminution — **Mitigative**, mit'i-gā-tiv, *a* Lenitive, tending to alleviate —**Mitigator**, mit'i-gā-tėr, *n* One who or that which mitigates — **Mitigatory**, mit'i-gā-to-ri, *a* Tending to mitigate; softening

Mitrailleuse, **Mitrailleur**, mē-trā-yėz, mē-trā-yėr, *n* A breach-loading machine-gun used in the French army, having a number of barrels that can be loaded and discharged together

Mitre, mi'tėr, *n* [Fr *mitre*, L *mitra*, from Gr *mitra*, headband, turban] The headdress anciently worn by the inhabitants of Asia Minor, a sort of cap pointed and cleft at the top worn on the head by bishops and archbishops (including the pope), cardinals, and in some instances by abbots, upon solemn occasions, as also by a Jewish high priest —*v t* —*mitred*, *mitring* To adorn with a mitre, to raise to a rank which entitles to a mitre, to unite or join by a mitre joint —**Mitral**, mi'tral, *a* Pertaining to a mitre, resembling a mitre —**Mitred**, mi'tėrd, *p* and *a* Wearing a mitre, entitled to wear a mitre — *Mitred abbot*, an abbot having episcopal authority within his own precincts, *carp* and *masonry*, cut or joined at an angle of 45° —**Mitre joint**, *n* *Carp* and *masonry*, a joint connecting two pieces of wood, stone, &c , at right angles, the line of the joint making an acute angle, or an angle of 45° with both pieces —**Mitre shell**, *n* A mollusc abounding in the seas of hot climates — **Mitre sill**, *n* A clap sill —**Mitre wheel**, *n* One of a pair of bevel wheels of equal diameter, working into each other with axes at right angles — **Mitriform**, mi'tri-form, *a* Resembling a mitre

Mitten, mit'n, *n* [Fr *mitaine*, from G *mitte*, the middle, O H G *mittamo*, half, the mitten being a kind of half or half divided glove (akin *mid*)] A covering for the hand, generally of worsted, differing from a glove in not having a separate cover for each finger, the thumb only being separate —*To handle without mittens*, to treat roughly —**Mitt** mit, *n* [Abbrev of *mitten*] A mitten, also, a covering for the hand and wrist only, and not for the fingers

Mittimus, mit'i-mus, *n* [L *we send*] *Law*, a warrant of commitment to prison, a writ for removing records from one court to another

Mix, miks, *v t* [A Sax *miscan*, which by common metathesis would become *mixan* (*micsan*), O H G *miscan*, *misgan*, G *mischen* to mix, cog L *misceo*, *mixtum* (MIDDLE MEDIAL), Gr *mignymi*, *misgo*, to mix] To unite or blend promiscuously, as various ingredients, into one mass or compound, to mingle, to blend, to join, to associate, to unite with in company, to produce by blending different ingredients —*v i* To become united or blended promiscuously in a mass or compound, to be joined or associated, to mingle —**Mixable**, mik'sa-bl, *a* Capable of being mixed — **Mixed**, **Mixt**, mikst, *p* and *a* United in a promiscuous mass or compound, blended, mingled, consisting of various kinds or different things —**Mixedly**, mik'sed-li, *adv* In a mixed manner —**Mixer**, mik'sėr, *n* One who or that which mixes or mingles

Mixen, mik'sn, *n* [A Sax *mixen*, from *mix*, *meox*, dung] A dunghill [*Penn*]

Mixtilineal, **Mixtilinear**, miks-ti-lin'ē-al, miks-ti-lin'ē-ėr, *a* [L *mixtus*, mixed, and *linea*, a line] Containing a mixture of lines, right curved, &c

Mixture, miks'tūr, *n* [L *mixtura*, from *misceo*, to mix MIX] The act of mixing, or state of being mixed, a mass or compound, consisting of different ingredients blended without order, a liquid medicine formed by mixing several ingredients together

Mizen, **Mizen**, miz'n, *n* [Fr *misaine*, from It *mezzana*, mizzen, from *mezzano*, middle, from *mezzo*, middle originally a large lateen sail on a middle mast MEZZO, MEDIAL] *Naut* a fore and aft sail on the mast of a ship or barque next the stern called also *Spanker* —*a* *Naut* belonging to the mizzen applied to the mast supporting the mizzen, and the rigging and shrouds connected with it

Mizzle, miz'l, *v i* [Fr *mistle*, *misle*, a dim and freq from *mist*] To rain in very fine drops, to drizzle —*n* Small rain

Mnemonics, nē-mon'iks, *n* [Gr *mnēmonikos*, pertaining to memory, from *mnēmōn*, mindful, *mnaomai*, to remember; same root as in E *mind*] The art of memory; the precepts and rules intended to teach some method of assisting the memory — **Mnemonic**, **Mnemonical**, nē-mon'ik, nē-mon-ish'an, *a* Pertaining to mnemonics, assisting the memory —**Mnemonician**, nē-mon-ish'an, *n* One skilled in mnemonics, a teacher of mnemonics

Moa, mō'a, *n* The native New Zealand name for the *Dinornis*

Moan, mōn, *v i* [O E *mone*, *moone*, &c , A Sax *maenan*, to moan, perhaps an imitative word] To utter a low dull sound under the influence of grief or pain; to make lamentations, to utter a prolonged groan, to give out a low dull noise —*n* A low dull sound due to grief or pain; a sound resembling that made by a person moaning —**Moanful**, mōn'ful, *a* Sorrowful.— **Moanfully**, mōn'ful-li, *adv* With lamentation

Moat, mōt, *n* [Fr *mote*, L L *mota*, the mound of earth dug from a trench, a hill or mound on which a castle was built, origin unknown] A ditch or deep trench round the rampart of a castle or other fortified place to serve as a defence, often filled with water —*v t* To surround with a ditch for defence — **Moated**, mō'ted, *a* Furnished with a moat

Mob, mob, *n* [Abbreviated from L *mobile vulgus*, the fickle crowd, from *mobilis*, movable, fickle, from *moveo*, to move MOVE, VULGAR] A crowd, a promiscuous multitude of people, rude and disorderly, a rabble, a riotous assembly —*v t* —*mobbed*, *mobbing* To crowd round and annoy — **Mobbish**, mob'ish, *a* Pertaining to a mob, tumultuous —**Mob law**, *n* The rule of the mob, the rough administration of justice by a mob, lynch law —**Mobocracy**, mob-ok'ra-si, *n* [*Mob*, and Gr *kratos*, power] The rule or ascendency of the mob

Mob mob, *n* [Comp D *mop*, a pug dog, *mopmuts*, a mob cap] A mob-cap —**Mob-cap**, *n* A plain cap for females

Mobile, mō'bil, *a* [Fr *mobile*, L *mobilis*, fickle, mobile, movable, from *moveo*, to move MOVE] Capable of being easily moved, readily liable to change (*mobile* features), changeable, fickle — **Mobilise**, mob'il-iz, *v t* —*mobilised*, *mobilising* [Fr *mobiliser*] *Milit* to put in a state of readiness for active service —**Mobilization**, mob-il-i-zā'shon, *n* *Milit* the act of mobilising, calling, or putting into active service or readiness for active service, the act of placing upon a war footing —**Mobility**, mō-bil'i-ti, *n* [Fr *mobilité*, L *mobilitas*] The state of being mobile, susceptibility of motion, readiness to move or change, fickleness, inconstancy

Mobocracy Under MOB

Moccasin, mok'a-sin, *n* [Spelled *mawcahsuns* in old glossary of North American Indian words] A kind of shoe made of deer skin or other soft leather, without a stiff sole, worn by the North American Indians, a venomous serpent frequenting swamps in the warmer parts of America

Mocha stone, mok'a, *n* [From *Mocha*, where it is plentiful] A variety of agate, containing the appearance of vegetable filaments in it, moss-agate

Mock, mok, *v t* [Fr *moquer*, in *se moquer*, to mock, flout, origin doubtful; comp It *mocca*, a grimace, also Gr *mōkos*, mockery] To imitate or mimic, especially in contempt or derision, to deride or flout; to ridicule, to fool, tantalize, disappoint, deceive, to set at naught, to defy —*v i* To use ridicule, to gibe or jeer —*n* Ridicule; derision, gibe, flout, sneer — *a* False; counterfeit, assumed often in compounds. —**Mocker**, mok'ėr, *n* One that mocks; a scoffer, a derider, one that deceives or disappoints —**Mockery**, mok'ėr-i, *n* The act of mocking, derision, ridicule, sportive insult, sport, subject of laughter, imitation; counterfeit appearance; false show; vain effort —**Mock-heroic**, *a* Burlesquing the heroic in poetry, action, character, &c — **Mockingly**, mok'ing-li, *adv* By way of derision, in contempt. —**Mocking-bird**, *n* An American bird of the thrush family, much sought for on account of its wonderful faculty of imitating sounds — **Mock-lead**, *n* An ore of zinc BLENDE.—**Mock-**

orange, *n.* A common shrub with creamy white flowers having an odour which at a distance resembles that of orange flowers, the syringa. —**Mock-sun**, *n.* A parhelion PARHELION. —**Mock turtle**, *n* A soup prepared from calf's head, in imitation of real turtle-soup

Mode, mōd, *n* [Fr *mode*, from L *modus*, mode, manner, measure, &c same root as *mete* Akin are *modify modest*, *moderate*, *mood* (in gram) is same word] Manner, method, way (of speaking, acting, &c), fashion, custom, *the mode* the prevailing fashion or style, *gram* and *logic* same as *Mood*, *mus* a species of scale of which modern musicians recognize only two, the *major* and the *minor modes* MAJOR, MINOR. —**Modal**, mō dal, *a* Relating to a mode or mood, pertaining to the mode, manner, or form, not to the essence — *Modal proposition*, in *logic* one which affirms or denies with a qualification or limitation. —**Modality**, mō-dal i ti, *n* The quality of being modal, *philos* that quality of propositions in respect of which they express possibility or impossibility existence or non existence, necessity or contingency. —**Modally**, mō dal li, *adv* In a manner or relation expressing or indicating a mode

Model, mod el, *n.* [Fr *modele*, O Fr *modelle* from It *modello* a model, lit 'a little measure,' dim from L *modus*, measure MODE] A pattern of something to be made, a form in miniature of something to be made on a larger scale, a copy, in miniature, of something already made or existing, an image copy facsimile, standard, that by which a thing is to be measured, anything serving or worthy of serving as a pattern, an example, a person, male or female, from whom a painter or sculptor studies his proportions details, postures, &c — *v t* — *modelled modelling* To plan or form after some model, to form in order to serve as a model, to mould, to shape — *v i* To make a model, *sculp* to form a work of some plastic material, as clay. —**Modeller**, mod el ėr, *n.* One who models, especially, a moulder in clay, wax, or plaster

Moderate, mod ėr āt, *v t* —*moderated*, *moderating* [L *modero* and *moderor moderatus*, to limit moderate, from *modus* a measure MODE] To restrain from excess of any kind, to reduce in intensity (rage, passion, desire, joy, &c), to qualify, to temper, to lessen, to allay —*v i* To become less violent or intense, to preside as a moderator —*To moderate in a call*, in Presbyterian churches, to preside at a meeting at which a call is addressed to a minister —*a* [L *moderatus*] Applied to persons, not going to extremes, temperate in opinions or views, applied to things not extreme or excessive, not very great, mediocre —*n* A member of a party in the Church of Scotland which claimed the character of moderation in doctrine discipline, and church government. —**Moderately**, mod ėr āt li, *adv* In a moderate manner or degree, not excessively. —**Moderateness**, mod ėr āt nes, *n* State of being moderate. —**Moderation**, mod-ėr ā shon, *n.* [L. *moderatio*] The act of moderating, tempering, or repressing, the state or quality of being moderate, the keeping of a due mean between extremes, freedom from excess, due restraint, the act of presiding as a moderator —*Moderations*, at Oxford University, the first public examination for degrees. —**Moderatism**, mod ėr āt izm, *n.* Adherence to moderate views or doctrines. —**Moderator**, mod ėr ā tėr, *n* One who or that which moderates or restrains, the person who presides at a meeting or discussion now chiefly applied to the chairman of meetings or courts in Presbyterian churches. —**Moderator-lamp**, *n* A lamp for burning *oil*, in which the passage of the oil up towards the wick is regulated, or *moderated*, by an ingenious arrangement. —**Moderatorship**, mod-ėr-ā-tėr-ship, *n.* The office of a moderator

Modern, mod ėrn, *a* [Fr *moderne*, from L *modernus*, modern, belonging to the present mode, from L *modus*, mode, manner MODE] Pertaining to the present time, or time not long past, recent, not ancient —*n* A person of modern times opposed to *ancient*. —**Modernism**, mod ėrn izm, *n.* The state of being modern, mod ern cast or character, a deviation from ancient manner or practice, a modern phrase or mode of expression. —**Modernist**, mod ėrn-ist, *n* One who admires the moderns or what is modern. —**Modernness**, mod ėrn nes, *n.* The quality of being modern. —**Modernize**, mod ėr niz, *v t* —*modernized*, *modernising* To give a mod ern character to, to adapt to modern times, to cause to conform to modern ideas or style. —**Modernizer**, mod ėr-ni zėr, *n.* One who renders modern or modernizes. —**Modernization**, mod ėr ni zā shon, *n* The act of modernizing, what is produced by modernizing

Modest, mod est, *a* [Fr *modeste*, L *modestus*, from *modus*, a limit MODE] Restrained by a sense of propriety, not forward or bold, unpretending, bashful, diffident, free from anything suggestive of sexual impurity, pure, moderate, not excessive, extreme, or extravagant. —**Modestly** mod est-li, *adv* In a modest manner, with modesty, diffidently, bashfully, not wantonly, not excessively. —**Modesty**, mod es ti, *n* [L *modestia*] The state or quality of being modest, absence of tendency to forwardness pretence or presumption, bashful reserve, absence of anything suggestive of sexual impurity, chastity, moderation, freedom from excess

Modicum mod i kum *n* [L a small or moderate quantity from *modicus*, moderate from *modus* measure MODE] A little, a small quantity, a scanty allowance or allotment

Modify mod i fi *v t* —*modified modifying* [Fr *modifier*, from L *modifico* —*modus* limit manner, and *facio*, to make MODE FACT] To change the external qualities of, to give a new form or external character to, to vary to alter in some respect. —**Modifier** mod i fi-ėr, *n* One who or that which modifies. —**Modifiable**, mod i fi a bl, *a* Capable of being modified. —**Modifiability**, mod i fi a bil i ti, *n* The capability of being modified. —**Modification**, mod i fi kā shion *n* The act of modifying, the state of being modified, some alteration in form, appearance or character, a particular form or manner of being, a mode. —**Modificatory**, mod i fi kā-to ri, *a* Tending to modify or produce change

Modillion, mō-dil yon, *n* [Fr *modillon* from L *modulus*, a model, dim of *modus*, a measure MODE] *Arch* a block carved into the form of an enriched bracket used in cornices of buildings

Modish, mōd ish *a* [*From mode*] According to the mode or fashion, affectedly fashionable. —**Modishly**, mōd ish li *adv* In a modish manner. —**Modishness** mōd ish nes, *n* The quality of being modish, affectation of the fashion. —**Modist** mōd ist, *n* A follower of the fashion. —**Modiste**, mō-dēst, *n* [Fr *modiste* a milliner from *mode*, fashion] A female who deals in articles of ladies dress, particularly, a milliner or dressmaker

Modulate, mod ū lāt, *v t* —*modulated modulating* [L *modulor modulatus*, from *modus*, limit measure, mode MODE] To proportion, to adjust to vary or inflect the sound of in such a manner as to give expressiveness to what is uttered, to vary (the voice) in tone, *music*, to change the key or mode of in the course of composition, to transfer from one key to another —*v i* *Music*, to pass from one key into another. —**Modulation**, mod ū lā shon, *n* The act of modulating, adjustment, the act of inflecting the voice or any instrument musically, melodious sound, *music*, the change from one scale or mode to another in the course of a composition. —**Modulator**, mod ū lā-tėr, *n* One who or that which modulates, in the tonic sol fa system of music, a sort of map of musical sounds representing the relative intervals of the notes of a scale, its chromatics, and its more closely related scales

Module, mod ūl, *n* [Fr, from L *modulus*, dim of *modus*, a measure, MODE] *Arch* a measure taken to regulate the proportions of an order or the disposition of the whole building, as the diameter or semi-diameter of the column at the bottom of the shaft. —**Modulus**, mod ū lus, *n.* *Math* and *physics*, a term for some constant multiplier or quantity required to be used in connection with some variable quantity. —**Modular**, mod ū-lėr, *a.* Pertaining to a module or modulus

Moeso-Gothic, mē-sō-goth ik, *n* and *a* The language of the Mœso Goths (or Goths of Mœsia), in which we have the earliest written example of a Teutonic dialect, namely, parts of the Scriptures translated by Ulfilas in the fourth century

Moffussil, mō fus sil, *n* [Hind *mufassal*, the country] Any part of India other than the three capitals, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay

Mogul, mō-gul, *n* [Pcr, a Mongolian] *Lit* a Mongolian or Mongol —*The Great Mogul*, the sovereign of the empire founded in Hindustan by the Mongols under Babur in the sixteenth century, which terminated in 1806

Mohair mō hār *n* [O Fr *mouaire*, *mohere*, Fr *moere*, It *moerre*, from Ar *mokhayyar*, a kind of coarse camlet or haircloth] The hair of the Angora goat, cloth made of this hair camlet, a wool and cotton cloth made in imitation of real mohair

Mohammedan, mō ham med an *a* Pertaining to Mohammed or the religion founded by him *n* A follower of Mohammed, one who professes Mohammedanism. —**Mohammedanism**, **Mohammedism**, mō ham med an izm mō ham med izm *n* The religion of Mohammed, contained in the Koran. —**Mohammedanize**, mō ham med an iz *v t* To make conformable to Mohammedanism

Mohawk Mohock mō hąk mō'hok *n* The appellation given to certain ruffians who infested the streets of London during the latter part of the seventeenth century so called from the nation of Indians of that name in America

Mohur, mō hėr, *n.* [Per *muhur*, *muhr*, a gold coin] A British Indian gold coin, value fifteen rupees

Moidore moi dōi, *n* [Pg *moeda d'ouro*, lit money of gold—L *moneta*, money, *aurum* gold] A gold coin of Portugal, valued at £1 "s sterling

Moiety moi e ti, *n* [Fr *moitié* from L *medietas* from *medius* middle MEDIAL] The half one of two equal parts, a portion or share in general

Moil, moil, *v t* [From O Fr *moiller*, Fr *mouiller* to wet to soften, from L *mollis*, soft MOLLIFY] To daub, to make dirty, to labour, to toil, to work with painful efforts

Moire, mwar *n* [MOHAIR] A clouded or watered appearance on metals or textile fabrics, watered silk — **Moire antique** *n* Silk watered so as to resemble materials worn in olden times —**Moiré métallique** mwa rā mā ta lick, *n* [Fr] Tinplate the surface of which gives crystalline reflections from the action of acids

Moist moist *a* [O Fr *moiste*, from L *mustus*, fresh, hence juicy, from *mustus* fresh (whence *mustum*, must or new wine)] Moderately wet damp, not dry, humid —**Moisten**, mois n, *v t* To make moist or damp, to wet in a small degree —*v i* To become moist — **Moistener**, mois n-ėr, *n* One who or that which moistens —**Moistness** moist nes, *n* State of being moist, a small degree of wetness — **Moisture** mois tūr, *n* Diffused and sensible wetness, damp

Molar, mō'lėr, *a* [L *molaris*, from *mola* a mill, same root as *meal* MILL] Serving to bruise or grind the food in eating, grinding —*n* A grinding tooth, a tooth having a flattened, triturating surface, a double tooth

Molar, mō'lėr, *a* [L *molas*, a mass] Pertaining to a mass or body as a whole

Molasses, mō las ez, *n* [Also *melasses*, a better spelling, being from Fr *mélasse*, Sp *melasa*, L *mellaceus*, resembling honey, from *mel*, *melitis*, honey] The uncrystallized syrup produced from sugar in the process of making

Moldwarp, mōld wārp, *n.* The mole

Mole, mōl, *n* [Same word as *mould*, earth, being abbreviated from the fuller name *moldwarp*, *mouldwarp*, lit earth-caster, from *mould*, and *warp*, to cast, so Icel *moldvarpa*, D *mol*, *molworp*, G *maul wurf*] An insectivorous animal which forms burrows or roads just under the surface of the ground, throwing up the excavated soil into little hills, a kind of plough for making drains —**Mole-cast**, *n* A mole hill —**Mole-cricket**, *n* A name given to certain cricket-like burrowing insects —**Mole eyed**, *a* Having very small eyes, having imperfect sight, blind —**Mole hill**, *n* A heap of earth thrown up by a mole, *something insignificant as* contrasted with something important —**Mole skin** mōl skin, *n* A strong twilled fustian or cotton cloth so called from its being soft like the skin of a mole —**Mole track**, *n* The course of a mole underground

Mole, mōl, *n* [A Sax *māl*, a blot, a spot= O D *mael*, Dan *maal*, G *mal*, a spot, cog L *macula*, a spot] A spot, mark, or small discoloured protuberance on the human body

Mole, mōl, *n* [L *mola*, a false conception] A mass of fleshy matter in the uterus

Mole mōl, *n* [Fr, from L *moles*, a mass, a dam a mole, same root as *magnus*, great] A mound, breakwater formed so as to partially inclose a harbour or anchorage, and protect it from the waves

Molecule, mol e kūl, *n* [Fr *molécule*, dim of L *moles*, a mass Mole (a mound)] The smallest quantity of any substance which is capable of existing in a separate form —**Molecular** mō lek ū lėr, *a* Pertaining to or consisting of molecules —*Molecular attraction* that attraction which occurs between the molecules or particles of a body, keeping them together in one mass as distinguished from the attraction of gravitation —**Molecularity**, mo lek ū lar i ti *n* The state of being molecular

Molest mō lest *v t* [Fr *molester*, from L *molestus*, troublesome from *moles* trouble, a great mass Molestie] To annoy, to disturb, to vex —**Molestation**, mol es tā shon, *n* The act of molesting, disturbance, annoyance **Molester**, mo les tėr *n* One who molests —**Molestful**, mō-lest ful, *a* Troublesome, annoying

Molinist, mō lin ist, *n* A follower of the opinions of *Molina*, a Spanish Jesuit of the sixteenth century, in respect to grace, free will, and predestination

Mollah mol a, *n* An honorary title in Turkey for any one who has acquired respect from purity of life, or who exercises functions relating to religion

Mollify, mol i fi, *v t* —*mollified*, *mollifying* [O Fr *mollifier*, L *mollificare*—*mollis*, soft, and *facio*, to make Meal, Mellow] To soften, to assuage as pain or irritation, to pacify or make less angry, to reduce in harshness, to tone down —**Mollifier** mol i fi ėr, *n* One who or that which mollifies —**Mollifiable**, mol i fi a bl, *a* Capable of being mollified or softened —**Mollification** mol i fi kā shon, *n* The act of mollifying, mitigation, pacification —**Mollities**, mol lish i ēz *n* [L, softness] *Med* diseased softening of an organ

Mollusc, **Mollusk**, mol usk *n* [L *molluscus*, soft, from *mollis*, soft Mollify] One of the molluscs —**Molluscs** mol lus ks, *n pl* An animal sub kingdom, comprising those soft bodied animals which are usually provided with a shell, as mussels, oysters, land and sea snails, and all such animals, as well as the cuttle fishes —**Molluscan**, mol-lus kan, *n* A mollusc —**Molluscous**, mol lus kus, *a* Pertaining to the molluscs —**Molluscoid**, mol lus koid, *n* A member of the molluscoida —**Molluscoida**, mol lus koi da, *n pl* A group of animals (Polyzoa, Tunicata, and Brachiopoda) regarded as a class in the sub kingdom mollusca —**Molluskite**, mol lus'kit, *n* A dark coal-like substance found in shell-marbles, and originating in the petrifaction of the bodies of molluscs.

Mollycoddle, mol'i-kod-l, *n* [From *Molly*, as general name for a female, and *coddle*] An effeminate person. [Slang]

Moloch, mō lok, *n* [Heb *molech*, king] The chief god of the Phœnicians and of the Ammonites, whose worship consisted chiefly of human sacrifices, ordeals by fire, mutilation, &c; a genus of lizards found in Australia of repulsive appearance —**Molochize**, mō'lok-īz, *v t* To sacrifice or immolate as to Moloch

Molossus, mō los us, *n* *Greek and Latin pros* a foot of three long syllables

Molten, mōl tn, *p* and *a* Melted, made of melted metal Melt

Molto, mol tō, *adv* [It] *Mus* very, as *molto allegro*, very gay and lively

Moly, mō li *n* [Gr *mōly*] A fabulous herb of magic power spoken of by Homer

Molybdena, mol ib-dē na, *n* [L *molybdæna*, from Gr *molybdaina*, galena, from *molybdos*, lead] A mineral, a sulphide of molybdenum, used for preparing a blue pigment for pottery ware —**Molybdenous**, **Molybdous** mo lib'den us, mo-lib dus, *a* Obtained from molybdenum, containing a larger proportion of that metal than the compounds called molybdic —**Molybdenum**, mol ib dē num, *n* A brittle and rare metal of a white colour obtained from the native sulphide of molybdena —**Molybdic**, mo lib' dik, *a* Pertaining to or containing molybdenum

Moment, mō ment, *n* [L *momentum*, movement impulse, brief space of time, importance, contr for *movimentum*, from *moveo* to move Move] A minute portion of time, an instant, momentum, impulsive power, importance, consequence, weight, gravity (an affair of *moment*) —*Moment of inertia physics*, the sum of the products of each particle of a rotating body, by the square of its distance from the axis of rotation —**Momentarily** mō men ta ri li *adv* Every moment, from moment to moment —**Momentariness**, mō men ta ri nes, *n* The state of being momentary —**Momentary** mō men ta ri,*a* Lasting but a moment or a very short time, fleeting —**Momently**, mō ment li *adv* From moment to moment, every moment —**Momentous**, mō men tus, *a* Of moment or importance, weighty, of great consequence —**Momentously** mō men tus li *adv* Weightly, importantly —**Momentousness** mō men tus nes *n* —**Momentum**, mō men tum, *n* The force possessed by a body in motion, the product of the mass and velocity of a body, impetus

Momier, mō mi ėr *n* [Fr *momier*, from O Fr *momer*, to mumm, to mask] A term given by the Calvinists in Switzerland to dissenters from their body

Momus, mō mus, *n* [Gr *mōmos*, derision] *Greek myth* the god of raillery and ridicule

Monachal mon a kal, *a* [L *monachus*, Gr *monachos*, a monk, from *monos* alone Monk] Pertaining to monks or a monastic life, monastic —**Monachism** mon ak izm, *n* [Fr *monachisme*] The monastic life or system, monkery, monkishness

Monad, mon ad, *n* [Gr *monas*, *monados*, unity, from *monos*, alone] An ultimate atom or simple substance without parts, *soul* a microscopical organism of an extremely simple character developed in organic infusions, *chem* a monatomic element, such as hydrogen, chlorine, &c, an imaginary entity in the philosophy of Leibnitz —**Monadic**, **Monadical**, mo nad ik, mo nad i kal, *a* Having the nature or character of a monad

Monadelph, mon a-delf, *n* [Gr *monos*, sole, and *adelphos*, brother] *Bot* a plant whose stamens are united in one body by the filaments, *sool* a mammal in which the uterus is single —**Monadelphia**, mon a del fi a, *n pl* *Bot* and *sool* the monadelphs —**Monadelphian**, **Monadelphous**, mon-a del fi an, mon a del'fus, *a* Belonging to the monadelphs

Monander, mon-an'dėr, *n* [Gr *monos*, single, and *anėr*, *andros*, a male] *Bot* a monoclinous plant having one stamen only —**Monandria**, mon an'dri-a, *n pl* A class of plants having only one stamen or male organ —**Monandrian**, **Monandrous**, mon an'dri an, mon-an drus, *a* *Bot* monoclinous, and having one stamen only, belonging to the class monandria —**Monandry**, mon-and ri, *n* Marriage to one husband only as opposed to *polyandry*

Monanthous, mon-an'thus, *a* [Gr *monos*, single, *anthos*, flower] *Bot.* producing but one flower

Monarch, mon'ārk, *n* [L *monarcha*, from Gr *monarchēs*, a monarch, *monarchos*, ruling alone—*monos*, alone, and *archō*, rule] A sole ruler, the supreme governor of a state, a sovereign, as an emperor, king, queen, prince, &c, one who is superior to others of the same kind (an oak is called the *monarch* of the forest) —**Monarchal**, mon ār'kal, *a* Pertaining to a monarch, suiting a monarch, sovereign —**Monarchic**, **Monarchical**, mon ār'kik, mon-ār'ki-kal, *a* Vested in a monarch or single ruler; pertaining to monarchy —**Monarchically**, mon ār'ki kal li, *adv* In a monarchical manner —**Monarchism**, mon'ārk-izm, *n* The principles of monarchy, love or preference of monarchy —**Monarchist**, mon'ārk ist, *n* An advocate of monarchy —**Monarchize**, mon ārk-īz, *v i* To play the king, to act the monarch —**Monarchy**, mon ār ki, *n* [Gr *monarchia*] A state or country in which the supreme power is either actually or nominally lodged in the hands of a single person, the system of government according to which the supreme power is vested in a single person, the territory ruled over by a monarch, a kingdom, an empire

Monastery, mon as tėr i *n* [L L *monasterium* from Gr *monastērion*, from *monastēr*, a solitary *monazō*, to be alone, from *monos*, alone, sole] A house of religious retirement, or of seclusion from ordinary temporal concerns, whether an abbey, a priory, a nunnery, or convent usually applied to the houses for monks —**Monasterial**, mon as tē ri al, *a* Pertaining to a monastery —**Monastic**, **Monastical**, mon-as'tik, mon as ti kal, *a* [Gr *monastikos*] Pertaining to monasteries, pertaining to religious or other seclusion —**Monastic**, *n* A member of a monastery, a monk —**Monastically** mon as ti kal li, *adv* In a monastic manner, reclusely —**Monasticism**, mon as ti sizm, *n* Monastic life, the monastic system or condition —**Monasticon**, mon as'ti kon, *n* A book giving an account of monasteries, convents, &c

Monatomic, mon a tom ik, *a* *Chem* said of an element one atom of which will never combine with more than one atom of another element

Monday, mun dā, *n* [A Sax *mónandæg*—*mónan*, genit of *móna*, the moon, and *dæg*, day] The second day of the week

Monde mond, *n* [Fr, the world, from L *mundus*, the world] A French word used in certain phrases, as '*beau monde*,' the world of fashion

Monembryary, mon em bri-a ri, *a* [Gr *monos*, single, and *embryon*, an embryo] Having a single embryo

Monetary, mon e ta ri, *a* [L *moneta*, money Money] Pertaining to money or consisting in money —*Monetary unit*, the standard of currency —**Monetize**, mon-e-tiz, *v t* To form into coin or money —**Monetization**, mon et i zā'shon, *n* The act of monetizing

Money, mun i, *n pl* **Moneys** or **Monies**, mun'iz [O Fr *monoie*, *monnoie*, Fr *monnaie*, from L *moneta*, the mint, money, originally a surname of Juno (lit the warner or admonisher, from *moneo*, to admonish), in whose temple at Rome money was coined, whence also *mint* Monition] Coin, gold, silver, or other metal, stamped by public authority and used as the medium of exchange; in a wider sense, any equivalent for commodities, and for which individuals readily exchange their goods or services, a circulating medium, wealth; affluence (a man of *money*) The plural is used in the sense of sums of money or denominations of money —*A money of account*, a denomination used merely for convenience in keeping accounts, and not represented by any coin —*To make money*, to gain money, to be in the way of becoming rich —*Paper money*, bank-notes, bills, &c, representing value and passing current as so —**Money-bill**, *n* A bill brought into the House of Commons for granting aids and supplies to the crown —**Moneyed**, mun'id, *a* Rich;

wealthy; affluent —**Moneyer**, mun'i-ėr, *n* A owner of money, one who superintends a mint —*Company of moneyers*, formerly certain officers of the English mint.—**Money lender** *n.* One who lends money on interest —**Moneyless**, mun i les, *a* Destitute of money —**Money making**, *n* The process of accumulating money —*a* Lucrative, profitable —**Money-market**, *n* The market or field for the investment or employment of money —**Money matter**, *n* A matter or affair in which money is concerned —**Money-order**, *n* An order granted upon payment of the sum and a small commission, by one post-office and payable at another —**Money's worth**, *n* Something as good as or that will bring money, full value —**Money taker**, *n* A person at some public place who receives the money for admissions, a cash clerk in a retail establishment

Monger, mung gėr, *n* [A Sax *mangere*, a dealer from *mangian*, to traffic, Icel *mangari* *mang*, traffic, O D *mangher*, O H G *mangari*, a merchant, perhaps from L *mango*, dealer] A trader, a dealer now only or chiefly in composition

Mongol, **Mongolian** mon gol, mon gō li an, *n* A native of Mongolia —*a* Belonging to Mongolia, an epithet sometimes applied to the whole Turanian tongues —*Mongolian race*, one of the great divisions of the human family, named from the Mongols, who are considered the type

Mongrel mung'grel, *a* [From A Sax *mang* mixture with dim suffix as in *cockerel* akin *mingle among*] Of a mixed breed, of mingled origins, hybrid —*n* Any individual especially an animal, of a mixed breed, a hybrid —**Mongrelize**, mung grel iz, *t* To make a mongrel of **Monied**, mun id a Moneyed —**Monier**, mun i ėr, *n* Moneyer

Moniliform, mō-nil i form, *a* [L *monile*, a necklace] Like a necklace, like a series or string of beads used especially in natural history

Moning, mō ning, *n* A fine black tea

Monism, mon izm, *n* [Gr *monos*, alone, single] The doctrine which holds that in the universe there is only a single element or principle from which everything is developed, this single principle being either mind (*idealistic monism*) or matter (*materialistic monism*) —**Monistic**, mon is tik *a* Pertaining to monism, pertaining to or derived from a single source

Monition, mō-nish on, *n* [L *monitio*, *monitionis*, from *moneo* to admonish (hence *moneta*, E *money*), root in *monstrum*, a monster, *monstrare*, to show (*demonstrate*), *mens*, mind (whence *mental*), E *mind*] Admonition, warning, advice by way of caution, indication, intimation —**Monitive**, mon i tiv, *a* Admonitory, conveying admonition —**Monitor**, mon i tėr *n* [L] One who admonishes or warns of faults and informs of duty, an admonisher, a senior pupil in a school appointed to instruct and look after juniors, a genus of large lizards, popularly believed to give warning of the presence of crocodiles, a name for a class of shallow heavily armed iron clad steam vessels sunk deeply in the water so called from the name of the first vessel of the kind —**Monitorial**, mon i tō ri al, *a* Pertaining to a monitor or monitors in a school, conducted or carried on by monitors, monitory, admonitory —**Monitorially**, mon-i-tō'-ri-al li, *adv* By monitors —**Monitory**, mon i-to-ri, *a* Giving admonition, admonitory —**Monitress**, **Monitrix**, mon'i-tres, mon i triks, *n* A female monitor

Monk mungk, *n* [A. Sax *monec*, *munec*, from L L *monachus*, Gr *monachos*, one who lives alone, from *monos*, alone] One of a community of males inhabiting a monastery, and bound by vows to celibacy and religious exercises —**Monk-fish**, *n* The angel-fish —**Monkhood**, mungk'hud, *n.* Character or condition of a monk —**Monkish**, mungk'ish, *a* Like a monk, or pertaining to monks, monastic —**Monkishness**, mungk'ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being monkish —**Monk-seal**, *n* A species of seal found in the Mediterranean —**Monk's-hood**, *n.* Aconite

Monkey, mung'ki, *n* [O Fr *monne*, a monkey, It *monna*, a female ape, properly dame, mistress, a contr of *madonna*, the term *key* being diminutive, as in *donkey*] A name used in its wider sense to include all the quadrumana except the lemurs and their allies, but in a more restricted sense designating the long tailed members of the order as distinguished from the apes and baboons, a term applied to a boy or girl either in real or pretended disapproval, a pile driving apparatus, a sort of power hammer, a sum of £500 (slang) —**Monkey block**, *n Naut* a small single block strapped with a swivel —**Monkey bread**, *n* Baobab —**Monkeyism**, mung ki izm, *n* An act or conduct like that of a monkey —**Monkey jacket** *n* A close fitting jacket, generally of some stout material —**Monkey pot**, *n* The fruit of a gigantic Brazilian tree consisting of a cup sule furnished with a lid, containing nuts of which monkeys are fond —**Monkey puzzle**, *n* A name for the araucaria —**Monkey wrench**, *n* A screw key with a movable jaw, which can be adjusted by a screw

Monobasic, mon-ō bās ik, *a* [Gr *monos*, single, and *basis*, a base] *Chem* applied to acids which enter into combination with one equivalent of a base

Monocarp **Monocarpon**, mon ō kärp, mon ō-kar'pon, *n* [Gr *monos*, single and *karpos* fruit] *Bot* a plant that perishes after having once borne fruit, an annual plant —**Monocarpous** **Monocarpic** mon o kar pus mon o kar pik, *a Bot* a term applied to annual plants

Monocephalous, mon ō sef a lus *a* [Gr *monos* single *kephalē*, head] Having only one head *bot* applied to fruits that have but one organic head or summit, also to flowers disposed in umbels

Monoceros, mon os e ros *n* [Gr *monos*, sole, *keras*, a horn] A one horned creature, a unicorn

Monochlamydeous, mon o kla mid ē us *a* [Gr *monos* single, and *chlamys* *chlamydos* a cloak] *Bot* having a single cover ing, never having both calyx and corolla

Monochord mon ō-kord, *n* [Gr *monos*, sole and *chordē* a chord] *Mus* a single string stretched across a sound board and having under it a movable bridge that can be shifted at pleasure used to demonstrate the lengths of string required to produce the notes of the musical scale

Monochromatic, mon o kro mat ik *a* [Gr *monos*, sole, and *chroma* colour] Consisting of one colour or presenting rays of light of one colour only —**Monochrome**, mon ō krōm, *n* A painting in one colour, but relieved by light and shade —**Monochromy**, mon ok rō-mi *n* The art of painting in a single colour

Monochronic, mon-o kron ik, *a* [Gr *monos*, single and *chronos*, time] Existing or happening at the same time, contemporaneous

Monoclinal, mon-ō-kli nal, *a* [Gr *monos*, single, and *klinō* to bend] *Geol* applied to strata that dip for an indefinite length in one direction —**Monoclinic** **Monoclinohedric**, mon ō klin ik, mon ō kli nō hed rik, *a Mineral* having three unequal axes, two intersecting at an oblique angle, and cut by the third at right angles —**Monoclinous**, mon ok li nus, *a Bot* having both stamens and pistils in the same flower, *geol* monoclinal

Monocotyledon, mon ō kot-i lē don, *n* A plant with one cotyledon only, a monocotyledonous plant —**Monocotyledonous**, mon ō-kot-i lē do-nus, *a Bot* having only one seed lobe or cotyledon, as endogenous plants have

Monocracy, mon ok ra si, *n* [Gr *monos*, sole, and *kratos*, rule] Government or rule by a single person, autocracy —**Monocrat**, mon'ō-krat, *n* One who governs alone

Monocular, **Monoculous**, mon ok ū-lėr, mon-ok ū lus, *a* [Gr *monos*, sole, and L *oculus*, an eye] Having one eye only, adapted to be used with one eye only (a *monocular* microscope)

Monodactylous, mon ō-dak'til-us, *a* [Gr *monos*, single, and *daktylos*, finger] Having one finger or toe only

Monodelphia, mon-ō-del fi-a, *n pl* [Gr *monos*, single, and *delphys*, womb] The highest sub-class of the class Mammalia, including all animals having a single uterus Didelphia, Ornithodelphia —**Monodelph**, **Monodelphian**, mon ō-delf, mon ō del fi an, *n* A mammal of the Monodelphia —**Monodelphic**, mon ō-del fik, *a* Belonging to the monodelphia

Monodrama, **Monodrame**, mon ō-drā ma, mon ō-drām *n* [Gr *monos*, single, and *drama*, a drama] A dramatic performance by a single person **Monodramatic** mon ō-dra-mat ik, *a* Pertaining to a monodrama

Monody, mon ō di, *n* [Gr *monōdia*—*monos*, single and *ōdē*, a song] A mournful kind of song in which a single mourner is supposed to give vent to his grief —**Monodical** mon od i kal *a* Pertaining to a monody —**Monodist**, mon od ist *n* One who writes or sings a monody

Monodynamic mon ō di nam ik, *a* [Gr *monos* single and *dynamis* power] Having but one power capacity, or talent

Monoecious, **Monecian**, mo nē shus, mo nē shi an, *a* [Gr *monos*, one and *oikos*, a house] *Bot* having male and female flowers on the same plant, *zool* having male and female organs of reproduction in the same individual —**Monœcism** mo nē sizm *n* The state of being monœcious **Monogamic**, mon ō gam ik, *a* [Gr *monos*, sole and *gamos*, marriage] *Bot* having flowers distinct from each other and not collected in a head, monogamous —**Monogamist** mo-nog a mist *n* One who practises or upholds monogamy as opposed to a *bigamist* or *polygamist* **Monogamous** mo nog a mus, *a* Upholding or practising monogamy *zool* having only one mate, *bot* monogamic —**Monogamy**, mo nog a mi *n* The practice or principle of marrying only once, the marrying of only one at a time, *zool* the having only one mate

Monogenesis mon ō-jen e sis *n* [Gr *monos* single and *genesis* origin] *Biol* direct development of an embryo from a parent similar to itself descent of an individual from one parent form development of all the beings in the universe from a single cell —**Monogenetic** mo no je net ik *a* Of or relating to monogenesis **Monogenist**, mo noj e nist *n* One who maintains the doctrine of monogeny **Monogeny** mo noj e ni *n* Origin from a single species, the unity of the human species

Monogram mon o gram *n* [Gr *monos* sole and *gramma* letter] A character or cipher composed of one two or more letters interwoven being an abbreviation of a name, used for instance on seals letter paper and envelopes &c —**Monogrammic**, **Monogrammatic**, mon o gram ik, mon ō-gram mat ik *a* In the style or manner of a monogram, pertaining to monograms

Monograph mon ō graf, *n* [Gr *monos*, single and *graphē*, description] An account or description of a single thing or class of things —**Monographer**, **Monographist**, mon og ra fer, mon og ra fist, *n* A writer of monographs —**Monographic**, **Monographical**, mon-ō graf ik, mon o graf i kal, *a* Pertaining to a monograph —**Monographically**, mon-ō graf i kal li, *adv* In the manner or form of a monograph —**Monography**, mon-og ra fi *n* The writing of monographs, delineation in lines without colours being used

Monogyn, mon ō jin, *n* [Gr *monos*, sole and *gynē*, a female] *Bot* a plant having only one style or stigma —**Monogynian** **Monogynous**, mon ō jin i an, mo noj i nus *a* Pertaining to a Linnæan order of plants having only one style or stigma —**Monogyny**, mo-noj i ni, *n* Marriage to one woman only, the state of having but one wife at a time

Monolith, mon ō-lith, *n* [Gr *monos*, single, and *lithos*, a stone] A pillar, column, and the like formed of a single stone, generally applied to such only as are noted for their magnitude —**Monolithic**, mon ō lith ik, *a* Formed of a single stone, consisting of monoliths

Monologue, mon'ō-log, *n* [Fr *monologue*, from Gr *monos*, sole, and *logos*, speech] That which is spoken by one person alone, a dramatic soliloquy, a long speech or dissertation uttered by one person in company —**Monologist**, mo-nol'o-jist, *n* One who soliloquizes, one who monopolizes conversation — **Monology**, mo nol'o ji, *n* The act or habit of indulging in monologues

Monomania, mon-ō mā ni a, *n* [Gr *monos*, single, and *mania*, madness] That form of mania in which the mind of the patient is absorbed by one idea, or is irrational on one subject only — **Monomaniac**, **Monomane**, mon ō mā ni ak, mon ō mān, *n* A person affected by monomania — **Monomaniac**, **Monomaniacal**, mon-ō mā ni-ak, mon ō mā ni a kal, *a* Affected with, pertaining to, or resulting from monomania

Monometallism, mon ō met al izm, *n* [Gr *monos*, single, E *metal*] The fact of having only one metal as a standard in the coinage of a country, the theory of a single metallic standard —**Monometallic**, mon o me tal ik, *a* Pertaining to monometallism —**Monometallist**, mon o met al ist, *n* A supporter of monometallism

Monometer, mo nom et ér, *n* [Gr *monos*, single, and *metron*, measure] *Pros* a rhythmical series consisting of a single metre — **Monometrical**, mon o met ri kal *a* Pertaining to or consisting of monometers — **Monometric**, mon ō met rik, *a* *Mineral* a term applied to crystals with the axes equal or of one kind

Monomial mo nō mi al, *n* [Gr *monos* sole, and *onoma*, a name] *Alg* an expression or quantity consisting of a single term — *a* *Alg* consisting of only one term or letter

Monomorphic, **Monomorphous**, mon ō mor fik, mon ō mor fus *a* [Gr *monos*, single, and *morphe* form] *Biol* retaining the same form throughout the various stages of development

Monomyaria mon o mi ā ri a *pl* [Gr *monos*, single, and *mys myos*, a muscle] Those bivalve molluscs whose shell is closed by a single adductor muscle as the oyster —**Monomyarian**, mon o mi ā ri an, *n* and *a* One of or pertaining to the Monomyaria

Monopathy mo nop a thi, *n* [Gr *monos*, sole, and *pathos* suffering] A disease or affection in which only one organ or function is disordered — **Monopathic**, mon ō-path ik *a* Pertaining to monopathy

Monopersonal, mon o per son al, *a* [Gr *monos*, single and L *person*] Having but one person used in theology

Monopetalous, mon o-pet tl us *a* [Gr *monos*, single, and *petalon*] *Bot* having the petals united together into one piece by their edges, gamopetalous

Monophthong, mon of thong *n* [Gr *monos*, sole, and *phthongos*, sound] A simple vowel sound, two or more written vowels pronounced as one — **Monophthongal**, mon of thong gal, *a* Consisting of a simple vowel sound

Monophyletic, mon ō fi let ik, *a* [Gr *monos*, single, *phylē*, a tribe] Pertaining to a single family or tribe

Monophyllous, mo nof il us, *a* [Gr *monos*, sole, and *phyllon*, leaf] *Bot* having one leaf only, or formed of one leaf

Monophyodont, mon ō fi o dont, *n* and *a* [Gr *monos*, single, *phyō*, to generate, and *odous*, a tooth] A term applied to those mammals in which only a single set of teeth is ever developed

Monophysite, mo nof i sit, *n* [Gr *monos*, single, and *physis* nature] One who maintains that Jesus Christ had but one nature Used also as adj

Monopoly, mo-nop o li, *n* [Fr *monopole*, L *monopolium*, Gr *monopōlia* — *monos*, single, and *pōleō*, to sell] An exclusive trading privilege, the sole right or power of selling something, or full command over the sale of it, that which is the subject of a monopoly, the possession or assumption of anything to the exclusion of others — **Monopolist**, **Monopolizer**, mo-nop o-list, mo nop o li-zer, *n* One that monopolizes or possesses a monopoly — **Monopolize**, mo-nop'o-liz, *v t* —*monopolized*, *monopolizing* [Fr *monopoliser*] To obtain a monopoly of, to have full command of for trade purposes, to obtain or engross the whole of, to assume exclusive possession of

Monopteron, **Monopteros**, mo-nop'tér-on, mo nop tér os, *n* [Gr *monos*, single, and *pteron*, a wing] *Arch* a temple without walls, composed of columns arranged in a circle and supporting a cupola or a conical roof —**Monopteral**, mo-nop tér al, *a* *Arch* formed as a monopteron

Monoptote, mo nop tōt, *n* [Gr *monos*, only, and *ptōsis*, case] *Gram* a noun having only one oblique case-ending

Monopyrenous, mon ō pi rē nus, *a* [Gr *monos*, single, *pyrēn*, kernel] *Bot* having but one kernel or stone

Monorganic, mon-or gan ik, *a* [Gr *monos*, single, and *organon*] Belonging to or affecting one organ, or set of organs

Monorhyme, mon ō rim, *n* [Gr *monos*, single and E *rhyme*] A composition in verse, in which all the lines end with the same rhyme

Monosepalous, mon ō sep al us, *a* [Gr *monos*, one, and E *sepal*] *Bot* composed of sepals which are united by their edges, gamosepalous

Monosperm, mon o spérm, *n* [Gr *monos*, single, and *sperma*, seed] A plant of one seed only — **Monospermous**, mon-o spér-mus, *a* *Bot* having one seed only

Monostachous, mo nos ta kus, *a* [Gr *monos*, single, and *stachys*, ear of corn] *Bot* having one spike

Monostich, mon ō stik, *n* [Gr *monos*, single, and *stichos*, a verse] A poem consisting of one verse only

Monostrophe mo nos trō fē, *n* [Gr *monos*, single, and *strophē*, strophe] A metrical composition having only one strophe — **Monostrophic**, mon ō strof ik, *a* Having one strophe only, written in unvaried measure

Monostyle, mon ō stil, *a* [Gr *monos*, alone, single, and *stylos*, a pillar] *Arch* applied to pillars when they consist of a single shaft

Monosyllabic, mon ō sil ab ik, *a* [Gr *monos* single, and *syllabē*, a syllable] Consisting of one syllable, consisting of words of one syllable —*Monosyllabic languages*, a class of languages in which each word is a simple unaffected root —**Monosyllable**, mon o sil i bl, *n* A word of one syllable

Monotessaron, mon o tes sa ron, *n* [Gr *monos* single, and *tessares*, four] A harmony of the four Gospels

Monothalamous, mon ō thal a mus, *a* [Gr *monos*, single, and *thalamos*, a chamber] *Zool* consisting of a cavity or chamber undivided by partitions, unilocular

Monothecal, mon ō thē kal *a* [Gr *monos*, single, and *thekē*, case] *Bot* having only one locule ment

Monotheism, mon ō thē izm, *n* [Gr *monos*, single, and *Theos*, God] The doctrine or belief of the existence of one God only — **Monotheist**, mon ō thē ist, *n* One who believes in one God only — **Monotheistic**, mon ō thē is tik, *a* Pertaining to monotheism

Monotomous, mo-not o mus, *a* [Gr *monos*, single, and *tomē*, a cutting] *Mineral* having its cleavage distinct only in a single direction

Monotone, mon ō tōn, *n* [Gr *monos*, single, and *tonos*, tone, sound] A sameness of sound, or the utterance of successive syllables on one unvaried key, without inflection or cadence, sameness of style in writing or speaking — **Monotonous**, mo not o-nus, *a* Characterized by monotony or monotone — **Monotonously**, mo-not o-nus li, *adv* In a monotonous manner — **Monotonousness**, mo not o nus nes, *n* The state or quality of being monotonous — **Monotony**, mo-not o-ni, *n* [Gr *monotonia*] Uniformity of tone or sound, want of inflections of voice in speaking or reading, want of cadence or modulation, tiresome sameness, want of variety

Monotremata, mon ō-trem'a-ta, *n pl* [Gr *monos*, single, *trēma*, aperture] The lowest sub-class of mammals, oviparous, and with a single outlet for the fæces and the products of the urinary and generative organs, comprising only the Ornithorhynchus and Echidna. —**Monotrematous**, mon-ō-trem'a-tus, *a* Belonging to or characteristic of the Monotremata —**Monotreme**, mon'ō-trēm, *n* One of the Monotremata

Monotype, **Monotypic**, mon'ō-tip, mon ō-tip ik, *a* [Gr *monos*, single, and *typos*, a type] Having but one type, consisting of a single representative — **Monotype**, *n* A single species constituting a genus, family, or class

Monovalent, mo-nov'a-lent, *n* [Gr *monos*, single, and L *valens*, *valentis*, ppr of *valeo*, to be worth] *Chem* applied to an elementary substance one atom of which enters into combination with a single atom of another elementary substance

Monoxylon, mo nok si-lon, *n* [Gr *monos*, one, and *xylon*, wood] A canoe or boat made from one piece of timber — **Monoxylous**, mo-nok'si-lus, *a* Formed of a single piece of wood

Monseigneur, mon-sen yér, *n* pl **Messeigneurs**, mā sen-yér [Fr — *mon*, my, and *seigneur*, lord SENIOR] A French title of honour given to princes, bishops, and other high dignitaries — **Monsieur**, mos yé, *n* pl **Messieurs**, mes'yé [Fr, contr of *monseigneur*] The common title of courtesy and respect in France, answering to the English *Sir* and *Mr*, abbreviated *Mons*, *M*, plural *Messrs*, *MM*

Monsoon, mon sōn, *n* [Fr *monson*, *mousson*, Sp *monzon*, Pg *moução*, from Ar *mausim* a time, a season, the favourable season for sailing to India] The trade-wind of the Arabian and Indian seas, for six months (November to March) blowing from about N E, and for the next six months (April to October) from about S W, an alternating wind in any region

Monster, mon stér, *n* [Fr *monstre*, from L *monstrum*, a marvel, a monster, from *moneo*, to admonish MONITION] A plant or animal of abnormal structure or greatly different from the usual type, an animal exhibiting malformation in important parts, a person looked upon with horror on account of extraordinary crimes, deformity or power to do harm, an imaginary creature, such as the sphinx, mermaid, &c —*a* Of inordinate size or numbers (a *monster* meeting) — **Monstrosity**, mon-stros i ti, *n* The state of being monstrous, that which is monstrous, an unnatural production — **Monstrous**, mon strus, *a* [L *monstrosus*] Unnatural in form, out of the common course of nature, enormous, huge, extraordinary, shocking, frightful, horrible —*adv* Exceedingly, very much (now vulgar or colloquial) —**Monstrously**, mon strus li, *adv* In a monstrous manner — **Monstrousness**, mon strus nes, *n*

Monstrance, mon strans, *n* [L L *monstrantia*, from L *monstro*, to show] *R Cath Ch* the transparent or glass faced shrine in which the consecrated host is presented for the adoration of the people

Montanic, mon tan ik, *a* [L *montanus*, from *mons*, mountain] Pertaining to mountains, consisting in mountains

Montanist, mon'tan ist, *n* A follower of the heresiarch *Montanus*, who, in the second century, pretended he was inspired by the Holy Spirit and instructed in several points not revealed to the apostles —**Montanism**, mon tan izm, *n* The tenets of Montanus or his followers — **Montanistic**, mon tan is'tik, *a* Pertaining to the heresy of Montanus

Montant, mon tant, *n* [Fr, from *monter*, to mount] An upright blow or thrust in fencing (*Shak*), an upright piece in carpentry

Mont-de-piété, mon-de-pē-ā tā, *n* [Fr, lit mountain of piety, from It *monte di pietà*] On the Continent a class of establishments for advancing money to the poor at a reasonable rate of interest; a public pawn-shop

Monte, mon'tā, *n* [Sp, the stock of cards which remain after each player has received his share, from L *mons*, a mountain] A Spanish gambling game played with dice or cards.

Montepulciano, mon'tā-pōl-chā"nō, *n* A wine made from grapes growing near *Montepulciano* in Tuscany.

Montero, Montero-cap, mon-tē'ro, *n.* [Sp *montero*, a huntsman, from *monte*, a mountain.] A kind of cap with a flap round it

Month, munth, *n.* [A Sax *mónath, mónth*, from *móna*, the moon=Icel *mánathr*, Dan *maaned*, D *maand*, G *monath*, allied to L *mensis*, Gr *mēn*, a month Moon] One of the twelve parts of the calendar year, consisting unequally of 30 or 31 days, except February, which has 28, and in leap-year 29 days called distinctively a *calendar month*, the period between change and change of the moon, reckoned as twenty-eight days —**Monthly,** munth'li, *a.* Continued a month or performed in a month, happening once a month, or every month —*adv* Once a month, in every month —*n.* A magazine or other literary periodical published once a month — **Month's-mind,** *n.* A celebration in remembrance of a deceased person held a month after the death

Monticle, Monticule, mon'ti kl, mon ti kūl, *n.* [L *monticulus*, dim of *mons, montis*, a mountain] A little mount, a hillock

Monument, mon ū ment, *n.* [L *monumentum*, from *moneo*, to remind, to warn Monition] Anything by which the memory of a person, period, or event is perpetuated, a memorial, especially something built or erected in memory of events, actions, or persons, any enduring evidence or example, a singular or notable instance —**Monumental,** mon ū men tal, *a.* Per taining to a monument, serving as a monument, memorial, preserving mem ory — **Monumentally,** mon ū men tal li, *adv* By way of monument or memorial, by means of monuments

Moo, mō, *v i* To low, as a cow imitated from the sound —*n* The low of a cow

Mood, mōd, *n* [Fr *mode*, L *modus*, merely a different spelling of *mode*] *Gram* a special form of verbs expressive of certainty, contingency, possibility, or the like, *logic*, the determination of propositions according to their quantity and quality, **that** is, whether universal, affirmative, &c

Mood, mōd, *n* [A Sax *mód*, mind, passion, disposition = D *moed*, Icel *módr (móthr)*, Dan and Sw *mod*, Goth *mods*, G *muth*, mood, spirit, passion, courage, &c, root doubtful] Temper of mind, state of the mind in regard to passion or feeling, temporary disposition, humour, a fit of temper or sullenness —**Moodily,** mōd'i-li, *adv* In a moody manner — **Moodiness,** mōd i nes, *n* The state or quality of being moody —**Moody,** mōd i, *a* [A Sax *módig*, angry] Subject to or indulging in moods or humours, fretful, out of humour, gloomy, sullen, melancholy

Moon, mōn, *n* [A Sax *mona* (masc)=Icel *máni*, Dan *maane*, D *maan*, G *mond*, Goth *mena*, Lith *menu* Gr *mēné*, Skr *más*, from root *ma*, to measure the moon being early adopted as a measurer of time *Month* is a derivative] The heavenly orb which revolves round the earth, a secondary planet or satellite of the earth, a satellite of any planet (the *moons* of Jupiter), the period of a revolution of the moon, a month (poetical), something in the shape of a moon or crescent —*v i* To wander or gaze idly or moodily, as if moon-struck (colloq) — **Moon-beam,** *n* A ray of light from the moon —**Moon-blink,** *n* A temporary evening blindness from sleeping in the moon shine in tropical climates —**Moon-calf,** *n* A monster, a deformed creature, a dolt, a stupid fellow — **Moon-culminating,** *a* An epithet for those stars which pass the meridian soon before or after the moon — **Mooner,** mōn'er, *n* One who moons — **Moonish,** mōn ish, *a* Variable, as the moon, fickle.—**Moonless,** mōn'les *a* Destitute of a moon; without moonlight —**Moonlight,** mōn'lit, *n* The light afforded by the moon. —*a.* Illuminated by the moon, occurring during or by moonlight —**Moon-lit,** *a* Lit or illuminated by the moon —**Moon-raker,** **Moon-sail,** *n.* A sail rigged above a sky-sail —**Moonshine,** mōn'shin, *n* The light of the moon; *fig.* show without substance or reality; pretence; empty show —**Moonshiny,** mōn'shin-i, *a.* Illuminated by the moon —**Moonstone,** mōn'stōn, *n.* Adularia — **Moonstruck,** mōn'struk, *a* Affected by the influence of the moon, lunatic —**Moony, Mooney,** mōn'i, *a.* Pertaining to the moon, like a moon, moon-shaped, bewildered or silly, as if moonstruck

Moonshee, mōn'shē, *n.* [Arab *munshi*] In Hindustan, an interpreter; a teacher of languages.

Moor, mōr, *n* [A Sax *mór* = Icel *mór*, a heath, D *moer*, a morass, Dan *mor*, a moor, a marsh, G *moor*, a marsh, a moor same root as *mire*, *morass* is a derivative] A tract of waste land, especially when partly covered with heath, a tract of hilly ground on which game is strictly preserved for sport —**Moor buzzard,** *n* The marsh harrier — **Moor-cock, Moor fowl,** *n* The red grouse Grouse —**Moor hen,** *n* The gallinule or water-hen, also the female of the red grouse — **Moorland,** mōr'land, *n* A waste, barren district, a moor —Used also adjectively — **Moorish, Moory,** mō rish, mō ri, *a* Having the character of a moor, moorland

Moor, mōr, *n* [Fr *Maure*, from L *Maurus*, Gr *Mauros*, a Moor, comp Gr *mauros*, black or dark-coloured] A native of the northern coast of Africa —**Moorish** mō rish, *a* Pertaining to the Moors or Saracens

Moor, mōr, *v t* [D *marren, maren*, to tie, to moor; same word as E *mar* A Sax *merran* to hinder, to mar, O H G *marr jan*, to stop] To confine or secure (a ship) in a particular station, as by cables and anchors or by chains, to fix firmly — **Mooring** mor'ing, *n Naut* the act of one who moors, that by which a ship is moored, *pl* the place where a ship is moored

Moose, mos, *n* [American Indian name] The American variety of the elk

Moot, mōt, *v t* [A Sax *mótan*, to meet for deliberation, to discuss, from *mót*, a meeting, whence *métan*, to meet = Met] To debate to bring forward and discuss, to argue for and against —*n* Dispute, discussion, a debate on a hypothetical legal case by way of practice —*a* Debatable, subject to discussion, discussed or debated (a *moot* subject) —**Mootable** mōt a bl, *a* Capable of being mooted —**Moot-hall** *n* A hall of meeting, a hall of judgment — **Moot point,** *n* A point debated or liable to be debated

Mop, mop, *n* [A Celtic word W *mop*, a mop, Gael *mob*, a tuft, tassel mop] A piece of cloth, or a collection of thrums or coarse yarn fastened to a long handle and used for cleaning floors, carriages, &c — *v t* —*mopped, mopping* To rub or wipe with a mop —**Moppet, Mopsey,** mop et, mop si, *n* Dim of *mop* A rag baby, a pet name of a little girl or a woman, a woolly variety of dog

Mop, mop, *n* [Comp D *moppen*, to pout, to make a sulky face Mope] A wry mouth, a grimace

Mope, mōp, *v i* —*moped, moping* [Connected with *mop*, a wry mouth, D *mopen*, to pout] To show a dull, downcast, or listless air, to be spiritless or gloomy — *n* One who mopes, a low spirited person —**Mopingly,** mōp ing-li, *adv* In a moping manner — **Mopish,** mōp'ish, *a* Dull, spiritless, dejected —**Mopishly,** mōp ish li, *adv* In a mopish manner —**Mopishness,** mōp ish-nes, *n* Dejection, dulness

Moppet Under Mop

Moraine, mō rān, *n* [Fr, akin to It *mora*, a heap of stones] An accumulation of stones or other debris on the surface of glaciers or in the valleys at their foot, a regular feature in glacier phenomena

Moral, mor'al, *a* [Fr *moral*, from L *moralis*, from *mos, moris*, manner, *mores*, manners, morals (seen also in *demoralise, demure, morose*)] Relating to right and wrong as determined by duty, relating to morality or morals; ethical, capable of distinguishing between right and wrong; governed by the laws of right and wrong, appealing to man as engaged in the practical concerns of life, sufficient for practical purposes (*moral* evidence, certainty) —*Moral law*, the law prescribing moral duties and teaching right and wrong — *Moral philosophy*, the science which treats of the nature and grounds of moral obligation; ethics —*Moral sense*, the capacity to perceive what is right and wrong, and to approve or disapprove, conscience —*n* The practical lesson inculcated by any story, *pl* general conduct or behaviour as right or wrong, principles and mode of life, also moral philosophy or ethics. — **Morale,** mō ral', *n* [An erroneous spelling of Fr *moral*, used in same sense] Mental condition of soldiers, &c, as regards courage, zeal, hope, confidence, and the like — **Moralist,** mor al-ist, *n* One who teaches morals, a writer or lecturer on ethics, one who inculcates or practises moral duties — **Morality,** mō ral'i ti, *n* [Fr *moralité*] The doctrine of moral duties, morals, ethics, the practice of the moral duties, virtue, moral character or quality, the quality of an action, as estimated by a standard of right and wrong, a kind of drama among our forefathers in which the personages were abstractions or allegorical representations of virtues, vices, &c —**Moralize,** mor al īz, *v t* —*moralized, moralising* To apply to a moral purpose, to draw a moral from — *v i* To make moral reflections, to draw practical lessons from the facts of life — **Moralizer,** mor al ī zer, *n* One who moralizes — **Morally,** mor al li, *adv* In a moral manner, from a moral point of view, virtuously, uprightly, virtually, to all intents and purposes

Morass mo ras', *n* [Equivalent to *moor*, with a term, same as D *moeras*, from *meer* a moor, Sw *moras*, G *morast* Moor] A tract of low, soft, wet ground, a marsh, a swamp, a fen —*Morass ore*, bog iron-ore —**Morassy,** mo ras i, *a* Marshy, fenny

Moravian, mō rā vi an *a* Pertaining to Moravia or the Moravians —*n* A native of Moravia, one of a religious sect, also called the United Brethren, tracing its origin to John Huss and holding evangelical principles —**Moravianism,** mō-rā-vi an izm, *n* The principles of the Moravians or United Brethren

Morbid, mor bid, *a* [L *morbidus*, from *morbus*, a disease akin to *mori*, Skr *mri*, to die Mortal] Diseased, sickly, not sound and healthful, relating to disease — **Morbidity Morbidness,** mor bid i ti, mor-bid nes, *n* The state of being morbid, diseased state — **Morbidly** mor bid li, *adv* In a morbid manner —**Morbific** mor bif ik *a* Causing disease, generating a sickly state

Morbillous, *mor bil us, a* [Fr *morbilleux*, from L L *morbilli*, measles, from L *morbus* disease Morbid] Pertaining to the measles, measly

Morceau, mor sō, *n* [Fr, from O Fr *morsel* Morsel] A morsel, a small piece, a short piece or passage of literary or musical composition

Mordacious, mor dā shus, *a* [L *mordax, mordacis*, from *mordeo* to bite Morsel] Biting, sarcastic —**Mordaciously,** mor dā-shus li, *adv* In a biting manner, sarcastically — **Mordacity,** mor das'i ti, *n* [L *mordacitas*] The quality of biting, readiness to bite —**Mordant,** mor'dant, *n* [Fr *mordant*, from L *mordeo*, to bite] A substance employed in the process of dyeing which serves to fix the colours, sticky matter by which gold leaf is made to adhere —*a* Biting, caustic, severe —**Mordantly,** mor dant-li, *adv* In a mordant manner

More, mōr, *a* Serving as the comparative of *much* and *many*, the superlative being *most* [A Sax *mára*, D *meer*, Dan *meer, mere*, G *mehr*, Icel *mári, meir*, Goth *mais, maiza*, more, from same root as L *magnus*, great, E *may*] With singular nouns (as comparative of *much*) greater in amount, extent, degree, &c (*more* land, *more* light); with plural nouns (as comparative of *many*) greater in number; in greater numbers (*more* men), added to some former number, additional (one day *more*, or one *more* day) —*adv* In a greater degree, extent, or quantity; in addition; besides; again (once *more*, no *more*) —To *be no more*, to be destroyed or dead; to

have perished '. *More* is used to modify an adjective (or adverb) and form the comparative degree, having the same force and effect as the termination *er* in comparatives, as, *more* wise (=*wiser*), *more* wisely, *more* illustrious; *more* illustriously —*n* What is more or greater, something further or in addition

Moreen, mō-rēn', *n* [Connected with *mohair*, Fr *moire*] A watered woollen, or woollen and cotton fabric used for curtains, heavy dresses, &c

Morel, mor'el, *n* [Fr *morelle*, nightshade, from L L *morellus*, dark-coloured, L *morulus*, dark So also the morel cherry is a dark coloured cherry] Garden nightshade, a kind of cherry MORELLO —**Morelle,** mo-rel', *n* Garden nightshade

Morel, mor'el, *n* [Fr *morille*, from O H G *morilha*, G *morchel*, Sw *murkla*] A kind of edible European mushroom

Morello, mo-rel'lō, *n* [It *morello*, dark coloured MORREL] A kind of cherry with a dark red skin

Moreover, mōr ō vēr', *adv* [*More* and *over*] Beyond what has been said, further, besides

Moresque, mō resk', *a* [Fr, from It *moresco*, from *Moro*, L *Maurus*, a Moor] Moorish, after the manner of the Moors —*n* A style of ornamentation for flat surfaces, same as *Arabesque*

Morganatic, Morganatical, mor ga nat'ik mor ga nat'i kal *a* [L L *morganatica* a kind of dowry paid on the morning before or after marriage, a dowry accepted in lieu of other claims, corrupted from G *morgen gabe* lit morning gift (A Sax *morgen-gifu*)] A semi matrimonial alliance between a monarch, or one of the highest nobility, and a lady of inferior rank called also a *left handed marriage*, the offspring of which do not inherit the father's rank or possessions but are considered legitimate in most other respects —**Morganatically,** mor ga nat i kal li, *adv* In the manner of a morganatic marriage

Morgay, mor gā', *n* [W *morgi* dog fish —*mor*, the sea, and *ci*, dog] The small spotted dog fish, a small species of shark

Morgue, morg, *n* [Fr Origin unknown] A place where the bodies of persons found dead are exposed that they may be claimed by their friends, especially used of such places in France

Moribund, mor'i bund, *a* L *moribundus*, from *morior*, to die MORTAL] In a dying state

Moril, mor il, *n* A kind of mushroom MOREL

Moringa, mō-ring ga, *n* [From *muringo*, the name in Malabar] The tree which yields the ben nut and ben oil

Morion, mor'i on *n* [Fr *morion*, from Sp *morrion*, a morion origin doubtful] A kind of helmet of iron, steel, or brass, somewhat like a hat in shape, and without beaver or visor

Morisco, mo ris'ko, *n* [Sp *morisco*, Moorish, from *Moro* a Moor] A name applied to the ancient Moorish population of Spain and to their language, a morris dance

Morling, Mortling, mor'ling, mort ling, *n* [Fr *mort*, dead, with dim term *ling*] A sheep or other animal dead by disease

Mormon, mor mon, *n* [From the Book of *Mormon*, accepted by them as of divine origin, and said to have been made known to Joseph Smith by an angel] A member of a sect founded in the United States in 1830 by Joseph Smith who practise polygamy, and have a complete hierarchical organization they call themselves Latter-day Saints —**Mormonism,** mor'mon izm, *n* The religion or doctrines of the Mormons —**Mormonite,** mor'mon it, *n* A Mormon, a Latter-day Saint

Morn, morn, *n* [Contr from O E *morwen*, A Sax *morgen*, morning, whence also *morrow*] The first part of the day, the morning: used chiefly in poetry —**Morning,** mor'ning, *n* [O E *morwening*, from A Sax *morgen* (D Dan and G *morgen*, Icel *morgun*, Goth. *maurgins*) by common change of *g* to *w*, with the *-ing* of verbal nouns. (Comp *even, evening, dawn, dawning*)] The root is seen in Lith *mirgu*, to glimmer, to gleam] The first part of the day, beginning at twelve o clock at night and extending to twelve at noon, in a more limited sense, the time beginning at break of day and extending to the hour of breakfast and of beginning the labours of the day or considerably later, *fig* the first or early part (as of life) It is often used adjectively —**Morning land,** *n* The East · a poetical name —**Morning star,** *n* The planet Venus when it rises before the sun —**Morning tide,** *n* Morning time, morning

Morocco, mo-rok ō, *n* A fine kind of leather made from the skins of goats, first imported from Morocco and extensively used in the binding of books, upholstering furniture, making ladies' shoes, &c

Morone, mo rōn', *n* [From L *morus*, a mulberry] A deep crimson colour, the colour of the unripe mulberry

Morose, mo rōs', *a* [L *morosus*, wayward, peevish, morose, from *mos*, *moris*, a custom, habit MORAL] Of a sour temper, severe, sullen and austere —**Morosely,** mō rōs li, *adv* In a morose manner, sourly, with sullen austerity —**Moroseness,** mō rōs nes, *n* The quality of being morose, sourness of temper, sullenness

Morosis mō rō sis, *n* [Gr *mōros*, foolish] *Med* stupidity, fatuity, idiocy

Morpheus, mor fūs, *n* [Gr from *morphē* form, from the forms he causes to appear to people in their dreams] *Greek myth* the god of sleep and dreams —**Morphean,** mor fē an, *n* Of or belonging to *Morpheus*

Morphia, Morphine, mor fi a, mor fin *n* [Gr *Morpheus*, the god of sleep] The narcotic principle of opium, a vegetable alkaloid of bitter taste, of medicinal value as an anodyne

Morphology, mor fol o ji, *n* [Gr *morphe*, form, and *logos* description] That department of science which treats of the form and arrangement of the structures of plants and animals, the science of form in the organic world —**Morphologic, Morphological,** mor fo-loj ik, mor fo-loj i kal *a* Pertaining to morphology —**Morphologically,** mor fo loj i kal li, *adv* In a morphological manner —**Morphologist,** mor fol o-list, *n* One versed in morphology —**Morphonomy,** mor fon o mi, *n* [Gr *morphē*, form, and *nomos*, law] *Biol* the laws of organic formation or configuration

Morris, Morrice, mor is, *n* [Fr *moresque*, from Sp *morisco*, from *Moro*, a Moor] A dance borrowed from the Moors, or in imitation of their dances, a fantastic dance formerly practised in England, as in the May games — *Nine men's morris*, an old game played with nine stones, placed in holes cut in the turf, and moved alternately as at draughts —**Morris dance,** *n* A morris

Morrow, mor ō, *n* [MORNING] The day next after the present or after any day specified —*Good morrow*, good morning, a term of salutation — *To morrow*, on the morrow, next day

Morse, mors, *n* [Fr, from Dan *mar*, the sea, and *ros*, a horse] The walrus

Morse alphabet, mors, *n* [After its inventor, Professor *Morse* of Massachusetts] A system of symbols, consisting of dashes and dots, to be used in telegraphic messages, any system on the same principle, as carried out by long and short blasts of a steam-whistle, &c

Morsel, mor'sel, *n* [O Fr *morcel* (Fr *morceau*), from L L *morcellum*, a dim from L *morsus*, a bite, from *mordeo*, *morsum*, to bite, allied to G *schmerz*, pain] A bite, a mouthful, a small piece of food, a fragment, a little piece in general

Mort, mort, *n* [Fr *mort*, death MORTAL] A flourish sounded at the death of game

Mortal, mor tal, *a* [L *mortalis*, from *mors*, *mortis*, death same root as Skr *mri* to die, *mrita*, dead, this root meaning to crush or grind, and being also that of *mead*, *mild*, *murder*, &c] Subject to death, destined to die, deadly, destructive to life, causing death, fatal, incurring the penalty of death or divine condemnation, not venial (*mortal* sin), human, belonging to man who is mortal Colloquially applied to periods of time felt to be long or tedious (ten *mortal* hours) —*n* A being subject to death, a man; a human being —**Mortally,** mor tal-li, *adv* In the manner of a mortal, in a deadly manner or manner that must cause death.—**Mortality,** mor tal'i-ti, *n* [L *mortalitas*] The state of being mortal; death; frequency of death; death of numbers in proportion to a population, humanity, human nature, the human race — *Bills of mortality*, abstracts showing the numbers that have died during certain periods of time — *Tables of mortality*, tables showing how many out of a certain number of persons of a given age will probably die successively in each year till the whole are dead

Mortar, mor tėr, *n* [From L *mortarium*, a mortar in which things are pounded, also the matter pounded, mortar, Fr *mortier*, a mortar, mortar from root *mar* (as in *mortal*), to grind or crush] A vessel, usually in form of an inverted bell, in which substances are pulverized or pounded with a pestle, a short piece of ordnance, thick and wide, used for throwing shells, &c, and named from its resemblance to the above utensil, a mixture of lime and sand with water, used as a cement for stones and bricks in walls

Mortgage, mor gāj, *n* [Fr *mort*, dead, and *gage*, pledge the estate pledged becomes *dead* or entirely lost by failure to pay] An assignment or conveyance of land or house property to a person as security for the payment of a debt due to him, and on the condition that if the money shall be paid according to contract the grant shall be void, the deed by which this conveyance is effected is *mort gaged*, *mortgaging* To grant or assign on mortgage, to pledge, to make liable to the payment of any debt —**Mortgagee,** mor gā jē', *n* The person to whom an estate is mortgaged —**Mortgager, mortgagor,** mor'gāj-ėr, *n* The person who mortgages

Mortice, mor tis *n* MORTISE

Mortify, mor ti fi, *v t* —*mortified*, *mortifying* [Fr *mortifier*—L *mors*, *mortis* death, and *facio*, to make MORTAL] To affect with gangrene or mortification, to subdue or bring into subjection by abstinence or rigorous severities, to humiliate to chagrin, to affect with vexation, *Scots law*, to dispose of by mortification —*v i* To lose vitality and organic structure while yet a portion of a living body, to become gangrenous —**Mortifying,** mor'ti fi ing, *p* and *a* Humiliating, causing chagrin —**Mortifyingly,** mor ti fi ing li, *adv* In a mortifying manner —**Mortification,** mor ti fi kā'shon, *n* The act of mortifying or the condition of being mortified, *med* the death of a part of an animal body while the rest is alive, gangrene, the subduing of the passions and appetites by penance, abstinence, &c, humiliation or slight vexation, chagrin, *Scots law*, the disposal of lands for religious or charitable purposes

Mortise, mor'tis, *n* [Fr *mortaise*, a mortise, origin unknown] A hole cut in one piece of material to receive a corresponding projecting piece called a *tenon*, on another piece, in order to fix the two together —*v t* —*mortised*, *mortising* To cut a mortise in, to join by tenon and mortise.

Mortling, *n* MORLING

Mortmain, mort mān, *n* [Fr *mort*, dead, and *main*, hand] *Law*, possession of lands or tenements in dead hands, or hands that cannot alienate, as those of a corporation; the holding of property more particularly by religious houses, which has been restricted by various statutes.

Mortuary, mor'tū-a-ri, *n* [L.L. *mortuarium*, from L *mortuus*, dead, from *mori*, to die MORTAL] A place for the temporary reception of the dead, a dead-house. —*a* Pertaining to the burial of the dead.

Mosaic, Mosaical, mō-zā'ik, mō-zā'i-kal, *a* Relating to Moses, the Hebrew lawgiver, or his writings and institutions.—**Mosaism,** mō-zā'izm, *n* The system propounded by Moses

Mosaic, mō-zā'ik, *a* [Fr. *mosaïque*, from It *mosaico*, *musaico*, from L Gr *mousaikos*, belonging to the Muses, from *Mousa*, a

Muse] A term applied to inlaid work formed by little pieces of enamel, glass, marble, precious stones, &c, of various colours, cut, and disposed on a ground of cement in such a manner as to form designs, and to imitate the colours and gradations of painting.—*n* Mosaic or inlaid work.—*Mosaic gold* an alloy of copper and zinc, called also *ormolu*.—**Mosaical**, mō-zā i kal, *a* Same as *Mosaic*.—**Mosaically**, mō zā i kal li, *adv* In the manner of mosaic work.—**Mosaicist**, mō-zā i-sist, *n* One who makes mosaics.

Mosasaurus, Mososaurus, mos a sa rus, mos ō-sa rus *n* [L *Mosa*, the river Meuse or Maas, and Gr *saurus*, a lizard.] A gigantic fossil reptile of the cretaceous formation, and first found in the Maestricht beds.

Moschatel mos'ka tel, *n* [Fr *moscatelle*, from L L *muscatus* having the odour of musk: Mus.] A plant of the temperate regions, with pale green flowers which smell like musk.

Moselle, mo zel *n* A species of white French and German wine, so named from the river *Moselle*.

Moslem moz lem *n* [Ar *moslem*, *muslim*, a true believer, from *salama*, to resign one's self to God.] A mussulman or Mohammedan.—*a* Mohammedan.—**Moslim**, moz lim, *n* and *a* Same as *Moslem*.

Mososaurus Mosasaurus.

Mosque, mosk *n* [Fr *mosquée*. It *moschea*, Sp *mezquita* from Ar *meyid* the place of adoration, from *sajad* to adore.] A Mohammedan temple or place of religious worship.

Mosquito, mos kē tō, *n* [Sp and Pg *mosquito*, dim from *mosca* L *musca* a fly.] A name applied to several species of gnat like flies common in many regions and which are very annoying from their severe bites.—*Mosquito nets* or *curtains* of gauze, are often used to ward off attacks by mosquit es upon persons reposing, or asleep.

Moss, mos *n* [D O G and Dan *mos* Sw *mossa*, Icel *mosi*, A Sax *meos* G *moos*, moss a bog Cog L *muscus* moss Gr *moschos*, a sprout or tender shoot.] A name common to many cryptogamic plants of small size with simple branching stems and numerous, generally narrow leaves, also a name of various lichens, a bog, a place where peat is found.—*v t* To cover with moss.—**Mossy** mos i *a* Over grown with moss, abounding with moss like moss.—**Mossiness**, mos i nes *n* The state of being mossy, or overgrown with moss.—**Moss agate** *n* A kind of agate having internally a moss like appearance.—**Moss capped**, *a* Capped or covered with moss.—**Moss-clad**, *a* Clad or covered with moss.—**Moss-grown** *a* Overgrown with moss.—**Moss-land** *n* Land abounding in peat moss.—**Moss rose** *n* A beautiful variety of rose, so named from the calyx being covered with a moss like growth.—**Moss-trooper**, *n* One of the marauders upon the borders of England and Scotland previous to the union of the crowns, from the mosses so common on the borders.

Most, mōst *a* superl of *more* [A Sax *maest*, for *mā-est*, superl of old positive *mā*, more, Goth *maists*, Icel *mestr*, D and Dan *meest* G *meist* More] Greatest in any way with singular nouns (*most* wisdom, need, &c), greatest in number; amounting to a considerable majority with plurals (*most* men, *most* sorts of learning).—*adv* In the greatest or highest, or in a very great or high degree, quantity, or extent, mostly, chiefly often used before adjectives and adverbs to form the superlative degree, as *more* is to form the comparative.—*The Most High*, the Almighty.—*n* The greatest or greater number, the majority in this sense plural, greatest amount or advantage, utmost extent, degree, effect, &c often with *the*, and in this sense singular.—*At most* or *at the most*, at furthest, at the utmost extent.—**Mostly**, mōst'li, *adv* For the most part, chiefly, mainly.

Mot, mō, *n.* [Fr *mot*, a word, a motto, L L *muttum*, from L *muttio*, to mutter.] A pithy or witty saying, a bon mot.

Mote, mōt, *n.* [A Sax *mot*, a mote, comp D *mot*, dust, sweepings.] A small particle, a mere atom, anything proverbially small.

Motet, Motett, mo-tet, *n* [Fr *motet*, from It *mottetto*, a dim of *motto* Motto] *Mus* a sacred cantata, a choral composition, usually of a sacred character.

Moth, moth, *n.* [A Sax *mothe*, D *mot*, Icel *motti*, G *motte* Sw *mott*, a moth.] The name of numerous lepidopterous insects allied to the butterflies, but seldom seen on the wing except in the evening or at night, the clothes moth, the caterpillar of which is notoriously destructive to woollen materials, furs, skins, &c.—**Mothy**, moth i, *a* Full of moths, eaten by moths.

Moth eat *v t* To eat or prey upon as a moth eats a garment.—**Moth eaten**, *a* Eaten by moths or rather their larvæ.

Mother muth ėr *n* [A Sax *modor*, D *moeder* Dan and Sw *moder*, Icel *mōthir*, G *mutter* Ir *matair*, Gael *mathair*, L *matar* Gr *mētēr*, Skr *mātā*, *matar*, Per *mader*, from root *ma*, to bring forth the term as in *father*, denoting an agent.] A female parent especially one of the human race a woman who has borne a child that which has produced anything, source of anything, generatrix, a familiar term of address to elderly females, an abbess or other female holding an important position in religious or semi religious institutions.—*Mother Carey chicken* a name given by sailors to the storm petrel.—*a* Native natural (*mother*) wit) giving birth or origin, originating (*mother*) country).—**Mother church** *n* An original or oldest church, the metropolitan church of a diocese.—**Mother country** *n* A country which has sent out colonies in relation to its colonies, a country as the mother or progenitor of anything.—**Motherhood** muth ėr hud *n* The state of being a mother.—**Mother in law** *n* The mother of one's husband or wife.—**Motherless** muth ėr les *a* Destitute of a mother, having lost a mother.—**Motherliness** muth ėr li nes, *n* Quality of being motherly.—**Motherly** muth ėr li *a* Pertaining to a mother becoming a mother, tender and affectionate.—**Mother naked** *a* [Comp *G mutter nackt*] Stark naked, naked as at birth.—**Mother of pearl**, *n* The hard silvery brilliant internal layer of several kinds of shells extensively used in the arts Called also *Nacre*.—**Mother tongue** *n* One's native language, a language or which that languages are their origin.—**Mother water** *n* A saline solution from which crystals have been obtained by evaporation Termed also *Mother liquor Mother lye*.—**Mother wit** *n* Native wit common sense.

Mother muth ėr *n* [I *G moder*, D *moer* Dan *mudder* G *mutter*—dregs, mud slime, &c, allied to *mud*.] A thick slimy substance that gathers in liquors particularly vinegar.—*v t* To become mothery.—**Mothery** muth ėr i *a* Containing mother, resembling or partaking of the nature of mother.

Motific, mō tif ik *a* [L *motus* motion, and *facio* to make.] Producing motion.—**Motile** mō til *a* Having inherent power of motion, as certain organs of plants.—**Motility**, mō til i ti, *n* Capability of motion.

Motion mō shon, *n* [L *motio motionis*, from *moveo*, *motum*, to move Move.] The act or process of changing place, the passing of a body from one place to another opposed to *rest*, the power of moving a single act of motion, a movement, movement of the mind or soul internal impulse, proposal made, a proposition made in a deliberative assembly, the proposing of any matter for the consideration of an assembly or meeting, *med* evacuation of the intestines, alvine discharge.—*v t* and *i* To make a significant motion or gesture for guidance, as with the hand or head.—**Motionless**, mō shon les, *a* Wanting motion, being at rest.

Motive, mō tiv, *n* [Fr *motif*, a motive, L L *motivus*, moving, from L *moveo*, *motum*, to move Move.] That which incites to action, that which determines the choice or moves the will, cause, object, inducement, prevailing design, the theme or leading subject in a piece of music; the prevailing idea in the mind of an artist, to which he endeavours to give expression in his work.—*a* Causing motion.—*Motive power* or *force*, the power or force acting upon any body or quantity of matter to move it.—*v t* To supply a motive to or for, to prompt.—**Motiveless**, mō tiv les, *a* Having no motive or aim.—**Motivity**, mō tiv i ti, *n* The power of producing motion.

Motley, mot li *a* [W *mudliw*, a changing colour a motley colour—*mud*, change and *liw*, a stain a hue or akin to *mottle*.] Consisting of different colours, particoloured (a *motley* coat) exhibiting a combination of discordant elements, heterogeneous (a *motley* style).—*n* A dress of various colours the usual dress of a domestic fool.

Motor, mo tėr *n* [L, a mover, from *moveo* to move.] That which imparts motion, a moving power, as water steam, &c.—*a* Imparting motion.—**Motorial**, **Motory**, mo-tō ri al, mo to ri, *a* Giving motion.

Mottle, mot'l, *n* [O Fr *mattelé* clotted, curdled, probably from the German, comp Prov G *matte*, curds.] Having a blotched or spotted surface applied to woods employed in cabinet work when polished.—*v t* To mark with spots or blotches as if mottled.—**Mottled**, mot ld *p* and *a* Spotted, marked with blotches of colour as some kinds of cabinet wood.

Motto mot tō, *n* [It *motto*, Fr *mot* a word from L L *muttum* a word from L *mutto* to mutter.] A short pithy sentence or phrase or even a single word adopted as expressive of a guiding idea or principle appended to a coat of arms, or otherwise put prominently forward.

Mouflon, Moufion mō flon *n* [Fr *mouflon*.] An animal of the sheep kind inhabiting Corsica Sardinia and Greece.

Mould, mold *n* [A Sax *molde* mould, earth dust, Icel *mold* Dan *muld*, D *molde* *mounde* in old earth also Dan *mul* D *mol*, *mul* mould mouldiness from root seen in Goth *malan* L *mol* to grind, the root of *meal* (comp *grind* and *ground*).] Fine soft earth or earth easily pulverized such as constitutes soil, mustiness or mildew, a minute fungoid or other vegetable growth of a low type especially such as appears on bodies which lie long in warm and damp an animal and vegetal tissues &c dust from incipient decay.—*v t* To cause to contract mould, to cover with mould or soil.—*v i* To become mouldy.—**Mouldiness**, mōl di nes *n* The state of being mouldy.—**Mouldy** mol di *a* Over grown with mould, mildewy, musty, fusty decaying.

Mould, mold *n* [Fr *moule*, *molle* (with *d* added) also *modle* from L *modulus*, dim of *modus* a measure Mode] The matrix in which anything is cast and receives its form, a hollow tool for producing a form by percussion or compression, cast form, shape, character.—*v t* To form into a particular shape, to shape, to model to fashion.—**Mouldable**, mol da bl, *a* Capable of being moulded or formed.—**Mould board** *n* The curved board or metal plate in a plough, which serves to turn over the furrow.—**Mould candle**, *n* A candle formed in a mould.—**Moulder**, mōl dėr, *n* One who moulds, one who is employed in making castings in a foundry.—**Moulding**, mōl'ding, *n* Something cast in a mould, *arch* a general term applied to the varieties of outline or contour given to cornices, bases, door or window jambs, lintels, &c.—**Moulding plane**, *n* A plane used in forming mouldings.—**Moulding sand** *n* A mixture of sand and loam for moulds in a foundry.

Moulder, mōl dėr, *v i* [From *mould*, earth, mustiness, lit to turn to *mould*.] To turn to dust by natural decay, to waste away by a gradual separation of the component particles, to crumble, to perish.—*v t* To turn to dust, to crumble, to waste.

Moulin, mō lan, *n* [Fr *moulin*, L L *molinus*, from L *mola*, a mill.] A deep cylindrical hole in a glacier, formed by a rill on its surface draining into it.—**Moulin-**

age, mōl'in-āj, *n* [Fr *moulinage*] The twisting and doubling of raw silk

Moult, mōlt, *v i* [O E *moult*, *mowlt* (the *l* having intruded as in *could*), like D *multen*, O L G *mutan*, from L *mulo*, *mutare*, to change Maw] To shed or cast the feathers, hair, skin, horns, &c, as birds and other animals do, most commonly used of birds, but also of crabs, serpents, &c —*v t* To shed or cast, as feathers, hair, skin, &c —*n* The act of moulting, the shedding or changing of feathers

Mound, mound, *n* [A Sax and G *mund*, a defence, same root as *mount*] An elevation of earth, generally artificial, a ramparts, a hillock or knoll —*v t* To fortify or inclose with a mound —**Mound bird**, *n* MEGAPODIUS

Mound, mound, *n* [Fr *monde* from L *mundus*, the world] The ball or globe which forms part of the regalia of an emperor or king

Mount, mount, *n* [A Sax *munt*, Fr *mont*, from L *mons*, *montis*, a hill, from root seen in *eminent*, *prominent*] A hill, a mountain now chiefly poetical or used in proper names, as *Mount* Vesuvius, *Mount* Sinai, a bulwark for offence or defence (O T), the cardboard or other material on which a picture or drawing is mounted or fixed, the setting of a gem or something similar, the opportunity or means of riding on horseback —*v i* [Fr *monter*, from *mont*, a hill] To rise on high, to go up, to ascend, to be built to a great altitude, to get on or upon anything, specifically, to get on horseback, to mount, to rise in value —*v t* To go up, to ascend, to climb up to or upon, to place one's self upon (a throne or the like) to furnish with a horse or horses, to put on or cover with something necessary useful, or ornamental (to *mount* a map on cloth), to prepare for use, to carry or be furnished with (a fort *mounts* a hundred cannon) *To mount guard* to take the station and do the duty of a sentinel **Mountable**, mount'a-bl, *a* Capable of being mounted —**Mounter**, mount'er *n* One that mounts —**Mounting**, mount'ing *n* The act of ascending that with which an article is mounted or set off, or finished for use as the setting of a gem, the furnishings of a sword, of harness, cardboard on which a picture is pasted &c

Mountain, mount'in *n* [O Fr *montaigne*, *montagne*, Fr *montagne* from L L *montanea*, mountainous, from L *mons*, *montis*, a mountain MOUNT] A huge mass of earth and rock rising above the common level of the earth or adjacent land, an elevated mass higher than a hill, something very large or great —*The Mountain*, the extreme democratic party in the first French revolution, who occupied the highest benches in the National Convention —*a* Pertaining to a mountain, found on mountains, growing or dwelling on a mountain **Mountain ash**, *n* A British tree, with white flowered corymbose panicles, fruit scarlet, acid, and austere, the rowan tree —**Mountain barometer**, *n* A barometer for measuring the heights of mountains —**Mountain blue**, *n* A native carbonate of copper, liable to change to green if mixed with oil —**Mountain bramble**, *n* The cloudberry —**Mountain cat**, *n* The wild cat —**Mountain cork**, **Mountain leather**, *n* A white or gray variety of asbestos —**Mountain-dew**, *n* A name for Scotch, and more especially Highland whisky —**Mountaineer**, mount'in-ēr' *n* An inhabitant of a mountainous district, a climber of mountains —*v i* To practise the climbing of mountains used in present participle and verbal noun —**Mountain flax**, *n* A species of asbestos, amianthus —**Mountain-green**, *n* A carbonate of copper; malachite —**Mountain-limestone**, *n* *Geol* a series of marine limestone strata, immediately below the coal measures and above the old red sandstone in England, carboniferous limestone —**Mountain-meal**, *n* *Berg-mehl*, under BERG —**Mountainous**, mount'in-us, *a* Full of mountains, diversified by many mountains, large as a mountain, huge —**Mountainousness**, mount'in-us-nes, *n* —**Mountain-soap**, *n* A mineral of a pale brownish-black colour, and having a soapy feel

Mountebank, moun'ti-bangk, *n* [It *montimbanco*, *montambanco*—*montare*, to mount, and *banco*, bench] One who mounts a bench or stage in the market or other public place, and vends medicines which he pretends are infallible remedies, a quack doctor, any boastful and false pretender, a charlatan —*v t* To gull (*Shak*) —**Mountebankery**, **Mountebankism**, moun'ti-bang-kėr-i, moun'ti-bangk-izm, *n* The practices of a mountebank, quackery

Mourn, mōrn, *v i* [A Sax *murnan* Icel *morna*, O H G *mornan*, Goth *maurnan*, to grieve, root same as in *murmur*] To express grief or sorrow, to grieve, to be sorrowful to lament, to wear the dress or appearance of grief —*v t* To grieve for, to lament, to deplore, to bewail —**Mourner**, mōr'ner, *n* One that mourns, one that follows a funeral in the habit of mourning —**Mournful** mōrn'ful, *a* Expressing sorrow, exhibiting the appearance of grief, doleful, causing sorrow, sad, calamitous, sorrowful, feeling grief —**Mournfully**, mōrn'ful-li, *adv* In a mournful manner, dolefully, sorrowfully, sadly —**Mournfulness**, mōrn'ful-nes *n* The state or character of being mournful —**Mourning**, mōr'ning, *n* The act of expressing grief, lamentation the dress or customary habit worn by mourners —*a* Employed to express grief (a *mourning* ring) —**Mourning coach**, *n* A coach for a funeral, draped in black and drawn by black horses

Mouse, mous, *n* pl **Mice**, mīs [A Sax *mus* pl *mys* like *lus* *lys*, louse, lice], Icel *mus*, Dan *mus*, D *muis*, G *maus*, cog L *mus*, Gr *mys* Per *mash*, Skr *mūsha*, mouse] A well known small rodent quadruped that infests dwelling houses, grain fields &c, a name of various allied animals, a term of endearment —*v t* (mouz) *moused mousing* To hunt for or catch mice —**Mouse buttock Mouse piece**, *n* Part of a hind quarter of beef below the round or immediately above the knee joint —**Mouse ear** *n* A name given to various plants whose leaves resemble the ear of a mouse in shape &c —**Mouse hole**, *n* The hole of a mouse, a hole used by mice, a very small hole or entrance —**Mouser** mou'zėr, *n* One that catches mice, a cat good at catching mice —**Mouse trap** *n* A trap for catching mice **Mousing**, mou'zing *a* Given to or engaged in catching mice

Mousseline, mos-lēn', *n* [Fr] Muslin —*Mousseline de laine* *Muslin de laine*, under MUSLIN

Moustache, mus-tash', *n* [Fr *moustache*, It *mostaccio* from Gr *mystax*, the upper lip the beard upon it] The hair on the upper lip of men, the unshaven hair of the upper lip often spoken of as plural —**Moustached**, mus-tasht', *p* and *a* Provided with or wearing a moustache

Mouth, mouth, *n* pl **Mouths**, mouthz [A Sax *muth* = Icel *muthi*, *munni*, Sw *mun*, Dan and G *mund*, D *mond*, Goth *munths*—mouth Like *tooth* *sooth*, &c this word has lost an *n* before the *th*] The aperture in the head of an animal through which food is received and voice uttered, the aperture between the lips or the portion of the face formed by the lips, the cavity within the lips, the opening of anything hollow, as of a pitcher or other vessel, the entrance to a cave, pit, or den, the opening of a well, &c, the part of a river, creek, &c, by which it joins with the ocean or any large body of water —*To make a mouth* or *to make mouths*, to distort the mouth, to make a wry face, as in derision —*Down in the mouth*, chapfallen, dejected, mortified —*To give mouth to*, to utter, to express —*v t* (mouth) To utter with a voice affectedly big or swelling, to seize or shake with the mouth —*v i* To speak with a full, round, or loud, affected voice, to vociferate, to rant, to make wry faces, to grimace (*Tenn*) —**Mouthed**, mouthd, *a* Having a mouth of this or that kind used in composition (foul-*mouthed*) —**Mouther**, mou'thėr, *n* One who mouths, an affected declaimer —**Mouthful**, mouth'ful, *n* As much as the mouth contains at once, a small quantity —**Mouthpiece**, mouth'pēs, *n* The part of a musical instrument that is applied to the mouth, a tube by which a cigar is held in the mouth while being smoked, one who speaks on behalf of others

Move, mov, *v t* —*moved*, *moving* [O Fr *mover*, *mouvoir*, Mod Fr *mouvoir*, from L *movere*, *motum*, to move, seen also in *remove*, *motion*, *emotion*, *motive*, *moment*, *remote*, *promote*, *mobile*, &c] To carry, convey, or draw from one place to another, to cause to change place or posture, to set in motion, to stir, to excite into action, to influence, to prevail on, to rouse or excite the feelings of, to make an impression on, to affect, usually with tender feelings, to touch, to stir up, to awaken (laughter, terror), to offer formally, as a motion for consideration by a deliberative assembly, *chess*, *draughts*, &c, to change the position of (a piece) in the regular course of play —*v i* To change place or posture, to stir, to pass or go, to walk, to carry or bear one's self, to change residence, to take action, to begin to act, *chess*, *draughts*, &c, to change the position of one of the pieces in the course of play —*n* Proceeding, action taken, the moving of a piece in playing chess, &c —*To be on the move*, to be stirring about —**Movable**, **Moveable**, mō'va-bl, *a* [O Fr *movable*, *mouvable*] Capable of being moved, changing from one time to another (a *movable* feast that is a feast or festival like Easter, the time for holding which varies within certain limits) —*n* Any part of a man's goods capable of being moved, *pl* goods, wares, commodities, furniture —**Moableness**, **Moveableness**, **Movability**, mō-va-bil'nes, mō-va-bil'i-ti, *n* The state or quality of being movable —**Movably**, **Moveably**, mō'va-bli, *adv* In a movable manner or state —**Moveless**, mōv'les, *a* Incapable of being moved, fixed —**Movement**, movment, *n* Act of moving, course or process of change, motion, an individual act of motion, a gesture, an agitation set on foot by one or more persons for the purpose of bringing about some result desired, *music* motion or progression in time, also a detached and independent portion of a composition, the train of wheel work in a watch or clock —**Mover**, mō'vėr, *n* One who or that which gives motion, one who or that which is in motion, one that offers a motion in an assembly —**Moving**, mō'ving *p* and *a* Causing to move or act, impelling exciting the feelings, touching, pathetic, affecting —*Moving force*, in *mech* force considered with reference to the effect or momentum it produces —**Movingly**, mō'ving-li, *adv* In a moving manner, in a manner to excite the feelings, pathetically **Movingness**, mō'ving-nes *n*

Mow, mō, *v t* —*mowed* (*pret*) *mowed* or *mown* (*pp*) [A Sax *māwan*, akin Icel *mugr*, *mugi*, a swathe, Dan *meie*, D *maayen*, G *mähen*, to mow, allied to L *meto*, Gr *amaō*, to mow *Meadow* is from this root] To cut down with a scythe or mowing machine (to *mow* grass), to cut the grass from (to *mow* a meadow), to cut down (men, &c) indiscriminately, or in great numbers or quantity —*v i* To cut grass, to use the scythe or mowing machine —**Mower**, mō'ėr, *n* One who mows, a mowing machine —**Mowing-machine**, *n* An agricultural machine employed to cut down grass, clover, grain, &c

Mow, mō, *n* [A Sax *muga*, a heap, a mow, N *muga*, *mua*, a heap of hay] A pile of hay or sheaves of grain deposited in a barn, the part of a barn where they are packed —*v t* To put or pile in a mow

Mow, mou, *n* [From Fr *moue*, a wry face, comp D *mouw-e*, a mow] A wry face.—*v i* To make mouths

Moxa, mok'sa, *n* [Chinese] A soft downy substance prepared in China and Japan from the young leaves of certain plants, used for the gout, &c., by burning it on the skin, any substance used in this way as a counter-irritant —**Moxibustion**, mok-si-bust'yon, *n* *Med.* cauterization by means of a moxa

Mucedine, mū'se-din, *n* [L *mucedo*, mould] A sort of fungus forming moulds

and mildews.—**Mucedinous**, mū-sed'i-nus, *a.* *Bot* having the character of mould or mildew

Much, much, *a* *more* and *most* serve as its comparative and superlative [Shortened form of old *mochel*, *muchel*, much, from A Sax *mycel*, *micel*, much, great, many, akin Icel *mjog*, *mykr*, much, *mikill*, great, Goth *mikils*, O H G *mihil*, same root as L *magnus* great, E *may* MAGNITUDE, MAY] Great in quantity or amount, abundant used with singular nouns (*much* food, seed, water, money, &c) —*adv* In a great degree, to a great amount or extent, greatly used especially with comparatives and past participles (*much* better, larger, sooner, surprised, &c) nearly (*much* as it was) —*Much about the same*, nearly equal —*n* A great quantity, a great deal, equivalent to an adjective with a noun omitted, and often qualified by *too*, *as*, and *so* — **Muchness**, much nes, *n* State of being much, quantity

Mucific, mū sif ik, *a* [L *mucus*, mucus, and *facio*, to make] Generating mucus —**Muciform**, mū si form, *n* *Med* having the character of or resembling mucus

Mucilage, mū si lāj, *n* [L *mucilago* from *mucus*, slime, mucus] A gummy vegetable matter contained in gum tragacanth, many seeds, roots, &c, a solution in water of gummy matter of any kind —**Mucilaginous**, mū-si laj i nus, *a* Pertaining to or secreting mucilage, slimy, ropy, soft, and slightly viscid —**Mucilaginousness**, mū si-laj i nus-nes, *n* The state of being mucilaginous

Muciparous, mū sip a rus, *a* [L *mucus*, slime, and *pario*, to produce] Secreting or producing mucus

Muck, muk, *n* [From Icel *myki*, Dan *mög*, dung (whence *modding*, midden)] Dung in a moist state, or a mass of dung and rotten vegetable matter, something mean, vile, or filthy —*v t* To manure with muck, to remove muck from — **Muck worm**, *n* A worm that lives in muck, a miser, a mean sordid wretch

Muck, muk, *n* A blundering corruption of AMUCK

Mucous, Mucose, Mucosity Under MUCUS

Mucronate, mū kro nāt, *a* [L *mucronatus*, from *mucro*, a sharp point] *Bot* and *zool* narrowed to a point, terminating in a sharp point —**Mucronately**, mū kro-nāt-li, *adv* In a mucronate manner

Mucus, mū'kus, *n* [L, mucus from the nose, akin *mungo*, to wipe the nose, *muctare*] A viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membrane of animals, which it serves to moisten and defend, *bot* gummy matter soluble in water — **Mucous Mucose**, mū kus, mū'kōs, *a* [L *mucosus*] Pertaining to or resembling mucus, slimy, ropy, secreting a slimy substance —*Mucous membrane*, a membrane that lines all the cavities of the body which open externally (such as the mouth, nose, intestines), and secretes mucus —**Mucousness, Mucosity**, mū'kus-nes mū kos'i ti, *n* The state of being mucous, sliminess

Mud, mud, *n* [Allied to L G *mod*, *mudde*, D *modder*, Dan *mudder*, Sw *modd*, mud, mire; Icel *mod*, dust, E *mother*, slimy sediment *Muddle* is a derivative] Wet and soft earth or earthy matter as in a puddle, sediment from turbid waters, mire — *Mud wall*, a wall built of mud or clay, rendered firm by drying —*v t* —*mudded*, *mudding* To soil with mud, to muddy — **Muddily**, mud'i-li, *adv* In a muddy manner, turbidly, obscurely, confusedly — **Muddiness**, mud i-nes, *n* The quality or condition of being muddy — **Muddy**, mud'i, *a* Abounding in mud, foul with mud, turbid, miry, cloudy in mind, confused, stupid, obscure, wanting in perspicuity —*v t* —*muddied*, *muddying* To soil with mud, to dirty, to make turbid, to cloud or make dull — **Muddy brained, Muddy headed**, *a* Of a dull understanding, stupid —**Mud eel**, *n* The siren, a species of amphibian —**Mud fish**, *n* The lepidosiren —**Mud lark**, *n* One who cleans sewers, one who fishes up matters from the mud on the banks of tidal rivers.—**Mud sill**, *n* The base or lowest sill of a structure, as of a bridge, at the bottom of a river, &c —**Mud turtle**, *n* A name of the soft tortoises and terrapins.

Muddle, mud'l, *v.t.* —*muddled*, *muddling* [Freq from *mud*] To make foul, turbid, or muddy, to intoxicate partially, to cloud or stupefy, particularly with liquor, to bring into a state of confusion, to make a mess of —*v i* To become muddy, to be in a confused state.—*n* A mess, dirty confusion, intellectual confusion, bewilderment —**Muddled**, mud ld, *p* and *a* Made turbid or muddy, stupefied, confused — **Muddle headed**, *a* Having the brains muddled, stupidly confused or dull, dolt ish

Muezzin, Mueddin, mu-ed zin, mu ed in, *n* [Ar *muezzin*, from *azzana*, to inform from *azina*, to hear] A Mohammedan crier attached to a mosque, whose duty it is to proclaim from the balcony of a minaret the summons to prayers five times a day

Muff, muf, *n* [Dan *muffe*, D *mof*, L G *muffe*, *muff*, G *muff*, a muff, akin to O H G *mouwa*, D *mouw*, a long sleeve; comp also D *mof*, a down, *muf*, musty, silly, doting Hence *muffle*] A cylindrical cover, usually made of fur, into which both hands may be thrust in order to keep them warm, a soft, useless fellow, a mean, poor spirited person (colloq) —**Muffette**, muf et te, *n* A small muff worn over the wrist, a wristband of fur or worsted worn by ladies

Muffin muf in, *n.* [Probably from *muff*, on account of its softness] A light round spongy cake —**Muffin cap**, *n* A flat woollen cap

Muffle muf l, *v t* —*muffled*, *muffling* [O E also *moffle*, akin to *muff*, comp D *moffel*, a muff, Fr *moufle*, a mitten] To enfold or wrap up so as to conceal from view or protect from the weather, to wrap up or cover close, particularly the neck and face, to deaden the sound of (to *muffle* an oar or a drum), to restrain from speaking by wrapping up the head, to put to silence, *fig* to wrap up or envelop, to involve —*n* [Fr *moufle*, a kind of glove, a chemical vessel] An arched vessel resisting the strongest fire, and made to be placed over cupels in the operation of assaying, to preserve them from coming in contact with fuel, smoke, or ashes, a pulley block containing several sheaves —**Muffled**, muf ld, *p* and *a* Wrapped up closely, especially about the face, treated so as to deaden the sound (as when an oar is wrapped with a mat at the rowlock), dulled or deadened applied to sound —**Muffler**, muf ler, *n* A wrapper for muffling or enveloping the neck, and often also the face, a stuffed glove for lunatics

Muffle, muf l, *n.* [Fr *mufle*, from G *muffel*, an animal with large hanging lips] The tumid and naked portion of the upper lip and nose of ruminants and rodents

Mufti, Muftee, muf ti, muf te, *n* [Ar *mufti*, from *afta*, to judge, to give a decision] The chief of the ecclesiastical order among the Mohammedans, a doctor of Mohammedan law, an Anglo-Indian term for plain dress worn by officers off duty, civilian dress

Mug, mug, *n* [N *mugge*, a ewer, a mug, Sw *mugg*, an earthen cup Ir *mugan*, a mug] A familiar name for an earthen or metal vessel for drinking from, a jug

Mug, mug, *n* [Perhaps a Gypsy word = Skr *mukha*, the face] The face or mouth, a grimace [Slang]

Muggy, Muggish, mug'i, mug ish, *a* [Prov E *mug*, mist, Icel *mugga*, mugginess, drizzle, comp Gael *mugach*, cloudy, W *mwg*, smoke] Damp and close said of the atmosphere or weather, warm and humid, moist, mouldy

Mugwort, mug'wert, *n* [A Sax *muggwyrt*, lit midge-wort] A common British species of wormwood

Mulatto, mū-lat'tō, *n* [Sp *mulato*, from *mulo*, a mule MULE] A person that is the offspring of parents of whom one is white and the other a negro —**Mulattress**, mū-lat'res, *n.* A female mulatto

Mulberry, mul'be-ri, *n.* [For *murberry*; A Sax. *mærberie*, a mulberry, also *mær*, *mór*, from L. *morus*, a mulberry-tree.] The berry or fruit of a well-known tree, and also the tree itself cultivated from a remote period for silk-worm rearing — **Mulberry-faced**, *a.* Having the face spotted as if with mulberry stains.

Mulch, mulsh, *n* [Akin to *molz* in A Sax *molsnian*, to rot, G *mulsch*, *molsch*, rotten; D *molsemen*, to moulder] Straw dung in a somewhat moust state, but not rotten, used for protecting the roots of newly-planted shrubs or trees, &c.—*v t* To cover with mulch

Mulct, mulkt, *n* [L *mulcta*, *multa*, a fine] A fine or penalty imposed on a person guilty of some offence or misdemeanour, usually a pecuniary fine —*v t* To punish by fine or forfeiture, to punish by depriving, to deprive (to *mulct* a person *of* or *in* £300) —**Mulctuary**, mulk tū a ri, *a* Consisting of a pecuniary penalty

Mule, mūl, *n* [A Sax *mul*, Fr *mule*, from L *mulus*, a mule] A quadruped of a mongrel breed, the offspring of an ass and a mare or a horse and a she ass, also any animal produced by a mixture of different species, a hybrid, a hybrid plant, a spinning machine invented by Crompton in 1775, so called from being a combination of the drawing rollers of Arkwright and the jenny of Hargreaves —**Mule driver**, *n* A driver of mules, a muleteer — **Mule spinner**, *n* One who spins on a mule — **Muleteer**, mūl le-tēr', *n* [Fr *muletier*] A mule driver —**Mulish**, mūl ish, *a* Like a mule, sullen, stubborn —**Mulishly**, mūl ish li, *adv* In a mulish manner —**Mulishness**, mūl ish nes, *n* Obstinacy or stubbornness

Mulierosity, mū-li-ebr i ti, *n* [L *mulierositas*, from *mulierosus*, womanly, womanish, from *mulier*, a woman] Womanhood, puberty in a female, womanishness, effeminacy, softness

Mull, mul, *v t* [From the spurious participle *mulled* in *mulled ale*, equivalent to *mould-ale* that is funeral ale, from *mould*, earth the earth of the grave] To heat, sweeten, and flavour with spices (to *mull* wine) —**Muller**, mul er, *n* One who mulls, a vessel for mulling wine

Mull, mul, *n* [Icel *muli*, a promontory, comp also Gael *maol*, a promontory, *maol*, bare or bald] A term for a cape or promontory applied to various projecting parts of Scotland

Mull, mul, *n* [L G *mull*, D *mul*, dust, akin *mould*] Dust or rubbish, a muddle, a mess (colloq)

Mull, mul, *n* [Hind *mul-mul*, muslin] A thin, soft kind of muslin

Mullagatawny, Mulligatawny, mul a-ga tą ni, mul i ga tą ni, *n* [Tamil *milagu tunni*, lit pepper-water] An East Indian curry-soup

Mullein, Mullein, mul'en, *n* [A Sax *molegn*, comp Dan *mol*, a moth one species is used to drive away moths] The common name of a genus of wild plants used in domestic medicine

Muller, mul er, *n* [O Fr *moulleur*, from *moudre*, *moulare* (Fr *moudre*), L *molere*, to grind, from *mola*, a millstone] A sort of flat bottomed pestle used for grinding pigments, &c

Mullet, mul et, *n* [Fr *mulet*, from L *mullus*, the surmullet] A name common to spiny-rayed fishes of two somewhat widely separate families, the gray mullets and the red mullets, or surmullets

Mulligatawny MULLAGATAWNY

Mullion, mul'yon, *n* [For *munnion*, a word equivalent to Fr *moignon*, Sp *muñon*, a stump, the mullion of a window being the stump below the tracery] *Arch* a vertical division between the lights of windows, screens, &c, in Gothic architecture, also a division between the panels in wainscotting — **Mullioned**, mul'yond, *a* Having mullions

Mulse, muls, *n* [L *mulsum* (*vinum*, wine, understood), sweetened wine] Wine boiled and mingled with honey

Mulsh, mulsh MULCH

Multangular, mul-tang gū-lėr, *a* [L *multus*, many, and *angulus*, angle] Having many angles; polygonal —**Multangularly**, mul-tang'gū-lėr-li, *adv* With many angles — **Multangularness**, mul-tang'gū-lėr-nes, *n*

Multanimous, mul-tan'i-mus, *a.* [L. *mul-*

tus, many, and *animus*, mind] Exhibiting many phases of mental or moral character, many-sided

Multarticulate, Multiarticulate, mult-ar tik ū-lāt, mul'ti-ar tik ū lāt, *a* [L *multus*, many, and *articulus*, a joint] Having many joints or articulations, as the legs of crustaceans

Multicapsular, mul ti kap sū-lėr, *a* [L *multus*, many, E *capsule*] Having many capsules used especially in botany

Multicarinate, mul ti-kar i nāt, *a* [L *multus*, many, *carina*, a keel] Having many keel like ridges

Multicavous mul ti kā vus, *a* [L *multus*, *many*, *cavus*, *hollow*] Having many holes or cavities

Multicipital, mul ti sip i tal, *a* [L *multus*, many, *caput*, *capitis*, the head] Having many heads

Multicostate, mul ti kos tāt, *a* [L *multus*, many, *costa*, a rib] Having many ribs, *bot* having two or more diverging ribs said of leaves

Multicuspidate, mul ti kus pi-dāt, *a* [L *multus*, many, and *cuspis*, a point] Having many cusps or points

Multidentate, mul ti-den tāt, *a* [L *multus*, many, and *dens*, a tooth] Having many teeth or teeth like processes

Multidigitate, mul ti dij i tāt, *a* Many fingered, having many finger like processes

Multifarious, mul ti fā ri us, *a* [L *multifarius*, manifold *—multus*, many] Having great multiplicity, having great diversity or variety, made up of many differing parts —**Multifariously** mul ti fā ri us li, *adv* In a multifarious way —**Multifariousness**, mul ti fā ri us nes *n*

Multifid, Multifidous mul ti fid, mul tif i dus, *a* [L *multifidus — multus*, many and *findo*, to divide] Cleft or cut by many divisions, *bot* divided into several parts by clefts extending to about the middle (a *multifid* leaf)

Multiflorous mul ti flō rus *a* [L *multus* many, *flos*, *floris*, a flower] Many flowered, having many flowers

Multifoil mul ti foil, *a* [L *multus*, many, and E *foil*] *Arch* having more than five foils or divisions (a *multifoil* arch)

Multiform, mul ti form *a* [L *multiformis —multus*, many, and *forma*, form] Having many forms, shapes or appearances —**Multiformity**, mul ti for mi ti, *n* The state of being multiform

Multijugous, Multijugate, mul ti jū gus, mul ti jū gāt, *a* [L *multus*, many, and *jugum*, a yoke, a pair] Consisting of many pairs

Multilateral, mul ti lat ėr al, *a* [L *multus*, many, and *latus*, side] Having many sides, polygonal

Multilineal, Multilinear, mul ti lin ē al, mul ti lin ē ėr, *a* [L *multus*, many, and *linea*, a line] Having many lines

Multilocular, mul ti lok ū lėr *a* [L *multus*, many, *loculus*, a cell] Having many cells, loculi, or compartments

Multiloquence, mul ti-til ō kwens, *n* [L *multus*, many, *loquor*, to speak] Use of many words, talkativeness — **Multiloquent, Multiloquous** mul til ō kwent, mul til ō kwus, *a* Speaking much, talkative

Multinomial, mul ti nō mi al, *n* [L *multus*, many, *nomen*, name] *Alg* a quantity consisting of several terms or names, in distinction from a *binomial*, *trinomial*, &c

Multiparous, mul tip a rus, *a* [L *multus*, many, *paro*, to bear] Producing many at a birth

Multipartite, mul ti-pär tit, *a* [L *multus*, many, and *partitus*, divided *—partio*, a part] Divided into several or many parts, *bot* more deeply cleft than *multifid*

Multipeds, Multiped, mul ti ped, *n* [L *multus*, many, *pes*, *pedis*, a foot] An animal that has many feet, such as a centipede

Multiple, mul'ti-pl, *a* [Fr *multiple*, from L L *multiplus—multus*, many, and term as in *triple*] Manifold, having many parts or divisions. —*n* A number which contains another an exact number of times without a remainder; a *common multiple* of two or more numbers containing each of them a certain number of times exactly (thus 24 is a common multiple of 3 and 4), the *least common multiple* being the smallest number that will do this (thus 12 is the least common multiple of 3 and 4)

Multiplex, mul ti pleks, *a* [L *multiplex—multus*, many, and stem of *plico*, to fold PLY] Manifold, complex, *bot* having petals lying over each other in folds —**Multiplable**, mul ti pli a bl, *a* Capable of being multiplied —**Multiplicable**, mul ti pli ka bl, *a* Multiplicable —**Multiplicand**, mul ti pli kand *n* [L *multiplicandus*] *Arith* the number to be multiplied by another, which is called the *multiplier* —**Multiplicate**, mul ti pli kāt, *a* [L *multiplicatus*] Multiplex — **Multiplication**, mul ti pli kā shon, *n* [L *multiplicatio*, *multiplicationis*] The act or process of multiplying the state of being multiplied, *arith* and *alg* the operation by which any given number or quantity may be added to itself any number of times proposed —*Multiplication table*, a table containing the product of all the simple digits multiplied into each other, and onwards, to some assumed limit, as to 12 times 12 —**Multiplicative**, mul ti pli kā tiv, *a* Tending to multiply, having the power to multiply —**Multiplicator**, mul ti pli kā tėr, *n* A multiplier —**Multiplicity**, mul ti plis i ti, *n* [L *multiplicitas*, from *multiplex*] The state of being multiplex, numerous, or various, an extensive aggregate of individuals of the same kind, a great number —**Multiplier**, mul ti pli ėr, *n* One who or that which multiplies, the number in arithmetic by which an other is multiplied, *teleg* an instrument for increasing by repetition the intensity of the force of an electric current —**Multiply**, mul ti pli, *v t —multiplied*, *multiplying* [Fr *multiplier*, from L *multiplicare*, from *multiplex*] To increase in number, to make more by natural reproduction or by addition, to make numerous, *arith* to add to itself any given number of times —*v i* To grow or increase in number, or to become more numerous by reproduction, to extend, to spread —**Multiplying glass Multiplying lens**, *n* A sort of lens or glass with a number of facets, causing one object to appear multiplied many times

Multipotent, mul tip ō-tent, *a* [L *multipotens*, *multipotentis —multus* much and *potens* powerful] Having manifold power, or power to do many things

Multipresence, mul ti prez-ens, *n* [L *multus*, many, and E *presence*] The power or act of being present in more places than one at the same time —**Multipresent**, mul ti prez-ent, *a* Having power of multipresence

Multiradiate, mul ti rā di āt, *a* [L *multus* many, *radius*, a ray] Having many rays

Multiramose, mul ti rā-mōs, *a* [L *multus*, many, *ramus*, a branch] Having many branches

Multisect, mul ti sekt, *a* [L *multus*, many, and *seco sectum*, to cut] Divided into many segments

Multiserial, mul ti sē ri al, *a* [L *multus*, many, and *series* a row] Having or arranged in many rows

Multiliquous, mul ti sil i kwus, *a* [L *multus*, many, *siliqua*, a pod] Having many pods or seed vessels

Multisonous, mul ti sō-nus, *a* [L *multus*, many, *sonus*, sound] Having many sounds, or sounding much

Multispiral, mul ti spi ral, *a* [L *multus*, many, *spira*, a coil] Having many spiral coils or convolutions

Multistriate, mul ti stri āt, *a* [L *multus*, many, *stria*, a streak] Marked with many streaks or striæ

Multisulcate, mul ti sul'kāt, *a* [L *multus*, many, *sulcus*, a furrow] Having many furrows

Multisyllable, mul ti-sil'la bl, *n* [L *multus*, many, and E *syllable*] A word of many syllables, a polysyllable

Multitubular, mul ti tū'bā-lėr, *a* [L *multus*, many, and E *tubular*] Having many tubes (a *multitubular* boiler)

Multitude, mul'ti-tūd, *n* [L *multitudo*, from *multus*, much, many] The state of being many; a great number, collectively, a great many, indefinitely, a crowd or throng, a gathering of people —*The multitude*, the populace, or the mass of men without reference to an assemblage — **Multitudinous**, mul ti tū'di-nus, *a*. Pertaining or belonging to a multitude, consisting of a multitude.—**Multitudinously**, mul ti-tū di nus-li, *adv* In a multitudinous manner — **Multitudinousness**, multi tū di nus-nes, *n*

Multivalve, Multivalvular, mul'ti-valv, mul ti val'vū lėr, *a* [L *multus*, many, and E *valve*] *Having many valves* (a *multivalve* shell) —**Multivalve**, *n* An animal which has a shell of many valves or pieces

Multocular, mul tok ū lėr, *a* [L *multus*, many, *oculus*, eye] Having many eyes, or more eyes than two

Multum, mul tum, *n*. [L *multum in parvo*, much in little] An extract of quassia and liquorice, used in brewing for the purpose of economizing malt and hops

Multungulate, mul tung gū-lāt, *a* [L *multus*, many, and *ungula*, a hoof] Having the hoof divided into more than two parts, as the elephant, rhinoceros, &c

Multure mul tūr, *n* [O Fr *multure* from L *molitura*, a grinding, from *molo*, to grind] The grinding of grain, grist, in Scotland, the fee given to the proprietor of a mill in return for the grinding of corn

Mum, mum, *a* [Imitative of a low sound made with the lips closed, like L and Gr *mu*, akin *mumble*] Silent, not speaking Often used as an exclamation = be silent, hush

Mum, mum *n* [G *mumme* from Christian *Mumme*, who first brewed it at Brunswick in 1492] A species of malt liquor used in Germany, made of wheat malt

Mumble mum bl, *v t —mumbled*, *mumbling* [Freq from *mum*, like D *mommelen*, Dan *mumle*, G *mummeln*, to mumble] To mutter, to speak so as to render the sounds inarticulate and imperfect, to chew or bite softly, to eat with the lips close — *v t* To utter with a low inarticulate voice, to chew gently, or to eat with a muttering sound —**Mumbler**, mum'blėr, *n* One that mumbles — **Mumblingly**, mum'bling li, *adv* In a mumbling manner

Mumbo Jumbo, mum'bō jum bō, *n* A god of certain negro tribes, any senseless object of popular idolatry

Mumm, mum, *v i* [Of Dutch or German origin, comp G *mummen* to mask, *mumme* a mask *mummel*, a bugbear, D *mommen*, to mask *mom*, a mask, whence O Fr *momer* to mask, *momerie*, mummery, originally perhaps to cover the face and cry *mum*, or similar sound] To mask, to sport or make diversion in a mask or disguise.—**Mummer**, mum ėr, *n*. A masker, a masked buffoon —**Mummery**, mum ėr i, *n* A masking or masquerade, buffoonery, farcical show, hypocritical disguise and parade —**Mumming**, mum ing, *n* A masking or masquerade

Mummy, mum i, *n* [Fr *momie*, *momie*, Sp *momia* It *mummia*, from Ar *mūmia*, from *mūm*, wax] A dead human body embalmed and dried after the manner of those taken from Egyptian tombs, a human body dried up and preserved, either artificially or by accident, a sort of wax used in grafting and planting trees, a sort of brown bituminous pigment —*To beat to a mummy*, to beat soundly, or till senseless —*v t* To embalm —**Mummy-cloth**, *n*. The cloth in which mummies are swathed —**Mummify**, mum'i-fi, *v t* To make into a mummy, to embalm and dry as a mummy — **Mummification**, mum'i-fi-kā'shon, *n* The act of mummifying; the process of becoming a mummy — **Mummiform**, mum'i form, *a* Resembling a mummy

Mump, mump, *v i*. [An imitative word, allied to *mumble* and *munch*.] To mumble or mutter, as in sulkiness; to move the lips with the mouth closed; to nibble; to chew; to munch; to grin or make mouths; to implore alms, to play the beggar —*v t* To munch or chew; to utter unintelligibly —**Mumper**, mump'ėr, *n* A beggar.

—Mumping, mump'ing, *n.* Begging tricks, mockery —**Mumpish**, mump'ish, *a* Sullen, sour —**Mumpishly**, mump'ish-li, *adv* In a mumpish manner; sullenly —**Mumpishness**, mump'ish-nes, *n* —**Mumps**, mumps, *n. pl* [From *mump*] Sullenness, a disease consisting in an inflammation of the salivary glands, with swelling along the neck, parotitis

Munch, munsh, *v t* and *i* [Imitative of sound, akin *mumble*, *mump*] To chew audibly, to mump, to nibble —**Muncher**, munsh'ér, *n* One who munches

Mundane, mun dān, *a* [L *mundanus*, from *mundus* the world] Belonging to this world, worldly, terrestrial, earthly

Mundanely, mun dān li, *adv* In a mundane manner, with reference to worldly things

Mundic, mun dik, *n* A Cornish name for iron pyrites or arsenical pyrites, marcasite

Mundungus, mun-dung'gus *n* [Comp Sp *mondongo*, paunch, tripes, black pudding] An old name for tobacco of an ill smell

Munerary, mū ne ra ri, *a* [L *munus*, *muneris*, a gift] Having the nature of a gift

Mungo, mung'gō, *n* [Perhaps from some person of this name] Artificial short-staple wool formed by tearing to pieces and disintegrating old woollen fabrics, akin to shoddy

Mungoose, mun gōs, *n.* [East Indian name] A quadruped about the size of a rat, one of the ichneumons, kept in houses in India to rid them of vermin

Municipal, mū nis i pal, *a* [L *municipalis*, from *municipium*, a town governed by its own laws — *munia*, official duties, and *capio*, to take] Pertaining to local self government, pertaining to the corporation of a town or city, or to the citizens of a state —*Municipal law*, the law which pertains to the citizens of a state in their private capacity —**Municipalism** mū nis i pal izm *n* Municipal state or condition — **Municipality**, mū nis i pal i ti *n* A town or city possessed of local self government, a community under municipal jurisdiction — **Municipally**, mū nis i pal li, *adv* In a municipal manner

Munificence, mū nif i sens, *n* [L *munificentia—munus*, a gift or favour, and *facio*, to make] The quality of being munificent, a giving with great liberality, bounty, liberality — **Munificent**, mū nif i sent, *a* Liberal in giving or bestowing, bounteous, generous —**Munificently**, mū nif i-sent li, *adv* In a munificent manner, liberally

Muniment mū ni ment, *n* [L *munimentum*, a defence, from *munio*, to fortify, from *mœnia*, walls] A fortification, a stronghold, support, defence, a writing by which claims and rights are defended or maintained, a title-deed, charter, record, &c.—*Muniment house*, *Muniment room* a house or room for keeping deeds, charters, &c

Munition, mū-nish'on, *n* [L *munitio*, *munitionis*, from *munio* to fortify, hence *communitus*] A fortification (O T) ; materials used in war, military stores, ammunition, material for any enterprise

Muntz's Metal, munts'ez, *n.* [From Mr *Muntz* of Birmingham, the inventor] An alloy of 60 parts copper and 40 parts zinc, used for sheathing ships

Murena, mū-rē na, *n* [L] A kind of eel found in the Mediterranean

Murage, mū'rāj, *n* [Fr *murage*, from L *murus*, a wall] Money paid for keeping the walls of a town in repair

Mural mū ral, *a.* [L *muralis*, from *murus*, a wall, same root as *munio*, to fortify MUNITION] Pertaining to a wall, resembling a wall, perpendicular or steep —*Mural circle*, an astronomical instrument for measuring angular distances in the meridian, permanently fixed exactly perpendicular in the plane of the meridian —*Mural crown*, a golden crown bestowed among the ancient Romans on him who first mounted the wall of a besieged place and lodged a standard —*Mural painting*, a painting in distemper colours upon a wall

Murder mér'dér, *n* [A Sax *morthor*, *morther*, from *morth*, death, Goth *maurthr*, D *moord*, Dan Sw and G *mord*, Icel *morth*, from root *mar*, to crush, whence also L *mors*, death (E *mortal*), Skr *mri*, to die] The act of unlawfully killing a human being with premeditated malice, the person committing the act being of sound mind —*The murder is out*, something is disclosed which was wished to be kept concealed [The spelling *Murther* is nearly given up]—*v t* To kill (a human being) with premeditated malice, to slay feloniously, *fig* to abuse or violate grossly (to *murder* the queen's English) —**Murderer**, mér'dér ér, *n* A person who commits murder — **Murderess**, mér'dér-es *n* A female who commits murder — **Murderous** mér'dér-us, *a* Pertaining to murder, guilty of murder, accompanied or marked by murder, bloody — **Murderously**, mér'dér us li, *adv* In a murderous manner

Murenger, mū ren jér, *n* [Fr *murager*, from *murage* MURAGE] An officer appointed to see town walls kept in proper repair

Murex mū reks, *n* pl **Murices**, mū ri sēz [L] A mollusc resembling the whelk, in esteem from the earliest ages on account of the purple dye that some of them yielded, the dye itself — **Murexide** mū rek sid, *n* A substance yielding a beautiful purple colour

Muriate, n ū ri-āt, *n* [L *muria*, brine] The old name for *Chloride* — **Muriatic**, mū ri at ik, *a* Pertaining to or obtained from brine or sea salt —*Muriatic acid* the older name of *Hydrochloric acid* — **Muriatiferous** mū ri a tif ér us *a* Producing muriatic substances or salt

Muricate, **Muricated** mū ri kāt mū ri kā-ted, *a* [L *muricatus*, from *murex* the point of a rock] Full of sharp points or prickles, armed with prickles

Muriform, mū ri form, *a* [L *murus*, a wall and *forma* form] *Bot* resembling brickwork applied to the cellular tissue of the medullary rays

Murine, mū rin, *a* [L *murinus*, from *mus muris* a mouse] Pertaining to a mouse or to mice

Murk mérk, *n* [A Sax *mirc*, *myrce* dark, Icel *myrkr*, Dan and Sw *mørk*, dark] Darkness or gloom [*Shak*] —**Murky**, mér ki *a* Dark, obscure, gloomy —**Murkily**, mér'ki li, *adv* In a murky manner, darkly — **Murkiness**, mér'ki nes *n* State of being murky, darkness gloom

Murmur mér'mér, *n* [Fr *murmure* from L *murmur* a reduplication of an imitative syllable *mur* seen in G *murren*, D *morren*, Icel *murra* Dan *murre*, to murmur] A low sound continued or continually repeated, as that of a stream, a low indistinct sound, a hum, a complaint uttered in a low, muttering voice, a grumble or mutter —*v i* To utter or give out a murmur or hum to grumble, to utter complaints, to mutter —*v t* To utter indistinctly, to mutter —**Murmurer**, mér'mér ér, *n* One who murmurs **Murmuring**, mér'mer ing, *p* and *a* Making or consisting in a low continued noise, uttering complaints in a low voice or sullen manner —*n* A continued murmur, a low confused noise —**Murmuringly**, mér'mer ing li, *adv* With murmurs, with complaints —**Murmurous**, mér mér us, *a* Attended by murmurs, murmuring — **Murmurously**, mér'mér us-li *adv*

Murrain, mur ān, *n* [O Fr *morine* from L *morior* to die MORTAL] A disease that rages among cattle, a cattle plague or epizootic disease of any kind foot and mouth disease — *Murrain take you* *mur rain on you*, &c, plague take you, plague upon you

Murrey, mur'i, *n* [O Fr *morée*, a dark red colour, from L *morum*, a mulberry] A dark red or mulberry colour

Murrhine mur'in, *a* [L *murrhinus* from *murrha*, a material supposed to be fluor spar] A name given to a delicate kind of ware anciently brought from the East, and much prized among the Romans Called also *Myrrhine*

Murrion, mur'i-on, *n* A morion

Murry, mur'i, *n* The murrena

Musaceous, mū-sā'shus, *a* [From *Musa*, the typical genus] Pertaining to the order of plants to which belong the banana and plantain.

Muscadel, **Muscatel**, **Muscadine**, mus'kadel, mus'ka-tel, mus'ka-din, *n* [Fr *muscatelle*, from L L *muscatus*, smelling like musk, L *muscus*, musk MUSK] The name of several sweet and strong Italian and French wines, whether white or red, the grapes which produce these wines, a fragrant and delicious pear

Muscæ, mus'sē, *n pl* [L *musca*, a fly] *Pathol* specks like motes floating before the eyes

Muscardine, mus-kär'din, *n* [Fr] A fungus, the cause of a very destructive disease in silk worms, the disease itself

Muscatel, *n* MUSCADEL

Muschelkalk mush el kalk, *n* [G *muschel*, shell, and *kalk*, lime or chalk] A lime stone of the new red sandstone of Germany, abounding in organic remains

Musciform, mus si form, *a* [L *musca*, a fly, and *forma*, form] Having the character of the common fly

Muscite, mus'it, *n* [L *muscus*, moss] A fossil plant of the moss family

Muscle, mus l, *n* [Fr *muscle*, from L *musculus*, a little mouse, a mussel, a muscle, dim of *mus*, a mouse—probably from the appearance under the skin *Mussel* is the same word] A definite mass or portion of an animal body serving as an instrument of motion and the exertion of power, and consisting of fibres susceptible of contraction and relaxation —**Muscled**, mus ld, *a* Furnished with *muscles* (a strong *muscled* man) —**Muscular**, mus kū lér, *a* Pertaining to or consisting of muscles (*muscular fibre* or *tissue*, that which forms the substance of muscles), performed by or dependent on muscles (*muscular* exertion), having well developed muscles, strong, brawny — *Muscular Christianity* a phrase first used by Charles Kingsley to denote a healthy robust, and cheerful religion that leads a person to take an active part in life, and indulge in harmless enjoyments, hence also the term *Muscular Christian* — **Muscularity**, mus-kū lar'i ti, *n* The state of being muscular or brawny — **Muscularly** mus kū lér li, *adv* In a muscular manner, strongly

Muscoid mus koid, *a* [L *muscus* moss] *Bot* moss like, resembling moss —*n* A moss like plant — **Muscology** mus kol o ji, *n* That part of botany which investigates mosses

Muscovado, mus kō vā dō, *n* or *a* [Sp *mascabado* from *mas* more, and *acabado*, finished (further advanced than when in syrup)] A term applied to unrefined sugar, the raw material from which loaf and lump sugar are procured by refining

Muscovite, mus ko vit, *n* A native of Muscovy, or Russia, Muscovy glass — **Muscovy duck** mus ko-vi, *n* The musk duck — **Muscovy glass**, *n* A variety of mica from Russia

Muscular Under MUSCLE

Muse, mūz, *n* [Fr *muse*, L *musa*, from Gr *mousa* a muse *Music museum*, *music* are derivatives] *Greek myth* one of the daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne, who presided over the different kinds of poetry, and the sciences and arts, nine in number, as *Clio*, the muse of history, *Thalia*, the muse of comedy, *Melpomene*, the muse of tragedy, *Calliope*, the muse of epic poetry, &c, hence, poetic inspiration, the inspiring goddess of song —**Museless**, mūz'les, *a* Without a muse, disregarding the power of poetry

Muse, mūz, *v t* —*mused*, *musing* [Fr *muser*, to muse, dawdle, loiter, from O H G *muwisa*, idleness, *muwson*, to be idle G *musse*, inactivity, leisure From this comes *amuse* with prefix *a*] To ponder, to think or meditate in silence, to be absent in mind —*v t* To think or meditate on —*n* A fit of abstraction **Museful**, mūz ful, *a* Musing, thoughtful — **Musefully**, mūz-ful li, *adv* Thoughtfully —**Muser**, mū zér, *n* One who muses —**Musing**, mū zing, *a* Meditative, absent-minded —*n* Meditation, absent-mindedness —**Musingly**, mū'zing li, *adv* In a musing way

Museum, mū-zē'um, *n* [L, from Gr *mouseion*, originally a temple of the Muses MUSE] A building or apartment appropriated as a repository of interesting ob-

jects connected with literature, art, or science, a cabinet of curiosities, a collection of objects in natural history

Mush, mush, *n* [*G mus*, pap] The meal of maize boiled in water [American]

Mush, mush, *vt* and *i* [Fr *mouchete*, from *mouche*, L *musca*, a fly] To nick or notch dress, trimmings, &c, round the edges with a stamp, for ornament —**Mushing**, mush ing, *n* Mushed work

Mushroom, mush rōm, *n* [Fr *mousseron*, from *mousse*, L *muscus*, moss Moss] The common name of numerous fungi, especially such as are edible, a common species being well known as an ingredient in sauces, *fig* an upstart, one that rises suddenly from a low condition of life from the rapidity with which mushrooms grow —*a* Pertaining to mushrooms, resembling mushrooms in rapidity of growth —**Mushroom ketchup**, *n* Ketchup made from mushrooms —**Mushroom spawn** *n* The reproductive matter or mycelium of mushrooms

Music, mū zik *n* [Fr *musique* L *musica*, from Gr *mousikē (technē*, art understood), music, art culture Musr, *n*] A succession of sounds so modulated as to please the ear, melody or harmony, the science of harmonical sounds, the art of producing melody or harmony, the written or printed score of a composition —*Chamber music*, compositions suitable for performance in a private room —**Musical** mū zi kal, *a* Belonging to music, producing music or agreeable sounds, melodious, harmonious fond of or skilled in music —*Musical glasses*, glass vessels on which music may be played by striking them —**Musical box** *n* A small instrument having a toothed barrel operating on vibrating tongues, which plays one or more tunes on being wound up —**Musical-clock**, *n* A clock which plays tunes at certain fixed times —**Musically** mū zi kal li, *adv* In a musical manner —**Musicalness** mū zi kal nes, *n* —**Music book** *n* A book containing music for the voice or instruments —**Musician** mū zish an, *n* A person skilled in music, one that sings or performs on instruments of music —**Music master**, *n* One who teaches music **Music stand** *n* A light frame for placing pieces of music on while being played —**Music stool**, *n* A stool for one who performs on a piano or similar instrument

Musimon, mus i mon, *n* Same as *Mouflon*

Musing Under Muse (verb)

Musk, musk, *n* [Fr *musc*, It and Sp *muscо*, from L *muscus* musk from Per *mosk*, musk, allied to Ski *mushka*, a testicle] A substance obtained from a cyst or bag near the navel of the musk deer, having a strong peculiar and highly diffusible odour used as a perfume, a musky smell, a popular name for one or two plants —**Musky**, mus ki, *a* Having the odour of musk —**Muskiness** mus ki nes *n* The quality of being musky the scent of musk —**Musk ball** *n* A ball for the toilet, containing musk **Musk beaver** *n* The musk rat —**Musk deer**, *n* A deer of Central Asia, the male of which has long tusks and yields the well known perfume musk — **Musk duck**, *n* A duck with a musky smell often erroneously called the Muscovy duck, a native of America — **Musk mallow**, *n* A British plant with a peculiar musky odour —**Musk melon**, *n* A delicious and fragrant variety of melon —**Musk ox**, *n* A kind of small hardy ox which inhabits the extreme north of North America, and smells strongly of musk — **Musk pear**, *n* A fragrant kind of pear — **Musk plum**, *n* A fragrant kind of plum — **Musk rat**, *n* An American rodent allied to the beaver, which smells of musk in summer called also *musquash*, the name is also given to two insectivorous animals smelling of musk —**Musk rose**, *n* A species of rose, so called from its fragrance — **Musk wood**, *n* The musky smelling timbers of certain trees

Muskallonge, mus kal lonj, *n* [American Indian] A large variety of pike found in the lakes and rivers of North America

Muskat, mus kat, *n* [Fr *muscat*, from L L *muscatus*, smelling of musk Musk] A kind of grape, and the wine made from it Muscadel

Musket, mus ket, *n* [Fr *mousquet*, O Fr *mousket*, *moschet*, originally a sparrowhawk, lit fly hawk, from L *musca*, a fly (comp *falcon*, *falconet saker*, &c., as names of fire arms)] A general term used for any hand gun employed for military purposes Formerly spelled *Musquet* — **Musketeer**, mus ket-ēr', *n* A soldier armed with a musket —**Musketoon**, mus ket on, *n* [Fr *mousqueton*] A short musket with a wide bore —**Musket proof** *a* Capable of resisting the force of a musket-ball —**Musket rest** *n* A staff or rod with a forked top, formerly used to rest the musket in firing, —**Musketry**, mus ket ri, *n* The fire of muskets, troops armed with muskets, the art or science of firing small arms

Muslim muz lim *n* Same as *Moslem*

Muslin, muz lin, *n* [Fr *mousseline*, said to be derived from *Mosul* or *Moussul* a town in Turkish Asia where first made] A fine thin cotton fabric, of which there are many different kinds —*a* Made of muslin (a muslin gown) —**Muslin de laine**, muz lin dē lān, *n* [Fr *mousseline de laine*, muslin of wool] A woollen or cotton and woollen fabric of light texture, used for ladies' dresses &c —**Muslinet**, muz lin et *n* A sort of coarse muslin

Musmon mus mon, *n* The mouffion

Musquash mus kwosh, *n* A musk rat

Musquet mus ket *n* Musket

Musquito mus kē tō Mosquito

Musrole muz rōl, *n* [Fr *muserolle*, from *museau*, muzzle] The nose band of a horse's bridle

Mussel mus el *n* [Same as *muscle* with different spelling and meaning] The common name of a genus of bivalve shell fish one species of which is largely used for food and bait —**Mussel band** *n* A kind of ironstone containing remains of shells —**Mussel bed**, *n* A bed or repository of mussels

Mussitation mus i tā shon *n* [L *mussitatio mussitationis* from *musso*, to mutter] A mumbling or muttering

Mussulman mus ul man, *n* pl **Mussulmans**, mus ul manz [Corrupted from *moslemin*, pl of *moslem*] A Mohammedan or believer in Mohammed, a Moslem —**Mussulmanism** mus ul man izm, *n* Mohammedanism

Must must *v t* without inflection and used as a present or a past tense [A Sax *ic mōste*, *wē mōston*, I must we must a past tense pres ic *mōt*] I may or must similar forms in Goth D Sw and G] A defective or auxiliary verb expressing obligation or necessity physical or moral, or often merely expressing the conviction of the speaker (you *must* be wrong)

Must, must, *n* [L *mustum*, new wine, from *mustus* new fresh] Wine or juice pressed from the grape but not fermented

Must, must *n* [Musty] Mould or mouldiness, fustiness

Mustache, **Mustachio**, mus tash, mus-tash i-ō *n* Moustache

Mustang mus tang, *n* [Sp *mestеño* belonging to the *mesta*, or body of graziers] The wild horse of America, a descendant of horses imported

Mustard, mus tard, *n* [O Fr *moustarde* It *mostarda* mustard, from L *mustum* must, because it is made with a little must mixed in it Must Moist] An annual cruciferous plant extensively cultivated for its pungent seeds, which when ground and properly prepared form the well known condiment of same name

Musteline mus te lin *a* [L *mustelinus*, from *mustela*, a weasel] Pertaining to the weasel and kindred animals

Muster mus tėr, *v t* [O Fr *moustrer*, *mostrer*, *monstrer*, to exhibit from L *monstrare*, to show, from *monstrum* a monster Monster] To collect, as troops for service, review, parade, or exercise, to assemble or bring together generally, to collect for use or exhibition —*To muster up*, to gather, collect, or summon up generally *fig* (to *muster up* courage) —*v t* To assemble or meet in one place, as soldiers —*n* An assembling of troops for review or for service, the act of assembling, an assemblage —*To pass muster*, to pass without censure, as one among a number on inspection, to be allowed to pass —**Muster roll**, *n* A roll or register of the men in each company, troop, or regiment, a roll or register of a ship's crew

Musty, mus ti, *a* [Probably connected with *moist*, or with L *mucidus*, mouldy, comp Sp *mustio*, musty] Mouldy, turned sour, fusty, stale, spoiled by age, having an ill flavour, vapid —**Mustily**, mus ti li, *adv* In a musty manner —**Mustiness**, mus ti nes, *n* The state or quality of being musty staleness

Mutable, mū ta bl, *a* [L *mutabilis*, from *muto*, to change, akin to *moveo*, to move, *mew*, *moult*, *mutual*, &c, are akin] Capable of being altered, subject to change, changeable, inconstant in mind or feelings, unsettled, unstable, variable —**Mutably**, mū ta bli *adv* In a mutable manner — **Mutability**, **Mutableness**, mū ta bil i ti, mū ta bl nes *n* The state of being mutable, changeableness, inconstancy, instability, fickleness —**Mutation**, mū tā shon, *n* [L *mutatio*] The act or process of changing, change, alteration, modification, *philol* umlaut —**Mutatory**, mū ta to ri *a* Changing, mutable

Mutacism, mū ta sizm, *n* Inability to enunciate correctly or freely the labial consonants (*p b m*)

Mutchkin much kin, *n* [Comp D *mutsje*, a little cap a quartern, Sc *mutch*, a kind of cap] A liquid measure in Scotland containing four gills

Mute, mūt, *a* [L *mutus*, silent, dumb, akin to *mutto*, to mumble, Gr *mu*, a sound with closed lips Mum, Mutter] Silent, not speaking, incapable of utterance, not having the power of speech, dumb, *gram* and *philol* silent, not pronounced, or having its sound suddenly and completely checked by a contact of the vocal organs applied to certain consonants (as *t*, *p*) —*n* A dumb person, one unable to use articulate speech, a hired attendant at a funeral, *gram* and *philol* a mute letter, *mus* a utensil applied to a musical instrument to deaden or soften the sounds — **Mutely**, mūt li, *adv* In a mute manner, silently, dumbly —**Muteness** **Mutism** mūt nes, mūt izm, *n* The state of being mute

Mute mūt *v i* [Fr *mutir*, *émeutir*] To eject the contents of the bowels said of birds

Muticous, mū ti kus, *a* [L *muticus*, docked, curtailed] *Bot* without any pointed process or awn

Mutilate, mū ti lāt *v t* —*mutilated*, *mutilating* [L *mutilo*, *mutilatum* to lop from *mutilus* maimed akin Gr *mutylos*, docked] To cut off a limb or essential part of, to maim, to remove any material part from so as to render the thing imperfect —**Mutilated**, mū ti lā ted *p* and *a* Deprived of some part *bot* not producing a corolla, though not regularly apetalous —**Mutilation**, mū ti lā shon, *n* The act of mutilating or state of being mutilated —**Mutilator**, mū ti lā tėr, *n* One who

Mutiny, mū ti ni *n* [From Fr *mutin*, O Fr *meutin* mutinous riotous, *meute*, a revolt an *emeute*, from L L *mota*, a body of men raised for an expedition, from L *moveo*, *motus*, to move Move] A resistance to or revolt against constituted authority, specifically an insurrection of soldiers or seamen against the authority of their commanders, open resistance to officers or opposition to their authority — *Mutiny act* a series of regulations enacted from year to year by the British legislature for the government of the military and naval forces of the country Syn under Insurrection —*v i* —*mutinied*, *mutinying* To engage in mutiny, to rise against military or naval officers, to be guilty of mutinous conduct — **Mutineer**, mū ti nēr', *n* One guilty of mutiny — **Mutinous**, mū'ti-nus, *a* Engaged in or disposed to mutiny —**Mutinously**, mū ti nus li, *adv* In a mutinous manner —**Mutinousness**, mū'ti nus nes, *n*

Mutism Under Mute

Mutter, mut'ėr, *v i* [An imitative word, comp G *mutiern*, L *mutire*, to mutter,

moo, the sound produced by closing the lips MUMBLE] To utter words with a low voice and compressed lips, to grumble, to murmur, to sound with a low rumbling noise —*v t* To utter with a low murmuring voice —*n.* Murmur, obscure utterance (*Mil*) —**Mutterer**, mut'ér-ér, *n* One that mutters —**Muttering**, mut'ér ing, *n* The sound made by one who mutters —**Mutteringly**, mut'ér ing li, *adv*

Mutton, mut'n, *n* [Fr *mouton*. It *mol tone*, a sheep, supposed to be from L *mutilus*, *mutilated*, through L L *multo*, *mutilo*, a wether, a castrated ram] The flesh of sheep, raw, or dressed for food —**Mutton chop**, *n* A rib-piece of mutton for broiling, having the bone cut, or *chopped* off at the small end

Mutual, mū'tū al, *a* [Fr *mutuel*, from a L L *mutualis*, from L *mutuus*, mutual, from *muto*, to change MUTABLE] Reciprocally given and received, pertaining alike or reciprocally to both sides, interchanged, equally relating to affecting proceeding from two or more together, common to two or more combined, shared alike —**Mutuality**, mū tū al i ti, *n* The state or quality of being mutual —**Mutually**, mū'tū al li, *adv* In a mutual manner, reciprocally, conjointly, in common

Mutule, mū'tūl, *n* [L *mutulus*] *Arch* a projecting block under the corona of the Doric cornice —**Mutuled**, mū'tūld, *a* Having mutules

Muzarabic, mu za rab'ik, *a* Belonging to the MUZARABS, or Christians formerly living among the Moors in Spain

Muzzle muz'l, *n* [O Fr *musel* (Mod Fr *museau*), dim of O Fr *muse*, L L *musus*, a mouth, from L *morsus*, a bite, from *mordeo*, *morsum*, to bite MORSEL] The projecting mouth and nose of an animal, as of a horse, dog, &c, the open end of a gun or pistol, &c, a fastening for the mouth which hinders an animal from biting —*v t* —*muzzled*, *muzzling* To put a muzzle on, to bind the mouth of to prevent biting or eating, to put to silence —**Muzzle-loader** *n.* A gun loaded by the muzzle opposed to *breech-loader*

Muzzy, muz'i, *a* [akin to *muse*, to be absent-minded] Absent in mind, bewildered, tipsy —**Muzziness**, muz'i nes *n* The state of being muzzy

My, mi, *pronom adj* [Contr from *mine*, A Sax *min*. MINE] Belonging to me (this is *my* book) always used before a noun or attributively, *mine* being used predicatively (this book is *mine*) [Formerly *mine* was used before a vowel, and *my* before a consonant, but *my* is now used before both] MINE

Myalgia, mi al'ji a, *n* [Gr *mys*, muscle, and *algos*, pain] Cramp

Myall-wood, mi-al', *n* The hard violet scented wood of an Australian tree used for making tobacco pipes, &c

Mycelium, mi sē'li um, *n* pl **Mycelia** mi sē'li-a [Gr *mykēs*, a fungus] The cellular filamentous spawn of fungi, consisting of whitish fibres spreading like a net-work —**Mycelioid**, mi-sē'li-oid, *a Bot* resembling a mycelium

Mycoderm, **Mycoderma**, mi kō-dėrm, mi-kō-dėr'ma, *n* [Gr *mykēs*, a mushroom or fungus, and *derma*, skin] The vegetable flocculent substance which forms in various infusions when they become mothery —**Mycology**, mi-kol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *mykēs* and *logos*] That department of botany which investigates fungi —**Mycologic**, **Mycological**, mi kō-loj'ik, mi-kō-loj'i-kal, *a* Relating to mycology —**Mycologist**, mi kol'o-jist, *n* One versed in mycology

Myelencephalous, mi'el-en-sef'al us, *a* [Gr *myelos*, marrow, and *enkephalon*, the brain] Exhibiting a nervous system concentrated in a brain and spinal cord, as the higher animals —**Myelitis**, mi-e-lī'tis, *n.* [Gr *myelos*, and *itis*, denoting inflammation.] *Med.* inflammation of the substance of the brain or spinal marrow —**Myeloid**, mi'el-oid, *a* Resembling marrow

Mylodon, mi'lō-don, *n* [Gr *mylos*, a grinder or molar, and *odous*, a tooth] A large and heavy extinct animal, allied to the sloths; a sort of ground sloth.

Myodynamics, mi'ō-di-nam"iks, *n.* [Gr *mys*, *myos*, a muscle, and *dynamis*, force] That department of science which investigates the principles of muscular force

Myography, mi-og'ra-fi, *n* [Gr *mys*, *myos*, a muscle, and *graphō*, to describe] A description of the muscles of the body, myology —**Myographic**, **Myographical**, mi-ō-graf'ik, mi ō-graf'i-kal, *a* Pertaining to a description of the muscles — **Myographist**, mi og'ra-fist, *n* One who describes the muscles

Myology, mi-ol o ji, *n* [Gr *mys*, *myos*, muscle and *logos*, discourse] The scientific knowledge or description of the muscles of the human body — **Myologic**, **Myological**, mi ō loj ik, mi ō-loj i kal, *a* Pertaining to myology —**Myologist**, mi ol o jist, *n* One who is versed in myology

Myonicity, mi-ō nis'i ti, *n* [Gr *myōn*, a muscle] The characteristic vital property of the muscular tissue

Myope **Myops**, mī'op, mī'ops, *n* [Gr *myōps—myō* to shut, and *ōps* the eye] A short-sighted person — **Myopia**, **Myopy**, mī ō'pi a, mī o-pi, *n* Short-sightedness, near sightedness — **Myopic**, mī op'ik, *a* Pertaining to or affected with myopia

Myosis, mī ō'sis, *n* [Gr *myō*, to close the eyes] A disease of the eye consisting in an unnatural contraction of the pupil

Myositis, mī ō sī'tis, *n* [Gr *mys*, a muscle and term *itis*] Inflammation of a muscle

Myosotis, mī-ō sō'tis, *n* [Gr *mys*, *myos* a mouse, and *ous*, *otos*, an ear] The plant forget me-not

Myotomy mī ot o mi *n* [From *mys* a muscle, and *tomē*, a cutting] The anatomy of the muscles, the operation of cutting through muscles to remove deformity

Myriad mir'i ad, *n* [Gr *myrias*, *myriados* from *myria* ten thousand, innumerable] The number of ten thousand collectively, an immense number indefinitely —*a* Innumerable, multitudinous, manifold — **Myriad minded**, *a* Of vast intellect or great versatility of mind

Myriagramme, mir'i-a-gram *n* [Gr *myria* ten thousand, and Fr *gramme*, a gramme] A French weight of 10 000 grammes, or 22 lbs avoirdupois —**Myrialitre**, mir'i a lē'ter *n* A French measure of capacity containing 10,000 litres, or 610 280 cubic inches —**Myriamètre**, mir'i a mā'tėr *n* A French measure of length equal to 10 kilometres, or 6 21 English miles

Myriapod, mir'i a pod, *n* [Gr *myria*, ten thousand, and *pous*, *podos* a foot] An individual belonging to the class of animals that includes the centipeds and millipeds, having bodies of a lengthened form and in numerous segments, each segment being provided with one pair of feet

Myriologue, mir'i-ō log *n.* [Fr *myriologue*, Mod Gr *myriologi*] In modern Greece, an extemporary funeral song, composed and sung by females on the death of some person **Myriological**, mir'i ō-loj'i kal *a* Relating to a myriologue —**Myriologist**, mir i ol o-jist, *n* One who composes or sings a myriologue

Myriophyllous mir'i-of'il us, *a* [Gr *myria*, ten thousand *phyllon*, a leaf] Having ten thousand or numerous leaves

Myriorama mir'i ō'ra ma, *n* [Gr *myrios* innumerable and *horama*, view] A sort of landscape kaleidoscope, forming an almost endless variety of scenes by means of several portions of landscapes on cards

Myrmecobius, mėr mē kō bi us, *n* [Gr *myrmēx*, *myrmēkos*, an ant, and *bios*, life] The ant-eater of Australia, a marsupial resembling a squirrel

Myrmidon, mėr'mi-don, *n* One of an ancient Greek race in Thessaly, whom Achilles ruled, and who accompanied him to Troy, hence, a soldier of a rough character, one of a ruffianly band under a daring or unscrupulous leader, an unscrupulous follower — *Myrmidons of the law*, bailiffs, sheriffs' officers, policemen, and other law menials —**Myrmidonian**, mėr-mi-dō'ni-an, *a* Pertaining to myrmidons

Myrobalan, mi-rob'a-lan, *n.* [L *myrobalanum*, Gr *myrobalanos—myron*, unguent, and *balanus*, a nut] A dried fruit of different species of the plum kind, brought from the East Indies, and used by dyers and tanners.

Myrrh, mėr, *n* [L *myrrha*, Gr *myrrha*, Ar *murr*, bitter] The gummy resinous exudation of a spiny shrub of Arabia and Abyssinia, long in use as an aromatic and medicament, a British plant, with fern like foliage and large umbels of white flowers, sweet-cicely — **Myrrhic**, mėr'rik, *a* Pertaining to or obtained from myrrh

Myrrhine, mėr'rin, *n* MURRHINE

Myrtle, mėr'tl, *n* [L *myrtus*, Gr *myrtos*, from *myron*, perfume] An evergreen shrub of the south of Europe having buds and berries that yield a volatile oil, while the distilled flowers yield a perfume — **Myrtle wax**, *n* Wax from the candle berry tree **Myrtaceous**, mėr tā shus, *a* Of or pertaining to the myrtles — **Myrti form** mėr'ti form, *a* Resembling myrtle or myrtle berries

Myself, mi self, *pron* pl **Ourselves**, our selvz As a nominative it is used, generally after I, to express emphasis and mark distinction, I, and not another in the objective often used reflexively and without any emphasis

Mystagogue, **Mystagogus**, mis ta gōg, mis ta gō'gus, *n* [Gr *mystagōgos — mystēs*, one initiated in mysteries, and *agōgos*, a leader] One who instructs in or interprets mysteries —**Mystagogy**, mis ta-go ji, *n.* The practice or doctrines of a mystagogue, the interpretation of mysteries — **Mystagogic**, **Mystagogical**, mis ta goj'ik, mis ta goj i kal, *a* Pertaining to a mystagogue or mystagogy

Mystery, mis'tėr i *n* [L *mysterium*, from Gr *mystērion*, from *mystēs* one initiated, from *myō* to close, to shut] Something hidden from human knowledge and fitted to inspire a sense of awe, something incomprehensible through being above human intelligence, something intentionally kept hidden, a secret, a species of dramatic performance in the middle ages, the characters and events of which were drawn from sacred history, a trade, craft, or calling (properly *misery*, being from L *ministerium* service ministry), *pl* rites and ceremonies in ancient, chiefly Greek and Roman, religions, only known to and practised by those who had been initiated

Mysterious, mis tē'ri us, *a* Partaking of or containing mystery, not revealed or explained, unintelligible, beyond human comprehension, occult, enigmatical — **Mysteriously**, mis tē'ri us li, *adv* In a mysterious manner — **Mysteriousness**, mis tē'ri us-nes, *n*

Mystic, **Mystical**, mis'tik, mis ti kal, *a* [L *mysticus*, Gr *mystikos*, from *mystēs*, one initiated MYSTERY] Hidden from or obscure to human knowledge or comprehension, involving some secret meaning or import, mysterious, occult, pertaining to mystics or mysticism — **Mystic**, *n* One who is addicted to mysticism — **Mystically**, mis'ti kal li, *adv* In a mystic manner — **Mysticalness**, mis ti kal nes, *n* — **Mysticism**, mis'ti sizm, *n* Views or tendencies in religion which aspire towards a communication between man and his Maker through the inward perception of the mind, more direct than that which is afforded us through revelation; a seeking to solve the mysteries of existence by internal illumination or special revelation, a dreamy contemplation on ideas that have no foundation in human experience

Mystify, mis'ti fi, *v t* —*mystified*, *mystifying* [Coined from *mystic*, and *fy*, Fr *fier*, L *facere*, to make] To perplex purposely, to play on the credulity of, to bewilder, to befog —**Mystification**, mis ti fi kā'shon, *n* The act of mystifying or state of being mystified — **Mystificator**, mis'ti-fi-kā-ter, *n* One who mystifies

Myth, mith, *n* [Gr *mythos*, a word, a fable, a legend] A fable or legend of natural upgrowth, embodying the convictions of a people as to their gods or other divine personages, their own origin and early history and the heroes connected with it, the origin of the world, &c., in a looser sense, an invented story, something

purely fabulous or having no existence in fact —**Mythic, Mythical**, mith'ik, mith i-kal, *a* Relating to myths, described in a myth, fabulous, fabled — **Mythically**, mith'i-kal li, *adv* In a mythical manner —**Mythographer**, mi thog'ra-fer, *n* A framer or writer of myths —**Mythological, Mythologic**, mith o-loj'i kal, mith-o loj'ik, *a* Relating to mythology, proceeding from mythology, of the nature of a myth, fabulous — **Mythologically**, mith-o loj'i-kal-li, *adv* In a mythological manner — **Mythologist, Mythologer, Mythologian**, mi-thol'o-jist, mi thol o-jer, mith-o-lō'ji-an, *n* One versed in mythology —**Mythologize**, mith ol o-jiz, *v t* — *mythologised, mythologising* To relate or explain myths —**Mythology**, mith ol o-ji, *n* The science or doctrine of myths, the myths of a people or nation collectively —*Comparative mythology*, the science which investigates myths with a view to their inter pretation, and to discover the degree of relationship existing between the myths of different peoples —**Mythopœic, Mythopoetic**, mith-ō-pē'ik, mith'ō-pō-et' ik, *a* [Gr *mythos*, and *poieō*, to make.] Myth-making, producing or tending to produce myths, suggesting or giving rise to myths. **Mytiloid**, mi'til-oid, *a* [Gr *mytilos*, a mussel] Resembling the mussel **Myxine**, mik si nē, *n* [From Gr *myxa*, slime] The fish called the hag

N.

N, the fourteenth letter and the eleventh consonant of the English alphabet

Nab, nab, *v t* [Same as Dan *knappe*, Sw *knappa*, to snatch, comp D and G *knappen*, to snap] To catch or seize suddenly or unexpectedly [Colloq]

Nabob, nā bob, *n* [Corruption of Hind *nawwāb*, from Ar *nawwāb*, pl of *nāyib*, a deputy from Ar *nāba* to take one s turn] A governor of a province or commander of an army in India under the Mogul em pire, a person who has acquired great wealth in the East and uses it ostentatiously

Nacre nā kėr, *n* [Fr *nacre*, Sp *nacar* from Per *nakar*, an ornament of different colours] Mother of pearl **Nacreous** na krē us, *a* Consisting of or resembling nacre or mother of pearl — **Nacrite**, nā krit *n* A mineral of a greenish white colour and pearly lustre

Nadir, nā dėr, *n* [Ir *nadir*, Ar and Per *nadir*, *nazir*, the nadir from *nazara* to correspond, to be opposite] That point of the heavens or lower hemisphere directly opposite to the zenith the point directly under the place where we stand, *fig* the lowest point, the point or time of extreme depression

Nævus, nē vus, *n* [L] A natural mark, spot, or blemish on the skin of a person, a birth mark

Nag, nag, *n* [Same as Sc *nag*, D *negge*, a pony, perhaps akin to *neigh*] A small horse, or in familiar language any horse

Nag nag *v t* and *i* [N and Sw *nagga*, to gnaw, irritate, scold G *nagen* E to *gnaw* NAIL GNAW] To scold pertinaciously, to find fault constantly —**Naggy**, nag i *a* Given to nagging or scolding

Nagelfluh, na gel flō, *n* [G *nagel*, a nail, and O G and Swiss *fluh* a rock] A conglomerate rock of Switzerland and Italy the pebbles in it resembling nail heads

Naiad, nā yad, *n* [Gr *naias*, *naiados* a naiad, from *naō*, to flow] A water nymph a female deity that presides over rivers and springs —**Naiant**, nā yant NATANT

Naick NAIK

Naif, nā ēf *a* [Fr See NAIVE] Ingenuous artless, having a natural lustre with out being cut said of jewels

Naik Naick, nā ik, *n* In India, a sepoy corporal

Nail nāl, *n* [A Sax *nægel*, D and G *nagel*, the human or a metallic nail, Icel *nagl*, Dan *negl*, a human nail, *nagle* and *nagle*, a metallic nail, cog Lith *nagas* L *unguis*, Skr *nakhas*, a human nail, allied to *nag* (verb)] The horny scale growing at the end of the human fingers and toes, a similar appendage in the lower animals, a claw, a small pointed piece of metal, with some sort of a head, used for driving through or into timber or other material for the purpose of holding separate pieces together, or left projecting that *things* may be hung on it, a stud or boss, a measure of length, being 2¼ inches, or 1 16th of a yard —*To hit the nail on the head*, to hit or touch the exact point, in a figurative sense — *v t* To fasten with nails, to drive nails into, to stud with nails — **Nail-brush**, n. A small brush for cleaning the nails — **Nailer**, nāl'ėr, *n* One that nails, one whose occupation is to make nails — **Naileress**, nāl'ėr-es, *n* A female maker of nails — **Nailery**, nāl ėr-i, *n.* A manufactory where nails are made —**Nail-head**, *n Arch* a Norman Gothic ornament See below —**Nail headed**, *a* Shaped so as to resemble the head of a nail —*Nail headed moulding*, a moulding in Norman architecture formed by a series of projections resembling heads of nails

Naive na ēv, *a* [Fr *naïf*, fem *naïve* from L *nativus* native, latterly also rustic, simple] Ingenuous, artless, showing candour or simplicity, unsophisticated — **Naively** na ēv li, *adv* In a naive manner

Naivete na ēv tē, *n* [Fr] Native simplicity of soul, unaffected ingenuousness

Naked nā ked *a* [A Sax *nacod*, naked a participial form, D *naakt* Icel *naktr*, *nakinn* Dan *nögen*, Goth *naqwths*, G *nackt*, same root as L *nudus*, nude, Skr *nagna*, naked] Not having clothes on, bare, nude, not having a covering especially a customary covering (*a naked* sword), *bot* not having a calyx, not inclosed in a pod, or the like, *zool* not having a calcareous shell, *fig* open to view, not concealed, manifest mere bare simple, unarmed, defenceless unprovided, destitute —*The naked eye*, the eye unassisted by any instrument, as spectacles, telescope, or microscope —**Nakedly** nā ked li *adv* In a naked manner, without covering —**Nakedness**, nā ked nes, *n* The state of being naked nudity, bareness plainness

Namable NAMEABLE

Namaycush na mā kush, *n* A large North American species of salmon

Namby pamby nam bi pam bi, *a* [Contemptuously formed from the name of *Ambrose* Philips a rather weak poet of Addison s time] Affectedly pretty, weakly sentimental, insipid, vapid (*namby pamby* sentiment, rhymes)

Name, nām, *n* [A Sax *nama*, a name, D *naam*, G *name*, Goth *namo* Icel *nafn*, Dan *navn* (for *namn*), Sw *namn* all cog with L *nomen*, for *gnomen* (whence F *nom*) Skr *nāman* for *gnāman* (*gnā*man, a name from same root as *know*] That by which a person or thing is called or designated, in distinction from other persons or things, appellation reputation, character (one s good or bad *name*) renown fame, eminence, the mere word by which any thing is called sound only, not reality, authority, behalf, persons having a certain name, a family, *gram* a noun† —*To call names* to apply opprobrious names — *Christian name*, a personal name preceding the family name and usually bestowed at baptism as distinguished from a *surname* —*v t* — *named naming* To give a name or distinctive appellation to, to denominate, to mention by name, to nominate, to designate for any purpose by name, to pronounce to be, to speak of or mention as — *To name a day*, to fix a day for any thing, *to name the day*, said of a lady s fixing her marriage-day —**Namable, Nameable**, nām a-bl *a* Capable or worthy of being named —**Nameless**, nām les, *a* Without a name or appellation, not known to fame, obscure, without family or pedigree, that cannot or ought not to be named, inexpressible —**Namelessly**, nām les-li, *adv* In a nameless manner —**Namelessness**, nām'les nes *n* The state of being nameless —**Namely**, nām'li, *adv* To mention by name, to particularize, that is to say —**Name plate**, *n* A plate bearing a person's name, such as is placed on the door of a dwelling —**Namer**, nām'ėr, *n.* One that names or calls by name —**Namesake** nām sāk, *n* One that has the same name as another, one named after another for that other s sake

Nandu, nan dū *n* [Brax *nhandu*.] The rhea or South American ostrich

Nankeen, Nankin, nan kēn , *n* A sort of cotton cloth, usually of a yellow colour, originally manufactured and imported from *Nankin* in China, *pl* trousers or breeches made of this material

Naos, nā os, *n* [Gr *naos*, a temple] *Arch* the body of an ancient temple

Nap, nap, *v t* —*napped, napping* [A Sax *knappan*, *hnæppan*, to take a nap, to doze] To have a short sleep, to drowse, to be in a careless, secure state — *n* A short sleep or slumber

Nap, nap, *n* [A Sax *hnoppa*, the nap of cloth = D *nop*, *noppe*, Dan *noppe*, L G *nobbe*, nap, allied to *knob* or *knop*, from the little tufts on coarse cloth] The woolly substance on the surface of cloth, &c , the pile as of a hat, what resembles this, as the downy substance on some plants —*v t* —*napped, napping* To raise or put a nap on. — **Napless**, nap'les, *a* Without nap, threadbare —**Nappy**, nap i, *a* Having much nap —**Nappiness**, nap i nes, *n*

Nape, nāp, *n* [Same as A Sax *cneep*, a top, akin *nap*, *knob*, *knop*] The back part of the neck, the prominent part of the neck behind

Napery, nā pėr-i, *n* [Fr *napperie*, from *nappe*, a towel, from L *muppa*, a towel, whence also *map*, akin *napkin*, *apron*] A collective term for linen cloths used for domestic purposes, especially for the table

Napha water nā fa, *n* A fragrant perfume distilled from orange flowers

Naphtha nap tha or naf'tha, *n* [Gr Chal Syr and Ar *naphtha*, Per *naft*, naphtha] A variety of bitumen, fluid, inflammable emitting a strong odour, and generally of a yellow colour, used as a source of light, as a solvent for caoutchouc, &c —*Native naphtha*, petroleum or rock-oil —**Naphthalene** nap'tha lēn, *n* A white crystallizable solid formed during the distillation of coal for gas or obtained by redistilling coal tar —**Naphthalic**, nap-thal'ik *a* Pertaining to or obtained from naphtha — **Naphthalize**, nap'thal iz, *v t* To impregnate or saturate with naphtha

Napiform nā pi form, *a* [L *napus*, a turnip, and *forma*, form] Having the general shape of a turnip (a *napiform* root)

Napkin, nap'kin, *n* [Dim of Fr *nappe*, a cloth, a table cloth, from L *mappa*, a napkin NAPERY] A cloth used for wiping the hands, a towel, a handkerchief † — **Napkin ring**, *n* A ring of ivory, metal, &c to inclose a table-napkin

Naples yellow A fine yellow pigment composed of the oxides of lead and antimony

Napoleon, na-pō lē-on, *n* [After *Napoleon* I] A French gold coin, worth 20 francs, or 15s 10½d sterling, a game played with cards, each player receiving five —**Napoleonist**, na-pō'lē-on-ist, *n* A supporter of the dynasty of the Napoleons

Nappiness, Nappy. Under NAP (of cloth)

Narceine, nār'sē-in, *n.* [Gr *narkē*, torpor] An alkaloid contained in opium.

Narcissus, nār-sis'us, *n.* [L , from Gr *narkissos*, from *narkē*, torpor: from the narcotic properties of the plants.] An extensive genus of bulbous plants, with gay and

fragrant flowers, including the daffodil, the jonquil, &c —**Narcissine**, nar-sis'in, *n* Pertaining to or like the narcissus

Narcosis, nar-kō'sis, *n.* [Gr See below] The effect of a narcotic, the state produced by narcotics

Narcotic, nar-kot'ik, *n* [Gr *narkōtikos*, from *narkoō*, to render torpid, from *narkē*, torpor] A substance which relieves pain, produces sleep, and in large doses brings on stupor, coma, and even death, as opium, hemlock, alcohol, &c — **Narcotic**, **Narcotical**, nar-kot'i kal, *a* Having the properties of a narcotic — **Narcotically**, nar-kot'i kal li, *adv* After the manner of a narcotic — **Narcoticalness**, nar kot'i kal nes, *n* —**Narcotine**, nar'kot in, *n* A crystallized alkaloid obtained from opium — **Narcotism**, nar kot-izm, *n* Narcosis — **Narcotize**, nar'kot iz, *v t* To bring under the influence of a narcotic, to affect with stupor

Nard, nard, *n* [L *nardus*, from Gr *nardos*, Heb and Per *nard*, nard] A plant, same as *Spikenard*, an unguent prepared from the plant —**Nardine**, nar din, *a* Pertaining to nard or spikenard

Narghile, **Nargileh**, nar'gi le, *n* [Persian and Turkish name] A kind of tobacco-pipe or smoking apparatus used by the Orientals in which the smoke is passed through water Spelled also *Nargile*

Narial, nā'ri al, *a* [L *naris*, a nostril] Pertaining to the nostril, nasal — **Nariform**, nar'i form, *a* Formed like the nose, nose-shaped — **Narine**, nar'in, *a* Belonging to the nostrils —**Narisonant**, nar'i so nant, *a* Having a nasal sound

Narrate, nar rāt, *v t* —*narrated*, *narrating* [L *narro*, *narratum* to relate, for *gnarro*, from root *gna*, seen also in E *know*, comp *gnarus*, knowing Know] To tell or recite, as a story, to relate the particulars of in speech or writing —**Narration**, nar rā shon, *n.* The act of narrating, that which is related, a narrative, *rhet* that part of a discourse which recites the time, manner, or consequences of an action — **Narrative**, nar a tiv, *a* Pertaining to narration —*n* That which is narrated or related, a relation or narration, a relation in words or writing of the particulars of any transaction or event — **Narratively**, nar'a-tiv li, *adv* By way of narration — **Narrator**, nar rā'ter, *n* One who narrates or produces a narrative

Narrow, nar'ō, *a* [A Sax *nearu* *nearo*, narrow, troublesome or painful, cog O Sax *naru*, Fris *naar*, supposed to be connected with *snare* (by loss of initial *s*)] Of little breadth, having little distance from side to side, of little extent, limited or contracted, limited as to means, straitened, contracted in mind, of confined views, bigoted, not liberal or bountiful, niggardly, near, within but a little, hence, barely sufficient to avoid evil, &c (a *narrow* escape, majority), close, scrutinizing —*Narrow gauge*, in railways a gauge or distance between the rails of 4 feet 8½ inches, which is considered the standard gauge and is the most common — *n* A narrow channel of water between one sea or lake and another, a strait or sound usually in the plural —*v t* To make narrow or contracted, literally or figuratively —*v i* To become narrow or narrower —**Narrower**, nar'ō-er, *n.* One who or that which narrows —**Narrowly**, nar'ō li, *adv* In a narrow manner, contractedly, sparingly, closely, rigorously, nearly, within a little —**Narrow-minded**, *a* Of confined views or sentiments, illiberal —**Narrow mindedness**, *n* The quality of being narrow-minded — **Narrowness** nar'ō-nes, *n* The quality or condition of being narrow, illiberality, want of enlarged views —**Narrow-souled**, *a* Illiberal, void of generosity

Narwhal, **Narwal**, nar'whal, nar'wal, *n* [Dan *narhval*, Icel *nā-hvalr*, apparently equivalent to corpse-whale, Icel *nā*, *nár*, meaning a corpse, from the animal's colour.] A cetaceous mammal found in the northern seas, with no teeth except two canines in the upper jaw, of which the one on the left side is frequently developed into an enormous projecting tusk

Nasal, nā'zal, *a.* [Fr *nasal*, from L *nasus*, the nose Nose] Pertaining to the nose, uttered through the nose or through both the nose and mouth simultaneously (as *m* in English, *en* in French) —*Nasal fossæ*, *anat* the two cavities which constitute the internal part of the nose —*n* An elementary sound uttered through or partly through the nose, a medicine that operates through the nose, an errhine, the noseguard of an ancient helmet — **Nasality**, nā zal i ti, *n* The state or quality of being nasal —**Nasalization**, nā'zal i zā shon, *n* The act of nasalizing or uttering with a nasal sound —**Nasalize**, nā zal iz, *v t* —*na salized nasalizing* To render nasal, as the sound of a letter, to insert a nasal letter in, especially *n* or *m* (L *tundo* is a *nasalized* form from the root *tud*, to strike) —**Nasally**, nā zal li, *adv* In a nasal manner, by or through the nose

Nascent, nas ent, *a* [L *nascens nascentis*, ppr of *nascor*, to be born Natal] Beginning to exist or to grow, coming into being, arising — **Nascency**, nas en si *n* The state of being nascent

Nasicorn, nā zi korn, *a* [L *nasus*, nose, *cornu* horn] Having a horn on the nose —**Nasiform** nā zi form, *a* Shaped like a nose — **Nasiolabial**, nā zō-lā bi al, *a* [L *labium* the lip] Pertaining to the nose and lips —**Nasopalatal** nā zō pal a tal, *a* Pertaining to the nose and palate

Nasturtium nas ter'shi um, *n* [L, from *nasus*, the nose, and *torqueo*, *tortum*, to twist from the acridity of its smell] A genus of herbs including the common water cress, also a name given to the Indian cress, an American annual with pungent fruit

Nasty, nas ti, *a* [O E *nasky*, connected with L G *nask* Sw *naskug*, *naskel*, unclean, dirty] Filthy, dirty, indecent, obscene, disgusting to taste or smell, disagreeable, troublesome —**Nastily**, nas ti li *adv* In a nasty manner filthily, obscenely — **Nastiness** nas ti nes, *n* The quality of being nasty or what is nasty, filthiness, filthy matter, obscenity

Nasute nā sūt, *a* [L *nasutus* large nosed, keen smelling, from *nasus* the nose Nasal] Having a quick or delicate perception of smell, keen scented, critical, curious —**Nasuteness** nā sūt nes, *n* Acuteness of smell, nice discernment

Natal nā tal, *a* [L *natalis*, from *nascor*, *natus*, to be born (whence also *nature*, *native*, *nation*), from same root as *genus*, *kind* Nature, Genus Pertaining to one's birth, dating from one's birth — **Natalitial** nā tal ish al *a* [L *natalitius*] Pertaining to one's birth or birth-day

Natant, nā tant, *a* [L *natans natantis*, ppr of *nato* to swim, freq of *no*, *natum* to swim, same root as *naris*, a ship Navai] Floating on the surface of water, swimming as the leaf of an aquatic plant —**Natantly** nā tant li, *adv* In a natant manner, by swimming —**Natation** nā tā shon, *n* [L *natatio*] The art or act of swimming — **Natatores**, nā ta tō rēz *n pl* [Lit swimmers] The order of swimming birds, characterized by their toes being webbed, and including ducks, geese, swans, penguins, grebes, &c — **Natatorial**, nā ta tō ri al, *a* Swimming or adapted to swimming, belonging to the Natatores — **Natatory**, nā ta to ri, *a* Enabling to swim, adapted for swimming, natatorial

Natch, nach *n* [Aitchbone] The rump of an ox —*Natch bone*, the aitchbone

Nathless, **Natheless**, nāth les nā thē les, *adv* [A Sax *nā thy læs*, not the less, lit not by that less] Nevertheless, notwithstanding [Archaic]

Nation, nā shon, *n* [L *natio*, from *natus*, born, *nascor*, to be born Natal] A people inhabiting a certain extent of territory, and united by common political institutions, an aggregation of persons speaking the same or a cognate language, a division of students in some universities according to their place of birth, a great number, a great deal, by way of emphasis —*Law of nations* Same as *International Law* —**National**, nash'on-al, *a* Pertaining to a nation, common to a whole people or race; public, general —*National air*, a popular tune peculiar to a particular nation; a tune by national consent sung or played on certain public occasions —*National Church*, the established church of a country or nation —*National debt*, the sum which is owing by a government to individuals who have advanced money to it for public purposes —*National Guard*, a sort of militia formerly kept up in France —*National schools*, schools organized and supported to a greater or less extent by government — **Nationalism**, nash on al izm, *n* Nationality, a national idiom or trait, in Ireland the political programme of the party that desires more or less complete separation from Great Britain — **Nationalist**, nash on al ist *n* A supporter of nationalism — **Nationality**, nash on al i ti, *n* The qualities that distinguish a nation, national character, strong attachment to one's own nation or countrymen, the people constituting a nation, a nation, a race of people, separate existence as a nation, national unity and integrity — **Nationalize**, nash on al iz, *v t* —*nationalized*, *nationalizing* To make national, to make the common property of the nation as a whole, to give the character of a distinct nation — **Nationally**, nash on al li, *adv* In a national manner, as a whole nation

Nationalness, nash on al nes, *n*

Native nā tiv *a* [L *nativus* born innate, natural, native from *nascor*, *natus*, to be born Natal] Pertaining to the place or circumstances of one's birth, being the scene of one's origin (our *native* land), conferred by birth, belonging to one's nature or constitution, not artificial or acquired, occurring in nature pure or unmixed with other substances said of mineral bodies (as iron or silver when found almost pure) —*n* One born in a place or country and not a foreigner or immigrant, an oyster raised in an artificial bed —**Natively** nā tiv li, *adv* By birth, naturally, originally — **Nativeness** nā tiv nes *n* State of being native —**Nativity** na tiv i ti *n* [L *nativitas*] A coming into life or the world, birth, the circumstances attending birth, a picture representing the birth of Christ *astrol* same as *Horoscope* —*To cast a nativity* to draw out one's horoscope and calculate the future influence of the predominant stars —*The nativity*, the birth of Our Saviour

Natron nā tron *n* [Fr and Sp *natron*, from Ar *natrun* native carbonate of soda same word as *nitre*] Native carbonate of soda or mineral alkali found in the ashes of several marine plants in some lakes, and mineral springs — **Natrolite**, nā tro lit *n* [Gr *lithos*, a stone] A mineral substance occurring in trap rocks, and containing a great quantity of soda

Natterjack, nat'er jak *n* [For *atter jack*, from A Sax *attor*, poison from its disgusting smell] A species of English toad which does not leap or crawl but walks or runs, and has a deep hollow voice

Natty, nat'i, *a* [Akin to *neat*] Neat, tidy, spruce —**Nattily**, nat'i li *adv* In a natty manner, spruce(ly), tidily —**Nattiness**, nat'i nes, *n* State of being natty

Nature, nā'tūr, *n* [Fr *nature* from L *natura*, from *natus* (for *gnatus*) born, produced, from root *gna* or *gan* seen in E *know kind*, *ken*, Skt *jan*, to produce Genus] The universe, the system of things of which ourselves are a part, the world of matter, or of matter and mind, the creation, especially that part of it by which man is more immediately surrounded, often also the agent, author, or producer of things, or the powers that carry on the processes of the creation, the total of all agencies and forces in the creation, the inherent qualities of anything, the essential qualities which constitute it what it is, disposition of mind, personal character, individual constitution, quality, sort, natural affection, life or reality as distinguished from that which is artificial —*To go the way of nature*, *to pay the debt of nature*, and similar phrases, to die —*Laws of nature*, those generalizations which express the order observed in the phenomena of nature —*In a state of nature*, naked as when born, in a state of sin, unregenerated —**Nature printing**, *n* A process by which plants,

&c, are impressed on a metal plate so as to engrave themselves, copies or casts being then taken for printing —**Natural**, nat ū ral, *a* [L *naturalis*] Pertaining to nature, produced by nature, not artificial, acquired, or assumed (*natural* colour, strength, heat), in conformity with the laws of nature, regulated by the laws which govern events actions, sentiments, &c (a *natural* enemy, supposition), happening in the ordinary course of things (the *natural* consequence), connected with the existing physical system of things, or creation at large (*natural* philosophy, laws, &c), according to life and reality, without affectation or artificiality (he was always *natural*), born out of wedlock, bastard, in a state of nature, unregenerated, *mus* a term applied to the diatomic or normal scale of C —*Natural history*, originally the study or description of nature in its widest sense, now commonly applied collectively to the sciences of zoology and botany, or sometimes to zoology alone —*Natural numbers*, the numbers 1, 2, 3 and upwards —*Natural order*, an order of plants belonging to the natural system of classification, in contradistinction to the artificial system of Linnæus —*Natural philosophy*, physics Physics —*Natural religion*, religion such as may be attained by the light of nature or reason alone, without revelation —*Natural science*, much the same as *natural history* in its wide sense —*Natural selection* Selection —*n* One born without the usual powers of reason or understanding, an idiot, a fool, *mus* a character marked thus ♮, the use of which is to make a sharpened note a semitone lower, and a flattened one a semitone higher —**Natural born**, *a* Native, not alien —**Naturalesque** nat ū ral esk, *a* Preserving pretty closely the characteristics of natural objects said of ornamental designs &c —**Naturalism**, nat ū ral izm, *n* Natural religion the doctrine that there is no interference of any supernatural power in the universe —**Naturalist**, nat ū ral ist *n* One versed in natural science or natural history, one who holds the doctrine of naturalism —**Naturalistic** nat ū ral is tik, *a* Pertaining to naturalism, in accordance with nature, based on natural objects —**Naturalization** nat ū ral i zā shon, *n* The act of naturalizing, the act of investing an alien with the rights and privileges of a natural subject —**Naturalize** nat ū ral iz *v t* —*naturalized out naturalizing* To make natural, to confer the rights and privileges of a native subject upon, to accustom to a climate to acclimatize, to adopt as native or vernacular (to *naturalize* foreign words —**Naturally** nat ū ral li, *adv* In a natural manner, according to nature, not by art or habit, without affectation, according to the usual course of things spontaneously, without cultivation —**Naturalness** nat ū ral nes *n* The state of being natural, conformity to nature, absence of affectation

Naught, nąt *n* [A Sax *naht*, *noht*, *nāwht*, lit *no what*, not a whit (see Aught) *Nought* is the same and *not* is an abbreviated form] Nought, nothing —*To set at naught*, to slight, disregard, or despise —*a* Worthless, of no value or account, bad, vile —**Naughty**, nąti *a* [From *naught*] Bad, mischievous, ill behaved, very wrong (*a naughty* child) —**Naughtily**, nąti li, *adv* In a naughty manner, mischievously —**Naughtiness**, nąti-nes, *n* The state of being naughty, misbehaviour, as of children

Naumachy, **Naumachia**, nąma ki, nąmā ki a, *n* [Gr *naumachia—naus*, a ship, and *machē*, fight] *Rom antiq* a show or spectacle representing a sea fight, the place where these shows where exhibited

Nauplius, nąpli-us, *n* The earliest stage in the development of crustaceans

Nausea, nąshē-a, *n* [L, from Gr *nausia*, from *naus*, a ship Naval] Sea-sickness; any similar sickness of the stomach, accompanied with a propensity to vomit, loathing —**Nauseant**, nąshē-ant, *n* A substance which produces nausea —**Nauseate**, nąshē-āt, *v t* —*nauseated*, *nauseating* [L. *nauseo*] To feel nausea, to be inclined to vomit —*v t* To loathe, to reject with disgust, to affect with disgust —**Nauseous**, nąshus, *a* Exciting or fitted to excite nausea, loathsome, disgusting —**Nauseously**, nąshus li, *adv* In a nauseous manner —**Nauseousness**, nąshus nes, *n* The quality of being nauseous, loathsomeness

Nautch girl, nąch, *n* In the East Indies, a native professional dancing girl

Nautical, nąti kal, *a* [L *nauticus*, from *nauta*, a seaman, for *navita* from *navis*, a ship Naval] Pertaining to seamanship or navigation —*Nautical mile* Mile —**Nautically**, nąti kal li, *adv* In a nautical manner

Nautilus, nąti lus, *n* [Gr *nautilos*, a sailor a nautilus, from *naus*, a ship Naval] A genus of cephalopods with many chambered shells in the form of a flat spiral, the animal residing in the external chamber, and the others being separated by partitions, also a name for the argonaut or paper nautilus, a form of diving bell which requires no suspension, sinking and rising by means of condensed air —*Nautilus propeller*, a hydraulic device for propelling ships —**Nautilite**, nąti lit, *n* Any fossil shell allied to the existing nautilus —**Nautiloid** nąti loid, *a* Resembling the nautilus or its shell

Naval, nā val, *a* [L *navalis* from *navis*, a ship (whence also *nautical navigate*, *navy*), cog Gr *naus*, Skr *nāus*, from a root *nu* for *snu*, meaning to float or flow] Consisting of ships, or of forces fighting in ships, pertaining to a navy or to ships of war, maritime —*Naval officer*, one belonging to the navy of a country —*Naval crown*, among the ancient Romans, a crown conferred for bravery at sea.

Nave, nāv, *n* [A Sax *nafu*, *nafa* D *nave*, *naaf*, Dan *nav*, Icel *nöf*, G *nabe*, a nave, cog Skr *nābhi* a nave, a navel *Navel* is a dim from this, and *auger* is partly derived from it] The thick piece in the centre of a wheel in which the spokes are inserted, the hub

Nave, nāv, *n* [Lit ship, from O Fr *nave* (Mod Fr *nef*), It *nave* from L *navis* a ship Naval] The middle part length wise, of a church, the part between the aisles and extending from the entrance

Navel nā vl, *n* [A Sax *nafil*, *nafol* D *navel*, Dan *navle*, Icel *nafle*, G *nabel*—navel, dim forms from words signifying nave of a wheel Naval] A depression in the centre of the abdomen, the point where the umbilical cord passes out of the fœtus —**Navelled** nā vld, *a* Furnished with a navel —**Navel string** *n* The umbilical cord

Navew nā vu *n* [From O Fr *naveau*, from L *L napellus* a dim of *L napus*, turnip] The wild turnip

Navicular, na vik ū lėr, *a* [L *navicula* a little ship, from *navis*, a ship Naval] Shaped like a boat (the *navicular* bone of the wrist or ankle)

Navigate, navi gāt, *v t* —*navigated*, *navigating* [L *navigo*, *navigatum*, from *navis* a ship, *ago*, to do Naval] To pass on water in ships, to manage a ship, to sail —*v t* To pass over in ships, to sail on, to steer or manage in sailing —**Navigation**, navi gā shon, *n* [L *navigatio*] The act of navigating, the science or art of managing ships —*Aerial navigation*, the sailing or floating in the air by means of balloons —*Inland navigation*, the passing of boats or vessels on rivers, lakes, or canals —**Navigator**, navi gā tėr *n* One that navigates, one who directs the course of a ship —**Navigable**, navi ga bl, *a* Capable of being navigated, affording passage to ships —**Navigableness**, **Navigability**, navi ga bl nes, navi ga-bil i ti, *n* The quality or state of being navigable —**Navigably**, navi-ga bli, *adv* In a navigable manner

Navvy, navi, *n* [Abbrev from *navigator* —the name being first given to men engaged on works connected with inland navigation] A common labourer, engaged in such works as the making of canals or railways

Navy, nā vi, *n* [O Fr *navire*, from L *navis*, a ship Naval] A collective term for all the ships, or all of a certain class, belonging to a country (the mercantile *navy* of Britain), especially, the whole of the ships of war belonging to a nation, the naval force of any country, including ships, men, stores, &c

Nawab, na-wąb, *n* [See Nabob] A viceroy, a deputy

Nay, nā, *adv* [Equivalent to *ne aye* (A Sax *ne*, not), that is, not ever, from Icel and Dan *nei*, Sw *nej*, no, nay, comp *nor* for *ne or*, not or, *neither*, for *ne either*, not either, &c No] No, a word that expresses negation or refusal, also used to intimate that something is to be added to an expression, not only so, not this alone —*To say nay*, to deny, to refuse —*n* Denial, refusal

Nazarean, **Nazarene**, naz'a rē-an, naz-a rēn, *n* An inhabitant of *Nazareth*, a name given to Christ and the early converts to Christianity, in contempt

Nazarite, naz a-rit, *n* [Heb *nazir*, separated] A Jew who by certain vows and acts devoted himself to the peculiar service of Jehovah for a certain time or for life Num vi 2-21 —**Nazaritic**, naz a rit ik *a* Pertaining to Nazaritism —**Nazaritism**, naz a rit-izm, *n* The vows or practice of the Nazarites

Neap, nēp *a* [A Sax *nēp*, neap, akin to Dan *knap*, Icel *kneppr*, narrow, scanty, and probably to *nip*] Low, or not rising high applied to the lowest tides, being those that happen in the middle of the second and fourth quarters of the moon, taking place about four or five days before the new and full moons —**Neap**, **Neap tide**, *n* One of the lowest tides or the time of one opposite to *spring*-tide —**Neaped**, nēpt, *a* Left aground by the falling of the tide said of a ship

Neapolitan, nē a pol i tan, *a* [L *Neapolis*, Naples] Belonging to Naples or to its inhabitants —*n* An inhabitant or native of Naples

Near, n r, *a* [A Sax *near*, compar of *neah* nigh (*nearer* being thus a double compar) Icel *nær*, *nærri*, Dan *nær*, near nearer Next, Nigh] Nigh, not far distant in place time, or degree, closely connected by blood (*near* relations); intimate, familiar (a *near* friend), closely affecting one's interest or feelings, close or literal, so as barely to avoid injury or danger, narrow (a *near* escape), on the left of a horse opposed to *off*, in riding or driving (the *near* fore leg), short, or not circuitous (a *near* way home), close, narrow, niggardly —*prep* At no great distance from, close to, nigh —*adv* Almost; within a little, closely, *naut* close to the wind opposed to *off* —*v t* and *i* To approach, to come near —**Nearly**, nēr'li, *adv* Almost, within a little, not remotely, closely, intimately, in a parsimonious or niggardly manner —**Nearness**, nēr nes, *n* The state or attribute of being near in any sense, closeness in time or place; proximity, parsimony —**Near sighted**, *a* Short-sighted, seeing at a small distance only —**Near sightedness**, *n* The state of being near sighted

Nearctic nē ark tik, *a* [Gr *neos*, new, and E *arctic*] Applied to the region and its characteristic fauna embracing North America to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec

Neat, nēt, *n* [A Sax *nēat* (sing and pl), Sc *nowt*, Icel *naut*, Sw *not*, Dan *nöd*, cattle, an ox, from verbal stem Icel *njóta*, A Sax *neótan*, to use, to enjoy, Goth *nutan*, to take] Cattle of the bovine genus, as oxen or cows used either collectively or of one individual —*Neat's-foot oil*, an oil obtained from the feet of neat —**Neatherd**, nēt herd, *n* A person who has the care of cattle

Neat, nēt, *a* [Fr *net*, *nette*, from L *nitidus*, shining, from *niteo*, to shine] Having everything in perfect order, tidy, trim, expressed in few and well-chosen words, chaste said of style; pure or unmixed with water (a glass of brandy *neat*); with all deductions made (usually written *Net* or *Nett*).—**Neat-handed**, *a* Using the hands with neatness; deft —**Neatly**, nēt li, *adv* In a neat manner; tidily; with good taste —**Neatness**, nēt nes, *n* The state or quality of being neat; tidiness; simple elegance

Neb, neb, *n.* [A Sax *neb, nebb,* face, mouth, beak, D *neb,* Dan *næb,* Sw *näbb,* beak, nose, allied to forms with initial *s,* as D *snab,* a beak, comp E *snipe, snap*] The nose, the beak of a fowl, the bill

Nebris, neb ris, *n* [Gr] A fawn's skin, in works of art the covering of Bacchus, bacchanals, fauns, &c

Nebula, neb ū la, *n* pl **Nebulæ,** neb ū lē [L *nebula* a cloud, allied to Gr *nephélē,* a cloud, same root as Icel *nifl* G *nebel,* mist] The name for celestial objects resembling white clouds, in many cases resolved by the telescope into clusters of stars, though many nebulæ consist of masses of incandescent gas, a white spot or a slight opacity of the cornea of the eye —**Nebular,** neb ū lèr, *a* Pertaining to nebulæ —*Nebular hypothesis* a hypothesis that the bodies composing the solar system once existed in the form of a nebula from which, when condensed by refrigeration, the planets were constituted the main body forming the sun — **Nebulist,** neb ū list, *n.* One who upholds the nebular hypothesis —**Nebulosity** neb-ū los i ti *n* The state of being nebulous, the faint misty appearances surrounding certain stars — **Nebulous,** neb ū lus *a* [L *nebulosus*] Cloudy, hazy literally or figuratively, *astron* pertaining to or having the appearance of a nebula, nebular —**Nebulousness** neb ū lus-nes *n*

Necessary, nes es-sa-ri, *a* [L *necessarius,* from *necesse* necessary, unavoidable origin doubtful] Such as must be, inevitable, unavoidable, indispensable, essential, that cannot be absent, acting from necessity opposed to (as a gift from the will) —*Necessary truths,* those truths which cannot from their very nature but be true —*n* Anything necessary or indispensably requisite —**Necessarian** nes-es-sā ri an *n* A necessitarian — **Necessarily,** nes es sa ri li *adv* In a necessary manner, by necessity, indispensably — **Necessariness,** nes es sa ri nes *n* The state of being necessary —**Necessitarian, Necessarian,** nē ses i tā ri an *n* One who maintains the doctrine of philosophical necessity in opposition to the freedom of the will — **Necessitarianism Necessarianism,** nē-ses i tā ri an izm, nes-es-sā ri-an izm, *n* The doctrine of philosophical necessity — **Necessitate** nē ses i tāt *v t* — *necessitated necessitating* To make necessary or indispensable, to render necessary, to compel to force — **Necessitous** nē ses i tus, *a* Exhibiting indigence, pressed with poverty indigent, destitute —**Necessitously** nē ses i tus li *adv* In a necessitous manner —**Necessitousness** nē-ses'i tus-nes *n* Extreme poverty pressing want — **Necessity,** nē ses i ti *n* [L *necessitas*] The state of being necessary condition demanding that something must be, unavoidableness, indispensableness, need irresistible compulsion, compulsion of circumstances, the absolute determination of the will by motives, that which is requisite, a necessary, extreme indigence, pinching poverty

Neck, nek, *n.* [A Sax *hnecca,* the neck= D *nek,* Dan *nakke,* Icel *hnakki,* the nape, G *nacken,* the neck, connections doubtful] The part of an animal's body between the head and the trunk and connecting them, part *of* a thing corresponding to the neck of animals, a narrow tract of land connecting two larger tracts, an isthmus the slender part of a vessel, as a bottle, that part of a violin or similar instrument which *connects the scroll* or head and body – *Neck and crop* Under Crop —*Neck or nothing,* at every risk — *A stiff neck,* in *Scrip* obstinacy in sin — *To break the neck of an affair,* to destroy the main force of it, to get over the worst part of it —*To tread on the neck of (fig*), to subdue utterly —**Neck-band,** *n* The band of a shirt round the neck, to which the collar is attached —**Neckcloth,** nek'kloth, *n* A piece of linen or cotton cloth worn round the neck as part of a gentleman's dress —**Necked,** nekt, *a* Having a neck generally in composition — **Neckerchief, nek'er-chif,** *n.* A kerchief for the neck — **Necklace,** nek'las, *n* A string of beads, precious stones, or other ornamental objects worn on the neck —**Necklaced,** nek'last, *a* Having a necklace — **Necklet,** nek'let, *n.* A small chain worn round the neck for suspending a locket —**Neck-or nothing,** *a* Involving great risk, desperate —**Neck tie,** *n* A small band of cloth worn round the neck —**Neck verse** *n* The verse formerly read to entitle a criminal to the benefit of clergy, the first verse of the fifty first Psalm, Miserere mei ' &c

Necrobiosis, nek rō bi-ō sis, *n.* [Gr *nekros,* dead, and *bios,* life] *Med* the degeneration or wearing away of living tissue — **Necrobiotic,** nek rō-bi ot ik, *a* Pertaining to necrobiosis —**Necrolatry,** nek rol a tri, *n.* [Gr *latreia,* worship] Excessive veneration for or worship of the dead — **Necrolite,** nek rol it *n* [Gr *lithos,* a stone] A kind of felspar, which when struck or pounded, exhales an odour like that of putrid flesh —**Necrology** nek rol o-ji *n* A register of deaths, a collection of obituary notices —**Necrologic, Necrological** nek rō-loj ik, nek rō loj i kal *a* Pertaining to a necrology —**Necrologist** nek rol o jist, *n* One who writes obituary notices — **Necromancy** nek ro-man si, *n.* [Gr *manteia,* divination] Divination by means of a pretended communication with the dead the black art the art of magic or sorcery —**Necromancer** nek rō man sèr *n* One who practises necromancy, a sorcerer, a wizard —**Necromancing** nek ro-man sing *n* The art or practices of a necromancer — **Necromantic Necromantical,** nek ro man tik nek rō-man ti kal *a* Pertaining to necromancy —**Necromantically** nek rō man ti kal li *adv* By necromancy —**Necrophagous,** nek rof a gus *a* [Gr *phagein,* to eat] Feeding on the dead or putrescent substances —**Necrophilism** nek rof i lizm *n* [Gr *phileō* to love] An unnatural attachment to dead bodies —**Necrophobia, Necrophoby** nek ro f o bi a nek ro fo-bi *n* [Gr *phobos* fear] A horror of dead bodies exaggerated fear of death – **Necropolis** nek rop o lis *n* [Gr *polis* a city the city of the dead] A cemetery especially one that is extensive and ornamentally laid out — **Necroscopy** nek ros ko pi *n* Examination of the dead a post-mortem examination — **Necroscopic, Necroscopical** nek ro-skop ik nek ro-skop i kal *a* Relating to post mortem examinations — **Necrosis** nē kro sis *n* [Gr *nekrōsis* deadness] *Pathol* death of the bone substance a condition corresponding to what gangrene is to the flesh, *but* a disease of plants chiefly found upon the leaves and soft parts —**Necrosed,** nē-krost, *a* Affected by necrosis.

Nectar nek tèr *n* [Gr] *Greek myth* the drink of the gods ambrosia being their solid food hence any delicious drink, *bot* the honey of a flower — **Nectareal** nek tā rē al, *a* Pertaining to nectar or a nectary — **Nectarean** nek tā rē-an *a* Resembling nectar very delicious — **Nectared** nek tèrd *a* Imbued or abounding with nectar — **Nectareous** nek tā rē us, *a* Nectarean —**Nectareousness** nek tā rē us-nes, *n* —**Nectariferous** nek ta rif ér us *a* Producing nectar — **Nectarine,** nek tèr in *a* Sweet as nectar —*n* A variety of the common peach having a smoother rind and firmer pulp —**Nectarous,** nek tèr us, *a* Sweet as nectar — **Nectary,** nek ta-ri, *n* The part of a flower that contains or secretes the nectar

Nectocalyx nek tō kā liks, *n* pl **Nectocalyces,** *nek to-kā li sēz* [Gr *nēktos,* swimming, and *kalyx,* a cup] The swimming bell or disc of a medusa or jelly fish, by the contractions of which it is propelled

Née, nā, *pp* [Fr , from L *natus,* born Natal] Born a term placed before a married woman's maiden name to indicate her parentage as, Madame de Staël, *née* Necker, that is, whose family name was Necker

Need, nēd, *n.* [A Sax *néd*=D *nood,* Icel *nauth,* Dan *nöd,* G *noth,* Goth *nauths,* need, necessity] A state that requires supply or relief; pressing occasion for something; urgent want, necessity, want of the means of subsistence, poverty; indigence — *v t* To have necessity or need for, to want, lack, require *Need* is often used as a sort of auxiliary, especially in negative and interrogative sentences without the personal termination of the 3d person singular, and without the infinitive sign *to* before the following verb (he or they *need* not go, *need* he do it?) —*v i* To be wanted, to be necessary not used with a personal nominative (there *needs* nothing more) —**Needfire,** nēd fir, *n* [Lit fire of *need* or necessity] Fire produced by friction, of old the subject of superstitions —**Needful,** nēd ful, *a* Needy, necessitous, necessary, requisite — *The needful,* any thing necessary, specifically, ready money (colloq) — **Needfully,** nēd ful li, *adv* In a needful manner — **Needfulness,** nēd ful nes *n* The state of being needful — **Needily** nē di li, *adv* In a needy manner —**Neediness,** nē di nes, *n* Want, poverty, indigence **Needless,** nēd les, *a.* Not wanted, unnecessary, not requisite — **Needlessly,** nēd les li, *adv* In a needless manner — **Needlessness** nēd les-nes, *n* — **Needs** nēdz, *adv* [An adverbial genitive of *need*] Of necessity, necessarily, indispensably generally with *must* —**Needy** nē di, *a* Necessitous indigent, very poor distressed by want of the means of living

Needle nē dl *n.* [A Sax *naedl,* a needle= O Fris *nedle* Goth *nithla* G *nadel,* D *naald* Icel *nál,* a needle from root seen in D *naad* a seam, G *nähen,* to sew, L *neo* Gr *neō* to spin] A small instrument of steel pointed at one end and having an eye or hole through which is passed a thread used for sewing an instrument of iron or steel, bone wood &c, used for interweaving or interlacing a thread or twine in knitting netting, embroidery, &c , a name of sundry long and sharp-pointed surgical instruments, a magnetized bar of steel in a mariner's or other compass, in the needle telegraph, &c , a sharp pinnacle of rock, a needle-shaped crystal —**Needle book** *n* Pieces of cloth in the form of the leaves of a book used for sticking needles into — **Needle fish,** *n* The pipe fish also the sea urchin —**Needle gun,** *n* A breech loading rifle fired by the striking of a needle or small spike on detonating powder in the cartridge —**Needle ore,** *n* Acicular bismuth glance native sulphide of bismuth, lead and copper occurring in long thin steel gray crystals **Needle telegraph** *n* A telegraph in which the indications are given by the deflections of a magnetic needle —**Needle woman,** *n* A seamstress —**Needle work** *n* Work executed with a needle, sewed work embroidery, the business of a seamstress **Needle zeolite,** *n* Natrolite – **Needly** nē dl i, *a* Relating to or resembling a needle

Needless Needs, Needy &c Under Need

Ne er, nār A contraction of *Never*

Neese nēz *v i* [A Sax *nesan* D *niesen,* G *niesen,* a form of *sneeze*] To sneeze

Nefarious nē fā ri us *a* [L *nefarius* from *nefas* impious, unlawful, from *ne* not and *fas,* law from *for fari* to utter Fate] Wicked in the extreme atrociously sinful or villainous, detestably vile —**Nefariously,** nē fā ri us li *adv* In a nefarious manner – **Nefariousness,** nē fā ri us nes *n*

Negation, nē-gā shon, *n* [L *negatio,* a denying from *nego,* to deny—*ne,* not, and verbal affix *go, igo* Akin *deny renegade*] Denial, a declaration that some thing is not, has not been, or will not be *opposed to affirmation,* contradiction or contradictory condition — **Negative,** neg' a tiv *a* [Fr *négatif,* L *negativus*] Implying or containing denial or negation opposed to *affirmative,* tending in the direction of denial without directly denying or controverting opposed to *positive* (a *negative* result), *photog* applied to a picture in which the lights and shades are the opposite of those in nature — *Negative electricity,* the opposite of positive electricity See Positive—*Negative pole,* the metal, or equivalent, placed in opposition to the *positive,* in the voltaic battery —*Negative quantities, alg* quantities which have the sign – (minus) pre-

fixed to them.—*n* A proposition by which something is denied, an opposite or contradictory term or conception, a negative proposition, a word that denies (*not, no*), that side of a question which denies or refuses, a decision or answer expressive of negation, *photog* a photographic picture on glass, in which the lights and shades are the opposite of those in nature, used as a plate from which to print positive impressions —*v t* —*negatived, negativing* To disprove, to prove the contrary, to say *no* to, to reject, to refuse to enact or sanction (the lords *negatived* the bill) —**Negatively,** neg'a tiv li, *adv* In a negative manner —**Negativeness, Negativity,** neg'a tiv nes, neg a tiv i ti, *n* The state or quality of being negative —**Negatory,** † neg'a tri, *a* Expressing denial, belonging to negation

Neglect, neg lekt', *v t* [L *negligo neglectum*, lit not to pick up—*nec*, not, nor, and *lego*, to pick up LEGEND] To treat with no regard or attention or with too little, to slight, to set at naught, to omit to do, to leave undone, to forbear often with an infinitive as object (to *neglect* to pay a visit) —*n* Omission, forbearance to do anything that should be done, carelessness, omission of due attention or civilities negligence, habitual want of regard, state of being disregarded —**Neglectedness** neg lek'ted nes, *n* State of being neglected —**Neglecter,** neg lek'tèr, *n* One that neglects —**Neglectful** neg lekt'ful, *a* Apt to neglect, treating with neglect, negligent, careless, inattentive —**Neglectfully,** neg lekt'ful li, *adv* In a neglectful manner —**Neglectfulness,** neg lekt'ful nes *n* —**Neglectingly,** neg lek'ting li *adv* With neglect, carelessly, heedlessly (*Shak*)

Neglige, neg'lē-zhā, *n* [Fr *négligé*, from *négliger*, to neglect] An easy or unceremonious dress, undress

Negligent, neg li jent, *a* [L *negligens, negligentis*, ppr of *negligo*, to neglect NEGLECT] Characterized by neglect, apt to neglect, careless, heedless, neglectful —**Negligently** neg'li jent li *adv* In a negligent manner —**Negligence, Negligency,** neg li jens neg li jen si *n* [L *negligentia*] The quality of being negligent, neglect, remissness, an act of negligence, an instance of negligence or carelessness

Negociate &c See NEGOTIATE

Negotiate nē-gō'shi āt, *v i* [L *negotior, negotiatus* from *neg otium*, want of leisure business—*nec* not and *otium*, leisure] To treat with another respecting purchase and sale, to hold into course in bargaining or trade, to hold diplomatic intercourse with another as respecting a treaty, league, or other matter, to treat to conduct communications in general —*v t* —**negotiated,** *negotiating* To procure or bring about by negotiation (a treaty, a loan) to pass in the way of business, to put into circulation (to *negotiate* a bill of exchange) —**Negotiable,** nē gō'shi a bl *a* Capable of being negotiated, transferable by assignment from one person to another as a bill or promissory note —**Negotiability** nē gō'shi a bil i ti *n* The quality of being negotiable —**Negotiation,** nē gō shi ā'shon, *n* The act of negotiating, the treating with another respecting sale or purchase, the intercourse of governments by their agents, in making treaties and the like —**Negotiator, Negotiant** † nē gō'shi ā'tèr, nē-gō'shi ant, *n* One that negotiates —**Negotiatory,** nē gō'shi a to ri, *a* Relating to negotiation

Negro, nē'grō, *n pl* **Negroes,** nē'grōz [It and Sp *negro*, black, from L *niger*, black] A member of that race of mankind which is characterized by the black or very dark colour of the skin and the possession of hair of a woolly or crisp nature —*a* Relating to negroes, black - **Negro-head,** *n* A tobacco made up and pressed in a certain way —**Negroid,** nē'groid, *a* Resembling negroes, having negro characteristics —**Negress, negʼgres,** *n* A female negro —**Negrito, Negrillo,** ne-grē'tō, ne-gri'lō, *n* and *a* [Dim of *negro*] A name given to the diminutive negro-like tribes inhabiting the Philippine and other islands of the Eastern Archipelago

Negus, nē'gus, *n* [From the inventor, Col *Negus*, of Queen Anne's time] A beverage made of wine, hot water, sugar, nutmeg, and lemon juice, or only of wine, water, and sugar

Neigh, nā, *v i* [A Sax *hnaegan*, Icel *hneggja, gneggja*, Sw *gnägga*, probably an imitative word, comp L *hinnio*] To utter the cry of a horse, to whinny —*n* The cry of a horse, a whinnying —**Neighing,** nā'ing, *n* A whinnying

Neighbour, nā'bèr, *n* [A Sax *neáh-búr, néh-bur*, lit a near dweller, from *neáh, néh*, near (NIGH), and *bur, gebúr*, a dweller, a boor (BOOR)] One who lives near another, one who lives in a neighbourhood, one in close proximity, one who lives on friendly terms with another often used as a familiar term of address —*a* Being in the vicinity, adjoining, next —*v t* To adjoin, to border on or be near to **Neighbourhood,** nā bèr hud, *n* A place or district the inhabitants of which may be called neighbours, vicinity, the adjoining district or locality, neighbours collectively, a district or locality in general (a low *neighbourhood*) —**Neighbouring,** nā bèr ing, *a* Living as neighbours, being situated near —**Neighbourliness** nā bèr li nes, *n* State or quality of being neighbourly —**Neighbourly,** nā bèr li, *a* Becoming a neighbour, acting as a good neighbour, social

Neither nē'thèr or nī'thèr, *pron* and *pro nominal adjective* [Used as negative of either, earlier forms *nather, naither nouther* A Sax *náuther), náhwether no whether*] Not one of two, not either, not the one or the other used either alone or with a noun following —*conj* Not either generally prefixed to the first of two or more co ordinate negative propositions or clauses, the others being introduced by *nor* sometimes used instead of *nor* in the second of two clauses, the former containing *not*

Nelumbo, nē lum bō *n* The Hindu and Chinese lotus, a beautiful water plant with rose-coloured flowers

Nemæan ne mē'an, *a* NEMEAN

Nematocyst nem'a to sist *n* [Gr *nema nematos* a thread and *kystis*, a bag] *Physiol* a thread cell or stinging apparatus of coelenterate animals

Nematoid nem'a toid *n* [Gr *nēma, nēmatos* a thread from *neō* to spin] One of an order of entozoa having a long cylindrical, and often filiform body, a round worm —**Nematode Nematoid** nem'a tōd *a* Pertaining to or resembling the nematoids

Nemean nē mē'an or ne me'an *a* Of or belonging to *Nemea* in Argolis, Greece —*Nemean games*, ancient games or festivals celebrated at Nemea every second year

Nemertid nē mèr'tid *n* A name of marine annelids remarkable for the length which they attain, namely 30 or 40 feet which they can suddenly contract to 3 or 4 —**Nemertine Nemertean,** nē mèr'tin, nē mèr'tē an *a* Pertaining to the nemertids

Nemesis, nem'e sis, *n* [Gr from *nemō* to distribute] A female Greek divinity regarded as a personification of retributive justice

Nemoral, † nem'or al, *a* [L *nemoralis*, from *nemus nemoris*, a wood] Pertaining to a wood or grove —**Nemorose** nem'or-ōs, *a* [L *nemorosus*] *Bot* growing in groves or among wood —**Nemorous,** nem'or us, *a* Woody, pertaining to a wood

Neoarctic nē ō ärk'tik *a* NEARCTIC

Neocomian, nē-ō kō'mi an, *a* [L *Neocomum, Neufchâtel* in Switzerland, where the strata are largely developed] *Geol* a term applied to the lowest of the cretaceous deposits, being the lower green sand and wealden

Neocosmic, nē-ō-koz'mik, *a* [Gr *neos* new, and *kosmos*, the world] Pertaining to the present condition and laws of the universe, or to the races of historic man

Neocracy, nē ok'ra si, *n* [Gr *neos*, new, and *kratos*, power] Government by new or inexperienced officials, upstart rule or supremacy

Neogene, nē'ō jēn, *a* [Gr *neos*, new, and root *gen*, to produce] *Geol* a name for the pliocene and miocene tertiaries to distinguish them from the eocene strata

Neo-Latin, nē'ō-lat-in, *a* and *n* [Gr *neos*, new] Applied to the Romance languages, as having grown immediately out of the Latin, Latin as written by authors of modern times

Neolithic, nē-ō-lith'ik, *a* [Gr *neos*, new, *lithos*, a stone] *Archæol* applied to the more recent of the two periods into which the stone age has been subdivided, as opposed to *palæolithic*

Neology, nē-ol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *neos*, new, and *logos*, a word] The introduction of a new word or of new words into a language, novel doctrines, rationalistic views in theology — **Neologic, Neological,** nē-ō-loj'ik, nē-ō loj i kal, *a* Pertaining to neology —**Neologically,** nē-ō-loj i kal-li, *adv* In a neological manner — **Neologism, Neologianism,** nē-ol o-jizm, nē-ō-lō'ji-an izm, *n* A new word or phrase, or new use of a word, the use of new words or of old words in a new sense, new doctrines —**Neologist, Neologian,** nē-ol o jist, nē-ō-lō ji-an, *n* One who introduces new words or phrases, an innovator in doctrines or beliefs —**Neologistic, Neologistical** nē-ol o-jis tik, nē-ol'o jis' ti kal, *a* Relating to neology, neological —**Neologize,** nē-ol o-jiz, *v i* —*neologized, neologizing* To introduce or use new words or terms, to introduce or adopt new doctrines

Neophyte, nē o fit *n* [Gr *neos*, new, and *phyton*, a plant, from *phyō*, to grow] A new convert or proselyte, a novice, one newly admitted to the order of priest, a tyro, a beginner in learning

Neoplastic nē o-plas'tik, *a* [Gr *neos*, new, *plassō*, to form] Newly formed, specifically applied to the matter which fills up a wound

Neoteric, Neoterical, nē-ō ter'ik, nē-ō ter'i kal, *a* [Gr *neōterikos*, young, from *neos*, new] New, recent in origin, modern —**Neoterism,** nē-ot ėr izm, *n* The introduction of new words or phrases, a new word or phrase introduced, a neologism —**Neoterize** nē ot'ėr iz, *v i* —*neoterized, neoterizing* To coin new words or phrases, to neologize

Neotropical, nē-ō trop i kal, *a* [Gr *neos*, new, and E *tropical*] Applied to a region of the earth in reference to its characteristic fauna including all America south of the isthmus of Tehuantepec

Neozoic, nē ō zō'ik *a* [Gr *neos* new, recent and *zōē* life] *Geol* a name given to strata from the beginning of the trias up to the most recent deposits, including the mesozoic and cainozoic divisions

Nepenthe Nepenthes nē pen thē nē-pen'thēz *n* [Gr *nēpenthes—né*, not, and *penthos* grief] A kind of magic potion supposed to make persons forget their sorrows and misfortunes, any draught or drug capable of removing pain or care

Nephalism, nef al izm, *n* [Gr *nēphalios*, sober, from *nēphō*, to abstain from wine] Teetotalism —**Nephalist,** nef'al ist, *n* A teetotaller

Nepheloid, nef el-oid, *a* [Gr *nephelē*, a cloud] Cloudy, as liquors

Nephew, nev'ū, *n* [Fr *neveu*, from L *nepos, nepotis*, a nephew, cog A Sax *nefa*, Icel *nefi*, G *neffe*, Skr *napat*, a nephew Akin *niece*] The son of a brother or sister

Nephralgia, Nephralgy, ne fral'ji *n*, nefral ji, *n* [Gr *nephros*, a kidney, and *algos*, pain] Pain in the kidneys —**Nephrite,** nef'rit, *n* [Gr *nephritēs*] The mineral otherwise called jade —**Nephritic, Nephritical,** ne frit ik, ne-frit i kal, *a* Pertaining to the kidneys, relieving disorders of the kidneys —**Nephritis,** ne fri'tis, *n* [Gr term *itis*, signifying inflammation] Inflammation of the kidneys — **Nephroid,** nef'roid, *a* Kidney shaped —**Nephrolithic,** nef-rō-lith'ik, *a* [Gr *nephros*, and *lithos*, a stone] *Med* relating to the stone, or calculi in the kidneys —**Nephrology,** ne-frol o-ji, *n* A description of the kidneys —**Nephrotomy,** ne frot o-mi, *n* [Gr *tomē*, a cutting] *Surg* the operation of cutting for stone in the kidney

Nepotism, ne'pot-izm, *n* [Fr *népotisme*, from L *nepos*, nephew NEPHEW] Favouritism shown to nephews and other relations, patronage bestowed in consideration of family relationship and not of

merit —**Nepotic, Nepotious,** nē-pot ik, nē-pō'shus, *a* Belonging to nepotism, practising nepotism —**Nepotist,** nē'pot ist, *n* One who practises nepotism

Neptune, nep tūn, *n* [L *Neptunus*] The chief marine divinity of the Romans, identified by them with the Greek *Poseidon* a planet beyond the orbit of Uranus, the remotest from the sun yet known in the solar system —**Neptunian** nep-tū ni an, *a* Pertaining to the ocean or sea, formed by water or aqueous solution (as rocks) —*Neptunian theory,* in *geol* the theory of Werner, which refers the formation of all rocks and strata to the agency of water opposed to the *Plutonic* theory

Nereid, nē rē-id, *n.* [Gr *nēreïs, nērēidos,* from *Nēreus* a marine deity] *Myth* one of the daughters of Nereus, the constant attendants of Neptune, a sea nymph, a marine annelid, a sea centiped

Neroli, ner ō li, *n* [The name of an Italian princess, its discoverer] The fragrant essential oil from the flowers of the bitter orange

Nerve, nèrv, *n.* [L *nervus,* a sinew, strength, vigour, from root *snā* (with initial *s*), seen in E *snare*] A sinew or tendon; strength, muscular power, self command or steadiness, especially under trying circumstances, firmness of mind, courage, one of the whitish fibres which proceed from the brain and spinal cord, or from the central ganglia, of animals and ramify through all parts of the body, and whose function is to convey sensation and originate motion, *pl* the general tone of one's system, *bot* one of the ribs or principal veins in a leaf —*v t* —*nerved, nerving* To give nerve, strength, or vigour to to arm with force —**Nervation** nèr vā shon *n* The arrangement or distribution of nerves, *bot* the distribution of the veins of leaves, venation **Nerve cell Nerve corpuscle,** *n* One of the nucleated cells numerous in the gray portion of the brain and spinal cord, &c —**Nerved,** nèrvd *a* Having nerves, having nerves of this or that character - **Nerve fibre,** *n* One of the primitive fibres of the nerves and of the white substance of the brain and spinal cord —**Nerveless,** nèrv les, *a* Without nerve, destitute of strength, weak —**Nervine,** nèr vin, *a* Capable of acting upon the nerves —*n* A medicine for nervous affections (as for toothache) —**Nervous** nèr vus, *a* Pertaining to the nerves affecting the nerves, having the nerves affected, having weak or diseased nerves, easily agitated, strong, vigorous, sinewy, characterized by force or strength in sentiment or style —*Nervous centres* the organs whence the nerves originate, as the brain and spinal marrow —*Nervous system* the nerves and nerve centres collectively —*Nervous temperament,* that in which the predominating characteristic is a great excitability of the nervous system and an undue predominance of the emotional impulses —**Nervously,** nèr vus-li *adv* In a nervous manner - **Nervousness,** nèr vus-nes, *n* The state or quality of being nervous —**Nervure,** nèr vūr, *n* *Bot* the vein or nerve of a leaf, *entom* one of the coriaceous tubes which help to expand the wing and keep it tense **Nervy,** nèr vi, *a* Nervous, sinewy, vigorous

Nescience, nē shi-ens, *n* [L *nescientia,* from *nescio,* not to know—*ne,* not, and *scio,* to know SCIENCE] The state of not knowing, want of knowledge, ignorance —**Nescious,** nē'shi us, *a* Ignorant

Ness, nes, *n* [A Sax *næs,* Icel *nes,* Dan *næs,* a ness probably a form of *nose*] A promontory, a cape, a headland

Nest, nest, *n* [A Sax L G D and G *nest,* allied to L *nidus,* a nest, for *nisidus,* from root *nas* to dwell, seen in Greek *nostos,* return] The place or bed formed or used by a bird for incubation and rearing the young, a place where the eggs of insects, turtles, &c, are produced, a place in which the young of various small animals (as mice) are reared, a number of persons frequenting the same haunt generally in a bad sense, a set of articles of diminishing sizes, each enveloping the one next smaller (a *nest of* boxes), a set of small drawers.—*v i* To build a nest, to nestle —**Nest-egg,** *n* An egg left in the nest to prevent the hen from forsaking it, something laid up as a beginning or nucleus.—**Nestle,** nes l, *v i* —*nestled, nestling* [Freq from *nest,*] To make or occupy a nest, to take shelter, to *lie close and snug* —*v t* To *house or* shelter, as in a nest, to cherish and fondle closely — **Nestling,** nest ling *n* [A dim from *nest*] A young bird in the nest, or just taken from the nest

Nestorian, nes tō ri an, *n* An adherent of Nestorius, patriarch of Constantinople in the fifth century, who maintained that the two natures in Christ were separate, one of those modern Christians of Persia and India who are the remains of the Nestorian sect

Net, net, *n* [A Sax *net, nett,* a net—Icel Dan and D *net,* Sw *nät,* Goth *nati,* G *netz,* a net, cog L *nassa,* a basket for catching fish, from root seen in Skr *nadā,* a stream] An instrument formed of thread, twine, or other fibrous materials, wrought or woven into meshes, used for catching fish, birds, &c, and also for securing or containing articles of various kinds, a fabric of fine open texture —*v t* —*netted, netting* To make into a net or net work to take in a net, hence, to capture by wile or stratagem, to inclose in a net or net work *v i* To form net work —**Netted,** net ed *p* and *a* Made into a net or net work, reticulated —**Netting,** net ting, *n* The process of making nets, a piece of net work a set of small ropes, to be stretched along the upper part of a ship's quarter to contain hammocks —**Netting needle,** *n* A kind of shuttle used in netting —**Netty** net i *a* Like a net, netted —**Net work** *n* Work formed in the same manner as a net, any net like fabric, an interlacement

Net, Nett, net *a* [Fr *net,* It *netto,* neat, net NEAT] Free from all deductions (*net* profits, *net* produce, *net* rent *net* weight) —*v t* —*netted netting* To gain as clear profit

Nether neth ėr *a* [A Sax *nither, nithor, neothra* compar of *nithe* under, downward (whence *neathan beneothan beneath,*) cog L G D and Dan *neder* Icel *nethan*), G *nieder,* root seen in Skr *ni* downwards] Lower, lying or being beneath or in the lower part opposed to *upper* **Nethermost,** neth ėr most, *a* [A double superlative like *hindmost*] Lowest **Nethwards,** neth ėr wėrdz, *adv* In a direction downwards

Nethinim, neth in im *n pl* [Heb] of *nāthin,* what is given, a slave of the temple from *nāthan* to give] Among the Jews servants of the priests and Levites, employed in the meanest offices about the temple

Nett, net *a* NET

Nettle net'l, *n* [A Sax *netele* D *netel,* Dan *nelde, nelde,* G *nessel,* a nettle root doubtful] A sort of plants consisting chiefly of neglected weeds with stinging hairs —*v t* —*nettled, nettling* To irritate or vex, to cause to feel displeasure or vexation not amounting to anger — **Nettle cloth,** *n* A thick cotton stuff japanned and used for the peaks of caps waist-belts, &c, in place of leather —**Nettler,** net lėr, *n* One that nettles —**Nettle rash,** *n* An eruption upon the skin much resembling the effects of the sting of a nettle, urticaria

Neural, nū ral, *a* [Gr *neuron,* a nerve, akin to L *nervus* NERVE] Pertaining to the nerve or nervous *system* —*Neural arch,* the arch or projection posteriorly inclosing and protecting the spinal cord of the vertebra —*Neural axis,* the central trunk of the nervous system, also called the *Cerebro spinal Axis* —**Neuralgia,** nū ral ji-a, *n* [Gr *algos,* pain] Pain in a nerve, an ailment the chief symptom of which is acute pain, apparently seated in a nerve or nerves —**Neuralgic,** nū ral jik, *a* Pertaining to neuralgia —**Neuration,** nū-rā'shon, *n* The arrangement of the veins or nervures in the wings of insects, nervation —**Neurility,** nū-ril'i ti, *n* The properties or functions of the nerves or nerve-fibre —**Neurin, Neurine,** nū rin, *n.* The nitrogenized substance of nerve-fibre and cells — **Neuritis,** nū-ri tis, *n. Med* inflammation of a nerve —**Neurography,** nū rog ra-fi, *n* That part of anatomy which describes the nerves — **Neuropophysis,** nū ra pof i-sis, *n* [Gr *apophysis,* a projecting part] *Compar anat* a posterior process or projection of the vertebral column —**Neuro-hypnology, Neuro-hypnotism,** *n* [Gr *hypnos,* sleep] The doctrine of nervous sleep or animal magnetism, mesmerism —**Neurological,** nū rō loj i kal, *a* Pertaining to neurology —**Neurologist,** nū rol o jist, *n* One versed in neurology —**Neurology,** nū rol o ji, *n* That branch of science which treats of the nerves - **Neuropathic,** nū rō-path'ik, *a* Pertaining to affections of the nerves —**Neuropathy,** nū rop a thi, *n* An affection of the nervous system —**Neuropter, Neuropteran,** nū rop'tėr, nū rop tėr an, *n* [Gr *pteron,* a wing] An individual belonging to an order of insects (*Neuroptera*) having four membranous, transparent, naked wings, reticulated with veins or nervures, as the dragon flies —**Neuropteral, Neuropterous,** nū rop tėr al, nū rop tėr us, *a* Belonging to the Neuropters —**Neurosis,** nū rō sis, *n* A name common to diseases having or supposed to have, their seat in the nervous system —**Neuroskeletal,** nū rō skel ē tal, *a* Pertaining to the neuroskeleton - **Neuroskeleton,** nū rō-skel ē ton *n* The bones of vertebrate animals connected with the nervous axis and locomotion —**Neurosthenia,** nū ros thē ni a, *n* [Gr *sthenos* force] *Med* an excess of nervous irritation, an inflammatory affection of the nerves - **Neurotic,** nū rot ik *a* Relating to the nerves, capable of acting on the nerves —*n* A disease having its seat in the nerves, a medicine for nervous affections, nervine —**Neurotomical,** nū ro-tom i kal *a* [Gr *tomē* a cutting] Pertaining to the dissection of nerves —**Neurotomist,** nū rot o mist *n* One engaged in neurotomy, one who dissects the nerves —**Neurotomy,** nū rot o mi *n* The act or practice of dissecting nerves —**Neurotonic,** nū ro ton ik, *n* [Gr *tonikos,* bracing] A medicine employed to strengthen the nervous system

Neuter nū tėr *a* [L, not either, not one nor the other—compounded of *ne* and *uter,* whether of two] Neutral, *gram* of neither gender, neither masculine nor feminine (in *Eng gram* applied to all names of things without life neither active nor passive, intransitive (a *neuter* verb), *bot* having neither stamens nor pistils, *zool* having no fully developed sex (*neuter* bees) - *n* An animal of neither sex, or incapable of propagation, one of the imperfectly developed females of certain tribes of insects, as ants and bees, *bot* a plant which has neither stamens nor pistils, *gram* a noun of the neuter gender —**Neutral,** nū tral, *a* [L *neutralis*] Not taking an active part with one of certain contending parties, not interested one way or another, indifferent —*Neutral colours,* those in which the hue is broken by partaking of the reflected colours of the objects which surround them —*Neutral salts chem* salts which do not exhibit any acid or alkaline properties —*Neutral tint,* a dull grayish hue, partaking of the character of none of the brilliant colours - *n* A person or nation that takes no part in a contest between others —**Neutrality,** nū tral i ti, *n* The state of being neutral, the state of taking no part on either side - **Neutralization,** nū'tral i zā shon, *n* The act of neutralizing, *chem* the process by which an acid and an alkali are so combined as to disguise each other's properties or render them inert —**Neutralize,** nū tral iz, *v t* —*neutralized, neutralizing* To render neutral, to destroy the peculiar properties or opposite dispositions of, to render inoperative, to counteract, *chem* to destroy or render inert or imperceptible the peculiar properties of by combination with a different substance —**Neutralizer,** nū'tral-l-zėr, *n* One who or that which neutralizes —**Neutrally,** nū'tral-li, *adv* In a neutral manner

Névé, nā'vā, *n* [Fr, from L *nix, nivis,*

snow] **The French name for the coarsely granular snow from which glaciers are formed**

Never, nev'er, *adv* [The neg of *ever*, A Sax *næfre*, from *ne*, not, and *æfre*, ever, comp *neither*, *either*, &c] Not ever, at no time, whether past, present, or future, in no degree (*never* fear), not at all, none (*never* the better), not, emphatically (he answered *never* a word) — *Never so*, to any or to whatever extent or degree (*never so* much, little, well, &c now less common than *ever so*) —*Never* is much used in composition as in *never* ending, *never* failing, *never* dying, &c , but in all such compounds it has its usual meaning — **Nevermore**, nev'er mōr', *adv* Never again, at no future time — **Nevertheless**, nev'er *THE* les , *conj* [The *the* is the old instru mental case of the demonstrative used before comparatives, A Sax *thy lres*, the or by that less] Not the less, notwithstanding, in spite of, or without regarding that

New, nū, *a* [A Sax *niwe*, *neowe*, new—D *nieuw*, Goth *niujis*, G *neu*, cog W *newydd*, Ir *nuaih*, L *novus*, Gr *neos*, Skt *navas* —new, connected with *now*] Lately made, invented produced or come into being, recent in origin, novel opposed to *old*, and used of things, not before known, recently discovered, recently produced by change, different from a former (to lead a *new* life), not habituated, not familiar, unaccustomed, fresh after any event, never used before, or recently brought into use, not second hand (a *new* copy of a book), recently commenced starting afresh (the *new* year, a *new* week) —*New Red sandstone* Under SANDSTONE —*New Testament* TESTAMENT —*New World*, a name frequently given to North and South America, the western hemisphere —*New* is much used adverbially in composition for *newly*, as in *new*-born *new*-made, *new* grown, *new* formed *new* found — **New comer**, *n* One who has lately come — **New fangled** *a* (FANGLED, FANG) New fashioned, formed with the affectation of novelty, fond of change, easily captivated with what is new —**New fangledly** *adv* In a new fangled manner **New fangledness**, **New fangleness** *n* **New fashioned**, *a* Made in a new fashion, lately come into fashion **Newish**, nū'ish *a* Somewhat new, newly new —**Newly**, nū'li, *adv* Lately, freshly, recently, with a new form, different from the former, anew, afresh, as before, in a new and different manner — **New made** *a* Newly made or formed — **Newness** nū'nes *n* The state or quality of being new, novelty —**News**, nūz, *n* [From *new*, probably the old genit of *new*, from such phrases as A Sax *hwæt niwes* what of new, what news? It is almost always used as a singular] Recent intelligence regarding any event, fresh information of something that has lately taken place or of something before unknown, tidings, a newspaper —**News agent** *n* A person who deals in newspapers, a news vender —**News boy**, *n* A boy who hawks or delivers newspapers — **News letter**, *n* The name given to the little sheets of news, issued weekly, about the time of Charles II , the news for which was collected from coffee-house gossip — **Newsman** **News vender**, nūz'man, *n* One who sells or delivers newspapers — **Newsmonger**, nūz'mung ger, *n* One that deals in news, one who employs much time in hearing and telling news — **Newspaper**, nūz pā'pēr *n* A sheet of paper printed and distributed for conveying news a public print that circulates news, advertisements, political intelligence, information regarding proceedings of parliament, public meetings, and the like — **Newsroom**, nūz'rōm, *n* A room where newspapers, and often also magazines, reviews, &c , are read —**New year's Day**, *n* The first day of a new year, the first day of January —**New Zealand flax**, *n* A plant of New Zealand, the leaves of which contain a strong fibre used by the natives for making cloth, nets, &c

Newel, nū'el, *n* [O Fr *nuel*, *nuel*, *nual*, from L *nucalis*, like a nut, from *nux*, *nucis*, a nut, lit the kernel.] *Arch* the upright cylinder or pillar round which in a winding staircase the steps turn, and are supported from the bottom to the top —*Open newel*, where the steps are pinned into the wall and there is no central pillar

Newfoundland, **Newfoundland Dog**, nū'found land or nū found land, *n* A well-known and fine variety of the dog, supposed to be derived from Newfoundland, remarkable for its sagacity, good nature, and swimming powers

Newt, nūt, *n* [A corruption of *an ewt*, *ewt*, *ewt* being old forms EFT] One of a genus of small tailed batrachians of lizard like appearance, living in ponds, ditches and moist places, an eft

Newtonian nū-tō'ni an, *a* Pertaining to Sir Isaac *Newton*, or formed or discovered by him —*Newtonian telescope*, a form of reflecting telescope

Next, nekst, *a* superl of *nigh* [A Sax *nēhst*, *nēhsta*, superl of *nēh*, *nedh*, nigh] Nearest in place, time, rank, or degree [When *next* stands before an object without *to* after it it may be regarded as a preposition]—*Next door to* close to, allied to, not far removed from —*adv* At the time or turn nearest or immediately succeeding (who follows *next?*)

Nexus, nek sus, *n* [L] Tie, connection, interdependence existing

Nib, nib, *n* [Same as *neb*] The bill or beak of a fowl, the point of anything, particularly of a pen, a small pen adapted to be fitted into a holder —*v t* —*nibbed*, *nibbing* To furnish with a nib, to mend the nib of, as a pen

Nibble, nib'l, *v t* —*nibbled*, *nibbling* [A freq from *nib*, or from *nip*] To bite by little at a time, to eat in small bits, to bite as a fish does the bait, just to catch by biting —*v i* To bite gently, *fig* to cavil, to make a petty attack with *at* — *n* A little bite, or the act of seizing with the mouth as if to bite — **Nibbler**, nib'ler, *n* One that nibbles **Nibblingly**, nib'ling li, *adv* In a nibbling manner

Nicaragua wood, nik a ra'gwa, *n* A wood from Nicaragua similar to Brazil wood, exported for the use of dyers

Nice, nis, *a* [O Fr *nice*, *nisce* simple from L *nescius*, from *ne*, not *scio*, to know NESCIENCE] Foolish or silly unimportant, over scrupulous fastidious, punctilious distinguishing minutely, made with scrupulous exactness, precise, pleasant to the senses, delicious, dainty, pleasing or agreeable in general a modern sense —**Nicely** nis'li, *adv* In a nice manner, *fastidiously critically*, with delicate perception accurately, exactly, becomingly, pleasantly —**Niceness** nis nes, *n* State or quality of being nice, fastidiousness, minute exactness, agreeableness, pleasantness —**Nicety**, nis e ti, *n* [O Fr *niceté*] State or quality of being nice, excess of delicacy, fastidiousness, delicacy of perception, precision, delicate management, a minute difference or distinction

Nicene, ni sēn', *a* Pertaining to *Nicæa* or *Nice*, a town of Asia Minor —*Nicene creed*, a summary of Christian faith composed by the Council of Nice against Arianism, A D 325, altered and confirmed by the Council of Constantinople, A D 381

Niche, nich, *n* [Fr *niche*, from It *nicchia*, originally a shell shaped recess, from *nicchio*, a shell fish, from L *mytilus* a mussel] A recess in a wall for the reception of a statue, a vase, or some other ornament —**Niched**, nicht, *a* Having a niche or niches, placed in a niche

Nick, nik, *n* [A name among the Teutonic nations for a water goblin, A Sax *nicor*, Dan *nok*, Icel *nykr*, N *nukk*, *nok* G *nix*, *nixe*] Originally, a goblin or spirit of the waters, but now applied only to the Evil One, generally with the addition of *Old*

Nick, nik, *n* [Same as D *knik*, Sw *nick*, a nod, a wink, G *nicken*, to nod, or connected with *nick*, a notch] The exact point of time required by necessity or convenience, the critical time —*v t* To strike at the lucky time, to hit, to make a hit at by some trick (*Shak*)

Nick, nik, *n* [Comp G *knick*, a flaw, also E *notch*, O D *nocke*, a notch] A notch, a notch in the shank of a type to guide the hand of the compositor in setting — *v t* To make a nick or notch in, to cut in nicks or notches

Nickel, nik'el, *n* [Sw *nickel*, nickel; a name connected with *nick*, the evil spirit, and given to this metal because its copper-coloured ore deceived the miners by giving no copper] *A metal of a white colour, of great hardness, always magnetic, and when perfectly pure malleable and ductile*, the popular name, in the United States, given to small coins partly consisting of nickel —**Nickel-bloom**, *n* Same as *Nickel-ochre* —**Nickel-glance**, *n* A grayish-white ore of nickel —**Nickel-green**, *n* Same as *Nickel-ochre* —**Nickelic**, ni-kel'ik, *a* Pertaining to or containing nickel.—**Nickeliferous**, nik-el-if'er us, *a* Containing nickel — **Nickeline**, nik'el-in, *n* One of the chief ores of nickel, consisting principally of nickel and arsenic —**Nickel-ochre**, *n* A mineral containing nickel, of an apple green colour — **Nickel-plating**, *n* The plating of metals with nickel —**Nickel silver**, *n* An alloy composed of copper, zinc, and nickel

Nick nack, nik nak, *n* [KNICK-KNACK.] A trinket, a gimcrack, a trifle Spelled also *Nick knack*, *Knick knack* — **Nick-nackery**, nik nak'er i, *n* A collection of nick nacks; a nick nack, a trifle

Nickname, nik nām, *n* [Probably for *ekename* (Icel *auk nefna*), the initial *n* being that of *an*, the indef art , like *newt* for *ewt*] A name given to a person in contempt or derision, a familiar or contemptuous name or appellation — *v t* —*nicknamed nicknaming* To give a nickname to, to call by a contemptuous name

Nicolaitan, nik ō-lā'i tan, *n* [From the founder *Nicolas*] One of a sect in the early Christian Church who inclined to licentious and pagan practices

Nicotian ni kō'shi an, *a* [Fr *nicotiane*, the earliest name of tobacco, from M *Nicot*, who introduced the plant into France in 1560] Pertaining to or derived from tobacco — **Nicotianine**, ni kō'shi-a nin *n* An oil extracted from tobacco — **Nicotine**, nik'ō tin, *n* A volatile alkaloid from tobacco, highly poisonous

Nictitate **Nictate**, nik ti tāt, nik'tāt, *v i* —*nictitated nictated*, *nictitating*, *nictating* [From L *nicto*, *nictatum*, to wink] To wink with the eyes —*Nictitating membrane*, a thin movable membrane, most largely developed in birds which covers and protects the eyes from dust or too much light — **Nictitation**, **Nictation**, nik-ti tā shon, nik-tā shon, *n* The act of winking

Nidamental, nid a men'tal, *a* [L *nidamentum* a nest, from *nidus*, a nest NEST] Pertaining to the nests of birds or other animals

Nidge, nij, *v t* [Perhaps akin to *nag* (verb), *gnaw*] *Masonry*, to dress with a sharp-pointed hammer

Nidificate, nid i fi kāt, *v i* [L *nidifico*, from *nidus*, a nest, *facio* to make NIDULANT] To make a nest — **Nidification**, nid'i fi kā'shon, *n* The act of building a nest

Nid nod nid nod, *v i* [A reduplication of *nod*] To nod frequently

Nidor, ni dor, *n* [L] Scent, savour; smell of cooked food

Nidulant, nid ū lant, *a* [L *nidulans*, ppr. of *nidulor*, to nestle, from *nidus*, a nest. NEST] Nestling, *bot* lying loose in the form of pulp or cottony matter within a berry or pericarp —**Nidulate**, nid ū lāt, *a Bot* same as *Nidulant* —*v i* To build a nest, to nidificate —**Nidulation**, nid-ū-lā'shon, *n* The act of nidulating — **Nidus**, ni dus, *n* [L , a nest] Any part of a living organism where a parasite finds nourishment, *med* the bodily seat of a zymotic disease, the part of the organism where such a disease is developed

Niece, nēs, *n* [Fr *nièce*, O Fr *nuepce*, from L *neptis*, a granddaughter; allied to *nepos*, *nepotis*, a nephew. NEPHEW] The daughter of a brother or sister; also, the daughter of a brother or sister in law

Nielle, ni-el'lō, *n.* [It , from L *nigellum*, from L *nigellus*, dim. of *niger*, black] A method of ornamenting metal plates by

cutting lines in the metal and filling them up with a black or coloured composition

Nig, nig, *v t* *Masonry*, same as *Nidge*

Niggard, nig'erd, *n* [From Icel *hnöggr*, Sw *njugg*, niggardly, with term *-ard*] A miser, a person meanly covetous, a sordid, parsimonious wretch —**Niggard, Niggard ly**, nig'erd li, *a* Miserly, meanly covetous, sordidly parsimonious —**Niggardly** *adv* In a niggard manner —**Niggardliness**, nig'erd-li nes, *n* The quality of being nig gardly, sordid parsimony

Nigger, nig'er, *n* A familiar or contemptuous name for a negro or other person of coloured race

Nigh, ni, *a* compar *nigher*, superl *next* [A Sax *neâh, néh*, nigh, near; D *na*, Icel *ná-*, G *nah, nahe*, near, prep *nach*, to, Goth *nauua*—nigh NEAR, NEIGHBOUR] Near, not distant or remote in place or time; closely at hand, ready to aid —*adv* Near; close, almost, nearly —*prep* Near to, at no great distance from —**Nighness**, ni'nes, *n* Nearness, proximity

Night, nit, *n* [A Sax *neht, neaht* — Icel *nátt*, Sw *natt*, Dan *nat*, Goth *nahts* D and G *nacht*, cog Ir *nochd*, W *nos*, Armor *nóz*, Lith *naktis* L *nox, noctis*, Gr *nyx, nyktos*, Skr *nakti nakta*—night, from root *nak* to perish] That part of the natural day when the sun is beneath the horizon, *fig* a state or time of darkness, depression, misfortune and the like, a state of ignorance or intellectual darkness, obscurity, the darkness of death or the grave, a time of sadness or sorrow —**Nightless** nit'les *a* Having no night —**Nightly**, nit'li *a* Done by night, happening in the night, done every night —*adv* By night, every night —**Nightward**, nit'werd, *a* Approaching toward night *Night* is much used as a first element in compounds, many of them self explanatory —**Night-bell**, *n* A door bell, as at the house of a physician, to be rung at night —**Night bird**, *n* A bird that flies in the night —**Night-blindness** *n* A disease in which the eyes can see by daylight but not by artificial light —**Night-cap** *n* A cap worn in bed, toddy or other potation taken before going to bed —**Night clothes** *n pl* Clothes worn in bed —**Night-dress**, *n* A dress worn at night or in bed —**Nightfall**, nit'fal, *n* The fall of night, the close of the day, evening —**Night-glass** *n* A telescope so constructed as to concentrate as much light as possible so as to enable objects to be seen at night —**Night-gown** *n* A loose gown worn in bed, a night dress —**Night-hag**, *n* A witch supposed to wander or fly abroad in the night —**Night-hawk**, *n* A species of goat-sucker a bird universally known in the United States —**Night-house**, *n* A tavern or public house permitted to be open during the night —**Night-jar**, *n* [*Jar* or *churr* is from the sound of its voice] A name of the common or British goat-sucker —**Night-lamp**, *n* A lamp to be kept burning during the night —**Night-light**, *n* A candle or taper for burning at night often placed in a dish of water —**Night-long**, *a* Lasting a night. —**Night-man**, *n* One who removes filth from privies in towns in the night —**Nightmare**, nit'mār, *n* [*Night*, and A Sax and Icel *mara*, G *mahr*, incubus, nightmare, Pol *mara*, nightmare, phantom] A state of oppression or feeling of suffocation felt during sleep, and accompanied by a feeling of intense anxiety, fear, or horror, hence some overpowering, oppressive, or stupefying influence —**Night-piece**, *n* A picture representing a night scene, a written piece descriptive of a scene by night —**Night-porter**, *n* A servant who attends during the night in hotels, infirmaries, &c. —**Nightshade** nit'shād, *n* [A Sax *nihtscada*, lit the shade or shadow of night, so D *nachtschade*, G *nachtschatten*, the nightshade] The English name of various plants of the potato genus which possess narcotic or poisonous properties, also applied to plants of different genera. —*Deadly nightshade*, belladonna —**Night-sight** DAY-BLINDNESS — **Night soil**, *n* [From its being generally removed in the night] The contents of privies, &c., employed as a manure —**Night-stool**, *n* A close-stool or portable water closet for a bed-room — **Night-walker**, *n* One that walks in his sleep, a somnambulist, one that roams in the night for evil purposes —**Night-watch**, *n* A watch or period of the night, a watch or guard in the night —**Night-watchman**, *n* One who acts as a watchman during the night

Nightingale, nit'in gāl, *n* [A Sax *nihte gale* lit the night-singer, from *niht*, night *galan*, to sing, so D *nachtegaal*, Dan *nat tergal* G *nachtgall*. The *n* medial is intrusive as in *passenger, messenger*] A well known migratory bird that sings at night often called in poetry Philomela or Philomel

Nigrescent, ni gres'ent, *a* [L *nigresco* to grow black, from *niger*, black] Growing black, approaching to blackness **Nigrification**, nig'ri fi kā shon, *n* [L *niger*, and *facio*, to make] The act of making black —**Nigritude**, nig'ri tūd, *n* [L *nigritudo*] Blackness

Nihil ni hil *n* [L from *ne* not, and *hilum*, a little thing, a trifle] Nothing a word used in sundry law phrases, &c —**Nihilism**, ni hil izm *n* Nothingness, *metaph* the denial of all existence or of the knowledge of all existence, the doctrines or principles of the Nihilists **Nihilist** ni hil ist *n* One who holds the doctrine or principles of nihilism, a member of a Russian secret society the adherents of which maintain the need for an entire reconstruction of society and hold communistic ideas generally —**Nihilistic** ni hil is'tik *a* Relating to nihilism characterized by nihilism —**Nihility** ni hil'i ti *n* A state of being nothing, nothingness

Nil, nil *n* [L NIHIL] Nothing as his habilities were over £5000 and his assets *nil*

Nilghau, nil'ga *n* NILGHAI

Nill [nil *v t* and *i* pret *nilled* or *nould* [A Sax *nillan* that is *ne* not and *willan* to will] Not to will, to refuse or reject, to be unwilling

Nilometer ni lom et'er *n* [Gr *Neilos* Nile and *metron*, measure] An instrument for measuring the rise of water in the Nile during its periodical floods —**Nilotic** ni lot'ik *a* Pertaining to the Nile

Nimbiferous nim bif'er us *a* [L *nimbus* a rain-cloud and *fero* to bring] Bringing black clouds rain or storms

Nimble, nim bl *a* [O E *nemel*, capable A Sax *numol* capable catching from *niman* to take Icel *nema* D *nemen*, G *nehmen* Goth *niman* to take, akin *numb benumb*] Light and quick in motion, moving with ease and celerity, agile, prompt, swift **Nimble fingered** *a* Dexterous generally in a bad sense, given to pilfer —**Nimbleness** nim bl nes *n* Agility quickness celerity —**Nimbly**, nim bli *adv* In a nimble manner, with agility

Nimbus, nim bus, *n* [L , a cloud] A cloud, a rain-cloud, a kind of halo or disc surrounding the head in representations of divine or sacred personages

Nincompoop, nin'kom pōp, *n* [*A corruption of* L *non compos*, not of sound mind] A fool, a blockhead, a simpleton

Nine nin, *a* [A. Sax *nigon*—L G and D *negen*, G *neun*, Goth *niun* Icel *níu*, Sw *nío*, Dan *ni*, cog W *naw*, Ir *naov* L *novem* Gr *ennea*, Skr *navam*—nine Nook] One more than eight, or one less than ten —*Nine days' wonder* a subject of astonishment and gossip for a short time — *The nine worthies*, certain famous personages, often alluded to by old writers, like the seven wonders of the world, &c —*n* The number composed of eight and one — *The Nine*, among English poets, the nine Muses — **Ninefold**, nin fōld, *a* Nine times repeated —**Nine-pins**, *n pl* A game with nine pins of wood set on end, at which a bowl is rolled —**Nineteen**, nin'tēn, *a* and *n* [A Sax *nigontyne*, i e *nine, ten*] Nine and ten — **Nineteenth**, nin'tēnth, *a* The ordinal of nineteen —*n* A nineteenth part —**Ninety**, nin'ti, *a* and *n* [A Sax *(hund) nigontig—nigon*, nine, and *tig*, ten] Nine times ten —**Ninetieth**, nin'ti-eth, *a* The ordinal of ninety —*n* A ninetieth part — **Ninth**, ninth, *a* The ordinal of nine, the next preceding ten —*n* A ninth part, *mus* an interval containing an octave and a tone —**Ninthly**, ninth li, *adv* In the ninth place

Ninny, nin i, *n* [A contr for *nincompoop*, or from It *nonno*, Sp *niño*, a child] A fool, a simpleton —**Ninnyhammer**, nin'i ham er, *n* A simpleton

Niobium, ni-ō bi um, *n* [From *Niobe*] A rare metal discovered in the mineral columbite and called also *Columbium*

Nip nip *v t* — *nipped* or *nipt*, *nipping* [Not found in A Sax , akin to Dan *nippe*, to twitch, *knibe*, to nip, to pinch, D *knippen* to nip *nijpen* to pinch, Icel *knefr*, pincers, G *kneipen, kneifen*, to pinch, *knippen*, to filliip, akin *knife neap*] To catch and compress sharply between two surfaces or points, as of the fingers, to pinch, to cut, bite or pinch off the end of, to blast, as by frost, to benumb, to chill — *To nip in the bud*, to destroy in the first stage of growth — *n* A pinch, as with the points of the fingers, nails, &c , a blast by frost —**Nipper**, nip er *n* One who or that which nips, a fore tooth of a horse —**Nippers** nip erz, *n pl* Small pincers —**Nippingly** nip ing li *adv* In a nipping manner, sarcastically

Nip nip, *n* [Dan *nip* a sip *nippe*, D and G *nippen* to sip, akin *nipple*] A sip or small draught especially of some strong spirituous beverage

Nipadites ni pa-dī'tēz *n* [The nuts resemble those of *Nipa* a plant of the screw pine tribe] A fossil genus of palm nuts

Nipple nip'l *n* [A Sax *nypele*, probably connected with *nip*, a sip L G *nippen*, Dan *nippe* to sip] The spongy protuberance by which milk is drawn from the breasts of females a pap a teat, some thing like a nipple as that part of a gun over which the cap is placed — **Nipple shield**, *n* A defence for the nipple, worn by women

Nirvana nir vā'na *n* [Skr *nir* out and *vâna* blown lit blown out] The Buddhistic doctrine of the extinction of the thinking principle, or salvation from the evils of existence

Nisan ni'zan *n* A month of the Jewish calendar answering nearly to our March, originally called Abib

Nisi ni'sī [L] Unless — *Decree nisi*, in *law* under DECREE —*Nisi prius* [L] A law phrase meaning 'unless before pronouncement words occurring in a certain writ —*Nisi prius court* an assize court before which civil actions are tried

Nit nit *n* [A Sax *hnitu*, D *neet*, Icel *nit* Dan *gnid*, Sw *gnet* G *nuss* a nit, cog Gr *konis* a nit] The egg of a louse or other small insect — **Nitter** nit'er *n* An insect that deposits nits on horses — **Nitty** nit'i, *a* Full of nits

Nitency, ni ten si, *n* [L *niteo* to shine] Brightness, lustre — **Nitid**, ni tid, *a* [L *nitidus*] Bright, shining gay, spruce, *bot* having a smooth polished surface

Nitre, ni'ter *n* [Fr *nitre*, L *nitrum*, Gr *nitron*, from some oriental source] A substance called also saltpetre and in the nomenclature of chemistry nitrate of potassium or potassic nitrate, used for making gunpowder in dyeing, metallurgy, medicine, &c —**Nitrate**, ni'trāt, *n* A salt of nitric acid —*Nitrate of potash*, nitre *Nitrate of silver*, a caustic substance obtained in crystals from silver oxidized and dissolved by nitric acid diluted with two or three times its weight of water, lunar caustic —*Nitrate of soda*, a salt analogous to nitrate of potash or nitre imported from South America and used as a manure — **Nitriary**, ni'tri a ri, *n* An artificial bed of animal matter for the formation of nitre, a place where nitre is refined — **Nitric** ni'trik, *a* A term in the nomenclature of the oxygen compounds of nitrogen, indicating more oxygen than *nitrous* —*Nitric acid*, an important acid prepared from sulphuric acid and nitre, employed in etching, in metallurgy and assaying, also in medicine, and popularly called *Aqua fortis* —**Nitriferous**, ni-trif'er-us, *a* Producing or containing nitre (*nitri'ferous strata*) —**Nitrify**, ni'tri-fi, *v t* To convert

into nitre —**Nitrite,** nī'trit, *n* A salt of nitrous acid. —**Nitro-benzole,** *n* A liquid prepared by adding benzole drop by drop to fuming nitric acid, important as a source of aniline —**Nitro calcite,** *n* Native nitrate of lime, seen often as an efflorescence on old walls —**Nitrogen,** nī'trō-jen, *n* [From Gr *nitron*, nitre, and root *gen*, to produce] That element which is the principal ingredient of atmospheric air, of which it constitutes about four fifths, the rest being principally oxygen, possessing neither taste nor smell —**Nitrogenize,** nī trō jen īz, *v t* To impregnate or imbue with nitrogen —**Nitrogenized,** nī trō jen īzd, *a* Containing nitrogen —**Nitrogenous,** nī troj e nus, *a* Pertaining to or containing nitrogen —**Nitro glycerine,** *n* A compound produced by the action of a mixture of strong nitric and sulphuric acids on glycerine at low temperatures, a most powerful explosive —**Nitrometer,** nī trom et ėr, *n* An instrument for ascertaining the quality or value of nitre —**Nitrous,** nī trus, *a* *Chem* applied to compounds containing less oxygen than those called *nitric* — *Nitrous oxide gas*, a combination of nitrogen and oxygen which, when inhaled, causes insensibility, and hence is used as an anæsthetic during short surgical operations diluted with air it produces an exhilarating or intoxicating effect, hence the old name of *laughing gas* —**Nitry,** nī tri, *a* Pertaining to nitre, producing nitre

Nitter, Nitty Under NIT

Nival, nī val, *a* [L *nivalis*, from *nix*, *nivis*, snow] Abounding with snow, snowy, growing among snow or flowering during winter —**Niveous** nī vē us, *a* [L *niveus*] Snowy, resembling snow

Nizam, nī zăm, *n* [Hind and Ar, from Ar *nazama* to govern] The title of the ruler of Hyderabad in southern Hindustan

No, nō, *adv* [A Sax *nā*, *nó*, no from the negative particle *ne* *n* and *á* ever, this negative particle [cel *ne*, Goth *ni*, Bohem and Russ *ne*, Armor *na*, Ir and L *ne*, Zend *na* Skr *na*, akin *nor*, *not*, *nay*, *non*] A word of denial or refusal expressing a negative, and opposed to *yes* When repeated or when used with another negative it is specially emphatic It may be used as the correlative of *whether* (*whether* or *no*), though now less common than *not* —*n* A negative vote or a person who votes in the negative (the *noes* have it) —**Noway, Noways, Nowise,** nō wā, nō wāz, nō wīz, *adv* In no way manner, or degree **Nowhere,** no whār *adv* Not in or to any place —**Nowhither,** no whirth ėr, *adv* Not in any direction or to any place

No, nō, *a* [From A Sax *nān*, none by loss of *n*, it is related to *none* as *my* and *thy* to *mine* and *thine*] Not any, not one, none —*No end*, an indefinitely great number or quantity (*no end* of things) [Colloq]—*adv* Not in any degree, not at all, not with comparatives (*no* sooner)

Noachian, nō-ā'ki an *a* Relating to *Noah*, the patriarch, or his time

Nob, nob, *n* [From *knob*] The head in humour or contempt

Nob, nob, *n* [An abbreviation of *noble man*] A member of the aristocracy, a swell [Slang]—**Nobby,** nob i, *a* Showy, stylish, smart [Slang]

Nobble, nob'l, *v t* [Akin to *nab*] To get possession of dishonestly [Slang]

Noble, nō bl, *a* [Fr *noble*, from L *nobilis*, high born, noble, for *gnobilis*, from stem of *gnosco*, *nosco*, to know, seen also in E *note*] High in excellence or worth, lofty in character, magnanimous (a *noble* mind), proceeding from or characteristic of greatness of mind (*noble* sentiments), of the best kind, choice, pertaining to the nobility or peerage, *magnificent*, *stately* (a *noble* edifice) —*Noble metals*, those which can be separated from oxygen by heat alone, gold, silver, platinum, rhodium, iridium, osmium, and mercury —*n* A nobleman; a peer, a gold coin, value 6s 8d, which was struck in the reign of Edward III —**Nobility,** nō-bil'i ti, *n* [L *nobilitas*] The quality of being noble, nobleness, the state of being of noble birth or rank, the persons collectively who are of rank above commoners, the peerage —**Nobly,** nō'bli, *adv* In a noble manner, heroically, with magnanimity, splendidly, magnificently

Nobleman, nō bl man, *n* One of the nobility, a noble, a peer —**Noble woman,** nō'bl wu-man, *n* A female of noble rank —**Nobleness** nō'bl nes, *n* The state or quality of being noble, nobility, noble rank, stateliness, magnificence — **Noblesse,** nō bles', *n* [Fr *noblesse*, L L *nobilitia*, from L *nobilis*] The nobility, persons of noble rank collectively —**Noble minded,** *a* Possessed of a noble mind, magnanimous

Nobody, nō bod i, *n* [*No* and *body*] No person, no one, an insignificant or contemptible person, a person of no standing or position

Nobstick nob'stik, *n* KNOBSTICK

Noctambulation, Noctambulism nok tam bū lā shon, nok tam bū lizm, *n* [L *nox*, *noctis*, night, and *ambulo*, to walk] Somnambulism, sleep walking —**Noctambulist,** nok tam bū list, *n* A somnambulist.—**Noctiflorous,** nok ti flō rus, *a* [L *nox*, *noctis*, night, and *flos floris*, a flower] *Bot* flowering in the night —**Noctilucous,** nok ti lū kus, *a* [L *luceo*, to shine] Shining in the night —**Noctivagant** nok tiv a gant, *a* [L *vagor*, to wander] Wandering in the night **Noctivagation** nok tiv a gā shon, *n* A wandering in the night —**Noctivagous** nok tiv a gus *a* Noctivagant —**Noctograph,** nok to graf *n* [L *nox*, and Gr *graphō*, to write] A writing frame for the blind, an instrument which records the presence of watchmen on their beats —**Noctuary,** nok tū a ri, *n* An account of what passes in the night, the converse of a diary —**Noctule,** nok tūl *n* The largest British bat —**Noctturn,** nok tėrn *n* [L *nocturnus* nocturnal] A religious service formerly used in the Roman Catholic Church at midnight now a part of matins —**Nocturnal,** nok tėr'nal, *a* Pertaining or belonging to the night, done or occurring at night, *zool* active by night, *bot* closing during the day and expanding during the night said of flowers —**Nocturnally,** nok tėr'nal li *adv* By night, nightly —**Nocturnal-sight,** *n* DAY BLINDNESS —**Nocturne,** nok tėrn, *n* [Fr] A painting exhibiting some of the characteristic effects of night light, a night piece, *mus* NOTTURNO

Nod, nod *v t* —*nodded*, *nodding* [Allied to O H G *nuoton*, *knoton* to shake, Dan *noder*, gestures, or perhaps to W and Ir *nod*, a mark, a notice, Gael *nodadh*, a wink or nod] To incline the head with a quick motion, either forward or sidewise, to let the head sink from sleep, to make an inclination of the head as in assent or in beckoning, to bend or incline the top with a quick motion (*nodding* plumes) — *v i* To incline, as the head or top, to signify by a nod, to beckon by a nod —*n* A quick downward motion of the head as a sign of assent, salutation from drowsiness, &c —**Nodder,** nod ėr, *n* One who nods —**Nodding** nod ing, *p* and *a* Bending with a quick motion

Noddle nod l, *n* [A dim corresponding to D *knod*, *knoddle* a knob, a knot, Dan *knude*, a knot, akin to *knot*] The head, used humorously

Noddy, nod i, *n* [Probably from *nod*, and equivalent to sleepy head, comp *noodle*] A simpleton, a fool, a sea fowl so called from its being easily taken

Node, nōd, *n* [L *nodus* (for *gnodus*), a knot, cog *knot*, *noddle*] A knot, a knob, a protuberance, *bot* a sort of knot on a stem where leaves arise, *mus* a nodal point, *astron* one of the two points in which two great circles of the celestial sphere (as the ecliptic and equator) intersect each other, one of the points in which the orbit of a satellite intersects the plane of the orbit of its primary - *Lunar nodes*, the points at which the orbit of the moon cuts the ecliptic —**Nodal,** nō'dal, *a* Pertaining to a node or to nodes, nodated — *Nodal points* and *nodal lines*, the points or lines of a vibrating body which remain at rest during the vibration —**Nodated,** nō dā-ted, *a* [L *nodatus*] Knotted —**Nodical,** nod'i-kal, *a* *Astron* relating to nodes —**Nodose,** nō-dōs', *a* [L *nodosus*] Knotted, jointed —**Nodosity,** nō-dos i-ti, *n* The state or quality of being nodose; knottiness, a knotty protuberance —**Nodular,** nod'ū-lėr, *a* Pertaining to or in the form of a nodule —**Nodule,** nod'ul, *n*. [L *nodulus*, dim from *nodus*, a knot.] A little knot or lump, *bot* a small woody body found in bark, *geol* a rounded irregular shaped mineral mass — **Nodulose, Nodulous,** nod'ū lōs, nod ū lus, *a* Having little knots, knotty

Noetic, Noetical, nō-et ik, nō-et'i kal, *a* [Gr *noētikos*, from *nous*, the mind] Relating to the mind or intellect

Nog, nog, *n* [Same as Dan *knag*, *knags*, a wooden peg, D *knoq*, a yard arm, akin *knag*] A wooden pin, a tree-nail or pin used in ship building, a brick-shaped piece of wood inserted in a wall, a timber brick; a square piece of wood used to prop up the roof of a mine —*v t* —*nogged*, *nogging*. To secure by a nog, to fill with nogs — **Nogging** nog'ing, *n* A species of brickwork —*Nogging pieces*, horizontal pieces of timber in brickwork

Noggin, nog in, *n* [Ir *noigin*, Gael *noigean*, a noggin] A small mug or wooden cup a measure equivalent to a gill

Noise, noiz *n* [Fr *noise*, strife, quarrel, noise, probably through a form *noxia*, for L *noxa*, injury, hurt NOXIOUS] A sound of any kind or proceeding from any cause, more especially a din, a confused mixture of sounds, outcry, clamour, frequent talk, much public conversation or discussion —*v t* —*noised*, *noising* To sound loud —*v t* —*noised*, *noising* To spread by rumour or report, to report —**Noiseless,** noiz'les, *a* Making no noise, silent —**Noiselessly,** noiz'les li, *adv* In a noiseless manner, silently —**Noiselessness,** noiz'les nes, *n*. The state of being noiseless, silence — **Noisy** noi zi *a* Making a loud noise, clamorous, full of noise —**Noisily,** noi zi li *adv* In a noisy manner, with noise — **Noisiness** noi zi nes, *n* The state of being noisy

Noisome, noi sum, *a* [From obsol. *noye*, annoyance, to annoy, shortened from *annoy*, with term *some*] Noxious to health, morally noxious or injurious, offensive to the smell or other senses, fetid —**Noisomely** noi sum li *adv* In a noisome manner —**Noisomeness,** noi sum nes, *n*

Noli me tangere, no'li me tan jer-e, *n*. [L, touch me not] An ulcerous disease; *lupus*

Nolle prosequi, nol ē pros'e kwi *n* [L, to be unwilling to prosecute] *Law*, the refusal of a plaintiff in an action to proceed any further

Nomad nō mad, *n* [Gr *nomas*, *nomados*, living on pasturage from *nemō*, to feed, to pasture] One of those people whose chief occupation consists in feeding their flocks, and who shift their residence according to the state of the pasture —*a* Nomadic —**Nomadic,** no-mad ik, *a* [Gr *nomadikos*] Pertaining to nomads, subsisting by the tending of cattle, and wandering for the sake of pasturage, pastoral —**Nomadically,** nō-mad i kal li, *adv* In a nomadic manner —**Nomadism,** nō'mad izm *n* The state of being a nomad —**Nomadize,** nō mad īz, *v i* To live a nomadic life

Nombles, nom blz, *n*. Numbles

Nome nōm, *n* [Gr *nomos*, a district.] A province or other political division of a country especially of modern Greece — **Nomarch** nom ārk, *n* [Gr *archō*, to rule.] The governor or chief magistrate of a nome —**Nomarchy,** nom'ār-ki, *n*. A district under a nomarch, the jurisdiction of a nomarch

Nomenclator, nō'men klā-tėr, *n* [L, from *nomen*, name, and *calo*, to call (seen in *calendar*)] A person who gives names to things, one who settles and adjusts the names of things in any art or science — **Nomenclatory,** nō-men'kla-to-ri, *a* Pertaining to naming —**Nomenclatural,** nō'men kla-tū-ral, *a* Pertaining to a nomenclature. —**Nomenclature,** nō'men-kla-tūr, *n*. A system of names; the systematic naming of things; the vocabulary of names

or technical terms which are appropriated to any branch of science As distinguished from *terminology* it is applied to the names for individual things, while the latter is generally applied to the technical terms describing the characteristics of things —**Nomenclaturist**, nō men klā tūr ist, *n.* One versed in nomenclatures

Nominal, nom i nal, *a* [L *nominalis*, from *nomen*, *nominis*, a name NAME] Pertaining to a name or term, nounal, existing in name only, not real, merely so called — **Nominalism**, nom i nal izm *n* The principles of the nominalists —**Nominalist**, nom i nal ist, *n* One of a sect of scholastic philosophers who maintained that general notions (such as the notion of a tree) have no realities corresponding to them, and have no existence but as names (*nomina*) or words opposed to *realist* — **Nominalistic** nom i nal is tik, *a* Relating to nominalism — **Nominally**, nom i nal li, *adv* In a nominal manner, in name only, not really (*nominally* king) - **Nominate**, nom i nāt, *v t* —*nominated*, *nominating* [L *nomino*, *nominatum*] To name, to mention by name, to designate by name for an office or place, to propose by name, or offer the name of as a candidate for an office or place, to set down in express terms (*Shak*) —**Nominately**, nom i nāt li, *adv* By name, particularly — **Nomination** nom i nā shon *n* The act of nominating, the act of proposing by name for an office, the state of being nominated, the power of nominating or appointing to office — **Nominative** nom i na-ti val, *a* Pertaining to the nominative case — **Nominative** nom i na tiv, *a* [L *nominativus*, naming] A term applied to that form of a noun or pronoun which is used when the noun or pronoun is the subject of a sentence —*n* The nominative case a nominative word — **Nominatively**, nom i na tiv li, *adv* In the manner of a nominative —**Nominator**, nom i nā tēr, *n* One that nominates – **Nominee**, nom i nē, *n* A person nominated, one proposed to fill a place or office

Nomography, nō-mog ra fi *n* [Gr *nomos*, a law, and *graphō* to write] Exposition of the proper manner of drawing up laws — **Nomographer**, nō mog ra fer *n* A writer on nomography — **Nomology**, nō mol o ji, *n* [Gr *nomos* and *logos*] The science or knowledge of law, legislation, and government

Non acceptance, *n* A refusal to accept

Nonage, non āj *n* [L *non*, not and E *age*] The time of life before a person becomes legally of age, minority, period of immaturity in general

Nonagenarian, non a je nā ri an, *n* [L *nonagenarius*, from *nonageni*, ninety each, *nonaginta*, ninety, *novem* nine] A person ninety or between ninety and a hundred years old —**Nonagesimal**, non a jes i mal, *a* [L *nonagesimus*] Belonging to the number 90

Nonagon, non a-gon, *n* [L *nonus*, ninth, and Gr *gōnia*, an angle] A figure having nine sides and nine angles

Non appearance, *n* A failure to appear, default of appearance —**Non arrival**, *n* Failure to arrive —**Non-attendance**, *n* A failure to attend, personal absence — **Non-attention**, *n* Inattention — **Non bituminous**, *a* Containing no bitumen

Nonce, nons, *n* [Same as *once* with an initial *n* belonging to the old dative of the article, seen in the phrases *for then anes*, *for then ones*, for the nonce, *anes*, *ones*, being an adverbial genitive from A Sax *ān*, one, used substantively, comp *the tother*, for *that other*] Present occasion or purpose used only in the phrase *for the nonce*

Nonchalant, non sha lant or non sha-lānt, *a* [Fr, from *non*, not, *chaloir*, to care for, from L *calere*, to be warm or ardent, akin *chafe*, *caldron*] Indifferent, careless, cool —**Nonchalantly**, non-sha-lant li, *adv* In a nonchalant manner — **Nonchalance**, non sha lans or non sha-lāns, *n* Want of earnestness or feeling of interest, indifference; coolness.

Non-combatant, *n* Any one connected with a military or naval force whose duty it is not to fight, civilians in a place occupied by troops — **Non-commissioned**, *a* Not having a commission —*Non-commissioned officers*, subordinate officers below the rank of lieutenant, as sergeants and corporals in the army, and quartermasters and gunners' mates in the navy —**Non compliance**, *n* Neglect or failure of compliance — **Non-concurrence**, *n* A refusal to concur — **Non-conducting**, *a* Not conducting, not transmitting — **Non conductor**, *n* A substance which does not conduct, that is, transmit such a force as heat or electricity, or which transmits it with difficulty — **Nonconforming**, non kon for'ming, *a* Dissenting from the established religion of a country — **Nonconformist**, non kon for'mist, *n* One who does not conform, especially, one who refuses to conform to an established church — **Nonconformity**, non kon formi ti, *n* Neglect or failure of conformity, the neglect or refusal to unite with an established church in its rites and mode of worship —**Non contagious**, *a* Not contagious — **Non-content**, *n* In the House of Lords, one who gives a negative vote — **Non delivery**, *n* A neglect or failure of delivery

Nondescript, non dē skript, *a* [L *non*, not, and *descriptus*, described] Not hitherto described or classed, not easily described, abnormal or amorphous, odd, indescribable —*n* Anything that has not been described, a person or thing not easily classed

None nun *n* or *pron* [A Sax *nān—ne*, not and *ān*, one, the loss of the final *n* produced the adjective *no*, to which it now stands in the same relation as *mine* and *thine* to *my* and *thy* No ONE] Not one used of persons or things, not any, not a part not the least portion — *None the more*, *none the less*, not the more not the less on that account — **None so pretty** *n* LOVE DON PRIDE — **Nonesuch**, nun such, *n* A person or thing such as to have no parallel, a certain kind of apple

Non effective *a* Having no power to produce an effect causing no effect —**Non efficient** *a* Not efficient, specifically, *milit* a term applied to a volunteer who has not attended a prescribed number of drills and passed a certain standard in shooting —*n* One who is not efficient — **Non ego** [L non I] *Metaph* all that is beyond or outside of the *ego* or consciousness thinking subject the object as opposed to the subject —**Non elastic** *a* Not elastic, destitute of the property of elasticity — **Non elect** *n sing* and *pl* One who is or those who are not elect, those who are not chosen to salvation — **Non election**, *n* Failure of election — **Non electric**, **Non electrical**, *a* Not electric conducting electricity —*n* A non-electric substance

Nonentity non-en ti ti, *n* [L I *non-entitas* ENTITY] Non-existence, a thing not existing, a person utterly without consequence or importance

Nones, nōnz *n pl* [L *nonæ*, from *nonus*, for *novenus* ninth, from *novem*, nine NINE] In the *Rom calendar*, the fifth day of the months January, February, April, June, August September November, and December and the seventh day of March May, July and October so called as falling on the *ninth* day before the ides, both days included, the office for the ninth hour, one of the breviary offices of the Catholic Church

Non essential, *a* Not essential or necessary, not absolutely necessary —*n* A thing that is not absolutely necessary — **Non-existence**, *n* Absence of existence, the negation of being —**Non-existent** *a* Not having existence —**Non extensile** *a* Not extensile, incapable of being stretched — **Non fossiliferous**, *a* Not producing or containing fossils —**Non fulfilment**, *n* Absence of fulfilment, neglect or failure to fulfil

Nonillion, nō-nil li-on, *n* [L *nonus*, nine, and E *million*] The number produced by involving a million to the ninth power; a unit with fifty-four ciphers annexed.

Non intervention, *n* Abstention from intervening, a policy of not interfering in foreign politics excepting where a country's own interests are distinctly involved.

Nonius, nō'ni-us, *n* [From a Portuguese of the sixteenth century, once credited with the invention] Same as *Vernier*

Nonjuring, non-jūr'ing, *a* [L *non*, not, and *juro*, to swear] Not swearing allegiance an epithet applied to those who would not swear allegiance to the government after the Revolution of 1688 —**Nonjuror**, non jū rēr, *n* One who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the government of England at the Revolution of 1688

Non luminous, *a* Not luminous, not giving out light **Non metallic**, *a* Not consisting of metal – **Non obedience**, *n* Neglect of obedience — **Non observance**, *n* Neglect or failure to observe or fulfil

Nonpareil, non pa rel, *n* [Fr *non*, not or no, and *pareil*, equal, from L *par*, equal (whence *pair*)] A person or thing of peerless excellence, a sort of small printing type, two sizes larger than that in which this is printed

Non payment, *n* Neglect of payment, failure of payment — **Non performance**, *n* A failure or neglect to perform — **Non placental** *a* APLACENTAL

Nonplus, non plus, *n* [L *non*, not, and *plus*, more further (whence *plural*)] A state in which one is unable to proceed or decide, inability to say or do more puzzle usually in the phrase *at a nonplus* – *v t* — *nonplussed nonplussing* To puzzle to confound, to stop by embarrassment

Non preparation, *n* The state of being unprepared want of preparation —**Non production**, *n* A failure to produce or exhibit **Non professional** *a* Not belonging to a profession, not done by or proceeding from professional men — **Non proficiency** *n* Failure of proficiency — **Non proficent** *n* One who has failed to improve or make progress in any study or pursuit — **Non residence** *n* Failure or neglect of residing where official duties require one to reside or on one's own lands, residence by clergymen away from their cures —**Non resident** *a* Not residing in a particular place on one's own estate or in one's proper place —*n* One who is non resident — **Non resistance** *n* The omission of resistance, submission to authority, power or usurpation without opposition —**Non resistant** *a* Making no resistance to power or oppression — one who is non resistant **Non resisting** *a* Making no resistance — **Non ruminant**, *a* Not ruminating, or chewing the cud.

Nonsense non sens, *n* [*Non*, not, and *sense*, the two elements being closely welded together] No sense, that which is not sense, words or language conveying no just ideas absurdity, things of no importance —**Nonsensical**, non sen si kal, *a* Having no sense, unmeaning, absurd — **Nonsensically** non sen si kal li, *adv* In a nonsensical manner — **Nonsensicalness**, non sen si kal nes, *n*

Non sensitive, *a* Not sensitive not keenly alive to impressions **Non sequitur** non sek wi tēr, *n* [L it does not follow] An inference or conclusion which does not follow from the premises – **Non-sexual** *a* Destitute of sex, sexless, neuter, asexual — **Non society**, *a* Not belonging to a trades society or trades union — **Non-solvency**, *n.* Inability to pay debts —**Non solvent**, *a* Not able to pay debts, insolvent — **Non-striated**, *a* Not striated — *Non-striated fibre*, the fibre constituting the involuntary muscles — **Non submissive**, *a* Not submissive —**Nonsuit**, non sūt, *n* A stoppage of a suit at law ordered by a judge when the plaintiff fails to make out a legal cause of action — *v t* To subject to a nonsuit

Noodle, nō dl, *n* [A form akin to *noddy*] A simpleton [Colloq]

Nook, nōk, *n* [Comp Sc *neuk*, Ir *niuc* a nook] A corner; a recess, a secluded retreat

Nodlogy, nō-ol'o ji, *n* [Gr *noos*, the mind, and *logos*, discourse] The science of intellectual facts or phenomena —**Nodlogical**, nō-ō loj'i-kal, *a* Pertaining to nodlogy —**Nodlogist**, nō-ol o-jist, *n* One versed in nodlogy

Noon, nōn, *n.* [A Sax *nón*, L. *nona* (*hora*),

the ninth hour, originally 3 p m, the time of eating the chief meal, but afterwards the term became applied to the mid day hour the chief meal being no doubt also shifted correspondingly] The middle of the day, the time when the sun is in the meridian, twelve o'clock, the time of greatest brilliancy or power, the prime —**Noonday**, nūn dā, *n* Mid day, twelve o'clock in the day —*a* Pertaining to mid day, meridional — **Noontide**, nūn tīd, *n* The time of noon, mid-day

Noose, nōs or nōz, *n* [Probably from O or Prov Fr *nous*, a knot from L *nodus* a knot NODE] A running knot which binds the closer the more it is drawn — *v t* (nōz)—*noosed*, *noosing* To catch in a noose, to entrap, to ensnare

Nopal, nō pal *n* [Mexican *nopalli*] A name of several cactaceous plants cultivated for the cochineal insect

Nor, nor, *conj* [*Or* with the neg particle *ne*, *n* prefixed old forms were *nother*, *nouther* OR, NO] A word used to render negative the second or a subsequent member of a clause or sentence correlative to *neither* or other negative, also equivalent to *and not*, and in this case not always corresponding to a foregoing negative

Noria, no ri a *n* [Sp] A hydraulic machine used in Spain Syria, Palestine, &c, for raising water, a Persian wheel

Norm norm, *n* [L *norma* a carpenter's square a rule for *gnorisma*, from root *gno*, to know (see NOBLE), hence *enormous*] A rule, a pattern, a model, an authoritative standard, a type —**Normal** nor mal *a* [L *normalis*] According to a rule principle, or norm, conforming with a certain type or standard, not abnormal regular *Geom* perpendicular —*A normal school* (from Fr *école normale*, lit a school that serves as a model), a school in which teachers are instructed in the principles of their profession and trained in the practice of it, a training college —*n Geom* a straight line at right angles to the tangent or tangent plane at any point of a curve or curved surface — **Normalization** nor mal ī zā shon, *n* Reduction to a standard or type —**Normalize** nor mal īz *v t* —*normalized*, *normalizing* To make normal to reduce to a standard or type — **Normally** nor mal li, *adv* In a normal manner or state

Norman, nor man *n* A native or inhabitant of Normandy —*a* Pertaining to Normandy, or the Normans — *Norman architecture*, the round arched style of architecture, a variety of the Romanesque —*Norman French*, the language of the Normans at the English Conquest and still to a small extent made use of in several formal proceedings of state in England

Norroy, nor oi, *n* North and *roy* king, north king] The third of the three English kings at arms, whose jurisdiction lies to the north of the Trent

Norse, nors, *n* The language of Norway —*Old Norse* the ancient language of Scandinavia, represented by the classical Icelandic and still with wonderful purity by modern Icelandic —*a* Belonging to ancient Scandinavia or its language —**Norse man**, nors man, *n* A native of ancient Scandinavia

North north, *n* [A Sax *north* = Icel *norðr*, G Sw and Dan *nord*, north, origin unknown] One of the cardinal points, being that point of the horizon which is directly opposite to the sun in the meridian the opposite of *south* a region, tract or country lying opposite to the south —*a* Northern being in the north —**North east**, *n* The point midway between the north and east —*a* Pertaining to, proceeding from, or directed towards that point, north-eastern —**North easter**, *n* A wind from the north east — **North easterly**, *a* Towards or from the north-east —**North eastern**, *a* Pertaining to or being in the north east, or in a direction to the north-east — **North-eastward**, *adv* Towards the north-east —**Northerliness**, nor *th*ėr-li nes, *n* The state of being northerly — **Northerly**, nor *th*ėr li, *a* Pertaining to or being in or towards the north, northern, proceeding from the north — **Northern**, nor *th*ėrn, *a* Pertaining to or being in the north, in a direction toward the north, proceeding from the north (the *northern* wind) —*Northern diver* a marine swimming bird. DIVER —*Northern hemisphere*, that half of the earth north of the equator — *Northern lights*, the popular name of the aurora borealis — **Northern, Northerner**, nor *th*ėr-nėr, *n* A native or inhabitant of the north, of a northern country or part —**Northern-drift**, *n Geol* a name formerly given to boulder-clay of the pleistocene period, when its materials were supposed to have been brought by polar currents from the north —**Northern most, Northmost** nor *th*ėrn mōst, north mōst, *a* Situated at the point furthest north —**Northing** north ing *n* The distance of a planet from the equator northward, north declination, *navig* and *surv* the difference of latitude northward from the last point of reckoning opposed to *southing* — **Northman**, north man, *n* pl **Northmen** A name given to the inhabitants of the north of Europe, especially the ancient Scandinavians —**North polar**, *a* Pertaining to the north pole or regions near the north pole —**North Pole**, *n* That point of the heavens towards the north which is 90° distant from the equinoctial, the northern extremity of the earth's axis —**North star** *n* The north polar star a star of the constellation Ursa Minor (Little Bear) about 1° 20′ from the North Pole

Northward north wėrd, *adv* and *a* [A Sax *northweard*] Toward the north —*n* The northern part —**Northwards** north wėrdz, *adv* Towards the north, northward —**North west**, *n* The point midway between the north and west —*a* Pertaining to or being between the north and west, north westerly, proceeding from the north west (a *north west* wind) — **North wester** *n* A wind from the north west —**North westerly**, *a* Towards the north west, from the north west — **North western** *a* Pertaining to or being in the north west, *adv* Towards the north west — **North wind**, *n* The wind that blows from the north

Norwegian nor wē ji an, *a* Belonging to Norway —*Norwegian haddock* BERGYLT *n* A native of Norway

Nose, noz *n* [A Sax *nosu*, *nāsu*—Icel *nos*, Dan *næse* Sw *näsa* G *nase* Cog Pol *nos*, Rus *nas* L *nasus* Skr *nāsā nasā*—nose *Ness* is akin] The part of the face subservient to the sense of smell and forming a portion of the apparatus of respiration and voice, the power of smelling, hence scent sagacity, something supposed to resemble a nose, a nozzle —*To lead by the nose* to lead blindly —*To thrust one's nose into the affairs of others*, to meddle officiously in other people's matters, to be a busybody —*To turn up the nose* to show contempt —*Under one's nose* under his immediate range of observation —*v t* —*nosed*, *nosing* To smell, to twang through the nose, to touch with the nose —*v i* To smell, to pry officiously —**Nose bag**, *n* A bag which may be fastened to a horse's head while he eats the provender in it **Nosed** nōzd, *a* Having a nose of a certain kind used in compounds (long *nosed*) —**Nosegay** noz gā *n* A bunch of flowers to carry for smelling, a bouquet, a posy — **Noseless** nōz les *a* Destitute of a nose — **Nose piece**, *n* A nozzle, a piece on the helmet coming down in front of the nose — **Nose ring**, *n* A ring worn in the nose as an ornament, a ring for the nose of an animal, as a bull, a pig &c —**Nosing**, nōz ing, *n* Arch the projecting edge of a moulding, a projecting moulding

Nosography, nō sog ra fi, *n* [Gr *nosos*, disease, and *graphō*, to write] The science of the description of diseases —**Nosology**, nō-sol o-ji, *n* [Gr *nosos* and *logos*] A systematic arrangement or classification of diseases, that branch of medical science which treats of the classification of diseases — **Nosological**, nos o loj i kal, *a* Pertaining to nosology — **Nosologist**, nō-sol o jist, *n* One versed in nosology — **Nosonomy**, nō son o mi *n* [Gr *onoma* name] The nomenclature of diseases.— **Nosotaxy**, nos o-tak-si, *n* [Gr *taxis*, arrangement] The classification of diseases

Nostalgia, nos-tal ji-a, *n* [Gr *nostos*, return, and *algos*, pain.] A vehement desire to revisit one's native country, homesickness — **Nostalgic** nos-tal jik, *a* Relating to nostalgia, home-sick

Nostoc nos tok, *n* [*G nostok*, *nostoch*.] A sort of gelatinous algæ often found after wet weather, especially on sandy soils

Nostril, nos tril, *n* [O E *nosethrl*, *nosethirl*, A Sax *nōsthyrl*, lit nose-hole, *thyrl* or *thyrel* meaning a hole, whence *thyrhan*, to bore (same word as *thrill*)] One of the two apertures of the nose which give passage to air

Nostrum, nos trum, *n* [L *nostrum*, ours, that is a medicine belonging to us alone] A medicine the ingredients of which are kept secret, a quack medicine, any scheme or device proposed by a quack or charlatan in any department

Not, not, *adv* [Older *nat*, contr from *naught* nought, and equivalent to *ne aught* NAUGHT] A word that expresses negation denial, refusal or prohibition

Notable, no ta bl, *a* [Fr *notable*, L *notabilis*, from *noto* to mark or note, from *nota*, a mark, for *gnota*, from *notus*, *gnotus*, known NOTE, NOBLE] Worthy of notice, remarkable, memorable, noted or distinguished, conspicuous, manifest, observable —*n* A person or thing of note or distinction, *French hist* one of the nobles or notable men selected by the king to form a parliament before the revolution —**Notableness**, no ta bl nes, *n* The quality of being notable —**Notably**, no ta bli, *adv* In a notable manner, remarkably, eminently, especially — **Notabilia**, nō ta-bil'i a *n pl* Notable things, things worthy of notice — **Notability**, nō-ta-bil i-ti, *n* The quality of being notable, a notable person or thing, a person of note

Notalgia no tal ji a *n* [Gr *notos*, the back, *algos*, pain] *Med* pain in the back, irritation of the spine

Notary no ta ri, *n* [L *notarius*, from *nota* a note NOTE] An officer authorized to attest written documents, to protest bills of exchange &c called also *Notary Public* —**Notarial**, nō-tā ri al, *a* Pertaining to a notary, done or taken by a notary —**Notarially**, no-tā ri al li, *adv* In a notarial manner

Notation, no tā shon, *n* [L *notatio*, from *noto*, to mark NOTE] The act or practice of noting, the art of recording by marks or characters, a system of signs or characters used for expressing briefly facts connected with an art or science, as in arithmetic algebra, music, &c

Notch, noch, *n* [Softened form of old *nock*, a notch—O D *nocke*, O Sw *nocka*, a notch, akin *nock*] A hollow cut in anything, a nick, what resembles such a cutting, a gap in a mountain or hill —*v t* To cut a notch or notches in, to nick, to indent, to fit to a string by the notch as an arrow — **Notching** noch ing, *n* A series of notches.

Note, not, *n* [Fr *note*, from L *nota*, a mark, sign character, from *notus*, known, for *gnotus*, from *gnosco*, *nosco*, to know NOBLE, KNOW] A mark on the margin of a book, a mark, character, or symbol, a statement subsidiary to the text of a book elucidating or adding something, an explanatory or critical comment, an annotation, a memorandum or short writing intended to assist the memory or for after use or reference, a list of items, a reckoning, bill, account, a written or printed paper acknowledging a debt and promising payment (a promissory *note*; a bank-*note*), a diplomatic or official communication in writing, a short letter; a billet; notice, heed, observation, reputation; consequence, distinction, *pl* a newspaper reporter's or shorthand writer's report; *mus* a character which represents a sound, a musical sound, voice, harmonious or melodious sound —*v t*.—*noted*, *noting* To observe carefully, to heed, to attend to; to set down in writing, to make a memorandum of, to mark (a bill) as being dishonoured —a proceeding done by a notary —**Note-book**, *n* A book in which notes or memoranda are written. — **Noted**, nō'-

ted, *a* Being of note, much known by reputation or report, celebrated —**Noted ness,** nō'ted-nes, *n* The state or quality of being noted.—**Noteless,** nōt'les, *a* Not attracting notice, not conspicuous —**Note-paper,** *n* Paper of a small size for writing notes or letters on —**Noteworthy,** nōt'wer-thi *a* Worthy of note, worthy of observation or notice

Nothing, nu thing *n* [*No thing*] Not anything opposed to *anything* and *some thing*, non-existence, nothingness, a trifle, a thing of no consideration or importance, *arith* a cipher —*adv* In no degree, not at all —**Nothingness,** nu thing nes, *n* Nihility, non existence, insignificance

Notice, nō tis, *n* [Fr *notice*, from L *notitia*, notice, from *nosco*, *notum* to know NOTE] The act of noting observing, or remarking, heed, regard, cognizance, note, information, intelligence, direction order, premonition, warning, intimation before hand, a paper that communicates information, attention, respectful treatment, civility, a short statement, a brief critical review —*v t* —*noticed*, *noticing* To take cognizance or notice of, to perceive, to become aware of, to observe, to mention or make observations on, to treat with attention and civilities —**Noticeable,** nō tis-a-bl, *a* Worthy of being noticed or observed, observable, likely to attract attention —**Noticeably,** nō tis-a bli, *adv* In a noticeable manner, evidently, distinctly —**Noticer,** nō tis-ér, *n* One who notices

Notify, nō ti fi *v t* —*notified*, *notifying* [Fr *notifier*, L *notificare*, from *notus*, known, and *facio* to make NOTE] To make known, to declare, to publish, to give notice to, to inform by words or writing —**Notification,** nō ti fi kā shon *n* The act of notifying or giving notice, notice given in words or writing or by signs, intimation, the writing which communicates information, an advertisment, citation, &c

Notion, nō shon, *n* [L *notio*, from *notus*, known NOTE] A mental conception, mental apprehension of whatever may be known or imagined, idea, an opinion, a belief or view entertained, a fancy article an article of smallware chiefly in the plural (now only American) —**Notional,** nō shon al, *a* Pertaining to a notion or conception, imaginary, ideal, existing in idea only, visionary, whimsical, fanciful —*Notional words*, those words which express *notions* or objects of the understanding, as verbs and nouns, in distinction from *relational* words or words expressing relation, as prepositions —**Notionality,** nō-shon al i-ti, *n* The state of being notional or fanciful —**Notionally,** nō shon al li, *adv* In a notional manner —**Notionist,** nō shon ist, *n* One who holds ungrounded opinions

Notochord, nō'ti-kord *n* [Gr *nōtos*, the back, and *chordē*, a string] A fibro-cellular rod in the embryo of vertebrates, usually replaced in the adult by the vertebral column

Notorhizal, nō'tō-ri zal, *a* [Gr *nōtos*, the back, and *rhiza*, a root] *Bot* having the radicle in the embryonic plant at the back of the cotyledons

Notorious, nō tō'ri-us, *a* [L L *notorius*, from L *notoria*, *notorium*, an indictment, *notor*, a voucher, *notare*, to mark NOTE] Publicly or generally known and spoken of, manifest to the world, known to disadvantage, publicly known from something discreditable —**Notoriety,** nō-tō-ri-e ti, *n* The state or attribute of being notorious, the state of being publicly known to disadvantage, discreditable publicity —**Notoriously,** nō-tō'ri us li, *adv* In a notorious manner —**Notoriousness,** nō-tō'ri-us-nes, *n* The state of being notorious, notoriety

Notornis, nō-tor'nis, *n* [Gr *notos* the south wind, the south, and *ornis*, a bird] A genus of rare or extinct grallatorial birds of New Zealand, allied to the coots, but of larger size and with rudimentary wings.

Nocturne, no-tėr'nō, *n* [L *nocturnus*, nocturnal, from *nox*, night] Originally a serenade; now a piece of music in which the emotions, particularly those of love and tenderness, are developed

Notwithstanding, not-with stan'ding, a participial compound passing into a *prep* and a *conj* [*Not*, *with*, in the old sense of against, and *standing*] In spite of, without hindrance or obstruction from, despite, nevertheless, however

Nought, nat, *n* [A Sax *nāwiht*, *te* no whit NAUGHT] Not anything, nothing, a cipher

Noumenon, nou men-on, *n* pl **Noumena** nou men-a [Gr, the thing perceived, from *noeō* to perceive, from *nous*, the mind] *Metaph* an object conceived by the understanding or thought of by the reason, as opposed to a *phenomenon*.

Noun, noun, *n* [O Fr *noun*, *non*, *nom*, Mod Fr *nom*, from L *nomen*, name NAME] *Gram* a word that denotes any object of which we speak, whether that object be animate or inanimate, material or immaterial —**Nounal,** noun al, *a* Pertaining to a noun, having the character of a noun

Nourish nur'ish, *v t* [O Fr *nurrir*, *norrir* Mod Fr *nourrir* from L *nutrire*, to nourish, akin *nurse* *nutritious*, *nurture*] To feed and cause to grow, to supply with nutriment, *fig* to supply the means of support and increase to, to encourage, to foster, to cherish, to comfort —**Nourishable** nur ish a bl, *a* Capable of being nourished —**Nourisher** nur ish-ér, *n* One who or that which nourishes —**Nourishing** nur ish ing, *a* Promoting growth, nutritious **Nourishingly,** nur'ish ing li, *adv* In a nourishing manner —**Nourishment** nur ish ment *n* The act of nourishing, nutrition food, sustenance nutriment, *fig* that which promotes any kind of growth or development

Nous, nous, *n* [Gr] Intellect, mind understanding, talent [Used jocularly]

Novaculite nō vak ū lit, *n* [L *novacula* a razor] A variety of argillaceous slate of which hones are made for sharpening edge tools, razor stone Turkey hone

Novargent nov ar'jent *n* [L *novus* new and *argentum*, silver] A preparation from silver for restoring plated articles

Novel nov el *a* [O Fr *novel* Fr *nouvelle*, novel, a novel, from L *novellus* a dim from *novus* new NEW] Of recent origin or introduction, new and striking, of a kind not known before, unusual, strange —*n* A fictitious prose narrative involving some plot of greater or less intricacy, and professing to give a picture of real life The *romance* deals with what is heroic, marvellous mysterious, and supernatural, while the *novel* professes to relate only what is credible —**Novelette** nov el-et *n* A short novel —**Novelist,** nov el ist *n* A writer of a novel or of novels —**Novelize** nov el iz *v t* To put into the form of a novel —**Novelty,** nov el ti *n* The quality of being novel, a noticeable newness, recentness of origin, freshness, something new or strange

November, nō-vem'bėr, *n* [L, from *novem*, nine, the ninth month, according to the ancient Roman year, which began in March] The eleventh month of the year, containing 30 days

Novenary, nō vē na ri, *a* [L *novenarius*, from *novem*, nine] Pertaining to the number nine —*n* An aggregate of nine, nine collectively

Novennial, nō-ven i al, *a* [From L *novennis*, novennial, from L *novem* nine, and *annus*, a year] Done or recurring every ninth year

Novice, nov'is *n* [Fr, from L *novitius*, new, fresh, from *novus*, new NOVEL] One who is new to the circumstances in which he or she is placed, one newly converted to the Christian faith, one that has entered a religious house, but has not taken the vow; a probationer, one who is new in any business, a beginner —**Novitiate, Noviciate,** nō-vish'i-āt, *n* The state or time of being a novice; apprenticeship; a year or other time of probation for the trial of a novice before he or she finally take the vows of a religious order

Now, nou, *adv* [A Sax *nū*, a word common to all the Teutonic tongues, cog L *nunc*, Gr *nun*, now, perhaps allied to *new*] At the present time, at a particular past time (he was *now* king); at that time; after this had happened It often implies a connection between a subsequent and a preceding proposition, or it introduces an inference or an explanation of what precedes ('*now* Barabbas was a robber') —*But now* only a little while ago, very lately —*Now and then* at one time and another, indefinitely, occasionally, at intervals —*Now now*, at one time—at another time, alternately similarly *now then* —*n* Present time or moment —**Nowadays,** nou a-dāz *adv* At the present time, in these days

Noway, Noways Under No

Nowel, nou el, *n* [Same as *newel*] In *founding*, the inner portion of the mould for castings of large hollow articles, an swering to the *core* of smaller castings

Nowhere, Nowhither, Nowise, *adv* Under No

Noxious, nok shus, *a* [L *noxius*, from *noxa*, injury, from root of *noceo*, to hurt (as in *innocent*, *innocuous*), same as that of *night*, akin *noise*, *nuisance*] Hurtful, harmful, pernicious, unwholesome, injurious, in a moral sense —**Noxiously,** nok shus li, *adv* In a noxious manner, hurtfully —**Noxiousness** nok shus nes *n*

Noyade, nwa yad *n* [Fr from *noyer*, to drown] A putting to death by drowning a mode of executing victims during the reign of terror in France, practised by Carrier at Nantes in 1793

Noyau nwa yō, *n* [Fr *noyau*, a stone of a fruit from L *nucalis* like a nut from *nux nucis* a nut] A cordial generally prepared from spirits, bitter almonds, sugar candy grated nutmeg and mace

Nozzle noz l, *n* [For *nosle* a dim of *nose*] The projecting spout of something, a terminal pipe or terminal part of a pipe (the *nozzle* of a bellows)

Nuance nū ans, *n* [Fr from *nue*, L *nubes* a cloud] A gradation by which a colour passes from its lightest to its darkest shade shade of colour, delicate degree in transitions

Nubecula nū bek ū la *n* [L a little cloud, dim of *nubes*, a cloud] Cloudy matter, a cloudy speck, one of the Magellanic clouds —**Nubiferous,** nū bif ėr us, *a* [L *nubifer*—*nubes*, and *fero* to bring] Bringing or producing clouds

Nubile nū bil *a* [L *nubilis* from *nubo* to marry NUPTIAL] Of an age suitable for marriage, marriageable

Nubilous nū bil us, *a* [L *nubilus*, from *nubes*, a cloud] Cloudy

Nucament, nū ka ment *n* [L *nucamentum*, a fir cone] *Bot* a catkin the blossom of the hazel pine, willow, &c —**Nucamentaceous,** nū ka men tā shus, *a* *Bot* pertaining to a nucament or catkin

Nuchal nū'kal, *a* [L *nucha*, the hindmost part of the neck, from Ar] Pertaining to the nape of the neck

Nuciferous, nū sif ėr us *a* [L *nux*, *nucis*, a nut, and *ferō* to bear] Bearing or producing nuts —**Nuciform** nū si form, *a* *Bot* resembling a nut, nut shaped

Nucleus, nū'klē us, *n* pl **Nuclei,** nū klē i [L, a kernel, from *nux*, *nucis*, a nut] A kernel or something similar, a central mass about which matter is collected, *bot* the central succulent part of an ovule in which the embryo plant is generated, *physiol* the solid or vesicular body found in many cells, the germ of a cell, *astron* the body of a comet, called also its *head* —**Nuclear, Nuclear,** nū'klē-al, nū klē ar, *a* Pertaining to or having the character of a nucleus, constituted by a nucleus —**Nucleate, Nucleated,** nū'klē-āt, nū klē-ā ted, *a* Having a nucleus applied to cells —**Nucleiform, Nucleoid,** nū-klē i form, nū klē oid, *a* Formed like a nucleus —**Nuculeus,** nū klē'ō lus, *n* pl **Nucleoli,** nū klē'ō-lī [Dim of *nucleus*] The minute solid particle in the interior of the nucleus of some cells Also called *Nucleole*, nū'klē-ōl

Nucula, Nucule, nū'kū-la, nū'kūl, *n* [Dim, from L *nux*, *nucis*, a nut] *Bot* a hard pericarp of a horny or bony texture.

Nude, nūd, *a* [L *nudus*, naked (seen also in *denude*); same root as *naked*] Naked;

not covered with clothes or drapery —*n* A nude or naked figure or statue, generally *the nude*, that is, the undraped human figure —**Nudely**, nūd'li, *adv* In a nude or naked manner, nakedly —**Nudeness**, nūd'nes, *n* The state or quality of being nude or naked —**Nudity**, nū'di-ti, *n* The state of being naked, nakedness.

Nudge, nuj, *n.* [Allied to Prov G *knutschen*, Dan *knuge*, to squeeze, E to *knock*] A jog with the elbow, or a poke in the ribs —*v t* —*nudged, nudging* To give a hint or signal by a private touch with the hand, elbow, or foot

Nudibranchiate, nū'di brang'ki-āt *a* [L *nudus* naked and Gr *branchia* gills] Having naked gills, having no shell, and the branchiæ or gills exposed said of certain molluscs —*n* A nudibranchiate mollusc

Nudity Under NUDE

Nugatory, nū'ga-to-ri, *a* [L *nugatorius*, from *nugor*, *nugatus* to trifle from *nugæ* trifles] Trifling, futile, worthless, of no force inoperative

Nugget, nug'et *n* [Formerly *nugot nuggot* an ingot, perhaps a corruption of *ingot* (*an ingot*, a *nugot*, a *nugot*)] A lump, especially, one of the larger lumps of native gold found in the diggings

Nuisance, nū'sans, *n* [O Fr *nuisance noisance*, from *nuisir*, *noisir* (Mod Fr *nuire*), L *nocere*, to annoy NOXIOUS] Something that annoys or gives trouble, that which is offensive or irritating, an annoyance, a plague or pest, a bore

Null, nul, *a* [L *nullus*, not any, none—*ne*, not, and *ullus*, any (akin to *unus*, one)] Of no legal or binding force or validity, void, invalid, having no character or expression (as the features) —**Nullify** nul'i-fi, *v t* —*nullified nullifying* [L *nullus* and *facio*, to make] To annul, to render invalid to deprive of legal force or efficacy —**Nullification** nul'i-fi-kā'shon, *n* The act of nullifying a rendering void and of no effect **Nullity** nul'i-ti, *n* The state or quality of being null, want of validity, that which is of no force or efficacy

Nullah, nul'la *n* In Hindustan, a bed of a rivulet, a rivulet

Numb, num, *a* [Lit taken being from A Sax *numen* pp of *niman*, O E *nim*, Goth *niman*, to seize hence also *benumb* (with prefix *be*), *nimble* The final *b* is excrescent] Torpid, benumbed or deadened, having lost the power of sensation and motion —*v t* To make numb or torpid —**Numbness** num'nes *n* The state of being numb, torpidity, torpor

Number, num'bėr *n* [O Fr *nombre*, Fr *nombre* from L *numerus*, number (whence also *numeral*, *numerous enumerate*), same root as *nomad*, Gr *nemō*, to distribute (As to inserted *b* comp *humble nimble*)] That which may be counted in aggregate of units or a single unit considered as part of a series, an aggregate of several individuals, not a few, many, one of a numbered series of things, as a division of a book published in parts, a part of a periodical, metrical arrangement of syllables, poetical rhythm or measure, *grain* that distinction in the form which a word assumes according as it is spoken of or expresses one individual or several individuals, the form that denotes one individual being the *singular number*, that set apart for two the *dual number*, that which refers to two or more the *plural number* —*Number one*, self —*v t* To count, to reckon, to enumerate, to reckon, rank, or consider, to put a number or numbers on, to amount to, to reach the number of —**Numberer**, num'bėr-ėr, *n* One that numbers —**Numberless**, num'bėr-les, *a* That cannot be counted, innumerable —**Numbers**, num'bėrz, *n* The fourth book of the Pentateuch

Numbles, num'blz, *n pl* [Fr *nombles*, from L. *lumbulus*, a dim of *lumbus*, a loin] The entrails of a deer

Numerable, nū'mėr-a-bl, *a* [L *numerabilis*, from *numerus*, number NUMBER] Capable of being numbered or counted —**Numeral**, nū'mėr-al, *a* [L *numeralis*] Pertaining to number, consisting of number; expressing number, representing number —*n* A figure or character used to express a number, *grain* a word expressing a number (one, two, three, &c) —**Numerally**, nū'mėr-al-li, *adv* According to number, in number —**Numerary**, nū'mėr-a-ri, *a* Belonging to a certain number —**Numerate**, nū'mėr-āt, *v t* and *i* [L *numero*, *numeratum*] To count —**Numeration**, nū'mėr-ā'shon, *n* [L *numeratio*] The act or art of numbering, *arith* the art of expressing in figures any number proposed in words, or of expressing in words any number proposed in figures —**Numerator**, nū'mėr-ā-tėr *n* One that numbers, *arith* the number in vulgar fractions which shows how many parts of a unit are taken—the number above the line —**Numerical**, nū-mer'i-kal, *a* Belonging to number, denoting number, consisting in numbers —**Numerically**, nū-mer'i-kal-li, *adv* In numbers, with respect to numerical quantity (*numerically* greater) —**Numerous**, nū'mer-us, *a* [L *numerosus*] Consisting of many individuals, great in number, many —**Numerously**, nū'mėr-us-li *adv* In or with great numbers —**Numerousness**, nū'mėr-us-nes, *n*

Numismatic Numismatical, nū-mis-mat'ik nū-mis-mat'i-kal, *a* [L *numisma*, coin, from Gr *nomisma*, coin lit what is sanctioned by law from *nomizō* to sanction, from *nomos* law] Pertaining to coins or medals —**Numismatics**, nū-mis-mat'iks, *n* The science of coins and medals —**Numismatist**, nū-mis'mat-ist *n* One versed in numismatics —**Numismatography** nū-mis'ma-tog'ra-fi *n* The science which treats of coins and medals in their relation to history —**Numismatology**, nū-mis-ma-tol'o-ji *n* Same as *Numismatography*

Nummary num'a-ri, *a* [L *nummus* a coin] Relating to money —**Nummular, Nummulary**, num'ū-lėr, num'ū-la-ri, *a* Pertaining to coin or money, having the form of a coin —**Nummuline**, num'ū-lin, *a* Resembling a nummulite —**Nummulite**, num'ū-lit *n* [Gr *lithos* a stone] The name of fossil organisms having externally somewhat the appearance of a piece of money —**Nummulitic** num-ū-lit'ik, *a* Containing nummulites, composed of nummulites

Numskull, num'skul *n* [*Numb* and *skull*] A dunce, a stupid fellow

Nun nun *n* [A Sax *nunne* from Eccles L *nonna* a nun, *nonnus* a monk L Gr *nonna nonnos* from Coptic or Egypt *nane*, *nanu*, good beautiful monasteries and convents having first arisen in Egypt] A woman devoted to a religious life who lives in a convent or nunnery under a vow of perpetual chastity the blue titmouse, a kind of pigeon having its head almost covered with a veil of feathers —**Nunnery**, nun'ėr-i *n* A convent in which nuns reside —**Nunnish** nun'ish, *a* Like a nun, pertaining to a nun

Nunc dimittis, nunk di-mit'tis *n* [L, now thou lettest depart] The canticle of Simeon (Luke ii 29 32)

Nuncio nun'shi-ō, *n* [Sp *nuncio* It *nunzio* from L *nuncius*, a messenger, for *noventius*, from *novus*, new, akin *announce*, *renounce pronounce enunciate*, &c] An ambassador of the first rank (not a cardinal) representing the pope at the court of a sovereign (an ambassador of the first rank, who is a cardinal being styled a *legate*) —**Nunciature**, nun'shi-ā-tūr, *n* The office of a nuncio

Nuncupative, nun kū'pa-tiv, *a* [From L *nuncupo*, to declare] *Law*, oral, not written —*Nuncupative will*, one made by the verbal declaration of the testator —**Nuncupatory**, nun kū'pa-to-ri, *a* Nuncupative, oral

Nundinal, nun'di-nal, *a* [L *nundinalis*, from *nundinæ*, a fair or market] Pertaining to a fair or to a market-day

Nunnery Under NUN

Nuptial, nup'shal, *a.* [L *nuptialis*, from *nuptiæ*, marriage, from *nubo*, *nuptum*, to marry, akin *nubes*, *nimbus*, a cloud (from the veiling of the bride)] Pertaining to marriage, used or done at a wedding —**Nuptials**, nup'shalz, *n pl.* [L *nuptiæ* (pl), a wedding] A wedding or marriage Syn under MARRIAGE

Nurse, nėrs, *n* [Fr *nourrice*, from L *nutrix*, *nutricis*, a nurse, from *nutrio*, to nourish NOURISH] One who tends or takes care of the young, sick, or infirm, a female who has the care of a child or children, a female attendant in a hospital, one who or that which nurtures, cherishes, or protects, *hort* a shrub or tree which protects a young plant —*v t* —*nursed, nursing*. To feed and tend generally in infancy, to suckle, to rear, to nurture, to tend in sickness or infirmity, to promote growth or vigour in, to foment, to foster, to manage with care and economy, with a view to increase —**Nurse-maid**, *n.* A maid-servant employed in nursing children —**Nursery**, nėr'sėr-i, *n* A place or apartment in a house set apart for children, a place where trees, shrubs flowering plants, &c., are raised from seed or otherwise in order to be transplanted, or where they are propagated in order to be sold, a place where anything is fostered and the growth promoted —*Nursery gardener*, a nursery man —**Nursery governess**, *n* A governess for young children —**Nursery man**, *n* One who has a nursery of plants, or is employed in one —**Nursling**, nėrs'ling, *n* [*Nurse*, and dim term *ling*] One who or that which is nursed, a child, a fondling

Nurture, nėr'tūr, *n* [Fr *nourriture*, from *nourrir*, to nourish NOURISH, NURSE] The act of nursing or nourishing, education, that which nourishes, food, diet —*v t* —*nurtured, nurturing* To nourish, to educate, to bring or train up

Nut, nut *n* [A Sax *hnutu* = Icel *hnot* O H G *hnus*, Dan *nod*, G *nuss*, Gael *cnudh*] The fruit of certain trees and shrubs which have the seed inclosed in a bony woody, or leathery covering, not opening when ripe, *bot* a bony pericarp containing a single seed, to which it is not closely attached, a small block of metal or wood, with an internal or female screw put upon the end of a screw bolt to keep it firmly in its place —*A nut to crack*, a difficult problem to solve, a puzzle to be explained —*v i* —*nutted, nutting* To gather nuts —**Nutty**, nut'i, *a* Abounding in nuts, having the flavour of nuts —**Nut-brown**, *a* Brown as a nut long kept and dried —**Nut cracker**, *n* *An instrument* for cracking hard shelled nuts, a bird rarely seen in Britian, so called from feeding upon nuts —**Nut-gall**, *n* An excrescence of the oak —**Nut-hatch** *n* [The *hatch* is a softened form of *hack*] A European scansorial bird which eats the kernel of the hazel nut —**Nut-oil**, *n* An oil obtained from walnuts —**Nut-pecker**, *n* The nut-hatch —**Nut-shell**, *n* The hard shell of a nut —*To be or be in a nut-shell*, to be in small compass, to admit of a very simple explanation or statement. —**Nut-tree**, *n.* The hazel

Nutant, nū'tant, *a* [L *nutans*, *nutantis*, ppr of *nuto*, to nod, freq of *nuo*, to nod. INNUENDO] *Bot* drooping or nodding —**Nutation**, nū-tā'shon, *n* [L *nutatio*] A nodding, *astron* a slight gyratory movement of the earth's axis tending to make the pole describe a minute ellipse, due to the attraction of the sun and moon and connected with *precession*

Nutmeg, nut'meg, *n* [From *nut*, and O Fr *muguette*, nutmeg, from L *muscus*, musk; lit the scented nut] The kernel of the fruit of a tree of the Malayan Archipelago agreeably aromatic, and much used in cookery —*Nutmeg butter*, a solid oil extracted from the nutmeg —**Nutmegged**, *nut megd*, *a* seasoned with nutmeg

Nutria, nū'tri-a, *n.* [Sp *nutria*, *lutria*, from L *lutra*, an otter] The commercial name for the skins or fur of the coypeu.

Nutrient, nū'tri-ent, *a* [L *nutrio*, to nourish NURSE] Nourishing; nutritious. —*n.* Any substance which nourishes —**Nutriment**, nū'tri-ment, *n.* [L *nutrimentum*] That which nourishes; nourishment; food, aliment —**Nutrimental**, nū-tri-men'tal, *a.* Nutritious; nourishing —**Nutrition**, nū-trish'on, *n.* [L *nutritio*, from *nutrio*.] The act or process by which organisms whether vegetable or animal, absorb into their system their proper food; the process of assimilating food; that which nourishes;

nutriment — **Nutritious**, nū-trish'us, *a* Containing or serving as nutriment, promoting the growth or repairing the waste of organic bodies; nourishing — **Nutritiously**, nū-trish'us-li, *adv* In a nutritious manner —**Nutritiousness**, nū trish us nes, *n* The quality of being nutritious —**Nutritive**, nū'tri-tiv, *a* Having the quality of nourishing, nutritious, pertaining to nutrition —**Nutritively**, nū tri tiv-li, *adv* In a nutritive manner — **Nutritiveness**, nū'tri tiv nes, *n*

Nux vomica, nuks-vom'i-ka, *n* [From L *nux*, a nut, and *vomeo*, to vomit] The fruit of an East Indian tree, containing the virulent poison strychnine, a drug containing strychnine

Nuzzle, nuz l, *v t* — *nuzzled*, *nuzzling* [A form of *nozzle*] To put a ring into the nose of, to root up with the nose —*v i* To work with the nose, as a pig, to hide the head, as a child in its mother's bosom

Nyctalopia, nik-ta-lō'pi-a, *n* [Gr *nyktalōpia*, from *nyktalōps*, seeing by night only —*nyx*, *nyktos*, night, and *ōps*, the eye] The faculty or defect of seeing in darkness or in a faint light, with privation of sight in daylight, also applied to night blindness, the exactly opposite defect of vision — **Nyctalops**, nik ta-lops, *n* One afflicted with nyctalopia

Nylgau, nil ga, *n* [Hind *nil-gau—nil*, blue, and *gau*, a cow, ox] A large species of antelope inhabiting Northern India, Persia, &c, with grayish blue hair

Nymph, nimf, *n* [L *nympha*, Gr *nymphē* a nymph] One of a numerous class of inferior divinities, imagined among the Greeks and Romans as beautiful maidens, not immortal, but always young; those who presided over rivers, brooks, and springs being called *Naiads*; over mountains, *Oreads*, over woods and trees, *Dryads* and *Hamadryads*, over the sea, *Nereids*, hence, a young and attractive woman, a maiden, a damsel Also same as *Nympha* —**Nympha**, nim fa, *n* The pupa or chrysalis of an insect —**Nymphal**, **Nymphean**, **Nymphic**, nim fal, nim fē an, nim fik, *a* Pertaining to nymphs - **Nympholepsy**, nim'fō lep-si, *n* [Gr *nymphē*, and *lēpsis*, a taking] A species of ecstasy, or fascination, seizing any one who looked on a nymph

Nymphomania, nim fō mā'ni-a, *n* [Gr *nymphē*, a bride, and *mania*, madness] Morbid and uncontrollable sexual desire in females

O.

O is the fifteenth letter and the fourth vowel in the English alphabet

O, *interj* An exclamation used in earnest or solemn address, appeal, or invocation, and prefixed to the noun of address, the sign of the vocative often confounded with *Oh*, which is strictly a particle expressive of emotion prefixed to a sentence or clause When O is the word, the mark of exclamation, if used, should follow the noun of address (Hear O Israel!), when *oh* is the word, the mark should follow it —*Oh, dear! Oh, dear me!* exclamations of surprise, uneasiness, fear pain, &c, regarded as corruptions of Fr *O Dieu!* It *O Dio!* O God! It *O Dio mio!* O my God

Oaf, ōf, *n* [From Icel *alfr*, an elf Ety] A fairy changeling, a dolt, a blockhead — **Oafish**, ōf'ish, *a* Stupid, dull, doltish — **Oafishness**, ōf ish-nes, *n* Stupidity, dulness

Oak, ōk, *n* [A Sax *ác*=Sc *aik*, Icel *eik*, D *eik*, L G *eeke*, Dan *eeg*, Sw *ek*, G *eiche*, root unknown] A well known and valuable timber tree, or its wood, which is hard, tough, and strong, and was long extensively used in ship building, the bark being used for tanning —**Oak-apple**, *n* An oak-gall —**Oaken**, ō'kn, *a* Made of oak or consisting of oak —**Oak gall**, *n* A gall of the oak —**Oakling**, ok'ling *n* A young oak —**Oak paper**, *n* Paper hangings stained like oak

Oakum, o kum, *n* [A Sax *acumba*, tow, oakum, lit matter combed out, from prefix *á*, away, out, and *camb* a comb Cons] The substance of old ropes untwisted and pulled into loose fibres used for caulking the seams of ships, stopping leaks, &c

Oar, ōr, *n* [A Sax *ár*, Icel *ári*, Dan *aare*, Sw *åra*, perhaps from root *ar*, seen in A Sax *erian*, Goth *arjan*, L *aro*, to plough, or allied to *rudder*, *row*] A long piece of timber, flat at one end and round at the other, used to propel a boat, barge, or gallery through the water — *To feather the oars* FEATHER, *v t* —*To lie on the oars*, to suspend rowing, hence, *fig* to cease from work, to rest —*To muffle the oars*, to wrap some soft substance round the part that lies in the rowlock —*To put one's oar in*, to interfere in the business or concerns of others — *v i* To row — *v t* To impel by rowing —**Oared**, ōrd, *a* Furnished with oars (a four-*oared* boat) —**Oar-lock**, *n* A rowlock —**Oarsman**, ōrz'man, *n* One who rows with an oar; a boatman

Oasis, ō-ā'sis, *n* pl **Oases**, ō-ā'sēz. [L and Gr, from Coptic *ouoh*, to dwell, and *saa*, to drink] A fertile tract where there is water, in the midst of a desert or waste; a green spot in the midst of barrenness. often used figuratively

Oast, ōst, *n*. [D *ast*, *aest*, *eyst*, a kiln] A kiln to dry hops or malt — **Oasthouse**, ōst'hous, *n*. A building for oasts or hop-kilns

Oat, ōt, *n*. [O.E *ote*, *ate*, *cote*, A Sax *áta*, the oat; Icel *eta*, an eatable, oats; from the root of *eat*.] A cereal plant valuable for the grain it produces; *pl* a quantity of the plant in cultivation or of the grain (field of *oats*) —*Wild oats*, youthful excesses generally in the phrase *to sow one's wild oats*, to indulge in youthful excesses, dissipations, or follies, *to have sown one's wild oats* to have given up youthful follies — **Oat cake** *n* A cake made of the meal of oats —**Oaten** ō tn, *a* Pertaining to or made of oats or oatmeal —**Oatmeal**, ot mēl *n* Meal made from oats

Oath, ōth, *n* pl **Oaths**, ōthz [A Sax *áth* Sc *ath*, Icel *eithr*, Dan and Sw *ed*, Goth *aiths*, D *eed*, G *eid* oath] A solemn affirmation or declaration made with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed, a solemn swearing a blasphemous use of the name of the Divine Being, an imprecation

Obbligato, ob bli ga tō *n* [It OBLIGATE] An instrumental part or accompaniment of such importance that it cannot be dispensed with

Obcompressed, ob kom prest', *a* [Prefix *ob*, implying inversion and *compressed*] *Bot* compressed or flattened back and front —**Obconic**, **Obconical**, ob kon ik, ob kon i kal, *a* [Prefix *ob* and *conic*] *Bot* conical, but having the apex downward — **Obcordate**, ob kor dat *a* [Prefix *ob* and *cordate*] *Bot* shaped like a heart, with the apex downward

Obdurate ob dū rat, *a* [L *obduratus* from *obduro*, to harden—*ob* intensive *duro* to harden, from *durus*, hard (seen in *endurate endure*, *duration*)] Hardened in heart, persisting obstinately in sin, stubborn, inflexible, inexorable, harsh or rough — **Obduracy**, ob dū ra si, *n* The state or quality of being obdurate, invincible hardness of heart, obstinacy in wickedness — **Obdurately**, ob dū rāt li, *adv* In an obdurate manner, inflexibly — **Obduration** ob dū rāt nes, *n* Obduracy, stubbornness

Obeah, o-bē a, *n* A species of sorcery or witchcraft among the African negroes

Obedience, ō bē di-ens, *n* [Fr *obéissance*, from L *obedientia*, obedience OBEY] The act or habit of obeying, compliance with a command, prohibition, or known law and rule prescribed, submission to authority —*Passive obedience*, unqualified obedience to authority, whether the commands be reasonable or unreasonable, lawful or unlawful —**Obedient**, ō-bē di ent, *a* [L *obediens*, ppr of *obedio*] Submissive to authority, complying with all commands, yielding compliance, dutiful — **Obediential**, ō bē'di-en shal, *a* According to the rule of obedience, in compliance with commands —**Obediently**, ō-bē di ent li, *adv* In an obedient manner, dutifully, submissively

Obeisance, ō-bā'sans, *n* [Fr *obéissance*, from L *obedientia* OBEDIENCE] A bow or courtesy, an act of reverence, deference, or respect

Obelisk, ob'ē-lisk, *n* [Gr *obeliskos*, dim of *obelos*, a spit] A column or monumental structure of rectangular form, diminishing towards the top, and generally finishing with a low pyramid, a mark (thus †) referring the reader to a note in the margin or at the foot of the page called also a *dagger*

Obelus, ob ē-lus, *n* [Gr *obelos*, a spit] A mark in ancient MSS or old editions of the classics, indicating a suspected passage or reading —**Obelize**, ob ē-liz, *v t* To mark as spurious or suspicious

Obese ō bēs', *a* [L *obesus*, fat—*ob*, intens, and *edo*, *esum*, to eat EAT] Excessively corpulent, fat, fleshy — **Obeseness Obesity**, ō bēs'nes, ō bes'i ti, *n* [L *obesitas*] The state or quality of being obese, excessive corpulency

Obey ō bā', *v t* [Fr *obéir*, from L *obedio*, *obedire*, to obey, O L *oboedio*—prefix *ob*, and *audio*, to hear AUDIBLE] To give ear to, to comply with the commands of, to be under the government of, to be ruled by, to submit to the direction or control of — *v i* To submit to commands or authority to do as one is bid —**Obeyer** ō bā ér, *n* One who yields obedience —**Obeyingly**, ō bā ing li, *adv* Obediently

Obfuscate ob fus kāt, *v t* —*obfuscated*, *obfuscating* [L *obfusco*, *obfuscatum*—prefix *ob*, and *fusco*, to obscure, from *fuscus*, dark] To darken, to obscure, to bewilder, to confuse, to muddle **Obfuscation**, ob fus kā shon *n* The act of obfuscating, confusion or bewilderment of mind

Obi, ō bī *n* Same as *Obeah*

Obit ō bit, *n* [L *obitus* death, from *obeo*, *obitum* to die—*ob* against, and *eo*, to go ITINERANT] A person's decease, an anniversary of one's death —**Obitual**, o bit ū al, *a* Pertaining to obits —**Obituary**, o bit ū a ri, *n* [Fr *obituaire*] A list of the dead, or a register of obitual anniversary days, an account of a person or persons deceased —*a* Relating to the decease of a person, written about a person at his death (an *obituary* notice)

Object, ob jekt, *n* [L *objectum*, lit something thrown before or against — *ob*, against, and *jacio*, to throw (as in *deject*, *eject*, *reject*, &c)] JET (of water)] That towards which the mind is directed in any of its states or activities, what is thought about, believed, or seen, some visible and tangible thing a concrete reality (*objects* of interest in a museum), that to which efforts are directed, aim, end, ultimate purpose, *gram* the word, clause, or member of a sentence expressing that on which the action expressed by a transitive verb is exercised, or the word or member governed by a preposition — *v t* (ob jekt') [Fr. *objecter*, L *objicio*, *objectum*] To place before or in the way; to bring forward as a matter of reproach, or as an adverse ground or reason, to state or urge in opposition, to state as an objection (I have nothing to *object against* him) —*v i* To make opposition in words or arguments; to offer adverse reasons — **Object-glass**, *n* In a telescope or microscope, the lens or combination of lenses directed upon the object and producing an image of it, which is viewed through the eye-

piece —**Objectify, Objectivate,** ob jek'ti fi, ob-jek'ti vāt, *v t* To form into an object, to give the character of an object to —**Objection,** ob-jek shon, *n* The act of objecting, that which is or may be objected, adverse reason, argument, or charge, fault found —**Objectionable,** ob jek shon a bl, *a* Such as might reasonably be objected to, justly liable to objection, calling for disapproval, reprehensible (as actions language &c) — **Objectionably,** ob jek shon a bli, *adv* In an objectionable manner, reprehensibly — **Objectivation,** ob jek ti vā shon, *n* The act of forming into or causing to assume the character of an object — **Objective,** ob jek tiv *a* [Fr *objectif*] Belonging to what is external to the mind, hence, when used of *literature* or *art*, containing no trace of the writer's or artist's own feelings or individuality opposed to *subjective*, *gram* belonging to the object of a transitive verb or a preposition (the *objective* case, an *objective* clause) —*n* The objective case, an object glass —**Objectively** ob jek tiv li, *adv* In an objective manner —**Objectiveness,** ob-jek tiv nes *n* The state or relation of being objective —**Objectivity,** ob jek tiv i ti *n* The quality or state of being objective —**Objectize** ob jek tiz, *v t* To put in the position of an object —**Objectless** ob jekt les *a* Having no object, purposeless, aimless **Object-lesson** *n* A lesson to the young by means of articles themselves or pictures of them —**Objector,** ob jek tėr, *n* One that objects

Objuration ob jū rā shon, *n* [From L *objuro*, to bind by oath — prefix *ob*, and *juro* to swear JURY] The act of binding by oath — **Objure** † ob jūr', *v t* To swear

Objurgate, ob-jėr gāt, *v t* and *i* — *objurgated, objurgating* [L *objurgo, objurgatum* — prefix *ob*, and *jurgo* to chide] To chide, reprove, or reprehend —**Objurgation** ob jėr gā shon *n* The act of objurgating, a reproof — **Objurgatory** ob jėr gā to ri *a* Containing objurgation or reproof

Oblate, ob lāt' *a* [L *oblatus* thrust forward (as at the equator) also offered devoted *ob* against before and *latus* carried, borne] *Geom* flattened or depressed at the poles —*Oblate spheroid* a spherical body flattened at the poles that is having the shape of the earth —*n Eccles* a secular person who offered or devoted himself and his property to some monastery into which he was admitted as a kind of lay brother, a member of a congregation of secular priests who live in community — **Oblateness** ob lāt'nes *n* The quality or state of being oblate — **Oblation,** ob lā shon, *n* [L *oblatio* an offering] Anything offered or presented in worship or sacred service

Obligate, ob li gāt *v t* — *obligated obligating* [L *obligo, obligatum*, to bind to bring under an obligation—prefix *ob*, and *ligo* to bind LIGAMENT] To bring or place under some obligation, to hold to some duty a word not much used by good writers — **Obligant,** ob li gant *n* One who binds himself to pay or perform some thing — **Obligation,** ob li gā shon *n* [L *obligatio*, from *obligo* to bind oblige] That which binds or obliges to do something, binding or constraining power or effect, an external act or duty imposed by the relations of society, a claim upon one, the position in which one is bound or indebted to another for a favour received, a favour bestowed and binding to gratitude —**Obligatorily,** ob li ga to ri li *adv* In an obligatory manner — **Obligatoriness,** ob li ga to-ri nes *n* State of being obligatory —**Obligatory,** ob li ga to-ri, *a* Imposing obligation or duty, binding in law or conscience, requiring performance or forbearance of some act (*obligatory on* a person)

Obligato, ob-lē gā'tō OBBLIGATO

Oblige, ō-blīj', *v t* — *obliged, obliging* [Fr *obliger*, from L *obligo*, to bind, to oblige —*ob*, and *ligo*, to bind OBLIGATION] To constrain by any force, physical, moral, or legal, to compel, to bind by any restraint to bind by some favour done, to lay under obligation of gratitude —**Obliged,** ō-blījd, *p* and *a* Having received some obligement or favour, laid under obligation, indebted — **Obligee,** ō bli jē', *n Law*, the person to whom another is bound —**Obligement** ō-blīj ment *n* A favour conferred, obligation —**Obliger,** ō-bli jėr, *n* One that obliges — **Obliging,** ō-bli jing, *a* Having the disposition to do favours, conferring favours or kindnesses, complaisant, kind —**Obligingly,** ō bli jing li, *adv* In an obliging manner — **Obligingness** ō bli jing nes, *n* The state or quality of being obliging — **Obligor,** ob-li gor' *n Law*, the person who binds himself to another

Oblique, ob-lēk' or ob-lik', *a* [Fr *oblique*, L *obliquus* — prefix *ob*, and *liquus*, awry] Having a direction neither perpendicular nor parallel to some line or surface which is made the standard of reference, not direct, aslant, slanting, *fig* indirect or by allusion, not direct in descent, collateral —*Oblique angle*, any angle except a right angle — *Oblique arch* a skew arch — *Oblique bridge*, a skew bridge - *Oblique case*, *gram* any case except the nominative — *Oblique cone* or *cylinder*, one whose axis is oblique to the plane of its base —*Oblique speech oblique narration, inet* that which is quoted indirectly or in a different person from that employed by the original speaker — **Obliquely** ob-lēk li or ob lik'li, *adv* In an oblique manner or direction, indirectly, by a side glance, by an allusion not in the direct or plain meaning — **Obliqueness Obliquity,** ob lēk nes or ob lik nes ob lik wi ti *n* [L *obliquitas*] The state of being oblique deviation from parallelism or a perpendicular, deviation from moral rectitude a mental or moral twist *Obliquity of the ecliptic*, the angle which the plane of the ecliptic makes with that of the equator

Obliterate ol lit'e rāt *v t* [L *oblitero*, to blot out to cause to be forgotten—prefix *ob* and *litera* a letter LITTER] To efface to erase or blot out, to make undecipherable, to cause to be forgotten **Obliteration** ob lit e rā shon *n* The act of obliterating or effacing —**Obliterative,** ob lit e rā tiv, *a* Tending to obliterate

Oblivion, ob liv i-on *n* [L *oblivio blivionis* from *oblivisco* to forget—prefix *ob*, and *liveo* to become black LIVID] The state of being, blotted out from the memory, a being forgotten, forgetfulness, the act of forgetting, a forgetting of offences or remission of punishment — **Oblivious** ob liv i us, *a* [L *obliviosus*] Causing forgetfulness (*Shak*), forgetful, mentally absent —**Obliviously** ob-liv i us li *adv* In an oblivious manner —**Obliviousness** ob liv i us nes *n* State of being oblivious

Oblong ol long, *a* [L *oblongus* oblong—*ob*, against inversely and *longus* long] Rectangular and having the length greater than the breadth longer than broad —*n* An oblong figure —**Oblongish** ob long ish *a* Somewhat oblong —**Obliongly** ob long li, *adv* In an oblong form —**Oblongness** ob long nes *n* —**Oblong ovate,** *a Bot* between oblong and ovate

Obloquy, ob lo kwi *n* [L *obloquium* from *obloquor*—*ob* against, and *loquor*, to speak] LOQUACIOUS] Censorious speech, reproachful language language that causes reproach and odium to rest on men or their actions, odium **Obloquious,** † ob lo kwi us *a* Containing obloquy

Obnoxious, ob nok shus *a* [L *obnoxius*—*ob*, and *noxa* harm hurt NOXIOUS] Liable or exposed to harm injury or punishment; liable or exposed in general; reprehensible culpable, odious hateful, offensive, unpopular — **Obnoxiously** ob nok shus li, *adv* In an obnoxious manner — **Obnoxiousness,** ob nok shus nes *n*

Oboe, ō boi, *n* [It *oboe*, from Fr *hautbois*, an oboe] A hautboy HAUTBOY —**Oboist,** ō'bō ist, *n* A player on the oboe

Obolus, ob o lus, *n* [Gr *obolos*] A small coin of ancient Greece equal to ½*d*

Oboval, Obovate, ob-o val ob-ō vāt, *a* [Prefix *ob* implying inversion] *Bot* inversely ovate, having the narrow end downward —**Obovoid** ob-ō void, *a Bot* approaching the obovate form

Obscene, ob-sēn' *a* [L *obscenus, obscœnus*, filthy, repulsive, obscene etymol doubtful] Impure in language or action; indecent, offensive to chastity and delicacy, inauspicious; ill-omened —**Obscenely,** ob-sēn'li *adv* In an obscene manner —**Obsceneness, Obscenity,** ob-sēn'nes, ob-sen'i ti, *n* The state or quality of being obscene, impurity, ribaldry, lewdness

Obscure, ob-skūr', *a* [Fr *obscur*, from L *obscurus*—prefix *ob*, and root seen in *scutum*, a shield Skr *skū*, to cover] Imperfectly illuminated, gloomy, not clear or distinct to view, dim, not easily understood, not obviously intelligible, abstruse, indistinct, not much known or observed; unknown to fame, unnoticed —*v t* —*obscured, obscuring* To darken, to make dark or dim, to make less intelligible, legible, or visible, to hide, to prevent from being seen or known —**Obscurely,** ob-skūr'li, *adv* In an obscure manner, darkly, dimly, not clearly, in retirement, not conspicuously —**Obscureness,** ob-skūr'nes, *n* State of being obscure, obscurity — **Obscurer,** ob-skū rėr, *n* One who or that which obscures —**Obscurity,** ob-skū ri ti, *n* [L *obscuritas*] The quality or state of being obscure, darkness, dimness, darkness of meaning, a state of being unknown to fame — **Obscurant, Obscurantist** ob-skū rant, ob-skū rant-ist, *n* One who obscures, one who opposes the progress of knowledge, or labours to prevent enlightenment, inquiry, or reform — **Obscurantism,** ob-skū'rant-izm, *n* The system or principles of an obscurant —**Obscuration, Obscurement,** ob-skū rā shon ob-skūr'ment, *n* The act of obscuring or darkening, the state of being darkened or obscured

Obsecrate, ob sē-krāt, *v t* [L *obsecro* to entreat — prefix *ob* and *sacer* sacred SACRED] To beseech, to entreat, to supplicate — **Obsecration,** ob sē krā shon, *n* The act of obsecrating, entreaty, supplication **Obsecratory** † ob sek ra to ri, *a* Supplicatory, expressing entreaty

Obsequious, ob sē'kwi us, *a* [From L *obsequiosus* obsequious, from *obsequium*, compliance from *obsequor*, to follow—prefix *ob* and *sequor* to follow SEQUENCE] Promptly obedient or submissive to the will of another, compliant, officious, devoted servilely condescending, compliant to excess, cringing, fawning —**Obsequiously** ob sē'kwi us li *adv* In an obsequious manner, servilely, cringingly —**Obsequiousness Obsequience,** ob-sē'kwi us nes, ob-sē'kwi ens, *n* The quality of being obsequious — **Obsequies,** ob sē-kwiz *n.* [L *obsequiæ*, obsequies] Funeral rites, ceremonies, or solemnities

Observe, ob zėrv', *v t* —*observed, observing* [L *observo*—*ob* before in front and *servo*, to keep or hold SERVE] To look on with attention, to regard attentively, to watch, to notice, to perceive, to detect, to discover, to remark in words, to mention, to keep with due ceremonies, to celebrate, to keep or adhere to in practice, to comply with, to obey Syn under SEE — *v t* To be attentive to remark, to comment —**Observer,** ob-zėr vėr *n* One who observes —**Observing** ob-zėr'ving, *a* Observant, attentive — **Observingly,** ob-zėr'ving li, *adv* In an observing manner — **Observable,** ob zėr'va bl, *a* Capable of being observed, worthy of observation — **Observableness,** ob-zėr'va bl nes, *n* — **Observably** ob-zėr'va bli, *adv* —**Observance,** ob zėr'vans, *n* The act of observing, performance, a rite or ceremony, an act of respect worship, and the like, obedient regard or attention, respectful or servile attention homage —**Observant,** ob-zėr'vant, *a* Characterized by observation, taking notice, attentively noticing, attentive to duties or commands, obedient, adhering to in practice (*observant of* duties) —**Observantly,** ob zėr'vant li, *adv* In an observant manner —**Observation,** ob-zėr-vā'shon, *n* [L *observatio*] The act, power, or habit of observing, a taking notice or paying attention, *science*, the act of taking notice of particular phenomena as they occur in the course of nature, the observing of some phenomenon, often by the assistance of an instrument; information gained by such an act, a remark based or

professing to be based on what has been observed, an opinion expressed, observance†—**Observational**, *ob zer-vā shon-al, a* Consisting of or relating to observations.—**Observative**, ob-zēr'va tiv, *a* Observing; watchful, attentive — **Observatory**, ob-zer'va-to-ri, *n.* A place or building fitted with instruments for making observations of natural phenomena, especially one constructed for astronomical observations, a place of outlook

Obsidian, ob-sid'i an, *n* [L *Obsidianus lapis*, stone of Obsidius, from its discoverer] Vitreous lava, or volcanic glass, a glassy mineral of several varieties

Obsidional, ob-sid'i-on al, *a* [L *obsidionalis*, from *obsidio*, a siege—*ob*, before, and *sedeo*, to sit.] Pertaining to a siege — *Obsidional coins*, coins of various base metals, struck in besieged places, as a substitute for current money — *Obsidional crowns*, among the Romans a crown given to him who held out in a siege or caused one to be raised

Obsolete, ob sō-lēt', *a* [L *obsoletus*, pp of *obsolesco*, to go out of use—prefix *ob*, and *solco*, to use, to be wont] Gone into disuse, disused, neglected, out of fashion, *bot* imperfectly developed or abortive — **Obsoletism**, ob'sō-let izm, *n* A custom, fashion, word, or the like which has become obsolete — **Obsoleteness**, ob sō lēt-nes, *n.* The state of being obsolete —**Obsolesce**,† ob-sō-les', *v i* To become obsolescent —**Obsolescence**, ob-sō les ens, *n* The state or process of becoming obsolete — **Obsolescent**, ob-sō-les ent *a* [L *obsoletus* ens] Becoming obsolete, going out of use, passing into desuetude

Obstacle, ob'sta kl, *n* [Fr *obstacle*, from L *obstaculum*, from *obsto*, to withstand *ob*, against, and *sto*, to stand STATE, STAND] Anything that stands in the way and hinders progress, a hindrance, an obstruction or impediment, either physical or moral

Obstetric, Obstetrical, ob-stet rik, ob-stet ri kal, *a* [L *obstetrix*, a midwife—*ob*, before, and *sto*, to stand OBSTACLE] Pertaining to midwifery, or the delivery of women in childbed. — **Obstetrician**, ob-stet-rish an, *n* One skilled in obstetrics, an accoucheur — **Obstetrics**, ob-stet riks, *n* The art of assisting women in child birth, and treating their diseases during pregnancy and after delivery, midwifery

Obstinate ob sti nāt, *a* [L *obstinatus*, pp of *obstino*, *obstinatum*, to resolve, from *obsto*, to stand against—*ob*, against, and *sto*, to stand OBSTACLE] Pertinaciously adhering to an opinion or purpose, fixed firmly in resolution, not yielding to reason, arguments, or other means, stubborn said of persons; not yielding or not easily subdued or removed (an *obstinate* fever, an *obstinate* cough) To be *obstinate* implies the doing what we ourselves choose to be *stubborn* denotes, rather, determination not to do what others advise or desire — **Obstinacy, Obstinateness**, ob'sti na-si, ob sti nāt-nes, *n* The state or quality of being obstinate —**Obstinately**, ob sti nāt-li, *adv* In an obstinate manner

Obstipation, ob-sti pā shon, *n* [L *ob*, against, and *stipo*, to cram] *Med* extreme constipation, where there is no alvine discharge

Obstreperous, ob-strep'ér-us, *a* [L *obstreperus*, from *obstrepo*, to roar—*ob*, in tens, and *strepo*, to make a noise] Making a tumultuous noise, clamorous, vociferous, noisy, loud.—**Obstreperously** ob strep ér us-li, *adv* In an obstreperous manner — **Obstreperousness**, ob-strep ér us-nes, *n.* Clamour, noisy turbulence

Obstriction,† ob-strik shon, *n* [L *ob*, and *stringo*, to strain STRAIN] The condition of being bound or constrained.

Obstruct, ob-strukt', *v t* [L *obstruo*, *obstructum*—*ob*, against, and *struo*, to pile up STRUCTURE] To block up, stop up, or close, as a passage, to fill with obstacles or impediments that prevent passing, to hinder from passing; to impede, to stand in the way of, to retard, interrupt, render slow. — **Obstructer**, ob-struk'tér, *n* One that obstructs or hinders —**Obstruction**, ob-struk'shon, *n.* The act of obstructing, anything that stops or closes a way, passage, or channel; obstacle, impediment, that which impedes progress, check, hindrance, the state of having the vital functions obstructed† — **Obstructionist**, ob-struk'shon ist, *n.* One who practises obstruction, an obstructive — **Obstructive**, ob-struk tiv, *a* Obstructing or tending to obstruct —*n* One who obstructs, one who hinders the transaction of business —**Obstructively**, ob-struk tiv li, *adv* In an obstructive manner — **Obstruent**, ob stru ent, *a* [L *obstruens*, ppr of *obstruo*] Blocking up, obstructing; hindering —*n* Anything that obstructs, something that blocks up the natural passages of the body

Obtain, ob-tān', *v t* [L *obtineo*—prefix *ob*, and *teneo*, to hold TENANT] To gain possession of, to gain, procure, receive, get, acquire —*v i.* To be received in customary or common use, to be established in practice, to hold good, to subsist (the custom still *obtains*) — **Obtainable**, ob tā na bl, *a* Capable of being obtained —**Obtainer**, ob-tā nér, *n.* One who obtains —**Obtainment**, ob-tān ment, *n* The act of obtaining, attainment

Obtected, ob tek'ted, *a* [L *obtectus*—prefix *ob*, and *tego*, *tectus*, to cover] Covered, *zool* covered with a hard shelly case

Obtest, ob-test *v t* [L *obtestor*—prefix *ob*, and *testor*, to witness TESTAMENT] To call upon earnestly, to entreat, implore, conjure, to supplicate — **Obtestation**, ob-tes tā shon *n* The act of obtesting

Obtrude ob-trōd *v t —obtruded obtruding* [L *obtrudo*— prefix *ob*, and *trudo*, to thrust INTRUDE] To thrust prominently forward, to force into any place or state unduly or without solicitation often *refl* (to *obtrude* one's self upon a person's notice), to offer with unreasonable importunity — *v i* To obtrude one's self, to enter when not invited —**Obtruder**, ob trō dér, *n* One who obtrudes —**Obtrusion**, ob trō zhon, *n* The act of obtruding —**Obtrusive**, ob-trō siv *a* Disposed to obtrude, forward, intrusive —**Obtrusively**, ob-trō siv li *adv* In an obtrusive manner — **Obtrusiveness**, ob trō siv nes, *n*

Obtuse, ob-tūs, *a* [L *obtusus*—prefix *ob* and *tundo*, *tudi* (Skr *tud*), to beat CONTUSE] Not pointed or acute, blunt not having acute sensibility, stupid, dull — *Obtuse angle*, one larger than a right angle or 90° —**Obtuse angled Obtuse angular**, *a* Having an obtuse angle or angles —**Obtusely**, ob tūs li, *adv* In an obtuse manner —**Obtuseness Obtusity**, ob tūs nes, ob tū si ti *n* The state of being obtuse

Obverse, ob vèrs *a* [L prefix *ob* and *versus*, turned] Pertaining to the one of two possible sides or theories, *numis* bearing the face or head —*n* The one of two possible ways of looking at a thing, *numis* that side of a coin or medal which has the face or head on it, the other being the *reverse* —**Obversely**, ob vèrs-li, *adv* In an obverse form or manner —**Obversion**, ob-vèr'shon, *n* The act of obverting —**Obvert**, ob vèrt, *v t* To turn towards

Obviate, ob'vi āt, *v t —obviated, obviating* [L *obvio*, *obviatum*, to meet—*ob*, against, and *via*, a way VOYAGE, WAY] To meet, as difficulties or objections, to overcome, to clear out of the way — **Obviation**,† ob-vi ā shon, *n* The act of obviating — **Obvious**, ob'vi us, *a* [L *obvius*, in the way] Easily discovered, seen, or understood, perfectly plain manifest, or evident —**Obviously**, ob'vi us li, *adv* In an obvious manner —**Obviousness**, ob'vi us nes, *n* State of being obvious

Obvolute, Obvoluted, ob'vo-lūt, ob'vo-lū ted, *a* [L *ob*, against, and *volutus*, rolled] Rolled or turned in, *bot* having the margins of opposite leaves alternately overlapping

Ocarina, ō-ka-rē'na, *n.* [It] A small musical instrument of terra cotta pierced with holes, there being seven instruments in a set.

Occasion, ok-kā zhon, *n.* [L *occasio*, *occasionis*, from *occido*, *occasum*, to fall—*ob*, and *cado*, to fall ACCIDENT.] Time of an occurrence, incident, or event; opportunity; favourable time, season, or circumstances; incidental cause; a cause acting on the will, a motive or reason; incidental need, casual exigency, requirement (*to have occasion* or *no occasion* for a thing), peculiar position of affairs, juncture, exigency —*v t* To cause incidentally; to produce, to induce — **Occasional**, ok kā zhon al, *a* Incidental, occurring at times, but not regular or systematic, made or happening as opportunity requires or admits — **Occasionally**, ok kā zhon al li, *adv* In an occasional manner, at times, sometimes but not often

Occident, ok si dent, *n* [Fr *occident*, L *occidens*, *occidentis*, ppr of *occido*, to fall, to set, as the sun OCCASION] The western quarter of the hemisphere, the west the opposite of *orient* —**Occidental**, ok-si den tal, *a* Pertaining to the occident or west, western opposed to *oriental* having an inferior degree of beauty and excellence applied to gems in opposition to *oriental* —**Occidentally**, ok si den tal li, *adv* In the occident or west, after the sun

Occipital, ok sip i tal, *a* [From L *occiput*, the back part of the head—prefix *ob*, and *caput*, the head] Pertaining to the back part of the head — **Occiput**, ok si put, *n* [L] The hinder part of the head

Occlude, ok klūd', *v t —occluded, occluding* [L *occludo*—*ob*, and *claudo*, to shut] To shut up†, *chem* to absorb or take up with chemical combination — **Occlusion**, ok klū zhon, *n* The act of occluding, *chem* absorption without combination

Occult, ok kult', *a* [L *occultus* pp of *occulo*, to cover over—prefix *ob* and root of *celo*, to conceal, and E *hell*] Hidden from the eye or understanding, invisible and mysterious, unknown — *Occult sciences*, certain so-called sciences of the middle ages, as alchemy, necromancy or magic, astrology —**Occultation** ok kul tā shon, *n Astron* the hiding of a star or planet from our sight by passing behind some other of the heavenly bodies, the time of a planet or star being so hidden, hence, *fig* disappearance from view, withdrawal from public notice — **Occulted**, ok kul ted, *a Astron* concealed by occultation — **Occultly** ok kult li, *adv* In an occult manner —**Occultness**, ok kult nes *n*

Occupy, ok kū pi, *v t —occupied, occupying* [L *occupo*, to take possession of, possess—prefix *ob* and *capio*, to take CAPABLE] To take possession of, to possess, to hold and use, to take up as room or space to cover or fill to employ or use (one's time), to engage, to busy often *refl* — *v i* To be an occupant, to hold possession — **Occupancy** ok kū pan si, *n* The act of occupying, a holding in possession, term during which one is occupant —**Occupant**, ok kū pant, *n* [L *occupans*, *occupantis*, ppr of *occupo*, to occupy] An occupier — **Occupation**, ok kū pā shon, *n* [L *occupatio*] The act of occupying or taking possession, possession, tenure, state of being employed or occupied in any way, that which engages one's time and attention, the principal business of one's life, a vocation, calling, trade — **Occupier**, ok kū pi-ér, *n* One that occupies, an occupant

Occur, ok kèr', *v i —occurred, occurring* [L *occurro*—*ob*, against, and *curro*, to run CURRENT] To meet or come to the mind, imagination, or memory, to befall, to happen, to take place, to exist so as to be capable of being found or seen, to be found, to be met with —**Occurrence**, ok kur'ens, *n* The act of occurring or taking place, any incident or accidental event, an observed instance

Ocean, ō'shan, *n* [L *oceanus*, from Gr *ōkeanos*, the ocean, the deity of the ocean] The vast body of water which covers more than three fifths of the surface of the globe, the sea, also, one of the great basins or areas into which it has been divided, any immense expanse (the boundless *ocean* of eternity) —*a* Pertaining to the main or great sea (the *ocean* wave) — **Oceanic**, ō-shē-an ik, *a* Pertaining to the ocean, occurring in or produced by the ocean, as distinguished from smaller seas, pertaining to Oceania (the islands lying between Asia and America) or its inhabi-

tants —**Oceanology**, ō-shan-ol'o-ji, *n.* The knowledge of the ocean.

Ocellus, ō-sel'lus, *n* pl **Ocelli**, ō-sel'lī [L *ocellus*, dim of *oculus*, an eye OCULAR] One of the minute simple eyes of insects, many spiders, crustaceans, molluscs, &c —**Ocellate, Ocellated**, ō-sel'lāt, ō-sel lā-ted, *a* [L *ocellatus*] Resembling an eye, studded with the figures of little eyes

Ocelot, ō se-lot, *n.* [Mex *ocelotl*] A carnivorous animal of the cat kind, an inhabitant of Mexico

Ochlocracy, ok-lok'ra si, *n* [Gr *ochlos*, the multitude and *kratos*, power] The rule or ascendency of the multitude or common people, a mobocracy —**Ochlocratic, Ochlocratical**, ok lō-krat ik, ok lō krat i kal *a* Relating to ochlocracy —**Ochlocratically**, ok lō-krat i-kal li, *adv*

Ochre, ō'kėr, *n* [L *ochra*, Gr *ōchra*, from *ōchros*, pale, pale yellow] A name generally applied to clays coloured with the oxides of iron in various proportions, and varying in colour from pale yellow to brownish red, much used in painting —**Ochreous, Ochraceous, Ochrey**, ō'krē-us, ok rā'shus, ō kri, *a* Pertaining to ochre, consisting of ochre, resembling ochre

Ochrea, Ocrea, ō krē a, *n* [L *ocrea*, a greave or legging] *Bot* the union of two stipules round the stem in a kind of sheath —**Ochreate, Ocreate**, ō krē āt, *a* *Bot* furnished with ochreæ

Octachord, ok ta kord, *n* [Gr *oktō*, eight, and *chordē*, a string] A musical instrument having eight strings

Octagon, ok ta gon, *n* [Gr *oktō* eight, and *gōnia*, angle] *Geom* a figure of eight sides and eight angles — **Octagonal**, ok tag'on al, *a* Having eight sides and eight angles

Octahedron, ok ta hē dron *n* [Gr *oktō*, eight, *hedra*, a base] *Geom* a solid contained by eight faces, which take the form of equal and equilateral triangles —**Octahedral**, ok ta hē dral, *a* Having eight equal surfaces

Octameter, ok tam et ėr, *n* [Gr *oktō*, eight, *metron*, a measure] A verse of eight feet

Octandrian, Octandrous, ok tan dri an ok tan drus, *a* [Gr *oktō*, eight, and *anēr andros*, a male] Applied to plants having eight distinct stamens

Octangular, ok tang gū lėr, *a* [L *octo*, eight, and E *angular*] Having eight angles

Octant, ok tant, *n* [L *octans*, an eighth part from *octo*, eight] The eighth part of a circle, an instrument resembling a sextant or quadrant in principle, but having an arc the eighth of a circle or 45°

Octapla, ok ta pla, *n* [Gr *oktaploos*, eight fold, from *oktō*, eight] A polyglot Bible in eight languages

Octastyle ok ta stil, *n* [Gr *oktō*, eight, and *stylos*, a column] *Arch* a temple or other building having eight columns in front

Octateuch, ok ta tūk, *n* [Gr *oktō*, eight, and *teuchos*, a book] The first eight books of the Old Testament

Octave, ok'tāv, *n* [L *octavus*, eighth, from *octo* eight] The eighth day after a church festival, the festival itself being counted, the week immediately following a church festival, the first two stanzas in the sonnet of four verses each, a stanza of eight lines, *music*, an eighth, or an interval of seven degrees or twelve semitones, one sound eight tones higher than another —*Octave flute* PICCOLO —*a* Consisting of eight —**Octavo**, ok tā vō, *n* The size of one leaf of a sheet of paper folded so as to make eight leaves usually written *8vo*, a book having eight leaves to each sheet often used as an adjective

Octennial, ok ten'i-al, *a* [L *octo*, eight, and *annus*, a year] Happening every eighth year, lasting eight years —**Octennially**, ok ten'i-al-li, *adv* Once in eight years

Octet, ok'tet, *n* [L *octo*, eight] *Music*, a musical composition for eight parts

Octillion, ok-til yon, *n* [L *octo*, eight, and term of *million*.] The number produced by involving a million to the eighth power, followed by 48 ciphers

October, ok-tō'bėr, *n.* [L, from *octo*, eight, the eighth month of the primitive Roman year, which began in March] The tenth month of the year, ale or cider brewed in October

Octodecimo, ok tō-des'i-mō, *n* [L *octodecim*, eighteen—*octo*, eight, and *decem*, ten] The size of one leaf of a sheet of paper folded so as to make eighteen leaves, a book in which each sheet is folded into eighteen leaves usually written *18mo* Also used as an adjective

Octodentate, ok-tō den tāt, *a* [L *octo*, eight, *dens*, a tooth] Having eight teeth

Octofid, ok tō-fid, *a* [L *octo*, eight, and *findo*, *fido*, to cleave] *Bot* cleft or separated into eight segments, as a calyx

Octogenarian, ok to-je nā ri-an, *n* [L *octogenarius*, from *octogeni*, eighty, *octo*, eight] A person eighty years of age, any one whose age is between eighty and ninety —*a* Of eighty years of age, between eighty and ninety years of age

Octogynous ok toj i nus, *a* [Gr *oktō*, eight, and *gynē*, a female] *Bot* having eight pistils or styles

Octohedron, ok tō hē dron, *n* OCTAHEDRON

Octolocular ok tō lok ū lėr, *a* [L *octo*, eight, and *loculus*, dim of *locus*, a place] *Bot* having eight cells for seeds

Octopede, ok tō pēd, *n* [L *octo*, eight, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot] An eight-footed animal

Octopetalous, ok tō pet a lus, *a* [Gr *oktō*, eight and *petalon*, a petal] *Bot* having eight petals

Octopod, ok tō pod, *n* [Gr *oktō*, eight, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot] An animal having eight feet, a cuttle fish having eight arms or tentacles —**Octopus** ok tō pus *n* A genus of two gilled cuttle fishes, having eight arms furnished with suckers, they have attained a notoriety from tales concerning their ferocity and the gigantic size of some

Octoroon, ok to rōn, *n* [L *octo*, eight] The offspring of a quadroon and a white person

Octostyle, ok tō stil OCTASTYLE

Octosyllabic, ok to sil lab ik, *a* [Gr *octō*, eight, and *syllabē*, a syllable] Consisting of eight syllables —*n* A word of eight syllables

Octroi, ok trwą, *n* [Fr, from L *auctor*, an author] A duty levied at the gates of French cities on articles brought in

Octuple, ok tū pl, *a* [L *octuplus*—*octo*, eight] Eightfold

Ocular ok ū lėr, *a* [L *ocularis*, from *oculus* the eye, a word cognate with E *eye* EYE] Pertaining to the eye, depending on the eye, received by actual sight —*n* The eyepiece of an optical instrument —**Ocularly**, ok ū lėr li, *adv* In an ocular manner, by the eye, sight, or actual view —**Oculate, Oculated** ok ū lāt, ok ū lā ted, *a* [L *oculatus*] Furnished with eyes, having spots resembling eyes —**Oculiform**, ok ū li form, *a* In the form of an eye —**Oculist**, ok ū list, *n* One skilled in diseases of the eyes

Od, od, *n* The name invented by Reichenbach for a peculiar force which he fancied he had discovered associated with magnetism, and which was said to explain the phenomena of mesmerism or animal magnetism Called also *Odic force* —**Odic**, od ik, *a* Pertaining to od

Odal, ō'dal, *a.* Same as *Udal* —**Odaller**, ō'dal ėr, *n* Same as *Udaller*

Odalisk, Odalisque, ō da-lisk, *n* [Fr *odalisque*, from Turk *odalik*, from *oda*, a chamber] A female slave or concubine in the sultan's seraglio or a harem

Odd, od, *a* [From Icel *oddi*, a triangle, an odd number *odda mathr*, an odd man, *odda-tala*, an odd number, Dan *od*, a point, *odde*, a tongue of land, akin to A Sax *ord*, a point, G *ort*, place, spot, originally a point] Not even, not exactly divisible by 2, left over after the pairs have been reckoned, additional to a whole mentioned in round numbers, not included with others, hence, unheeded, of little value or account (*odd* times, *odd* trifles), incidental, casual; forming one of a pair of which the other is wanting; belonging to a broken set, singular; strange; peculiar, eccentric; queer —**Oddfellow**, od fel-ō, *n.* A member of an extensively ramified friendly society, originally modelled on freemasonry —**Oddity**, od'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being odd, singularity; something odd or singular; a singular person.—**Oddly**, od'li, *adv* In an odd manner, not evenly, strangely, whimsically, singularly; uncouthly —**Oddness**, od'nes, *n.* The state of being odd, state of not being even; singularity, strangeness —**Odds**, ods, *n. sing* or *pl* Excess of one amount or quantity compared with another; difference in favour of one and against another; in *betting*, the amount or proportion by which the bet of one party to a wager exceeds that of the other party —*At odds*, at variance, in controversy or quarrel — *Odds and ends*, small miscellaneous articles

Ode, ōd, *n.* [L *ode*, Gr *ōdē*, song or poem, from *aeidō*, to sing, seen in *parody*, *prosody*] A short poem or song, a poem to be set to music or sung, a lyric poem of a lofty cast

Odeon, Odeum, ō-dē on, ō-dē'um, *n* [Gr *ōdeion*, from *ōdē*, a song] A theatre for musical or dramatic performances

Odic. Under OD

Odin, Woden, ō din, wō'den, *n.* [Former from Scandinavian, latter Anglo-Saxon and German] The chief god of Northern mythology, after whom is named Wednesday —**Odinic**, ō-din ik, *a* Belonging to Odin.

Odious, ō di us, *a* [L *odiosus*, from *odium*, hatred, *odi*, I hate, same root as A Sax *atol*, hateful, horrible ANNOY, NOISOME] Of such a character as to be hated or greatly disliked, hateful, causing disgust or repugnance, offensive —**Odiously**, ō'di us li, *adv* In an odious manner, hatefully —**Odiousness**, ō di us nes, *n.* The quality of being odious —**Odium**, ō di um, *n.* [L] Hatred, dislike, the quality that provokes hatred — *Odium theologicum*, theological hatred, the hatred of contending divines towards each other

Odometer, ō-dom et-ėr, *n* A hodometer

Odontalgia, Odontalgy, ō-don tal'ji-a, ō-don tal ji, *n* [Gr *odous*, *odontos*, tooth, *algos*, pain] Pain in the teeth, toothache —**Odontalgic**, ō-don tal jik, *a* Pertaining to the toothache —*n* A remedy for the toothache —**Odonto**, ō-don tō, *n.* [Gr *odous*, *odontos*] A dentifrice, a tooth-wash — **Odontography**, ō-don tog'ra-fi, *n* A description of the teeth —**Odontoid**, ō-don toid, *a* Tooth like — *Odontoid process*, the part of the first vertebra of the neck, forming a pivot for the head —**Odontolite** ō-don tō lit, *n* [Gr *lithos*, a stone] A fossil tooth —**Odontological** ō-don'tō loj i kal *a* Belonging to odontology —**Odontology**, ō-don tol o-ji *n* That branch of anatomical science which treats of the teeth —**Odontophore**, ō-don tō-fōr, *n* [Gr *phoros*, bearing] The so-called tongue or lingual ribbon of certain molluscs, covered with minute teeth

Odour, ō dėr, *n* [L *odor*, a smell, allied to Gr *osō*, to smell, akin *olfactory*] Any scent or smell, whether pleasant or offensive, when used alone most commonly a sweet smell, fragrance —*In bad odour*, in bad repute, in disfavour —*Odour of sanctity*, the reputation of being a saint —**Odoriferous**, ō-dėr if ėr us, *a* [L *odorifer-us*] Giving odour or scent, diffusing fragrance, fragrant —**Odoriferously**, ō-dėr-if'ėr-us-li, *adv* In an odoriferous manner —**Odoriferousness**, ō-dėr if ėr-us nes, *n.*—**Odorous**, ō dėr us, *a* Having or emitting an odour; sweet of scent, fragrant —**Odorously**, ō'dėr-us-li, *adv* In an odorous manner, fragrantly —**Odorousness**, ō'dėr-us-nes, *n.* The quality of being odorous —**Odourless**, ō'dėr les, *a* Having no odour.

Odyl, ō'dil, *n* Same as *Od*

Œcumenical ECUMENIC

Œdema, ē-dē'ma, *n* [Gr *oidēma*, a swelling, from *oideō*, to swell] *Med.* a puffiness or swelling of parts arising from water collecting — **Œdematous, Œdematose**, ē-dē'ma-tus, ē-dē'ma-tōs, *a.* Relating to œdema.

Œil-de-bœuf, ē-il-de-bėf, *n.* [Fr, ox-eye.] *Arch* a round or oval opening in a frieze or roof to admit light.

Œnanthic, ē-nan'thik, *a* [Gr *oinos*, wine, and *anthos*, a flower] Having or imparting the characteristic odour of wine — *Œnanthic acid*, an acid obtained from œnanthic ether —*Œnanthic ether* an oily liquid which gives to wine its characteristic odour — **Œnolin,** ē-nol in, *n* A colouring matter obtained from red wine — **Œnology,** ē-nol-o-ji, *n* That branch of knowledge which deals with wine — **Œnometer** ē-nom et-ėr, *n* A hydrometer for determining the alcoholic strength of wines —**Œnophilist,** ē-nof'il ist, *n* [Gr *phileō*, to love] A lover of wine

O'er, ōr A contraction (generally poetical) of *over*

Œsophagus, ē-sof a-gus, *n* [Gr *oisopha gos*—*oisō* I will bear, and *phagō* to eat] The gullet, the canal through which food and drink pass to the stomach — **Œsophageal,** ē-sō-faj'ē-al, *a* Pertaining to the œsophagus.

Of, ov, *prep* [A. Sax *of*=Icel Sw Dan and D *af* Goth *af*, G *ab*, cog L *ab*, Gr *apo*, Skr *apa* from, away from *Of* is the same word] A word used in regard to source, cause, origin, motive &c, possession or ownership, attribute, quality, or condition, the material of anything an aggregate or whole with a partitive reference (all, some *of* us), the relation of object to a verbal notion (a desire *of* fame), to express concerning relating to, about, distance or time (within a mile *of*) identity, equivalence, or apposition—the appositive use of *of* (the city *of* London), on or in with indefinite expressions of time (I often go there *of* an evening, so *of* late, that is in recent times, *of* old, in olden times

Off, of, *adv* [Or] Away, distant (a mile *off*), from or away by removal or separation (to cut *off*), not on, from in the way of departure, abatement remission (the fever goes *off*), away not toward —*Off and on* on and *off*, with intrruptions and resumptions, at intervals — *To come off* to escape, to take place (the marriage did not *come off*) — *To get off* to alight to make escape — *To go off*, to depart, to explode (a gun), to take place —*To pass off* to pass away, to take place —*To take off* to take away, to mimic — *Well off, ill off*, as an adjective phrase, in good or bad circumstances —*a* Distant, as applied to horses, right hand opposed to *near*, in cricket applied to that part of the field which is on the left of the bowler —*prep* Not on, away from, from or out of (a lane leading *off* a street) to seaward from a nautical use (hence *offing*) —*interj* A command to depart away! begone!— **Offcast** of kast, *n* That which is rejected as useless —**Offing,** of ing *n* The position of a vessel, or of a portion of the sea within sight of land, relatively to the coast — **Off-colour** *n* A defective colour in gems, &c —**Off day,** *n* A day on which any usual occupation is discontinued — **Off hand,** *adv* Readily, with ease —*a* Done without study or hesitation, unpremeditated —**Offlet,** of let, *n* A pipe or other appliance to let off water — **Offscouring** of'skou ring, *n* Refuse, what is vile or despised often of persons —**Offset,** of set *n* A sum or amount set off against another as an equivalent, *surveying* a perpendicular distance measured from a main line in order to get the area of an irregular portion, *hort* a young bulb or a scion used to propagate a plant, also, an offshoot — **Offshoot,** of'shōt, *n* A branch from a main stem, stream, mountain range &c —**Offspring,** of spring, *n. sing* or *pl* What is sprung from a stock or parent, a child or children, what arises or is produced from something —**Off street,** *n* A small street leading from a larger one —**Off time,** *n* Time when a person is off duty

Offal, of'al, *n* [Lit *off fall* so D *afval*, Icel *afall*, G *abfall*, with similar meanings] Waste meat, the parts of an animal butchered which are unfit for use or rejected, carrion, refuse, rubbish

Offence, of fens', *n.* [Fr *offense*, from L *offensa*, an offence, from *offendo, offensum*, to strike against—*ob*, against, and old *fendo*, to strike, seen in *defend*, also in *manu-fest*] **A striking against or assailing** (arms of *offence*), hurt, injury, an affront, insult, or wrong, the state of being offended, displeasure, any transgression of law, divine or human, a crime or sin, a misdemeanour — *To take offence*, to become angry or displeased at something said or done — **Offend,** of fend, *v t* [L *offendo*] To displease, to make angry, to affront, to mortify, to shock, annoy, or pain (the taste or smell), to sin against, to disobey (*Shak*) — *v i* To transgress the moral or divine law, to sin, to cause dislike or anger, to take offence (N T) —**Offender,** of fen dėr, *n* One who offends, a criminal, a transgressor —**Offending,** of fending, *n* A transgression, crime —**Offense** American spelling of *offence* —**Offensive** of fen siv, *a* [Fr *offensif*] Causing offence, giving provocation, irritating, disgusting, disagreeable (as to the senses), pertaining to offence, used in attack opposed to *defensive*, consisting in attack, proceeding by attack —*Alliance offensive and defensive*, one that requires the parties to make war together, and each party to defend the other in case of being attacked —*n* With the definite article the act of attacking (to act on the *offensive*) —**Offensively,** of fen siv li *adv* In an offensive manner —**Offensiveness,** of fen siv nes *n* The quality of being offensive, unpleasantness

Offer, of ėr *v t* [A Sax *ofrian* and Fr *offrir* (*j offre* I offer) from L *offero* to offer—*ob*, towards and *fero* to bring FERTILE] To present for acceptance or rejection, to tender, to present to notice to proffer, to present, as an act of worship, to sacrifice (often with *up*) to attempt or do with evil intent (to *offer* violence an insult), to bid as a price or wages —*v i* To present itself (an opportunity *offers*) to declare a willingness to make an attempt —*n* The act of offering a proposal to be accepted or rejected, the act of bidding, a price or the sum bid

Offerable, of ėr a bl *a* Capable of being offered —**Offerer** of ėr ėr *n* One who offers —**Offering** of ėr ing *n* The act of an offerer, that which is offered a gift offered or consecrated to a deity a sacrifice an oblation —**Offertory** of ėr to-ri, *n* [L *offertorium*, from *offerto* an offerer] The sentences in the communion service of the Church of England read while the alms are being collected, the alms collected

Office, of is, *n* [Fr *office* from L *officium* duty office from prefix *ob* and *facio* to do or from *opem* aid (OPULENCE), and *facio* (FACT)] Employment or business, duty or duties falling on or intrusted to a person, that which is performed or as signed to be done by a particular thing, function, act of good or ill voluntarily tendered usually in a good sense, service, *eccles* a formulary of devotion, or a service appointed for a particular occasion a house or apartment in which persons transact business, a place where official acts are done a body of persons intrusted with certain duties who there transact business in an office (often applied to an insurance company), *pl* kitchens, outhouses &c of a mansion dwelling house or farm — *Holy Office*, the Inquisition, or the authorities at Rome who direct it —*Office hours*, the hours during which offices are open for the transaction of business —**Office bearer** *n* One who holds office —**Officer,** of is-ėr, *n* A person who holds an office, a person commissioned or authorized to fill a public situation or to perform any public duty, one who holds a commission in the army or navy —*v t* To furnish with officers, to appoint officers over — **Officered,** of is-ėrd, *a* Supplied with officers (as troops) —**Official** of fish al *a* [L *officialis*] Pertaining to an office or public duty, derived from the proper office or officer or from the proper authority (an *official* permission), communicated by virtue of authority —*n* One invested with an office of a public nature, *eccles* a deputy appointed by a bishop, chapter, archdeacon, &c —**Officialism,** of-fish al izm, *n* A system of official government, a system of excessive official routine, red-tapism —**Officially,** of-fish'al li, *adv* In an official manner, by virtue of the proper authority —**Officiate,** of-fish i āt, *v i* —*of ficiated, officiating* To perform official duties —**Officiator,** of fish i ā tėr, *n.* One who officiates

Official, of fi shal, *a* [From L *officina*, a shop, same origin as *office*] Used in a shop, or belonging to it, *phar* used in the preparation of recognized medical recipes (an *officinal* plant) —*n* A drug sold in an apothecary s shop

Officious, of fish us *a* [L *officiosus*, dutiful, obliging, from *officium*, an office OFFICE] Obliging, doing kind offices, excessively forward in kindness, interposing services *not* wanted, annoyingly eager to oblige or assist, meddling —**Officiously,** of fish us li, *adv* In an officious manner, with forward zeal, meddlesomely —**Officiousness** of fish us nes, *n* Improper forwardness, meddlesomeness

Offing Offset Offscouring Offset Offshoot, Offspring, &c Under OFF

Oft, oft *adv* [A Sax Icel and G *oft*, Dan *ofte*, Sw *ofta* Goth *ufta* oft often, *often* is a later form, akin to *over*] Often, frequently [Poet] **Often** of n, *adv* Frequently, many times not seldom —*a* Frequent — **Oftenness,** of n nes *n* Frequency —**Oftentimes** of n timz *adv* Frequently often, many times **Ofttimes,** oft timz *adv* frequently, often

Ogam, og am *n* OGHAM

Ogee ō jē *n* [Fr *ogive augive*, etymology doubtful] *Arch* a moulding consisting of two members the one concave, the other convex the outline thus resembling the letter S (sometimes expressed by O G)

Ogham, og ham *n* A kind of writing practised by the ancient Irish the characters of which also were called *oghams*

Ogive ō jiv, *n* [Fr OGEE] *Arch* a French term for the Gothic or pointed arch — **Ogival** ō ji val *a Arch* of or pertaining to an ogive or ogee

Ogle ō gl *v t* —*ogled ogling* [Same as L G *oogeln* to eye G *augeln* to ogle from *auge* D *oog* the eye EYE] To view with side glances as in fondness or with a design to attract notice *v i* To cast side glances —*n* A side glance or look —**Ogler** ō gler, *n* One that ogles

Ogre ō gėr *n* [Fr *ogre* from L *Orcus* the god of the infernal regions, hell] A monster of popular legends who lived on human flesh a person likened to an ogre —**Ogress** ō gres *n* [Fr *ogresse*] A female ogre **Ogreish** ō ger ish, *a* Resembling or suggestive of an ogre — **Ogreism, Ogrism** ō gėr izm, *n* The character or practices of ogres

Ogygian ō-gij i an, *a* Pertaining to *Ogyges*, a legendary monarch in Greece, hence, of great and dark antiquity

Oh ō, *exclam* O

Ohm Ohmad om om ad, *n* [From *Ohm*, the propounder of the law known by his name] *Elect* a term expressive of a certain amount of electric resistance —*Ohm s Law* an important law referring to the causes that tend to impede the action of a voltaic battery

Oidium o id i um *n* [Gr *oideō*, to swell up] A microscopic fungus growing upon and very destructive to vines, the disease thus caused

Oil, oil, *n* [O Fr *oile, oille*, from L *oleum*, oil, akin *olive*] A substance of animal and vegetable origin, liquid at ordinary temperatures insoluble in water, and burning with a more or less luminous flame, a substance of somewhat similar character of mineral origin (as petroleum) Oils are divided into *fixed* and *volatile* or *essential oils* the latter being diffusible into vapour by heat —*v t* To smear or rub over with oil — *Oiled silk*, silk prepared with oil, &c so as to be impervious to moisture and air — *Oiled paper*, paper besmeared with oil so as to render it transparent, used for tracing designs — **Oily,** oil li *a* Consisting of or containing oil, resembling oil, fat, greasy, *fig* unctuous, sanctimonious, hypocritically pious —**Oiliness,** oi li nes, *n* The quality of being oily, unctuousness — **Oil bag,** *n* A bag,

cyst, or gland in animals containing oil — Oil-cake, *n* A cake or mass of compressed linseed, rape, or other seed from which oil has been extracted, linseed cake being much used as food for cattle — **Oil-cloth,** *n* Painted canvas for floor covering, &c, floor-cloth — **Oil colour,** *n* A pigment made by grinding a colouring substance in oil — **Oiler,** oil ér, *n* One who oils — **Oilery,** oil ér i, *n* The commodities of an oilman — **Oil gas,** *n* An inflammable gas obtained from oils — **Oil mill,** *n* A mill for expressing vegetable oils — **Oil nut,** *n* A name given to various nuts and seeds yielding oil, and to plants producing them, such as the butter nut — **Oil painting,** *n* The art of painting with oil colours, the highest branch of the painter's art, a picture painted in oil colours — **Oil palm,** *n* A West African palm whose fruit yields palm oil — **Oil press** *n* A mill or machine for squeezing out oil from seeds or pulp — **Oil skin,** *n* Waterproof cloth, prepared linen for making garments to keep out the rain — **Oil spring** *n* A spring which yields mineral oils as petroleum — **Oil stone,** *n* A fine grained stone on which tools receive a fine edge by the aid of oil — **Oil well,** *n* A well sunk into an oil bearing mineral bed

Ointment oint ment, *n* [From Fr *oindre*, pp *oint* to anoint from L *ungere* Unction] Any soft unctuous substance used for smearing particularly the body or a diseased part, an unguent

Oke, ok *n* An Egyptian and Turkish weight equal to about 2¾ lbs

Old old *a* [A Sax *ald eald* D *oud* G *alt*, Goth *alþeis* old Icel *aldinn* old *aldr*, age cog with L *alo* to nourish *altus* lofty (whence *altitude*), id *altus*, adult] Advanced far in years or life (an *old* man or tree) not new or fresh, long made or produced (*old* clothes wine) not modern ancient of any duration whatever (a year *old*), formed (*old* habits), long practised experienced (*old* offender) having the feelings of an old person, crafty or cunning (colloq) a familiar term of affection or cordiality *Of old* long ago from ancient time *Old age* the portion of a person's life during which he can be called old advanced years — *Old bachelor* an unmarried man somewhat advanced in years *Old Catholics* the party in the Church of Rome who refuse to accept the decree of the Vatican Council of 1870, settling the infallibility of the pope —*The old country* a name given in the colonies to Britain — *Old maid,* an unmarried woman no longer young —*Old Nick* the devil NICK —*Old red sandstone* SANDSTONE — *Old school,* persons having the character manner or opinions of a bygone age *In old song* a term used to signify a mere trifle a nominal price — *Old style* STYLE *Old Testament* TESTAMENT *Old Tom* a strong variety of London gin *Old World* the eastern hemisphere or Europe, Asia, and Africa syn under ANCIENT — **Old clothesman** *n* A man who purchases cast-off garments — **Olden** ol dn, *a* Old, ancient — *v t* To grow old to age, to become affected by age *v t* To age, to cause to appear old — **Old fashioned,** *a* Formed according to obsolete fashion or custom, characterized by antiquated fashions or customs, aping old people — **Oldish** old ish *a* Somewhat old — **Old maidish,** *a* Like an old maid — **Oldness,** *old nes, n* The state of being old, old age, antiquity

Old world, *a* Belonging to a far bygone age antiquated

Oleaginous, ō lē-aj i nus, *a* [L *oleaginus*, from *oleum*, oil Gr] Having the qualities of oil, unctuous, *fig* (applied to persons, manners, &c) smoothly sanctimonious, unwholesomely fawning — **Oleaginousness,** ō lē aj'i nus nes, *n* Oiliness

Oleander, ō-lē an dér, *n* [Fr *oléandre*, from L L *arodandrum*, by corruption for *rhododendron*] A beautiful evergreen flowering shrub

Oleaster, ō-lē-as'tér, *n* [L , from *olea*, the olive tree] The so-called wild olive, a plant resembling the olive

Oleocranon, ō-lek'ra non, *n* [Gr *ōlekranon*] A process of the ulna, one of the bones of the forearm, forming part of the elbow-joint

Oleŏant, ō-lē fi ant, *a* [L *oleum*, oil, and *facio*, to make] Forming or producing oil — *Oleĭant gas,* a gas obtained from a mixture of sulphuric acid and alcohol forming with chlorine an oily compound —**Oleic,** ō lē ik, *a* Pertaining to or derived from oil —**Oleiferous,** ō-lē if'ér us, *a* Producing oil —**Oleine,** ō lē in, *n* ELAINE — **Oleograph,** ō lē ō graf, *n* A picture produced in oils by a process analogous to that of lithographic printing —**Oleomargarin,** ō lē o mar ga rin, *n* [L *oleum*, and E *margarin*] A substitute for butter prepared from animal fat boiled and churned with pure fresh milk —**Oleometer** ō lē om et ér, *n* An instrument to ascertain the weight and purity of oil —**Oleoptene** ō lē op'tēn *n* Same as *Elæoptene*

Oleraceous, ol ér ā shus, *a* [L *oleraceus*, from *olus, oleris* pot herbs] Applied to vegetables fit for kitchen use, having the nature of a pot herb

Olfactory ol fak to-ri *a* [L *olfacio, olfactum* to smell, *oleo*, to smell, and *facio*, to make Opour] Pertaining to smelling, connected with the sense of smelling —*n* An organ of smelling

Olibanum, o lib a num *n* [L L *olibanum*, from L *oleum* oil and *libanus*, frankincense] A kind of incense, frankincense

Oligæmia ol i gē mi a, *n* [Gr *oligos* little, *haima* blood] Deficiency of blood in the human system

Oligarchy ol i gar ki *n* [Gr *oligarchia—oligos* few, and *archē* rule] A form of government in which the supreme power is placed in the hands of a small exclusive class, those who form such a class or body —**Oligarch,** ol i gark *n* A member of an oligarchy —**Oligarchic Oligarchical** ol i gar'kik ol i gar'ki kal, *a* Pertaining to oligarchy

Oligist ol i nist, *n* [Fr *oligiste* from Gr *oligistos* least from being poor in metal] A variety of iron ore

Oligocene o-li go sēn *a* [Gr *oligos* little, and *kainos* recent Geol slightly recent, somewhat more recent than *eocene*

Oligoclase o li go klās *n* [Gr *oligos* small, and *klasis* a fracture] A kind of felspar, occurring in granite, porphyry and other metamorphic and volcanic rocks

Olio o li o, *n* [From Sp *olla* (pron *olya*), a dish of meat, from L *olla* a pot] A dish of stewed meat, a mixture a medley, a miscellany or collection of various compositions

Olitory, ol i to-ri *a* [L *olitorius* from *olus* pot herbs] Belonging to a kitchen garden

Olive, ol iv *n* [Fr *olive* L *oliva* an olive, akin to Gr *elaia*, an olive same root as *oleum* oil] An evergreen tree much cultivated in Southern Europe &c for the valuable oil contained in its berries, formerly sacred to Minerva, furnishing wreaths used by the Greeks and Romans to crown the brows of victors, and still universally regarded as an emblem of peace the berry or drupe of the olive, the colour of the olive, a brownish green colour or one composed of violet and green mixed in nearly equal proportions —*a* Relating to the olive, of the colour of the olive, brown, tending to a yellowish green —**Olivaceous,** ol i vā shus, *a* Of the colour of the olive, having the qualities of olives —**Olivary,** ol iv a ri, *a* Resembling an olive —**Olive-branch,** *n* A branch of the olive tree the emblem of peace, *fig* a child — **Olive green,** *n* A colour resembling that of the olive —**Olivenite,** ol iv en it, *n* A mineral of an olive green colour, containing copper and arsenic Called also *Olive ore* — **Olive oil** *n* An oil obtained from the fruit of the olive and much used in cookery and for medicinal and manufacturing purposes — **Olive-yard,** *n* A piece of ground in which olives are cultivated —**Olivine,** ol iv in, *n* An olive green variety of chrysolite

Olla, ol'la, *n* [Sp *olla*, a jar or pot, L *olla*] A jar or urn —*Olla podrida,* po-drē-da [Sp , lit rotten or putrid pot], a favourite dish in Spain, consisting of a mixture of various kinds of meat stewed with vegetables, hence, a mixture or miscellaneous collection.—**Ollite,** ol'lit, *n Mineral* potstone

Olympiad, ō lim pi-ad, *n* [Gr *olympias, olympiados*, from *Olympia*, where the Olympic games were held] A period of *four years reckoned from one* celebration of the Olympic games to another, by which the ancient Greeks computed time, from 770 B C —**Olympian, Olympic,** ō-lim'pi-an, ō lim'pik, *a* Pertaining to Olympus or to Olympia in Greece —*Olympic games,* a great national festival of the ancient Greeks, celebrated at intervals of four years on the plain of Olympia in Peloponnesus

Om, om, *n* A combination of letters invested with peculiar sanctity in both the Hindu and Buddhist religions

Omasum, o mā sum, *n* [L] The third stomach of ruminating animals, the manyplies

Ombre, om bér, *n* [Fr , from Sp *hombre*, man L *homo*] An old game at cards, usually played by three persons

Omega, o me ga, *n* [Gr *ō, mega*, great, lit the great or long *o*] The name of the last letter of the Greek alphabet, hence in Scripture *Omega* denotes the last, the ending

Omelet Omelette, om e let, *n* [Fr *aumelette omelette*, origin unknown] A kind of pancake made with eggs

Omen ō men, *n* [L *omen*, older *osmen*, from *os oris*, the mouth, or connected with *auris* the ear, hence *abominate*] A casual event or occurrence thought to portend good or evil a prognostic, an augury —*v t* To prognosticate as an omen, to augur, to betoken —*v t* To divine, to predict —**Omened,** ō mend, *a* Containing an omen or prognostic —**Omening,** ō men ing, *n* An augury, a prognostication — **Ominous,** om i nus, *a* [L *ominosus*] Containing an ill omen foreboding or betokening evil, inauspicious —**Ominously,** om i nus li, *adv* In an ominous manner with ill omen —**Ominousness,** om i nus nes, *n*

Omentum, ō men tum, *n* [L] *Anat* the caul or epiploon —**Omental,** ō men tal, *a* Relating to the omentum

Omer, o mér, *n* [Heb] HOMER.

Omit ō mit *v t* —*omitted omitting* [L *omitto* to neglect, disregard, say nothing of—prefix *ob*, and *mitto*, to send MISSION] To pass over or neglect, to let slip, to fail to do or to use, to leave out, not to insert — **Omission,** o-mish on *n* [L *omissio*] The act of omitting, a neglect or failure to do something that should have been done, the act of leaving out, something omitted or left out —**Omissible** ō mis i bl, *a* Capable of being omitted —**Omissive,** ō-mis iv, *a* Leaving out, neglectful — **Omissively,** ō mis iv li *adv* In an omissive manner —**Omitter,** ō mit ér *n* One who omits

Omnibus, om ni bus, *n* [L , for all, pl dat from *omnis*, all] A long bodied covered four wheeled vehicle for carrying passengers, the seats being arranged along the sides

Omnifarious, om ni fā ri us, *a* [L *omnifarius*, from *omnis*, all] Of all varieties, *forms, or kinds*

Omniferous, om nif ér us, *a* [I *omnifer—omnis*, all, and *fero*, to bear] All bearing, producing all kinds

Omnific, om nif ik, *a* [L *omnis*, all, and *facio* to make] All-creating

Omniform, om ni form, *a* [L *omnis*, all, and *forma*, form] Having every form or shape

Omnigenous, om nij'en us, *a* [L *omnigenus—omnis*, all, every, and *genus*, kind] Consisting of all kinds

Omniparity, om ni-par i ti, *n* [L *omnis*, all and *par*, equal] General equality

Omniparous, om nip a-rus, *a* [L *omnis*, all, and *pario*, to produce] All-bearing, bringing forth all things

Omnipercipient, om'ni pér-sip''i-ent, *a* [L *omnis*, all, and *percipiens*, perceiving] Perceiving everything; all-seeing —**Omnipercipience,** om'ni pér-sip''i-ens, *n* Perception of everything

Omnipotence, om-nip'o-tens, *n* [L *omnipotens*, omnipotent—*omnis*, all, and *potens*, powerful POTENT] Unlimited or infinite

power; almighty power an attribute of God; hence sometimes used for God (being then written with a capital) — **Omnipotency**, om-nip'o-ten-si, *n.* Omnipotence — **Omnipotent**, om-nip'o-tent, *a.* Almighty, all-powerful — *The Omnipotent*, the Almighty —**Omnipotently**, om nip o-tent-li, *adv* In an omnipotent manner

Omnipresence, om ni-pres'ens, *n* [L *omnis*, all, and *presens*, present] The faculty or power of being present in every place at the same time, an attribute peculiar to God —**Omnipresent**, om ni pres ent, *a* Present in all places at the same time, ubiquitous

Omniscience Omniscience, om nish'i-ens, om nish i-en-si, *n.* [L *omnis*, all, and *scientia*, knowledge SCIENCE] The faculty of knowing everything, knowledge unbounded or infinite an attribute of God —**Omniscient**, om nish i-ent, *a* Having knowledge of all things infinitely knowing —**Omnisciently**, om nish i-ent-li, *adv* In an omniscient manner

Omnium, om ni um *n.* [L, of all (things)] A term used on the Stock Exchange to express the aggregate value of the different stocks in which a loan is funded — **Omnium-gatherum**, om ni um-gath'er um, *n* A miscellaneous collection of things or persons [Colloq]

Omnivorous, om niv o-rus *a.* [L *omnivorus—omnis*, all and *voro* to eat] All devouring, eating food of every kind indiscriminately (*omnivorous* animals)

Omohyoid, ō-mō-hi oid, *a* and *n* [Gr *omos*, the shoulder, and E *hyoid*] *Anat* applied to a muscle situated at the sides and front of the neck and attached to the hyoid bone and the shoulder

Omoplate, o mō-plāt *n* [Gr *omoplate—omos* shoulder and *platē* flat surface] The shoulder blade or scapula.

Omphalic, om fal ik, *a* [Gr *omphalos*, the navel] Pertaining to the navel —**Omphalocele** om fa lō-sēl, *n* [Gr *kēlē*, tumour] A rupture at the navel —**Omphalode** Om**phalodium**, om fa-lōd, om fa lo di um *n Bot* the central part of the hilum through which the nutrient vessels pass —**Omphalotomy**, om fa lot o-mi *n* The operation of dividing the navel-string

On, on *prep* [A Sax *on*, *an* on in D *aan*, G *an* Goth *ana* Skr *ana* in akin to *in* and *under*] Above and so as to touch, not off, performing by means of (to play *on* a harp, a violin) in addition to (loss *on* loss), at or near (*on* the coast) expressing reliance dependence basis &c (a statement founded *on* error), at or in the time of (we say *on* the day *at* the hour *in* the week, month, year), at the time of ordering (*on* public occasions), immediately after and as a result (he retired *on* the ratification of the treaty), in reference or relation to (*on* our part) toward or so as to affect (mercy *on* him), denoting a pledge, engagement or affirmation (*on* my word, *on* his honour), *betting*, in support of the chances of, among the staff of or contributors to with names of periodicals pointing to a state condition, occupation &c (*on* fire, *on* duty) —*On a sudden*, suddenly —*On fire*, in a state of burning; in a passion or eager state —*On hand*, in present possession (goods *on hand*) — *On high*, in an elevated place — *On the way*, *on the road*, proceeding, journeying, or making progress.—*On the wing* in flight, flying, *fig* departing —*adv* Forward, in progression (move *on*), forward, in succession (and so *on*), without interruption or ceasing (sleep *on*, say *on*); attached to the body (his clothes are not *on*) Also used elliptically as an imperative= go on, advance —**On-coming**, *a* Approaching, nearing — *n.* A coming or drawing near, approach —**On-going**, *n* A going on, conduct, behaviour generally in *pl* —**Onlooker**, on luk-ėr, *n* A looker on, a spectator — **Onrush**, on'rush, *n* A rush or dash onwards, a rapid or violent onset — **Onset**, on'set, *n.* A violent attack, an assault, an assault by an army or body of troops.— **Onslaught**, on'slat, *n.* [From *on*, and A Sax *sleaht*, a blow, from *slagan*, *sleān*, to strike (*to slay*)] An attack or onset, an assault.

Onager, on'a-jėr, *n* [L, from Gr *onagros—onos*, ass, and *agrios*, wild] The wild ass of Central Asia.

Once, wuns, *adv* [O E *ones*, *ones*, an adverbial genit of *one*, comp *twice* and *thrice*. NORCE] One time, on one occasion only, at one former time, formerly, immediately after, as soon as Used as a noun preceded by *this* or *that* (*this once*, *that once*) —*At once*, at the same time, all together; suddenly, precipitately, not gradually, immediately, forthwith, without delay —*Once and again*, repeatedly —*Once in a way*, corrupted from *once and away*, on one particular occasion, on rare occasions.

Oncotomy ong kot o-mi, *n.* [Gr *ongkos*, a tumour and *tomē*, a cutting] *Surg* the opening of an abscess, or the excision of a tumour

One, wun, *a* [O E *oon*, A Sax *ān*=D L G and Dan *een*, Sw *en* Icel *einn* G *ein*, Goth *ains*, cog L *unus*, W *un*, Gael *aon an*, Armor *unan*—one The indefinite article *an*, *a* is the same word, *once* and *only* are derivatives, and *atone=at one*] Being but a single thing or a unit, not two or more, indicating a contrast or opposition to some other thing, closely united, forming a whole, undivided, single in kind *One* occurs in many compound words of obvious meaning, as *one* armed, *one* handed, *one* masted &c —*One day* on a certain or particular day at an indefinite time either past or future —*All one* just the same, of no consequence, no matter —*n* The first of the simple units the symbol representing this (=1), a particular individual whether thing or person (in this sense with a plural) *Atone*, in union in concord or agreement —*pron* Any single person, any man any person (*one* may speak *one's* mind) —*One another* two or more persons parties, or things taken reciprocally —**One horse** *n.* Drawn by a single horse —**Oneness** wun nes *n* The state or quality of being one singleness, individuality, unity **One sided** *a* Related to or having but one side partial, unjust unfair — **One sidedly** *adv* In a one sided manner — **One sidedness**, *n* State of being one sided partiality

Oneirocritic o ni rō krit ik *n* [Gr *oneiron* a dream, *kritikos*, discerning] An interpreter of dreams — **Oneirocritic Oneirocritical** o-ni ro-krit i-kal *a* Having the power of interpreting dreams —**Oneirologist** o ni rol o jist *n* One versed in oneirology —**Oneirology**, o ni rol o-ji *n* The doctrine or theory of dreams — **Oneiromancy** o-ni ro man si *n* [Gr *manteia*, divination] Divination by dreams — **Oneiroscopist** o ni ros ko pist *n* An interpreter of dreams — **Oneiroscopy**, o ni ros ko-pi, *n.* The art of interpreting dreams

Onerary, on ėr a ri *a* [L *onerarius* from *onus*, *oneris*, a load (seen also in *exonerate*)] Fitted or intended for the carriage of burdens comprising a burden — **Onerate**, o nėr at *v t* To load, to burden —**Oneration** o-nėr ā shon *n* The act of loading —**Onerous**, on ėr us, *a* [L *onerosus*] Burdensome, troublesome in the performance, oppressive

Onicolo, ō nik o-lō, *n* A variety of onyx used for cameos.

Onion, un yun *n* [Fr *oignon* *ognon*, from L *unio*, *unionis* unity, an onion with one bulb from *unus* one UNITY] A biennial cultivated plant of the lily family, and particularly its bulbous root, much used as an article of food

Onirocritic, &c ONEIROCRITIC, &c

Oniscus, o-nis'kus, *n* [Gr *oniskos*, lit a little ass] The wood louse or slater

Onlooker Under ON

Only, ōn'li *a* [*One*, with its old pronunciation, and term *ly*, A Sax *ānlic*] Single; alone in its class, solitary —*adv* For one purpose alone, simply, merely, barely, solely, singly — *Only not*, all but very nearly, almost —*conj* But, excepting that

Onomancy, on o-man si, *n* [Gr *onoma*, a name, *manteia*, divination] Divination by the letters of a name —**Onomantic, Onomantical**, on-o-man'tik, on-o-man'ti-kal, *a* Pertaining to onomancy

Onomasticon, on-o-mas ti kon, *n* [Gr *onomastikon*, from *onoma*, a name] A work containing words or names with their explanation, a sort of dictionary or vocabulary

Onomatology, on'o ma-tol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *onoma*, *onomatos*, a name, *logos*, a discourse] The doctrine of names, the rules to be observed in forming names or terms — **Onomatologist**, on o-ma tol'o-jist, *n* One versed in onomatology

Onomatopœia, Onomatopeia, on o-ma tō-pē a, *n* [Gr *onomatopoiia—onoma*, *onomatos* a name, and *poieō*, to make] The formation of words by imitation of sounds, the expressing by sound of the thing signified, thus *buzz*, *hum*, *pewit* *whip poor will*, &c, are produced by *onomatopœia* — **Onomatope** o-nom a tōp,n A word formed to resemble the sound made by the thing signified — **Onomatopoetic, Onomatopoetous**, on o ma tō pō-et ik on o mat ō pē us, *a* Pertaining to or formed by onomatopœia

Onset Onslaught Under ON

Ontogenesis Ontogeny on to jen e-sis on toj e ni *n* [Gr *on ontos* being and *genesis*—root *gen*, to produce] *Biol* the history of the individual development of an organized being — **Ontogenetic** on to je net ik, *a* Pertaining to ontogenesis — **Ontogenetically** on to je net i kal li, *adv* By way of ontogenesis

Ontology, on tol o-ji *n* [Gr *on ontos* being and *logos* discourse] The doctrine of being that part of metaphysics which investigates and explains the nature of all things or existences, treating of what or does or can exist as no time equivalent to *metaphysics* —**Ontologic Ontological** on to-loj ik, on to-loj i kal *a* Pertaining to ontology or the science of being — **Ontologically** on to loj i kal li *adv* In the manner of ontology — **Ontologist**, on tol o-jist *n* One versed in ontology

Onus ō nus, *n* [L] A burden often used for *onus probandi* the burden of proof, the burden of proving what has been alleged

Onward on wėrd *adv* [*On* and *ward* denoting direction similar to *ward*, A Sax *weard*] Toward the front or in front forward, on in advance —*a* Advanced or advancing, (an *onward* course) carried so far towards an end forward, advanced **Onwards** on wėrdz, *adv* Same as *Onward*

Onycha on i ka *n* [L m Gr *onyx* the nail onyx] The shell of a species of Oriental mussel used in the composition of perfumes [O T]

Onyx, on iks *n* [Gr *onyx* the nail the colour of the gem resembles that of the nail] A semi pellucid gem with variously coloured zones or veins an agate with layers of chalcedony, one of which is flesh coloured used for cameos

Oocyst, o o-sist *n* [Gr *ōon* an egg and *kystis* a bladder] The chamber in certain of the polycoa which holds the eggs, an ovicell

Ooid, Ooidal ō-oid ō oi dal *n* [Gr *ōon* an egg and *eidos* a form shape appearance] Egg shaped, having albumen

Oolite, ō ol it, *n* [Gr *ōon* an egg and *lithos*, stone, from its resemblance to the roes of fish] *Geol* a species of limestone composed of globules clusterd together, commonly without any visible cement or base, the oolitic formation or system — **Oolitic** ō-o-lit ik, *a* Pertaining to oolite, composed of oolite, resembling oolite — *Oolitic system*, a series of strata comprehending limestones, calcareous sandstones marls, shales, and clays which underlie the chalk formation and rest on the trias, the Jurassic system —**Oolitiferous**, ō o-li tif ėr us *a* Producing oolite

Oology, ō ol o-ji, *n* [Gr *ōon* an egg and *logos*, a treatise] The branch of knowledge that deals with birds' eggs **Oologist**, ō-ol o-jist, *n* One versed in oology

Oospore, ō o-spōr, *n* [Gr *ōon*, an egg, and E *spore*] *Bot* a spore that receives impregnation before germination

Ootheca, ō-o-thē'ka, *n* [Gr *ōon*, an egg, and *thēca*, a case] An egg-case, as that for the eggs of some insects

Ooze, ōz, *v i* —*oozed*, *oozing* [A Sax *wōs*,

juice, liquor, *wāse*, mire, mud, Icel *vāta*, wetness; same root as *water*] To percolate, as a liquid, through the pores of a substance, or through small openings, to flow in small quantities from the pores of a body often used figuratively (the secret *oozed* out) —*v t* To emit in the shape of moisture —*n* Soft mud or slime as at the bottom of any sheet of water, *tanning*, a solution of tannin, the liquor of a tan-vat —**Oozy**, ōō zi, *a* Containing or resembling ooze, miry

Opacity Under OPAQUE

Opah ō pa, *n* A large and beautiful sea fish of the Eastern Seas

Opal, ō pal, *n* [L *opalus*, Gr *opallios*, an opal, comp Skr *upala* a precious stone] A precious stone of various colours and varieties, the finest characterized by its iridescent reflection of light, and formerly believed to possess magical virtues —**Opalesce**, o-pal es', *v i* —*opalesced*, *opalescing* To give forth a play of colours like the opal —**Opalescence** o pal es ens, *n* A play of colours like that of the opal, the reflection of a milky and iridescent light —**Opalescent**, ō pal es ent, *a* Resembling opal, having the iridescent tints of opal —**Opaline** o pal in, *a* Pertaining to or like opal —*n* A semi translucent glass, whitened by the addition of special ingredients —**Opalize** ō pal iz *v t* —*opalized*, *opalizing* To make or resemble opal —**Opal jasper**, *n* A kind of opal containing a large amount of iron-oxide

Opaque, o-pāk', *a* [Fr *opaque*, from L *opacus*, shady dark obscure] Impervious to the rays of light, not transparent —*n* Opacity (*Young*) —**Opaquely** ō pāk li, *adv* In an opaque manner —**Opaqueness** o pāk nes, *n* The quality of being opaque —**Opacity** o-pas i ti, *n* [L *opacitas*] The state or quality of being opaque, want of transparency

Ope, ōp, *v t* and *i* —*oped*, *oping* To open used only in poetry

Open, ō pn *a* [A Sax *open* open= D *open*, Icel *opinn* Dan *aaben*, G *offen*, open, akin to *up*] Not shut, not closed, not covered, not stopped (as a bottle), unsealed (as a letter) free to be used or employed, not restricted, affording free ingress, accessible, public spread, expanded, not drawn together or contracted (an *open* hand *open* arms), hence, free liberal, bounteous, free from dissimulation candid, not secret or concealed, clear, unobstructed (an *open* view an *open* country), not frosty, free from frost and snow (an *open* winter), exposed to view, bare, exposed or liable to be assailed, fully prepared attentive not yet decided (an *open* question), not settled, balanced, or closed (an *open* account), enunciated without closing the mouth, or with a full utterance (an *open* vowel), *mus* produced without stopping by the finger or without using a shut key piston &c —*Open verdict* a verdict upon an inquest finding that a crime has been committed but without specifying the criminal, or which finds that a sudden or violent death has occurred, but does not decide on the cause —*n* An open or clear space — *The open* the open country, a place or space clear of obstructions —*v t* [A Sax *openian*] To make open, to unclose, to remove any fastening or obstruction from so as to afford an entrance passage, or view of the inner parts, to spread, to expand (the fingers, the arms), to enter upon to commence (to *open* a negotiation or correspondence), to declare open, to set in operation with some ceremony, to reveal, to disclose (to *open* one's mind) — *To open fire*, to begin to fire or discharge firearms —*v i* To unclose itself, to be unclosed, to be parted, to begin to be seen from a distance, to commence, to begin, to begin to fire (as a battery) —**Open breasted**, *a* So made as to expose the breast, having the breast or bosom exposed —**Opener**, ōp ėr, *n* One who or that which opens —**Open-eyed**, *a* Having the eyes open, hence, watchful, vigilant — **Open-handed**, *a* Generous, liberal, munificent —**Open handedness**, *n* Freeness in giving; liberality — **Open-hearted**, *a* Candid, frank; sincere, not sly —**Open-heartedly**, *adv* In an open-hearted manner — **Open-heartedness**, *n* Frankness, sincerity —**Opening**, ōp'ning, *n* First in order, commencing (an *opening* speech) —*n* The act of one who or that which opens, an open place, a break or breach in something, a hole or perforation, an aperture, beginning, commencement, a vacancy, an opportunity of commencing a business or profession, a thinly wooded space without underwood, as in a forest —**Openly**, ōp'n li, *adv* In an open manner, publicly candidly, frankly —**Open mouthed**, *a* Having the mouth open, gaping, as with astonishment —**Openness**, ō pn nes, *n* The state or quality of being open —**Open work** *n* Ornamental work, so made as to show openings through its substance

Opera op e ra, *n* [It *opera*, work, composition as opposed to improvisation, from L *opera*, work, akin to *opus* OPERATE] A musical drama, a dramatic composition set to music and sung and acted on the stage, accompanied with musical instruments, the score or words of a musical drama —**Opera-bouffe** op e ra buf, *n* pl **Operas-bouffes** (same pron) An exaggerated or farcical form of comic opera — **Opera cloak**, *n* A cloak, generally of showy colours, worn by ladies at the opera, or other evening meeting —**Opera-glass**, *n* A small binocular *telescope* of low magnifying power, used in theatres, &c , a lorgnette. — **Opera house**, *n* A theatre for the performance of operas — **Opera singer** *n* A professional who sings in operas —**Operatic Operatical**, op e rat ik op e rat i kal, *a* Pertaining to the opera

Operameter op e ram et ėr, *n* [L *opera* work, and Gr *metron*, measure] An apparatus attached to a machine to indicate the revolutions of a shaft, the strokes of a piston &c

Operate op e rāt, *v i* —*operated*, *operating* [L *operor*, *operatum* to work, from *opus*, *operis* a work] To exert power or strength, physical or mechanical, to work, to act, to have agency, to produce an effect, to issue in a designed result, *med* to take appropriate effect on the human system, *surg* to perform some manual act in a methodical manner upon a human body —*v t* To effect, to accomplish, to put into operation, to work, to drive (a machine) —**Operant**, op e rant *a* Having power to produce an effect, operative —*n* One who operates, an operator —**Operation**, op e rā shon *n* [L *operatio*] The act or process of operating a working or proceeding, process manipulation, the carrying out of preconcerted measures by regular movements (military or naval *operations*) a surgical proceeding to which the human body is subjected for curative ends —**Operative** op e rā tiv, *a* Operating, exerting force, active in the production of effects, efficacious, producing the effect, having to do with manual or other operations — *n* A skilled workman, an artisan — **Operatively**, op e rā tiv li, *adv* In an operative manner —**Operator**, op e rā tėr, *n* One who operates, *surg* the person who performs an operation upon the human body

Operculum, ō-pėr kū lum, *n* [L , from *operio*, to close or shut] A little lid or cover, the cover or lid of the spore-cases of mosses, the lid of a pitcher form leaf, a horny or shelly plate serving to close the aperture of the shell of many molluscs when the animal is retracted within it, the bony apparatus which protects the gills of fishes — **Opercular**, **Operculated**, **Operculate**, ō-pėr kū lėr, ō pėr kū la ted, ō-pėr kū lāt, *a* Pertaining to or having an operculum —**Operculiform**, ō-pėr kū li form, *a* Having the form of a lid or cover

Operette, op e ret ta, *n* [It dim of *opera*] A short musical drama of a light character

Operose, op'e-rōs, *a* [L *operosus*, from *opera*, work OPERA] Laborious, attended with labour, tedious.—**Operosely**, op'e-rōs-li, *adv* In an operose manner —**Operoseness**, **Operosity**, op'e-rōs-nes, op-e-ros'i-ti, *n* Laboriousness

Ophicleide, of'i-klid, *n* [From Gr *ophis*, a serpent, and *kleis*, a key, lit key-serpent, being made to supersede the old serpent] *Music*, a large and powerful brass wind-instrument having a compass of three octaves

Ophidian, o-fid i-an, *a* [Gr *ophis*, a serpent] Pertaining to serpents, having the characters of the serpents, serpentine. —*n* One of an order of reptiles which comprises all the snakes or serpents —**Ophidious**, o-fid i us, *a* Snake-like

Ophiolatry, of i-ol'a tri, *n* [Gr *ophis*, *ophios*, a serpent, and *latreia*, worship] Serpent-worship —**Ophiolite**, of'i o-lit, *n* A variety of serpentine, ophite —**Ophiologic**, **Ophiological**, of'i-o-loj ik, of'i-o-loj''i kal, *a* Pertaining to ophiology —**Ophiologist**, of i-ol'o-jist, *n* One versed in ophiology —**Ophiology**, of i ol o-ji, *n* That branch of zoology which treats of serpents, the natural history of serpents —**Ophiomorphous**, of'i-o-mor' fus, *a* [Gr *morphē*, form] Having the form of a serpent —**Ophiophagous**, of-i of i gus, *a* [Gr *phagō*, to eat] Eating or feeding on serpents

Ophite, of it *n* [Gr *ophis*, a serpent] Green porphyry or serpentine, a metamorphic rock, also a name for certain Gnostics of the second century, who held that the serpent by which Eve was tempted was Christ, and hence regarded the serpent as sacred

Ophiuchus, of i ū kus, *n* [Gr *ophiouchos* —*ophis*, a serpent, and *echō*, to have] The serpent bearer, one of the northern constellations

Ophthalmia, of thal mi a, *n* [Gr , from *ophthalmos*, the eye, from root *op*, to see, as in *optic*] Inflammation of the eye or its appendages — **Ophthalmic**, of thal'mik *a* Pertaining to the eye —**Ophthalmitis**, of thal mi tis, *n* Inflammation of the eye — **Ophthalmodynia**, of thal'mo-din i a, *n* [Gr *odynē*, pain] Pain, especially rheumatic pain, of the eye — **Ophthalmology**, of thal mol o-ji, *n*. That branch of science which deals with the eye —**Ophthalmologist**, of thal mol'o-jist, *n* A person versed in ophthalmology — **Ophthalmoplegia** of thal mō-plē ji a, *n*. [Gr *plēgē* a stroke] Paralysis of one or more of the muscles of the eye —**Ophthalmoscope** of thal mō skōp, *n* An instrument for viewing the interior of the eye by means of a mirror — **Ophthalmoscopy**, of thal mos'ko pi, *n* The art of using the ophthalmoscope — **Ophthalmotomy**, of thal mot o-mi, *n* [Gr *tomē*, a cutting] The art or practice of cutting into the eye as in surgical operations

Opiate ō pi āt, *n* [From *opium*] Any medicine that contains opium and has the quality of inducing sleep or repose, a narcotic, anything that dulls sensation, mental or physical *a* Inducing sleep, soporific, narcotic — **Opiated**, ō'pi ā-ted, *a* Mixed with opium, affected by opium

Opine, ō-pin, *v i* and *t* —*opined*, *opining* [Fr *opiner*, from L *opinor*, to think OPINION] To think, to suppose, to be of opinion —**Opinable**, o-pi na bl, *a* Capable of being opined or thought — **Opiner**, ō-pi nėr, *n* One who opines

Opiniative, o-pin ya-tiv, *a* OPINIONATIVE

Opinion, o pin yun, *n* [L *opinio*, *opinionis*, from *opinor*, to think, same root as *opto*, to wish, *optimus*, best OPTATIVE] A judgment or belief formed without certain evidence, belief stronger than impression, less strong than positive knowledge; judgment or sentiments on persons or things as regards their character or qualities; settled judgment or persuasion, belief (religious *opinions*).—**Opinionable**, o-pin'yun a bl, *a* Capable of being made matter of opinion, not to be settled dogmatically — **Opinionate**, **Opinionated**, o-pin'yun āt, o-pin yun ā-ted, *a* Obstinate in opinion; opinionative, conceited. — **Opinionately**, o pin'yun-āt-li, *adv* — **Opinionative** o-pin yun-ā-tiv, *a*. Unduly attached to one's own opinions, dogmatic; obstinate in beliefs — **Opinionatively**, o-pin'yun-ā-tiv li, *adv* In an opinionative manner.— **Opinionativeness**, o-pin'yun-ā-tiv-nes, *n*. —**Opinioned**, o-pin'yund, *a*. Attached to particular opinions; conceited.—**Opinionist**, o-pin'yun-ist, *n* One unduly attached to his own opinions.

Opisthobranchiate, o-pis'thō brang'ki-āt, *a* (Gr. *opisthen*, behind, and *branchia*, gills] Of or pertaining to those gasteropodous molluscs in which the gills are placed posterior to the heart

Opisthocœlous, Opisthocœlian, o pis thosē'lus, o pis tho-sē'li-an, *a* [Gr *opisthen*, behind, and *koilos*, hollow] A term applied to vertebræ the bodies of which are hollow or concave behind, as in some extinct crocodiles

Opium, ō pium, *n* [L *opium*, Gr *opion*, from *opos*, vegetable juice] The inspissated juice of the white poppy, cultivated principally in Hindustan and Asiatic Turkey, one of the most energetic of narcotics, and most precious of medicines — **Opium-eater,** *n* One who habitually uses opium as a stimulant

Opodeldoc, op-ō-del dok, *n* [Probably an arbitrary name coined by Paracelsus] A saponaceous camphorated liniment, a solution of soap in alcohol, with the addition of camphor and essential oils

Opopanax, o-pop'a-naks, *n* [Gr, from *opos*, juice, and *panax*, a plant (lit all heal)] The inspissated juice of an umbelliferous plant, a native of Mediterranean Europe, used as an antispasmodic

Oposum, ō-pos um, *n* [From *opassom*, its native American name] The name of several marsupial mammals of America

Oppidan, op'i dan, *n* [L *oppidanus*, from *oppidum*, a city or town] An inhabitant of a town; at Eton College a student not on the foundation, and who lives in a boarding house

Opponent, op-pō nent, *a* [L *opponens*, *opponentis*, ppr of *oppono*, to oppose *ob*, against, and *pono*, to place POSITION] Opposing, antagonistic; opposite —*n* One that opposes, an adversary, an antagonist, one that supports the opposite side in controversy, disputation, or argument

Opportune, op or tūn, *a* [Fr *opportun*, from L *opportunus*, lit offering a port or harbour—prefix *op* for *ob* and *portus* a port, harbour, haven PORT] Seasonable, timely, well timed, convenient — **Opportunely,** op-or tūn li *adv* In an opportune manner — **Opportuneness,** op-or tūn nes *n* Quality of being opportune or seasonable — **Opportunism,** op or tūn izm, *n* The practice of suiting or turning opportunities to advantage — **Opportunity** op-or tū ni ti, *n* [L *opportunitas*] Fit or convenient time or occasion, a time favourable for the purpose, a suitable time, combined with other favourable circumstances

Oppose op-pōz', *v t* — *opposed*, *opposing* [Fr *opposer*—prefix *op* and *poser*, to place POSE, COMPOSE] To place in front, to set opposite, to place as an obstacle, to put with a view to hinder, defeat, destroy or prevent effect, to act against, to resist, either by physical or other means, to act as an opponent to, to confront, to check, to withstand, to resist effectually —*v i* To make objections, to act obstructively — **Opposability,** op-pō za bil i ti, *n* The capability of being placed so as to act in opposition — **Opposable,** op pō za bl, *a* Capable of being opposed or resisted, capable of being opposed to something else —**Opposed,** op-pōzd', *p* and *a* Placed over against, opposite, antagonistic, hostile, being against or adverse — **Opposer,** op pō'zer, *n* One that opposes

Opposite, op'pō-zit, *a* [L *oppositus*—*ob*, before, and *positus*, placed POSITION, COMPOSE] Standing or situated in front, facing, adverse, opposed, hostile, different in nature or quality, mutually antagonistic; contrary, inconsistent, repugnant, *but* growing in pairs, each pair crosswise to that above or below it —*n* One who or that which opposes, one who or that which is opposite or adverse —**Oppositely,** op'pō-zit-li, *adv* In an opposite or adverse manner —**Oppositeness,** op'pō-zit-nes, *n* The state of being opposite or adverse —**Opposition,** op-pō-zish'on, *n* [Partly from *oppose*, partly from *opposite*] Situation so as to front something; a standing over against, the state of being opposed or contrasted; the state of being adverse, the act of opposing, attempt to check, restrain, or defeat resistance, that which opposes, the collective body of opposers, the party in either house of parliament (or similar assembly) opposed to the administration for the time being, *astron* the situation of two heavenly bodies when diametrically opposite to each other, or when their longitudes differ by 180° Also used adjectively (an *opposition* scheme, the *opposition* benches in the House of Commons) —**Oppositive,** op poz i-tiv, *a* Capable of being put in opposition

Oppress, op pres', *v t* [Fr *oppresser*, from L *oppressus*, from *opprimo*—*ob*, and *premo*, *pressum*, to press PRESS] To load or burden with cruel, unjust, or unreasonable impositions, to treat with unjust severity, rigour, or hardship, to overburden, to overwhelm, to subdue, to set or lie heavy on (as food in the stomach) —**Oppression,** op presh on, *n* The act of oppressing, excessively rigorous government, severity, hardship, calamity, depression, a sense of heaviness or weight in the mind or body —**Oppressive,** op-pres iv, *a* Unreasonably burdensome, unjustly severe, given to oppression, tyrannical, overpowering, overwhelming — **Oppressively,** op-pres iv li, *adv* In an oppressive manner — **Oppressiveness,** op pres iv nes, *n* The quality of being oppressive —**Oppressor,** op pres'er, *n* One that oppresses or harasses

Opprobrium, op-prō'bri um, *n* [L from *ob*, against, and *probrum* a shameful or disgraceful act] Scurrilous or abusive language, contemptuous reproaches, scurrility, disgrace, infamy **Opprobrious,** op pro bri us *a* Containing or expressive of opprobrium, scurrilous, abusive, infamous —**Opprobriously** op pro bri us li, *adv* Scurrilously —**Opprobriousness,** op prō'bri us nes *n*

Oppugn, op pūn', *v t* [L *oppugno* — *ob*, against, and *pugno* to fight, from *pugnus*, the fist PUGNACIOUS] To attack by arguments or the like not by weapons, to oppose, to resist, to exercise hostile reasoning against —**Oppugnancy,** op pug'nan si, *n* Opposition, resistance, contention — **Oppugnant,** op pug nant, *a* Resisting, opposing, hostile —**Oppugner,** op pūn'er, *n* One who oppugns

Opsiometer, op si om et-er *n* [Gr *opsis*, sight, and *metron*, measure] An optometer

Optative op tā tiv, *a* [L *optativus* from *opto*, to desire or wish (as in *adopt*, *option*), root, same as in *opinion*, *opulence*, *optimism*] Expressing desire or wish *gram* applied to that mood of the verb in which wish or desire is expressed — *n Gram* the optative mood of a verb —**Optatively,** op tā tiv li, *adv* By desire, by means of the optative mood, in the optative mood

Optic, op tik, *a* [Fr *optique* from Gr *optikos*, from root *op* to see— L *oculus*, E *eye*, being from same root] Relating or pertaining to vision or sight, pertaining to the organ of vision, subservient to vision, relating to the science of optics — *Optic axis*, the axis of the eye, or a line going through the middle of the pupil and the centre of the eye —*n* An organ of sight, an eye — **Optical,** op ti kal, *a* Relating to or connected with the science of optics, pertaining to vision, optic — **Optically,** op ti kal li, *adv* By optics or sight — **Optician** op tish an, *n* A person skilled in the science of optics, one who makes or sells optic glasses and instruments — **Optics,** op tiks, *n* That branch of physical science which treats of the nature and properties of light and vision, optical instruments, &c.—**Optigraph,** op ti-graf, *n* A telescope used in drawing landscapes, made to pass over the outlines of an object while a pencil at the eye-end leaves the delineation on paper

Optimates, op-ti mā'tēz, *n pl* [L, aristocrats, from *optimus*, best OPTIMISM] The Roman aristocracy, hence, an aristocracy or nobility in general —**Optime,** op ti-mē, *n* In the University of Cambridge, a student in the second rank of honours, next to the wranglers.

Optimeter, op-tim'et-er, *n.* OPTOMETER

Optimism, op'ti-mizm, *n.* [From L *optimus*, best OPTATIVE] The doctrine that *everything in nature is ordered for the best*, the tendency to always take the most hopeful view of matters social or political, belief in the world's improvement — **Optimist,** op ti mist, *n.* One who believes in optimism — **Optimistic,** op ti-mis'tik, *a* Relating to or characterized by optimism — **Optimize,** op'tim iz, *v t* To hold the doctrines of an optimist

Option, op shon, *n* [L *optio*, option, from *opto*, to wish or desire OPTATIVE] The power or liberty of choosing, right of choice, the power of deciding on any course of action, choice, election, preference, *stock exchange* a right to effect a certain transaction or not at a certain date, at the desire of the person bargaining, who pays for the right —*Local option*, the principle by which the people of a certain locality may decide as to the sale of intoxicating liquors there — **Optional** op shon al, *a* Left to one's option or choice, depending on choice or preference —**Optionally,** op shon al li, *adv* In an optional manner, at pleasure

Optometer, op tom et er, *n* [From *opt* of *optic*, and Gr *metron* a measure OPTIC] An instrument for determining the focal lengths of lenses necessary to correct imperfections of the eye

Opulence, Opulency op ū lens, op ū len si, *n* [L *opulentia*, from *ops* wealth OPTATIVE] Wealth, riches, affluence — **Opulent** op ū lent *a* [L *opulentus*] Wealthy, rich, affluent, having large means — **Opulently,** op ū lent li, *adv*

Opuntia o-pun shi a *n* A kind of cactus largely cultivated in Mexico for rearing the cochineal insect

Opuscule Opuscle, o pus kūl o pus l, *n* [L *opusculum* dim from *opus* work OPERATE] A small work, a little book

Or or, *conj* [Contr from the older *other*, formerly used both for 'either and or,' the same word as *either*] A particle that marks, or seems to mark an alternative, frequently corresponding to a preceding *either*, and also to *whether* with which words it is sometimes interchangeable in poetry, it often connects a series of words or propositions presenting a choice between any two of them (he may study law or medicine *or* divinity or he may enter into trade it also sometimes begins a sentence, in which case it expresses an alternative with the foregoing sentence or a transition to some fresh argument or illustration

Or, or, *adv* [A form of *ere*] Ere, before

Or, or, *n* [Fr *or*, L *aurum* gold] Her gold, expressed in engraving, by numerous small points or dots

Oracle, or a kl, *n* [L *oraculum* from *oro*, to speak, to pray, from *os oris* the mouth, akin *oral*, *orifice*, *orator*, *adore* &c The answer of a god or the inspired priest or priestess of a god, to an inquiry made respecting some affair, the deity who gave or was supposed to give answers to inquiries, the place where the answers were given, the sanctuary (O T), a divine communication revelation, or message, any person reputed uncommonly wise and whose opinions have great weight —**Oracular,** o rak ū lėr, *a* Pertaining to an oracle or oracles, uttering oracles, resembling the utterance of an oracle authoritative sententious, ambiguous, like the ancient oracles **Oracularly,** o-rak ū lėr li *adv* In the manner of an oracle — **Oracularness,** o rak ū lėr nes, *n*

Orageous, ō-rā jus, *a* [Fr *orageux*, stormy] Stormy, tempestuous

Oral, ō'ral, *a* [Fr, from L *os*, *oris*, the mouth ORACLE] Uttered by the mouth or in words, spoken, not written, *anat* pertaining to the mouth of animals —**Orally,** ō'ral li, *adv* In an oral manner, by word of mouth, verbally

Orang, ō-rang', *n* ORANG-OUTANG

Orange, or'anj, *n* [Fr *orange*, It *arancia*, *arancio*, Sp *naranja*, from Ar *nāranj*, an orange, the form of the word being influenced by Fr *or*, gold] A tree cultivated abundantly in the south of Europe, the Azores, America, &c, and also its fruit, which is imported into other coun-

tries in great quantities —*a* Belonging to an orange, coloured as an orange —**Orangeade**, or-an-ĕd ,*n* Drink made from orange juice or flavoured with orange-peel — **Orange blossom, Orange-flower**, *n* The blossom of the orange-tree, a wreath of which is commonly worn by a bride at her marriage —**Orange lily**, *n* A garden plant with large orange coloured flowers —**Orange peel**, *n* The rind of an orange separated from the fruit, the peel of the bitter orange dried and candied, and used in flavouring puddings, &c — **Orangery**, or an jĕr i, *n* [Fr *orangerie*] A place where oranges are cultivated, a house for orange trees —**Orange tawny**, *n* A colour between yellow and brown

Orangeman, or anj man, *n* [From William III of England, Prince of *Orange*, a place now in France] A member of a secret society instituted in Ireland in 1795 to uphold Protestant ascendency, and to oppose the Catholic religion and influence — **Orangeism**, or anj izm, *n* The tenets or principles of the Orangemen

Orang-outang, Orang utan, o rang ö tang o rang o tan, *n* [Malay *orang dûan* lit *man of the woods*] One of the largest of the anthropoid apes, a native of Sumatra and Borneo

Oration, o rā shon *n* [L *oratio*, from *oro*, *oratum*, to pray ORACLE] A speech or discourse composed according to the rules of oratory, and spoken in public a set speech, a formal discourse pronounced on a special occasion — **Orator**, or a tèr, *n* [L] A public speaker one who delivers an oration, one who is skilled as a speaker, an eloquent man — **Oratorian** or a tō ri an *n Eccles* a priest of the oratory — **Oratorical** or a tor i kal, *a* Pertaining to an orator or to oratory, rhetorical — **Oratorically** or a tor i kal li *adv* In an oratorical manner —**Oratorio** or a to ri ō *n* [It] A sacred musical composition, consisting of airs, recitatives ducts trios choruses &c the subject of which is generally taken from scripture — **Oratory**, or a to-ri *n* [Partly from *orator* partly from L *oratorium*, a place of prayer] The art of public speaking the art of an orator, exercise of eloquence eloquence, a place for prayer, a small apartment for private devotions *Priests of the Oratory* a religious order the members of which are not bound by any special vow

Orb orb *n* [Fr *orbe*, from L *orbis* a circle a ring a disc seen also in *orbit* &c *orbitant*] A spherical body, a sphere or globe, also a circular body or disc *anc astron* a hollow globe or sphere forming part of the solar or sidereal system *arch* a plain circular boss Boss —*v t* To exhibit or assume the appearance of an orb —*v i* To encircle, to enclose. — **Orbed** orbd *a* Having the form of an orb, round, circular — **Orbicular**, or bik ū lèr *a* [L *orbicularis*] In the form of an orb, spherical, circular —*Orbicular leaf*, a circular leaf with the stalk attached to the centre of it — *Orbicular muscles*, muscles with circular fibres surrounding some natural opening of the body — **Orbicularly** or bik ū lèr li, *adv* Spherically, circularly — **Orbicularness**, or bik ū lèr nes, *n* —**Orbiculate, Orbiculated**, or bik ū lāt, or bik ū la ted *a* [L *orbiculatus*] In the form of an orb, orbicular — **Orbiculation** or bik ū la shon, *n* The state of being orbiculate — **Orby**, or bi, *a* Resembling an orb, spherical

Orbit, or bit *n* [L *orbita*, a wheel track, a circuit, from *orbis*, an orb Oxn] The path of a planet or comet through space, the curve line which a planet describes in its periodical revolution round its central body (the *orbit* of Jupiter or Mercury), *anat* the bony cavity in which the eye is situated, *ornith* the skin which surrounds the eye of a bird — **Orbital**, or bi tal *a* Pertaining to an orbit — **Orbitary**, or bi ta ri, *a* Connected with or surrounding the orbit (*orbitary* feathers)

Orcadian, or-kā di-an, *a* Relating to the *Orcades*, or Orkney Islands —*n* A native or inhabitant of Orkney

Orcein, or sē in, *n* The chief ingredient of archil, a deep red powder ORCINE

Orchard, or chèrd, *n* [A Sax *ortgeard*, *wyrtgeard*, lit a wort yard, so Dan *urtgaard*, Goth *aurti-gards*, a garden WORT, YARD] A garden, an inclosure devoted to the culture of fruit-trees — **Orchard-house**, *n* A glass roofed shed for cultivating fruits without the aid of artificial heat —**Orcharding**, or chèrd ing, *n* The culture or management of orchards —**Orchardist**, or chèrd ist, *n* One that cultivates orchards

Orchella, Orchella-weed, or kel la, *n* A lichen yielding archil

Orchestra, or kes tra, *n* [Gr *orchēstra*, from *orcheomai*, to dance] The part of a theatre appropriated to the musicians, in the Grecian theatres a part of the stage allotted to the chorus, the whole instrumental band performing together in public places of amusement —**Orchestral**, or kes tral *a* Pertaining to an orchestra — **Orchestration**, or kes trā shon, *n* The arrangement of music for an orchestra, instrumentation

Orchid, Orchis, or kid, or kis, *n* [Gr *orchis*, a testicle hence an orchid, from the form of the root] The name of an order of perennial plants, with tuberous fleshy roots, and beautiful flowers of remarkable form found almost everywhere and prized by florists — **Orchidaceous, Orchideous**, or ki dā shus, or kid ē us *a* Pertaining to the orchids —**Orchidologist**, or ki dol o jist, *n* One versed in orchids — **Orchidology**, or ki dol o-ji, *n* The branch of botany which relates to orchids

Orcine Orcin, or sin, *n* [Fr *orcine*, from *orchella*] A reddish colouring matter obtained from lichens celebrated as dye-weeds (orchella weed)

Ordain or dān , *v t* [O E *ordeyne* *ordeine* O Fr *ordener* (Fr *ordonner*) from L *ordino* to order, from *ordo ordinis*, order ORDER] To set in order or arrange, to decree, appoint, establish, institute, to set apart for an office, to invest with ministerial or sacerdotal functions —**Ordainable**, or dā na bl, *a* Capable of being ordained —**Ordainer**, or-dā nėr, *n* One who ordains — **Ordainment** or dān ment, *n* The act of ordaining, appointment

Ordeal, or dē al, *n* [A Sax *ordel*, *ordal*, decision, ordeal, lit *out deal*, like D *oor deel* G *urtheil*, a decision, from A Sax prefix *or* Goth *us*, out and verb meaning to *deal* DEAL] An ancient form of trial to determine guilt or innocence, as by causing the accused to handle red hot iron or put the hand into boiling water escape from injury being considered a proof of innocence, hence, any severe trial or strict test

Order, or dėr *n* [Fr *ordre* from L *ordo ordinis*, a row, a regular series from root *or*, seen in *oriens origin* connected are *ordain*, *ordinary ordinance*, *extraordinary*, *subordinate*, &c] Regular disposition or methodical arrangement, established succession, a proper state or condition, the established usage or settled method regularity public tranquillity absence of confusion or disturbance, a mandate precept, or authoritative direction, a rule or regulation, oral or written, a direction, demand, or commission to supply goods, a written direction to pay money, a free pass for admission to a theatre or other place of entertainment, a rank or class of men, a body of men of the same rank or profession constituting a separate class in the community, a religious fraternity, a body of men having had a common honorary distinction conferred on them, the distinction, rank or dignity itself (the *order* of the Garter), a large division in the classification of natural objects, as plants or animals, *arch* a column entire, with a superincumbent entablature, viewed as forming an architectural whole, there being five architectural orders, viz Doric, Ionic, Tuscan, Corinthian, and Composite —*Close order*, said of the ranks of soldiers when drawn up at the distance of a pace between each other when there are two paces it is termed *open order* — *General orders*, the commands or notices which a military commander in-chief issues to the troops under his command —*Holy orders*, the clerical or ecclesiastical character conferred on a person by ordination or consecration to the ministry in the church often used without the word holy (*to be in orders*, *to take orders*) —*In order*, for the purpose, with a view, to the end, as means to an end — *Religious orders*, religious brotherhoods or communities, as monastic, military, and mendicant *orders* — *Standing orders*, in parliament, certain general rules and instructions laid down for its own guidance — *To take order*, to take measures for a purpose —*Order in council*, an order issued by the British sovereign, by and with the advice of the privy-council —*Order of battle*, the arrangement and disposition of the different parts of an army for the purpose of engaging an enemy —*Order of the day*, a parliamentary phrase denoting the business regularly set down for consideration on the minutes or votes, *milit* specific directions issued by a superior officer to the troops under his command —*v t* To put in order, to dispose (or arrange, to manage or conduct, to command, to give an order to, to give an order or commission for —*v i* To give command or direction.—**Order book**, *n* A book for orders, a book in which a member of parliament must enter any motion he intends to propose —**Orderer**, or dėr-ėr, *n* One that gives orders, one that regulates —**Orderless**, or dėr les, *a* Disorderly, out of rule —**Orderliness** or dėr li-nes, *n* The state or quality of being orderly, regularity —**Orderly**, or dėr li, *a* In accordance with good order, well ordered, methodical, regular, *milit* being on duty (an *orderly* officer) —*n* A private soldier or non commissioned officer who attends on a superior officer to carry orders or messages —*adv* According to due order

Ordinal, or di nal, *a* [L *ordinalis*, from *ordo*, *ordinis*, a row ORDER] Applied to a number which expresses order or succession (the *ordinal* numbers, *first*, *second*, *third*, &c), *nat hist* pertaining to an order —*n* A number denoting order (as *first*), a book containing the ordination service

Ordinance, or di nans, *n* [O Fr *ordenance* (Fr *ordonnance*), from *ordener*, to or dain ORDAIN] A rule established by authority, a law, edict, decree, or the like an established rite or ceremony — *Ordinance of parliament*, a temporary act of parliament

Ordinand or di nand, *n* One about to be ordained or receive orders —**Ordinant**, or di nant *n* One who ordains, a prelate conferring orders

Ordinary, or di na ri, *a* [L *ordinarius*, from *ordo ordinis*, order ORDER] Established, regular, customary, common, usual, frequent, habitual, met with at any time, hence, somewhat inferior, of little merit —*Ordinary seaman*, a seaman capable of the commoner duties, but not considered fit to be rated as an able seaman —*n* A person who has ordinary or immediate jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical, an ecclesiastical judge (usually a bishop), a meal prepared for all comers, as distinguished from one specially ordered, an eating house where there is a fixed price for the meal, one of the common heraldic figures formed with straight lines (as the bend, cross, saltire) —*In ordinary*, in actual and constant service, statedly attending and serving (a physician or chaplain *in ordinary*) — An ambassador *in ordinary* is one constantly resident at a foreign court. — A ship *in ordinary* is one not in actual service, but laid up under the direction of a competent person —**Ordinarily**, or di-na ri li, *adv* In an ordinary manner, usually, generally, in most cases

Ordinate, or di nāt, *a* [L *ordinatus*, well-ordered ORDINARY] Regular, methodical —*n Geom* one of those lines of reference which determine the position of a point, a straight line drawn from a point in the abscissa. The abscissa and ordinate, when spoken of together, are called *co-ordinates* Co-ORDINATE — **Ordinately** or di-nāt-li, *adv*. *Geom.* in the manner of an ordinate.

Ordination, or-di-na'shon, *n.* [L *ordinatio*, regulation, from *ordino*, to ordain] The act of ordaining; the act of settling or establishing, appointment, settled order of things, especially the act of conferring holy orders, as by a bishop of the English Church, the act of settling a Presbyterian clergyman in a charge

Ordnance, ord'nans, *n.* [Same as *ordinance*, Fr *ordonnance*, arrangement, equipment originally it had reference to guns of a particular size or equipment] Cannon or great guns, mortars, and howitzers collectively, artillery —*Ordnance survey*, the survey of Britain by the government, executed by select corps of the Royal Engineers and civilians, and which has produced an admirable series of large maps and plans of minute accuracy

Ordure, or'dūr, *n.* [Fr *ordure*, from O Fr *ord*, It *ordo*, filthy, from L *horridus*, horrid] Dung, excrement, fæces.—**Ordureous**, or'dū rus, *a* Pertaining to or consisting of ordure

Ore, ōr, *n.* [A Sax *ár*, brass, copper=Icel *eir*, brass, O G *ér* Goth *aiz*, ore, cog L *æs*, *æris*, ore, brass, Skr *ayas*, iron] A mineral consisting of a metal and some other substance, as oxygen, sulphur, or carbon in combination, being the source from which metals are usually obtained by smelting (metals found free from such combination being called *native metals*), metal, sometimes gold (poetical)

Oread, ō'rē-ad, *n.* [Gr *oreias*, *oreiados*, from *oros*, mountain] A mountain nymph

Oreography, or-ē og'ra fi *n.* [Gr *oros*, *oreos*, a mountain, and *graphō* to describe] The science of mountains, orography

Organ, or'gan, *n.* [L *organum*, from Gr *organon*, an instrument, implement, from *ergō*, to work, same root as E *work*] An instrument or means, that which performs some office, duty, or function, more commonly, a part of an animal or vegetable by which some function is carried on (as the heart, the eye), a means of communication between one person or body of persons and another, a medium of conveying certain opinions, specifically, a newspaper the largest and most harmonious of wind instruments of music, consisting of a great number of pipes and with keys similar to those of the piano —**Organ blower** *n.* One who blows the bellows of an organ, a mechanical appliance for this purpose —**Organ builder**, *n.* One whose occupation is to construct musical organs.—**Organ loft**, *n.* The loft where an organ stands in a church, &c —**Organ-screen**, *n.* An ornamental screen of stone or timber on which a church organ is placed —**Organic**, or-gan'ik, *a* [L *organicus*] Pertaining to an organ or to organs of animals and plants, pertaining to objects that have organs, hence to the animal and vegetable worlds, exhibiting animal or vegetable life and functions (*organic* bodies, tissues, &c), forming a whole with a systematic arrangement of parts, organized, systematized —*Organic chemistry* (CHEMISTRY —*Organic disease*, a disease in which the structure of an organ is morbidly altered opposed to *functional disease* — *Organic laws*, laws directly concerning the fundamental parts of the constitution of a state —*Organic remains*, those organized bodies, whether animals or vegetables, found in a fossil state —**Organical**, or gan i kal, *a* Organic — **Organically**, or-gan i kal li, *adv* In an organic manner; by or with organs —**Organicalness**, or gan i kal nes, *n.*—**Organism**, or'gan izm, *n* Organic structure, a body exhibiting organization and organic life, a member of the animal or vegetable kingdoms —**Organist**, or'gan ist, *n.* One who plays on the organ —**Organizability**, or'gan iz-a-bil"i-ti, *n.* The property of being organizable —**Organizable**, or-gan-iz'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being organized.—**Organization**, or'gan-i-za shon, *n.* The act or process of organizing, the act of systematizing or arranging, a whole or aggregate that is organized, organic structure, arrangement of parts or organs for the performance of vital functions — **Organize**, or'gan-iz, *v.t.* —*organized*, *organizing* To give an organic structure to, to arrange the several parts of for action or work; to establish and systematize.—**Organizer**, or'gan-iz-er, *n.* One who organizes, establishes, or systematizes —**Organogenesis**, **Organogeny**, or'gan-ō-jen-e-sis, or-ga-noj'e-ni, *n* [Gr *organon*, an organ, and *genesis*, birth] The development of an organ or of organs in plants or animals.—**Organogenic**, or gan-ō-jen ik, *a* Pertaining to organogeny — **Organographic**, **Organographical**, or'gan ō-graf ik, or'gan-ō graf'i kal, *a* Pertaining to organography — **Organographist**, or gan-og'ra fist, *n* One who describes the organs of animal or vegetable bodies — **Organography**, or gan og'ra fi, *n* A description of the organs of plants or animals — **Organological**, or'gan-ō-loj i kal, *a* Pertaining to organology — **Organology**, or-gan-ol'o-ji, *n* The physiology of the different organs of animals or plants —**Organon**, **Organum**, or ga-non, or'ga num, *n.* A body of rules and canons for the direction of the scientific faculty — **Organonomia**, or gan-o nom i a, *n* [Gr *organon*, and *nomos*, a law] The doctrine of the laws of organic life

Organzine, or'gan zin, *n* [Fr *organsin*, It *organzino*] A silk thread of several threads twisted together, a fabric made of such thread

Orgasm, or'gazm, *n* [Gr *orgasmos*, from *orgaō*, to swell] Immoderate excitement or action

Orgeat, or zhat *n* [Fr, from *orge*, barley] A preparation extracted from barley and almonds, used to mix in certain drinks, or medicinally as a mild demulcent

Orgiastic, or ji as tik, *a* Pertaining to the Greek orgies, or mystic festivals ORGY

Orgues, orgz, *n pl* [Fr] *Mil.* long thick pieces of timber, pointed and shod with iron and hung over a gateway, to be let down in case of attack

Orgy or'ji, *n* [Gr *orgia*, secret rites from *orgē*, violent passion, anger] Secret rites or ceremonies connected with the worship of some of the pagan deities, particularly revels of the Greeks in honour of Dionysus or Bacchus properly only plural in this sense hence, a wild or frantic revel, drunken revelry

Orichalc or'i kalk *n* [L *orichalcum*, from Gr *oreos*, a mountain, and *chalkos*, copper] A metallic substance resembling gold in colour the brass of the ancients

Oriel, o'ri el, *n* [O Fr *oriol*, L L *oriolum* a porch, a hall, origin doubtful] A large window projecting from a wall and forming a bay or recess inside a bay window

Orient o'ri-ent, *a* [L *oriens*, rising ppr of *orior*, *ortus*, to arise, whence also *origin* (*abortion*, root also in *order*] Rising, as the sun or moon, eastern, oriental, bright, shining — *The orient*, the east, oriental countries *v t* (Fr *orienter*) *Surv* to define the position of, in respect to the east or other points of the compass —**Oriental**, ō ri en tal, *a* Eastern, situated in the east, proceeding from the east, applied to gems as a mark of excellence, precious opposed to *occidental* —*n* A native of some eastern part of the world, an Asiatic — **Orientalism**, ō ri-en tal izm, *n* An eastern mode of thought or expression, erudition in oriental languages or literature — **Orientalist**, ō-ri-en tal ist, *n.* An oriental, one versed in the eastern languages and literature —**Orientality**, ō ri-en-tal i ti, *n* The state of being oriental —**Orientalize**, ō-ri en'tal-iz, *v t* To render oriental or conformed to oriental manners — **Orientate**, ō'ri-en-tāt, *v t* To cause to assume an easterly direction —**Orientation** ō ri en tā shon, *n* A turning towards the east, position east and west, as applied to churches, such a position as that the chancel shall point to the east, *surv* the determining of the points of the compass in taking bearings.—**Orientator**, ō ri-en tā-ter, *n.* An instrument used in orientation

Orifice, or'i-fis, *n.* [Fr *orifice*, from L *orificium*—*os*, *oris*, the mouth, and *facio*, to make ORAL] The mouth or aperture of a tube, pipe, or other similar object; a perforation; an opening; a vent.

Oriflamme, or i-flam, *n* [Fr, from L *aurum*, gold, *flamma*, flame.] The ancient royal standard of France, a piece of red silk fixed on a gilt spear with the anterior edge cut into points

Origin, or'i-jin, *n* [Fr *origine*, from L. *origo*, *originis*, from *orior*, to rise ORIENT.] The first existence or beginning of anything, the commencement, fountain, source, that from which anything primarily proceeds —**Original**, o-rij'i nal, *a* [L *originalis*] Pertaining or belonging to the origin or early state of something, primitive, pristine, having the power to originate new thoughts or combinations of thought, produced by an author, not copied —*Original sin*, *theol* the first sin of Adam, namely the eating of the forbidden fruit, hence, either the imputation of Adam's sin to his posterity, or that corruption of nature and tendency to sin inherited from him —*n* Origin, source, first copy, archetype, that from which anything is copied, a work not copied from another, but the work of an artist himself, the language in which any work is composed as distinguished from a translation, a person of marked individuality of character, a primary stock or type from which varieties have been developed — **Originality**, o rij i nal i ti, *n* The quality or state of being original, the power of originating new thoughts, or uncommon combinations of thought —**Originally**, o-rij i nal li, *adv* In an original manner, at the very beginning, from the first — **Originate**, o rij i nāt, *v t* —*originated*, *originating* To give origin or beginning to, to cause to be, to produce —*v i* To take first existence, to have origin —**Origination**, o rij i nā shon, *n* The act or mode of originating, production —**Originative**, o-rij i nā tiv *a* Having power to originate —**Originatively**, o rij i nā tiv li, *adv* In an originative manner — **Originator**, o-rij i nā ter, *n* A person who originates

Orillon, o ril on, *n* [Fr *orillon*, from *oreille*, an ear L *auricula*, dim of *aura*, the ear] *fort* a rounded work of earth on the shoulder of a bastion

Oriole o ri ōl, *n* [O Fr *oriol*, from L *aureolus*, dim of *aureus*, golden, from *aurum*, gold] The name of certain birds of the crow family with plumage generally of a golden colour

Orion, o-ri on, *n* [A celebrated hunter of Greek mythology] A constellation of the southern hemisphere represented by the figure of a man with a sword by his side, three stars on a line forming his *belt*.

Orison, or i zon *n* [O Fr *oreson*, *oreison*, from L *oratio*, a prayer, from *oro*, to pray *Oratum* is a doublet of this] A prayer or supplication [Poet]

Orle, orl, *n* [Fr *orle* dim from L *ora*, a border] *Her* a figure on an escutcheon resembling a smaller escutcheon with the interior cut out, *arch* a fillet under the ovolo of a capital (also called *orlet*)

Orleans, or'le anz, *n* A kind of cloth made of worsted and cotton, used for dresses, &c

Orlop, or'lop, *n* [D *overloop*—*over*, over, and *loopen*, to run OVER, LEAP] *Naut* the lowest deck in a ship of war or merchant vessel that has three decks, sometimes a temporary deck

Ormolu, or'mo lū, *n* [Fr *or moulu*—*or*, gold, and *moulu*, pp of *moudre*, L *molere*, to grind] A variety of brass containing 25 per cent zinc and 75 per cent copper, made to imitate gold

Ornament, or'na ment, *n* [Fr *ornement*, L *ornamentum*, from *orno*, *ornatum*, to adorn] That which embellishes or adorns, something which, added to another thing, renders it more beautiful to the eye, decoration, fair outward show, that which adds beauty to the mind or character —*v t* To adorn, to embellish.—**Ornamental**, or-na men tal, *a* Serving to ornament, pertaining to ornament —**Ornamentally**, or-na men'tal-li, *adv* In an ornamental manner —**Ornamentation**, or'na-men tā"shon, *n* The act of ornamenting; the ornaments or decorations produced —**Ornamenter**, or'na-men-ter, *n* One who ornaments — **Ornamentist**, or'na-men-tist, *n.* One employed in ornamentation; a decorator

Ornate, or'nāt, *a* [L *ornatus*, pp of *orno*, to adorn ORNAMENT] Adorned; decorated, ornamental, richly and artistically finished, much embellished — **Ornately**, or nāt-li, *adv* In an ornate manner — **Ornateness**, or'nāt nes, *n*

Ornithic, or-nith'ik, *a* [Gr *ornis, ornithos*, a bird] Of or pertaining to birds — **Ornithichnite**, or-nith'ik nit, *n* [Gr *ichnos* a footstep] A fossil footprint of a bird, or resembling that of a bird —**Ornithodelphia**, or'ni-thō del fi-a, *n pl* [Gr *delphys*, a womb] The lowest sub-class of mammals, consisting of the Echidna and the Ornithorhynchus, in which the structure of the reproductive organs recalls that in birds — **Ornithodelphic**, or ni thō-del fik, *a* Pertaining to the Ornithodelphia.— **Ornithoidichnite** or'ni thoid ik nit, *n* An ornithichnite — **Ornitholite**, or nith'ō lit, *n* [Gr *lithos*, a stone] The fossil remains of birds — **Ornithological**, or'ni thō loj'i kal, *a* Pertaining to ornithology — **Ornithologist**, or ni thol'o jist, *n* A person skilled in ornithology — **Ornithology**, or ni thol'o-ji, *n* That branch of zoology which treats of the form, structure, classification, and habits of birds — **Ornithomancy**, or-nith'ō man si, *n* [Gr *mantea*, divination] Augury, a species of divination by means of birds, their flight, &c — **Ornithorhynchus**, or ni thō ring kus, *n* [Gr *rhynchos* a beak] An oviparous mammal of Australia and Tasmania one of the monotremata, with a body like that of an otter, a horny beak resembling that of a duck and webbed feet, the duck bill, duck mole or water-mole —**Ornithosaur** or nith'ō sar, *n* [Gr *sauros*, a lizard] A fossil reptile with bird like characters — **Ornithoscopy**, or ni thos'ko pi, *n* [Gr *skopeō*, to view] The practice or art of observing birds and their habits

Orography, o rog'ra fi, *n* [Gr *oros*, a mountain and *grapho*, to describe] The science which describes or treats of the mountains and mountain systems of the globe, orology — **Orographic Orographical**, or-ō graf'ik kal, or o graf'i kal, *a* Relating to orography] —**Orographist**, o rog'ra-fist *n* One versed in orography or the science of mountains

Oroide, ō'roid *n* [Fr *or*, gold, and Gr *eidos*, resemblance] An alloy resembling gold in appearance and used in the manufacture of cheap watch cases, trinkets, &c

Orology, o rol'o ji *n* [Gr *oros*, a mountain, and *logos*, discourse] A description of mountains orography —**Orological**, or ō loj'i kal, *a* Pertaining to orology — **Orologist**, o rol'o jist, *n* A describer of mountains, one versed in orology

Orotund ō'rō tund, *a* [L *os oris*, the mouth and *rotundus*, round, rotund] *Rhet* characterized by fulness, richness, and clearness, rich and musical applied to the voice or manner of utterance

Orphan, or fan, *n* [Gr *orphanos* orphaned, allied to L *orbus*, bereaved] A child bereaved of one or both parents, generally the latter —*a* Being an orphan, bereaved of parents —*v a* To reduce to the state of an orphan, to bereave of parents children, or friends —**Orphanage**, or fan aj *n* The state of an orphan, a home for orphans — **Orphaned**, or'fand, *pp* and *a* Bereft of parents or friends — **Orphanhood**, or'fan hud, *n* The state of being an orphan

Orphean, or fē an, *a* Pertaining to *Orpheus*, the legendary poet and musician of ancient Greece, hence melodious —**Orpheon**, or fē on, *n* A kind of musical instrument **Orphic** or'fik, *a* Orphean

Orpiment, or pi ment, *n* [Fr *orpiment*, from L *aurripigmentum—aurum*, gold, and *pigmentum*, a pigment] A mineral substance, a compound of sulphur and arsenic, of a brilliant yellow colour, forming the basis of the yellow paint called *king's-yellow* —*Red orpiment* a name of *realgar*

Orpin, or'pin, *n* [Fr *orpin—or*, gold, and *peindre*, to paint ORPIMENT] A yellow pigment of various degrees of intensity, approaching also to red

Orpine, or'pin, *n* [Fr *orpin*] A British plant, one of the stone-crops

Orrery, or'e-ri, *n* A machine that represents, by the movements of its parts, the motions and phases of the planets in their orbits, named after an Earl of *Orrery*

Orris, or'is, *n* [Fr *or*, gold] A sort of gold or silver lace, a pattern in which gold and silver lace is worked.

Orris, or is *n* [Corruption of *iris*] A plant from which is obtained orris-root — **Orris-root**, *n* The root of three species of iris which, in its dried state, is used as a pectoral and expectorant medicine

Orsedew, **Orsedue**, or se-dū, *n* [Fr *or*, gold, and *seduire*, to beguile, to seduce] A sort of gold leaf, Mannheim gold, Dutch gold

Ort, ort, *n* [L G *ort*, O D *oorete*, remnants of food, from *or*, as in *ordeal*, and verb to *eat* (D *eten*)] A scrap of food left, a fragment, a piece of refuse, commonly in the plural

Orthoceras, or thos'er as, *n* [Gr *orthos*, straight, and *keras*, a horn] A genus of fossil shells straight or slightly curved, of the nautilus family —**Orthoceratite**, or thō ser'a tit, *n* A fossil shell of this genus

Orthoclase, or tho klāz, *n* [Gr *orthos*, straight and *klasis*, fracture] A kind of felspar with a straight flat fracture

Orthodox, or'tho-doks, *a* [Gr *orthodoxos*, sound in the faith — *orthos*, right, and *doxa*, opinion taken *dogma*] Sound in opinion or doctrine, particularly, sound in religious opinions or doctrines opposed to *heterodox*, in accordance with sound doctrine, sound, correct (an *orthodox* faith or proceeding) —**Orthodoxical**, or tho-dok'si kal, *a* Pertaining to orthodoxy, orthodox —**Orthodoxly** or'tho-doks li, *adv* In an orthodox way, with soundness of faith —**Orthodoxy** or'tho dok si, *n* [Gr *orthodoxia*] Soundness of faith, correctness of opinion or doctrine, especially in religious matters

Orthodromy or thō-dro-mi, *n* [Gr *orthos* right and *dromos*, course] The act or art of sailing on a great circle or in a straight course — **Orthodromic**, or thodrom'ik, *a* Pertaining to orthodromy — **Orthodromics**, or tho-drom'iks *n* The art of sailing in the arc of a great circle

Orthoepy, or'thō-e pi, or or thō'e pi, *n* [Gr *orthoepeia—orthos*, right, *epos*, a word] The art of uttering words with propriety, a correct pronunciation of words —**Orthoepic Orthoepical**, or tho ep'ik, or tho ep'i kal *a* Pertaining to orthoepy —**Orthoepically**, or tho-ep'i kal li, *adv* With correct pronunciation — **Orthoepist**, or'thō ep ist or or thō ep ist, *n* One who is skilled in orthoepy, one who writes on or thoepy

Orthogamy, or thog'a-mi, *n* [Gr *orthos*, straight and *gamos*, marriage] *Bot* direct or immediate fertilization without the intervention of any mediate agency

Orthognathic Orthognathous or thōg nath'ik, or thog'na thus, *a* [Gr *orthos*, straight, and *gnathos*, a jaw] Having jaws that do not protrude, having a skull in which the forehead does not recede and the jaws project PROGNATHIC

Orthogon, or'thō gon, *n* [Gr *orthos*, right, and *gonia* an angle] A rectangular figure — **Orthogonal**, or-thog'on al, *a* Right-angled —**Orthogonally**, or thog'on al li, *adv* With or at right angles

Orthography or-thog'ra fi, *n* [Gr *orthographia—orthos*, right, and *graphē*, writing] The art of writing words with the proper letters, the way in which words are properly written, spelling, the part of grammar which treats of letters and spelling, a geometrical representation of an elevation or section of a building —**Orthographer**, **Orthographist**, or-thog'ra-fer, or thog'ra fist, *n* One skilled in orthography — **Orthographic, Orthographical**, or-thō-graf'ik, or-thō-graf'i-kal, *a* Pertaining to orthography, *poem* pertaining to right lines or angles — *Orthographic projection*, a projection used in drawing maps, &c, the eye being supposed to be at an infinite distance from the object —**Orthographically**, or-thō-graf'i-kal-li, *adv* According to the rules of proper spelling, in the manner of the orthographic projection —**Orthographise**,† or-thog'ra-fiz, *v t* To use true orthography, to spell correctly

Orthometry, or-thom'et-ri, *n* [Gr *orthos*, right, and *metron*, a measure] The art or practice of constructing verse correctly, the laws of correct versification

Orthopædia, **Orthopædy**, or-thō pē di-a, or' thō-pē-di, *n* [Gr *orthos*, straight, and *pais*, a child] The act of curing or remedying deformities in children, or generally in the human body — **Orthopædic, Orthopædical**, or-thō-pē'dik, or-thō-pē'di-kal, *a* Relating to orthopædia. — **Orthopædist, Orthopedist**, or'thō-pēd-ist, *n* One who practises orthopædia.

Orthophony, or thof'o-ni, *n* [Gr *orthos*, straight, and *phonē*, voice] The art of correct speaking, systematic cultivation of the voice

Orthopraxy, or'thō prak si, *n* [Gr *orthos*, straight, and *praxis* a doing] The treatment of physical deformities by mechanical agency

Orthopter, Orthopteran, or thop'tér, or thop'tér an *n* [Gr *orthos*, straight, and *pteron*, a wing] One of an order of insects which have four wings, the anterior pair being semi-coriaceous or leathery, the posterior pair folding longitudinally like a fan, such as the cockroaches, grasshoppers, and locusts —**Orthopterous**, or-thop'ter us, *a* Pertaining to the orthopterans

Orthostyle, or thō stil, *a* [Gr *orthos*, straight, and *stylos*, a column] *Arch* having columns placed in a straight line

Orthotomous, or thot'o-mus, *a* [Gr *orthos*, straight, and *temnō*, to cleave] *Crystal.* having two cleavages at right angles with one another

Orthotropal, Orthotropous, or thot'ro-pal, or thot'ro pus, *a* [Gr *orthos*, straight, and *trepō* to turn] *Bot* having an ovule with the foramen opposite the hilum, or an embryo with radicle next the hilum

Ortive, or'tiv, *a* [L *ortivus*, from *ortus*, risen *orior*, to rise ORIENT] Rising or eastern, relating to the rising of a star

Ortolan, or'tō lan, *n* [It. *ortolano*, from L. *hortulanus* from *hortus*, a garden, it frequents the hedges of gardens] A Euro pean bird of the bunting family, much esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh

Oryx, ō'riks *n* [L and Gr] A name for a species of antelope a native of the countries on both sides of the Red Sea, also the gemsbok of South Africa

Osage-orange, o sāj, *n* A North American tree of the mulberry family, producing large yellow fruits resembling an orange, but not edible

Oscan os kan, *n* An ancient Italian language, of which a few fragments remain, allied to the Latin

Oscillate, os'il lāt, *v i* —*oscillated, oscillating* [L *oscillo, oscillatum*, from *oscillum*, a little face or masque hung to a tree and swaying with the wind, dim of *os*, the mouth, the face ORACLE] To swing, to move backward and forward, to vibrate, to vary or fluctuate between fixed limits —**Oscillancy** os sil lan si, *n* State of oscillating or swinging backwards and forwards —**Oscillating**, os sil lāt-ing, *a* Moving backward and forward, vibrating — *Oscillating cylinder*, an engine cylinder which rocks on trunnions, and the piston-rod of which connects directly to the crank —*Oscillating piston*, an engine piston which oscillates in a sector-shaped chamber — **Oscillation**, os-sil-lā'shon, *n* [L *oscillatio*] The act or state of oscillating or swinging backward and forward; vibration — **Oscillative**, os'sil-la-tiv, *a* Having a tendency to oscillate — **Oscillator**, os sil lā tor, *n* One who or that which oscillates —**Oscillatory**, os'sil-la-tor-ri, *a* Moving backward and forward like a pendulum

Oscitancy, os'si-tan-si, *n* [L *oscito*, to yawn, from *os*, the mouth] The act of gaping or yawning, sleepiness; drowsiness — **Oscitant**, os'si-tant, *a* Yawning; gaping, drowsy, sluggish —**Oscitantly**, os'si tant-li, *adv* In an oscitant manner.— **Oscitate**, os'si-tāt, *v i* To yawn, to gape with sleepiness —**Oscitation**, os-si-tā'shon, *n* The act of yawning

Osculate, os'kū-lāt, *v t* —*osculated, osculating* [L *osculor*, to kiss, from *oscullum*, a kiss, dim of *os*, the mouth ORACLE] To

salute with a kiss; to kiss, *geom* to touch, as one curve another — *v i* To kiss one another, to kiss, *geom* to touch at a point, as two curves coming in contact — **Osculant,** os'kŭ lant, *a* Kissing, osculating, having features bordering on those of two groups of plants or animals —**Osculating,** os'kŭ lā ting, *p* and *a* Kissing, *geom* coming in contact so as merely to touch —**Osculation,** os kŭ lā shon, *n* The act of osculating, a kissing, specifically *geom* the contact between any given curve and another curve — *Point of osculation*, the point where the osculation takes place, and where the two curves have the same curvature — **Osculatory,** os'kŭ la to ri, *a* Pertaining to osculation or kissing —**Osculum,** os kŭ lum, *n* pl **Oscula,** os'kŭ la *Lit* a little mouth, *zool* one of the large exhalant apertures by which a sponge is perforated, one of the suckers of the tape worms, &c

Osier, ō zhi-ėr, *n* [Fr *osier* Fr dial *ousis*, Armor *oal*, *gosal* an osier; comp Gr *oisos* an osier] The name of various species of willow, chiefly employed in basket-making —*a* Made of osier or twigs like osier —**Osiered,** ō'zhi-ėrd, *a* Covered or adorned with osiers —**Osiery** ō zhi-ėr i, *n* A place where osiers are grown

Osiris, ō si ris, *n* The great Egyptian deity, the husband of Isis, and the personification of all physical and moral good

Osmazome, os ma zōm *n* [Gr *osmē* odour and *zōmos*, juice] The matter in muscular fibre which gives the peculiar smell to boiled meat and flavour to soups

Osmium os mi um, *n* [Gr *osmē*, odour] A bluish white metal very hard and more infusible than any other metal so called from its oxide possessing an extremely disagreeable odour — **Osmic** os mik *a* Pertaining to or obtained from osmium —**Osmious** os mi us, *a* Belonging to osmium

Osmose os mos *n* [Gr *ōsmos* an impulse, a pushing from *ōtheō* to push] The impulse or tendency of fluids to pass through porous partitions and mix or become diffused through each other, the phenomena attending the passage of fluids whether liquids or gases through a porous septum ENDOSMOSE EXOSMOSE —**Osmotic** os mot ik *a* Pertaining to or characterized by osmose —**Osmometer** os-mom et-ėr *n* An instrument or apparatus for measuring the velocity of the osmotic force —**Osmometry** os-mom et ri *n* The act or process of measuring the velocity of osmotic force

Osmunda, Osmund royal, os mun dā, os mund, *n* A fine British fern, the flowering fern

Osnaburg, oz na bėrg *n* A species of coarse linen cloth, originally made at and imported from *Osnaburg* in Germany

Osprey, Ospray os prā *n* [Corrupted from *ossifrage*, L *ossifraga* lit the bone breaker—*os*, a bone, and *frango* to break] A well known rapacious bird which feeds almost entirely on fish captured by suddenly darting upon them when near the surface

Ossein, Osseine, os'ē-in, *n* [From L *osseus*, bony, from *os ossis*, a bone, akin Gr *osteon* Skr *asthi*, a bone] Bone tissue, the soft glue like substance of bone left after the removal of the earths —**Osselet,** os'se-let, *n* [Fr a little bone dim of L *os, ossis*, a bone] A hard substance growing on the inside of a horse's knee, the internal bone of some cattle-fishes —**Osseous,** os sē us, *a* [L *osseus*] Bony, resembling bone —**Ossicle,** os'i-kl, *n* [L *ossiculum*, dim from *os*, a bone] A small bone, some of the small bones of the human skeleton, as those of the internal ear, a small hard structure in star fishes, &c —**Ossiculated,** os-sik ū lā ted, *a* Furnished with ossicles —**Ossiferous,** os *sif* ėr us *a* Producing or furnishing bones — **Ossific,** os-sif ik, *a* Having power to ossify — **Ossification,** os'i-fi-kā shon, *n* The act of ossifying, the change or process of changing into a bony substance — **Ossifrage,** os'i frāj, *n*. [L *ossifraga* OSPREY] A name for merly given to the osprey or its young —**Ossifragous,** os-sif'ra-gus, *a* Breaking or fracturing the bones —**Ossify,** os i fi, *v i* —*ossified, ossifying* [L *os, ossis*, bone, and *facio*, to form] To form into bone, to change from a soft animal substance into bone, or a substance of the hardness of bones —*v t* To become bone or bony — **Ossifying,** os i fi ing, *p* and *a* Changing into bone, becoming bone — **Ossivorous,** os siv'o rus, *a* [L *os, ossis*, bone, and *voro*, to eat] Feeding on bones, eating bones —**Ossuary,** os sū a-ri, *n*. [L *ossuarium*] A charnel house, a place where the bones of the dead are deposited

Osteal os tē-al, *a* [Gr *osteon*, a bone OSSEIN] Consisting of or pertaining to bone

Ostеine, os tē-in, *n* Same as *Ossein*

Ostensible, os ten si bl *a* [Fr *ostensible*, from L *ostendo ostensum* to show—*ob* towards and *tendo*, to hold out TEND, TENT] Put forth as having a certain character, whether worthy of it or not, hence frequently apparent and not real, having something of sham or pretence pretended, professed Syn under COLOURABLE —**Ostensibly,** os ten si bli *adv* In an ostensible manner, professedly — **Ostensibility,** os ten si bil i ti *n* The state or quality of being ostensible —**Ostensive,** os-ten siv, *a* [Fr *ostensif*, from L *ostendo* to show] Showing, exhibiting — **Ostensively,** os ten siv li *adv* In an ostensive manner — **Ostentation,** os tn tā shon, *n* [L *ostentatio* from *ostento* to show off to display intens of *ostendo*] Ambitious display pretentious parade, display dictated by vanity or to invite praise or flatter —**Ostentatious** os-tn tā shus *a* Characterized by ostentation, display antendant for vain display —**Ostentatiously** os ten tā shus li *adv* In an ostentatious manner — **Ostentatiousness** os tn tā shus-nes *n* The state or quality of being ostentatious

Osteocolla, os tē-ō kol la *n* [Gr *osteon* a bone and *kolla* glue] An inferior kind of glue obtained from bone bone glue — **Osteodentine** os tē-ō-den tin *n* [L *dens, dentis*, a tooth] A modification of dentine observed in the teeth of certain animals — **Osteoblast** os tē-ō-blast, *n* [Gr *blastos* a germ] *Physiol* a cell or corpuscle forming the germ from which osseous tissue is formed —**Osteogenesis Osteogeny** os tē-o jen e sis os tē-oj e ni *n* [Gr *genesis* origin] The formation or growth of bone —**Osteographer** os-tē-og ra fėr *n* One who describes the bony parts of the body or the skeleton — **Osteography** os-tē-ogʻra fi *n* A description of the bones, osteology — **Osteolepis,** os tē ol e pis, *n* [Gr *lepis*, a scale] A genus of ganoid fishes from the old red sandstone with enamelled bony scales —**Osteologic, Osteological,** os tē o-loj ik os tē-ō-loj i kal, *a* Pertaining to osteology — **Osteologically** os tē ō-loj i kal li *adv* According to osteology —**Osteologist Osteologer,** os-tē-ol o jist, os-tē-ol o-jėr *n* One versed in osteology one who describes the bones of animals —**Osteology,** os-tē-ol o-ji, *n* [Gr *logos* discourse] That branch of anatomy which treats of bones and bone tissue —**Osteoplasty** os tē-ō-plas ti *n* [Gr *plassō*, to form] An operation by which the total or partial loss of a bone is remedied —**Osteosarcoma, Osteosarcosis** os'tē ō-sar kō ma, os tē-ō-sar kō sis, *n* [Gr *sarx*, flesh] Disease of the bony tissue by which it is transformed into a fleshy substance analogous to that of cancer —**Osteotomy,** os tē-ot o-mi, *n* [Gr *tomē*, a cutting] The dissection of bones —**Osteozoa** os tē-ō zō a, *n pl* [Gr *zōon* an animal] A term sometimes used as an equivalent to Vertebrata

Ostitis, os-tī tis, *n* [Gr *osteon*, a bone, and term *itis*, signifying inflammation] Inflammation of a bone

Ostler, os'lėr HOSTLER

Ostracean, os-trā shē-an, *n* [L *ostrea*, an oyster] A bivalve mollusc of the oyster family

Ostracion, os-trā'shi-on, *n* [Gr *ostrakon* a shell] A fish with an external covering or case composed of plates firmly united to one another at their edges

Ostracism, os'tra-sism, *n* [Gr *ostrakismos*, from *ostrakon*, a shell, a voting tablet] A political measure among the ancient Athenians by which persons considered dangerous to the state were banished by public vote for a term of years so called because the votes were given on shells, banishment from society, expulsion — **Ostracize, Ostracise,** os tra siz, *v t* —*ostracized, ostracizing* To exile by ostracism, to banish from society, to exclude from public or private favour

Ostreaceous os trē ā shus, *a* [L *ostrea*, an oyster] Of or belonging to the oyster family — **Ostreaculture,** os trē a kul tūr, *n* The artificial cultivation or breeding of oysters —**Ostreophagist,** os trē-of a jist, *n*. [Gr *phagō* to eat] One who feeds upon oysters, an oyster-eater — **Ostrifer ous** os-trif ėr us, *a* Producing or containing oysters

Ostrich, os trich, *n* [O Fr *ostruche, os truce* Fr *autruche* from L *avis* a bird, and *struthio*, Gr *struthion*, an ostrich] A large running bird inhabiting the sandy plains of Africa and Arabia the largest of all existing birds and whose wing and tail feathers form plumes of great beauty and value, an allied bird of S America

Ostrogoth os trō goth, *n* [L L *ostrogothus* from *ostrus*, eastern (G *ost*, east), and *Gothus*, a Goth] One of the eastern Goths, as distinguished from the Visigoths or western Goths —**Ostrogothic** os trō goth ik *a* Pertaining to the Ostrogoths

Otacoustic ō ta koustik *a* [Gr *ous, otos*, an ear and *akoustikos* acoustic] Assisting the sense of hearing

Otalgia Otalgy ō tal ji a ō tal ji *n* [Gr *ous, otos* the ear, and *algos* pain] A pain in the ear, ear ache

Otary ō ta ri, *n* [Gr *otaros* large eared from *ous otos* an ear] One of those seals that have projecting external ears, and yield the sealskin of commerce

Other, uтн ėr *a* and *pr n* [A Sax *ōther* D and G *ander* Icel *annar* Dan *anden*, Goth *anthar*, cog Lith *antras* L *alter*, Skr *anyatara* (compar of *anya*) other all comparative forms] Not the same, different, second of two additional (get *other* knowledge as well) not this, opposite (the *other* side of the street) often used reciprocally with *each* and applicable to any number of individuals (help *each other*) It is also used substantively, and may take the plural number in the sign of the possessive case and frequently is opposed to *some one I* or the like (*some* were right *others* were wrong, the *one* and the *other*) — *The other day* on some day not long past quite recently — *Every other* every second *every other* day *every other* week) — **Otherness,** uтн ėr nes *n* The state or quality of being other — **Otherwhere** uтн ėr whār *n* In some other place, elsewhere —**Otherwise** uтн ėr wīz, *adv* In a different manner differently, not so, by other causes, in other respects — *Rather than otherwise*, rather than not *rather* pleased *than otherwise*) —*conj* Else, but for this, such not being the case

Otic, ot ik, *a* [Fr *otique*, from Gr *ous, otos* the ear] Belonging or relating to the ear

Otiose, ō shi-ōs, *a* [L *otiosus*, from *otium*, leisure] Idle unemployed, being at rest or ease — **Otiosity** ō-shi-os i ti, *n* The state or quality of being otiose

Otitis ō ti tis *n* [Gr *ous, otos* the ear and term *itis* signifying inflammation] Inflammation of the tympanic cavity of the ear accompanied with intense pain — **Otocrane,** ot ō-krān, *n*. [Gr *kranium* the skull] *Anat* that part of the skull containing the internal ear — **Otography** ō tog ra fi, *n* That branch of anatomy which describes the ear —**Otolite Otolith,** ō tō lit, ō tō-lith, *n*. [Gr *lithos* a stone] A name of small calcareous bodies contained in the ear cavities of some of the lower animals —**Otology,** ō tol o-ji *n* That branch of anatomy which concerns itself with the ear — **Otopathy,** ō-top a thi, *n*. [Gr *pathos*, a disease] A diseased condition of the ear —**Otorrhœa,** ō-tor rē a, *n* [Gr *rheō*, to flow] A purulent discharge from the ears — **Otoscope,** ō'to-skōp, *n*

Surg an instrument for examining the interior of the ear —**Otosteal**, ō-tos'tē-al, *n* [Gr *osteon*, a bone] A bone of the ear

Ottar, ot'tär, *n* ATTAR

Ottava-rima, ot-tä'va rē-ma, *n* [It, eighth or octuple rhyme] An Italian form of versification consisting of eight lines, of which the first six rhyme alternately and the last two form a couplet

Otter, ot'ėr, *n* [A Sax *otter* – D and G *otter*, Dan *odder*, Icel *otr*, cog Lith *udra*, Rus and Pol *wydra*, same root as *water*] A digitigrade carnivorous mammal of amphibious habits, there being several species, they feed on fish, and their fur is much prized —**Otter dog, Otterhound**, *n* A variety of dog employed in the chase of the otter

Otto, ot'tō ATTAR

Ottoman, ot'tō-man, *a* [From *Othoman* or *Osman*, the sultan who laid the foundation of the Turkish Empire in Asia] Pertaining to or derived from the Turks —*n* A Turk, a kind of a couch or sofa introduced from Turkey

Oubliette, ö-blē-et', *n* [Fr, *from oublier*, L *obliviscor*, to forget OBLIVION] A dungeon with an opening only at the top for the admission of air, used for persons condemned to perpetual imprisonment, or to perish secretly, and existing in some old castles or other buildings

Ouch, ouch, *n* [For *nouch*, from O Fr *nouche*, *noche*, O H G *nusca*, a brooch] The setting of a precious stone (O T), a jewel, a brooch

Ought, ąt, *v auxil* [Originally the preterite of the verb *to owe* A Sax *agan*, to possess, but now used indifferently as a present and a past *I ought, thou oughtest he ought, we, ye they ought*, to do or to have done OWE] To be held or bound in duty or moral obligation

Ought, ąt, *n* Aught, anything AUGHT

Onght, ąt, *n* [A corruption of *nought*] A vulgar name for a cipher

Ouistiti, ö-is ti ti, *n* [Imitative of its whistling cry] A beautiful little monkey of tropical America

Ounce, ouns, *n* [From L *uncia*, the twelfth part of anything, whence also *inch*] A weight the twelfth part of a pound troy, and the sixteenth of a pound avoirdupois

Ounce, ouns [Fr *once* Sp *onza*, It *lonza*, probably from Per *yuz*, an ounce] A carnivorous animal resembling a small panther inhabiting the warmer parts of Asia, a name sometimes given to the American jaguar

Our, our, *a* [A Sax *ure*, our, contr for *user* our from *us*, us = *wuser*, Goth *unsar*, our Us] Pertaining or belonging to us (*our* country, *our* rights) *Ours* is a later possessive form and is used in place *of our* and a noun (*the book is ours*) —**Ourself**, our self, *prom* Myself used like *we* and *us* in the regal or formal style —**Ourselves**, our selvz pl of *ourself* We or us, not others often when used as a nominative added to *we* by way of emphasis or opposition when in the objective often without emphasis and simply serving as the reflexive pronoun corresponding to *us*

Ourang-outang, o rang'ō tang, *n* ORANG-OUTANG

Ouranography URANOGRAPHY

Ourari, o ra rē, *n* CURARI

Ouretic, ou ret ik, *a* [Gr *ouron*, urine] Pertaining to or obtained from urine

Ousel, Ouzel, ö zl, *n* [A Sax *ösle*, an ousel, akin to O H G *amisala*, G *amsel*, an ousel] An old or poetical name for the blackbird, also applied with qualifications to other birds of the thrush family (*ring-ousel, water-ousel*)

Oust, oust, *v t* [O Fr *ouster*, Mod Fr *ôter*, supposed to be from L L *hausto, haustare*, to remove, a freq from L *haurio*, to draw out (*as in exhaust*)] To eject, to turn out, to dispossess —**Ouster**, ous'tėr, *n* *Law*, dispossession or ejection

Out, out, *adv* [A Sax O Sax O Fris Icel and Goth *ût*, Sw *ut*, Dan *ud*, D *uit*, G *aus*, out, seen in *but, about, utter, utmost*] On or towards the outside, not in or within, without opposed to *in, into*, or *within*, not in-doors; abroad; beyond usual limits (*he was out* when I called); hence, engaged in a duel (*he has been out several times*), to call a person *out* = to challenge him, no longer concealed or kept secret, not in a state of obscurity, public (*the secret is out*), finished, exhausted, used up, deficient, having expended (*out of money*), extinguished, no longer burning (*the candle or fire is out*), not in employment, not in office, to an end or settlement (*hear me out*), loudly, in an open and free manner (to laugh *out*), not in the hands of the owner (*out* on loan), in an error, at a loss, in a puzzle, having taken her place as a woman in society (said of a young lady) — *Out at elbow, out at heels*, having the elbow or heels showing through the clothes, hence, in very poor circumstances —*Out* is often used imperatively without a verb in the sense of begone, away, hence, as an interjection, expressive of anger, abhorrence, &c often with *on* or *upon* (*out on* you, *out upon* you) *Out* forms a prefix in many words, especially verbs, in which it usually expresses a greater measure or degree in doing something — *n* One who is out, especially one out of office, politically (chiefly in the plural), a nook or corner, a projecting angle (*ins and outs*), hence, the *ins and outs of a question*, all its details —**Out of** (Really a compound prep like *into, upon*) Proceeding from as source or origin, in consequence of, taken, extracted, or quoted from, from or proceeding from a place or the interior of a place, beyond (*out of* the power of fortune), not in, excluded from (*out of* favour, *out of* use, denoting deviation from what is common, regular, or proper (*out of* order), from, by way of rescue or liberation (to be delivered *out of* afflictions) not within the limits or scope of (*out of* hearing, *out of* sight, *out of* reach), denoting loss or exhaustion (*out of* breath) —*Out of hand* immediately, without delay —*Out of print* denotes that a book is not on sale or to be purchased, the copies printed having been all sold —*Out of sorts*, out of order, unwell —*Out of temper*, in bad temper, irritated —*Out of trim*, not in good order —*Out of one's time*, having finished one's apprenticeship —*Out of tune* discordant, not harmonious —**Out and-out**, *adv* Completely, thoroughly, without reservation [Colloq]—*a* Thorough, thorough paced, absolute, complete (*an out-and-out swindle*) [Colloq] —**Outing**, out ing, *n* The act of going out, an excursion, an airing

Outness, out nes, *n* The state of being out, externality, objectivity

Outargue out ar gū, *v t* To argue better than, to surpass in arguing —**Outbid**, out bid, *v t* To bid more than, to go beyond in the offer of a price —**Outblaze**, out blāz, *v t* To excel in blazing, to render comparatively obscure, to eclipse —**Outblush**, out-blush, *v t* To surpass in blushing, to exceed in rosy colour —**Outboard**, out bōrd, *a* *Naut* applied to anything that is *on* the outside of the ship (*the outboard* works, &c) — **Outbrag** out brag', *v t* To surpass in bragging, bravado, or ostentation — **Outbrave**, out brāv', *v t* To surpass in braving, to bear down by more daring or insolent conduct —**Outbrazen**, out-brā zn, *v t* To exceed in brazening, to bear down with impudence — **Outbreak**, out brāk, *n* A breaking out, a bursting forth, a sudden and violent manifestation (as of fever, anger, disease) —*v i* (out brāk') To break or burst forth — **Outbreaking**, out brāk ing, *n* The act of breaking out, an eruption —**Outbreathe**, out brēŦH, *v t* To breathe out —**Outburst**, out'bėrst, *n* A breaking or bursting out, an outbreak (*an outburst of* wrath) —**Outcast**, out'kast, *n* One who is cast out or expelled, an exile, one driven from home or country —*a* (cast out, thrown away, rejected as useless —**Outcome**, out kum, *n* That which comes out of or results from something, the issue, the result, the consequence —**Outcrier, Outcryer**, out kri-ėr, *n* One who cries or proclaims, a public crier, an auctioneer —**Outcrop**, out krop, *v i* *Geol* to crop out or stand above the surface of the ground said of strata —*n* *Geol* the exposure of an inclined stratum at the surface of the ground, the part so exposed; the basset.—**Outcry**, out'kri, *n* A vehement or loud cry, cry of distress; clamour, noisy opposition, sale at public auction —*v t* (out-krī') To surpass or get the better of by crying, to cry louder than. —**Outdare**, out-dār', *v t* To dare or venture beyond.—**Outdazzle**, out-daz'l, *v t* To surpass in dazzling —**Outdistance**, out-dis tans, *v t* To excel or leave far behind in any competition or career —**Outdo**, out-dö', *v t* To excel; to surpass, to perform beyond another — **Outdoor**, out'dōr, *a* Being without the house, exterior, in the open air, specifically used of paupers who are not required to reside in a union or poorhouse — **Outdoors**, out-dōrz', *adv* Abroad, out of the house, in the open air

Outer, out ėr, *a* [Compar of *out*] Being on the outside, external, opposed to *inner*, farthest or further removed from a person or fixed point —*n* That part of a target beyond the circles surrounding the bull's-eye, and so nearer the outside, a shot which strikes that part —**Outermost**, out'ėr mōst, *a* Being on the extreme external part, remotest from the midst, most distant of a series

Outface, out-fās, *v t* To brave, to bear down with an imposing front or with effrontery, to stare down —**Outfall**, out fal, *n* The mouth of a river, the lower end of a water course, the point of discharge for, or the embouchure of a drain, culvert, or sewer —**Outfit**, out fit, *n* The act of fitting out for a voyage, journey, or expedition, articles for fitting out, the equipment of one going abroad —**Outfitter**, out fit-ėr, *n* One who furnishes or makes outfits —**Outfitting**, out fit-ing, *n* Equipment, outfit —**Outflank**, out-flangk, *v t* To go or extend beyond the flank or wing of, hence, to outmanœuvre, to get the better of — **Outflow**, out flo, *n* The act of flowing out, efflux —*v i* (out-flo') To flow out —**Outfly**, out fli *v t* To fly faster than —**Outfool** out-fol, *v t* To exceed in folly — **Outfrown**, out froun, *v t* To frown down, to overbear by frowning —**Outgaze**, out-gaz, *v t* To surpass in sharpness of sight, to see farther than, to gaze longer than, to outstare —**Outgeneral**, out jen ėr al, *v t* *To exceed in generalship, to gain advantage over by superior military skill* — **Outgive**, out-giv', *v t* To surpass in giving —**Outgo**, out-gō' *v t* To advance before in going, to go faster than, to surpass, to excel —*n* (out gō) That which goes out, specifically, expenditure —**Outgoing**, out gō ing, *p* or *a* Going out, removing (*an outgoing* tenant) —*n* The act of going out, outlay, expenditure —**Outgrin**, out-grin, *v t* To surpass in grinning —**Outgrow**, out-grō', *v t* To surpass in growth, to grow too great or too old for — **Outgrowth**, out gröth, *n* That which grows out or proceeds from any body, an excrescence, *fig* that which grows out of a moral cause, a result —**Outgush**, out-gush', *v t* To gush out, to flow forth suddenly —*n* (out gush) A gush outward, an outburst —**Out-herod** out her'od *v t* To excel in resembling Herod, to go beyond in any excess of evil or enormity —**Out-house**, out'hous, *n* A small house or building near the main one —**Outjuggle**, out-jug'l, *v t* To surpass in juggling

Outlandish, out land ish, *a* [A Sax *ütlendisc*, foreign, from *ût*, out, and *land*, land] Belonging to or characteristic of a foreign country, foreign, not native, hence, strange, barbarous, uncouth, bizarre — **Outlandishness**, out-land ish-nes, *n* State of being outlandish

Outlast, out last', *v t* To last longer than; to exceed in duration; to outlive — **Outlaugh**, out laf', *v t* To surpass in laughing, to laugh down, to discourage or put out of countenance by laughing.

Outlaw, out'la, *n* [From *out* and *law*: A Sax *útlaga*, *útlaga*, Icel *útlagi*] A person excluded from the benefit of the law, or deprived of its protection —*v t* To deprive of the benefit and protection of law: to proscribe. — **Outlawry**, out'la-ri, *n* The putting of a person out of the protection of law by legal means, or the process by which a man is deprived of that protec-

tion, being the punishment of a man who, when called into court, contemptuously refuses to appear

Outlay, out lā, *n.* A laying out or expending; that which is laid out or expended, expenditure —*v t* (out-lā') To lay or spread out, to expose, to display —**Outlet**, out'let, *n.* The place or opening by which anything is let out, escapes, or is discharged, a means of egress, a place of exit, a vent —*v t* To let forth, to emit —**Outlier**, out li-ėr, *n.* A part lying without, or beyond the main body, *geol* a portion of a rock stratum or formation detached, and at some distance from the principal mass —**Outline**, out lin, *n* The line by which a figure is defined, the exterior line contour, a drawing in which an object or scene is represented merely by lines of contour without shading, first general sketch of any scheme or design —*v t.* To draw in outline, to delineate —**Outlinear**, out-lin ē-ėr, *a.* Pertaining to or forming an outline.—**Outlive** out-liv, *v t* To live beyond, to survive — **Outlook**, out lōk, *n* A looking out or watching, vigilant watch (to be on the *outlook* for something), the place of watch, what lies before the eye, prospect, survey —**Outlying**, out lī ing *a* Lying away from the main body or design, remote, being on the exterior or frontier — **Outmanœuvre**, out-ma no ver or out-ma-nū vėr *v t.* To surpass in manœuvring —**Outmarch**, out márch, *v t* To march faster than to march so as to leave behind —**Outmeasure** out-mezh ūr, *v t* To exceed in measure or extent

Outmost, out mōst, *a* [A superlative of *out*] Furthest outward, most remote from the middle, outermost

Outnumber out-num bėr, *v t* To exceed in number —**Out-of-door** *a* Out of the house, open air (*out-of-door* exercise) — **Out-of doors**, *adv* Out of the house —**Out-of the-way**, *a* Remote from populous districts secluded, unfrequented, unusual, uncommon —**Outpace** out-pās, *v t* To outrun, to leave behind — **Out patient** *n* A patient not residing in a hospital but who receives medical advice &c from the institution —**Outpost**, out post, *n* A post or station without the limits of a camp or at a distance from the main body of an army, the troops placed at such a station —**Outpour**, out-pōr', *v t* To pour out, to send forth in a stream, to effuse *n* (out pōr) An outflow — **Outprize** out-priz, *v t* To exceed in value or estimated worth —**Output** out put *n* The quantity of material put out or produced within a specified time, as coal from a pit or iron from a furnace, &c — **Outquarters**, out kwar tėrz, *n pl* *Mil* quarters away from the headquarters

Outrage, out rāj, *n* [Fr *outrage*, O Fr *oultrage*, from L L *ultragium* L *ultra*, beyond ULTRA] Rude or injurious violence offered to persons or things, excessive abuse, an act of wanton mischief, an audacious transgression of law or decency —*v t.—outraged outraging* [Fr *outrager*] To treat with violence and wrong, to do violence to, to abuse, to maltreat, to commit a rape or indecent assault upon — **Outrageous**, out-rā jus, *a* Characterized by outrage, violent, furious, turbulent, excessive exceeding reason or decency enormous; atrocious —**Outrageously**, out-rā jus-li, *adv* In an outrageous manner —**Outrageousness**, out-rā jus-nes, *n* The quality of being outrageous

Outrance, ō trans, *n.* [Fr, from L *ultra*, beyond OUTRAGE] The last extremity

Outre, ō-trā, *a* [Fr, from *outrer*, to exaggerate, from L *ultra* OUTRANCE] Being out of the common course or limits, extravagant, exaggerated, bizarre

Outride, out-rid', *v t* To pass by riding, to ride faster than —**Outrider**, out ri-dėr, *n* A servant on horseback who precedes or accompanies a carriage —**Outrigger**, out rig-ėr, *n* A structure of spars, &c, rigged out from the side of a sailing boat to steady it, an iron bracket on the outside of a boat, with the rowlock at the extremity; a light boat provided with such apparatus

Outright, out-rit, *adv* Completely, wholly; altogether (to kill him *outright*) —**Outrival**, out-rī'val, *v t* To surpass, to excel —**Outroot**, out-rōt', *v t* To eradicate, to extirpate —**Outrun**, out-run', *v t* To excel in running, to leave behind, to exceed or go beyond —**Outrush**, out rush', *v t* To rush or issue out rapidly or forcibly —*n* (out rush) A gushing or rushing out, an outflow — **Outsail**, out-sāl', *v t* To leave behind in sailing — **Outset**, out set *n* A setting out, beginning, start —**Outsettlement**, out set l ment, *n* A settlement away from the main settlement — **Outsettler**, out set-lėr, *n* One who settles at a distance from the main body — **Outshine**, out-shīn', *v t.* To excel in lustre or excellence — *v i* To shine out or forth **Outshoot** out-shōt', *v t* To excel in shooting, to shoot beyond —**Outside** out sīd, *n.* The external outer or exposed parts or surface, superficial appearance, external aspect or features, space immediately without or beyond an inclosure, the farthest limit, the utmost, extreme estimate (with *the*) —*a* Being on the outside, external, superficial — **Outsider**, out sī dėr, *n* One not belonging to a party association or set, one unconnected or not admitted — **Outsit**, out-sit', *v t* To sit beyond the time of anything to sit longer than —**Outskirt** out skert, *n* Part near the edge or boundary of an area, border, purlieu

Outspan out-span', *v t* and *i* —*outspanned outspanning* [F *out*, and D *spannen*, to yoke] To unyoke (a team of oxen) from a wagon correlative of *inspan.* [South Africa]

Outspeak out-spēk' *v t* To exceed in speaking to say more than —*v i* To speak out or aloud — **Outspoken** out spō kn *a* Free or bold of speech, candid frank —**Outspokenness** out-spō kn nes, *n* The character of being outspoken —**Outspread**, out-spred' *v t* To spread out, to extend —**Outstanding** out standing *a* Not collected, unpaid (*outstanding* debts) **Outstare** out-stār' *v t* To stare out of countenance to face down, to outface —**Outstay** out-stā' *v t* To stay longer than, to overstay —**Outstep** out-step' *v t* To step or go beyond to exceed to overstep — **Outstretch** out-strech' *v t* To extend to stretch or spread out, to expand — **Outstrip** out strip', *v t* To outrun, to advance beyond, to exceed —**Outswear** out-swār' *v t* To exceed in swearing - **Outtalk** out-tak' *v t* To overpower by talking to exceed in talking — **Outvalue**, out-val ū' *v t* To exceed in price or value — **Outvie**, out vī', *v t* To exceed or excel, to surpass —**Outvote** out vōt' *v t* To exceed in the number of votes given, to defeat by plurality of votes —**Outwalk** out wak', *v t* To walk farther, longer or faster than, to leave behind in walking

Outward, out wėrd *a.* [A Sax. *utweard* —*ute* out, and *weard*, denoting direction] Forming the superficial part, exterior, external, visible, appearing, tending to the exterior, derived from without, not properly belonging, adventitious — *adv* outwards, from a port or country — **Outward bound**, *a* Proceeding from a port or country —**Outwardly** out wėrd li, *adv* Externally, on the outside, in appearance only —**Outwardness**, out wėrd nes *n* State of being outward —**Outwards**, out wėrdz, *adv* Towards the outer parts

Outwatch, out-woch', *v t* To surpass in watching, to watch longer than — **Outwear**, out-wār', *v t* To wear out, to last longer than.—**Outweigh**, out-wā', *v t* To exceed in weight or in value, influence or importance — **Outwit**, out wit, *v t —outwitted, outwitting* To defeat or frustrate by superior ingenuity, to prove too clever for, to overreach —**Outwork**, out wėrk, *n* Part of a fortification distant from the main fortress or citadel

Ouzel, *n.* OUSEL

Ova, ō'va, *n* Plural of *ovum*

Oval, ō'val, *a.* [Fr *ovale*, from L *ovum*, an egg, cog Gr *ōon*, an egg] Of the shape of the outline of an egg; resembling the longitudinal section of an egg, elliptical. —*n.* A figure in the shape of the outline of an egg; an elliptical figure — **Ovally**, ō val-li, *adv* In an oval form, so as to be oval

Ovary, ō'va-ri, *n.* [Mod. L *ovarium*, from L *ovum*, an egg OVAL.] The female organ in which ova, reproductive germs or eggs, are formed and developed, *bot* a case inclosing ovules or young seeds, and ultimately becoming the fruit — **Ovarian Ovarial**, ō vā ri-an, ō vā ri al, *a* Belonging to the ovary — **Ovariotomist**, ō-vā'ri ot' o-mist, *n* One who practises ovariotomy —**Ovariotomy**, ō vā ri ot o-mi, *n.* The operation for removing a tumour in the ovary

Ovate, **Ovated**, ō vāt, ō vā ted, *a* [L *ovatus* OVAL] Egg shaped, oval

Ovation, ō-vā shon, *n* [L *ovatio*, from *ovare* to exult] A kind of triumph granted to ancient Roman commanders who could not claim the distinction of a full triumph, hence, any triumphal reception of a person or marks of respect publicly shown

Oven, uv n, *n* [A Sax *ofen* D *oven*, Dan *ovn* Icel *ofn*, G *ofen* Sw *ugn*, Goth *auhns*] A closely built recess for baking, heating, or drying any substance, a chamber in a stove or kitchen range, or a portable apparatus of tinned iron used for baking &c

Over, ō'vėr, *prep* [A Sax *ofer* over, above across—L G D and Dan *over*, Icel *ofr*, *yfir* G *über*, cog L *super*, Gr *hyper*, Skr *upari*, above, a comparative form allied to *up*] Above in place or position, rising to or reaching a height above, across (implying motion), upon the surface of, through the whole extent of, above in eminence or superiority, above in authority, with oversight or watchfulness in respect to (to keep guard *over*), denoting motive or occasion (to rejoice *over*), denoting superiority as the result of a struggle or contest, upwards of, more than — *adv* From side to side in width, across, from one side to the other or to another (to roll *over*), on all the surface, above the top brim, or edge, more than the quantity assigned, in excess throughout, completely, having come to an end past (till this heat be *over*) excessively, in a great degree —*Over and over*, repeatedly, once and again —*Over again*, once more, with repetition —*Over and above* besides, beyond what is supposed or limited —*Over against*, opposite in front of — *To give over* to cease from to consider as in a hopeless state — *To run over* to run out over the brim, to take a rapid survey of —*All over*, so as to affect the whole of a surface, in every part, completely —*It is all over with* a person or thing, the person or thing is ruined or undone —*To throw over* to desert to betray —*a* Upper, superior, covering, outer (*over* shoes) —*Over* forms the first element in many compounds Of these we can only give the principal

Overact, ō vėr akt, *v t* To act or perform to excess — *v i* To act more than is necessary

Overalls, ō vėr alz, *n pl* Loose trousers worn over others to protect them from being soiled

Over anxious, *a* Anxious to excess - **Over anxiously**, *adv* With excessive solicitude

Overarch, ō vėr ārch, *v t* and *i* To arch over, to cover with an arch

Overawe, ō-vėr a, *v t* To restrain by awe, fear, or superior influence

Overbalance, ō vėr bal ans, *v t* To more than balance, to exceed in weight, value, &c, to surpass, to destroy the balance or equilibrium of (used *refl*) — *n* Excess, something more than an equivalent

Overbear, ō vėr bār', *v t* To bear down, to overpower; to overcome by argument, effrontery, or the like — **Overbearing**, ō vėr bār'ing, *p* and *a* Haughty and dogmatical, given to effrontery

Overboard, ō vėr bōrd, *adv* Over the side of a ship, out of a ship or from on board —*Thrown overboard* (*fig*), discarded; deserted, betrayed

Overbold, ō'vėr bōld, *a* Unduly bold, forward, impudent

Overbright, ō'vėr-brīt, *a* Bright to excess, too bright

Overbrim, ō-vėr brim, *v i* To flow over

the brim or edge said of the liquid, to be so full as to overflow said of the vessel

Overbuild, ō-vėr-bild', *v t* To build over; to build more than the area properly admits of, or than the population requires —*v i* To build beyond the demand

Overburden, Overburthen, ō-vėr ber'dn, ō vėr-ber ŦHn, *v t* To load with too great weight, to overload

Overcanopy, ō-vėr kan ō pi, *v t* To cover as with a canopy

Overcast ō vėr kast, *v t* To cloud, to obscure with clouds, to cover with gloom, to sew by running the thread over a rough edge —*a* Clouded

Overcharge, ō-vėr charj', *v t* To charge or burden to excess, to fill too numerously, to make an excessive charge against, to charge at too high a sum or price to exaggerate —*n* (ō'vėr charj) An excessive charge, a charge of more than is just in an account

Overcloud ō vėr kloud, *v t* To cover or overspread with clouds

Overcoat ō vėr kōt *n* A coat worn over all the other dress, a top-coat or great-coat

Overcome, ō vėr kum *v t* To conquer to vanquish, to surmount, to get the better of —*v i* To gain the superiority, to be victorious

Over-confidence *n* Too great or excessive confidence **Over-confident** *a* Confident to excess **Over confidently** *adv* In an over confident manner

Over-credulous *a* Credulous to excess

Overcrowd ō-vėr krowd *v t* To fill or crowd to excess especially with human beings

Overdaring ō vėr dā ring *a* Imprudently bold, foolhardy

Overdo ō vėr-dō' *v t* To do to excess to overact, to surpass or exceed in performance, to boil roast, or otherwise cook too much

Overdose, ō vėr dōs *n* Too great a dose — *v t* (o-vėr dōs') To dose excessively

Overdraw ō vėr draw' *v t* To draw up in for a larger sum than is standing at one's credit in the books of a bank to exaggerate either in writing speech, or a picture

Overdress o vėr-dres' *v t* and *i* To dress to excess

Overdrive ō-vėr driv', *v t* To drive too hard or beyond strength

Overdue ō vėr dū' *a* Not arrived at the proper date or assigned limit (an *overdue* ship) past the time of payment (an *over due* bill)

Over eager, *a* Too eager too vehement in desire — **Over eagerly** *adv* With excessive eagerness —**Over eagerness** *n*

Overeat ō vėr ēt' *v t* To surfeit with eating used *refl* (to *overeat one's self*)

Over estimate *n* An estimate or calculation that is too high —*v t* To estimate too high to overvalue

Over excited *a* Too much excited —**Over excitement** *n* The state of being over excited

Over fatigue *n* Excessive fatigue — *v t* To fatigue to excess

Overfeed ō vėr fēd', *v t* and *i* To feed to excess

Overflow, ō vėr flō' *v t* (the pret and pp are properly *overflowed*, though the pp *overflown* is sometimes used) To flow or spread over to inundate, to fill and run over the brim of, to deluge, to overwhelm —*v i* To swell and run over the brim or banks to be so full that the contents run over, to abound —*n* (ō vėr flō) An inundation, a flowing over, superabundance —**Overflowing**, ō-vėr-flō'ing, *a* Abundant, exuberant — **Overflowingly**, ō vėr flō'ing li *adv* Exuberantly, in great abundance

Overgorge, ō-vėr gorj', *v t* To gorge or fill the stomach to excess often *refl*

Overgrow, ō vėr-grō', *v t* To cover with growth or herbage generally in *pp* (a ruin *overgrown* with ivy) —*v i* To grow beyond the fit or natural size — **Over growth**, ō vėr-grōth, *n* Exuberant or excessive growth

Overhand, ō'vėr hand, *a* and *adv* With the hand over the object, with the knuckle upward.

Overhang, ō vėr hang', *v t* To impend or hang over; to jut or project over

Overhardy, ō-vėr-här'di, *a* Excessively or unduly hardy or daring; foolhardy

Overhaste, ō vėr-hāst, *n* Too great haste —**Overhasty**, ō vėr hās'ti, *a* Too hasty, rash, precipitate

Overhaul, ō-vėr hal, *v t* To turn over for examination, to examine thoroughly with a view to repairs, to re-examine (as accounts), to gain upon or overtake — *To overhaul a ship* to gain upon her in following, to search her for contraband goods —**Overhaul Overhauling**, ō vėr hal, ō vėr hal ing, *n* Examination, inspection, repair

Overhead, ō vėr hed, *adv* Aloft, in the zenith, in the ceiling or story above —*a* Applied to what is above or aloft

Overhear ō vėr hėr' *v t* To hear though not intended or expected to hear (as low or whispered conversation), to hear by accident or stratagem

Overheat o-vėr hēt, *v t* To heat to excess

Overhung ō-vėr hung', *a* Hung or covered over, adorned with hangings

Overissue, ō vėr ish ū *n* An excessive issue, an issue (as of coin or bank notes) in excess of the conditions which should regulate or control it —*v t* To issue in excess as bank notes or bills of exchange, to issue contrary to prudence or honesty

Overjoy o vėr joi, *v t* To give great or excessive joy to generally in *pp*

Over king, *n* A king holding sway over several petty kings or princes

Overland ō vėr land *a* Passing by land, made upon or across the land (an *overland* journey)

Overlap ō vėr lap *v t* To lap or fold over, to extend so as to lie or rest upon —*n* The lapping of one thing over another, *pr t* the extension of a superior stratum over an inferior so as to cover and conceal it

Overlay, ō-vėr lā *v t* —pret & pp *overlaid* To lay too much upon, to overwhelm, to cover or spread over the surface of to coat or cover to smother with close covering, or by lying upon to obscure by covering —**Overlaying** o vėr lā ing *n* A superficial coating or covering

Overleap, ō vėr lēp' *v t* To leap over, to pass by leaping *refl* to leap too far

Overlie ō vėr lī, *v t* —pret *overlay* pp *over lain* To lie over or upon, to smother by lying on (to *overlie* a child, comp Overlay)

Overlive, o vėr liv, *v t* To outlive, to survive

Overload, ō vėr lōd *v t* To load with too heavy a burden or cargo, to overburden

Overlook ō-vėr luk *v t* To view from a higher place, to rise or be elevated above, to see from behind or over the shoulder of another to inspect or superintend, to pass over indulgently, to omit to censure or punish (a fault), to slight —**Overlooker**, ō vėr luk ėr *n* One that overlooks, an overseer

Overlord ō vėr lord, *n* One who is lord over another, a feudal superior

Overmasted ō vėr mas ted, *a* Furnished with a mast or masts that are too long or too heavy

Overmaster, ō vėr mas tėr, *v t* To overpower, to subdue, to vanquish

Overmatch o vėr mach *v t* To be too powerful for *n* One superior in power, one able to overcome

Overmodest, ō-vėr mod est, *a* Modest to excess, bashful

Overmuch, ō vėr much, *a* Too much exceeding what is necessary or proper —*adv* In too great a degree —*n* More than sufficient

Overnice, ō-vėr nīs', *a* Excessively nice, fastidious —**Overnicely** ō vėr nīs'li *adv* In an overnice manner with too great fastidiousness or scrupulosity

Overnight, ō vėr nit *adv* Through or during the night, in the course of the night or evening, in the evening before

Overpass, ō-vėr pas, *v t* To pass over, to cross, to overlook, to pass without regard, to omit —*v i* To pass by or away, to cease by passing [O T]

Overpay, ō vėr-pā', *v t* To pay in excess, to reward beyond the price or merit

Overpeople, ō-vėr-pē'pl, *v t* To overstock with inhabitants

Overplus, ō'vėr-plus, *n* [*Over*, and L *plus*, more] Surplus; that which remains after a supply, or beyond a quantity proposed

Overpower, ō-vėr-pou'ėr, *v t* To vanquish by power or force, to subdue, to be too intense or violent for (his emotions *overpowered* him) —**Overpowering**, ō-vėr pou ėr ing, *p* and *a* Bearing down by superior power; irresistible —**Overpoweringly**, ō vėr pou ėr-ing li, *adv* In an overpowering manner

Overprize, ō-vėr priz, *v t* To value or prize at too high a rate

Over production, *n* Production of commodities in excess of demand

Overrate, ō-vėr rāt', *v t* To rate at too much, to regard as having greater talents, abilities, or more valuable qualities than is really the case

Overreach ō-vėr-rēch', *v t* To reach beyond, to rise above, to deceive by cunning, artifice, or sagacity, to cheat, to outwit — **Overreacher**, ō vėr rē chėr, *n* One that overreaches

Over refinement, *n* Excessive refinement; refinement with excess of subtlety or affectation of nicety

Override, ō vėr rid', *v t* To ride over, hence, to trample down, to supersede, to annul —*To override one s commission*, to discharge one s office in too arbitrary a manner or with too high a hand

Overripe, o vėr rīp *a* Ripe or matured to excess — **Overripen**, ō-vėr-rī pn, *v t* To make too ripe

Overrule, ō vėr-rōl', *v t* To influence or control by predominant power, to set aside (objections) as not sufficiently weighty or convincing *law* to rule against or reject —*v i* To govern, to exercise control — **Overruler** ō-vėr rōl ėr *n* One who overrules —**Overruling** ō vėr rōl ing, *p* and *a* Exerting superior and controlling power, having effective sway

Overrun ō vėr run *v t* To run or spread over, to grow over, to cover all over (as with weeds), to harass by hostile incursions to overcome and take possession of by an invasion, to outrun, to run faster and leave behind, *printing*, to carry over parts of lines or pages in correction in the contraction or extension of columns, or when new matter has to be inserted — **Overrunner**, o vėr run ėr, *n* One that overruns

Over scrupulous *a* Scrupulous to excess — **Over scrupulousness** *n*

Overseas o vėr-sēz *a* Foreign, from beyond sea. —**Overseas**, ō vėr sēz, *adv* Beyond or across the sea, abroad

Oversee ō-vėr sē', *v t* To superintend, to overlook, to take charge of —**Overseer** ō vėr-sēr' *n* One who supervises a superintendent an officer who has the care or superintendence of any matter —*Overseers of the poor*, officers in England who rate the inhabitants for the poor rate, collect it and apply it towards the relief of the poor —**Overseership**, ō vėr-sēr'ship, *n* The office of an overseer

Overset ō-vėr set', *n* An upsetting, an overturn —*v t* To turn from the proper position, to turn upon the side, or to turn bottom upward (as a vehicle), to subvert, to overthrow —*v i* To turn or be turned over

Overshadow, ō-vėr-shad ō, *v t* To throw a shadow over, to shelter or cover with protecting influence

Overshoe, ō vėr shō' *n* A shoe worn over another, an outer waterproof shoe

Overshoot, ō vėr-shōt', *v t* To shoot over, to shoot beyond (a mark), to pass swiftly over —*To overshoot one's self*, to venture too far —**Overshot**, ō-vėr-shot', *p* and *a*. Shot over or beyond — *Overshot water-wheel*, a wheel that receives the water *shot over* the top on the descent· opposed to *undershot*

Oversight, ō'vėr-sit, *n* Superintendence, watchful care, a mistake of inadvertence, an overlooking; omission

Oversleep, ō-vėr-slēp', *v t* To sleep beyond or too long. often *refl*. (to *oversleep one's self*)

Overseman, ō'vėrz-man, *n.* An overseer, a superintendent, in Scotland, an umpire appointed to decide where two arbiters have differed in opinion
Oversoon, ō-vėr-sōn', *adv* Too soon
Overspan, ō-vėr-span', *v t* To reach or extend over; to extend from side to side of
Overspread, ō-vėr-spred', *v t* To spread over, to cover completely, to scatter over —*v i* To be spread or scattered over
Overstate, ō-vėr-stāt', *v t* To exaggerate in statement, to state in too strong terms —**Overstatement** ō'vėr-stāt-ment, *n* An exaggerated statement
Overstay, ō-vėr stā', *v t* To stay too long for, to stay beyond the limits or duration of
Overstep, ō-vėr-step', *v t* To step over or beyond, to exceed
Overstock, ō-vėr stok', *v t* To stock to too great an extent, to fill too full, to supply with more than is wanted (the market with goods, a farm with cattle)
Overstrain, ō-vėr-strān', *v t* and *i* To strain to excess, to stretch too far, to exert too much — **Overstrained**, ō vėr strānd', *a* Stretched or strained beyond the limit of elasticity, exaggerated, overdone
Overstrew, ō-vėr strō' *v t* To spread or scatter over to cover by scattering —**Overstrewn, Overstrown**, ō vėr strōn', *pp* Spread or scattered over
Oversupply, ō'vėr sup-pli, *n* An excessive supply, a supply in excess of demand
Overt, ō vėrt, *a* [O Fr *overt*, Fr *ouvert* O Fr *ovrir*, to open from L *aperire* to open] Open to view, public, apparent, *law*, not covert or secret, manifest —**Overtly**, ō vėrt li, *adv* In an overt manner, openly, publicly
Overtake, ō-vėr tāk', *v t* To come up with in following, to follow and reach or catch, to come upon, to take by surprise
Overtask, ō-vėr task', *v t* To impose too heavy a task or duty on
Overtax, ō-vėr taks', *v t* To tax too heavily
Overthrow, ō-vėr thrō', *v t* To overset to turn upside down, to throw down to demolish, to defeat conquer vanquish, to subvert or destroy —*n* (ō'vėr thrō The act of overthrowing, ruin subversion, defeat —**Overthrower** ō vėr thrō'ėr, *n* One that overthrows
Overthwart, ō vėr thwart *prep* Across, from side to side of
Overtime ō vėr tim, *n* Time during which one works beyond the regular hours
Overtone, ō vėr tōn *n* Same as *Harmonic*
Overtop, ō-vėr top', *v t* To rise above the top of, to excel, to surpass
Overtrade, ō-vėr trād', *v i* To trade beyond capital or too rashly
Overture, ō vėr tūr', *n* [O Fr *overture*, Fr *ouverture* an opening an overture Overt] A proposal, something offered for consideration, a musical introduction to precede important compositions as oratorios, operas, &c, written for a full or chestra
Overturn, ō-vėr tėrn', *v t* To overset or overthrow, to turn or throw from a foundation, to subvert, to ruin *n* (ō'vėr tėrn) State of being overturned, overthrow —**Overturner**, ō vėr tėr nėr, *n* One that overturns
Overvalue, ō vėr val ū, *v t* To set too great value on, to rate at too high a price —**Overvaluation**, ō vėr val ū ā'shon, *n* Too high valuation, an over-estimate
Overween, ō-vėr wēn', *v i* To think too highly, arrogantly, or conceitedly —**Overweening**, ō-vėr wēn ing, *p* and *a* Haughty, arrogant, proud, conceited —**Overweeningly**, ō-vėr wēn ing li, *adv*
Overweigh, ō-vėr wā', *v t.* To exceed in weight, to outweigh
Overwhelm, ō-vėr whelm', *v t* To whelm entirely, to swallow up, *fig* to bear down, to crush —**Overwhelmingly**, ō-vėr whelming li, *adv*
Overwind, ō vėr-wind', *v t* To wind too far (to *overwind* a watch)
Overwise, ō'vėr-wiz, *a* Wise to affectation. —**Overwisely**, ō-vėr wiz'li, *adv* In an affectedly wise manner
Overwork, ō-vėr-wėrk', *v t* To work beyond strength, to cause to labour too much, often *refl* (to *overwork one's self*) —*n.* (ō-vėr-wėrk) Excessive work or labour, work done beyond the amount required by stipulation
Overworn, ō'vėr wōrn, *p* and *a* Worn out, subdued by toil, spoiled by time, trite, threadbare.
Overwrought, ō-vėr-rat', *p* and *a* Laboured to excess, worked all over, affected or excited to excess, tasked beyond strength
Over zealous, ō'vėr zel us, *a* Too zealous, eager to excess
Ovicell, ō vi sel, *n* [L *ovum*, an egg *cella*, a cell] Same as *Oocyst* —**Ovicular**, ō vik ū lėr, *a* Pertaining to an egg —**Oviduct**, ō vi-dukt, *n* [L *ductus*, a duct] A passage for the ovum or egg from the ovary of animals —**Oviferous**, ō vif ėr us *a* Carrying eggs applied to organs of some crustaceans carrying the eggs after exclusion —**Oviform**, ō vi form, *a* Having the form or figure of an egg —**Ovigerous**, ō vij ėr us, *a* Bearing ova or ovules, ovuferous
Ovine, ō vin, *a* [L *ovinus* from *ovis* a sheep] Pertaining to sheep, consisting of sheep
Oviparous, ō vip a-rus, *a* [L *ovum*, an egg, *pario*, to produce] Producing eggs especially eggs that are hatched after exclusion from the body (as opposed to *oroviviparous*) —**Oviparously** ō vip a-rus li, *adv* In an oviparous manner
Oviposit, ō vi poz it *v i* [L *ovum* an egg and E *posit*] To deposit eggs said of insects. — **Oviposition** ō vi pō-zish on *n* The depositing of eggs by insects —**Ovipositor** ō vi pō zit or *n* An organ at the extremity of the abdomen of many insects for depositing their eggs
Ovisac ō vi sak, *n* [L *ovum* an egg *saccus*, a sack] The cavity in the ovary which immediately contains the ovum
Ovoid Ovoidal ō void ō-void al, *a* [L *ovum* and Gr *eidos*, form Oval] Having a shape resembling that of an egg —**Ovolo** ō vō lo *n* [It, from L *ovum*] *Arch* a round moulding forming the quarter of a circle —**Ovology** ō vo lo-ji *n* *Zoology* — **Ovoviviparous** ō vō-vi vip a rus *a* [L *ovum vivo* to live *pario* to produce] Producing eggs which are hatched within the body (as in the case with vipers) Oviparous —**Ovulary** ov ū la ri *a* Pertaining to ovules —**Ovulation**, ō-vū lā shon, *n* The formation and discharge of ova or an ovum from the ovary —**Ovule** ō vūl *n* A small vesicle *but* a rudimentary seed a small pellucid body borne by the placenta of a plant and changing into a seed —**Ovuliferous**, ō-vū lif ėr us, *a* Producing ovules —**Ovulite** ō vū lit *n* A fossil egg —**Ovum** ō vum, *n* pl **Ova** ō va A small vesicle within the ovary of a female animal when impregnated becoming the embryo, an egg
Owe, ō *v t* —**owed**, **owing** [From A Sax *āgan*, to own to have (*pret āhte* whence *ought*, pp *āgen*, whence *own*), Icel *eiga* Sw *āga ega*, O H G *eigan*, Goth *aigan*, to possess] To possess or own, to be indebted in, to be bound to pay, to be obliged to ascribe to be obliged for (he *owes* his safety to me), to be due or owing —**Owing**, ō ing, *ppr* [Pres part used in passive sense of *owed*, *being due*] Required by obligation to be paid, remaining as a debt, ascribable, as to a cause, due, imputable, as to an agent
Owl, oul, *n.* [A Sax *ule* = D *uil* Icel *ugla*, Dan *ugle*, Sw *uggla*, G *eule*, names imitative of its cry, comp L *ululo* to lament, E *howl*] One of the nocturnal birds of prey, well known for their somewhat cat-like heads and their harsh and screeching note — **Owlery**, ou lėr i, *n* An abode or haunt of owls —**Owlet**, ou let, *n* [Dim of *owl*] An owl, a young owl —**Owl eyed**, *a* Having eyes like an owl's, blinking in daylight —**Owlish**, ou lish, *a* Resembling an owl
Own, ōn, *a* [A Sax *āgen*, pp of *āgan*, to possess, like Dan and Sw *egen*, Icel *eiginn*, D and G *eigen*, own Owe] Belonging to me, him, us, you, &c, distinctively and emphatically always following a possessive pronoun, or a noun in the possessive, as *my own*, *his own*, *John's own* sometimes used to impart tenderness to an expression (thine *own* true knight) — *To hold one's own*, to maintain one's own cause, not to lose ground —*v t* [A Sax *āgnian* (from *āgen—own*, *a*), Icel *eigna*, Dan *egne*, G *eignen*, to own] To have the right of property in, to hold or possess by right, to acknowledge or avow (*owned* him as his son), to concede, to admit to be true — **Owner**, ō nėr, *n* One who owns, the rightful proprietor —**Ownership**, ō nėr-ship, *n* The state of being an owner
Ox, oks, *n* pl **Oxen**, ok sn [A Sax *oxa*, pl *oxan* = Icel *oxi*, Sw and Dan *oxe*, D *os*, G *ochs*, *ochse*, Goth *auhsa*, *auhsus*, an ox, cog L *vacca*, a cow, Skr *ukshā*, an ox] The general name for any animal of the cow or bovine kind, especially, a male castrated, and full grown or nearly so — **Ox bow**, *n* A curved piece of wood encircling an ox's neck when yoked, *arch*, an oval dormer window —**Ox-eyed** *a* Having large full eyes, like those of an ox — **Ox fly**, *n* A species of bott hatched under the skin of cattle —**Ox gall** *n* The bitter fluid secreted by the liver of the ox, much used in the arts — **Oxgang**, oks gang, *n* *Anc law*, as much land as an ox can plough in a year, generally from 15 to 20 acres, in Scotland termed *oxgate* **Oxlip**, oks lip, *n* A species of the primrose growing wild in Britain
Oxalate ok sa lāt, *n* [Gr *oxalis* sorrel, from *oxys* sharp, acid] *Chem* a combination of oxalic acid with a base. — **Oxalic**, ok sal ik *a* Pertaining to sorrel — *Oxalic acid* an acid obtained from sorrel, rhubarb &c, a violent poison Erroneously called *salt of lemons* —**Oxaluria** ok sa lū ri a, *n* [*Oxalic* and Gr *ouron* urine] A morbid state of the body in which oxalic acid is contained in the urine
Oxford Clay *n* *Geol* a bed of dark blue clay between the lower and middle oolites, abounding in ammonites and belemnites —**Oxford Mixture** *n* Woollen cloth of a very dark gray colour
Oxide ok sid *n* [Gr *oxys*, acid sharp] *Chem* a compound of oxygen with an other element (thus rust is *oxide* of iron) —**Oxidability** ok si-da bil i ti *n* The capability of being converted into an oxide **Oxidable** ok si da bl, *a* Capable of being converted into an oxide — **Oxidate**, ok si dāt *v t* *oxidated*, *oxidating* To oxidize — *v i* To become oxidized — **Oxidation** ok si dā shon *n* The operation or process of converting into an oxide —**Oxidator**, ok si dā tėr *n* A contrivance for throwing a stream of oxygen into the flame of a lamp — **Oxidize** ok si diz *v t* To cause to combine with oxygen to convert into an oxide (which see — **Oxidizer** ok si di zėr, *n* That which oxidizes **Oxidizable, Oxidisable**, ok si-di za bl *a* Capable of being oxidized — **Oxidizement**, ok si diz ment, *n* Oxidation — **Oxidulated** ok sid ū lā ted, *a* Containing oxygen as an ingredient
Oxonian ok so ni an *n* A native or inhabitant of Oxford a member or a graduate of the University of Oxford
Oxyacid, ok si as-id *n* An acid containing oxygen
Oxygen, ok si jen, *n* [Gr *oxys*, acid, and root *gen*, to generate so named because supposed to be present in all acids] A gaseous element which along with nitrogen forms atmospheric air, and with hydrogen forms water, and which is essential to respiration (and therefore to animal life) and to combustion —**Oxygenate**, ok si jen āt, *v t* To unite or cause to combine with oxygen —**Oxygenation**, ok si jen ā shon, *n* Oxidation —**Oxygenator** ok si jen āt-ėr, *n* An oxidator — **Oxygenizable**, ok si jen i za bl *a* Capable of being oxygenized — **Oxygenize**, ok si jen iz, *v t* To oxygenate (which see) —**Oxygenous** ok sij en us, *a* Pertaining to or obtained from oxygen
Oxyhydrogen, ok si hī drō jen, *a* Formed by a mixture or combination of oxygen and hydrogen (*oxyhydrogen gas*), adapted to the combustion of oxygen and hydrogen in combination (*oxyhydrogen* blowpipe, lamp) —*Oxyhydrogen light* Lime light
Oxymel, ok si mel, *n* [Gr *oxys*, acid, and *meli*, honey] A mixture of vinegar and honey used as an expectorant or demulcent

Oxymoron, ok-si-mō'ron, *n* [Gr *oxymōron*, a smart saying which at first view appears foolish, from *oxys*, sharp, and *mōros*, foolish] *Rhet* a figure in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to a word, as, *cruel kindness*

Oxyopia, **Oxyopy**, ok-si-ō'pi-a, ok si-ō pi, *n* [Gr *oxys*, acute, and *ōps*, the eye] Acuteness of sight from increased sensibility of the retina

Oxyphonia, **Oxyphony**, ok si fō ni a, ok sif'ō ni, *n*. [Gr *oxys*, acute, and *phōnē*, voice] Acuteness or shrillness of voice

Oxytone, ok si tōn, *a* [Gr *oxys*, sharp, *tonos*, tone] Having an acute sound, *Greek gram* having the acute accent on the last syllable

Oyer, ō yer, *n* [Norm *oyer*, Fr *ouir*, L *audire*, to hear] *Law*, a hearing or trial of causes —*Court of oyer and terminer* (to hear and determine), a court constituted to hear and determine felonies and misdemeanours —**Oyes**, **Oyez**, ō yes ['Hear ye'] The introduction to a proclamation made by a public crier, in order to secure silence and attention, and repeated three times

Oyster, ois tėr, *n* [O Fr *ostre*, from L *ostrea*, *ostreum*, from Gr *ostreon*, an oyster, akin to *osteon*, a bone] A well known edible mollusc with a shell composed of two irregular valves, living in the sea and adhering to other objects —**Oyster bed**, *n* A breeding place of oysters, a place where they are artificially or naturally reared —**Oyster catcher**, *n* A British shore bird which feeds on small mollusca —**Oyster dredge**, *n* A drag net for bringing up oysters from the water —**Oyster ling**, ois ter ling, *n* A young oyster —**Oyster-patty**, *n* A patty or small pie made with oysters

Ozæna, ō-zē'na, *n* [Gr *ozaina*, from *ozō*, to smell] A fetid ulcer in the nostril

Ozocerite, **Ozokerite**, ō-zō-sē rit, ō-zō-kē'rit, *n* [Gr *ozō*, to smell, and *kēros*, wax] A mineral wax or paraffin of a brown or brownish yellow colour, made into candles

Ozone, ō zōn, *n*. [From Gr *ozō*, to smell] A modification of oxygen existing in the atmosphere to a minute extent, and produced when an electric machine is worked, and in other ways —**Ozoniferous**, ō-zō nif'ėr us, *a* Containing or furnishing ozone. —**Ozonize**, ō zōn iz, *v t* To charge or impregnate with ozone —**Ozonometer**, ō-zō-nom et-ėr, *n* An apparatus for measuring the ozone in the atmosphere —**Ozonometry**, ō zō nom et-ri, *n* The determination of ozone in the atmosphere

P.

P, the sixteenth letter of the English alphabet —*To mind one's P's and Q's*, to be very careful in behaviour—a colloquial phrase of unknown origin

Pa, pa *n* A childish form of *Papa*

Pabular, pab ū lėr, *a* [L *pabulum*, food, from *pasco*, to feed **Pastor**] Pertaining to food or pabulum —**Pabulum** pab ū lum, *n* Food, aliment, *fig* food for the mind or intellect

Paca pā ka, *n* [Pg *paca* from *pak*, the native name] A large rodent animal of South America and the West Indies, much esteemed for food

Pacation,† pa kā shon *n* [L *paco* to calm or appease] The act of pacifying or appeasing

Pacchionian, pak ki-ō ni an *a* [After *Pacchioni* an Italian anatomist] A term applied to certain small bodies in the investing members of the brain

Pace, pās, *n* [Fr *pas*, from L *passus*, a step from *pateo*, to be open (whence *patent*), or from *pando*, *passum*, to stretch out *Pass* has the same origin] A step, or the space between the feet in walking (about 2½ feet), sometimes the distance from the place where either foot is taken up to that where the same foot is set down (this being the Roman pace) manner of walking, walk, gait (heavy quick or slow *pace*), degree of celerity, rate of progress (events followed at a great *pace*), a mode of stepping among horses *To keep* or *hold pace with*, to keep up with, to go or move as fast as literally or figuratively —*v i* —*paced*, *pacing* To step, to walk to step slowly or with measured tread, to stride —*v t* To measure by steps, to walk over with measured paces —**Paced** pāst *p* and *a* Having a particular gait (slow *paced*), trained in paces, as a horse, broken in —*Thorough paced* (a) thoroughly trained), perfect in something bad, out and out (a *thorough paced* scoundrel, &c) —**Pacer**, pā sėr *n* One that paces a horse well trained in pacing

Pacha, pa shā *n* [French spelling] **Pasha**

Pachyometer pak i om et ėr *n* [Gr *pachys*, thick, and *metron* a measure] An instrument for measuring the thickness of the glass of mirrors —**Pachydactyl** pak i dak til, *n* [Gr *daktylos*, a toe] A bird or other animal having thick toes —**Pachydactylous** pak i dak'ti lus, *a* Thick toed —**Pachyderm**, pak i dėrm, *n* [Gr *derma*, skin] A non ruminant hoofed animal, a member of an old mammalian order including the elephant, hippopotamus horse, hog, &c —**Pachydermatous**, pak i dėr'ma tus, *a* Belonging to the pachyderms, thick skinned, hence *fig* not sensitive to ridicule, sarcasm, or the like —**Pachyopterous**, pak-i op'tėr-us, *a* [Gr *pteron*, a wing] Thick-winged

Pacify, pa'ǰ fi, *v t* —*pacified*, *pacifying* [Fr *pacifier*, L *pacificare*] To appease, to cause to give up anger or excited feeling; to allay the agitation or excitement of; to calm, to restore peace to, to tranquillise —**Pacifiable**, pas i fī a bl, *n*. Capable of being pacified —**Pacific** pa sif ik, *a* [L *pacificus*, from *pacifico*, to make peace—*pax*, *pacis*, peace, and *facio* to make **Peace**] Suited to make or restore peace, conciliatory, appeasing, pacifying, calm, peaceful, tranquil, not warlike (*pacific* disposition) —*Pacific Ocean*, *Pacific*, the ocean situated between the west coast of America and the shores of Asia and Australia.—**Pacifically**, pa sif i kal li, *adv* In a pacific manner —**Pacification**, pa sif i kā shon, *n* The act of pacifying, appeasement, reconciliation **Pacificatory**, pa sif i ka to ri, *a* Tending to make peace, conciliatory —**Pacifier**, pas i fī ėr, *n* One who pacifies

Pacinian, pa sin i an, *a* [After *Pacini* an Italian anatomist] Applied to certain minute oval bodies at the extremities of certain nerves

Pack, pak, *n* [Either from D *pak*, Dan *pak pakke*, G *pack* a pack or bundle, or from Armor Ir and Gael *pac*, a pack] A bundle made up to be carried, a bale (a *pack of wool* is a quantity equal to about 240 lbs), a budget, a collection, a complete set of playing cards, a number of hounds or dogs hunting or kept together, a number of persons united in a bad design or practice (a *pack* of rascals), pack ice —*v t* To put together for transportation or storage, to make up into a package, bundle, or bale, to stow, to fill methodically with contents (to *pack* a trunk), to assemble or bring together unjustly and with a view to favour some particular side (to *pack* a jury to *pack* a meeting) to dismiss without ceremony, to make begone, to make an tight by stuffing, as the piston of an engine, to stuff, to preserve in close vessels (to *pack* meat or fish) —*v i* To make up bundles or packs, to put up things for transportation, to depart in haste (with *off* or *away*), to gather together into flocks or bands (the grouse begin to *pack*) —**Package** pak āj, *n* A bundle or bale, a packet, a parcel —**Packer**, pak ėr, *n* One that packs —**Packet**, pak et, *n* [Fr *paquet*] A small pack or package, a little bundle or parcel, a parcel of letters, a vessel employed in carrying mails, goods and passengers on regular days of starting also called *packet boat*, *packet-vessel* — **Pack horse**, *n* A horse employed in carrying packs or goods and baggage on its back — **Pack ice**, *n* An assemblage of large floating pieces of ice —**Packing**, pak ing, *n* Any material used for filling up empty spaces, or for making close or tight, stuffing —**Packing box** *n* A box in which goods, &c, are packed, a stuffing box — **Packing-case**, *n* A deal or other box for moving and protecting goods —**Packing needle**, *n*. A strong needle for sewing packages —**Packing press**, *n* A powerful press, generally hydraulic, for compressing goods into small bulk for transport — **Packman**, pak man, *n*. One who carries a pack, a pedlar —**Pack-saddle**, *n* A saddle on which burdens are laid for conveyance —**Packsheet**, pak shēt, *n* A strong coarse cloth for covering goods in bales — **Packthread**, pak thred, *n* Strong thread or twine used in tying up parcels

Packfong **Pakfong**, pak fong *n* A Chinese alloy consisting of copper 40 4, zinc 25 4, nickel 31 6, and iron 2 6

Paco, pā'kō, *n* [Peruv name] The alpaca

Pact **Paction**, pakt, pak shon, *n* [Fr *pacte*, L *pactum*, a bargain (as in *compact*), from *paciscor*, *pactus* to fix, bargain, covenant, same root as *pax*, peace **Peace**] A contract, an agreement or covenant — **Pactional**, pak'shon al, *a* By way of agreement —**Pactitious**, pak tish us, *a* Settled by agreement

Pactolian, pak tō li an, *a* Pertaining to *Pactolus* a river in Lydia, famous for its golden sands

Pacul pā kul, *n* One of the plants yielding Manilla hemp

Pad, pad, *n* [Origin uncertain, perhaps akin to *pod*] A cushion, soft saddle, bolster part of a garment, &c, stuffed with some soft material, a quantity of blotting-paper used for blotting or writing upon (a blotting or writing *pad*) —*v t* —*padded*, *padding* To stuff so as to make a pad, to furnish with a pad —**Padding** pad'ing, *n* The act of stuffing, the materials used for stuffing a saddle, bolster, &c, literary matter inserted in a book, periodical, &c, merely to increase the bulk

Pad, pad *n* [A form of *path*, comp Prov E *pad* Sc *paad*, a path] A robber that infests the road on foot, a footpad, an easy-paced horse

Paddle, pad i *v i* —*paddled*, *paddling* [A freq and dim from *pad*, to go=L G *padden*, to go with short steps, to paddle] To play in the water with the hands or feet in swimming or sport, to use a paddle, to row with a paddle —*v t* To propel by an oar or paddle —*n* A sort of short broad oar used in propelling and steering canoes and boats by a vertical motion, one of the float boards placed on the circumference of the wheel of a steam vessel, *zool* the swimming apparatus of the turtles and certain other animals — **Paddle box**, *n* The wooden covering of the paddle-wheel of a steamer —**Paddler**, pad'ler, *n*. One that paddles —**Paddle-wheel**, *n* A wheel with boards or floats on its circumference, driven by steam and propelling a steamship

Paddock, pad ok, *n*. [A Sax *pada*, a frog or toad (with dim suffix *-ock*)=Icel. and Sw *padda*, Dan *padde*, D *pad*, *padde*, a frog or toad] A toad or frog —**Paddock-stool**, *n* A mushroom; a toad-stool

Paddock, pad'ok, *n*. [For *parrok*, A Sax *pearroc* **Park**] A small field or inclosure, especially a small inclosure under pasture immediately adjoining a house.

Paddy, pad i, *n*. [Malay *padi*.] Rice in the husk whether in the field or gathered. [East Indies.]—**Paddy-bird**, *n* The rice-bird.

Padella, pa-del'la, *n.* [It., from L *patella*, dim. of *patera*, a cup PATELLA] A metal or earthenware cup or deep saucer containing fatty matter in which a wick is inserted, used in public illuminations, &c

Padishah, pa'di-shä, *n.* [Per *pādishāh*, from *pād*, protector, master, and *shāh*, a king] A title of the Turkish sultan and Persian shah

Padlock, pad'lok, *n.* [Either from *pad*, a path, lit a lock for a gate on a path, or from *pad* in the local sense of a pannier] A movable lock with a bow or semicircular link to be fastened through a staple.—*v t.* To fasten or provide with a padlock or padlocks.

Padusoy, Padassoy, pad ū-a-soi, pad ā-soi, *n* [From *Padua*, in Italy, and Fr *soie*, silk.] A particular kind of silk stuff

Pæan, pē'an, *n.* [Gr] An ancient Greek hymn in honour of Apollo, who was also called Pæan, a war-song before or after a battle, hence, a song of triumph generally, a loud and joyous song

Pædagogics, Pædagogy, pē-da-goj'iks, pē-da-goj i, *n.* PEDAGOGICS PEDAGOGY

Pædobaptism, pē-dō-bap tizm, *n* [Gr *pais, paidos*, a child] The baptism of infants or children — **Pædobaptist,** pē-do-bap'tist, *n.* One who holds to infant baptism.

Pagan, pā gan, *n.* [L *paganus*, a peasant, from *pagus*, a village or country district, comp origin of *heathen* Akin *peasant.*] One who worships false gods, one who is neither a Christian, a Jew nor a Mohammedan, a heathen an idolater —*a* Pertaining to pagans or heathens, heathenish, idolatrous —**Paganish,** pā gan ish, *a* Heathenish.—**Paganism,** pā gan izm *n* The worship of false gods, the religious opinions and worship of pagans, heathenism —**Paganize,** pā gan iz, *v t* —*paganized, pa ganizing* To render heathenish, to convert to heathenism

Page, pāj, *n.* [Fr *page*, It *paggio* a page, from L L *pagius* a rustic from L *pagus*, a country district PAGAN] A young male attendant on kings, nobles or other persons of distinction, a lad in the service of people of rank or wealth, whose duty it is to run errands, attend to the door, &c —*v t* —*paged, paging* To attend as a page

Page, pāj, *n* [Fr *page*, from L *pagina*, a page, from stem *pag*, seen in L *pango*, Gr *pēgnymi*, to fix, akin *compact* (*a*), *pageant*] One side of a leaf of a book, a writing or record (the *page* of history), *printing*, types set up for one side of a leaf —*v t.*—*paged paging* To mark or number the pages of —**Paginal,** paj i nal *a* Consisting of pages.—**Paginate,** paj i nāt, *v t* —*paginated paginating* To number the pages of, to page —**Pagination,** paj i nā shon, *n* The act of paging, the marks or figures which indicate the number of pages.

Pageant, paj ant or pā jant, *n.* [Old forms *pagyn, pagen*, originally a scaffold or stage, from L *pagina*, a slab, a page (of a book) PAGE] A spectacle of entertainment, a great display or show as at some public rejoicing, a theatrical exhibition, any thing showy, without stability or duration.—**Pageantry,** paj ant ri, *n* Pageants collectively; a showy exhibition or spectacle, splendid or ostentatious show

Paginal, Pagination Under PAGE

Pagoda, pa-gō'da, *n* [Fr *pagode*, from Per and Hind *but-gadah—but*, an idol, and *gadah*, a house] A Hindu temple in which idols are worshipped, a Buddhist temple in Siam, Burmah, or China, a gold or silver coin of Hindustan, of value from 8s to 8s. sterling —**Pagoda-stone,** *n* A limestone found in China, inclosing numerous fossil shells which present a resemblance to a pagoda —**Pagodite,** pā'god it, *n.* Same as *Agalmatolite.*

Pagurus, pa-gū rus, *n.* [Gr *pagouros*—root *pag*, to fix, and *oura*, tail] A genus of crabs which includes the hermit-crabs, &c.—**Pagurian,** pa-gū'ri-an, *n* A crab of this genus or of the same family

Pah, pā, *n.* In New Zealand, a fortified native camp

Pah, pā, *interj* An exclamation expressing contempt or disgust.

Paid, pād, pret & pp of *pay*

Paideutics, pā-dū'tiks, *n.* [Gr *paideutikē (techne)*, education, from *paideuō*, to teach, from *pais*, a boy] The science of teaching or of education.

Pail, pāl, *n.* [O Fr *paile, paele*, from L *palella*, a pan, from *palso*, to lie open PATENT] A vessel of wood, or of tin or other metal, in which milk or water is commonly carried —**Pailful,** pāl'ful, *n.* The quantity that a pail will hold

Paillasse, pal yas, *n.* [Fr, from *paille*, straw, L *palea*, chaff] An under bed of straw

Pain, pān, *n.* [Fr *peine*, O Fr *peine paine, &c*, from L *pœna*, punishment, and latterly pain, torment, akin *penal pen tence, pans* (verb), *punish, &c*] Penalty, suffering annexed to the commission of a crime (under *pain* of death), an uneasy sensation in animal bodies, bodily distress, suffering, the throes of travail or childbirth (generally in plural) mental distress careful labour, close application in working, trouble (chiefly in plural) —*v t* To give pain to, to cause to endure physical or mental suffering, to afflict, to distress —**Painful,** pān ful, *a* Full of pain, giving or accompanied by pain, distressing, requiring labour or toil, difficult, executed with pains, attended with close and careful application or attention —**Painfully,** pān'ful li, *adv* In a painful manner —**Painfulness,** pān ful nes, *n* The state or quality of being painful —**Painless** pān les *a* Free from pain —**Painlessness,** pān les nes *n.* The state of being painless —**Painstaker** pānz tā kėr *n* One who takes pains a laborious person —**Painstaking** pānz tā king *a* Taking or given to taking pains, giving close application, laborious and careful —*n* A taking of pains, careful labour

Paint pānt *v t* [O Fr *peindre* pp *paint* (Fr *peindre*), from L *pingere, pictum* to paint PICTURA] To lay colour or colours on with a brush or otherwise, to diversify with hues, to colour, to produce (a representation) in colours to form a likeness or representation of in colours, to represent or exhibit to the mind to describe vividly, to delineate, to depict, to adorn or beautify by laying artificial colours on (the face) —*v i* To practise painting, to lay artificial colour on the face with the view of beautifying it —*n* A substance used in painting a pigment colour laid on the face rouge —**Paint-box** *n* A colour box Under COLOUR —**Painter** pān'tėr *n* One whose occupation is to paint, an artist who represents objects by means of colours or pigments —*Painter's colic* a disease to which painters and others who work with poisonous preparations of lead are liable —**Painting** pān ting, *n* The act, art, or employment of laying on colours the art of representing objects by means of figures and colours on a plane surface so as to produce the appearance of relief, a painted picture

Painter, pān'tėr, *n* [Ir *paintear*, a snare, a net] A rope used to fasten a boat to a ship or other object

Pair, pār, *n* [Fr *paire*, from L. *par*, equal, whence also *parity peer, compeer dispar age, &c*] Two things similar in form and suited to each other or used together (a *pair* of gloves or stockings), a single thing composed of two pieces suiting each other (a *pair* of scissors or of trousers), two of a sort, a couple, a brace, distinctively, a man and his wife, in *parliament*, and similar bodies, two members who would vote on opposite sides and agree not to vote for a specified time — *Pair* formerly often meant a *set of things*, hence, we speak of a *pair* of stairs for a flight of stairs or steps —*v i* To join in pairs, to couple, to mate (as birds) — *To pair, to pair off*, to depart from a company in pairs or couples, to form a pair in the parliamentary sense —*v t.* To unite in pairs or couples, to assort in twos.—**Pairing-time,** *n.* The time when birds couple —**Pair-royal,** *n.* Three similar things; three cards of a sort at certain games, as three kings, three queens, &c —**Pairwise,** pār'wiz, *adv* In pairs

Pakfong, pak'fong, *n.* PACKFONG

Pal, pal, pal, *n* [Of Gypsy origin] Mate; partner; accomplice, chum [Slang]

Palace, pal'as, *n.* [Fr *palais*, from L *Palatium*, the house of Augustus on the hill at Rome called by this name] The house in which an emperor, a king, or other distinguished person resides, a splendid place of residence, a stately mansion —**Palace-car,** *n* An elegantly fitted up railway-carriage provided with chairs, sofas, &c, and with berths, beds, or couches for sleeping

Paladin, pal a-din, *n* [Fr *paladin*, from L *palatinus*, attached to the palace, from *palatium* PALACE] A knight attached to a sovereign's court, a knight-errant, a heroic champion, an eminent hero

Palæarctic, pā-lē-ārk tik, *a* [Gr *palaios*, ancient, and *E arctic*] One of the regions of the earth marked by a characteristic fauna, and embracing Europe, Africa north of the Atlas and Northern Asia —**Palæobotany,** pā lē ō bot a ni *n* [Gr *palaios*, and *E botany*] The study of the plants that are found in a fossil state —**Palæocosmic,** pā lē-ō koz mik, *n* [Gr *kosmos*, world] Pertaining to the earth during former geological periods —**Palæocrystic,** pā lē-ō kris'tik, *a* [Gr *kryos*, frost] Frozen from of old, remaining frozen from antiquity applied to the parts of the Arctic and Antarctic seas that are covered with ice of unknown ages, or to such ice —**Palæoethnology** pā lē ō-ethnol o ji *n* [Gr *ethnos*, a people] The ethnology of the earliest times —**Palæoethnological** pā lē-ō eth no-loj i kal, *a* Pertaining to the science of palæoethnology —**Palæoethnologist** pā lē-ō eth nol o-jist *n* One versed in palæoethnology —**Palæogean** pā lē ō jē an, *a* [Gr *gē*, the earth] Belonging to the former conditions of the earth's surface as distinct from the existing —**Palæography,** pā lē-og ra fi, *n* [Gr *graphō* to write] An ancient manner of writing, ancient writings collectively, the art of deciphering ancient documents or inscriptions —**Palæograph,** pā lē ō graf *n* An ancient manuscript —**Palæographer Palæographist** pā lē-og'ra fėr, pā lē-og'ra fist *n* One skilled in palæography —**Palæographic Palæographical,** pā lē ō graf'ik, pā lē-o graf i kal *a* Pertaining to palæography —**Palæoichthyology,** pa lē o-ik thi ol o ji, *n* [Gr *ichthys*, a fish] The science of fossil fishes —**Palæolithic** pā lē-ō-lith ik *a* [Gr *lithos*, a stone] *Arch* belonging to the earlier stone period of prehistoric history —**Palæolith** pā lē ō lith, *n* An unpolished stone, implement, or other object belonging to the earlier stone age —**Palæology,** pā lē ol o-ji, *n* [Gr *logos*, discourse] A discourse or treatise on antiquities, or the knowledge of ancient things, archæology —**Palæologist** pā lē-ol o jist, *n* One conversant with palæology —**Palæontography,** pā lē-on tog ra-fi, *n* [Gr *onta*, beings] The description of fossil remains —**Palæontographical,** pā-lē-on tō-graf i kal *a* Relating to palæontography —**Palæontology,** pā lē on tol o ji, *n* [Gr *onta*, beings] The science of the ancient life of the earth, that branch of biological science which treats of fossil organic remains —**Palæontological** pā lē on tō-loj i kal, *a* Relating to palæontology —**Palæontologically** pā lē-on tō-loj i kal li, *adv* In a palæontological sense or point of view —**Palæontologist,** pā lē-on tol o-jist, *n.* One who studies or is versed in palæontology —**Palæophytology,** pā lē-ō-fi tol o-ji, *n* [Gr *phyton*, a plant] That branch of palæontology which treats of fossil plants or vegetable remains —**Palæotherium,** pā lē ō-thē ri-um, *n* [Gr *thēriον*, a wild beast] A sort of extinct pachyderms found in the eocene strata of Europe and America and holding a place intermediate between the rhinoceros, the horse, and the tapir.—**Palæotherian** pā lē-ō-thē'ri-an, *a* Pertaining to the palæotherium —**Palæozoic,** pā'lē-ō-zō''ik, *a* [Gr *zōē*, life] *Geol* applied to the lowest division of stratified groups, as distinguished from the *Mesozoic* and *Cainozoic* —**Palæozoology,** pā'lē-ō-zō-ol 'o-ji, *n* [Gr *zōon*, an animal] That branch of biology which concerns itself with the fossil re-

mains of animals —**Palæthiology**, pa lē'shi ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr *aitia*, a cause] That mode of speculation or investigation which explains past conditions by reasoning from present conditions —**Palæthiological**, pa-lē'shi-o-loj'i-kal, *a* Belonging to palæthiology —**Palæthiologist**, pa-lē'shi-ol'o-jist, *n* An investigator by the method of palæthiology

Palanquin, Palankeen, pal-an-kēn', *n.* [Fr and Pg *palanquin*, from Pali, *pālangki*] A covered conveyance used in India, China, &c, borne by poles on the shoulders of men and carrying a single person

Palate, pal'āt, *n* [L *palatum*, the palate] The roof or upper part of the mouth, taste, relish, sometimes intellectual taste —**Palatable**, pal'at-a-bl, *a* Agreeable to the taste or palate, savoury —**Palatableness**, pal'at-a-bl-nes, *n* The quality of being palatable to the taste —**Palatably** pal'at-a-bli, *adv* In a palatable manner —**Palatal**, pal'at al, *a.* Pertaining to the palate, uttered by the aid of the palate, as certain sounds —*n* A sound pronounced by the aid of the palate, as that of *ch* in *church*, and that of *j*

Palatial, pa-lā'shal, *a* [From L *palatium*, palace PALACE] Pertaining to a palace, becoming a palace, magnificent —**Palatine** pal'a-tin *a* [Fr *palatin*, L *palatinus*, from *palatium*, palace] Pertaining to a palace, holding office in the king's palace, possessing royal privileges —*County palatine* is a county over which an earl bishop, or duke had a royal jurisdiction —*n* One invested with royal privileges and rights, a count palatine —**Palatinate**, pa-lat'i-nāt *n* The province or seignory of a palatine

Palaver, pa-lā'ver *n* [Pg *palavra*, Sp *palabra*, a word, from L *parabola*, a parable, in late times a word PARABLE] A talk or conference among some barbaric races, a conversation, superfluous or idle talk —*v t* To flatter, to humbug by words —*v i* To talk idly, to indulge in a palaver —**Palaverer** pa-lā'ver-er, *n* One who palavers, a flatterer

Pale, pāl *a* [O Fr *pal* (Fr *pâle*) from L *pallidus* pale PALLID] White or whitish, wan not ruddy or fresh of colour, not bright, of a faint lustre, dim —*v t* —*paled paling* To make pale, to diminish the brightness of —*v i* To turn pale —**Pale-ale** *n* A light coloured pleasant bitter ale —**Pale face** *n* A name among the North American Indians for a white person —**Palely** pāl'li *adv* In a pale manner, wanly, not ruddily —**Paleness**, pāl'nes, *n* The quality or condition of being pale —**Palish**, pāl'ish, *a* Somewhat pale or wan —**Paly** pāl'i, *a* Pale, wanting colour [Poet]

Pale, pāl *n* [A Sax *pal*, Fr *pal* from L *palus*, a stake from root seen in *pupe* (of a book), *pupeant*, *pact*] A pointed stake used in fencing or inclosing fixed upright in the ground or joined above and below to a rail, a picket, what surrounds and incloses, the space inclosed, an inclosure, an instrument for trying the quality of a cheese —*Ihe Pale* that portion of Ireland within which English rule was for some centuries confined after the conquests of Henry II —*v t* To inclose with pales or stakes, to encompass —**Paling**, pāl'ing, *n* Pales in general, or a fence formed with pales

Palea, pā'lē-a, *n* pl **Paleæ**, pā'lē-ē [L *palea*, chaff] *Bot* one of the bracts upon the receptacle of composite plants between the florets, one of the interior bracts of the flowers of grasses —**Paleaceous**, pā-lē-ā'shus, *a* *Bot* consisting of chaff like scales covered with paleæ

Paleography, Paleontology, &c Under PALÆ

Palestra, pa-les'tra, *n* [Gr *palaistra*, from *palē*, wrestling] A place appropriated to the exercise of wrestling or other athletic exercises, exercises of wrestling —**Palestral, Palestrian, Palestric**, pa-les'tral, pa-les'tri-an, pa-les'trik, *a* Pertaining to the palestra or to wrestling

Paletot, pal'e-tō, *n.* [Fr *paletot*, *paltoque*, a paletot, an overcoat, from D *paltsrok*, a pilgrim's coat] A loose sort of man's coat or woman's long jacket, an overcoat

Palette, pal'et, *n* [Fr *palette*, from L L *paleta*, dim from L *pala*, a spade or shovel] A thin oval board or tablet with a thumb-hole at one end on which a painter lays the pigments with which he paints his pictures, a pallet —**Palette-knife**, *n* A sort of knife used by painters for mixing colours, and by druggists to mix salves

Palewise Under PALE

Palfrey, pal'fri, *n* [O Fr *palefrei*, from L L *paraferedus*, L *paraveredus*, an extra post horse, from Gr *para*, beside, and L *veredus*, a post-horse (from *veho*, to carry, and *rheda*, a carriage)] An ordinary riding horse, or a horse used by noblemen and others for state distinguished from a war horse, a small horse fit for ladies

Pali, pā'li, *n* The sacred language of the Buddhists, a descendant of the Sanskrit, not now spoken, but used only in religious works

Palichthyology, pa-lik-thi-ol'o-ji, *n* PALÆICHTHYOLOGY

Palilogy Palilogy, pa-lil'o-ji, *n* [Gr *palin*, again, and *legō*, to speak] *Rhet* the repetition of a word or words for the sake of greater energy

Palimpsest, pā'limp-sest, *n* [Gr *palimpsēstos*, rubbed again—*palin*, again, and *psaō* to rub] A parchment or other piece of writing material from which one writing has been erased to make room for another, often leaving the first faintly visible, a process to which many ancient manuscripts were subjected

Palindrome pal'in-drom, *n* [Gr *palin dromos*, running back—*palin* again, and *dromos*, a running] A word verse or sentence that is the same when read backward or forward —**Palindromic, Palindromical**, pal'in-drom'ik, pal'in-drom'i-kal *a* Belonging to or in the manner of a palindrome

Paling Under PALE

Palingenesis, pal'in-jen'e-sis *n* [Gr *palin*, again and *genesis* birth] A transformation from one state to another, a metamorphosis as of insects, a great geological change on the earth —**Palingenetic** pal'in-je-net'ik *a* Pertaining to palingenesis

Palinode, pal'i-nōd, *n* [Gr *palinodia—palin*, again and *ōdē* a song] Originally a poetical recantation, a piece in which a poet retracts the invectives contained in a former piece, hence a recantation in general —**Palinodial** pal'i-nō'di-al *a* Relating to a palinode —**Palinodist**, pal'i-nō-dist *n* A writer of palinodes

Palisade pal'i-sād' *n* [Fr *palissade*, from *palisser*, to palit from *pals*, a pale PALE (a stake)] A fence or fortification consisting of a row of strong stakes or posts set firmly in the ground also applied to one of the stakes —*v t* —*palisaded palisading* To surround, inclose, or fortify with palisades

Palisander, pal'i-san-dēr *n* [Fr *palis sandre*] A continental name for rosewood

Palish Under PALE

Palissy ware pal'is-i, *n* A variety of pottery remarkable for its beauty so called from its maker, Bernard *Palissy*, a French potter of the fifteenth century

Palkee, pal'kē *n* [Hind] A palanquin

Pall, pal, *n* [A Sax *pæll*, from L *palium*, a cloak, a pall] An outer mantle of dignity, *eccles* a vestment sent from Rome to patriarchs, primates, and metropolitans as an ensign of jurisdiction, and some times, as a mark of honour, to bishops, consisting of a short white cloak of lamb's wool, with a red cross encircling the neck and shoulders, and falling on the back, also, a large black cloth thrown over a coffin at a funeral sometimes over a tomb —*v t* To cover with a pall, to cover or invest, to shroud —**Pall bearer**, *n* One of those who attend the coffin at a funeral

Pall, pal, *v i* [W *pallu*, to fail, *pall*, loss of energy, failure, the verb *appal* was probably to some extent affected by this word] To become vapid, to become insipid, to become devoid of agreeableness or attraction (pleasures begin to *pall*) —*v t* To make vapid or insipid, to cloy, to dispirit or depress

Palladian, pal-lā'di-an, *a* Pertaining to Andrea *Palladio*, a celebrated Italian architect (1518-80).—*Palladian architecture*, a species of Italian architecture founded upon the Roman antique

Palladium, pal-lā'di-um, *n* [From Pallas or Athene, equivalent to the Latin *Minerva*.] A sacred statue or image of *Pallas*, the Greek goddess, on the preservation of which, according to ancient legend, was said to have depended the safety of Troy, hence, something that affords effectual defence, protection, and safety, a rare metal of a steel gray colour, ductile and malleable, considerably harder and lighter than platinum

Pallah pal'la, *n* A handsome species of antelope in South Africa

Pallet, pal'et, *n* [Fr *palette*, from L L *paleta*, dim from L *pala*, a spade or shovel] A palette, a wooden instrument used by potters, &c, for forming and rounding their wares, an instrument to take up and apply gold leaf, pieces which receive the impulse from a pendulum or balance wheel

Pallet pal'et *n* [From Fr *paille*, straw, L *palea*, chaff] A small and poor or rude bed

Pallial, pal'i-al, *a* [L *pallium*, a mantle PALL] Pertaining to a mantle, especially the mantle of molluscs —*Pallial impression* the mark formed in a bivalve shell by the pallium or mantle

Palliate pal'i-āt, *v t* —**palliated, palliating** [Fr *pallier*, to cloak, palliate, from L *pallium*, a cloak, whence also *pall* (*n*)] To conceal the enormity of by excuses and apologies, to extenuate, to soften or tone down by favourable representations, to mitigate, lessen, or abate (to *palliate* a disease) —**Palliation**, pal'i-ā'shon, *n* The act of palliating, what palliates or serves to excuse, extenuation, mitigation, alleviation —**Palliative** pal'i-ā-tiv, *a* [Fr *palliatif*] Serving to palliate or extenuate, extenuating, mitigating —*n.* That which palliates —**Palliatory**, pal'i-a-to-ri, *a* Palliative

Pallid, pal'id, *a* [L *pallidus*, from *palleo*, to become pale PALE, FALLOW] Pale, wan, deficient in colour not high coloured —**Pallidity**, pa-lid'i-ti *n* Quality of being pallid paleness, wanness —**Pallidly**, pal'id-li, *adv* Palely, wanly —**Pallidness**, pal'id-nes *n* Paleness

Pallium pal'li-um *n* [L *pallium*, whence *pall* (*n*)] A kind of ancient cloak or mantle, the mantle of a mollusc

Pallmall, pel-mel *n* [O Fr *palemail*, from It *pallamaglio*, from *palla*, a ball (akin E *ball*), and *maglio*, L *malleus*, a mallet] An ancient game in which a ball was with a mallet or club struck through a ring elevated upon a pole, the alley or walk where the game was played (hence the street in London called *Pall Mall*)

Pallor, pal'or *n.* [L PALLID] Paleness.

Palm, pām *n* [L *palma*, the palm of the hand, a palm tree (so named from the shape of its branches), cog Gr *palamē*, A Sax *folm* O H G *folma*, the palm of the hand.] The inner part of the hand, a lineal measure equal to 3 or 4 inches, a broad flat part as of an anchor fluke, any of the plants of a well known order of arborescent or tree like endogens, chiefly inhabiting the tropics, of great value to man as affording food, &c, a branch or leaf of the palm tree anciently borne as a symbol of victory or triumph, hence, superiority, victory, triumph (to carry off the *palm*), a popular name for the bloom of a branch of the willow, carried on Palm-Sunday as a substitute for the Eastern palm branches —*v t* —*palmed, palming* To conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers or cheaters, to impose by fraud (to *palm off* trash *upon* the public) —*Palma Christi* (palm of Christ), a name for the castor oil plant —**Palmaceous**, pal-mā'shus, *a* Belonging to the palm tribe —**Palmar**, pal'mēr, *a.* [L *palmaris*] Pertaining to the palm of the hand, of the breadth of the hand —**Palmary**, pal'ma-ri, *a* Pertaining to a palm; palmar; worthy of receiving the palm —**Palmate, Palmated**, pal'māt, pal'mā-ted, *a.* [L *palmatus*] Having the shape of the hand (*palmated* leaves), having the toes webbed

(the *palmate* feet of aquatic birds) — **Palmately**, pal'māt-li, *adv* In a palmate manner —**Palmatifid**, pal-mat i fid, *a.* [L *palmatus*, and *findo*, *fid-*, to split] *Bot* divided so as to resemble a hand — **Palmatiform**, **Palmiform**, pal-mat i form, pal mi-form, *a* *Bot* having a palmate form —**Palmatilobate**, pal mat i lō bāt, *a* *Bot* palmate with the lobes divided to an uncertain depth —**Palmatipartite**, pal mat i pär tit, *a* *Bot* palmate with lobes deeply divided, but not to the midrib — **Palmatisected**, pal mat-i sek ted, *a* [*Palmate*, and L *sectus*, cut] *Bot* palmate with lobes divided to the midrib —**Palm bird**, *n* A beautiful bird of West Africa, with bright orange and black plumage —**Palm butter**, *n* Palm-oil —**Palmer**, pām ėr, *n.* A pilgrim that returned from the Holy Land with a branch of palm, one who palms or cheats, as at cards or dice.—**Palmer worm**, *n.* A name for certain hairy caterpillars — **Palmetto**, pal met tō, *n* [Sp. *palmito*] A name of several palms, the cabbage-palm of the West Indies and southern United States — **Palm house**, *n* A glass-house for raising palms. — **Palmiferous**, pal mif ėr us *a* Bearing or producing palms —**Palmigrade** pal mi-grād, *a* [L *palma* the palm, and *gradior*, to walk] Plantigrade — **Palmiped**, pal mi ped, *a* [L *palma*, the palm, and *pes pedis*, a foot] Web footed — *n* A bird that has webbed feet —**Palmister**, pal mis tėr, *n* One who deals in palmistry — **Palmistry**, pal mis tri, *n* The art of telling fortunes by the lines and marks in the palm of the hand, manual dexterity (humorous) —**Palmitic** pal mit ik, *a* Pertaining to or obtained from palm-oil (*palmitic* acid) — **Palmitin** Pal mitine pal mi tin *n* The principal solid ingredient of palm-oil **Palm-oil** *n* A fatty substance resembling butter obtained from palms chiefly from the fruit of the African oil palm employed in the manufacture of soap and candles for lubricating machinery, &c —**Palm sugar** *n* Saccharine matter from the juice of palms —**Palm Sunday**, *n* The Sunday next before Easter, commemorative of our Saviour's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed palm branches in the way —**Palm wine** *n* A liquor obtained by fermenting the juice of certain palms —**Palmy**, pā mi, *a* Abounding in palms, worthy of the palm flourishing, prosperous (the *palmy* days of Rome)

Palmyra, **Palmyra palm**, pal mi ra, *n* The most common palm of India, the wood, leaves, fruit and juice of which are all of great value and use

Palp, **Palpus**, palp, pal pus *n* (pl **Palpi**, pal pi) [Mod L *palpus*, from L *palpare*, to stroke, to feel] *A* jointed sensitive organ on the head of an insect a feeler —**Palpiform**, pal pi form, *a* Having the form of palpi or feelers — **Palpigerous**, pal pij'ėr us, *a* Bearing palpi

Palpable, pal pa bl *a* [Fr *palpable*, from L *palpabilis*, from *palpo*, to touch, akin *palpitate*] Perceptible by the touch, capable of being felt, easily perceived and detected, plain, obvious, easily perceptible —**Palpableness**, **Palpability**, pal pa bl nes, pal pa-bil i ti, *n* Plainness, obviousness — **Palpably**, pal pa bli *adv* Plainly, obviously —**Palpation** pal pā shon, *n* [L *palpatio*] The act of feeling, *pathol* manual examination

Palpebral, pal pe-bral, *a* [L *palpebra*, an eyelid] Pertaining to the eyelid or eyebrow

Palpi. Under Palp

Palpitate, pal pi tāt, *v i* —*palpitated*, *palpitating* [L *palpito*, *palpitatum*, freq of *palpo*, to feel Palpable] To flutter or move with slight throbs, to throb, to pulsate violently applied particularly to an abnormal movement of the heart, as from fright or disease, hence, to tremble, to quiver —**Palpitation**, pal pi tā shon, *n* A violent and unnatural beating or pulsation of the heart, as from violent action, fright, or disease

Palsgrave, pals grāv, *n* [G *pfalzgraf*, from *pfalz* (contr from L *palatium*, palace), and *graf*, an earl] A count palatine, a count with the superintendence of the king's palace —**Palsgravine**, palz gra vin, *n* The consort of a palsgrave

Palstave, pal stāv, *n* [Icel *pálstafr*, a pole staff] An ancient axe-shaped weapon used by Celtic nations.

Palsy, pal zi, *n* [A contr of *paralysis*, Fr *paralysie*] Paralysis, especially in a limb or some of the superficial muscles —*v t* — *palsied*, *palsying* To affect with palsy or as with palsy, to paralyse —**Palsied**, pal zid, *p* and *a* Affected with palsy

Palter, pal tėr *v i* [Of same origin as *paltry*, and originally having reference to the haggling of dealers in old clothes] To act insincerely, to equivocate, to haggle, to shift, to dodge, to play tricks —**Palterer**, pal tėr ėr, *n* One that palters, an insincere dealer, a shifter

Paltry, pal tri, *a* [Same as L G *paltrig*, *paltrig*, ragged, from *palte* Fris *palt* G *palte*, Sw *palta* (plur *paltor*), Dan *palt*, a rag, akin *pelter*] Mean, vile, worthless, despicable Syn under Contemptible — **Paltrily** pal'tri li, *adv* In a paltry manner —**Paltriness**, pal tri nes, *n* The state of being paltry vile, or worthless

Paludamentum, pa lū da men tum *n* [L] The cloak worn by an ancient Roman general commanding an army and by his principal officers and personal attendants

Paludine, **Palustral Palustrine**, pal ū-din, pa lus tral, pa lus trin, *a* [L *palus*, *paludis* a pool, a marsh] Pertaining to marshes marshy —**Paludose**, pal ū-dos, *a* [L *paludosus*] *Bot* growing in marshy places

Paly Under Pale

Pampas pam pas *n pl* [Sp Amer] The grassy treeless plains of South America resembling the 'prairies' of North America, especially the immense plains in the southern portion of South America east of the Andes —**Pampas-cat** *n* A species of leopard frequenting the pampas — **Pampas grass** *n* A variety of grass with flower stems 10 to 14 feet high growing on the pampas introduced as an ornamental grass into Britain —**Pampean** pam pē an *a* Pertaining to the pampas

Pamper pam pėr *v t* [Probably akin to *pap* (with *m* inserted) comp G *pampen* bav *pampfn* to stuff to cram with food] To indulge with rich food to feed luxuriously to gratify to the full to indulge to excess —**Pampered** pam pėrd, *p* and *a* Fed luxuriously, spoiled by luxurious feeding or indulgence — **Pamperedness**, pam pėrd nes, *n* —**Pamperer** pam pėr-ėr *n.* One who pampers —**Pamperize**, † pam pėr iz, *v t* To pamper

Pamphlet, pam flet *n* [Formerly *paunflet*, *pamflet pamflet* of doubtful origin, perhaps from Sp *papelete* a written paper with insertion of nasal as in *D pampier* (Fr *papier*) paper Papyr] A small book consisting of a sheet of paper, or of a few sheets stitched together but not bound, a short treatise or essay published by itself — **Pamphleteer**, pam flet-ėr', *n* A writer of pamphlets, a scribbler —*v i* To write and issue pamphlets

Pampiniform, pam pin i form *n* [L *pampinus*, a tendril] Resembling a tendril

Pampre, pam pėr, *n* [Fr, from L *pampinus*, vine foliage] Arch an ornament consisting of vine leaves and grapes

Pan, pan, *n* [A Sax *panne* D *pan*, G *pfanne*, all from L L *panna*, for *patna*, L *patina*, a pan, from *pateo*, to be wide Patent] A vessel of tin iron, or other metal, often rather shallow, a vessel of various kinds used for domestic purposes, an open vessel for boiling or evaporating or other operations (a sugar-*pan*, salt-*pan*, &c), a pond for evaporating salt water to make salt, the part of a flint-lock which holds the priming, the skull or cranium (the brain *pan*), *agri* Hard-pan —**Pan cake**, *n.* A thin cake of batter fried or baked in a pan

Pan, pan, *n* [Hence *panic*] *Greek myth* the chief god of pastures, forests, and flocks —**Pandean**, pan-dē an, *a* Pertaining to Pan —*Pandean pipes*, *Pan's pipes*, a musical wind instrument composed of reeds of different lengths tied together, a syrinx.

Panacea, pan-a-sē'a, *n* [L, from Gr *panakeia*, a universal remedy—*pan*, all, and *akeomai*, to cure] A remedy for all diseases, a universal medicine or remedy

Panada, **Panade**, pa nā da, pa nād, *n* [Fr *panade*, from L *panis*, bread] A food made by boiling bread in water to the consistence of pulp

Pan Anglican, pan ang'gli kan, *a* Representative of all who hold views similar to those of the Anglican Church

Panary, pan a ri, *a* [L *panis*, bread] Pertaining to bread (*panary* fermentation)

Pancake Under Pan

Pancarte, pan kart *n* [Fr, L *pancharta* —Gr *pan*, all, and L *charta*, a chart] A royal charter confirming the enjoyment of all his possessions to a subject

Pancratium, pan krā shi um, *n* [Gr *pang kration*—*pan*, all and *kratos*, strength] A gymnastic contest of ancient Greece consisting of boxing and wrestling — **Pancratiast**, **Pancratist** pan krā shi ast pan krat-ist, *n* A competitor in the pancratium —**Pancratic**, **Pancratical**, pan krat ik, pan krat i kal, *a* Pertaining to the pancratium

Pancreas, pan krē as, *n* [Gr *pan*, all, and *kreas*, flesh] A large gland or organ of the body between the bottom of the stomach and the vertebræ of the loins in cattle called the *Sweet bread* —**Pancreatic** pan-krē at ik *a* Pertaining to the pancreas

Panda pan da *n* An ursine quadruped of India of the size of a large cat

Pandanus pan da nus *n* [From *pandan*, the Malay name] The screw pine genus

Pandar pan dėr, *n* Pander

Pandean Under Pan

Pandect pan dekt *n* [Gr *pandektēs*—*pan*, all, and *dechomai* to contain] A treatise which contains the whole of any science, *pl* the digest or collection of Roman civil law made by order of the Emperor Justinian and consisting of fifty books

Pandemic pan dem ik *a* [Gr *pan*, all, and *dēm s*, people] Incident to a whole people, epidemic

Pandemonium **Pandæmonium**, pan dē mō ni um, *n* [Gr *pan* all and *daimon*, a demon] The place of abode of demons or evil spirits—a name invented by Milton, hence any lawless, disorderly place or assemblage

Pander, pan dėr *n* [From *Pandarus* who performs the part of a pimp in the story of Troilus and Cressida] A pimp, a procurer a male bawd, hence one who ministers to the gratification of any of the baser passions —*v t* To act as agent for the lusts of others **Panderage**, pan dėr āj *n* The act of pandering —**Panderess** **Pandaress**, pan dėr es *n* A female pander a procuress —**Panderism** pan dėr izm, *n* The employment of a pander, pimping

Pandiculation pan dik ū lā shon *n* [L *pandiculor pandiculatum* to stretch one's self from *pando* to spread out] The stretching of one's self, as when newly awaked from sleep, a morbid restlessness and stretching —**Pandiculated** pan dik ū lā ted, *a* Stretched out, extended

Pandit pan dit *n* Pundit

Pandoor **Pandour**, pan dōr, *n* [First levied in Hungary near the village of *Pandur*] One of a body of Austrian foot soldiers, formerly dreaded for their savage mode of warfare

Pandora, pan dō ra, *n* [Gr, from *pan*, all, and *dōron* a gift] *Class myth* the name of the first woman on earth, on whom all the gods and goddesses bestowed gifts — *Pandora's box*, a box which she received, containing all human ills, upon opening which all escaped and spread over the earth hope alone remaining

Pandore, pan dōr, *n* A musical instrument of the lute kind, a bandore

Pandura, pan-dō ra, *n* [L *pandura*, from Gr *pandoura*] A Neapolitan musical instrument, strung with eight metal wires, and played with a quill

Pandurate, **Panduriform** pan dū rāt, pan-dū ri form, *a* *Bot* shaped like a pandura, fiddle shaped applied to a leaf

Pane, pān, *n* [Fr *pan*, a panel or definite portion of a surface, from L *pannus*, a piece of cloth, a patch (whence also *panel*,

pawn)] A distinct part of a flat surface†, a plate of glass inserted in a window, door, &c ; a panel or division of a work, a sunken portion surrounded by a border — **Paned**, pand, *p* and *a* Provided with or composed of panes

Panegyric, pan-e jir'ik, *n* [Gr *panēgyrikos*, fit for a public assembly, from *panēgyris*, a public assembly — *pas*, *pan*, all, and *agyris*, an assembly] A laudatory oration, a formal eulogy, an elaborate encomium, praise bestowed, laudation — **Panegyric, Panegyrical** pan-e-jir i kal, *a* Containing praise or eulogy, encomiastic —**Panegyrically**, pan e-jir i kal li, *adv* By way of panegyric —**Panegyrist** pan e jir ist, *n* One who bestows praise, a eulogist — **Panegyrize**, pan e jı rız, *v t* —*panegyrized*, *panegyrizing* To write or pronounce a panegyric or eulogy on —*v i* To indulge in panegyric, to bestow praises

Panel, pan el, *n* [O Fr *panel*, dim of *pan*, a pane, a panel PANE] A surface or compartment of a surface more or less distinct from others, an area on a wall sunk from the general surface, a similar portion fixed in the framing of a door, shutter &c , a piece of wood upon which a picture is painted, *law* a document containing the names of persons summoned to serve upon a jury, the jury, *Scots law*, the accused person in a criminal action — *v t* —*panelled*, *panelling* To form with panels —**Panelling**, pan el ing, *n* Panelled work

Pang pang *n* [Comp W *pang* a pang a convulsion] A sudden paroxysm of extreme pain, a sudden spasm or throe

Pangenesis, pan jen e sis, *n* [Gr *pan* all, and *genesis*, birth] A hypothesis to explain all the phenomena of growth and development in organic beings — **Pangenetic**, pan je ne t ik *a* Pertaining or relating to pangenesis

Pangolin, pan gō lin *n* [Malay *pangging*] The scaly ant eater or manis

Panhellenic pan hel len ik *a* [Gr *pan* all and *Hellēnikos*, Greek from *Hellēnes* the Greeks] Pertaining to all Greece — **Panhellenism** pan hel len izm *n* The proposed union of all the Greeks into one political body — **Panhellenist**, pan hel len ist, *n* One who favours Panhellenism

Panic, pan ik, *n* [From Gr *panikos* of or belonging to *Pan* the god who was believed by the Greeks to inspire sudden fear, fear such as arose among a number of people without any visible cause] A sudden fright particularly without real cause, or terror inspired by a trifling cause — *a* Extreme or causeless applied to fright — **Panic stricken, Panic struck**, *a* Struck with a panic or sudden fear

Panic Panic grass pan ik *n* [L *panicum* a kind of grass] The name of several species of grass

Panicle, pan i kl *n* [L *panicula*, a panicle, dim of *panus*, thread on the bobbin in a shuttle] A branching form of inflorescence, as in the lilac or the oat —**Paniced**, pan i kld *a* Furnished with panicles —**Paniculate Paniculated**, pa nik ū lāt, pa nik ū lā ted, *a Bot* furnished with or arranged in a panicle, like a panicle

Panification, pan i fi kā shon *n* [L *panis*, bread and *facio*, to make] The process of bread making

Panislamism, pan iz'lam izm, *n* [Gr *pan*, all, and E *Islamism*] A sentiment or movement in favour of a union or confederacy of the Mohammedan nations

Pannage, pan āj, *n* [O Fr *panage*, from L *panis*, bread] An old term for the food of swine in the woods as beech nuts, acorns, &c , money paid for this

Pannel, pan el, *n* [PANEL] In Scotland the accused person in a criminal trial

Pannier, pan i ér, *n* [Fr *panier* from L *panarium*, a bread basket from *panis*, bread PANTRY] A wicker basket, primarily, a bread basket, but now one of two baskets slung across a beast of burden, in which things are carried, a part of a lady's dress attached to the back of the skirt, *arch* a corbel

Pannikin, pan'i-kin, *n* A small pan or cup —**Panning-out**, *n*. In *gold digging*, the washing process by which the grains of gold are separated from the dust

Panoply, pan ō pli, *n* [Gr *panoplia—pan*, all, and *hoplē*, arms] Complete armour of defence, a full suit of armour —**Panoplied**, pan ō plid, *a* Having a panoply or full suit of armour

Panopticon, pa nop ti kon, *n* [Gr *pan*, all, and root *op*, to see] Bentham's name for his proposed prison, in which each of the prisoners can be seen at all times, an exhibition of scientific or other novelties

Panorama, pan-ō rā ma, *n* [Gr *pan*, all, and *horama*, view, from *horaō*, to see] A picture in which all the objects of nature that are visible from a single point are represented on the interior surface of a round or cylindrical wall, the point of view being in the axis of the cylinder — **Panoramic**, pan-ō ram ik, *a* Pertaining to or like a panorama, or complete view

Pan presbyterian pan pres bı tē ri an *a* Representative of those who hold Presbyterian views from all parts of the world (*pan Presbyterian* s) nod)

Panslavic, pan slav ik, *a* [Gr *pan*, all, and E *Slavic*] Pertaining to all the Slavic races —**Panslavism**, pan slav izm, *n* The proposed amalgamation of all the Slavic races into one confederacy

Panspermy, pan spér mi, *n* [Gr *pan* all, and *sperma*, seed, germ] The doctrine that organic germs are everywhere diffused, and that all cases of so called spontaneous generation are to be thus explained

Pan-s-pipes Under PAN

Panstereorama, pan ster ē ō rā ma, *n* [Gr *pan* all *stereos* solid, and *horaō*, to see] A model, in relief, of a town or country in wood, cork pasteboard, or other substance

Pansy, pan zi *n* [Fr *pensée*, thought, heartsease from *penser* to think PANSIVE] A name applied to the garden varieties of violet, heartsease

Pant pant *v i* [From or connected with O Fr *pantoyer*, to pant to gasp *pantos*, a panting, Pr *panteiar* to be breathless] To breathe quickly, as after exertion or from excited eagerness to gasp, to throb or heave with unusual violence, as the heart or the breast after hard labour, to desire ardently —*v t* To breathe forth, to gasp out —*n*. A quick short respiration, a gasp a throb or palpitation —**Pantingly** pan ting li *adv* In a panting manner, with gasping or rapid breathing

Pantagraph, pan ta graf *n* PANTOGRAPH

Pantalets pan ta lets *n pl* [From *pantaloon*] Loose drawers worn by females and children

Pantaloon, pan ta lōn, *n* [Fr *pantalon*, lit a Venetian, the Venetians being called *Pantalones* after their patron saint *Pantalone* or *Pantaleon*] An old kind of garment for males consisting of breeches and stockings in one†, a character in the Italian comedy so called from his dress, in modern pantomimes, a character usually represented as a very fatuous old man, the butt of the clown, *pl* a pair of trousers

Pantechnicon, pan tek'ni kon, *n* [Gr *pan*, all, and *technē*, art] A place where all kinds of manufactured articles are collected and exposed for sale

Pantheism, pan thē-izm, *n* [Gr *pan*, all, and *Theos*, God] The doctrine that the universe, taken or conceived of as a whole, is God, or that all things are simply modes or manifestations of God —**Pantheist**, pan thē-ist, *n* One that believes in pantheism —**Pantheistic, Pantheistical**, pan thē is tik, pan thē is ti kal, *a* Pertaining to pantheism —**Pantheistically**, pan thē is ti kal li, *adv* In the manner or from the point of view of a pantheist —**Pantheology**, pan thē-ol o-ji, *n* [Gr *pan*, all, and E *theology*] A system of theology comprehending all religions and a knowledge of all deities —**Pantheologist**, pan thē-ol o-ist *n* One who is versed in pantheology

Pantheon, pan thē-on or pan thē'on, *n*. [Gr *panthēon*, *panthēon—pan*, all, and *theos*, a god] A temple dedicated to all the gods, especially the building so called at Rome, now converted into a church, all the divinities collectively worshipped by a people

Panther, pan'thér, *n* [L *panthera*, Gr *panthēr*, comp Skr *pundarika*, a leopard] A carnivorous animal of Asia and Africa, identical with or a variety of the leopard —**Pantheress**, pan'thèr-es, *n* A female panther —**Pantherine**, pan'thèr-in, *a* Belonging to the panther

Pantile, pan til, *n* [*Pan* and *tile*] A tile with a cross section resembling the letter S, overlapping the tile by its side as well as the one beneath

Pantisocracy, pan ti sok ra si, *n* [Gr *pan*, all, *isos*, equal, and *kratos*, power] A utopian community in which all the members are equal in rank and social position, the principle of such a scheme or community —**Pantisocratic**, pan tis o-krat ik, *a* Of or pertaining to pantisocracy —**Pantisocratist**, pan ti sok'rat ist, *n*. One who favours pantisocracy

Pantler, pant lér, *n* [Fr *panetier*, from L *panis*, bread] A servant who had care of the pantry

Pantograph, pan tō graf, *n* [Gr, *pas*, *pantos*, all, and *graphō*, to write] An instrument by means of which drawings, maps plans, &c , can be copied mechanically on the original scale, or on one reduced or enlarged —**Pantographic**, pan-tō graf ik, *a* Pertaining to a pantograph

Pantology pan tol o ji, *n* [Gr *pas*, *pantos*, all and *logos*, discourse] Universal knowledge, a systematic view of all branches of human knowledge —**Pantological**, pan tō-loj i kal, *a* Relating to pantology

Pantomime pan tō-mim, *n* [L *pantomimus*, Gr *pantomimos* — *pas pantos*, all, and *mimos*, a mimic] A player who acted, not by speaking, but wholly by gesticulations, a theatrical entertainment in dumb show, hence, dumb show generally, a popular stage entertainment usually produced about the Christmas season, the effects being heightened by gorgeous scenery and catching music —**Pantomimic, Pantomimical**, pan to mim ik, pan tō mim i kal, *a* Pertaining to pantomime — **Pantomimically** pan to-mim i kal li, *adv* In the manner of pantomime —**Pantomimist**, pan tō mim ist, *n* One who acts in pantomime

Pantophagous pan tof'a gus, *a* [Gr *pas*, *pantos* all, and *phagō*, to eat.] Eating all kinds of food, omnivorous

Pantry, pan tri, *n* [Fr *paneterie*, a pantry, from L *panis* (Fr *pain*) bread, whence also *panarium*] An apartment or closet in which provisions are kept, or where plate and knives, &c , are cleaned

Pap pap, *n* [D and Dan *pap*, G *pappe*, probable from an infantile cry PAPA] A kind of soft food for infants, the pulp of fruit

Pap pap, *n* [Of similar origin to *pap*, food, comp L *papilla*, the nipple] A nipple of the breast, a teat, a round hill resembling a pap

Papa, pa pá', *n* [A reduplication of one of the earliest cries uttered by infants—Fr G D and Dan *papa*, L *papa*, *pappa*, Gr *pappa*, comp *mama*, *mamma*] Father a word used by children

Papacy, pā pa-si, *n* [L L *papatus*, the papacy, from L *papa*, the pope, lit father PAPA, POPE] The office and dignity of the pope, papal authority or jurisdiction, the popedom, the popes collectively — **Papal**, pā pal, *a* Belonging to the pope or to popedom, proceeding from the pope —**Papalize**, pā pal iz, *v t*.—*papalized*, *papalizing* To make papal —*v i*. To conform to popery —**Papally**, pa'pal-li, *adv* In a papal manner

Papaveraceous, pa-pā'vèr-ā"shus, *a*. [L *papaver*, a poppy] Pertaining to the poppy family

Papaw, pa pa, *n* [Sp and Pg *papaya*, a name brought from Malabar.] A tree indigenous to south America, but now widely cultivated in tropical countries; also its fruit, the juice of both fruit and tree renders tough meat tender

Paper, pā'pèr, *n* [Fr *papier*, It *papiro*, from L *papyrus*, Gr *papyros*, the papyrus. PAPYRUS] A well-known substance used

for writing and printing on, and for various other purposes, manufactured principally of vegetable fibre reduced to a pulp, a piece, leaf, or sheet of paper, a single sheet appearing periodically, a newspaper, a journal, an essay or article on some subject, any written or printed document, collectively, such documents as promissory notes, bills of exchange &c —*a* Made of paper, appearing merely in certain documents without really existing (a *paper* army), thin, slight —*v t* To cover with paper, to furnish with paper hangings, to fold or inclose in paper —**Papery** pā'pėr ı, *a* Like paper, having the thinness and consistency of paper —**Paper-clip**, *n* A clip or contrivance for holding paper —**Paper-cutter**, *n* A paper knife, a machine for cutting paper in piles or for trimming the edges of books, &c —**Paper folder** *n* An instrument for folding paper, a paper knife —**Paper hanger** *n* One whose employment is to line walls with paper hangings —**Paper-hangings**, *n pl* Paper, variously ornamented, for covering and adorning the walls of rooms, &c.—**Paper knife**, *n* An instrument of bone, ivory &c , with an edge like a blunt knife used in cutting open the leaves of books, &c , or for folding paper —**Paper maker**, *n* One that manufactures paper —**Paper making**, *n* The art or process of manufacturing paper —**Paper mill**, *n* A mill in which paper is manufactured —**Paper money** *n* Bank notes or the like circulated as the representative of coin —**Paper muslin**, *n* Glazed muslin used for linings,&c —**Paper nautilus** *n* The paper sailor or argonaut.—**Paper reed** *n* The papyrus.—**Paper sailor** *n* Same as *Paper nautilus* —**Paper-stainer** *n* A maker of paper hangings —**Paper weight** *n* A small weight laid on loose papers to keep them in place

Papeterie, pāp-trē *n* [Fr , stationery or writing materials.] An ornamented case or box containing paper and other materials for writing

Paphian, pā fi an *a* Pertaining to *Paphos* a city of Cyprus sacred to Venus, hence pertaining to Venus or her rites

Papier mâché, pāp-yā mā-shā *n* [Fr lit masticated paper] A material prepared by pulping different kinds of paper into a mass, which is moulded into various articles dried, and japanned

Papilionaceous, pa-pil i-ō nā shus *a* [L *papilio*, a butterfly] Resembling the butterfly, *bot* having the corolla shaped like a butterfly such as the flower of the pea

Papilla, pa-pil la, *n* pl **Papillæ**, pa pil lē [L.] A small pap or nipple, a little eminence on the surface of the skin as on the tongue —**Papillary**, pap'il la-ri *a* Pertaining to or resembling the nipple, papillose —**Papillate**, pap il lāt, *v t* —*pa il lated*, *papillating* To grow into a nipple —**Papillate, Papillated**, pap il lā ted *a* Covered with papillæ —**Papillose** pap il lōs, *a* Papillary —**Papillote**, pap'il lōt, *n* [Fr] A curl paper

Papist, pā pist, *n* [Fr *papiste*, from Fr *pape*, L *papa*, pope] A Roman Catholic —**Papistic, Papistical**, pā-pis tik pā-pis ti-kal, *a* Popish, pertaining to Popery —**Papistically**, pā-pis ti kal li *adv* In a papistic manner —**Papistry**, pā pist ri, *n* Popery

Papoose, Pappoose, pa-pōs', pap-pōs', *n* Among the native Indians of North America, a babe or young child

Pappus, pap us, *n* [L , from Gr *pappos*, the down of plants] *Bot* the feathery appendage that crowns many single-seeded seed vessels, a form of calyx in composite plants of a downy or hairy character —**Pappose Pappous** pap'ōs pap us *a* Downy, furnished with pappus

Papula, pap'ū la *n* pl **Papulæ**, pap ū lē [L] A pimple —**Papular, Papulose**, pap ū-lėr, pap'ū lōs, *a* Covered with pimples —**Papulous**, pap ū lus, *a* Papular

Papyrus, pa pi rus, *n* [L *papyrus*, Gr *papyros*, probably of Egyptian origin Hence *paper*] A cyperaceous plant abundant in the valley of the Nile, the stems of which afforded the most ancient material for writing, a written scroll made of the papyrus (pl. **Papyri**, pa pi rī) —**Papyraceous, Papyrean**, pap-i rā'shus, pa pir'e-an, *a* Made of or resembling papyrus or paper — **Papyrine**, pap'i rin, *n* Parchment paper

Par, pär, *n* [L *par*, equal, whence *pair* and *peer*, seen also in *compeer disparage*, *umpire*, &c] State of equality, equality in circumstances or in value, the state of the shares of a public undertaking when they may be purchased at the original price, or at *par* —*Above par*, above the original price, at a premium —*Below par*, below the original price, at a discount — *Par of exchange*, the established value of the coin or of the standard value of one country expressed in the coin or standard value of another

Par, pär *n* The fish called *Parr*

Para pā rä, *n* The name of a small Turkish coin equivalent to about 1 18th of a penny sterling

Parable par'a bl, *n* [Fr *parabole* from L *parabola* Gr *parabolē* from *paraballō*, to throw beside to compare—*para* beside, and *ballō* to throw Of same origin are *parley parlour parole*] Originally a comparison or similitude, now a fable or allegorical representation of something real in life or nature from which a moral is drawn for instruction *Scrip* a proverbial or notable saying, a thing darkly or figuratively expressed —*v t* —*parabled parabling* To represent by a parable — **Parabola**, pa rab ō la *n* [Gr *parabolē* so called from its axis being parallel to the side of the cone] A geometrical figure one of the conic sections shown when a cone is cut by a plane parallel to one of its sides the curve which a projectile theoretically describes —**Parabole** pa rab ō lē *n* *Rhet* similitude, comparison —**Parabolic** par a bol ik *a* Having the form of a parabola, pertaining to a parabola per taining to a parable —**Parabolical**, par a bol i kal *a* Parabolic of the nature of or having the character of a parable —**Parabolically** par a bol i kal li *adv* By way of parable In the form of a parabola —**Paraboliform** par a bol i form *a* Having the form of a parabola —**Paraboloid** pa rab ol-oid *n* The solid generated by the revolution of a parabola about its axis a parabolic conoid

Paracentesis, par'a sen tē sis *n* [Gr *par akentēsis*—*para*, through, and *kentēō* to pierce] *Surg* the perforation of a cavity of the body for the evacuation of any effused fluid, the operation of tapping

Paracentric Paracentrical, par-a sen trik par a-sen tri kal *a* [Gr *para* beyond and *kentron* centre] Deviating from circularity out of the strict curve which would form a circle —**Parachordal** par a kor'dal, *n* [Gr *para*, beside and *chordē* a chord] One of the cartilaginous plates which form the first appearance of the skull in the embryo of vertebrates

Parachronism, pa-rak ron izm *n* [Gr *para* beyond and *chronos*, time] An error in chronology by which an event is placed later than it should be

Parachute, par'a shōt *n* [Fr from *parer*, to ward off, and *chute* a fall] *Ballooning* an apparatus of an umbrella shape accompanying a balloon, for the purpose of enabling an aeronaut in case of danger to drop to the ground without sustaining injury, the umbrella shape giving a great resistance of the air

Paraclete par'a-klēt *n* [Gr *paraklētos* from *parakaleō*—*para*, to and *kaleō* to call] One called to aid or support, hence a term applied to the Holy Spirit

Parade, pa rād , *n* [Fr *parade*, from Sp *parada*, a parade, a place for the exercise of troops from L *paro*, *paratus* to prepare PARE, PREPARE] Show, ostentation, display, a showy or pompous procession, a military display, the collection of troops for inspection or the like, the place where such display is held, a public walk or promenade —*v t* —*paraded*, *parading* To exhibit in a showy manner, to make a show of, to assemble and marshal in military order —*v i* To assemble in military order, to go about in military procession, to walk about for show

Paradigm, par'a-dim, *n* [Gr *paradeigma* —*para*, beside, and *deigma*, example, from *deiknumi*, to show] An example, a model, *gram* an example of a word, as a noun, adjective, or verb, in its various inflections. — **Paradigmatic, Paradigmatical**, par'a-dig mat'ik, par'a-dig mat'i kal, *a* Pertaining to a paradigm, suited for being an example, exemplary —**Paradigmatically**, par a-dig mat i kal li, *adv* In the way of paradigm or example

Paradise par'a-dīs *n* [L *paradisus* from Gr *paradeisos* a garden— properly a Persian word] The garden of Eden, in which Adam and Eve were at first placed, hence, a place of bliss, a region of supreme felicity the abode of sanctified souls after death —*Bird-of-paradise* Under BIRD — **Paradisaic, Paradisaical**, par a-di sā'ik, par'a-di sā'i kal, *a* Pertaining to paradise

Parados, par'a-dos *n* [Fr from *parer* to defend and *dos* L *dorsum* the back] An elevation of earth behind a fortified place to protect it from attack

Paradox par a-doks *n* [Gr *paradoxon*, from *para*, beyond and *doxa* opinion ORTHODOX] A tenet or proposition contrary to received opinion, a statement which seems to be at variance with common sense, or to contradict some previously ascertained truth though when properly investigated it may be perfectly well founded *Hydrostatic paradox* HYDROSTATIC **Paradoxal** par a dok si kal *a* Having the nature of a paradox, inclined to paradox — **Paradoxically** par a dok si kal li *adv* In a paradoxical manner **Paradoxicalness** par a-dok si kal nes *n* **Paradoxy** par a dok si, *n* The state of being paradoxical

Paraffin Paraffine par a fin *n* [L *parum*, little and *affinis* akin from its resistance to chemical reagents] A fatty substance obtained from the dry distillation of wood bituminous coal wax &c largely used in the manufacture of candles —**Paraffin-oil** *n* The oily matter which is given off in the destructive distillation of bituminous shale the lighter oils being used for illuminating, the heavier for lubricating

Paragenesis par a jen e sis *n* [Gr *para* side by side with and *genesis* generation] Origin of two things side by side that state of minerals when they are made up of an aggregate of interblended crystals or crystals which have not assumed their normal structure (as in granite &c) — **Paragenic** par a jen ik *a* Characterized by or pertaining to paragenesis

Paragoge par'a go ji *n* [Gr *paragōgē*—*para* beside and *agō* I lead] The addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word **Paragogic Paragogical**, par a goj ik, par a goj i kal *a* Pertaining to paragoge lengthening a word by being affixed

Paragon par a gon *n* [O Fr *paragon*, from Sp *paragon* ; *a* on model from the prepositions *para con* in comparison with] A model or pattern especially a model or pattern of superior excellence or perfection —*v t* To compare, to rival, to form a rival or equal to

Paragram par'a-gram *n* [Gr *paragramma*—*para* beside and *gramma* a writing] A play upon words, or a pun

Paragraph par a-graf *n* [Gr *paragraphē*, a marginal note—*para* beside, and *graphō*, to write] Originally a marginal note, hence the character ¶ used as a reference or to mark a division in a written composition, a distinct part of a discourse or writing consisting of one or several sentences, a portion or section which relates to a particular point and is generally distinguished by a break in the lines, a brief notice as in a newspaper — **Paragraphic, Paragraphical** par-a graf'ik, par-a-graf i kal, *a* Pertaining to a paragraph, exhibiting paragraphs —**Paragraphically**, par-a graf i kal li, *adv* By or with paragraphs —**Paragraphist** par a graf ist, *n* One who writes paragraphs.

Paraguay Tea, par'a-gwā, *n* MATÉ

Parakeet, par'a-kēt, *n* PARRAKEET

Paralepsis, par a-lip sis, *n* [Gr *paraleipsis* omission—*para*, beside, and *leipō*, to leave] *Rhet* a pretended omission, a figure by which a speaker pretends to pass

by what at the same time he really mentions — **Paralipomena**, par'a-li-pom"e-na, *n.* [Gr *paraleipomena*, things omitted] Matters omitted at their proper places in a book or treatise, a supplement containing things omitted the books of Chronicles are sometimes so called

Parallax, par'al laks, *n* [Gr. *parallaxis*, from *parallassō*, to vary, decline, or wander—*para*, beyond, and *allassō*, to change] The apparent change of position of an object relatively to other objects when viewed from different places, *astron* the difference between the position of any celestial object as viewed from the surface of the earth, and that which it would have when viewed from the centre of either the earth or the sun, *optics*, the non coincidence of the cross fibres of a telescope with the focus of the eye glass — **Parallactic**, **Parallactical** par al lak tik, par al lak ti kal, *a* Pertaining to paral lax

Parallel, par'al lel, *a* [Gr *parallēlos*—*para*, side by side, and *allēlōn*, of one another] Extended in the same direction, and in all parts equally distant being exactly at an equal distance throughout their length or breadth (said of lines or surfaces), hence, having the same direction or tendency, running in accordance with something, equal in all essential parts, points, or features, exactly similar (a *parallel* passage or incident) — *Parallel forces* forces which act in directions parallel to each other — *Parallel lines geom* straight lines which are in the same plane, and being produced ever so far both ways do not meet — *Parallel motion* a contrivance invented by Watt for converting a reciprocating circular motion into an alternating rectilinear motion and applied in the steam engine — *Parallel roads*, a phenomenon observed in some valleys of the Scottish Highlands consisting in a series of parallel and nearly horizontal lines running along the sides of the hills supposed to have been formed by the action of a lake — *Parallel rod* in locomotive engines a rod that connects the crank pins of the driving wheels — *Parallel ruler* a mathematical instrument for drawing parallel lines, formed of two equal rulers connected by two cross bars of equal length and movable about joints — *Parallel sailing* sailing on a parallel of latitude — *n* A line which throughout its whole extent is equidistant from another line, one of the circles on a sphere parallel to its equator, a line on a map marking latitude (called also a *parallel of latitude*), resemblance or conformity in essential points, likeness, comparison (to draw a *parallel* between two historians), one who corresponds essentially to another, a counterpart, *milit* a trench cut before a fortress parallel to its defences, for covering the besiegers from the guns of the place, *printing* a mark of reference (thus ‖), used to direct attention to notes —*v t* —*paralleled*, *parallelling* (also with *ll* in the second place), to make parallel, to form or serve as a parallel to to match, to correspond to, to show or furnish an equal to, to compare —**Parallelism**, par'a lel izm, *n.* state of being parallel, resemblance in a number of important particulars, correspondence, a comparison —*Parallelism of the earth's axis*, that feature according to which the axis is always inclined at exactly the same slope —**Parallelly**, par'a lel li, *adv* In a parallel manner, with parallelism — **Parallelogram**, par a-lel o gram, *n* A four sided figure composed of straight lines, and having its opposite sides parallel and equal, popularly, a quadrilateral figure of greater length than breadth — **Parallelogrammatic**, par a lel ō gram mat'ik, *a* Relating to a parallelogram —**Parallelogrammic**, par a-lel ō-gram'ik, *a* Having the properties of a parallelogram

Parallelopiped, **Parallelopipedon**, par-a lel ō-pī"ped, par-a-lel'ō pi ped-on, *n* [Gr *parallelepipedon—parallelos*, parallel, and *epipedos*, plane, superficial — *epi*, upon, and *pedon*, the ground] A solid body with six sides forming parallelograms, a solid in the shape of a brick

Paralogism, pa-ral'ō-jizm, *n.* [Gr. *paralogismos—para*, beyond, and *logismos*, reasoning Logic] A fallacious argument, an instance of false reasoning — **Paralogize**, pa-ral'ō-jīz, *v t* —*paralogized*, *paralogizing* To reason falsely

Paralysis, pa ral i sis, *n.* [Gr *paralysis*, from *paralyō*, to loosen—*para*, beside, and *lyō*, to loose] A loss or diminution of the power of motion in some part of the body, arising from disease of the nerves, a loss of sensation in any part of the body, palsy — **Paralyse**, par'a-liz, *v t* —*paralysed*, *paralysing* To affect with paralysis, to destroy physical or mental energy in —**Paralytic**, **Paralytical**, par a lit ik, par a-lit i kal, *a* Pertaining to paralysis, affected with paralysis, inclined to paralysis —**Paralytic**, *n* A person affected with paralysis

Paramagnetic, par a mag net ik, *a* A term proposed by Faraday as a substitute for *magnetic* in contradistinction to *diamagnetic* — **Paramagnetism**, par a mag net izm, *n* Magnetism as opposed to *diamagnetism*

Paramatta par a-mat ta, *n* A light twilled dress fabric the weft of merino wool and the warp cotton said to have been made originally with wool from *Paramatta* in Australia

Parameter, pa ram et-ėr, *n* [Gr *para*, beside and *metron*, measure] *Geom* a constant straight line belonging to each of the three conic sections, the constant quantity which enters into the equation of a curve

Paramo pa ra mo *n* In South America a mountainous district covered with stunted trees and in which a damp cold perpetually prevails

Paramount par a mount, *a* [O Fr *par* (L *per*), through, completely, and *amont*, above AMOUNT] Superior in power or jurisdiction (lord *paramount*, the supreme lord of a fee or of lands, &c), eminent, of the highest order superior to all others — *n* Chief, highest in rank or order — **Paramountcy** par a mount si, *n* The condition of being paramount

Paramour par a mor, *n* [Fr *par amour*, with love—*par* = L *per*, by, *amour* L *amor* love] A lover, a wooer, one who takes the place of a husband or wife without possessing the rights

Paranymph, par a nimf, *n* [Gr *paranymphos—para*, by, and *nymphē* a bride] In ancient Greece a bridesman

Parapegm par a pem, *n* [Gr *parapēgma—para*, beside and *pēgnymi* to fix] A brazen tablet fixed to a pillar, on which proclamations, &c, were anciently engraved

Parapet, par a pet, *n* [Fr *parapet*, It *parapetto—para* for Fr *parer*, L *parry*), to ward off to *guard*, and *petto* (L *pectus*), the breast] *Lit* a wall or rampart breast high, *milit* a wall or rampart to cover the soldiers from the attacks of the enemy in front, a breastwork, *arch* a wall placed at the edges of platforms sides of bridges, &c, to prevent people from falling over — **Parapeted**, par a-pet-ed, *a* Furnished with a parapet

Paraph par'af, *n* [Fr *paraf*, *paraphe*, an abbreviation of *paragraph*] The figure formed by a flourish of a pen at the conclusion of a signature —*v t* To add a paraph to, to sign

Paraphernalia, par'a fėr nā li a, *n.pl* [L L *paraphernalia* from Gr *paraphernа*, what a bride has besides her dower—*para* beyond, and *phernē* a dowry] The belongings of a wife over and above her dower or portion, as apparel and ornaments, personal attire of a showy or accessary description, also fittings up &c, of an apartment or house, appendages, ornaments, trappings

Paraphrase, par'a frāz, *n* [Gr *paraphrasis—para*, beside, and *phrasis*, phrase] A restatement of a text, passage, or work, giving the sense of the original in other words, the setting forth in clearer and ampler terms of the signification of a passage or work, a sacred song or hymn based on a selected portion of Scripture —*v t* —*paraphrased*, *paraphrasing* To make a paraphrase of, to explain or translate with latitude —*v i* To interpret or explain amply — **Paraphrast**, par'a-frast, *n.* [Gr *paraphrastēs*] One who paraphrases — **Paraphrastic**, **Paraphrastical**, par a-fras'tik, par a-fras ti-kal, *a* Having the character of a paraphrase, explaining in words more clear and ample than those of the author — **Paraphrastically**, par-a-fras'ti-kal-li, *adv* In a paraphrastic manner

Paraplegia, **Paraplegy**, par-a-plē ji a, par'a plē-ji, *n* [Gr *paraplēgia*, paralysis—*para*, beyond, and *plēgē*, stroke] That kind of paralysis which affects the lower part of the body

Parapophysis, par-a-pof'i sis, *n.* [Gr *para*, beside, and *apophysis*, an apophysis] The transverse process of an ideal typical vertebra, also, the name of the vertebral processes of fishes which extend outwards

Parasang, par'a-sang, *n* [Gr *parasangēs*, from Per *farsang*, a parasang] An ancient Persian measure of length equal to 3¼ English miles

Parasceuastic, par'a sū as tik, *a* [Gr *paraskeuastikos*, from prefix *para*, and *skeuē*, equipment] Preparatory

Paraselene, par a se lē nē, *n* pl **Paraselenæ** par'a-se lē nē [Gr *para*, about or near, and *selēnē*, the moon] A mock moon; a luminous ring encompassing the moon, in which sometimes are other bright spots bearing some resemblance to the moon

Parasite, par'a-sit, *n* [Fr *parasite*, from L *parasitus*, Gr *parasitos*, one who eats at the table of another, a parasite, a toady —*para* beside and *sitos*, food One that frequents the tables of the rich and earns his welcome by flattery, a hanger-on, a sycophant, an animal that lives upon or in, and at the expense of, other animals, a plant which grows upon another plant, and feeds upon its juices — **Parasitic**, **Parasitical**, par a sit ik, par a-sit i kal, *a* Of the nature of a parasite, meanly dependent on others for support, *bot.* and *zool* growing or living as a parasite —**Parasitically**, par a sit i kal li *adv* In the manner of a parasite —**Parasiticide**, par-a sit'i-sid *n* [E *parasite*, and L *cædo*, to kill] Any agent for destroying animal or vegetable parasites — **Parasitism**, par'a-sit-izm, *n* The behaviour or manners of a parasite, the state of being a parasite

Parasol, par'a sol, *n* [Fr *parasol*, from It *parasole—para* (L *parare*, to prepare), to ward off, and *sole* (L *sol*), the sun. PARRY] A small umbrella used by ladies to defend their faces from the sun's rays.

Parataxis, par a tak sis, *n* [Gr *para*, beside, and *taxis*, arrangement] *Gram* the mere ranging of propositions one after another, without marking their dependence on each other by way of consequence or the like — **Paratactic**, par a tak'tik, *a* Pertaining to parataxis

Parathermic, par a thėr'mik, *a* [Gr *para*, beside, and *thermē*, heat] The name given to certain rays in the solar spectrum, which abound in the red and orange bands

Parathesis, pa rath e-sis, *n* [Gr *para*, beside, and *thesis*, a placing] *Gram* apposition, or the placing of two or more nouns in the same case, *philol* the expression of grammatical relations merely by the juxtaposition of roots — **Parathetic**, par a thet ik, *a* Pertaining or relating to parathesis

Parboil, pär boil, *v t* [Fr *parbouillir—part*, part, and *bouiller*, to boil, lit to part-boil] To boil in part, to boil in a moderate degree

Parbuckle, par'buk l, *n* A purchase formed by a single rope round a heavy object for hoisting or lowering, the object itself acting as a movable pulley —*v t.* To hoist or lower by means of a parbuckle

Parcel, par'sel, *n* [Fr *parcelle*, from a L L *particella*, equivalent to L *particula*, dim. of *pars*, *partis*, a part PART.] A portion of anything taken separately; a particle; a collection, a group, a lot; a quantity or number of things put up together; a bundle, a package now the common meaning —*v t* *parcelled*, *parcelling* To divide or put up into parts or portions; to make up into a mass — **Parcel-blind**, *a* Half-blind, partially blind, — **Parcel-book**, *n.* A book in which the despatch of parcels

is registered — **Parcel-gilt**, *a* Partially gilt — **Parcelling**, pär'sel ing, *n*. *Naut* long narrow slips of canvas daubed with tar and bound about a rope like a bandage —**Parcel-office**, *n*. A place where parcels are received for delivery —**Parcel-post**, *n* The department of a post-office system by which parcels are sent —**Parcel van**, *n* A light conveyance for the delivery of parcels

Parcener, pär'sen ér, *n* [O Fr *parçonnier*, from *parçon*, L *partitio*, *partitionis*, a portion PARTITION] A coheir or copartener

Parch, pärch, *v t* [Perhaps from Fr *percer*, Fr dial *percher*, to pierce as if to pierce or penetrate with heat, or a corruption of L *perareseo*, to grow very dry] To burn the surface of, to scorch, to dry to extremity —*v i* To become scorched or superficially burned, to become very dry —**Parchedness**, pär'ched nes, *n* The state of being parched —**Parchingly** pär'ching li, *adv* In a parching manner; scorchingly

Parchment, pärch ment, *n* [Fr *parchemin*, from L *pergamena pergamina* (*charta* paper, understood), lit paper of Pergamus, from *Pergamus* in Asia Minor, where parchment was first brought extensively into use about B C 200] The skin of a very young calf, sheep, or goat dressed or prepared and rendered fit for writing on — *Parchment paper* or *vegetable parchment*, ordinary paper without size dipped in a liquid that gives it the appearance of parchment

Parclose, pär klōs, *n*. [Fr *parclose par*, by, and *clos*, close] A screen or railing, such as to inclose a tomb, separate an altar, or the like

Pard, pärd *n*. [L *pardus* Gr *pardos*, the leopard] The leopard or panther

Pardon, pär'dn *v t* [O Fr *pardoner* (Fr *pardonner*), from L L *perdonare* to pardon—L *per*, through quite, and *dono* to give DONATION] To release from liability to suffer punishment for a crime or a fault, to forgive (an offender), to remit the penalty or punishment of, to forgive the offence) — *Pardon me* forgive me excuse me a phrase often used when a person means civilly to deny or contradict what another affirms *Pardon* means strictly to remit the punishment or retaliation we were entitled to inflict *Forgive* implies that the party who has suffered injury entirely overlooks the offence, and cherishes no ill feeling whatever against the offender —*n* Forgiveness of an offender or of his offence, a passing over without, or not visiting with, punishment, remission of penalty, forgiveness, an official warrant of penalty remitted —**Pardonable**, pär'dn a bl, *a* Capable of being pardoned or forgiven, excusable, venial —**Pardonableness**, pär'dn a bl nes, *n* The quality of being pardonable —**Pardonably** pär'dn-a bli, *adv* In a manner admitting of pardon, excusably —**Pardoner**, pär'dn ér, *n*. One who pardons, one licensed to sell the pope's indulgences

Pare, pär, *v t* —*pared*, *paring* [Fr *parer*, to pare, to dress, to curry, from L *parare*, to prepare, seen in a number of words, as *parade*, *parry*, *prepare*, *repair*, *separate*, &c.] To cut off, as the superficial substance or extremities of a thing, to shave off with a sharp instrument, to trim by shaving the surface, to diminish by little and little —**Parer**, pär'ér, *n* One who or that which pares —**Paring**, pär'ing, *n* What is pared off, a piece clipped off, the rind

Paregoric, par-e-gor'ik, *a* [Gr *parēgorikos*, soothing, from *parēgorō*, to exhort, console, soothe—*para*, beside, and *agoreuō*, to speak in an assembly] *Med* mitigating or assuaging pain — *Paregoric elixir*, a camphorated tincture of opium, flavoured by aromatics —*n* A medicine that mitigates pain, an anodyne

Pareira, pa ri'ra, *n*. A Portuguese name in Brazil for the roots of certain plants employed in medical practice, as tonics and diuretics

Parella, **Parelle**, pa-rel'la, pa rel, *n* [Fr *perelle*] The name of lichens that produce archil.

Parembole, **Paremptosis**, pa-rem'bō-lē, par-em tō sis, *n* [Gr *para*, beside, *em* for *en*, in, *ballō*, to throw, *ptōsis*, a falling] *Rhet* the insertion of something relating to the subject in the middle of a period, an explanatory phrase thrown into a sentence

Parement, pär'ment, *n* [Fr, from *parer*, to adorn, L *parare*, to prepare] Some article of ornamental furniture or clothes], the outside ashlar or casing of a rubble wall which is tied together by through or bond stones

Parenchyma, pa ren ki ma, *n* [Gr *para*, beside, and *enchyma*, an infusion—*en* in, and *cheō*, to pour] *Anat* the tissue outside the blood vessels, and derived from the blood, the cellular and fibrous substance of the glands and other solid organs, *bot* the pith or pulp of plants, the spongy and cellular tissue —**Parenchymatous**, **Parenchymous**, par en kim a tus, pa ren ki mus, *a* Pertaining to or of the nature of parenchyma

Parenesis, † pa ren e sis, *n* [Gr *paraineseis paraineō*, to exhort] Persuasion, exhortation —**Parenetic Parenetical** par e net ik, par-e-net i kal, *a* Hortatory, persuasive

Parent, pā rent *n* [L *parens*, *parentis*, from *pario* *parēre*, to bring forth to beget, akin to *parere*, to appear (APPEAR) *parare* to prepare (PARE)] A father or mother, he or she that produces young used of animals and plants as well as of man one who or that which produces, cause, source —**Parentage**, pā ren tāj *n* Extraction, birth, origin, conduct with respect to the rank or character of parents —**Parental** pa ren tal *a* Pertaining to parents suited to or characteristic of parents — **Parentally** pa ren tal li *adv* In a fatherly or parental manner —**Parenthood**, pā rent hud *n* The state of being a parent the condition of a parent —**Parenticide** pa ren ti sid *n* [L *parens*, and *cædo*, to kill] One who kills a parent — **Parentless**, pā rent les, *a* Deprived of parents

Parenthesis pa ren the sis *n* pl **Parentheses**, pa ren the sēz [Gr *parenthesis—para* beside, *en* in and *thesis*, a placing, from *tithēmi* to place] An explanatory or qualifying sentence or part of a sentence inserted into the midst of another sentence without being grammatically connected with it generally marked off by upright curves () but frequently by dashes — — and even by commas, *printing* the parenthetical sign () including the words inserted —**Parenthetic Parenthetical** par-en thet ik par-en thet i kal *a* Pertaining to a parenthesis of the nature of a parenthesis, exhibiting parentheses — **Parenthetically**, par en thet i kal li *adv* In the manner or form of a parenthesis, by way of parenthesis

Parergon, **Parergy**, par'ér gon, par ér ji, *n* [Gr *para* beside, and *ergon*, work] Something done incidentally, something subsidiary, a superfluity, a superfluous detail

Paresis pa're sis, *n* [Gr, from *pariēmi*, to relax] *Pathol* a slight incomplete paralysis affecting motion but not sensation —**Paretic**, pa ret ik, *a* Pertaining to affected with, or of the nature of paresis

Pargasite, pär'ga sit, *n* From the isle *Pargas*, in Finland] Crystallized and granular hornblende of a high lustre and rather dark green colour

Parget, pär jet, *n* [O E *paret* O Fr *parette*, from L *paries*, *parietis*, a wall] Plaster laid on roofs or walls — *v t* To cover with plaster or parget, to ornament with parge work —*v i* To plaster — **Pargeting**, **Parge work**, pär jet ing, pärj wérk, *n* Plaster work, plaster work with patterns and ornaments raised or indented upon it, whether inside or outside a house

Parhelion, par hē'li-on, *n* pl **Parhelia**, pär hē'li a. [Gr *para*, near, and *hēlios*, the sun] A mock sun, having the appearance of the sun itself, sometimes white and sometimes tinted with prismatic colours —**Parhelic**, pär-hel'ik, *a* Relating to parhelia

Pariah, pā'ri-a, *n*. [A Tamil word] One of the lowest class of people in Hindustan, hence, one despised and contemned by society, an outcast

Parian, pā'ri-an, *a* Pertaining to *Paros*, an isle in the Egean Sea —*Parian marble*, a marble of Paros, chosen by the ancients for their choicest works —*n* A fine variety of porcelain or porcelain clay, of which statuettes, &c, are made, resembling Parian marble

Paridigitate, par i dij i tāt, *a* [L *par*, equal, and *digitus*, a finger] Having an even number of fingers and toes

Parietal, pa ri et-al, *a* [L *parietalis*, from *paries*, *parietis*, a wall] Pertaining to a wall, *anat* pertaining to the walls of a cavity of the body, or to the bones which form the sides and upper part of the skull, *bot* growing from the side of another organ

Paring Under PARE

Paripinnate, par i pin āt, *a* [L *par*, equal, and *pinnatus*, *pinnate*] *Bot* equally pinnate, abruptly pinnate said of a compound pinnate leaf ending in two leaflets

Parish parish *n* [Fr *paroisse*, L L *parœcia*, from Gr *paroikia* a parish, a neighbourhood, from *para*, beside, and *oikos*, a house (whence *economy*)] The district under the charge of a parson or other person having a cure of souls therein a subdivision of a county for civil purposes especially for local government and taxation —*a* Belonging to a parish parochial —**Parish clerk** *n* A person whose duty it is to lead the responses in the service of the Church of England —**Parishioner** pa rish on ér, *n* One that belongs to a parish —**Parish priest** *n* A parson, a minister who holds a parish as a benefice — **Parish register** *n* A book in which the births deaths and marriages that occur in a parish are registered

Parisian pa rizh i an *a* Of or pertaining to *Paris* or its inhabitants —*n* A native or resident of Paris —**Parisienne**, pa rē zē en *n* [Fr] A female native or resident of Paris

Parisyllabic **Parisyllabical**, par i sil lab ik par i sil lab i kal, *a* [L *par*, *paris*, equal and *syllaba*, a syllable] Having equal or like syllables

Parity par i ti *n* [Fr *parité* L *paritas* from *par* equal PAIR] The condition of being equal or equivalent like state or degree equality, close correspondence, analogy

Park park *n* [Either from Fr *parc* L L *parcus*, a park (from L *parcere*, to spare), or from A Sax *pearruc* a park (whence *paddock*)] A large piece of ground inclosed and set apart for beasts of chase, a considerable extent of pasture and wood land surrounding or adjoining a mansion house, a piece of public ground in or near a large town laid out and kept for the sole purpose of pleasure and recreation, in *Scot* any field as on a farm *Park of artillery* the train of artillery, with ammunition, &c, which accompanies an army to the field, the space occupied by such a train —**Park keeper**, *n* One who has the custody of a park

Parlance, pär'lans, *n* [O Fr from *parlant*, ppr of *parler* to speak PARLEY] Conversation, talk

Parley, pär li, *v i* [Fr *parler* to speak, O Fr *paroler*, from L L *paralobare* to speak, from L *parabola*, a comparison, later a word PARABOLA] To confer or speak with a person on some point of mutual concern, especially to confer with an enemy, as on an exchange of prisoners, a cessation of arms, &c — *n* Mutual discourse or conversation, a conference with an enemy in war — *To beat* or *sound a parley*, to beat a drum or sound a trumpet, as a signal for holding a conference with the enemy

Parliament, pär'li ment, *n* [Fr *parlement* —*parler*, to speak, and term *ment*, as in *complement*, &c PARLEY] A meeting or assembly of persons for conference or deliberation, a supreme national or general council, the grand assembly of the three estates of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the lords spiritual, lords temporal, and the commons, the general council of the nation constituting

the legislature, summoned by the sovereign's authority to consult on the affairs of the nation, and to enact and repeal laws —*Act of parliament*, a statute or law made by the sovereign, with the advice and consent of the lords temporal and spiritual, and the commons in parliament assembled —*Parliament heel*, the situation of a ship when careened by shift of ballast, &c — **Parliamentarian**, pär'li-men tā ri an, *n* One of those who adhered to the parliament in the time of Charles I —*a* Serving the parliament in opposition to King Charles I —**Parliamentary**, par li men'ta ri, *a* Pertaining to parliament, enacted or done by parliament, according to the rules and usages of parliament, or similar legislative bodies —*Parliamentary committee*, a committee of members of the House of Peers or House of Commons appointed to inquire into some special matter – *Parliamentary train*, a train which, by enactment of parliament, must be run by railway companies at least once a day (up and down journeys) for the convey ance of third-class passengers at a penny a mile

Parlour, pär lèr, *n* [Fr *parlour*, from *parler*, to speak PARLEY] The room in a house which the family usually occupy when they have no company, an ordinary sitting room, a semi private apartment in taverns, public houses, and the like — **Parlour boarder**, *n* A boarder who dines with the family

Parmesan, par me zan *a* Pertaining to *Parma* in Italy, name of a delicate sort of cheese made there Used also as *n*

Parnassian par nas'i an *a* Pertaining to *Parnassus* the celebrated mountain in Greece sacred to Apollo and the Muses

Parochial pa ro'ki al *a* [L *parochia*, corruption from *paræcia*, a parish PARISH] Belonging to a parish —*Parochial board*, in Scotland a body of men in a parish elected by the payers of poor rates to manage the relief of the poor – *Parochial regis ter* PARISH REGISTER **Parochialism**, pa ro'ki al izm *n* The state of being parochial, narrowness or contractedness of mind resulting from confining one's attention or interest to the affairs of one's parish or neighbourhood – **Parochialize** pa ro ki al iz, *v t* —*parochialized parochializing* To render parochial to form into parishes — **Parochially** pa rō'ki al li *adv* In a parochial manner, in a parish, by parishes

Parody par'o-di, *n* [Fr *parodie*, from Gr *parōdia*—*para*, beside, and *ōdē*, an ode] A literary composition in which the form and expression of serious writings are closely imitated but adapted to a ridiculous subject or a humorous method of treatment, a burlesque imitation of a serious poem —*v t* —*parodied*, *parodying* To turn into a parody to write a parody upon —**Parodic Parodical** pa rod'ik, pa rod'i kal, *a* Pertaining to parody, after the manner of parody — **Parodist**, par o dist *n* One who writes a parody

Parole pa rol' *n* [Fr *parole*, from L L *paribola*, a word, a parable PARABLE] Word of promise, word of honour, a promise given by a prisoner of war that he will not try to escape if allowed to go about at liberty or not to bear arms against his captors for a certain period, or the like, *milit* a sort of countersign given out every day

Paronomasia Paronomasy, par ō nō mā zi a par o nom'a si, *n* [Gr —*para* beside, and *onomazo*, to name, from *onoma*, a name] *Rhet* a play upon words, a pun —**Paronomastic, Paronomastical**, pa ron ō mas tik, pa ron ō mas ti kal, *a* Pertaining to paronomasy

Paronymous, pa ron'i mus, *a* [Gr *parōnymos*—*para*, beside, and *onoma*, a name, a word] Having the same or a like sound, but differing in orthography and signification, as *all, awl, ball, bawl*, having the same derivation, as *wise, wisely, wisdom* —**Paronym**, par'ō nim, *n* A paronymous word — **Paronymy**, pa-ron'i-mi, *n* The quality of being paronymous

Paroquet, par'ō-ket, *n.* PARRAKEET

Parotid, pa rot'id, *n* [Gr *parōtis, parōtidos* —*para*, beside, and *ous, ōtos*, the ear] *Anat* a salivary gland on either side of the face, in front of the ear, and communicating with the mouth by a duct — **Parotitis**, par-ō-ti'tis, *n* Inflammation of the parotid gland, mumps

Paroxysm, par'ok-sizm, *n* [Gr *paroxysmos* —*para*, in excess, and *oxynō*, to sharpen, from *oxys*, sharp] A fit or period of great intensity of a disease, a sudden and violent access of feeling (as of rage), convulsion, fit, *geol* any sudden and violent effect of natural agency —**Paroxysmic**, par ok siz mik, *a* Characterized or accompanied by paroxysm, spasmodic —**Paroxysmal**, par-ok siz mal *a* Pertaining to or marked by a paroxysm —**Paroxysmally**, par ok siz'mal li, *adv* In a paroxysmal manner, by paroxysms

Paroxytone, pa-rok si tōn, *a* and *n* [Gr] *Gram* said of a word having the acute accent on the penultimate syllable

Parquet, par ket' *n* [Fr *parquet*, dim of *parc*, a park or other inclosure] That part of the floor in a theatre or music hall between the orchestra and pit - *v t* —*parqueted, parqueting* To form in parquetry, to ornament with parquetry —**Parquetry** pär'ket-ri, *n* [Fr *parqueterie*] A species of inlaid wood work in geometric or other patterns, and generally of different colours, principally used for floors

Parr, par, *n* A small fish now known to be a young salmon at a certain stage

Parrakeet, par a ket' *n* [Fr *parroquet, perroquet*, a parrakeet PARROT] The name given to various parrots of the eastern hemisphere generally of small size and having very long tail feathers

Parral, Parrel, par'al, *n* [Abbrev from *appparel*] *Naut* a band of rope, or now, more generally, an iron collar which confines a yard to the mast at the centre

Parricide, par'ri sid, *n* [L *parricida*, the criminal, *parricidium*, the crime from *pater*, father, and *cædo* to kill] A person who murders his father or mother, the murder of a parent —**Parricidal** par ri sī dal, *a* Pertaining to parricide, committing parricide

Parrot par ot *n* [From Fr *Perrot* or *Perrette*, personal names from *Pierre*, Peter (like Fr *pierrot* a sparrow, from *Pierre*, comp Sp *Perico*, a dim for *Pedro* Peter, also a small parrot) *cacatua* a small parrot Comp such names as *Magpie Jack daw Robin redbreast*, &c] A name common to a family of scansorial or climbing birds including the parrakeets, macaws lories, cockatoos &c, or restricted to certain members of the family all of which have hooked and rounded bills and fleshy tongues some of them having the faculty of imitating the human voice in a high degree —*v t* To repeat as a parrot, to repeat by rote —**Parrot-coal**, *n* A name given in Scotland to cannel-coal **Parrot-fish** *n* A fish of the wrass family, remarkable for the beak like plates into which the teeth of either jaw are united, and for brilliancy of colour

Parry, par'i, *v t* *parried, parrying* [Fr *parer* It *parare*, to ward off, from L *parare*, to prepare keep off PARE] To ward off (a blow, a thrust), to stop or to put or turn aside to prevent taking effect —*v i* To put aside thrusts or strokes, to fence

Parse, pars *v t* [L *pars*, a part, *pars orationis*, a part of a speech to *parse* a word is to tell what *part* of speech it is PART] *Gram* to analyse or describe grammatically, to show the several parts of speech composing (a sentence) and their relation to each other by government or agreement

Parsee, par-sē' *n* [Per and Hind *pārsi*, a Persian, a fire worshipper] One of the adherents of the Zoroastrian or ancient Persian religion in India, originally from Persia — **Parseeism**, par sē izm, *n* The religion and customs of the Parsees

Parsimony, par si mo ni, *n* [Fr *parsimonie*, from L *parsimonia, parsimonia*, from *parco, parsum*, to spare] Closeness or sparingness in the use or expenditure of money, niggardliness, miserliness — **Parsimonious**, par si-mō ni-us, *a* Exhibiting or characterized by parsimony, niggardly; close-fisted —**Parsimoniously**, pär-si-mō'ni-us-li, *adv* In a parsimonious manner —**Parsimoniousness**, pär-si-mō'ni-us-nes, *n.*

Parsley, pärs'li, *n* [O E *persely, peresylle*, &c, Fr *persil*, from L *petroselinum*, Gr *petroselinon*, rock parsley—*petra*, a rock, and *selinon* (ī long), parsley] A well-known garden vegetable, used for communicating an agreeable flavour to soups, &c

Parsnip, Parsnep, pärs'nip, pärs'nep, *n* [Corrupted from Fr *pastenaque*, L *pastinaca*, a parsnip, from *pastinum*, a kind of two pronged dibble, and *nap, nep*, L *napus*, a turnip] An umbelliferous plant much cultivated for its esculent roots

Parson, pär'sn, *n* [O Fr *persone*, from L L *persona ecclesiæ*, the person of the church, L *persona*, a person] The priest or incumbent of a parish, one who has the parochial charge or cure of souls, a clergyman, a man that is in orders or has been licensed to preach —**Parsonage**, pär'sn-āj, *n* The official dwelling house of a parson. —**Parson bird** POE-BIRD

Part part, *n* [L *pars, partis*, a part (whence also *particle, parcel, partial, party, partner, participate, apart*, &c), same root as *parare*, to prepare, *portio*, a portion PARE] Any portion of a thing less than the whole a piece or fragment separated from a whole thing, a portion or quantity not separated in fact, but considered as by itself, one of a number of equal portions or quantities that make up a whole, a constituent portion of a whole, a member of a whole, that which falls to each in division; share, portion lot, concern or interest, side or party (to take one's *part*), allotted duty, particular office or business (to perform one's *part*), character assigned to an actor in a play or other like performance, *mus* one of the different melodies of a concerted composition which, heard in union, compose its harmony (the treble, tenor or bass *part*), *pl* qualities, powers, faculties, often excellent or superior endowments (a man of *parts*), *pl* regions, districts, locality (well known in these *parts*) —*For my (his, her)* &c) *part*, so far as concerns me (him, her) —*For the most part*, commonly, oftener than otherwise —*In part*, in some degree or extent, partly —*In good part*, favourably acceptably; in a friendly manner, not in displeasure — *In all part*, unfavourably, with displeasure —*Part and parcel*, an essential portion, a part — *Part of speech, gram* a sort or class of words of a particular character as regards their meaning or relations to other words in a sentence —*v t* [Fr *partir*, to part, separate] To divide, to separate or break into two or more pieces, to distribute, to share, to cause to sunder or go apart, to intervene betwixt, to interpose between, to separate, as combatants, *naut* to break, to suffer the breaking of (the ship *parted* her cables) —*v i* To become separate or detached, to divide, to move apart, to go away from another or others, to quit each other, to take leave (to *part with* or *from* a person), to have a share; to share (O T), to break, to be torn asunder (the rope *parted*) — *To part with*, a thing, to let it leave us, to resign it —*adv* Partly, in some measure —**Partible, Partable**, par'ta bl, par'ta bl, *a* Capable of being parted, divisible —**Partibility, Partability**, par ti bil'i ti, pär ta-bil'i-ti, *n* The quality of being partible — **Parter**, pär'tèr, *n* One that parts —**Parted**, pär'ted, *p* and *a* Divided; separated, *bot* cleft into divisions —**Parting**, par'ting, *p* and *a* Serving to part, dividing; separating; given at separation (a *parting* kiss) —*n.* The act of dividing or separating; a division, a separation; leave-taking, *geol.* a fissure in strata —**Partly**, pärt'li, *adv.* In part, in some measure or degree, not wholly used in stating particulars that make up a whole — **Part-song**, *n* A song adapted to be sung in two or more distinct vocal parts; a harmonized or concerted song

Partake, pär-tāk', *v i.*—*partook* (pret), *partaken* (pp), *partaking* (ppr.) [*Part* and *take.*] To take a part, portion, or share in com-

mon with others; to have a share or part, to participate (to *partake of* a repast, its festivities); to have something of the character or nature of; to have features in common with followed by *of* — *v t* To have a part in, to share —**Partaker**, pär'tā kėr, *n.* One who partakes, a sharer, a participator usually followed by *of* or in

Parterre, pär-tär', *n* [Fr, from *par*, on, by and *terre*, earth, ground] *Hort.* a system of flower beds, connected together with intervening spaces of gravel or turf for walking on, the pit of a French theatre

Parthenogenesis, pär the nō jen' e sis, *n* [Gr *parthenos*, a virgin, and *genesis*, production] *Zool* the production of new individuals from imperfect females without the intervention of a male, the propagation by a plant or animal by any other method than impregnation —**Partheno genetic**, pär'the nō je-net' ik, *a* Pertaining to, characterised by, or of the nature of parthenogenesis, born of a virgin

Parthian, pär thi-an, *a* Pertaining to *Parthia* or its inhabitants — *Parthian arrow*, a shaft aimed at an adversary while flying from or avoiding him, a parting shot from the habit of the ancient Parthians in war

Partial, pär'shal, *a* [Fr *partial*, from L *pars*, *partis*, a part PART] Affecting a part only, not general or universal, not total, inclined to favour one party in a cause, or one side of a question more than the other, not indifferent, inclined to favour without principle or reason (a fond and *partial* parent), having a prejudice, inclined or favourable with *t*, *bot* being one of several subordinates (a *partial* umbel, a *partial* peduncle) —**Partialism**, pär'shal izm *n* The doctrine of the partialists —**Partialist**, pär shal ist *n.* One who is partial, *theol* one who holds that the atonement was made only for a part of mankind that is for the elect —**Partiality**, pär shal i ti, *n* The state or quality of being partial, unfair or undue bias, undue favour shown, a special liking or fondness —**Partially**, pär'shal li *adv* In a partial manner, with undue bias, in part, not totally, to some extent

Partible Under PART

Participate par tis i pāt *v t* —*participated*, *participating* [L *participo*, *participatum* — *pars*, *partis*, a part and *capio* to take PART, CAPABLE] To partake to take a part, to have a share in common with others generally followed by *of* or *in* — *v t* To partake, share, receive a part of —**Participation** par tis i pā shon *n* The state of participating or sharing in common with others —**Participative** par tis i-pā tiv, *a* Capable of participating —**Participator**, par tis i pā tėr *n* One who participates —**Participable**, par tis i pa bl, *a* Capable of being participated or shared —**Participant**, par tis i pant, *a* Sharing, having a share or part —*n* One participating, a partaker

Participle, pär'ti si pl, *n* [L *participium*, from *particeps*, partaking—*pars*, *partis*, a part, and *capio*, to take, comp *principle*, from L *principium* PARTICIPATE] *Gram* a part of speech, so called because it partakes of the character both of a verb and an adjective, though it differs from the adjective chiefly in that it implies time, and therefore applies to a specific act, while the adjective designates a habitual quality or characteristic, without regard to time —**Participial**, pär ti sip i al, *a* Having the nature and use of a participle, formed from a participle (a *participial* noun) —*n.* A word formed from a verb, and having the nature of a participle —**Participially**, par ti sip i al li *adv* In the sense or manner of a participle

Particle, pär'ti kl, *n* [Fr *particule*, L *particula* dim of *pars*, *partis*, part PART] A minute part or portion of matter, the aggregation of which parts constitutes a whole mass, any very small portion or part, an atom, a jot, *gram* a word that is not varied or inflected, as the preposition, conjunction, &c

Particoloured, pär ti kul-ėrd, *a* PARTY-COLOURED

Particular, pär tik'ū lėr, *a* [Fr *particulier*, L L *particularis*, from L *particula* PARTICLE] Pertaining to one and not to more, special; not general, individual, considered separately; peculiar; personal, private (our own *particular* wrongs), not ordinary; notable (of no *particular* importance), minute, circumstantial (a full and *particular* account), singularly nice in taste, precise, fastidious.—*n* A single instance, a single point, a distinct, separate, or minute part, a detail —*In particular*, specially, particularly, to particularize —**Particularity**, pär tik ū lar' i ti, *n* The state or quality of being particular, that which is particular —**Particularization**, pär tik ū lėr i zā shon, *n* The act of particularizing —**Particularize**, par tik ū lėr iz, *v t* —*particularized*, *particularizing* To specify or mention distinctly, to give the particulars of, to enumerate or specify in detail — *v i* To mention or be attentive to single things or to small matters, to give full details —**Particularly**, par tik ū lėr li, *adv* In a particular or especial manner —**Particularness** pär tik'ū lėr nes, *n*

Parting Under PART

Partisan, pär ti zan, *n* [Fr, from *part*, a party, from L *pars*, *partis*, a part] An adherent of a party or faction, one who is violently and passionately devoted to a party or interest *a* Pertaining to a party or faction, biassed in favour of a party or interest —**Partisanship**, par ti zan ship, *n* The state or condition of being a partisan

Partisan par ti zan, *n* [Fr *partisane*, Sp *partesana* It *partigiana*, origin doubtful] A kind of halbert or pike formerly in use, a baton, a truncheon, a quarter staff

Partite, partit, *a* [L *partitus* pp of *partio* to divide PART] *Bot* divided to the base (as a leaf) —**Partition** pär tish on *n* [L *partitio*] The act of parting, dividing, or separating into portions and distributing, division, separation, that by which different parts are separated, a wall separating apartments in a building, a division between the chambers or cells of a thing, *music*, SCORE —*v t* To divide by walls or partitions, to divide into shares —**Partitive** pär ti tiv, *a* *Gram* denoting a part, expressing the relation of a part to a whole (a *partitive* genitive, 'the mountain's brow') —*n* *Gram* a word expressing partition —**Partitively** pär ti tiv li, *adv* In a partitive manner

Partly Under PART

Partner, part ner *n* [In part directly from *part* partly from old *parcener* O Fr *parconer*, from L *partitor*, a sharing PARTITION] One who partakes or shares with another, a partaker, an associate, one who has a share with another or others in some commercial, manufacturing, or other undertaking, a member of a partnership, one who dances with another, either male or female, a husband or wife —**Partnership**, part ner ship *n* The state or condition of being a partner, the association of two or more persons for the purpose of undertaking and prosecuting conjointly any business occupation, or calling

Partridge par tri, *n* [O F *partryke par treche* from O Fr *perdrix*, Fr *perdrix* from L and Gr *perdix*, a partridge] A genus of rasorial birds of the grouse family, one species of which is plentiful in the agricultural districts of Britain, in America the name of a kind of quail

Part song Under PART

Parturient, pär tū ri ent, *a* [L *parturiens*, *parturientis*, ppr of *parturio* from *partus*, birth from *pario*, to bear PARENT] Bringing forth or about to bring forth young —**Parturition**, pär tū rish on, *n* [L *parturitio*] The act of bringing forth or being delivered of young —**Parturitive**, pär tū ri tiv, *a* Pertaining or relating to parturition, obstetric

Party, pär'ti, *n* [Fr *partie*, a party, side, faction, a suitor or litigant, &c, from Fr *partir*, L *partio*, to divide, from *pars*, *partis*, a part PART] A number of persons united in opinion or design, in opposition to others in the community, persons in a state united by certain political views; a faction; persons collected for a particular purpose, often an armed force, a detached portion of a larger body or company, a detachment; a select company invited to an entertainment (a tea *party*, an evening *party*); one of two litigants, one concerned or interested in an affair (a *party* to a scheme or plot), a single person distinct from or opposed to another, a person under special consideration, hence, a person in general, an individual (in this sense vulgar) —**Party-coloured**, *a* Coloured differently in different parts, of divers colours —**Partyism**, pär'ti izm, *n.* Devotion to party —**Party-jury**, *n* A jury consisting of half natives and half foreigners —**Party man**, *n* One of a party, a man of violent party principles, an abettor of a party —**Party-spirit**, *n* The spirit that supports a party —**Party-spirited**, *a* Having the spirit of party or of partisans —**Party wall**, *n.* A wall between buildings to separate them from each other, a wall separating adjoining tenements

Parvanimity, par va nim i ti, *n* [L *parvus*, small, *animus*, mind, formed on type of *magnanimity*] Littleness of mind, meanness

Parvenu, pär've nū, *n* [Fr *parvenu*, lit one who has arrived, from *parvenir*, L *pervenire* to arrive] An upstart, or one newly risen into notice

Parvis, **Parvise** par vis *n* [Fr *parvis*, from L L *parvisus*, *paravisus*, from L *paradisus*, paradise] A name formerly given to the porch of a church now applied to the area round a church, also, a room above the church porch

Pas pa *n* [Fr, from L *passus*, a step a pace PACE] A step, right of going foremost precedence

Pasch pask, *n* [L and Gr *pascha*, from Heb *pascha* a passage, from *pasach* to pass over] The passover, the feast of Easter —**Paschal** pas kal *a* Pertaining to the passover or to Easter

Pash ; pash *v t* [Same as Sw *paska*, Prov G *paschen* to strike] To strike violently, to dash or smash [*Shak*]

Pasha, pa shā' or pash a' *n* [Per *pādshāh*, contr from *pādishāh* protector or great king PADISHAH] In Turkey a title conferred upon military commanders of high rank and the governors of provinces —**Pashalic**, **Pachalic** pa shā lik or pash a lik, *n* The jurisdiction of a pasha

Pasigraphy pa sig ra fi, *n* [Gr *pas*, all, and *graphē* writing] A system of universal writing, a universal language —**Pasigraphic** **Pasigraphical** pas-i gra' fik, pas-i graf i kal *a* Relating to pasigraphy

Pasque flower, pask, *n* O Fr *pasque* Easter PASCH] A species of anemone with large handsome purple flowers, so named in consequence of its flowering about Easter

Pasquil **Pasquinade**, pas kwil pas kwi nād' *n* [From *Pasquino* a witty and satirical tailor (or barber) of Rome, whose name after his death was bestowed upon a statue that had been dug up near his shop, and to which satirical placards were affixed at night] A lampoon or short satirical publication — *v t* and *i* —*pasquilled*, *pasquilling*, *pasquinaded* *pasquinading* To lampoon, to satirize in writing

Pass pas *v i* pret & pp *passed* or sometimes *past* [Fr *passer*, It *passare*, from L *passus*, a step a pace PACE] To go, to proceed (to *pass* away, from, into, over under &c), to go past a certain person or place (we saw him *pass*), to alter or change condition or circumstances, to undergo transition, to vanish, disappear, be lost, hence to depart from life, to die, to elapse, to be spent, to receive the sanction of a legislative house or body by a majority of votes (the bill has *passed*), to be current, to gain reception or be generally received (bank notes *pass* as a substitute for coin), to be regarded, held, or considered, to occur, to take place (what *passes* within our own mind), to thrust, to make a push in fencing or fighting, to go unheeded or neglected, to be transferred from an owner, to go successfully through an inspection or examination —*To come to pass*, to happen, to occur — *To pass away*, to move

from sight, to vanish, hence, to die; to be spent (as time, life) —*To pass by*, to move near and beyond a certain person or place.—*To pass into*, to unite and blend gradually —*To pass on*, to continue to go forward, to proceed - *To pass over*, to go or move to another side, to cross —*To pass through*, to undergo, to experience —*v t* To move near and go beyond, to move from side to side of, to live through, to spend (to *pass* the summer), to let go by without care or notice; to take no notice of, to transcend, exceed, excel, surpass, to transfer, to make to change hands, to hand over, to send, to circulate, to undergo successfully, as an examination, ordeal, or the like, to obtain the legislative or official sanction of, to be enacted by (the bill has *passed* the house), to give legal or official sanction to, to enact or ratify, to allow as valid or just, to give forth officially, to pronounce (to *pass* a sentence of death), to void, as fæces or other matter —*To pass by*, to take no notice of, to overlook, to forgive, to neglect, to disregard —*To pass the eyes over*, to glance over rapidly — *To pass off*, to impose by fraud, to palm off —*To pass over*, to let go by unnoticed, to disregard —*n* A passage a way, a difficult or narrow way, a narrow road or defile between two mountains, permission to pass, or to go or come, a ticket of free transit or admission a thrust or push in fencing, a movement of the hand over or along anything a manipulation of a mesmerist, state or condition of things, an embarrassing situation the successful or satisfactory standing or going through an examination **Passable**, pas'a bl *a* Capable of being passed travelled traversed, penetrated, &c, capable of being passed from person to person, current, receivable, tolerable, allowable, admissible, mediocre —**Passably** pas'a bli, *adv* Tolerably, moderately — **Pass book**, *n* A book in which a shopkeeper makes an entry of goods sold on credit to a customer for the information of the customer, also a bank book —**Pass check** *n* A ticket of admission or re admission to a place of entertainment **Passer**, pas'er *n* One that passes, a passenger —**Passer by** *n* One who goes by or near —**Passing** pas'ing, *adv* surpassingly, wonderfully, exceedingly (*passing* fair, *passing* strange) —*prep* Exceeding, beyond over **Passing bell**, *n* The bell rung in former times at the time of a person's death from the belief that bells had the power to terrify evil spirits, or to admonish the living and call for their prayers for the dying —**Passing note** *n* *Music* a note introduced between two others to form a transition but not constituting an essential part of the harmony —**Pass key**, *n* A key for opening several locks, a latch key —**Pass word** *n* A secret parole or countersign by which a friend may be distinguished from a stranger and allowed to pass

Passade, Passado, pas sād', pas sā dō, *n* [Fr *passade* from *passer*, to pass] A thrust or push in fencing

Passage, pas'aj, *n* [Fr *passage* from *passer*, to pass Pass] The act of passing, transit from one place to another, a going by, through, over, or the like, transit by means of a conveyance, a journey by a conveyance, especially a ship, liberty of passing, access, entry or exit, way by which a person or thing may pass, avenue, way of entrance or exit, a gallery or corridor leading to the various divisions of a building, a part or portion quoted or referred to in a book, poem, &c, the act of carrying through all the steps necessary to render valid (the *passage* of a bill or of a law), an encounter (a *passage* at arms, a *passage* of love) —*Birds of passage*, birds which migrate with the season from a colder to a warmer or from a warmer to a colder climate

Passant, pas'ant, *a* [Fr *passant*, ppr of *passer*, to pass Pass] *Her* a term applied to a lion or other animal which appears to walk

Passé, Passée, pas ā, *a* [Fr] Past, faded, as applied to persons, past the heyday of life

Passenger, pas'en-jèr, *n* [O E *passeger*, one who makes a passage, the *n* being an intrusive element, as in *messenger*] One who passes or is on his way, a wayfarer, a traveller, one who travels, for payment, on a railway, steamboat, coach, or other conveyance —**Passenger pigeon**, *n* A bird of the pigeon family, which abounds in America to such an extent that they have to migrate from place to place in vast flocks to obtain their food —**Passenger ship**, *n* A ship having accommodation for passengers by sea —**Passenger train**, *n* A railway train for the conveyance of passengers

Passeres, pas'ēr ēz, *n pl* [L, sparrows, so called because the bulk of them are small birds] A name given to the extensive order of birds also called insessores or perchers —**Passerine**, pas'ēr in, *a* Pertaining to the order passeres —*n* A passerine bird

Passible, pas'i bl, *a* [L *passibilis*, from *patior*, *passus*, to suffer Passion] Capable of feeling or suffering, susceptible of impressions from external agents —**Passibility, Passibleness**, pas'i bil'i ti, pas'i bl nes, *n* The quality of being passible

Passim, pas'im, *adv* [L] Here and there in some book, in many different places or passages

Passion pash'on, *n* [L *passio*, *passionis*, from *patior*, *passus*, to bear, to suffer, allied to Gr *pathos*, suffering, akin *patient*, *passive compatible* &c] The suffering of bodily pangs, specifically the last suffering of the Saviour, a strong feeling or motion by which the mind is swayed, as ambition, avarice, revenge, fear, hope, joy, grief, love hatred, &c, a strong deep feeling, violent agitation or excitement of mind, violent anger, zeal, ardour, vehement desire (a *passion* for fame), love, ardent affection, amorous desire, a passionate display an exhibition of deep feeling (a *passion* of tears) a pursuit to which one is devoted —**Passional Passionary**, pash'on al pash'on a ri *n* A book in which are described the sufferings of saints and martyrs —**Passionate**, pash'on at *a* Characterized by passion exhibiting or expressing passion readily moved to anger, fiery, showing strong emotion, vehement, warm (*passionate* affection) — **Passionately**, pash'on at li *adv* In a passionate manner, ardently vehemently, angrily —**Passionateness** pash'on at-nes *n* State of being passionate —**Passioned** pash'ond *p* and *a* Having passions expressing passion —**Passion flower**, *n* A genus of plants with showy flowers chiefly natives of tropical South America so called because in the earlier styles of which was seen a resemblance to the symbols of our Lord's passion — **Passionless** pash'on les, *a* Void of passion —**Passion play**, *n* A mystery or miracle play representing the different scenes in the passion of Christ —**Passion Sunday** The fifth Sunday in Lent —**Passion week** *n* Holy Week, the week before Easter

Passive, pas'iv *a* [L *passivus*, from *patior passus*, to suffer Passion] Not active, inert, not acting, receiving, or capable of receiving impressions from external objects, unresisting, not opposing, receiving or suffering without resistance *gram* expressive of suffering or being affected by some action, expressing that the nominative is the object of some action or feeling (the *passive* voice, a *passive* verb or inflection) —**Passively**, pas'iv li, *adv* In a passive manner, without action, unresistingly, as a passive verb, in the passive voice —**Passiveness**, pas'iv nes, *n* Quality of being passive —**Passivity**, pas iv'i ti, *n* Passiveness, the tendency of a body to continue in a given state till disturbed by another body, *chem* the condition of a substance in which it has no disposition to enter into chemical combinations

Passover pas'ō vèr *n* A feast of the Jews, instituted to commemorate the providential escape of the Hebrews in Egypt, when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, *passed over* the houses of the Israelites, which were marked with the blood of the paschal lamb, the sacrifice offered at the feast of the passover; the paschal lamb

Passport, pas'pōrt, *n* [Fr *passeport*, a safe-conduct, originally a permission to enter or leave a port Pass, Port] A warrant of protection and authority to travel, granted to persons moving from place to place, by a competent authority, especially granted to persons travelling in a foreign country, something that enables one to pass with safety or certainty, or to attain any object or reach any end (the favour of the great was his *passport*)

Past, past, *p* and *a* [A form of *passed*] Gone by, belonging to a time previous to this, not present nor future, spent, ended, over, existing no more —*n*. A past or former time or state, a bygone time, a state of matters no longer present —*prep* Beyond in time, after, having lost, no longer possessing (*past* sense of feeling), beyond: out of reach of, out of the scope or influence of (*past* help), beyond in position; further than —*adv* By —**Past-master**, *n*. One who has occupied the office or dignity of master, especially in such bodies as Freemasons, &c, *fig* one who has experience in his particular craft or business

Paste pāst, *n* [O Fr *paste*, Fr *pâte*, from L *pasta* paste, from Gr *pastē*, a mess of barley porridge, from *passō*, to sprinkle] A composition in which there is just sufficient moisture to soften without liquefying the mass a mixture of flour with milk water &c used in cookery, as for pies pastry &c, a kind of cement variously compounded, a composition of pounded rock-crystal melted with alkaline salts, and coloured with metallic oxides, used for making imitation gems, *mineral* the mineral substance in which other minerals are imbedded —*v t* —*pasted*, *pasting* To unite or cement with paste, to fasten with paste —**Pasteboard** pāst'bōrd, *n* A species of thick paper formed of several single sheets pasted one upon another, or by macerating paper and casting it in moulds, &c cardboard —*a*. Made of pasteboard —**Pastry** pās'tri, *n* Viands made of paste, or of which paste constitutes the principal ingredient, the crust or cover of a pie, tart or the like —**Pastry-cook**, *n* One whose occupation is to make and sell pastry —**Pasty**, pās'ti, *a* Like paste, of the consistence of paste —*n* A meat pie covered with a paste

Pastel, pas'tel, *n* [Fr *pastel*, a pastel, woad, from L *pastillus*, a little roll Pastil] A coloured crayon, also the plant woad and the blue dye obtained from it

Pastern pas'tern *n* [O Fr *pasturon*, from *pastun*, a shackle for cattle at pasture, from L *pasco pastum*, to feed Pasture] The part of a horse's leg between the joint next the foot and the coronet of the hoof, a shackle for horses while pasturing —**Pastern joint**, *n* The joint in a horse's leg next the foot

Pasticcio, pas tich'i-ō, *n* [It] A medley, an olio a picture painted by a master in a style dissimilar to that in which he generally paints, a direct copy of the style and manner of some other artist

Pastil, Pastille, pas'til, pas tēl', *n* [Fr *pastille* L *pastillus*, a little roll, from *pastus*, food, *pasco pastum*, to feed Pastor] A small roll of aromatic paste, composed of gum benzoin, sandal wood, spices, &c, for burning as a fumigator or disinfectant —*v t* —*pastilled*, *pastilling* To administer or fumigate with pastils

Pastime, pas'tim, *n* [*Past* and *time*] That which amuses and serves to make time pass agreeably, sport, amusement

Pastor, pas'tor, *n* [L *pastor*, a shepherd, from *pasco*, *pastum*, to feed, same root as W *pasg*, a feeding, Armor *pasku*, to feed, Skr *pā*, to guard] A shepherd; a minister of the gospel having the charge of a church and congregation —**Pastoral**, pas'tor-al, *a* [L *pastoralis*] Pertaining to shepherds, rustic, rural, descriptive of the life of shepherds or of a country life (a *pastoral* poem); relating to the cure of souls, or to the pastor of a church.—*Pastoral letter*, a letter or circular addressed by a bishop to the clergy and people of his diocese —*Pastoral theology*, that part

of theology which treats of the obligations of pastors and their relations towards their flocks —*n.* A poem describing the life and manners of shepherds, a bucolic poem, a pastoral letter or address, *mus* a simple melody in six eight time in a rustic style, a symphony whose simple movements are designed to suggest pastoral scenes —**Pastorale**, pas tō-rā'le, *n* [It.] *Mus* a pastoral —**Pastoralism** pas'tor-al-izm, *n* Pastoral character —**Pastorally**, pas'tor-al li, *adv* In a pastoral or rural manner; in the manner of a pastor —**Pastoral staff**, *n* The official staff of a bishop or abbot with a curved head CROZIER —**Pastorate**, pas'tor at, *n* The office or jurisdiction of a pastor, a body of pastors —**Pastorless**, pas'tor les, *a* Having no pastor —**Pastorly** pas'tor-li, *a* Becoming or suitable to a pastor —**Pastorship**, pas'tor-ship, *n* The office of a pastor

Pastry Under PASTE

Pasture, pas'tūr, *n.* O Fr *pasture* (Fr *pâture*), from L *pastura*, from *pasco*, to feed PASTOR] Grass for the food of cattle or other animals ground covered with grass for the food of animals, a grazing ground —*v t* —*pastured*, *pasturing* To feed on growing grass, or to supply pasture for —*v i* To graze —**Pasturable** pas'tūr-a bl, *a* Fit for pasture **Pasturage**, pas'tūr āj, *n* [O Fr *pasturage*] The business of feeding or grazing cattle, grazing ground, growing grass on which cattle feed —**Pasture land**, *n* Land appropriated to pasture —**Pastureless**, pas'tūr les, *a* Destitute of pasture

Pasty Under PASTE

Pat pat, *v t* —*patted*, *patting* [Imitative of the sound of a slight sharp blow, comp W *ffat*, a blow and E *tap* *Patter* is a frequentative from this] To strike gently with the fingers or hand to tap —*n* A light quick blow with the fingers or hand, a small lump of butter beat into shape —*a* Hitting the mark, apt, fit convenient —**Pat, Patly**, pat'li, *adv* Fitly, conveniently, just in the nick —**Patness**, pat'nes, *n* The quality of being pat, fitness

Patagium, pa tā'ji um, *n* [L, the border of a dress] The flying appendage or expansion of bats, flying squirrels, &c

Patamar, pat'a mar, *n* A kind of native vessel employed in the coasting trade of Bombay and Ceylon

Patch, pach, *n* [Connected with Swiss *patschen*, to patch, to clap on a piece *batsch*, a patch, also it *pezza* a patch, a piece] A piece of cloth sewed on a garment to repair it, any similar piece, a small piece of silk formerly stuck on the face by way of adornment, a small piece of ground, a plot —*v t* To mend with patches or pieces, to repair clumsily, to adorn (the face with a patch or with patches, to make up of pieces and shreds, *fig* to make hastily or without regard to forms usually with *up* (to *patch up* a quarrel) —**Patcher** pach'er, *n* One that patches —**Patchery**, pach'er-i, *n* Bungling work —**Patchwork**, pach'werk, *n* Work composed of pieces of various figures or colours sewed together, anything formed of ill assorted parts —**Patchy**, pach'i, *a* Full of patches

Patchouli, Patchouly, pa-chō'li, *n* [An Indian name] A plant of India and China, the leaves of which furnish an odorous oil, the perfume itself

Pate, pāt, *n* [Perhaps from Ir *pata* *pota*, Sc *pat*, a pot the radical meaning being the brain pan or skull] The head of a person, the top of the head —**Pated**, pā'ted, *a* Having a pate in composition (shallow-*pated*)

Patella pa tel'la, *n* [L dim of *patera*, a cup, from *pateo*, to lie open PATENT] A small pan vase, or dish, *anat* the knee-pan —**Patelliform** pa tel'li form, *a* Like the patella, of the form of a saucer

Paten, pat'en *n* [L *patina* a pan, from *pateo*, to lie open PATENT] A metallic plate or flat dish, the round metallic plate on which the bread is placed in the sacrifice of the Lord's supper

Patent, pā'tent, *a* [From L *patens*, *patentis*, ppr of *pateo*, to lie open, same root as Gr. *petannymi*, to spread, *petalon*, a leaf, akin *pan*, *paten*, *patella*] Open, spreading, expanded; open to the perusal of all (letters *patent*); secured by law or royal grant as an exclusive privilege; patented (*patent* medicines), manifest to all, evident —*n* A privilege from the crown, granted by letters patent (whence the name) conveying to the individual or individuals specified therein the sole right to make use, or dispose of some new invention or discovery for a certain limited period —*v t* To make the subject of a patent, to secure by patent-right —**Patentable**, pā'ten-ta bl, *a* Capable of being patented —**Patentee**, pā'ten-tē', *n* One who holds a patent, one by whom a patent is secured —**Patent leather**, *n* A kind of leather to which a permanent polish is given by a process of japanning —**Patent-right**, *n* An exclusive privilege in an invention, &c, granted by patent —**Patent-rolls**, *n pl* The records or registers of patents

Patera, pat'e-ra *n* [L, from *pateo*, to be open PATENT] A shallow circular, saucer-like vessel used by the Greeks and Romans in their sacrifices, &c, an architectural ornament of similar appearance

Paterfamilias, pā'ter fa mil'i as, *n* [L from *pater*, father, and *familia*, a family] The father or head of a family

Paternal, pa ter'nal, *a* [Fr *paternel* from L *paternus*, from *pater*, father (FATHER), akin *parricide* *patriarch* *patrimony* *patriot* *patron* *pattern*] Pertaining to a father, fatherly derived from the father, hereditary —**Paternally**, pa ter'nal li, *adv* In a paternal manner —**Paternity**, pa ter'ni ti *n* [Fr *paternité*] Fatherhood, the relation of a father to his offspring, derivation from a father (the child's *paternity* hence origin, authorship

Paternoster pā'ter nos'tėr *n* [L our Father the two first words of the Lord's prayer in Latin] The Lord's prayer, every tenth large bead in a rosary, the rosary itself

Path, path *n* pl **Paths**, pathz [A Sax *path* D and L G *pad* G *pfad* a path, perhaps from Gr *patos* a trodden way, *patein* to walk] A way beaten or trodden by the feet of man or beast or made hard by wheels, a narrow or unimportant road, a footway, a way or route in general, the way or course which an animal or any object follows in the air, in water or in space *fig* course of life, course of conduct or procedure —**Pathless** path'les *a* Having no beaten way, untrodden —**Pathway** path'wā, *n* A path, a narrow way to be passed on foot, a way, a course of life

Pathan pat'han, *n* A person of Afghan race settled in Hindustan, an Afghan

Pathetic Under PATHOS

Pathogeny, pa thoj'e ni, *n* [Gr *pathos* suffering, and root *gen*, to produce] The doctrine or science of the generation and development of disease —**Pathogenetic Pathogenic** path'ō je net'ik path'ō-jen'ik, *a* Relating to pathogeny, generating disease —**Pathognomonic** pa thog'nō mon'ik, *a* [Gr *pathos* suffering, and *gnōmōn* one who knows, from *gnōskō*, to know] *Med* distinctive or characteristic of a disease, indicating a particular disease —**Pathognomic**, path'og nom'ik, *a* Pertaining to pathognomy —**Pathognomy**, pa thog'no mi, *n* (Gr *pathos* passion, and *gnōmē*, signification] Expression of the passions, the science of the signs by which human passions are indicated

Pathology, pa-thol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *pathos* suffering, and *logos*, discourse] That part of medicine which explains the nature of diseases, their causes, and symptoms —**Pathologic, Pathological**, path'ō loj'ik, *path-ō loj'i kal*, *a* Pertaining to *pathology* **Pathologically**, path-ō loj'i kal li, *adv* In a pathologic manner —**Pathologist**, pa thol'o-jist, *n* One versed in the nature of diseases

Pathos, pā'thos, *n* [Gr *pathos*, passion, suffering, from stem of *pathein*, to suffer, same root as in *patient*, *passum*] That quality, attribute, or element which awakens such tender emotions as pity, compassion, or sympathy, the quality that touches the heart, expression of strong or deep feeling, touching or affecting influence —**Pathetic**, pa-thet'ik, *a* [L *pathetics*, Gr *pathētikos*] Full of pathos; moving the feelings, exciting pity, sorrow, or other tender emotion, affecting —**Pathetical**, pa thet'i-kal, *a* Pathetic —**Pathetically**, pa thet'i-kal-li, *adv* In a pathetic manner; affectingly —**Patheticalness**, pa-thet'i-kal nes, *n*

Patience, pā shens, *n* [Fr *patience*, from L *patientia*, from *patiens*, patient PASSION] The quality of being patient, the power or capacity of physical endurance, the character or habit of mind that enables one to suffer afflictions, provocation, or other evil, with a calm unruffled temper, calmness, composure, quietness or calmness in waiting for something to happen, forbearance, long suffering, constancy in labour or exertion, perseverance —**Patient**, pā shent, *a* [L *patiens*, *patientis*] Physically able to support or endure, proof against (*patient of* labour or pain, heat or cold), bearing pain or trial without murmuring, sustaining afflictions with fortitude, calmness, or submission, waiting with calmness, not hasty, long suffering, persevering, calmly diligent —*n* One who or that which is passively affected, a sufferer from an ailment, a person who is under medical treatment —**Patiently** pā shent li, *adv* In a patient manner, with patience, submissively, uncomplainingly

Patin pat in Same as *Paten*

Patina, pat i na, *n* [L *patina* a dish, a kind of cake, from *pateo*, to be open PATENT PAN] The fine green rust with which ancient bronzes and copper coins and medals become covered by lying in particular soils, a bowl of metal or earthenware —**Patine** pat in, *n* A paten, a metal plate [*Shak*]

Patois pat wa, *n* [Fr] A dialect peculiar to the peasantry or uneducated classes, a rustic or provincial form of speech

Patrial, pā tri al, *n* and *a* L *patrius*, belonging to a country from *patria* PATRIOT] *Gram* applied to words derived from the name of a country

Patriarch, pā tri ark *n* [L *patriarcha*, from Gr *patriarchēs* — *patria*, a family, from *pater*, father and *archē*, rule PATERNAL] The father and ruler of a family, generally applied to Abraham, Isaac Jacob, and the sons of Jacob, or to the heads of families before the flood, hence, an aged venerable man, in the *Greek Church*, a dignitary superior to an archbishop —**Patriarchal, Patriarchic** pā tri ar'kal, pā-tri ar-kik *a* Belonging to patriarchs, subject to a patriarch —**Patriarchate**, pā tri ar kāt, *n* The office or jurisdiction of a patriarch —**Patriarchism**, pā tri ark-izm, *n* Government by a patriarch —**Patriarchship, Patriarchy** pā tri ark ship, pā tri ar ki *n* A patriarchate

Patrician, pa trish'an, *a* [Fr *patricien*, from L *patricius* pertaining to the *patres*, senators or patricians, from *pater*, father PATERNAL] Pertaining to the senatorial order in ancient Rome, hence, of noble birth, not plebeian —*n* A person of patrician or noble birth, a nobleman **Patriciate** pa trish'i-at, *n* The aristocracy collectively

Patricide, pat'ri sid, *n* [L *pater*, *patris*, father, and *cædo* to kill] The murder or murderer of a father, parricide —**Patricidal**, pat ri si dal, *a* Relating to patricide, parricidal

Patrimony, pat'ri mo ni, *n* [L *patrimonium*, from *pater patris*, father PATERNAL] A right or estate inherited from one's father or ancestors, heritage, a church estate or revenue —**Patrimonial**, pat-ri mō'ni al, *a* Pertaining to a patrimony, *inherited from ancestors* —**Patrimonially**, pat ri mō ni al li, *adv* By way of patrimony or inheritance

Patriot, pā tri ot, *n* [Fr *patriote*, from L *patria*, one's native country, from *pater*, father PATERNAL] A person who loves his country, and zealously supports and defends it and its interests —*a* Patriotic —**Patriotic**, pā tri ot'ik, *a* Having the feelings of a patriot, inspired by the love of one's country, directed by zeal for the public safety and welfare —**Patriotically** pā-tri-ot'i-kal-li, *adv* In a patriotic man

ner —**Patriotism**, pā'tri-ot izm, *n* Love of one's country, the passion which leads a person to serve his country with zeal

Patrist, pā'trist, *n* [From L *patres*, fathers] One versed in the writings of the fathers of the Christian church —**Patristic, Patristical**, pa tris'tik, pa tris'ti kal, *a* Pertaining to the ancient fathers of the Christian church —**Patristically**, pa tris'ti kal li, *adv* In a patristic manner —**Patristics**, pa tris'tiks, *n* That branch of historical theology which is devoted to the doctrines of the Christian fathers

Patrol, pa trōl', *n* [Fr *patrouille*, from *pa trouiller*, to patrol, also to paddle with the feet, from *patte*, O Fr *pate*, a paw G *pfote*, D *poot*, a paw] *Mil&t* the marching round of a guard in the night to secure the peace and safety of a camp or other place, the persons who go the rounds, a police constable who goes round a regular beat —*v i* —*patrolled*, *patrolling* To go the rounds as a guard in a camp or garrison, to go the rounds in a city, as is done by a body of police —*v t* To pass through or perambulate in the capacity of a patrol

Patron, pā'tron, *n* [L *patronus*, a protector or patron, from *pater*, a father PATERNAL] Among the ancient Romans, a master who had freed his slave, and still retained some rights over him, a man of distinction under whose protection another placed himself, hence, one who countenances, supports, or protects either a person or a work, a man of rank or standing who assists a person in an inferior position, a patron saint, one who has the gift and disposition of an ecclesiastical benefice —*Patron saint*, any saint under whose special protection a church a society or a person is regarded as placed **Patronage**, pat'ron āj, *n* The act of patronizing, protection, encouragement, guardianship, as of a saint the right of presentation to a church or ecclesiastical benefice —**Patroness**, pā'tron es, *n* A female patron —**Patronize**, pat'ron iz, *t t* —*patronized*, *patronizing* To act as patron towards, to give support or countenance to to favour, to assist, to assume the air of a patron or superior towards —**Patronizer** pat'ron iz er *n* One who patronizes —**Patronizing**, pat'ron iz ing, *a* Assuming the airs of a patron, having the style of one condescending to patronize or favour —**Patronizingly**, pat'ron iz ing li, *adv*

Patronymic, pat ro-nim'ik *n* [L *patronymicus*, from Gr *pater patros*, a father, and *onoma*, a name PATERNAL] A personal name derived from that of parent or ancestor (*Tydides*, the son of Tydeus *Williamson*, the son of William), a family name, a surname —**Patronymic, Patronymical**, pat-rō nim'i kal, *a* Derived, as a name, from an ancestor

Patten, pat'en, *n* [Fr *patin* a clog pattens, from *patte*, the foot PATROL] A wooden shoe or sole, standing on an iron ring, worn to keep the shoes from the dirt or mud, *masonry*, the base of a column or pillar, the sole for the foundation of a wall

Patter, pat'ėr, *v i* [Freq from *pat*, to give a slight blow PAT] To strike, as falling drops of water or hail, with a quick succession of small sounds, to move with quick steps, making a succession of small sounds —*n* A quick succession of small sounds

Patter, pat'ėr, *v t* [Perhaps from the *Paternoster*, or Lord's prayer, repeated in churches in a low tone of voice Comp also Icel *puta*, to prattle, *pata* a rumour] To repeat in a muttering way, to mutter —*v i*. To mutter, to mumble —*n* A low dialect or patois, thieves' slang

Pattern, pat'ėrn, *n* [Same word as *patron*, which has also the sense of *pattern* in French and Spanish, as has L L *patronus*] An original or model proposed for imitation, that which is to be copied or imitated, a piece or part exhibited as a specimen of the whole, a design or figure corresponding in outline to an object that is to be fabricated, and serving as a guide for determining its shape and dimensions, an ornamental design on some woven fabric, the counterpart in wood of something that is to be cast in metal —**Pattern-card**, *n* A set of patterns attached to a card —**Pattern-drawer**, *n* One who designs patterns

Patty, pat i, *n* [Fr *pâté*, pie, pasty] A little pie, a pasty —**Patty pan**, *n* A pan to bake patties in

Patulous, pat'ū lus, *a* [L *patulus*, from *pateo* to be open PATENT] Spreading slightly, expanded, opening widely, with a spreading aperture

Paucity, pa si ti, *n* [L *paucitas*, from *paucus*, few, cog with E *few*] Fewness, smallness of number, smallness or scantness of quantity

Paul, pal, *n* PAWL

Paulician, pa lish'an, *n* One of a sect who rejected most of the Bible except St Paul's epistles

Pauline, pal'in *a* Pertaining to St *Paul*, or to his writings

Paulo post-future pa'lō pōst fū'tūr, *n* [L *paulo*, a little, *post*, after] A tense of Greek verbs corresponding to the future perfect

Paunch, pansh, *n* [O Fr *panche* (Fr *panse*) from L *pantex panticis*, the belly] The belly and its contents, the abdomen, the first and largest stomach in ruminating quadrupeds, into which the food is received before rumination —**Paunchy**, pan'shi *a* Having a prominent paunch big bellied

Pauper, pa pėr, *n* [L *pauper*, poor (whence *poverty*, *poor impoverish*), akin *paucus*, few PAUCITY] A poor person, one in a state of indigence, particularly, one who, on account of poverty becomes chargeable to a parish **Pauperism**, pa pėr izm, *n* The state of being a pauper a state of indigence in a community —**Pauperization**, pa pėr i zā'shon *n* The act of pauperizing —**Pauperize**, pa pėr iz, *v t* —*pauperized*, *pauperizing* To reduce to pauperism

Pause paz, *n* [Fr, from L *pausa*, Gr *pausis* a stopping, from *pauō*, to stop, *pose* (seen in *compose*, *impose*, &c) is of same origin] A temporary cessation an intermission of action, of speaking singing or the like, a short stop, cessation proceeding from doubt, suspense, a mark of suspension of the voice, a character marking a halt in music —*v i* —*paused*, *pausing* To make a pause or short stop, to intermit speaking or action, to wait, to forbear for a time, to hesitate, to hold back, to be intermitted (the music *pauses*) —**Pauser**, pa zėr, *n* One who pauses —**Pausingly**, pa zing li, *adv* By breaks or pauses

Pave pāv, *v t* —*paved* (pp sometimes *paven*) *paving* [Fr *paver*, L L *pavare*, from L *pavire*, to ram, to pave] To make a hard level surface upon by laying with stones bricks, &c, to floor with brick, stone or other material —*To pave away* (*fig*) to prepare a way, to remove difficulties or obstacles beforehand —**Pavement**, pāv'ment, *n* [L *pavimentum*] A paved path or road, a floor or surface that is trodden on, consisting of stones, bricks, &c, the stones or other material with which anything is paved —**Paver**, pā'vėr, *n* One who paves, a pavior —**Pavier** pā'vi ėr, *n* A pavior —**Paving**, pāv'ing, *n* Pavement, the laying of floors, streets, &c, with pavement —*Paving stones*, large prepared stones or slabs for paving —**Pavior, Paviour**, pā'vi-ėr, *n* One whose occupation is to pave, a slab or brick used for paving, a rammer for driving paving stones

Pavid, pav'id, *a* [L *pavidus*, from *paveo*, to fear] Timid, fearful —**Pavidity** pa-vid'i ti, *n*. Timidity

Pavilion, pa vil'yon *n* [Fr *pavillon*, L *papilio papilionis*, a butterfly, also a tent, from shape of latter] A tent, particularly, a large tent raised on posts, a canopy, *arch* a small building or a part of a building having a tent-formed roof —*Pavilion roof*, a roof sloping or hipped equally on all sides.—*v t* To furnish with tents, to shelter with a tent —**Pavilioned**, pa-vil'yond, *a* Furnished with a pavilion; made in the form of a pavilion

Pavise, pav'is, *n* [O Fr *pavois*] A large shield to rest on the ground formerly in use

Pavonine, pav'ō-nin, *a* [L *pavoninus*, from *pavo*, a peacock] Belonging to a peacock, resembling a peacock; exhibiting the brilliant hues of the tail of a peacock, iridescent applied to ores, &c —*n* The iridescent lustre found on some ores and metallic products

Paw, pa, *n* [From the Celtic W *pawen*, Armor *pav*, *pao*, comp D *poot*, G *pfote*, a paw] The foot of quadrupeds having claws —*v t* To draw the fore-foot along the ground, to scrape with the fore foot (as a horse does) —*v t* To scrape or strike with the fore-foot, to handle roughly —**Pawed**, pad, *a* Having paws

Pawl, pal, *n* [W *pawl*, akin to L *palus*, a stake POLE] A short bar pivoted at one end, so as to catch in a notch of a revolving body and stop its motion, a click or detent which falls into the teeth of a ratchet wheel —*v t* To stop with a pawl.

Pawn, pan, *n* [Fr *pan*, a piece of a garment, formerly also a pawn or pledge, from L *pannus*, a cloth, a rag PANE] Some article or chattel given or deposited as security for money borrowed, a pledge —*In pawn*, *at pawn*, in the state of being pawned or pledged —*v t* To give or deposit in pledge, to pledge with a pawnbroker, to pledge for the fulfilment of a promise —**Pawnable**, pa'na bl, *a* Capable of being pawned — **Pawnbroker**, pan brō'kėr *n* A person licensed to lend money at a legally fixed rate of interest on goods deposited with him —**Pawnbroking**, pan-bro-king *n* The business of a pawnbroker —**Pawnee**, pa nē', *n* The person to whom a pawn is delivered as security —**Pawner**, pa nėr, *n* One that pawns —**Pawn ticket**, *n* A ticket given by a pawnbroker to the pledger as an evidence of the transaction, a dated receipt for the article pledged

Pawn pan, *n* [O Fr *paon*, *poon peon*, properly a foot-soldier PEON] A piece of the lowest rank at chess

Pax paks, *n* [L *pax*, peace] In the Roman Catholic Church a small tablet engraved with sacred figures or emblems, which, having been kissed by the priest, is then kissed by others (the 'kiss of peace')

Pax wax, paks'waks, *n* [Also called *fax-wax* from A Sax *feax*, hair, and *weaxan*, to wax or grow] A strong tendinous ligament strengthening the neck of the ox sheep, &c

Pay, pā, *v t* —pret & pp *paid* [O Fr *paer*, *paier* (Fr *payer*), to pay, originally to please, being from L *pacare*, to pacify—*pax pacis* peace PEACE] To recompense for goods received or for service rendered, to discharge one's obligation to, to compensate, remunerate, reward, requite, to discharge (as a debt) by giving or doing that which is due, to give, to render or offer without any sense of obligation (to *pay* attention, respect, court, a visit); *naut* to cover or coat, as the bottom of a vessel, a mast, &c, with tar or pitch, &c —*To pay off*, to recompense and discharge —*To pay out* (*naut*), to slacken or cause to run out (a rope) —*To pay one out*, to punish him thoroughly or adequately —*v t* To make payment or requital, to be worth the pains or efforts spent, to be remunerative —*To pay for*, to make payment for; to make amends for, to atone for, to be mulcted on account of —*To pay off*, to pay wages and discharge; to fall to leeward, as the head of a ship —*n* An equivalent given for money due, goods purchased, or services performed —**Payable**, pā'a bl, *a* Capable of being paid; suitable to be paid, justly due —**Pay-bill**, *n* A bill or statement specifying the amount of money to be paid, as to workmen, soldiers, and the like —**Pay-clerk**, *n* A clerk who pays wages — **Pay-day**, *n* The day when payment is regularly made, the day for paying wages. — **Payee**, pā-ē', *n* The person to whom money is to be paid — **Payer**, pā'ėr, *n* One that pays; the person named in a bill or note who has to pay the holder —**Pay-list**, *n*. A pay-roll.—**Paymaster**, pā'mas-tėr, *n* One from whom wages or reward is received; an officer in the army or navy who regularly

pays the officers and men.—**Payment**, pā'ment, *n.* The act of paymg; the discharge of a debt, the thing given in discharge of a debt; recompense, requital, reward —**Pay-office**, *n.* A place or office where payment is made of public debts —**Pay-roll**, *n.* A roll or list of persons to be paid, with a note of the sums payable.

Pea, pē, *n* [O E *pese, pees*, a pea, pl *pesen, peses*, A Sax *pise*, from L *pisum*, Gr *pisos*, a pea *Pea* is a *false* form, the *s* of the root being mistaken for the sign of the plural In the plural we always write *peas* for the individual seeds, but often *pease* for an indefinite quantity (this form being the old singular) three or four *peas*, a bushel of *pease* (or *peas*)] A well known plant with papilionaceous flowers, one of the most valuable of vegetables, cultivated in the garden and in the field, one of the seeds of the plant —**Pea-nut**, *n.* The ground nut Arachis —**Pea-ore**, *n* An ore of iron occurring in spherical grains of the size of a pea. —**Pea-pod**, *n* The pod or shell of a pea —**Pea-rifle**, *n* A rifle carrying a ball about the size of a pea —**Pease meal**, pēz mēl, *n.* Meal or flour from peas.—**Pease-pudding** *n* A pudding made chiefly of peas —**Pea-soup** **Pease-soup**, *n* Soup made from peas — **Pea-stone**, *n* Pisolite

Peace, pēs, *n* [From O Fr *pais* (Fr *paix*), from L *pax, pacis*, peace—root *pac* seen in *paciscor*, to agree (whence *pact*), of same origin are *pay, appease*] A state of quiet or tranquillity calm, quietness, repose, especially freedom from war, a cessation of hostilities, absence of strife, tranquillity of mind, quiet of conscience, harmony, concord public tranquillity — *At peace*, in a peaceful state —*Breach of the peace*, a violation of public tranquillity by riotous or other conduct —*To hold one's peace*, to be silent, to suppress one's thoughts, not to speak *To make a person s peace*, with another, to reconcile the other to him —*Peace establishment*, the reduced number of effective men in the army during time of peace —*Commission of the peace*, a commission appointing justices of the peace, and by virtue of which the judges sit upon circuit —*Justices of the peace* Justices —**Peaceable** pēs'a-bl, *a.* Tranquil, peaceful, disposed to peace, not quarrelsome *Peaceable* usually refers to the character and disposition of men, *pacific* to designs and intentions, while *peaceful* refers to the state or condition of men or things —**Peaceable ness**, pēs'a bl nes, *n* The state or quality of being peaceable —**Peaceably**, pēs a bli, *adv* In a peaceable manner — **Peace breaker**, *n.* One that violates or disturbs public peace —**Peaceful** pēs ful, *a* Full of, possessing or enjoying peace, tranquil, quiet, removed from noise or tumult, pacific —**Peacefully**, pēs ful li, *adv* In a peaceful manner, quietly, tranquilly — **Peacefulness**, pēs'ful nes, *n.* The state or quality of being peaceful —**Peacemaker**, pēs'mā-kėr, *n* One who reconciles parties at variance —**Peace-offering**, *n* Some thing offered to an offended person to procure peace, among the Jews, an offering to God for atonement and reconciliation —**Peace-officer**, *n* A civil officer whose duty is to preserve the public peace

Peach, pēch, *n.* [Fr *pêche*, It *pesca*, *per sica*, from L *persica, Persicum* (*malum*), the Persian apple] A fruit-tree of many varieties, supposed to have been introduced into Europe from Persia, the fruit of the tree, a fleshy fruit of some size containing a stone —**Peach colour**, *n* The pale red colour of the peach blossom — **Peach-coloured**, *a* Of the colour of a peach blossom —**Peach-down**, *n* The soft down of a peach skin —**Peach-wood**, *n* A sort of dye wood yielding a peachy colour —**Peachy**, pēch i, *a* Resembling peaches, peach-coloured

Peach, pēch, *v i* [Abbrev of *impeach.*] To betray one s accomplice; to turn informer [Low]

Peacock, pē'kok, *n* [*Pea*=A Sax *pawa*, from L. *pavo*, a peacock, the name being perhaps from the bird's cry] A large and beautiful gallinaceous bird remarkable for the beauty of its plumage, properly the male of the species, the female being, for distinction's sake, called a *peahen* —**Peachick**, *n* The chicken or young of the peacock —**Peacock-fish**, *n.* A fish of the Mediterranean and Indian Seas, showing brilliant green, yellow, and red hues — **Pea-fowl**, *n* The peacock or peahen — **Peahen**, pē hen, *n* The hen or female of the peacock

Pea-jacket, pē'jak et, *n* [*Pea* is from D and L G *pije*, coarse, thick cloth, a warm jacket akin to Goth *pasida*, a garment] A thick loose woollen jacket worn by seamen, fishermen, &c

Peak, pēk, *n.* [Fr *pic*, a mountain peak, a pick, *pique* a pike, from Armor *pic*, W *pig*, a point, a pike, a beak, akin *beak*, *pike*, *pick*, *peck*] The top of a hill or mountain, ending in a point, a projecting point, a projecting portion on a head covering (the *peak* of a cap), *naut* the upper corner of a sail which is extended by a gaff or yard, also, the extremity of the yard or gaff —**Peaked**, pēkt, *a* Pointed, ending in a point —**Peaky**, pēk i, *a* Consisting of peaks, resembling a peak

Peak, pēk, *v i* [Perhaps from *peak n*, from the sharpened features of sickly persons] To look sickly or thin, to be or become emaciated —**Peakish**, pēk ish, *a* Of a thin and sickly cast of face

Peal pēl, *n* [A mutilated form of *appeal*] A succession of loud sounds as of bells, thunder, cannon shouts of a multitude, &c a set of bells tuned to each other, the changes rung on such bells —*v t* To utter or give out a peal —*v i* To cause to ring or sound, to utter loudly and sonorously

Pean Paan

Pear pār *n* [A Sax *peru* Fr *poire* from L *pirum*, a pear] A well known fruit-tree growing wild in many parts of Europe and Asia, the fruit of the tree —*Alligator pear* Avocado — *Inchuvy pear* Anchovy *Prickly pear* Prickly —**Peariform**, pār'i form, *a* Pear-shaped —**Pear shaped**, *a* Shaped like a pear or somewhat like an egg

Pearl pėrl, *n* [Fr *perle*, from L L *perula*, *perla*, a pearl, either for *pirula* from L *pirum*, a pear, or for *pilula*, a pill a globule] A white or bluish white hard, smooth lustrous body, of a roundish oval, or pear-shaped form, produced by certain molluscs as the result of some abnormal or morbid process, poetically something round and clear, as a drop of dew, a white speck or film growing on the eye, cataract, a small printing type the smallest except diamond and brilliant, anything very valuable, what is choicest or best — *a* Relating to made of pearl —*v t* To set or adorn with pearls —**Pearlaceous** pėr la shus *a* Resembling pearl or mother of pearl, of a pearly appearance **Pearlash**, pėrl ash, *n* Commercial carbonate of pot ash —**Pearl barley** *n* The seed of barley ground into small round grains — **Pearl diver** *n* One who dives for pearl-oysters —**Pearled** pėrld, *a* Set or adorned with pearls —**Pearl edge**, *n* A narrow kind of thread edging for lace —**Pearl-eye**, *n* A white speck or film on the eye —**Pearl fishery**, *n* A place where pearl-oysters are caught —**Pearl fishing**, *n* The occupation of diving for or otherwise catching pearl-oysters —**Pearliness**, pėrl i nes, *n* The state of being pearly —**Pearl-mussel** *n* A fresh water mussel which yields pearls —**Pearl nautilus** *n* The true nautilus as distinguished from the argonaut or paper nautilus —**Pearl-oyster** *n* A mollusc that yields pearls —**Pearl powder**, *n* A sort of powder from bismuth, used as a cosmetic — **Pearl sago**, *n* Sago in grains of the size of small pearls — **Pearl-spar**, *n* A variety of dolomite — **Pearl-stone**, *n.* A kind of vitreous trachyte or lava.—**Pearl-white**, *n* Pearl powder —**Pearly**, pėrl i, *a* Containing pearls, resembling pearls, nacreous

Peasant, pez'ant, *n* [O Fr *paisant* (Fr *paysan*), from *pais, pays*, L *pagus*, a district of country (with *t* affixed as in *tyrant*) Pagan, Page (boy).] A rustic or countryman, one occupied in rural labour —*a* Rustic; rural —**Peasantry**, pez ant-ri, *n* Peasants collectively; the body of country people

Pease, pēz, *n* Under Pea

Peat, pēt, *n.* [For *beat, bete*, from old *bete*, to mend a fire, A Sax *betan*, to make better, akin *better, boot*] A kind of turf used as fuel, the natural accumulation of vegetable matter, more or less decomposed, in hollows on land not in a state of cultivation, a small block of peat cut and dried for fuel — **Peat bog**, *n* A bog or marsh containing peat —**Peat-moss**, *n.* A moss producing peat — **Peat-soil**, *n* A soil mixed with peat — **Peaty**, pēt i, *a* Resembling peat, abounding in peat, composed of peat

Peba, pē ba, *n* A species of armadillo

Pebble, peb l, *n* [A Sax *papolstán*, lit pebble stone, etym unknown] A small round stone, a stone worn and rounded by the action of water, a lapidary s name for agate, an optician's name for transparent colourless rock crystal used as a substitute for glass in spectacles — **Pebbled**, peb ld, *a* Abounding with pebbles — **Pebbly**, peb li, *a* Full of pebbles

Pébrine, pā brēn, *n* [Fr] A very destructive epizootic disease among silkworms

Pecan, Pecan nut, pē kan *n* [Fr *pacane*, Sp *pacana*] A species of hickory and its fruit

Peccary, pek a ri, *n* Paccary

Peccable, pek a bl *a* [L L *peccabilis* peccable, from L *pecco* to sin] Liable to sin subject to transgress the divine law —**Peccability** pek a bil i ti, *n* State of being peccable — **Peccadillo**, pek a dil ō *n* [Sp *pecadillo* dim of *pecado*, L *peccatum*, a sin, from *pecco*] A slight trespass or offence, a petty crime or fault —**Peccancy**, pek an si, *n* State or quality of being peccant —**Peccant**, pek ant *a* [L *peccans, peccantis*, ppr of *pecco*] Sinning, criminal, morbid, corrupt (*peccant* humours) — **Peccantly** pek ant li *adv*

Peccary, pek a ri, *n* [South American name] A pachydermatous quadruped of America, representing the swine of the Old World to which it is allied

Peccavi pe kā vī [L, I have sinned, from *pecco*, to sin] A word used to express confession or acknowledgment of an offence

Pechblend **Pechblende** pek blend, *n* [G *pech* pitch] Pitchblend

Peck pek, *n* [Perhaps a form of *pack*, but comp Fr *picotin* a peck L L *picotus*, a liquid measure] The fourth part of a bushel, a dry measure of 8 quarts

Peck pek, *v t* [A slightly different form of *pick*] To strike with the beak to pick up with the beak, to make by striking with the beak or a pointed instrument (to *peck* a hole) —*v i* To make strokes with a beak or a pointed instrument —*To peck at* to *strike* at with the beak, to attack with petty criticism — **Pecker**, pek ėr, *n* One who or that which pecks —**Peckish**, pek ish *a* Inclined to eat, somewhat hungry [Colloq]

Pecten, pek ten, *n* [L *pecten*, a comb, a kind of shell fish, from *pecto pexum*, to comb, root *pek* also in *pekō* I comb] A genus of marine bivalves having a shell marked with diverging ribs and furrows

Pectic, pek tik, *a* [Gr *pektikos*, curdling, from *pēgnymi* to fix] Having the property of forming a jelly said of an acid found in fruits — **Pectin** **Pectine**, pek tin, *n* A principle which forms the basis of vegetable jelly —**Pectinaceous**, pek ti-nā shus, *a* Having the character of pectin —**Pectose**, pek tōs, *n* A substance contained in fleshy fruits which certain agents change into pectin — **Pectous**, pek tus, *a* Pertaining to pectin

Pectinal, pek ti nal, *a* [L *pecten*, a comb Pectin] Pertaining to a comb, resembling a comb —**Pectinate**, **Pectinated**, pek ti-nāt, pek ti-na ted, *a* [L *pectinatus*] Having resemblance to the teeth of a comb, toothed like a comb, serrated —**Pectinately**, pek ti nāt-li, *a* Like the teeth of a comb —**Pectination**, pek-ti nā'shon, *n* The state of being pectinated; what is pectinated —**Pectinibranchiate**, pek tin'i-brang'ki āt, *a* and *n.* Having pectinated gills, as certain molluscs, an

animal of this kind —**Pectiniform**, pek-tin'i-form, *a* Resembling a comb in form
Pectoral, pek'tō-ral, *a* [L *pectoralis*, from *pectus*, *pectoris*, the breast] Pertaining to the breast —*Pectoral fins*, the two fore fins of a fish, situated near the gills —*n* A covering or protection for the breast, a breastplate, the breastplate of the Jewish high-priest, a medicine for complaints of the chest, a pectoral fin —**Pectoriloquism**, pek-to-ril'ō-kwizm, *n* [L *pectus*, and *loquor*, to speak] A speaking from the chest —**Pectoriloquy**, pek-to-ril'ō-kwi, *n* A phase of disease in which the patient's voice seems to proceed from the point of the chest on which the ear or a stethoscope is placed, as in consumptive persons
Pectose, **Pectous** Under PECTIC
Peculate, pek'ū-lāt, *v t* —*peculated*, *peculating* [L *peculor*, *peculatus*, to steal, from *peculium*, private property, from *pecu*, cattle, in which wealth originally consisted, cog with E *fee*. PECULIAR, PECUNIARY] To appropriate public money, or goods in trusted to one's care, to embezzle —**Peculation**, pek-ū-lā'shon, *n* The act of peculating, embezzlement —**Peculator**, pek'ū-lā-tėr, *n* One who peculates
Peculiar, pē-kū'li-ėr, *a* [L *peculiaris*, one's own, peculiar, extraordinary, from *peculium*, one's own property PECULATE] One's own, of private, personal, or characteristic possession and use, specially belonging (*peculiar to* that part of the country), singular, striking, unusual, eccentric —*n* A particular parish or church which has ecclesiastical jurisdiction within itself —**Peculiarity**, pē-kū'li-ar'i-ti, *n* The quality of being peculiar, that which is peculiar to a person or thing, a special characteristic or feature —**Peculiarize** pē-kū'li-ėr-īz, *v t* —*peculiarized peculiarizing* To make peculiar, to set apart, to appropriate —**Peculiarly**, pē-kū'li-ėr-li, *adv* In a peculiar manner, especially, in a manner not common to others —**Peculiarness**, pē-kū'li-ėr-nes, *n*
Pecuniary, pē-kū'ni-a-ri, *a* [Fr *pecuniaire*, L *pecuniarius* from *pecunia*, money, from *pecu* cattle PECULATE] Relating to or connected with money, consisting of money —**Pecuniarily**, pē-kū'ni-a-ri-li, *a* In a pecuniary manner
Pedagogue, ped'a-gog, *n* [Gr *paidagōgos* —*pais*, *paidos*, a child, and *agō*, to lead] A teacher of children, a schoolmaster now generally by way of contempt —**Pedagogic**, **Pedagogical**, ped-a-goj'ik, ped-a-goj'i-kal, *a* Resembling or belonging to a pedagogue —**Pedagogics**, ped-a-goj'iks, *n* The science or art of teaching **Pedagogism**, ped-a-gog-izm, *n* The business or manners of a pedagogue —**Pedagogy**, ped-a-go-ji, *n* The art or office of a pedagogue
Pedal, pē'dal *a* [L *pedalis* belonging to the foot, from *pes*, *pedis* the foot seen also in *pedestal pedestrian*, *biped quadruped*, *centipede*, *expedite*, *impede dispatch*, &c FOOT] Pertaining to a foot (*pedal* digits), *mus* relating to a pedal —*n* A lever to be pressed down by the foot, a sort of treadle, a part of a musical instrument acted on by the feet, as in the piano for strengthening or softening the sound, on the organ for opening additional sets of pipes, on the harmonium for working the bellows, &c — **Pedal bass** *n Mus* ORGAN POINT — **Pedal note**, *n Mus* a holding note, generally the dominant
Pedant, ped'ant, *n* [Fr *pédant*, It Sp and Pg *pedante*, for *pedagogante*, from L *pædagogans*, *prædagogantis*, ppr of *pædagogo*, to educate PEDAGOGUE] A person who makes a vain display of his learning, or who prides himself on his book learning but is devoid of taste, one devoted to a system of rules —**Pedantic**, **Pedantical**, pē-dan'tik, pē-dan'ti-kal, *a* Pertaining to a pedant or to pedantry —**Pedantically**, pē-dan'ti-kal-li, *adv* In a pedantic manner —**Pedantry**, ped'ant-ri, *n* The manners or character of a pedant, ostentation or boastful display of learning, obstinate adherence to rules or established forms
Pedate, ped'āt, *a* [L *pedatus*, from *pes*, *pedis*, the foot PEDAL] Having divisions like toes; divided into distinct lobes, *bot* applied to certain palmate leaves —**Pedatifid**, pē-dat'i-fid, *a* [L *findo*, *fidi*, to divide] *Bot* divided in a pedate manner
Peddle, ped'l, *v i* —*peddled*, *peddling* [From Prov E *ped* or *pad*, a wicker basket, a pannier, akin to *pod* Hence *pedlar*] To travel about the country and retail small wares; to go about as a pedlar, to be engaged in a small business, to trifle —*v t* To sell or retail in small quantities while travelling about —**Peddler**, ped lėr, *n* One who peddles PEDLAR
Pedestal, ped'es-tal, *n* [Sp *pedestal*, Fr *pedestal*, It *predestallo*, from L *pes*, *pedis*, the foot, and G and E *stall*] A basement or support for a column, a statue, a vase, &c
Pedestrian, pē-des'tri an, *a* [L *pedestris*, from *pes*, *pedis*, the foot PEDAL] Going on foot, performed on foot, walking —*n* One that walks or journeys on foot, a remarkable walker —**Pedestrianism**, pē-des'tri an izm, *n* The practice of walking, the art of a professional walker
Pedicel, ped'i sel, *n* [From *pedicellus*, a form equivalent to L *peduculus*, dim of *pes pedis*, the foot PEDAL] *Bot* the stalk that supports a single flower, leaf, &c, any short small footstalk, *zool* a footstalk by which certain animals of the lower orders, as zoophytes &c, are attached —**Pedicellate** ped i sel āt *a* Having a pedicel —**Pedicle**, ped i kl, *n* PEDICEL
Pedicular, **Pediculous**, pe-dik'ū lėr, pe dik'ū lus, *a* [L *pediculus* a louse] Lousy, having the lousy distemper
Pedigerous, pe-dij'ėr us, *a* [L *pes*, *pedis*, a foot and *gero*, to bear] Having feet or legs, furnished with foot-like organs
Pedigree ped'i grē *n* [Perhaps from Fr *par degrés*, by degrees or steps] A line of ancestors, lineage, a genealogy, a genealogical or family tree
Pedimanous, pe dim'a nus, *a* [L *pes*, *pedis* the foot, and *manus*, the hand] Having the foot hand shaped, as monkeys
Pediment, ped'i ment, *n* [From L *pes*, *pedis* the foot] *Arch* the low triangular mass resembling a gable at the end of buildings in the Greek style, surrounded with a cornice, and often ornamented with sculptures, a small gable or triangular decoration like a gable over a window, a door, &c — **Pedimental**, ped i men tal, *a* Relating to a pediment
Pedlar, **Pedler**, ped lėr, *n* [Properly *peddler* from *peddle*] A petty dealer that carries his wares with him, a travelling chapman —**Pedlary**, **Pedlery**, ped lėr i, *n* Pedlar's wares, the employment of a pedlar
Pedobaptism, pē-do bap tizm, *n* PÆDOBAPTISM
Pedometer, pe dom'et-ėr, *n* [L *pes*, *pedis*, the foot, and Gr *metron*, measure] An instrument (often resembling a watch) by which paces are numbered as a person walks, and the distance thus ascertained —**Pedometric** **Pedometrical** pē'do met'rik pē do met'ri kal, *a* Pertaining to a pedometer
Pedomotive pē'do mō-tiv, *a* [L *pes*, *pedis*, the foot and E *motive*] Moved or worked by the foot or the feet
Peduncle, pē dung kl, *n* [From L *pes*, *pedis*, a foot] *Bot* the stalk that supports the fructification of a plant, as the flower and fruit, *zool* the stem or stalk by which certain brachiopods &c, are attached —**Peduncular**, pē-dung'kū lėr, *a* Pertaining to a peduncle, growing from a peduncle —**Pedunculate**, **Pedunculated**, pē-dung'kū lāt, pē dung kū lā ted, *a* Having a peduncle, growing on a peduncle
Peel, **Peel tower**, pēl, *n* [W *pil*, a tower, a fortress] A name of certain strong square towers or strongholds common on the Scottish borders
Peel, pēl, *v t* [O Fr *peler* (Fr *peler*), to peel, from L *pellis*, the skin (cog with E *fell*, a skin), whence also *pellicle*, *peltry*, *pelisse*, &c] To strip the skin, bark, or rind from, to strip by drawing or tearing off the skin, to decorticate, to strip (bark) from the surface —*v i* To lose the skin or rind, to fall off (as bark or skin) —*n* The skin or rind of anything —**Peeler**, pēl'ėr, *n* One that peels.
Peel, pēl, *n* [Fr *pelle*, from L *pala*, a spade] A wooden shovel used by bakers to put their bread in and take it out of the oven
Peep, pēp, *v i* [Imitative of sound, like D and G *piepen*, Dan *pippe*, L *pipio*, Gr *pippizō*, to chirp, the other meaning is supposed to have been suggested from the chicken's peep or chirp closely accompanying its peeping from the shell] To cry, as chickens, to cheep, to chirp, to begin to appear, to look through a crevice, to look narrowly, closely, or slyly —*n* The cry of a chicken, a sly look, or a look through a crevice —*Peep of day*, the dawn or daybreak —**Peeper**, pēp'ėr, *n* One that peeps —**Peep-hole**, **Peeping-hole**, *n* A hole through which one may peep without being discovered. —**Peep-show** *n* A show of small pictures viewed through a hole fitted with a magnifying lens
Peer, pēr, *n* [Lit an equal, O Fr *peer*, *per*, *par* (Fr *pair*), from L *par*, equal PAIR] One of the same rank, qualities, or the like, an equal, a match, a companion, an associate a member of one of the five degrees of nobility (duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron), a nobleman, *House of Peers*, the House of Lords —**Peerage**, pēr'āj, *n* The rank or dignity of a peer, the body of peers —**Peeress**, pēr'es, *n* The consort of a peer, a woman ennobled by descent, by creation, or by marriage — **Peerless**, pēr les, *a* Unequalled, having no peer or equal —**Peerlessly**, pēr'les li, *adv* In a peerless manner —**Peerlessness**, pēr'les nes, *adv*
Peer, pēr *v i* [O Fr *perer*, *parer*, from L *pareo*, to appear, same as *-pear* in *appear*, or from L G *pirer*, to peer] To come just in sight, to appear (*Shak*), to look narrowly, to pry, to peep
Peevish, pē'vish *a* [Comp Dan *prøve*, to cry like a child, Sc *pew*, *pyow*, a sound of complaint] Apt to mutter and complain, easily vexed or fretted, fretful, querulous, self willed, froward —**Peevishly**, pē'vish li, *adv* In a peevish manner —**Peevishness**, pē'vish nes, *n* The state or quality of being peevish, fretfulness
Peewit, pē'wit, *n* [From its cry] The lapwing
Peg, peg, *n* [Perhaps from the Celtic, comp W *pegor*, *pegwn*, a pivot, *pig*, something sharp, allied probably to E *peak*, *puck*] A small pointed piece of wood used in fastening things together, one of the pins on a musical instrument for stretching the strings, a pin on which to hang anything —*To take one down a peg*, to humiliate him —*v t* —*pegged*, *pegging* To put pegs into for the purpose of fastening, to fasten on the sole of (a shoe) with pegs —*v i* To work diligently, generally followed by *away* or *on* [Colloq]—**Pegger**, peg'ėr *n* One that pegs —**Peg-top**, *n* A child's toy, a variety of top
Pegasus, peg'a sus, *n*. The winged horse of Greek mythology, often regarded as the horse of the Muses, and hence connected with poets and poetry —**Pegasean**, pe-gā'sē an, *a* Pertaining to Pegasus, poetical
Peirameter pi ram'et-ėr, *n* [Gr *peira*, a trial, and *metron*, a measure] An instrument for ascertaining the resistance which the surfaces of roads offer to wheeled carriages, &c —**Peirastic**, pi ras'tik, *a* [Gr *peirastikos*] Making trial, tentative
Pejorative, pē jor'a-tiv, *n* [L *pejor*, worse] Conveying a depreciatory meaning —*n*. A word conveying such a meaning (*poetaster* is a *pejorative of poet*)
Pekan, pē kan, *n* A species of North American marten
Pekoe, pē'kō, *n* [Chinese, lit. white down] A fine black tea
Pelagian, pe-lā'ji an, *n*. A follower of *Pelagius*, a British monk of the fourth century who denied original sin, and asserted the doctrine of free-will and the merit of good works —*a* Pertaining to Pelagius and his doctrines. — **Pelagianism**, pe-lā'ji-an-izm, *n*. The doctrines of Pelagius.
Pelagic, pe-laj'ik, *a* [Gr *pelagos*, the ocean] Belonging to the ocean, inhabiting the open ocean.
Pelargonium, pel-ār-gō'ni-um, *n* [From

Gr *pelargos*, a stork—from the shape of the capsules.] Stork's-bill, an extensive genus of highly ornamental plants, usually called *Geraniums* GERANIUM

Pelasgian, Pelasgic, pe las ji-an, pe las jik, *a* Pertaining to the Pelasgians or Pelasgi, prehistoric inhabitants of Greece, &c —*Pelasgic architecture, Pelasgic building* CYCLOPEAN

Pelecan, pel'i kan, *n.* PELICAN

Pelerine, pel er in, *n* [Fr, from *pelerin*, a pilgrim. PILGRIM] A lady's long cape or fur tippet

Pelf, pelf *n* [O Fr *pelfre*, spoil, booty, from L *pilare*, to rob, and *facere*, to make PILFER] Money, riches, filthy lucre a contemptuous term

Pelican, pel i kan, *n* [From L *pelicanus*, Gr *pelekanos*, a pelican, from *pelekys*, a hatchet—from shape of bill] A web-footed bird, larger than the swan, with a very large bill, and beneath the under mandible a huge pouch for holding fish

Pelisse, pe les', *n* [Fr *pelisse*, from L *pelliceus*, made of skins, from *pellis* a skin PEEL, *v t*] Originally a garment lined or trimmed with fur, now a robe of silk or other material worn by ladies

Pell, pel, *n.* [L *pellis*, a skin PEEL, *v t*] A skin or hide a roll of parchment

Pellagra pe lā gra, *n* [Gr *pella* skin and *agra*, seizure] An endemic disease of the nature of leprosy, particularly noticed among the Milanese —**Pellagrin**, pe lag rin, *n* One afflicted with pellagra

Pellet, pel et, *n* [Fr *pelote*, from L L *pilota*, *pelota*, dim of L *pila* a ball PILE (heap)] A little ball, one of the globules of small shot —*v t* To form into pellets

Pelleted, pel et-ed, *p* and *a* Consisting of pellets made of pellets

Pellicle, pel i kl, *n* [L *pellicula* dim of *pellis*, skin. PEEL, *v t*] A thin skin or film on a surface, *bot* the outer cuticular covering of plants —**Pellicular** pel lik ū ler, *a.* Pertaining to a pellicle, constituted by a pellicle or pellicles

Pellitory, pel i to-ri *n* [A corruption of L *parietaria*, lit the wall plant, from *paries*, *parietis*, a wall] A name of several British plants.

Pell mell, pel mel, *adv* [Fr *pêle mêle*, from *pelle* (L *pala*), a shovel, and *mêler*, to mix (MEDLEY)] With confused violence, in a disorderly body in utter confusion

Pellucid, pel lū'sid *a* [L *pellucidus pel*, for *per*, through, and *lucidus* bright LUCID] Transparent, admitting the passage of light translucent, not opaque —**Pellucidity Pellucidness** pel lū sid i ti pel lū sid nes *n* The state or quality of being pellucid —**Pellucidly** pel lū sid li, *adv* In a pellucid manner

Peloponnesian pel ō pon nē si an *a* Belonging to *Peloponnesus*, or the southern peninsula of Greece

Peloria pē lō ri a, *n* [Gr *pelor* a monster] *Bot* regularity of structure in the flowers of plants which normally bear irregular flowers —**Peloric**, pe lor'ik, *a* Character ised by peloria

Pelt, pelt, *n* [Shortened from *peltry*, from L *pellis*, a skin PEEL, *v t*] The skin of a beast with the hair on it, a raw hide —**Pelt-monger**, *n* A dealer in pelts **Peltry**, pel'tri, *n.* [Fr *pelleterie*] Pelts collectively usually applied to the skins of fur bearing animals in the raw state

Pelt, pelt *v t* [O E *pulten*, probably from L *pultare*, to strike or knock, from *pello*, to drive. PULSE] To strike or assail with something thrown or driven to drive by throwing something —*v i* To throw missiles —*n* A blow or stroke from something thrown —**Pelter**, pel tėr, *n* One who or that which pelts

Peltate, Peltated, pel tāt, pel tā-ted, *a* [L *pelta*, a target] Shield shaped, *bot* fixed to the stalk by the centre or by some point distinctly within the margin —**Peltately**, pel tāt-li, *adv* In a peltate manner —**Peltatifid**, pel tat'i fid, *a Bot* peltate and cut into subdivisions —**Peltiform**, pel ti-form, *a* Shield shaped

Peltry, pel'tri, *n* Under PELT, *n*

Pelvis, pel'vis, *n* [L *pelvis*, a basin] *Anat* the bony cavity of the body constituting a framework for the lower part of the abdomen —**Pelvic**, pel vik, *a* Pertaining to the pelvis.

Pemmican, pem'i-kan, *n* [North American Indian] A North American Indian preparation consisting of the lean of venison dried, pounded into a paste, and pressed into cakes so that it will keep long, beef dried and similarly preserved

Pemphigus, pem fi gus, *n.* [Gr *pemphix*, *pemphigos*, a bubble] A disease of the skin, consisting in an eruption of vesicles or pustules.

Pen, pen, *n* [O Fr *penne*, a pen a feather, from L *penna*, a feather, for *pesna*, from root seen in Gr *petomai* to fly, and in E *feather* FEATHER] A quill or large feather; an instrument used for writing by means of a fluid ink, formerly almost always made of the quill of some large bird, but now commonly of metal, a writer, a penman, style or quality of writing, the internal bone of some cuttle fishes —*v t* —*penned penning* To write, to compose and commit to paper —**Pen-and ink**, *a* Literary, done with a pen and ink, as a drawing or sketch —**Pen-case**, *n* A case or holder for a pen —**Pen holder**, *n* The stalk and attached appliance for holding pen points —**Penknife**, pen nif, *n* A small pocket knife, so called from its former use in making and mending quill pens —**Penman** pen man, *n* pl **Penmen** penmen A calligrapher, an author, a writer —**Penmanship** penmanship *n* The use of the pen the art of writing, manner of writing

Pen pen *v t* —*penned* or *pent penning* [Lit to fasten with a *pin* O F *pinne* to bolt, A Sax *empinnian* to bolt in L *pinnire*, *pennen* to shut, to bolt] To shut in a small inclosure to coop up to encage —*n* A small inclosure as for cows sheep, fowls, &c a fold, a coop

Penal pē nal, *a* [Fr *pénal* from L *penalis* from *pœna* pain punishment PAIN] Pertaining to punishment enacting punishment inflicting punishment incurring or entailing punishment *Penal code* a code or system of laws relating to the punishment of crimes —*Penal laws* laws which prohibit an act and impose a penalty for the commission of it —*Penal servitude*, a species of punishment in Britain consisting in imprisonment for a series of years with hard labour at certain penal establishments —**Penally** pē nal li *adv* In a penal manner **Penalty** pe nal ti *n* The punishment annexed to the commission of a crime, offence or trespass the suffering to which a person subjects himself by agreement, in case of non fulfilment of stipulations, the sum forfeited for non compliance with an agreement

Penance, pen ans *n.* [O Fr *penance* *penance* from L *penitentia*, repentance, from *pœnitens* penitent, it is a doublet of *penitence* PAIN] An ecclesiastical punishment imposed for sin, the suffering to which a person voluntarily subjects himself as an expression of penitence

Penannular, pen an nū lėr *a* [L *pene* almost, and *annulus*, a ring] Nearly annular, having nearly the form of a ring

Penates, pē-nā tēz *n pl* [L] The house hold gods of the ancient Romans, including the lares

Pence pens, *n* The plural of *penny*

Penchant pän shan, *n* [Fr, from *pencher*, to incline] Strong inclination, decided taste, liking, bias

Pencil pen sil, *n* [O Fr *pincel*, a hair pencil, a brush, from L *penicellus* dim of *penis*, a tail] A small delicate brush used by painters for laying on their pigments, an instrument for marking drawing, or writing, formed of graphite, coloured chalk, or the like, often a lead pencil, *optics*, an aggregate of rays of light which converge to or diverge from the same point —*v t* —*pencilled, pencalling* To write or mark with a pencil —**Pencilled**, pen sild, *p* and *a* Painted, drawn, or marked with a pencil, delicately marked

Pendant, pen'dant, *n* [Fr *pendant*, hanging, what hangs, a counterpart, from *pendre*, L. *pendere*, to hang, which, with the allied *pendo*, to weigh, appears in *pensile*, *pendulum*, *depend*, *impend*, *expend*, *compensation*, *compendium*, &c] Anything hanging down by way of ornament, as a jewel at the ear, an ear-ring, &c, *naut.* a flag borne at the mast head of certain ships, of two kinds—the *long pendant* and the *broad pendant*, an apparatus hanging from a roof or ceiling for giving light boys, one of a pair of companion pictures, statues, &c, an appendix or addition, *arch* a hanging ornament used in the vaults and timber roofs of Gothic architecture **Pendency**, pen den si, *n* State of being pendent or suspended, the state of being continued as not yet decided —**Pendent**, pen dent, *a* [L *pendens*, *pendentis*, hanging, from *pendeo*, to hang] Hanging, suspended, depending, over hanging projecting —*n* Something pendent or hanging —**Pendentive**, pen-dentiv, *n* [Fr *pendentif*] *Arch* the part of a groined ceiling springing from one pillar or impost —**Pendently**, pen dent-li, *adv* In a pendent or projecting manner —**Pending**, pen ding, *p* and *a* Depending, remaining undecided, not terminated —*prep* [A participle converted into a preposition, like *during*] For the time of the continuance of, during

Pendragon, pen-drag on, *n* [W *pen* a head and *dragon* a leader] A chief leader, a title among the ancient British

Pendulous, pen dū lus, *a* [L *pendulus*, from *pendeo*, to hang PENDANT] Hanging so as to swing freely, loosely pendent, swinging —**Pendulousness**, pen dū lus nes *n* The state of being pendulous —**Pendulum** pen dū lum *n* [Lit what hangs down, from L *pendulus*] A body so suspended from a fixed point as to swing to and fro by the alternate action of gravity and momentum, the swinging piece in a clock serving as the regulating power the wheel work being attached to register the number of vibrations, and the weight or spring serving to counteract the effects of friction and resistance of the air *Compensation pendulum* COMPENSATION

Penetrate pen e trāt *v t* *penetrated penetrating* [L *penetro penetratum* to penetrate root *pen* denoting internality and *tra* to go] To enter or pierce, to make way into the interior of, to pass into or affect the mind of, to touch to pierce into by the intellect, to arrive at the inner meaning of, to understand To enter into or pierce anything to pass or make way in —**Penetrating** pen e trāt ing, *p* and *a* Having the power of entering or piercing sharp acute discerning —**Penetratingly** pen e trāt ing li *adv* In a penetrating manner —**Penetration** pen e trā shon *n* The act of penetrating, a seeing into something obscure or difficult, discernment, mental acuteness —**Penetrative** pen e trā tiv *a* Sharp subtle, acute, discerning, —**Penetrativeness** pen e trā tiv nes *n* **Penetrable**, pen e tra bl, *a* [L *penetrabilis*] Capable of being penetrated, entered or pierced by another body, susceptible of moral or intellectual impression **Penetrableness, Penetrability** pen e tra bl nes pen e tra bil i ti, *n* State of being penetrable —**Penetrably**, pen e tra bli, *adv* In a penetrable manner, so as to be penetrable **Penetralia**, pen e trā li a, *n pl* [L, from *penetralis*, intrinal] The inner parts of a building, as of a temple or palace a sanctuary hidden things **Penetrance, Penetrancy**, pen e trans, pen e tran si, *n* The quality of being penetrant —**Penetrant**, pen e trant *a* Having the power to penetrate or pierce

Penfold, pen fōld, *n* PINFOLD

Penguin, pen gwin, *n* [From prov E *pen wing* or *pinwing* (the wing bearing the *pens* or quills), the outer joint of the wing of a fowl, so that the name would mean a bird with a wing like this, or a wing that has the quills plucked out] A name of swimming birds allied to the auks and guillemots, having rudimentary wings useless for flight, but effective in swimming —**Penguinary**, pen-gwin ėr-i, *n* A colony of penguins

Penicil, pen i-sil, *n* [L *penicillus*, a pencil or small brush PENCIL] A tent or pledget for wounds or ulcers —**Penicillate**,

Penicillated, pen-i-sil'lāt, **pen-i-sil'lā ted**, *a* *Bot* consisting of a bundle of short, compact fibres or hairs, *zool* supporting bundles of diverging hairs

Peninsula, pe nin sū la, *n* [L, from *pene*, almost, and *insula*, an island] A portion of land almost surrounded by water, and connected with the mainland by an isthmus — *The Peninsula*, Spain and Portugal together — **Peninsular**, pe nin sū lėr, *a* In the form of a peninsula, pertaining to a peninsula — **Peninsulate**, pe nin sū lāt, *v t* —*peninsulated*, *peninsulating* To form into a peninsula

Penis, pē nis, *n* [L] The male organ of generation

Penitence, pen i tens, *n* [Fr *pénitence*, from L *penitentia*, repentance *Penance* is the same word PENAL] Sorrow for the commission of sin or offences, repentance, contrition —**Penitency**, pen i ten si, *n* Penitence — **Penitent**, pen i tent, *a* [L *penitens*, repentant] Suffering sorrow of heart on account of sins or offences, contrite, sorry for wrong doing and resolved on amendment — *n* One who is penitent, one under church censure but admitted to penance **Penitential**, pen i ten shal, *a* Pertaining to proceeding from, or expressing penitence — *Penitential psalms* the psalms numbered vi, xxxviii, li (li, cxx, cxlii of the authorized version of the Bible — *n* In the *R Cath Ch* a book containing the rules which relate to penance **Penitentially** pen i ten shal li *adv* In a penitential manner —**Penitentiary** pen i ten sha ri, *a* Relating to penance *n* A penitent an official or office of the Roman Catholic Church connected with the granting of dispensations &c a house of correction in which offenders are confined for punishment and reformation, and compelled to labour **Penitently**, pen i tent-li *adv* In a penitent manner

Penknife, **Penman**, &c Under PEN

Pennant, pen ant *n* [Idem *pane*, *n* but influenced by *pendant*] A small flag, a pennon, a pendant

Pennate, **Pennated** pen āt, pen ā ted, *a* [L *pennatus*, winged from *penna* a feather] *Bot* same as *Pinnate* —**Penniform**, pen i form, *a* Having the appearance of the barbs of a feather —**Pennigerous**, pe nij ėr us *a* Bearing feathers or quills

Pennon pen on, *n* [Fr *penon* from L *penna* a feather, a plume PEN] A small pointed flag or streamer formerly carried by knights attached to their spear or lance, and generally bearing a badge or device, a pennant — **Pennoncel**, **Pennoncelle**, pen on sel *n* A small pennon

Penny, pen i *n* pl **Pennies** or **Pence**, pen iz, pens *Pennies* denotes the number of coins, *pence* the amount in value [A Sax *peng*, *penng pending* D *penning* Dan *penge* Icel *penningr*, O H G *pfenting*, G *pfennig* perhaps of same origin as *pan*, a pledge PAWN] A bronze (formerly copper) coin, of which there are twelve in the shilling, an insignificant coin of value, money —**Penniless**, pen i les, *a* Moneyless, destitute of money poor —**Penniless ness**, pen i les nes, *n* The state of being penniless **Penny-a liner** *n* A person who furnishes matter for public journals at a penny a line, or some such small price, any poor writer for hire — **Penny dog**, *n* A kind of small shark or dog fish **Pennyroyal** pen i ro al *n* An aromatic British plant of the mint family — **Penny wedding**, *n* A wedding where the guests contribute toward the expenses of the entertainment —**Pennyweight**, pen i wāt, *n* A troy weight containing 24 grains—anciently the weight of a silver penny — **Penny wise**, *a* Saving small sums at the hazard of larger, niggardly on unimportant occasions generally in the phrase '*penny wise* and pound foolish' — **Pennyworth**, pen i wėrth, *n* As much as is bought for a penny, a purchase, a bargain

Penology, pē-nol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *poiné*, punishment, and *logos*, discourse] The science which treats of public punishments

Pensile, pen'sil, *a* [L *pensilis*, from *pendeo*, to hang PENDANT] Hanging, suspended, pendulous.

Pension, pen shon, *n* [Fr *pension*, from L *pensio*, *pensionis*, a paying, from *pendo*, *pensum*, to weigh, to pay (whence *expend*, &c) PENDANT] A stated allowance to a person in consideration of past services, a yearly sum granted by government to retired public officers, to soldiers or sailors who have served a certain number of years or have been wounded, or others, a boarding house or boarding school on the Continent (in this sense pronounced pän sē on, being French) —*v t* To grant a pension to — **Pensionary**, pen shon a-ri, *a* Receiving a pension, consisting in a pension —*n* A person who receives a pension, a pensioner — **Pensioner**, pen shon ėr, *n* One in receipt of a pension, a dependant on the bounty of another, in the University of Cambridge, one who pays for his commons out of his own income, the same as a commoner at Oxford

Pensive pen siv, *a* [Fr *pensif*, from *penser*, to think or reflect, from L *pensare*, to weigh, to consider, a freq from *pendo*, *pensum* to weigh PENDANT] Thoughtful, employed in serious thought or reflection, thoughtful and somewhat melancholy, expressing thoughtfulness with sadness —**Pensively**, pen siv li *adv* In a pensive manner — **Pensiveness** pen siv nes, *n* The state or quality of being pensive

Penstock pen stok, *n* [*Pen*, an inclosure, and *stock*] A trough, tube, or conduit of boards for conducting water, a sluice above a water wheel

Pent pent, pp of *pen* Penned or shut up, closely confined

Pentachord pen ta kord *n* [Gr *pente*, five and *chordē*, a string] An ancient Greek instrument of music with five strings

Pentacle pen ta kl *n* [L L *pentaculum* from Gr *pentē* five] A figure consisting of five straight lines so joined and intersecting as to form a five pointed star formerly a mystic sign in astrology or necromancy

Pentacoccous pen ta kok us *a* [Gr *pentē* five, and L *coccus* a berry] *Bot* having five containing five grains or seeds

Pentacrinite pen tak ri nit, *n* [Gr *pente* five, *krinon*, a lily] A five armed fossil encrinite

Pentadactylous pen ta dak ti lus *a* [Gr *pentē* five and *daktulos* a finger or toe] Having five fingers or toes

Pentadelphous pen ta del fus *a* [Gr *pentē* five and *adelphos*, brother] *Bot* having the filaments or stamens arranged in groups or divisions of five

Pentaglot pen ta glot, *n* [Gr *pente* five and *glōtta*, a tongue] A work in five different languages

Pentagon, pen ta gon *n* [Gr *pente* five and *gōnia*, an angle] *Geom* a figure of five sides and five angles, if the sides and angles be equal it is a *regular* pentagon, otherwise, *irregular*, *fort* a fort with five bastions — **Pentagonal** pen tag on al *a* Having five corners or angles —**Pentagonally**, pen tag on al li, *adv* With five angles

Pentagram, pen ta-gram, *n* [Gr *pente* five, and *gramma*, a line] A pentacle

Pentagyn, pen ta jin, *n* [Gr *pentē* five and *gynē* a female] *Bot* a plant having five styles — **Pentagynian**, **Pentagynous**, pen ta jin i an, pen ta ji nus, *a* *Bot* having five styles

Pentahedron pen ta hē dron, *n* [Gr *pente*, five, and *hedra* a side or base] A solid having five equal sides — **Pentahedral**, pen ta hē dral, *a* Having five equal sides

Pentamerous pen tam ėr us *a* [Gr *pente*, five, and *meros*, a part] Having or divided into five parts, *zool* having five joints to the tarsus of each leg, a term applied to a family (Pentamera) of beetles.—**Pentameran**, pen tam ėr an, *n* A pentamerous beetle

Pentameter, pen tam et-ėr, *n* [Gr *pente*, five, and *metron*, measure.] *Pros* a verse of five feet, belonging more especially to Greek and Latin poetry, the two first feet being either dactyles or spondees, the third always a spondee, and the two last anapests —*a* Having five metrical feet.

Pentander, pen-tan'dėr, *n* [Gr *pente*, five, and *anēr*, a man or male] A hermaphrodite plant having five stamens with distinct filaments not connected with the pistil —**Pentandrous**, pen tan drus, *a* *Bot* having five stamens with distinct filaments not connected with the pistil

Pentangular, pen-tang gū lėr, *a* [Gr *pente*, five, and E *angular*] Having five angles

Pentapetalous, pen ta pet'a lus, *a* [Gr *pente*, five, and *petalon*, a petal] *Bot* having five petals

Pentaphyllous, pen taf i-lus, *a* [Gr *pente*, five, *phyllon*, a leaf] *Bot* having five leaves

Pentarchy, pen tär ki, *n* [Gr *pente*, five, *archē*, rule] A government in the hands of five persons

Pentasepalous, pen ta-sēp a lus, *a* [Gr *pente*, five, and E *sepal*] *Bot* having five sepals

Pentaspermous, pen ta spėr mus *a* [Gr *pente* five, *sperma*, a seed] *Bot.* containing five seeds

Pentastich, pen ta stik, *n* [Gr *pente* five, and *stichos*, a verse] A composition consisting of five verses

Pentastyle, pen ta stil, *n* and *a* [Gr *pente*, five, and *stylos*, a column] *Arch* applied to an edifice having five columns in front

Pentateuch, pen ta tūk, *n* [Gr *pente*, five, and *teuchos*, a book] A collective term for the first five books of the Old Testament — **Pentateuchal**, pen ta tū kal, *a* Relating to the Pentateuch

Pentecost, pen tē kost, *n* [Gr *pentēkosté* (*hēmera*), the fiftieth (day), from *pentē konta* fifty, from *pente*, five] A solemn festival of the Jews, so called because celebrated on the fiftieth day after the passover, Whitsuntide, which is fifty days after Easter **Pentecostal** pen tē kos tal, *a* Pertaining to Pentecost or Whitsuntide —*n* An oblation formerly made to a parish priest at the feast of Pentecost

Pentegraph pen tē graf *n* PANTOGRAPH

Penthouse, pent hous *n* [Formerly *pentice* from Fr *appentis*, a penthouse—L *ad* to, and *pendeo*, to hang PENDANT] A roof sloping up against a wall, a shed standing aslope from a building

Pentile pen til *n* PANTILE

Pent-roof *n* [From *pent* and *penthouse*.] A roof formed like an inclined plane, the slope being all on one side

Penult, **Penultima**, pē nult, pē nul ti ma, *n* [L *penultimus*—*pene* almost, and *ultimus* last] The last syllable of a word except one — **Penultimate**, pē nul ti māt, *a* The last but one —*n* The last syllable but one of a word

Penumbra, pē-num'bra, *n* [L *pene* almost, and *umbra*, shade] The partial shadow outside of the total shadow caused by an opaque body intercepting the light from a luminous body, as in eclipses, *painting*, the boundary of shade and light where the one blends with the other — **Penumbral**, pē-num bral, *a* Pertaining to a penumbra

Penury, pen ū ri, *n* [Fr *pénurie* L *penuria* akin to Gr *penia*, poverty] Want of pecuniary means, indigence, extreme poverty —**Penurious**, pē nū ri us, *a* Parsimonious, sordid —**Penuriously**, pē nū ri-us-li, *adv* In a penurious manner —**Penuriousness**, pē nū ri us nes, *n* The quality of being penurious

Peon, pē on, *n* [Sp *peon*, a foot soldier, a day labourer, from L *pes*, *pedis*, the foot PAWN (at chess), PEDAL] In Hindustan, a foot-soldier, a native constable, in Spanish America, a day labourer; a farmer of Spanish descent, a kind of serf — **Peonage**, **Peonism** pē on āj, pē'on izm, *n* The state or condition of a peon

Peony, pē o ni, *n* [L *paeonia*, from Gr *paiōnia*, from *Paiōn*, Apollo, who used this flower to cure the wounds of the gods] A ranunculaceous genus of plants cultivated in gardens for their large gaudy flowers

People, pē'pl, *n.* [O E *pepls*, *puple*, &c, O Fr *popla*, *pueple*, Fr *peuple*, from L *populus*, people POPULAR.] The body of persons who compose a community, race,

or nation, a community; a body social (in this sense it admits the plural, *peoples*), persons indefinitely, men (*people* may say what they please), with possessives, those who are closely connected with a person, as attendants, domestics relatives, &c — *The people*, the commonalty, as distinct from men of rank, the populace —*v t* — *peopled, peopling* To stock with people or inhabitants; to populate

Peperine, Peperino, pep'e rin, pep-e re'nō, *n* [It *peperino*, from L *piper*, pepper] A light porous species of volcanic rock

Peplus, pep'lus, *n.* [Gr *peplos*] A large full upper robe anciently worn by Greek women

Pepo, pē'pō, *n* [L, a melon] Any fruit of the type of the melon or gourd

Pepper, pep'ėr, *n* [A Sax *pipor, peppor*, from L *piper*, Gr *piperi, peperi* a word of Oriental origin] A plant and its fruit, which latter has an aromatic, extremely hot, pungent taste, and is used in seasoning, &c — *Jamaica pepper* PIMENTO — *Guinea pepper, Cayenne pepper*, the produce of different species of capsicum — *v t* To sprinkle with pepper, to pelt with shot or missiles, to cover with numerous sores, to drub thoroughly — **Pepper and salt**, *a.* Of a light ground colour (as white, drab, gray, &c) dotted with black brown, or like dark colour — **Pepper box**, *n* A small box with a perforated lid for sprinkling pepper on food — **Peppercorn**, pep'ėr korn, *n* The berry or fruit of the pepper plant, hence, an insignificant quantity something of inconsiderable value —*Peppercorn rent*, a nominal rent — **Pepper mint**, pep'ėr mint *n* A plant of the mint genus having a strong pungent taste glowing like pepper, and followed by a sense of coolness, a liqueur prepared from the plant, a lozenge of sugar flavoured with peppermint.—**Pepper pot**, *n.* A West Indian dish, the principal ingredient of which is cassareep, with flesh or dried fish and vegetables, a pepper box, a kind of capsicum —**Peppery** pep'ėr i, *a* Having the qualities of pepper; choleric, irritable

Pepperidge, pep'ėr ij, *n* PIPERIDGE

Pepsin, Pepsine, pep'sin, *n* [Gr *pepsis*, digestion, from *peptō*, to digest] A peculiar animal principle secreted by the stomach, the active principle of gastric juice —**Peptic**, pep'tik, *a* Promoting digestion, relating to digestion, digestive — *n* A medicine which promotes digestion — **Peptics**, pep'tiks, *n* The doctrine of digestion, as a plural, the digestive organs —**Pepticity**, pep-tis'i ti, *n* The state of being peptic, good digestion —**Peptone**, pep'tōn, *n* The substance into which the nitrogenous elements of the food are converted by the action of the gastric juice

Per, pėr A Latin preposition, denoting through, by, by means of, &c, occurring as a prefix in many English words and also used separately in certain phrases — *Per annum*, by the year, in each year, annually So *per diem*, by the day, each day —*Per centum*, by the hundred, commonly abbreviated to *per cent* — **Percentage**, pėr sen'tāj, *n* The allowance, duty, rate of interest, or commission on a hundred

Peradventure, pėr ad ven'tūr, *adv* [Prefix *per*, by, and *adventure* Fr *par aventure*] Perchance, perhaps, it may be Some times used as a noun—doubt, question

Perambulate, pėr am'bū lāt, *v t* —*perambulated, perambulating* [L *perambulo*—*per*, and *ambulo*, to walk AMBLE] To walk through or over; to survey the boundaries of (to *perambulate* a parish) —**Perambulation**, pėr-am'bū lā shon, *n.* The act of perambulating; a travelling survey or inspection, a walking through or over ground for the purpose of settling boundaries —**Perambulator**, pėr-am'bū lā-tėr, *n* One who perambulates, a small carriage for a child, propelled from behind

Perceive, pėr sēv', *v t* —*perceived, perceiving* [Fr *percevoir*, L *percipio*, to perceive, to comprehend—*per*, and *capio*, to take CAPABLE] To have or obtain knowledge of by the senses, to apprehend or take cognizance of by the organs of sense; to apprehend by the mind, to discern, know, understand ' Syn under SEE —**Perceivable**, pėr sē'va bl, *a* Capable of being perceived, perceptible —**Perceivably**, pėr-sē'va bli, *adv* In a perceivable manner —**Perceiver**, pėr sē'vėr, *n* One who perceives —**Percept**, pėr'sept, *n* That which is perceived —**Perceptibility**, pėr sep'ti bil'i ti, *n* The state or quality of being perceptible, perception, power of perceiving —**Perceptible**, pėr sep'ti bl, *a* Capable of being perceived —**Perceptibly**, pėr sep ti bli, *adv* In a perceptible manner, so as to be perceived —**Perception**, pėr-sep shon, *n* [L *perceptio, perceptionis*] The act of perceiving, that act or process of the mind which makes known an external object, the faculty by which man holds communication with the external world or takes cognizance of objects without the mind —**Perceptive**, pėr sep tiv *a* Relating to the act or power of perceiving, having the faculty of perceiving — **Perceptivity** pėr sep-tiv'i ti *n* The quality of being perceptive, power of perception

Percentage Under PER

Perch, pėrch *n.* [Fr *perche*, L *perca*, from Gr *perkē* the perch, from *perkos*, dark coloured] The popular name of a sea shopterygious fishes, one species of which is found in rivers and lakes throughout the temperate parts of Europe

Perch, pėrch, *n* [Fr *perche*, from L *pertica* a pole, a staff] A measure of length containing 5½ yards, a pole or rod, a roost for birds, anything on which they light, hence, an elevated seat or position —*v t* To sit or roost, to light or settle as a bird —*v t* To place on a perch —*Perched blocks*, blocks of stone that have been left by ancient glaciers high up on mountains — **Percher** pėrch'ėr *n.* One that perches a bird belonging to the order of insessores

Perchance pėr chans' *adv* [L *per* by, and E *chance*] Perhaps peradventure

Perchloric pėr klō'rik, *a* Applied to an acid forming a syrupy liquid very explosive —**Perchlorate**, pėr klō rāt *n* A salt of perchloric acid

Percipient pėr sip'i ent *a* [L *percipiens*, ppr of *percipio* PERCEIVE] Perceiving having the faculty of perception —*n* One who perceives —**Percipience Percipiency**, pėr sip'i-ens pėr sip'i en si *n* Act or power of perceiving perception

Perclose, pėr'klōz *n* [O Fr *perclose*] PARCLOSE

Percoid pėr'koid *a* [Gr *perkē*, perch and *eidos* form] Resembling the perch, belonging to the perch family

Percolate, pėr'kō-lāt *v t* —*percolated percolating* [L *percolo*—*per* and *colo*, to strain, from *colum*, a sieve (whence *colander*)] To strain or filter — *v i* To pass through small interstices or pores, to filter —**Percolation**, pėr kō-lā shon *n* The act of percolating, filtration —**Percolator**, pėr'kō-lā-tėr, *n* One who or that which filters

Percurrent pėr kur'ent, *a* [L *per* through and *currens*, running] Running through from top to bottom

Percuss, pėr kus' *v t* [L *percussus*, from *percutio percussum* —*per*, through, and *quatio*, to strike (as in *concuss*)] To strike against, to give a shock to —**Percussion**, pėr kush'on *n* [L *percussio*] The act of striking one body against an other with some violence, forcible collision, the shock produced by the collision of bodies, the impression or effect of sound on the ear, *med* the method of eliciting sounds by striking the surface of the body, for the purpose of determining the condition of the organs subjacent (as the lungs or heart) — **Percussion-cap**, *n* A small copper cap or cup containing fulminating powder, used in a percussion lock to explode gunpowder —**Percussion fuse**, *n* A fuse in a projectile set in action by concussion when the projectile strikes the object — **Percussion-gun**, *n* A gun discharged by a percussion lock —**Percussion-lock**, *n* A lock for a gun, causing the ignition of the charge by the impact of a hammer or striker —**Percussive**, pėr kus'iv, *a* Acting by percussion, striking against — **Percutient**, pėr-kū'shi-ent, *n* [L *percutiens*] That which strikes

Perdition, pėr-dish'on, *n* [L L *perditio*, from L *perdo, perditus*, to destroy, to ruin—*per*, thoroughly, *do*, a verb, cog with E *do*] Entire ruin; utter destruction, loss of final happiness in a future state, future misery or eternal death

Perdu, Perdue pėr-dū or pėr-dū, *a* [Fr *perdu*, lost, from *perdre*, to lose, L *perdo*] Hid; in concealment generally in the phrase *to lie* or *to be perdu*

Perdurable, pėr dū ra-bl, *a* [Fr, from L *perduro*—*per*, intens, and *duro*, to last DURABLE] Very durable, lasting, continuing long —**Perdurably**, pėr-dū'ra bli, *adv* In a perdurable manner, lastingly — **Perduration, Perdurance,** pėr dū-rā shon, pėr dū rans, *n* Long continuance —**Perdure,** pėr dūr' *v i* To endure or continue long

Peregrinate, pe're gri nāt *v i* —*peregrinated peregrinating* [L *peregrinor*, from *peregrinus*, a traveller or stranger—*per*, through, and *ager*, land PILGRIM] To travel from place to place, to wander — **Peregrination,** pe're gri nā shon, *n* A travelling roaming, or wandering about, a journey —**Peregrinator,** pe're gri nā-tėr, *n* A traveller **Peregrine** pe're grin, *a* [L *peregrinus*] Foreign, not native — *Peregrine falcon*, a handsome species of European falcon —*n* A peregrine falcon —**Peregrinity** pe're grin i ti, *n* Strangeness, foreignness

Peremptory, pe'remp to ri *a* [L *peremptorius*, from *perimo peremptus*, to destroy —*per* thoroughly, and *emo* to take, to buy (seen also in *exempt, example, prompt*)] Precluding debate or expostulation, decisive authoritative, fully resolved, determined, positive in opinion or judgment, dogmatical, *law* final, determinate — **Peremptorily**, pe'remp to-ri li *adv* In a peremptory manner — **Peremptoriness**, pe'remp to-ri nes *n*

Perennial pe-ren'i al *a* [L *perennis*—*per* through and *annus* a year] Lasting or continuing without cessation through the year, continuing without stop or intermission, unceasing never failing, *bot* continuing more than two years (a *perennial* stem or root) —*n* A plant whose root remains alive more years than two but whose stems flower and perish annually —**Perennially** pe ren i al li *adv* Continually without ceasing **Perennibranchiate** pe-ren i brang'ki āt *a* Having the branchiæ or gills permanent, as certain amphibians *n* An amphibian having permanent branchiæ

Perfect pėr'fekt *a* [L *perfectus*, pp of *perficio*, to complete or finish—*per* thoroughly, and *facio* to do FACT] Brought to a consummation or completion, having received and possessing all its parts finished, completed, of the best highest or complete st type, without blemish or defect, faultless, completely skilled (*perfect* in discipline) — *Perfect tense gram* a tense which expresses an act completed —*v t* To finish or complete so as to leave nothing wanting, to make perfect, to instruct fully, to make fully skilful (often *refl*) — **Perfectation** pėr fek tā shon *n* A bringing to perfection — **Perfecter** pėr'fek tėr, *n* One that makes perfect — **Perfectibility** pėr fek ti bil i ti, *n* The quality of being perfectible, the capacity of becoming or being made morally perfect —**Perfectible**, pėr fek ti bl *a* Capable of becoming or being made perfect —**Perfecting press**, *n* A press in which the paper is printed on both sides during one passage through the machine — **Perfection**, pėr fek shon, *n* [L *perfectio, perfectionis*] The state of being perfect or complete, supreme degree of moral or other excellence, a quality of the highest worth — **Perfectionism**, pėr fek shon izm, *n* The doctrine of the Perfectionists — **Perfectionist**, pėr-fek shon ist, *n* One who believes that some persons actually attain to moral perfection in the present life, one of an American sect of Christians founded on socialist principles —**Perfective**, pėr-fek tiv, *a* Conducing to bring to perfection.—**Perfectively**, pėr fek'tiv-li, *adv* In a perfective manner —**Perfectly**, pėr'fekt-li, *adv* In a perfect manner; so as to

reach perfection; completely; totally, thoroughly —**Perfectness**, pər'fekt-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being perfect.

Perfervid, pər-fər'vid, *a* [L. *perfervidus—per*, intens., and *fervidus*, fervid.] Very fervid, very hot or ardent.

Perfidy, pər'fi-di, *n* [L. *perfidia*, from *perfidus*, faithless—prefix *per*, and *fidus*, faithful, *per* having the same force as in *perjure*, *pervert*. FAITH.] The act of violating faith or allegiance, breach of faith, treachery, faithlessness —**Perfidious**, pər-fid'i-us, *a* Guilty of or involving perfidy or treachery, treacherous, consisting in breach of faith, traitorous —**Perfidiously**, pər-fid'i-us-li, *adv* In a perfidious manner —**Perfidiousness**, pər-fid'i-us-nes, *n* The quality of being perfidious.

Perfoliate, pər-fō'li-āt, *a.* [L. *per*, through, and *folium*, a leaf.] *Bot* applied to a leaf that has the base surrounding the stem, as if the stem ran through it.

Perforate, pər'fo-rāt, *v t* —*perforated*, *perforating* [L. *perforo*, *perforatus* prefix *per*, through, and *foro*, to bore. BORE.] To bore through, to pierce with a pointed instrument, to make a hole or holes through by boring —**Perforate**, **Perforated** pər'fo-rāt, pər'fo-rā-ted, *a* Bored or pierced through —**Perforation**, pər-fo-rā'shon, *n.* The act of perforating, boring, or piercing a hole bored, a hole passing through anything —**Perforative**, pər'fo-rā-tiv, *a* Having power to perforate or pierce —**Perforator**, pər'fo-rā-tər, *n* One who or that which perforates.

Perforce pər-fōrs' *adv* [Prefix *per*, through, by, and *force*.] By force or compulsion, of necessity.

Perform, pər-form' *v t* [O E *parfor me*, *parfourne*, from O Fr *parfournir*, to perform—prefix *par*, and *fournir*, to accomplish, to furnish. FURNISH.] To do, to execute, to accomplish, to fulfil act up to, discharge (a duty) to act or represent as on the stage —*v i* To act a part, to play on a musical instrument represent a character on the stage, or the like —**Performable**, pər-for'ma-bl *a* Capable of being performed —**Performance**, pər-for'mans, *n* The act of performing or condition of being performed, an action deed, or thing done, a literary work, a composition, the acting or exhibition of character on the stage, an exhibition of skill and capacity an entertainment provided at any place of amusement —**Performer**, pər-for'mer, *n* One who performs, an actor, musician, &c., who exhibits his skill —**Performing** pər-for'ming, *p* and *a* Exhibiting performances or tricks (a *performing* dog).

Perfume, pər'fūm or pər-fūm', *n* [Fr *parfum*, from L. *per*, through, and *fumus*, smoke, lit smoke or vapour that disseminates itself.] A substance that emits a scent or odour which affects agreeably the organs of smelling, the scent or odour emitted from sweet-smelling substances —*v t* (pər fūm') *perfumed*, *perfuming* To fill or impregnate with a grateful odour, to scent —**Perfumatory**, pər-fū'ma-to-ri, *a* Yielding perfume, perfuming —**Perfumer**, pər-fūm'ər, *n* One who perfumes, one whose trade is to sell perfumes —**Perfumery**, pər-fūm'ər-i, *n* Perfumes collectively, the art of preparing perfumes.

Perfunctory, pər-fungk'to-ri, *a* [L. *perfunctorius*—L. *per*, and *fungor*, *functus*, to perform. FUNCTION.] Done in a half hearted or careless manner, and merely for the sake of getting rid of the duty, careless, slight, or not thorough, negligent —**Perfunctorily**, pər-fungk'to-ri-li, *adv* In a perfunctory manner —**Perfunctoriness**, pər-fungk'to-ri-nes, *n* The quality of being perfunctory.

Pergamenaceous, **Pergamentaceous**, pər-ga-mē-nā'-us, pər-ga-men-tā'shus, *a* [L. *pergamena*, parchment. PARCHMENT.] Resembling parchment.

Pergunnah, pər-gun'ā, *n.* In Hindustan, a district comprising a limited number of villages.

Perhaps, pər-haps', *adv* [L. *per*, by (as in *perchance*), and E. *hap*.] Peradventure, perchance; it may be, possibly.

Peri, pē'ri, *n* [Per *pari*, a fairy.] *Per myth* a sort of spiritual being or fairy, represented as a descendant of fallen angels, excluded from paradise till their penance is accomplished.

Periagua, per-i-ā'gwa, *n* A sort of canoe, a pirogue.

Perianth, per'i-anth, *n* [Gr *peri*, about, and *anthos*, a flower.] *Bot* a term for the floral envelope when the calyx and corolla are so combined that they cannot be satisfactorily distinguished from each other.

Periastral, per-i-as'tral, *a* [Gr *peri*, about, and *astron*, a star.] About or among the stars.

Pericardium, per-i-kär'di-um, *n* [Gr *peri-kardion*—*peri*, around, and *kardia*, the heart.] The membranous sac that incloses the heart —**Pericardial**, **Pericardian**, **Pericardic**, **Pericardiac**, per-i-kär'di-al, per-i-kär'di-an per-i-kär'dik, per-i-kar'di-ak, *a* Relating to the pericardium. —**Pericarditis**, per-i-kär-dī'tis, *n* [Term *itis*, signifying inflammation.] Inflammation of the pericardium.

Pericarp, per'i-kärp, *n.* [Gr *peri*, about, and *karpos* fruit.] The seed vessel of a plant or the shell of the seed vessel, the part inclosing the seed — **Pericarpial**, **Pericarpic** per-i-kär'pi-al, per-i-kar'pik, *a* Belonging to a pericarp.

Perichætium per-i-kē'shi-um, *n* [Gr *peri*, around and *chaté*, foliage.] *Bot* minute leaves round the stalk of the sporangium of mosses.

Perichondrium, per-i-kon'dri-um, *n* [Gr *peri*, around, and *chondros* cartilage.] *Anat* a synovial membrane which covers certain cartilages.

Pericladium, per-i-klā'di-um *n* [Gr *peri*, around and *klados* a branch.] *Bot* a petiole formin, a sort of sheath.

Periclinal per-i-klī'nal, *a* [Gr *peri*, around, and *klinō*, to bend.] Dipping on all sides from a central point or apex applied to strata —**Periclinium**, per-i-klī'ni-um *n* *Bot* the involucrum of composite plants.

Pericranium, per-i-krā'ni-um, *n* [Gr *peri*, about, and *kranion*, the skull.] The membrane that invests the skull.

Periderm, per'i-dėrm, *n* [Gr *peri* around and *derma* skin.] A sort of outer layer or skin, *bot* the outer layer of bark.

Peridot, per'i-dot, *n* A variety of chrysolite.

Perigastric, per-i-gas'trik, *a* [Gr *peri*, around and *gastér*, the belly.] Surrounding the belly or stomach —*Perigastric space*, the visceral cavity in the Polyzoa.

Perigee, per'i-jē, *n* [Gr *peri*, about, and *gé*, the earth.] That point of the moon's orbit which is nearest to the earth, formerly also this point in the orbit of any heavenly body. APOGEE —**Perigean**, per-i-jē'an *a* Pertaining to the perigee.

Perigone, **Perigonium**, per-i-gōn, per-i-gō'ni-um, *n* [Gr *peri* and *gonē*, generation.] *Bot* a perianth, especially one that is herbaceous or not coloured.

Perigynous pe-rij'i-nus *a* [Gr *peri*, around, and *gyné* a female.] *Bot* having the ovary free but the petals and stamens borne on the calyx.

Perihelion, per-i-hē'li-on, *n* [Gr *peri*, about, and *hélios*, the sun.] That part of the orbit of a planet or comet in which it is at its least distance from the sun opposed to *aphelion*.

Peril, per'il, *n* [Fr *péril*, from L. *periculum*, danger, from root seen in *perior*, *experior*, to try (whence *experiment*), same ultimate root as E. *fare*, *ferry*.] Danger, risk, hazard, jeopardy, exposure of person or property to injury, loss, or destruction —*v t* —*perilled*, *perilling* To hazard, to risk, to expose to danger —**Perilous**, per'i-lus, *a* Full of peril, dangerous; hazardous —**Perilously**, per'i-lus-li, *adv* In a perilous manner —**Perilousness**, per'i-lus-nes, *n*

Perimeter, pe-rim'et-ėr, *n* [Gr *peri*, about, and *metron*, measure.] *Geom.* the boundary of a body or figure, or the sum of all the sides —**Perimetrical**, per-i-met'ri-kal, *a* Pertaining to the perimeter.

Perimorph, per'i-morf, *n* [Gr *peri*, about, and *morphé*, form.] *Mineral* a mineral or crystal inclosing other minerals or crystals. ENDOMORPH.

Perinæum, **Perineum**, per-i-nē'um, *n* [Gr *perinaion*, *perineon*.] *Anat.* the inferior surface of the trunk of the body, from the anus to the external organ of generation —**Perineal**, per-i-nē'al, *a* *Anat* pertaining to the perinæum.

Period, pē'ri-od, *n.* [L. *periodus*, from Gr *periodos—peri*, about, and *hodos*, way.] Originally a circuit, hence, the time taken up by the revolution of a heavenly body, or the time till it returns to the point of its orbit where it began, any round of time or series of years, days, &c., in which a revolution is completed, and the same course is to be begun, an indefinite portion of any continued state, existence, or series of events (the early *period of life*); the time in which anything is performed, termination or point of completion of any cycle or series of events, end, conclusion, limit, a complete sentence from one full stop to another, the point that marks the end of a complete sentence, or indicates an abbreviation, &c., a full stop, thus (.) —**Periodic**, **Periodical**, pē-ri-od'ik, pē-ri-od'i-kal, *a* Pertaining to a period or to periods, performed in a period or regular revolution, happening or returning regularly in a certain period of time, recurring, published at regular intervals, as a newspaper, magazine, &c (in this sense *periodical* is the only form) —*Periodical diseases*, those of which the symptoms recur at stated intervals —**Periodical**, *n.* A publication which appears in successive numbers at regular intervals, as a newspaper or magazine —**Periodically**, pē-ri-od'i-kal-li, *adv* In a periodical manner, at stated periods —**Periodicity**, **Periodicalness**, pē-ri-o-dis'i-ti, pē-ri-od'i-kal-nes, *n* The state or quality of being periodical.

Perioeci, per-i-ē'si, *n pl* [Gr *perioikoi—peri*, around, and *oikos*, a house.] Such inhabitants of the earth as have the same latitudes, but whose longitudes differ by 180°, so that when it is noon with one it is midnight with the other.

Periosteum, per-i-os'tē-um, *n.* [Gr *peri*, about, and *osteon* bone.] *Anat* a vascular membrane immediately investing the bones of animals, and conducting the vessels by which the bone is nourished —**Periosteal**, **Periosteous**, per-i-os'tē-al, per-i-os'tē-us, *a* Belonging to the periosteum —**Periostitis**, **Periostitis**, per-i-os-tī'tis, per-i-os-tī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the periosteum.

Periostracum, per-i-os'tra-kum, *n* [Gr *peri*, around, and *ostrakon*, a shell.] The membrane which covers the shells of most molluscs.

Peripatetic, **Peripatetical**, per'i-pa-tet'ik, per'i-pa-tet'i-kal, *a* [Gr *peripatētikos*, from *peripatéō*, to walk about—*peri*, about, and *pateō*, to walk. Aristotle taught his system of philosophy, and his followers disputed questions, *walking* in the Lyceum at Athens.] Walking about; itinerant; pertaining to Aristotle's system of philosophy, Aristotelian —**Peripatetic**, *n* One who walks, one who walks much, a follower of Aristotle —**Peripateticism**, per'i-pa-tet'i-sizm, *n* The philosophical system of the peripatetics.

Peripetia, per-i-pē'shi-a *n* [Gr *peripeteia.*] That part of a drama in which the plot is unravelled, the denouement.

Periphery, pe-rif'ėr-i, *n* [Gr *peri*, around, and *phero*, to bear.] The outside or surface of a body, *geom* the boundary line of a closed figure, the perimeter; in a circle, the circumference —**Peripheric**, **Peripheral**, **Peripherical**, per-i-fer'ik, pe-rif'ėr-al, per-i-fer'i-kal, *a* Pertaining to or constituting a periphery.

Periphrasis, pe-rif'ra-sis, *n.* *pl.* **Periphrases**, pe-rif'ra-sēz [Gr *periphrasis—peri*, about, and *phrasō*, to speak.] A roundabout phrase or expression, circumlocution; the use of more words than are necessary to express the idea.—**Periphrase**, per'i-frāz, *n* A periphrasis.—*v t* —*periphrased*, *periphrasing* To express by periphrasis or circumlocution —*v i.* To use circumlocution —**Periphrastic**, **Periphrastical**, per-i-fras'tik, per-i-fras'ti-kal, *a.* Having the character of or characterised by periphra-

sis.—**Periphrastically**, per-i-fras'ti-kal-li, *adv* In a periphrastic manner

Periplus, per'i-plus, *n* [Gr *periplous*—*peri*, about, and *pleō*, to sail] A circumnavigation or voyage round

Peripneumonia, Peripneumony, per'ip-nū-mō"ni-a, per ip-nū mo-ni, *n* [Gr *peri*, about, and *pneumōn*, the lung] Same as *Pneumonia*

Peripteral, pe rip'ter al, *a* [Gr *peripteros*, from *peri*, around, and *pteron*, a wing, a row of columns] *Greek arch* surrounded by a single row of insulated columns.—**Peripteros**, pe-rip ter-os *n* A peripteral edifice.—**Periptery** pe-rip ter i, *n* A surrounding row of columns

Periscian, pe risli an, *a* and *n* [Gr *periskios*—*peri*, around, and *skia*, a shadow] Having the shadow, or one who has the shadow, moving all round in the course of the day applied to the inhabitants of the polar circles

Periscopic, Periscopical, per i-skop ik, per i skop'i-kal, *a* [Gr *peri*, around, and *skopeō*, I see] Viewing on all sides applied to spectacles having concavo-convex lenses for increasing the distinctness of objects when viewed obliquely, also to a kind of lens in microscopes

Perish, per'ish, *v i* [Fr *perir*, ppr *perissant*, to perish, from L *pereo*, to perish—*per*, through, and *eo*, to go] Literary] To lose life or vitality in any manner, to die, to be destroyed, to pass away, come to nothing, be ruined or lost.—*v t* To cause to perish, to destroy.—**Perishable** perish a bl, *a* Liable to perish, subject to decay and destruction.—*Perishable goods* goods which decay and lose their value if not consumed soon such as fish, fruit, and the like.—**Perishability, Perishableness** per ish-a-bil'i ti, per'ish-a bl nes, *n* The state of being perishable

Perisome, per i sōm, *n* [Gr *peri*, around, and *sōma*, body] The coriaceous or calcareous integuments of echinoderms

Perisperm, per'i-spėrm *n* [Gr *peri* around, and *sperma*, seed] *Bot* the part of the seed entirely or partially surrounding the embryo, the albumen, the external skin of a seed.—**Perispermic**, per i spėr'mik, *a* *Bot* pertaining to the perisperm

Perispore, per'i-spōr, *n* [Gr *peri*, around, and E *spore*] *Bot* the outer covering of a spore

Perissad, pe-ris'sad, *a* [Gr *perissos*, odd, not even] *Chem* applied to an element which combines with odd numbers of atoms only

Perissodactyle, Perissodactylous pe ris'ō-dak"til, pe-ris'ō-dak ti lus, *a* [Gr *perissos*, uneven, and *daktylos* a finger or toe] Having feet with toes odd in number, odd toed applied to a section of the ungulate or hoofed animals, including the rhinoceros, tapir, horse, &c

Perissology, per is-sol o-ji, *n* [Gr *perissologia*—*perissos* redundant, *logos* discourse] Superfluity of words, macrology

Peristaltic, peristaltick *a* [Gr *peristaltikos*, from *peri*, around, and *stellō* to place] Contracting all round or in successive circles applied to the peculiar worm-like motion of the intestines, by which their contents are gradually forced downwards.—**Peristaltically**, per i stal ti-kal li, *adv* In a peristaltic manner

Peristome, per'i-stōm, *n* [Gr *peri*, aroundd, and *stoma*, a mouth] *Bot* a ring or fringe of bristles or teeth that close up the orifice of the seed vessel in mosses, *sool* a term used for the similar parts in sea urchins, &c.—**Peristomial**, per i stō mi-al, *a* Pertaining to a peristome

Peristrephic, per i stref'ik, *a* [Gr *peri*, around, and *strephō*, to turn] Turning round rotatory, revolving

Peristyle, per'i-stil, *n* [Gr *peri*, about, and *stylos*, a column] *Arch* a range of surrounding columns

Perisystole, per i-sis'tō-lē, *n* [Gr *peri*, about, and *systolē*, contraction] The pause or interval between the systole or contraction and the dilatation of the heart

Perithecium, per-i-thē si um, *n* [Gr *peri*, around, and *thēkē*, a theca, or case] *Bot* the envelope surrounding the masses of fructification in some fungi and lichens

Peritomous, pe-rit'ō-mus, *a* [Gr *peri*, around, and *temnō*, to cleave] *Mineral* cleaving in more directions than one parallel to the axis, the faces being all of one quality

Peritoneum, Peritonæum, per'i tō nē' um, *n* [Gr *peritonaion*—*peri*, about, and *teinō*, to stretch] A thin, smooth, serous membrane investing the whole internal surface of the abdomen, and more or less all the viscera contained in it.—**Peritoneal, Peritonæal**, per'i tō-nē al, *a* Pertaining to the peritoneum.—**Peritonitis**, per i tō-ni tis, *n* Inflammation of the peritoneum

Peritropal, pe-rit'rō-pal, *a* [Gr *peri*, about, and *tropē*, a turning] Rotatory, circuitous, *bot* a term applied to the axis of a seed perpendicular to the axis of the pericarp to which it is attached

Periviscera, per i vis'ėr-al, *a* [Gr *peri*, about, and L *viscera*] *Anat* applied to the space surrounding the viscera.

Periwig, per'i wig, *n* [O E *perruig pere wake, perwicke*, &c, corrupted from Fr *perruque* (Perkha) *Wig* is simply the final syllable of this word] A small wig, a peruke.—*v t*—*periwigged periwigging* To dress with a periwig.—**Periwig pated**, *a* Having the pate or head covered with a periwig

Periwinkle per i wing kl, *n* [From A sax *pinewincle*, from L *pinna, pina*, a mussel, and A sax *wincle*, a winkle or whelk] A gasteropodous mollusc found on British rocks in great profusion, and largely collected for food

Periwinkle, per i wing'kl, *n* [O E *pervinke, pervenke* Fr *pervenche*, from L *pervinca*, the periwinkle] The popular name of two British species of herbaceous or decumbent under shrubs, with evergreen leaves, and white blue, or purple flowers

Perjure, pėr'jūr, *v t*—*perjured, perjuring* [L *perjuro*—*per* and *juro* to swear, *per* here conveying a bad sense as in *perfidus*, perfidy] To cause to be false to oaths or vows, to swear falsely to an oath in judicial proceedings, to forswear generally used *refl* (*the witness perjured himself*)—**Perjured**, pėr jūrd *p* and *a* Having sworn falsely, guilty of perjury.—**Perjurer**, pėr'jūr-ėr, *n* One that wilfully takes a false oath.—**Perjurious, Perjurous** pėr jū ri us, pėr jū rus *a* Guilty of perjury, containing perjury.—**Perjury** pėr'jū ri *n* The act of wilfully making a false oath, knowingly making a false oath in a judicial proceeding in a matter material to the issue or cause in question, the act of violating an oath or solemn promise

Perk, pėrk, *a* [W *perc* neat trim smart, comp also *peri*, spruce, dapper] Trim, smart, vain, pert.—*v t* To hold up the head pertly, to look narrowly or sharply.—*v t* To make trim or smart to prank to hold up (the head) pertly.—**Perking** pėr king, *a* Scanning pertly and keenly, inquisitive.—**Perky**, pėr'ki, *a* Perk, trim, saucy

Pearlaceous pėr lā shus, *a* [Pearl] Resembling a pearl, pearly.—**Perlite**, pėr'lit, *n* The same as *Pearl stone*

Permanent pėr'ma nent, *a* [L *permanens*, permanent from *permaneo*, to continue—*per*, through, and *maneo*, to remain Mansion] Continuing in the same state, or without any change that destroys the form or nature of the thing, remaining unaltered or unremoved, durable, lasting, abiding, fixed.—*Permanent way rail* the finished road bed and track, including bridges, viaducts, crossings, and switches.—**Permanently**, pėr'ma-nent-li, *adv* In a permanent manner.—**Permanence, Permanency**, pėr'ma-nens, pėr'ma nen si, *n* The state or quality of being permanent, continuance, fixedness

Permeate, pėr'mē-āt, *v t*—*permeated permeating* [L *permeo, permeatum*—*per*, through, and *meo*, to flow or pass] To pass through the pores or interstices of, to penetrate and pass through without rupture or displacement of parts applied particularly to fluids which pass through substances of loose texture also used *fig*.—**Permeable**, pėr'mē-a-bl, *a* [L *permeabilis*] Capable of being permeated.—**Permeably**, pėr'mē-a-bli, *adv* In a permeable manner.—**Permeability**, pėr'mē-a-bil"i-ti, *n* The quality or state of being permeable.—**Permeation**, pėr-mē-ā'shon, *n* The act of permeating

Permian, pėr'mi an, *a* [From *Perm*, in Russia, or that part of Russia which formed the ancient kingdom of *Permia*, where the series is largely developed] *Geol* a term applied to a system of rocks lying beneath the triassic rocks, and immediately above the carboniferous system, and forming the uppermost of the palæozoic strata

Permission, &c Under Permit

Permit, pėr mit', *v t*—*permitted, permitting* [L *permitto*—prefix *per*, and *mitto*, to send Mission] To allow by silent consent or by not prohibiting, to suffer with out giving express authority, to grant leave or liberty to by express consent, to allow expressly to give leave to do or be done.—*v i* To grant leave or permission, to allow (if circumstances *permit*).—*n* (pėr'mit) A permission, a written permission given by officers of customs or excise, or other competent authority, for conveying spirits wine, &c, from one place to another.—**Permissibility**, pėr mis i bil i ti, *n* The quality of being permissible.—**Permissible**, pėr mis i bl, *a* Proper to being permitted or allowed, allowable.—**Permissibly**, pėr mis i bli, *adv* In a permissible manner.—**Permission**, pėr mish on, *n* [L *permissio*] The act of permitting or allowing authorization, allowance license or liberty granted, leave.—**Permissive** pėr mis iv, *a* Permitting, granting liberty, allowing.—*Permissive laws* laws that permit certain persons to have or enjoy the use of certain things, or to do certain acts without enforcing any thing.—**Permissively**, pėr mis iv li *adv* By allowance, without prohibition or hindrance.—**Permittance** pėr mit ans, *n* Permission.—**Permittee** pėr mit tē', *n* One to whom anything is permitted, one to whom a permit is granted.—**Permitter**, pėr mit ėr *n* One who permits

Permute pėr mūt', *v t*—*permuted permuting* [L *permuto*—*per*, and *muto*, to change] Mutable] To interchange, to change as regards order or arrangement.—**Permutable**, pėr mū ta bl *a* Capable of being permuted exchangeable.—**Permutableness** pėr mū ta bl nes, *n*.—**Permutably** pėr mū ta bli *adv* In a permutable manner by interchange.—**Permutation**, pėr mū tā shon *n* [L *permutatio*] Interchange, change among various things at once, *math* change or combination in different order of any number of quantities any of the different ways in which a set of quantities can be arranged

Pernicious pėr nish us, *a* [L *perniciosus*, from *pernicies* destruction—*per*, thoroughly and stem of *nex necis* death (as in *internecine*)] Having the effect of destroying or injuring, very injurious or mischievous, destructive, noxious, deadly, evil hearted, wicked (*Shak*).—**Perniciously**, pėr nish us li, *adv* In a pernicious manner, with ruinous tendency or effects.—**Perniciousness**, pėr nish us nes, *n*

Pernoctation pėr nok tā shon, *n* [L *per noctatio*—*per*, through, and *nox*, night] The act of passing the night

Peroneal, per o-nē al, *a* [Gr *peronē*, a brooch, also a name of the fibula] Pertaining to the fibula

Peroration, per-ō-rā shon *n* [L *peroratio*, from *peroro*, to speak from beginning to end—*per*, through, and *oro*, to speak, to pray Oration] The concluding part of an oration, in which the speaker recapitulates the principal points of his discourse or argument, and urges them with greater earnestness, a rhetorical passage at the conclusion of a speech.—**Perorate**, per'ō rāt, *v i* To make a peroration, also, to speechify, to spout

Peroxide, pėr-ok'sid, *n* That oxide of a given base which contains the greatest quantity of oxygen

Perpend, per pend, *v t* [L *perpendo*, to weigh carefully—*per*, intens., and *pendo*, to weigh Pendant] To weigh in the mind, to consider attentively

Perpend, Perpender, pĕr'pend, pĕr-pen dĕr, *n* [Fr *parpaing, parpain,* from *par,* through, and *pan,* the side of a wall.] A long stone reaching through the thickness of a wall so as to be visible on both sides, a bonder

Perpendicular, pĕr pen-dik ū lĕr, *a* [L *perpendicularis,* from *perpendiculum,* a plumb-line—*per,* intens, and *pendeo,* to hang PENDANT] Perfectly upright or vertical, extending in a straight line from any point toward the centre of the earth, or at right angles with the plane of the horizon, *geom* falling directly on a line or surface at right angles, at right angles to a given line or surface or making a normal with a curved surface —*Perpendicular style, arch* the florid or Tudor style of Gothic, the latest style of purely English architecture —*n* A line at right angles to the plane of the horizon, a vertical line, *geom* a line falling at right angles on an other line or on a plane —**Perpendicularity,** pĕr pen-dik ū lar i ti, *n* The state of being perpendicular —**Perpendicularly,** pĕr pen dik ū lĕr li *adv* In a perpendicular manner, vertically

Perpent stone, pĕr'pent, *n* PERPEND

Perpetrate pĕr'pe-trāt *v t* —*perpetrated, perpetrating* [L *perpetro—per,* through, and *patro,* to finish or perform, same root as *pater* father PATERNAL] To do, execute or perform, generally in a bad sense, to be guilty of, to commit, also used humorously or to produce something exceptionable or shocking (to *perpetrate* a pun) —**Perpetration** pĕr pe trā shon *n* The act of perpetrating, commission —**Perpetrator** pĕr'pe trā tĕr *n* One that perpetrates

Perpetual pĕr pet ū al *a* [Fr *perpétuel,* L *perpetualis* from *perpetuus* perpetual —*per,* through and *peto* to seek PETITION] Continuing or lasting for ever in future time, destined to be eternal, continuing or continued without intermission, uninterrupted Syn under CONTINUOUS — *Perpetual curate,* a permanent holder of a curacy in which all the tithes are appropriated and no vicarage endowed —*Perpetual motion,* motion that once originated generates a power of continuing itself for ever or indefinitely, by means of mechanism or some application of the force of gravity—such a motion being, however, impossible — *Perpetual screw,* an endless screw Under ENDLESS —**Perpetually** pĕr pet ū al li, *adv* In a perpetual manner, constantly, for ever —**Perpetuable** pĕr pet ū a bl *a* Capable of being perpetuated —**Perpetuate** pĕr pet ū āt *v t* —*perpetuated, perpetuating* [L *perpetuo, perpetuatum*] To make perpetual, to cause to endure or to be continued indefinitely, to preserve from extinction or oblivion —**Perpetuation** pĕr pet ū ā shon *n* The act of perpetuating or making perpetual —**Perpetuity,** pĕr pe tū i ti *n* [L *perpetuitas*] The state or quality of being perpetual, something of which there will be no end, duration to all futurity, exemption from intermission or ceasing

Perplex, pĕr pleks, *v t* [From L *per plexus* entangled, intricate involved—*per* intens, and *plecto, plexum* to twist, akin to Gr *plekō* L *plico* to fold PLY] To involve entangle make complicated or intricate to puzzle, to tease with suspense, anxiety, or ambiguity —**Perplexedly,** pĕr plek sed li *adv* In a perplexed or perplexing manner —**Perplexing,** pĕr plek sing *p* and *a* Embarrassing, difficult, intricate —**Perplexity, Perplexedness,** pĕr-plek si ti, pĕr plek sed nes, *n* The state of being perplexed, puzzled, or at a loss, the state of being intricate or involved

Perquisite, pĕr'kwi zit, *n* [L *perquisitum,* something sought out from *perquiro—per,* intens., and *quæro,* to seek QUERY] Something obtained from a place or office over and above the settled wages or emoluments something in addition to regular wages or salary —**Perquisition,** pĕr kwi-zish'on, *n* A thorough inquiry or search.

Perron, per'on, *n* [Fr, from L L *petronus,* a perron, from L and Gr *petra,* a stone] *Arch* an external stair by which access is given to the entrance-door of a building

Perroquet, per-o ket, *n* PARRAKEET

Perruque, per rūk, *n* [Fr] A peruke —**Perruquier,** pe rū'ki ĕr, *n* A wig maker

Perry, per'i, *n* [Fr *poiré,* perry, from *poire,* L *pirum,* a pear] A fermented liquor made from the juice of pears and resembling cider

Perscrutation, pĕr skrō tā shon, *n* [L *per scrutatio—per,* thoroughly, and *scrutor,* to search] A searching thoroughly, minute search or inquiry

Persecute, pĕr'se-kūt, *v t* —*persecuted, persecuting* [Fr *persecuter,* from L *persequor, persecutus,* to persecute—*per,* intens, and *sequor,* to follow SEQUENCE] To harass or afflict with repeated acts of cruelty or annoyance, to afflict persistently, specifically, to afflict or punish on account of holding particular opinions or adhering to a particular creed or mode of worship —**Persecuting,** pĕr'se kūt-ing, *a* Given to persecution —**Persecution,** pĕr se kū shon, *n* The act or practice of persecuting, the state of being persecuted — **Persecutor,** pĕr'se-kū tĕr, *n* One who persecutes — **Persecutrix,** pĕr'se kūt-riks, *n* A female persecutor

Perseides pĕr sē i dēz, *n. pl* A name given to the August meteors because they seem to radiate from the constellation *Perseus*

Persevere, pĕr se vēr' *v t* —*persevered, persevering* [L *persevero,* from *perseverus,* very severe or strict—*per* intens, and *severus* severe, strict SEVERE] To continue resolutely in any business or enterprise undertaken, to pursue steadily any design or course commenced, not to give over or abandon what is undertaken Syn under PERSIST —**Persevering,** pĕr se vēr ing *p* and *a* Steadfast in purpose, persisting in any business or course begun —**Perseveringly** pĕr se vē ring li *adv* In a persevering manner — **Perseverance,** pĕr se vē rans *n* [L *perseverantia*] The act or habit of persevering, persistence in anything undertaken

Persian pĕr'shi an *a* Pertaining to Persia, the Persians or their language —*n* A native of Persia, the language spoken in Persia, a thin silk formerly used for lining —*Persian berries,* the berries of a species of buckthorn, using in dyeing yellow —*Persian blinds,* jalousies, venetian blinds —*Persian carpet,* a carpet made in one piece, instead of in breadths or strips to be joined —*Persian wheel,* a large wheel fixed vertically with a series of buckets at its circumference, by which water is raised from a stream well &c

Persiflage pĕr sē flazh, *n* [Fr, from *per siffler,* to quiz—L *per,* and *sibilare* to hiss] Idle bantering talk, a frivolous or jeering talk regarding any subject serious or otherwise —**Persifleur** pĕr sē flĕr, *n* One who indulges in persiflage

Persimmon, Persimon pĕr sim on, *n* [Virginia Indian] An American tree of the ebony family, and also its fruit which is about the size of a small plum and has a very sweet pulp

Persist pĕr sist', *v i* [Fr *persister,* L *per sisto—per,* through, and *sisto* to stand STATE, STAND] To continue steadily and firmly in the pursuit of any business or course commenced, to continue in the face of some amount of opposition, to persevere, (of things) to continue in a certain state *Persist* is nearly synonymous with *persevere,* but *persist* frequently implies more obstinacy than *persevere,* particularly in that which is evil or injurious to others —**Persistence, Persistency,** pĕr-sis tens, pĕr sis ten si, *n* The state of persisting, or of being persistent, steady continuance in a course, perseverance, often in evil, *physics,* the continuance of an effect after the cause which first gave rise to it is removed, as the *persistence* of the impression of light on the retina after the luminous object is withdrawn — **Persistent,** pĕr sis'tent, *a* Inclined to persist, persevering, tenacious of purpose, *bot* continuing without withering or falling off —**Persistently,** pĕr-sis'tent li, *adv* In a persistent manner —**Persistive,** pĕr-sis'tiv, *a* Persevering, persistent [*Shak*]

Person, pĕr'son, *n* [L *persona,* primarily a mask used by actors, hence, a character, a person, from *persono,* to sound through —*per,* through, and *sono,* to sound. SOUND (noise)] An individual human being, a man, woman, or child, bodily form, human frame, with its characteristic appearance (to appear in *person,* cleanly in *person*), a human being, indefinitely, one, a man (a *person* would think so), a term applied to each of the three beings of the Godhead; *gram* one of three relations in which nouns and pronouns are regarded as standing to the act of speaking, a pronoun of the *first person* denoting the speaker, the *second person* one who is spoken to, and the *third person* one who or that which is spoken of (thus including all nouns), one of the three corresponding inflections of a verb singular and plural —*In person,* by one's self, not by representative —**Personable,** pĕr'son a bl, *a.* Having a well formed body or person, of good appearance — **Personage,** pĕr'son āj, *n* A person, a man or woman of distinction (an illustrious *personage*), a being regarded as having an individuality like that of a human being (a divine or a mythological *personage*) — **Personal,** pĕr'son al, *a* [L *personalis*] Pertaining to a person as distinct from a thing, relating to or affecting some individual person, peculiar or proper to him or her, or to private actions or character applying to the person, character or conduct of an individual, generally in a disparaging manner (*personal* reflections or remarks), belonging to face and figure (*personal* charms), done in person, not by representative (a *personal* interview), *gram* denoting or pointing to the person (a *personal* pronoun, as *I, we, thou, you, he she it they*), having the modifications of the three persons —*Personal identity metaph* sameness of being at every stage of life, of which consciousness is the evidence —*Personal property, personal estate* movables, chattels, things belonging to the person, as money, jewels, furniture, &c as distinguished from *real* estate in land and houses —**Personalism,** pĕr'son-al izm, *n* State of being personal —**Personality,** pĕr son al i ti, *n.* The state of being personal, what constitutes an individual a distinct person, the state of existing as a thinking intelligent being, application or applicability to a person, an application of remarks to the conduct, character, or appearance of some person, a remark reflecting in some way on an individual (to indulge in *personalities*), *law,* personal estate, personalty —**Personalize,** pĕr'son al iz, *v t* —*personalized, personalizing* To make personal — **Personally,** pĕr'son al li, *adv* In a personal manner, in person, with respect to an individual, as regards one's personal existence or individuality — **Personalty,** pĕr'son al ti, *n Law* personal property, in distinction from *realty* or real property —**Personate,** pĕr'son-āt, *v t* —*personated, personating* To assume the character or appearance of, whether in real life or on the stage, to represent by an assumed appearance, to act the part of, to assume or put on —*a* [L *personatus,* masked] *Bot* a term applied to a gamopetalous corolla somewhat resembling an animal's mouth, as in the snapdragon — **Personated,** pĕr'son-ā-ted, *p* and *a* Counterfeited, feigned; pretended — **Personation,** pĕr-son-ā shon, *n.* The act of counterfeiting the person or character of another —*False personation,* the offence of personating another for the purpose of fraud —**Personator,** pĕr'son-ā-tĕr, *n* One who personates, one who assumes the character of another —**Personification,** pĕr-son'i fi-kā'shon, *n.* The act of personifying, an embodiment, an impersonation, *rhet* a species of metaphor, which consists in representing inanimate objects or abstract notions as endued with life and action, or possessing the attributes of living beings —**Personify,** pĕr-son'i-fi, *v t* —*personified, personifying* [L *persona,* and *facio,* to make] To treat or regard as a person; to treat for literary purposes as if endowed with the characters of a rational being or person, to imperson-

sis.—**Periphrastically**, per-i-fras'ti-kal-li, *adv* In a periphrastic manner

Periplus, per'i-plus, *n* [Gr *periplous—peri*, about, and *pleō*, to sail] A circumnavigation or voyage round

Peripneumonia, Peripneumony, per'ip nū-mō'ni-a, per ip-nū'mo-ni, *n* [Gr *peri*, about, and *pneumōn*, the lung] Same as *Pneumonia*

Peripteral, pe rip'ter-al, *a* [Gr *peripteros*, from *peri*, around, and *pteron*, a wing, a row of columns] *Greek arch* surrounded by a single row of insulated columns.—**Peripteros**, pe-rip ter-os, *n* A peripteral edifice.—**Periptery**, pe rip ter i, *n* A surrounding row of columns

Periscian, pe-rish'i an, *a* and *n* [Gr *periskios—peri*, around, and *skia*, a shadow] Having the shadow, or one who has the shadow, moving all round in the course of the day: applied to the inhabitants of the polar circles.

Periscopic, Periscopical, per i-skop'ik, per-i-skop'i-kal, *a* [Gr *peri*, around, and *skopeō*, I see.] Viewing on all sides applied to spectacles having concavo-convex lenses for increasing the distinctness of objects when viewed obliquely, also to a kind of lens in microscopes

Perish, per'ish, *v i* [Fr *périr*, ppr *périssant*, to perish, from L *perio*, to perish—*per*, through, and *eo*, to go ITINERANT] To lose life or vitality in any manner, to die, to be destroyed, to pass away, come to nothing, be ruined or lost —*v t* To cause to perish, to destroy —**Perishable** per'ish a bl, *a* Liable to perish, subject to decay and destruction —*Perishable goods*, goods which decay and lose their value if not consumed soon, such as fish, fruit and the like —**Perishability, Perishableness**, per-ish-a-bil'i ti, per'ish-a-bl nes, *n* The state of being perishable

Perisome, per i-sōm, *n* [Gr *peri*, around, and *sōma*, body] The coriaceous or calcareous integuments of echinoderms

Perisperm, per i spėrm, *n* [Gr *peri* around, and *spermos*, seed] *Bot* the part of the seed entirely or partially surrounding the embryo, the albumen, the external skin of a seed.—**Perispermic**, per i spėr'mik, *a Bot* pertaining to the perisperm

Perispore, per'i-spōr, *n* [Gr *peri*, around, and E *spore*] *Bot* the outer covering of a spore

Perissad, pe-ris'sad, *a* [Gr *perissos*, odd, not even] *Chem* applied to an element which combines with odd numbers of atoms only

Perisodactyle, Perissodactylous, pe ris ō dak'til, pe ris'ō-dak'ti lus, *a* [Gr *perissos*, uneven, and *daktylos*, a finger or toe] Having feet with toes odd in number, odd toed applied to a section of the ungulate or hoofed animals, including the rhinoceros, tapir, horse, &c

Perisology, per is-sol o-ji, *n* [Gr *peris sologia — perissos*, redundant, *logos* discourse] Superfluity of words, macrology

Peristaltic, per-i-stal tik *a* [Gr *peristaltikos*, from *peri*, around, and *stello*, to place.] Contracting all round or in successive circles applied to the peculiar worm-like motion of the intestines, by which their contents are gradually forced downwards.—**Peristaltically**, per i stal ti kal-li, *adv* In a peristaltic manner

Peristome, per'i-stōm, *n* [Gr *peri*, around, and *stoma*, a mouth] *Bot* a ring or fringe of bristles or teeth that close up the orifice of the seed vessel in mosses, *scol* a term used for the similar parts in sea-urchins, &c —**Peristomial**, per-i-stō'mi-al, *a* Pertaining to a peristome

Peristrephic, per i-stref'ik, *a* [Gr *peri*, around, and *strephō*, to turn] Turning round, rotatory, revolving

Peristyle, per'i-stil, *n* [Gr *peri*, about, and *stylos*, a column] *Arch* a range of surrounding columns

Perisystole, per-i-sis tō-lē, *n* [Gr *peri*, about, and *systolē*, contraction] The pause or interval between the systole or contraction and the dilatation of the heart

Peritheciun, per-i-thē si-um, *n* [Gr *peri*, around, and *thēkē*, a theca or case] *Bot* the envelope surrounding the masses of fructification in some fungi and lichens

Peritomous, pe-rit'ō-mus, *a* [Gr *peri*, around, and *temnō*, to cleave] *Mineral* cleaving in more directions than one parallel to the axis, the faces being all of one quality

Peritoneum, Peritonæum, per'i tō nē'um, *n* [Gr *peritonaion — peri*, about, and *teinō*, to stretch] A thin, smooth, serous membrane investing the whole internal surface of the abdomen, and more or less all the viscera contained in it —**Peritoneal, Peritonæal**, per'i tō nē al, *a* Pertaining to the peritoneum —**Peritonitis**, per i-tō-ni tis, *n* Inflammation of the peritoneum

Peritropal, pe-rit rō-pal, *a* [Gr *peri*, about, and *tropē*, a turning] Rotatory, circuitous, *bot* a term applied to the axis of a seed perpendicular to the axis of the pericarp to which it is attached

Perivisceral, per i vis'ėr-al, *a* [Gr *peri*, about, and L *viscera*] *Anat* applied to the space surrounding the viscera

Periwig, per'i wig, *n* [O E *perriwig, pere wake, perwicke*, &c, corrupted from Fr *perruque* (PERUKE) *Wig* is simply the final syllable of this word] A small wig, a peruke —*v t* —*periwigged perwigging* To dress with a periwig —**Periwig pated**, *a* Having the pate or head covered with a periwig

Periwinkle, per i wing kl, *n* [From A Sax *pinewincle*, from L *pinna, pina*, a mussel, and A Sax *wincle*, a winkle or whelk] A gasteropodous mollusc found on British rocks in great profusion, and largely collected for food

Periwinkle, per i wing'kl, *n* [O E *pervinke, pervenke*, Fr *pervenche*, from L *pervinca*, the periwinkle] The popular name of two British species of herbaceous or decumbent under-shrubs, with evergreen leaves, and white, blue, or purple flowers

Perjure, pėr jūr, *v t —perjured, perjuring* [L *perjuro—per*, and *juro*, to swear, *per* here conveying a bad sense as in *perfidia*, perfidy] To cause to be false to oaths or vows, to swear falsely to an oath in judicial proceedings, to forswear generally used *refl* (the witness *perjured himself*) —**Perjured**, pėr jūrd, *p* and *a* Having sworn falsely, guilty of perjury —**Perjurer**, pėr'jūr ėr, *n* One that wilfully takes a false oath —**Perjurious, Perjurous**, pėr jū ri us, pėr jū rus, *a* Guilty of perjury, containing perjury —**Perjury**, pėr'jū ri, *n* The act of wilfully making a false oath, knowingly making a false oath in a judicial proceeding in a matter material to the issue or cause in question, the act of violating an oath or solemn promise

Perk, pėrk, *a* [W *perc*, neat, trim, smart, comp also *pert*, spruce, dapper] Trim, smart, vain, pert —*v t* To hold up the head pertly, to look narrowly or sharply —*v t* To make trim or smart, to prank, to hold up (the head) pertly —**Perking** pėr king, *a* Scanning pertly and keenly, inquisitive — **Perky**, pėr'ki, *a* Perk, trim, saucy

Periaceous, pėr lā shus, *a* [PEARL] Resembling a pearl, pearly —**Perlite**, pėr'lit, *n* The same as *Pearl stone*

Permanent pėr'ma nent, *a* [L *permanens*, permanent, from *permaneo*, to continue—*per*, through, and *maneo*, to remain MANSION] Continuing in the same state, or without any change that destroys the form or nature of the thing, remaining unaltered or unremoved, durable, lasting, abiding, fixed —*Permanent way, rail* the finished road bed and track, including bridges, viaducts, crossings, and switches —**Permanently**, pėr'ma nent-li, *adv* In a permanent manner —**Permanence, Permanency**, pėr'ma nens, pėr'ma nen si, *n* The state or quality of being permanent, continuance, fixedness

Permeate, pėr'mē-āt, *v t —permeated, permeating* [L *permeo, permeatum — per*, through, and *meo*, to flow or pass] To pass through the pores or interstices of, to penetrate and pass through without rupture or displacement of parts applied particularly to fluids which pass through substances of loose texture also used *fig* —**Permeable**, pėr'mē-a-bl, *a* [L *permeabilis*] Capable of being permeated —**Permeably**, pėr'mē-a-bli, *adv* In a permeable manner —**Permeability**, pėr'mē-a-bil'i-ti, *n* The quality or state of being permeable —**Permeation**, pėr-mē-ā'shon, *n* The act of permeating

Permian, pėr'mi-an, *a* [From *Perm*, in Russia, or that part of Russia which formed the ancient kingdom of *Permia*, where the series is largely developed] *Geol* a term applied to a system of rocks lying beneath the triassic rocks, and immediately above the carboniferous system, and forming the uppermost of the palæozoic strata.

Permission, &c Under PERMIT

Permit, pėr mit, *v t —permitted, permitting* [L *permitto*—prefix *per*, and *mitto*, to send MISSION] To allow by silent consent or by not prohibiting, to suffer without giving express authority, to grant leave or liberty to by express consent, to allow expressly, to give leave to do or be done —*v i* To grant leave or permission, to allow (if circumstances *permit*) —*n* (pėr'mit) A permission, a written permission given by officers of customs or excise, or other competent authority, for conveying spirits wine, &c, from one place to another —**Permissibility**, pėr mis'i-bil i ti *n* The quality of being permissible —**Permissible**, pėr mis i bl, *a* Proper to being permitted or allowed, allowable —**Permissibly**, pėr mis i bli, *adv* In a permissible manner —**Permission**, pėr mish on, *n* [L *permissio*] The act of permitting or allowing, authorization, allowance, license or liberty granted, leave —**Permissive** pėr mis iv, *a* Permitting, granting liberty, allowing —*Permissive laws*, laws that permit certain persons to have or enjoy the use of certain things, or to do certain acts without enforcing any thing —**Permissively**, pėr mis i vli, *adv* By allowance, with out prohibition or hindrance —**Permittance** pėr mit ans, *n* Permission —**Permittee**, pėr mit-tē', *n* One to whom any thing is permitted, one to whom a permit is granted —**Permitter**, pėr mit ėr *n* One who permits

Permute, pėr mūt, *v t —permuted permuting* [L *permuto*—prefix *per*, and *muto*, to change MUTABLE] To interchange, to change as regards order or arrangement —**Permutable**, pėr mū ta bl *a* Capable of being permuted, exchangeable —**Permutableness**, pėr mū ta bl nes *n* —**Permutably**, pėr mū ta bli, *adv* In a permutable manner, by interchange —**Permutation**, pėr mū tā shon, *n* [L *permutatio*] Interchange, change among various things at once, *math* change or combination in different order of any number of quantities, any of the different ways in which a set of quantities can be arranged

Pernicious pėr nish us, *a* [L *pernicuosus*, from *pernicies*, destruction—*per* through by and stem of *nex, necis*, death (as in *internecine*)] Having the effect of destroying or injuring, very injurious or mischievous, destructive, noxious, deadly, evil hearted, wicked (*Shak*) —**Pernicious ly**, pėr nish us-li, *adv* In a pernicious manner, with ruinous tendency or effects —**Perniciousness**, pėr nish us nes, *n*

Pernoctation, pėr nok tā shon, *n* [L *per noctatio—per*, through, and *nox*, night] The act of passing the night

Peronæal, per-o-nē al, *a* [Gr *peronē*, a brooch, also a name of the fibula] Pertaining to the fibula

Peroration, pėr-ō-rā shon, *n* [L *peroratio*, from *peroro*, to speak from beginning to end—*per*, through, and *oro*, to speak, to pray ORATION] The concluding part of an oration, in which the speaker recapitulates the principal points of his discourse or argument, and urges them with greater earnestness, a rhetorical passage at the conclusion of a speech —**Perorate**, per'ō-rāt, *v i* To make a peroration, also, to speechify, to spout

Peroxide, pėr-ok'sid, *n* That oxide of a given base which contains the greatest quantity of oxygen

Perpend, per pend', *v t* [L. *perpendo*, to weigh carefully—*per*, intens, and *pendo*, to weigh PENDANT] To weigh in the mind, to consider attentively

Perpend, Perpender, pėr'pend, pėr-pen'dėr, *n.* [Fr *parpaing, parpain,* from *par,* through, and *pan,* the side of a wall] A long stone reaching through the thickness of a wall so as to be visible on both sides, a bonder

Perpendicular, pėr-pen-dik'ū lėr, *a.* [L *perpendicularis,* from *perpendiculum,* a plumb-line—*per,* intens, and *pendeo,* to hang PENDANT] Perfectly upright or vertical, extending in a straight line from any point toward the centre of the earth, or at right angles with the plane of the horizon, *geom* falling directly on a line or surface at right angles, at right angles to a given line or surface or making a normal with a curved surface —*Perpendicular style, arch* the florid or Tudor style of Gothic, the latest style of purely English architecture —*n.* A line at right angles to the plane of the horizon, a vertical line, *geom* a line falling at right angles on an other line or on a plane —**Perpendicular ity,** pėr pen-dik ū lar'i ti, *n* The state of being perpendicular — **Perpendicularly,** pėr pen-dik ū lėr-li, *adv* In a perpendicu lar manner, vertically

Perpent stone, pėr'pent, *n* PERPEND

Perpetrate, pėr'pe trāt, *v t* —*perpetrated, perpetrating* [L *perpetro*—*per,* through, and *patro,* to finish or perform, same root as *pater,* father PATERNAL] To do, execute, or perform, generally in a bad sense, to be guilty of, to commit, also used humorously for to produce something exe crable or shocking (to *perpetrate* a pun) —**Perpetration,** pėr pe trā shon *n* The act of perpetrating, commission —**Perpe trator,** pėr'pe trā-tėr, *n* One that perpe trates

Perpetual pėr pet ū al, *a* [Fr *perpétuel,* L *perpetualis,* from *perpetuus,* perpetual —*per,* through, and *peto,* to seek PETI TION] Continuing or lasting for ever in future time, destined to be eternal, con tinuing or continued without interrup sion, uninterrupted by in under CON TINUOUS — *Perpetual curate,* a perma nent holder of a curacy in which all the tithes are appropriated and no vicarage endowed —*Perpetual motion,* motion that once originated generates a power of continuing itself for ever or indefinitely, by means of mechanism or some applica tion of the force of gravity—such a motion being, however, impossible. — *Perpetual screw,* an endless screw Under ENDLESS —**Perpetually,** pėr pet ū al li, *adv* In a perpetual manner, constantly, for ever —**Perpetuable,** pėr pet ū a bl, *a* Capable of being perpetuated — **Perpetuate,** pėr pet ū āt, *v t* —*perpetuated, perpetuating* [L *perpetuo, perpetuatum*] To make perpetual, to cause to endure or to be con tinued indefinitely, to preserve from ex tinction or oblivion —**Perpetuation,** pėr pet ū ā shon, *n* The act of perpetuating or making perpetual — **Perpetuity,** pėr pe tū i ti, *n* [L *perpetuitas*] The state or quality of being perpetual, something of which there will be no end, duration to all futurity, exemption from intermission or ceasing

Perplex, pėr pleks, *v t* [From L *per plexus,* entangled, intricate, involved— *per,* intens, and *plecto, plexum,* to twist, akin to Gr *plekō,* L *plico,* to fold PLY] To involve, entangle make complicated or intricate, to puzzle, to tease with suspense, anxiety, or ambiguity —**Perplexed ly,** pėr plek sed li, *adv* In a perplexed or perplexing manner — **Perplexing,** pėr plek sing, *p* and *a* Embarrassing, diffi cult, intricate —**Perplexity, Perplexed ness,** pėr-plek si ti, pėr plek sed nes, *n* The state of being perplexed, puzzled, or at a loss, the state of being intricate or involved

Perquisite, pėr'kwi zit, *n* [L *perquisitum,* something sought out, from *perquiro*—*per,* intens, and *quæro,* to seek QUERY] Some thing obtained from a place or office over and above the settled wages or emolu ments; something in addition to regular wages or salary — **Perquisition,** pėr-kwi zish'on, *n* A thorough inquiry or search.

Perron, per'on, *n* [Fr, from L L *petronus,* a perron, from L and Gr *petra,* a stone] *Arch.* an external stair by which access is given to the entrance-door of a building.

Perroquet, per-o ket', *n* PARRAKEET

Perruque, per rūk, *n* [Fr] A peruke — **Perruquier,** pe-rū'ki-ėr, *n* A wig maker

Perry, per'i, *n* [Fr *poiré,* perry, from *poire,* L *pirum,* a pear] A fermented liquor made from the juice of pears and resembling cider

Perscrutation, pėr skrō tā shon, *n* [L *per scrutatio—per,* thoroughly, and *scrutor,* to search] A searching thoroughly, minute search or inquiry

Persecute, pėr'se kūt, *v t* —*persecuted, per secuting* [Fr *persecuter,* from L *perse quor, persecutus,* to persecute—*per,* intens, and *sequor,* to follow SEQUENCE] To har ass or afflict with repeated acts of cruelty or annoyance, to afflict persistently, spe cifically, to afflict or punish on account of holding particular opinions or adhering to a particular creed or mode of worship —**Persecuting,** pėr'se kūt-ing, *a* Given to persecution —**Persecution,** pėr se-kū shon, *n* The act or practice of persecuting, the state of being persecuted — **Persecutor,** pėr'se kū tėr, *n* One who persecutes — **Persecutrix,** pėr'se kūt-riks, *n* A female persecutor

Perseides, pėr sē i-dēz, *n pl* A name given to the August meteors because they seem to radiate from the constellation *Perseus*

Persevere, pėr se vėr', *v i* —*persevered, per severing* [L *persevero,* from *perseverus,* very severe or strict—*per,* intens, and *severus,* severe, strict SEVERE] To con tinue resolutely in any business or enter prise undertaken, to pursue steadily any design or course commenced, not to give over or abandon what is undertaken

Syn under PERSIST —**Persevering,** pėr-se vė ring, *p* and *a* Steadfast in purpose, persisting in any business or course begun —**Perseveringly,** pėr se vė ring li, *adv* In a persevering manner — **Perseverance,** pėr se vė rans, *n* [L *perseverantia*] The act or habit of persevering, persistence in anything undertaken

Persian, pėr'shi an, *a* Pertaining to Per sia, the Persians or their language —*n* A native of Persia, the language spoken in Persia, a thin silk formerly used for lining —*Persian berries,* the berries of a species of buckthorn, using in dyeing yellow — *Persian blinds,* jalousies, venetian blinds —*Persian carpet,* a carpet made in one piece, instead of in breadths or strips to be joined —*Persian wheel,* a large wheel fixed vertically with a series of buckets at its circumference, by which water is raised from a stream, well, &c

Persiflage, per sē-flāzh, *n* [Fr, from *per sifler* to quiz—L *per,* and *sibilare,* to hiss] Idle bantering talk, a frivolous or jeering talk regarding any subject, serious or otherwise —**Persifleur** per sē-flėr, *n* One who indulges in persiflage

Persimmon, Persimon, pėr-sim'on, *n* [Virginia Indian] An American tree of the ebony family, and also its fruit, which is about the size of a small plum and has a very sweet pulp

Persist, pėr sist', *v i* [Fr *persister,* L *per sisto—per,* through, and *sisto,* to stand STATE, STAND] To continue steadily and firmly in the pursuit of any business or course commenced, to continue in the face of some amount of opposition, to persev ere, (of things) to continue in a certain state *Persist* is nearly synonymous with *persevere,* but *persist* frequently implies more obstinacy than *persevere,* particu larly in that which is evil or injurious to others —**Persistence, Persistency,** pėr sis'tens, pėr-sis'ten si, *n* The state of per sisting, or of being persistent, steady con tinuance in a course, perseverance, often in evil, *physics,* the continuance of an effect after the cause which first gave rise to it is removed, as the *persistence* of the impression of light on the retina after the luminous object is withdrawn — **Persis tent,** pėr-sis'tent, *a* Inclined to persist; persevering, tenacious of purpose, *bot* continuing without withering or falling off —**Persistently,** pėr-sis'tent-li, *adv* In a persistent manner —**Persistive,** pėr-sis' tiv, *a* Persevering; persistent. [*Shak*]

Person, pėr'son, *n* [L *persona,* primarily a mask used by actors, hence, a character, a person, from *persono,* to sound through —*per,* through, and *sono,* to sound SOUND (noise)] An individual human being, a man, woman, or child, bodily form, human frame, with its characteristic appearance (to appear in *person,* cleanly in *person*), a human being, indefinitely; one, a man (a *person* would think so), a term applied to each of the three beings of the Godhead; *gram* one of three relations in which nouns and pronouns are regarded as stand ing to the act of speaking, a pronoun of the *first person* denoting the speaker, the *second person* one who is spoken to, and the *third person* one who or that which is spoken of (thus including all nouns), one of the three corresponding inflections of a verb singular and plural.—*In person,* by one's self, not by representative — **Personable,** pėr son-a-bl, *a.* Having a well formed body or person; of good ap pearance — **Personage,** pėr'son āj, *n* A person, a man or woman of distinction (an illustrious *personage*), a being regarded as having an individuality like that of a human being (a divine or a mythological *personage*) — **Personal,** pėr'son-al, *a* [L *personalis*] Pertaining to a person as distinct from a thing, relating to or affect ing some individual person, peculiar or proper to him or her, or to private actions or character, applying to the person, cha racter, or conduct of an individual, gene rally in a disparaging manner (*personal* reflections or remarks), belonging to face and figure (*personal* charms), done in per son, not by representative (a *personal* in terview), *gram* denoting or pointing to the person (a *personal* pronoun, as *I, we, thou, you, he, she, it, they*), having the modifications of the three persons —*Per sonal identity, metaph* sameness of being at every stage of life, of which consciousness is the evidence —*Personal property, per sonal estate,* movables, chattels, things belonging to the person, as money, jewels, furniture, &c, as distinguished from *real* estate in land and houses.—**Personalism,** pėr'son al izm, *n* State of being personal —**Personality,** pėr son al'i ti, *n* The state of being personal, what constitutes an in dividual a distinct person, the state of ex isting as a thinking intelligent being, ap plication or applicability to a person; an application of remarks to the conduct, character, or appearance of some person; a remark reflecting in some way on an in dividual (to indulge in *personalities*), *law,* personal estate, personalty —**Personalize,** pėr'son-al iz, *v t* —*personalized, personal izing* To make personal —**Personally,** pėr'son al li, *adv* In a personal manner; in person, with respect to an individual; as regards one's personal existence or individuality — **Personalty,** pėr'son al-ti, *n Law,* personal property, in distinction from *realty* or real property —**Personate,** pėr'son āt, *v t* —*personated, personating.* To assume the character or appearance of, whether in real life or on the stage, to represent by an assumed appearance, to act the part of, to assume or put on —*a* [L *personatus,* masked] *Bot.* a term ap plied to a gamopetalous corolla somewhat resembling an animal's mouth, as in the snapdragon — **Personated,** pėr'son-ā-ted, *p* and *a* Counterfeited, feigned; pre tended — **Personation,** pėr-son-ā'shon, *n* The act of counterfeiting the person or character of another —*False personation,* the offence of personating another for the purpose of fraud —**Personator,** pėr'son-ā tėr, *n.* One who personates; one who as sumes the character of another —**Personi fication,** pėr-son'i-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act of personifying; an embodiment; an im personation, *rhet* a species of metaphor, which consists in representing inanimate objects or abstract notions as endued with life and action, or possessing the attributes of living beings.—**Personify,** pėr-son'i-fi, *v t* —*personified, personifying* [L. *per sona,* and *facio,* to make.] To treat or re gard as a person; to treat for literary pur poses as if endowed with the characters of a rational being or person, to imperson-

vessel, or vessels collectively, made of pewter.—*a.* Made of pewter — **Pewterer**, pū'tėr-ėr, *n.* One whose occupation is to make articles of pewter —**Pewtery**, pū'tėr-i, *a.* Belonging to or resembling pewter

Pfennig, Pfenning, pfen'ig, pfen'ing, *n.* [Penny] A small copper coin of various values, current in Germany

Phacochere, Phacochoere, fak'o-kėr, *n.* [Gr *phakos*, a lentil shaped wart, from *phakē*, a lentil, and *choiros*, a hog] The wart-hog of Africa, an animal akin to the swine, with a large wart-like excrescence on each side of the face

Phanogam, fē nō-gam, *n.* [Gr *phainō*, to appear, and *gamos*, marriage] A phanerogamous plant opposed to *cryptogam* — **Phanogamous**, fē-nog'a-mus, *a* Having manifest flowers; phanerogamous

Phanomenon, fē-nom e-non Phenomenon

Phaeton, fā'e-ton, *n* [From Gr *Phaethōn*, a mythological character who obtained leave from his father Helios (the Sun) to drive the chariot of the sun, but being unable to restrain the horses Zeus struck him with a thunderbolt and hurled him headlong into the river Po] An open four-wheeled carriage usually drawn by two horses.

Phagedena, Phagedena, faj-ē-dē na, *n* [Gr *phagedaina*, from *phagō*, to eat] A spreading obstinate ulcer —**Phagedenic, Phagedænic**, faj-ē-dē nik, *a* Pertaining to phagedena.—*n. Med* an application that causes the absorption or the death and sloughing of fungous flesh —**Phagedenous**, faj-ē-dē'nus, *a* Phagedenic

Phalange, fa lanj, *n* [Gr *phalanx, phalangos*, battle-array, a phalanx of soldiers, a bone of the fingers or toes] *Anat* one of the small bones of the fingers and toes, *bot* a collection of several stamens joined more or less by their filaments —**Phalangal, Phalangeal**, fa lang'gal, fa-lan jē-al, *a* Belonging to the phalanges of the fingers and toes —**Phalanger**, fa lan jėr, *n* [From two of the toes being joined as far as the last *phalanges*] An Australian marsupial animal of several species, nocturnal in habits and living in trees —**Phalangial, Phalangian**, fa lan ji-al, fa lan'ji an, *a* Same as *Phalangal* — **Phalangite**, fal an jīt, *n* [Gr *phalangitēs*] A soldier belonging to a phalanx —**Phalanx**, fal angks, *n* pl. **Phalanges**, fa lan jēz, also, except in anatomy, **Phalanxes** fal angk-sēz *Greek antiq* the heavy armed infantry of an army, especially when formed in ranks and files close and deep, a body of troops or men in close array, *anat* one of the small bones of the fingers or the toes

Phalanstery, fal an-ste-ri, *n.* [Fr *phalanstère*, from Gr *phalanx*, a phalanx] A socialistic community living together according to the system proposed by Fourier, the dwelling of such a community

Phalarope, fal a rōp, *n* [From Gr *phalaros*, white, and *pous, podos*, a foot] A lobe-footed grallatorial bird, visiting Britain in its migrations

Phallus, fal'lus, *n.* [Gr *phallos*, the virile organ] The emblem of the generative power in nature, carried in solemn procession in the Bacchic orgies of ancient Greece, and also an object of veneration or worship among various Oriental nations —**Phallic**, fal lik, *a* Pertaining to the phallus, or to the worship of the generative principle in nature

Phanerogam, fan'ėr-o-gam, *n.* [Gr *phaneros*, evident, and *gamos*, marriage] *Bot* a flowering plant or a plant with conspicuous flowers containing stamens and pistils opposed to a *cryptogam* — **Phanerogamic, Phanerogamous**, fan ėr-o-gam''ik, fan-ėr-og'a-mus, *a. Bot.* belonging to the flowering plants, in contradistinction to *cryptogamic, cryptogamous*

Phantasm, fan'tasm, *n.* [Gr *phantasma*, from *phantasō*, to show, from the stem of *phainō*, to show Phenomenon] A creation of the fancy, an imaginary existence which seems to be real, an apparition; a phantom, an idea; a notion, a fancy — **Phantasmagoria**, fan-tas'ma-gō''ri-a, *n* [Gr *phantasma*, and *agora*, an assembly] Any exhibition of images by means of shadows, as by the magic lantern, the apparatus used in such an exhibition, any mixed gathering of figures, illusive images — **Phantasmagorial, Phantasmagoric**, fan-tas'ma-gō''ri-al, fan tas'ma gor''ik, *a* Relating to a phantasmagoria — **Phantasmal**, fan-taz mal, *a* Pertaining to or resembling a phantasm, spectral, illusive

Phantasy, fan'ta-si, *n* Fantasy

Phantom, fan tom, *n.* [Fr *fantôme*, from L. *phantasma*, same word as *phantasm* Phantasm] An apparition or spectre, a ghost, a fancied vision, a phantasm, something unreal —**Phantomatic**, fan to-mat'ik, *a* Pertaining to or of the nature of a phantom

Pharaoh, fā rō, *n* A name given by the Hebrews to the ancient monarchs of Egypt, a game at cards Faro —*Pharaoh's chicken*, the Egyptian vulture —*Pharaoh's rat* the ichneumon — **Pharaonic**, fā rā on ik, *a* Pertaining to the Pharaohs, or to the old Egyptians

Pharisee, far'i-sē, *n.* [Gr *pharisaios*, from Heb *pārūsh*, separated] One of a sect among the Jews distinguished by their strict observance of rites and ceremonies and of the traditions of the elders, and who considered themselves as more righteous than other Jews, hence, a strict observer of the outward forms or ceremonies in religion, without the spirit of it, a hypocrite —**Pharisaic, Pharisaical**, far i sā ik, far i sā i kal, *a* Pertaining to the Pharisees, resembling the Pharisees, addicted to external forms and ceremonies, making a show of religion without the spirit of it, hypocritical —**Pharisaically**, far i sā i kal li *adv* In a pharisaical manner; hypocritically —**Pharisaicalness**, far i-sā'i kal nes *n* —**Pharisaism**, far'i sā izm, *n* The doctrines and conduct of the Pharisees, as a sect, rigid observance of external rites and forms of religion without genuine piety, hypocrisy in religion

Pharmaceutic, Pharmaceutical, fār ma-sū tik, fār ma sū ti kal, *a* [Gr *pharmakeutikos*, from *pharmakeuō*, to administer medicine from *pharmakon* a drug] Pertaining to the knowledge or art of pharmacy or preparing medicines —*Pharmaceutical chemistry*, chemistry applied to those substances which are employed for the cure of diseases — **Pharmaceutically**, fār ma sū ti kal li, *adv* In the manner of pharmacy — **Pharmaceutics**, fār ma-sū tiks, *n* The science of preparing medicines, pharmacy —**Pharmaceutist** fār ma sū tist, *n.* One who prepares medicines, one who practises pharmacy, an apothecary — **Pharmacist** far'ma-sist, *n* One skilled in pharmacy, a druggist — **Pharmacolite**, fār mak ō-lit, *n* [Gr *pharmakon*, poison, and *lithos*, a stone] A mineral containing lime and arsenic, snow white or milk white in colour —**Pharmacologist**, fār ma-kol o-jist, *n* One who is skilled in pharmacology — **Pharmacology**, fār-ma kol o-ji, *n* [Gr *pharmakon* and *logos*] The science or knowledge of drugs, or the art of preparing medicines a branch of materia medica, a treatise on preparing medicines — **Pharmacopœia**, fār ma kō-pē'a, *n* [Gr *pharmakon*, and *poieō*, to make] A book of directions for the preparation, &c, of medicines, generally published by authority — **Pharmacopolist**, fār ma-kop o-list, *n* [Gr *poleō* to sell] An apothecary — **Pharmacosiderite**, fār' ma-kō-sid ėr īt, *n* [Gr *sidēros*, iron] Cube-ore —**Pharmacy**, fār'ma-si, *n* [Fr *pharmacie*, from Gr *pharmakeia*, from *pharmakon*] The art of preparing and compounding medicines, and of dispensing them according to the prescriptions of medical practitioners, the occupation of an apothecary

Pharo, fā'rō, *n* Faro

Pharos, fā ros, *n* A lighthouse or tower which anciently stood on the isle of Pharos, at the entrance to the port of Alexandria, hence, any lighthouse for the direction of seamen, a beacon.

Pharynx, far'ingks, *n.* [Gr *pharynx, pharyngos*; akin to *pharanx*, a chasm] The muscular sac which intervenes between the cavity of the mouth and the œsophagus, its contraction aiding in swallowing the food —**Pharyngeal**, fa-rin'jē-al, *a* Belonging to or affecting the pharynx — **Pharyngitis**, far-in-jī tis, *n* Inflammation of the pharynx — **Pharyngotomy**, far-in got'o-mi, *n* [Gr *pharynx*, and *tomē*, a cutting] The operation of making an incision into the pharynx to remove any thing that obstructs the passage

Phascolotherium, fas-kol'ō-thē''ri um, *n* [Gr *phaskōlos*, a pouch, and *thēron*, a wild beast] A fossil marsupial animal remains of which have been found in the oolite

Phase, fāz, *n* [Fr *phase*, from Gr *phasis* from *phainomai*, to appear Phenomenon] One of the recurring appearances or states of the moon or a planet in respect to quantity of illumination or figure of enlightened disc, the particular state at a given instant, of a continuously varying and periodic phenomenon (the *phases* of a tide &c), an aspect or appearance of that which presents various aspects, one of the various aspects in which a question presents itself to the mind, a turn or chance

Phasel, fā zel, *n* [Gr *phaselos*, a sort of bean] The French bean or kidney bean —**Phaselite**, fa zē'o lit, *n* A fossil leguminous plant

Phasis, fā sis, *n* pl **Phases**, fā sēz *Astron* a phase

Pheasant, fez ant, *n* [L *phasianus*, from Gr *phasianos* from *Phasis*, a river of Asia near the mouth of which these birds are said to have been numerous] A well known and beautiful gallinaceous bird, reared and preserved in Britain and elsewhere for sport and highly valued for the delicacy of its flesh The *golden* pheasant and the *silver* pheasant are natives of China — **Pheasant-cuckoo**, *n* An Australian bird of the cuckoo family —**Pheasantry**, fez'ant ri, *n* A place for breeding, rearing, and keeping pheasants

Phelloplastics, fel lō plas tiks *n* [Gr *phellos*, cork, and *plassō*, to form or fashion] The art of modelling in cork

Phenakistoscope, fen a kis to-skōp *n* [Gr *phenakistikos*, deceitful, *skopeō*, I view] An instrument which produces the representation of actual motion used for illustrating the persistence of impressions on the retina

Phenician, fē nish i an, *n* and *a* Phœnician

Phenicine, fen i sin *n* [Gr *phoinix* purple] A brown colouring matter obtained by a special treatment of carbolic acid and used in dyeing

Phenix, fē'niks, *n* Phœnix

Phenogam, fē no-gam, *n* A phanerogam

Phenol, fē nol, *n* A name for *Carbolic acid*

Phenomenon fē nom e non, *n* pl **Phenomena** fē nom e na [Gr *phainomenon* what appears, from *phainomai*, to appear, from *phainō*, to show, akin to *phaos* light Phantom] A visible manifestation or appearance, a fact or occurrence presented to our observation either in the external world or in the human mind, an appearance produced by the action of the different forces upon matter, what strikes us as strange and uncommon, something extraordinary, an exceedingly remarkable thing or personage —**Phenomenal**, fē-nom e nal, *a* Connected with, relating to, or constituted by phenomena, so surprising or extraordinary as to arrest the attention, extremely remarkable or extraordinary astounding — **Phenomenalism**, fē-nom e nal izm, *n* That system of philosophy which inquires only into the causes of existing phenomena —**Phenomenally**, fē nom e-nal-li, *adv* In the manner of a phenomenon —**Phenomenism**, fē-nom en izm, *n* The doctrine or principles of the phenomenists — **Phenomenist**, fē nom en ist, *n.* One who believes only in phenomena, having no regard to their causes or consequences.

Pheon, fē'on, *n* The barbed iron head of a dart or other weapon, a sort of barbed javelin.

Phial, fī'al, *n* [L *phiala*, from Gr *phialē*, a phial *Vial* is another form] A glass vessel or bottle, especially, a small glass bottle used for holding liquors, and par-

ticularly liquid medicines.—*Leyden-phial*, a vessel used in electrical experiments
Leyden-phial —*v t* —*phialled*, *phialling* To put or keep in a phial, or as in a phial
Philabeg, **Philibeg**, fil'a-beg, fil'i-beg, *n* Fillibeg
Philander, fi lan dėr, *v i* [From *Philander*, a virtuous youth in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, between whom and a married lady there were certain tender passages] To make love sentimentally to a lady, to flirt, to pretend admiration
Philanthropy, fi lan thrō-pi, *n* [Gr *philanthropia*, from *philos*, loving and *anthrōpos*, a man] Love towards mankind, benevolence toward the whole human family —**Philanthropic**, **Philanthropical**, fil an throp ik, fil an throp i kal, *a* [Gr *philanthrōpikos*] Pertaining to philanthropy, possessing general benevolence, entertaining good will toward all men —**Philanthropically**, fil an throp i kal li, *adv* In a philanthropic manner —**Philanthropist**, fi lan throp ist, *n* One who evinces philanthropy, a person of general benevolence, one who exerts himself in doing good to his fellow men
Philharmonic fil här mon ik, *a* [Gr *philos*, loving, and *harmonia* harmony] Loving harmony, fond of harmony or music
Philhellenist, **Philhellene** fil hel len ist, fil hel lēn, *n* [Fr *philhellène*, from Gr *philos*, loving, and *Hellēn*, a Greek] A friend of Greece, one who supports the cause and interests of the Greeks (Hellenes), one who supported them in their successful struggle with the Turks for independence —**Philhellenic**, fil hel len ik, *a* Loving the Greeks —**Philhellenism**, fil hel len izm, *n* The principles of the philhellenists
Philippian, fi lip i an *n* A native or inhabitant of Philippi, a city of ancient Macedonia ('the Epistle of Paul to the *Philippians*')
Philippic fi lip ik, *n* One of a series of orations delivered by Demosthenes the Grecian orator, against *Philip* king of Macedon any discourse full of acrimonious invective, a name given to the fourteen orations of Cicero against Mark Antony —**Philippize**,† fil ip iz *v i* —*philippized*, *philippizing* To write or utter a philippic
Philistine fil is tin or fil is tin *n* An inhabitant of *Philistia* now a portion of Syria, the English form of *Philister* a term applied by German students to any one who has not been trained in a University, hence, a matter of fact common place person deficient in liberal culture and large intelligence and so wanting in sentiment and taste, a person of narrow views, a prosaic practical man —**Philistinism**, fil is tin izm *n* Manners or modes of thinking of Philistines
Phill horse fil hors, *n* A horse in the shafts a corruption of *thill horse*
Philocalist fil lok al ist *n* [Gr *philos*, loving, and *kalos* beautiful] A lover of the beautiful
Philogyny, fi loj i ni, *n* [Gr *philos* loving, and *gynē*, a woman] Fondness for women, uxoriousness
Philology, fi lol o ji *n* [Gr *philologia* from *phileō* to love and *logos* a word] The study of language and literature, the study of languages in connection with the whole moral and intellectual action of the peoples using them, the study of the classical languages, literature, and history, but the most common meaning now is the science of language, linguistic science, linguistics often expressed by the qualified title of *comparative philology* —**Philologist**, **Philologer**, **Philologian**, fi lol'o-jist, fi lol o jėr, fil-o lō ji an, *n* One versed in philology, or the study of language in a scientific manner —**Philological**, **Philologic**, fil-ō-loj i kal, fil ō loj ik, *a* Pertaining to philology —**Philologically**, fil-ō-loj i kal-li, *adv* In a philological manner
Philomath, fil ō-math, *n* [Gr *philomathēs*—*philos*, a lover, and *math*, root of *manthanō*, to learn.] A lover of learning —**Philomathic**, **Philomathical**, fil-ō-math'ik, fil-ō-math'i-kal, *a* Pertaining to the love of learning —**Philomathy**, fi-lom'a-thi, *n* The love of learning
Philomel, fil ō mel, *n*. [From *Philomela*, daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, who was changed into a nightingale] The poetic name of the nightingale
Philoprogenitiveness, fil ō prō jen i tiv nes, *n* [Gr *philos*, fond, and E *progeny*] The love of offspring, a term used chiefly by phrenologists
Philosophe, fil o zof, *n* [Fr] A petty or puny philosopher
Philosopher fi los ō fėr, *n* [Gr *philosophos*—*philos*, loving, and *sophos*, wise] A person versed in or devoted to philosophy, one who devotes himself to the study of moral or intellectual science, one who conforms his life to the principles of philosophy, one who lives according to reason or the rules of practical wisdom —*Philosopher's stone*, a stone or preparation which the alchemists formerly sought, as the instrument of converting the baser metals into pure gold —**Philosophical**, **Philosophic**, fil-ō sof i kal, fil ō-sof ik, *a* Pertaining, suitable, or according to philosophy, characterized or constituted by philosophy, proceeding from philosophy, characteristic of a practical philosopher, based on the rules of practical wisdom, calm, cool, temperate —**Philosophically**, fil o sof i kal li, *adv* In a philosophical manner —**Philosophicalness**,† fil ō-sof i kal nes *n* Quality of being philosophical —**Philosophism**, fi los of izm, *n* [Fr *philosophisme*] Spurious or would be philosophy, the affectation of philosophy —**Philosophize**, fi los ō fiz, *v i* —*philosophized philosophizing* To reason like a philosopher, to form or attempt to form a philosophical system or theory —**Philosophizer** fi los ō fi zėr *n* One who philosophizes —**Philosophizing** fi los'ō-fiz-ing, *p* and *a* Searching into the reasons of things, reasoning like a philosopher —**Philosophy** fi los ō fi *n* [Gr *philosophia*, lit love of wisdom, from *philos* love and *sophia* wisdom] The science which aims at an explanation of all the phenomena of the universe by ultimate causes, the knowledge of phenomena as explained by, and resolved into, causes and reasons, powers and laws, a particular philosophical system or theory, the calm and unexcitable state of mind of the wise man, practical wisdom, course of studies for the degree of 'Doctor of Philosophy' in Germany or elsewhere —*Moral philosophy* Ethics —*Mental philosophy* Metaphysics —*Natural philosophy* Physics
Philotechnic, **Philotechnical**, fil ō-tek nik, fil ō tek ni kal *a* [Gr *philos*, loving, *technē* art] Having an attachment to the arts
Philtre, **Philter**, fil tėr *n* [Fr *philtre* L *philtrum*, from Gr *philtron*, from *philos*, loving] A potion supposed by the ancients, and even by the ignorant of the present day to have the power of exciting love —*v t* —*philtred*, *philtered*, *philtring*, *philtering* To impregnate with a love potion to administer a potion to
Phiz, fiz, *n* [A contr of *physiognomy*] The face or visage [Humorous]
Phlebitis, flė-bi tis, *n* [Gr *phlebs*, *phlebos*, a vein and *itis*, implying inflammation] Inflammation of the inner membrane of a vein —**Phlebology**, flė bol o ji *n*. [Gr *phlebs phlebos* and *logos*] That branch of anatomy which treats of the veins —**Phleborrhage**, **Phleborrhagia**, fleb or rāj, fleb on rā ji a, *n* [Gr *rhagē*, a rupture] The rupture of a vein, venous hemorrhage —**Phlebotomy**, flė bot ō-mi, *n* [Gr *phlebotomia—phlebs*, *phlebos*, and *tomē*, a cutting] The act or practice of opening a vein for letting blood —**Phlebotomist**, flė-bot ō-mist *n*. One that opens a vein for letting blood, a blood-letter —**Phlebotomize**, flė-bot ō-miz, *v t* —*phlebotomized*, *phlebotomizing* To let blood from, to bleed by opening a vein
Phlegm, flem, *n* [Gr *phlegma*, *phlegmatos*, a slimy humour, from *phlegō*, to burn Flame] The thick viscid matter secreted in the digestive and respiratory passages, and discharged by coughing or vomiting; bronchial mucus, *fig* coldness, sluggishness, indifference —**Phlegmasia**, fleg mā'si-a, *n*. [Gr, from *phlegō*, to burn] An inflammation in the thigh or leg of lying-in women —**Phlegmatic**, **Phlegmatical**, fleg mat ik, fleg-mat'i-kal, *a*. [Gr *phlegmatikos*] Abounding in phlegm; generating phlegm, cold or sluggish in temperament, not easily excited into action or passion, not mercurial or lively —**Phlegmatically**, fleg-mat'i kal li, *adv* In a phlegmatic manner; coldly; heavily
Phleme, flēm, *n* Fleam
Phloeum, flē'um, *n* [Gr *phloios*, bark.] *Bot* the cellular portion of bark lying immediately under the epidermis.
Phlogiston, flo jis ton, *n* [Gr *phlogistos*, burnt, from *phlogizō*, to burn, from *phlegō*, to burn] According to an obsolete theory, the supposed principle of inflammability, a hypothetical element which was thought to be pure fire fixed in combustible bodies —**Phlogistic**, flo-jis'tik, *a* Pertaining to phlogiston, *med* inflammatory
Phlox, floks, *n* [Gr *phlox*, a flame, from the appearance of the flowers] A North American genus of plants, with red, purple, or white flowers, cultivated in gardens
Phlyctæna, **Phlyctena**, flik tē na, *n*. [Gr *phlyktaina*] A kind of watery pustule on the skin —**Phlyctænula**, flik ten ū la, *n* [Dim of *phlyctæna*] A small transparent pustule, a phlyctæna —**Phlyctenular**, flik ten ū lėr *a* Pertaining to phlyctænula —*Phlyctenular ophthalmia*, inflammation of the eye, accompanied with phlyctæna on the cornea
Phocacean, fō-ka shē an, *n* [L *phoca*, a seal] A mammal belonging to the seal genus —**Phocal**, **Phocine**, fō kal, fō sin, *a*. Pertaining to the seal tribe
Phœbus fē'bus, *n* [Gr *Phoibos*, lit the brilliant one] A name of Apollo, often used in the same sense as Sol, the sun
Phœnician, fē nish i an *a* Pertaining to Phœnicia —*n* A native of ancient Phœnicia, the region between Lebanon and the Mediterranean, the language of the Phœnicians, an extinct Semitic tongue, akin to Hebrew
Phœnix, fē niks *n* [Gr *phoinix*] According to the ancient legend a wonderful female bird which was said to live 500 or 600 years, when she built for herself a funeral pile of wood and aromatic gums, lighted it with the fanning of her wings, and rose again from her ashes, hence, an emblem of immortality, a paragon, a peer son of singular distinction or beauty
Phocæ, fō'sē *n* pl **Phocidæ**, fō'si-dē. [Gr *phōkai*, from *phōkeō*, to lie concealed] A genus of bivalve marine molluscs which pierce rocks wood, &c, by rasping with certain projections on their shell
Phonascetics fō-nas set iks, *n* [Gr *phōnē*, the voice, and *askeō*, to practise] Systematic practice for strengthening the voice
Phonautograph, fo na'tō graf, *n* [Gr *phōnē*, sound *autos*, self, and *graphō*, to write] An instrument for automatically recording sounds, a phonograph
Phonetic, **Phonetical**, fō-net'ik, fō-net'i-kal, *a* [Gr *phōnētikos*, from *phōnē*, voice, sound] Pertaining to the voice, pertaining to the representation of sounds, representing sounds —*Phonetic spelling*, a system which aims at spelling words precisely according to their sound, and not in the loose manner in which English is spelled. —**Phonetically**, fō net i kal li, *adv* In a phonetic manner —**Phonetics**, fō-net'iks, *n* The doctrine of sounds, the science which treats of the sounds of the human voice and the art of representing them by writing —**Phonic**, fō nik, *a* Pertaining to sound —**Phonics**, fō niks, *n*. The doctrine or science of sounds, phonetics
Phonocamptic, fō-nō-kamp'tik, *a*. [Gr. *phōnē*, sound, and *kamptō*, to bend] Having the power to inflect sound, or turn it from its direction
Phonograph, fō'nō-graf, *n* [Gr *phōnē*, sound, and *graphō*, to write] A type or character for expressing a sound; a character used in phonography, an instrument by means of which sounds can be permanently registered, and afterwards mechanically reproduced almost in the original

tones from the register. — **Phonogram**, fō'nō-gram, *n.* A sound as reproduced by the phonograph. — **Phonographer**, **Phonographist**, fō-nog'raf-er, fō-nog'raf-ist, *n* One versed in phonography; one who uses or is skilled in the use of the phonograph. — **Phonographic**, **Phonographical**, fō-nō-graf'ik, fō-nō-graf'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to or based upon phonography; pertaining to the phonograph — **Phonographically**, fō-nō-graf'i-kal-li, *adv* In a phonographic manner — **Phonography**, fō-nog'ra-fi, *n.* The description of sounds, the representation of sounds by characters, each of which represents one sound, and always the same sound; phonetic shorthand; the art of using the phonograph

Phonolite, fō'nō-lit, *n.* [Gr *phōnē*, sound, and *lithos*, stone.] Same as *Clink-stone.*

Phonology, fō-nol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr *phōnē*, sound, voice, and *logos*, discourse] The science or doctrine of the elementary sounds uttered by the human voice; phonetics — **Phonologic**, **Phonological**, fō-nō-loj'ik, fō-nō-loj'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to phonology — **Phonologist**, fō-nol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in phonology

Phonometer, fō-nom'et-er, *n.* [Gr *phōnē*, sound, *metron*, a measure] An instrument for ascertaining the number of vibrations of a given sound in a given time

Phonoscope, fō'nō-skōp, *n.* [Gr *phōnē*, a voice, a sound, and *skopeō*, to view] An instrument for producing figures of light from vibrations of sound by means of an electric current.

Phonotypy, fō-not'i pi, *n.* [Gr *phōnē*, sound, and *typos*, type] A method of representing each of the sounds of speech by a distinct printed character or letter; phonetic printing — **Phonotype**, fō nō-tip, *n* A type or character used in phonetic printing — **Phonotypic**, fō-nō-tip'ik, *a* Pertaining to phonotypy

Phorminx, for'mingks, *n.* [Gr] An ancient Grecian lute or lyre

Phormium, for'mi um, *n* [From Gr *phormos*, a basket—because it is made into baskets] The generic name of New Zealand flax

Phoronomics, for-ō-nom'iks, *n.* [Gr *phoreō*, to bear or carry, and *nomos*, a law] A name for kinematics.

Phosgene, fos'jēn (Gr *phōs*, light, and root *gen*, to produce] A gas with a suffocating odour generated by the action of light on chlorine and carbonic oxide

Phosphorus, fos'for-us, *n* [L *phosphorus*, Gr *phōsphoros*, the morning-star, lit light-bringer, from *phōs*, light (same root as in *phenomenon*), and *pherō*, to bring] A solid non-metallic combustible elementary substance, at common temperatures a soft solid which undergoes slow combustion, an important constituent in animal and vegetable structures, and chiefly obtained from bones — **Phosphate**, fos'fāt, *n* A salt of *phosphoric* acid — **Phosphatic**, fos fat'ik, *a* Partaking of the nature of a phosphate, containing a phosphate — **Phosphide**, fos'fid, *n.* A combination of phosphorus with a single element.—**Phosphite**, fos'fit, *n.* A salt of phosphorous acid — **Phosphorate** fos'for-āt, *v t.*—*phosphorated*, *phosphorating* To combine or impregnate with phosphorus.—**Phosphor-bronze**, *n* An alloy of copper, tin, and phosphorus, made into bearings for machinery, guns, cutlery, wire, sheathing for vessels, &c. — **Phosphoresce**, fos-fo-res', *v i.*—*phosphoresced*, *phosphorescing* To shine, as phosphorus, by exhibiting a faint light without sensible heat; to give out a phosphoric light. — **Phosphorescence**, fos-fo-res'ens, *n.* The state or quality of being phosphorescent, the property which certain bodies possess of becoming luminous without undergoing combustion, sometimes a chemical, sometimes a physical action.—**Phosphorescent**, fos-fo-res'ent, *a.* Shining with a faint light or luminosity like that of phosphorus; luminous without sensible heat — **Phosphoric**, fos-for'ik, *a.* Pertaining to, obtained from, or resembling phosphorus, phosphorescent — *Phosphoric acid*, an acid usually obtained by burning phosphuretted hydrogen in atmospheric air or oxygen — **Phosphorite**, fos'-for-it, *n.* A species of calcareous earth; an amorphous phosphate of lime.—**Phosphoritic**, fos-fo-rit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to phosphorite.—**Phosphorize**, fos'for-īz, *v t.*—*phosphorized*, *phosphorizing* To combine or impregnate with phosphorus. — **Phosphorous**, fos'for-us, *a* Pertaining to or obtained from phosphorus.—*Phosphorous acid*, an acid produced by exposing sticks of phosphorus to moist air, and in several other ways — **Phosphuret**, fos'fū ret, *n.* The name formerly given to phosphide — **Phosphuretted**, fos'fū-ret-ed, *a* Combined with phosphorus.—*Phosphuretted hydrogen*, a gas procured by boiling phosphorus in a solution of a caustic alkali

Photics, fō'tiks, *n* [Gr *phōs*, *photos*, light] That department of science which treats of light

Photo, fō'tō, *n.* A contraction of *Photograph*, a photographic picture

Photochemistry, fō-tō-kem'ist-ri, *n.* [Gr *phōs*, *photos*, light, and E *chemistry*] That branch of chemistry which treats of the chemical action of light, especially of solar light — **Photochemical**, fō-tō-kem'i kal, *a.* Pertaining to the chemical action of light

Photochromy, fō-tok'ro-mi, *n.* [Gr *phōs*, *photos*, light, and *chrōma*, colour] The art or operation of reproducing colours by photography

Photo-electrotype, *n.* A process in which a photographic picture is produced in relief so as to afford, by electric deposition, a matrix for a cast, from which impressions in ink may be obtained

Photo-engraving, *n.* A common name of many processes in which the action of light is used for obtaining a picture upon a plate or block for subsequent engraving

Photogene, fō tō-jēn, *n.* [Gr *phōs*, *photos*, light, and root *gen* to produce] A more or less continued impression or picture on the retina. — **Photogenic**, fō tō jen ik, *a* Pertaining to photogenes or to photogeny —**Photogeny**, fō-toj e ni, *n.* Photography

Photoglyphy, fō-tog'li fi, *n* [Gr *phōs*, *photos*, light, and *glyphō*, to engrave] A method of engraving by which photographs and other transparent designs can be etched into steel, copper, or zinc plates by the action of light and certain chemicals —**Photoglyphic**, fō-tō glif'ik, *a* Relating to photoglyphy

Photography, fō-tog'ra-fi, *n* [Gr *phōs*, *photos*, light, and *graphō*, to describe] The art of obtaining accurate representations of scenes and objects by means of the action of light on substances treated with certain chemicals. — **Photograph**, fō'tō-graf, *n* A picture obtained by means of photography – *v t* To produce a likeness or representation of by photographic means — **Photographer**, **Photographist**, fō-tog raf-er, fō-tog'ra-fist, *n.* One who takes pictures by means of photography — **Photographic**, **Photographical**, fō-tō-graf'ik, fō-tō-graf'i kal, *a* Relating to photography —*Photographic printing*, the process of obtaining positives on sensitized paper from transparent negatives by exposure to light — **Photographically**, fō-tō-graf'i kal li, *adv* In a photographic manner; by means of photography

Photo-lithograph, *n* A picture produced by photo-lithography — **Photo-lithography**, *n* A mode of lithographing in which a photograph is transferred to a prepared lithographic stone

Photology, fō-tol'o ji, *n.* [Gr *phōs*, *photos*, light, and *logos*, discourse] The doctrine or science of light, explaining its nature and phenomena.—**Photologic**, **Photological**, fō-tō-loj'ik, fō-tō-loj'i kal, *a* Pertaining to photology — **Photologist**, fō-tol'o-jist, *n.* One who devotes himself to the science of light.

Photometer, fō-tom'et-er, *n.* [Gr *phōs*, *photos*, light, and *metron*, measure] An instrument intended to measure the comparative intensity of different lights.—**Photometric**, **Photometrical**, fō-tō-met'rik, fō-tō-met'ri-kal, *a.* Pertaining to or made by a photometer.—**Photometry**, fō-tom'et-ri, *n.* The measurement of the relative amounts of light emitted by different sources.

Photo-micrography, *n.* [Gr. *phōs*, *photos*, light, *mikros*, small, and *graphō*, to write.] The art or process of photographing minute objects when magnified by means of the microscope

Photophobia, fō-tō-fō'bi-a, *n* [Gr. *phōs*, *photos*, light, and *phobia*, dread] An intolerance or dread of light

Photophone, fō'tō-fōn, *n* [Gr *phōs*, *photos*, light, and *phōnē*, a voice, a sound] An instrument for reproducing sound in distant places by variations in the intensity of a beam of light — **Photophonic**, fō-tō-fon'ik, *a* Pertaining to or produced by the photophone —**Photophony**, fō-tof'o-ni, *n* The art or practice of using the photophone

Photopsia, **Photopsy**, fō-top'si-a, fō-top'si, *n* [Gr *phōs*, *photos*, light, and *opsis*, sight,] A morbid affection of the eyes, in which sparks of fire or flashes of light seem to play before them

Photosphere, fō tō-sfēr, *n.* [Gr *phōs*, *photos*, light, and E *sphere*] An envelope of light, the luminous envelope, supposed to consist of incandescent matter, surrounding the sun

Phototype, fō tō-tip, *n* [Gr *phōs*, *photos*, light, and *typos*, a type] A plate produced from a photograph by a peculiar process, as by photoglyphy or photo-lithography, and from which copies can be printed.—**Phototypy**, fō-tot i pi, *n.* The art or process of producing phototypes

Photo xylography, *n* [Gr *phōs*, *photos*, light, *xylon*, wood, and *graphō*, to write] A mode of wood-engraving where the picture is in the first place photographed on the block — **Photo-zincography**, *n* The process of printing from a prepared zinc plate on which a photograph has been taken

Phragmacone, frag'ma kōn, *n.* [Gr *phragma*, a partition, and *konos*, a cone] The internal chambered cone of the belemnite or other cuttle fish

Phrase, frāz, *n* [Gr *phrasis*, a phrase (seen also in *periphrasis*, *paraphrase*), from *phrazō*, to speak] A brief expression, two or more words forming a complete expression by themselves or being a portion of a sentence, a peculiar or characteristic expression, an idiom, the manner or style in which a person expresses himself, diction, *music*, a short part of a composition usually occupying a distinct rhythmical period of from two to four bars – *v t* —*phrased*, *phrasing* To call; to style, to express —**Phrase book**, *n.* A book in which phrases or idioms of a language are collected and explained. — **Phraseogram**, frā zē-ō-gram *n* A combination of shorthand characters to represent a phrase or sentence — **Phraseologic**, **Phraseological**, frā zē-ō-loj ik, frā'zē-ō-loj'i-kal, *a* Pertaining to phraseology, exhibiting idiomatic phrases —**Phraseologist**, frā zē-ol'o-jist, *n* A stickler for a particular form of words or phraseology; a coiner of phrases —**Phraseology**, frā-zē-ol o-ji, *n.* Manner of expression, peculiar words or phrases used in a sentence, diction, a collection of phrases in a language Syn under Diction

Phrenetic, fre-net ik, *a* [L *phreneticus*, from Gr *phrenitikos*, suffering from *phrenitis* or inflammation of the brain, from *phrēn*, the mind, the midriff FRANTIC] Having the mind disordered, frantic; frenetic —*n* A frantic or frenzied person, one whose mind is disordered —**Phrenetically**, fre-net'i-kal li, *adv* In a phrenetic manner —**Phrenic**, fren'ik, *a* [From Gr *phrēn*, in sense of diaphragm] *Anat* belonging to the diaphragm — **Phrenitis**, fre-ni'tis, *n.* [Gr, from *phrēn*, the mind, and *-itis*, term denoting inflammation] *Med.* an inflammation of the brain; delirium; phrensy or frenzy

Phrenology, fre-nol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr *phrēn*, *phrenos*, the mind, and *logos*, discourse] A doctrine which professes to found a philosophy of the human mind upon a presumed knowledge of the functions of different portions of the brain obtained by comparing their relative forms and magnitudes in different individuals with the propensities and intellectual powers which

these individuals are found respectively to possess.—**Phrenologic, Phrenological,** fren-ō-loj'ik, fren-ō-loj'i-kal, *a* Pertaining to phrenology —**Phrenologically,** fren-ō-loj'i-kal-li, *adv* In a phrenological manner; according to the principles of phrenology —**Phrenologist,** fre-nol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in phrenology

Phrensy, fren'si, *n* [Fr *phrénésie*] The old spelling of *Frensy* —*v t* —*phrensied, phrensying* To make frantic, to infuriate [*Byron.*]

Phrygian, frij'i an, *a* [From *Phrygia*, in Asia Minor] Pertaining to Phrygia or to the Phrygians —*Phrygian cap*, the red cap of Liberty worn by the leaders during the first French republic —*Phrygian mode* one of the modes in ancient music

Phthiriasis, thi ri'a-sis, *n* [Gr *phtheiriasis*, from *phtheir*, a louse] The lousy disease, which consists in the excessive multiplication of lice on the human body in spite of cleanliness

Phthisis, thi'sis, *n* [Gr *phthisis* a wasting, from *phthiō* to waste away] A disease produced by tubercles in the lungs and commonly known by the name of consumption, pulmonary consumption —**Phthisic,** tiz'ik, *n* A consumption or wasting away, a person affected with phthisis —**Phthisical** tiz'i kal, *a* [Gr *phthisikos*] Belonging to phthisis, affected by phthisis

Physeography, fi kog'ra fi, *n.* [Gr *phykos*, a sea-weed, and *graphē*, description] A scientific description of algæ or sea weeds —**Phycology** fi kol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *phykos*, and *logos*] That department of botany which treats of the algæ or sea-weeds

Phylactery, fi lak'ter i, *n* [Gr *phylaktērion*, from *phylassō*, to defend or guard] An amulet worn as a preservative from danger or disease among the Jews, a strip of parchment inscribed with certain texts from the Old Testament inclosed within a small leather case and fastened on the forehead or on the left arm near the region of the heart —**Phylacteric, Phylacterical,** fi lak ter'ik, fi lak ter'i kal, *a* Pertaining to phylacteries.

Phylarch, fi'lark *n* [Gr *phylē*, a tribe and *archē*, rule] The chief or governor of a tribe —**Phylarchy** fi'lär ki, *n* The office of a phylarch government of a tribe

Phyletic, fi let'ik *a* [Gr *phylē* a tribe or race] Pertaining to a race or tribe applied especially in connection with the development of animal tribes

Phyllary fil'a ri, *n.* [Gr *phyllon* a leaf] *Bot* one of the leaflets forming the involucre of composite flowers.

Phyllodium, fil ō'di um, *n* [Gr *phyllon*, a leaf, and *eidos* likeness] *Bot* a leaf stalk developed into a flattened expansion like a leaf —**Phylloid** fil'oid, *a* Leaf like, shaped like a leaf - **Phyllophagan** fil-of'a gan, *n* [Gr *phyllon* and *phagō* to eat] An animal that feeds on the leaves of trees —**Phyllophagous,** fil-of'a gus, *a* Leaf-eating —**Phyllophore** fil'o fōr, *n* [Gr *phyllon* and *phoros* bearing] *Bot* the terminal bud or growing point in palms —**Phyllophorous,** fil of'o rus, *a* Leaf-bearing, producing leaves —**Phyllopod,** fil'o pod *n* [Gr *phyllon*, and *pous, podos*, a foot] One of those crustaceans that have limbs of leaf like form for swimming —**Phyllostome** fil'o stōm, *n.* [Gr *stoma*, a mouth] One of a family of bats that have a leaf like appendage on the nose —**Phyllotactic,** fil-o-tak'tik, *a* Pertaining to phyllotaxis —**Phyllotaxis, Phyllotaxy,** fil'o-tak'sis, fil'o-tak-si *n* [Gr *taxis*, order] *Bot* the arrangement of the leaves on the axis or stem —**Phylloxera,** fil-ok'se ra, *n.* [Gr *phyllon*, a leaf, and *xēros*, parched,] An insect which infests the leaves and roots of the oak, vine, &c, one species of which has caused immense damage in some wine-producing countries.

Phylogenesis, Phylogeny, fi-lō-jen'e-sis, fi-loj'e-ni, *n.* [Gr *phylē*, a tribe, and *genesis*, root *gen*, to produce] *Biol.* the origin and history of races or types of animal forms —**Phylogenetic,** fi'lō-je-net"ik, *a* Pertaining to phylogenesis or phylogeny, or the race history of an animal.

Phyma, fi'ma, *n.* [Gr *phyma*, from *phyō*, to produce] An imperfectly suppurating tumour, forming an abscess

Physalis, fi'sā lis, *n.* [Gr *physalis*, a bladder, from *physaō*, to puff] A genus of Hydrozoa that float on the surface of the ocean and are remarkable for the brilliancy of their hues

Physalite, fi'sa-līt, *n.* [Gr *physaō*, to inflate, and *lithos*, a stone, from intumescing when heated] A mineral of a greenish white colour, a kind of topaz

Physic fiz'ik *n* [Gr *physikos*, pertaining to nature, natural from *physis*, nature, from *phyō*, to bring forth, to spring up, cog with Skr *bhū* to be, E to *be* Bir] The science or knowledge of medicine, the art of healing, a medicine, popularly a medicine that purges, a purge, a cathartic —*Physic garden* an old name for a botanic garden —*v t* —*physicked, physicking* To treat with physic, to purge with a cathartic to remedy —**Physical** fiz'i kal, *a* Pertaining to nature, relating to what is material and perceived by the senses, pertaining to the material part or structure of an organized being, as opposed to what is mental or moral (*physical* force), material (the *physical* world), pertaining to physics or natural philosophy —*Physical geography* Under GEOGRAPHY —*Physical science* PHYSICS —**Physically,** fiz'i kal li *adv* In a physical manner, as regards the material world as regards the bodily constitution —**Physician,** fi zish'an, *n.* A person skilled in the art of healing, one whose profession is to prescribe remedies for diseases —**Physicism** fiz'i sizm, *n* The ascription of everything to merely physical or material causes —**Physicist** fiz'i sist, *n* One skilled in physics; a natural philosopher —**Physico mathematics** fiz i kō, *n* Mixed mathematics. —**Physico-philosophy,** *n* The philosophy of nature —**Physico theology** *n* Theology illustrated or enforced by physics or natural philosophy —**Physics,** fiz'iks *n* That branch of science which treats of the laws and properties of matter, the department of science that deals with mechanics, dynamics, light, heat, sound, electricity, and magnetism, natural philosophy

Physiognomy, fiz i-og'no mi, *n* [Properly *physiognomony*, from Gr *physiognōmonia* —*physis*, nature and *gnōmōn*, one who knows from stem of *gignōskō*, to know] The art of discerning the character of the mind from the features of the face, the face or countenance as an index of the mind, particular cast or expression of countenance —**Physiognomic Physiognomical,** Physiognomonic, fiz'i-og nom'ik, fiz i-og nom'i kal, fiz i-og no mon'ik, *a* Pertaining to physiognomy —**Physiognomist** fiz i og'no-mist, *n* One skilled in physiognomy

Physiogony, fiz i-og'o-ni, *n* [Gr *physis* nature, and *gonē*, generation] The production or generation of nature

Physiography, fiz i og'ra-fi *n* [Gr *physis*, nature, and *graphō*, to describe] The science which treats of the earth's physical features, and the causes by which they have been modified, as well as of the climates, life, &c, of the globe, physical geography —**Physiographical,** fiz i-ō-graf'i kal, *a* Pertaining to physiography

Physiolatry, fiz-i ol'a-tri, *n.* [Gr *physis*, nature, and *latreia*, worship] The worship of the powers or agencies of nature, nature worship

Physiology, fiz i ol'o ji, *n* [Fr *physiologie* Gr *physiologia—physis*, nature, and *logos*, discourse] That science which has for its aim the study and elucidation of the phenomena of life in animals and plants —**Physiologic, Physiological,** fiz'i-ō-loj'ik, fiz'i-o loj'i kal, *a* Pertaining to physiology —**Physiologically,** fiz i-ō-loj'i kal li, *adv* According to the principles of physiology —**Physiologist,** fiz-i-ol'o-jist, *n.* One who is versed in or who treats of physiology

Physique, fi-zēk', *n.* [Fr] A person's physical or bodily structure or constitution

Phytelephas, fi-tel'ē-fas, *n.* [From Gr *phyton*, a plant, and *elephas*, ivory] The plant that yields the ivory-nut

Phytochemistry, fi-tō-kem'is-tri, *n* [Gr *phyton*, a plant] Vegetable chemistry —**Phytochemical,** fi-tō-kem'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to phytochemistry

Phytocidist, fi'tō-kīd'ist, *n* [Gr *phyton*, a plant, and *chlōros*, green.] CHLOROPHYLL.

Phytogenesis, Phytogeny, fi-tō-jen'e-sis, fi-toj'e-ni, *n.* [Gr *phyton*, a plant, and *genesis*] The doctrine of the generation of plants

Phytogeography, fi tō-jē-og'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr *phyton*, a plant, and E *geography*.] The geography or geographical distribution of plants

Phytoglyphy, fi tog'li fi, *n* [Gr *phyton*, a plant and *glyphō*, to engrave] The art of taking impressions from plants on soft metal, from which copies can be taken by printing, nature printing —**Phytoglyphic,** fi tō-glif'ik *a* Relating to phytoglyphy

Phytography, fi tog ra-fi, *n.* [Gr *phyton*, a plant, and *graphē*, description] That branch of botany which concerns itself with the rules to be observed in describing and naming plants —**Phytographical,** fi tō-graf'i kal, *a* Pertaining to the description of plants

Phytoid fi toid *a* [Gr *phyton*, a plant, and *eidos*, likeness] Plant-like

Phytolithology, fi tō-li thol o-ji, *n.* [Gr *phyton*, plant, *lithos*, stone, *logos*, discourse] That part of science which treats of fossil plants —**Phytolithologist,** fi'tō-li-thol o-jist, *n* One who is skilled in fossil plants

Phytology, fi tol o-ji, *n* [Gr *phyton*, a plant, *logos*, discourse] The science of plants a name sometimes used as equivalent to botany —**Phytological,** fi-tō-loj'i kal, *a* Relating to phytology —**Phytologist,** fi tol o-jist, *n* One versed in plants or skilled in phytology, a botanist

Phyton, fi ton, *n* [Gr, a plant] *Bot* a rudimentary or embryo plant

Phytonomy fi ton o mi, *n.* [Gr *phyton*, a plant, and *nomos* a law] The science of the origin and growth of plants

Phytopathology, fi tō-pa-thol o-ji, *n* [Gr *phyton*, a plant, *pathos*, disease, *logos*, treatise.] Scientific knowledge relating to the diseases of plants

Phytophagous, fi tof a-gus, *a* [Gr *phyton*, a plant, *phagō*, to eat] Eating or subsisting on plants —**Phytophagy,** fi tof'a-ji, *n* The eating of or subsisting upon plants. —**Phytotomy** fi tot o-mi *n* [Gr *phyton*, a plant, and *tomē*, a cutting] Vegetable anatomy —**Phytotomist,** fi tot o-mist, *n* One versed in phytotomy

Phytozoa, fi tō-zō'a, *n pl* [Gr *phyton*, a plant and *zōon*, an animal.] Same as *Zoophytes* —**Phytozoon,** fi-tō-zō'on, *n* One of the phytozoa, a zoophyte

Piaba, pi a'ba, *n.* A small fresh-water fish of Brazil much esteemed for food

Piacular pi ak'ū lėr, *a.* [L *piacularis*, from *piaculum*, expiation, from *pio*, to expiate, from *pius*, pious.] Expiatory, pertaining to expiation.

Pia-mater, pi'a mā'ter *n.* [L, lit. pious mother] *Anat* a vascular membrane investing the whole surface of the brain DURA MATER.

Piano, pi-ä'nō, *a* [It, soft, smooth, from L *planus*, plain] *Mus* soft, a direction to execute a passage softly or with diminished volume of tone —*n* (pi-an'ō) A pianoforte —**Pianoforte,** pi an ō-for-tā, *n.* [It *piano*, soft, smooth, and *forte* (L *fortis*), strong] A musical metal-stringed instrument with a key-board, through which the metal strings are struck by hammers. —**Pianette,** Pianino, pi-a net', pi-a-nē'nō, *n* [Fr and It. dim of *piano*.] A small pianoforte —**Pianissimo,** pi-a-nis'i-mō [It. superl of *piano*, soft] *Mus* very soft; a direction to execute a passage in the softest manner —**Pianist,** pi-an'ist, *n.* A performer on the pianoforte

Piarist, pi'ar-ist, *n* [L *pius*, pious] One of a religious order who devote themselves to the gratuitous instruction of youth.

Piassava, pi-as'a-vä, *n.* [Fp, *passaba*.] The fibre of a Brazilian palm tree, extensively used in making brooms and brushes for street-sweeping.

Piaster, Piastre, pi-as'tėr, *n.* [Fr. *piastre*, It. and Sp *piastra*, a thin plate of metal,

a dollar, from L L. *piastra*, L *emplastrum*, Gr. *emplastron*, a plaster PLASTER] A denomination of money of various values, the Italian piastre being about 3*s* 7*d* sterling; Spanish, about 4*s*, Turkish, a little over 2*d*.

Piazza, pi az za, *n* [It *piazza*, open place, square, market-place PLACE] A rectangular open space surrounded by buildings or colonnades.

Pibroch, pē'broch, *n* [Gael *piobaireachd*, from *piobair*, a piper, *piob*, a pipe] A wild irregular species of music performed on the bagpipe, and peculiar to the Highlands of Scotland

Pica, pi ka, *n* [L *pix*, *picis*, pitch probably named from *litera picata* (pitch black letter), a great black letter at the beginning of some new section in the liturgy] A large printing type of two different sizes, *small pica* and *large pica*

Picador, pik a-dor', *n* [Sp, from *pica*, a pike or lance] One of the horsemen armed with a lance who excites and irritates the bull in a bull fight

Picaninny, pik a nin i, *n* PICKANINNY

Picaroon, pik a roon', *n* [Sp *picaron*, augmentative of *picaro*, a rogue] A rogue or cheat, one that lives by his wits, an adventurer —**Picaresque**, pik a resk', *a* [Fr] Pertaining to rogues or picaroons, describing the fortunes of rogues or adventurers

Picayune, pik a yūn', *n* [Of Carib origin.] A coin in Florida, Louisiana, &c, equal to $\frac{1}{16}$th of a dollar

Piccalilli, pik a lil li *n* An imitation Indian pickle of various vegetables, with pungent spices

Piccolo, pik kō lō, *n* [It *piccolo*, small] A small flute, the tones of which range an octave higher than those of the ordinary orchestral flute, an octave flute

Pice, pis, *n sing* and *pl* small East Indian coin, value about $\frac{1}{4}$*d* each

Piceous, pi'ē-us, *a* [L *piceus*, from *pix*, *picis*, pitch] Of or belonging to pitch, black as pitch

Pick, pik, *v t* [Allied to W *pig* a point, a pike, Gael *peac*, *peacaid*, a pick a pickaxe, *pike*, *peak*, *peck*, *beak*, same root also in *spike*] To strike at with anything pointed, to peck at, as a bird with its bill, to pierce, to clean by removing with the teeth, fingers, claws, or a small instrument, something that adheres (*to pick* a bone, the teeth), to separate from other things, to select, to choose (*to pick* the best men), to pluck, to gather, as fruit or things growing, to gather up here and there, to collect (often with *up*), to snatch thievishly (a purse), to steal the contents of (*to pick* a pocket) —*To pick off*, to separate by the fingers or a small instrument, to separate by a sharp sudden movement (*to pick off* a leaf), to aim at and kill —*To pick out*, to draw out by anything pointed, to select from a number or quantity, to relieve with figures or lines of a different colour —*To pick up*, to take up with the fingers, or otherwise to snatch, to obtain by repeated effort or casually (*to pick up* a livelihood) —*To pick a hole in one's coat*, to find fault with one —*To pick a lock*, to open it with some instrument other than the key —*To pick oakum*, to make oakum by untwisting old ropes —*To pick a quarrel*, to quarrel intentionally with a person —*v i* To eat slowly or by morsels, to nibble, to pilfer — *To pick up*, to acquire fresh strength, vigour, or the like [Colloq]—*n* A heavy sharp-pointed iron tool, with a wooden handle, used for loosening hard earth, stones, &c, in digging, ditching, &c, a sharp hammer used in dressing stones —**Pickaxe**, pik'aks, *n* [Apparently from *pick* and *axe*, but really a corruption of O Fr *picqueux*, a pickaxe, from *picquer*, to pierce] A pick with a sharp point at one end and a broad blade at the other, also simply a pick —**Picker**, pik'er, *n* One who picks, culls, collects, or gathers (*a rag-picker*, a *hop-picker*), a name of tools or apparatus of many various shapes —**Picking**, pik'ing, *n* The act expressed by the verb to pick, perquisites not over honestly obtained, that which is left to be picked or gleaned; *pl* the pulverized shells of oysters used in making walks —**Pick-lock**, pik'lok, *n* An instrument for picking or opening locks without the key.—**Pickpocket**, pik'pok-et, *n* One who steals, or makes a practice of stealing, from people's pockets —**Pickthank**, pik'thangk, *n* One who is officious for the sake of gaining favour, a parasite, a toady

Pickaback, pik'a bak, *a* or *adv* [From the older form *pickapack*, a reduplication of *pack*] On the back or shoulders like a pack [Colloq]

Pickaninny, pik a nin i, *n* [Sp *pequeño niño*, little infant] A negro or mulatto infant [Amer]

Pickerel, pik er el, *n* [From *pike*] A name applied to several small fresh water fishes of the pike family

Picket, **Piquet**, pik et, *n* [Fr *piquet*, a dim of *pique*, a pike] PIKE] A stake sharpened or pointed, used in fortification and encampments, a narrow board pointed, used in making fences, a pale, *mild* a detachment of troops in a camp kept fully equipped to protect the camp from surprise, a small detachment of men sent out from a camp or garrison to bring in soldiers that have exceeded their leave, a game at cards —*v t* —*picketed*, *picketing* To fortify with pickets or pointed stakes, to fence with narrow pointed boards or pales, to fasten to a picket or stake, to place or post as a guard of observation —**Picket-fence**, *n* A fence made of pickets or pales —**Picket guard**, *n* *Mil* a guard always in readiness in case of alarm

Pickle, pik l, *n* [D and L G *pekel*, G *pokel*, *bokel*, brine] A solution of salt and water in which fish, fish, or other substance is preserved, brine, vinegar, in which vegetables, fish, oysters, &c, are preserved, a thing preserved in pickle, a state or condition of difficulty or disorder, a plight (colloq), a troublesome child (colloq) —*To have a rod in pickle for any one*, is to have a beating, flogging, or scolding in reserve for him [Colloq]—*v t* —*pickled*, *pickling* To preserve in brine or pickle, to treat with pickle —**Pickled**, pik ld, *p* and *a* Preserved in brine or pickle

Picnic, pik nik *n* [Origin unknown] A pleasure party the members of which carry provisions along with them on an excursion to some place in the country used also adjectively) (*a picnic party*) —*v i* —*picnicked*, *picnicking* To attend or take part in a picnic party

Picotee, pik ō tē', *n* [Fr *picotte*, from *Picot* de la Perouse, a French botanist] A variety of carnation or clove pink, having the dark colour only on the edge of the petals

Picquet, pik et, *n* PIQUET

Picra pi kra, *n* [L, from Gr *pikros*, sharp, bitter] Powder of aloes with canella, a cathartic medicine

Picrotoxine, pik rō-tok sin, *n* [Gr *pikros*, bitter, and *toxicon*, poison] The bitter poisonous principle which exists in the seeds of *Cocculus indicus*

Pict, pikt, *n* [From *Picti*, the name given them by Latin writers, of uncertain origin] One of a race of people (probably Celts) who anciently inhabited the north east of Scotland —**Pictish**, pik tish, *a* Pertaining to the Picts

Picture, pik tūr, *n* [L *pictura*, from *pingo*, *pictum*, to paint PAINT] A painting, drawing, or engraving exhibiting the resemblance of anything, any resemblance or representation, either to the eye or to the mind, a likeness, an image, a representation or description in words —*v t* —*pictured*, *picturing* To draw or paint a resemblance of, to represent pictorially, to bring before the mind's eye, to form an ideal likeness of, to describe in a vivid manner —**Picture book**, *n* A book for children, illustrated with pictures —**Picture-cleaner**, **Picture restorer**, *n* One who restores the brightness of colour in old paintings —**Picture-frame**, *n* A case or border, more or less ornamented, which surrounds a picture and sets it off to advantage —**Picture-gallery**, *n* A gallery or large apartment in which pictures are hung up or exhibited —**Pictorial**, pik-tō'ri-al, *a* [L *pictor*, a painter] Pertaining to pictures, illustrated by pictures; constituting a picture —**Pictorially**, pik-tō'ri-al-li, *adv* In a pictorial manner, with pictures or engravings —**Picturesque**, pik-tū-resk', *a* Forming or fitted to form a pleasing picture; expressing that peculiar kind of beauty which is agreeable in a picture; abounding with vivid and striking imagery, graphic in style of writing —*The picturesque*, the quality that renders a scene suitable for making into a good picture —**Picturesquely**, pik-tū resk'li, *adv* In a picturesque manner —**Picturesqueness**, pik tū resk'nes, *n*

Picul, pi kul, *n* In China, a weight of 133$\frac{1}{3}$ lbs

Piddle, pid'l, *v i* [A form of *peddle*] To deal in trifles, to attend to trivial concerns

Piddock, pid ok, *n* The pholas

Pie, pi, *n* [From the Celtic, comp Ir *paighe*, a pie] An article of food consisting of paste baked with something in it or under it, *print* a mass of types confusedly mixed or unsorted

Pie, pi, *n* [Fr *pie*, from L *pica*, a magpie] The magpie

Piebald, pi'bald, *a* [From *pie*, a magpie, and *bald*, spotted with white BALD] Having spots or patches of white and black or other colour, having patches of various colours, pied diversified, mongrel

Piece, pēs, *n* [Fr *pièce*, Pr *pessa*, It *pezzo*, from L L *petium*, a piece, probably from the Celtic W *peth*, Armor *pez*, a piece] A fragment or part of anything separated from the whole in any manner (to tear in *pieces*), a part of anything, though not separated or separated only in idea, a portion, a definite quantity or portion of certain things (a *piece* of muslin, a *piece* of work), an artistic or literary composition (a *piece* of poetry or sculpture), a coin (a fourpenny *piece*), a gun or single firearm (a fowling *piece*) —*To work by the piece* to work by the measure of quantity, and not by the measure of time —*Of a piece*, of the same sort, as if taken from the same whole, alike —*A piece of one's mind*, a colloquial phrase for blunt and uncomplimentary statements —*v t* —*pieced piecing* To mend by the addition of a piece, to patch, to unite, to join, to cement — *To piece out*, to extend or enlarge by addition of a piece or pieces —**Piece goods**, *n pl* Goods generally sold by the piece, as cottons, shirtings, &c —**Piecemeal**, pēs mēl, *adv* [*Piece*, and suffix *meal*, A Sax *mælum* by parts] In pieces, by pieces, by little and little in succession —**Piecer**, pēs'er, *n* One that pieces, a boy or girl employed in a spinning factory to join broken threads —**Piecework**, pēs'wèrk, *n* Work done and paid for by the measure of quantity

Pied, pid, *a* [From *pie*, magpie] Party coloured, variegated with spots of different colours, spotted with larger spots than if speckled —**Piedness**, pid nes, *n* The state of being pied

Piend, pēnd, *n* [Dan *pind*, a pin or peg, G *pinne*, the piend of a hammer] The sharp point or edge of a hammer

Pier, pēr, *n* [O Fr *pere*, *piere*, a stone (Fr *pierre*), from L and Gr *petra*, a stone] *Arch* the solid parts between openings in a wall, as between doors or windows, the square or other mass or post to which a gate is hung, the solid support from which an arch springs, a large pillar or shaft, one of the supports of the arches of a bridge, a mole or jetty carried out into the sea, serving to protect vessels from the open sea, to form a harbour, &c, a projecting quay, wharf, or landing place —**Pierage**, pēr'āj, *n* Toll paid for using a pier —**Pier-glass**, *n* A mirror or glass hanging between windows —**Pier-table**, *n* A table placed between windows

Pierce, pērs, *v t* —*pierced*, *piercing* [Fr *percer*, to pierce, origin uncertain] To stab or transfix with a pointed instrument, to penetrate, to force a way into; to affect keenly, to move deeply; to penetrate into, as into a secret or purpose —*v i* To enter, as a pointed instrument; to penetrate —**Pierced**, pērst, *p* and *a*. Penetrated; perforated with holes —**Piercer**,

pĕr'sĕr, *n* An instrument that pierces, a person that pierces or perforates, that organ of an insect with which it pierces bodies, the ovipositor —**Piercingly**, pĕr'sing li, *adv* In a piercing manner —**Piercingness**, pĕr'sing nes, *n*. The power of piercing or penetrating

Pierides, pi er'i-dēz, *n pl* [L] A name of the Muses, from *Pieria*, where they were first worshipped among the Thracians —**Pierian**, pi-ē'ri an, *a* Belonging to the Pierides

Pietra dura, pi et'ra dö'ra, *n* [It, hard stone] A kind of fine Florentine mosaic work executed in coloured stones

Piety, pi e ti, *n* [L *pietas*, from *pius*, pious *Pity* is the same word] Veneration or reverence of the Supreme Being and love of his character, the exercise of these affections in obedience to his will and devotion to his service, filial reverence, reverence towards parents or friends, with affection and devotion to them —**Pietism**, pi et izm, *n* The principles or practice of the Pietists —**Pietists**, pi et-ists, *n pl* A religious party in Germany who proposed to revive declining piety in the Reformed Churches, hence, applied to one who makes a display of strong religious feelings —**Pietistic**, **Pietistical** pi et is'tik, pi et is ti kal *a* Pertaining to Pietists

Piezometer pi e zom et ĕr, *n* [Gr *piezō*, to press and *metron* measure] An instrument for ascertaining the compressibility of water and the degree of such compressibility under any given weight

Pig, pig, *n* [A Sax *pecga* akin to D *big*, *bigge* L G *bugge* a pig] A young swine, male or female, a swine in general, an oblong mass of unforged iron lead, or other metal In the process of smelting the principal channel along which the metal in a state of fusion runs, when let out of the furnace is called the *sow*, and the lateral channels or moulds are denominated *pigs*, whence the iron in this state is called *pig iron* —*v t* or *i* —*pigged*, *pig ging* To bring forth pigs, to act as pigs, to live or huddle as pigs —**Piggery** pig'ĕr i, *n* A place with sties and other accompaniments allotted to pigs —**Piggish** pig'ish, *a* Relating to or like pigs, swinish —**Pig headed**, *a* Having a head like a pig, stupidly obstinate —**Pig headedness** *n* The quality of being pig headed or obstinately stupid —**Pig iron** *n* Iron in pigs —**Pig lead** *n* Lead in pigs, as when first extracted from the ore —**Pig nut** *n* The root of a plant Earth nut —**Pig skin** *n* The skin of a pig especially when prepared for saddlery or other purposes —**Pig sty**, *n* A sty or pen for pigs —**Pig tail**, pig'tāl, *n* The tail of a pig, the hair of the head tied behind in a tail, tobacco twisted into a long rope

Pigeon pij on *n* [Fr *pigeon* from L *pipio*, *pipionis*, a chirping bird, from *pipio*, to peep, to chirp an imitative verb, comp E *pape*, *Sc*] A well known bird of many varieties, a dove as the stock dove, the ring-dove, the turtle dove, a simpleton, a gull, a person swindled by gamblers, hence, to *pluck a pigeon* to strip a green horn of his money —**Pigeon express** *n* Intelligence conveyed by means of a carrier pigeon —**Pigeon hearted** *a* Timid, easily frightened —**Pigeon hole**, *n* One of the holes in a dove cot where the pigeons go in and out, a little compartment or division in a case for papers —**Pigeon house**, *n* A dove cot —**Pigeon livered**, *a* Mild in temper, soft, gentle —**Pigeonry**, pij on ri, *n* A place for keeping pigeons, a dove-cot

Piggin, pig'in, *n* [Gael *pigean*, Ir *pigin*, an earthen pitcher] A small wooden vessel with an erect handle

Pigmean, pig-mē an, *a* Pygmean

Pigment, pig'ment, *n* [L *pigmentum*, from the stem of *pango*, to paint Paint] Paint, any substance used by painters dyers &c , to impart colours to bodies, the colouring matter found in animal and plant bodies —**Pigmental**, pig men'tal, *a* Pertaining to pigments —**Pigment cell**, *n* A small cell of animals or plants containing colouring matter

Pigmy, pig'mi, *n* and *a* Pygmy

Pignon, pēn yon, *n* [Fr *pignon*, from L *pinus*, the pine] An edible seed of the cones of certain pine trees

Pigotite, pig'ot-it, *n* [After the Rev Mr *Pigot*] A brownish yellow mineral containing alumina and organic matter, found incrusting certain caves

Pika, pi ka, *n* The calling hare, an animal allied to the hares that has a voice like that of a quail

Pike, pik, *n* [Fr *pique*, a pike, closely allied to *pick*, *peck* Pick] A military weapon consisting of a long wooden shaft or staff with a flat pointed steel head, a pointed peak, hill, or mountain summit (Langdale *Pikes*), a fresh water fish, so named from its long shape or from the form of its snout, (a contraction of *Turnpike*) a toll bar —*Sea-pike*, the garfish —**Piked** pikt, *a* Furnished with a pike —**Pikeman**, pik man, *n* A soldier armed with a pike —**Pike-staff**, *n* The staff or shaft of a pike, a long staff with a sharp pike in the lower end of it

Pilaster, pi las'tĕr, *n* [Fr *pilastre*, It *pilastro* from L *pila* a pile] A square pillar projecting from a pier or from a wall to a small distance —**Pilastered**, pi las'tĕrd, *a* Furnished with pilasters

Pilau, **Pilaw**, pi lâ, *n* Pillau

Pilch pilch, *n* [A Sax *pylca*, a furred garment from L L *pellicea* Pelisse] A flannel cloth for an infant

Pilchard pil'shärd, *n* [Probably a Cornish word, comp Ir *pilsen*, a pilchard, W *pilcod*, a minnow] A fish resembling the herring, but smaller

Pile pil, *n* [Partly A Sax *pil*, a heap, a stake, partly from Fr *pile*, a heap, a pier, a voltaic pile, both from L *pila*, a pier or mole] A heap, a mass or collection of things in an elevated form, a collection of combustibles arranged for burning a dead body, a large building or mass of buildings an edifice, *elect* a series of plates of two dissimilar metals, such as copper and zinc laid one above the other alternately with cloth between each pair, moistened with an acid solution, for producing a current of electricity, a galvanic or voltaic battery, a beam pointed at the end, driven into the soil for the support of some superstructure or to form part of a wall, as of a coffer-dam or quay, a heraldic figure resembling a wedge —*v t* —*piled*, *piling* To lay or throw into a heap, to heap up, to accumulate, to drive piles into, to furnish or support with piles —*To pile arms*, to place three muskets so that the butts remain firm upon the ground and the muzzles close together —**Pile-driver** *n* A workman whose occupation is to drive piles, a machine or contrivance worked by steam for driving in piles —**Pile-dwelling**, *n* A dwelling built on piles, a lake or lacustrine dwelling Lacustrine —**Pile work**, *n* A lacustrine dwelling

Pile, pil, *n* [O Fr *pel* from L *pilus*, hair] A hair, a fibre of wool, cotton &c , the nap or fine hairy or woolly surface of cloth, also, the shag or hair on the skins of animals —**Pileous**, pil ē us, *a* Pertaining to the hair, covered by or consisting of hair, pilose

Pileate, **Pileated**, pi lē āt, pi lē-ā ted, *a* [From L *pileus* a cap] Having the form of a cap or cover for the head, *bot* having a cap or lid like the cap of a mushroom —**Pileiform**, pi li form, *a* Resembling a cap, pileated

Pileorhiza, pil ē ō ri za, *n* [L *pileus*, a cap, and Gr *rhiza*, a root] *Bot* a cap or hood found at the end of some roots

Pileous, pi lē us, *a* Under Pile (nap)

Piles, pilz, *n pl* [L *pila*, a ball] A disease originating in the morbid dilatation of the veins of the lower part of the rectum near the anus, the veins often forming bleeding enlargements and tumours, he morrhoids

Pileus, pi lē us, *n* [L, a cap] *Bot* the cap or top of a mushroom, supported by the stalk

Pilfer, pil fĕr, *v i* [O Fr *pelfrer*, to plunder, from *pelfre*, goods, spoil, booty Pelf] To steal in small quantities, to practise petty theft —*v t* To steal or gain by petty theft, to filch —**Pilferer**, pil fĕr-ĕr, *n* One who pilfers —**Pilferingly**, pil fĕr ing li, *adv* In a pilfering manner

Pilgrim, pil grim, *n* [Same as D *pelgrim*, Dan *pilegrim*, Icel *pilagrimr*, Fr *pelerin*, from L *peregrinus*, a traveller, a foreigner—*per*, through, and *ager*, land (as in *agriculture*)] A wanderer, a traveller, one that travels to a distance from his own country to visit a shrine or holy place, or to pay his devotion to the remains of dead saints, *Scrip* one who lives in the world, but is not of the world —**Pilgrimage**, pil gri māj, *n* A journey undertaken by a pilgrim, a journey to some place deemed sacred for a devotional purpose, the journey of human life

Pili, pi li, *n pl* [L *pilus*, a hair] *Bot* fine slender bodies, like hair, covering some plants —**Pilliferous**, pi lif ĕr-us, *a* Bearing or producing hairs, as a leaf —**Piliform**, pi li form, *a* Formed like or resembling down or hairs

Pill, pil, *n* [Abbrev of L *pilula*, a dim of *pila*, a ball (whence *pile*, a heap)] A little ball or small round mass of medicinal substance to be swallowed whole, something unpleasant that has to be metaphorically swallowed or accepted —*v t* To dose with pills, to form into pills —**Pill box**, *n* A box for holding pills —**Pillworm**, pil wĕrm, *n* The millipede, which can roll itself into a ball

Pill, pil, *v t* [Fr *piller*, to pillage, from L *pilare*, to plunder] To rob, to plunder, to peel, to strip bare —**Pillage**, pil āj, *n* [Fr *pillage*, from *piller*, to rob] Plunder, spoil, that which is taken by open force, particularly from enemies in war, the act of plundering —*v t* —*pillaged*, *pillaging* To strip of money or goods by open violence, and usually by a number of persons, to plunder, to spoil —**Pillager**, pil āj ĕr, *n* One that pillages

Pillar, pil ĕr, *n* [Fr *pilier*, a pillar, from L L *pilare*, from L *pila*, a column Pile] A column, a columnar mass or upright body, *fig* a supporter, one who or that which sustains or upholds —**Pillared**, pil ĕrd, *a* Having pillars, supported by pillars, having the form of a pillar —**Pillar box**, *n* A public receptacle in the form of a short pillar, for letters that are to be sent by post

Pillau, **Pillaw** pil la, *n* [Per and Turk] An oriental dish consisting of rice cooked with fat butter, or meat Spelled also *Pilau*, *Pilau*

Pillion, pil yon, *n* [From the Celtic, W *pilyn*, Ir *pillin*, Gael *pillean*, a pillion, a pack saddle, from root of L *pilus*, hair (whence *pile*, of cloth)] A cushion for a woman to ride on behind a person on horseback, a pad, a low saddle, the pad of a saddle that rests on the horse s back.

Pillory, pil o-ri, *n* [Fr *pilori*, a pillory, Pr *espilori*, L L *pilorium*, *spilorium*, a pillory, origin uncertain] A frame of wood erected on a post or pole, with movable boards resembling those in the stocks, and holes through which were put the head and hands of an offender, who had to stand there by way of public punishment —*v t* —*pilloried*, *pillorying* To punish with the pillory, *fig* to expose to ridicule, contempt, abuse, and the like

Pillow, pil ō, *n* [O E *pilwe*, *pulwe*, from L *pulvinus*, a cushion] A long cushion to support the head of a person when reposing, filled with feathers down, or other soft material, a supporting piece for an axle or shaft, a bearing —*v t* To rest or lay on for support —**Pillow case**, **Pillow slip**, *n* The movable sack or case which is drawn over a pillow —**Pillowed**, pil ōd, *p* and *a* Provided with a pillow or pillows —**Pillow lace**, *n* Hand-made lace worked on a small pillow or cushion —**Pillowy**, pil ō-i, *a* Like a pillow, soft

Pilose, pi lōs, *a* [L *pilosus*, from *pilus*, hair (whence *pile*, of cloth)] Covered with, abounding in, or full of hairs; hairy.—**Pilosity**, pi-los'i-ti, *n*. Hairiness

Pilot, pi lot, *n* [From O.D *pyloot*, a pilot, from *pylen*, to sound the depth, and *loot*, the sounding-lead] A steersman (*Shak.*), a person qualified to conduct ships into and out of particular harbours, or along certain coasts, channels, &c., a guide or

director of the course of another person, one who has the conduct of any affair — *v.t.* To act as pilot of, to guide through dangers or difficulties — **Pilotage**, pī'lot-āj, *n.* The remuneration of a pilot, the guidance of a pilot — **Pilot-balloon**, *n.* A small balloon sent up to ascertain the direction and strength of the wind — **Pilot-boat**, *n* A boat used by pilots for reaching ships near shore — **Pilot-cloth**, *n* A coarse stout blue cloth for overcoats, such as are worn by pilots — **Pilot-engine**, *n.* A locomotive engine sent on before a tram to clear the way — **Pilot-fish**, *n* A fish resembling the mackerel which attends ships at sea, and is in the habit of accompanying sharks — **Pilot-jacket**, *n* A pea-jacket, such as is worn by seamen — **Pilot-star**, *n.* A guiding star (*Tenn*)

Pilous, pī'lus, *a* PILOSE.

Pilular, pil'ū-ler, *a* [L *pilula*, a pill] Pertaining to pills — **Pilule**, pil'ūl, *n* A little pill

Pimelite, pim'el-īt, *n* [Gr *pimelē*, fat, and *lithos*, stone] A mineral of an apple-green colour, fat and unctuous to the touch, a variety of steatite

Pimenta, Pimento, pi-men'ta, pi-men'tō, *n* [Pg *pimenta*, It *pimento*, from L *pigmentum*, paint, juice of plants PIGMENT] Allspice, the berry of a tree of the West Indies, Jamaica pepper Under ALL

Pimp, pimp, *n* [A nasalized form of *pype* (Pr *pimpa*, a pipe), a pimp being as it were one who whistles for females like a call-bird] One who provides gratifications for the lust of others, a procurer, a pander — *v.i.* To pander, to procure lewd women for the gratification of others

Pimpernel pim'per-nel, *n.* [Fr *pimprenelle*, It *pimpinella*] A little red flowered prostrate annual found in cornfields

Pimple, pim'pl, *n* [A nasalized form of L *papula*, a pimple, or from W *pump*, *pumpl*, a knob] A small elevation of the skin, with an inflamed base, seldom containing a fluid or suppurating, and commonly terminating in scurf — **Pimpled**, pim'pld, *a* Having pimples on the skin, full of pimples.—**Pimply**, pim'pli, *a* Full of pimples

Pin, pin, *n* [Same as D *pin*, Dan *pind*, G *pinn*, W *pin*, a pin, a peg, &c, from L *penna* or *pinna*, a feather, a pen PEN] A piece of metal, wood, or the like, used for fastening separate articles together, or as a support from which a thing may be hung, a peg, a bolt, a small piece of wire pointed at one end and with a rounded head at the other, much used as a cheap and ready means of fastening clothes, &c, a peg in stringed musical instruments for increasing or diminishing the tension of the strings, the centre of a target, a central part — *v.t.*—*pinned*, *pinning* To fasten with a pin or pins of any kind, to clutch, to hold fast — *v.t* To inclose, to confine, to pen or pound — **Pincase**, pin'kās, *n* A case for holding pins — **Pin-cushion**, *n.* A small cushion or pad in which pins are stuck for preservation.—**Pinfeather**, pin *fēm-ėr*, *n.* A small or short feather; a feather not fully grown — **Pinfeathered**, pin *fēm-ėrd*, *a* Having the feathers only beginning to shoot — **Pinhole**, pin'hōl, *n* A small hole made by the puncture of a pin; a very small aperture — **Pin-money**, *n.* An allowance made by a husband to his wife for her separate use, originally to *buy pins*. — **Pin-tail**, *n.* A variety of duck with a sharp-pointed tail — **Pin-wheel**, *n* A wheel of which the cogs are pins projecting outward

Pina-cloth, pēn'ya or pi'na, *n* [Sp *piña*, the pine-apple] A delicate, soft, transparent cloth made in the Philippine Islands from the fibres of the pine-apple leaf

Pinacotheca, pin'a-kō-thē''ka. *n.* [Gr *pinax*, *pinakos*, a picture, and *thēkē*, a repository] A picture gallery

Pinafore, pin'a-fōr, *n* [Because it is or was pinned on *before*] A sort of apron worn by children to protect the front part of their dress; a child's *apron*

Pinang, pi-nang', *n* The betel-nut

Pinaster, pi-nas'tėr, *n* [L, from *pinus*, pine.] A species of pine growing in the south of Europe

Pincers, pin'sėrz, *n. pl* [From Fr *pincer*, to pinch (whence *pince*, pincers) PINCH] An instrument by which anything is griped in order to be drawn out, as a nail, or kept fast for some operation, the nippers of certain animals; prehensile claws Sometimes called *Pinchers*

Pinch, pinsh, *v.t* [Fr *pincer*, It *pizzare*, Sp *pizcar*, *pinchar*, to pinch; of doubtful origin] To press hard or squeeze between the ends of the fingers, the teeth, claws, or with an instrument, &c, to nip, to distress, to afflict, to nip with frost — *v.t* To act with pressing force, to press painfully, to be sparing or niggardly —*To know* or *feel where the shoe pinches*, to have practical and personal experience as to where the cause of trouble in any matter lies —*n* A close compression as with the ends of the fingers, a nip, a gripe, a pang, distress inflicted or suffered, straits, difficulty, a strong iron lever, a crowbar; as much as is taken by the finger and thumb, a small quantity, generally of snuff —**Pincher**, pinsh'ėr, *n* One who or that which pinches —**Pinchers**, pinsh'ėrz, *n pl* PINCERS —**Pinchingly**, pinsh'ing-li, *adv* In a pinching way

Pinchbeck, pinsh'bek, *n* [From the name of the inventor, a London watchmaker of the last century] An alloy of copper and zinc, somewhat like gold in colour, and formerly much used for cheap jewelry Hence, when used adjectively, sham, not genuine

Pindaric, pin-dar'ik, *a* After the style and manner of *Pindar* —*n* An ode in imitation of the odes of Pindar the Grecian lyric poet, an irregular ode

Pine, pin, *n* [From L *pinus*, a pine tree, same root as *pix picis*, pitch] The name of a valuable genus of evergreen coniferous trees, of which about seventy species are known, furnishing timber, turpentine, pitch, and resin, the pine apple, also the plant that produces it — **Pineal**, pin'ē-al, *a* [Fr *pinéale*, from L *pinea*, the cone of a pine, from *pinus*, a pine] Resembling a pine cone in shape — *Pineal gland*, an internal part of the brain, about the size of a pea considered by Descartes as the seat of the soul — **Pine apple**, *n* A tropical fruit so called from its resemblance to the cone of the pine tree, the plant itself — *Pine-apple rum*, rum flavoured with sliced pine-apples — **Pine barren**, *n* A tract of arid land producing pines [Amer]—**Pine-clad**, *a* Clad with pines — **Pine-cone**, *n.* The cone or strobilus of a pine tree — **Pine-crowned**, *a* Crowned or surmounted with pine trees —**Pine-finch**, *n* A bird nearly allied to the bull finch —**Pine-house**, *n* A pinery —**Pine-oil**, *n* An oil resembling turpentine, used in making colours and varnishes —**Pinery**, pī'nėr-i, *n* A glass house in which pine apples are reared, a place where pine-trees grow —**Pinetum**, pi-nē'tum, *n* [L, a pine plantation] A plantation or collection of growing pine trees of different kinds, especially for ornamental or scientific purposes —**Pine wood**, *n* A wood of pine-trees, pine timber —**Pine-wool**, *n* A fibrous substance obtained from the buds and leaves of pine-trees, and used for stuffing mattresses, for wadding, blankets, &c —**Piney**, **Piny**, pi'ni *a* Pertaining to pines, abounding with pines —**Pinic**, pi'nik, *a* Pertaining to or derived from the pine tree (*pinic acid*)

Pine, pin, *v.i* —*pined*, *pining* [A Sax *pinan*, to pain, to pine, same word as *pain*] To languish, to lose flesh or grow weakly under any distress or anxiety of mind, to languish with desire (*to pine for a thing*) — *v.t* To pain or torment, to grieve for —**Piningly**, pī'ning-li, *adv* In a pining manner; by wasting away

Pinfold, pin'fōld, *n.* [A Sax. *pyndan*, to pound, to shut in, and *fold* POUND] A place in which cattle straying and doing damage are temporarily confined, a pound

Ping, ping, *n* [Imitative] The sound made by a bullet, as from a rifle, in passing through the air

Pinion, pin'yon, *n.* [Fr *pignon*, a pinion or small wheel; Sp *piñon*, a joint of a bird's wing; from L *pinna*, *penna*, a feather PEN] The joint of a fowl's wing remotest from the body; a wing; a small wheel which plays in the teeth of a larger. —*v.t* To confine by binding the wings; to disable by cutting off the first joint of the wing; to bind the arms of, to shackle; to fetter

Pink, pingk, *n.* [Comp D *pinken*, to twinkle with the eyes, to wink—some of them are marked with eye-like spots] A name of various garden flowers, as the clove pink or carnation and garden pink, a light red colour or pigment resembling that of the common garden pink, anything supremely excellent (the *pink* of perfection), a fish, the minnow so called from the colour of its abdomen in summer —*a* Resembling in colour the most frequent hue of the pink

Pink pingk, *v.t* [D *pinken*, to wink See above] To wink or blink —**Pink-eyed**, *a* Having small eyes

Pink, pingk, *v.t* [A nasalized form of *pick*] To work in eyelet-holes, to ornament with holes, scollops, &c, to stab, to wound with a sword or rapier — **Pinked**, pingkt, *p* and *a* Pierced or worked with small holes — **Pink root**, *n* The root of the Indian pink used as a vermifuge

Pink, pingk, *n* [D and Dan] A ship with a very narrow stern, a build now obsolete —**Pink sterned**, *a Naut* having a very narrow stern

Pinna, pin'a *n pl* **Pinnæ**, pin'ē [L *pinna*, *penna* a feather, a wing, a fin] *Zool* the wing or feather of a bird, the fin of a fish, *anat* the pavilion of the ear, that part which projects beyond the head, *bot* a leaflet of a pinnate leaf

Pinnace, pin'ās, *n* [Fr *pinasse*, Sp *pinasa*, Pg *pinaça*, It *pinaccia*, *pinassa*, a pinnace, from L *pinus*, a pine tree] A small vessel propelled by oars and sails, and having generally two masts rigged like those of a schooner a boat usually rowed with eight oars

Pinnacle, pin'a-kl, *n* [Fr *pinacle*, L L *pinnaculum*, from L *pinna*, a feather PINION] A rocky peak, a sharp or pointed summit, *arch* any lesser structure, whatever be its form, that rises above the roof of a building, or that caps and terminates the higher parts of other buildings —*v.t.* —*pinnacled*, *pinnacling* To put a pinnacle or pinnacles on, to furnish with pinnacles

Pinnate, Pinnated, pin'āt, pin'ā-ted, *a* [L *pinnatus*, from *pinna*, a feather or fin PEN] *Bot* shaped or branching like a feather, formed like a feather —*Pinnate leaf*, *bot* a compound leaf wherein a single petiole has several leaflets attached to each side of it, *zool* having fins or processes resembling fins —**Pinnately**, pin'āt-li, *adv* In a pinnate manner —**Pinnatifid**, pin-nat'i-fid, *a* [L *pinna*, and *findo*, to cleave] *Bot* said of a simple leaf divided transversely into irregular lobes. —**Pinnatipartite**, pin-nat'i-pär'tit, *a* [L *partitus*, divided] *Bot* having the lobes of the leaf separated beyond the middle — **Pinnatiped**, pin-nat'i-ped, *a* [L *pinna*, and *pes*, *pedis* a foot] Fin footed, having the toes bordered by membranes, as certain birds —*n* A bird which has the toes bordered by membranes — **Pinnatisect**, pin-nat'i-sekt, *a* [L *seco*, *sectum*, to cut] *Bot* having the lobes divided down to the midrib

Pinners, pin'ėrz, *n pl* A female headdress, having long flaps hanging down the sides of the cheeks, worn during the early part of the eighteenth century

Pinniform, pin'i-form, *a* [L *pinna*, *penna*, a feather, and *forma*, form] Having the form of a fin or feather —**Pinnigrade**, pin'i-grād, *a* [L *pinna*, a fin, *gradior*, to go] An animal, such as a seal, having limbs resembling paddles —**Pinniped**, pin'i-ped, *n* [L *pinna*, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot] A fin-footed animal, a pinnigrade

Pinnula, pin'ū-la, *n* [L *pinnula*, dim of *pinna*, a feather] *Zool* one of the lateral processes of the arms of crinoids; the barb of a feather; *bot* a leaflet — **Pinnulate**, pin'ū-lāt, *a Bot* applied to a leaf in which each pinna is subdivided.—**Pinnule**, pin'ūl, *n.* A pinnula

Pint, pint, *n.* [D *pint*, Fr and G *pinte*, a pint, *Sp. pinta*, a mark, also a pint (a quantity marked), from L *pingo, pictum*, to paint PICTURE] A measure of capacity containing the eighth part of a gallon —**Pint-pot,** *n* A pot for holding just a pint

Pintle, pin'tl, *n* [Dim of *pin*] A pin or bolt, *artillery*, a long iron bolt to prevent the recoil of a cannon, *naut* an iron bolt by which the rudder is hung to the stern post, a pin passing through an axle to hold on a wheel

Pinx Under PINE

Pioneer, pi o nēr', *n* [Fr *pionnier*, O Fr *peonier*, from *peon*, It *pedone*, a foot-soldier PEON] One whose business is to march with or before an army to repair the road or clear it of obstructions, work at intrenchments, &c, any one that goes before to prepare the way for another (*pioneers* of civilization) —*v t* To go before and prepare a way for —*v t* To act as pioneer, to clear the way —**Pioneering,** pi-o nēr'ing, *p* and *a* Pertaining to pioneers

Piony, pī o-ni, *n.* PEONY

Pious, pī'us *a* [L *pius*, pious, devout, kind, whence also *piety, pity*] Having due respect and affection for parents or other relatives, more commonly, duly reverencing the Supreme Being, godly, devout, dictated by reverence to God, proceeding from piety, practised under the pretence of religion (*pious* frauds) — *Pious belief*, a Catholic opinion not of the importance of a dogma —**Piously,** pī us li, *adv* In a pious manner —**Pious-minded,** *a* Of a pious disposition

Pip, pip, *n* [D *pip*, L G *pipp*, Fr *pipe*, from L L *pituita*, for L *pituita*, phlegm, the pip] A disease of fowls consisting in a secretion of thick mucus in the mouth by which the nostrils are stopped

Pip, pip, *n.* [Fr *pepin*, a kernel, derivation uncertain] The kernel or seed of fruit, a spot on cards

Pip, pip, *v t* [An imitative word, slightly differing in form from *peep*=Dan *pibe*, Sw *pipa*, G *pfeifen*, to pip PEEP, PIPE] To cry or chirp, as a chicken

Pipa, pī pa, *n* The toad of Surinam

Pipe, pip, *n* [A Sax *pipe* a pipe, D *pijp*, Icel *pipa*, Dan *pibe*, G *pfeife*, of imitative origin, comp L *papo, pipio*, to cheep, chirp] A wind instrument of music, consisting of a tube of wood or metal, a long tube or hollow body made of various materials, such as are used for the conveyance of water, gas, steam, &c, a tube of clay or other material with a bowl at one end, used in smoking tobacco, &c, the windpipe, the sound of the voice, a whistle or call of a bird, a roll in the exchequer, so named from resembling a pipe, a wine measure, usually containing about 105 imperial or 126 wine gallons, *naut* the boatswain's whistle used to call the men to their duties —*v t* —*piped, piping* To sound or play on a pipe, to have a shrill sound, to whistle —*v t* To play on a pipe or other wind instrument, to utter in a sharp or high tone, *naut* to call by means of the boatswain's pipe or whistle —**Pipe-clay,** *n* The purest kind of potter's clay, manufactured into tobacco pipes, and used by soldiers for cleaning belts, jackets, trousers, &c —*v t* To whiten with pipe-clay —**Piped,** pipd *a* Formed with a pipe or tube, tubular —**Pipe-fish,** *n* A long and slender fish, the thickest part of whose body is only equal to a swan's quill —**Pipe-layer,** *n* A workman who lays gas mains, water or draining pipes —**Piper,** pī pėr, *n.* One who plays on a pipe, a bagpiper, a sea-urchin common in the northern seas —*To pay the piper*, to be at the expense, to suffer or make good the loss —**Pipette,** pi pet', *n* [Fr, a small pipe] A small tube terminating in a perforated point, used by chemists for transferring liquids —**Piping,** pī'ping, *p* and *a* Playing on a pipe, having or giving out a shrill whistling sound; accompanied by the music of the peaceful pipe (this *piping* time of peace), boiling; hissing with heat (*piping* hot) — *n.* Pipes, as for gas, water, &c, collectively; *hort.* a jointed stem used for propagating plants —**Piping-crow,** *n* A bird of New South Wales remarkable for its musical powers —**Pipy,** pī'pi, *a* Resembling a pipe, tubular

Piperaceous, pi pėr ā shus, *a* [L *piper*, pepper] Belonging to the pepper tribe of plants — **Piperic,** pi pėr'ik, *a.* Produced from plants of the pepper family or from piperin — **Piperin, Piperine,** pī'pėr in, *n* A crystalline substance extracted from black pepper

Piperidge, pi pėr ij, *n* [Corruption of botanical name *berberis*] The barberry

Pipette Under PIPE

Pipi, pi pi, *n.* The astringent pods of a leguminous plant used for tanning

Pipistrel, Pipistrelle, pi-pis trel, *n* [Fr *pipistrelle*, from L *vespertilio*, a bat] The common bat of Britain

Pipit, pip it, *n* [Probably imitative of its cry] A name of birds allied to the lark

Pipkin, pip kin, *n* [Dim of *pipe*] A small earthen boiler

Pippin, pip'in, *n* [Perhaps because grown from the *pips* or seeds] The name given to several kinds of apples

Piquant, pē kant, *a* [Ppr of Fr *piquer*, to prick, to be sharp, to pique, of same origin as *pick, pike, peak*, &c] Making a lively, half pleasing, half painful impression on the organs of sense, sharp, racy, lively, sparkling, interesting, sharp or cutting to the feelings, pungent, severe **Piquantly,** pē kant li, *adv* In a piquant manner, tartly —**Piquancy,** pē kan si, *n* The state or quality of being piquant, sharpness, pungency

Pique, pēk, *n* [Fr PIQUANT] An offence taken, slight anger at persons, feeling arising from wounded pride, vanity, or self love —*v t* —*piqued, piquing* [Fr *piquer*] To nettle, to irritate, to sting (less strong than *exasperate*), to stimulate, to touch with envy, jealousy, or other passion, *refl* to pride or value one's self —*v t* To cause irritation —**Piquet,** pik et, *n* [From Fr *pique*, a pike, a lance, a spade at cards] *Mil* a picket, a game at cards played between two persons with thirty two cards, the ace of spades being highest card — **Pique work,** pēk kā, *n* A minute kind of buhl work, employed to ornament snuff boxes, card cases, and the like

Piracy Under PIRATE

Piragua, pi rā gwa, *n* A rude canoe PIROGUE

Pirameter, pi ram et ėr, *n* [Gr *peira*, a trial, and *metron*, measure] An instrument for ascertaining the power required to draw carriages over roads

Pirate, pi rāt, *n* [Fr *pirate*, L *pirata*, from Gr *peiratēs*, from *peiraō*, to attempt, *peira*, a trial] A robber on the high seas, one that by open violence takes the property of another on the high seas, an armed ship or vessel engaged in piracy, a publisher or compiler who appropriates the literary labours of an author without compensation or permission —*v t* —*pi rated pirating* To play the pirate, to rob on the high seas —*v t* To publish without right or permission — **Piratic, Piratical,** pi rat ik, pi rat i-kal, *a* [L *piraticus*] Having the character of a pirate, robbing or plundering by open violence on the high-seas, pertaining to or consisting in piracy — **Piratically,** pi rat i-kal li, *adv* In a piratical manner, by piracy — **Piracy,** pi ra-si, *n* The act, practice or crime of robbing on the high seas, the profession of pirate, literary theft, any infringement on the law of copyright

Pirogue, pi rōg', *n* [Fr *pirogue*, Sp *piragua*, originally a W Indian word] A kind of canoe made from a single trunk of a tree hollowed out

Pirouette, pir ō et, *n* [Fr, origin unknown] A rapid whirling on the point of one foot, the short turn of a horse so as to bring his head suddenly in the opposite direction to where it was before —*v t* —*pirouetted, pirouetting* To perform a pirouette, as in dancing

Piscator, pis-kā tor, *n* [L, from *piscis*, a fish] A fisherman, an angler —**Piscatorial, Piscatory,** pis-ka-tō'ri-al, pis'ka-to-ri, *a.* [L *piscatorius*] Relating to fishermen or to fishing; pertaining to angling —

Pisces, pis'sēz, *n pl* [L *piscis*, a fish.] *Astron.* the Fishes, the twelfth sign or constellation in the zodiac, next to Aries, the vertebrate animals of the class fishes —**Piscicapture,** pis i-kap-tūr, *n.* The taking of fish, angling, netting, &c.—**Piscicultural,** pis-i-kul'tū-ral, *a.* Connected with pisciculture —**Pisciculture,** pis-i-kul'tūr, *n.* [L *piscis*, a fish, and *cultura*, culture] The breeding, rearing, preservation, feeding, and fattening of fish by artificial means, fish culture —**Pisciculturist,** pis-i-kul tūr ist, *n* One who practises pisciculture —**Pisciform,** pis i form, *a* Having the shape of a fish —**Piscina,** pis si'na, *n* [L, a cistern, a fish-pond] A niche on the south side of the altar in churches, with a small basin and water-drain connected, into which the priest empties any water used.—**Piscine,** pis sin, *a* Pertaining to fish or fishes —**Piscivorous,** pis-siv o-rus, *a* [L *piscis*, and *voro*, to eat] Feeding or subsisting on fishes

Pisé, pē-zā, *n* [Fr, from L *pso, pinso*, to bray, as in a mortar] Stiff earth or clay used to construct walls, being rammed into moulds as it is carried up

Pish, pish, *exclam* A word expressing contempt —*v t* To express contempt by *pish!*

Pisiform, pī si form, *a* [L *pisum*, a pea, and *forma*, form] Having the form of a pea, having a structure resembling peas

Pismire, pis'mir, *n* [E *piss*, and *mire*=D *mier*, Sw *myra*, Icel *maurr*, an ant, it discharges an irritant fluid vulgarly regarded as urine] The ant or emmet.

Pisolite, pī sō-lit, *n* [Gr *pison*, a pea, and *lithos*, a stone] A carbonate of lime slightly coloured by the oxide of iron occurring in little globular concretions of the size of a pea or larger, which usually contain each a grain of sand as a nucleus —**Pisolitic,** pī sō-lit ik, *a* Composed of, containing, or resembling pisolite

Piss, pis, *v t* [Fr *pisser*, D and G *pissen*, Sw *pissa*, Dan *pisse*, W *pisaw*, to make water] To discharge the fluid contained in the urinary bladder, to urinate —*v t* To eject, as urine —*n.* Urine

Pissasphalt, Pissasphaltum, pis as-falt, pis-as-fal tum, *n* [Gr *pissasphaltos—pissa*, turpentine, and *asphaltos*, asphalt] A soft bitumen of the consistence of tar, black, and of a strong smell

Pistachio, Pistachio-nut, pis tä'shu-ō, *n.* [Sp *pistacho* L *pistacium*, the fruit, *pistacia*, Gr *pistakia*, the tree from Per *pista*, the pistachio-tree] The nut of the pistachio tree —**Pistachio-tree,** *n.* A small tree cultivated over the south of Europe for its fruit

Pistil, pis til, *n.* [L *pistillum*, a pestle, a dim from *pinso, pistum*, to pound to beat in a mortar, akin *pestle, pistol.*] *Bot* the seed bearing organ of a flower, consisting of the ovary, the stigma, and often also of a style —**Pistillary,** pis til la ri, *a Bot* of or belonging to the pistil.—**Pistillate,** pis'til lāt, *a* Having a pistil —**Pistillidia,** pis til lid i-a, *n pl* [L *pistillum*, and Gr *eidos*, resemblance.] *Bot* organs in cryptogamic plants having the apparent functions of pistils —**Pistilliferous,** pis til-lif'ėr us, *a Bot* having a pistil without stamens, as a female flower

Pistol, pis tol, *n.* [Fr *pistole*, from It *pistola*, a pistol, originally a dagger made at *Pistola* or *Pistoia*, near Florence From diminutive poniards the name came to be given to miniature firearms] A small firearm, the smallest used, designed to be fired with one hand only —*v t* —*pistolled, pistolling* To shoot with a pistol

Pistole, pis-tōl', *n.* [Fr *pistole*, same as *pistol*, so named as being originally a half-crown, a diminutive of the crown] An old gold coin in Spain, France, &c., valued at about 16s sterling

Piston, pis ton, *n* [Fr, from L *pinso, pistum*, to beat, to pound PISTIL.] *Mech* a movable piece of a cylindrical form, which exactly fits a hollow cylinder, such as the barrel of a pump or the cylinder of a steam-engine, and capable of being driven alternately in two directions.—**Piston-rod,** *n.* A rod which connects a piston to a point outside the cylinder, and either moved by the piston or moving it.

director of the course of another person; one who has the conduct of any affair — *vi* To act as pilot of, to guide through dangers or difficulties. — **Pilotage**, pī'lot-āj, *n* The remuneration of a pilot, the guidance of a pilot — **Pilot-balloon**, *n* A small balloon sent up to ascertain the direction and strength of the wind. — **Pilot-boat**, *n* A boat used by pilots for reaching ships near shore — **Pilot-cloth**, *n* A coarse stout blue cloth for overcoats, such as are worn by pilots. — **Pilot-engine**, *n* A locomotive engine sent on before a train to clear the way — **Pilot-fish**, *n* A fish resembling the mackerel which attends ships at sea, and is in the habit of accompanying sharks. — **Pilot-jacket**, *n* A pea jacket, such as is worn by seamen. — **Pilot-star**, *n* A guiding-star (*Tenn*)

Pilous, pī'lus, *a* PILOSE

Pilular, pil'ū-lėr, *a* [L *pilula* a pill] Pertaining to pills — **Pilule**, pil'ūl, *n* A little pill

Pimelite, pim'el-īt, *n* [Gr *pimelē*, fat, and *lithos*, stone] A mineral of an apple green colour, fat and unctuous to the touch, a variety of steatite

Pimenta, Pimento, pi-men'ta, pi-men'tō, *n* [Pg *pimenta*, It *pimento* from L *pigmentum*, paint, juice of plants PIGMENT] Allspice, the berry of a tree of the West Indies, Jamaica pepper Under ALL

Pimp, pimp, *n* [A nasalized form of *pape* (Pr *pimpa*, a pipe), a pimp being as it were one who whistles for females like a call bird] One who provides gratifications for the lust of others, a procurer; a pander — *vi* To pander, to procure lewd women for the gratification of others

Pimpernel pim'pėr-nel, *n* [Fr *pimprenelle*, It *pimpinella*] A little red flowered prostrate annual found in cornfields

Pimple, pim'pl, *n* [A nasalized form of L *papula*, a pimple, or from W *pwmp*, *pwmpl*, a knob] A small elevation of the skin, with an inflamed base, seldom containing a fluid or suppurating, and commonly terminating in scurf — **Pimpled**, pim'pld, *a* Having pimples on the skin, full of pimples — **Pimply**, pim'pli, *a* Full of pimples

Pin, pin, *n* [Same as D *pin*, Dan *pind* G *pinn*, W *pin*, a pin, a peg, &c, from L *penna* or *pinna*, a feather a pen PEN] A piece of metal, wood, or the like, used for fastening separate articles together, or as a support from which a thing may be hung; a peg; a bolt, a small piece of wire pointed at one end and with a rounded head at the other, much used as a cheap and ready means of fastening clothes, &c a peg in stringed musical instruments for increasing or diminishing the tension of the strings, the centre of a target, a central part — *vt* — *pinned*, *pinning* To fasten with a pin or pins of any kind, to clutch, to hold fast — *vi* To inclose, to confine, to pen or pound — **Pincase**, pin'kās, *n* A case for holding pins — **Pin cushion**, *n* A small cushion or pad in which pins are stuck for preservation — **Pinfeather**, pin'feth-ėr, *n* A small or short feather, a feather not fully grown. — **Pinfeathered**, pin'feth-ėrd, *a* Having the feathers only beginning to shoot — **Pinhole**, pin'hōl, *n* A small hole made by the puncture of a pin; a very small aperture — **Pin money**, *n* An allowance made by a husband to his wife for her separate use, originally to buy pins — **Pin-tail**, *n* A variety of duck with a sharp-pointed tail — **Pin-wheel**, *n* A wheel of which the cogs are pins projecting outward

Pina-cloth, pēn'ya or pī'na, *n* [Sp *piña*, the pine-apple] A delicate, soft, transparent cloth made in the Philippine Islands from the fibres of the pine-apple leaf

Pinacotheca, pin'a-ko-thē'ka, *n* [Gr *pinax*, *pinakos*, a picture, and *thēkē*, a repository] A picture-gallery

Pinafore, pin'a-fōr, *n* [Because it is or was *pinned on before*] A sort of apron worn by children to protect the front part of their dress; a child's apron

Pinang, pi nang', *n* The betel-nut

Pinaster, pi-nas'tėr, *n* [L, from *pinus*, pine,] A species of pine growing in the south of Europe.

Pincers, pin'sėrz, *n pl* [From Fr *pincer*, to pinch (whence *pince*, pincers) PINCH] An instrument by which anything is griped in order to be drawn out, as a nail, or kept fast for some operation, the nippers of certain animals, prehensile claws Sometimes called *Pinchers*

Pinch, pinsh, *v t* [Fr *pincer*, It *pizzare*, Sp *pizcar*, *pinchar*, to pinch, of doubtful origin] To press hard or squeeze between the ends of the fingers, the teeth, claws, or with an instrument, &c, to nip, to distress, to afflict, to nip with frost — *v i* To act with pressing force, to press painfully, to be sparing or niggardly — *To know* or *feel where the shoe pinches*, to have practical and personal experience as to where the cause of trouble in any matter lies — *n* A close compression, as with the ends of the fingers, a nip, a gripe, a pang, distress inflicted or suffered, straits, difficulty, a strong iron lever, a crowbar, as much as is taken by the finger and thumb, a small quantity, generally of snuff — **Pincher** pinsh'ėr, *n* One who or that which pinches — **Pinchers**, pinsh'ėrz, *n pl* PINCERS — **Pinchingly**, pinsh'ing-li *adv* In a pinching way

Pinchbeck, pinsh'bek, *n* [From the name of the inventor a London watchmaker of the last century] An alloy of copper and zinc, somewhat like gold in colour, and formerly much used for cheap jewelry Hence when used adjectively, sham, not genuine

Pindaric, pin-dar'ik, *a* After the style and manner of *Pindar* — *n* An ode in imitation of the odes of Pindar the Grecian lyric poet, an irregular ode

Pine, pin, *n* [From L *pinus*, a pine tree, same root as *pix pices*, pitch] The name of a valuable genus of evergreen coniferous trees, of which about seventy species are known, furnishing timber, turpentine, pitch, and resin, the pine-apple, also the plant that produces it — **Pineal**, pin'ē-al, *a* [Fr *pinéale*, from L *pinea*, the cone of a pine from *pinus* a pine] Resembling a pine cone in shape — *Pineal gland*, an internal part of the brain, about the size of a pea considered by Descartes as the seat of the soul — **Pine apple** *n* A tropical fruit so called from its resemblance to the cone of the pine tree, the plant itself — *Pine apple rum* rum flavoured with sliced pine apples — **Pine-barren**, *n* A tract of arid land producing pines [Amer] — **Pine-clad** *a* Clad with pines — **Pine-cone**, *n* The cone or strobilus of a pine tree — **Pine-crowned**, *a* Crowned or surmounted with pine trees — **Pine finch** *n* A bird nearly allied to the bull finch — **Pine-house**, *n* A pinery — **Pine-oil**, *n* An oil resembling turpentine used in making colours and varnishes — **Pinery**, pī nėr-i, *n* A hothouse in which pine apples are raised, a place where pine trees grow — **Pinetum**, pī nē'tum, *n* [L, a pine plantation.] A plantation or collection of growing pine-trees of different kinds, especially for ornamental or scientific purposes — **Pine wood**, *n* A wood of pine-trees pine timber — **Pine wool** *n* A fibrous substance obtained from the buds and leaves of pine-trees, and used for stuffing mattresses, for wadding blankets &c — **Piney, Piny**, pī nī, *a* Pertaining to pines, abounding with pines — **Pinic** pī nik, *a* Pertaining to or derived from the pine tree (*pinic* acid)

Pine, pin, *v i* — *pined*, *pining* [A Sax *pinan*, to pain, to pine, same word as *pain*] To languish, to lose flesh or grow weakly under any distress or anxiety of mind, to languish with desire (to *pine for* a thing) — *v t* To pain or torment, to grieve for — **Piningly**, pī'ning li, *adv* In a pining manner, by wasting away

Pinfold, pin'fōld, *n* [A Sax *pyndan*, to pound, to shut in, and *fold* POUND] A place in which cattle straying and doing damage are temporarily confined, a pound

Ping, ping, *n* [Imitative] The sound made by a bullet, as from a rifle, in passing through the air

Pinion, pin'yon, *n* [Fr *pignon*, a pinion or small wheel; Sp *piñon*, a joint of a bird's wing; from L. *pinna*, *penna*, a feather PEN] The joint of a fowl's wing remotest from the body; a wing; a small wheel which plays in the teeth of a larger — *v t* To confine by binding the wings; to disable by cutting off the first joint of the wing, to bind the arms of, to shackle; to fetter

Pink, pingk, *n* [Comp D *pinken*, to twinkle with the eyes, to wink—some of them are marked with eye-like spots] A name of various garden flowers, as the clove-pink or carnation and garden pink, a light red colour or pigment resembling that of the common garden pink, anything supremely excellent (the *pink* of perfection), a fish, the minnow so called from the colour of its abdomen in summer — *a* Resembling in colour the most frequent hue of the pink

Pink pingk, *v i* [D *pinken*, to wink See above] To wink or blink — **Pink-eyed**, *a*. Having small eyes

Pink pingk, *v t* [A nasalized form of *pick*] To work in eyelet-holes, to ornament with holes, scollops, &c, to stab, to wound with a sword or rapier — **Pinked**, pingkt *p* and *a* Pierced or worked with small holes — **Pink root**, *n* The root of the Indian pink used as a vermifuge

Pink pingk, *n* [D and Dan] A ship with a very narrow stern, a build now obsolete — **Pink sterned**, *a* *Naut* having a very narrow stern

Pinna pin'a *n* pl **Pinnæ**, pin'ē [L *pinna*, *penna*, a feather a wing a fin] *Zool* the wing or feather of a bird the fin of a fish, *anat* the pavilion of the ear, that part which projects beyond the head, *bot* a leaflet of a pinnate leaf

Pinnace, pin'ās, *n* [Fr *pinasse* Sp *pinaza*, Pg *pinaça*, It *pinaccia pinazza*, a pinnace from L *pinus*, a pine tree] A small vessel propelled by oars and sails, and having generally two masts rigged like those of a schooner a boat usually rowed with eight oars

Pinnacle, pin'a kl, *n* [Fr *pinacle*, L L *pinnaculum*, from L *pinna* a feather PINION] A rocky peak, a sharp or pointed summit, *arch* any lesser structure, whatever be its form, that rises above the roof of a building, or that caps and terminates the higher parts of other buildings — *v t* — *pinnacled pinnacling* To put a pinnacle or pinnacles on, to furnish with pinnacles.

Pinnate, Pinnated pin'āt pin'ā-ted, *a* [L *pinnatus* from *pinna* a feather or fin PEN] *Bot* shaped or branching like a feather; formed like a feather — *Pinnate leaf*, *bot* a compound leaf wherein a single petiole has several leaflets attached to each side of it, *zool* having fins or processes resembling fins — **Pinnately**, pin'āt-li, *adv* In a pinnate manner — **Pinnatifid**, pin nat i fid, *a* [L *pinna*, and *findo*, to cleave] *Bot* said of a simple leaf divided transversely into irregular lobes — **Pinnatipartite**, pin nat i pär'tit, *a* [L *partitus* divided] *Bot* having the lobes of the leaf separated beyond the middle — **Pinnatiped**, pin nat i ped, *a* [L *pinna*, and *pes*, *pedis* a foot] Fin footed, having the toes bordered by membranes, as certain birds — *n* A bird which has the toes bordered by membranes — **Pinnatisect** pin nat i sekt *a* [L *seco*, *sectum*, to cut] *Bot.* having the lobes divided down to the midrib

Pinners, pin'ėrz, *n pl* A female headdress, having long flaps hanging down the sides of the cheeks, worn during the early part of the eighteenth century

Pinniform, pin i form, *a* [L *pinna*, *penna*, a feather, and *forma*, form] Having the form or a fin or feather — **Pinnigrade**, pin'i-grād, *a* [L *pinna*, a fin, *gradior*, to go] An animal, such as a seal, having limbs resembling paddles — **Pinniped**, pin'i-ped, *n* [L *pinna*, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot] A fin-footed animal; a pinnigrade

Pinnula, pin ū la, *n* [L *pinnula*, dim of *pinna*, a feather] *Zool* one of the lateral processes of the arms of crinoids; the barb of a feather; *bot* a leaflet — **Pinnulate**, pin'ū-lāt, *a* *Bot* applied to a leaf in which each pinna is subdivided — **Pinnule**, pin'ūl, *n* A pinnula

Pint, pint, *n* [D *pint*, Fr and G *pinte*, a pint, Sp *pinta*, a mark, also a pint (a quantity marked), from L *pingo*, *pictum*, to paint PICTURE] A measure of capacity containing the eighth part of a gallon —**Pint-pot**, *n*. A pot for holding just a pint

Pintle, pin'tl, *n* [Dim of *pin*] A pin or bolt, *artillery*, a long iron bolt to prevent the recoil of a cannon, *naut* an iron bolt by which the rudder is hung to the stern port, a pin passing through an axle to hold on a wheel

Pinny Under PINE

Pioneer, pi-o-nēr', *n* [Fr *pionnier*, O Fr *peonier*, from *peon*, It *pedone*, a foot soldier PEON] One whose business is to march with or before an army to repair the road or clear it of obstructions, work at intrenchments, &c, any one that goes before to prepare the way for another (*pioneers of civilization*) —*v t* To go before and prepare a way for —*v i* To act as pioneer, to clear the way — **Pioneering**, pi-o nēr'ing, *p* and *a* Pertaining to pioneers

Piony, pi o-ni, *n* PEONY

Pious, pi us *a* [L *pius*, pious, devout, kind, whence also *piety*, *pity*] Having due respect and affection for parents or other relatives, more commonly, duly reverencing the Supreme Being godly, devout, dictated by reverence to God, proceeding from piety, practised under the pretence of religion (*pious frauds*) —*Pious belief*, a Catholic opinion not of the importance of a dogma — **Piously**, pi us li, *adv* In a pious manner —**Pious-minded**, *a* Of a pious disposition

Pip, pip, *n* [D *pip* L G *pipp*, Fr *pipe*, from L L *pipita*, for L *pituita*, phlegm, the pip] A disease of fowls, consisting in a secretion of thick mucus in the mouth by which the nostrils are stopped

Pip, pip, *n*. [Fr *pepin*, a kernel, derivation uncertain] The kernel or seed of fruit a spot on cards

Pip, pip, *v i* [An imitative word, slightly differing in form from *peep*=Dan *pibe*, Sw *pipa*, G *pfeifen*, *to pip* PEAR, PIPE] To cry as chirp, as a chicken

Pipa, pi pa, *n* The toad of Surinam

Pipe, pip *n* [A Sax *pipe* a pipe, D *pijp*, Icel *pipa*, Dan *pibe*, G *pfeife*, of imitative origin, comp L *pipo*, *pipio*, to cheep, chirp] A wind instrument of music, consisting of a tube of wood or metal, a long tube or hollow body made of various materials, such as are used for the conveyance of water gas steam, &c, a tube of clay or other material with a bowl at one end, used in smoking tobacco, *&c*, the windpipe, the sound of the voice, a whistle or call of a bird, a roll in the exchequer, so named from resembling a pipe, a wine measure, usually containing about 105 imperial or 126 wine gallons, *naut* the boatswain's whistle used to call the men to their duties —*v t* —*piped*, *piping* To sound or play on a pipe, to have a shrill sound, to whistle —*v t* To play on a pipe or other wind instrument, to utter in a sharp or high tone, *naut* to call by means of the boatswain's pipe or whistle —**Pipe clay**, *n* The purest kind of potter's clay, manufactured into tobacco pipes and used by soldiers for cleaning belts, jackets, trousers, &c —*v t* To whiten with pipe-clay —**Piped**, pipd, *a* Formed with a pipe or tube, tubular —**Pipe-fish**, *n* A long and slender fish, the thickest part of whose body is only equal to a swan's quill —**Pipe-layer**, *n* A workman who lays gas mains, water or draining pipes —**Piper**, pi pēr, *n* One who plays on a pipe, a bagpiper, a sea-urchin common in the northern seas —*To pay the piper*, to be at the expense, to suffer or make good the loss —**Pipette**, pi-pet', *n*. [Fr, a small pipe] A small tube terminating in a perforated point, used by chemists for transferring liquids —**Piping**, pi'ping, *p* and *a* Playing on a pipe having or giving out a shrill whistling sound, accompanied by the music of the peaceful pipe (this *piping* time of peace), boiling, hissing with heat (*piping* hot) — *n* Pipes, as for gas, water, &c, collectively, hard a jointed stem used for propagating plants.—**Piping-crow**, *n*. A bird of New South Wales remarkable for its musical powers —**Pipy**, pi pi, *a* Resembling a pipe, tubular

Piperaceous, pi pēr ā shus, *a* [*L piper*, pepper] Belonging to the pepper tribe of plants — **Piperic**, pi pēr'ik, *a* Produced from plants of the pepper family or from piperin — **Piperin Piperine** pi'pēr in, *n* A crystalline substance extracted from black pepper

Piperidge, pi pēr i j, *n*. [Corruption of botanical name *berberis*] The barberry

Pipette Under PIPE

Pipi, pi pi, *n* The astringent pods of a leguminous plant used for tanning

Pipistrel, **Pipistrelle**, pi pis trel, *n* [Fr *pipistrelle*, from L *vespertilio*, a bat] The common bat of Britain

Pipit, pip it, *n* [Probably imitative of its cry] A name of birds allied to the lark

Pipkin, pip kin, *n* [Dim of *pipe*] A small earthen boiler

Pippin, pip'in, *n* [Perhaps because grown from the *pips* or seeds] The name given to several kinds of apples

Piquant, pē kant, *a* [Ppr of Fr *piquer*, to prick, to be sharp, to pique, of same origin as *pick*, *pike*, *peak*, *&c*] Making a lively, half pleasing half painful impression on the organs of sense, sharp, racy, lively, sparkling, interesting, sharp or cutting to the feelings, pungent, severe — **Piquantly**, pē kant-li, *adv* In a piquant manner, tartly —**Piquancy**, pē kan-si *n* The state or quality of being piquant, sharpness, pungency

Pique, pēk, *n* [Fr PIQUANT] An offence taken, slight anger at persons, feeling arising from wounded pride, vanity, or self love —*v t* —*piqued*, *piquing* [Fr *piquer*] To nettle, to irritate, to sting (less strong than *exasperate*), to stimulate, to touch with envy, jealousy, or other passion, *refl* to pride or value one's self —*v i* To cause irritation —**Piquet**, pik et, *n* [From Fr *pique* a pike, a lance, a spade at cards] *Milit* a picket, a game at cards played between two persons with thirty two cards, the ace of spades being highest card — **Pique work**, pēk kā, *n* A minute kind of buhl work, employed to ornament snuff boxes, card cases and the like

Piracy Under PIRATE

Piragua, pi rä gwa, *n* A rude canoe PIROGUE

Pirameter, pi ram et-ēr, *n*. [Gr *peira*, a trial, and *metron* measure] An instrument for ascertaining the power required to draw carriages over roads

Pirate, pi rāt, *n* [Fr *pirate*, L *pirata* from Gr *peiratēs*, from *peirao*, to attempt, *peira*, a trial] A robber on the high seas, one that by open violence takes the property of another on the high seas, an armed ship or vessel engaged in piracy, a publisher or compiler who appropriates the literary labours of an author without compensation or permission —*v t* —*pi rated*, *pirating* To play the pirate, to rob on the high seas —*v t*. To publish without right or permission — **Piratic**, **Piratical**, pi rat ik, pi rat i kal, *a* [L *piraticus*] Having the character of a pirate, robbing or plundering by open violence on the high seas, pertaining to or consisting in piracy — **Piratically**, pi rat'i-kal li, *adv* In a piratical manner, by piracy —**Piracy**, pi ra-si, *n* The act, practice or crime of robbing on the high seas, the profession of pirate, literary theft, any infringement on the law of copyright

Pirogue, pi rōg', *n* [Fr *pirogue*, Sp *piragua*, originally a W Indian word] A kind of canoe made from a single trunk of a tree hollowed out

Pirouette, pir'ō-et, *n* [Fr, origin unknown] A rapid whirling on the point of one foot, the short turn of a horse so as to bring his head suddenly in the opposite direction to where it was before —*v t* —*pirouetted*, *pirouetting* To perform a pirouette, as in dancing

Piscator, pis-kā tor, *n* [L, from *piscis*, a fish] A fisherman, an angler —**Piscatorial**, **Piscatory**, pis-ka-tō'ri-al, pis'ka-to-ri, *a*. [L *piscatorius*] Relating to fishermen or to fishing, pertaining to angling —

Pisces, pis'sēz, *n. pl* [L *piscis*, a fish.] *Astron* the Fishes, the twelfth sign or constellation in the zodiac, next to Aries. the vertebrate animals of the class fishes —**Piscicapture**, pis'i-kap-tūr, *n*. The taking of fish, angling, netting, *&c*.—**Piscicultural**, pis-i-kul'tū-ral, *a*. Connected with pisciculture.—**Pisciculture**, pis-i kul'tūr, *n*. [L *piscis*, a fish, and *cultura*, culture] The breeding, rearing, preservation, feeding, and fattening of fish by artificial means, fish culture —**Pisciculturist**, pis-i-kul tūr ist, *n* One who practises pisciculture —**Pisciform**, pis'i form, *a*. Having the shape of a fish —**Piscina**, pis si'na, *n* [L, a cistern, a fish pond] A niche on the south side of the altar in churches, with a small basin and water-drain connected, into which the priest empties any water used —**Piscine** pis sin, *a* Pertaining to fish or fishes —**Piscivorous** pis-siv'o-rus, *a* [L *piscis*, and *voro*, to eat] Feeding or subsisting on fishes

Pisé, pē-zā, *n*. [Fr, from L *piso*, *pinso*, to bray as in a mortar] Stiff earth or clay used to construct walls, being rammed into moulds as it is carried up

Pish, pish, *exclam* A word expressing contempt —*v t* To express contempt by *pish!*

Pisiform, pi si form, *a* [L *pisum*, a pea, and *forma*, form] Having the form of a pea, having a structure resembling peas

Pismire, pis'mir *n* [E *piss*, and *mire*= D *mier*, Sw *myra*, Icel *maurr*, an ant, it discharges an irritant fluid vulgarly regarded as urine] The ant or emmet

Pisolite, pi sō-lit, *n* [Gr *pisos*, a pea, and *lithos*, a stone] A carbonate of lime slightly coloured by the oxide of iron occurring in little globular concretions of the size of a pea or larger, which usually contain each a grain of sand as a nucleus —**Pisolitic**, pi sō-lit ik, *a* Composed of, containing, or resembling pisolite

Piss, pis, *v i* [Fr *pisser*, D and G *pissen*, Sw *pissa*, Dan *pisse*, W *pisaw*, to make water] To discharge the fluid contained in the urinary bladder, to urinate.—*v t*. To eject, as urine — *n* Urine

Pissasphalt, **Pissasphaltum**, pis as-falt, pis as falt'um, *n* [Gr *pissasphaltos*—*pissa*, turpentine, and *asphaltos*, asphalt] A soft bitumen of the consistence of tar, black, and of a strong smell

Pistachio, **Pistachio nut**, pis tā shi-ō, *n*. [Sp *pistacho* L *pistacium*, the fruit, *pistacia* Gr *pistakia*, the tree, from Per *pasta*, the pistachio-tree] The nut of the pistachio-tree —**Pistachio tree**, *n*. A small tree cultivated over the south of Europe for its fruit

Pistil, pis til, *n* [L *pistillum*, a pestle, a dim from *pinso*, *pistum*, to pound, to beat in a mortar, akin *pestle*, *piston*.] *Bot* the seed bearing organ of a flower, consisting of the ovary, the stigma, and often also of a style —**Pistillary**, pis'til la ri, *a* *Bot* of or belonging to the pistil. —**Pistillate**, pis til lāt, *a* Having a pistil —**Pistillidia**, pis-til lid i a, *n pl*. [L *pistillum*, and Gr *eidos*, resemblance.] *Bot* organs in cryptogamic plants having the apparent functions of pistils —**Pistilliferous**, pis-til-lif-ēr us, *a* *Bot* having a pistil without stamens, as a female flower

Pistol, pis'tol *n*. [Fr *pistole*, from It *pistola*, a pistol, originally a dagger made at *Pistola* or *Pistoia*, near Florence From diminutive poniards the name came to be given to miniature firearms] A small firearm, the smallest used, designed to be fired with one hand only —*v t*.—*pistolled*, *pistolling* To shoot with a pistol.

Pistole, pis tōl, *n*. [Fr *pistole*, same as *pistol*, so named as being originally a half-crown, a diminutive of the crown.] An old gold coin in Spain, France, &c., valued at about 16*s* sterling

Piston, pis ton, *n*. [Fr, from L *pinso*, *pistum*, to beat, to pound PISTIL.] *Mech*. a movable piece of a cylindrical form, which exactly fits a hollow cylinder, such as the barrel of a pump or the cylinder of a steam-engine, and capable of being driven alternately in two directions.—**Piston-rod**, *n*. A rod which connects a piston to a point outside the cylinder, and either moved by the piston or moving it.

Pit, pit, *n* [A. Sax *pyt*, pit=D *put*, Icel *pyttr*, a well; from L *puteus*, a well] A hollow or cavity more or less deep, either natural or made by digging in the earth, the shaft of a mine, a vat in tanning, bleaching, dyeing, &c., *hort.* an excavation in the soil covered by a glazed frame, for protecting plants; a concealed hole in the ground for snaring wild beasts, any hollow, cavity, or depression in the flesh (the arm-*pits*), a place or area where cocks or dogs are brought to fight, or where dogs are trained to kill rats, part of a theatre on the floor of the house, and somewhat below the level of the stage —*The pit* (Scrip), the place of the dead or the abode of evil spirits —The *bottomless pit*, hell (N T) —*v t.*—*pitted, pitting* To lay in a pit or hole, to mark with little hollows as by the small-pox, to set in competition, to set against one another, as in combat (*lit* like cocks in a *pit*) —**Pitfall,** pit fal, *n.* A pit slightly covered over, forming a kind of trap —**Pitman,** pit man, *n* One who works in a pit.—**Pit-saw,** *n* A large saw worked by two men one of whom stands in a pit below —**Pitted,** pit ed, *a* Having little pits or hollows on the skin

Pitapat, pit'a-pat, *adv* [A reduplication of *pat*, a slight blow] In a flutter; with palpitation or quick succession of beats —*n* A light quick step

Pitch, pich, *n.* [A softened form of O E *pik* A Sax *pic*, from L *pix picis*, pitch akin to *pinus*, a pine (tree)] A thick, tenacious oily substance, commonly obtained from tar, and extensively used for closing up the seams of ships, for preserving wood from the effects of water, for coating iron work, &c —*Jew's pitch, mineral pitch*, bitumen —*v t* To smear or cover over with pitch —**Pitch blend,** *n* A mineral which constitutes one of the most important sources of the metal uranium and its compounds — **Pitch coal,** *n* A kind of bituminous coal, also a name given to *jet* —**Pitch-dark,** *a* Dark as pitch, very dark.—**Pitchiness,** pich i nes *n* State or quality of being pitchy —**Pitch mineral,** *n.* Bitumen or asphalt — **Pitch pine,** *n* A pine abounding in resinous matter which yields pitch —**Pitch plaster** *n* A plaster of Burgundy pitch —**Pitch pot,** *n* A large iron pot used for the purpose of boiling pitch —**Pitch-stone,** *n* The glassy form of felstone, retinite —**Pitchy,** pich i, *a* Partaking of the qualities of pitch, like pitch, smeared with pitch, dark, dismal

Pitch, pich, *v t* [O E *picche*, to pierce, to peck, to dart or throw, a softened form of *pick, pike* Pick] To fix or plant, as stakes or pointed instruments, to fix by means of such, hence, to set in array, to marshal or arrange in order (to *pitch* a tent, to *pitch* a camp), to fling or throw, to cast forward, to hurl, to toss, to regulate or set the key note of, to pave or face with stones, as an embankment —*Pitched battle*, one in which the armies are previously drawn up in form, with a regular disposition of the forces —*v i* To light, to settle, to come to rest from flight, to plunge or fall headlong, to fix choice with *on* or *upon*, to fix a tent or temporary habitation, to encamp, *naut* to rise and fall, as the head and stern of a ship passing over waves —*n* A point or degree of elevation or depression, height or depth, degree, rate, highest rise, height, loftiness, the degree of slope or inclination (the *pitch* of a hill or roof), the rise of an arch, a throw, a toss, a cast or jerk of something from the hand, *music*, the relative height of a sound, in certain technical senses, a distance between two points (as the *pitch* of a screw, that is, the distance between its threads)—*Pitch and toss*, a game in which the players determine the order of tossing by pitching coins at a mark —**Pitch-circle, Pitch-line,** *n* The circle or line which would bisect all the teeth of two toothed wheels in gear —**Pitcher,** pich'er, *n* One who or that which pitches —**Pitch-fork, pich'fork,** *n.* A fork used in lifting or throwing hay or sheaves of grain, a tuning-*fork* —*v t* To lift or throw with a pitch-fork; hence, to put suddenly or accidentally into any position —**Pitch-pipe,** *n* A small flute or free-reed pipe used in regulating the *pitch* or elevation of the key or leading note of a tune — **Pitch wheel,** *n* One of two toothed wheels which work together

Pitcher, pich'er, *n.* [O Fr *picher, pichier, pechier*, O It. *pecchero*, from O H G *pechar, bekhar*, a beaker Bearer] A vessel with a spout for holding liquors, an earthen or metallic vessel for holding water for domestic purposes, a water pot, jug, or jar with ears. — **Pitcher plant,** *n* A name given to several plants from their pitcher shaped leaves

Piteous, &c Under Pity

Pitfall Under Pit

Pith, pith, *n* [A Sax *pitha*, D *pit*, marrow, pith, kernel] A soft cellular substance occupying the centre of the root, stem, and branches of exogenous plants, the spinal cord or marrow of an animal, strength, vigour, or force, closeness and vigour of thought and style, cogency, condensed substance or matter, quintessence —**Pithily,** pith i li, *adv* In a pithy manner —**Pithiness,** pith i nes, *n* The state or quality of being pithy —**Pithless,** pith les, *a* Destitute of pith.—**Pithy,** pith'i, *a* Consisting of pith, containing pith, abounding with pith, terse and striking, forcible, energetic, uttering energetic words or expressions

Pithecoid, pi thē koid, *a* [Gr *pithēkos*, an ape, and *eidos*, likeness] Pertaining to apes, resembling an ape, ape like

Pitiable, Pitiful, Pitiless, &c Under Pity

Pittance, pit ans, *n.* [Fr *pitance* a monk's mess, from L L *pietantia pitantia*, a monk's allowance, from L *pietas* piety] An allowance of food bestowed in charity, a charity gift, a very small portion allowed or assigned

Pituitary, pi tū i ta ri, *a* [L *pituita* phlegm, rheum] *Anat* concerned in the secretion of phlegm or mucus (the *pituitary* membrane which lines the nostrils the *pituitary* gland of the brain) —**Pituitous,** pi tū i tus *a* [L *pituitosus*] Consisting of mucus, resembling mucus

Pity, pit i, *n.* [Fr *pitié*, O Fr *pité*, from L *pietas*, piety, from *pius*, pious (Pious) *Piety* is the same word] The suffering of one person excited by the distresses of another, commiseration, compassion, mercy, the ground or subject of pity, cause of grief, thing to be regretted in this sense it has a plural (it is a thousand *pities* he should fail) —*To have pity upon to take pity upon* generally to show one's pity towards by some benevolent act —*v t* —*pitied, pitying* [O Fr *pitoyer*, to pity] To feel pity or compassion towards, to feel pain or grief for, to have sympathy for, to commiserate, to compassionate —*v i* —To be compassionate, to exercise pity —**Pityingly,** pit i ing li, *adv* So as to show pity, compassionately —**Piteous,** pit ē us, *a* Fitted to excite pity, moving pity or compassion, mournful, affecting, lamentable —**Piteously,** pit ē us-li *adv* In a piteous manner —**Piteousness,** pit ē us-nes, *n* The state of being piteous —**Pitiable** pit i a bl *a* Deserving or exciting pity —**Pitiableness,** pit i a bl nes, *n* State of being pitiable —**Pitiably,** pit i a-bli *adv* In a pitiable manner — **Pitier,** pit i ėr, *n* One who pities —**Pitiful,** pit i ful, *a* Full of pity, tender, compassionate, miserable, moving compassion, paltry, insignificant contemptible Syn under Contemptible —**Pitifully,** pit i-ful li, *adv* In a pitiful manner —**Pitifulness,** pit i ful nes *n* The state or quality of being pitiful —**Pitiless,** pit i les, *a* Destitute of pity, hard hearted, relentless, exciting no pity —**Pitilessly,** pit'i les-li, *adv* In a pitiless manner —**Pitilessness,** pit i-les nes, *n* The state of being pitiless

Pityriasis, pit i ri'a-sis, *n* [Gr *pityron*, bran] A cutaneous disease consisting of irregular bran-like scaly patches — **Pityroid,** pit i roid, *a* Resembling bran, bran like

Pivot, piv'ot, *n* [Fr *pivot*, a pivot, from It *piva*, a pipe (=Fr and E *pipe*)] A pin on which anything turns, a short shaft or point on which a wheel or other body revolves; *milit* the officer or soldier upon whom the different wheelings are made in the various evolutions of the drill, &c, that on which important results depend, a turning-point —*v t* To place on a pivot, to furnish with a pivot —**Pivotal,** piv'ot-al, *a* Belonging to a pivot —**Pivot-bridge,** *n.* A form of swing bridge moving on a vertical pivot underneath it —**Pivot gun,** *n* A gun set so that it can be turned about in any direction

Pix, piks, *n.* Pyx

Pixy, Pixie, pik si, *n* [Perhaps for *puckey*, from *Puck*] A sort of English fairy — **Pixy ring,** *n* A fairy ring

Pizzicato, pit si kä tō, *a* [It, twitched] *Mus* to be pinched or twitched by the finger, and not to be played with the bow of the violin

Placable, plak a bl or plā'ka bl, *a* [L *placabilis*, from *placo*, to soothe, pacify, akin to *placeo*, to please Please] Capable of being appeased or pacified, appeasable — **Placability Placableness,** plak a bil i ti or plā-ka bil'i ti, plak a bl nes or plā ka bl nes, *n* The quality of being placable

Placard, plak ard or plā kärd', *n* [Fr, from *plaque*, a plate, from the Teutonic, comp D *plak*, a flat piece of wood, a slice, *plakbreefje*, a placard, L G *plakke*, a piece of turf] A written or printed paper posted in a public place, a bill posted up to draw public attention, a poster —*v t* To post placards on, to make known by placard

Place plās, *n* [Fr *place*, a place, post, position, an open space in a town, from L *platea* a street, an area, from Gr *plateia* from *platys*, flat, broad Plate] A broad way or open space in a city, an area, a particular portion of space marked off by its use or character, a locality, spot or site, position a town or village, a fortified post, a passage in a book, point or degree in order of proceeding (in the first *place*), rank, order of priority, dignity, or importance, office, employment official station, ground or occasion, room station in life, calling, occupation, condition, room or stead with the sense of substitution (to act in *place* of another), the position in the heavens of a heavenly body —*To give place* to make room or way, to retire in favour of another, to yield —*To have place* to have a station, room or seat, to have actual existence —*To take place* to come to pass, to happen, to occur, to take the precedence or priority —*v t* —*placed, placing* To put or set in a particular place or spot, to set or put in a certain relative position to locate, to appoint, set induct, or establish in an office, to put or set in any particular rank, state, or condition, to set, to fix (to *place* confidence in a friend), to invest, to lend (to *place* money in the funds) — **Placeless,** plās'les, *n* Having no place or office — **Placeman,** plās man *n* One who holds or occupies a place, specifically, one who has an office under government —**Placement,** plās ment, *n* The act of placing or of putting in a certain spot or position — **Place name,** *n* The name of a place or locality in contradistinction to *personal* name —**Placer** plā sėr, *n* One who places

Placenta, pla sen ta, *n* [L, a cake] The after birth, a temporary organ developed in mammals during pregnancy, and forming a connection between the mother and the fœtus, *bot* that part of a seed vessel on which the ovules or seeds are placed —**Placental,** pla sen tal, *a* Pertaining to the placenta, possessing a placenta —*n* An animal that possesses a placenta —**Placentary,** pla-sen ta ri, *n Bot* a placenta bearing numerous ovules — *a* Having reference to the placenta —**Placentation** plasen-tā shon, *n* The disposition of the placenta, more especially in plants —**Placentiferous,** pla sen tif ėr us, *a* Bearing or producing a placenta, having a placenta —**Placentiform,** pla sen ti form, *a* Shaped like a placenta

Placer, plā-ther', *n* [Sp] A gravelly place where gold occurs, a spot where gold-dust is found in the soil [Amer]

Placid, plas'id, *a* [L *placidus*, from *placeo*, to please Please] Gentle, quiet, undisturbed, equable, serene, mild, unruffled —**Placidity, Placidness,** pla-sid'i-ti, plas'id-nes, *n* The state or quality of being

placid —**Placidly**, plas'id li, *adv* In a placid manner; calmly, quietly

Plack, plak, *n* [Fr *plaque*, from Fl *placke*, an ancient Flemish coin PLACARD] A small copper coin formerly current in Scotland equal to the third part of an English penny

Placket plak et, *n* [From the Fr *plaquer*, to lay or clap on PLACARD] A petticoat, the opening or slit in a petticoat or skirt, a fent, a woman's pocket

Placoid, plak oid, *a* [Gr *plax*, *plakos*, something flat] Applied to a certain class of fishes' scales, consisting of detached bony grains, tubercles, or plates —*n* A fish with such scales

Plafond pla fond', *n* [Fr, from *plat*, flat, and *fond*, bottom, back] *Arch* the ceiling of a room, the under side of a soffit

Plagal plā gal, *a* [Gr *plagios*, oblique] *Music*, applied to a cadence in which the chord of the subdominant is followed by that of the tonic

Plagiary, plā ji a-ri, *n* [L *plagiarius*, a plagiary, a kidnapper, from *plagium*, man stealing, kidnapping, from *plaga*, a snare] One that steals or purloins the words or ideas of another and passes them off as his own, a literary thief, plagiarism —**Plagiarism**, plā ji a rizm, *n* The act of plagiarizing, the crime of literary theft, that which is plagiarized —**Plagiarist**, plā ji a rist, *n* One who plagiarizes —**Plagiarize**, plā ji a-riz, *v t* and *i* —*plagiarised*, *plagiarising* To steal or purloin the thoughts or words of another in literary composition

Plagioclase, plā ji ō klāz *n* [Gr *plagios*, oblique, and *klasis* fracture] A name of triclinic felspars the two prominent cleavage directions in which are oblique to one another —**Plagioclastic** plā ji ō klas tik, *a* Of the nature of or containing plagioclase

Plagiostome plā ji ō stōm, *n* [Gr *plagios*, transverse, and *stoma* mouth] One of a sub order of cartilaginous fishes including the sharks and rays which have their mouth placed transversely beneath the snout —**Plagiostomous**, plā ji os to mus, *a* Of or belonging to the Plagiostomes

Plague plāg, *n* [Same as D *plaag*, Dan and G *plage*, Icel *plaga* Pr *plaga* O Sp *plaga*, the plague, all from L *plaga*, a blow, stroke, calamity PLAINT] A blow or calamity, severe trouble or vexation, a pestilential disease, a malignant fever of the East eminently contagious and attended by excessive debility as also with carbuncles or buboes —*Plague on* or *upon*, a kind of denunciation expressive of weariness or petty annoyance —*v t* —*plagued*, *plaguing* To vex to tease, to harass, to trouble, to embarrass, to scourge with disease, calamity, or natural evil of any kind —**Plaguer** plā gėr *n* One who plagues or vexes —**Plague sore** *n* A sore resulting from the plague —**Plague mark**, **Plague spot**, *n* A mark or spot of plague or foul disease, a deadly mark or sign —**Plagully**, plā gu li, *adv* Vexatiously, in a manner to vex, harass, or embarrass [Colloq]—**Plaguy**, plā gi, *a* Vexatious, troublesome, tormenting, annoying, wearisome [Colloq] —*adv* Vexatiously, deucedly [Colloq]

Plaice, **Plaise**, plās, *n* [From L *platessa*, a flat fish, from Gr *platys* flat] A well known species of the flat fish family, more flat and square than the halibut

Plaid, plād or plad, *n* [Gael *plaide*, from *peallaid*, a sheepskin, from *peall*, a skin or hide PELT] A large rectangular outer garment or wrap, frequently of tartan, worn by the Highlanders and others in Scotland —**Plaided**, plā ded, *a* Of the cloth of which plaids are made, tartan, wearing a plaid —**Plaiden**, **Plaiding**, plā den, plā ding, *n* A coarse woollen cloth, differing from flannel in being twilled [Scotch]

Plain, plān, *a* [Fr *plain*, Pr *plan*, It *piano*, from L *planus*, plain (same root as *plango*, to beat) *Plan* and *plane* are the same word] Without elevations and depressions, level, flat, even; smooth, void of ornament, without embellishment, simple, unadorned, without beauty, homely sometimes used as a euphemism for *ugly*, artless, simple, unlearned, without disguise, cunning, or affectation, without refinement, unsophisticated, honestly undisguised, open, unreserved, mere, absolute, unmistakable, without difficulties or intricacies, evident to the understanding, clear, manifest, not obscure, not highly seasoned, not rich or luxurious (a *plain* diet) —*Plain clothes*, the ordinary dress of society, non-official dress opposed to *uniform* —*adv* In a plain manner, plainly, frankly, bluntly —*n* A piece of level land, a piece of ground with an even surface, or a surface little varied by inequalities, *geog* the general term for all those parts of the dry land which cannot properly be called hilly or mountainous —**Plain dealer**, *n* One who is frank, sincere, honest, and open in speaking and acting —**Plain-dealing**, *a* Dealing or communicating with frankness and sincerity —*n* A speaking or communicating with openness and sincerity —**Plainly**, plān li, *adv* In a plain manner —**Plainness**, plān nes, *n* The state or quality of being plain, evenness of surface, openness, candour, intelligibility —**Plain song**, *n* *Music*, the simple, grave, and unadorned chant in which the services of the Roman Catholic Church have been rendered from a very early age, the simple notes of an air without ornament or variation, hence, a plain unexaggerated statement —**Plain speaking** *n* Plainness or bluntness of speech, candour, frankness —**Plain spoken**, *a* Speaking with plain unreserved sincerity

Plaint, plānt, *n* [Fr *plainte*, a complaint, from *plaindre*, to complain, from L *plango*, *planctum*, to beat the breast, to lament, akin to *plaga*, a blow, Gr *plēssō*, to strike PLAGUE] Lamentation, complaint, audible expression of sorrow, complaint, representation made of injury or wrong done —**Plaintiff**, plān tif, *n* *Law*, the person who commences a suit before a tribunal for the recovery of a claim opposed to *defendant* —**Plaintive**, plān tiv, *a* Expressive of sorrow or melancholy, mournful, sad —**Plaintively**, plān tiv li, *adv* In a plaintive manner —**Plaintiveness**, plān tiv nes *n* The quality or state of being plaintive —**Plaintless**, plānt les *a* Without complaint, unrepining

Plait, plāt, *n* [O Fr *plait*, *pleit*, from L *plicatus*, folded, from *plicare*, to twist, whence *ply*] A flattened gather or fold, a doubling of cloth or any similar tissue or fabric, a braid, as of hair, straw, &c —*v t* To fold, to double in narrow strips, to braid, to interweave the locks or strands of (to *plait* the hair) **Plaited**, plā ted, *p* and *a* Braided, interwoven, *bot* said of a leaf folded lengthwise like the plaits of a closed fan —**Plaiter**, plā tėr, *n* One who or that which plaits

Plan, plan *n* [Fr *plan*, from L *planus*, plain, flat, level PLAIN] The representation of anything drawn on a plane, and forming a map or chart (the *plan* of a town), the representation of a horizontal section of a building, showing the extent, division, and distribution of its area into apartments, passages, &c, a scheme devised, a project, disposition of parts according to a certain design, a method or process, a way, a mode —*v t* —*planned*, *planning* To invent or contrive for construction, to scheme, to devise, to form in design —**Planless**, plan les, *a* Having no plan —**Planner**, plan ėr, *n* One who plans

Planchet, plan shet, *n* [Fr *planchette* PLANK] A flat piece of metal intended for a coin, with a smooth surface for receiving the die impression

Plane, plān, *a* [From L *planus* PLAIN] Without elevations or depressions, even, level, flat —*Plane angle*, an angle contained between two straight lines meeting in a plane —*Plane geometry*, the geometry of plane figures, in contradistinction to *solid geometry*, or the geometry of solids —*Plane sailing*, the art of determining a ship's place, on the supposition that she is moving on a plane, or that the surface of the ocean is plane instead of being spherical —*Plane trigonometry*, that branch of trigonometry which treats of triangles described on a plane —*n* A smooth or perfectly level surface, a part of something having a level surface, a surface such that if any two points whatever in it be joined by a straight line, the whole of the straight line will be in the surface, an ideal surface, supposed to cut and pass through solid bodies or in various directions frequently used in astronomy (the *plane* of the ecliptic, the *plane* of a planet's orbit), a joiner's tool, consisting of a smooth-soled stock, through which passes obliquely a piece of edged steel or a chisel, used in paring or smoothing boards or wood of any kind —*v t* —*planed*, *planing* To make smooth, especially by the use of a plane —**Planary**, plā na-ri, *a* Pertaining to a plane —**Plane iron**, *n* The cutting iron of a plane —**Planer**, plā nėr, *n* One who planes, a wooden block used to smooth the face of a form of type before printing, a planing machine —**Plane-stock**, *n* The body of a plane in which the cutting iron is fitted —**Planing machine**, *n* A machine for planing wood, a machine-tool for planing metals

Plane, **Plane-tree**, plān, *n* [Fr *plane*, *platane*, from L *platanus*, the plane-tree] A tree with a straight smooth branching stem and palmate leaves, used as a shade tree for lining avenues, roads, &c, in Scotland, a name commonly given to the sycamore

Planet plan et, *n* [L *planeta*, a planet, from Gr *planētēs*, a wanderer, from *planaō*, to wander] A celestial body (such as the earth) which revolves about the sun or other centre, whence it receives light —*Primary planets* those which revolve about the sun as their centre —*Secondary planets*, those which revolve about other plan ets as their centre, and with them revolve about the sun, satellites or moons —**Planetarium**, plan e tā ri um, *n* An astronomical machine which, by the movement of its parts, represents the motions and orbits of the planets —**Planetary**, plan e-ta ri, *a* Pertaining to the planets, having the nature of a planet —*Planetary years*, the periods of time in which the several plan ets make their revolutions round the sun —**Planetoid**, plan et-oid, *n* One of a numerous group of very small planets revolving round the sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, an asteroid —**Planetoidal**, plan et-oi dal, *a* Pertaining to the planetoids, relating to a planetoid —**Planet stricken**, **Planet struck** *a* Affected by the influence of planets, blasted —**Planet wheel** *n* The exterior revolving wheel of the 'sun and planet' motion

Plangent † plan jent, *a* [L *plangens*, *plangentis* ppr of *plango* to beat] Beating, dashing as a wave —**Plangency**, † plan jensi, *n* The state or quality of being plangent

Planifolious, **Planipetalous**, plā ni fō'li us, plā ni pet a lus, *a* [L *planus*, plain, and *folium*, *petalon*, a leaf] Applied to a flower made up of plane leaves or petals, set together in circular rows round the centre

Planimeter, pla nim et-ėr, *n* [L *planus*, plain, and Gr *metron*, a measure] An instrument for measuring the area of any plane figure —**Planimetric**, **Planimetrical**, plan i met rik, plan i met ri kal, *a* Pertaining to planimetry —**Planimetry**, pla nim et ri, *n* The mensuration of plane surfaces.

Planish, plan ish *v t* [From *plane*] To make smooth or plain, as wood, to condense, smooth, and toughen, as a metallic plate, by light blows of a hammer; to polish —**Planisher**, plan ish ėr, *n* A tool used by tinners and braziers for smoothing tin plate and brass work, a workman who smooths or planes

Planisphere, plan i-sfer, *n* [L *planus*, plain, and E *sphere*] A sphere projected on a plane, a map exhibiting the circles of the sphere —**Planispheric**, plan-i sfer'ik, *a* Pertaining to a planisphere

Plank, plangk, *n* [Fr dial *planks*, Pr *planca*, *plancha*, Fr *planche*, from L *planca* (for *plantica*), a board, slab, from L *planus*, plain] A broad piece of sawed timber, differing from a board only in

being thicker.—*v.t.* To cover or lay with planks.

Planlon, Planner. Under PLAN.

Plano-concave, pla'nō, *a.* Plane on one side and concave on the other. — **Plane-convex,** *a.* Plane or flat on one side and convex on the other.—**Plane-horizontal,** *a.* Having a level horizontal surface or position. — **Plane-orbicular,** *a.* Flat on one side and spherical on the other.—**Planometer,** pla-nom'et-ėr, *n.* A plane, hard surface used in machine-making as a gauge for plane surfaces.—**Planometry,** pla-nom'et-ri, *n.* The act of measuring or gauging plane surfaces; the art or act of using a planometer.

Plant, plant, *n.* [Fr. *plante*, a plant, from L. *planta*, a plant, a twig, the sole of the foot, from root of *planus*, plain.] One of the organisms which form the vegetable kingdom; a vegetable; an organised living body deriving its sustenance from the inorganic world, generally adhering to another body, and drawing from it some of its nourishment, and having the power of propagating itself by seeds or similar reproductive bodies; popularly the word is generally applied to the smaller species of vegetables; a collective term for the fixtures, machinery, tools, apparatus, &c., necessary to carry on any trade or mechanical business.—*v.t.* To put in the ground and cover, as seed for growth; to set in the ground for growth; to furnish with plants; to lay out and prepare with plants; to set upright; to set firmly; to fix; to set and direct or point to *plant* cannon against a fort; to furnish the first inhabitants of; to settle (to *plant* a colony); to introduce and establish (to *plant* Christianity).—*v.i* To perform the act of planting.—**Plantable,** plan'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being planted. — **Plantation,** plan-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *plantatio.*] The act of planting or setting in the earth for growth; the place planted; a small wood; a grove; an estate cultivated chiefly by negroes or other non-European labourers; a first planting; introduction; establishment. — **Planter,** plan'tėr, *n.* One that plants, sets, introduces, or establishes; one who owns a plantation.—**Planticle,**† plan'ti-kl, *n.* A young plant, or plant in embryo. [*Darwin.*]—**Planting,** plan'ting, *n.* The art of forming plantations of trees; the act or art of inserting plants in the soil; a plantation.—**Plantless,** plant'les, *a.* Without plants; destitute of vegetation.—**Plantlet,** plant'let, *n.* A little undeveloped or rudimentary plant.—**Plant-louse,** *n.* An aphis —**Plantule,** plan'tūl, *n.* The embryo of a plant.

Plantain, plan'tān *n.* [Fr. *plantain*, from L. *planiago*, from *planta*, the sole of the foot, from a vague resemblance of the leaves to the foot.] A genus of perennial or annual herbs, found in all temperate regions, and represented in Britain by five species, of which the most common is the ribwort plantain, or rib-grass.

Plantain, Plantain-tree, plan'tān, *n.* [Sp. *plantano*, *platano*, from L. *platanus*, a plane-tree.] A large herbaceous plant, with a soft succulent stem, sometimes attaining the height of 20 feet, the fruit of which is of great importance as an article of food in tropical climates.—**Plantain-eater,** *n.* An African scansorial bird of which plantains form the principal food.

Plantar, plan'tar, *a.* [L. *planta*, the sole of the foot.] *Anat.* relating or belonging to the sole of the foot.

Plantigrade, plan'ti-grād, *a.* [L. *planta*, the sole of the foot, and *gradior*, to walk.] Walking on the sole of the foot and not on the toes (digitigrade): applied to a section of carnivorous animals, including the bears.

Plaque, plak, *n.* [Fr.] An ornamental plate; a brooch; the plate of a clasp; a flat plate of metal upon which enamels are painted.

Plash, plash, *n.* [D. *plasch*, *plas*, a puddle, perhaps from sound of splashing; comp. D. *plassen*, G. *platschen*, *platschern*, to paddle in water; L.G. *plasken*, E. to *splash.*] A small collection of standing water; a puddle; a pond; a splash.—*v.t.* To dabble in water; to fall with a dabbling sound; to splash.—**Plashy,** plash'i, *a.* Watery; abounding with puddles.

Plash, plash, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *plassier*, *plessier*, from L. *plexus*, pp. of *plecto*, to weave, to twist (as in *complex*). *Pleach* is a collateral form.] To bend down and interweave the branches or twigs of (to *plash* a hedge).

Plasma, plaz'ma, *n.* [Gr. *plasma*, something formed or moulded, from *plassō*, to form, whence *plastic.*] A siliceous mineral of a colour between grass-green and leek-green, used by the ancients for engraving upon; formless elementary matter; specifically, *biol.* the simplest form of organised matter in the vegetable and animal body, out of which the several tissues are formed; the nearly colourless fluid in which the corpuscles of the blood are suspended.—**Plasmic, Plasmatic,** plaz'mik, plaz-mat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to plasma, having the character of a plasma.

Plaster, plas'tėr, *n.* [O. Fr. *plastre* (Fr. *plâtre*), from L. *emplastrum*, Gr. *emplastron*, plaster, from *emplassō*, to daub over —*en*, on, in, and *plassō*, to form, to shape (whence also *plastic*, *plasma*).] A composition of lime, water, and sand, with or without hair for binding, used for coating walls and partitions of houses; calcined gypsum, used, when mixed with water, for finishing walls, for casts, cement, &c.; *phar.* an external application of a harder consistence than an ointment, spread on linen, silk, &c.—*Plaster of Paris*, a composition of several species of gypsum, originally obtained from Montmartre near Paris, used for various purposes.—*Plaster cast*, a copy of an object obtained by pouring plaster of Paris mixed with water into a mould which forms a copy of the object in reverse.—*v.t.* To overlay or cover with plaster; to lay coarsely on; to bedaub.—**Plasterer,** plas'tėr-ėr, *n* One that overlays with plaster.—**Plastering,** plas'tėr-ing, *n.* The act or operation of overlaying with plaster; plaster-work; a covering of plaster.—**Plastery,** plas'tėr-i, *a.* Resembling plaster; containing plaster.

Plastic, plas'tik, *a.* [Gr. *plastikos*, from *plassō*, to form. PLASTER.] Having the power to give form or fashion to a mass of matter; capable of being moulded into various forms capable of change or modification; capable of receiving a new bent or direction (as the mind); applied to sculpture and the kindred arts, as distinguished from painting and the graphic arts.—*Plastic clay*, a name given to one of the beds of the eocene period, from its being used in the manufacture of pottery.—**Plasticity,** plas-tis'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being plastic.

Plastron, plas'tron, *n.* [Fr. *plastron*, a breastplate, same origin as *plaster.*] A piece of leather stuffed, used by fencers to defend the breast against pushes; *zool* the lower or ventral portion of the bony case of tortoises and turtles.

Plat, plat, *v.t.*—*platted*, *plating*. [Same as *plait.*] To interweave; to plait.—**Platter,** plat'ėr, *n.* One who plats or forms by weaving.—**Platting,** plat'ing, *n.* Slips of cane, straw, &c., woven or plaited, for making into hats, &c.

Plat, plat, *n.* [Same word as *plot*; but probably affected by Fr. *plat*, *plate*, flat. PLATE.] A small piece of ground marked out and devoted to some special purpose; a plot of ground.

Platan, Platane, plat'an, plat'ān, *n.* [L. *platanus.*] The plane-tree.

Flatband, plat'band, *n.* [Fr. *plate-bande* —*plat*, *plate*, flat, and *bande*, a band.] A border of flowers in a garden; *arch.* any flat rectangular moulding, the projection of which is much less than its width.

Plate, plāt, *n.* [From Fr. *plate*, a metal plate, a piece of plate-armour, and *plat*, a dish; from *plat*, *plate*, flat; perhaps (like *place*) from Gr. *platys*, broad, cog. with Skr *prithu*, broad.] A flattened piece of metal with a uniform thickness; armour composed of broad pieces or plates; domestic vessels or utensils made of gold or silver; a small shallow vessel of metal, porcelain, or earthenware, from which food is eaten at table; a piece of timber laid horizontally in a wall to receive the ends of other timbers; a piece of metal on which anything is engraved for the purpose of being printed off on paper; a page of stereotype for printing.—*v.t.*—*plated*, *plating*. To cover with a plate or plates; to overlay with a thin coating of silver or other metal: used particularly of silver (*plated* vessels).—**Plate-armour,** *n.* Defensive armour consisting of plates of metal.

Plateau, pla-tō', *n.* pl. **Plateaux, Plateaus,** pla-tōz'. [Fr., from *plat*, flat; akin to *plate.*] A broad, flat area of land in an elevated position; a table-land; a large ornamental dish for the centre of a table.—**Plate-glass,** *n.* A superior kind of thick glass used for mirrors, &c.—**Plate-iron,** *n.* Iron drawn into flat plates by being passed between cylindrical rollers; rolled iron.—**Plate-layer,** *n.* A workman on railways whose occupation is to lay down rails and fix them to the sleepers.—**Plate-mark,** *n.* A legal mark made on certain gold and silver articles for the purpose of indicating their degree of purity, &c.—**Plate-paper,** *n.* A heavy, spongy paper used for taking impressions from engraved plates.—**Plate-powder,** *n.* A composition for cleaning gold and silver plate.—**Plater,** plā'tėr, *n.* One who coats articles with gold or silver. —**Plate-rack,** *n.* A frame in a scullery, kitchen, or pantry for plates and dishes. —**Plate-warmer,** *n.* A case with shelves in which plates are warmed before the fire. — **Platey, Platy,** plā'ti, *a.* Like a plate; flat.—**Plating,** plā'ting, *n.* The art of covering articles with a thin coating of metal, especially of overlaying articles made of the baser metals with a thin coating of gold or silver, a thin coating of one metal laid upon another metal.

Platen, plat'en, *n* [From Fr. *plat*, flat.] *Printing*, the flat part of a press by which the impression is made.

Platform, plat'form, *n.* [Fr. *plate-forme*—*plate*, flat, and *forme*, a form. PLATE.] Any flat or horizontal structure, especially if raised above some particular level; the flat roof of a building on the outside; the place where guns are mounted on a fortress or battery; the raised walk at a railway station for landing passengers and goods; a place raised above the floor of a hall set apart for the speakers at public meetings; the aggregate of principles adopted or avowed by any body of men, such as a political party; a declared system of policy in political *platforms*).

Platina, plat'i-na, *n.* [Sp. *platina*, from *plata*, silver; akin to *plate.*] The old name of platinum; twisted silver-wire.

Platinum, plat'i-num, *n.* [From *platina.*] A metal of a white colour very much like silver, but of inferior lustre, the heaviest of known metals, exceedingly ductile, malleable, tenacious, and difficult of fusion. —**Platinic,** pla-tin'ik, *a.* Pertaining to platinum —**Platiniferous,** plat-i-nif'ėr-us, *a.* Producing platinum (*platiniferous* sand). —**Platinize,** plat'i-niz, *v.t.* To combine or cover with platinum. — **Platinoid,** plat'i-noid, *n.* A name given to a family of metals with which platinum is invariably found associated.—**Platinous,** plat'i-nus, *a.* Containing or consisting of platinum —**Platinum-steel,** *n.* Steel alloyed with about 1-110th of platinum.

Platitude, plat'i-tūd, *n.* [Fr. from *plat*, flat.] Flatness, dulness; insipidity; a trite, dull, or stupid remark; a truism.—**Platitudinize,** plat-i-tū'di-niz, *v.i.* To utter platitudes, to make stale or insipid remarks.

Platonic, Platonical, pla-ton'ik, pla-ton'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to Plato the philosopher, or to his philosophy, his school, or his opinions. — *Platonic bodies*, the five regular geometrical solids.—*Platonic love*, a pure spiritual affection subsisting between the sexes, unmixed with carnal desires.—*Platonic year*, a period of time determined by the revolution of the equinoxes, which is accomplished in about 26,000 years.—*n.* A follower of Plato.—**Platonically,** pla-ton'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a Platonic manner.—**Platonism,** plā'ton-izm, *n.* The doctrines, opinions, or philosophy of Plato.—**Platonist,** plā'ton-ist, *n.* One who adheres to the philosophy of

Plato—**Platonize**, plā'ton-iz, *v i* —*platonized*, *platonizing*. To adopt the opinions or philosophy of Plato

Platoon, pla-tōn', *n* [Fr *peloton*, a ball of thread, a platoon, from *pelote*, a ball of thread, from L L *pelota*, *pilota*, from L *pila*, a ball] Formerly a small square body of soldiers, in present usage, two files forming a subdivision of a company—*Platoon firing*, firing by subdivisions

Platter, plat'er, *n* [From O Fr *platel*, dim of *plat*, a plate PLATE] A plate, a large shallow dish for holding eatables

Platter, **Platting**, *n* Under PLAT

Platycephalic, **Platycephalous**, plat-i-sef-al'ik, plat-i-sef'a-lus, *a* [Gr *platys*, broad, and *kephalē*, head] Broad headed, flat headed

Platycnemic, plā-tik-nem'ik, *a* [Gr *platys*, broad, and *knēmē*, a leg] Broad legged, having a flattened surface said of some ancient human leg bones

Platypus, plat'i-pus, *n* [Gr *platys*, broad, and *pous*, a foot] The original name of the ornithorhynchus

Platyrhine, plat'i-rin, *a* [Gr *platys*, broad, and *rhis*, *rhinos*, a nostril] Having a broad nose applied to a section of monkeys in which the nostrils are far apart

Platysma, pla-tiz'ma, *n* [Gr *platys*, broad] A broad thin muscle on the side of the neck

Plaudit, plā'dit, *n* [L *plaudite*, do you applaud, imper of *plaudo*, *plausum*, to applaud, seen in *plausible*, *applause*, *explode*] Applause, praise bestowed usually in plural—**Plauditory**, plā'di-to-ri, *a* Applauding, commending

Plausible, plā'zi-bl, *a* [L *plausibilis* from *plaudo* PLAUDIT] Praiseworthy; apparently worthy of praise, apparently right, specious, using specious arguments or discourse, fair spoken Syn under COLOURABLE—**Plausibility**, **Plausibleness** plā-zi-bil'i-ti, plā'zi-bl-nes, *n* The state or quality of being plausible, speciousness, superficial appearance of right—**Plausibly**, plā'zi-bli, *adv* In a plausible manner, speciously—**Plausive**, plā'ziv, *a* Applauding, manifesting praise

Play, plā, *v t* [A Sax *plegan*, to play, from *plega*, play, pastime, connections doubtful] To do something not as a task or for profit, but for amusement, to act wantonly or thoughtlessly, to dally, trifle, toy, to move irregularly, to flutter to contend in a game, to gamble, to perform on an instrument of music, to act with free motion, to work freely (the lungs *play*), to act, to behave, to act a part on the stage, to personate a character—*To play on* or *upon*, to make sport of, to trifle with, to delude, to give a humorous or fanciful turn to (to *play upon* words)—*v t* To perform in sport or for sport or for a prize, to make use of in a game (to *play* a trump card), to enter into a game with, to perform music on, to perform on a musical instrument (a tune), to act on the stage, to act or represent in general, to act like, to behave in the manner of (to *play* the fool), to perform, to execute (to *play* a trick)—*n* Any exercise intended for pleasure, amusement, or diversion, as cricket, quoits, &c, a game, amusement, sport, frolic, jest not earnest, gaming, practice in any contest (sword *play*), action, use, employment, practice, manner of acting or dealing (fair *play*), a dramatic composition, a comedy or tragedy, a dramatic performance, motion, movement, regular or irregular (the *play* of a wheel), hence, power or space for motion, liberty of action, scope, swing—*To hold in play*, to keep occupied—*Play of colours*, an appearance of several prismatic colours in rapid succession on turning an object, as a diamond—*A play on words*, the giving of words a double signification, a pun—**Play-actor**, *n* A stage-player, an actor—**Playbill**, plā'bil, *n* A bill exhibited as an advertisement of a play, with the parts assigned to the actors.—**Playbook**, plā'buk, *n* A book of dramatic compositions.—**Playday**, plā'dā, *n* A day given to play; a holiday—**Player**, plā'er, *n* One who plays; an actor, a musician.—**Playfellow**, plā'fel-ō, *n* A companion in amusements or sports.—**Playful**, plā'ful, *a* Sportive, frolicsome, frisky, indulging in gambols, full of sprightly humour, pleasantly jocular or amusing—**Playfully**, plā'ful-li, *adv* In a playful manner, sportively—**Playfulness**, plā'ful-nes, *n* The state of being playful, sportiveness.—**Playgoer**, plā'gō-er, *n* One who frequents plays—**Playgoing**, plā'gō-ing, *a* Frequenting the exhibitions of the stage—**Playground**, plā'ground, *n* A piece of ground set apart for open air recreation, especially connected with a school, &c, for the pupils—**Playhouse**, plā'hous, *n* A theatre—**Playmate**, plā'māt, *n* A play fellow, a companion in diversions—**Play thing**, plā'thing, *n* A toy, anything that serves to amuse—**Playwright**, plā'rit, *n* A maker of plays in contempt

Plea, plē, *n* [O Fr *plai*, *plaid*, *plait*, a suit, a plea, from L *placitum*, an opinion, a determination, from *placeo*, to please PLEASE] That which is alleged by a party to a legal action in support of his demand, the answer of a defendant to the plaintiff's declaration, a suit or action, a cause in court, that which is alleged in support, justification, or defence, an excuse, a pleading

Pleach, plēch, *v t* [Akin to *plash*, to interweave] To plash, to interweave

Plead, plēd, *v i*—*pret* and *pp pleaded*, sometimes *pled* [Fr *plaider*, to plead, from L L *placitare*, from L *placitum* PLEA] To argue in support of a claim, or in defence against the claim of another, to urge reasons for or against, to attempt to persuade one by argument or supplication, *law*, to present a plea, to present an answer to the declaration of a plaintiff, to deny the plaintiff's declaration and demand—*To plead guilty* or *not guilty*, to admit or deny guilt—*v t* To discuss, defend, and attempt to maintain by arguments or reasons (to *plead* one's cause), to allege or adduce in proof, support, or vindication, to offer in excuse (to *plead* poverty), to allege and offer in a legal plea or defence or for repelling a demand in law—**Pleadable**, plē'da-bl, *a* Capable of being alleged in proof, defence, or vindication—**Pleader**, plē'dėr, *n* One who pleads, a lawyer who argues in a court of justice, one that forms pleas or pleadings (a special *pleader*)—**Pleading**, plē'ding, *n* The act of advocating any cause, the act or practice of advocating clients causes in courts of law, one of the written statements containing the subject-matter of a litigant's demand or claim, or of his defence or answer—**Pleadingly**, plē'ding-li, *adv* By pleading

Pleasant, &c Under PLEASE

Please, plēz, *v t* —*pleased*, *pleasing* [O Fr *plaisir*, *plesir*, &c, Mod Fr *plaire*, from L *placere*, to please, of similar origin are *placid*, *placable*, *plea*, *plead*] To excite agreeable sensations or emotions in, to delight, to gratify, to satisfy, to content, to seem good to in this sense used impersonally—*To be pleased* to do a thing, to take pleasure in doing it, to think fit or condescend to do it—*v i* To give pleasure, to gain approbation, to like, to choose, to prefer, to condescend, to be pleased, to be kind enough (do it if you *please*)—**Pleaser**, plē'zer, *n* One that pleases, one that courts favour by pleasing—**Pleasing**, plē'zing, *a* Giving pleasure or satisfaction, agreeable, gratifying, delightful—**Pleasingly**, plē'zing-li, *adv* In a pleasing manner, in such a way as to give pleasure—**Pleasingness**, plē'zing-nes, *n*—**Pleasant**, plez'ant, *a* [Fr *plaisant*, ppr of *plaire*] Pleasing, agreeable, grateful to the mind or to the senses, cheerful, gay, lively, jocular—**Pleasantly**, plez'ant-li, *adv* In a pleasant manner, gaily, merrily, cheerfully—**Pleasantness**, plez'ant-nes, *n* State or quality of being pleasant or agreeable; cheerfulness, gaiety—**Pleasantry**, plez'ant-ri, *n* [Fr *plaisanterie*] Gaiety; merriment, a sprightly or humorous saying, a jest, raillery, lively talk; a laughable trick, a frolic—**Pleasance**, plez'ans, *n* [Fr *plaisance*] Pleasure, delight, a part of a garden or pleasure-grounds secluded by trees or hedges [Archaic]—**Pleasure**, plezh'ūr, *n* [O Fr *plaisir*, *plesir*, Mod Fr *plaisir*, from L. *placere*, to please. properly an infinitive but as in *leisure* the final syllable has been assimilated to that of nouns in *-ure*, L. *-ura* PLEASE] The gratification of the senses or of the mind; agreeable sensations or emotions, the feeling produced by enjoyment or the expectation of good, delight, opposed to pain; sensual or sexual gratification, vicious indulgence of the appetite, what the will dictates or prefers, choice, wish, desire, a favour, arbitrary will or choice (to go or stay at *pleasure*)—*To take pleasure in*, to have pleasure or enjoyment in.—*v t* —*pleasured*, *pleasuring* To give or afford pleasure to, to please, to gratify—**Pleasurable** plezh'ūr-a-bl, *a* Pleasing, giving pleasure—**Pleasurableness**, plezh'ūr-a-bl-nes, *n* The quality of being pleasurable or of giving pleasure—**Pleasurably**, plezh'ūr-a-bli, *adv* In a pleasurable manner—**Pleasureless**, plezh'ūr-les, *a* Devoid of pleasure, having no pleasure—**Pleasure-ground**, *n* A piece of ground laid out in an ornamental manner and appropriated to pleasure or amusement

Pleat PLAIT

Plebeian, plē-bē'an, *a* [L *plebeius*, from *plebes*, *plebs*, the common people, same root as in PLENTY] Pertaining to the common people, vulgar, common, belonging to the lower ranks—*n* One of the common people or lower ranks of men: originally applied to the common people of ancient Rome, or those free citizens who did not come under the class of the patricians—**Plebeianism**, plē-bē'an-izm, *n* The state or quality of being plebeian, vulgarity—**Plebelanize**, plē-bē'an-iz, *v t* —*plebeianized*, *plebeianizing* To render plebeian or common

Plebiscite, pleb'i-sit or pleb'i-sit, *n* [Fr, from L *plebiscitum*—*plebs*, the people, and *scitum*, a decree] A vote of a whole people or community, a decree of a country obtained by an appeal to universal suffrage

Plectognathic, **Plectognathous**, plek-tog-nath'ik plek-tog'na-thus, *a* [Gr *plektō*, to connect, and *gnathos*, a jaw] Pertaining to an order of fishes which have the maxillary bones ankylosed to the sides of the intermaxillaries, which alone form the jaws

Plectrum plek'trum, *n* [L *plectrum*, from Gr *plēktron*, from *plēssō*, to strike] The small instrument of ivory, horn, or metal used for striking the strings of the lyre, or other stringed instrument

Pled, pled PLEAD

Pledge, plej, *n* [Fr *plevis*, L L *plegium*, *plegium*, *plivium*, *plivium*, pledge, origin uncertain] *Law*, the transfer of a chattel by a debtor to a creditor in security of a debt, the thing pawned as security for the repayment of money borrowed or for the performance of some agreement or obligation, a pawn, anything given or considered as a security for the performance of an act, a guarantee, a promise, a surety; a hostage, the drinking of another's health, a health—*To put in pledge*, to pawn—*To hold in pledge*, to keep in security—*To take the pledge*, a popular method of binding one's self to observe principles of total abstinence from intoxicating drink—*v t* —*pledged*, *pledging* To give as a pledge or pawn, to deposit in possession of a person as a security, to give as a guarantee or security, to gage (to *pledge one's* word or honour), to engage solemnly (to *pledge* one's self), to drink a health to; to drink to one's welfare—**Pledgee**, plej-ē', *n* The person to whom anything is pledged.—**Pledger**, plej'ėr, *n* One who pledges or offers a pledge, one who drinks a health.

Pledget, plej'et, *n* A compress or small flat mass of lint, laid over a wound to imbibe the matter discharged and keep it clean

Pleiad, plī'ad, *n*. pl. **Pleiads**, **Pleiades**, plī'ads, plī'a-dēz. [Gr *Pleiades*, the Pleiads, from *pleō*, to sail, as the rising of the seven stars indicated the time of safe navigation] The Pleiads are a cluster of seven stars in the neck of the constellation Taurus.

Pleiocene, plī'ō-sēn PLIOCENE
Pleiosaurus, plī-ō-sa'rus, *n.* [Gr *pleiōn*, more, and *sauros*, a lizard] An extinct marine saurian of gigantic dimensions, which seems to have been intermediate between the plesiosaurus and the ichthyosaurus. Written also *Pleosaurus*
Pleistocene, plī'stō-sēn, *n* [Gr *pleistos*, most, and *kainos*, recent] *Geol* the most recent or uppermost division of the tertiary formation, of which the fossil remains belong almost wholly to existing species PLIOCENE —*a* Pertaining to this division
Plenary, plē'na-ri, *a.* [L L *plenarius*, from L *plenus*, full PLENTY] Full, entire, complete —*Plenary inspiration*, in *theol* that kind or degree of inspiration which excludes all mixture of error —**Plenarily**, plē'na-ri-li, *adv* In a plenary manner —**Plenariness**, plē'na ri nes, *n* The state of being plenary —**Plenarty**, plē'nar ti, *n* The state of an ecclesiastical benefice when occupied opposed to *vacancy*
Plenipotence, Plenipotency, plē nip o-tens plē nip o-ten si, *n* [L *plenus*, full, and *potentia*, power PLENTY POTENT] Fulness or completeness of power —**Plenipotent**, plē-nip'o-tent, *a* [L *plenipotens*] Possessing full power —**Plenipotentiary**, plen i pō ten 'shu a-ri, *n* A person invested with full power to transact any business, particularly, an ambassador or envoy to a foreign court, furnished with full power to negotiate a treaty or to transact other business —*a.* Invested with or containing full power
Plenish, plen ish, *v t* [L *plenus*, full RE PLENISH] To replenish
Plenitude, plen i tūd, *n* [L *plenitudo*, from *plenus*, full] The state of being full or complete, plenty, abundance, repletion
Plenty, plen'ti, *n* [O Fr *plenté*, from L L *plenitas*, fulness, abundance from L *plenus*, full, from root of *pleo*, to fill which is seen also in Gr *plērēs*, *pleos*, full, and also in E. *full*, *fill*] Abundance, copiousness, a full or adequate supply, sufficiency, abundance of things necessary for man (a time of *plenty*) —*a* Plentiful, being in abundance [Colloq] —**Plenteous**, plen tē-us, *a* Abundant, copious, sufficient for every purpose, yielding abundance, having an abundance —**Plenteously**, plen tē us li, *adv* In a plenteous manner, plentifully —**Plenteousness**, plen tē-us nes, *n* The state of being plenteous —**Plentiful**, plen ti ful, *a* Existing in great plenty, copious, abundant, ample, yielding abundant crops, fruitful —**Plentifully**, plen ti ful li, *adv* In a plentiful manner —**Plentifulness**, plen'ti ful nes, *n.*
Plenum, plē'num, *n* [L *plenus* full.] That state of things in which every part of space is supposed to be full of matter in opposition to a *vacuum*
Pleonasm, plē o-nazm, *n.* [Gr *pleonasmos*, from *pleon*, *pleion*, more PLENTY] Redundancy of words in speaking or writing, the use of more words to express ideas than are necessary —**Pleonast**, plē'o nast, *n* One guilty of pleonasm —**Pleonastic, Pleonastical**, plē-o-nas tik, plē o nas ti kal, *a* Pertaining to pleonasm, redundant —**Pleonastically**, plē-o-nas'ti kal-li, *adv* In a pleonastic manner
Pleomorphism, plē'si-ō-mor fizm, *n* [Gr *plēsios*, near, and *morphē*, form] A term applied to crystallized substances the forms of which closely resemble each other, but are not absolutely identical —**Pleomorphous**, plē'si-ō-mor fus, *a* Nearly alike in form
Plesiosaur, Plesiosaurus, plē'si-ō-sar, plē'si-ō-sa'rus, *n* [Gr *plēsios*, near, and *sauros*, a lizard] An extinct marine saurian, chiefly remarkable for its length of neck, nearly allied to the ichthyosaurus
Plethora, pleth'ō-ra, *n* [Gr *plēthōra*, from *plēthō*, to be full, from *pleos*, full PLENTY] *Med* over-fulness of blood; a redundant fulness of the blood-vessels, hence, overfulness in any respect, a superabundance —**Plethoric, Plethorical**, plē-thor'ik, plē-thor'i-kal, *a* Characterized by plethora; having a full habit of body —**Plethorically**, plē-thor i-kal-li, *adv* In a plethoric manner
Pleura, plū'ra, *n.* [Gr *pleuron*, a rib, pl *pleura*, the side] *Anat* a thin membrane which covers the inside of the thorax, and also invests the lungs —**Pleural**, plū'ral, *a* Pertaining to the pleura —**Pleurisy, Pleuritis**, plū'ri-si, plū-ri'tis, *n* An inflammation of the pleura —**Pleuritic, Pleuritical**, plū rit ik, plū rit'i kal, *a.* Pertaining to pleurisy, diseased with pleurisy —**Pleurocarpous**, plū rō-kär'pus, *a.* [Gr *pleuron*, a rib, and *karpos*, fruit] *Bot* having the fructification proceeding laterally from the axils of the leaves, as in some mosses —**Pleurodynia**, plū rō din i a, *n* [Gr *pleura*, and *odyne*, pain] A spasmodic or rheumatic affection of the chest, pleuralgia —**Pleuro pneumonia**, plū rō-nū mō ni a, *n.* [Gr *pleura*, and *pneumōn*, the lungs] An inflammation of the pleura and substance of the lungs, a combination of pleurisy and pneumonia —**Pleurothotonos**, plū rō-thot on os, *n* [Gr *pleurothen*, from one side, and *teinō*, to stretch] *Med* tetanus of the lateral muscles —**Pleuralgia**, plū ral ji a, *n* [Gr *pleura*, and *algos*, pain] Pain of the side, pleurodynia —**Pleurapophysis**, plū ra pof i sis, *n* pl **Pleurapophyses**, plū ra pof i sēz [Gr *pleuron*, a rib, and *apophysis*, a process] One of the processes of a typical vertebra projecting from the side
Plexiform, plek si form, *a* [L *plexus*, a fold, and *forma* form] In the form of network, complicated
Pleximeter, Plexometer, plek sim et ėr, plek-som et-ėr, *n* [Gr *plēxis*, percussion, and *metron* a measure] *Med* a small circular or ovoid plate, composed of ivory, india-rubber, or the like, placed in contact with the body in diagnosis of disease by percussion
Plexure, plek sūr, *n* [L *plexus*, an interweaving, from *plecto*, *plexum*, to interweave] An interweaving, a texture, that which is woven together —**Plexus**, plek sus, *n* [L] *Anat* a network of vessels, nerves, or fibres
Pliable, plī'a bl, *a* [Fr *pliable*, from *plier*, to bend, to fold, from L *plico*, to fold to bend] Easy to be bent, flexible, pliant, flexible in disposition easy to be persuaded —**Pliability, Pliableness**, plī a bil i ti, plī a-bl nes, *n.* The quality of being pliable, flexibility, a yielding to force or to moral influence —**Pliably**, plī a bli, *adv* In a pliable manner —**Pliant**, plī ant, *a* [Fr, ppr of *plier*, to bend PLY] Capable of being easily bent, readily yielding to force or pressure without breaking, flexible, lithe, limber, plastic, easily yielding to moral influence, easy to be persuaded —**Pliantly**, plī ant-li, *adv* In a pliant manner —**Pliancy**, plī an si, *n* The state or quality of being pliant, easiness to be bent, readiness to be influenced
Plica, plī'ka, *n* [L, a fold PLY] *Med* a disease of the hair, peculiar to Poland and the neighbouring countries, in which the hair is vascularly thickened, matted, or clotted, *bot* a diseased state in plants in which the buds, instead of developing the branches, become short twigs, the whole forming an entangled mass —**Plicate**, Pli cated, plī kāt, plī'kā-ted, *a* [L *plicatus*, from *plico*, to fold, *plica*, a fold] *Bot* plaited, folded like a fan —**Plicately**, plī kāt-li, *adv* In a plicate or folded manner —**Plication**, plī kā shon, *n* A folding or fold, *geol* a bending back of strata on themselves —**Plicature**, plī kā tūr, *n* [L *plicatura*] A plication, a folding
Pliers, plī ėrz, *n pl* [Fr *plier*, to bend PLY] A small pair of pincers adapted to handle small articles, and also for bending and shaping wire
Plight, plīt, *v t* [A Sax *plihtan*, to pledge, to expose to danger, from *pliht*, a pledge, danger, D *verpligten*, Dan *forpligte*, G *verpflichten*, to bind, oblige, or engage See the noun] To pledge, as one's word, hand, faith, honour, to give as a security for the performance of some act never applied to property or goods, and therefore differing from *pledge*, which is applied to property as well as to word, honour, &c —*n.* [A. Sax *pliht*, a pledge, obligation, danger; D and Dan *pligt*, Sw. *pligt*, *plikt*, G *pflicht*, duty.] A pledge or security; condition; state; predicament, generally, a risky or dangerous state; a distressed condition (to be in a wretched *plight*) —**Plighter**, plī'ter, *n* One who plights
Plim, plim, *v i* —*plimmed*, *plimming* [Allied to *plump*] To swell, to grow plumper —*v t* To make to swell out
Plinth, plinth, *n.* [Gr *plinthos*, a brick or tile, L *plinthus*] *Arch* a flat square member, in form of a slab, which serves as the foundation of a column, the flat square table under the moulding of the base and pedestal, at the bottom of the order
Pliocene, plī ō-sēn, *a* and *n* [Gr *pleiōn*, more, and *kainos*, recent] A geological term applied to the most modern of the divisions of the tertiary epoch, the others being the eocene and miocene The newer or more recent portion of the pliocene is sometimes called *pleistocene*
Pliohippus, plī-ō-hip'us, *n* [From *plio*, for *phocene*, and Gr *hippos*, a horse] A fossil animal of the horse family
Pliosaurus, plī-ō-sa rus *n* PLESIOSAURUS
Plod, plod, *v i* —*plodded*, *plodding* [Akin to Prov E *plowd*, to wade, *plodge*, to walk through mud or water, Ir and Gael *plod*, *plodach* a puddle the primary sense being to walk laboriously, as through mire] To travel or work slowly, or with steady laborious diligence, to study dully but with steady diligence, to toil, to trudge, to moil —*v t* To go or walk over in a heavy labouring manner, to accomplish by toil some exertion —**Plodder**, plod ėr, *n* A dull, heavy, laborious person —**Plodding**, plod ing, *p* and *a* Given to plod or work with slow and patient diligence, patiently laborious —**Ploddingly**, plod ing-li, *adv* In a plodding manner
Plot, plot, *n* [A Sax *plot* a spot of ground, a spot Goth *plats*, a patch *Plat* is an other form *Plot* in sense of scheme is related to *plot*, piece of ground as *plan*, a scheme, to *plan*, a design on a flat surface, only *plot* has generally the sense of ill design] A plat or small extent of ground of a well defined shape, *surv* a plan or draught of a field, farm estate, &c, on paper, a scheme, stratagem, or plan, usually a mischievous one, an intrigue, a conspiracy, the story of a play poem, novel, or romance, comprising a complication of incidents, the intrigue —*v t* —*plotted*, *plotting* To make a plan of, to plan, to devise, to contrive —*v i* To form a scheme of mischief against another or against a government or those who administer it, to conspire, to contrive a plan —**Plotter**, plot ėr, *n* One who plots, a conspirator —**Plotting scale** *n* A scale used in setting off the lengths of lines in surveying
Plough, plou, *n* [Same as Icel *plógr*, Dan *plovg*, *plov*, O Fris *plôch*, D *ploeg*, G *pflug*, a plough] An implement drawn by animal or steam power, by which the surface of the ground is broken up to render the soil fit for receiving seed or for other operations of agriculture, also a name of various tools, as a joiner's instrument for grooving, an instrument for cutting and smoothing the edges of books —*Ice-plough* Under Ice —*The Plough* (CHARLES'S WAIN —*To put one's hand to the plough*, (*Mt*) to begin a task, to commence an undertaking —*v t* To till and turn up with a plough, to make furrows, grooves, or ridges in, to run through, as in sailing —*To plough in*, to cover by ploughing —*v i* To turn up the soil with a plough —**Ploughable**, plou'a-bl, *a* Capable of being ploughed, arable —**Ploughboy**, plou boi, *n* A boy who drives or guides a team in ploughing, a rustic boy —**Plougher**, plou ėr, *n* One who ploughs land, a cultivator —**Plough-gang, Plough-gate**, *n* In Scotland, as much land as can be properly tilled by one plough, which, according to some, is 13 acres Scotch, but it is variously estimated —**Plough iron**, *n* The coulter of a plough —**Plough-land**, *n* Land that is suitable for tillage, as much land as a team of horses can plough in a year, a hide of land —**Ploughman**, plou man, *n* One that ploughs or holds a plough, a farm labourer who is or may be engaged in ploughing —**Plough-Monday**, *n* The Monday after Twelfth-day On this Monday

ploughmen were wont to draw a plough from door to door, and beg money to drink. —**Ploughshare**, plou'shār, *n* The share or part of a plough which cuts the ground at the bottom of the furrow —**Plough tail**, *n* That part of a plough which the plough man holds —**Plough-wright**, *n*. A tradesman who makes and repairs ploughs

Plover, pluv'ėr, *n* [O Fr *plovier*, Fr *pluvier*, lit the rain bird, from L *pluvia*, rain, from *pluo*, to rain] The common name of several species of grallatorial birds generally seen in meadows, on the banks of rivers, or on the sea shore, including the golden plover, the dotterel, and the ring plover

Plow, plou, *n* A plough

Pluck, pluk, *v t* [A Sax *pluccian*, to pluck D and L G *plukken*, Dan *plukke*, Icel *plokka*, *plukka* G *pflücken*] To gather, to pick, to cull, as berries or flowers, to pull with sudden force or effort, to twitch, to pull or draw, literally or figuratively, to strip by plucking, to strip feathers from (to *pluck* a fowl), to reject, after a university or other examination, from not coming up to the required standard —*To pluck up courage* or *spirit* to assume or resume courage — **Plucker**, pluk'ėr, *n* One who plucks

Pluck, pluk, *n* [Comp Gael and Ir *pluc*, a lump, a knot, a bunch, as to the figura tive sense compare a bold *heart*, a lily-*livered* rascal, a man of another *kidney*, *bowels* of compassion, &c] The heart, liver, and lights of a sheep, ox, or other animal of the butcher's market, courage or spirit (colloq) —**Pluckily**, pluk'i-li, *adv* In a plucky manner, spiritedly [Colloq]— **Pluckless**, pluk'les, *a* Without pluck, faint hearted [Colloq] —**Plucky**, pluk'i, *a* Spirited, courageous [Colloq]

Plug plug *n* [same as D *plug*, L G *pluck*, *pluggе*, *plügge*, a bung, a peg, G *pflock*, plug, peg, comp W *ploc* Gael *ploc*, a plug, a block] Any piece of wood or other substance used to stop a hole, a stopple, a quid of tobacco —*v t* —*plugged*, *plugging* To stop with a plug, to make tight by stopping a hole —**Plugger**, plug'ėr, *n* One who plugs, a dentist's instrument for filling a tooth

Plum plum, *n* [A Sax *plume*, L G *plumme* G *pflaume*, from L L *pruna* (Fr *prune*), from L *prunum* a plum, from *prunus*=Gr *prounos* the plum tree] A well known fleshy fruit containing a stone or kernel, and when dried being called a prune, also, the tree producing it, a grape dried in the sun a raisin, colloquially the sum of £100,000 sterling, hence any handsome sum or fortune generally —**Plum-cake**, *n* Cake containing raisins currants, or other fruits —**Plum pudding** *n* Pudding containing raisins or currants —**Plum pudding stone** *n* Pudding stone

Plumage Under Plume

Plumb plum, *n* [Fr *plomb*, from L *plumbum*, lead] A plummet —*a* Standing according to a plumb line, perpendicular —*adv* In a perpendicular direction —*v t* To adjust by a plumb line, to set in a perpendicular direction, to sound with a plummet, hence, to ascertain the capacity of, to test — **Plumbago**, plum bā'go, *n* [L, from *plumbum*, lead] Another name for *Graphite* —**Plumbaginous**, plum baj'i nus, *a* Resembling or consisting of plumbago —**Plumbean Plumbeous**, plum bē an, plum bē us, *a* [L *plumbum*, lead] Consisting of lead, leaden —**Plumber**, plum'ėr, *n* One who plumbs, one who works in lead —**Plumber block**, *n* A metal box or case for supporting the end of a revolving shaft or journal — **Plumbery**, **Plummery**, plum'ėr i, *n* Works or manufactures of lead, the place where plumbing is carried on, the business of a plumber —**Plumbic**, plum'bik, *a* Pertaining to lead, derived from lead —**Plumbiferous**, plum bif'ėr-us, *a* Producing lead —**Plumbing**, plum'ing, *n* The art of casting and working in lead — **Plumbism**, plum'bism, *n* Poisoning by lead taken into the system —**Plumb-line**, *n* A line having a metal weight attached to one end, used to determine a perpendicular; a line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon —**Plumb-rule**, *n* A narrow board with a plumb line attached, used by masons, bricklayers, &c, for determining a perpendicular

Plume, plōm, *n* [Fr, from L *pluma*, the downy part of a feather, a small soft feather; cog W *pluf*, plumage, Skr *plu*, to swim, to fly] The feather of a bird, particularly a large or conspicuous feather, a feather or collection of feathers worn as an ornament, token of honour, prize of contest —*v t* —*plumed*, *pluming* To pick and adjust the feathers of, to strip of feathers, to adorn with feathers or plumes, to pride, to boast in this sense used reflexively —**Plumage** plō'māj, *n* [Fr, from *plume*, a feather] The feathers that cover a bird —**Plumassier**, plu mas sēr, *n* One who prepares or deals in ornamental plumes or feathers —**Plumeless**, plōm'les, *a* Without feathers or plumes —**Plumelet**, plōm'let *n* A small plume —**Plume maker**, *n* A feather-dresser a manufacturer of funeral plumes —**Plumery**, plō'mėr i, *n* Plumes collectively, a mass of plumes —**Plumiped**, plō'mi ped, *n* [L *pluma*, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot] A bird that has its feet covered with feathers —**Plumose**, **Plumous**, plō'mōs, plō'mus, *a* [L *plumosus*] Feathery, resembling feathers, *bot* consisting of long hairs which are themselves hairy (*plumose* bristle) —**Plumosity**, plō-mos'i ti, *n* The state of being plumose —**Plumy**, plō'mi, *a* Feathered, feathery, adorned with plumes

Plummer plum'ėr, *n* Plumber

Plummet plum'et, *n* [For *plumbet*, from *plumb*, O Fr *plommet*, Fr *plomet* Plumb] A piece of lead or other metal attached to a line, used in sounding the depth of water a plumb rule or plumb line — **Plumming** plum'ing *n* *Mining* the operation of finding by means of a mine dial the place where to sink an air shaft

Plump, plump, *a* [Allied to D *plomp* unwieldy, bulky, G Dan and Sw *plump*, clumsy, massive coarse, from a verbal root seen in E *plim* to swell] Swelled with fat or flesh to the full size, fat or stout in person, fleshy, having a full skin, distended —*n* A knot or cluster of individuals —*v t* To make plump, to dilate, to fatten, to cause to fall suddenly and heavily —*v i* [Perhaps an imitative word in first sense, as also in last sense above] To plunge or fall like a heavy mass or lump of dead matter; to fall suddenly or at once to grow plump, to give only one vote when more than one candidate are to be elected —*adv* At once or with a sudden heavy fall, suddenly, heavily — **Plumper**, plump'ėr, *n* One who or that which plumps, in parliamentary and other elections, a vote given to one candidate when more than one are to be elected, which might have been divided among the number to be elected, a person who gives such a vote — **Plumply**, plump li, *adv* Fully, roundly, without reserve —**Plumpness** plump'nes, *n* The state or quality of being plump, fulness of skin —**Plumpy**, plump'i, *a* Plump, fat, jolly

Plumule, plō'mūl, *n* [L *plumula*, dim of *pluma* a feather Plume] *Bot* the growing point of the embryo, situated at the apex of the radicle and at the base of the cotyledons by which it is protected when young, the rudiment of the future stem of a plant

Plunder, plun'dėr, *v t* [G *plündern* (from *plunder*, baggage) D *plunderen*, Sw *plundra* Dan *plyndre*, to plunder The word entered the English and other tongues about the time of the Thirty Years war] To take goods or valuables forcibly from, to pillage, to spoil, to rob in a hostile way, to take by pillage or open force —*n*. The act of plundering, robbery, that which is taken from an enemy by force, pillage, spoil, that which is taken by theft, robbery, or fraud —**Plunderer**, plun'dėr-ėr, *n*. One who plunders

Plunge, plunj *v t* —*plunged*, *plunging* [From Fr *plonger*, from hypothetical Latin *plumbicare*, from *plumbum*, lead, lit to fall like lead or to fall plumb] To thrust into water or other fluid substance, or into any substance easily penetrable, to immerse; to thrust; to thrust or drive into any state or condition (to *plunge* a nation into war), to baptize by immersion —*v i* To thrust or drive one's self into water or other fluid, to dive or to rush in, to fall or rush into distress or any state or circumstances in which the person or thing is enveloped, inclosed, or overwhelmed (to *plunge* into war), to throw the body forward and the hind legs up, as an unruly horse —*n*. A dive, rush, or leap into something, the act of pitching or throwing the body forward and the hind-legs up, as an unruly horse —**Plunge bath**, *n* A large bath in which persons can put themselves wholly under water — **Plunger**, plun'jėr, *n*. One that plunges, a cylinder *sometimes* used in force-pumps instead of the ordinary pistons or buckets —*Plunger pump*, a force-pump

Pluperfect, plō'pėr fekt, *a* and *n*. [L *plus quam perfectum*, more than perfect] *Gram* applied to that tense of a verb which denotes that an action was finished at a certain period, to which the speaker refers (he *had done* it)

Plural, plo'ral, *a* [L *pluralis*, from *plus*, *pluris* more] Containing more than one, consisting of two or more, or designating two or more, *gram* the *plural number* is that number or form of a word which designates more than one —*n* A form of a word expressing more than one, the plural number —**Pluralism**, plo'ral izm, *n* The quality of being plural, the system or act of holding more than one living or benefice, plurality —**Pluralist**, plo'ral ist, *n* A clerk or clergyman who holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one —**Plurality**, plō ral'i-ti, *n* The state of being plural, an aggregate of two or more of the same kind, the greater number, the majority, *eccles* the holding of two or more benefices together; one of two or more benefices held by the same clergyman —**Pluralization**, plo'ral-i-zā'shon, *n* The act of pluralizing, the attributing of plurality to a person by the use of a plural pronoun —**Pluralize**, plo'ral iz, *v t* —*pluralized*, *pluralizing* To make plural by using the termination of the plural number —**Plurally**, plo'ral li, *adv* In a plural manner, in a sense implying more than one

Pluriliteral, plō ri lit'ėr al, *a* [L *plus*, *pluris*, more, and *litera*, a letter] Containing more letters than three

Plurilocular, plo-ri lok'ū lėr, *a* [L *plus*, *pluris* more, and *loculus*, a cell] *Bot.* multilocular

Pluriparous plō-rip'a-rus, *a* [L *plus*, *pluris*, more, and *paro*, to produce] Producing several young ones at a birth

Pluripartite, plō'ri pär'tit, *a* [L *plus*, *pluris*, more, and *partitus*, divided] *Bot* applied to an organ which is deeply divided into several nearly distinct portions

Plus plus [L, more] *Alg* or *arith* the name of a character marked thus +, which being placed between two numbers or quantities, signifies that they are to be added together, frequently used prepositionally, with the signification of in addition to (ability *plus* impudence)

Plush, plush, *n* [Fr *pluche*, *peluche*, It *peluzzo*, from L *pilus*, hair Pile] A textile fabric with a sort of velvet nap or shag on one side resembling short hairs

Pluteus, plō'tē us, *n* [L] A balustrade; a parapet, among the Romans a sort of wheeled shed covered with raw hides in which a besieging party made their approaches

Plutocracy, **Plutarchy**, plō-tok'ra si, plō'tär ki, *n* [Gr *Plautos*, the god of wealth, and *kratos*, rule, *archē*, power] The power or rule of wealth —**Plutocrat**, plō'to-krat, *n* A person possessing power or influence solely or mainly owing to his riches — **Plutocratic**, plō-to-krat'ik, *a* Pertaining to or characteristic of a plutocracy or a plutocrat

Plutonic, **Plutonian**, plō-ton'ik, plō-tō'ni-an, *a* [From *Pluto*, the king of the infernal regions among the ancient Greeks.] Of or relating to Pluto or to the regions of fire, subterranean, dark —*Plutonic action*, the influence of volcanic heat and other subterranean causes under pressure —*Plutonic rocks*, unstratified crystalline

rocks formed at great depth beneath the earth's surface by igneous fusion, or rocks once stratified now altered by chemical action with or without heat. —*Plutonic theory*, that which ascribes the changes on the earth's surface to the agency of fire.
Plutonist, Plutonian, plō'ton-ist, plō-tō'ni-an, *n.* One who adopts the plutonic theory
Pluvial, plō'vi-al, *a* [L *pluvialis*, from *pluvia*, rain, from *pluo*, to rain, same root as in *flow*] Rainy, humid, relating to rain, *pecul.* applied to results and operations which depend on or arise from the action of rain.—**Pluvious**, plō'vi us, *a* [L *pluviosus*.] Rainy, pluvial
Pluviameter, Pluviometer, plō-vi-am et-ėr, plō vi-om'et-ėr, *n.* [L *pluvia*, rain, and Gr *metron*, measure] A rain gauge —**Pluviametrical, Pluviometrical**, plō'vi-a met"ri-kal, plō'vi-o-met ri-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a pluviameter
Ply, plī, *v t*—**plied, plying** [From Fr *plier* (also *employer*), to fold, to bend, from L *plicare*, to fold, coil, plait, same root as Gr *plekō*, to plait More or less closely akin are *apply, comply, imply, reply, deploy, employ, display, complicate, implicate, implicit, complex*, &c] To employ with diligence (*to ply* a needle or an oar), to keep busy, to practise or perform with diligence, to busy one's self in, to press hard with blows or missiles, to assail briskly, to beset, to urge, to solicit, as for a favour —*To ply with*, to present or offer to urgently and repeatedly, to press upon, especially with some ulterior object (*to ply* one *with* flattery).—*v i* —To be steadily employed, to work steadily, to offer service, to run regularly between any two ports or places, as a vessel or vehicle, *saut* to endeavour to make way against the wind —*n.* A fold, a plait, a twist often used in composition to designate the number of twists, &c (a three-*ply* carpet), bent, turn, direction, bias —**Plyer**, plī ėr, *n* One who or that which plies, *pl* same as *Pliers*.
Plymouth Brethren, Plymouthites, plim uth, plim'uth ītz, *n pl* A sect of Christians who first appeared at Plymouth in 1830, who recognize all as brethren who believe in Christ and the Holy Spirit and acknowledge no form of church government nor any office of the ministry —**Plymouthism**, plim'uth-izm, *n.* The doctrines of the Plymouth Brethren
Pneumatic, Pneumatical, nū mat ik, nū mat'i-kal, *a* [Gr *pneumatikos*, from *pneuma, pneumatos*, breath, spirit, from *pneō*, to breathe or blow] Consisting of or resembling air, having the properties of an elastic fluid, pertaining to air, or to elastic fluids or their properties, moved or played by means of air, filled with or fitted to contain air, applied to numerous instruments, machines, apparatus, &c, for experimenting on elastic fluids, or for working by means of the compression or exhaustion of air (a *pneumatic* car, a *pneumatic* despatch-tube) —*Pneumatic philosophy*, a name formerly applied to the science of metaphysics or psychology, pneumatology —**Pneumatics**, nū-mat iks, *n* That branch of physics which treats of the mechanical properties of elastic fluids, and particularly of atmospheric air —**Pneumatology**, nū ma-tol'o-ji, *n* The branch of philosophy which treats of the nature and operations of mind or spirit, psychology —**Pneumatological**, nū'ma-tō-loj'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to pneumatology —**Pneumatologist**, nū ma-tol'o-jist, *n.* *One versed in* pneumatology —**Pneumatometer, Pneumometer**, nū-ma-tom'et-ėr, nū mom'et-ėr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the quantity of air inhaled into the lungs at each inspiration and given out at each respiration, a spirometer
Pneumogastric, nū mō-gas'trik, *a* [Gr *pneumōn*, a lung, and *gastēr*, the belly] *Anat.* pertaining to the lungs and stomach. —*Pneumogastric nerves*, a pair of nerves extending over the viscera of the chest and abdomen.
Pneumatometer. Pneumatometer.
Pneumonia, nū-mō'ni-a, *n* [Gr *pneumōn*, a lung, from *pneō*, to breathe.] *Med* an inflammation of the lungs.—**Pneumonic**, nū-mon'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the lungs; pulmonic —**Pneumonitis**, nū-mō-nī'tis, *n.* Pertaining to pneumonitis —**Pneumonitis**, nū-mō-nī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the lungs; pneumonia.
Pneumoskeleton, nū-mō-skel'ė ton, *n* [Gr *pneumōn*, a lung, and E *skeleton*.] A hard structure connected with the breathing organs of certain animals, as the shell of a mollusc
Poach, pōch, *v t* [From Fr *pocher*, to poach eggs, from *poche*, a pouch or pocket, the white of the egg forming a sort of pocket for the yolk. Pouch] To cook (eggs) by breaking and pouring among boiling water, to cook with butter after breaking in a vessel
Poach, pōch, *v i* [Either from the above word, meaning originally to pouch or pocket thievishly, or a softened form of *poke* to push, to intrude] To intrude or encroach on the property of another to steal or plunder, to steal game or carry it away privately, to kill or destroy game contrary to law —**Poacher**, pōch ėr, *n* One who poaches or steals game, one who kills game unlawfully
Poach, pōch, *v t* [A later and softened form of *poke*, to thrust. Poke] To stab, to pierce, to spear (to *poach* fish), to force or drive into so as to penetrate, to tread, as snow or soft ground, so as to render it broken and slushy —*v i* To become soft and slushy or miry, to be swampy —**Poachiness**, pō chi nes, *n* The state of being poachy —**Poachy** pō'chi, *a* Wet and soft, easily penetrated, as by the feet of cattle applied to land
Poachard, Pochard, pōch ärd *n* [Lit the *poacher* one that poaches or pokes] The name of a genus of oceanic ducks natives of the Arctic Seas
Pock, pok, *n* [A sax *poc* or *pocc*, D *pok* G *pocke*, a vesicle or pustule, perhaps akin to *poke*, a bag *Pox pocks*] A pustule raised on the surface of the body in an eruptive disease, as the small pox —**Pockiness** pok i nes, *n* The state of being pocky —**Pockmark**, pok mark, *n* Mark or scar made by the small pox —**Pock pitted Pock-pitten**, *a* Pitted or marked with small pox —**Pocky**, pok i, *a* Having pocks or pustules
Pocket, pok et, *n* [A dim of *poke*, a pouch or bag] A small bag inserted in a garment for carrying small articles a small bag or net to receive the balls in billiards, a certain quantity, from 1½ to 2 cwt (a *pocket* of hops), *mineral* a small cavity in a rock or on its surface, containing gold, a mass of rich ore —*To be in pocket*, to have gain or profit from some transaction —*To be out of pocket*, to spend or lose money —*v t* To put or conceal in the pocket, to take clandestinely —*To pocket an insult, affront, wrong*, or the like, to receive it without resenting it, or at least without seeking redress —**Pocket-book**, *n* A small book or case, used for carrying papers in the pocket —**Pocket borough**, *n.* A borough, the power of electing a member of parliament for which is in the hands of one or a few persons —**Pocketful**, pok et-fūl, *n* Enough to fill a pocket, as much as a pocket will hold —**Pocket handkerchief**, *n* A handkerchief carried in the pocket for use —**Pocket-knife**, *n* A knife suited for carrying in the pocket with one or more blades which fold into the handle —**Pocket-money**, *n* Money for the pocket or for occasional expenses —**Pocket-picking**, *n. Act or practice of picking pockets*, the trade of a pickpocket —**Pocket pistol**, *n* A pistol to be carried in the pocket, a small flask of liquor for the pocket (colloq) —**Pocket-volume**, *n.* A volume which can be carried in the pocket
Pockmark, Pocky, &c Under Pock
Poco, pō'kō [It.] *Music*, a little, a word frequently prefixed to another to lessen the strength of its signification (*poco largo*, a little slow) —**Pococurante**, pō'kō-kō-ran tā, *n.* [It. *poco*, little, and *curo*, to care] One who cares little, an apathetic, careless, indifferent person —**Pococurantism**, pō'kō-kō-ran'tizm, *n.* The character, disposition, or habits of a pococurante; extreme indifference, apathy, or carelessness.
Poculiform, pok'u-li-form, *a.* [L *poculum*, a cup, and *forma*, form.] Cup-shaped.
Pod, pod, *n.* [Probably connected with Dan *puds*, Sw *puta*, a pillow or cushion, as also with E *pad*, a cushion.] A term applied to a number of different pericarps or seed vessels of plants, such as the legume, the loment, the siliqua, the silicle, the follicle, &c —*v t* —*podded, podding* To swell and assume the appearance of a pod, to produce pods.
Podagra, pod a gra, *n* [Gr, from *pous, podos*, the foot, and *agra*, a taking or seizure] Gout in the foot —**Podagral, Podagric**, pod a gral, pō-dag'rik, *a* Pertaining to the gout, gouty, afflicted with the gout
Podesta, pō-des ta, *n* [It *podestà*, a governor, from L *potestas*, power] A chief magistrate of the Italian republics of the middle ages
Podgy, poj i, *a* Pudgy, fat and short
Podium, pō dh um, *n* [L] *Arch* a continuous pedestal or low wall on which columns rest
Podocarp, pod o-kärp, *n* [Gr *pous, podos*, a foot and *karpos*, fruit] *Bot* a stalk supporting the fruit
Podocephalous, pod o sef a lus, *a* [Gr *pous, podos*, a foot, *kephalē* the head] *Bot* having a head of flowers elevated on a long peduncle
Podophthalmic, pod of thal mik, *a.* [Gr *pous, podos* a foot and *ophthalmos*, an eye] Having the eyes borne at the end of long foot-stalks, as in certain crustacea
Podophyllin, pod o-fil in, *n* [Gr *pous, podos*, a foot, and *phyllon*, a leaf] A resin obtained from the root-stock of the may apple, used in medicine as a purgative —**Podophyllous**, pod o-fil us, *a Entom* having the feet or locomotive organs somewhat in the form of leaves
Podosperm, Podospermum, pod o spėrm, pod o-spėr mum, *n* [Gr *pous, podos* a foot and *sperma*, a seed] *Bot* the umbilical cord of an ovule
Poe bird, pō e berd, *n* A New Zealand bird of the honey-eater family, greatly valued for the fineness of its notes and its capability of speaking the parson bird
Poem pō em *n* [Fr *poème* from L *poema*, from Gr *poiēma* lit the thing made, from *poieō*, to make Poet] A metrical composition, a composition in which the verses consist of certain measures whether in blank verse or in rhyme a composition in which the language is that of excited imagination —**Poematic**, pō-e matik *a* Relating to a poem, poetical —**Poesy**, pō e si, *n* [Fr *poème*, L *poema*, from Gr *poiēsis*, the art of writing poems] The art of or skill in composing poems poetry, metrical composition, a short concert engraved on a ring or other thing (*Shak*) Posy —**Poet**, pō et *n* [Fr *poète*, from L *poeta* Gr *poiētēs*, lit a maker, from *poieō*, to make So in England poets were formerly often called makers] The author of a poem, the composer of a metrical composition, one skilled in making poetry or who has a particular genius for metrical composition, one distinguished for poetic talents —**Poetaster** pō et-as tėr, *n* [From *poet*, and the pejorative *aster*, comp *criticaster* &c] A petty poet, a pitiful rhymer or writer of verses —**Poetess**, pō et-es, *n* A female poet – **Poetic Poetical** pō-et ik, pō et i kal, *a* [L *poeticus*, Gr *poiētikos*] Pertaining to poetry, suitable to poetry, expressed in poetry, having a metrical form, possessing the peculiar beauties of poetry —*Poetical justice*, a distribution of events and punishments such as is common in poetry and works of fiction, but hardly in accordance with the realities of life – *Poetic license*, a liberty or license taken by a poet with regard to matters of fact or language in order to produce a desired effect —**Poetically**, pō-et'i kal li, *adv* In a poetical manner —**Poetics**, pō-et iks, *n* That branch of criticism which treats of the nature and laws of poetry —**Poeticule**, pō-et'i-kūl, *n* [A dim of *poet*] A poetaster —**Poetize**, pō'et-īz, *v i.* [Fr *poétiser*.] To write as a poet, to compose verse —**Poet-laureate**, *n* Under Laureate.—**Poetry**, pō'et-ri, *n.* [O. Fr *poeterie*, from

poste, a post.] That one of the fine arts which exhibits its special character and powers by means of language; the art which has for its object the creation of intellectual pleasure by means of imaginative and passionate language, generally in verse, the language of the imagination or emotions rhythmically expressed, or such language expressed in an elevated style of prose, in a wide sense whatever appeals to the finer emotions or the sense of ideal beauty, metrical composition, verse, poems

Pœnology, pē nol'o-ji, *n* PENOLOGY

Poephagous, pō-ef'a gus, *a* [Gr *poē*, grass, and *phagō*, to eat] Subsisting on grass applied to a group of marsupials including the kangaroos

Poh, pō, *interj* Exclamation of contempt

Poignant, poi nant, *a* [Fr *poignant*, part of *poindre*, from L *pungere*, *punxo*, to prick POINT] Stimulating the organs of taste, piquant, pointed, keen, bitter, irritating, satirical, severe, piercing, very painful or acute —**Poignantly**, poi nant li, *adv* In a poignant manner —**Poignancy**, poi nan si, *n* The state or quality of being poignant

Poikilitic, poi ki li tik, *a* [Gr *poikilos*, variegated] Of a variegated colour said of certain rocks

Poind, poind *v t* [A Sax *pyndan* to shut up POUND (for cattle)] To inclose in a pound or pen, to distrain, to seize and sell a debtor's goods under proper warrant [Scotch]

Point, point, *n* [Fr *point*, a point, a spot, a matter, moment, &c *pointe*, something sharp or pointed, wit or pungency, &c, the former from L *punctum* a puncture, from *pungo*, *punctum*, to puncture, the latter the fem part of Fr *poindre*, to prick from same, akin *pounce*, *punch* &c] The mark made by the end of a sharp piercing instrument such as a pin, a needle, or the like, hence, an indefinitely small space, *geom* that which has neither length, breadth, nor thickness—that by the motion of which a line is considered to be produced a mark of punctuation, a dot placed before a decimal fraction to show that it is a decimal, a division of the card of the mariner's compass, the card of which has its circumference divided into 32 equal spaces, north south, east, and west, or any intermediate direction, any place marked in the heavens of importance in astronomical calculations, that which pricks, pierces, or punctures, particularly the sharp end of a thorn, pen needle, knife sword and the like, a tool or instrument which pricks or pierces, a small cape or promontory, a lace, string, or the like, with a tag, formerly used for fastening articles of dress, lace worked by the needle, a lively turn of thought or expression which strikes with force or agreeable surprise, the sting of an epigram, hence, force or expression generally (his action gave *point* to his words), a salient trait of character, a peculiarity, a characteristic (the good or bad *points* of a man), a certain external peculiarity of an animal (the *points* of a horse or a dog), single thing or subject, matter (right in every *point*), particular thing desired or required, aim, purpose (to gain one's *point*), a single part of a complicated question, or of a whole, an indivisible part of time or space, the eve or verge (at the *point* of death) *pl* the switches or movable guiding rails at junctions or stations on railways, a fielder in the game of cricket who stands a little to the off side of the batter's wicket, or the spot where he stands, a mark to denote the degree of success or progress one has attained in certain trials of skill and games, as in rifle-shooting, billiards, cards, and the like, a single point counting one —*Acting point*, in *physics*, the exact point at which any impulse is given —*Physical point*, the smallest or least sensible object of sight —*Point of incidence*, that point upon the surface of a medium at which a ray of light falls —*Point of reflection*, the point from which a ray is reflected. —*Point of sight*, that point of a picture which is determined by a line from the eye of the artist perpendicular to the perspective plane —*Vowel points*, in Hebrew, &c, certain marks representing the vowels, which precede or follow the consonant sounds —*To stand upon points*, to be punctilious, to be nice or over scrupulous —*v t* To give a point to, to cut, forge, grind, or file to a point, to add to the force or expression of, to direct toward an object or place, to aim, to direct the eye or notice of, to indicate the purpose or point of, to punctuate, *masonry*, to fill the joints of with mortar, and smooth them with the point of a trowel —*To point out*, to show by the finger or by other means —*v i* To direct the finger for designating an object and exciting attention to it with *at*, to indicate the presence of game by standing and turning the nose in its direction, as dogs do to sportsmen, to show distinctly by any means —**Point-blank** *a* [This phrase has its origin in the directness with which an arrow is aimed at the white mark or blank in the centre of a butt] In *gun* having a horizontal direction, *fig* direct, plain, explicit, express As an adverb, horizontally directly —**Point d appui**, pwan da-pwē, *n* [Fr] Point of support, a fixed point at which troops form, and on which operations are based —**Point device**, † **Point devise** † *a* [From *point*, condition, and *devise* to imagine, lit in as fine a condition as could be imagined] Precise, nice, or finical to excess [*Shak*] —**Pointed**, poin ted, *p* and *a* Having a sharp point, aimed at or expressly referring to some particular person (a *pointed* remark), epigrammatical, rounding in conceits or lively turns —*Pointed style*, in arch a name applied to several styles usually called *Gothic* —**Pointedly**, poin ted li *adv* In a pointed manner —**Pointedness**, poin ted nes, *n* The state or quality of being pointed —**Pointer**, poin tėr, *n* One who or that which points, a variety of dog remarkable for its habit of pointing at game —**Pointing**, poin ting, *n* Punctuation, marks or points made, the raking out of the mortar from between the joints of a stone or brick wall, and replacing the same with new mortar —**Point-lace**, *n* A fine kind of lace wrought with a needle —**Pointless**, point les, *a* Having no point, blunt, obtuse, having no smartness or keenness —**Pointsman**, points man, *n* A man who has charge of the points or switches on a railway

Poise, poiz, *v t* —*poised*, *poising* [O Fr *poiser*, *peser* Fr *peser*, from L *pensō*, to weigh out, from *pensus*, weighed, pp of *pendo*, to weigh PENDANT] To balance in weight, to make of equal weight, to hold or place in equilibrium or equipoderance, to load with weight for balancing —*v i* To be balanced or suspended, *fig* to hang in suspense, to depend —*n* Weight, gravity, a thing suspended or attached as a counterweight, a counterpoise, hence, regulating power, that which balances, the weight used in weighing with steelyards, to balance the substance weighed, equipoise, balance, equilibrium —**Poiser**, poi zėr, *n* One who or that which poises, *entom* a balancer

Poison poi zn, *n* [Fr *poison*, from L *potio*, *potionis*, a drink, a draught, from *poto*, to drink POTION] Any agent capable of producing a morbid, noxious, dangerous, or deadly effect upon the animal economy, when introduced either by cutaneous absorption, respiration, or the digestive canal, that which taints or destroys moral purity or health —*v t* To infect with poison, to put poison in or on, to add poison to, to attack, injure, or kill by poison, to taint, to mar, impair, vitiate, corrupt —**Poisonable**, poi'zn a bl, *a* Capable of being poisoned —**Poisoner**, poi'zn-ėr, *n* One who or that which poisons or corrupts —**Poison-fang**, *n* One of the upper teeth of certain serpents, having a channel in it through which a poisonous fluid is conveyed into the wound when they bite —**Poison gland**, *n* A gland in animals and plants which secretes and contains poison. —**Poison-nut**, *n* Nux vomica —**Poisonous**, poi'zn-us, *a* Having the qualities of poison; containing poison, venomous, corrupting. —**Poisonously**, poi'zn-us-li, *adv* In a poisonous manner.—**Poisonousness**, poi'zn-us nes, *n*

Poitrel, Poitral, poi'trel, poi tral, *n* [Fr. *poitrail*, from L *pectorale*, from *pectus*, the breast] Armour for the breast of a horse —**Poitrine**, poi'trēn, *n* The breast-plate of a knight.

Poize, poiz. POISE

Poke, pōk, *n* [O D *poke*, a sack or bag, Icel *poki*, a sack, a bag; *pouch* is a softened form of this, and *pocket* a diminutive.] A pocket, a pouch, a bag, a sack —**Poke-bonnet**, *n* A long, straight, projecting bonnet formerly worn by women.—**Poke-sleeve**, *n* A kind of wide sleeve

Poke, pōk, *v t* —*poked*, *poking* [D and L G *poken*, to poke, Sw *pōka*, a stick; comp Ir *poc*, a blow, Gael *puc*, to push.] To thrust something long or pointed against, as the hand or a stick, hence, to feel or search, as in the dark or in a hole —*To poke fun*, to joke, to make fun.—*To poke fun at*, to ridicule —*v i* To grope, to search, to feel or push one's way, as in the dark, to busy one's self without a definite object followed by *about* —*n* A gentle thrust, a jog, a sudden push —**Poker**, pō kėr, *n* One who pokes; an iron or steel bar or rod used in poking or stirring the fire when coal is used for fuel.—**Poker picture**, *n* A picture executed by singeing the surface of white wood with a heated poker —**Poking-stick**, *n* An instrument formerly used in adjusting the plaits of ruffs —**Poky** pō ki, *a* Narrow or confined as to space, close and musty

Poker, pō kėr, *n* A favourite game at cards in the United States

Polacca, Polacre, Polaque, pō-lak'a, pō-lak'ėr, pō-lāk', *n* [It *polacca*.] A vessel with three masts used in the Mediterranean

Polder, pol dėr, *n* [D] In the Netherlands, a tract of land below the level of the sea or nearest river, which, being originally a morass or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation

Pole, pōl *n* [A Sax *pol*, *pal*, a stake, collateral form of *pale*, L G and D *paal*, from L *palus*, a stake. PALE] A long slender piece of wood, a tall piece of timber frequently used in composition (a carriage *pole*, a May *pole*), a perch or rod, a measure of length containing 5½ yards —*Under bare poles*, said of a ship when her sails are all furled —*v t* —*poled*, *poling* To furnish with poles for support, to bear or convey on poles, to impel by poles, to push forward by the use of poles —**Pole-mast**, *n* A mast composed of one single piece

Pole, pōl, *n* [Fr *pole*, L *polus*, the pole of the heavens, the heavens, from Gr *polos*, the axis of the sphere, the firmament, from *pelō*, to turn or move] One of the two points in which the axis of the earth is supposed to meet the sphere of the heavens, the fixed point about which the stars appear to revolve, one of the extremities of the earth's axis, a point on the surface of any sphere equally distant from every part of the circumference of a great circle of the sphere, the pole-star; one of the points of a body at which its attractive or repulsive energy is concentrated, or in which a polar force is exerted. —*Magnetic pole*, one of the points on the earth at which the dipping-needle is vertical, or the magnetic intensity greatest —*Poles of a voltaic pile* or *battery*, the plates at the extremities of a galvanic battery, or the wires which join them, the end which is chemically passive being called the *positive pole*, and that which is chemically active the *negative pole*.—**Pole-star**, *n* A star of the second magnitude, situated about 1° 20′ from the North Pole, round which it describes a small circle; *fig* that which serves as a guide or director; a lode-star —**Polar**, pō'lėr, *a* [L L *polaris*, from L *polus*, a pole] Pertaining to a pole or the poles of a sphere, pertaining to one of the poles of the earth or of the heavens; proceeding from the poles of the earth; pertaining to a magnetic pole or poles; pertaining to the points of a body at which its attractive or repulsive energy

is concentrated.—*Polar angle*, the angle at a pole formed by two meridians.—*Polar axis*, that axis of an equatorial which is parallel to the earth's axis.—*Polar bear* Under BEAR.—*Polar circles*, the arctic and antarctic circles.—*Polar clock*, an apparatus whereby the hour of the day is found by means of the polarization of the scattered sunlight from the polar regions.—*Polar distance*, the angular distance of a heavenly body from the elevated pole of the heavens.—*Polar forces*, physical forces that are developed and act in pairs, with opposite tendencies, as in magnetism, electricity, &c.—*Polar lights*, the aurora borealis or australis.—*Polar star*, the pole star.—**Polarimeter, Polariscope**, pō-lar-im'et-ėr, pō-lar'i-skōp, *n.* An optical instrument, various kinds of which have been contrived, for exhibiting the polarization of light.—**Polarimetry**, pō-lar-im'et-ri, *n.* The art of measuring or analysing the polarization of light.—**Polaristic**, pō-la-ris'tik, *a.* Pertaining to or exhibiting poles or polar characteristics, having a polar arrangement or disposition.—**Polarity**, pō-lar'i-ti, *n.* That quality of a body in virtue of which peculiar properties reside in certain points called poles.—**Polarizable**, pō'lėr-i-za-bl, *a* Capable of being polarized.—**Polarization**, pō'lėr-i-za-shon, *n.* The act of polarizing or giving polarity to a body, the state of being polarized or of having polarity.—*Polarization of light*, a change produced upon light by the action of certain media, by which it exhibits the appearance of having polarity or poles possessing different properties.—**Polarize**, pō'lėr-iz, *v t*—*polarized, polarizing* To develop polarity in.—**Polarized**, pō'lėr-izd, *p* and *a* Having polarity, affected by polarization.—**Polarizer**, pō'lėr-i-zėr, *n* That part of a polariscope by which light is polarized

Pole, pōl, *n* A native of Poland

Pole-axe, *n* [*Pole* may here be the long stick, but perhaps it is for *poll*, the head] A kind of axe or hatchet

Polecat, pōl'kat, *n* [supposed to be for *poult-cat*, that is, chicken or poultry cat, or abbrev from *Polish-cat*.] An animal of the weasel family, about 17 inches in length excluding the tail, very destructive to poultry, rabbits, pheasants, &c

Polemarch, pol'ė-märk, *n.* [Gr *polemarchos*—*polemos*, war, and *archē*, rule] A title of several officials in ancient Greek states

Polemic, Polemical, pō-lem'ik, pō-lem'i-kal, *a.* [Gr *polemikos*, from *polemos*, war] Pertaining to polemics, given to controversy, engaged in supporting an opinion or *system by controversy*.—*Polemic*, *n* A disputant, one who carries on a controversy; one who writes in support of an opinion or system in opposition to another.—**Polemics**, pō-lem'iks, *n* The art or practice of disputation, controversy, controversial writings.

Polemoscope, pō-lem'ō-skōp, *n* [Gr *polemos*, war, and *skopeō*, to view—it was intended to be used in war] A perspective glass fitted with a mirror at an angle of 45°, designed for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye

Polenta, po-len'ta, *n.* [It Sp Pg and Fr *polenta*, from L *polenta*, peeled barley] A kind of pudding made in Italy from semolina, Indian corn, or maize meal, a thick porridge of chestnut-meal boiled in milk, used as an article of diet in France

Police, pō-lēs', *n.* [Fr *police*, from L *politia*, from Gr *politeia*, government, administration, from *polis*, a city] The means instituted by a government or community to maintain public order, liberty, property, and individual security, the body of men by whom the municipal laws and regulations are enforced and public order maintained.—*Police commissioner*, in Scotland, one of a body elected by the ratepayers to manage police affairs in burghs.—*Police constable, police officer* A member of a police force; a policeman.—*Police court*, a court for the trial of offenders brought up on charges preferred by the police.—*Police magistrate*, a judge who presides at a police court.—*Police office, police station*, the headquarters of the police, or of a section of them; the house to which offenders are taken in the first instance.—**Policeman**, pō-lēs'man, *n* One of the ordinary police, whose duty it is to perambulate on a certain beat for a fixed period, for the protection of property, and to see that the peace is kept

Policy, pol'i-si, *n.* [L *politia*, Gr *politeia*, polity POLICE] The art or manner of governing a nation, the line of conduct which the rulers of a nation adopt on particular questions, especially with regard to foreign countries, the principles on which any measure or course of action is based, prudence or wisdom of governments or individuals in the management of their affairs public or private, dexterity of management, in Scotland, the pleasure-grounds around a gentleman's country residence *Policy* is the course of conduct pursued, or the management of an affair, in certain circumstances, *polity*, the general principles on which such course of conduct is based

Policy, pol'i-si, *n.* [Fr *police*, from L L *policticum*, a register, from L *polyptychum*, Gr *polyptychon*, an account-book—*polys*, many, and *ptychē*, a fold] A written contract by which a corporation or other persons engage to pay a certain sum on certain contingencies, as in the case of fire or shipwreck, in the event of death, &c on the condition of receiving a fixed sum or percentage on the amount of the risk, or certain periodical payments.—*Insurance policy* Under INSURE.—**Policy holder**, *n.* One who holds a policy or contract of insurance

Polish, pō'lish, *a* Pertaining to Poland or to its inhabitants.—*n* The language of the Poles

Polish, pol'ish, *v t* [Fr *polir, polissant*, from L *polio*, to smooth, whence also *polite*] To make smooth and glossy, usually by friction, to burnish, to deprive of rudeness, rusticity, or coarseness, to make elegant and polite (*to polish* life or manners).—*v i* To become smooth, to take a smooth and glossy surface, to become refined.—*n* A substance used to impart a gloss, a smooth glossy surface produced by friction, artificial gloss, refinement, elegance of manners.—**Polishable**, pol'ish-a-bl *a* Capable of being polished.—**Polished**, pol'isht, *p* and *a* Made smooth and glossy, refined.—**Polisher**, pol'ish-ėr, *n* One who or that which polishes.—**Polishing paste**, *n* A kind of paste for polishing, blacking for harness and leather, a compound of oil, bees wax, and spirit varnish for imparting a gloss to furniture.—*Polishing powder*, *n* A preparation of plumbago for polishing iron articles.—**Polishing-slate**, *n* A kind of gray or yellow slate, composed of microscopic infusoria, and used for polishing glass, marble, &c

Polite, pō-lit', *a* [L *politus*, from *polio*, to polish POLISH] Polished or elegant in manners, refined in behaviour, well bred, courteous, complaisant.—**Politely**, pō-lit'li, *adv* In a polite manner.—**Politeness** pō-lit'nes, *n* The state or quality of being polite, courtesy

Politic, pol'i-tik, *a* [L *politicus*, Gr *politikos*, from *polis*, a city POLICE] Consisting of citizens, constituting the state (the body *politic*), prudent and sagacious in devising and pursuing measures adapted to promote the public welfare, well devised and adapted to the public prosperity, ingenious in devising and pursuing any scheme of personal or national aggrandizement, cunning, artful, sagacious in adapting means to the end, well devised, adapted to its end, right or wrong.—**Political**, pō-lit'i-kal, *a* Having a fixed or regular system or administration of government, relating to civil government and its administration, concerned in state affairs or national measures, pertaining to a nation or state, or to nations or states, as distinguished from *civil* or *municipal*; treating of politics or government.—*Political economy*, the science of the laws which regulate the production, distribution, and consumption of the products, necessary, useful, or agreeable to man, which it requires some portion of voluntary labour to produce, procure, or preserve.—*Political geography* Under GEOGRAPHY.—**Politically**, pō-lit'i-kal-li, *adv* In a political manner.—**Politician**, pol-i-tish'an, *n.* One versed in the science of government and the art of governing, one skilled in politics; one who occupies himself with politics.—**Politicly**, pol'i-tik-li, *adv* In a politic manner.—**Politics**, pol'i tiks, *n* [Fr *politique*, Gr *politikē*] The science of government, that part of ethics which relates to the regulation and government of a nation or state for the preservation of its safety, peace, and prosperity, political affairs, or the conduct and contests of political parties.—**Polity**, pol'i-ti, *n.* [Gr *politeia* POLICY] The form or constitution of civil government of a nation or state, the constitution or fundamental principles of government of any body of citizens, the recognized principles on which any institution is based Syn under POLICY

Polka, pol'ka, *n* A species of dance of Bohemian origin, the music to which is in 2 4 time with the third quaver accented, an air appropriate to the dance.—**Polk**, pōlk, *v i* To dance a polka.—**Polka-jacket**, *n* A knitted jacket worn by women

Poll, pōl, *n* [O D *pol, bol*, a ball, the head, L G *polle*, the head, the top of a tree, allied to *ball bowl pollard* is a derivative] The head of a person, or the back part of the head, a catalogue or register of heads, that is, of persons, the voting or registering of votes for candidates in elections (the close of the *poll*), the fish called a chub, the blunt end of a hammer, or the butt of an axe.—*v t* To remove the top or head of, to lop, clip, shear, to cut closely, to mow, to register or give a vote, to bring to the poll, to receive or elicit, as a number of votes or voters.—*v i* To vote at a poll, to record a vote, as an elector.—**Poll axe**, *n* A pole axe, an axe with a hammer or stud for felling oxen.—**Poll book**, *n* A register of persons entitled to vote at an election.—**Poll clerk**, *n* A clerk who assists the presiding officer at an election.—**Polled**, pōld *p* and *a* Deprived of the poll, lopped as a tree having the top cut, having the hair cut, cropped, bald, having cast the horns as a stag, hence, wanting horns (*polled* cattle).—**Poll evil**, *n* A swelling or apostome on a horse's head or on the nape of the neck between the ears.—**Polling booth**, *n* A temporary erection in which to record votes at an election.—**Polling place, Polling station**, *n* A place for recording votes in at an election.—**Polling-sheriff**, *n* In Scotland, the *presiding officer* at a *polling station*.—**Poll tax**, *n* A tax levied per head in proportion to the rank or fortune of the individual, a capitation tax

Poll, pol, *n* [Gr *hoi polloi*, the many, the rabble] At Cambridge University, one who receives no honours, but merely takes a degree

Poll, pol, *n* [A contr of *Polly* for *Mary*] A familiar name often applied to a parrot

Pollack, pol'ak, *n* [D and G *pollack*] A species of marine fish belonging to the cod family

Pollan, pol'an, *n* [Ir *pullog*, Gael *pollag* Akin to *pollack*] An Irish species of freshwater herring

Pollarchy, pol'ar-ki, *n* [Gr *pollos*, many, and *archē*, rule] The rule of the many, government by the mob or masses

Pollard, pol'ard, *n* [From *poll*, the head, and affix *ard*] A tree with the head cut off at some height from the ground, for the purpose of inducing it to throw out branches all round the section where amputation has taken place, a stag that has cast his horns, also, a hornless ox, a coarse product of wheat, but finer than bran.—*v t* To make a pollard of, to convert into a pollard by cutting off the head

Pollen, pol'en, *n.* [L *pollen* and *pollis*, fine flour or dust] The male element in flowering plants, the fine dust or powder which by contact with the *stigma* effects the fecundation of the seeds.—**Pollenarious, Pollenaceous**, pol-e-na'ri-us, *a* Consisting of meal or pollen.—**Polleniferous, Polliniferous**, pol-e-nif'ėr-us, pol-i-nif'ėr-us, *a.* Producing

pollen —**Pollenize**, pol en-īz, *v t* To supply with pollen, to impregnate with pollen —**Pollen-tube**, *n* One of the tubular processes emitted by the pollen when it comes in contact with the stigma of a plant, and which are supposed to conduct the impregnating matter down the style into the ovules through the foramen —**Pollinate**, pol i-nāt, *v t*. *Bot* to convey pollen from the anther to the stigma of —**Pollination**, pol i nā shon, *n* *Bot* the conveyance of the pollen from the anther to the stigma.

Pollex, pol'leks, *n* [L] The thumb in man, a corresponding digit of other animals

Pollicitation, pol lis'i tā shon, *n* [L *pollicitatio*, from *pollicitari*, to promise] A promise, a voluntary engagement

Pollute, pol lūt, *v t* —*polluted*, *polluting* [L *polluo*, *polutum*, from prep *pol*, *por*, used in composition, and *luo*, to wash LAVE] To make foul or unclean, to render impure, to defile, to soil, to taint, to corrupt or defile in a moral sense, to impair, to profane —**Pollutedly**, pol lū ted li, *adv* With pollution —**Polluted ness**, pol lū ted nes, *n* The state of being polluted —**Polluter**, pol lū ter *n* One that pollutes or profanes —**Pollution**, pol lū shon, *n* [L *pollutio*] The act of polluting, the state of being polluted, defilement, uncleanness, impurity

Polo, pō lō, *n* A game at ball resembling hockey, only that it is played on horseback

Polonaise, pol o nāz' *n* [Fr] A robe or dress worn by ladies and adopted from the fashion of the Poles, a melody written in imitation of Polish dance tunes

Polony, po lō ni, *n* [Probably corrupted from *Bologna* sausage] A kind of high dried sausage made of partly cooked pork

Poltroon, pol troon', *n* [Fr and Sp *poltron*, from It *poltrone* from *poltro*, lazy, dastardly, from O H G *polstar*, a pillow BOLSTER] An arrant coward, a dastard, a wretch without spirit or courage —*a* Basc, vile contemptible **Poltroonery** pol troon'er i, *n* Cowardice, want of spirit —**Poltroonish** pol troon ish *a* Resembling a poltroon, cowardly

Polverin Polverine pol vē rin pol vē ūn, *n* [It *polverino*, from L *pulvis* dust] The calcined ashes of a plant, brought from the Levant and Syria, and used in the manufacture of glass

Polyacoustic, pol i a kous tik, *a* [Gr *polys*, many, *akouō*, to hear] Capable of multiplying or magnifying sound

Polyadelph, pol i a-delf', *n* [Gr *polys*, many, *adelphos*, brother] *Bot* a plant having its stamens united in three or more bodies or bundles by the filaments —**Polyadelphian**, **Polyadelphous**, pol i a del fē an, pol i a-del fus, *a* *Bot* having stamens united in three or more bundles

Polyandrian, **Polyandrous**, pol i an dri an, pol i an drus *a* [Gr *polys* many, *anēr*, *andros*, a male] *Bot* having many stamens, that is, any number above twenty, inserted in the receptacle

Polyandry pol i an dri, *n* [Gr *polys*, many, *anēr*, *andros*, a man] The practice of females having more husbands than one at the same time, plurality of husbands

Polyanthus, pol i an thus, *n* [Gr *polys*, many, *anthos*, a flower] A garden variety of the oxlip primrose which has long been a favourite

Polyarchy, pol i är ki, *n* [Gr *polys*, many, and *archē*, rule] The government of many, whether a privileged class (aristocracy) or the people at large (democracy)

Polyatomic, pol i a tom ik, *a* [Gr *polys*, many, E *atomic*] *Chem* a term applied to elements or radicals which have an equivalency greater than one, polybasic

Polybasic, pol-i bā sik, *a* [Gr *polys*, many, and E *basic*] *Chem.* having or combined with several bases.

Polycarpic, **Polycarpous**, pol-i kär'pik, pol-i-kär'pus, *a.* [Gr *polys*, many, and *karpos*, fruit] *Bot* having the carpels distinct and numerous, each flower bearing several fruits, also applied to a plant which bears fruit many times without perishing

Polycephalous, pol-i sef'a-lus, *a* [Gr. *polys*, many, *kephalē*, head] *Bot* having a common support, capped by many like parts

Polychromy, pol'i-krō-mi, *n* [Gr *polys*, many, and *chrōma*, colour] The practice of colouring statues and the exteriors and interiors of buildings, architectural ornamentation in colours —**Polychromatic**, **Polychromic**, pol i-krō-mat ik, pol'i krō-mik, *a* Exhibiting a play of colours —**Polychrome**, pol i-krōm, *a* Having several or many colours, executed in the manner of polychromy —*Polychrome printing*, the art of printing in one or more colours at the same time

Polycotyledon, pol i kot i lē don, *n* [Gr *polys*, many, *kotylēdon*] *Bot* a plant that has many or more than two cotyledons or lobes to the seed —**Polycotyledonous**, pol i kot-i lē'do-nus, *a* Having more than two cotyledons

Polycracy, po-lik ra si, *n* [Gr *polys*, many, and *kratos*, power] Government by many rulers, polyarchy

Polydactylism, pol i-dak til izm, *n* [Gr *polys*, many, *daktylos*, a finger] The condition of having several or many fingers or digits —**Polydactylous**, pol i-dak ti lus, *a* Having many fingers or toes

Polyembryony pol i-em bri o-ni, *n* [Gr *polys*, many, *embryon*, an embryo] *Bot* a phenomenon consisting in the existence of two or more embryos in the same seed of flowering plants — **Polyembryonate**, **Polyembryonic**, pol i em bri-on āt, pol i-em bri on'ik *a* *Bot* consisting of or having several embryos

Polyfoil, pol i foil, *n* [Gr *polys*, and L *folium*, a leaf] *Arch* a leaf ornament of more than five divisions

Polygamy, po-lig'a mi, *n* [Gr *polys*, many, and *gamos*, marriage] A plurality of wives or husbands at the same time, or the having of such plurality —**Polygamous**, po-lig a mus, *a* Relating to or characterized by polygamy (*polygamous* marriage) having a plurality of wives, *bot* same as *Polygamian* —**Polygamist**, po-lig'a mist, *n* A person who practises polygamy or who maintains its lawfulness —**Polygam** pol i gam, *n* A polygamian plant —**Polygamian**, pol i gā mi an *a* *Bot* pertaining to a class of plants producing hermaphrodite flowers, with male or female flowers, or both

Polygastric, pol i gas trik, *a* [Gr *polys*, many *gastēr* a stomach] Having or supposed to have many stomachs —*n* An animal having or supposed to have many stomachs

Polygenesis, pol i jen e sis, *n* [Gr *polys*, many, and *genesis*] The doctrine that beings have their origin in many cells or embryos of different kinds opposed to *monogenesis* —**Polygenetic**, pol i je net ik, *a* Relating to polygenesis, MONOGENETIC —**Polygenist**, pol'i-je nist, *n* One who believes in polygenesis

Polygenous po lij e nus, *a* [Gr *polys*, many, and *genos*, kind] Consisting of many kinds

Polyglot, pol i glot, *n* [Gr *polys*, many, *glōtta*, a language] A book containing many languages, particularly a Bible that presents the Scriptures in several languages Also used as an adjective

Polygon, pol i gon, *n* [Gr *polys*, many, *gōnia*, an angle] *Geom* a plane figure of many angles and sides or at least of more than four sides *Similar polygons* have their several angles equal each to each, and the sides about their equal angles proportionals. —**Polygonal**, Polygonous, po-lig'o nal, po-lig'o nus, *a* Having the form of a polygon, having many angles —*Polygonal numbers*, the successive sums of a series of numbers in arithmetical progression —**Polygonometry**, pol i gonom et-ri, *n* The doctrine of polygons, as trigonometry is the doctrine of triangles

Polygram, pol i gram, *n* [Gr *polys*, many, *gramma*, a line] A figure consisting of many lines

Polygraph, pol i graf, *n* [Gr *polys*, many, *graphē*, a writing] An instrument for multiplying copies of a writing —**Polygraphic**, **Polygraphical**, pol i-graf'ik, pol-i-graf'i-kal, *a* Pertaining to polygraphy, done with a polygraph — **Polygraphy**, po-lig'ra-fi, *n*. The art of writing in various ciphers, and of deciphering the same; the multiplication of copies of a writing

Polygyn, pol'i-jin, *n*. [Gr *polys*, many, and *gynē*, a female] *Bot* a plant having flowers with many pistils, more than twelve — **Polygynian**, **Polygynous**, pol-i jin'i-an, po-lij'i-nus, *a* Having many pistils or styles, polygynic.—**Polygynic**, pol-i-jin ik, *a* Practising polygyny, polygynous — **Polygynist**, po-lij'i-nist, *n*. One who practises polygyny —**Polygyny**, po-lij'i-ni, *n* The practice of having more wives than one at the same time

Polyhalite, pol i hal'īt, *n* [Gr *polys*, many, *hals*, salt] A mineral occurring in masses of a fibrous structure, of a brick-red colour

Polyhedron, pol i hē'dron, *n* [Gr *polys*, many, *hedra*, a side] *Geom* a solid bounded by many faces or planes, and when all the faces are regular polygons the solid becomes a regular body, a multiplying glass with several plane surfaces, a polyscope. —**Polyhedrous**, **Polyhedral**, pol i-hē'drus, pol i hē dral, *a* Forming a polyhedron; having many sides

Polymath, pol i math, *n* [Gr *polys*, many, and *mathein*, to learn] A man of various learning

Polymeric, pol i mer'ik, *a* [Gr *polys*, many, *meros*, a part] Pertaining to or characterized by polymerism —**Polymeride**, po lim ēr id, *n* A compound that exhibits polymerism —**Polymerism**, po-lim'ēr izm, *n* *Chem* the character in certain compound bodies, differing in chemical properties, of having the same chemical elements combined in the same proportions but with different molecular weights ISOMERISM, METAMERISM — **Polymerous**, po lim ēr us, *a* Composed of many parts pertaining to polymerism

Polymignite, pol i mig'nit, *n* [Gr *polys*, many, and *mignymi*, to mix] A mineral which occurs in small prismatic crystals of a metallic lustre, named from the variety of its constituent parts

Polymorphism, pol i mor fizm, *n*. [Gr *polys*, many, *morphē* form] The property of existing in different forms, the property of crystallizing in two or more fundamental forms —**Polymorphous**, **Polymorphic** pol i mor'fus, pol i mor'fik, *a* Having many forms, assuming many forms

Polynesian, pol i nē zhi an, *a* [Gr *polys*, many, *nēsos*, an island] Pertaining to *Polynesia*, the region of many islands in the Pacific —*n* A native or inhabitant of Polynesia

Polynomial, pol i nō mi al, *n* and *a*. MULTINOMIAL

Polyonymous, pol i on'i mus, *a* [Gr *polys*, many, *onoma*, a name] Having many names or titles

Polyoptrum, **Polyoptron**, pol i op'trum, po li op tron, *n* [Gr *polys*, many, and root *opt*, to see] A glass through which, from the formation of its lens, objects appear multiplied but diminished

Polyorama, pol i o rā ma, *n* [Gr *polys*, many, *horama*, a view] A view of many objects, an optical apparatus presenting many views

Polyp, **Polype**, pol ip, *n* [L *polypus*, a polyp, a growth or tumour, from Gr *polypous*—*polys*, many, *pous*, a foot] A name loosely applied to what were once known as *radiate* animals, having the mouth surrounded by more or less numerous arms or tentacles, now commonly applied to the hydra or the sea-anemone; a zoophyte —**Polypary**, pol'i-pa-ri, *n*. The horny envelope or case of polyps (Hydrozoa, Polyzoa, &c) —**Polypean**, pol-i-pē'an, *a* Pertaining to a polyp or a polypus —**Polypidom**, po-lip'i-dom, *n*. [L *polypus*, and *domus*, a house] A stem or permanent fabric in which are the cells constituting the abodes of the polyps which fabricate it — **Polypiferous**, pol i-pif'er-us, *a* Producing polyps — **Polipier**, po-lēp-ē-ā, *n*. [Fr] A polypary —**Polypite**, pol'i-pit, *n*. The fundamental portion of a hydrozoon. —**Polypoid**, pol'i-poid, *a* Like a polyp.

Polyparous, po-lip'a-rus, *a* [Gr. *polys*, many, and L. *pario*, to produce.] Producing many; bringing forth a great number

Polypetalous, pol-i-pet'a-lus, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *petalon*, a petal.] *Bot.* having or consisting of many petals (a *polypetalous* corolla).

Polyphagous, po-lif'a-gus, *a* [Gr *polys*, many, *phagein*, to eat] Eating or subsisting on many things or kinds of food.

Polyphonic, pol-i-fon'ik, *a* [Gr *polys*, many, *phone*, sound] Having or consisting of many voices or sounds *music*, consisting of several parts progressing simultaneously according to the rules of counterpoint; contrapuntal —**Polyphonism**, **Polyphony**, po-lif'on-izm, pō-lif'o-ni, *n* Multiplicity of sounds or voices —**Polyphonist**, po-lif'on-ist, *n.* One who can speak in different voices, a ventriloquist, a contrapuntist.

Polyphore, pol'i-fōr, *n.* [Gr *polys*, many, and *phoreo*, carrying] *Bot* a fleshy receptacle with numerous ovaries.

Polyphyllous, po-lif'i-lus, *a* [Gr *polys*, many, *phyllon*, a leaf] *Bot* many-leaved

Polypi. Polypus

Polypier, **Polypite**, &c Under Polyp

Polyplastic, pol-i-plas'tik, *a.* [Gr *polys*, many, and *plastikos*, plastic] Having or assuming many forms.

Polypode, pol'i-pōd, *n.* [Gr *polys*, many, *pous*, *podos*, a foot] An animal having many feet, the millliped or wood louse

Polyporous, pol-i-pō'rus, *a* [Gr *polys*, many, and *poros*, a pore] Having many pores.

Polypous. Under Polypus

Polyprismatic, pol-i-priz-mat'ik, *a* [Gr *polys*, many, E *prismatic*] *Mineral* having crystals presenting numerous prisms in a single form

Polypus, pol'i pus, *n* pl **Polypi**, pol i pi [Polyp.] A polyp; *pathol* a pedunculated tumour in the mucous membrane, especially that of the nostrils and uterus — **Polypous**, pol'i-pus, *a* Pertaining to a polypus.

Polyrhizous, pol-i-ri'zus, *a* [Gr *polys*, many, *rhiza*, a root] *Bot* possessing numerous rootlets independently of those by which the attachment is effected

Polyscope, pol'i skōp, *n* [Gr *polys*, many, and *skopeo*, to view] A lens so constructed that an object seen through it appears multiplied.

Polysepalous, pol-i-sep'a-lus, *a* [Gr *polys*, many, and E *sepal*] *Bot* a term applied to a calyx which has its sepals separate from each other

Polyspermal, **Polyspermous**, pol-i spėr mal, pol-i-spėr'mus, *a.* [Gr *polys*, many, *sperma*, seed.] Containing many seeds

Polysporous, pol-i-spō'rus, *a* [Gr *polys*, many, and E *spore*] *Bot* having many spores

Polystyle, pol'i-stil, *n* [Gr *polys*, many, and *stylos*, a column.] *Arch* an edifice in which there are many columns Also used as adj.

Polysyllable, pol'i-sil la-bl, *n* [Gr *polys* many, *syllabe*, a syllable] A word of many syllables, that is, consisting of four or more syllables.—**Polysyllabic**, **Polysyllabical**, pol'i-sil lab'ik, pol'i-sil lab i-kal, *a* Consisting of many syllables or of more than three.

Polysyndeton, pol-i-sin'de-ton, *n.* [Gr. from *polys*, many, *syn*, together, *deō*, to bind] A figure of rhetoric by which the copulative conjunction is often repeated

Polysynthesis, pol-i-sin'the-sis, *n* [Gr *polys*, many, and *synthesis*, a putting together Synthesis] A compounding of several elements; a polysynthetic structure — **Polysynthetic**, **Polysynthetical**, pol'i-sin-thet"ik, pol'i-sin-thet"i-kal, *a Philol* compounded of several elements, each retaining a kind of independence (a *polysynthetic* word); characterized by such compounds (a *polysynthetic* language) Also called *Agglutinate*

Polytechnic, pol-i-tek'nik, *a.* [Gr *polys*, many, and *technē*, art] Denoting or comprehending many arts; specifically, applied to an educational institution in which instruction is given in many arts —*n.* A school of instruction in arts; an exhibition of objects belonging to the industrial arts. —**Polytechnics**, pol-i-tek'niks, *n.* The science of the mechanical arts.

Polythalamous, pol-i-thal'a-mus, *a* [Gr *polys*, many, *thalamos*, a chamber] Having many cells or chambers (*polythalamous* shells).

Polytheism, pol-i-thē'izm, *n.* [Gr *polys*, many, *theos*, god] The doctrine of a plurality of gods.—**Polytheist**, pol-i-thē'ist, *n* A person who believes in a plurality of gods —**Polytheistic**, **Polytheistical**, pol'i-thē-is"tik, pol'i-thē-is"ti-kal, *a.* Pertaining to polytheism, holding a plurality of gods

Polytomous, po lit'o-mus, *a* [Gr *polys*, many, *tomē*, a cutting] *Bot* a term applied to leaves subdivided into many distinct subordinate parts, which, however, are not jointed to the petiole

Polyzoa, pol i zō'a, *n. pl* [Gr *polys*, many, *zōon*, an animal] A class of animals, chiefly marine, forming compound groups or colonies, being the lowest members of the Mollusca, and generally known by the popular names of 'sea mosses' and 'sea mats'—**Polyzoarium**, **Polyzoary**, pol'i zō a ri-um, pol i-zō a-ri, *n.* The dermal system of the colony of a polyzoon, a polypidom —**Polyzoon**, pol i-zō'on, *n* One of the polyzoa

Polyzonal, pol-i zō nal, *a* [Gr *polys*, many, *zōnē*, a zone] Composed of many zones or belts, a term applied to burning lenses composed of pieces united in rings

Pomace, pom'as, *n* [From L *pomum*, an apple] The substance of apples or of similar fruit crushed by grinding —**Pomaceous**, pō-mā shus, *a* Like pomace, pertaining to the apple family of trees

Pomade, pō mād', *n* [Fr *pommade*, It *pomada*, *pomata*, from L *pomum*, an apple Originally it was prepared from apples] Perfumed ointment, especially ointment for the hair; pomatum

Pomander, pō man-dėr, *n* [Fr *pomme d'ambre*, apple or ball of amber] A perfume ball, or a mixture of perfumes, formerly carried in the pocket or suspended from the neck or the girdle

Pomatum, pō-mā tum, *n* [From L *pomum*, an apple Pomade] A perfumed unguent used in dressing the hair, pomade

Pome, pōm, *n* [L *pomum*, an apple] *Bot* a fleshy or pulpy pericarp without valves, containing a capsule or capsules, as the apple, pear, &c

Pomegranate, pom gra nāt, *n* [L *pomum*, an apple and *granatum*, grained, having many grains or seeds Grain, Garnet] A fruit as large as an orange, having a hard rind filled with a soft pulp and numerous grains or seeds, the tree that produces pomegranates, supposed to be a native of Persia, an ornament on the robe and ephod of the Jewish high priest

Pomeroy, **Pomeroyal**, pom ro, pom roi-al, *n* [Fr *pomme*, an apple, *roi*, king, *royal*, royal] Royal apple, a particular sort of apple

Pomiferous, pō-mif'ėr us, *a* [L *pomum*, an apple, and *fero*, to produce] Apple-bearing, an epithet applied to plants which bear the larger fruits (as melons, gourds, cucumbers, &c)

Pommage, pom'āj, *n* Same as *Pomace*

Pommel, pum'mel, *n* [O Fr *pommel*, from L *pomum*, an apple or similar fruit] A knob or ball; the knob on the hilt of a sword, the protuberant part of a saddle-bow, a round knob on the frame of a chair —*v t* —*pommelled*, *pommelling* To beat, to bruise Spelled also *Pummel*

Pomology, pō-mol o-ji, *n* [L *pomum*, an apple, Gr *logos*, discourse] The branch of knowledge that deals with fruits, the cultivation of fruit-trees —**Pomological**, pō-mo-loj'i kal, *a* Pertaining to pomology —**Pomologist**, pō-mol'o-jist, *n* One who is versed in pomology

Pomp, pomp, *n* [Fr *pompe*, L *pompa*, from Gr *pompē*, a procession, from *pempō*, to send.] A procession distinguished by splendour or magnificence; a pageant, magnificence, parade; splendour; display —**Pompous**, pom'pus, *a* [Fr *pompeux*] Displaying pomp; splendid; showing self-importance; exhibiting an exaggerated sense of dignity; ostentatious. — **Pompously**, pom'pus-li, *adv.* In a pompous manner; ostentatiously. — **Pompousness**, **Pomposity**, pom'pus-nes, pom-pos'i-ti, *n.* The state of being pompous; great display of show; ostentation

Pompelmoose, pom'pel-mōs, *n.* [Probably of Eastern origin] An East Indian fruit akin to the shaddock, and in taste resembling the best oranges.

Pompholyx, pom'fo-liks, *n* [Gr *pompholyx*, a bubble.] A vesicular eruption upon the skin

Pompion, pum'pi-on, *n* [O Fr *pompon*, akin *pumpkin*] A pumpkin

Pompon, pon-pon, *n* [Fr] An ornament, as a feather, artificial flower, &c, for a bonnet or hat, a ball on a soldier's shako.

Pompous, **Pompously**, &c Under Pomp.

Poncho, pon cho, *n* [Sp] A garment much worn in South America, resembling a narrow blanket with a slit in the middle for the head to pass through

Pond, pond, *n* [A slightly different form of *pound*, A Sax *pund*, an inclosure] A body of still water of less extent than a lake, either artificial or natural —**Pond-lily**, *n* The water lily —**Pond weed**, *n* A name of several British weeds growing in ponds and streams

Ponder, pon dėr, *v t* [Fr *ponderer*, from L *pondero*, to weigh, from *pondus*, *ponderis*, weight] To weigh carefully in the mind, to think about, to reflect upon; to examine carefully —*v i* To think, to muse, to deliberate with *on* or *over* —**Ponderable**, pon dėr-a bl, *a* [L *ponderabilis*] Capable of being weighed, having weight —**Ponderability**, **Ponderableness**, pon dėr a bil i ti, pon dėr a bl nes, *n* That property of bodies by which they possess sensible weight —**Ponderer**, pon'dėr ėr, *n* One that ponders —**Ponderingly**, pon dėr ing li *adv* In a pondering manner —**Ponderous**, pon dėr us, *a* [L *ponderosus*] Very heavy, of great weight massive, weighty, forcible **Ponderously**, pon'dėr us-li, *adv* In a ponderous manner —**Ponderousness**, **Ponderosity**, pon'dėr us-nes, pon-dėr os i ti, *n* The state or quality of being ponderous, gravity, heaviness

Pongo, pong'gō, *n* A name given to some of the large apes

Pontard, pon tārd, *n* [Fr *poignard*, from *poing*, L *pugnus* the fist] A small dagger, a pointed weapon for stabbing —*v t* To pierce with a pontard, to stab

Pontage, pon tāj, *n* [L L *pontagium* from L *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge] A toll or tax for the maintenance or repair of bridges

Pontifex, pon ti feks, *n* pl **Pontifices**, pon tif i-sēz [L *pontifex*, *pontificis*, a high priest, from *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge, and *facio*, to make] The name by which the Romans designated the highest members of their great colleges of priests, the chief being termed *Pontifex Maximus* —**Pontiff** pon tif, *n* A high priest a designation of the pope — **Pontific**, **Pontifical**, pon tif ik, pon tif'i kal, *a* Relating to pontiffs or priests, relating to a pope, belonging to the pope —**Pontifical**, pon tif'i kal, *n* A book containing rites and ceremonies ecclesiastical, *pl* the dress and ornaments of a pope, priest, or bishop —**Pontifically**, pon tif i kal li, *adv* In a pontifical manner — **Pontificate**, pon tif i kāt, *n* [L *pontificatus*] The state or dignity of a high-priest, the office or dignity of the pope, the papacy; the reign of a pope

Pontoon, **Ponton**, pon tōn, pon ton, *n* [Fr *ponton*, from L *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge] A flat-bottomed boat, or any light framework or floating body used in the construction of a temporary military bridge over a river, a lighter, a low flat vessel resembling a barge, used in careening ships; a water tight structure placed beneath a submerged vessel and then filled with air, to assist in refloating the vessel —**Pontonier Pontonnier**, pon-to-nēr', *n* [Fr] A soldier having the charge of pontoons, one who constructs pontoon-bridges — **Pontoon bridge**, *n* A temporary military bridge supported on pontoons —**Pontoon-train**, *n* The carriages or wagons and materials carried with an army to construct bridges —**Pont-volant**, **pont-vō'lant**, *n* [Fr *pont*, bridge, and *volant*, flying] *Mili.* a flying bridge, a kind of bridge used in sieges.

Pony, pō'ni, *n.* [Gael. *ponaidh*, Ir *ponl*, a pony] A small variety of horse, a betting term for the sum of £25, probably from that being about the price of a pony

Pood, pōd, *n* A Russian weight, equal to 36 English lbs

Poodle, pō dl, *n* [Same as G and Dan *pudel*, D *poedel*, L G *budel*, a poodle, akin to L G *pudeln*, to waddle] A small variety of dog covered with long curling hair

Pooh, pō, *interj* Pshaw! pish! an expression of dislike, scorn, or contempt — **Pooh pooh**, *v t* To turn aside with a pooh, to express scorn or contempt for, to sneer at

Pool, pōl, *n* [A Sax *pōl*=L G *pohl*, *pool*, Icel *pollr*, D *poll*, (+ *pfuhl*, pool, fen, the word is also Celtic, W *pwll*, a pool a pit, perhaps akin to L *palus*, a marsh] A small collection of water or other liquid in a hollow place, a small piece of stagnant water, a hole in the course of a stream deeper than the ordinary bed

Pool, pōl, *n* [Fr *poule*, a hen] The receptacle for the stakes at certain games of *cards* billiards &c, the stakes themselves, a variety of play at billiards in which each of the players stakes an equal sum, the winner carrying off the whole, *rifle practice*, firing for prizes on the principle that every competitor pays a certain sum for every shot, and the whole is divided among the successful competitors

Poop pōp, *n* [Fr *poupe* from L *puppis* the poop] The highest and aftermost part of a ship's deck above the complete deck of the vessel —*v t Naut* to break heavily over the stern or quarter of, to drive in the stern of

Poor, pōr, *a* [O E *poure* O Fr *pourc*, *povre* Mod Fr *pauvre* from L *pauper*, poor, from *paucus* few and *paro* to produce] Destitute of riches, not having property sufficient for a comfortable subsistence, needy, wanting good or desirable qualities, having little value or importance, trifling, insignificant, paltry, mean, destitute of fertility, barren destitute of intellectual or artistic merit (*a poor* discourse), wanting in spirit or vigour, weak, impotent, worthy of pity, ill fated, a word of tenderness or endearment (*poor* thing), a word of slight contempt, wretched — *The poor*, collectively, the indigent, the needy opposed to the rich, those unable to support themselves, and who have to depend for support on the contributions of others *Poor in spirit*, humble, contrite [N T] — **Poor box** *n* A box to receive money for the poor —**Poorhouse**, pōr hous *n* A residence for persons receiving public charity —**Poor john**, *n* A fish of the cod family, formerly a cheap kind of food [*Shak*] — **Poor law**, *n* A law or the laws collectively established for the management of the funds for the maintenance of the poor **Poorly**, pōr'li, *adv* In a poor manner or condition, in indigence, with little or no success, in an inferior manner, insufficiently, defectively —*a* Somewhat ill, indisposed, not in health [Colloq] — **Poorness**, pōr'nes *n* The state or quality of being poor, poverty —**Poor rate** *n* An assessment or tax imposed for the relief or support of the poor —**Poor-spirited**, *a.* Of a mean spirit, cowardly **Poor spirited ness**, *n* —**Poor's Roll**, *n.* A roll or list of paupers, or persons entitled to or who have received parochial relief

Pop, pop, *n* [From the sound] A small smart sound or report —*v i* —*popped*, *popping* To appear to the eye suddenly, to enter or issue forth with a quick, sudden motion, to dart, to start from a place suddenly —*v t* To thrust forward, or offer suddenly, to thrust or push suddenly with a quick motion —*To pop corn*, to parch or roast Indian corn until it expands and 'pops' open [Amer] — *To pop the question*, in familiar language, to make an offer of marriage to a lady —*adv* Suddenly; unexpectedly — **Pop-corn**, *n* Corn or maize for parching, parched maize, **popped-corn** [Amer] — **Pop-gun**, *n* A small gun or tube used by children for shooting pellets, which makes a 'pop' when the pellet is expelled

Pope, pōp, *n* [A Sax *pāpa*, from L L *papa*, the pope, lit. father, same word as *papa*, the childish name for father PAPA] The Bishop of Rome, the head of the Roman Catholic Church, in the *Greek Church*, a priest or chaplain, the ruffe, a small fish closely allied to the perch —*Pope's eye*, the gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh of an ox or sheep, much prized for its delicacy —**Popedom**, pōp dum, *n* The place, office, dignity, or jurisdiction of the pope —**Pope-Joan**, *n* A game of cards —**Popery**, pō pēr i, *n* The religion of the Church of Rome, comprehending doctrines and practice a term offensive to Catholics — **Popish**, pō pish, *a* Pertaining to the pope or the Roman Catholic Church used with a shade of contempt —**Popishly**, pō pish li, *adv* In a popish manner, with a tendency to popery

Popinjay, pop in jā, *n* [O E *popingay*, Fr *papegai*, Sp and Pg *papagayo* L Gr *papagas*, from Ar *babaghā*, *babbagā*, a parrakeet] A parrot†, a gay, trifling, young man, a fop or coxcomb

Poplar, pop lar, *n* [O Fr *poplier*, Mod Fr *peuplier*, from L *populus* a poplar] A common name of sundry well known trees, of which there are numerous species, as the white poplar, gray poplar, trembling poplar or aspen black poplar, &c —**Poplared** pop lard *a* Covered with or containing poplars

Poplin pop lin, *n* [Fr *popeline*, origin doubtful] A stuff made of silk and worsted of many varieties, watered, figured, brocaded &c

Poppet pop et *n* [In first sense same as *puppet*, comp Fr *poupée*, a head of a lathe] A term of endearment, a short to support a ship in launching, one of the heads of a lathe

Popple pop l, *v i* [Dim and freq of *pop*] To move quickly up and down, as a cork dropped on water

Poppy pop i *n* [A Sax *popig*, *popeg*, from L *papaver*, a poppy] A gay flowering plant of many species, from one of which, the white poppy, is collected opium — **Poppied** pop id *a* Grown over with poppies, mingled with poppies made drowsy as with opium —**Poppy head**, *n* A carved ornament on the end of a pew desk &c — **Poppy-oil** *n* A bland, drying oil obtained from the seeds of the poppy used in painting

Populace pop ū lās, *n* [Fr *populace*, It *popolazzo* from L *populus*, the people (whence *people*), probably of same root as *ji ā*] The common people, the vulgar, the multitude comprehending all persons not distinguished by rank, education, office, or profession usually with the definite article —**Popular**, pop ū lēr *a* [L *popularis*] Pertaining to the common people, constituted by or depending on the people, suitable to common people, easy to be comprehended, plain, familiar, beloved by the people, pleasing to people in general —**Popularity**, pop ū lar'i ti, *n.* The state or quality of being popular, or esteemed by the people at large, good will or favour proceeding from the people — **Popularization** pop ū lēr i zā shon *n* The act of making popular —**Popularize** pop ū lēr iz *v t* —*popularized popularizing* To make popular, to treat in a popular manner, or so as to be generally intelligible, to spread among the people —**Popularly**, pop ū lēr li, *adv* In a popular manner, so as to please the populace, among the people at large currently, commonly —**Popularness**,† pop ū lēr nes, *n.* — **Populate** pop ū lāt, *v t* —*populated*, *populating* To furnish with inhabitants, to people — **Population** pop ū lā shon, *n* The act or process of populating or peopling, the whole number of people in a country, town, &c, populousness — **Populator**, pop'ū lā tēr *n* One who populates or peoples —**Populous** pop ū lus, *a* [L *populosus*] Full of inhabitants, thickly peopled — **Populously** pop ū lus-li, *adv* With many inhabitants in proportion to extent — **Populousness**, pop ū lus nes, *n* The state of being populous

Porbeagle, por'bē gl, *n.* [Lit hog-beagle— Fr *pore*, a hog, and E *beagle*, the latter term, like *dog* and *hound*, being applied to several sharks, comp *porpoise*.] A species of shark

Porcate, **Porcated**, por'kāt, por'kā-ted, *a.* [L *porca*, a ridge.] Ridged, formed in ridges.

Porcelain, pōr'sē-lān, *n* [Fr *porcelaine*, from It *porcellana*, first a certain shell, then the nacre of the shell, and last porcelain, from L *porcus*, a hog, from some fancied resemblance in the shell to a hog PORK] The finest species of pottery ware, originally manufactured in China and Japan, formed from the finest clays united with siliceous earths, which communicate a certain degree of translucency by means of their vitrification —*a* Belonging to or consisting of porcelain — **Porcelain-clay**, *n* KAOLIN —**Porcelainized**, pōr'sē-lā-nīzd, *a* Baked like potters clay, *geol.* hardened and altered to resemble in texture porcelain — **Porcellaneous**, pōr-sel lā nē-us, *a* Pertaining to or resembling porcelain — *Porcellaneous shells* are those which have a compact texture, an enamelled surface, and are generally beautifully variegated —**Porcellanite**, pōr'sel lan īt, *n* A siliceous mineral, a specious of jasper, of various colours

Porch, pōrch, *n* [Fr *porche*, It *portico*, from L *porticus*, a porch, from *porta*, a gate, entrance PORT] *Arch* an exterior appendage to a building forming a covered approach or vestibule to a doorway, a covered walk or portico —*The Porch*, a public portico in Athens, where Zeno, the philosopher, taught his disciples, hence, *the Porch* is equivalent to the *school of the Stoics*

Porcine pōr'sīn, *a* [L *porcinus*, from *porcus*, a hog PORK] Pertaining to swine; like a swine, hog like

Porcupine pōr'kū pīn, *n* [O Fr *porc-espin*, lit spine hog, from L. *porcus*, a pig, and *spina* a spine or thorn. PORK, SPINE] A rodent quadruped covered with long spines mixed with bristly hairs, which the animal can erect at pleasure, and which serve for his defence —**Porcupine fish**, *n.* A fish covered with spines or prickles, and found in the tropical seas —**Porcupine-wood**, *n.* The wood of the cocoa-nut palm, which when cut horizontally has markings like those of porcupine spines.

Pore, pōr, *n* [Fr *pore* from L *porus*, Gr *poros*, a passage a pore PORT (a gate)] A small opening in a solid body, especially one of the minute openings on the surface of organized bodies through which fluids and minute substances are excreted or exhaled or by which they are absorbed, one of the small interstices between the molecules of matter which compose bodies. —**Porous Pory**, pō rus, pō ri, *a.* Having many pores or minute openings or interstices, having the molecules separated by intervals or pores —**Porously**, pō rus-li, *adv* In a porous manner —**Porousness**, **Porosity**, pō rus nes, pō-ros'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being porous or of having pores

Pore, pōr, *v i* —*pored poring* [O E *pourc*; origin uncertain, possibly same as *poor*] To look with steady continued attention or application, to read or examine anything with steady perseverance generally followed by *on* (*upon*) or *over* —**Porer**, pō rēr, *n* One who pores

Porgee, por'jē, *n* A coarse kind of India silk

Porifera, pō-rif ēr a, *n pl.* [L *porus*, a pore, and *fero*, to bear] An order of the Protozoa, including the marine and fresh-water sponges

Poriform pō ri form, *a.* [L *porus*, a pore, and *forma*, a shape.] Resembling a pore

Porism, por'izm, *n* [Gr *porismos*, acquisition, from *poreuō*, to gain.] *Geom.* a corollary, a proposition affirming the possibility of finding such conditions as will render a certain problem indeterminate or capable of innumerable solutions.—

Porisitic, **Poristical**, po-ris'tik, po-ris'tikal, *a.* Pertaining to a porism.

Porite, pō'rīt, *n* [L. *porus*, a pore] A coral of certain species having the surface covered with minute shallow pores or cells.

Pork, pōrk, *n* [Fr. *porc*, from L *porcus*,

a swine, a pig (seen also in *porcupine, porpoise, porbeagle*). FARROW] The flesh of swine, fresh or salted, used for food — **Porker**, pōr'kėr, *n.* A hog; a pig; especially one fed for pork.—**Pork-butcher**, *n.* One who kills pigs or who deals in pork. —**Pork-chop**, *n.* A slice from the rib of a pig. — **Pork-pie**, *n.* A pie made of pastry and minced pork. — **Pork-sausage**, *n.* A sausage made of minced pork with various flavouring ingredients

Porosity, Porous, &c Under PORE

Porphyrogenite, porfi-rō-jen'i-tus, *n.* [L *porphyra*, purple, and *genitus*, begot, born] A title given, especially by the Romans of the Eastern Empire, to such of the sovereign's sons as were born after his accession to the throne.

Porphyry, porfi-ri, *n* [Fr *porphyre*, Pr *porfir*, from Gr *porphyrites*, lit a purple-coloured rock, from *porphyra*, purple PURPLE] Originally, the name given to a very hard Egyptian stone containing crystals of rose-coloured felspar, partaking of the nature of granite, susceptible of a fine polish, and consequently much used for sculpture; also applied generally to any unstratified or igneous rock in which detached crystals of felspar or some other mineral are diffused through a compact base — **Porphyritic, Porphyritical, Porphyraceous**, por fi rit ik, por fi rit i-kal, por fi-rā'shus, *a* (composed of, resembling, or containing porphyry —**Porphyrization**, porfi-ri-zā''shon, *n* The act of porphyrizing — **Porphyrize**, porfi-riz, *v t* —*porphyrized, porphyrizing* To cause to resemble porphyry

Porpoise, por'pois, *n.* [O E *porepisce, porpesse*, &c , lit. swine-fish, from L *porcus*, a swine, and *piscis*, a fish PORK] A cetaceous mammal, rarely exceeding 5 feet in length, frequenting the Northern seas, and frequently seen off the shores pursuing shoals of herring, mackerel, &c Sometimes written *Porpus*

Porraceous, por a shus, *a* [L *porrum*, a leek.] Of a leek green colour

Porridge, por'ij, *n.* [Perhaps from L *porrum, porrus*, a leek, and meaning originally leek soup or broth, or a corruption of *potage*.] A kind of food made by slowly stirring oatmeal, or other similar substance, amongst water or milk while boiling till a thickened mass is formed — **Porringer**, por'in-jėr, *n.* [From *porridge* The *n* has intruded as in *messenger*] A porridge-dish, a small earthenware or tin vessel out of which children eat their food.

Perrigo, po-ri'go, *n* [L] Scald-head, scurf or scall in the head

Port, pōrt, *n* [A Sax *port*, a port, haven, harbour, from L *portus*, a haven, akin to *porta*, a gate, same root as *fare* It enters into many place names, as *Portland, Portsmouth*, Brid*port*] A natural or artificial harbour; a haven, any bay, cove, inlet, or recess of the sea, or of a lake, or the mouth of a river, which vessels can enter, and where they can lie safe from injury by storms.—**Port-bar**, *n* A boom moored transversely across a port to prevent entrance or egress, an accumulated bank of sand, &c , at the mouth of a port or harbour — **Port-charges, Port-dues**, *n pl.* Charges or dues to which a ship or its cargo is subjected in a port or harbour — **Portreeve, Portgrave**, pōrt'rēv, pōrt grāv, *n.* The chief magistrate of a port or maritime town.—**Port-town**, *n* A town having or situated near a port.

Port, pōrt, *n.* [Fr. *porte*, L *porta*, a gate, from same root as Gr *poros*, a passage, and E. to *fare*. See above] A gate; an entrance; a passage-way in the side of a ship; an opening in the side of a ship of war, through which cannon are discharged: called also a port-hole; an aperture for the passage of steam or a fluid.—**Portal**, pōr'tal, *n* [O Fr *portal*, L.L *portale*, from L. *porta*, a gate.] A door or gate: a poetical or dignified term; *arch* the lesser gate when there are two of different dimensions at the entrance of a building; a kind of arch over a door or gate, or the framework of the gate.—*a. Anat* belonging to a vein forming a sort of entrance (*port*) to the liver. — *Portal circulation*, a special circulation of venous blood from the intestines, &c., through the liver — **Porter**, pōr'tėr, *n.* [Fr. *portier*.] One who has charge of a door or gate; a doorkeeper; a waiter in a hall. — **Porteress, Portress**, pōr'tėr-es, pōr'tres, *n* A female porter — **Port-hole**, *n.* The port of a ship

Port, pōrt, *v.t.* [Fr *porter*, from L. *porto*, to carry (seen in *export, import, report, transport, sport*, &c.), same root as *portus*, a harbour, a port] To carry in military fashion, to carry a weapon, such as a rifle, in a slanting direction, upwards towards the left, and across the body in front, as in the military command 'to *port* arms' —*n.* [Fr *port*, carriage, demeanour, from *porter*, L *porto*, to carry] Carriage, air; mien, manner of movement or walk, demeanour, external appearance (the *port* of a gentleman) — **Portability, Portableness**, pōr-ta-bil'i-ti, pōr'ta-bl-nes, *n* The state of being portable —**Portable**, pōr'tabl, *a* [L *portabilis*] Capable of being carried by the hand or about the person, capable of being carried or transported from place to place, easily carried, not bulky or heavy —**Portage**, pōr'tāj, *n* The act of carrying, the price of carriage, a break in a chain of water communication over which goods, boats, &c , have to be carried, as from one lake, river, or canal to another, or along the banks of rivers round waterfalls, rapids, &c — **Porter**, pōr'tėr, *n* [Fr *porteur*, from *porter*, to carry] A carrier, a person who carries or conveys burdens, parcels or messages for hire, a dark-coloured malt liquor made wholly or partially with high-dried malt so called from its having been originally the favourite beverage of *porters* —**Porterage**, pōr'tėr āj, *n* Money charged or paid for the carriage of burdens or parcels by a porter

Port, pōrt, *n* [Etym uncertain] *Naut* the larboard or left side of a ship —*v t* and *i Naut* to turn or put to the left or larboard side of a ship said of the helm

Port, Port-wine, pōrt, *n* [From *Oporto*, whence it is shipped, *Oporto* means the *port*] A kind of wine made in Portugal

Portage Under PORT (to carry)

Portal Under PORT (gate)

Portamento, por ta men tō, *n* [It] *Mus* the gliding from one note to another without a break

Port-crayon, *n* [From *port*, to carry] A holder for chalks or crayons, a pencil-case

Portcullis, pōrt-kul is, *n* [Fr *porte*, a gate, and *coulisse*, groove, from *couler*, to slip or slide] *Fort* a strong grating of timber or iron, resembling a harrow, made to slide in vertical grooves in the jambs of the entrance-gate of a fortified place, to protect the gate in case of assault

Porte, pōrt, *n* [The chief office of the Ottoman Empire is styled *Bab Ali*, lit the High Gate, from the gate (*bab*) of the palace at which justice was administered, and the French translation of this term being *Sublime Porte*, hence the use of this word] The Ottoman court, the government of the Turkish Empire

Porte-feuille, pōrt-fu-yė, *n* [PORTFOLIO] A portfolio; a pocket-book —**Porte-monnaie**, pōrt-mon-nā, *n* [Fr , from *porter*, to carry, and *monnaie*, money] A small pocket-book for carrying money, a kind of purse

Portend, por-tend', *v t* [L *portendo*, to stretch forth, point out, portend—*por*, *pro*, forth or forward, and *tendo*, to stretch TEND] To foreshow ominously, to foretoken, to indicate something future by previous signs —**Portent**, por'tent or portent', *n* [L *portentum*.] That which portends or foretokens; especially, an omen of ill —**Portentous**, por-ten'tus, *a.* Of the nature of a portent; ominous, foreshowing ill, monstrous; prodigious; wonderful — **Portentously**, por-ten'tus-li, *adv* In a portentous manner.—**Portentousness**, por-ten'tus-nes, *n.*

Porter. Under PORT, a gate, and PORT, to carry.

Port-fire, *n* [*Port*, to carry.] A strong paper or cloth case, firmly packed with a composition of nitre, sulphur, and mealed powder, used as a match for firing mines, &c

Portfolio, pōrt-fō'li-ō, *n.* [In imitation of Fr. *porte-feuille*, a portfolio, the case of a minister—*porter*, to carry (L. *portare*), and *feuille*, a leaf, L. *folium*] A portable case of the form of a large book, for holding loose drawings, prints, papers, &c.; the office and functions of a minister of state.

Portico, pōr'ti-kō, *n.* pl **Porticoes**, pōr'ti-kōz [It and Sp *portico*, from L *porticus* PORCH] *Arch* a kind of porch before the entrance of a building fronted with columns —**Porticoed**, pōr'ti-kōd, *a.* Having a portico or porticoes

Portion, pōr'shon, *n.* [L *portio, portionis*, a portion, akin to *pars, partis*, a part PART] A part of anything separated from it, that which is divided off, as a part from a whole, a part, though not actually divided, but considered by itself, a part assigned, an allotment, fate, final state (N T) —*v t* To divide or distribute into portions or shares; to parcel out, to allot in shares, to endow with a portion or an inheritance — **Portioner**, pōr'shon-ėr, *n* One who divides or assigns in shares, *Scots law*, the proprietor of a small feu or portion of land, the sub-tenant of a feu; an under-feuar —**Portionless**, pōr'shon-les, *a.* Having no portion

Portland, pōrt land, *a* Belonging to the Isle of Portland, in Dorsetshire —*Portland beds*, *geol* a division of the upper oolites, consisting of beds of hard oolitic limestone and freestone interstratified with clays and resting on light-coloured sands which contain fossils — *Portland cement*, a cement made from common limestone, mixed with great care, in definite proportions, with the muddy deposits of rivers running over clay and chalk — *Portland stone*, a compact sandstone from the Isle of Portland, in Dorsetshire

Portly, pōrt li, *a* [From *port*, carriage, mien, demeanour] Grand or dignified in mien, stately, of a noble appearance and carriage, rather tall, and inclining to stoutness —**Portliness**, port li nes, *n* The state or quality of being portly

Portmantesu, pōrt man tō, *n* [Fr *portemanteau*, from *porter*, to carry, and *manteau*, a cloak or mantle] A case or trunk, usually made of leather, for carrying apparel, &c , on journeys, a leather case attached to a saddle behind the rider

Portrait, pōr'trāt, *n* [Fr *portrait*, pp of *portraire*, to portray PORTRAY] A painted picture or representation of a person, and especially of a face drawn from the life also used generally for engravings, photographs, crayon drawings, &c , of this character, a vivid description or delineation in words — **Portrait-painter**, *n* One whose occupation is to paint portraits — **Portraiture**, pōr'trā-tūr, *n* [Fr] A portrait, the art or practice of drawing portraits, or of vividly describing in words

Portray, pōr-trā, *v t* [Fr *portraire*, to portray to depict, from L *portrahо*, to draw forth—L *por, pro*, forward, and *trahere*, to draw, whence *traction, abstract*, &c] To paint or draw the likeness of, to depict, to describe in words —**Portrayal**, pōr-trā'al, *n* The act of portraying, delineation, representation — **Portrayer**, pōr trā ėr, *n* One who portrays

Portreeve, pōrt'rēv, *n* [*Port* and *reeve*] The chief magistrate of a port or maritime town

Portuguese, portū-gēz, *a.* Of or pertaining to Portugal —*Portuguese man-of-war*, a species of Physalia.—*n* The language of Portugal, the people of Portugal

Pory Under PORE

Pose, pōz, *v t* —*posed, posing* [Fr *poser*, to place, to put a question, from L *pausо*, to halt, to stop, from *pausa*, a pause; but the meaning, as well as that of the compounds, has been influenced by *pono, positum*, to put, place, set, which gives *position*, &c. This word is seen in *compose, depose, dispose, repose*, &c. PAUSE] To embarrass by a difficult question; to cause to be at a loss; to puzzle —**Poser**, pōz'ėr, *n.* One that poses or puzzles by asking difficult questions; something that puzzles, as a difficult question.

Pose, pōz, *n* [Fr *pose*, an attitude, from L *pausa* See above] Attitude or position taken naturally, or assumed for effect; an artistic posture or attitude —*v i* —*posed*, *posing* [Fr *poser*] To attitudinize, to assume characteristic airs —*v t* To cause to assume a certain posture, to place so as to have a striking effect

Posit, poz'it, *v t* [L *pono*, *positum*, to place Position] To lay down as a position or principle, to present to the consciousness as an absolute fact

Position, pō zish on, *n* [Fr *position*, L *positio*, from *pono*, *positum*, to place, set, which appears as *pound* in compound, &c, as *pone* in postpone, and is seen also in *deposit*, *opposite*, *positive*, *post*, *posture*, &c] State of being placed, situation generally with reference to other objects, or to different parts of the same object, relation with regard to other persons, or to some subject, manner of standing or being placed, attitude, that on which one takes one's stand hence, principle laid down, predication, affirmation, place or standing in society, social rank, state, condition of affairs, *arith* a mode of solving a question by one or two suppositions

Positive, poz i tiv, *a* [Fr *positif*, L L *positivus*, from L *pono*, *positum* Position] Definitely laid down or expressed, direct, explicit opposed to *implied*, not admitting any condition or discretion, express, absolute, real, existing in fact not negative, direct (*positive proof*), confident, fully assured, dogmatic, over confident in opinion or assertion, demonstrable, distinctly ascertained or ascertainable, *photog* having the lights and shades rendered as they are in nature opposed to *negative* — *Positive degree*, *gram* is the form of an adjective which denotes simple or absolute quality, without comparison or relation to increase or diminution, as wise, noble —*Positive electricity*, electricity produced by rubbing glass, vitreous electricity, as distinguished from *negative* or *resinous* electricity, also the electricity which a body contains above its natural quantity *Positive philosophy*, a philosophical system founded by Auguste Comte (1798–1857), which limits itself strictly to human experience, denies all metaphysics and all search for first or for final causes — *Positive pole of a voltaic pile* or *battery* Under Pole — *Positive quantity*, in *alg* an affirmative or additive quantity, which character is indicated by the sign + (plus) prefixed to the quantity, called in consequence the *positive sign* —*n Gram* the positive degree, *photog* a picture in which the lights and shades are rendered as they are in nature opposed to *negative* —**Positively**, poz i tiv li, *adv* In a positive manner, absolutely, really, not negatively, expressly, with full conviction —**Positiveness**, poz i tiv nes, *n* The state of being positive —**Positivism**, poz i tiv-izm, *n* The *positive philosophy* —**Positivist**, poz i tiv ist, *n* One who maintains the doctrines of positive philosophy

Posology, po sol o ji, *n* [Gr *posos*, how much, and *logos* discourse] The doctrine of proportions, the science of quantity — **Posologic**, **Posological**, pos o lo jik, pos o lo ji kal, *a* Pertaining to posology

Posse, pos sē [L, to be able] A number of people, a small body of men —*Posse comitatus*, *lit* the power of a county, *law*, the body of men which the sheriff is empowered to raise in case of riot &c

Possess, poz-zes', *v t* [L *possudeo*, *possessum*, to occupy, to possess—*pos* for *por*, before, near, and *sedeo*, to sit (as in *reside*, *preside*, &c)] To occupy in person, to have and hold, to have as a piece of property or as a personal belonging, to be owner of, to own, to affect strongly (fear possessed them); to pervade, to fill or take up entirely, to have full power or mastery over, as, an evil spirit, evil influence, violent passion, &c (*possessed* with a fury), to put in possession, to make master or owner with *of* before the thing, and now generally in the passive or with reflexive pronouns (to be *possessed of* a large fortune, to *possess one's self* of another's property); to furnish or fill, to imbue or instil into, with *with* before the thing —**Possession**, poz-zesh'on, *n* The having or holding of property, the state of owning or having in one's hands or power, the thing possessed, land, estate, or goods owned, the state of being mastered by some evil spirit or influence —*To take possession*, to enter on the possession of property, to assume ownership —*To give possession*, to put in another's power or occupancy —**Possessionary**, poz zesh'on a ri, *a* Relating to or implying possession —**Possessive**, poz zes iv, *a* [L *possessivus*] Pertaining to possession; expressing possession —*Possessive case*, the genitive case, or case of nouns and pronouns which expresses possession, ownership (*John's* book), or some relation of one thing to another (*Homer's* admirers) —*Possessive pronoun*, a pronoun denoting possession or property, as *my*, *thy*, &c —*n* A pronoun or other word denoting possession —**Possessively**, poz zes iv li, *adv* In a manner denoting possession —**Possessor**, poz zes or, *n* One who possesses —**Possessory**, poz zes o-ri, *a* Pertaining to possession

Posset, pos et *n* [Comp W *posel*, curdled milk, a posset, from *posiaw*, to gather] A drink composed of hot milk curdled by some infusion, as wine or other liquor — *v t* To curdle, to coagulate [*Shak*]

Possible, pos i bl, *a* [L *possibilis*, from *posse*, to be able, from *potis*, able, and *esse*, to be, akin *power*] That may be or exist, that may be now, or may happen or come to pass, that may be done, not contrary to the nature of things, capable of coming to pass, but improbable —**Possibly**, pos i bli, *adv* In a possible manner, perhaps, perchance —**Possibility**, pos i bil i ti, *n* The state or condition of being possible, a chance of happening, a thing possible, that which may take place or come into being

Post, post *n* [A Sax *post* from L *postis*, post, a door post, from *pono*, *positum*, to place, set Position] A piece of timber, metal, or other solid substance set upright, and often intended to support something else

Post, pōst, *n* [From Fr *poste* (masc), a military post or station, an office, and *poste* (fem), a letter-carrier, a post-house, a post office, &c, both from L L *posita*, for *posita*, from L *positum*, placed Post, above] The place at which some person or thing is stationed or fixed, a station or position occupied, especially a military station, the place where a single soldier or a body of troops is stationed, an office or employment, an appointment, a berth, a messenger or a carrier of letters and papers, one that goes at stated times to convey the mail or despatches, a postman, an established system for the public conveyance of letters, the mail, a post-office, a size of writing and printing paper, measuring about 18½ inches by 15½ —*To ride post*, to be employed to carry despatches and papers, and as such carriers rode in haste, hence the phrase signifies to ride in haste, to pass with expedition *Post* is thus used adverbially for swiftly expeditiously, or expressly (to travel *post*) —*v i* [Fr *poster*, to post] To travel with post horses, to travel with speed, to rise and sink on the saddle in accordance with the motion of the horse, especially when trotting —*v t* To fix up in a public place, as a notice or advertisement, to expose to public reproach, to expose to opprobrium by some public action, to place, to station (*to post* troops on a hill), *book keeping*, to carry (accounts or items) from the journal to the ledger, to make the requisite entries in, for showing a true state of affairs, to place in the post-office, to transmit by post (to *post* letters) —*To post up*, in *book-keeping*, to make the requisite entries in up to date, hence, to make one master of all the details of a subject —**Postage**, pōs'taj, *n* The charge levied on letters or other articles conveyed by post —**Postage-stamp**, *n*. An adhesive stamp of various values issued by the post office department for affixing to letters, packets, &c, as payment of cost of transmission —**Postal**, pōs'tal, *a* Relating to a post-office or the carrying of mails — **Postboy**, pōst boi, *n* A boy that carries letters; a boy or man that drives a post-chaise —**Post-captain**, *n* Formerly the captain of a ship-of-war of three years' standing. —**Post-card**, *n* A card impressed with a halfpenny (or other) stamp issued by the postal authorities as a means of correspondence —**Post-chaise**, *n* A chaise for conveying travellers from one station to another, and let for hire —**Poster**, pōs'ter, *n* One who posts; a courier, a post-horse; a large printed bill or placard posted for advertising — **Poste-restante**, post-restant', *n* [Fr] A department in a post-office where letters so addressed are kept till the owners call for them —**Post-free**, *a*. Franked, paying no postage —**Post-haste**, *n* Haste or speed in travelling, like that of a post or courier —*adv* With speed or expedition —**Post-horn**, *n*. A horn blown by drivers or guards of mail-coaches, &c. —**Post-horse**, *n* A horse for conveying travellers rapidly from one station to another, and let for hire —**Post-house**, **Posting house**, *n* A house where relays of post-horses are kept for the convenience of travellers —**Postman**, pōst man, *n* A post or courier, a letter-carrier — **Post-mark**, pōst mark, *n* The mark or stamp of a post office on a letter —**Postmaster**, pōst mas-ter, *n* One who provides post-horses, the officer who has the superintendence and direction of a post-office —*Postmaster general*, the chief executive head of a postal system —**Post-office**, *n* An office or house where letters are received for transmission to various parts, and from which letters are delivered that have been received from places at home and abroad, a department of the government charged with the conveyance of letters, &c, by post —*General post-office* Under General. —*Post-office order* *Money order*, under Money —**Post-paid** *a* Having the postage prepaid —**Post road**, **Post-route**, *n* A road along which the mail is carried —**Post-town**, *n* A town in which a post-office is established

Postdate, pōst dāt, *v t* —*postdated*, *postdating* [Prefix *post*, after, and *date*] To affix a date to later than or in advance of the real time, to date so as to make appear earlier than the fact

Postdiluvial, **Postdiluvian**, pōst-di lū'vi-al, pōst-di lū vi-an *a* [L *post*, after, and *diluvium*, the deluge] Being or happening posterior to the flood in Noah's days — **Postdiluvian**, *n* A person who lived or has lived since the flood

Posterior, pos tē ri ėr, *a* [L *posterior*, compar of *posterus*, from *post*, after] Later or subsequent in time opposed to *prior*, later in order, coming after; situated behind, hinder (the *posterior* portion of the skull) opposed to *anterior* —*A posteriori* A priori —**Posteriority**, pos-tē'ri-or'i ti, *n*. The state of being later or subsequent. — **Posteriorly**, pos-tē'ri-ėr-li, *adv* Subsequently in time, behind — **Posteriors**, pos-tē ri-ėrz, *n pl* The hinder parts of an animal's body —**Posterity**, pos-ter'i ti, *n* [L *posteritas*, from *posterus*, later] Descendants, the race that proceeds from a progenitor, succeeding generations

Postern, pōs tėrn, *n* [O Fr *posterne*, from L L *posterna*, *posterula*, a secret means of exit, from L *posterus*, behind, posterior, from *post*, behind] Primarily, a back door or gate, a private entrance; hence, any small door or gate, *fort* a covered passage leading under a rampart to the ditch in front

Post-existence, pōst eg-zis'tens, *n*. Subsequent or future existence.—**Post-existent**, † pōst-eg-zis tent, *a*. Existent or living after

Post-fix, pōst fix, *n* [Prefix *post*, after, and *fix*] *Gram* an affix or suffix —*v t*. To add or annex to the end of a word.

Post-glacial, pōst-glā'shi-al, *a* *Geol* belonging to a section of the post-tertiary deposits Glacial

Posthumous, pos'tū-mus, *a*. [L. *postumus*, last, superl. of *posterus*, coming after, from *post*, behind] Born after the death of the father; published after the death of the author (*posthumous works*); being or continuing after one's decease (*posthumous*

Agnus).—**Postlimonously**, pos'tă-mus-li, *adv* After one's decease.

Postillion, Postillion, pŏs-til'yon, *n.* [Fr *postillon*, from *poste*, a post.] The rider on the near leader of a travelling or other carriage, one who rides the near horse when one pair only is used

Postliminium, Postliminy, pŏst-li min'i um, pŏst-lim'i ni, *n.* [L., from *post*, after, and *limen*, end, limit.] That right by virtue of which persons and things taken by an enemy in war are restored to their former state when coming again under the power of the nation to which they belonged.—**Postliminiary**, pŏst-li min i-a ri, *a* Pertaining to the right of postliminium

Postmeridian, pŏst-me-rid i-an, *a* [L *post meridianus*. MERIDIAN.] Coming after the sun has passed the meridian, being or belonging to the afternoon.—*n* The after noon.

Post-mortem, pŏst-mor'tem, *a* [L *post*, after, *mors*, death.] After death.—*Post mortem examination*, an examination of a body made after death

Post-natal, pŏst-nā tal *a* Subsequent to birth

Post-nuptial, pŏst-nup shal, *a* Being or happening after marriage

Post-obit, pŏst-ob it, *n* [L *post obitum* after death.] A bond given for the pur pose of securing to a lender a sum of money on the death of some specified in dividual from whom the borrower has ex pectations.

Post-pliocene, Post-pliocene, pŏst-pli ō-sēn, *n.* and *a* *Geol* PLEISTOCENE.

Postpone, pŏst-pon, *v t* —*postponed postponing* [L *postpono* — *post*, after and *pono*, to put POSITION.] To put off, to defer to a future or later time.—**Post-ponement**, pŏst-pōn ment *n* The act of postponing or deferring to a future time —**Postponer**, pŏst-pō nĕr, *n.* One who post pones.

Post-position, pŏst-pō-zish on, *n* The act of placing after, the state of being put behind, *gram.* a word or particle placed after or at the end of a word.—**Post-positional**, pŏst-pō-zish on-al *a* Pertaining to a post-position.—**Post-positive**, pŏst poz i tiv, *a* Placed after something else, as a word

Post-prandial, pŏst-pran di al, *a* [L *post*, after, and *prandium*, a dinner.] Happen ing after dinner

Postscenium, pŏst-sē'ni um, *n* [L., from *post*, behind, and *scena*, a scene.] *Arch* tre back part of a theatre behind the scenes.

Postscript, pŏst'skript, *n* [L *post*, after, and *scriptum*, written.] A paragraph added to a letter after it is concluded and signed by the writer any addition made to a book or composition after it had been supposed to be finished, something appended.

Post-tertiary, pŏst-tĕr'shi a-ri *a* *Geol* coming after the tertiary, a term applied to the various superficial deposits in which all the molluscs are of still living species

Postulate, pos'tū lāt, *n* [L *postulatum*, a demand, from *postulo*, to demand, from *posco*, to ask.] A position or supposition of which the truth is demanded or assumed for the purpose of future reasoning; a necessary assumption, *geom* something of the nature of a problem assumed or taken for granted, the enunciation of a self-evident problem.—*v t.*—*postulated, postulating* To beg or assume without proof; to regard as self-evident, or as too obvious to require further proof.—**Postulant**, pos'tū-lant, *n* One who demands or requests; a candidate.—**Postulation**, pos-tū-lā'shon, *n* The act of postulating or supposing without proof, supplication, in tercession.—**Postulatory**, pos'tū-la-to ri, *a.* Postulating; assuming or assumed without proof.

Posture, pos'tūr, *n.* [Fr *posture*, from L *positura*, a placing, from *pono*, *positum*, to place POSITION.] The disposition of the several parts of the body with respect to each other, or with respect to a particular purpose, attitude, situation; condition; particular state with regard to something else (*the posture of affairs*).—*v t*—*postured, posturing* To place in a particular posture.—*v i* To dispose the body in particular postures; to contort the body into artificial attitudes, as is done by tumblers or acrobats.—**Posture-maker**, *n* One who makes postures or contortions.—**Posture-making**, *n.* The art or practice of posturing, or of making contortions of the body, as an acrobat.—**Posture-master**, *n.* One that teaches or practises artificial postures of the body.—**Posturer, Posturist**, pos'tūr-ĕr, pos tūr ist, *n* One who postures, an acrobat.—**Postural**, pos'tū ral, *a.* Pertaining or relating to posture

Posy, pō zi, *n.* [Corrupted from *poesy*, be ing originally a piece of poetry.] A poet ical quotation or motto attached to or inscribed on something, as on a ring, a motto or verse sent with a nosegay, hence, a bunch of flowers, sometimes a single flower, as for a button hole

Pot, pot, *n* [A widely spread word, the origin of which is not clear.—Fr *pot*, D *pot*, Dan *potte*, Icel *pottr*, W *pot*, Ir *pota* a pot.] A hollow vessel more deep than broad, used for various domestic and other purposes (an iron *pot* for boiling meat or vegetables, an earthen *pot* for plants, called a *flower pot*, &c.), a mug, a jug containing a specified quantity of liquor, the quantity contained in a pot, definitely, a quart (a *pot* of porter), a size of paper 12½ inches by 15 inches the sheet said to have had originally a pot as water mark the metal or earthenware top of a chimney.—*To go to pot*, to be destroyed or ruined, to come to an ill end, the pot being here probably that in which old metal is melted down [Colloq.].—*v t*—*potted pot ting* To put into pots, to preserve seasoned in pots (*potted fowl* and *fish*) to plant or cover in pots of earth.—**Pot-ale**, *n* The re fuse from a grain distiller, used to fatten swine.—**Pot-bellied**, *a* Having a promi nent belly.—**Pot-belly** *n* A protuberant belly.—**Potboy** pot boi, *n* A boy or man who carries pots of ale or beer for sale, a menial in a public house.—**Pot-herb**, *n* A herb for the pot or for cookery a culinary plant.—**Pot-hole**, *n* A circular cavity in the rocky beds of rivers formed by stones being whirled round by the action of the current.—**Pot-hook** *n* A hook on which pots and kettles are hung over the fire, a letter or character like a pot hook, written by children in learning to write.—**Pot-house**, *n* An ale house a tavern.—**Pot-hunter**, *n.* A sportsman who has more regard to filling his bag than to mere sport.—**Pot-lid**, *n* The lid or cover of a pot.—**Pot-luck**, *n* What may chance to be in the pot, or provided for a meal.—*To take pot-luck* is for an unexpected visitor to partake of the family meal, whatever it may chance to be [Colloq.].—**Pot metal** *n.* An inferior kind of brass, a species of stained glass the colours of which are incorporated within the glass when in the melting pot in a state of fusion, a kind of cast iron suitable for making hollow ware.—**Pot-pourri**, pō-pō rē, *n* [Fr *pot*, pot, and *pourrir*, to putrefy, to boil very much, from L *putere* to rot.] A dish of different kinds of meat and vegetables cooked together, hence, a miscellaneous collection, a medley.—**Pot-sherd**, pot sherd, *n* [*Pot*, and *sherd*, *shard shred*, a fragment.] A piece or fragment of an earthenware pot.—**Pot-stone**, pot stōn *n* A coarsely granular variety of steatite or soapstone, sometimes manufactured into kitchen vessels (hence the name).—**Potter**, pot ĕr, *n* [From *pot*.] One whose occupation is to make earthen ware vessels or crockery of any kind, one who pots viands.—*Potters' clay*, a variety of clay of a reddish or gray colour which becomes red when heated.—*Potters' wheel*, an apparatus consisting of a vertical iron axis, on which is a horizontal disc made to revolve by treadles, the clay being placed on the disc.—**Pottery**, pot'ĕr-i, *n* The ware or vessels made by potters, earthen ware glazed and baked; the place where earthen vessels are manufactured; the business of a potter.—**Pot-valiant**, *a* Courageous over drink; heated to valour by strong drink.—**Pot-walloper, Pot-waller**, pot-wol'lop-ĕr, pot'wol-lĕr, *n.* [*Pot* and *wallop*, to boil, skin to *gallop*.] A parliamentary voter in some English boroughs before 1832, who was admitted to vote on proof that he had boiled a pot within the borough bounds during the six months preceding the election

Potable, pō'ta-bl, *a* [L L *potabilis*, from L *poto*, to drink, whence *potion*, *poison*.] Drinkable, suitable for drinking, capable of being drunk.—*n.* Something that may be drunk.—**Potableness**, pō ta-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being drinkable.—**Potation**, pō tā shon, *n.* The act of drinking, a drinking bout, a draught, a drink.—**Potatory**, pō'tā-to ri, *a* Relating to drinking

Potamography, pot a-mog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr *potamos*, a river and *graphō*, to describe.] A description of rivers.—**Potamology**, pot-a-mol o-ji, *n* The science of rivers

Potash, pot ash, *n* [*Pot*, and *ash*, from being prepared by evaporating the lixivi um of wood ashes in iron pots.] Alkali in an impure state, procured from the ashes of plants by lixiviation and evaporation, largely employed in the manufacture of flint glass and soap, bleaching making alum, &c.—*Potash water*, an aerated bever age consisting of carbonic acid water, to which is added bicarbonate of potash

Potassa, pō tas sa, *n* The older name for *Potash*

Potassium pō-tas si um, *n.* [A latinized term from *potash*.] The metallic basis of potash, a soft white metal resembling polished silver which rapidly oxidizes when exposed to the air.—**Potassic**, pō tas ik, *a* Relating to potassium, contain ing potassium

Potation Under POTABLE

Potato pō tā tō *n pl* **Potatoes**, pō tā tōz [*Sp patata batata*, said to be a Haytian word.] Originally the plant called sweet potato but now transferred to the well known esculent plant whose tubers con stitute such cheap and nourishing food, a tuber of this plant.—*Potato beetle, potato bug* COLORADO BEETLE.—*Potato disease, potato blight potato murrain*, a disease caused by a microscopic fungus which af fects potatoes

Poteen Potteen Potheen po tēn, *n* [From Ir *potaīn*, to drink.] Whisky illicitly distilled by the Irish peasantry, whisky generally [Irish.]

Potent pō tent, *a* [L *potens* powerful, pres part of *posse*, to be able, from *potis*, able (same root as *pater* L, *pater*), and *esse* to be.—*Potent* is seen in *impotent omnipotent* POWER.] Powerful, in a physical or moral sense, efficacious, having great au thority, interest, or the like.—**Potency, Potentness** pō ten si pō tent-nes, *n* The state or quality of being potent.—**Potentate** pō ten tāt *n* [Fr *potentat*.] A per son who possesses great power or sway, a prince, a sovereign, an emperor, king, or monarch.—**Potential**, pō-ten shal, *a* [L *potentia*, power.] Being in possibility, not in actuality, latent, that may be mani fested.—*Potential mood*, that form of the verb which is used to express the power, possibility, liberty, or necessity of an ac tion or of being (*I may go*, *he can write*).—*n* Anything that may be possible, a possibility.—**Potentiality**, pō-ten'shi-al i ti *n* State of being potential, possibility, but not actuality, inherent power or quality not actually exhibited.—**Potentially**, pō ten shal li, *adv* In a potential manner, in possibility, not in act.—**Potentiary**, pō-ten shi a-ri, *n* One having or assuming power, authority, or influence.—**Potentiate**, pō ten shi āt, *v t* To give power to.—**Potently**, pō'tent-li, *adv* In a potent manner, powerfully

Potentilla, pō-ten til la, *n* [From L *potens*, powerful, from the supposed medical qualities of some of the species.] An ex tensive genus of herbaceous perennials of which one species is used in Lapland and the Orkney Islands to tan and dye leather

Pother, powe ĕr, *n* [A different form of *bother* or *potter*.] Bustle, confusion, tumult, flutter.—*v i* To make a pother or bustle, to make a stir.—*v t* To bother; to puzzle; to tease

Potion, pō shon, *n* [L *potio*, a drinking, a draught, from *poto*, to drink. *Poison* is

the same word.] A draught, a liquid medicine; a dose to be drunk

Potoroo, pot'o-rō, *n* The native name of the bettong or kangaroo-rat

Pot-pourri, Potsherd. Under Por

Pott, pot, *n* A size of paper Under Por

Pottage, pot āj, *n*. [Fr *potage*, lit what one puts in the *pot*] A species of food made of meat boiled to softness in water, usually with some vegetables, also, oatmeal or other porridge

Potteen, *n* Potlen

Potter, Pottery, &c Under Por

Potter, pot ėr, *v i* [Comp Sw *pota*, D *poteren, peuteren*, to poke or search with the finger or a stick, W *potio*, to poke or thrust Put] To busy or perplex one's *self* about trifles, to work with little energy or effect, to trifle

Pottle, pot l, *n* [Fr *potel*, a dim of *pot*] Originally a liquid measure of two quarts, hence, any large tankard, a vessel or small basket for holding fruit

Potto, pot tō, *n* The kinkajou

Pouch, pouch, *n* [A softened form of *poke*, a bag, a pouch] A small bag, a pocket, a bag or sac belonging to or forming an appendage of certain animals, as that of a marsupial animal —*v t* To put into a pouch or pocket —**Pouched**, poucht, *a* Having a pouch, furnished with a pouch for carrying the young, as the marsupials

Poulp, Poulpe, pōlp, *n* [Fr *poulpe* from L *polypus* Polypus] An eight footed cuttle-fish, an octopus

Poult, pōlt, *n* [Fr *poulet*, a dim of *poule*, a hen Poultry] A young chicken, partridge grouse, &c

Poultice, pōl tis, *n* [From L *puls, pultis*, pottage, gruel, pap] A soft composition of meal, bread, or the like mollifying substance, to be applied to sores, inflamed parts of the body, &c, a cataplasm —*v t* —*poulticed, poulticing* To cover with a poultice to apply a poultice to

Poultry, pōl tri, *n* [A collective from *poult*, pullet, from Fr *poulet*, a chicken, from *poule*, a hen, L *pullus*, a young animal a chicken, akin to Gr *pōlos*, E *foal*] Domestic fowls which are reared for their flesh as an article of food for their eggs, feathers, &c, such as cocks and hens, turkeys, ducks and geese —**Poultry yard**, *n* A yard or place where fowls are reared —**Poulterer** pōl tėr ėr, *n* One who makes it his business to sell fowls for the table

Pounce, pouns, *n*. [Fr *ponce*, It *pomice*, from L *pumex, pumicis*, a pumice stone] A fine powder, such as pulverized cuttle fish bone used to prevent ink from spreading on paper, but now almost entirely superseded by blotting paper —*v t* *pounced, pouncing* To sprinkle or rub with pounce —**Pounce box, Pouncet-box**, *n*. A small box with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling pounce on paper, or to hold perfume for smelling

Pounce, pouns, *n* [Ultimately from L *pungo, punctum*, to prick or pierce, comp Fr *poinçon*, a bodkin, Sp *punzar*, to prick, to pierce Puncture, Punch Point] The claw or talon of a bird of prey —*v t* —*pounced, pouncing* To seize or strike suddenly with the claws or talons said of birds of prey —*v i* To fall on and seize with the claws or talons, to dart or dash on with *on* or *upon* —**Pounced**, pounst, *a* Furnished with claws or talons

Pound, pound, *n* [A Sax Dan Sw Icel and Goth *pund*, G *pfund*, from L *pondo*, a pound, akin to L *pondus*, a weight Ponderous, Pendant] A standard weight consisting of 12 ounces troy, or 16 ounces avoirdupois, a money of account consisting of 20 shillings, originally equivalent to a pound weight of silver The *pound Scots* was only equal to a twelfth of the pound sterling, that is 1s 8d —**Poundage**, poun dāj, *n* A sum deducted from a pound, or a certain sum or rate per pound, payment rated by the weight of a commodity —**Pounder**, poun dėr, *n* A person or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds; often applied to pieces of ordnance along with a number to express the weight of the shot they fire (a 64-*pounder*, a cannon firing balls weighing 64 lbs.)

Pound, pound, *n* [A Sax *pund*, an inclosure, a different form of *pond*] An inclosure in which cattle are confined when taken in trespassing, or going at large in violation of law, a *penfold* or *pinfold* —*v t* To shut up as in a pound, to confine in a public penfold, to impound —**Poundage, poun'dāj**, *n* Confinement of cattle in a pound, a mulct levied upon the owners of cattle impounded

Pound, pound, *v t* [A Sax *punian*, to beat, bray, the *d* has become attached, as in *sound, compound* Hence *pun*] To beat, to strike repeatedly with some heavy instrument, to comminute and pulverize by beating, to bruise or break into fine parts by a heavy instrument —**Pounder**, poun dėr, *n* One who or that which pounds

Pour, pōr, *v t* [Perhaps from W *burw*, to cast, to shed, as in *burw dagrau*, to shed tears, *burw gwlaw* to rain] To cause to flow, as a liquid, either out of a vessel or into it, to send forth in a stream or continued succession, to emit, to give vent to, as under the influence of strong feeling, to throw in profusion —*v i* To flow, to issue forth in a stream, to gush, to rush in continued procession —**Pourer**, pō rėr, *n* One who or that which pours

Pourparler, por par lā *n* [Fr from *pour*, for, and *parler*, to speak] A preliminary, conference tending to pave the way to subsequent negotiation

Poursuivant Pursuivant

Pourtray, pōr trā *v t* Portray

Poussette, pō set, *n* [Comp Fr *poussette*, a child's game with pins, from *pousser*, to push] A figure executed by a couple who swing together in a country-dance —*v i* —*poussetted, poussetting* To swing round in couples, as in a country-dance

Pout, pout, *v i* [From W *putiaw*, to push, or from dial Fr *pout, poute*, Pr *pot*, the lip] To thrust out the lips, as in sullenness, contempt, or displeasure, hence, to look sullen, to swell out, as the lips, to be prominent —*n* A protrusion of the lips as in sullenness, a fit of sullenness —**Pouter**, pout ėr, *n*. One who pouts, a variety of pigeon, so called from its inflated breast —**Poutingly**, pout ing li, *adv* In a pouting or sullen manner

Poverty, pov ėr ti, *n* [Fr *pauvreté* L *paupertas* from *pauper*, poor Poor] The state of being poor or indigent, indigence, a deficiency of necessary or desirable elements barrenness (*poverty* of soil), poorness, want of ideas or information want or defect of words (*poverty* of language) —**Poverty struck**, *a* Reduced to a state of poverty, indigent

Powan, pou an, *n* [A form of *pollan*] The fresh water herring of Loch Lomond

Powder, pou dėr, *n* [Fr *poudre*, O Fr *poudie*, It *polvere*, from L *pulvis, pulveris* dust, powder] Any dry substance composed of minute particles a substance comminuted or triturated to fine particles, gunpowder, hair powder —*v t* To reduce to fine particles, to pulverize, to sprinkle with powder, or as with powder, to sprinkle with salt, to corn as meat —*v i* To fall to dust, to become like powder, to wear powder on the hair —**Powder box**, *n* A box in which hair powder is kept —**Powdered**, pou dėrd, *p* and *a* Reduced to powder, sprinkled with powder, sprinkled or mixed with salt, salted (*powdered* butter) —**Powder flask** *n* A flask in which gunpowder is carried —**Powder horn**, *n* A horn in which gunpowder used to be carried by sportsmen before the introduction of cartridges —**Powder-magazine**, *n* A place where powder is stored, a bomb-proof building in fortified places —**Powder mill**, *n* A mill in which gunpowder is made —**Powder monkey**, *n*. A boy in former times employed on ships for bringing powder to the guns —**Powder room**, *n* The apartment in a ship where gunpowder is kept —**Powdery**, pou dėr-i, *a* Sprinkled or covered with powder, resembling powder, *bot* having a surface coated with fine powder

Power, pou'ėr, *n* [O Fr *poeur* (Mod Fr *pouvoir*), from old infinitive *podir*, from L L. *potēre*, to be able, used for L *posse*, to be able, from *potis*, able, and *esse*, to be; akin *possible, potent*, &c Potent] Ability to act, the faculty of doing or performing something, that in virtue of which one can; capability of producing an effect, strength, force, or energy manifested in action; capacity; susceptibility (great *power* of resistance); natural strength; animal strength; influence, predominance (as of the mind, imagination); faculty of the mind as manifested by a particular mode of operation (the *power* of thinking), ability, capability, the employment of strength or influence among men; command; the right of governing or actual government, dominion, rule, authority, one who or that which exercises authority or control (the *powers* that be), a sovereign, or the sovereign authority of a state, a state (the great *powers* of Europe), a spirit or superhuman agent having a certain sway (celestial *powers*), legal authority, warrant, *mech* that which produces motion or force, or that which may be applied to produce it, a mechanical agent; the moving force applied to produce the required effect, mechanical advantage or effect, force or effect considered as resulting from the action of a machine, *arith*, and *alg* the product arising from the multiplication of a number or quantity into itself, *optics*, the degree to which an optical instrument magnifies the apparent dimensions of an object —*Power of attorney* authority given to a person to act for another Attorney —*Great powers of Europe*, a term in modern diplomacy by which is usually meant Great Britain, France, Austria, Germany, Russia, and Italy —**Powerful**, pou ėr ful, *a* Having great power, able to produce great effects; strong, potent, energetic, efficacious —**Powerfully**, pou ėr ful li, *adv* In a powerful manner, with great effect, forcibly —**Powerfulness**, pou ėr ful nes, *n* The quality of being powerful —**Powerless**, pou ėr les, *a* Destitute of power, weak, impotent —**Powerlessly**, pou ėr-les li, *adv* In a powerless manner —**Powerlessness**, pou ėr les nes, *n* —**Power loom**, *n* A loom worked by water, steam, or some mechanical power

Powter, pout ėr, *n* Pouter

Pow wow, pou wou, *n* A priest or conjuror among the North American Indians, also, a public feast or festival

Pox, poks *n* [A peculiar spelling of *pocks*, pl of *pock*—used as a sing] Eruptive pustules on the body, a disease characterized by pustules the term being restricted to three or four diseases, as the small-pox, chicken pox, &c

Pozzolana, Pozzuolana, pot-zo-lā na, pot-zu o lā na, *n*. A volcanic product occurring near *Pozzuoli*, on the Gulf of Naples, largely employed in the manufacture of Roman or hydraulic cement

Praam pram, *n* [D] Pram

Practicable prak ti ka-bl, *a* [From L L *practicare* to transact, from L *practicus*, active, Gr *praktikos*, active, practical, from *prassō* to do, to work] Capable of being effected or performed by human means or by powers that can be applied, feasible, capable of being passed or travelled over; passable, assailable —**Practicability, Practicableness**, prak ti ka-bil'i-ti, prak ti ka bl nes, *n*. The quality of being practicable, feasibility —**Practicably**, prak ti ka bli, *adv* In a practicable manner —**Practical**, prak ti-kal, *a* [L *practicus*] Relating to practice, use, or employment opposed to *speculative, ideal*, or *theoretical*, that may be turned to use; reducible to use in the conduct of life, given to or concerned with action or practice, capable of reducing knowledge or theories to actual use, educated by practice or experience, skilled in actual work (a *practical* gardener); derived from practice or experience —*Practical joke*. Under Joke —**Practically**, prak'ti-kal-li, *adv* In a practical manner; not merely theoretically, so far as actual results or effects are concerned, in effect —**Practicality, Practicalness**, prak-ti-kal'i-ti, prak'ti-kal-nes, *n* The quality of being practical.—**Practice, prak'tis**, *n*. [Formerly *practick, practise*, from O.Fr. *practique*, from Gr. *prak-*

tĭs, practical knowledge] A piece of conduct; a proceeding; a customary action, custom or habit; use or usage, state of being used, customary use, method or art of doing anything, actual performance (as opposed to *theory*), exercise of any profession (the *practice* of law), application of remedies, medical treatment of diseases, drill, exercise for instruction or discipline, skilful or artful management, stratagem, artifice usually in a bad sense, a rule in arithmetic for expeditiously multiplying quantities expressed in different denominations. — **Practise**, prak tis, *v t* — *-tised*, *-tising* [From the noun] To do or perform frequently, customarily, or habitually, to use for instruction or discipline, or as a profession or art (to *practise* law or medicine), to put into practice, to perform, to do, to teach by practice, to accustom, to train. — *v i* — *-tised*, *-tising* To perform certain acts frequently or customarily, for instruction, profit, or amusement, to form a habit of acting in any manner, to use artifices or stratagems, to exercise some profession, as that of medicine or of law — **Practised**, prak tist, *p* and *a* Skilled through practice — **Practiser**, prak tis-ėr, *n* One that practises. — **Practising**, prak tis-ing, *a* Engaged in the use or exercise of any profession — **Practitioner**, prak tish on-ėr, *n* One who is engaged in the exercise of any art or profession, particularly in law or medicine. — *A general practitioner*, one who practises both medicine and surgery

Præcipe, prē si pe, *n* [L, imper of *præcipio*, to give precepts PRECEPT] *Law*, a writ commanding something to be done or requiring a reason for neglecting it

Præcordia, prē-kor di a, *n pl* [L, from *præ*, before, and *cor*, *cordis*, the heart] *Anat* the forepart of the region of the chest, the thoracic viscera — **Præcordial**, prē-kor'di-al, *a* Pertaining to the præcordia

Prædial, prē'di-al, *a* PREDIAL

Præ-molar PRE MOLAR

Præmunire, prē-mū ni rē, *n* [A corruption of L *præmonere*, to præ-admonish, from the words of the writ] *Law* a name given to a species of writ, to the offence for which it is granted, and also to the penalty it incurs, this penalty being forfeiture of goods and imprisonment, and being attached in former times to the offences of asserting the jurisdiction of the pope, denying the sovereign's supremacy, &c

Prætexta, prē-teks ta, *n* [L, from *præ*, before, on the edge, and *textus*, woven] Among the ancient Romans, a white robe with a narrow scarlet border worn by a youth, the white outer garment bordered with purple of the higher magistrates

Prætor, prē tor, *n* [L, from *præ* before, and *eo*, to go] In ancient Rome a title originally of the consuls, in later times of two important magistrates of the city, and lastly of a number of magistrates who administered justice in the state — **Prætorial**, **Prætorian**, prē-tō ri al, prē-tō ri an, *a* Belonging to a prætor — *Prætorian bands* or *guards*, bodies of troops originally formed by the emperor Augustus to protect his person and his power, and afterwards long maintained by successive Roman emperors, the household troops or body-guards of the emperors — *n* A soldier of the Prætorian guard — **Prætorium**, prē-tō'ri-um, *n* [L] The official residence of a provincial governor among the ancient Romans, a hall of justice **Prætorship**, prē'tor-ship *n* The dignity of a prætor

Pragmatic, **Pragmatical**, prag mat'ik, prag-mat'i kal, *a* [L *pragmaticus*, Gr *pragmatikos*, from *pragma*, business, from *prasso*, to do PRACTICE] Skilled in business, active or diligent, forward to intermeddle, impertinently busy or officious in the concerns of others — *The pragmatic sanction*, the instrument by which the German emperor Charles VI, being without male issue, endeavoured to secure the succession to his female descendants, settling his dominions on his daughter Maria Theresa. — **Pragmatically**, prag-mat'i-kal-li, *adv* In a pragmatic manner; impertinently — **Pragmaticalness**, prag-mat'i-kal-nes, *n* — **Pragmatizer**, prag-ma-tī'zėr, *n* One who takes a low, gross, or material view of things

Prahu, prä'hū, *n* PROA

Prairie, prā'ri, *n* [Fr, from L L *prataria*, from L *pratum*, a meadow] The name in North America for extensive tracts of land mostly level or nearly so, generally destitute of trees, and covered with tall coarse grass and flowering plants — **Prairie-dog**, *n* A small burrowing rodent allied to the marmot and squirrel, found on the American prairies. — **Prairie hen**, *n* A species of grouse of the United States, much prized for the table — **Prairie-squirrel**, *n* A squirrel inhabiting the prairies of America, and living on the ground, also called *Gopher* — **Prairie-wolf** *n* The small wolf of the prairies, the coyote

Praise, prāz, *n* [Formerly *preas*, *preys*, praise, price, value, from O Fr *pris*, *preis*, price, honour (Mod Fr *prix*), from L *pretium*, price, value reward, the same as *price* and to *prize*] Commendation bestowed on a person approbation, eulogy, laud, a joyful tribute of gratitude or homage paid to the Divine Being often expressed in song, the ground or reason of praise, what makes a person worthy of praise — *v t* — *-prased*, *-prasing* To commend, to applaud, to express approbation of, to extol in words or song, to laud or magnify especially applied to the Divine Being — **Praiseless** prāz les *a* Without praise or commendation — **Praiser** prā zėr, *n* One who praises, a commender — **Praiseworthy**, prāz wėr thi, *a* Worthy or deserving of praise, commendable **Praiseworthily** prāz wėr thi li *adv* In a manner deserving of commendation — **Praiseworthiness** prāz wėr thi nes, *n* The quality of being praiseworthy

Prakrit, prä'krit *n* [Skt *prākrita* nature hence that which is natural or vulgar] A Hindu language or dialect based on the Sanskrit, and which has been the mother of various modern dialects

Pram, prām *n* [D *praam* Dan *pram*, Icel *prámr*] A flat-bottomed boat or lighter, used in Holland and the Baltic ports for loading and unloading merchant vessels Written also *Praam*

Prance, prans, *v i* — *pranced*, *prancing* [A slightly different form of *prank*] To spring or bound, as a horse in high mettle, to ride ostentatiously to strut about in a showy manner or with warlike parade — **Prancer** pran sėr, *n* A prancing horse — **Prancing** pran sing *p* and *a* Springing, bounding, riding with gallant show

Prandial pran di al, *a* [L *prandium*, dinner] Relating to a dinner, or meal in general

Prank, prangk, *v t* [Allied to D *pronk*, finery, *pronken*, to strut, Dan *prange*, G *prangen*, *prunken*, to make a show, comp also G *pracht*, D and Dan *pragt* pomp] To adorn in a showy manner to dress up — *v i* To have a showy or gaudy appearance — *n* A gambol or caper, a playful or sportive action a merry trick, a mischievous act, generally rather for sport than injury — **Prankish**, prangk ish, *a* Full of pranks

Prase, prāz, *n* [Fr, from Gr *prason*, a leek] A species of quartz of a leek green colour — **Prasinous** **Prasine**, pra'i nus, pra'in, *a* [L *prasinus*] Of a light green colour, inclining to yellow

Prate prāt, *v i* — *prated*, *prating* [Same as L G *praten*, Dan *prate*, D *praaten*, Icel *prata*, to prate, probably of imitative origin] To talk much and without weight, to chatter, to babble — *v t* To utter foolishly — *n* Continued talk to little purpose, unmeaning loquacity — **Prater**, prā ter, *n* One that prates — **Prating**, prā ting, *p* and *a* Given to prate, loquacious — **Pratingly**, prā ting li, *adv* In a prating manner

Praticole, prat'in kōl, *n* [L *praticola* — *pratum*, a meadow, and *colo*, to inhabit] A graceful bird of a genus akin to the plovers, inhabiting the temperate and warmer parts of Europe, Africa, and Asia

Pratique, pra'tēk, *n* [Fr *pratique*, practice, intercourse, PRACTICE.] A license to a ship to hold intercourse and trade with the inhabitants of a place, after having performed quarantine, a term used particularly in the European ports of the Mediterranean.

Prattle, prat'l, *v i* — *prattled*, *prattling* [Freq and dim of *prate*] To talk much and idly, to be loquacious on trifling subjects, to talk like a child — *n* Puerile or trifling talk — **Prattler**, prat'lėr, *n* One who prattles

Pravity, prav'i ti, *n* [L *pravitas*, from *pravus*, crooked evil] Deviation from right, moral perversity, depravity

Prawn, pran, *n* [Etym unknown] A small crustaceous animal of the shrimp family, highly prized for food

Praxis, prak sis, *n* [Gr, from *prasso*, to do PRACTICE] Use, practice, especially, practice or discipline for a specific purpose, as to acquire a specific art, an example or form to teach practice

Pray prā, *v i* [O Fr *prier* (Fr *prier*), It *pregare* to pray, from L *precari* to pray (as in *deprecate*, *imprecate*), from *prex*, a prayer (whence also *precarious* same root as Skr *prach*, to demand A Sax *frignan*, G *fragen*, to inquire] To ask something with earnestness or zeal, to supplicate, to beg (to *pray* for mercy), to make petition to the Supreme Being, to address the Supreme Being with confession of sins and supplication for benefits — *Pray* elliptically for *I pray you tell me*, is a common mode of introducing a question — *v t* To make earnest request to, to entreat, to address with a prayer for something such as God may grant, to ask earnestly for, to beseech, to petition — **Prayer**, prā ėr, *n* One who prays

Prayer, prār or prār, *n* [Not directly from *pray*, but from O Fr *proiere*, Fr *prière*, a prayer from L L *precaria*, a prayer, from L *precarius* obtained by begging PRAY, PRECARIOUS] The act of asking for a favour with earnestness a petition supplication entreaty, a solemn petition for benefits addressed to the Supreme Being, the words of a supplication, a formula of church service or of worship, public or private, that part of a petition to a public body which specifies the thing desired to be done or granted **Prayer book** *n* A book containing prayers — *The prayer book*, the Book of Common Prayer used by the Church of England and certain other churches — **Prayerful** prār ėr ful or prār-ful, *a* Devotional given to prayer — **Prayerfully**, prār ėr ful li or prār ful li, *adv* In a prayerful manner — **Prayerfulness** prār ėr ful nes or prār'ful nes, *n* **Prayerless**, prā ėr les or prār'les, *a* Habitually neglecting the duty of prayer — **Prayerlessly** prār'ėr les li or prār'les li, *adv* In a prayerless manner **Prayerlessness** prār ėr les nes or prār les nes, *n* — **Prayer meeting** *n* A meeting for prayer — **Praying machine** **Praying mill** **Praying wheel**, *n* An apparatus used in Asia, one of the commoner forms consisting of a wheel to which a written prayer is attached and each revolution of the wheel made by the devotee counting as an utterance of the prayer

Preach prēch, *v i* [O Fr *precher* (Fr *prêcher*), from L *prædicare*, to declare in public — *præ* before and *dico*, *dicatum*, to proclaim, closely akin to *deco*, *dictum* to say DICTION] To pronounce a public discourse on a religious subject, or from a text of Scripture, to deliver a sermon, to give earnest advice, to discourse in the manner of a preacher — *v t* To proclaim, to publish in religious discourses, to inculcate in public discourse, to deliver (a sermon) — **Preacher**, prēch ėr, *n* One who preaches — **Preachership** prēch ėr-ship, *n* The office of a preacher — **Preachify**, prēch'i fi, *v i* To give a long winded moral advice — **Preaching cross**, *n* A structure formerly erected in a public place, at which the monks and others were wont to preach — **Preachment**, prēch ment, *n* A discourse affectedly solemn in contempt

Preadamite, prē-ad'am it, *n* [*Pre*, before, and *Adam*] One of those inhabitants of the earth who are presumed by some to have lived before the time of Adam — *a* Prior to Adam; pertaining to the Pre-

adamites —**Preadamitic, Preadamic,** prē-ad'am it ik, prē-a-dam'ik, *a* Existing before Adam, pertaining to the world before Adam

Preamble, prē'am bl, *n* [Fr *préambule*, from L *præ*, before, and *ambulo*, to go about AMBLE] An introduction, as to a discourse, piece of music, and the like, the introductory part of a statute or act of parliament which states the reasons and intent of the law —*v t* —*preambled, preambling* To preface, to introduce with previous remarks

Preaudience, prē-a di ens, *n* Right of precedence in a previous audience or of being heard before another, precedence or rank at the bar among sergeants and barristers

Prebend, prē bend *n* [Fr *prébende*, from L L *præbenda*, things to be supplied, from L *præbeo*, to give, grant, furnish—*præ* and *habeo*, to have HABIT] The stipend granted to a canon of a cathedral or collegiate church out of its estate —**Prebendal,** prē ben dal, *a* Pertaining to a prebend —**Prebendary,** prē ben da ri *n* An ecclesiastic who enjoys a prebend, a canon —**Prebendaryship,** prē ben da ri ship, *n* The office of a prebendary, a canonry

Precarious, prē kā ri us, *a* [L *precarius*, primarily, depending on request, or on the will of another from *precor*, to pray PRAY, PRAYER] Depending on or held at the will or pleasure of another, hence held by a doubtful tenure, depending on unknown or unforeseen causes or events —**Precariously,** prē kā ri us li, *adv* In a precarious manner —**Precariousness,** prē kā ri us nes, *n* The state of being precarious

Precative, Precatory prē ka tiv prē ka to ri, *a* [From L *precor*, to pray PRAY] Suppliant beseeching

Precaution prē kâ shon *n* [L *præcautio*, from *præcautus—præ*, before, and *caveo*, *cautum*, to take care CAUTION] Previous caution or care, a measure taken before hand to ward off evil or secure good —*v t* To warn or advise beforehand for preventing mischief —**Precautionary** prē kâ shon a ri *a* Containing previous caution, proceeding from precaution

Precede, prē-sēd *v t* —*preceded preceding* [L *præcedo—præ*, before, and *cedo* to move CEDE] To go before in the order of time, to be previous to, to go before in place, rank, or importance —**Precedence Precedency,** prē sē dens, prē sē den-si *n* The act or state of preceding or going before, priority in time, the state of being before in rank or dignity, the right to a more honourable place order or adjustment of place according to rank the foremost place in a ceremony, superior importance or influence —**Precedent** prē-sē dent, *a* Going before in time anterior, antecedent —**Precedent** pres ē dent *n* Something done or said that may serve or be adduced as an example or rule to be followed in a subsequent act of the like kind, *law*, a judicial decision which serves as a rule for future decisions in similar or analogous cases —**Precedented** pres ē-den ted *a* Having a precedent, authorized by an example of a like kind —**Precedently** prē sē dent li, *adv* Beforehand, antecedently

Precentor prē sen tèr *n.* [L L *præcentor* —L *præ*, before and *cantor*, a singer from *cano*, *cantum* to sing CHANT] The leader of the choir in a cathedral, usually a minor canon, a person whose duty it is to lead the psalmody of a Presbyterian or other congregation — **Precentorship,** prē sen tèr ship, *n* The office of a precentor

Precept, prē sept *n* [Fr *précepte*, L *præceptum*, from *præcipio*, to teach, instruct —*præ* before, and *capio*, to take CAPABLE] A commandment intended as an authoritative rule of action a command respecting moral conduct, an injunction, *law*, a mandate in writing sent by a justice of the peace, &c, for bringing a person, record &c., before him —**Preceptive,** prē-sep'tiv, *a.* [L *præceptivus*] Giving or containing precepts for the regulation of conduct; admonitive, instructive —**Preceptor,** prē-sep'tèr, *n.* [L *præceptor*] A teacher, an instructor, the head of a preceptory among the Knights Templars —**Preceptorial,** prē-sep-tō'ri al, *a* Pertaining to a preceptor —**Preceptory,** prē'sep-to-ri, *a* Giving precepts.—*n.* A subordinate religious house where instruction was given, an establishment of the Knights Templars, the superior of which was called knight preceptor —**Preceptress,** prē-sep tres, *n* A female teacher or preceptor

Precession prē-sesh on, *n* [Fr *précession*, from L *præcedo, præcessum*, to precede PRECEDE] The act of going before or forward —*Precession of the equinoxes* an astronomical phenomenon consisting in a slow movement of the equinoctial points (which see) from east to west or contrary to the order of the zodiacal signs thus causing the equinoxes to succeed each other in less time than they would other wise do

Precinct, prē singt, *n* [From L *præcango, præcinctum* to encompass *præ*, before, and *cingo* to gird CINCTURE] The boundary line encompassing a place, a limit, a part near a border, a district within certain boundaries, a minor territorial division

Precious presh us, *a* [Fr *précieux*, from L *pretiosus* from *pretium*, price PRAISE] Of great price, costly of great value or worth, very valuable, much esteemed, highly cherished improbable, very great, rascally (a *precious* villain) —*Precious metals* gold and silver —*Precious stones*, jewels, gems —**Preciously,** presh us li *adv* In a precious manner, at a great cost —**Preciousness** presh us nes, *n*

Precipice, pres i pis, *n* [Fr *précipice*, from L *præcipitium* a falling headlong a precipice from *præceps* headlong—*præ* forward and *caput*, head CHIEF] A head long declivity, a bank or cliff extremely steep or quite perpendicular or overhanging —**Precipitate,** prē sip i tāt *v t* —*precipitated, precipitating* [I *præcipito*, from *præceps* headlong] To throw headlong, to cast down from a precipice or height, to urge or press with eagerness or violence, to hasten (*to precipitate* one's flight), to hurry blindly or rashly to throw or cause to sink to the bottom of a vessel as a substance in solution —*v s* To fall to the bottom of a vessel as sediment or any substance in solution —*a* Falling, flowing or rushing with steep descent, headlong, overhasty, rashly hasty, adopted with haste or without due deliberation, hasty hurried, headlong —*n Chem* any matter, which having been dissolved in a fluid falls to the bottom of the vessel on the addition of some other substance capable of producing a decomposition of the compound substances which fall or settle down, as earthy matter in water, are called *sediments*, the operating cause being mechanical and not chemical — **Precipitately,** prē-sip i tāt li, *adv* In a headlong or precipitate manner; too hastily —**Precipitable,** prē sip i ta bl, *a* Capable of being precipitated —**Precipitability,** prē sip i ta bil i ti, *n* The state of being precipitable — **Precipitance Precipitancy,** prē sip i tans, prē sip i tan si *n* The quality of being precipitate, rash haste, haste in resolving forming an opinion, or executing a purpose —**Precipitant** prē-sip i tant, *a* [L *precipitans, precipitantis* ppr of *precipito*] Falling or rushing headlong, precipitate —*n Chem* a substance which, when added to a solution, separates what is dissolved and makes it fall to the bottom in a concrete state —**Precipitantly** prē-sip i tant li *adv* In a precipitant manner —**Precipitation** prē-sip i tā' shon, *n* The act of precipitating, or state of being precipitated, a falling or rushing down with violence and rapidity, rash, tumultuous haste, *chem* the process by which any substance is made to separate from another or others in a solution, and fall to the bottom —**Precipitous,** prē-sip i tus, *a* [L *præceps, præcipitis*, headlong] Very steep, like or forming a precipice, headlong in descent —**Precipitously,** prē-sip'i-tus li,*adv* In a precipitous manner —**Precipitousness,** prē-sip i tus-nes, *n* Steepness of descent

Précis, prā-sē, *n* [Fr *précis*, precise, also an abstract PRECISE.] A concise or abridged statement, a summary, an abstract

Precise, prē-sīs', *a* [L *præcisus*, from *præcido*, to cut off—*præ*, before, and *cædo*, to cut (as in *concise, excision*)] Sharply or exactly limited or defined as to meaning, exact, definite, not loose, vague, or equivocal, exact in conduct, strict, formal, nice, punctilious.—**Precisely,** prē sīs'li, *adv* In a precise manner, exactly, accurately, with excess of formality —**Preciseness,** prē-sīs'nes, *n* Exactness, rigid nicety, excessive regard to forms or rules, rigid formality

Precisian, prē sizh an, *n* An over-precise person, one ceremoniously exact in the observance of rules —**Precisianism,** prē sizh an izm *n* The conduct of a precisian, excessive exactness — **Precision,** prē-sizh on, *n* The state of being precise as to meaning, preciseness, exactness, accuracy

Preclude, prē klūd, *v t* —*precluded, precluding* [L *præcludo—præ*, before, and *claudo, claudo*, to shut CLOSE, *v t*] To shut up, to stop, to impede, to hinder, to hinder or render inoperative by anticipative action —**Preclusion,** prē-klū shon, *n* The act of precluding —**Preclusive,** prē-klū siv *a* Tending to preclude, hindering by previous obstacles —**Precludtively,** prē-klū siv li, *adv* In a precludive manner

Precocious, prē kō'shus,*a* [Fr *précoce*, from L *præcox præcocis*, ripe early, precocious —*præ* before and *coquo*, to cook, to ripen COOK] Ripe before the proper or natural time, ripe in understanding at an early period developed or matured early in life —**Precociously,** prē kō shus li, *adv* In a precocious manner —**Precociousness,** **Precocity** prē kō shus nes prē-kos i ti *n* The state or quality of being precocious, early development of the mental powers

Precognition, prē-kog nish on, *n* [L *præ*, before and *cognitio* knowledge] Previous knowledge or cognition, *Scots law* a preliminary examination of a witness or witnesses to a criminal act, in order to know whether there is ground of trial.—**Precognosce,** prē'kog nos, *v t Scots law*, to take the precognition of

Preconceive, prē kon sēv', *v t* —*preconceived, preconceiving* To form a conception or opinion of beforehand, to form a previous notion or idea of —**Preconception,** prē-kon sep shon *n* The act of preconceiving, conception or opinion previously formed

Preconcert, prē kon-sèrt', *v t* To concert beforehand, to settle by previous agreement —*n.* (prē-kon sèrt) A previous agreement —**Preconcertedly,** prē-kon-sèr'ted li, *adv* In a preconcerted manner; by previous agreement or arrangement

Preconscious prē-kon shus, *a* Pertaining to or involving a state anterior to consciousness

Preconsent, prē-kon sent, *n* A previous consent

Precontract, prē kon trakt, *n* A contract or agreement previous to another —*v t* and i (prē-kon trakt) To contract or stipulate previously

Precordia prē kor'di a, *a* PRÆCORDIA

Precursor, prē-kér'sér, *n.* [L *præcursor—præ*, before and *cursor*, a runner, from *curro cursum*, to run CURRENT] A forerunner, a harbinger, one who or that which precedes an event and indicates its approach — **Precursory,** prē-kér'so-ri, *a* Preceding as the harbinger; forerunning —**Precursive,** prē kér'siv, *a* Precursory

Predaceous, prē dā shus, *a.* [L *prædaceus*, from *præda* prey, spoil PREY] Living by prey, given to prey on other animals. —**Predacean,** prē-dā shan,*n* A carnivorous animal —**Predatory,** pred'a-to-ri, *a.* [L *prædatorius*] Plundering; pillaging; practising rapine

Predate, prē-dāt', *v t* —*predated, predating* To date by anticipation, to antedate.

Predecease, prē-dē-sēs *v t.* —*predeceased, predeceasing* To die before.—*n.* The decease of one before another

Predecessor, prē-dē-ses'ér, *n.* [L *prædecessor—præ*, before, and *decessor*, one who retires, from *decedo, decessum*, to depart—*de*, from, and *cedo*, to go CEDE.] One who

precedes or goes before another in some position; one who has preceded another in any state, position, office, or the like.

Predeclare, prē-dē-klār', *v.t.*—*predeclared*, *predeclaring*. To declare beforehand or previously.

Predestinate, prē-des'ti-nāt, *v.t.*—*predestinated*, *predestinating*. [L. *prædestino*, *prædestinatum*—*præ*, before, and *destino*, to determine. DESTINE.] To predetermine or foreordain; to appoint or ordain beforehand by an unchangeable purpose.—*a.* Predestinated; foreordained.—**Predestinarian**, prē-des'ti-nā"ri-an, *a.* Belonging to predestination.—*n.* One who believes in the doctrine of predestination.—**Predestinarianism**, prē-des'ti-nā"ri-an-izm, *n.* The system or doctrines of the predestinarians.—**Predestination**, prē-des'ti-nā"shon, *n.* The act of decreeing or foreordaining events; especially, *theol.* the doctrine that God has from eternity unchangeably appointed or determined whatever comes to pass; particularly that he has preordained men to everlasting happiness or misery.—**Predestinator**, prē-des'ti-nā-tėr, *n.* One that predestinates; a predestinarian.—**Predestine**, prē-des'tin, *v.t.*—*predestined*, *predestining*. To decree beforehand; to foreordain.

Predetermine, prē-dē-tėr'min, *v.t.*—*predetermined*, *predetermining*. To determine beforehand; to doom by previous decree.—*n.i.* To make a determination beforehand.—**Predeterminate**, prē-dē-tėr'mi-nāt, *a.* Determined beforehand.—**Predetermination**, prē-dē-tėr'mi-nā"shon, *n.* Previous determination; purpose formed beforehand.

Predial, prē'di-al, *a.* [Fr *prédial*, from L. *prædium*, a farm or estate.] Consisting of land or farms; landed; attached to land; derived from land (*predial* tithes).

Predicable, pred'i-ka-bl, *a* [L *prædicabilis*, from *prædico*. PREDICATE.] Capable of being affirmed of something; that may be attributed to something.—*n.* Anything that may be predicated or affirmed of another; *logic*, one of the five things which can be affirmatively predicated of several others, viz. genus, species, difference, property, and accident.—**Predicability**, pred'i-ka-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being predicable.—**Predicament**, prē-dik'a-ment, *n* [L. *prædicamentum*.] *Logic*, one of those general heads or most comprehensive terms under one or other of which every other term may be arranged, ten in number, according to Aristotle, viz substance, quantity, quality, relation, action, passion, time, place, situation, and habit; hence, class or kind described by definite marks; condition; especially, a dangerous or trying condition or state.—**Predicamental**, prē-dik'a-men"tal, *a.* Pertaining to a predicament.—**Predicant**, pred'i-kant, *n.* [L. *prædicans*, ppr. *of prædico*.] One that affirms anything; a preaching friar; a Dominican.—*a.* Predicating; preaching.

Predicate, pred'i-kāt, *v.t.*—*predicated*, *predicating*. [L. *prædico*, *prædicatum*, to affirm, to declare—*præ*, before, and *dico*, to declare. PREACH.] To affirm as an attribute of something (to *predicate* whiteness of snow); to declare one thing of another.—*v.i.* To make an affirmation.—*n.* *Logic*, that which in a proposition, is affirmed or denied of the subject; *gram.* the word or words in a proposition which express what is affirmed or denied of the subject.—**Predication**, pred-i-kā'shon, *n.* The act of predicating; affirmation; assertion.—**Predicative**, pre-dik'a-tiv, *a.* Expressing affirmation or predication.—**Predicatory**, pred'i-ka-to-ri, *a.* Affirmative: positive.

Predict, prē-dikt', *v.t.* [L. *prædico*, *prædictum*—*præ*, before, and *dico*, to tell. DICTION.] To foretell; to prophesy; to declare to be to happen in the future.—**Prediction**, prē-dik'shon, *n.* The act of predicting; a foretelling; a prophecy.—**Predictive**, prē-dik'tiv, *a.* Foretelling; prophetic.

Predilection, prē-dil-lek'shon, *n.* [*Fr. prédilection*—L. *præ*, before, and *dilectio*, a choice, from *diligo*, to love. DILIGENT.] A previous liking; a prepossession of mind in favour of something.

Prediscover, prē-dis-kuv'ėr, *v.t.* To discover previously or beforehand.—**Prediscovery**, prē-dis-kuv'ėr-i, *n.* A discovery made previously.

Predispose, prē-dis-pōz', *v.t.*—*predisposed*, *predisposing*. To incline beforehand; to give a previous disposition or tendency to; to fit or adapt previously.—**Predisposing**, prē-dis-pōz'ing, *p.* and *a.* Inclining or disposing beforehand; making liable or susceptible.—**Predisposition**, prē-dis'pō-zish"on, *n.* The state of being previously disposed towards something; previous inclination or tendency; previous fitness or adaptation to any change, impression, or purpose.

Predominate, prē-dom'i-nāt, *v.i.*—*predominated*, *predominating*. [Fr. *prédominer*—L. *præ*, before, and *dominor*, to rule, from *dominus*, lord. DOMINATE, DAME.] To have surpassing power, influence, or authority; to have controlling influence among others.—*v.t.* To rule over; to master.—**Predominance**, **Predominancy**, prē-dom'i-nans, prē-dom'i-nan-si, *n.* Prevalence over others; superiority in power, influence, or authority; ascendency.—**Predominant**, prē-dom'i-nant, *a.* Prevalent over others; superior in strength, influence, or authority; ruling; controlling.—**Predominantly**, prē-dom'i-nant-li, *adv.* In a predominant manner.

Predoom, prē-dōm', *v.t.* To doom or judge beforehand.

Pre-elect, prē-ē-lekt', *v.t.* To choose or elect beforehand.—**Pre-election**, prē-ē-lek'shon, *n.* Choice or election beforehand.

Pre-eminence, prē-em'i-nens, *n.* The state or quality of being notably eminent among others, superior or surpassing eminence; undoubted superiority, especially superiority in excellence.—**Pre-eminent**, prē-em'i-nent, *a.* Eminent above others; surpassing or highly distinguished in excellence, sometimes also in evil.—**Pre-eminently**, prē-em'i-nent-li, *adv.* In a pre-eminent manner or degree.

Pre-emption, prē-em'shon, *n* [L. *præ*, before, and *emptio*, a buying, from *emo*, to buy. EXEMPT.] The act or right of purchasing before others, the right of a settler to the first chance of buying land in or near which he has settled; the privilege formerly enjoyed by English kings of buying provisions in preference to others.—**Pre-emptive**, prē-em'tiv, *a.* Pertaining to pre-emption.

Preen, prēn, *v.t* [O E *proyne*, *proyne*, to prune, to preen. PRUNE.] To trim with the beak; to clean and dress: said of birds dressing their feathers

Pre-engage, prē-en-gāj', *v.t*—*pre-engaged*, *pre-engaging* To engage by previous agreement; to engage or attach by previous influence, to preoccupy.—**Pre-engagement**, prē-en-gāj'ment, *n.* Prior engagement or attachment.

Pre-establish, prē-es-tab'lish, *v.t* To establish or settle beforehand.—**Pre-establishment**, prē-es-tab'lish-ment, *n.* Settlement beforehand.

Pre-exist, prē-eg-zist', *v.i.* To exist beforehand or before something else.—**Pre-existence**, prē-eg-zis'tens, *n.* Existence previous to something else, existence in a previous state; existence of the soul before its union with the body.—**Pre-existent**, prē-eg-zis'tent, *a.* Existing beforehand; preceding in existence.

Preface, pref'as, *n.* [Fr. *préface*, from L. *præfatio*—*præ*, before, and *fari*, *fatum*, to speak (whence also *fate*, *fame*).] Something spoken as introductory to a discourse, or written as introductory to a book or other composition.—*v.t.*—*prefaced*, *prefacing*. To introduce by preliminary remarks.—**Prefatory**, pref'a-to-ri, *a.* Having the character of a preface; pertaining to a preface.—**Prefatorily**, pref'a-to-ri-li, *adv.* By way of preface.

Prefect, prē'fekt, *n.* [L. *præfectus*, from *præficio*—*præ*, before, and *facio*, to make. FACT.] A governor, commander, chief magistrate, or the like; a name common to several officers, military and civil, in ancient Rome; an important functionary in France; a *préfet*, that is, an official who presides over and has extensive powers in a department.—**Prefectship**, **Prefecture**, prē'fekt-ship, prē'fek-tūr, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a prefect; *prefecture* is also the official residence of a prefect.

Prefer, prē-fėr', *v.t.*—*preferred*, *preferring*. [L. *præfero*, to carry before, to present, to esteem more highly—*præ*, before, and *fero*, to bear or carry. FERTILE.] To offer for one's consideration or decision; to present; said especially of petitions, prayers, &c; to advance, as to an office or dignity; to raise; to exalt; to set above something else in estimation; to hold in greater favour or esteem; to choose rather (*to prefer* one *to* another).—**Preferable**, pref'ėr-a-bl, *a* Worthy to be preferred; more eligible; more desirable.—**Preferableness**, **Preferability**, pref'ėr-a-bl-nes, pref'ėr-a-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality or state of being preferable.—**Preferably**, pref'ėr-a-bli, *adv.* In or by preference.—**Preference**, pref'ėr-ens, *n.* The preferring of one thing before another; choice of one thing rather than another; higher place in esteem; the object of choice; choice.—*Preference shares* or *preference stock*, shares or stock on which dividends are payable before those on the original shares or stock.—**Preferential**, pref-ėr-en'shal, *a.* In a position to which some preference is attached.—**Preferment**, prē-fėr'ment, *n.* Advancement to a higher office, dignity, or station, promotion; a superior or valuable place or office, especially in the church.—**Preferrer**, prē-fėr'ėr, *n.* He who prefers.

Préfet, prā-fā, *n.* [Fr] PREFECT.

Prefigure, prē-fig'ūr, *v.t*—*prefigured*, *prefiguring*. To exhibit by antecedent representation or by types and similitudes.—**Prefiguration**, prē-fig'ū-rā"shon, *n.* The act of prefiguring; an antecedent similitude.—**Prefigurative**, prē-fig'ū-rā-tiv, *a* Showing by previous figures, types, or similitudes

Prefix, prē-fiks', *v t.* [Fr. *préfixer*; L *præfigo*, *præfixus*—*præ*, before, and *figo*, to fix. FIX.] To put or fix before or at the beginning of another thing (to *prefix* a syllable to a word, an advertisement to a book); to settle, fix, or appoint beforehand (*to prefix* the hour of meeting).—*n* (prē fiks) A letter, syllable, or word put to the beginning of a word, usually to vary its signification.—**Prefixion**, prē-fik'shon, *n.* The act of prefixing.

Preformative, prē-for'ma-tiv, *n.* A formative letter at the beginning of a word; a prefix.

Preglacial, prē-glā shi-al, *a Geol.* prior to the glacial or boulder-drift period.

Pregnable,† preg'na-bl, *a.* [Fr. *prenable* (with inserted *g*), from *prendre*, to take, L. *prehendo*, *prehensum* PREHENSILE] Capable of being taken or won by force; expugnable.

Pregnant, preg'nant, *a.* [L. *prægnans*, *prægnantis*—*præ*, before, and *gnans*, ppr. corresponding to *gnatus*, *natus*, born. NATAL, NATURE.] Being with young; great with child; gravid, full of important matter; abounding with results; full of consequence or significance (a *pregnant* argument).—**Pregnancy**, preg'nan-si, *n.* The state of being pregnant, time of going with child; the quality of being full of significance, or the like.—**Pregnantly**, preg'nant-li, *adv* In a pregnant manner.

Prehensile, **Prehensory**, prē-hen'sil, prē-hen'so-ri, *a* [L. *prehendo*, *prehensus*, to lay hold of—*præ*, before, and *hendo*, to seize, as *apprehend*, *comprehend*, &c. PRIZE, PRISON.] Capable of or adapted to seize or grasp (a monkey's *prehensile* tail).—**Prehensible**, prē-hen'si-bl, *a.* Capable of being seized.—**Prehension**, prē-hen'shon, *n.* A taking hold of; a seizing.—**Prehenser**, prē-hen'sėr, *n.* One who lays hold.

Prehistoric, prē-his-tor'ik, *a.* Relating to a period antecedent to that at which history begins.

Preinstruct, prē-in-strukt', *v.t.* To instruct previously or beforehand.

Preintimation, prē'in-ti-mā"shon, *n.* Previous intimation; a suggestion beforehand.

Prejudge, prē-juj', *v.t.*—*prejudged*, *prejudging*. [Fr *préjuger*.] To judge before hearing, or before the arguments and facts are

fully known; to decide by anticipation, to condemn beforehand or unheard —**Pre judgment**, prē-juj'ment, *n* The act of prejudging; judgment without a hearing or full examination

Prejudicate, prē-jū di-kāt, *v.t.*—*prejudicated*, *prejudicating* [L *præ*, before, and *judico*, to judge Akin *prejudice*.] To prejudge, to determine beforehand, especially to disadvantage —**Prejudication** prē jū'di-kā' shon, *n* The act of prejudicating

Prejudice, prej'ū-dis, *n* [Fr *préjudice*, from L *præjudicium*, from *præ*, before, and *judicium*, a judgment, from *judex*, *judicis*, a judge JUDGE] A bias or leaning, favourable or unfavourable, without reason, or for some reason other than justice, a prepossession (when used absolutely generally with the unfavourable meaning of wrong or ignorant bias or view), mischief, damage, injury (without *prejudice* to one's interests) —*v t* —*prejudiced prejudicing* To implant a prejudice in the mind of, to bias by hasty and incorrect notions, to injure by prejudices, to hurt damage, impair, to injure in general (*to prejudice* one s cause) —**Prejudicial**, prej ū-dish al, *a* Hurtful, mischievous, injurious, detrimental —**Prejudicially**, prej ū-dish al li, *adv* In a prejudicial manner —**Prejudicialness**, prej ū-dish al nes, *n*

Preknowledge, prē-nol ej, *n.* Prior knowledge, foreknowledge

Prelate, prel at, *n* [Fr *prélat*, from L L *prælatus*, from L *prælatus*, pp of *præfero*, *prælatum*—*præ*, before, and *latus* borne] An ecclesiastic of the higher order having authority over the lower clergy, as an archbishop, bishop, or patriarch, a dignitary of the church —**Prelacy**, prel a si, *n* Episcopacy, the system of church government by prelates, prelates collectively —**Prelateship**, prel at-ship, *n* The office of a prelate —**Prelatic**, **Prelatical** **Prelatial**, pre lat ik, pre lat i kal, pre lā shi al, *a* Pertaining to prelates or prelacy —**Prelatically**, pre lat'i kal li, *adv* In a prelatical manner —**Prelatist**, prel at-ist, *n* An advocate for prelacy

Prelect, prē lekt', *v t* and *i* [L *prælego*, *prælectus*—*præ* before and *lego* to read LEGEND] To read a lecture or discourse in public —**Prelection**, prē lek shon, *n* A lecture or discourse read in public or to a select company —**Prelector**, prē lek tor, *n* A reader of discourses, a lecturer

Prelibation, prē li bā shon, *n* [L *præ* before, and *libo*, to taste LIBATION] Fore taste, a tasting beforehand, an effusion or libation previous to tasting

Preliminary, prē lim i na-ri, *a* [Fr *préliminaire* —L *præ*, before, and *limen*, threshold LIMIT] Introductory, preceding the main discourse or business, prefatory —*n* Something introductory or preparatory, something to be examined and determined before an affair can be treated of on its own merits a preparatory act —**Preliminarily**, prē lim i na-ri li, *adv* In a preliminary manner

Prelude, prē lūd or prel ūd, *n.* [Fr *prélude*, from L *præ*, before, and *ludus*, play LUDICROUS] Something preparatory or leading up to what follows, an introductory performance, *music*, a short introductory strain preceding the principal movement —*v t* (prē lūd)—*preluded*, *preluding* To introduce with a prelude, to serve as prelude to —*v i* To serve as a prelude —**Preludial**, prē-lū di al, *a* Pertaining to a prelude, introductory —**Prelusive**, **Prelusory**, prē-lū siv, prē lū so-ri, *a* Having the character of a prelude, introductory —**Preludively**, **Prelusorily**, prē-lū siv li, prē-lū'so-ri-li, *adv* By way of prelude

Prelumbar, prē-lum'bär, *a* [L *præ*, before, and *lumbus*, a loin] *Anat.* placed before the loins

Premature, prē'ma-tūr, *a* [L *præmaturus* —*præ*, before, and *maturus*, ripe] Happening, arriving, existing, performed, or adopted before the proper time; done, said, or believed too soon; too early, untimely —**Prematurely**, prē ma-tūr'li, *adv* In a premature manner —**Prematureness**, **Prematurity**, prē-ma-tūr'nes, prē-ma-tū'ri-ti, *n* The state of being premature.

Premaxillary, prē-mak'sil-la-ri, *n.* *Anat* a bone of the upper jaw on either side anterior to the true maxillary bone

Premeditate, prē-med'i-tāt, *v t* —*premeditated*, *premeditating* [Fr *préméditer*, L *præmeditor*—*præ*, before, and *meditor*, to meditate] To think on and revolve in the mind beforehand, to contrive and design previously —*v i.* To meditate beforehand —**Premeditately**, prē-med'i-tāt-li, *adv* With premeditation —**Premeditation**, prē-med i tā shon, *n* The act of pre meditating, previous deliberation, forethought, previous contrivance or design

Premetallic, prē me tal ik, *a* Pertaining to that period during which men were ignorant of the art of working metals

Premier, prē mi ér, *a* [Fr *prémier*, from L *primarius*, of the first rank, from *primus*, first PRIME] First, chief, principal, holding the most ancient title in any rank of the peerage (the *premier* earl) —*n* The first or chief minister of state, the prime or premier minister —**Premiership**, prē mi ér ship, *n* The office of premier

Premise, prē-miz', *v t* —*premised*, *premising* [From L *præmitto*, *præmissum*—*præ*, before, and *mitto*, to send MISSION] To set forth or make known beforehand, as introductory to the main subject, to lay down as an antecedent proposition —*v i* To make an antecedent statement —*n* (prem is) [Fr *prémisse*, a premise (in logic), L *præmissum*, what is sent or put before] A proposition laid down as a base of argument, *logic*, the name applied to each of the first propositions of a syllogism from which the inference or conclusion is drawn, *pl.* the beginning or early portion of a legal deed or document where the subject-matter is stated or described in full (lit 'the things before mentioned'), hence, lands and houses or tenements, a house and the outhouses, &c, belonging to it —**Premiss**, prem is, *n* *Logic* a premise

Premium prē mi um, *n.* [L *præmium*, a reward—*præ*, before, and *emo*, to take PREEMPTION] A reward or prize offered for some specific thing, a bonus, an extra sum paid as an incentive, a bounty, a *fee* paid for the privilege of being taught a trade or profession, a sum paid periodically to an office for insurance, as against fire or loss of life or property —*At a premium*, above par, opposed to *at a discount* said of shares or stock, hence in high esteem

Premolar, prē mō lär, *n* *Anat* a tooth between the canine and the molars

Premonish, prē mon ish, *v t* [Prefix *pre*, and *-monish* as in *admonish*.] To fore warn, to admonish beforehand —**Premonition** prē mo-nish on, *n* Previous warning notice, or information —**Premonitor**, prē-mon i tèr, *n* One who or that which gives premonition —**Premonitorily**, prē-mon i to ri li, *adv* By way of premonition —**Premonitory** **Premonitive**, prē mon i to-ri, prē mon'i tiv, *a.* Giving previous warning or notice

Premorse, prē mors, *a* [L *præmorsus*—*præ*, before, and *mordeo* to gnaw MORDANT] Bitten off applied in *bot* to a root or leaf terminating abruptly, as if bitten off

Premosaic, prē-mō-zā'ik, *a* Relating to the time before that of Moses.

Premotion, prē-mō shon, *n* Previous motion or excitement to action

Premunire, prē-mū-ni'rē, *n.* *Præmunire*

Prenominate, prē-nom i-nāt, *v t* —*prenominated*, *prenominating* To nominate or name previously or beforehand —*a* Forenamed. —**Prenomination**, prē-nom i nā shon, *n* The privilege of naming or being named first

Prenotion, prē-nō'shon, *n.* A notion which precedes something else in time, previous notion or thought.

Prentice, pren'tis A colloquial contraction of *Apprentice* —**Prenticeship**, prentis-ship A contraction of *Apprenticeship*

Preoccupy, prē-ok'kū-pi, *v t.*—*preoccupied*, *preoccupying* To occupy or take possession of before another, to engage or occupy the attention of beforehand, to engross beforehand —**Preoccupancy**, prē-ok'kū-pan-si, *n.* The act or right of taking possession before another —**Preoccupant**, prē-ok'kū-pant, *n.* One who preoccupies. —**Preoccupation**, prē-ok'kū-pā' shon, *n* An occupation or taking possession before another —**Preoccupied**, prē-ok'kū-pid, *p* and *a.* Having the attention taken up previously, absorbed.

Preoperculum, prē-ō-pèr'kū-lum, *n.* A part of the gill-cover or operculum of a fish.

Preordain, prē-or-dān', *v t* To ordain or appoint beforehand; to predetermine —**Preordination**, prē-or'di-nā''shon, *n.* The act of foreordaining

Prepaid PREPAY

Prepare, prē-pār', *v t* —*prepared*, *preparing* [Fr *préparer*, L *præparo*, *præparatum*—*præ*, before, and *paro*, to get ready PARE] To fit, adapt, or qualify for a particular purpose, to put into such a state as to be fit for use or application, to make ready; often, with a personal object, to make ready for something that is to happen; to give notice to (to *prepare* a person for ill news or calamity), to provide, to procure as suitable (to *prepare* arms, ammunition, &c, for troops) —*v i.* To make ready; to put things in suitable order, to take the necessary previous measures, to make one's self ready —**Preparation**, pre-pa-rā'shon, *n* [L *præparatio*] The act of preparing, that which is prepared for a particular purpose, a substance compounded or made up for a certain use, the state of being prepared or in readiness.—**Preparative**, prē-par'a-tiv, *a* [Fr *préparatif*] Tending or serving to prepare or make ready, preparatory —*n* That which is preparative or preparatory, that which is done to prepare —**Preparatively**, prē-par'a-tiv li, *adv* In a preparative manner, by way of preparation —**Preparatory**, prē-par'a to ri *a* Serving to prepare the way for some proceeding to follow, introductory, preparative —**Preparedly**, prē-pār'd li, *adv* With suitable previous measures.—**Preparedness**, prē pār'd nes, *n.* The state of being prepared —**Preparer**, prē-pā rèr, *n* One who or that which prepares

Prepay, prē pā, *v t* —*prepaid*, *prepaying* To pay before obtaining possession of, to pay in advance, to pay before the payment falls due — **Prepayment**, prē-pā ment, *n* Act of paying beforehand, payment in advance

Prepense, prē-pens, *a* [L *præpensus*—*præ*, before, and *pendo*, *pensum*, to weigh POISE] Deliberated or devised beforehand, premeditated, aforethought, now scarcely used except in the phrase 'malice *prepense*'—**Prepensely**, prē-pens'li, *adv*

Preponderate, prē-pon dèr āt, *v t.*—*preponderated*, *preponderating* [L *præpondero*, *præponderatum*—*præ*, before, and *pondero*, to weigh, from *pondus*, *ponderis*, a weight PONDER] To outweigh, to have more weight or influence than —*v i.* To exceed in weight, influence, or power, to have the greater weight or influence, to have sway or power superior to others —**Preponderance**, **Preponderancy**, prē pon'dèr-ans, prē-pon dèr-an si, *n* The state or quality of preponderating or being preponderant —**Preponderant**, prē-pon dèr ant, *a* Outweighing, superior in power, influence, or the like — **Preponderantly**, **Preponderatingly**, prē-pon'dèr-ant-li, prē-pon'dèr-ā-ting li, *adv* In a preponderant manner —**Preponderation**, prē-pon dèr-ā''shon, *n.* The state of preponderating, preponderance

Preposition, prē-pō-zish'on, *n.* [L *præpositio* POSITION] *Gram* a part of speech which is used to show the relation of one noun or pronoun to another in a sentence, and is usually placed before the word which expresses the object of the relation. —**Prepositional**, prē-pō-zish'on-al, *a.* Pertaining to or having the nature or function of a preposition —**Prepositionally**, prē-pō-zish on-al-li, *adv* In a prepositional manner — **Prepositive**, prē-poz'i-tiv, *a.* Put before —*n* A word or particle put before another word

Prepossess, prē-poz-zes', *v.t.* To take previous possession of; to preoccupy the mind or heart of; to fill or imbue beforehand with some opinion or estimate, to prejudice ∴ **Prepossess** is more frequently used

in a good sense than *prejudice*.—**Prepossessing**, prē-pos-ez'ing, *a* Creating an impression favourable to the owner, engaging: said especially of the external characteristics of a person —**Prepossession**, prē-pos-esh'on, *n* Prior possession, a preconceived opinion, an impression on the mind in favour or against any person or thing, especially in favour

Preposterous, prē-pos'tėr us, *a* [L *præposterus*—*præ*, before, and *posterus*, coming after Posterior] Contrary to nature, reason, or common sense, utterly and glaringly foolish, totally opposed to the fitness of things, manifestly absurd —**Preposterously**, prē-pos'tėr us-li, *adv* In a preposterous manner —**Preposterousness**, prē-pos'tėr us-nes, *n* The state or quality of being preposterous, utter absurdity

Prepotent, prē-pō'tent, *a* [L *præpotens*—*præ*, before, and *potens*, powerful Potent] Very powerful, having a superiority of power or influence —**Prepotency**, prē pō tən-si, *n* Superior power, predominance

Prepuce, prē'pūs, *n* [L *præputium*, the foreskin.] The foreskin —**Preputial**, prē-pū shal, *a* Pertaining to the prepuce

Pre-Raphaelite, prē-raf'a-el it, *n* One who practises or favours the system or style of painting practised by the early painters before Raphael, or the modern revival of their style or system, said to be a rigidly faithful representation of natural forms and effects —**Pre-Raphaelitism**, **Pre-Raphaelism**, prē-raf'a-el it-izm, prē-raf'a-el-izm, *n* The style or practice of the pre-Raphaelites

Prerequisite, prē-rek'wi zit, *a* Previously requisite, necessary to something subsequent.—*n* Something that is prerequisite

Prerogative, prē-rog'a tiv, *n* [L *prærogativa*, from *prærogo*, to ask before—*præ*, before, and *rogo*, to ask (as in *interrogate*, *arrogate*, *derogate*, &c)] An exclusive or peculiar privilege, a privilege belonging to one in virtue of his character or position, an official and hereditary right which may be asserted without question, a special right or privilege of a sovereign or other executive of a government —**Prerogatived**, prē-rog'a-tivd *a* Having prerogative —**Prerogatively**, prē rog'a tiv li, *adv* By privilege or prerogative

Presage, prē'sāj or prē-sāj', *n* [Fr *présage*, L *præsagium*—*præ*, before, and *sagio* to perceive by the senses, allied to *sagacious*] Something which portends or foreshows a future event, a prognostic, an omen, a foreboding or presentiment, a feeling that something is to happen, a prophecy, fore knowledge —*v t* (prē-sāj')—*presaged*, *presaging* To forebode, to foreshow, to foretell, predict, prophesy —*v i* To form or utter a prediction —**Presageful**, prē-sāj ful, *a* Full of presages, ominous —**Presagement**, prē-sāj ment, *n* A foreboding, a foretelling —**Presager**, prē-sā jėr, *n* One who presages

Presbyopia, pres-bi-ō'pi-a, *n* [Gr *presbys*, old, and *ōps*, the eye] An imperfection of vision in which near objects are seen less distinctly than those at a distance, common in old age —**Presbyope**, pres'bi ōp, *n* One affected with presbyopia —**Presbyopic**, pres-bi-op'ik, *a* Pertaining to presbyopia

Presbyter, pres'bi-tėr, *n* [L *presbyter*, from Gr *presbyteros*, compar of *presbys*, old. *Priest* is the same word] An elder or a person somewhat advanced in age, who had authority in the early Christian church; a priest, a parson —**Presbyterian**, pres-bi-tē'ri-an, *a* Pertaining to a presbyter; pertaining to ecclesiastical government by presbyteries, or to those who uphold such government.—*n* A member of that section of the Christian church who vest church government in presbyteries or associations of ministers and elders, and have no bishops —**Presbyterial**, pres-bi-tē'ri-al, *a* Presbyterian.—**Presbyterianism**, pres-bi-tē'ri-an-izm, *n* The doctrines, principles, and discipline or government of presbyterians.—**Presbytery**, pres'bi-te-ri, *n* Presbyterianism, a judicatory consisting of presbyterian pastors of all the churches of any particular denomination within a given district, along with one ruling elder from each church-session

Prescient, prē'shi-ent, *a* [L *prascientia*, *prascientis*, ppr of *prascio*, to foreknow—*præ*, before, *scio*, to know Science] Foreknowing; having knowledge of events before they take place —**Prescience**, prē'shi-ens, *n* [L *prascientia*] Foreknowledge, knowledge of events before they take place, foresight

Prescientific, prē'si-en-tif"ik, *a* Anterior to the era of science

Prescribe, prē-skrīb, *v t* —*prescribed*, *prescribing* [L *prascribo*—*præ*, before, and *scribo*, to write Scribe] To lay down authoritatively for direction, to give as a rule of conduct, *med* to direct to be used as a remedy —*v i* To lay down rules or directions, to dictate, to write or give medical directions, to direct what remedies are to be used, *law*, to become extinguished or of no validity through lapse of time, as a right debt, obligation, and the like —**Prescriber**, prē-skrī'bėr, *n* One that prescribes —**Prescript**, prē skript, *a* Directed, set down as a rule, prescribed —*n* Direction, precept, model prescription —**Prescriptibility**, prē-skrip ti bil'i ti, *n* The quality of being prescriptible —**Prescriptible**, prē-skrip ti bl *a* Suitable for being prescribed, depending or derived from prescription —**Prescription**, prē-skrip shon, *n* The act of prescribing, what is prescribed, a direction [prescript], *med* a written statement of the medicines or remedies to be used by a patient, a claim, right, or title based on long use or custom, the loss of a legal right by lapse of time and neglect —**Prescriptive** prē-skrip tiv *a* Consisting in or acquired by prescription

Presence Under Present

Present, prez ent, *a* [L *prasens præsentis*, from *præ*, before, and *sens*, *esens*, being, an old participle of *sum*, I am, comp *absent*] Being in a certain place opposed to *absent*, being before the face or near; being in company, done on the spot instant, immediate (*present* death), being now in view or under consideration, now existing, or being at this time, not past or future, ready at hand, quick in emergency —*The present* an elliptical expression for *the present time* —*At present*, elliptically for at the present time —*Present tense gram* the tense or modification of a verb which expresses action or being in the present time —*v t* (prē zent') [Fr *présenter*, L *præsentare*, to present lit to make present] To place or introduce into the presence or before the face of, especially of a superior, to make known, to offer for acquaintance, to exhibit or offer to view or notice (*presented* a wretched appearance) to bestow, to make a gift or donation of generally to give formally and ceremoniously, to bestow a gift upon, to favour with a donation (to *present* a person *with* a thing), to nominate to an ecclesiastical benefice, to lay before a public body for consideration, as before a legislature, court &c (to *present* a memorial or the like) to point, level, aim as a weapon, particularly some species of fire arms.—*To present arms* (*milit*), to put the arms or guns in a perpendicular position in front of the body, as in saluting a superior officer, or in token of respect —*n* (prez ent) That which is presented or given, a gift, *pl* (from the adj), a term used in a legal deed to signify the document itself — **Presence**, prez ens, *n* [L *præsentia*] The state of being present, the existence of a person or thing in a certain place opposed to *absence*, the being in company with, personal attendance, the state of being within sight or call, the state of being in view of a superior, the person of a superior, as a sovereign, mien, air; personal appearance, demeanour —*Presence of mind*, coolness and readiness of invention or resource in occasions of difficulty, quickness in devising expedients on pressing occasions —**Presence-chamber**, *n* The room in which a great personage receives company — **Presentable**, prē-zen'ta-bl, *a* Capable of being presented; in such trim as to be able to present one's self without embarrassment; suitable to be exhibited or offered —**Presentation**, prez-en-tā'shon, *n* The act of presenting, or state of being presented, the act or right of presenting a clergyman or nominating a minister to a vacant parish —**Presentative**, prē-zen'ta-tiv, *a* Serving to present; presenting; *metaph* applied to what may be apprehended directly, or to the faculty capable of apprehending directly — **Presentee**, prez-en tē', *n* One presented to a benefice —**Presenter**, prē zen'tėr, *n* One who presents, one who leads or introduces —**Presentive**, prē zen tiv, *a* *Gram* applied to words which present a definite conception of an object to the mind opposed to *symbolic* —*n* A presentive word —**Presentiveness** prē zen'tiv nes, *n* —**Presently**, prez ent-li *adv* In a little time, soon, forthwith, immediately — **Presentment**, prē zent ment, *n* The act of presenting or state of being presented, representation or portrait (*Shak*) —**Presentness**, prez entnes, *n* The state of being present, presence

Presentiment prē-sen ti ment *n* [*Pre*, before, and *sentiment*, O Fr *presentiment* foreboding] Previous conception, sentiment or opinion, previous apprehension of something future, anticipation of impending evil, foreboding

Preserve, prē zėrv *v t* —*preserved*, *preserving* [Fr *préserver* L L *præservo*—L *pre*, before and *servo*, to save Save] To keep or save from injury or destruction, to defend from evil, to save, to keep in the same state, to uphold sustain, guard, to save from decay, to cause to remain good and wholesome for food by treating with salt, sugar, or otherwise (*preserved* meats or fruits), to prevent being hunted and killed except at certain seasons or by certain persons, as game, salmon, &c.—*v i* To practise the art of seasoning fruits, &c for preservation, to protect game for purposes of sport —*n* That which is preserved, fruit, &c , suitably seasoned, to keep from decay, a place set apart for the shelter and protection of game intended for sport — **Preserver**, prē zėr'vėr, *n* A person or thing that preserves — **Preservable** prē zėr'va bl *a* Capable of being preserved —**Preservation**, prez-ėr vā shon, *n* The act of preserving, the state of being preserved, escape from danger, safety — **Preservative** prē zėr'va tiv, *a* Having the power of keeping safe from injury, destruction, or decay, tending to preserve —*n* That which preserves or has the power of preserving, something that is preventive of injury or decay — **Preservatory**, prē zėr'va-to-ri, *a* Having a tendency or power to preserve

Press, prės, *n* [L *pressa* from *præ* before, and *sedeo* to sit] A president, the chairman of a meeting [Scotch]

Preside prē zid *v i* —*presided*, *presiding* [Fr *présider*, from L *præsideo*—*præ*, before and *sedeo*, to sit Sit] To be set over others, to have the place of authority over others, as a chairman or director usually denoting temporary superintendence and government as at a public meeting, to exercise superintendence, to watch over as inspector — **Presidence**, pres i dens *n* Presidency — **Presidency**, pres i-den si, *n* Superintendence, inspection and care, the office of president, the term during which a president holds his office, one of the three great divisions of British India, the presidencies of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay —**President**, pres i dent *n* [L *præsidens*, ppr of *præsideo*] One who presides, an officer elected or appointed to preside over and control the proceedings of a number of persons, the chief officer of a corporation, company, society, &c , the chief officer of some colleges or universities, the highest officer of state in a republic —**Presidential**, pres-i-den'shal, *a* Pertaining to a president — **Presidentship**, pres i-dent-ship, *n* The office of president —**Presidor**, prē-zi'dėr, *n* One who presides.

Presignify, prē-sig'ni-fi, *v t* —*presignified*, *presignifying* To intimate or signify beforehand, to show previously —**Presignification**, prē-sig'ni-fi-kā'shon, *n* The act of signifying or showing beforehand

Press, pres, *v t* [Fr *presser*, from L *presso*, a freq of *premo*, *pressum*, to press, seen also in *compress*, *depress*, *express*, *impress*, *repress*, &c] To act on with force or weight, to squeeze, to crush, to extract the juice of by squeezing; to squeeze for the purpose of making smooth (to *press* cloth or paper), to embrace closely, to constrain or compel, to urge by authority or necessity, to impose importunately (to *press* a gift on one); to straiten or distress (to be *pressed* with want), to urge or solicit with earnestness, to importune, to inculcate with earnestness, to enforce, to bear hard upon, to ply hard —*v i* To exert pressure, to act with compulsive force, to bear heavily, to strain or strive eagerly, to go forward with impulsive eagerness or energetic efforts, to crowd, to throng, to force one s way, to urge —*To press upon*, to urge with force, to attack closely —*n* [Fr *presse*, a press, a crowd, a throng] An instrument or machine by which any body is squeezed, crushed, or forced into a more compact form, a machine for printing, a printing press, (with *the*) printed literature in general, often restricted to the literature of newspapers, a crowd, a throng, multitude of individuals crowded together, a wine vat or cistern (O T), an upright cupboard in which clothes or other articles are kept, urgency, urgent demands of affairs —*Press of sail* (*naut*), as much sail as the state of the wind, &c , will permit —*Liberty of the press* Under LIBERTY —**Presser**, pres'er *n* One who presses —**Pressing**, pres ing *p* and *a* Urgent, importunate, distressing — **Pressingly**, pres ing li, *adv* In a pressing manner — **Pressman**, pres'man, *n* One who works or attends to a printing press, also a journalist or writer for the press —**Press-room** *n* *Print* the room where the printing presses are worked, as distinguished from a composing room, &c —**Pressure**, presh ur, *n* [O Fr *pressure*, L *pressura*] The act of pressing, the state of being squeezed or crushed, the force of one body acting on another by weight or the continued application of power, a constraining force or impulse acting on the mind, severity or grievousness, as of personal circumstances, distress, strait or difficulty, urgency, demand on one s time or energies (the *pressure* of business) —**Press work**, *n* The operation of taking impressions from types, &c , by means of the press

Prest pres *v t* [Originally to *impress* or *imprest* See IMPRESS (in this sense)] To force into service especially into naval service, to impress —**Press gang**, *n* A detachment of seamen empowered to im press men into the naval service

Pressirostral, pres-i ros tral, *a* [L *pressus*, pressed, flattened and *rostrum*, beak] Having a compressed or flattened beak applied to certain birds as the plovers, &c

Prestidigitation, pres ti-dij i tā shon *n* [L *presto* at hand ready, and *digitus* a finger] Skill in legerdemain, sleight of hand juggling —**Prestidigitator**, pres ti dij i tā tėr *n* One who practises prestidigitation, a juggler

Prestige pres tij or pres tēzh, *n* [Fr , from L *prestigium*, a delusion, a juggler s trick, from *præstinguo*, to obscure—*præ*, before, and *stinguo*, to extinguish STIGMA] Weight or influence derived from previous character, achievements, or associations, especially weight or influence derived from past success, on which a confident belief is founded of future triumphs

Presto pres to, *adv* [It *presto*, quick, *quickly*, from L *præsto*, at hand, ready—*præ*, before, and *sto*, to stand] *Music*, a direction for a quick lively movement or performance, also used interjectionally for quickly, immediately, in haste

Presume, prē-sūm , *v t* —*presumed*, *presuming* [Fr *présumer*, from L *præsumo*, to presume—*præ*, before, and *sumo*, to take, as in *assume consume*, *resume*, &c SUMPTUOUS] To take for granted, to suppose on reasonable grounds —*v i* To suppose or believe without examination, to infer, to venture without permission or beyond what is justifiable, to take the liberty, to make bold, to act on over-confident conclusions, to make unwarranted advances (to *presume upon* one's good nature), to act in a forward way, to go beyond the boundaries laid down by reverence, respect, or politeness —**Presumable**, prē-sū'ma-bl, *a* Capable of being presumed —**Presumably**, prē-sū ma-bli, *adv* As may be presumed or reasonably supposed —**Presumer**, prē-sū'mėr, *n* One that presumes —**Presumingly**, prē-sū'ming li, *adv* With presumption —**Presumption**, prē sum shon, *n* [L *præsumptio*] A supposition, a ground for presuming, a strong probability, that which is supposed to be true without direct proof, blind or head strong confidence, unreasonable adventurousness, presumptuousness, arrogance, assurance, *law*, that which comes near to the proof of a fact, in greater or less degree —**Presumptive**, prē-zum tiv, *a* Based on presumption or probability, proving circumstantially, not directly (*presumptive* evidence) — *Presumptive heir*, one whose right of inheritance may be defeated by any contingency, as by the birth of a nearer relative —**Presumptively** prē-zum tiv li, *adv* In a presumptive manner —**Presumptuous** prē-zum tū us, *a* Imbued with or characterized by presumption, taking undue liberties, given to presume or act in a forward manner, arrogant, over confident — **Presumptuously**, prē-zum tū us-li, *adv* In a presumptuous manner — **Presumptuousness**, prē zum tū us nes *n* The quality of being presumptuous

Presuppose, prē-sup-pōz , *v t* To suppose or imagine as previous, to cause to be taken for granted, to imply as antecedent, to require to exist previously —**Presupposition**, **Presupposal** prē-sup pō-zish on, prē-sup-po zal, *n* The act of presupposing, that which is presupposed

Presurmise, prē sėr miz', *n* A surmise previously formed

Pretend, prē tend , *v t* [L *prætendo*, to hold out, pretend—*præ*, before, and *tendo*, to reach or stretch TEND] To hold out falsely, to allege falsely, to use as a pretext, to make false appearance or representation of, to feign or affect (to *pretend* zeal), to claim or put in a claim for —*v i* To feign, make believe, or sham, to put in a claim, truly or falsely usually with *to* —**Pretender**, prē-ten dėr, *n* One who pretends, one who lays claim to anything, *Eng hist* a name applied to the son and grandson of James II , the heirs to the house of Stuart, who laid claim to the British crown, from which their house had been excluded by enactment of parliament —**Pretence**, prē tens , *n* [From L *prætentum*, later *prætensum*, pp of *præ tendo*] The act of pretending, the presenting to others, either in words or actions, of a false or hypocritical appearance, false show intended to mislead , a pretext, a claim, true or false *Pretense* is the common American spelling —**Pretension**, prē ten shon, *n* [Fr *prétention*] Claim true or false, a holding out the appearance of possessing a certain character, an alleged or assumed right — **Pretentious**, prē-ten shus, *a* Full of pretension, attempting to pass for more than one is worth, pretending to a superiority not real —**Pretentiously**, prē-ten shus li, *adv* In a pretentious manner —**Pretentiousness**, prē ten' shus nes, *n*. The quality of being pretentious

Preter-imperfect, prē'tėr im pėr''fekt, *a* and *n*. [L *præter*, beyond, and E *imperfect*] *Gram*. a term applied to a tense with time not perfectly past (he *was going*) generally called simply *Imperfect*

Preterit, Preterite, pret ėr it, *a* [L *præteritus*, gone by, pp of *prætereo—præter*, beyond, and *eo*, *itum*, to go ITINERANT] *Gram* expressing past time, applied to the tense expressing action or existence perfectly past or finished, past (he *struck*), also used as equivalent to *perfect* —*n* *Gram* the preterit tense — **Preterition**, prē-tėr-ish'on, *n*. [L *præteritio*, from *præterео*] *Rhet* a figure by which, in pretending to pass over anything, we make a summary mention of it —**Preteritive**, prē-ter'i-tiv, *a*. *Gram*. an epithet applied to verbs used only or chiefly in the *preterit* or past tenses

Pretermit, prē-tėr-mit', *v t* —*pretermitted*, *pretermitting* [L *prætermitto—præter*, beyond, and *mitto*, to send.] To pass by, to omit. — **Pretermission**, prē-tėr-mish'on, *n*. A passing by, omission.

Preternatural, prē-tėr nat'ū ral, *a* [L *præter*, beyond, and E. *natural*] Beyond what is natural, or different from what is natural, as distinguished from *supernatural*, above nature, and *unnatural*, contrary to nature —**Preternaturally**, prē-tėr nat'ū ral li, *adv* In a preternatural manner — **Preternaturalness**, **Preternaturalism**, prē-tėr nat ū ral nes, prē-tėr-nat ū-ral-izm, *n* A state of being preternatural

Preterperfect, prē-tėr pėr'fekt, *a*. and *n*. [L *præter*, beyond, and E *perfect*] *Gram* a term equivalent to *perfect* — **Preter pluperfect**, prē-tėr plū'pėr fekt, *a* and *n*. Same as *Pluperfect*

Pretext, prē'tekst or prē-tekst', *n* [Fr *prétexte*, from L *prætextum*, from *prætexo —præ*, before, and *texo*, to weave TEXTURE] An ostensible reason or motive assigned or assumed as a colour or cover for the real reason or motive, a pretence

Pretor, prē tor PRÆTOR.

Pretty, prit i, *a* [O E *pretie*, *praty*, comely, clever , A Sax *prætig*, crafty, from *præt*, a trick , Icel *prettugr*, tricky, *prettr*, a trick] Having diminutive beauty, of a pleasing and attractive form without the strong lines of beauty, or without gracefulness and dignity , pleasing, neatly arranged, affectedly nice, foppish, ironically, nice, fine, excellent meaning the opposite —*adv* In some degree, moderately, expressing a degree less than *very* (*pretty* well, large, sure, &c) —**Prettily**, prit i li, *adv* In a pretty manner, with prettiness, pleasingly —**Prettiness**, prit i-nes, *n* State or quality of being pretty , diminutive beauty, beauty without stateliness or dignity , neatness and taste exhibited on small objects, affected niceness, foppishness —**Prettyish**, prit i ish, *a* Somewhat pretty

Pretrytify, prē-trip i fi, *v t* To prefigure, to exhibit previously in a type

Prevail, prē-vāl , *v i* [Fr *prévaloir*, from L *prævaleo—præ*, before, and *valeo*, to be strong VALID] To overcome, to gain the victory or superiority often with *over* or *against*, to be in force , to have extensive power or influence (a disease, a custom *prevails* in a place), to have predominant influence, *to succeed*, *to* overcome or gain over by persuasion with *on* or upon (they *prevailed on* him to go) —**Prevailing**, prē-vā'ling, *p* and *a* Predominant, having superior influence, prevalent, most common or general — **Prevailingly**, prē-vāl ing-li, *adv* So as to prevail —**Prevalence**, **Prevalency**, prev'a-lens, prev'a-len-si, *n*. The state or quality of being prevalent, superiority general reception or practice, general existence or extension (the *prevalence* of vice or of a fashion) —**Prevalent**, prev'a-lent, *a* Prevailing , predominant, most generally received or current, extensively existing —**Prevalently**, prev'a-lent-li, *adv* In a prevalent manner

Prevaricate, prē var'i-kāt, *v i* —*prevaricated prevaricating* [L *prævaricor*, *prævaricatus*, to straddle, to shuffle—*præ*, before, and *varus*, straddling] To act or speak evasively, to evade or swerve from the truth , to shuffle , to quibble in giving answers. — **Prevarication**, prē-var i-kā'shon, *n* The act of prevaricating, a shuffling or quibbling to evade the truth or the disclosure of truth, *law*, a collusion between an informer and a defendant, in order to a feigned prosecution, the wilful concealment or misrepresentation of truth by giving evasive evidence.—**Prevaricator**, prē var'i-kā-tėr, *n*. One who prevaricates; a shuffler, a quibbler

Prevenient, prē-vē'ni-ent, *a* [L. *prævenions* PREVENT] Going before; proceeding; preventing; preventive

Prevent, prē-vent', *v t* [L *prævenio*, *præventum*, to anticipate, to prevent —*præ*, before, and *venio*, to come (seen also in *advent*, *convent*, *circumvent*, *intervention*,

&c.).] To anticipate; to forestall; to hinder by something done before; to stop or intercept; to impede; to thwart.—**Preventable**, prē-ven'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being prevented or hindered.—**Preventer**, prē-ven'ter, *s.* One who or that which prevents.—**Prevention**, prē-ven'shon, *s.* The act of preventing; the act of hindering by something done before.—**Preventive**, prē-ven'tiv, *a.* Tending to prevent or hinder. —*Preventive service.* Coast-guard.— *s.* That which prevents; that which intercepts the access or approach of something; an antidote previously taken to prevent an attack of disease.—**Preventively**, prē-ven'tiv-li, *adv.* By way of prevention.

Previous, prē'vi-us, *a.* [L. *prævenio—præ*, before, and *venio*, a way. Voyage, Way.] Going before in time; being or happening before something else; antecedent; prior. —*Previous question.* Under Question.— **Previously**, prē'vi-us-li, *adv.* In time preceding; beforehand; antecedently. ∴ Syn. under Formerly.—**Previousness**, prē'vi-us-nes, *s.* Priority in time.

Previse, prē-vīz', *v.t.*—*previsedˊ*, *previsingˊ* [L. *previsus*, pp. of *praviideo—præ*, before, and *video*, to see. Vision.] To foresee; to foreward.—**Prevision**, prē-vish'on, *s.* Foresight; foreknowledge; prescience.

Prey, prā, *s.* [O.E. *preie*, *praie*, O.Fr. *preie*, *praie* (Fr. *proie*), from L. *præda*, plunder, whence *predatory*, *depredation*.] Spoil; booty; goods taken from an enemy in war, anything taken by violence and injustice; a victim; that which is seized by carnivorous animals to be devoured.—*Beast of prey*, a carnivorous animal, or one that feeds on the flesh of other animals.—*v.i.* To take prey or booty; to feed by violence: with *on* or *upon*, before the object of rapine; to rest heavily, as on the mind, to waste gradually (grief *preyed on* him).

Priapean, pri-ā'pē-an, *a.* Pertaining to the Roman deity *Priapus*, a god of procreation; grossly sensual; obscene.

Price, pris, *s.* [O.Fr. *pris*, *preis*, Fr. *prix*, from L. *pretium*, a price; the same word as *praise*, and *prize*, to value.] The sum of money or the value which a seller sets on his goods in market; the current value of a commodity; the equivalent for which something is bought or sold; cost; value; worth (a pearl of great *price*); estimation. —*Price of money*, in *com.* the price of credit; the rate of discount at which capital may be lent or borrowed.—**Price-current**, *s.* A periodical account of the current value of merchandise, stocks, &c. Called also *Price-list*.—*v.t.*—*priced*, *pricing*. To set a price on; to value; to ask the price of.—**Priced**, prist, *a.* Set at a value; having a price: mostly in composition (high-*priced*, low-*priced*). **Priceless**, pris'les, *a.* Invaluable; inestimable; too valuable to admit of a price being fixed.

Prick, prik, *s.* Sax. *prica*, *pricca*, a point, a dot=D *prik*, Dan. *prik*, Sw. *pricka*, dot, prick; comp. W. *pryc*, skewer; Ir. *preadh*, a goad.] A slender pointed thing hard enough to pierce the skin; a thorn; a skewer; a puncture or wound by a prick or prickle; a sting; *fig.* a stinging or tormenting thought; remorse; a dot or small mark (*Shak.*).—*v.t.* To pierce with something sharp pointed; to puncture; to erect (said of the ears, hence, to *prick up the ears*, to listen with eager attention), to fix by a sharp point; to designate or set apart by a puncture or mark (*pricked off* for duty); to spur; to goad; to incite: often with *on*; *to sting*; to trace by puncturing; to render acid or pungent to the taste (the wine is *pricked*).—*v.i.* To suffer or feel penetration by a point or sharp pain; to be punctured; to become acid; to spur on; to ride rapidly.—**Prick-eared**, *a.* Having pointed ears; having ears standing up prominently.—**Pricker**, prik'er, *s.* That which pricks; a sharp-pointed instrument; one who pricks; a light horseman; one who tested witches by sticking pins into them.—**Pricking**, prik'ing, *s.* The act of piercing with a sharp point; the act of driving a nail into a horse's foot so as to cause lameness; a feeling as from something sharp penetrating the flesh.—**Prickle**, prik'l, *s.* [Dim. of *prick*.] A little prick; a small sharp point; *bot.* a small pointed shoot or sharp process growing from the bark, and thus distinguished from the *thorn*, which grows from the wood of a plant; a sharp-pointed process or projection, as from the skin of an animal; a spine; a kind of basket.—*v.t.*—*prickled*, *prickling*. To prick slightly; to pierce with fine sharp points.—**Prickleback**, *s.* The stickleback.—**Prickly**, prik'li, *a.* Full of sharp points or prickles; armed with prickles; stinging in feeling. —**Prickliness**, prik'li-nes, *s.* The state of being prickly. — **Prickly-heat**, *s.* The popular name for a severe form of skin-disease known as *lichen*.—**Prickly-pear**, *s.* A variety of cactus covered with clusters of spines, and producing an edible fruit. —**Prickmadam**, prik'mad-am, *s.* A species of stonecrop —**Prick-post**, *s.* Same as *Queen-post* —**Prick-punch**, prik'punsh, *s.* A pointed piece of steel used to prick marks on cold iron or other metal.

Pride, prid, *s.* [A. Sax. *prýte*, pride, from *prút*, proud. Proud.] The quality or state of being proud; inordinate self-esteem; an unreasonable conceit of one's own superiority over others; generous elation of heart; a noble self-esteem springing from a consciousness of worth; proud behaviour; insolence; that which is or may be a cause of pride; that of which men are proud; one who or that which gives rise to pride or glorification; highest pitch, splendid show; ostentation. —*v.t.*—*prided*, *priding*. To indulge in pride; to value one's self: used reflexively. —**Prideful**, prid'fụl, *a.* Full of pride; insolent; scornful —**Pridefully**, prid'fụl-li, *adv.* In a prideful manner —**Pridefulness**, prid'fụl-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being prideful —**Prideless**, prid'les, *a.* Destitute of pride.

Prie-dieu, prē-dyē, *s.* [Fr., pray God.] A kneeling desk for prayers.

Prier Under Pry.

Priest, prēst, *s.* [A. Sax. *preóst*, contr. from L. *presbyter*. Presbyter.] A man who officiates in sacred offices; a minister of public worship; especially a minister of sacrifice or other mediatorial offices; a person who is set apart or consecrated to the ministry of the gospel; an Episcopalian minister; a clergyman above a deacon and below a bishop —**Priestess**, prēs'tes, *s.* A woman who officiated in sacred rites — **Priestly**, prest'li, *a.* Pertaining to a priest or to priests, sacerdotal; becoming a priest —**Priestliness**, prēst'li-nes, *s.* The quality of being priestly — **Priestlike**, prēst'lik, *a.* Resembling a priest or that which belongs to priests. — **Priestcraft**, prēst'kraft, *s.* Priestly policy or system of management based on temporal or material interest, policy of clergy to advance their own order.—**Priesthood**, prēst'hud, *s.* The office or character of a priest; the order composed of priests; priests collectively — **Priest-ridden**, *a.* Governed or entirely swayed by priests.

Prig, prig, *s.* [From *prick*, in old sense of to trim or dress up.] A pert, conceited, pragmatical fellow.—**Priggery**, **Priggism**, prig'er-i, prig'izm, *s.* The qualities of a prig; pertness, conceit —**Priggish**, prig'ish, *a.* Conceited, affected —**Priggishly**, prig'ish-li, *adv.* In a priggish manner; pertly. —**Priggishness**, prig'ish-nes, *s.* The state or quality of being priggish.

Prig, prig, *s.* [O.Fr. *briquer*, to steal, to act the highwayman, akin *brigand*.] A thief; a low or mean thief.—*v.t.*—*prigged*, *prigging*. To filch; to steal. [A low word.]

Prim, prim, *a.* [O.Fr. *prim*, prime, first, also thin, slender, neat; from L. *primus*, first. Prime.] Neat; formal; precise; affectedly nice; demure.—**Primly**, prim'li, *adv.* In a prim or precise manner; with primness.—**Primness**, prim'nes, *s.* Affected formality; stiffness; preciseness.

Primacy. Under Primate.

Prima Donna, prē'ma don'na. [It., first lady.] The first or chief female singer in an opera.—**Prima Facie**, prī-ma fā'shi-e. [L. *primus*, first, and *facies*, face.] At first view or appearance.—*Prima facie evidence*, *law*, evidence having such a degree of probability that it must prevail unless the contrary be proved.

Primage, prī'maj, *s.* [From verb to *prime*.] A charge paid by the shipper or consigner of goods to the master and sailors for loading the same.

Primal, prī'mal, *a.* [From L. *primus*, first. Prime.] Primary; first in time, order, or importance; original.—**Primary**, prī'ma-ri, *a.* [L. *primarius*.] First in order of time; original; primitive; first; first in dignity or importance, chief; principal; elementary; preparatory, or lowest in order (*primary* schools); first in intention; radical; original; as, the *primary* sense of a word.—*Primary colours* Colour.—*Primary planets.* Planet —*Primary quills*, the largest feathers of the wings of a bird; primaries —*Primary rocks*, *geol.* rocks of a crystalline structure supposed to owe their present state to igneous agency, and in which no distinct fossils have as yet been discovered: the term is not now much used —*s.* That which stands highest in rank or importance, as opposed to *secondary*; any of the large feathers (quills) on the outermost joint of a bird's wing. —**Primarily**, prī'ma-ri-li, *adv.* In a primary manner; originally; in the first intention — **Primariness**, prī'ma-ri-nes, *s.* The state of being primary.

Primate, prī'māt, *s.* [Fr. *primat*; L.L. *primas*, *primatis*, from L. *primus*, first Prime.] The chief ecclesiastic in certain churches, as the Anglican, an archbishop The Archbishop of York is entitled *primate* of England, the Archbishop of Canterbury *primate of all* England —**Primateship**, **Primacy**, prī'mat-ship, prī'ma-si, *s.* The office or dignity of primate or archbishop —**Primatial**, prī-ma'shi-al, *a.* Pertaining to a primate, primatical —**Primatical**, prī mat'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a primate.

Prime, prim, *a.* [L. *primus*, first; superl of *prior*, former; same root as Skr. *pra*, Gr and L *pro*, before; E. *fore*, *first*, &c. Prince, Prim, Primitive, &c.] First in order of time, primitive; original (*prime cost*), first in rank, degree, or dignity (*prime* minister), first in excellence, value, or importance; first-rate; capital; early; in the first stage —*Prime conductor*, *elect* the metallic conductor opposed to the glass plate or cylinder of an electrical machine — *Prime cost*, first or original cost; the sum or expenditure for which an article can be made or produced.—*Prime minister*, in Great Britain, the first minister of state; the premier. — *Prime mover*, the initial force which puts a machine in motion, a machine which receives and modifies force as supplied by some natural source, as a water-wheel, a steam-engine, &c — *Prime number*, *arith.* a number not divisible without remainder by any less number than itself except unity —*Prime vertical*, in *astron* a celestial great circle passing through the east and west points and the zenith —*s.* The earliest stage or beginning of anything, the dawn; the morning, the spring of the year; the spring of life, youth; full health, strength, or beauty; the highest or most perfect or most flourishing condition; the best part; that which is best in quality; in *R Cath Ch.* the first canonical hour, succeeding to lauds.—*v.t.*—*primed*, *priming*. [Lit to perform a *prime* or first operation with, to prepare.] To put into a condition for being fired: said of a gun, mine, &c; to supply with powder for communicating fire to a charge; *painting*, to cover with a ground or first colour; to instruct or prepare a person beforehand what he is to say or do; to post up (to *prime* a witness). —**Primely**, prim'li, *adv.* In a prime manner or degree; most excellently.—**Primeness**, prim'nes, *s.* The quality of being prime; supreme excellence.—**Primer**, prim'er or prī'mer, *s.* [Fr. *primaire*, elementary, from L. *primarius*, from *primus*, first.] A small elementary book for religious instruction or for teaching children to read; *printing*, a name given to two sizes of type, *great-primer* being the largest size used in printing books. — **Priming**, prī'ming, *s.* Gun, and *Blasting*, the powder used to ignite the charge; *painting*, the first layer

of paint or size laid on a surface which is to be painted, *steam-engine*, the carrying over of hot water with the steam from the boiler into the cylinder —**Priming valve**, *n.* A valve for the discharge of water carried into the cylinder of a steam-engine with the steam

Primero, pri mē'ro, *n* An old game at cards

Primeval, pri mē'val, *a* [L *primævus—primus*, first, and *ævum*, age PRIME, AGE] Original, primitive, belonging to the first ages.—**Primevally**, pri mē val li, *adv* In a primeval manner, in the earliest times

Primigenial, pri mi jē ni al, *a* [L *primigenus—primus*, first, and root *gen*, to be get] First-born, original, primary Also **Primigenious**, **Primigenous**, pri mi jē ni us pri mij'e nus, *a*

Primine, pri min, *n.* [L *primus*, first] *Bot.* the outermost sac or covering of an ovule, the inner being termed *secundine*

Primiparous pri mip a-rus, *a.* [L *primus*, first, and *pario*, to bring forth] Bearing young for the first time

Primitiæ, pri mish ē-ē, *n pl* [L] First-fruits

Primitive, prim'i tiv, *a* [L *primitivus*, earliest of its kind, from *primus*, first PRIME] Pertaining to the beginning or origin, original, first, old fashioned, characterised by the simplicity of old times, *gram* applied to a word in its simplest etymological form, not derived, radical, primary, *bot.* original, in opposition to forms resulting from hybridization —*Primitive colours* COLOUR —*Primitive rocks* PRIMARY —*n* An original or primary word, a word not derived from another opposed to *derivative* —**Primitively**, prim i tiv li *adv* In a primitive manner, originally, primarily, in the ancient or antique style —**Primitiveness**, prim i tiv nes, *n.* State of being primitive

Primly, **Primness** Under PRIM

Primogenial pri mō jē ni al, *a* PRIMIGENIAL

Primogeniture, pri mō jen'i tūr, *n* [Fr *primogéniture*, from L *primus*, first, and *genitūra*, a begetting, from *gigno genitum*, to beget GENDER, GENUS] The state of being born first of the same parents, seniority by birth among children the right or principle under which the eldest son of a family succeeds to the father's real estate, in preference to and in absolute exclusion of the younger sons and daughters —**Primogenitary**, pri mō-jen i ta-ri, *a* Pertaining to primogeniture —**Primogenitive**, pri-mō-jen'i tiv, *a* Relating to primogeniture —**Primogenitor**, pri mō jen i tèr, *n.* [L *primus*, and *genitor*, father] The first father or forefather, an ancestor

Primordial, pri mor'di-al, *a* [L *primordialis*, from *primordium*, beginning origin —*primus*, first, and *ordium*, commencement ORDER] First in order, original, existing from the beginning, *bot* and *zool* earliest formed —*n* A first principle or element —**Primordially**, pri mor'di al li, *adv* Under the first order of things, at the beginning

Primp, primp, *v t* [From *prim*, or perhaps a form of *prank*] To deck one's self in a stiff and affected manner

Primrose, prim rōz, *n* [O E *primerole*, Fr *primerole*, from L L *primula*, the primrose, from *primus*, first (as the first flower of spring), the last syllable was changed to *rose* to give the word an English appearance and a sort of meaning, comp *barberry*, &c] The common name for certain beautiful herbaceous perennial plants, some species of which grow wild in Britain —*a.* Resembling a primrose in colour, abounding with primroses, flowery

Primus, pri mus, *n* [L, first] The first in dignity among the bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church

Prince, prins, *n.* [Fr, from L *princeps*, *principis*, a prince, a chief—*primus*, first, and *capio*, to take PRIME, CAPABLE] A man holding the first or highest rank, a sovereign; a sovereign who has the government of a particular territory, but owes certain services to a superior; the son of a sovereign; a male member of a royal family, the chief of any body of men; a man at the head of any class, profession, &c (a merchant *prince*) —**Princess**, prin'ses, *n* A female of the same rank as a prince; a female sovereign, the consort of a prince —**Princedom**, prins dum, *n* The jurisdiction, rank, or state of a prince —**Princelike**, prins'lik, *a* Becoming a prince; like a prince —**Princely**, prins'li, *a* Pertaining to a prince, resembling a prince, noble, grand; august, magnificent —*adv* In a princelike manner —**Princeliness** prins li nes *n* The quality of being princely —**Prince royal**, *n* The eldest son of a sovereign —**Princess royal**, *n* The eldest daughter of a sovereign —**Prince's-feather**, *n* An annual plant of the amaranth kind —**Prince's-metal** *n* A mixture of copper and zinc imitating gold, said to have been invented by Prince Rupert.

Principal, prin si pal, *a* [L *principalis*, from *princeps*, first in time or order a chief PRINCE] Chief, highest in rank, character, authority, or importance, first, main, essential, most considerable —*n* A chief or head, one who takes a leading part, one primarily engaged, one chief in authority, the head of a college or university in Scotland, and of several colleges in English universities, or other institutions, *law*, the actor or absolute perpetrator of a crime, or an abettor, *com* a capital sum lent on interest, due as a debt or used as a fund, so called in distinction to *interest*, *carp* a main timber in an assemblage of pieces —**Principality**, prin si pal i ti, *n* [Fr *principalité*] Sovereignty, supreme power, a prince, or one invested with sovereignty, the territory of a prince, or the country which gives title to a prince — **Principally**, prin si pal li, *adv* In the chief place, chiefly, above all — **Principalness**, prin si pal nes, *n*

Principia, prin sip i-a, *n. pl* [L, pl of *principium* PRINCIPLE] First principles, elements.

Principle prin si pl, *n* [Fr *principe*, from L *principium*, a beginning, origin element, from *princeps*, *principis* PRINCE As to the insertion of the *l* comp *participle*, *syllable*] Beginning; commencement; a source of origin, the primary source from which anything proceeds, element, primordial substance, a general truth, a law comprehending many subordinate truths, a law on which others are founded or from which others are derived, an axiom, a maxim, a tenet, a governing law of conduct, a settled rule of action, a right rule of conduct, uprightness (a man of *principle*), ground of conduct a motive; *chem* a component part, an element, a substance on the presence of which certain qualities common to a number of bodies depend — **Principled**, prin si pld, *a* Holding certain principles; fixed in certain principles

Prink, pringk, *v t* [A slightly modified form of *prank*] To prank, to dress for show, to strut, to put on stately airs —*v i* To deck, to adorn fantastically

Print, print, *v t* [Shortened from *emprint*, *imprint*, Fr *empreinte*, impression stamp, from *empreindre* to print imprint, from L *imprimo*, *impressum*, to impress PRESS] To impress, to imprint, to mark by pressing one thing on another; to take an impression of, to form by impression, to stamp, to fix deeply, as in the mind or memory, to form or copy by pressure, as from a stereotype plate, a form of movable types, engraved copper or steel plates, stone, &c, to stamp or impress with coloured figures, as cotton cloth, *photog* to take a positive picture of from a negative —*v i* To use or practise the art of printing —*n.* A mark made by impression, a stamp, printed letters, the impression of types in general, that which is produced by printing, especially an engraving; a newspaper or other periodical, printed cloth —*In print*, in a printed form, issued from the press, published —*Out of print*, said of a book of which there are no copies for sale, or none for sale by the publisher —**Printer**, print'er, *n.* One who prints books, pamphlets, newspapers, &c, one who prints cloth, or one who takes impressions from engraved plates, from stone, &c —*Printer's devil*, *the newest apprentice* lad in a printing-office —**Print-field**, *n* An establishment for printing and bleaching calicoes — **Printing**, print'ing, *n.* The art or practice of impressing letters, characters, or figures on paper, cloth, or other material, the business of a printer; typography By the term *printing* what is called *letterpress printing* is commonly understood, that is, the method of taking impressions from letters and other characters cast or cut in relief, and whether directly from the type surface or from stereotype plates In *photog* the act or art of obtaining a positive photographic picture from a negative.— **Printing frame**, *n* A stand to support the cases containing types at which a compositor works —**Printing ink**, *n.* Ink used by letterpress printers — **Printing-machine**, *n.* A machine for taking impressions, used by printers, and of a great variety of forms —**Printing-office**, **Printing-house**, *n* A house or office where letterpress printing is executed — **Printing paper**, *n.* Paper to be used in printing books, pamphlets, &c, as distinguished from *writing-paper*, &c — **Printing press**, *n* A press for the printing of books, &c —**Printing type**, *n.* Letterpress type used by printers for books, newspapers, &c — **Print room**, *n* An apartment containing a collection of engravings —**Print-seller**, *n* One who sells prints or engravings —**Print-shop**, *n* A shop where prints or engravings are sold. — **Print-work**, *n.* A place for printing calicoes

Prior pri or, *a* [L *prior*, a compar to which *primus*, first, is the superl PRIME] Preceding, especially in the order of time, earlier, antecedent, anterior —*adv* Previously, antecedently (he had never been there *prior* to that time) —*n.* The superior of a priory or a monastery of lower than abbatial rank, a monk next in dignity to an abbot —*Grand prior*, a title given to the commandants of the priories of the military orders of St John of Jerusalem, of Malta, and of the Templars —**Priorate**, **Priorship**, pri or at, pri or ship, *n* The dignity or office of a prior —**Prioress**, pri or-es, *n.* The female head in a convent of nuns, next in rank to an abbess —**Priority**, pri-or'i ti, *n* The state of being prior or antecedent in time, or of preceding something else, precedence in place or rank. — **Priorly**, pri'or-li, *adv* Antecedently — **Priory**, pri o-ri, *n* A religious house of which a prior or prioress is the superior, in dignity below an abbey

Prise, **Prize**, priz, *n.* [From Fr *prise*, a grasp, a taking, from *prendre*, L *prehendere* PRISON] A lever —*v t* To raise as by means of a lever, to force up

Prism, prism, *n* [L and Gr *prisma*, lit, a sawn piece from *priso*, to saw] A solid whose bases or ends are any similar, equal and parallel plane figures, and whose sides are parallelograms, a bar of glass with a triangular section, used for decomposing light, as in spectrum analysis.— **Prismatic**, **Prismatical**, priz-mat'ik, prismat i kal, *a* Resembling or pertaining to a prism, formed or exhibited by a prism —*Prismatic colours*, the colours into which a ray of light is decomposed in passing through a prism, red, yellow, blue, orange, green, indigo, violet —**Prismatically**, prismat i kal li, *adv* In the form or manner of a prism, by means of a prism — **Prismatoidal**, priz-ma toi dal, *a.* Having a prism like form —**Prismoid**, priz'moid, *n.* A body that approaches to the form of a prism —**Prismoidal**, pri moi'dal, *a.* Having the form of a prismoid

Prison, priz on or priz'n, *n.* [Fr *prison*, from L *prehensio*, *prehensionis*, a capture, from *prehendo*, to seize (whence *prehensile*, &c.) APPREHEND] A place of confinement or involuntary restraint; especially, a public building for the confinement or safe custody of criminals and others committed by process of law; a jail. —*v t* To shut up in a prison; to confine; to imprison —**Prisoner**, priz'on-er, *n.* One who is confined in a prison; a person under arrest, whether in prison or not, a captive; one taken by an enemy in war; one whose

liberty is restrained, as a bird in a cage.—**Prison-base, Prisoner's-base,** *n.* A game consisting chiefly of running and being pursued from goals or bases.—**Prison-house,** *n.* A house in which prisoners are kept; a jail.—**Prison-ship,** *n.* A ship fitted up for receiving and detaining prisoners.—**Prison-van,** *n.* A close carriage for conveying prisoners.

Pristine, pris'tin, *a.* [L. *pristinus*, same root as *prior*, *prime*, &c.] Belonging to a primitive or early state or period, original, primitive.

Pritch prich, *n.* [A softened form of *prick*.] A sharp-pointed instrument, an instrument for making holes.

Pritheo, prith'ē, a corruption of *pray thee, I pray thee.*

Private, prī'vat, *a.* [L. *privatus*, from *privo*, to separate, from *privus*, separate, peculiar (seen also in *deprive*, *privilege*).] Peculiar to one's self, belonging to or concerning an individual only, personal opposed to *public* or *national*, not known, open, or accessible to people in general, secret, not invested with public office or employment, not having a public or official character; unconnected with others, solitary, participating in knowledge, privy, *milit.* said of a common soldier.—*Private bills* or *acts of parliament* those brought into parliament and passed on the petition of parties interested, and on payment of fees.—*In private*, not publicly or openly, secretly.—*n.* A common soldier; one of the lowest rank in the army.—**Privacy,** prīv'a-si, *n.* A state of being private or in retirement; seclusion, secrecy, solitude, retirement.—**Privately,** prī vat-li, *adv.* In a private or secret manner; not openly or publicly, in a manner affecting an individual, personally.—**Privateness,** prī vat-nes, *n.* The state of being private.—**Privateer,** prī va-tēr', *n.* A vessel of war owned and equipped by one or more private persons, and licensed by a government to seize or plunder the ships of an enemy in war.—*v. i.* To cruise in a privateer.—**Privateersman,** prī va tērz'man, *n.* An officer or seaman of a privateer.—**Privation,** prī vā'shon, *n.* [L. *privatio*, from *privo*, to bereave.] The state of being deprived, deprivation of what is necessary for comfort, destitution, want, the act of removing something possessed.—**Privative,** prīv'a tiv, *a.* Causing deprivation, *gram.* changing the sense from positive to negative.—*n.* A prefix to a word which gives it a contrary sense, as *un* and *in* in *unwise*, *inhuman*.—**Privatively,** prīv'a-tiv li, *adv.* In a privative manner.

Privet, priv'et, *n.* [Etym. unknown.] A shrub frequently planted to form ornamental hedges in gardens.

Privilege, priv'i-lej, *n.* [L. *privilegium*, an exceptional law, from *privus*, separate, peculiar, and *lex*, *legis*, a law.—Private, Legal.] A right or advantage enjoyed by a person or body of persons beyond the common advantages of other individuals, a private or personal favour enjoyed, a peculiar advantage.—*Question of privilege*, in *parliament*, a question affecting the privileges appertaining to the members.—*v. t.* To grant some privilege, right, or exemption to, to invest with a peculiar right or immunity; to authorize, to license.—**Privileged,** priv'i-lejd, *p.* and *a.* Invested with a privilege or privileges, enjoying some peculiar right, favour, or immunity.

Privy, priv'i, *a.* [*Fr. privé*, from L. *privatus*.—Private.] Private, assigned to private uses; not public, secret, not seen openly, appropriated to retirement, sequestered (O T.); privately knowing, admitted to the participation of knowledge with another of a secret transaction (*privy to* a thing).—*n.* A latrine or necessary-house.—*Gentlemen of the privy chamber*, officers of the royal household of Britain who attend on the sovereign at court, in processes, &c.—**Privily,** priv'i-li, *adv.* In a privy manner; privately, secretly.—**Privity,** priv'i-ti, *n.* Privacy; private knowledge; joint knowledge with another of a private concern, *pl.* secret parts, the genital organs.—**Privy-council,** *n.* The principal council of the English sovereign, the members of which are chosen at his or her pleasure.—**Privy-councillor,** *n.* A member of the privy-council.—**Privy-purse,** *n.* The income set apart for the sovereign's personal use.—**Privy-seal,** *n.* In England, the seal appended to grants which are afterwards to pass the great seal, and to documents of minor importance the secretary of state who is intrusted with the privy seal is called *lord privy-seal*.

Prize, prīz, *n.* [Fr. *prise*, a taking, capture, prize, from *prendre*, to take, from L. *prehendo*, to seize.—Prison.] That which is taken from an enemy in war, particularly a ship, with the property taken in it, that which is deemed a valuable acquisition, any gain or advantage, that which is obtained or offered as the reward of exertion or contest, that which is won in a lottery, or in any similar way.—**Prize court,** *n.* A court which adjudicates on captures made at sea.—**Prize-fight,** *n.* A pugilistic encounter or boxing match for a prize.—**Prize-fighter,** *n.* A professional pugilist or boxer.—**Prize-fighting,** *n.* Boxing in public for a reward.—**Prize-list,** *n.* A list of prizes gained in any competition, as a cattle-show or a school examination.—**Prizeman,** prīz man, *n.* The winner of a prize.—**Prize-money,** *n.* Money distributed among the captors of a ship or place where booty has been obtained, in certain proportions according to rank, the money being realized from the sale of the prize or booty.—**Prize-ring,** *n.* A ring or inclosed place for prize-fighting, prize fighters collectively (a member of the *prize-ring*).

Prize, prīz, *v. t.*—*prized*, *prizing* [Fr. *priser*, to value, to set a price on, from L. *pretium*, a price.—Price, Precious.] To set or estimate the value of, to rate, to value highly to consider of great worth, to esteem.—**Prizable,** prī za bl, *a.* Worthy of being prized or highly valued, estimable.

Prize, *v. t.* To force up.—See Prise.

Proa, prō'a, *n.* [Malay *prau*, *prahu*.] A kind of Malay vessel with one side flat, and an outrigger adjusted sometimes to the leeward side and sometimes to both sides, remarkable for swiftness.

Probable, prob'a bl *a.* [Fr. *probable*, from L. *probabilis*, that may be proved, probable from *probo*, to prove.—Prove.] Supported by or based on evidence which inclines the mind to belief, but leaves some room for doubt, likely, rendering something probable (*probable* evidence).—**Probabilism,** prob'a-bil izm, *n.* *R. Cath. theol* a theory, according to which it is lawful to follow that which is inculcated by teachers of authority, although other opinions may seem to the inquirer more probable.—**Probabilist,** prob'a bil ist, *n.* One who maintains the theory of probabilism.—**Probability,** prob-a bil'i ti, *n.* [Fr. *probabilité*, L. *probabilitas*.] The state or quality of being probable, likelihood, appearance of truth, anything that has the appearance of reality or truth (in this sense with a plural), *math* the ratio of the number of chances by which an event may happen, to the number by which it may both happen and fail.—**Probably,** prob'a-bli, *adv.* In a probable manner; in all likelihood, as is probable, likely.

Probang, prō bang, *n.* [Probably from *probe*.] *Surg* a long slender elastic rod of whalebone, with a piece of sponge securely attached to one end, intended to push down anything stuck in the gullet.

Probate, prō'bāt, *n.* [L. *probatus*, from *probo*, to prove.] A proceeding before proper authorities by which a person's will or testament is established as such and registered; official proof of a will.—**Probate-duty,** *n.* A tax on property passing by will.

Probation, prō-bā'shon, *n.* [L. *probatio*, *probationis*, an approving.—Probable.] The act of proving, proof; any proceeding designed to ascertain character, qualifications, or the like; a preliminary or preparatory trial or examination, the period of trial.—**Probational,** prō-bā'shon al, *a.* Serving for trial or probation.—**Probationary,** prō-bā'shon-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to probation, serving for trial or probation.—**Probationer,** prō-bā'shon-ėr, *n.* One who is on probation or trial, in Scotland, a student in divinity, who is admitted to several trials by a presbytery, on passing which satisfactorily he is licensed to preach.—**Probative,** prō'ba-tiv, *a.* Serving for trial or proof.—**Probator,** prō-bā'tor, *n.* An examiner.—**Probatory,** prō'ba to-ri, *a.* Serving for trial, pertaining to or serving for proof.

Probe, prob, *n.* [From L. *probo*, to test, to try, to prove.—Prove.] A surgeon's instrument for examining the depth or other circumstances of a wound, ulcer, or cavity.—*v. t.*—*probed*, *probing* To apply a probe to, to examine by a probe, *fig.* to search to the bottom, to examine thoroughly into.

Probity, prob i ti, *n.* [L. *probitas*, from *probus*, worthy, honest, good.] Tried virtue or integrity, strict honesty, rectitude, uprightness, high principle.

Problem, prob lem, *n.* [Fr. *problème*, L. *problema*, from Gr. *problēma*—*pro*, before, and *ballō*, to throw.] A question proposed for solution, decision, or determination, a knotty point requiring to be cleared up, *geom* a proposition requiring some operation to be performed, differing from a theorem in that the latter requires something to be proved.—**Problematic,** *Problematical,* prob le mat ik, prob-le mat i kal, *a.* Questionable, uncertain, disputable, doubtful.—**Problematically** prob-le mat i kal li, *adv.* In a problematical manner.—**Problematist,**† prob lem a-tist, *n.* One who proposes problems.—**Problematize,** prob'lem a tīz, *v. t.* To propose problems.

Proboscis, prō-bos'sis, *n.* *pl.* **Proboscides,** prō bos si-dēz. [L. *proboscis*, from Gr. *proboskis*—*pro*, before, and *boskō* to feed.] The snout or trunk projecting from the head of an elephant and other animals, the horny tube formed by the modified jaws of insects, used for sucking blood from animals or juice from plants, the nose used humorously or in ridicule.—**Proboscidate, Proboscidial, Proboscidian** prō bos'si-dāt, prō-bos-sid i al prō-bos sid i-an, *a.* Furnished with a proboscis, proboscidean.—**Proboscidean,** prō-bos sid ē-an, *a.* and *n.* Pertaining to, or one of those mammals which have the nose prolonged into a prehensile trunk, as the elephant, &c.—**Proboscidiform,** prō-bos sid i form, *a.* Having the form of a proboscis.

Pro-cathedral, prō-ka thē dral, *n.* A church that serves temporarily as a cathedral.

Proceed, prō-sēd', *v. i.* [Fr. *procéder*, L. *procedo*—*pro*, before, and *cedo*, to go.—Cede.] To move, pass or go onward, to continue or renew motion or progress, to advance, to go on, to pass from one point stage, or topic to another, to issue or come as from an origin, source, or fountain to set to work and go on in a certain way to act according to some method, to begin and carry on a legal action.—**Procedure,** prō-sē'dūr, *n.* [Fr. *procédure*.] Manner of proceeding or acting, a course or mode of action, conduct, a step taken, a proceeding.—**Proceeder,** prō-sē'dėr, *n.* One who proceeds.—**Proceeding** prō-sē'ding *n.* The act of one who proceeds; a measure or step taken, a transaction, a mode of conduct, *pl.* the course of steps in the prosecution of actions at law, the record or account of the transactions of a society.

Proceeds, prō sēdz, *n. pl.* The amount accruing from some transaction; the value of goods sold or converted into money.

Proceleusmatic, prō-sel'ūs-mat' ik, *a.* [Gr. *prokeleusmatikos*—*pro*, before, and *keleusma*, mandate, *keleuō*, to incite.] Inciting, animating, or encouraging†, *pros* consisting of four short syllables applied to a particular metrical foot.

Procere, prō-sēr', *a.* [L. *procerus*, tall.] Tall.—**Procerity,** prō-ser'i ti, *n.* Tallness, height of stature.

Process, prō ses, *n.* [L. *processus*, from *procedo*, *processum*, to proceed.—Proceed.] A proceeding or moving forward, progressive course, way in which something goes on; gradual progress; course; series of actions or experiments (a chemical *process*); series of motions or changes going

on, as in growth, decay, &c, in physical bodies, course, lapse, a passing or elapsing (the *process* of time), *law*, the whole course of proceedings in a cause, a projecting portion of something, especially, in *anat* any protuberance or projecting part of a bone or other body —**Procession**, prō-sesh on, *n*. [L *processio*] The act of proceeding or issuing forth, a train of persons walking, or riding on horseback or in vehicles, in a formal march or moving with ceremonious solemnity —**Processional**, prō-sesh on-al, *a* Pertaining to a procession, consisting in a procession —*n R Cath Ch* a service book containing prayers and hymns for religious processions —**Processionalist**, prō sesh on-al ist, *n* One who walks in a procession —**Processive**, prō-ses iv, *a* Going forward, advancing —**Process server**, *n* A bailiff or sheriff's officer

Procès-verbal, prō-sā ver bal, *n* In *French law*, a detailed authentic account of an official proceeding, a statement of facts

Prochronism, prō'kron izm, *n* [Gr *pro*, before, and *chronos*, time] The dating of an event before the time when it happened, or representing something as existing before it really did

Procidence, prō si-dens, *n* [L *procidentia*, from *pro*, forward, and *cado* to fall] *Med* a falling down, a prolapsus —**Procidnous**, prō sid ū us, *a* Falling from its proper place

Proclaim prō klām, *v t* [L *proclamo*—*pro*, before, and *clamo*, to cry out CLAIM] To make known by public announcement, to promulgate, to announce, to publish, to outlaw by public denunciation —**Proclaimer, Proclaimant** prō klā mėr prō klā mant *n* One who proclaims —**Proclamation** prok la mā shon *n* [L *proclamatio*] The act of proclaiming, an official public announcement or declaration, a published ordinance

Proclitic, prō klit ik *n* [From Gr *pro*, forward, and *klinō* to lean] *Greek gram* a monosyllabic word so closely attached to a following word as to have no independent existence and therefore no accent

Proclivity, prō kliv i ti, *n* [L *proclivitas*, from *pro* before, and *clivus*, a slope ACCLIVITY] Inclination, propensity, proneness, tendency, readiness —**Proclivous**, prō-kli vus, *a* [L *proclivus*] Inclined, prone, tending by nature

Proconsul, Proconsulan, prō-sė lus, prō-sė'li an *a* [Gr *pro*, before, and *kotilos* hollow] A term applied to the vertebræ of certain animals, as the existing saurians, which have a cavity in front and a ball at the back part, having such vertebræ

Proconsul prō-kon sul *n* [L from *pro*, for, and *consul*] In ancient Rome an officer who discharged the duties of a consul without being himself consul, generally one who had been consul —**Proconsular, Proconsulary**, prō kon sul ėr prō kon sul a ri, *a* Pertaining to a proconsul —**Proconsulate, Proconsulship**, prō kon sul āt, prō-kon sul ship, *n* The office of a proconsul

Procrastinate, prō kras ti nāt, *v t* —*procrastinated procrastinating* [L *procrastinor, procrastinatus*—*pro* forward, and *crastinus* belonging to the morrow, from *cras*, to morrow] To put off from day to day, to delay, to defer to a future time —*v i*. To delay, to be dilatory —**Procrastination**, prō kras ti nā shon, *n* The act or habit of putting off to a future time, dilatoriness —**Procrastinator**, prō-kras ti nā-tėr, *n* One who procrastinates —**Procrastinatory**, prō krus'ti na to ri, *a* Pertaining to or implying procrastination

Procreate, prō'krē-āt, *v t* —*procreated, procreating* [L *procreo*—*pro*, before, and *creo*, to create CREATE] To beget, to generate and produce, to engender —**Procreation**, prō-krē-ā shon, *n* The act of procreating or begetting —**Procreative**, prō'krē-ā-tiv, *a* Having the power or function of procreating —**Procreativeness**, prō'krē-ā-tiv-nes, *n*.—**Procreator**, prō'krē-ā-tėr, *n* One that begets, a father or sire.—**Procreant**, prō'krē-ant, *a* [L *procreans, procreantis*, ppr of *procreo*] Procreating; producing young; assisting in producing young! —*n*. One who or that which procreates

Procrustean, prō-krus'tē-an, *a* Pertaining to or resembling *Procrustes*, a robber of ancient Greece, who tortured his victims by placing them on a bed, and stretching or lopping off their legs to adapt the body to its length, hence, acting similarly, producing uniformity by deforming or mutilating

Proctor, prok tėr, *n* [Contr from *procurator*, comp *proxy*] A procurator, a person employed to manage another's cause in a court of civil or ecclesiastical law, an official in a university whose function is to see that good order is kept (as at Oxford and Cambridge) —**Proctorage**, prok tėr āj, *n* Management by a proctor —**Proctorial**, prok tō ri al *a* Pertaining to a proctor —**Proctorship**, prok tėr ship, *n* The office of a proctor

Procumbent, pro-kum'bent, *a* [L *pro cumbens—pro*, forward, and *cumbo*, to lie] Lying down, prone, *bot* trailing, prostrate, lying on the ground, but without putting forth roots (a *procumbent* stem)

Procurator, prok ū rā-tėr, *n* [L, one who manages, an agent, from *procuro* PROCURE] The manager of another's affairs, one who undertakes the care of legal proceedings for another, a governor of a province under the Roman emperors —**Procurator fiscal**, *n* The title of public officials in Scotland at whose instance criminal proceedings are instituted and carried on in inferior courts —**Procuratorial** prō kū ra-tō ri al, *a* Pertaining to a procurator or proctor —**Procuratorship** prok ū rā-tėr ship, *n* The office of a procurator —**Procuracy**, prok'ū ra-si, *n* The office or service of a procurator, the management of an affair for another —**Procuration**, prō-kū rā shon, *n* Management of another's affairs, the document by which a person is empowered to transact the affairs of another

Procure prō kūr', *v t* —*procured, procuring* [Fr *procurer*, from L *procuro*, to take care of, to attend to—*pro*, for, and *cura* CURE] To obtain as by request, loan, effort, labour, or purchase, to get, gain, come into possession of, to bring on, to attract (modesty *procures* respect), to cause bring about effect contrive —*v i* To pimp —**Procurable**, prō kū ra bl, *a* Capable of being procured, obtainable —**Procurement**, pro kūr'ment, *n* The act of procuring or obtaining —**Procurer**, prō kū rėr, *n* One that procures, a pimp, a pander —**Procuress**, prok ū res, *n* A female pimp a bawd

Procurvation, prō kėr vā'shon, *n* [L *pro*, forward, and *curvatio*, a curving] A bending forward

Prod, prod, *n* [A form of *brod brad*] A pointed instrument, as a goad or an awl, a stab —*v t* —*prodded, prodding* To prick with a pointed instrument, to goad

Prodigal, prod i gal, *a* [L L *prodigalis*, from L *prodigus*, prodigal, from *pro*, forth, and *ago*, to drive ACT] Given to extravagant expenditure, expending wastefully, profuse, lavish, wasteful, lavishly bountiful —*n* One that expends money extravagantly, one that is profuse or lavish, a waster, a spendthrift —**Prodigality**, prod i gal i ti, *n* Extravagance in expenditure, profusion, waste, excessive or profuse liberality —**Prodigally**, prod i gal li, *adv* In a prodigal manner, extravagantly, lavishly, wastefully, profusely

Prodigious, prō-dij'us, *a* [Fr *prodigieux*, L *prodigiosus*, strange, wonderful, from *prodigium*, a prodigy] Of the nature of a prodigy, extraordinary, very great, huge, enormous, excessive, intense —**Prodigiously**, prō-dij'us li, *adv* Enormously, astonishingly excessively —**Prodigiousness**, prō dij us nes, *n* —**Prodigy**, prod i ji, *n* [L *prodigium*] Something extraordinary from which omens are drawn, a portent, anything very extraordinary, a wonder or miracle (he is a *prodigy* of learning), something out of the ordinary course of nature.

Produce, prō dūs, *v t* — *produced, producing* [L *produco*—*pro*, before, forward, and *duco*, to lead, bring DUKE] To bring forward, to bring or offer to view or notice; to exhibit, to bring forth, to give birth to, to bear, furnish, yield; to cause, effect, bring about, to make, to bring into being or form, to make accrue (money *produces* interest), *geom* to draw out in length, to extend (to *produce* a line for a certain distance) —*v i* To bring forth or yield appropriate offspring, products, or consequences —*n* (prō'dūs) A total produced, brought forth, or yielded, the outcome yielded by labour and natural growth; yield or production (the *produce* of a farm or of a country) —**Produce-broker**, **Produce-merchant**, *n* A dealer in foreign or colonial produce as grain, groceries, dyestuffs &c —**Producer**, prō-dū sėr, *n* One who or that which produces —**Producibility**, prō-dū'sn-bil i ti, *n* The capability of being produced —**Producible**, prō-dū'si bl, *a* Capable of being produced —**Producibleness**, prō-dū si bl nes, *n* The state or quality of being producible —**Product**, prod ukt, *n* [L *productum*] A thing which is produced by nature, as fruits or grain crops, what is yielded by the soil, that which is produced by labour or mental application, a production, something resulting as a consequence, result, *math* the result of, or quantity produced by, the multiplication of two or more numbers or quantities together —**Productile**, prō-duk til, *a* [L *productilis*] Capable of being extended in length —**Production**, prō-duk shon, *n*. [L *productio, productionis*] The act or process of producing, *pol econ* the producing of articles having an exchangeable value, that which is produced or made (the *productions* of the earth, of art or manufactures, of the human intellect) —**Productive**, prō-duk' tiv, *a* Having the power of producing, fertile, producing good crops, bringing into being, causing to exist (an age *productive of* great men), *pol econ*. producing commodities of value, adding to the wealth of the world —**Productively**, prō-duk tiv li, *adv* In a productive manner —**Productiveness** prō-duk tiv nes, *n* The quality of being productive —**Productivity**, prō-duk tiv i ti, *n* Power of producing

Proem, prō em, *n* [Fr *prœme*, from L *prœmium*, Gr *prooimion*—*pro*, before, and *oimos*, way] Preface, introduction, preliminary observations to a book or writing —**Proemial**, prō-em i al, *a* Having the character of a proem

Profane, prō fān, *a* [Fr *profane*, from L *profanus*, profane, unholy—*pro*, forth from, and *fanum* a temple FANE] Not sacred or devoted to sacred purposes, not possessing any peculiar sanctity, secular, irreverent towards God or holy things, speaking or spoken, acting or acted in contempt of sacred things or implying it, blasphemous, polluted —*Profane history*, all history other than biblical —*v t* —*profaned profaning* To treat as if not sacred or deserving reverence, to treat with irreverence, impiety, or sacrilege, to desecrate (to *profane* the name of God, or the Sabbath), to put to a wrong use, to employ basely or unworthily —**Profanation**, prof a nā shon, *n* The act of profaning, the violating of sacred things, or the treating of them with contempt or irreverence, desecration, the act of treating with too little delicacy —**Profanely**, prō-fān'li, *adv* In a profane manner, impiously, blasphemously —**Profaneness**, prō fān'nes, *n*.—**Profaner**, prō-fā nėr, *n*. One who profanes. —**Profanity**, prō-fan'i-ti, *n*. The quality of being profane, that which is profane; profane language or conduct

Profess, prō-fes', *v t* [L *professor, professus*, to declare, acknowledge, profess—*pro*, before, and *fateor*, to avow, same root as *fame, fable, fate*] To make open declaration of, to avow, acknowledge, own; to acknowledge or own publicly to be; to lay claim openly to the character of: used ref. (to *profess one's self* a Christian), to make a show of, to make protestations or a pretence of, to pretend (to *profess* great friendship for a person); to declare one's self versed in (he *professes* surgery).—*v i* To declare openly, to make any declaration or assertion.—**Professedly**, prō-fes'ed-

li, *adv.* By profession; avowedly. — **Professor**, prō-fesh'ōr, *n.* [L. *professio.*] The act of professing; a public avowal or acknowledgment of one's sentiments or belief; a declaration; a representation or profestation (*professions* of friendship or sincerity); a calling superior to a mere trade or handicraft, as that of medicine, law, architecture, &c.; a vocation; the collective body of persons engaged in such calling. — **Professional**, prō-fesh'on-al, *a.* Pertaining to a profession; engaged in a profession.—*n.* A member of any profession, but more often applied, in opposition to *amateur*, to persons who make their living by arts, &c., in which nonprofessionals are accustomed to engage. —**Professionally**, prō-fesh'on-al-li, *adv.* In a professional manner; in the way of one's profession or calling. — **Professor**, prō-fes'ōr, *n.* [L.] One who professes; one who publicly unites himself to the visible church; one who is visibly or ostensibly religious; one that publicly teaches any art, science, or branch of learning; particularly, an official in a university, college, or other seminary, whose business is to deliver lectures or instruct students.—**Professorial**, prō-fes-sō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a professor in a college, &c. —**Professoriate**, prō-fes-sō'ri-at, *n.* A body of professors; the teaching staff of professors.—**Professorship**, prō-fes'ōr-ship, *n* The office of a professor

Proffer, prof'er, *v t.* [Fr. *proférer*, from L. *proferre*, to bring forward—*pro*, before, and *fero*, to bring. Fertile, Bear.] To hold out that a person may take; to offer for acceptance.—*n.* An offer made; something proposed for acceptance by another. —**Profferee**, prof-er-ē', *n.* One who proffers.

Proficient, prō-fish'ent, *n.* [L. *proficiens*, from *proficio*, to advance, make progress, improve—*pro*, forward, and *facio*, to make. Fact.] One who has made considerable advances in any business, art, science, or branch of learning; an adept; an expert. —*a.* Well versed in any business or branch of learning; well qualified; competent.—**Proficiently**, prō-fish'ent-li, *adv.* In a proficient manner —**Proficiency**, prō-fish'en-si, *n.* The state of being proficient; skill and knowledge.

Profile, prō'fil, *n.* [Fr. *profil*, from It. *profilo*; from L. *pro*, before, and *filum*, a thread, line.] An outline or contour; especially an outline of the human face seen sideways; the side face or half face; the outline or contour of anything, such as a building, portion of country, &c., as shown by a section. Used also as adj —*v t.*—*profiled*, *profiling*. To draw in profile; to give a profile of.—**Profilist**, prō'fil-ist, *n.* One who takes profiles.

Profit, prof'it, *n.* [Fr. *profit*, from L. *profectus*, progress, increase, from *proficio*, to advance, to improve. Proficient.] Any advantage; an accession of good from labour or exertion; especially, the advantage or gain resulting to the owner of capital from its employment in any undertaking; the difference between the original cost and selling price of anything; pecuniary gain; emolument. — *Rate of profit*, the proportion which the amount of profit bears to the capital employed. — *v.t.* To benefit; to advantage; to be of service to; to advance —*v.i.* To derive profit; to improve; to make progress intellectually or morally; to gain pecuniarily; to become richer; to be of use or advantage; to bring good. — **Profitable**, prof'i-ta-bl, *a.* Yielding or bringing profit or gain; gainful; lucrative; useful; advantageous.—**Profitableness**, prof'i-ta-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being profitable.—**Profitably**, prof'i-ta-bli, *adv.* In a profitable manner; gainfully; advantageously.—**Profitless**, prof'it-les, *a.* Void of profit, gain, or advantage. —**Profitlessly**, prof'it-les-li, *adv.*

Profligate, prof'li-gāt, *a.* [L. *profligatus*, pp. of *profligo*, to rout, to ruin—*pro*, intens., and *fligo*, to strike down: seen also in *conflict*, *inflict*, &c.] Ruined in morals; abandoned to vice; lost to virtue or decency; vicious; shameless in wickedness.—*n.* An abandoned person; one who has lost all regard to good principles, virtue, or decency.—**Profligately**, prof'li-gāt-li, *adv.* In a profligate manner.—**Profligacy**, **Profligateness**, prof'li-ga-si, prof'li-gāt-nes, *n.* The quality or condition of being profligate; a profligate or very vicious course of life; abandoned conduct.

Profound, prō-found', *a.* [Fr. *profond*, L. *profundus*—*pro*, forward, far, and *fundus*, bottom. Found, Fund.] Deep; descending or being far below the surface, or far below the adjacent places; having great depth; intellectually deep; deep in knowledge or skill (a *profound* scholar); characterised by intensity; far-reaching; deeply felt (*profound* grief); touching; bending low; humble; exhibiting or expressing humility (a *profound* bow, *profound* reverence).—*n.* The deep; the sea; the ocean (with *the*), an abyss; a deep immeasurable space.—**Profoundly**, prō-found'li, *adv.* In a profound manner. — **Profoundness**, prō-found'nes, *n* Profundity; depth. — **Profundity**, prō-fun'di-ti, *n.* The quality or condition of being profound; depth of place, of knowledge, &c.

Profuse, prō-fūs', *a.* [L. *profusus*, from *profundo* — *pro*, forth, and *fundo*, to pour. Fuse.] Pouring forth lavishly; extravagant; lavish; liberal to excess; prodigal; poured forth lavishly; exuberant. — **Profusely**, prō-fūs'li, *adv.* In a profuse manner, lavishly; prodigally. — **Profuseness**, prō-fūs'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being profuse.—**Profusion**, prō-fū'zhon, *n* [L. *profusio*] Profuse or lavish expenditure; rich abundance; lavish supply; exuberant plenty.

Progany, proj'e-ni, *n.* [Fr. *progénie*, L. *progenies*, from *pro*, forth, and root *gen*, to bring forth; seen also in *gender*, *generation*, *genus*, &c. Genus.] Offspring collectively, children; descendants of the human kind, or offspring of other animals.—**Progenitor**, prō-jen'i-ter, *n* An ancestor in the direct line; a forefather; a parent

Proglottis, prō-glot'tis, *n* pl. **Proglottides**, prō-glot'ti-dēz [Gr., the tip of the tongue] *Zool.* the generative segment or joint of a tapeworm.

Prognathic, **Prognathous**, prog-nath'ik, prog-nā'thus, *a* [Gr *pro*, before, and *gnathos*, the cheek or jaw-bone.] Characterised by projecting jaws; applied to human skulls when the jaw slants forwards, making the lower part of the face very prominent —**Prognathism**, prog-nā'thizm, *n.* The condition of being prognathic.

Prognostic, prog-nos'tik, *a.* [Gr *prognostikos*—*pro*, before, and *gignósko*, to know Know.] Foreshowing; indicating something future by signs or symptoms.—*n.* A sign by which a future event may be known or foretold; an omen; a token; a symptom; a foretelling; prediction —**Prognosticable**, prog-nos'ti-ka-bl, *a.* Capable of being prognosticated.—**Prognosticate**, prog-nos'ti-kāt, *v.t.*—*prognosticated*, *prognosticating*. To foretell by means of present signs; to predict; to foreshow or foretoken; to indicate as to happen in the future.—*v.i.* To judge or pronounce from prognostics. — **Prognostication**, prog-nos'ti-kā'shon, *n.* The act of prognosticating; that which foreshows; a foretoken; previous sign —**Prognosticative**, prog-nos'ti-kā-tiv, *a.* Having the character of a prognostic —**Prognosticater**, prog-nos'ti-kā-ter, *n.* One who prognosticates.

Programme, prō'gram, *n.* [Fr. *programme*, from Gr. *programma*—*pro*, before, and *graphō*, to write] A plan of proceedings sketched out beforehand; an outline or detailed sketch or advertisement of the order of proceedings or subjects embraced in any entertainment, performance, or public ceremony.

Progress, prō'gres, *n.* [L. *progressus*, from *progredior*, to advance—*pro*, before, and *gradior*, to go, whence also *grade*, *gradual*, &c. Grade.] A moving or going forward; a proceeding onward; a moving forward in growth; increase; advance in matters of any kind; course; intellectual or moral improvement; a passage from place to place; a journey.—*v.i.* (prō-gres'). To move forward or onward; to advance; to proceed in any course; to advance towards something better; to make improvement.—**Progression**, prō-gresh'on, *n.* [L. *progressio.*] The act of progressing, advancing, or moving forward; progress; advance; course; passage; *math.* regular or proportional advance in increase or decrease of numbers; continued proportion, arithmetical or geometrical (thus 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 are numbers in *arithmetical progression*; 2, 4, 8, 16, &c., in *geometrical progression*. — **Progressional**, prō-gresh'on-al, *a.* Pertaining to progression.—**Progressionist**, prō-gresh'on-ist, *n.* One who maintains that society is in a state of progress towards perfection. — **Progressive**, prō-gres'iv, *a.* Moving forward; proceeding onward; advancing; improving. — **Progressively**, prō-gres'iv-li, *adv.* In a progressive manner.—**Progressiveness**, prō-gres'iv-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being progressive.—**Progressor**, prō-gres'er, *n.* One who progresses.

Prohibit, prō-hib'it, *v.t* [L. *prohibeo*, *prohibitus*—*pro*, before, and *habeo*, to have, to hold. Habit.] To forbid authoritatively; to interdict by authority (to *prohibit* a person from doing a thing; to *prohibit* the thing being done); to prevent; to preclude —**Prohibiter**, prō-hib'i-ter, *n.* One who prohibits.—**Prohibition**, prō-hi-bish'on, *n.* The act of prohibiting; a declaration to hinder some action; interdict. — **Prohibitionist**, prō-hi-bish'on-ist, *n.* One who favours prohibition; one who would prohibit the import of certain goods unless with heavy customs duties; a protectionist.—**Prohibitive**, **Prohibitory**, prō-hib'i-tiv, prō-hib'i-to-ri, *a.* Serving to prohibit; forbidding; implying prohibition.

Project, prō-jekt', *v t.* [L. *projicio*, *projectum*, to cast forth, to cause to jut out—*pro*, forward, and *jacio*, to throw (as in *eject*, *reject*, &c) Jut.] To throw out or forth; to cast or shoot forward, to scheme; to contrive; to devise; to exhibit or give a delineation of on a surface; to delineate —*v i.* To shoot forward; to extend beyond something else, to jut, to be prominent —*n.* (prō'jekt). [O. Fr *project*, Mod. Fr. *projet.*] That which is projected or devised; a plan; a scheme; a design —**Projectile**, prō-jek'til, *a* Impelling forward (a *projectile* force); caused by impulse (*projectile* motion) —*n* A body projected or impelled through the air, as a stone thrown from the hand or a sling, a bullet discharged from a cannon — **Projection**, prō-jek'shon, *n.* [L. *projectio.*] The act of projecting, throwing, or shooting forward; the state of projecting or jutting out; a part projecting or jutting out; a prominence; the act of projecting or scheming; the representation of something by means of lines, &c, drawn on a surface, especially the representation of any object on a perspective plane; the delineation of the earth's surface or a portion of it by a map Gnomonic, Orthographic, Stereographic. —**Projector**, prō-jek'ter, *n.* One who projects; one who forms a scheme or design —**Projecture**, prō-jek'tūr, *n.* A jutting out; projection.

Prolapse, **Prolapsus**, prō-laps', prō-lap'sus, *n* [L. *prolapsus*—*pro*, forward, and *labor*, *lapsus*, to slip, fall. Lapse.] *Med.* a falling down of some internal organ from its proper position; a falling down of the womb —*v.i.*—*prolapsed*, *prolapsing*. To fall down or out; to suffer a prolapse.

Prolate, prō'lāt, *a.* [L. *prolatus*—*pro*, forth, and *latus*, carried.] Extended beyond the line of an exact sphere.—*Prolate spheroid*, a spheroid produced by the revolution of a semi-ellipse about its larger diameter; a sphere that projects too much at the poles. Oblate.

Prolег, prō'leg, *n.* [L. *pro*, for, and E. *leg*] One of the leg-like organs of certain larvæ, used in walking, but which disappear in the perfect insect.

Prolegomenon, prō-le-gom'e-non, *n.* pl **Prolegomena**, prō-le-gom'e-na. [Gr., from *pro*, before, and *legō*, to speak.] A preliminary observation; chiefly used in plural, and applied to an introductory discussion or discourse prefixed to a book or treatise.—**Prolegomenary**, **Prolegomenous**, prō-le-gom'e-na-ri, prō-le-gom'e-nus, *a.* Introductory.

Prolepsis, prō-lep'sis, *n.* [Gr *prolēpsis*, pre-conception—*pro*, before, and *lambanō*, to take] Something of the nature of an anticipation, *rhet.* a figure by which a thing is represented as already done, though in reality it is to follow as a consequence of the action which is described ('he washed himself *clean*'), a figure by which objections are anticipated, an anachronism —**Proleptic**, **Proleptical**, prō lep tik, prō-lep' ti-kal, *a* Pertaining to prolepsis, anticipatory —**Proleptically**, prō-lep' ti kal li, *adv* In a proleptic manner

Proletarian, prō le-tā ri an, *a* [L *proletarius*, a citizen of the lowest class, one useful to the state only by producing children, from *proles*, offspring, from *pro*, before, and *ol*, root of *adolesco* ADULT] Belonging to the lowest or poorest class of the community, hence, mean, vulgar —*n* A member of the poorest class, one of the rabble —**Proletarianism**, **Proletarism**, prō-le tā ri an izm, prō le-tar'izm, *n* The condition or political influence of the lower orders of the community —**Proletariat**, prō le-tā ri at, *n.* Proletarians collectively, the lower classes —**Proletary**, prol e-ta-ri, *n* One of the lower orders

Proliferous, prō-lif'er us, *a* [L *proles*, *pro lis*, offspring, and *fero*, to bear] *Bot* bearing or producing something abnormal or adventitious (as a flower within another flower) —**Proliferation**, prō-lif'er ā shon, *n* The production of proliferous growths.

Prolific prō lif ik, *a* [Fr *prolifique*, L *prolificus—proles*, offspring and *facio*, to make PROLETARIAN] Producing young or fruit, especially in abundance, fruitful, productive, serving to give rise or origin, having the quality of generating abundantly (a topic *prolific* of controversy) —**Prolifically**, prō-lif i kal li *adv* In a prolific manner —**Prolificness**, prō lif' ik nes, *n*

Proligerous prō-lij' er us, *a* [L *proles*, offspring, and *gero*, to produce PROLETARIAN] Productive of offspring —*Proligerous disc*, the germ in an egg

Prolix, prō'liks *a* [L *prolixus*, extended prolix—*pro*, forth and root of *liqueo*, to flow LIQUID] Long and wordy extending to a great length, diffuse, indulging in lengthy discourse, discussing at great length, tedious. —**Prolixity**, **Prolixness**, prō lik'si ti, prō-liks nes, *n.* The state or quality of being prolix —**Prolixly**, prō-liks'li, *adv* In a prolix manner

Prolocutor, prō-lok'ū ter, *n* [L, from *pro loquor—pro*, for and *loquor*, *locutus* to speak LOQUACIOUS] One who speaks for another, the speaker or chairman of a convocation —**Prolocutorship**, prō-lok ū ter-ship, *n.* The office of a prolocutor

Prologue, prō log, *n* [Fr, *prologus*, L *prologus*, from Gr *prologos—pro*, before and *logos*, to speak] A preface or introduction, the discourse or poem spoken before a dramatic performance or play begins, the speaker of a prologue —*v t* —*prologued*, *prologuing* To introduce with a formal prologue, to preface —**Prologize**, prō log iz, *v t* —*prologized*, *prologuing* To deliver a prologue

Prolong, prō-long', *v t* [Fr *prolonger*—L *pro*, forth, and *longus* LONG] To lengthen in time; to extend the duration of, to lengthen out, to put off to a distant time, to extend in space or length (to *prolong* a line) —*v t* To put off to a distant time —**Prolongation**, prō long gā shon, *n* The act of prolonging, a part prolonged, an extension —**Prolonger**, prō-long'ėr, *n.* One who or that which prolongs —**Prolongment**, prō-long'ment, *n* The act of

Profusion, prō-fū zhon, *n* [L *profusio*, a prelude—*pro*, before, and *ludo*, *lusum*, to play LUDICROUS] A prelude or preliminary; a preliminary trial

Promenade, prom-e-nād', *n.* [Fr, from *promener*, from L. *pro*, forward, and *mendre*, to drive, from *mens*, a threat. MENACE] A walk for pleasure and show or exercise, a place for walking in public.—*v i* —*promenaded*, *promenading* To walk for amusement, show, or exercise — **Promenader**, prom-e-nā'der, *n.* One who promenades.

Promethean, prō-mē'thē-an, *a.* [From *Prometheus* of Greek mythology, lit. the forethinker, who stole fire from heaven and imparted it to mortals.] Pertaining to Prometheus, pertaining to fire or heat; hence, possessing life-giving qualities.

Prominence, **Prominency**, prom i-nens, prom i-nen si, *n* [L *prominentia*, from *prominso—pro*, forward, and *mineo*, to project EMINENT] A standing out from the surface of something, that which juts out, protuberance; state of being distinguished among men, conspicuousness, distinction —**Prominent**, prom i nent, *a* [L *prominens*] Standing out beyond the line or surface of something, jutting, protuberant, distinguished above others (a *prominent* character), likely to attract special attention from size, position, &c, striking, conspicuous —**Prominently**, prom i nent-li *adv* In a prominent manner

Promiscuous, prō mis'kū us, *a* [L *promiscuus*, from *promisceo—pro*, and *misceo*, to mix MIX] Consisting of individuals united in a body or mass without order; mingled indiscriminately, forming part of a confused crowd or mass, random, indiscriminate, not restricted to an individual —**Promiscuously** prō-mis'kū us li, *adv* In a promiscuous manner —**Promiscuousness**, **Promiscuity**, prō mis'kū us-nes, prō mis-kū i ti, *n* The state of being promiscuous.

Promise, prom is, *n.* [Fr *promesse*, from L *promissus*, put forward—*pro*, before, and *mitto* to send MISSION] A declaration written or verbal, made by one person to another, which binds the person who makes it to do or forbear a certain act specified, a declaration that something will be done or given for the benefit of another, ground or basis of expectation, earnest, pledge, that which affords a ground for expectation of future distinction (a youth of great *promise*) —*v t* —*promised*, *promising* To make a promise of, to engage to do, give, grant, or procure for some one, to afford reason to expect (the year *promises* a good harvest) —*v i.* —To make a promise, to assure one by a promise, to afford hopes or expectations —*I promise you*, I declare to you, I assure you —**Promisee**, prom is-ē', *n* The person to whom a promise is made —**Promiser**, prom is-ėr, *n* One who promises —**Promising** prom is-ing, *a* Giving promise, affording reasonable ground of hope for the future, looking as if likely to turn out well —**Promisingly** prom is-ing li, *adv* In a promising manner — **Promissive**,† prō mis iv, *a* Making or implying a promise —**Promissorily**, prom is-o-ri li, *adv* By way of promise — **Promissory**, prom is-o-ri, *a* Containing a promise or binding declaration of something to be done or forborne —*Promissory note*, a writing which contains a promise of the payment of money to a certain person at a specified date

Promontory, prom on to-ri, *n* [L *promontorium—pro*, forward and *mons*, *montis*, a mountain MOUNT] A high point of land or rock projecting into the sea beyond the line of coast, a headland

Promote, prō-mōt' *v t* —*promoted*, *promoting* [L *promotus*, pp of *promoveo*, to move forward—*pro*, forward, and *moveo*, to move. MOVE] To contribute to the growth, enlargement, increase, or power of, to forward, to advance, to help on ward, to excite, to stir up (as strife), to exalt or raise to a higher post or position, to elevate —**Promoter**, prō-mō'ter, *n* One who or that which promotes, an encourager, one that aids in promoting some financial undertaking, one engaged in getting up a joint-stock company —**Promotion**, prō-mō shon, *n* The act of promoting, advancement, encouragement, exaltation in rank or honour, preferment. —**Promotive**, prō-mō'tiv, *a* Tending to advance or promote

Prompt, promt, *a* [Fr *prompt*, from L *promptus*, brought out, ready, quick, from *promo*, *promptum*, to bring forth—*pro*, forth, and *emo*, to take EXEMPT] Ready and quick to act as occasion demands; acting with cheerful alacrity; ready and willing, performed without delay; quick; ready; not delayed.—*v.t.* To move or excite to action or exertion; to incite, to instigate; to assist a speaker when at a loss by pronouncing the words forgotten or next in order (*to prompt* an actor), to dictate, to suggest to the mind.—*n. Com.* an agreement in which one party engages to sell certain goods at a given price, and the other party to take them up and pay at a specified date —**Prompt-book**, *n* The book used by a prompter of a theatre.—**Prompter**, prom tėr, *n.* One that prompts, specifically, one placed behind the scenes in a theatre, whose business is to assist the actors when at a loss by uttering the first words of a sentence or words forgotten —**Promptitude**, prom'ti tūd. *n* Readiness; quickness of decision and action when occasion demands, readiness of will, cheerful alacrity —**Promptly**, promt li, *adv* In a prompt manner —**Promptness**, promt nes, *n* The state or quality of being prompt, promptitude —**Promptuary**, prom'tū a-ri, *n* [L *promptuarium*.] A storehouse, a magazine, a repository

Promulgate, prō-mul'gāt, *v t* —*promulgated*, *promulgating* [L *promulgo*, *promulgatus*, origin unknown] To make known by open declaration, as laws, decrees, tidings, &c, to publish abroad, to announce, to proclaim —**Promulgation**, prō-mul gā shon, *n* The act of promulgating, publication, open declaration —**Promulgator**, **Promulger**, prō'mul-gā-tėr, or prō mul gā-tėr, prō-mul jėr, *n* One who promulgates or publishes abroad.—**Promulge**, prō-mulj', *v t* —*promulged*, *promulging* To promulgate.

Pronaos, prō-nā os, *n* [Gr *pro*, before, and *naos*, a temple] *Arch* the space in front of the naos of a temple, a vestibule or portico

Pronation prō-nā shon, *n.* [From L *pronus* prone, having the face downward PRONE] That motion of the arm whereby the palm of the hand is turned downward, position of the hand with the thumb toward the body and the palm downward —**Pronator**, prō-nā'tėr, *n.* A muscle of the forearm which turns the palm downward

Prone prōn, *a* [L *pronus*, hanging or leaning forwards, prone, from *pro*, before, forward, cog Gr *prenēs*, Skr *pravana*, prone] Bending forward, lying with the face downward, rushing or falling headlong or downward, sloping downward, inclined, inclined by disposition or natural tendency, propense, disposed usually in a bad sense (men *prone* to evil, *prone* to strife) —**Pronely**, prōn li, *adv* In a prone manner or position —**Proneness**, prōn'nes, *n* The state of being prone; inclination, propensity, readiness

Prong, prong, *n.* [A nasalized form of prov E *prog*, to prod, W *procu*, to thrust, to poke] A sharp-pointed instrument, the spike of a fork or of a similar instrument, a pointed projection (the *prongs* of a deer's antlers) —*v t.* To stab, as with a fork —**Prong buck**, **Prong horn**, *n* A species of hollow horned antelope which inhabits the western parts of North America —**Pronged**, prongd, *a.* Having prongs.

Pronominal, prō-nom'i nal, *a* [L *pronomen*, a pronoun PRONOUN] Belonging to or of the nature of a pronoun.—**Pronominally**, prō-nom'i nal li, *adv* With the effect of a pronoun

Pronounced, prō-nou-sd, *a.* [Fr] *Lit* pronounced, hence, strongly marked or defined, decided, as in manners or character

Pronoun, prō'noun, *n* [From *pro*, for, and *noun*, L *pronomen*, a pronoun—*pro*, for, and *nomen*, a name, a noun.] *Gram.* one of a certain class of words or generalised terms often used instead of a noun or name, to prevent the repetition of it; classified under the heads of *personal*, *relative*, *interrogative*, *possessive*, *demonstrative*, *distributive*, and *indefinite* pronouns, the last four classes being commonly called *adjective pronouns*, or *pronominal adjectives*

Pronounce, prō-nouns', *v.t.* —**pronounced**, **pronouncing** [Fr. *prononcer*, from L *pronuntio*, *pronuntiatus* —*pro*, before, and *nuntio*, to declare NUNCIO.] To form or articulate by the organs of speech; to

utter; to speak; to utter formally, officially, or solemnly (the court *pronounced* sentence of death); to declare or affirm (he *pronounced* it a forgery).—*v.i.* To speak with confidence or authority; to utter an opinion; to use a certain pronunciation. —**Pronounceable**, prō-nouns'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being pronounced.—**Pronounced**, prō-nounst', *a.* [Fr. *prononcé*, pronounced.] Strongly marked or defined; decided (a man of *pronounced* views).—**Pronouncement**, prō-nouns'ment, *n.* The act of pronouncing; a formal announcement.—**Pronouncer**, *prō-nouns'ėr*, *n.* One who pronounces.—**Pronouncing**, prō-nouns'ing, *a.* Pertaining to, indicating, or teaching pronunciation.—**Pronunciamiento**, prō-nun'shē-a-mē-en"tō, *n.* [Sp.] A manifesto or proclamation; a formal announcement or declaration.—**Pronunciation**, prō-nun'si-ā"shon, *n.* [L. *pronunciatio.*] The act of pronouncing or uttering with articulation; the mode of uttering words or letters; utterance. — **Pronunciative**, **Pronunciatory**, prō-nun'si-a-tiv, prō-nun'si-a-to-ri, *a.* Serving to pronounce or declare; declaratory.

Procemion, prō-sē'mi-on, *n.* [Gr. *prooimion.* PROEM.] PROEM.

Proof, prūf, *n.* [O.E. *proef*, Fr. *preuves*, L.L. *proba.* PROVE.] Any effort, process, or operation that ascertains truth or fact; a test; a trial; what serves as evidence; what proves or establishes; that which convinces the mind and produces belief; a test applied to certain manufactured or other articles; the act of testing the strength of alcoholic spirits; hence, also the degree of strength in spirit; *printing*, a rough impression of a piece of matter, taken for correction; *engr.* an impression taken from an engraving to prove the state of it during the progress of executing; an early impression, or one of a limited number taken before the letters to be inserted are engraven on the plate; called a *proof-impression*, and considered the best, because taken before the plate is worn. — *a.* Impenetrable; able to resist, physically or morally (*proof against* shot, *against* temptation).—**Proof-house**, *n.* A house fitted up for proving the barrels of fire-arms. — **Proof-sheet**, *n.* *Printing*, a rough impression of a sheet, taken to see if any errors remain for correction.—**Proof-spirit**, *n.* Spirit of a certain alcoholic strength (49·24 per cent of alcohol by weight).

Prop, prop, *n.* [Same as Ir. *propa*, Gael. *prop*, a prop.] That which sustains an incumbent weight; a fulcrum: a support; a stay.—*v.t.*—*propped*, *propping.* To support by placing something under or against; to support by standing under or against; to support or sustain, in a general sense.

Propædeutics, prō-pē-dū'tiks, *n.* [Gr. *propaideuō*, to instruct beforehand, from *pro*, before, and *paideuō*, to educate, from *pais*, *paidos*, a child.] The preliminary learning connected with any art or science.—**Propædeutic**, **Propædeutical**, prō-pē-dū'tik, prō-pē-dū'ti-kal, *a.* Pertaining to propædeutics; instructing beforehand.

Propaganda, prop-a-gan'da, *n.* [From the congregatio de *propaganda* fide, at Rome. PROPAGATE.] An institution by means of which Christianity is propagated in heathen countries, especially the congregation *de propaganda fide* (for propagating the faith), established at Rome by Gregory XV. in 1622, and now charged with the management of the Roman Catholic missions; hence, any kind of institution or system for proselytizing or for propagating a peculiar set of doctrines.—**Propagandism**, prop-a-gan'dizm, *n.* The system or practice of propagating tenets or principles.—**Propagandist**, prop-a-gan'dist, *n.* One who devotes himself to the spread of any system of principles.

Propagate, prop'a-gāt, *v.t.* — *propagated*, *propagating.* [L. *propago*, *propagatus*, to peg down, to propagate—*pro*, before, and *pag*, root of *pango*, to fasten, fix, set, plant (seen in *paction*, *compact*, *impinge*, &c.).] To continue or multiply by generation or successive reproduction; to cause to reproduce itself: applied to animals and plants; to spread from person to person or from place to place; to diffuse; to generate, beget, produce, originate. — *v.i.* To have young or issue; to be reproduced or multiplied by generation, or by new shoots or plants.—**Propagation**, prop-a-gā'shon, *n.* The act of propagating; the multiplication of the kind or species by generation or reproduction; the spreading or extension of anything; diffusion.—**Propagative**, prop'a-gā-tiv, *a.* Having the power of propagation; propagating.—**Propagator**, prop'a-gā-tėr, *n.* One who propagates.—**Propagable**, prop'a-ga bl, *a.* Capable of being propagated; capable of being spread, as doctrines or principles. — **Propagulum**, prō-pag'ū-lum, *n.* *Bot.* an offshoot or germinating bud attached by a thickish stalk to the parent plant.

Proped, prō'ped, *n.* [L. *pro*, for, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] *Entom.* one of the false feet of certain larvæ.

Propel, prō-pel', *v.t.*—*propelled*, *propelling.* [L. *propello*—*pro*, forward, and *pello*, to drive, as in *compel*, *dispel*, *impel*, &c. PULSATE.] To drive forward; to urge or press onward by force. — **Propellent**, prō-pel'ent, *a.* Driving forward; propelling. —**Propeller**, prō-pel'ėr, *n.* One who or that which propels; specifically, a contrivance for propelling a steam-vessel, consisting of a screw with large blades placed in the stern, and moved by steam. SCREW.

Propendent, prō-pen'dent, *a.* [PROPENSE.] *Bot.* hanging forward and downward.

Propense, prō-pens', *a.* [L. *propensus*, hanging forwards, projecting, from *propendeo* —*pro*, forward, and *pendeo*, to hang PENDANT.] Leaning toward, in a moral sense; inclined; disposed, either to good or evil; prone. — **Propenseness**, **Propension**, prō-pens'nes, prō-pen'shon, *n.* The state of being propense; propensity.—**Propensity**, prō-pen'si-ti, *n.* Bent of mind, natural or acquired; inclination; natural tendency or disposition, particularly to evil.

Proper, prop'ėr, *a.* [Fr. *propre*, from L. *proprius*, one's own, peculiar, proper; allied to *prope*, near. PROPINQUITY.] Peculiar; naturally or essentially belonging to a particular individual or state; natural; particularly suited to or befitting; belonging to as one's own; *gram.* applied to a noun when it is the name of a particular person or thing: opposed to *common* (as Shakspere, London); fit; suitable, adapted; appropriate, correct; just; according to right usage; hence, properly so called; real; actual (the garden *proper*); *bot.* single, or connected with something single — *Proper motion* (*astron.*), the real motion of the sun, planets, &c., as opposed to their apparent motions. — **Properly**, prop'ėr-li, *adv.* In a proper manner; fitly; suitably; rightly; in a strict sense; strictly.— **Properness**, prop'ėr-nes, *n.* The quality of being proper.—**Property**, prop'ėr-ti, *n.* [Fr. *propriété*, L. *proprietas*, from *proprius*, one's own.] A peculiar quality of anything; that which is inherent in a thing, or naturally essential to it; an attribute; the exclusive right of possessing, enjoying, and disposing of a thing, ownership; the subject of such a right; the thing owned; an estate, whether in lands, buildings, goods, money, &c.; in *theatres*, a stage requisite; any article necessary to be produced in some scene. — **Propertied**, prop'ėr-tid, *a.* Possessed of property.—**Property-man**, *n.* The man in charge of the properties or stage requisites of a theatre.—**Property-room**, *n.* The room in which stage properties are kept.—**Property-tax**, *n.* A direct tax imposed on property.

Prophecy, prof'e-si, *n.* [O.Fr. *prophecis*, *prophetie*, L. *prophetia*, from Gr. *prophēteia*, from *prophētēs*, a prophet—*pro*, before, and *phēmi*, to tell; same root as *fame.*] A foretelling; a declaration of something to come; especially, a foretelling inspired by God; a book of prophecies; *Scrip.* interpretation of Scripture; exhortation or instruction (O.T.).—**Prophesier**, prof'e-si-ėr, *n.* One who predicts events.—**Prophesy**, prof'e-si, *v.t.*—*prophesied*, *prophesying.* To foretell; to predict.—*v.i.* To utter predictions; to make declaration of events to come; *Scrip.* to interpret or explain Scripture or religious subjects.—**Prophet**, prof'et, *n.* [L. *prophēta*, from Gr. *prophētēs.*] One that foretells future events; a predictor; a foreteller; a person inspired or instructed by God to announce future events; *Scrip.* an interpreter. — *Minor prophets*, the authors of the twelve last books of the Old Testament, as opposed to Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Ezekiel.—**Prophetess**, prof'et-es, *n.* A female prophet.—**Prophetic**, **Prophetical**, prō-fet'ik, prō-fet'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a prophet or prophecy; having the character of prophecy; containing prophecy.—**Prophetically**, prō-fet'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a prophetic manner; by way of prediction.

Prophylactic, prō-fi-lak'tik, *a* [Gr. *pro. phylaktikos*—*pro*, before, and *phylassō*, to guard.] *Med.* preventive; defending from or warding off disease — *n.* A medicine which preserves or defends against disease; a preventive.—**Prophylaxis**, prō-fi-lak'sis, *n.* [Gr.] Preventive or preservative treatment.

Propinquity, prō-pin'kwi-ti, *n.* [L. *propinquitas*, from *propinquus*, near, from *prope*, near; whence also (ap)*proach.* PROXIMITY.] Nearness in place; neighbourhood; nearness in time; nearness of blood; kindred.

Propitiate, prō-pish'i-āt, *v.t.*—*propitiated*, *propitiating.* [L. *propitio*, *propitiatum*, to propitiate, from *propitius*, propitious, from *pro*, forward, and *peto*, to seek, primarily referring to a bird whose flight is of happy augury. PETITION.] To appease and render favourable; to make propitious; to conciliate. — **Propitiation**, prō-pish'i-ā'shon, *n* The act of propitiating; *theol* the atonement or atoning sacrifice offered to God to assuage his wrath and render him propitious to sinners —**Propitiator**, prō-pish i-ā-tėr, *n* One who propitiates — **Propitiatorily**, prō-pish'i-a-to-ri-li, *adv* By way of propitiation — **Propitiatory**, prō-pish'i-a to-ri, *a* Having the power to make propitious, serving to propitiate —*n. Jewish antiq.* the mercy-seat; the lid or cover of the ark of the covenant. —**Propitiable**, prō-pish i-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being propitiated — **Propitious**, prō-pish'us, *a* Favourably disposed towards a person; disposed to be gracious or merciful; ready to forgive sins and bestow blessings; affording favourable conditions or circumstances (a *propitious* season).— **Propitiously**, prō-pish'us-li, *adv.* In a propitious manner. — **Propitiousness**, prō-pish'us-nes, *n.*

Proplasm, prō'plazm, *n.* [Gr. *proplasma*—*pro*, before, and *plassō*, to mould.] A mould; a matrix. — **Proplastic**, prō-plas'tik, *a.* Forming a mould or cast. — **Proplastics**, prō-plas'tiks, *n* The art of making moulds for castings, &c.

Propodium, prō-pō'di-um, *n.* [Gr. *pro*, before, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] *Zool.* the anterior part of the foot in molluscs.

Propolis, prō'po-lis, *n.* [Gr. *pro*, before, and *polis*, city] A substance having some resemblance to WAX, used by bees to stop the holes and crevices in their hives.

Propone, prō-pōn', *v t.* [L. *propono*—*pro*, before, and *pono*, to place. POSITION.] To propose; to propound. — **Proponent**, prō-pō'nent, *n.* One that makes a proposal, or lays down a proposition.

Proportion, prō-pōr'shon, *n.* [L. *proportio* —*pro*, before, and *portio*, part or share. PORTION.] The comparative relation of one thing to another in respect to size, quantity, or degree; suitable or corresponding degree; the relation of one part to another or to the whole, with respect to magnitude; relative size and arrangement of parts; symmetrical arrangement; the proper relation of parts in a whole; symmetry; that which falls to one's lot when a whole is divided according to rule; just or equal share; lot; *math.* the equality or similarity of ratios; *arith.* the rule of three, that rule which enables us to find a fourth proportional to three given numbers.—*Simple proportion*, the equality of the ratio of two quantities to that of two other quantities.—*Compound proportion*, the equality of the ratio of two quantities to another ratio, the antecedent and con-

sequent of which are respectively the products of the antecedents and consequents of two or more ratios —*Continued proportion*, a succession of several equal ratios, as 2, 4, 8, 16, &c —*Harmonical or musical proportion* HARMONICAL —*Reciprocal or inverse proportion* RECIPROCAL, INVERSE —*v t* To adjust in a suitable proportion, to harmoniously adjust to something else as regards dimensions or extent, to form with symmetry — **Proportionable**, prō pōr'shon-a-bl, *a* Capable of being proportioned, being in proportion, having a due comparative relation, corresponding, well proportioned, symmetrical —**Proportionableness**, prō-pōr shon a bl nes, *n* — **Proportionably**, prō pōr shon a bli, *adv* In a proportionable manner, proportionally, correspondingly —**Proportional**, prō-pōr'shon al, *a* Having a due proportion, being in suitable proportion or degree, *math* having the same or a constant ratio (*proportional* quantities) — *Proportional parts*, parts of magnitude such that the corresponding ones, taken in their order, are proportional —*n.* A quantity in proportion, *math* one of the terms of a proportion — *Mean proportional* MEAN — **Proportionality**, prō pōr shon al i ti, *n.* The quality or state of being in proportion —**Proportionally**, prō-pōr'shon-al li *adv* In proportion, in due degree with suitable comparative relation —**Proportionate**, prō pōr'shon āt, *a* Having due proportion or relation, proportional —*v t* — *proportionated proportionating* To make proportional, to adjust in due relation — **Proportionately**, prō pōr shon āt-li, *adv* With due proportion — **Proportionless**, prō pōr'shon les, *a* Without proportion, without symmetry of parts

Propose, prō-pōz' *v t* —*proposed, proposing* [Fr *proposer*, to purpose, to propose, from *pro* and *poser* POSE, COMPOSE *Purpose* is the same word] To bring forward or offer for consideration or acceptance, to bring forward as something to be done, attained, or striven after often governing an infinitive —*v i* To form or declare an intention or design, to offer one's self in marriage (*to propose to a lady*) —**Proposal**, prō pō zal *n* That which is proposed or offered for consideration, a scheme or design, terms or conditions proposed (*proposals of peace, of marriage*) —**Proposer**, prō pō zėr, *n* One that proposes —**Proposition**, prō-pō-zish on, *n* [Partly from *propose*, partly from L *propositio*, from *pro*, before, and *positio*, a placing POSITION] That which is proposed or offered for consideration, acceptance, or adoption, a proposal, term or offer advanced, *gram* and *logic*, a form of speech in which something is affirmed or denied of a subject, *math* a statement of either a truth to be demonstrated or an operation to be performed —**Propositional**, prō pō zish on al, *a* Pertaining to a proposition, considered as a proposition

Propound, prō-pound', *v t* [O E *propoune*, from L *propono*, to put forth—*pro*, before, and *pono*, to place, as to form, comp *compound, expound* POSITION] To offer for consideration, to propose, to put or set, as a question —**Propounder**, pro-poun dėr, *n* One who propounds

Proprætor, prō prē tor, *n* [L *proprætor* —*pro*, for, and *prætor*] A Roman magistrate who, having discharged the office of prætor at home, was sent into a province to command there

Proprietary, prō-pri e-ta-ri, *n* [Fr *propriétaire*, a proprietor, from *propriété*, property, PROPERTY] A proprietor, more commonly a body of proprietors collectively —*a* Belonging to a proprietor or owner, belonging to ownership —**Proprietor**, prō-pri'e-tėr, *n* An owner, the person who has the legal right or exclusive title to anything —**Proprietorial**, prō-pri e tō ri al, *a* Proprietary —**Proprietorship**, prō-pri'e-tėr-ship, *n.* The state or right of a proprietor —**Proprietress**, prō-pri'e-tres, *n* A proprietrix —**Proprietrix**, prō-pri'e-triks, *n.* A female proprietor —**Propriety**, prō-pri'e-ti, *n* [L. *proprietas*, from *proprius*, one's own.] Property[;] possession[;] suitableness to an acknowledged or correct standard; consonance with established principles, rules, or customs; fitness; justness —pl *The proprieties*, conformity with established customs in social life

Propulsion, prō-pul'shon, *n* [From L *propello, propulsum* PROPEL] The act of driving forward —**Propulsive**, prō-pul'siv, *a* Tending or having power to propel; driving or urging on —**Propulsory**, prō-pul'so ri, *a* Propulsive

Propylæum, prō pi-lē'um, *n* pl **Propylæa**, prō-pi lē a [Gr *propylaion*, from *pro*, before, and *pylē*, a gate] The porch, vestibule, or entrance of an edifice —**Propylon**, prop i-lon, *n* A gateway before the entrance of an Egyptian temple

Prorogue, prō-rōg', *v t* —*prorogued, proroguing* [Fr *proroger*, from L *prorogare*, to prolong, continue —*pro*, before, and *rogo*, to ask ROGATION] To protract or prolong[;] to defer, put off, delay, to continue from one session to another, to adjourn to an indefinite period by royal authority, as the British parliament [An *adjournment* is from day to day]—**Prorogate**, prō rō gāt, *v t* —*prorogated, prorogating* To prorogue —**Prorogation**, prō rō-gā'shon, *n* [L *prorogatio*] The act of proroguing, the interruption of a session and the continuance of parliament to another session

Prosaic Under PROSE

Proscenium, prō sē ni um, *n* [L *pro scenium*, from Gr *proskēnion*—*pro*, before, and *skēnē*, a scene SCENE *Arch* the part in a theatre from the curtain or drop-scene to the orchestra, the curtain and the ornamental framework from which it hangs In the ancient theatre the proscenium comprised the whole stage

Proscribe, prō-skrib', *v t* —*proscribed, proscribing* [L *proscribo*—*pro*, before, in public, and *scribo*, to write SCRIBE] Among the Romans, to publish the name of, as doomed to destruction and seizure of property, hence, to put out of the protection of the law, to outlaw, to reject utterly, to interdict, exclude, prohibit —**Proscriber**, prō-skri bėr, *n* One who proscribes —**Proscription**, prō-skrip shon, *n* [L *proscriptio*] The act of proscribing, outlawry, exclusion, the dooming or denouncing of citizens to death and confiscation of goods as public enemies —**Proscriptive**, prō-skrip tiv, *a* Pertaining to or consisting in proscription, proscribing —**Proscriptively**, pro skrip tiv li, *adv* In a proscriptive manner

Prose, prōz, *n* [Fr. *prose*, from L *prosa* for *prorsa* (*oratio*, speech, understood), from *prorsus*, forward, straight on—*pro*, forward, and *versus*, turned VERSE] The ordinary written or spoken language of man, language unconfined to poetical measure, as opposed to *verse* or *metrical composition*, hence, dull and commonplace language or discourse —*a* Relating to or consisting of prose, prosaic —*v t* —*prosed, prosing* To write in prose, to write or speak tediously —**Prosaic, Prosaical**, prō-zā ik, prō-zā i kal, *a* In the form of prose; dull, uninteresting, commonplace —**Prosaically**, prō zā i kal li, *adv* In a prosaic manner —**Prozaist**, prō-zā ist, *n* A writer of prose —**Prozer**, prō'zėr, *n* One who proses —**Prosy**, prō zi, *a* Like prose, dull, tedious — **Prosily**, prō'zi li, *adv* In a prosy manner, tediously —**Prosiness** prō'zi nes, *n* State or quality of being prosy —**Prosing**, prō zing, *n* Dull and tedious minuteness in speech or writing —**Prosingly**, prō zing-li, *adv* In a prosing manner

Prosecute, pros e kūt, *v t.*—*prosecuted, prosecuting* [L *prosequor, prosecutus*—*pro*, before, and *sequor*, to follow SEQUENCE *Pursue* is the same word] To pursue with a view to attain, execute, or accomplish, to apply to with continued purpose, to carry on, to continue, *law*, to seek to obtain by legal process, to pursue for redress or punishment before a legal tribunal —*v i* To carry on a legal prosecution, to act as a prosecutor —**Prosecutable**, pros-e-kū'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being prosecuted, liable to prosecution —**Prosecution**, pros-e-kū'shon, *n.* The act or process of prosecuting; the proceeding with or following up any matter in hand (*the prosecution of a design*, an inquiry, &c); the carrying on of a suit in a court of law, the process of exhibiting formal charges against an offender before a legal tribunal; *the party* by whom criminal proceedings are instituted. — **Prosecutor**, pros'e-kū-tėr, *n* One who prosecutes, the person who institutes and carries on proceedings in a court of justice —**Prosecutrix**, pros'e-kūt-riks, *n.* A female prosecutor

Proselyte, pros'e-lit, *n.* [Fr *proselyte*, from Gr *prosēlytos*, one newly come—*pros*, towards, and root of *elthein*, to come] A new convert to some religion or religious sect, or to some particular opinion, *system*, or party —**Proselytism**, pros'e-lit-izm, *n.* The act or system of making proselytes, conversion to a system or creed —**Proselytize**, pros'e lit-iz, *v t* — *proselytized, proselytizing* To make a proselyte or convert of — *v i* To engage in making proselytes.—**Proselytizer**, pros ė-lit-ī zėr, *n.* One who proselytizes

Proseminary, prō-sem'i-na-ri, *n* [Prefix *pro*, before, and *seminary*] A seminary which prepares students to enter a higher.

Prosenchyma, pros-en ki ma, *n* [Gr *pros*, near, and *enchyma*, an infusion] *Bot* tissue of fusiform or fibriform cells, as of woody tissue

Prosily, Prosiness Under PROSE

Prosobranchiate, prō sō brang' ki-āt, *a.* [Gr *prosō*, in advance of, and *branchia*, gills] Having the gills anterior to the heart said of an order of gasteropodous molluscs

Prosody, pros'o-di, *n* [L *prosodia*, from Gr *prosōdia*, a song sung to music, prosody—*pros*, to, and *ōdē*, a song, an ode] That part of grammar which treats of the quantity of syllables, of accent, and of the laws of versification, the rules of rhythm or versification —**Prosodiacal**, pros-o-dī'a-kal, *a* Pertaining to prosody —**Prosodial, Prosodical**, pro-sō di al, pro-sod i-kal, *a* Pertaining to prosody, according to the rules of prosody —**Prosodian, Prosodist**, pro-sō di an, pros o-dist, *n* One skilled in prosody — **Prosodically**, pro-sod i-kal li, *adv* In a prosodical manner

Prosoma, prō sō ma, *n* [Gr *pro*, before, and *sōma*, the body] *Zool* the anterior portion of the body in cephalopods, comprising the head

Prosopœia, Prosopopœia, pros'o-pō-pē"ya, *n* [Gr *prosōpopoiia*—*prosōpon*, person, and *poieō*, to make] A figure in rhetoric by which things inanimate are spoken of as animated beings, personification

Prospect, pros'pekt, *n* [L *prospectus*, from *prospicio*, to look forward—*pro*, forward, and *specio*, to see SPECIES] View of things within the reach of the eye, sight; that which is presented to the eye, the place and the objects seen, a looking forward, anticipation, expectation or ground of expectation (little *prospect* of success) —*v i* and *t* (pros-pekt') *Mining*, to make a search, to search for metal —**Prospective**, pros-pek'tiv, *a.* Looking forward, being in prospect or expectation, looked forward to (*prospective* advantages) — **Prospectively**, pros pek tiv li *adv* In a prospective manner — **Prospectiveness**, pros-pek'tiv-nes, *n* State of being prospective. — **Prospector**, pros pek-tėr, *n* One who searches for precious stones or metals as preliminary to settled or continuous operations.—**Prospectus**, pros-pek'tus, *n.* [L. prospect, sight, view] A brief sketch issued for the purpose of making known the chief features of some commercial enterprise proposed, as the plan of a literary work, or the proposals of a new company or joint-stock association

Prosper, pros pėr, *v i* [Fr *prospérer*, L. *prosperare*, from *prosperus*, favourable, fortunate, from *pro*, before, and *spes*, hope] To be successful; to succeed; to advance in wealth or any good: said of persons; to be in a successful state; to turn out successfully: said of affairs, to be in a healthy growing state, to thrive: said of plants and animals.—*v.t.* To make prosperous; to render successful.—**Prosperity**, pros-per'i-ti, *n.* [L. *prosperitas*.] The state of being prosperous; good progress in any

business or enterprise; success; attainment of the object desired; good fortune. —**Prosperous**, pros'pėr-us, *a.* [L. *prosperus.*] Making good progress in the pursuit of anything desirable; thriving; successful; favourable; favouring success. ∴Syn. under FORTUNATE.—**Prosperously**, pros'pėr-us-li, *adv.* In a prosperous manner; successfully.—**Prosperousness**, pros'pėr-us-nes, *n.* Prosperity.

Prospidence, pros-pish'ens, *n.* [L. *prospicio.* PROSPEROUS.] The act of looking forward.

Prostate, Prostatic, pros'tāt, pros-tat'ik, *a.* [Gr. *prostatēs*, standing before—*pro*, before, and *stem sta*, to stand.] Applied to a gland situated just before the neck of the bladder in males.

Prosthesis, pros'the-sis, *n.* [Gr. *pros*, to, and *thesis*, a placing, from *tithēmi*, to place.] *Surg.* the addition of an artificial part to supply a defect of the body; *philol.* the adding of one or more letters to the commencement of a word (*beloved*).—**Prosthetic**, pros-thet'ik, *a.* Pertaining to prosthesis.

Prostitute, pros'ti-tūt, *v.t.* —*prostituted, prostituting.* [L. *prostituo, prostitutus*—*pro*, before, and *statuo*, to place. STATE.] To offer freely to a lewd use, or to indiscriminate lewdness for hire; to give up to any vile or infamous purpose; to sell to wickedness; to offer or expose upon vile terms or to unworthy persons —*a.* Openly devoted to lewdness.—*n.* A female given to indiscriminate lewdness; a strumpet; a harlot; a base hireling.—**Prostitution**, pros-ti-tū'shon, *n.* The act or practice of yielding the body to indiscriminate intercourse with men for hire; the act of offering to an infamous employment.—**Prostitutor**, pros'ti-tū-tėr, *n.* One who prostitutes.

Prostrate, pros'trāt, *a.* [L. *prostratus*, pp. of *prosterno, prostratum*, to lay flat—*pro*, before, and *sterno*, to strew. STRATUM.] Lying at length, or with the body extended on the ground; lying at mercy, as a suppliant; lying in the posture of humility or adoration; *bot.* lying flat and spreading on the ground without taking root.—*v.t.—prostrated, prostrating* To lay flat or procumbent; *refl.* to throw one's self down as in humility or adoration; *fig* to throw down; to overthrow; to ruin; to reduce to nothing (*to prostrate one's strength*).—**Prostration**, pros-trā'shon, *n.* The act of prostrating or laying flat; the act of falling down, or of bowing in humility or adoration; great depression or reduction (*as of strength or spirits*).

Prostyle, pros'til, *a.* [Gr. *pro*, in front, and *stylos*, a column.] *Arch.* having columns standing out quite free from the wall of the building; having pillars in front only. **Proxy.** Under PAOSA.

Protactic, prō-tak'tik, *a.* [Gr. *protaktikos —pro*, before, and *tassō*, to arrange.] Being placed at the beginning.

Protagonist, prō-tag'o-nist, *n.* [Gr. *protagonistēs—prōtos*, first, and *agōnistēs*, an *actor.*] The leading character or actor in a Greek play; hence, a leading character generally.

Protandry, prō-tan'dri, *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *anēr, andros*, a man, a male.] *Bot.* the development of the stamens before the pistils.

Protasis, prō'ta-sis, *n.* [Gr. *protasis—pro*, before, and *teinō*, to stretch.] The first clause of a conditional sentence, being the condition on which the *apodosis* depends, as, if we run (*protasis*) we shall be in time (*apodosis*).—**Protatic**, prō-tat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a protasis.

Protean. Under PROTEUS.

Protect, prō-tekt', *v.t.* [From L. *protectus*, pp. of *protego*, to protect—*pro*, before, and *tego*, to cover, from root seen also in E. *thatch.*] To cover or shield from danger or injury; to serve as a cover or shelter to; to defend; to guard.—**Protectingly**, prō-tek'ting-li, *adv.* In a protecting manner.—**Protection**, prō-tek'shon, *n.* The act of protecting, or state of being protected; defence; shelter from evil; that which protects or guarantees from injury; a passport or other writing which secures from molestation; exemption, as from arrest in civil suits; an artificial advantage conferred by a legislature on articles of home production, usually by duties imposed on the same articles introduced from abroad.—**Protectionism**, prō-tek'shon-izm, *n.* The system of protection to commodities of home production.—**Protectionist**, prō-tek'shon-ist, *n.* One who favours the protection of some branch of industry by legal enactments; one opposed to free trade; a prohibitionist. —**Protective**, prō-tek'tiv, *a.* Affording protection; sheltering; defensive.—**Protector**, prō-tek'tėr, *n.* One who or that which protects; a defender; a guardian.—*Eng hist.* one who had the care of the kingdom during the king's minority; a regent; a title specifically applied to Oliver Cromwell, who assumed the title of *Lord Protector* in 1653.—**Protectorate**, prō-tek'tėr-āt, *n.* Government by a protector; the period in English history during which Cromwell was protector; the protection of a weaker country by a stronger.—**Protectorial**, prō-tek-tō'ri-al, *a.* Relating to a protector.—**Protectorship**, prō-tek'tėr-ship, *n.* The office of a protector.—**Protectress**, prō-tek'tres, *n.* A female who protects.

Protégé, pro-tā-shā, fem. **Protégée**, pro-tā-shā, *n.* [Fr., one protected.] One under the care and protection of another.

Protein, Proteine, prō'tē-in, *n.* [From Gr. *prōtos*, first.] A supposed or hypothetical principle of animal or vegetable albumen, fibrin, or casein.—**Proteinaceous, Proteinous**, prō'tē-i-nā"shus, prō'tē-i-nus, *a.* Containing or consisting of protein.—**Proteic**, prō'tē-ik, *a.* Pertaining to protein.—**Protein**, prō'tē-id, *n.* An albuminoid

Proterandrous, prot-ėr-an'drus, *a.* [Gr. *proteros*, before, and *anēr, andros*, a man, a male.] *Bot* maturing the pollen before the female flowers on the plant are ready for fertilization.—**Proteranthous**, prot-ėr-an'thus, *a* [Gr. *proteros*, and *anthos*, a flower.] *Bot.* having flowers appearing before the leaves; having the anthers matured before the stigma.—**Proterogynous**, prot-ėr-oj'i-nus, *a.* [Gr *gynē*, a female.] *Bot* having the stigmas matured before the pollen.

Protest, prō-test', *v.i.* [L. *protestor—pro*, before, and *testor*, to affirm, from *testis*, a witness TEST.] To affirm with solemnity; to asseverate; to make a solemn or formal declaration (often in writing) expressive of opposition to something —*v.t.* To make a solemn declaration or affirmation of; to assert.—*To protest a bill of exchange*, to mark or note it, through a notary public, for non-payment or non-acceptance.—*n.* (prō'test). A solemn declaration of opinion, commonly against some act; a formal statement (usually in writing), by which a person declares that he dissents from an act to which he might otherwise be deemed to have yielded assent; *law*, a formal declaration that acceptance or payment of a bill or promissory note has been refused.—**Protestant**, prot'es-tant, *n. Lit.* one who protests; a name given to the party who adhered to Luther at the Reformation in 1529, and protested against a decree of the emperor Charles V. and the diet of Spires; now applied to all those Christian denominations that differ from the Church of Rome, and that sprang from the Reformation.—*a.* Belonging to the religion of the Protestants.—**Protestantism**, prot'es-tant-tizm, *n.* The principles or religion of Protestants. — **Protestantise**, prot'es-tan-tiz, *v.t.* To render Protestant; to convert to Protestantism. — **Protestation**, prot-es-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *protestatio.*] A solemn declaration; an asseveration; a solemn declaration of dissent; a protest. —**Protester**, prō-test'ėr, *n.* One who protests; one who protests a bill of exchange.

Proteus, prō'tūs, *n.* A marine deity of the ancient Greeks who had the faculty of assuming different shapes; hence, one who easily changes his form or principles; *zool.* a small amphibious animal with both lungs and gills, living in certain subterranean lakes, and having rudimentary eyes.—**Protean**, prō-tē'an, *a.* Readily assuming different shapes; exceedingly variable.

Prothallus, Prothallium, prō-thal'us, prō-thal'i-um, *n.* [Prefix *pro*, before, and *thallus.*] The first result of the germination of the spore in the higher cryptograms, as ferns, horse-tails, &c.

Prothesis, prō'the-sis, *n.* [Gr. *prothesis—pro*, forth, and *thesis*, a placing.] The place in a church on which the elements for the eucharist are put previous to their being placed on the altar; a credence.

Prothonotary, prō-thon'o-ta-ri, *n.* [L.L. *protonotarius*—Gr. *prōtos*, first, and L. *notarius*, a scribe. NOTARY. The insertion of h is a mistake.] A chief notary or clerk; in the *R. Cath. Ch.* a sort of registrar; one of twelve, constituting a college, who receive the last wills of cardinals, &c.; in the *Eastern Church*, the chief secretary of the patriarch of Constantinople. — **Prothonotaryship**, prō-thon'o-ta-ri-ship, *n.* The office of a prothonotary.—**Prothonotariat**, prō-thon'o-tā'ri-at, *n.* The college constituted by the twelve prothonotaries.

Prothorax, prō-thō'raks, *n.* [Gr. *pro*, before, and *thōrax.*] *Entom.* the first or anterior segment of the thorax in insects.

Protococcus, prō-tō-kok'us, *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *kokkos*, a berry.] A minute alga which produces the phenomenon of red snow.

Protocol, prō'tō-kol, *n.* [Fr. *protocole*, L.L. *protocollum*, the first leaf, the first sheet of a legal instrument glued to the cylinder round which the document was rolled —Gr. *prōtos*, first, *kolla*, glue.] The minutes or rough draft of some diplomatic document or instrument; a document serving as a preliminary to, or for the opening of, any diplomatic transaction; a record or registry.—*v.t.—protocolled, protocolling* To make a protocol of.

Protogene, prō'tō-jēn, *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and root *gen*, to produce.] A species of granite composed of felspar, quarts, and talc or chlorite; so called because it was supposed to have been the first formed granite. — **Protogenic**, prō-tō-jen'ik, *a. Geol* applied to crystalline rocks.

Protogyny, prō-toj'i-ni, *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, *gynē*, a female.] *Bot* the development of the pistils before the stamens.

Protomartyr, prō'tō-mār-tėr, *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *martyr*, martyr.] The first martyr: a term applied to Stephen, the first Christian martyr; the first who suffers or is sacrificed in any cause.

Protomorphic, prō-tō-mor'fik, *a.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *morphē*, shape.] In the earliest form or shape.

Protonotary, prō-ton'o-ta-ri, *n.* PROTHONOTARY.

Protophyte, prō'tō-fit, *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *phyton*, a plant.] A name given to the lowest organisms in the vegetable kingdom.

Protoplasm, prō'tō-plasm, *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *plasma*, anything formed or moulded, from *plassō*, to mould.] A transparent substance, apparently structureless, nearly identical with the white of an egg, and constituting the basis of living matter in animal and plant structures. — **Protoplasmic**, prō-tō-plaz'mik, *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of protoplasm. — **Protoplast**, prō'tō-plast, *n.* An original; a thing first formed, as a copy to be imitated. — **Protoplastic**, prō-tō-plas'tik, *a.* First formed.

Prototype, prō'tō-tip, *n.* [Gr. *prōtotypos—prōtos*, first, and *typos*, type.] An original or model after which anything is formed; a pattern; archetype.

Protovertebra, prō-tō-vėr'tė-bra, *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and L. *vertebra.*] *Biol.* a structure in an embryo, afterwards developed into a vertebra.

Protoxide, prō-tok'id, *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and E. *oxide.*] That member of a series of oxides which contains the least amount of metal, or non-metal other than oxygen.

Protozoa, prō-tō-zō'a, *n. pl.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *zōon*, an animal.] A sub-kingdom including the most lowly organised members of the animal kingdom, and which may be defined to be animals composed of a nearly structureless jelly-like substance without a definite body cavity or trace of a nervous system.—**Protozoan, Protozoon**,

prō-tō-zō'an, prō-tō-zō'an, *n.* A member of the Protozoa.—**Protozoic**, prō-tō-zō'ik, *a.* Belonging to the Protozoa; *geol.* applied to the rocks in which the earliest traces of organic life have been found.

Protract, prō-trakt', *v.t.* [From L. *protractus*, from *protraho—pro*, forward, and *traho*, to draw (whence *trace*, *traction*, *extract*, &c.).] To draw out or lengthen in time; to prolong; to lengthen out in space; to delay, defer, put off; *surv.* to draw to a scale.—**Protracted**, prō-trak'ted, *p.* and *a.* Prolonged; extending over a long time.—**Protractedly**, prō-trak'ted-li, *adv.* In a prolonged or protracted manner.—**Protracter**, prō-trak'ter, *n.* One who protracts.—**Protractile**, prō-trak'til, *a.* Capable of being protracted, or thrust forward.—**Protraction**, prō-trak'shon, *n.* The act of protracting; *surv.* the act of laying down on paper the dimensions of a field, &c.—**Protractive**, prō-trak'tiv, *a.* Prolonging; continuing; delaying. — **Protractor**, prō-trak'ter, *n.* One who protracts; *surv.* an instrument for laying down and measuring angles on paper; *anat.* a muscle which draws forward a part.

Protrude, prō-trōd', *v.t.—protruded*, *protruding*. [L. *protrudo—pro*, forth, forwards, and *trudo*, to thrust (seen in *obtrude*, *intrude*).] To thrust forward; to shoot forth or project, or cause to project. —*v.i.* To shoot forward; to stand out prominently.—**Protrudable**, prō-trō'da-bl, *a.* Capable of being protruded.—**Protrusile**, prō-trō'sil, *a.* Capable of being protruded and withdrawn.—**Protrusion**, prō-trō'zhon, *n.* The act of protruding.—**Protrusive**, prō-trō'siv, *a.* Thrusting or impelling forward.—**Protrusively**, prō-trō'siv-li, *adv.*

Protuberate, prō-tū'bėr-āt, *v.i.—protuberated*, *protuberating* [L. L. *protubero*, *protuberatus*—L. *pro*, before, and *tuber*, a hump, a swelling, akin to *tumeo*, to swell. TUMID.] To swell or be prominent beyond the adjacent surface; to bulge out.—**Protuberation**, prō-tū'bėr-ā'shon, *n.* The act of protuberating.—**Protuberance**, prō-tū'bėr-ans, *n.* A swelling or tumour; a prominence; a bunch or knob; anything swelled or pushed beyond the surrounding or adjacent surface.—**Protuberant**, prō-tū'bėr-ant, *a.* Swelling; prominent beyond the surrounding surface.—**Protuberantly**, prō-tū'bėr-ant-li, *adv.*

Proud, proud, *a.* [A. Sax. *prut*, proud, whence *pryte*, pride; cog. Dan. *prud*, stately, magnificent.] Possessing a high and often an unreasonable opinion of one's own excellence; filled with or showing inordinate self-esteem; possessing a praiseworthy self-esteem that deters from anything mean or base; haughty; arrogant; ready to boast; elated; priding one's self (*proud of one's country*); arising from pride; presumptuous; of fearless or untamable character; suggesting or exciting pride; ostentatious; grand; magnificent — *Proud flesh*, an excessive development of granulations in wounds and ulcers. — **Proudly**, proud'li, *adv.* In a proud manner; haughtily; with lofty airs or mien.—**Proudness**, proud'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being proud.—**Proud-stomached**, *a.* Of a haughty spirit; haughty.

Prove, prōv, *v.t.—proved*, *proving*. [O. Fr. *prover*, *pruver*, Fr. *prouver*, from L. *probare*, to try, test, prove, lit. to test the good quality of, from *probus*, good (whence *probity*). *Proof* is a derivative.] To try or ascertain by an experiment; to test; to make trial of (to *prove* gunpowder); to establish the truth or reality of by reasoning, induction, or evidence; to demonstrate; to establish the authenticity or validity of; to obtain probate of (to *prove* a will); to gain personal experience of; *arith.* to show or ascertain the correctness of by a farther calculation.—*The exception proves the rule*, lit. the exception tests or tries the rule. —*v.i.* To be found or ascertained by experience or trial; to turn out to be (the report *proved* to be false); to attain certainty.—**Provable**, prō'va-bl, *a.* Capable of being proved. — **Provableness**, prō'va-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being provable.—**Provably**, prō'va-bli, *adv.* In a manner capable of proof.—**Proven**, prō'vn, *pp.* [A strong form for *proved*, the proper pp. Its usage in English is rare.] Proved.—*Not proven*, *Scots law*, a verdict given by a jury in a criminal case when, although there is a deficiency of evidence to convict the prisoner, there is sufficient to warrant grave suspicion of his guilt.—**Prover**, prō'vėr, *n.* One who or that which proves.

Proveditor, prō-ved'i-tėr, *n.* [It. *proveditore*, from *provedere*, to provide. PROVIDE.] A purveyor; one employed to procure supplies, as for an army.

Provençal, pro-vėn-sāl', *n.* A native of Provence, or Southern France; the Romance language formerly spoken in Provence.—**Provence-oil**, prov'ens, *n.* Olive-oil obtained by cold pressure from the freshly-gathered fruits.—**Provence-rose**, *n.* The cabbage-rose.

Provender, prov'en-dėr, *n.* [From Fr. *provende* (with *r* somewhat unaccountably added), from L. *prebenda*, things to be supplied. PREBEND.] Dry food for beasts, as hay, straw, and corn, provisions; food.

Proverb, prov'ėrb, *n* [Fr *proverbe*, L. *proverbium—pro*, before, in public, and *verbum*, a word.] A short pithy sentence expressing a truth ascertained by experience or observation; a sentence which briefly and forcibly expresses some practical truth; a wise saw; an adage; a maxim; a short dramatic composition in which some proverb or popular saying is taken as the foundation of the plot; a by-word; a reproach or object of contempt; *Scrip.* a dark saying of the wise that requires interpretation.—**Proverbial**, prō-vėr'bi-al, *a.* Comprised in a proverb; used or current as a proverb; resembling a proverb.—**Proverbialism**, prō-vėr'bi-al-izm, *n* A proverbial phrase or saying.—**Proverbialist**, prō-vėr'bi-al-ist, *n.* A composer, collector, or user of proverbs—**Proverbialize**, prō-vėr'bi-al-iz, *v.t.—proverbialized*, *proverbializing*. To make or turn into a proverb. —**Proverbially**, prō vėr'bi-al-li, *adv.* In a proverbial manner or style; by way of proverb.

Provide, prō-vīd', *v.t —provided*, *providing*. [L *provideo*, lit. to see before—*pro*, before, and *video*, *visum*, to see (whence *vision*, *visible*, *revise*, &c.).] To procure beforehand; to prepare (to *provide* warm clothing); to furnish; to supply (well *provided* with corn); to lay down as a previous arrangement; to make a previous condition or understanding. — *v.i.* To make provision; to take measures beforehand (we must *provide for* our wants, *against* mishaps). — **Provided**, prō-vī'ded, *conj* [A conjunction only by ellipsis—it being provided that.] On condition; on these terms; this being conceded.—**Providence**, prov'i-dens, *n.* [L. *providentia*.] Foresight†; timely care or preparation†; prudence; the care of God over his creatures; divine superintendence; hence (with a capital letter), God, regarded as exercising forecast, care, and direction for and over his creatures; the divine being or power; something due to an act of providential intervention; a providential circumstance.—**Provident**, prov'i-dent, *a.* [L. *providens*, ppr. of *provideo*, to provide; the same word as *prudent*, as *providence—prudence*.] Foreseeing wants and making provision to supply them; prudent in preparing for future exigencies; frugal; economical.—**Providential**, prov-i-den'shal, *a.* Effected by the providence of God; referrible to divine providence.—**Providentially**, prov-i-den'shal-li, *adv.* In a providential manner.—**Providently**, prov'i-dent-li, *adv.* In a provident manner; with prudent foresight. — **Provider**, prō-vī'dėr, *n.* One who provides.

Province, prov'ins, *n.* [Fr., from L. *provincia*, a province—*pro*, before, and *vinco*, to conquer.] Originally, a region reduced under Roman dominion and subjected to the command of a governor sent from Rome; hence, a territory at some distance from the metropolis (*the provinces* being often thus used in contradistinction to the metropolis); a large territorial or political division of a state; in England, a division for ecclesiastical purposes under the jurisdiction of an archbishop, there being two *provinces*, that of Canterbury and that of York; *fig.* the proper duty, office, or business of a person; sphere of action; a division in any department of knowledge or speculation; a department.—**Provincial**, prō-vin'shal, *a.* Pertaining to a province; forming a province; exhibiting the manners of a province; characteristic of the inhabitants of a province; rustic; not polished; rude; pertaining to an ecclesiastical province or to the jurisdiction of an archbishop. —*n.* A person belonging to a province as distinguished from the metropolis; in some religious orders, a monastic superior in a given district. — **Provincialism**, prō-vin'shal-izm, *n.* A peculiar word or manner of speaking in a district of country remote from the principal country or from the metropolis. — **Provincialist**, prō-vin'shal-ist, *n.* A provincial; one who uses provincialisms. — **Provinciality**, prō-vin'shi-al'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being provincial. —**Provincially**, prō-vin'shal-li, *adv.* In a provincial manner.

Provision, prō-vizh'on, *n.* [L. *provisio*, *provisionis*, a foreseeing, foresight, purveying, from *provideo*, *provisum*, to foresee. PROVIDE.] The act of providing or making previous preparation; a measure taken beforehand; provident care; accumulation of stores or materials beforehand; a store or stock; a stock of food provided; hence, victuals; food: usually in the plural; a stipulation or measure proposed in an enactment or the like; a proviso.—*v.t.* To provide with things necessary, especially victuals or food.—**Provisional**, prō-vizh'on-al, *a.* Provided for present need or for the occasion; temporarily established; temporary. — **Provisionally**, prō-vizh'on-al-li, *adv.* In a provisional manner; for the present exigency; temporarily.—**Provisionary**, prō-vizh'on-a-ri, *a.* Provisional; provident.

Proviso, prō-vī'zō, *n.* [L. *provisus*, pp. of *provideo*, ablative *proviso*, it being provided. PROVIDE.] An article or clause in any statute, agreement, contract, grant, or other writing, by which a condition is introduced; a conditional stipulation.—**Provisor**, prō-vī'zor, *n.* [Fr. *provoyeur*.] A person appointed by the pope to a benefice before the death of the incumbent, and to the prejudice of the rightful patron.—**Provisory**, prō-vī'zo-ri, *a.* Temporary; provisional; conditional. — **Provisorily**, prō-vī'zo-ri-li, *adv* In a provisory manner; conditionally.

Provoke, prō-vōk', *v.t.—provoked*, *provoking*. [Fr. *provoquer*, from L. *provoco*, to call forth, challenge, excite—*pro*, forth, and *voco*, to call. VOICE.] To challenge†; to summon†; to stimulate to action; to induce by motive; to excite or arouse (as hunger); to call forth; to instigate; to excite to anger or passion; to irritate; to enrage. —*v.i.* To produce anger.—**Provoker**, prō-vō'kėr, *n.* One who or that which provokes —**Provoking**, prō-vō'king, *p.* and *a.* Having the power of exciting resentment; annoying; vexatious; exasperating.—**Provokingly**, prō-vō'king-li, *adv.* In a provoking manner; annoyingly. — **Provocation**, prov-ō-kā'shon, *n.* The act of provoking; anything that excites anger; cause of resentment; incitement; stimulus.—**Provocative**, prō-vō'ka-tiv, *a.* Serving to provoke; exciting; apt to incense or enrage.—*n.* Anything that tends to excite appetite or passion; a stimulant.

Provost, prov'ost, *n.* [O. Fr. *provost* (Fr. *prévôt*), from L. *praepositus*, one who is placed over others, from *praepono—prae*, before, and *pono*, to place. POSITION.] The chief or head of certain bodies, as of several of the colleges in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; the chief dignitary of a cathedral or collegiate church; the chief magistrate of a Scotch burgh, corresponding to the English mayor.—**Provost-marshal**, *n.* *Mil.* an officer whose duty it is to attend to offences committed against military discipline; *navy*, an officer who has the custody of prisoners at a court-martial.—**Provostship**, prov'ost-ship, *n.* The office of a provost.

Prow, prou, *n.* [Fr. *proue*, Sp and Pg *proa*, from L. *prora*, from Gr *prôra*, a prow; akin to *pro*, before] The forepart of a ship, the bow; the beak

Prowess, prou'es, *n* [Fr *prouesse*, prowess, from O Fr *prou* (Fr *preux*), brave: origin doubtful.] Bravery, valour; military bravery combined with skill, intrepidity and dexterity in war

Prowl, proul, *v i* [Origin doubtful, older forms were *prowle*, *prolle*] To rove or wander stealthily, as a beast in search of prey —*v t* To wander stealthily over — **Prowler**, prou'ler, *n.* One who prowls.— **Prowlingly**, prou'ling li, *adv* In a prowling manner

Proximal, prok'si-mal, *a* [L *proximus*, nearest] Nearest, applied to the extremity of a bone, limb, or organ of animals and plants nearest the point of attachment or insertion opposed to *distal*

Proximate, prok'si-mât, *a* [L *proximatus*, pp of *proximo*, to come near, from *proximus*, nearest, superl of *prope*, near PROPINQUITY] Nearest, next — *Proximate cause*, that which immediately precedes and produces the effect, as distinguished from the *remote*, *mediate*, or *predisposing cause* — *Proximate principles*, organic compounds which are the constituents of more complex organizations, and which exist ready formed in animals and vegetables, such as albumen, gelatine, gum, starch, &c.—**Proximately**, prok si mât-li, *adv* In a proximate manner or position, immediately — **Proximity**, prok-sim i ti, *n.* [L. *proximitas*] The state of being proximate or next, immediate nearness, either in place, blood, or alliance —**Prox imo**, prok'si mō, *a* [L, on the next] A Latin adjective used to mean in or of the next month (the 5th *proximo*) Often con tracted *Prox*

Proxy, prok si, *n.* [Contr from *procuracy* = L.L *procuratia* PROCURATOR] The agency of a person who acts as a substi tute for a principal, authority to act for another, the person deputed to act for another, a deputy, a writing by which one person authorizes another to vote in his place —*v i.* —*proxied*, *proxying* To act by proxy —**Proxyship**, prok si-ship, *n.* The office or agency of a proxy

Prude, prōd, *n* [Fr *prude*, probably from L *prudens*, prudent] A woman affecting great reserve, coyness, and excessive vir tue or delicacy of feeling, or who pretends to great preciseness of conduct —**Prudery**, **Prudishness**, prō der i, prō dish nes, *n* The conduct of a prude, affected delicacy of feeling, coyness —**Prudish**, prō'dish, *a.* Pertaining to a prude, affecting excessive modesty or virtue, coy or reserved — **Prudishly**, prō dish-li, *adv* In a prudish manner

Prudent, prō'dent, *a* [Fr *prudent*, from L *prudens*, *prudentis*, prudent, from *provideo*, *providens*, *providentis*, ppr of *provideo*, to fore see. PROVIDE] Cautious or circumspect in determining on any action or line of conduct, careful of the consequences of enterprises, measures, or actions, dictated or directed by prudence (*prudent* behav iour), frugal, economical, correct and de corous in manner —**Prudence**, prō'dens, *n* [L. *prudentia*—*providentia*.] The state or quality of being prudent —**Prudential**, prō den'shal, *a.* Proceeding from prudence, dic tated or prescribed by prudence, exercising prudence. — **Prudentialist**, prō-den shal ist, *n.* One who is governed by prudential motives. — **Prudentiality**, prō-den'shi al'-i-ti, *n.* The quality of being prudential —**Prudentially**, prō-den'shal-li, *adv* In conformity with prudence, prudently — **Prudently**, *prō'dent-li*, *adv* In a prudent manner, discreetly; cautiously, circumspectly

Prud'homme, prū-dom, *n* [Fr, from *prude*, grave, sober, and *homme*, man] In France, the name of members of tribunals composed of masters and workmen whose principal office was to arbitrate in trade disputes.

Pruinate, **Pruinose**, **Pruinous**, prō'i-nāt, prō-in'ōs, prō'i nus, *a* [From L *pruina*, hoar-frost.] Hoary, appearing as if frosted, from a covering of minute dust

Prune, prūn, *v.t.*—*pruned*, *pruning* [Formerly *proine*, *proyne*, from Fr *provigner*, dial Fr *preugner*, *progner*, from L *propago*, *propaginis*, a slip or sucker PROPAGATE.] To lop or cut off, as the superfluous branches of trees, to lop superfluous twigs or branches from, to trim with the knife, to clear from anything superfluous; to preen or trim, as the plumage of a bird — **Pruner**, prū'ner, *n* One who prunes. — **Pruning-hook**, *n* An instrument for pru ning trees, shrubs, &c, with a hooked blade —**Pruning knife**, *n.* A kind of knife with a curved blade for pruning — **Pru ning shears**, *n pl* Shears for pruning shrubs, &c

Prune, prōn, *n* [Fr *prune*, from L *pru-num* a plum PLUM] A plum, specifically, a dried plum —**Prune tree** *n* A tree that bears prunes or plums.—**Pruniferous**, prō nif'er us, *a* Bearing plums.

Prunella, prō nel a, *n* [From Fr *prunelle brunelle*, from G *braune*, a disorder of the throat, which the plant was supposed to cure] A European plant formerly used in popular medicine, a preparation of purified nitre in cakes or balls used to cure sore throats. Called also *Prunella Salt* and *Sal Prunella*.

Prunella, **Prunello**, prō-nel a, prō-nel o, *n* [Fr *prunelle*, *prunella*, from its colour resembling that of *prunes* PRUNE] A kind of woollen stuff of which clergymen's gowns were once made still used for the uppers of ladies boots and shoes

Prurient, prō'ri ent, *a* [L *pruriens*, from *prurio*, to itch or long for a thing, to be lecherous] Itching after something, eagerly desirous, inclined or inclining to lascivious thoughts, having lecherous im aginations —**Pruriently**, prō'ri-ent-li, *adv* In a prurient manner, with a longing desire —**Prurience**, **Pruriency**, prō ri-ens, prō ri-en-si, *n* The state of being prurient, lascivious suggestiveness

Prurigo, prō-ri'gō, *n.* [L, an itching, the itch] An eruption of the skin in which the papules are diffus and intolerably itchy —**Pruriginous** prō-rij i nus, *a* Af fected by prurigo, caused by prurigo

Prussian, prush'an, *a* Pertaining to Prussia.—*Prussian blue*, a cyanide of iron possessed of a deep blue colour, much used as a pigment —**Prussiate**, prus i āt or prus'i āt, *n* A compound consisting of cyanogen united to iron and potassium — **Prussic acid**, prus ik or prus ik *a* [Originally obtained from *Prussian* blue] The common name for *Hydrocyanic Acid* —**Prussine**, prus'in, *n* CYANOGEN

Pry, pri, *v i.*—*pried*, *prying* [A modification of O E *pire*, to peer PEER] To peep narrowly, to look closely, to attempt to discover something with scrutinizing cu riosity —*n* Narrow inspection, impertinent peeping — **Pryer**, **Prier**, pri'er, *n* One who pries —**Prying**, pri ing, p and *a* Inquisitive, curious — **Pryingly**, pri ing li, *adv* In a prying manner

Prythee, pri'thē Same as *Prithee*

Psalm, sām, *n* [L *psalmus*, a psalm, from Gr *psalmos*, a twitching or twanging with the fingers, from *psallō*, to play a stringed instrument, to sing to the harp] A sacred song or hymn, especially, one of the hymns composed by King David and other Jewish writers, a collection of 150 of which constitutes a book of the Old Testament, also applied to versifications of the scriptural psalms composed for the use of churches.—**Psalmist**, sām ist or sal mist, *n* A writer or composer of psalms —**Psalmodic**, **Psalmodical**, sal mod ik mod i kal, *a* Relating to psalmody — **Psalmodist**, sām od ist or sal'mod ist, *n* *One who writes psalms* —**Psalmody**, sām o-di or sal mo-di, *n* The singing or writing of psalms, psalms collectively —**Psalmography**, sā-mog'ra-fi or sal-mog'ra-fi, *n* The act or practice of writing psalms — **Psalmographer**, **Psalmographist**, sā-mog'-ra-fer or sal-mog'ra-fer, sā-mog'ra-fist or sal-mog'ra-fist, *n.* A writer of psalms

Psalter, sal'ter, *n* [L *psalterium*, Gr *psalterion*, a kind of harp, from *psallō* PSALM.] The Book of Psalms, a book containing the Psalms separately printed; the version of the Psalms in the Book of Common Prayer —**Psalterium**, sal-tē'ri-um, *n.* A psalter; the third stomach of ruminants, called also the *Omasum* or *Manyplies* — **Psaltery**, sal'ter-i, *n.* An instrument of music used by the Hebrews, the form of which is not known, a name given to a form of dulcimer

Psammite, sam'mit, *n.* [Gr *psammos*, sand] *Geol* a term used for fine grained, fissile, clayey sandstones in contradistinc tion to those which are more siliceous and gritty —**Psammitic**, sam mit'ik, *a.* Per taining to or containing psammite

Psellismus, sel iz mus, *n* [Gr *psellizō*, to stammer] A defect in enunciation, a lis ping, stammering, or similar defect

Pseudæsthesia, sū-dēs thē si a, *n.* [Gr *pseudēs*, false, and *aisthēsis*, perception] Imaginary feeling, imaginary sense of touch in parts that have been long re moved (as a leg that has been amputated)

Pseudo, sū'do. [Gr *pseudos*, falsehood] A Greek prefix signifying false, counter feit, or spurious, used in many compound words, often self-explanatory, and oc casionally as an independent English word —**Pseudo-branchia**, *n* *Zool* a sup plementary gill found in certain fishes — **Pseudo bulb**, *n* *Bot* an enlarged above-ground stem resembling a tuber, as in many orchids — **Pseudograph**, **Pseudo graphy**, sū dō graf, sū-dog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr *graphē*, writing] False writing —**Pseudo-hæmal**, *a.* [Gr *haima*, blood] A term applied to the vascular or circulatory sys tem of annelids —**Pseudo-membrane** *n* A false membrane resulting from inflamma tion —**Pseudo-metallic**, *a* Falsely or im perfectly metallic applied to a kind of lustre in minerals —**Pseudo-monocotyle donous**, *a* *Bot* having two or more cotyle dons consolidated into a single mass — **Pseudomorph** sū dō-morf *n* [Gr *morphē*, shape] A deceptive or irregular form, a mineral having a form belonging, not to the substance of which it consists, but to some other substance which has wholly or par tially disappeared —**Pseudomorphism**, sū dō-morfizm *n* The state of being a pseudo morph —**Pseudomorphous**, sū-dō-morfus, *a* Not having the true form, having the character of a pseudomorph —**Pseudonym** sū dō nim *n* [Gr *onoma*, a name] A false or feigned name, a name assumed by a writer —**Pseudonymity**, sū-dō-nim i ti, *n* The state of being pseudonymous, writing under an assumed name — **Pseu donymous**, sū-don i mus, *a* [Gr *pseudonymos—pseudos*, and *onoma*, name] Bearing a false name or signature, applied to an au thor who publishes a book under a feigned name, also to the book itself —**Pseudopod**, sū dō-pod, *n* [Gr *pous*, *podos*, foot] An ani mal with pseudopodia —**Pseudopodia**, sū dō-pō di-a *n pl* *Zool* the organs of loco motion characteristic of the lower Protozoa, consisting of threads or processes pro jected from any part of the body —**Pseudo podial**, sū-dō-pō di-al, *a* Pertaining to pseudopodia —**Pseudoscope**, sū dō-skōp, *n* [Gr *pseudos*, and *skopeō*, to view] An optical instrument somewhat on the prin ciple of the stereoscope but producing effects directly opposite namely revers ing the reliefs —**Pseudo-volcanic** *a* Per taining to a pseudo-volcano —**Pseudo vol cano**, *n* A volcano that emits smoke and sometimes flame, but no lava — **Pseudo vum**, sū-dō vum, *n* pl **Pseudova**, sū-dō va [L *ovum*, an egg] *Zool* one of the egg like bodies from which the young of the viviparous aphis are produced

Pshaw, sha, *exclam* An expression of con tempt, disdain, or dislike —*v i* To utter the interjection pshaw

Psilanthropist, si lan throp ist, *n.* [Gr *psilos*, bare, mere, and *anthrōpos*, man] One who believes that Christ was a mere man, a humanitarian — **Psilanthropic**, si lan-throp'ik, *a* Pertaining to psilan thropy — **Psilanthropism**, **Psilanthropy**, si-lan' throp-izm, si-lan thro pi, *n.* The doctrine or belief of the mere human existence of Christ

Psilomelane, si-lom'e-lān, *n* [Gr *psilos*, smooth, and *melas*, *melan*, black] An ore of manganese having a colour nearly steel-gray.

Psittaceous, sit-tā'shus, *a* [L *psittacus*, from Gr *psittakos*, a parrot] Belonging to the parrot tribe

Psoas, sō'as, *n.* [From Gr *psoa*, a muscle of the loin.] The name of two inside muscles of the loins —**Psoadic,** sō-ad'ik, *a* *Anat.* connected with the psoas

Psora, sō'ra, *n* [Gr] The itch —**Psoriasis,** sō-rī'a-sis, *n* [Gr] A cutaneous affection, consisting of patches of rough, amorphous scales, generally accompanied by chaps and fissures, also, the itch —**Psoric,** sō'rik, *a* Relating to or connected with psora or the itch —*n* A medicine for the itch

Psyche, sī'kē, *n* [Gr *psychē*, the soul] The soul, a sort of mythical or allegorical personification of the human soul as a beautiful maiden, beloved by Cupid —**Psychiater** sī-kī'a-tėr, *n* [Gr *psychē*, soul, *iatros*, a physician] One who treats diseases of the mind —**Psychiatry** sī-kī'a-tri, *n* Medical treatment of diseases of the mind **Psychic Psychical, Psychal,** sī'kik, sī-kī'kal, sī'kal, *a* [Gr *psychikos*] Belonging to the human soul, spirit or mind, psychological, applied to that force by which spiritualists aver they produce 'spiritual' phenomena —**Psychics,** sī'kiks *n* Psychology —**Psychism,** sī'kizm, *n.* The doctrine which maintains the existence and efficacy of psychic force —**Psychist,** sī'kist, *n.* A believer in psychic force, a spiritualist —**Psychogenesis** sī-kō-jen'e-sis, *n* [Gr *psychē*, and *genesis* origin] The origin or generation of the mind as manifested by consciousness —**Psychologic, Psychological,** sī-kō-loj'ik, sī-kō-loj'i-kal, *a* Pertaining to psychology —**Psychologically** sī-kō-loj'i-kal-li, *adv* In a psychological manner —**Psychologist,** sī-kol'o-jist, *n* One who studies, writes on or is versed in psychology —**Psychology,** sī-kol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *psychē* and *logos*] That branch of knowledge which deals with the human soul, that knowledge of the mind which we derive from a careful examination of the facts of consciousness, the natural history of the mind —**Psychomachy** sī-kom'a-ki, *n* [Gr *machē*, combat] A conflict of the soul with the body —**Psychomancy,** sī'kō-man-si, *n* [Gr *manteia*, prophecy] Divination by consulting the souls of the dead, necromancy —**Psychonosology,** sī-kō-no-sol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *nosos*, disease] That branch of medical science which treats of the nature and classification of mental disease —**Psychopathy,** sī-kop'a-thi *n* [Gr *pathos*, suffering] Mental disease —**Psychophysical,** sī-kō-fiz'i-kal, *a* Pertaining to psycho physics —**Psychophysics,** sī-kō-fiz'iks, *n* That branch of science which treats of the connection between nerve action and consciousness, the doctrine or science of the physical basis of consciousness —**Psychosis** sī-kō'sis, *n.* Mental constitution or condition

Psychrometer, sī-krom'et-ėr, *n* [Gr *psychros* cool, and *metron*, measure] An instrument for measuring the tension of the aqueous vapour in the atmosphere, a form of hygrometer —**Psychrometric, Psychrometrical,** sī-krō-met'rik, sī-krō-met'ri-kal *a* Pertaining to a psychrometer, hygrometrical —**Psychrometry,** sī-krom'et-ri, *n* The use of the psychrometer, hygrometry

Ptarmic, tär'mik, *n* [Gr *ptarō*, to sneeze] A sternutatory, or medicine which excites sneezing

Ptarmigan, tär'mi-gan, *n* [Gael *tarmachan*, Ir *tarmochan*, ptarmigan] A bird of the grouse family, of a white colour in winter, frequenting the summits of European mountains

Pterichthys, te-rik'this, *n.* [Gr *pteron*, a wing, and *ichthys*, a fish] A fossil fish of the old red sandstone, protected anteriorly by large bony plates and having wing like pectoral fins

Pteridologist, ter-i-dol'o-jist, *n* [Gr *pteris, pteridos*, a fern, *logos*, discourse] One versed in the botany of the ferns —**Pteridology,** ter-i-dol'o-ji, *n* The science of ferns

Pterodactyl, Pterodactyle, ter-ō-dak'til, *n.* [Gr *pteron*, a wing, and *daktylos*, a digit] An extinct species of flying reptile belonging to the mesozoic period, and exhibiting affinities to mammals, reptiles, and birds. —**Pterodactylous,** ter-ō-dak'ti-lus, *a* Pertaining to or resembling the pterodactyls.

Pteropod, ter'ō-pod, *n* [Gr *pteron*, a wing, and *pous, podos*, a foot] One of a class of molluscs which have a swimming expansion on each side of the head —**Pteropodous,** te-rop'o-dus, *a* Belonging to the pteropods, wing footed

Pterosaur, ter'o-sar, *n* [Gr *pteron*, a wing, *sauros*, a lizard] An extinct flying reptile, such as the pterodactyl

Pterygoid, ter'i-goid, *a* [Gr *pteryx, ptery gos*, a wing] Wing-shaped, *anat* applied to processes of the sphenoid bone which complete the osseous palate behind

Pterylography, ter-i-log'ra-fi, *n* [Gr *pteron*, a feather, *hylē*, a wood, and *graphē*, a writing] A description of the feathers of birds more especially as regards the manner in which they are arranged in special tracts on their bodies —**Pterylographic,** ter-il-ō-graf'ik, *a* Pertaining to pterylography

Ptisan, ti-san *n* [L *ptisana*, from Gr *ptisanē*, peeled barley, barley water, from *ptissō*, to peel] A decoction of barley with other ingredients, *med* a drink containing little or no medicinal agent

Ptolemaic, tol-ē-mā'ik, *a* [From *Ptolemy*, the geographer and astronomer] Pertaining to Ptolemy —*Ptolemaic system*, that maintained by Ptolemy, who supposed the earth to be fixed in the centre of the universe, and that the sun and stars revolved around it —**Ptolemaist,** tol-ē-mā'ist, *n* A believer in the Ptolemaic system

Ptomaine to-mān' *n* [Gr *ptōma* a fall a corpse from *piptō*, to fall] One of a class of alkaloids or organic bases which are generated in the body during putrefaction and during morbid conditions prior to death, some of them highly poisonous

Ptyalism, ti'al-izm, *n* [Gr *ptyalismos*, from *ptyalizō*, to spit] Salivation, a morbid and copious excretion of saliva —**Ptyalogogue, Ptyamagogue,** ti-al'o-gog, tiz'ma-gog, *n* [Gr *ptyalon, ptyema*, saliva, and *agōgos*, leading, from *agō*, to induce] A medicine which causes salivation or a flow of saliva

Ptychode, ti'kōd, *n* [Gr *ptychē*, a fold] *Physiol* a coating of protoplasm lining the inside of the membrane of a cell

Ptyamagogue Under PTYALOGOGUE

Puberty, pū'bėr-ti, *n* [L *pubertas*, from *puber* or *pubes, puberis*, of ripe age, adult, same root as *puer*, a boy, *pullus* a chicken] The period in both male and female marked by the functional development of the generative system, the age at which persons are capable of begetting or bearing children —**Puberal,** pū'bėr-al, *a* Pertaining to puberty —**Puberulent,** pū-ber'ū-lent, *a* *Bot* covered with fine down —**Pubes** pū'bēz *n* [L, the hair which appears on the body at puberty] *Anat* the middle part of the hypogastric region, so called because covered with hair at puberty, *bot* the down or downy substance on plants, pubescence —**Pubescence,** Pubescency, pū-bes'ens, pū-bes'en-si, *n.* The state of one who has arrived at puberty, puberty, *bot* the downy substance on plants —**Pubescent,** pū-bes'ent, *a* Arriving at puberty, *bot* covered with pubescence, *zool* covered with very fine short hairs —**Pubic,** pū'bik, *a.* Pertaining to the pubes

Public, pub'lik, *a* [Fr *public* (masc.), *publique* (fem.), from L *publicus*, for *populicus*, from *populus*, people PEOPLE] Not private, pertaining to the whole people, relating to, regarding, or affecting a state, nation, or community (*the public service*), proceeding from many or the many, belonging to people in general (*a public subscription*), open to the knowledge of all, general, common, notorious (*public report*), regarding not private interest, but the good of the community (*public spirit*), open to common use (*a public road, a public-house*) —*Public prosecutor*, one who originates and conducts prosecutions in the interests of the public —*n.* The general body of mankind or of a nation, state, or community, the people, indefinitely: with *the*; **the people who read an author's works; a public-house** (colloq.) —*In public*, in open view, before the people at large, not in private or secrecy.—**Publican,** pub'li-kan, *n.* [L. *publicanus*] Among the ancient Romans, a farmer of the public revenues, any collector of public dues or revenues (*Shak.*), the keeper of a public house or other like place of entertainment.—**Publication,** pub-li-kā'shon, *n* [L *publicatio*, from *publico*, to make public.] The act of publishing or offering to public notice, notification to people at large, promulgation, the act of offering a book, map, print, or the like, to the public by sale or gratuitous distribution, a work printed and published —**Public house,** *n* A shop for the retail of liquors, as beer, spirits, wines, &c. —**Publicist,** pub'li-sist, *n* A writer on the laws of nature and nations, a writer on the current political topics of the time —**Publicity,** pub-lis'i-ti, *n* [Fr *publicité*] The state of being public or open to the knowledge of a community, notoriety —**Publicly,** pub'lik-li, *adv* In a public manner, openly, without concealment —**Public minded,** *a* Disposed to promote the public interest —**Publicness,** pub'lik-nes, *n* The state of being public —**Public-spirited,** *a* Having or exercising a disposition to advance the interest of the community, dictated by a regard to public good —**Public-spiritedness,** *n* The quality or character of being public-spirited. —**Publish,** pub'lish, *v t* [Fr *publier*] To make public, to make known to people in general, to promulgate, to cause to be printed and offered for sale, to issue from the press to the public, to make known by posting, or by reading in a church (to *publish* banns of matrimony) — **Publishable,** pub'lish-a-bl, *a* Capable of being published, fit for publication —**Publisher,** pub'lish-ėr, *n* One who publishes, especially, one who, as the first source of supply, issues books and other literary works, maps, engravings, &c, for sale

Puce pūs, *a* [Fr *puce*, from L *pulex, pulicis*, a flea.] Dark brown, reddish-brown, of a flea-colour —**Pucerom,** pū'se-ron, *n* [Fr., from *puce*, a flea.] The aphis, vine fretter, or plant-louse

Pucka, puk'a, *a* [Hind *pakka*, ripe] Solid, substantial, permanent an Anglo-Indian term CUTCHA

Pucker, puk'ėr, *v t* [From *poke*, a bag or pocket, comp to *purse* the lips] To gather into small folds or wrinkles, to contract into ridges and furrows, to wrinkle —*v i* To become wrinkled; to gather into folds —*n* A fold or wrinkle, or a collection of folds —*To be in a pucker*, to be in a state of flutter or agitation (colloq.) —**Puckery,** puk'ėr-i, *a* Full of puckers or wrinkles

Puckish, puk'ish, *a* [The name *Puck* is from W *pwca*, Ir *puca*, a goblin] Resembling the fairy *Puck*, elvish, freakish

Pudding, pud'ing, *n* [From the Celtic, same as W *poten*, Ir *putóg*, Gael *pudag*, a pudding, of same root as *pod*] An intestine, a gut of an animal, an intestine stuffed with meat, &c, a sausage, a compound of flour or other farinaceous substance, with milk and eggs, sometimes enriched with raisins —**Pudding bag,** *n.* A bag in which a pudding is boiled.—**Pudding faced,** *a* Having a round meaningless face —**Pudding-headed,** *a* Dull; stupid —**Pudding pie,** *n* A pudding with meat baked in it — **Pudding-stone,** *n* A term now considered synonymous with conglomerate, but originally applied to a mass of flint pebbles cemented by a siliceous paste —**Puddingy,** pud'ing-i, *a* Resembling or suggestive of a pudding

Puddle, pud'l, *n* [Akin to L G *pudel*, pool; D *poedelen*, to puddle, comp Ir and Gael. *plod*, a pool] A small collection of dirty water, a small muddy pool; clay or earth tempered with water and thoroughly wrought so as to be impervious to water; puddling —*v t* —*puddled, puddling.* To make turbid or muddy; to stir up the mud or sediment in; *fig* to befoul; to render water-tight by means of puddle; to convert into wrought-iron by the process of puddling —*v.i.* To make a dirty stir —

Puddle-ball, *n.* The lump of red-hot iron taken from the puddling-furnace to be hammered or rolled.—**Puddler**, pud'lėr, *n.* One who puddles; one who is employed at the process of turning cast-iron into wrought-iron.—**Puddling**, pud'ling, *n.* The operation of working plastic clay behind piling in a coffer-dam, or in other situations, to resist the penetration of water; the clay thus used; the process by which cast-iron is converted into malleable iron, consisting in working it in a special furnace, hammering and rolling.—*Puddling furnace*, a kind of reverberatory furnace for puddling iron.—**Puddly**, pud'li, *a.* Muddy; dirty.

Pudency,† pū'den-si, *n.* [L. *pudens, pudentis*; ppr. of *pudeo*, to be ashamed (seen also in *impudent*).] Modesty; shamefacedness.—**Pudenda**, pū-den'da, *n. pl.* [L., lit. things to be ashamed of.] The parts of generation.—**Pudendal**, pū-den'dal, *a.* Pertaining to the pudenda.—**Pudendous**,† pū-den'dus, *a.* [L. *pudendus*, shameful.] Shameful; disgraceful.—**Pudic, Pudical**, pū'dik, pū-di'kal, *a.* [L. *pudicus* (*i* long), modest.] Pertaining to the pudenda.—**Pudicity**, pū-dis'i-ti, *n.* [L. *pudicitia*.] Modesty; chastity.

Pudgy, Paday, puj'i, pud'si, *a.* [Also *podgy*, probably akin to *pod*, *pad*.] Fat and short, thick; fleshy. [Colloq.]

Puerile, pū'ėr-il, *a.* [L. *puerilis*, from *puer*, a boy; same root as *pupus*, a boy, *pullus*, a chicken. PUPIL, PULLET.] Boyish; childish; trifling.—**Puerilely**, pū ėr-il-li, *adv.* In a puerile manner.—**Puerileness**, pū'ėr-il-nes, *n.* Puerility.—**Puerility**, pū-ėr-il'i-ti, *n.* [L. *puerilitas*.] The state of being puerile; boyishness; that which is puerile; a childish or silly act, thought, or expression; *civil law*, the period of life from the age of seven years to that of fourteen.

Puerperal, Puerperous, pū-ėr'pėr-al, pū-ėr'pėr-us, *a.* [L. *puerperus*, a lying-in-woman —*puer*, a boy, and *parro*, to bear.] Pertaining to childbirth.

Puff, puf, *n.* [From the sound; comp. G. *puff*, a puff, a thump; Dan. *puf*, W. *pwff*, a puff.] A sudden and single emission of breath from the mouth; a sudden and short blast of wind; a fungous ball filled with dust; a puff-ball; a substance of loose texture, used to sprinkle powder on the hair or skin; an exaggerated or empty statement of commendation, as of a book, of a shopkeeper's goods, &c.—*v.t.* To blow with single and quick blasts; to blow, as an expression of scorn or contempt; to breathe with vehemence, as after violent exertion; to be dilated or inflated; to assume importance.—*v.t.* To drive with a blast of wind or air; to inflate or dilate with air; to swell or inflate, as with pride or vanity: often with *up*; to praise with exaggeration.—**Puff-adder**, *n.* A South African snake, one of the most deadly in the world: so called from inflating the upper part of its body.—**Puff-ball**, *n.* A fungus in the form of a ball which bursts when ripe, and discharges its spores in the form of fine powder.—**Puff-bird**, *n.* A barbet: so called from puffing out the feathers.—**Puffer**, puf'ėr, *n.* One that puffs.—**Puffery**, puf'ėr-i, *n.* Act of puffing; extravagant praise.—**Puffin**, puf'in, *n.* [In allusion to its puffed-out beak.] The common name for a genus of marine diving birds of the auk family, characterised by a bill resembling that of a parrot.—**Puffiness**, puf'i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being puffy.—**Puffing**, puf'ing, *a.* Given to puff or praise in exaggerated terms.—**Puffingly**, puf'ing-li, *adv.*—**Puff-paste**, *n.* A rich dough for making the light friable covers of tarts, &c.—**Puffy**, puf'i, *a.* Swelled with air or any soft matter; tumid; turgid; bombastic (a *puffy* style).

Pug, pug, *n.* [A form of *Puck*, the fairy or hobgoblin (see PUCKISH); applied to a dog or monkey it means literally a goblin-like creature.] A monkey; a dwarf variety of dog; a pug-dog.—**Pug-dog**, *n.* A small dog which bears a miniature resemblance to the bull-dog.—**Pug-faced**, *a.* Having a monkey-like face.—**Pug-nose**, *n.* A snub-nose.—**Pug-nosed**, *a.* Snub-nosed.

Pugaree, pug'ar-ė, Puggaree, Puggery, pug'ar-ė, Pugree, pug'rė, *n.* [Hind. *pagrī*, a turban.] A piece of muslin cloth wound round a hat or helmet to ward off the rays of the sun. [Anglo-Indian.]

Pugh, pū, *excism.* A word used in contempt or disdain.

Pugilism, pū'jil-izm, *n.* [From L. *pugil*, a pugilist; same stem as *pugnus*, a fist, *pugna*, a fight. PUGNACIOUS.] The practice of boxing or fighting with the fists.—**Pugilist**, pū'jil-ist, *n.* A boxer.—**Pugilistic**, pū-jil-is'tik, *a.* Pertaining to boxing.

Pug-mill, pug, *n.* [Akin to Dan. *pukke*, to stamp or beat ore.] A machine for mixing and tempering clay for bricks or pottery.—**Pugging**, pug'ing, *n.* The process of mixing and working clay for bricks, &c.; a composition to prevent the transmission of sound through a floor or partition.

Pugnacious, pug-nā'shus, *a.* [L. *pugnax, pugnacis*, from *pugna*, a fight, from stem of *pugnus*, a fist; akin *impugn, oppugn, repugnant*, &c.] Disposed or inclined to fighting; quarrelsome.—**Pugnaciously**, pug-nā'shus-li, *adv.* In a pugnacious manner.—**Pugnaciousness, Pugnacity**, pug-nā'shus-nes, *pug-nas'i-ti*, *n.* Inclination to fight; quarrelsomeness.

Puisne, pū'nė, *a.* [O.Fr. *puisné*, from *puis*, L. *post*, after, and *né*, L. *natus*, born. (NATAL.) *Puny* is the same word.] *Law*, younger or inferior in rank: applied to certain English judges.

Puissant, pū'is-ant or pū-is'ant, *a.* [Fr. *puissant*, powerful: formed as if from a participle *possens, possentis*, from L. *posse*, to be able. POTENT.] Powerful; strong; mighty; forcible.—**Puissantly**, pū'is-ant-li, *adv.* In a puissant manner; powerfully.—**Puissance**, pū'is-ans, *n.* Power; strength; might

Puke, pūk, *v.t.*—*puked, puking*. [Akin G. *spucken*, to spit, E. *spew*.] To vomit; to retch; to be disgusted.—*v.t.* To vomit or eject from the stomach

Pulchritude, pul'kri-tūd, *n.* [L. *pulchritudo*, from *pulcher*, beautiful.] Beauty; grace; comeliness.

Pule, pūl, *v.i.*—*puled, puling*. [Fr. *piauler*, to make the cry represented by the syllable *piau*, to pule, an imitative word; comp. Fr. *miauler*, to mewl, to mew.] To cry like a chicken; to cry as a complaining child; to whimper.—**Puler**, pū'lėr, *n.* One that pules.—**Puling**, pū'ling, *p.* and *a.* Crying like a chicken, whining; infantine; childish.—*n.* A cry as of a chicken, a whining.—**Pulingly**, pū'ling-li, *adv.* In a puling or whining manner.

Pulkha, pul'ka, *n.* A Laplander's travelling sledge.

Pull, pul, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *pullian*, to pull; L.G *pulen*, to pick, to pluck, to pull; connections doubtful.] To draw; to draw toward one or make an effort to draw; to tug; to haul: opposed to *push*; to pluck; to gather by the hand (to *pull* fruit); to tear, rend, draw apart: in this sense followed by some qualifying word or phrase (to *pull in pieces*, to *pull asunder* or *apart*); to impress by a printing-press; to move by drawing or pulling (to *pull* a bell, to *pull* a boat).—*To pull down*, to take down by pulling; to demolish (to *pull down* a house), to subvert.—*To pull off*, to separate by pulling; to pluck; also, to take off without force (to *pull off* a coat or hat).—*To pull on*, to draw on (to *pull on* boots).—*To pull out*, to draw out; to extract.—*To pull up*, to pluck up; to tear up by the roots; to apprehend or cause to be apprehended and taken before a court of justice (colloq.); to stop by means of the reins (to *pull up* a horse); hence, to stop in any course of conduct.—*To pull the long bow*, to exaggerate; to lie boastingly.—*To pull one through*, to help through a difficulty.—*v.i.* To give a pull; to tug; to exert strength in drawing.—*To pull through*, to get through any undertaking with difficulty.—*To pull up*, to draw the reins; to stop in riding or driving; to halt.—*n.* The act of pulling; an effort to move by drawing toward one; a pluck; a shake; a twitch; the act of rowing a boat.—**Pullback**, pul'bak, *n.* That which keeps back or restrains; a drawback.—**Puller**, pul'ėr, *n.* One who pulls.

Pullet, pul'et, *n.* [Fr. *poulette*, dim. of *poule*, a hen, L.L. *pulla*, from L. *pullus*, a young animal. Of same origin are *poult, poultry*.] A young hen or chicken.

Pulley, pul'i, *n.* pl. **Pulleys**, pul'iz. [O.E. *poleyne*, a pulley, from Fr. *poulain*, a foal or colt, a slide for letting down casks into a cellar, a pulley rope, from L. L. *pullanus*, from L. *pullus*, the young of an animal. (PULLET.) The names of the horse, ass, goat, and other animals are given in different languages to various mechanical contrivances.] One of the simple machines or mechanical powers, used for raising weights, and consisting of a small wheel movable about an axle, and having a groove cut in its circumference over which a cord passes: used either singly or several in combination; a wheel placed upon a shaft and transmitting power to or from the different parts of machinery, or changing the direction of motion by means of a belt or band which runs over it.

Pulmobranchiate, Pulmonibranchiate, pul'mō-brang'ki-āt, pul'mon-i-brang'ki-āt, *a.* and *n.* [L. *pulmo*, a lung, and Gr. *branchiæ*, a gill.] One of or pertaining to an order of gasteropod *mollusca* in which the respiratory organ is adapted for aerial respiration, including the land-snails, &c.

Pulmonary, Pulmonic, pul'mon-a-ri, pul-mon'ik, *a.* [L. *pulmonarius*, from *pulmo, pulmonis*, a lung; akin to Gr. *pleumōn, pneumōn*, a lung.] Pertaining to the lungs, affecting the lungs.—**Pulmonary**, *n.* Lungwort.—**Pulmonate**, pul'mon-āt, *a.* Possessing lungs; having organs that act as lungs.—**Pulmonic**, *n.* A medicine for the lungs; a person affected with disease of the lungs.—**Pulmoniferous**, pul-mo-nif'ėr-us, *a.* Possessing lungs.

Pulp, pulp, *n.* [Fr. *pulpe*, from L. *pulpa*, fleshy substance, pulp.] Soft undissolved animal or vegetable matter; the soft, succulent part of fruit, material for making paper reduced to a soft uniform mass, the soft vascular substance in the interior of a tooth.—*v.t.* To make into pulp; to deprive of the pulp.—**Pulpiness**, pul'pi-nes, *n.* The state of being pulpy.—**Pulpous**, pul'pus, *a.* Pulpy.—**Pulpousness**, pul'pus-nes, *n.*—**Pulpy**, pul'pi, *a.* Like pulp; *soft*, fleshy.

Pulpit, pul'pit, *n.* [L. *pulpitum*, a scaffold, stage, desk.] An elevated place or inclosed stage in a church, in which the preacher stands; frequently used adjectively, and signifying belonging, pertaining, or suitable to the pulpit (*pulpit* eloquence, *pulpit* oratory).—*The pulpit*, preachers generally; the pulpit teaching in churches (the influence of *the pulpit*).—**Pulpiteer**, pul-pi-tėr', *n.* A preacher, in contempt.—**Pulpitish**, pul'pit-ish, *a.* Smacking of the pulpit; like a pulpit performance.

Pulque, pul'kā, *n.* [Sp.] A vinous beverage obtained by fermenting the juice of various species of the agave or American aloe.

Pulsate, pul'sat, *v.i.*—*pulsated, pulsating*. [L. *pulso, pulsatum*, to beat, from *pello, pulsum*, to drive (seen also in *expel, compel, impel, impulse, repel*, &c.).] To beat or throb.—**Pulsatile**, pul'sa-til, *a.* [L. *pulsatilis*.] Played on by beating; intended to be played on by beating, *med.* beating like the pulse; throbbing.—**Pulsation**, pul-sā'shon, *n.* The beating or throbbing of the heart or of an artery; a beat of the pulse, a throb; a beat or stroke by which some medium is affected, as in the propagation of sound.—**Pulsative**, pul'sa-tiv, *a.* Beating; throbbing.—**Pulsator**, pul'sā-tėr, *n.* A beater; a striker.—**Pulsatory**, pul'sa-to-ri, *a.* Capable of pulsating or beating; throbbing, as the heart and arteries.—**Pulse**, puls, *n.* [Fr. *pouls*, L. *pulsus*, a beating, from *pello, pulsum*.] The beating or throbbing of the heart or blood-vessels, especially of the *arteries*; the pulsation of the radial artery at the wrist; pulsation; vibration.—*To feel one's pulse* (*fig.*), to sound one's opinion; to try or to know one's mind.—*v.i.*—*pulsed, pulsing*. To beat, as the arteries or heart.—**Pulseless**, puls'les, *a.* Having no pulsation.—**Pulselessness**, puls'les-nes, *n.*—**Pulsific**,† pul-sif'ik, *a.* [L. *pulsus*, and *facio*, to make.] Exciting the pulse; causing pulsation.—**Pulsimeter**, pul-sim'et-ėr, *n.* [L. *pulsus*, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the strength or quick-

ness of the pulse.—**Pulsometer**, pul-som'-et-er, *n.* A sort of pump which acts by the condensation of steam sent into a reservoir, the water rushing up into the vacuum formed by the condensation.

Pulse, puls, *n.* [From L. *puls*, pottage made of meal, pulse, &c.] Leguminous plants or their seeds; the plants whose pericarp is a legume, as beans, peas, &c.

Pulu, pū'lu, *n.* The silky fibres of tree-fern from the Sandwich Islands, used for stuffing mattresses, as a styptic, &c.

Pulverise, pul'vėr-iz, *v.t.*—*pulverised, pulverising.* [Fr. *pulveriser*, from L. *pulvis, pulveris*, powder (whence *powder*).] To reduce to fine powder, as by beating, grinding, &c.—*v.i.* To become reduced to fine powder; to fall to dust.—**Pulverizable**, pul-vėr-i'za-bl, *a.* Capable of being pulverised.—**Pulverizer**, pul'vėr-i-zėr, *n.* One who or that which pulverizes.—**Pulverization**, pul'vėr-i-zā'shon, *n.* The act of pulverising.—**Pulvaceous**, pul-vėr-ā'-shus, *a. Bot.* having a powdery surface.—**Pulverate**,† pul'vėr-āt, *v.t.* To pulverise.—**Pulverous**, pul'vėr-us, *a.* Consisting of dust or powder.—**Pulverulence**, pul-ver'ū-lens, *n.* Dustiness; abundance of dust or powder.—**Pulverulent**, pul-ver'ū-lent, *a.* Dusty; consisting of fine powder; powdery.

Pulvilli, pul-vil'ī, *n. pl* [L. little cushions, from *pulvinus*, a cushion.] A name for cushion-like masses on the feet of certain insects.—**Pulvinate, Pulviniform**, pul'vi-nāt, pul-vin'i-form, *a. Bot.* cushion-shaped.—**Pulvinated**, pul'vi-nā-ted, *a. Arch.* a term used to express a swelling in any portion of an order.

Puma, pū'ma, *n.* [Peruv.] The cougar or American lion. COUGAR.

Pumice, pū'mis, *n.* [L. *pumex, pumicis*, originally *spumex*, from *spuma*, foam, from *spuo*, to spit. *Ponce* (powder) is the same word.] A sort of porous stony substance frequently ejected from volcanoes, lighter than water, used for polishing ivory, wood, marble, metals, glass, &c.—**Pumiceous**, pū-mish'us, *a.* Pertaining to pumice; consisting of or resembling it.—**Pumice-stone**, *n.* PUMICE.—**Pumiciform**, pū-mis'i-form, *a.* Resembling or having the character of pumice.

Pummace, pum'ās, *n.* POMACE.

Pummel, pum'el. POMMEL.

Pump, pump, *n.* [Fr. *pompe*, a pump, from D. and L.G. *pomp*, G. *pumpe*, a pump, origin unknown.] An instrument or machine, consisting of a peculiar arrangement of a piston, cylinder, and valves, employed for raising water or other liquid to a higher level, or for exhausting or compressing air or other gases. AIR-PUMP.—*v.t.* To work a pump; to raise water with a pump.—*v.t.* To raise with a pump; to free from water or other fluid by a pump (to *pump* a ship); to put artful questions to for the purpose of extracting information (colloq.).—**Pump-barrel**, *n.* The cylinder which forms the body of a pump.—**Pump-box**, *n.* The piston of the common pump.—**Pump-chain**, *n.* The chain of the chain-pump.—**Pumper**, pump'-ėr, *n.* One who pumps.—**Pump-handle**, *n.* The handle for moving the piston up and down.—**Pumping-engine**, *n.* A pump worked by steam, water, or wind.—**Pump-room**, *n.* A room connected with a mineral spring, in which the waters are drunk.—**Pump-stock**, *n.* The solid body of a pump.—**Pump-well**, *n.* A compartment round a ship's pumps.

Pump, pump, *n.* [Probably from being worn for *pomp* or ornament by persons in full dress.] A low shoe or slipper without a heel, chiefly used in dancing.

Pumpernickel, pum'pėr-nik-el, *n.* [G.] A species of coarse bread made from unbolted rye, used in Germany.

Pumpion, pum'pi-on, *n.* [POMPION.] A pumpkin.

Pumpkin, pump'kin, *n.* [From Fr. *pompon*, from L. *pepo, peponis*, a pumpkin, from Gr. *pepōn*, a melon, lit. one thoroughly ripened, from root of *pepō* (akin to L. *coquo*), to cook. Coes.] A climbing plant and its fruit (which is large, and is eaten when cooked), originally from India.

Pun, pun, *n.* [From A. Sax. *punian*, to pound, to beat, the meaning of to *pun* being lit. to *pound* words, to beat them into new senses. POUND, *v.t.*] A play on words that agree or resemble in sound but differ in meaning; an expression in which two different applications of a word present an odd or ludicrous idea.—*v.i.*—*punned, punning.* To play on words so as to make puns.—**Punning**, pun'ing, *p.* and *a.* Given to making puns.—**Punningly**, pun'ing-li, *adv.* In a punning manner.—**Punster**, pun'stėr, *n.* One skilled in or given to punning.

Punch, punsh, *n.* [Shortened from old *punchon*, a dagger, from O.Fr. *poinson*, a bodkin, from L. *punctio*, a puncturing, from *pungo, punctum*, to prick (whence *point, puncture, pungent*, &c.).] A tool employed for making apertures, as in plates of metal, in impressing dies, &c., usually made of steel, and operated by hammering; a blow, as with the fist, elbow, or knee.—*v.t.* To perforate with a punch; to give a blow or stunning knock to.—**Puncher**, punsh'ėr, *n.* One who or that which punches.

Punch, punsh, *n.* [Connected with *paunch* or with *bunch*.] A short-legged, barrel-bodied horse, an English draught-breed (a Suffolk *punch*); a short fat fellow.—**Punchy**, punsh'i, *a.* Short and fat.

Punch, punsh, *n.* [Contr. from *punchinello* (which see).] The chief character in a popular comic exhibition of puppets, who beats to death Judy his wife, belabours a police-officer, &c.

Punch, punsh, *n.* [From Hind. *panch*, Skr. *pancham*, five.] A beverage introduced from India, and so called from its being composed of the five ingredients, arrack, tea, sugar, water, and lemon-juice; in this country, a beverage made from spirits and water, and sweetened and flavoured with sugar and lemon-juice.—**Punch-bowl**, *n.* A bowl in which punch is made, or from which it is served to be drunk.

Puncheon, Punchion, punsh'on, *n.* [Fr. *poinçon*, a bodkin, a punch (see PUNCH, the tool); also O.Fr. *poinson*, Fr. *poinçon*, a wine-vessel—perhaps one stamped with a punch as of a certain capacity.] A perforating or stamping tool; a punch; *carp.* a short upright piece of timber in framing, a measure of liquids, or a cask containing from 84 to 120 gallons.

Punchinello, punsh-i-nel'lo, *n.* [Corrupted from It. *pulcinello*, from L. *pullus*, a chicken=my chicken.] A punch; a buffoon.

Punctate, Punctated, pungk'tāt, pungk'tā-ted, *a.* [From L. *punctum*, a point. POINT.] Ending in a point; pointed; *bot.* having dots scattered over the surface.

Punctilio, pungk-til'i-o, *n.* [From Sp. *puntillo* or It. *puntiglio*, a small point, a punctilio, from L. *punctum*, a point. POINT.] A nice point in conduct, ceremony, or proceeding; particularity or exactness in forms.—**Punctilious**, pungk-til'i-us, *a.* Attentive to punctilios; very nice or exact in the forms of behaviour; sometimes, exact to excess.—**Punctiliously**, pungk-til'i-us-li, *adv.* In a punctilious manner.—**Punctiliousness**, pungk-til'i-us-nes, *n.*

Punctual, pungk'tū-al, *a.* [Fr. *ponctuel*, from L. *punctum*, a point, from *pungo, punctum*, to prick. POINT, PUNCTURE, &c.] Observant of nice points; exact; exact in keeping an appointment; exact to the time agreed on; made at the exact time (*punctual* payment).—**Punctuality**, pungk-tū-al'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being punctual; adherence to the exact time of attendance or appointment.—**Punctually**, pungk'tū-al-li, *adv.* In a punctual manner; with scrupulous regard to time, appointments, promises, &c.—**Punctualness**, pungk'tū-al-nes, *n.* Punctuality.

Punctuate, pungk'tū-āt, *v.t.*—*punctuated, punctuating.* [Fr. *ponctuer*, from L. *punctum*, a point. PUNCTUAL, PUNCTURE.] To mark with the points or stops necessary in written or printed composition; to separate into sentences, clauses, or other divisions by points.—**Punctuation**, pungk-tū-ā'shon, *n.* The act or art of punctuating or pointing a writing or discourse.—**Punctuator**, pungk'tū-ā-tėr, *n.* One who punctuates; a punctuist.—**Punctuist**, pungk'-tū-ist, *n.* One who understands the art of punctuation.

Puncture, pungk'tūr, *n.* [L. *punctura*, from *pungo, punctum*, to prick (whence *pungent, point*, and a *punch*).] The act of perforating with a pointed instrument, or a small hole that made; a small wound, as by a needle, prickle, or sting.—*v.t.*—*punctured, puncturing.* To make a puncture in; to prick.

Pundit, pun'dit, *n.* [Skr. *pandita*, a learned man.] A learned Brahmin; one versed in the Sanskrit language, and in the science, laws, and religion of India.

Pungent, pun'jent, *a.* [L. *pungens*, ppr. of *pungo, punctum*, to prick, whence also *point, puncture, compunction, expunge*, &c.] Affecting the tongue like small sharp points; biting; acrid; sharply affecting the sense of smell; affecting the mind similarly; caustic; racy; biting.—**Pungently**, pun'jent-li, *adv.* In a pungent manner; sharply.—**Pungency, Pungence**, pun'jen-si, pun'jens, *n.* The state or quality of being pungent; tartness; causticity.

Punic, pū'nik, *a.* [L. *punicus*, Carthaginian, from *Puni, Poeni*, the Carthaginians.] Pertaining to the Carthaginians; faithless; deceitful.—*n.* The language of the Carthaginians; Phœnician.

Punish, pun'ish, *v.t.* [Fr. *punir, punissant*, from L. *punire*, to punish, from *poena*, punishment, penalty. PAIN.] To inflict a penalty on; to visit judicially with a penalty; to castigate; to chastise; to visit with pain or suffering inflicted on the offender (*to punish* murder or theft); to inflict pain on in a loose sense (colloq.).—**Punishable**, pun'ish-a-bl, *a.* Deserving punishment; liable to punishment; capable of being punished.—**Punishableness**, pun'ish-a-bl-nes, *n.*—**Punisher**, pun'ish-ėr, *n.* One that punishes.—**Punishment**, pun'ish-ment, *n.* The act of punishing; pain or penalty inflicted on a person for a crime or offence; a penalty imposed in the enforcement of law.—**Punitive**, pū'ni-tiv, *a.* Pertaining to or involving punishment; awarding or inflicting punishment.—**Punitory**, pū'ni-to-ri, *a.* Punishing or tending to punishment.

Punk, pungk, *n.* [Contr. from *spunk*.] Tinder made from a fungus; touchwood; spunk.

Punka, Punkah, pung'ka, *n.* A large fan slung from the ceilings of rooms in India to produce an artificial current of air.

Punster. Under PUN.

Punt, punt, *v.i.* [Fr. *ponter*, It. *puntare*, from L. *punctum*, a point. PUNGENT.] To play at basset or ombre, or as a professional gambler.—**Punter**, punt'ėr, *n.* One that punts; one that plays in games of chance against the banker or dealer.

Punt, punt, *n.* [A. Sax. *punt*, from L. *ponto*, a punt, a pontoon, from *pons, pontis*, a bridge. PONTOON.] A square flat-bottomed vessel without masts, used as a lighter for conveying goods, &c.; a small flat-bottomed boat used in fishing and wild-fowl shooting, &c.—*v.t.* To propel by pushing with a pole against the bed of the water; to convey in a punt.—**Punter**, punt'ėr, *n.* One who punts a boat; one who uses a punt.

Puny, pū'ni, *a.* [From Fr. *puisné*. PUISNE.] Puisne; imperfectly developed in size and vigour; small and weak; petty; insignificant.—**Puniness**, pū'ni-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being puny.

Pup, pup, *n.* [Abbrev. of *puppy*.] A puppy; a young seal.—*v.i.*—*pupped, pupping.* To bring forth whelps.

Pupa, pū'pa, *n. pl.* **Pupæ**, pū'pē. [L. *pupa*, a girl, a doll, fem. of *pupus*, a boy.] The chrysalis form of an insect.—**Pupal, Puparial**, pū'pal, pū-pā'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a pupa.

Pupil, pū'pil, *n.* [Fr. *pupille*, L. *pupilla*, a little girl, the apple of the eye, dim. of *pupa*, a girl; also *pupillus*, an orphan boy, dim. of *pupus*, a boy. PUPPET.] The apple of the eye; the round aperture in the middle of the iris through which the rays of light pass to reach the retina; a young person of either sex under the care of an

instructor or tutor, a disciple, a ward, a young person under the care of a guardian. —**Pupilage**, pū'pil-āj, *n.* The state of being a pupil; the state or period of being a ward under the care of a guardian —**Pupillary**, pū'pil-a-ri, *a.* [L. *pupillaris*] Pertaining to a pupil or ward, pertaining to the pupil of the eye —**Pupil-teacher**, *n.* One who is both a pupil and a teacher; one in apprenticeship as a teacher under a schoolmaster

Pupiparous pū pi pa-rus, *a* [L *pupa*, and *pario*, to produce] Producing pupæ from the eggs before they are excluded said of certain insects.

Puppet, pup'et, *n.* [O E *popet*, O Fr *poupette*, dim from L *pupa*, a doll, a puppet PUPA, PUPIL.] A small figure in the human form, moved by cords or wires, in a mock drama, a marionette, one actuated by the will of another, a person who is a mere tool —**Puppet-show**, *n.* A mock drama performed by puppets

Puppy, pup'i, *n* [Fr *poupée*, a doll a puppet, L *pupa* PUPA PUPPET] A whelp, a young dog not grown up, a conceited and insignificant fellow, a silly fop or coxcomb —**Puppyism**, pup'i izm, *n* Empty conceit or affectation, silly foppery or coxcombry

Purâna, pū rā'na, *n.* [Lit *ancient* from Skr *purâ*, before, past] One of a class of sacred poetical writings in Sanskrit, which treat chiefly of the creation, the gods, heroes, &c —**Purânic**, pū ran ik, *a* Pertaining to the Purânas

Purbeck, pėr'bek, *a* Belonging to the peninsula of Purbeck in Dorsetshire —*Purbeck beds*, *geol* the uppermost members of the oolite proper, typically displayed at Purbeck —*Purbeck marble*, an impure fresh water limestone obtained from the Purbeck beds

Purblind, pėr'blind, *a* [From *pure* in sense of altogether quite, and *blind*] Near sighted or dim sighted, seeing obscurely —**Purblindly**, pėr'blind li, *adv* In a purblind manner —**Purblindness**, pėr'blind nes, *n* The state of being purblind, dimness of vision

Purchase, pėr'chās *v t* —*purchased purchasing* [Fr *pourchasser*, O Fr *purchacer*, to pursue, to get—*pour*, *pur*, for, and *chasser*, to chase CHASE] To gain or acquire; to obtain by payment of money or its equivalent, to buy, to obtain by labour, danger, or other means —*n* Acquisition in general; the acquisition of anything by rendering an equivalent in money, buying, that which is purchased, any mechanical advantage (as is gained by a lever) used in the raising or removing of heavy bodies —*To be worth so many years' purchase*, said of property that would bring in, in the specified time, an amount equal to the sum paid —**Purchasable**, pėr'chās-a-bl, *a* Capable of being purchased —**Purchase-money**, *n.* The money paid or contracted to be paid for anything bought —**Purchaser**, pėr'chās-ėr, *n.* One who purchases, a buyer

Pure, pūr, *a* [Fr *pur*, from L *purus*, pure (whence *purpo*, E *to purge*), from root seen also in Skr *pû*, to purify, and in *fire*] Free from all heterogeneous or extraneous matter, especially from anything that impairs or pollutes, free from that which defiles or contaminates, innocent, spotless, chaste, stainless, genuine, ceremonially clean; unpolluted, mere, sheer, absolute (*pure* shame, hatred) —*Pure mathematics* MATHEMATICS —**Purely**, pūr'li, *adv* In a pure manner, innocently, stainlessly, chastely, merely, absolutely —**Pureness**, pūr'nes, *n* The state or quality of being pure, purity.—**Purify**, pū'ri-fi, *v t.*—*purified*, *purifying* [Fr *purifier*, from L *purificare*—*purus*, and *facio*, to make] To make pure or clear; to free from extraneous admixture; to free from pollution ceremonially, to cleanse from whatever renders unclean and unfit for sacred services; to free from guilt or the defilement of sin.—*v i.* To grow or become pure or clear —**Purification**, pū'ri-fi kā"shon, *n* [L. *purificatio*] The act of purifying or making pure, the act of cleansing ceremonially by removing any pollution or defilement, lustration; a cleansing from guilt or the pollution of sin —**Purificative**, **Purificatory**, pū-rif'i-kā-tiv, pū-rif i-kā-to-ri, *a* Having power to purify, tending to cleanse —**Purifier**, pū'ri-fi-ėr, *n* One who or that which purifies —**Purist**, pū'rist, *n.* [Fr *puriste*, from *pur*, pure] One who scrupulously aims at purity, particularly in the choice of language, one who is a rigorous critic of purity in literary style —**Puristic**, **Puristical**, pū ris'tik, pū ris ti kal, *a* Pertaining or relating to purism —**Purism**, pū rizm, *n* Affectation of rigid purity, excessive nicety as to the choice of words —**Purity**, pū ri ti, *n* [L *puritas*] The condition of being pure, freedom from foreign matter, cleanness, innocence, chastity, freedom from anything sinister or underhand, freedom from improper words or phrases

Purée, pū rā, *n* [Fr *purée*, from L *porrum*, a leek.] Meat, fish, or vegetables boiled into a pulp and passed through a sieve.

Purfle pėr'fl, *v t* —*purfled*, *purfling* [O Fr *pourfiler*—*pour*, L *pro*, for, before and *fil*, L *filum*, a thread. PROFILE] To decorate with a wrought or flowered border, to border, to broider, to decorate richly

Purge, pėrj, *v t* —*purged*, *purging* [L *purgo* to cleanse, from *purus* clean, and *ago*, to do PURE] To cleanse or purify by carrying off whatever is impure foreign, or superfluous, to clear from moral defilement, to clear from accusation or the charge of a crime, to evacuate the bowels, to operate on by means of a cathartic —*v i* To produce evacuations by a cathartic —*n* The act of purging, anything that purges, a cathartic medicine —**Purger**, pėr'jėr *n* A person or thing that purges —**Purging**, pėr'jing *n* A diarrhœa or dysentery, looseness of the bowels —**Purgation** pėr gā shon, *n.* [L *purgatio*] The act of purging, the act of carrying away impurities purification, the act of cleansing from the imputation of guilt —**Purgative** pėr'ga tiv *a* [Fr *purgatif*] Having the power of cleansing having the power of evacuating the intestines, cathartic —*n* A medicine that evacuates the intestines, a cathartic —**Purgatively**, pėr'ga tiv li, *adv* In a purgative manner —**Purgatorial**, **Purgatorian** pėr ga tō ri al pėr ga tō ri an *a* Pertaining to purgatory —**Purgatory**, pėr'ga to-ri, *a* [L *purgatorius*] Tending to cleanse, cleansing, expiatory —*n* According to the belief of Roman Catholics and others, a place of purgation in which souls after death are purified from venial sins, colloquially any place or state of irritating temporary suffering

Purify Under PURE

Purim, pū rim, *n* [Heb *purim*, lots] An annual festival among the Jews instituted to commemorate their preservation from the massacre with which they were threatened by the machinations of Haman

Purist Under PURE

Puritan, pū ri tan, *n* [From L *puritas*, purity] The name by which the dissenters from the Church of England were generally known in the reign of Elizabeth and the first two Stuarts, given (probably in derision) on account of the superior purity of doctrine or discipline which they claimed as their own —*a* Pertaining to the Puritans —**Puritanic**, **Puritanical** pū ri tan ik, pū ri tan i kal, *a* Pertaining to the Puritans or their doctrines and practice, precise in religious matters, exact, rigid —**Puritanically**, pū ri tan i kal li *adv* In a puritanical manner —**Puritanism**, pū ri tan izm, *n.* The doctrines or practices of Puritans

Purity Under PURE

Puri, pėri, *n* [Contracted form of *purfle*] An embroidered border, an inversion of the *stitches* in knitting, giving a distinctive appearance

Purl, pėrl, *v i* [Akin to Sw *porla*, to purl, probably from the sound, comp *purr*] To murmur, as a shallow stream flowing among stones; to flow with a gentle murmur, to ripple.—*n* A ripple, a murmuring sound, as of a shallow stream among stones; malt liquor flavoured with wormwood or aromatic herbs; now a name for beer flavoured with gin, sugar, and ginger

Purlieu, pėr'lū, *n.* [From Norm *purlieus*, *purailles*, O Fr *puralés*, perambulation, from *pur*, L *per*, through, *aléz*, a going (ALLEY) Both form and sense have been influenced by Fr *lieu*, place] A piece of land set apart from an ancient royal forest by perambulation of its boundaries; a part lying adjacent, the outer portion of any area, the environs.

Purloin pėr'loin, *v t* [O Fr *porloignier*, *porlongnier*, from L *prolongare*, to prolong PROLONG] To steal, to filch, to take by plagiarism —*v i* To practise theft —**Purloiner**, pėr loi nėr, *n* One who purloins, a thief, a plagiary

Purple, pėr'pl, *a* [Old form *purpre*, from L *purpura*, purple, from Gr *porphyra*, a kind of shell fish that yielded a purple dye Akin *porphyry*] Of a colour composed of red and blue blended, imperial, regal—a sense derived from purple robes being formerly distinctive of great personages bloody, dyed with blood —*n* A colour compounded by the union of blue and red, a purple robe or dress, hence, from a purple robe having been the distinguishing dress of emperors, &c, used typically of imperial or regal power —*The purple*, the imperial dignity, also the dignity of a cardinal —*Purple of Cassius*, a pigment used in painting on glass and porcelain —*v t* —*purpled*, *purpling* To dye or colour purple, to clothe with purple —**Purple-fish**, *n* A kind of mollusc that yields a purple dye —**Purples**, pėr'pls, *n. pl Med* spots of a livid red on the body, which appear in certain malignant diseases, a disease affecting the ears of wheat EAR COCKLE —**Purple heart**, **Purple wood** *n* A handsome wood of a rich plum colour imported from Brazil —**Purplish**, pėr'i lish *a* Somewhat purple

Purport, pėr'pōrt *n* [O Fr *purport*, from *pur* Fr *pour*, for, and *porter*, to bear PORT (demeanour)] Meaning, tenor, import —*v t* To convey, as a certain meaning to import, to signify —*v i* To have a certain purport or tenor

Purpose, pėr'pos *n* [O Fr *pourpos*, Fr *propos*, from L *propositum*, from *propono* —*pro* before, and *pono positum* to place POSITION] That which a person sets before himself as an object to be reached or accomplished, end or aim, that which a person intends to do design, plan, intention —*Of purpose*, *on purpose* with previous design, designedly, intentionally —*To the purpose* to the matter in question (*to speak to the purpose*) —*v t* —*purposed*, *purposing* To intend, to resolve, to mean, to wish —*v i* To have intention or design, to intend — **Purposeless**, pėr'pos-les *a* Having no object or purpose —**Purposely**, pėr pos-li *adv* By purpose or design, intentionally — **Purposer**, pėr'pos-ėr, *n.* One who purposes or intends.

Purpresture, pėr pres tūr, *n* [From Fr *pour* for and *prendre*, *pris*, to take L *prehendere*] *Law* an encroachment on something that belongs to another man, or to the public Written also *Pourpresture*

Purpura, pėr pū ra, *n* [PURPLE] A disease characterized by purple spots on the skin, the purples —**Purpural** pėr pū rė-al, *a* Purple —**Purpurin**, pėr'pū rin, *n* A red colouring matter extracted from madder

Purr pėr, *v i* [Imitative of sound] To utter a soft murmuring sound, as a cat when pleased —*v t* To signify by purring —*n* The sound uttered by a cat when pleased

Purr, **Purre**, pėr, *n.* DUBLIN

Purse, pėrs, *n* [From Fr *bourse*, L L *bursa*, *byrsa*, a purse, from Gr *byrsa*, a skin, a hide] A small bag or case in which money is contained or carried in the pocket, a sum of money collected as a present, a specific sum of money, namely in Turkey, 500 piastres, or £4, 10s sterling, *fig* a treasury, finances —To have a *long* or *heavy purse*, to have plenty of money; to have a *short* or *light* one, to have little —*v t* —*pursed*, *pursing* To put in a purse, to contract into folds or wrinkles, to pucker —**Purse-bearer**, *n* One who carries the purse of another —**Purseful**, pėrs'ful, *n.* As much as a purse will hold —**Purse-net**, *n* A net, the mouth of which may be

drawn together like a purse.—**Purse-proud**, *a* Proud of wealth; puffed up with the possession of riches.—**Purser**, pėr'sėr, *n.* A naval officer who kept the accounts of the ship, had charge of the provisions, clothing, pay, &c, now called a *pay-master*

Pursiness, pėr'si nes, *n* Pursy

Pursiain, Purslane, pėrs lān, *n* [O Fr *porcelaine*, It *porcellana*, from L *porcilaca*, purslane] An annual plant with fleshy succulent leaves, used in salads, as a pot herb in pickles, &c

Pursue, pėr sū, *v t* —*pursued, pursuing* [O Fr *poursuir, porsuir* (Fr *poursuivre*) —*pour-* L *pro* forward and *suir, suivre*, to follow, L *sequor* Sequence] To follow with a view to overtake, to chase, to attend on (misfortune *pursues* him), to seek, to use measures to obtain, to prosecute, continue, or proceed in, to carry on, to follow up, to proceed along, with a view to some end or object, to follow (to *pursue* a course) —*v i* —To go in pursuit, to proceed, *law*, to act as a prosecutor —**Pursuer**, pėr sū ėr, *n* One who pursues, *Scots law*, the party who institutes an ordinary action, the plaintiff —**Pursuit**, pėr sūt, *n* [Fr *poursuite*] The act of pursuing or following with a view to overtake, a following with a view to reach or obtain, endeavour to attain course of business or occupation, employment (mercantile *pursuits*) —**Pursuable**, pėr sū a bl, *a* Capable of being pursued —**Pursuance**, pėr sū ans, *n* A pursuing or carrying out (of a design), prosecution —*In pursuance of*, in fulfilment or execution of, in carrying out —**Pursuant**, pėr sū ant *a* [O Fr *porsuant pursuant*] Done in consequence of anything, agreeable, conformable with *to adv* Conformably with *to*—**Pursuantly**, pėr sū ant li, *adv* Pursuant, agreeably, conformably

Pursuivant pėr swi vant *n* [Fr *pour suivant* from *poursuivre* Pursue] A state messenger, an attendant on heralds, one of the third and lowest order of heraldic officers of whom there are four in England named *Rouge Croix Blue Mantle, Rouge Dragon*, and *Portcullis*

Pursy, pėr si, *a* [O Fr *pourcif* also *poulsif*, from *pourcif poulser* (Mod Fr *pousser*), to push, also to breathe or pant from L *pulsare*, to beat Pulse, Push] Short winded, fat and short-winded —**Pursiness**, pėr'si nes, *n* A state of being pursy, shortness of breath

Purtenance, pėr te nans, *n* [Shortened from *appurtenance*] Appurtenance, that which pertains or belongs to anything

Purulent, pū ru lent *a* *purulentus*, from *pus, puris* matter Same root as in *putrid*] Consisting of pus or matter, full of or resembling pus —**Purulently**, pū ru lent li *adv* In a purulent manner —**Purulence, Purulency**, pū ru lens, pū ru len si, *n* The state of being purulent pus

Purvey, pėr vā *v t* [Fr *pourveoir*, O Fr *proveoir, porveoir*, from L *provideo*, to foresee to provide Provide] To provide, especially to provide provisions or other necessaries for a number of persons —*v i* To purchase provisions, especially for a number —**Purveyance**, pėr vā ans, *n* Act of purveying, the former royal prerogative of pre-emption of provisions and necessaries for the use of the royal household.—**Purveyor**, pėr vā ėr, *n* One who purveys, one who supplies eatables for a number of persons, a caterer, an officer who formerly exacted provision for the king's household

Purview, pėr'vū, *n* [O Fr *pourveu, purveu*, Fr *pourvu*, provided, from *pourvoir*, to provide Purvey] *Law*, the body of a statute as distinguished from the *preamble*, the limit or scope of a statute, limit of sphere of authority, scope

Pus, pus, *n* [L *pus, puris*, matter, from same root as in *putrid, putrefy*] The white or yellowish matter found in abscesses, matter produced in a festering sore

Puseyism, pū si-izm, *n* The name given collectively to certain doctrines promulgated by Dr *Pusey*, in conjunction with other divines of Oxford, in a series of pamphlets entitled 'Tracts for the Times,' tractarianism —**Puseyite**, pū'si-it, *n* An adherent of Puseyism; a Tractarian.

Push, push, *v t* [O E *pusse*, from Fr *pousser*, O Fr *pouiser*, from L *pulsare, to* beat, a freq from *pello, pulsum*, to drive, whence *expel*, and other verbs in *pel* Pulsate] To press against with force, to impel by pressure, to drive by steady pressure, without striking opposed to *draw*, to press or urge forward, to advance by exertions (to *push* one's fortune), to enforce, as in argument, to press or ply hard (as an opponent in argument), to urge, to importune, to prosecute energetically (to *push* a trade) —*v i* To make a thrust, to make an effort, to press one s self onward, to force one s way —*To push on*, to drive or urge one s course forward, to hasten —*n* The act of pushing, a short pressure or force applied a thrust, a vigorous effort an emergency, an extremity (to come to the *push*), persevering energy, enterprise —**Pusher**, push ėr, *n* One who pushes —**Pushing**, push ing, *a* Pressing forward in business, enterprising, energetic —**Pushingly**, push ing li, *adv* In a pushing energetic manner

Pushto Pushtoo, push tō push tō, *n* The language of the Afghans

Pusillanimous, pū sil lan i mus, *a* [L *pusillanimis*, from *pusillus*, very little, from *pusus*, little (same root as in *puerile*), and *animus* the mind Puerile, Animate] Destitute of strength and firmness of mind, being of weak courage, faint hearted, cowardly —**Pusillanimity**, pū sil la nim i ti, *n* Weakness of spirit, cowardliness, timidity —**Pusillanimously**, pū sil lan i mus li, *adv* In a pusillanimous manner —**Pusillanimousness**, pū sil lan i mus nes *n* Pusillanimity

Puss, pus, *n* [same as D *poes*, L G *puus*, Gael and Ir *pus*, a cat, perhaps imitative of the spitting of a cat The hare is so called from resembling a cat] A name for the cat and also for the hare, a sort of pet name sometimes applied to a child or young woman —**Pussy**, pus i, *n.* Diminutive of *Puss*

Pustule pus tūl *n* [Fr *pustule*, L *pustula*, a form of *pusula*, a blister or pimple] *Med* an elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base, containing pus, *bot* a pimple or little blister —**Pustular, Pustulous**, pus tū lėr, pus tū lus, *a* Having the character of or proceeding from a pustule or pustules —**Pustulate**, pus tū lāt, *v t* —*pustulated, pustulating* To form into pustules or blisters —*a* *Bot* covered with glandular excrescences like pustules

Put, put, *v t* —pret and pp *put*, ppr *putting* [Of Celtic origin W *pwtio* Armor *pouta*, Gael *puit* to poke or thrust] To place, set, or lay in any position or situation, to place in any state or condition (to *put* to shame, to death), to apply (to *put* one's hand, one s mind to a thing), to set before one for consideration, to propose (to *put* a case a question) —*To put about*, to change the course of (a ship), to put to inconvenience —*To put an end to*, to stop, to bring to a conclusion —*To put away*, to renounce or discard, to divorce —*To put back*, to hinder, to delay, to restore to the original place —*To put by*, to turn away, to thrust aside, to place in safe-keeping —*To put down* to repress, to crush, to confute, to silence, to write down, to subscribe —*To put forth*, to propose, to offer to notice, to stretch out, to shoot out, as leaves, to exert, to bring into action, to make known, as opinions, to publish, as in a book —*To put in*, to introduce among others, to insert —*To put in mind*, to remind —*To put in practice* to apply, to make use of —*To put off*, to take from one's person, to lay aside, to turn aside from a purpose or demand, to delay, to postpone, to push from land —*To put on*, to invest with, as clothes or covering, to impute, to charge with (to *put* blame *on*), to assume (to *put on* a grave face), to impose, to inflict, to turn or let on, to set to work —*To put out*, to eject, to drive out, to place (money) at interest, to extinguish, to shoot forth (to *put out* leaves), to extend, to reach out; to publish; to make public, to confuse, to disconcert, to dislocate —*To put over*, to place in authority over, to defer, to postpone.—*To put to*, to add, to unite, to expose; to kill by, to punish by (to *put to* the sword).—*To put to it*, to press hard, to give difficulty to —*To put the hand to*, to take hold, to begin, to undertake —*To put this and that together*, to draw a conclusion from certain circumstances; to infer from given premises —*To put to rights*, to arrange in an orderly condition, to set in proper order.—*To put to trial* or *on trial*, to bring before a court for examination and decision, to bring to a test, to try —*To put up*, to offer publicly for sale, to hoard, to pack, to hide or lay aside, to put into its ordinary place when not in use, to give entertainment to, to accommodate with lodging —*v i* Used only in certain phrases —*To put in*, to enter a harbour, to offer a claim —*To put in for*, to put in a claim for, to stand as a candidate for —*To put off* to sail from land.—*To put to sea*, to set sail, to begin a voyage —*To put up*, to take lodgings, to lodge —*To put up with*, to overlook or suffer without punishment or resentment, to pocket or swallow (an affront), to endure without murmuring or grumbling, to tolerate —**Putter**, put'ėr, *n* One who puts

Put, put *v t* —*putted, putting* [Same word as above, directly from Gael] To throw (as a heavy stone) upwards and forwards from the shoulder —**Putting stone**, *n* In Scotland, a heavy stone to be thrown with the hand raised and thrust forward from the shoulder, as a trial of strength and skill

Put Putt, put, *n* [W *pwt*, a short, thick person] A rustic, a clown, a silly fellow, an oddity

Putamen, pū tā men, *n* [L, a shell] *Bot* the inner coat or shell of a fruit, the endocarp

Putative, pū ta tiv, *a* [Fr *putatif*, L, *putativus*, from L *puto*, to suppose (as in *compute, impute dispute, repute*, &c, from *putus*, clean, akin to *purus*, pure] Supposed, reputed (the *putative* father of a child)

Puteal, pū tē-al, *n* [L *puteal*, from *puteus*, a well] An inclosure surrounding a well to prevent persons falling into it, an ancient Roman well-curb

Putid, pū tid *a* [L *putidus*, from *puteo*, to have an ill smell, root *pu* as in *putrid, pus*] Disgusting, vile, nasty, low or worthless

Putlog, put log, *n* [From *put* and *log*] *Carp* one of the short pieces of timber used in building to carry the floor of a scaffold, having one end inserted in holes in the wall

Putredinous, pū tred i nus, *a* [L *putredo*, rottenness Putrid] Having an offensive smell, rotten

Putrefy pū trē-fi, *v t* —*putrefied, putrefying* [Fr *putrefier*, L *putrefacio—putris*, putrid *facio*, to make Putrid] To render putrid, to cause to rot with an offensive smell, to make carious or gangrenous. —*v i* To become putrid, to rot —**Putrefaction**, pū trē-fak shon, *n.* The act or process of putrefying, the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances, attended by the evolution of fœtid gases, that which is putrefied —**Putrefactive**, pū-trē-fak tiv, *a* Pertaining to putrefaction; tending to cause or causing putrefaction —**Putrefactiveness**, pū trē-fak'tiv nes, *n.*

Putrescent, pū tres'ent, *a* [L *putrescens*, ppr of *putresco*, to rot Putrid] Becoming putrid, growing rotten; pertaining to the process of putrefaction.—**Putrescence**, pū tres ens, *n* The state of being putrescent, a putrid state —**Putrescible**, pū tres i bl, *a.* Capable of being putrefied, liable to become putrid.

Putrid, pū'trid, *a* [Fr *putride*, L. *putridus*, from *putris* rotten, *putreo*, to rot, from *puteo*, to stink, from a root seen also in L *pus*, Gr *pyon*, matter; the same root producing also E *foul* Pus, Foul.] In a state of decay or putrefaction; corrupt, rotten, proceeding from putrefaction or pertaining to it —*Putrid fever*, typhus or spotted fever —**Putridity, Putridness**, pū trid'i-ti, pū'trid-nes, *n.* The state of being putrid; corruption; rottenness.

Putt, put, *n.* An odd person; a put.

Puttock, put'tok, *n.* [From *pout, poult*, a

chickens, and hawk.] The common kite, the glead or gled.

Putty, put'i, *n.* [Fr *potée*, calcined tin, brass, &c., putty powder, from *pot*, a pot, originally perhaps applied to a solder for pots.] A powder of calcined tin, used in polishing glass and steel; a kind of paste or cement compounded of whiting or soft carbonate of lime and linseed-oil, used by glaziers for fixing in the panes of glass in window frames, &c; a fine cement made of lime and stone dust; the mixture of ground materials in which earthenware is dipped for glazing.—*v t*—**puttied**, **putty ing** To cement with putty, to fill up with putty.—**Putty-faced**, *a.* Having a face resembling the colour of putty.—**Putty knife**, *n.* A knife used by glaziers for lay ing on putty

Puzzle, puz'l, *v.t.*—*puzzled*, *puzzling* [Freq from *pose*, to perplex with a question, or a form of *puddle*, comp. *muddle*, to make stupid.] To perplex, to nonplus, to put to a stand, to gravel, to make intricate; to entangle; with *out*, to discover or resolve by long cogitation.—*v i.* To be bewildered, to be awkward.—*n.* Perplexity, embarrassment, a kind of riddle, a toy or contrivance which tries the ingenuity.—**Puzzle-headed**, *a.* Having the head full of confused notions.—**Puzzlement**, puz l ment, *n.* The state of being puzzled, bewilderment.—**Puzzler**, puz'ler, *n.* One who or that which puzzles.—**Puzzling**, puz'ling, p and *a.* Such as to puzzle, perplexing; embarrassing, bewildering.—**Puzzle-monkey**, *n.* A popular name of the araucaria.

Puzzolana, **Puzzolana Puzzolite**, puz'zō-lā-na, puz'zō-lā'na, puz zo-lit **Pozzolana.**

Pyæmia, pī-ē'mi-a, *n.* [Gr *pyon*, pus (Pyrid), and *haima*, blood.] Blood poisoning, a dangerous disease resulting from the introduction of decaying animal matter, pus, &c., into the system.—**Pyæmic**, pī-ē' mik, *a.* Pertaining to pyæmia, characterised by or of the nature of pyæmia.

Pycnostyle, pik'nō-stil, *n.* [Gr *pyknos*, thick, and *stylos*, a column] *Arch* a colonnade where the columns stand very close to each other

Pyebald, pī'bald, *a.* **Piebald**

Pygarg, pī'gärg, *n.* [Gr *pygargos*, lit white-rump—*pygē*, a rump, and *argos*, white] A species of antelope mentioned in the Bible, probably the addax; also, the sea-eagle or osprey

Pygidium, pi-jid'i-um, *n.* [Gr *pygē*, the posteriors.] The terminal division of the body of a trilobite, also of a flea.

Pygmy, pig'mi, *n.* [Fr *pygmée*, L *pygmæus*, from Gr *pygmaios*, from *pygmē*, the fist, the distance from the elbow to the knuckles, about 13½ inches] One of a fabulous race of dwarfs, first mentioned by Homer, a little or dwarfish person, a dwarf; also, anything little.—*a.* Pygmean, dwarfish; little.—**Pygmean**, pig mē'an, *a* Pertaining to a pigmy, dwarfish.

Pylon, pī'lon, *n.* [Gr *pylōn*, from *pylē*, a gate.] *Arch* the mass of building on either side of the entrance to an Egyptian temple

Pylorus, pi-lō'rus, *n.* [Gr *pylōros*, from *pylē*, a gate, and *ouros*, a guard.] The lower and right orifice of the stomach, through which the food passes to the intestines.—**Pyloric**, pi-lor'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the pylorus.

Pyogenesis, **Pyogenis**, pī-ō-jen'e-sis, pī-ō-jē'ni-s, *n.* [Gr *pyon*, pus, and *genesis*, generation; root *gen*, to produce Pus.] The generation or formation of pus.—**Pyogenic**, pī-ō-jen'ik, *a* Having relation to the formation of pus.—**Pyoid**, pī'oid, *a.* Partaking of the nature of, or resembling pus.

Pyracanth, pir'a-kanth, *n.* [Gr *pyrakantha*, fiery thorn—*pyr*, fire, and *akantha*, a thorn.] A kind of thorn found in the south of Europe.

Pyracid, pī-ras'id, *n.* **Pyro-acid.**

Pyral. Under Pyre.

Pyramid, pir'a-mid, *n.* [Fr *pyramide*; L. *pyramis*, from Gr *pyramis*, *pyramidos*, a pyramid; probably an Egyptian word.] A solid structure whose base is a rectilineal figure, and whose sides are triangular and meet at a point; one of the ancient structures of this form erected in different parts of the world, the most noted being those of Egypt, to which the name was originally applied; *geom.* strictly a solid contained by a plane triangular, square, or polygonal base, and by other planes meeting in a point, *pl* a game at billiards played with fifteen red balls and one white, the red balls being placed together in the form of a triangle or pyramid, and the players trying who will pocket the greatest number of balls.—**Pyramidal**, **Pyramidic**, **Pyramidical**, pi ram i dal, pir-a-mid'ik, pir-a-mid i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a pyramid, having the form of a pyramid.—**Pyramidally**, **Pyramidically**, pi ram'i-dal li, pir-a-mid i kal li, *adv* In the form of a pyramid.—**Pyramidicalness**, pir-a-mid i kal nes, *n.*—**Pyramidion**, pir-a mid'i-on, *n. Arch* the small pyramid which terminates the top of an obelisk.—**Pyramidoid**, **Pyramoid**, pi-ram i doid, pir' a-moid, *n.* A figure or solid resembling a pyramid.

Pyrargyrite, pir-ar'ji rit, *n.* [Gr *pyr*, fire, and *argyros*, silver] An important ore of silver, chiefly sulphide of silver and antimony, with hexagonal crystallization

Pyre, pir, *n.* [L. *pyra*, from Gr *pyra*, a pyre, from *pyr*, fire **Fire**] A heap of combustible materials on which a dead body was laid to be burned, a funeral pile —Pyral, pi ral, *a.* Pertaining to a pyre.

Pyrena, pi-rē'n, *n.* [Gr *pyrēn*.] *Bot* the stone found in the interior of fruits

Pyrenean, pir-e-nē'an, *a* Pertaining to the Pyrenees.—**Pyrenaite**, pir-e nē'it, *n* A mineral of a grayish black colour, found in the Pyrenees, a variety of garnet

Pyretic, pi ret'ik, *n* [Gr *pyretos*, burning heat, fever, from *pyr*, fire **Pyre**] A medicine for the cure of fever.—**Pyretology**, pir-ē-tol o-ji, *n.* The branch of medical science that treats of fevers.—**Pyrexia**, **Pyrexy**, pi rek si a, pi-rek si *n* [Fr *pyrexie*, from Gr *pyressō*, to be feverish] Fever.—**Pyrexial**, **Pyrexical**, pi rek si-al, pi rek si kal, *a* Pertaining to fever, feverish

Pyrheliometer, pir-hē'li-om et-ėr, *n.* [Gr *pyr*, fire, *hēlios*, the sun, *metron*, a measure] An instrument for measuring the intensity of the heat of the sun

Pyriform, pir'i form, *a.* [L *pyrum*, a pear, and *forma*, shape] Having the form of a pear

Pyrites, pi ri tēz, *n.* [Gr *pyritēs*, from *pyr*, fire **Pyre**] A term applied to yellow sulphids of iron, because it struck fire with steel, also applied to minerals in which sulphur exists in combination with copper, cobalt, nickel, &c.—*Arsenical pyrites.* **Mispikel.**—*White iron pyrites* **Marcasite**—*Yellow* or *copper pyrites*, the sulphuret of copper and iron, the most common ore of copper.—**Pyritic**, **Pyritical**, **Pyritous**, **Pyritaceous**, pi-rit ik, pi rit i kal, pir'i-tus, pir i tā shus, *a* Pertaining to pyrites, consisting of or resembling pyrites.—**Pyritiferous**, pir-i tif'ėr us, *a.* Containing or producing pyrites.—**Pyritise**, pir'i tīz, *v t.*—*pyritised*, *pyritising* To convert into pyrites

Pyroacetic, pir'ō-a-set ik, *a.* [Gr *pyr*, pyros, fire, and E *acetic*] Pertaining to or obtained from acetic acid when subjected to the action of heat.—**Pyro-acid**, *n.* A product obtained by subjecting certain organic acids to heat

Pyro-electric, **Pyro-electricity**, pir'ō-ē-lek trik, pir'ō-ē-lek-tris' i ti [Gr *pyr*, pyros, fire, and E *electric*] **Thermo-electric**, &c

Pyrogenic, pir-ō-jen'ik, *a* and *n* [Gr *pyr*, pyros, fire, and root *gen*, to produce] Producing or that which tends to produce feverishness.—**Pyrogenous**, pi roj'e-nus, *a* Produced by fire; igneous

Pyrognomic, pir-og-nom'ik, *a.* [Gr *pyr*, pyros, fire, and *gnōmōn*, an index] Applied to certain minerals which, when heated to a certain degree, exhibit a glow of incandescence

Pyrognoetic, pir-og-no-et'ik, *a.* [Gr *pyr*, pyros, fire, and *gignōskō*, to know.] Observed, pertaining to the phenomena exhibited on the application of the blow-pipe.

Pyro-heliometer, pir'ō-hē-li-om'et-ėr, *n.* **Pyrheliometer.**

Pyrolatry, pi-rol'a-tri, *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, fire, and *latreia*, worship.] The worship of fire.—**Pyrolater**, pi-rol'a-tėr, *n.* A fire-worshipper

Pyrolyser, pi-rol'e-tėr, *n.* [Gr *pyr*, pyros, fire, and *ollymi*, to destroy.] An apparatus for the extinction of fire

Pyroligneous, **Pyrolignic**, **Pyroligneus**, pir-ō lig'nē-us, pir-ō-lig'nik, pir-ō-lig'nus, *a* [Gr *pyr*, fire, and L *lignum*, wood] Generated or procured by the distillation of wood.—*Pyroligneous acid*, impure acetic acid obtained by the distillation of wood

Pyrology, pi rol'o ji, *n* [Gr *pyr* fire, and *logos*, discourse] The science of heat.—**Pyrologist**, pi rol o-jist, *n.* One versed in the science of heat.

Pyroluzite, pir-ō-lū sit, *n* [Gr *pyr*, fire, and *luō*, to wash.] A black ore of manganese much used in chemical processes.

Pyromagnetic, pir'ō-mag net ik, *a.* [Gr *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and E *magnetic*] Having the property of becoming magnetic when heated

Pyromancy, pir'ō man-si, *n.* [Gr *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *manteia*, divination] Divination by fire.—**Pyromantic**, pir-ō-man tik, *a* Pertaining to pyromancy.—*n.* One who pretends to divine by fire

Pyrometer pi rom et-ėr, *n* [Gr *pyr*, *pyros*, fire and *metron*, a measure] An term applied to any instrument the object of which is to measure all gradations of temperature above those that can be indicated by the mercurial thermometer.—**Pyrometric** Pyrometrical, pir-ō-met rik, pir-ō met ri kal, *a* Ietaining to the pyrometer or its use.—**Pyrometry**, pi rom et-ri, *n* The use of the pyrometer, the act or art of measuring high degrees of heat

Pyromorphous pir-ō mor'fus, *a* [Gr *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *morphē*, form] *Mineral* having the property of crystallization by fire

Pyronomics, pir-ō-nom iks, *n* [Gr *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *nomos*, a rule, a law] The science of heat

Pyrope, pir'ōp, *n* [Gr *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *ōps*, the face] Fire-garnet or Bohemian garnet, a dark red variety of garnet

Pyrophanous, pi rof a nus, *a* [Gr *pyr*, *pyros* fire, and *phainō* to show] Rendered transparent by heat

Pyrophone, pir'ō-fōn, *n.* [Gr *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *phonē*, sound] A musical instrument in which the notes are produced by the burning of hydrogen gas within glass tubes of various sizes and lengths.

Pyrophorus, pi rof o-rus, *n* [Gr *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *phoros*, bearing] Any substance which takes fire on exposure to air.—**Pyrophoric**, **Pyrophorous**, pir-ō for'ik, pi rof o-rus, *a* Pertaining to or resembling pyrophorus

Pyrophyllite, pir-ō-fil'lit, *n* [Gr *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *phyllon*, a leaf] A mineral of a foliated structure, resembling talc, and having a white, green, or yellow colour and pearly lustre

Pyroscope, pir'ō-skōp, *n* [Gr *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *skopeō*, to view] An instrument for measuring the intensity of heat radiating from a hot body

Pyrosis, pi rō'sis, *n.* [Gr *pyrōsis*, a burning, from *pyr*, fire] *Med* a disease of the stomach attended with a burning sensation, accompanied with an eructation of watery fluid **Water-brash**

Pyrosoma, pir'ō-sōm, *n* [Gr *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *sōma*, a body] A molluscous animal forming compound organisms, composed of innumerable individuals, remarkable for their brilliant phosphorescent luminosity

Pyrotechnic, **Pyrotechnical**, pir-ō-tek'nik, pir-ō-tek ni kal, *a* [Gr *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *technē*, art] Pertaining to fireworks or the art of forming them.—**Pyrotechnics**, **Pyrotechny**, pir-ō-tek niks, pir-ō-tek'ni, *n* The art of making fireworks, the use of artificial fireworks; the management and application of fire in various operations.—**Pyrotechnist**, **Pyrotechnician**, pir-ō-tek'nist, pir'ō-tek-nish'an, *n.* One skilled in pyrotechny, a manufacturer of fireworks.

Pyrotic, pi-rot'ik, *a.* [Gr. *pyrōtikos*, from *pyr*, fire.] Caustic.—*n.* A caustic.

Pyroxene, pir'ok-sēn, *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *xenos*, a stranger.] Another name for the mineral augite, from its occurring usually in igneous rocks.—**Pyroxenic**, pir-ok-sen'ik, *a.* Pertaining to pyroxene.

Pyroxylic, pir-ok-sil'ik, *a.* [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *xylon*, wood.] Applied to the crude liquid obtained by distilling wood in closed vessels.—**Pyroxyle**, **Pyroxyline**, pi-rok'sil, pi-rok'si-lin, *n.* Gun-cotton and other explosive substances obtained by immersing vegetable fibre in nitric or nitro-sulphuric acid.

Pyrrhic, pir'ik, *n.* [Gr. *pyrrhichē*, a warlike dance.] An ancient Grecian warlike dance; a metrical foot consisting of two short syllables. — *a.* Pertaining to the Greek martial dance; *pros.* consisting of two short syllables, or of feet of two short syllables.

Pyrrhonism, pir'on-izm, *n.* [From *Pyrrho*, the founder of the Sceptics.] Scepticism; universal doubt.—**Pyrrhonean**, pi-rō'nē-an, *a.* Pyrrhonic. — **Pyrrhonic**, pi-ron'ik, *a.* Pertaining to pyrrhonism. — **Pyrrhonist**, **Pyrrhonian**, pir'on-ist, pi-rō'ni-an, *n.* A sceptic; one who doubts of everything.

Pythagorean, **Pythagoric**, **Pythagorical**, pi-thag'ō-rē'an, pith-a-gor'ik, pith-a-gor'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to Pythagoras or his system of philosophy, which taught the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, and resolved all philosophy into the relations of numbers.—*Pythagorean system*, *astron.* the system taught by Pythagoras, afterwards revived by Copernicus.—**Pythagorean**, **Pythagoric**, *n.* A follower of Pythagoras. — **Pythagoreanism**, **Pythagorism**, pi-thag'ō-rē'an-izm, pi-thag'or-izm, *n.* The doctrines or philosophy of Pythagoras.

Pythian, pith'i-an, *a.* [L. *Pythius*, Gr *Pythios*, from *Pytho*, the older name of Delphi.] Pertaining to Delphi or to the priestess of Apollo at Delphi. — *Pythian games*, one of the four great national festivals of Greece, celebrated every fifth year in honour of Apollo near Delphi.—**Pythiad**, pith'i-ad, *n.* The period between the celebrations of the Pythian games.

Pythogenic, pi-thō-jen'ik, *a.* [Gr. *pythomai*, to rot, and root *gen*, to produce.] Engendered from filth: applied to diseases, as typhus, produced by filth or by a vitiated atmosphere — **Pythogenesis**, pi-thō-jen'e-sis, *n.* Generation by means of filth.

Python, pi'thon, *n.* [Gr. *pythōn*, a great serpent slain by Apollo.] A genus of large non-venomous serpents, natives of the East Indies and elsewhere.

Pythoness, pi'thon-es, *n.* [Fr. *pythonisse*, from Gr. *Pythō*, old name of Delphi. PYTHIAN.] The priestess of Apollo at Delphi, who gave oracular answers; hence, any woman supposed to have a spirit of divination.—**Pythonic**, pi-thon'ik, *a.* Oracular; prophetic. — **Pythonism**, pi'thon-izm, *n.* The foretelling of future events.

Pyx, piks, *n.* [Gr. *pyxis*, a box, especially of box-wood, from *pyxos*, the box-tree.] A covered vessel used in the Roman Catholic Church for holding the consecrated host; a box or chest in which specimen coins are deposited at the British Mint.—*Trial of the pyx*, the trial by weight and assay of the gold and silver coins of the United Kingdom, prior to their issue from the Mint; the assay of gold and silver plate at an assay office. Written also *Pix*. —*v.t.* To test by weight and assay.

Pyxidium, pik-sid'i-um, *n.* [Gr. *pyxis*, a box, and *eidos*, resemblance.] *Bot.* a capsule with a lid, as seen in the case of certain fruits; a term also applied to the theca of mosses.

Q.

Q, the seventeenth letter of the English alphabet, a consonant having the same sound as *k* or hard *c*

Qua, kwā, *adv.* [L.] In the quality or character of; as being; as.

Quack, kwak, *v.i.* [Formed from the sound, like D. *kwaken*, *kwakken*, G *quaken*, Dan. *qvække*, to croak, to quack, comp Gr. *koax*, the croak of a frog.] To cry like the common domestic duck; to make vain and loud pretensions; to talk noisily and ostentatiously; to play the quack.—*n.* The cry of a duck; one who pretends to skill or knowledge which he does not possess; an empty pretender; a charlatan; especially, a pretender to medical skill —*a.* Pertaining to or characterised by quackery (*quack* medicines, a *quack* doctor).—**Quackery**, kwak'ėr-i, *n.* The boastful pretensions or mean practice of a quack, particularly in medicine; humbug; imposture. — **Quackish**, kwak'ish, *a.* Like a quack or charlatan.—**Quacksalver**, kwak'sal-vėr, *n.* [D. *kwaksalver*, L.G. *kuaksalver*, G. *quacksalber*, lit. a *quack* that deals in *salves*.] A charlatan; a quack.

Quad, kwod, *n.* [Contr. for *quadrangle*.] The quadrangle or court, as of a college or jail; hence, a jail; quod

Quadra, kwod'ra, *n* pl. **Quadræ**, kwod'rē. [L., a square or plinth, a fillet.] *Arch.* a square frame or border inclosing a bas-relief; any frame or border.

Quadragenarian, **Quadragenarious**, kwod'ra-je-nā'ri-an, kwod'ra-je-nā'ri-us, *a* [L. *quadragenarius*, from *quadrageni*, forty each, from *quadraginta*, forty.] Consisting of forty; forty years old. — **Quadragene**, kwod'ra-jēn, *n.* A papal indulgence for forty days.

Quadragesima, kwod-ra-jes'i-ma, *n.* [L. *quadragesimus*, fortieth, from *quadraginta*, forty, from *quatuor*, four.] Lent: so called because it consists of forty days.—*Quadragesima Sunday*, the first Sunday in Lent. — **Quadragesimal**, kwod-ra-jes'i-mal, *a.* Connected with the number forty; belonging to Lent.

Quadrangle, kwod-rang'gl, *n.* [L. *quadrus* =*quatuor*, four, and *angulus*, an angle.] A quadrilateral figure; a plain figure having four sides, and consequently four angles; a square or quadrangular court surrounded by buildings.—**Quadrangular**, kwod-rang'gū-lėr, *a.* Of a square shape; having four sides and four angles.—**Quadrangularly**, kwod-rang'gū-lėr-li, *adv.* In the form of a quadrangle.

Quadrant, kwod'rant, *n.* [L. *quadrans*, *quadrantis*, a fourth.] The quarter of a circle; the arc of a circle containing 90°; the space included between this arc and two radii drawn from the centre to each extremity; an instrument for measuring angular altitudes, in principle and application the same as the sextant, by which it is superseded —**Quadrantal**, kwod-ran'tal, *a.* Pertaining to a quadrant.

Quadrat, kwod'rat, *n.* [L. *quadratum*, a square, from *quadrus*, square.] *Printing*, a piece of type-metal cast lower than a type, used for filling out spaces between letters, words, lines, &c, so as to leave a blank on the paper at the place.

Quadrate, kwod'rāt, *a.* [L. *quadratus*, squared, pp of *quadro*, *quadratum*, to make square, from *quadrus*, square.] Square in form; square, by being the product of a number multiplied into itself — *n.* A square surface or figure.—**Quadratic**, kwod-rat'ik, *a.* [Fr *quadratique*.] Pertaining to, denoting, or containing a square; *alg* involving the square or second power of an unknown quantity (a *quadratic* equation).—*n.* A quadratic equation; *pl.* that branch of algebra which treats of quadratic equations —**Quadratrix**, kwod-rat'riks, *n* [L *quadro*, to square.] *Geom.* a curve employed for finding the quadrature of other curves.—**Quadrature**, kwod'rā-tūr, *n.* [L. *quadratura*.] *Geom.* the act of squaring; the reducing of a figure to a square; thus, the finding of a square which shall contain just as much area as a certain circle or triangle, is the *quadrature* of that circle or triangle; *astron.* the position of one heavenly body in respect to another when distant from it 90°.

Quadrel, kwod'rel, *n.* [L.L. *quadrellus*, dim. of L. *quadrus*, a square.] A square stone, brick, or tile; sometimes restricted to a kind of artificial stone formed of a chalky earth moulded to a square form.

Quadrennial, kwod-ren'i-al, *a.* [From L. *quadrennium*, a space of four years—*quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, and *annus*, year.] Comprising four years; occurring once in four years. — **Quadrennially**, kwod-ren'i-al-li, *adv.* Once in four years.

Quadricapsular, kwod-ri-kap'sū-lėr, *a.* [L. *quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, and *capsula*, a capsule.] *Bot.* having four capsules.

Quadricornous, kwod-ri-kor'nus, *a.* [L. *quadrus*=*quatuor*, four, and *cornu*, a horn.] *Zool.* having four horns or antennæ.

Quadricostate, kwod-ri-kos'tāt, *a.* [L. *quadrus*=*quatuor*, four, and *costa*, a rib.] Having four ribs.

Quadridentate, kwod-ri-den'tāt, *a.* [L. *quadrus*=*quatuor*, four, and *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.] *Bot.* having four teeth on the edge.

Quadrifarious, kwod-ri-fā'ri-us, *a.* [L. *quadrifarius*, fourfold, from *quadrus*=*quatuor*, four.] *Bot.* arranged in four rows or ranks.

Quadrifid, kwod'ri-fid, *a.* [L. *quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, and *findo*, *fidi*, to cleave.] Split or deeply cleft into four parts.

Quadrifoil, **Quadrifoliate**, kwod'ri-foil, kwod-ri-fō'li-āt, *a.* [L. *quadrus*=*quatuor*, four, and *folium*, a leaf.] *Bot.* having four leaves attached laterally to a common stalk.

Quadrifurcate, kwod-ri-fėr'kāt, *a.* [L. *quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, and *furca*, a fork.] Having four forks or branches.

Quadriga, kwod-ri'ga, *n.* pl. **Quadrigæ**, kwod-ri'jē. [L, contr from *quadri-juga*—prefix *quadrus*, fourfold, and *jugum*, a yoke.] An ancient two-wheeled car or chariot drawn by four horses, harnessed all abreast.

Quadrigeminous, kwod-ri-jem'i-nus, *a.* [L. *quadrigeminus*—*quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, and *geminus*, double.] Fourfold; having four similar parts.

Quadrijugate, kwod-rij'ū-gāt, *a.* [L. *quadrus*=*quatuor*, four, and *jugum*, a yoke.] *Bot* pinnate, with four pairs of leaflets.

Quadrilateral, kwod-ri-lat'ėr-al, *a.* [L. *quadrus*=*quatuor*, four, and *latus*, *lateris*, side.] Having four sides and consequently four angles. — *n.* A figure having four sides and four angles; the space inclosed between and defended by four fortresses, or the four fortresses collectively.—**Quadrilateralness**, kwod-ri-lat'ėr-al-nes, *n.*

Quadrille, ka-dril', *n.* [Fr. *quadrille*, Sp. *cuadrilla*, a group of four persons, *cuadrile*, a small square, from L. *quadra*, *quadrum*, a square, from *quatuor*, four.] A game played by four persons with forty cards; a dance consisting generally of five figures or movements executed by four couples each forming the side of a square; the music for such a dance.

Quadrillion, kwod-ril'yon, *n.* [L. *quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, and E. *million*.] The fourth power of a million, or the number represented by a unit with twenty-four ciphers annexed.

Quadrilocular, kwod-ri-lok'ū-lėr, *a.* [L. *quadrus*=*quatuor*, four, and *loculus*, a cell.] *Bot.* having four cells or compartments; four-celled.

Quadrinomial, kwod-ri-nō'mi-al, *a.* [L. *quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, and *nomen*, a name.] *Alg.* consisting of four denominations or terms.—*n.* *Alg.* a quantity consisting of four terms.

Quadripartite, kwod-ri-pär'tīt, *a.* [L. *quadrus*=*quatuor*, four, and *partitus*, divided.] Divided into four parts; *bot.* divided to the

base into four parts (a *quadripartite* leaf) —**Quadripartitely**, kwod ri pär'tit-li, *adv* In a quadripartite manner —**Quadripartition**, kwod'ri-pär-tish"on, *n.* A division by four or into four parts.

Quadripennate, kwod ri-pen'at, *a.* [L *quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, and *penna*, a wing] Having four wings said of insects

Quadriphyllous, kwod ri fil lus, *a* [L *quadrus* = *quatuor*, and Gr *phyllon*, a leaf] *Bot* having four leaves, four leaved

Quadriplicated, Quadriplicate, kwod rip li-kā ted, kwod rip li-kāt, *a* [L *quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, and *plica*, a fold] Having four plaits or folds

Quadrireme, kwod ri rēm, *n.* [L *quadriremis* = *quadrus* = *quatuor*, four and *remus*, an oar] A galley with four benches of oars, in use among the ancient Greeks and Romans.

Quadrisection, kwod ri-sek shon, *n* [L *quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, and *sectio*, a cutting] A subdivision into four parts.

Quadrisulcate, kwod ri sul kāt, *a* [L *quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, and *sulcus*, a furrow] Having four furrows or clefts, *zool* having the hoof divided into four

Quadrisyllable, kwod-ri-si la-bl, *n* [L *quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, and E *syllable*] A word consisting of four syllables — **Quadrisyllabic**, kwod ri-si lab'ik, *a* Consisting of four syllables

Quadrivalent, kwod ri'v a lent, *a* [From L *quadrus* = *quatuor*, four and *valens*, *valentis*, ppr of *valeo*, to be worth] *Chem.* applied to an element one atom of which is equivalent, in combination to four atoms of hydrogen, tetratomic

Quadrivalve, Quadrivalvular, kwod ri valv, kwod-ri val'vū lèr, *a* [L *quadrus* *quatuor*, four, and *valva*, a valve] *Bot* having four valves, four valved.

Quadrivial, kwod riv'i al, *a* [L *quadrivium* — prefix *quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, and *via*, a way] Having four roads meeting in a point —**Quadrivium**, kwod riv'i um *n* [L L] A collective term in the middle ages for the four lesser arts—arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy

Quadroon, kwod-rön', *n.* [Sp *cuarteron*, from L *quartus*, fourth QUARTER] The offspring of a mulatto by a white person, a person who is one-fourth white

Quadrumana, kwod rū ma-na, *n. pl* [From L *quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, and *manus*, the hand] An order of mammals comprising the apes, monkeys, baboons lemurs, &c, usually characterized by all the four limbs terminating in prehensile hands. — **Quadrumane** kwod rū mān, *n* One of the Quadrumana.—**Quadrumanous**, kwod rū ma nus, *a* Pertaining to the order Quadrumana, four-handed

Quadruped, kwod rū ped, *n.* [L *quadrupes*, *quadrupedis* — *quadrus* = *quatuor*, four and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot] An animal having four legs, usually restricted to four footed mammals, though many reptiles have also four legs.—**Quadrupedal**, kwod rū pe-dal, *a* Belonging to a quadruped, having or walking on four feet

Quadruple, kwod'rū pl, *a* [L *quadruplus* — *quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, and term *-plus*, Gr *ploos*, DOUBLE] Fourfold, four times told. — *n.* Four times the sum or number —*v.t.*, *quadrupled*, *quadrupling* To make four times as much or as many, to multiply by four —*v i* To become four times as much or as many —**Quadruply**, kwod'rū-pli, *adv* In a quadruple or fourfold degree; to a fourfold quantity

Quadruplicate, kwod rū'pli-kāt, *v.t.* [L *quadruplico*, *quadruplicatum* — *quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, and *plico*, to fold.] To make fourfold, to double twice —*a* Fourfold, four times repeated (a *quadruplicate* ratio or proportion).—**Quadruplication**, kwod rū'pli kā 'shon, *n* The act of making four fold or four times as great

Quæstor kwes'tor QUESTOR.

Quaff, kwif, *v t.* [From Ir and Gael. *cuach*, &c. *quaich*, *quaff*, a drinking-cup] To drink; to swallow in large draughts, to drink copiously —*v i* To drink largely —**Quaffer**, kwif'èr, *n* One who quaffs.

Quagga, kwag'a, *n* [Hottentot, name derived from its cry] An animal of South Africa closely allied to the zebra.

Quagmire, kwag'mir, *n* [*Quag* for *quake*, and *mire*, lit a mire or bog that quakes or shakes] A piece of soft boggy land that trembles under the foot, a bog, a fen —**Quaggy**, kwag'i, *a* Trembling under the foot, as soft wet earth, boggy, spongy

Quail, kwāl, *v.i.* [A Sax *cwelan*, to die—D *quelen*, to pine away, O H G *quelan*, to suffer torment QUELL.] To have the spirits sink or give way, as before danger or difficulty, to shrink, to lose heart, to cower

Quail, kwāl, *n.* [O Fr *quaille*, Fr *caille*, It *quaglia*, a quail—names derived from its cry Comp D *kwakkel*, G *wachtel* and Armor *coail*, a quail] A common name of certain birds nearly allied to the partridges, from which they differ chiefly in being smaller

Quaint, kwānt, *a.* [O E *quenit*, *cointe*, from O Fr *cointe*, neat, fine, dainty, from L *cognitus*, known, the meaning having probably been influenced by L *comptus*, trimmed, adorned COGNITION, ACQUAINT] Odd and antique, singular, whimsical, curious, fanciful — **Quaintly**, kwānt li, *adv* In a quaint manner, oddly, fancifully, singularly, whimsically —**Quaintness**, kwānt nes, *n.* The quality of being quaint, oddity and antiquiteness

Quake kwāk *v.i.* —*quaked*, *quaking* [A Sax *cwacian*, same root as *quick*, comp Prov G *quacken*, to waggle to shake QUICK] To shake, to tremble, to shudder (to *quake* with fear), to be shaken with more or less violent convulsions (the earth *quakes*) to shake or tremble as the earth under the feet, through want of solidity or firmness —*n.* A shake, a trembling, a tremulous agitation —**Quaker**, kwā'kèr, *n.* One that quakes, one of the religious sect called the *Society of Friends* (see under FRIEND) — **Quakeress** kwā kèr es, *n* A female Quaker —**Quakerish**, kwā kèr ish, *a* Relating to or resembling Quakers —**Quakerism** kwā kèr izm, *n.* The peculiar manners, tenets, or worship of the Quakers — **Quakerly** kwā'kèr li *a* Resembling or characteristic of Quakers — **Quakiness** kwā'ki nes, *n* The state of quaking or shaking —**Quaking-grass** *n* A genus of grasses of which the spikelets are always in tremulous motion from the weakness of their footstalks.—**Quakingly**, kwā king li *adv* In a quaking or trembling manner —**Quaky**, kwā ki, *a* Characterized by or prone to quaking, shaky

Qualify, kwol'i fi, *v t* —*qualified*, *qualifying* [Fr *qualifier* from L L *qualificare*, from L *qualis*, such of such sort, and *facio* to make] To make such as is required, to fit for any place, office or occupation, to furnish with knowledge, skill &c, necessary for a purpose to furnish with legal power or capacity (to *qualify* persons for the franchise), to limit or modify, to restrict, to limit by exceptions (to *qualify* a statement), to moderate, abate soften, to modify the quality or strength of, to dilute or otherwise fit for taste (to *qualify* spirits with water) —*v i* To take the necessary steps for rendering one self capable of holding any office or enjoying any privilege; to establish a right to exercise any function followed by *for* —**Qualifiable**, kwol i fi-a-bl, *a* Capable of being qualified —**Qualification**, kwol i fi kā shon *n.* The act of qualifying, or the state of being qualified, that which qualifies or fits a person or thing for any use or purpose as for a place, an office, an employment, legal power, ability, a qualifying or extenuating circumstance, modification, restriction, limitation, an abatement, a diminution —**Qualificative**, kwol i-fi-kā-tiv, *a* Serving or having the power to qualify or modify —*n* That which serves to qualify, a qualifying term, clause, or statement — **Qualified**, kwol'i-fid, *p* and *a* Having a qualification, furnished with legal power or capacity, accompanied with some limitation or modification, modified, limited (a *qualified* statement) —**Qualifiedly**, kwol'i-fid-li, *adv* With qualification or limitation —**Qualifiedness**, kwol'i-fid-nes, *n* — **Qualifier**, kwol'i-fi-èr, *n.* One who or that which qualifies.

Quality, kwol'i-ti, *n.* [Fr *qualité*, from L *qualitas*, a quality or property, from *qualis*, such QUALIFY] That which makes or helps to make anything such as it is, a distinguishing property, characteristic, or attribute, a property, a trait, moral characteristic, good or bad, comparative rank, condition in relation to others, superior or high rank (ladies of *quality*). — *The quality*, persons of high rank collectively —**Qualitative**, kwol i-tā-tiv, *a* Pertaining to quality, estimable according to quality — *Qualitative analysis*, *chem* the process of decomposing a compound substance with a view to determine what elements it contains —**Qualitatively**, kwol i tā tiv li, *adv* In a qualitative manner; as regards quality

Qualm, kwām, *n.* [A Sax *cwealm*, pestilence, death = D *kwalm*, Dan *qvalm*, qualm, vapour, O H G *qualm*, death, from root of *quell*, *qual*] A throe or throb of pain, a sudden feeling of sickness at the stomach, a sensation of nausea, a scruple or twinge of conscience, compunction — **Qualmish**, kwām ish *a* Sick at the stomach, inclined to vomit, affected with nausea. — **Qualmishly**, kwām ish li, *adv* In a qualmish manner —**Qualmishness**, kwām'ish nes, *n* The state of being qualmish

Quamash, kwą mash, *n* An American bulbous plant akin to the hyacinth, with roots that are much eaten by the Indians.

Quandary kwon-dā ri or kwon da ri, *n* [Probably from Fr *Qu en dirai je?* what shall I say of it?] A state of difficulty, perplexity, uncertainty or hesitation, a pickle, a predicament.—*v t quandaried quandarying* To put into a quandary

Quantity, kwon ti ti, *n* [Fr *quantité* L *quantitas*, quantity, extent from *quantus*, how great from *quam* to what a degree] That property in virtue of which a thing is measurable, greatness, extent measure, size, any amount, bulk, or aggregate (a *quantity* of earth a *quantity* of water), often a large or considerable amount (wheat shipped in *quantities*), *math* anything which can be multiplied, divided, or measured, anything to which mathematical processes are applicable, *gram* the measure of a syllable or the time in which it is pronounced, the metrical value of syllables as regards length or weight in pronunciation, *logic*, the extent in which the subject of a proposition is taken — **Quantification**, kwon ti fi kā shon, *n.* The act or process of quantifying the act of determining the quantity or amount — **Quantify**, kwon ti fi *v t* —*quantified quantifying* [L *quantus*, how much and *facio* to make] To determine the quantity of, to modify or qualify with regard to quantity more especially a term in logic (to *quantify* the predicate, as by inserting all in some men are (all) logicians)— **Quantitative** kwon ti tā tiv *a* Estimable according to quantity, relating or having regard to quantity — *Quantitative analysis*, *chem* the process of decomposing a compound substance with a view to determine how much of each element it contains — **Quantitatively**, kwon ti tā tiv li, *adv* In a quantitative manner —**Quantitive** kwon ti tiv, *a* Estimable according to quantity, quantitative —**Quantitively**, kwon ti tiv li, *adv* So as to be measured by quantity, quantitative — **Quantivalence**, kwon tiv a-lens, *n* [L *quantus*, how much, and *valeo*, to have power] *Chem* the combination of elements in certain proportions —**Quantum**, kwan tum, *n* [L, how much, as much as] A quantity, an amount, a sufficient amount

Quaquaversal kwā-kwa-vèr sal, *a* [L *quaqua*, on every side, and *versus* turned, from *verto*, to turn.] Inclined towards every side, *geol* a term used of strata inclined so as to face all sides

Quarantine, kwor'an-tin, *n.* [O Fr *quarantaine*, It *quarantana*, a space of forty days, from *quaranta*, from L *quadraginta*, forty, from *quatuor*, four] The period, originally of forty days, but now of undetermined length, during which a ship arriving in port and suspected of being infected with a malignant contagious disease, is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the

place where she arrives, restraint of intercourse to which a ship is subjected, on the presumption that she may be infected —*v t* —*quarantined, quarantining.* To put under quarantine

Quarrel, kwor'el, *n.* [O Fr *querele,* Fr *querelle,* a quarrel, from L *querela,* a complaint, from *queror,* to complain, akin *querulous,* also *cry*] A brawl, an angry dispute, a wrangle, an altercation, a breach of friendship or concord, open variance between parties, the basis or ground of being at variance with another, ill will, or reason to complain, ground of objection —*v i* —*quarrelled, quarrelling* To dispute violently or with loud and angry words, to wrangle, to squabble, to fall out, to pick a quarrel, to get into hostilities, to find fault, to cavil —**Quarreller,** kwor el-ér, *n* One who quarrels —**Quarrellous,** † kwor'el us, *a* Quarrelsome [*Shak*]—**Quarrelsome,** kwor'el sum, *a* Apt to quarrel, easily irritated or provoked to contest, irascible, choleric —**Quarrelsomely,** kwor'el-sum li, *adv* In a quarrelsome manner —**Quarrelsomeness,** kwor'el-sum nes, *n*

Quarrel, kwor'el, *n* [O Fr *quarrel* (Fr *carreau*), dim of L *quadrum,* something square, from *quatuor,* four] A bolt to be shot from a cross-bow, especially with a somewhat square shaped head, a lozenge-shaped pane of glass in a window, a small paving stone or tile of the square or lozenge form, a glazier's diamond, a kind of graver

Quarry, kwor'i, *n* [O Fr *quarriere* (Fr *carrière*), lit a place where stones are squared, from L *quadro,* to square QUADRAT, &c] A place where stones are dug from the earth, or separated, as by blasting with gunpowder, from a large mass of rocks —*v t* —*quarried, quarrying* To dig or take from a quarry (to *quarry* marble) —**Quarriable,** kwor'i a bl, *a* Capable of being quarried —**Quarrier, Quarryman,** kwor'i-ér, kwor'i man, *n* One who works in a quarry

Quarry, kwor'i, *n.* [Fr *curée,* the portion given to the dogs, wrapped in the skin of the beast killed, from L *corium,* a hide, leather] A part of the entrails of a beast of chase given to the dogs, a heap of game killed, any animal pursued for prey, the game which a hawk or hound pursues, object of chase or pursuit in general

Quart kwart, *n* [Fr *quarte,* lit a fourth part from L *quartus,* fourth, from *quatuor* four] The fourth part of an imperial gallon, two pints, equal to 69 3185 cubic inches, a vessel containing the fourth of a gallon —**Quartan,** kwar'tan, *a* [L *quartanus* fourth] Intermitting so as to occur every fourth day (a *quartan* fever) —**Quart bottle,** *n* A bottle containing, or nominally containing the fourth part of a gallon —**Quart-pot,** *n* A pot or drinking vessel containing a quart —**Quarte,** kart, *n* One of the four guards in fencing, a corresponding position of the body

Quarter kwar'ter, *n.* [O Fr *quarter, quartier* (Fr *quartier*), a quarter, from L *quartarius,* a fourth part, from *quartus,* fourth, from *quatuor,* four] One of four parts into which anything is divided, a fourth part or portion, the fourth part of a hundredweight, that is, 28 lbs , the fourth of a ton in weight, or 8 bushels of grain, the fourth part of the moon's period or monthly revolution, one of the four cardinal points, more widely, any region or point of the compass (from what *quarter* does the wind blow?), a particular region of a town, city, or country, a district, a locality (the Latin *quartier* of Paris, the Jews' *quarter* in Florence), the fourth part of the year; in schools, the fourth part of the teaching period of the year, the fourth part of the carcass of a quadruped, including a limb, *her* one of the divisions of a shield when it is divided into four portions by horizontal and perpendicular lines meeting in the fesse point, the piece of leather in a shoe which forms the side from the heel to the vamp, the part of a vessel's side which lies towards the stern, proper position, specific place; assigned or allotted position; the sparing of the life of a vanquished enemy, mercy shown by a conqueror (to give or show *quarter* to a person—perhaps originally to assign a lodging to, or to give a share of one's own quarters), *pl* (in each of the following senses), temporary residence, shelter (to find *quarters* somewhere); a station or encampment occupied by troops (winter *quarters*), place of lodgment for officers and men, *naut* the post allotted to the officers and men at the commencement of an engagement —*On the quarter* (*naut*), in a direction oblique to the ship's quarter —*v t* To divide into four equal parts, to separate into parts, to cut to pieces, to furnish with lodgings or shelter, to find lodgings and food for (to *quarter* soldiers on the inhabitants), *her* to add to other arms on the shield by dividing it into four or more compartments —*v i* To be stationed, to lodge, to have a temporary residence —**Quarter-day,** *n* One of the four term days on which payment of rent, interest, &c , is made —**Quarter-deck,** *n Naut* that part of the upper deck which is abaft the mainmast —**Quarter face,** *n* A countenance three parts averted —**Quarter foil,** *n* QUATREFOIL —**Quartering,** kwar'tering, *n Her* the conjoining of coats of arms in one shield to denote the alliances of one family with the heiresses of others, one of the compartments on such a shield —**Quarterly,** kwar'tèr li, *a* Recurring at the end of each quarter of the year (*quarterly* payments of rent) —*adv* Once in a quarter of a year —*n* A literary periodical issued once every three months —**Quarter master,** *n Milit* an officer who has charge of the quarters, barracks, tents &c , of a regiment, and keeps the regimental stores, *naut* a petty officer who has charge of the stowage of ballast and provisions, and attends to the steering of the ship, &c —**Quartermaster general,** *n Milit* a staff officer of high rank, whose department is charged with all orders relating to the marching, embarking, and quartering of troops —**Quartermaster sergeant,** *n Milit* a non-commissioned officer whose duty it is to assist the quartermaster —**Quartern,** kwar'tèrn, *n* [O Fr *quarteron,* L L *quartero, quarteronus,* from L *quartus,* fourth] The fourth part of certain British measures as of a pint, of a peck, or of a stone —**Quartern loaf,** *n* A loaf of the weight of 4 lbs —**Quarter sessions,** *n pl* In England, a general court of criminal jurisprudence held quarterly by the justices of the peace in counties and by the recorder in boroughs, in Scotland, a court held by the justices of the peace four times a year at the county towns —**Quarter staff,** *n* pl **Quarter staves** An old English weapon formed of a stout pole about 6½ feet long, grasped by one hand in the middle, and by the other between the middle and the end

Quartette, Quartet, kwar tet , *n* [It *quartetto,* from L *quartus,* fourth] A piece of music arranged for four voices or four instruments, the persons who execute a quartette, a stanza of four lines

Quarto, kwar'tō, *n* [L *quartus,* fourth] A book of the size of the fourth of a sheet, a size made by twice folding a sheet, which then makes four leaves abbreviated thus, *4to* —*a* Denoting the size of a book in which a sheet makes four leaves

Quartrain, kwar'trān, *n.* Same as QUATRAIN

Quartz, kwarts, *n* [From G *quars, quarts,* quarts, a word of unknown origin] A name given to varieties of the native oxide of silicon occurring both crystallized and massive, and an important constituent of granite and the older rocks, varieties of it being known as rock crystal, flint, agate, amethyst, &c —**Quartziferous,** kwart-sif'er us, *a* [*Quartz,* and L *fero,* to bear] Consisting of quartz, or chiefly of quartz, yielding quartz —**Quartzite,** kwart sit, *n* A rock formed of granular quartz, quartz-rock —**Quartzoid** kwart'soid, *n Crystal* a double six-sided pyramid, represented by uniting two six-sided single pyramids base to base —**Quartzose, Quartzous,** kwart'ōs, kwart'sus, *a* Containing quartz, composed of quartz, resembling quartz —**Quartz-rock,** *n* A stratified metamorphic rock consisting entirely, or almost entirely, of quartz —**Quartzy,** kwart si, *a* Containing or abounding in quartz, partaking of the qualities of quartz.

Quash, kwosh, *v.t* [O Fr *quasser,* Fr *casser,* from L. *quassare,* to shake, shatter, shiver, intens from *quatio, quassum,* to shake, seen also in *concussion, percussion, discuss*] To subdue, put down, or quell, to extinguish, to put an end to (to *quash* a rebellion), *law,* to make void from insufficiency, or for other cause

Quasi, kwā si [L] As if, in a manner; sometimes forming compounds with English words, and generally implying that what it qualifies is in some degree fictitious or unreal, or only has certain features of what it professes to be (a *quasi-argument,* a *quasi historical* account) —**Quasi-modo,** kwas-i-mō dō [L *quasi modo,* as if only, the words beginning the introit of the day] A term applied to the first Sunday after Easter among Roman Catholics

Quassia, kwas'i a, *n* [From *Quassy,* a negro who first made known the medicinal virtues of one species] A genus of South American tropical trees containing an extremely bitter principle, having marked tonic properties, and used medicinally —**Quassin Quassite** kwas in, kwas'it, *n* The bitter principle of quassia.

Quaterfoil, kwa tèr foil QUATREFOIL

Quatern kwat'ern, *a* [L *quaterni,* four each, from *quatuor,* four] Consisting of four growing by fours (*quatern* leaves) —**Quaternary,** kwa tèr'na ri, *a* [L *quaternarius*] Consisting of four; arranged in fours, *geol* a term applied to the strata above the tertiary, post-tertiary (which see), *chem* applied to compounds which contain four elements —**Quaternate,** kwa-tèr nāt *a.* Consisting of four —*Quaternate leaf,* one that consists of four leaflets

Quaternion, kwa tèrni-on, *n* [L *quaternio,* a group of four, from *quatuor,* four] A set or group of four, a term for a quantity employed in a method of mathematical investigation discovered by Sir W R. Hamilton, and hence called *quaternions.*

Quatrain, kwot rān, *n* [Fr , from *quatre,* L *quatuor,* four] A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately

Quatrefoil, kā tèr foil or kwa'tèr-foil, *n.* [Fr *quatre-feuille—quatre* (L *quatuor*), four, and *feuille* (L *folium*), a leaf] *Arch.* an aperture or ornament somewhat resembling four leaves about a common centre; an opening showing four radiating cusps

Quaver, kwā vér, *v i* [From older *quave,* to shake, akin to *quaver,* and to L G *quabbeln,* to quiver, perhaps also to *quake*] To have a tremulous motion, to vibrate; to shake in vocal utterance, to sing with tremulous modulations of voice, to produce a shake on a musical instrument —*v t* To utter with a tremulous sound.—*n* A shake or rapid vibration of the voice, or a shake on an instrument of music, a note equal to half a crotchet or the eighth of a semibreve —**Quaverer,** kwā'vér ér, *n* One that quavers.

Quay, ké, *n.* [From Fr *quai,* a quay, a Celtic word = Bret *cae,* W *cae,* an inclosure] A built landing-place along a line of coast or a river bank, or forming the side of a harbour, at which vessels are loaded and unloaded, a wharf —*v t.* To furnish with quays —**Quayage,** ké'āj, *n.* Quay dues, wharfage

Queen, kwēn, *n.* [A Sax *cwén,* a woman; same word as *queen.*] A worthless woman; a slut, a strumpet

Queasy, kwē si, *a* [Allied to Icel *kveisa,* pain in the stomach, N *kveis,* sickness after a debauch] Sick at the stomach, affected with nausea, qualmish; apt to cause nausea —**Queasily,** kwē'si-li, *adv.* In a queasy manner —**Queasiness,** kwē'si-nes, *n* The state of being queasy; qualmishness, disgust.

Queen, kwēn, *n.* [A Sax *cwén,* a woman (whence also *queen*) = Goth. *quens, qasins,* a woman, Icel. *kván,* a wife, *kona,* a woman, Dan. *qvinde,* a woman, *kone,* a wife; O H G. *quena,* a woman; Ir. and Gael. *coinne,* Gr. *gyné,* Skr *yani,* a woman. From root *gan* Gr and L. (*gen*), to produce. KIN,

Queen, s. The consort of a king; a woman who is the sovereign of a kingdom, a female sovereign, a female pre-eminent among others, the sovereign of a swarm of bees, or the female of the hive, a playing-card on which a queen is depicted, the most powerful of all the pieces in a set of chessmen —*Queen consort*, the wife of a king — *Queen dowager*, the widow of a deceased king — *Queen mother*, a queen dowager who is also mother of the reigning sovereign — *Queen's evidence*. EVIDENCE. — *Queen's messenger* MESSENGER. — *Queen of the meadows*, meadow-sweet. MEADOW SWEET —*v t*. To play the queen with *it*.— Queen bee, s. The only fully-developed and prolific female insect in a hive of bees. —Queenhood, kwēn'hud, s. The state or rank of a queen, the quality or character becoming a queen —Queenly, Queenlike, kwēn'li, kwēn'lik, *a* Like a queen, becoming a queen —Queenliness, kwēn'li nes, s. The state of being queenly, queenly quality —Queen post, *n*. *Carp* one of the two upright posts which connect two opposite rafters of a roof with the horizontal beam between them. (When there is only one it is called a *king post*.)— Queen-regent, Queen-regnant, *n*. A queen who holds the crown in her own right — Queen's-bench. BENCH —Queen's-counsel, s. COUNSEL. —Queenship, kwēn ship s. The state of a queen.—Queen's-metal, *n*. An alloy largely composed of tin, used for making teapots, spoons, &c — Queen's ware, *n*. Glazed earthenware of a cream colour —Queen s-yellow, *n*. A yellow pigment used by artists and consisting of a sub-sulphate of mercury

Queer, kwēr, *a* [From L G *quer*, *quer*, across=G *quer*, *quer*, oblique, athwart, whence *querkopf* a queer fellow] Behaving or appearing otherwise than is usual, odd, singular, quaint. — Queerish, kwēr' ish, *a*. Somewhat queer, rather odd.— Queerly, kwēr'li, *adv* In a queer manner —Queerness, kwēr'nes, s. The state or quality of being queer, singularity

Queest, kwest, s The ringdove or wood pigeon, the cushat.

Quell, kwel, *v t*. [A Sax *cwellan*, to kill= Dan. *qvæle*, to stifle torment, Icel *kvelja*, *fw qvälja*, G *quälen*, to torment, same root as to *quail*] To subdue, to cause to cease by using force, to crush (an insurrection or the like); to quiet, to allay — Queller, kwel ér, s One that quells or crushes.

Quench, kwensh, *v t*. [A Sax *cwencan*, to quench, to extinguish, akin to *cwinan*, to dwindle, O Fris *kwinka*, to vanish] To extinguish, to put out (fire), to allay, to slake (thirst), to suppress, stifle, check, repress. — *v i* To be extinguished, to go out, to lose zeal (*Shak*) — Quenchable, kwensh'a-bl, *a*. Capable of being quenched. —Quencher, kwensh ér, s. One who or that which quenches. — Quenchless, kwensh les, *a*. That cannot be quenched, in extinguishable. — Quenchlessly, kwensh les-li *adv* In a quenchless manner — Quenchlessness, kwensh'les-nes, s.

Quercitron, kwer'sit-ron, s. [L. *quercus*, an oak, and *citrus*, the citron tree] The black or dyer's oak, a large forest-tree of N America, the bark of this tree yielding a yellow dye; the dye-stuff itself —Quercitrin, kwer'sit rin, s. The colouring principle of quercitron bark

Querimonious, kwer i-mō'ni-us, *a* [L *querimonia*, complaint, from *queror*, to complain QUARREL.] Complaining, apt to complain, querulous. — Querimoniously, kwer-i-mō ni-us-li, *adv* Querulously — Querimoniousness, kwer-i-mō'ni us-nes, s

Querist. Under QUERY

Quern, kwērn, s. [A Sax *cwyrn*, *cwearn* — D *kwarn*, Icel *kvarn*, Dan. *qvarn*, Goth *qwairnus*, a millstone, a quern; from root meaning to grind, same as in *corn*.] A stone hand-mill for grinding grain, still used to some extent by the Highlanders of Scotland.

Querulous, kwer'ū lus, *a* [L. *querulus*, from *queror*, to complain. QUARREL.] Complaining or habitually complaining, apt to murmur; peevish; expressing complaint. — Querulously, kwer'ū-lus-li, *adv* In a querulous manner —Querulousness, kwer'ū-lus-nes, *n*. Disposition to complain; peevishness.

Query, kwēri, s. [A modified form of L *quære*, imper. of *quæro*, to ask, to inquire, to seek. QUEST] A question, an inquiry to be answered or resolved, the mark or sign of interrogation (?) — *v.t.*—*queried*, *querying* To ask a question or questions. —*v.t.* To seek by questioning; to examine by questions, to doubt of, to mark with a query — Querist, kwē'rist, *n*. One who puts a query, one who asks questions

Quest, kwest, s. [O Fr *queste*, Fr *quête*, from L *quæstus*, *pp* of *quæro*, to seek, seen also in *question*, *query*, *inquest*, *request*, *sequere*, *require*, *conquer* &c] The act of seeking, search, pursuit, searchers collectively (*Shak*), inquiry, examination —*v i* † To make search or inquiry —*v t* † To search or seek for

Question, kwes'tyun, s. [Fr *question*, L *quæstio*, an inquiry, an investigation QUEST] An interrogation, something asked, an inquiry, a query, disquisition, discussion, the subject or matter of investigation or discussion, the theme of inquiry (foreign to the *question*), subject of debate, a point of doubt or difficulty, doubt, controversy (true beyond *question*), judicial trial (*Shak*), *the question* examination by torture —*Question!* an exclamation used to recall a speaker to the subject under discussion also used to express doubt as to the correctness of what a speaker is saying —*Begging the question*, assuming something without proof, taking for granted what has to be proved.— *In question* in debate, being at present dealt with (the point *in question*) —*To call in question*, to doubt, to challenge the truth or reality of —*Out of question* doubtless, undoubtedly —*Out of the question* not worthy of consideration, not to be thought of —*Leading question*. Under LEADING — *Previous question*, in *parliamentary practice* the question whether a vote shall be come to on the main issue or not, brought forward before the main or real question is put, and for the purpose of avoiding if the resolution in the negative the putting of this question. The motion is in the form 'that the question be now put,' and the mover and seconder vote against it —*v t* To ask a question or questions to debate; to doubt —*v t* To inquire of by asking questions; to examine by interrogatories, to doubt of, to have no confidence in, to call in question, to challenge. —Questionable, kwes tyun-a bl, *a* Capable of being questioned or inquired of, liable to question, suspicious, doubtful, uncertain, disputable — Questionableness, kwes tyun-a bl nes, *n* — Question ably, kwes'tyun a bli *adv* In a question able manner, doubtfully — Questionary, kwes'tyun-a-ri *a* Inquiring, asking questions —Questioner, kwes'tyun-ér *n* One that questions, an inquirer —Questionist, kwes tyun-ist, *n*. A questioner, a candidate for honours or degrees at the English universities.

Questor, kwes'tor *n*. [L *quæstor* QUEST] The name of certain magistrates of ancient Rome whose chief office was the management of the public treasure a receiver of taxes, tribute, &c. Also written *Quæstor* —Questorship, kwes'tor-ship, *n*. The office of questor

Queue, kū, s [Fr, tail, from L *cauda*, a tail CUE] The tail of a wig, a tail formed with a person's hair behind, a pigtail

Quey, kwā, *n*. [Same as Icel *kvíga* Sw *quiga*, a quey] A young cow or heifer; a cow that has not yet had a calf

Quib, kwib, s. [W *cwib*, a quick turn, a form of *cwip*] A sarcasm, a taunt; a quip

Quibble, kwib'l, s [A freq of *quib*, *cwip*] A turn of language to evade the point in question, an evasion, a prevarication, a pun, a low conceit.—*v i* —*quibbled*, *quibbling* To evade the point in question by artifice, play upon words, or any conceit; to prevaricate; to pun.—Quibbler, kwib'lér, *n* One who quibbles; a punster —Quibblingly, kwib'ling-li, *adv* Evasively

Quick, kwik, *a*. [A Sax. *cwic*, living, lively =D. *kwik*, Icel. *kvikr*, Dan. *qvik*, Sw. *qvick*, L.G *quick*, Goth. *qwius*; same root as L. *vivus*, living, Gr *βιος*, life, Skr *jīva*, to live.] Alive, living (the *quick* and the dead), characterised by liveliness or sprightliness, nimble, brisk, speedy, rapid, swift; perceptive in a high degree (*quick* sight), sensitive; hasty, precipitate; irritable (*quick* of temper), pregnant (*Shak*) —*adv* In a quick manner; quickly —*n*. A growing plant, usually hawthorn, for hedges; with *the*, the living flesh; sensible parts, hence, *fig* that which is susceptible of or causes keen feeling (stung to *the quick*) — Quicken, kwik n, *v i* To make alive, to revive or resuscitate, to cheer or refresh, to make quicker, to accelerate, to sharpen, to give keener perception to; to stimulate — *v t*. To become alive, to become quicker; to be in that state of pregnancy in which the child gives indications of life, to begin to give signs of life in the womb —Quickener, kwik n ér, *a* One who or that which quickens —Quickens, Quick grass, kwik enz, *n*. Same as *Couch-grass* COUCH-GRASS — Quick-hedge, *n*. A fence or hedge of growing plants.—Quicklime, kwik'lim, *n* (So called because of its active, burning properties) Lime burned and not yet slaked with water —Quickly, kwik li, *adv* Speedily, rapidly nimbly, soon, without delay — Quick match *n* MATCH —Quickness, kwik nes *n*. State of being quick or alive, speed, celerity, activity, briskness, acuteness of perception, keenness, sharpness. — Quicksand, kwik sand, *n*. A movable sandbank in the sea, a lake, or river dangerous to vessels or to persons who trust themselves to it, *fig* something deceptive or treacherous.— Quick-scented, *a* Having an acute perception of smell — Quickset, kwik'set, s. A living plant set to grow, particularly for a hedge, hawthorn planted for a hedge —*a* Made of quickset —*v t* To plant with living shrubs for a hedge — Quick sighted *a* Of quick sight or acute discernment, quick to see or discern —Quicksightedness *n* Sharpness of sight —Quick silver, kwik sil vér *n*. Living silver, so called from its fluidity] Mercury, a metal liquid at all ordinary temperatures See MERCURY — Quicksilvered, kwik sil vérd, *a* Overlaid with quicksilver or an amalgam of quicksilver and tinfoil — Quick step *n*. A lively spirited style of dancing —Quick witted, *a* Having ready wit

Quid, kwid, *n*. [A form of *cud*] A piece of tobacco chewed and rolled about in the mouth

Quiddity kwid i ti, *n*. [Fr *quiddité*, from L L *quidditas*, from L *quid*, what] An old philosophical term equivalent to essence and comprehending both the substance and qualities, a trifling nicety, a quirk or quibble

Quiddle, kwid'l *v i* —*quiddled*, *quiddling* [From L *quid* what QUIDDITY] To spend or waste time in trifling employments — Quiddle Quiddler, kwid'lér, *n* One who quiddles or busies himself about trifles

Quidnunc, kwid nungk *n* [L. what now?] One curious to know everything that passes, one who pretends to know all that goes on.

Quiescent, kwi-es'ent, *a* [L *quiescens quiescentis*, ppr of *quiesco*, to keep quiet QUIET] Being in a state of repose, still not moving quiet, not excited, tranquil, *gram* silent, not sounded (a *quiescent* letter).—Quiescence, Quiescency, kwi-es'ens, kwi-es'en-si, *n*. The state or quality of being quiescent, rest, repose —Quiescently, kwi-es ent-li, *adv* In a quiescent manner

Quiet, kwi et, *a*. [Fr *quiet*, L. *quietus*, from *quiesco*, to keep quiet, from *quies*, *quietis*, rest *Coy*, *quit*, *quite*, have the same origin] Not in action or motion, still; in a state of rest; free from alarm or disturbance, left at rest, tranquil, peaceable, not turbulent, free from emotion, calm, patient; retired; secluded, free from fuss or bustle; not glaring or showy (*quiet* colours) — *n*. Rest, stillness; tranquillity; repose; freedom from emotion of the mind, calmness. —*v t*. To make or cause to be quiet; to calm; to pacify, to allay, to tranquillise; to

bring to a state of rest —*v.i.* To become quiet or still; to abate —**Quieten**, kwī'ĕn, *v t.* and *i.* To quiet; to pacify, to become quiet —**Quieter**, kwī'ĕt-ĕr, *n.* One who or that which quiets.—**Quietism**, kwī ĕt-ism, *n* The absorption of the feelings or faculties in religious contemplation, the practice of a class of mystics who resigned themselves to mental inactivity in order to bring the soul into direct union with the Godhead.—**Quietist**, kwī ĕt-ist, *n* One who believes in or practises quietism, especially applied to one of a sect of mystics originated by Molinos, a Spanish priest, in the latter part of the seventeenth century — **Quietistic**, kwī-ĕt-is'tik, *a* Pertaining to a quietist or to quietism — **Quietly**, kwī ĕt-li, *adv* In a quiet state or manner, peaceably, calmly, patiently, in a manner to attract little or no observation —**Quietness**, kwī ĕt-nes, *n* The state of being quiet, tranquillity, calmness — **Quietude**, kwī ĕ-tūd, *n.* [L *quietudo*] Rest, quiet, tranquillity — **Quietus**, kwī-ē tus, *n* [L *quietus*, quiet *Quietus* or *quietus est* was a formula used in discharging accounts, equivalent to quit, discharged] A final discharge of an account, a final settlement, a quittance

Quill, kwil, *n.* [O E *quylle*, a cane or reed, from Fr *quille*, a pin, a skittle, from G *kiel*, a quill, a stalk, a pin O G *kil*, a stalk] One of the large, strong feathers of geese, swans, turkeys, crows, &c used for pens, &c one of these made into an instrument of writing, the spade of a porcupine, a piece of small reed on which weavers wind the thread of the woof, a piece of quill attached to a slip of wood, by means of which certain stringed musical instruments were played, the fold of a plaited ruff or ruffle about the size and shape of a goose quill —*v t* To plait with small ridges like quills —**Quill driver**, *n* A contemptuous term for one who works with a quill or pen, a clerk. — **Quilled** kwild, *a* Furnished with quills —**Quilling**, kwil ing, *n* A narrow bordering on a garment resembling a row of quills

Quillet kwil et, *n* [L *quidlibet* what you please] A nicety or subtlety, a quibble

Quilt kwilt, *n* [O Fr *cuilte*, *coutre coultre*, from L *culcitra*, *culcita*, a mattress a pillow a quilt The word by corruption or confusion gave the *counter- of counterpane*] A cover or coverlet made by stitching one cloth over another, with some soft substance between, any thick or warm coverlet —*v t* To stitch together as two pieces of cloth, with some soft substance between, to stuff in the manner of a quilt —**Quilted**, kwilt ed, *p* and *a* Stitched in the manner of a quilt —**Quilter**, kwilt ĕr, *n* One who quilts —**Quilting**, kwilt ing *n* The act or operation of forming a quilt, the material used for making quilts, quilted work

Quinary, kwī na-ri, *a.* [L *quinarius*, from *quini*, five each, from *quinque* five] Consisting of five or of a multiple of five, arranged by fives —**Quinate** kwī nāt *a* Bot applied to five similar parts arranged together, as five leaflets

Quince, kwins, *n* [From Fr *coignasse* a kind of quince, from L *cotonum*, *cydonium*, Gr *kydonion* (*mēlon*) a quince, lit. Cydonian fruit, from *Cydonia*, a town in Crete] A fruit and the tree that bears it now widely cultivated, the fruit being golden yellow and much used in making preserves — **Quince-wine**, *n* A beverage made of the fermented juice of the quince

Quincunx, kwin kungks, *n* [L., from *quinque*, five, and *uncia*, ounce—a five-ounce weight being marked with five spots] An arrangement of five objects in a square, one at each corner and one in the middle, an arrangement, as of trees, in such squares continuously —**Quincuncial**, kwin kun'shal, *a* Having the form of a quincunx —**Quincuncially**, kwin kun-shal-li, *adv* In a quincuncial manner

Quindecagon, kwin-dek'a-gon, *n.* [*L quinque*, five, Gr. *deka*, ten, and *gonia*, angle] *Geom.* A plane figure with fifteen sides and fifteen angles.

Quindecemvir, kwin-dē-sem'vĕr, *n.* pl. **Quindecemviri**, kwin-dē-sem'vi-ri. [L., from *quinque*, five, *decem*, ten, and *vir*, man] *Rom. antiq* one of a body of fifteen magistrates who had charge of the Sibylline books.—**Quindecemvirate**, kwin-dē-sem vēr-āt, *n.* The body or office of the Quindecemviri

Quinine, kwin'īn, *n.* [Peruvian-Indian *kwna*, *quina*, bark] A most important vegetable alkali, obtained from the bark of several trees of the cinchona genus, extensively used in medicine as a febrifuge and tonic — **Quininism**, kwin'in izm, *n* CINCHONISM — **Quinia** Quinina, kwin'i-a, kwi ni na *n.* Older names for *Quinine* — **Quinic**, kwin ik, *a* Belonging to quinine applied to a certain acid — **Quinicine**, kwin i-sin, *n* An alkaloid possessing febrifugal properties — **Quinidine**, kwin i din, *n.* A substance in some cinchona barks, with acids forming salts having febrifugal properties.

Quinoa, kwi nō a, *n* A South American cultivated plant the seeds of which are largely used as food

Quinquagesima, kwin kwa jes'i ma, *n* [L] Fiftieth — *Quinquagesima Sunday* so called as being about the fiftieth day before Easter; Shrove Sunday

Quinquangular kwin kwang'gū lĕr, *a* [L *quinque*, five, and *angulus*, angle] Having five angles or corners

Quinquarticular, kwin kwar tik ū lĕr, *a* [L *quinque*, five, and *articulus*, joint, article] Consisting of five articles, points, or statements

Quinquecapsular, kwin kwē kap'sū lĕr, *a* [L *quinque*, five and *capsula*, a little chest] *Bot* having five capsules — **Quinquescostate**, kwin kwē kos tāt, *a* [L *costa*, a rib.] *Bot* five-ribbed —**Quinquedentate**, kwin kwē-den tāt, *a* [L *dentatus*, toothed from *dens dentis*, a tooth] *Zool.* or *bot* having five teeth or indentations — **Quinquefarious**, kwin kwē-fā ri us, *a* [From L *quinque*, five] *Bot* opening into five parts — **Quinquefid**, kwin kwē fid, *a* [L *findo fidi* to split] *Bot* five-cleft, as a leaf —**Quinquefoliate** kwin kwē-fō'li at, *a* [L *folium*, leaf] Having five leaves — **Quinquelobate Quinquelobed**, kwin kwē-lō bāt kwin kwē lōbd *a* [L *lobus*, lobe] *Bot.* five lobed — **Quinquelocular** kwin kwē-lok ū lĕr, *a* [L *loculus* a cell] *Bot* five-celled

Quinquennial kwin kwen i-al, *a* [L *quinquennium* a period of five years—*quinque*, five and *annus* year] Occurring once in five years, or lasting five years —**Quinquennium** kwin kwen i um, *n.* [L] The space of five years Also **Quinquenniad** kwin kwen i ad. [*Tenn*]

Quinquepartite, kwin kwē-pär'tīt, *a.* [L *quinque*, five, and *partitus*, divided] Consisting of five parts, *bot* divided into five parts almost to the base

Quinquereme, kwin'kwē-rēm, *n.* [L *quinqueremis*, from *quinque*, five, and *remus*, oar] An ancient galley having five ranks of rowers.

Quinquevalent, Quinquivalent, kwin kwev'a lent kwin kwiv a-lent, *a.* [L. *quinque* five, and *valens*, *valentis*, ppr of *valeo*, to be worth] *Chem* capable of being combined with or exchanged for five atoms of hydrogen

Quinquevalvular, kwin kwē-val'vū lĕr *a.* [L *quinque*, five, and *valva*, valve] *Bot* having five valves as a pericarp

Quinquina, kwin kwi na, *n.* [Sp *quina quina*, from Indian *quina*, bark] Peruvian bark

Quinsy, kwin zi, *n* [From Fr *esquinancie*, *squinancie*, from L *cynanche*, Gr *kynanchē*, a kind of sore throat, from *kyōn*, a dog, and *angchō* to throttle—'dog' having a pejorative effect CYNIC] *Med.* an inflammation of the tonsils, any inflammation of the throat or parts adjacent

Quint, kwint, *n* [L *quintus*, fifth.] A set or sequence of five, as in piquet.

Quintain, kwin tān, *n* [Fr *quintaine*, L L *quintana*, a quintain, from L *quintanus*, a street or broad way in a camp (from *quintus*, fifth), hence a public place, and the exercise practised in such a place.] A figure or other object to be tilted at, often an upright post, on the top of which was a horizontal bar turning on a pivot, with a sand-bag attached to one end, on the other a broad board, it being a trial of skill to tilt at the broad end with a lance, and pass on before the bag of sand could whirl round and strike the tilter

Quintal, kwin'tal, *n.* [Fr *quintal*, from L *centum*, a hundred, through the Sp. *quintal*, Ar *kintār*, a weight of 100 lbs.] A weight of 100 lbs.

Quintan, kwin'tan, *a.* [*L. quintanus*, from *quintus*, fifth, from *quinque*, five.] Occurring or recurring every fifth day.—*n.* An intermittent fever the paroxysms of which recur every fifth day

Quintessence, kwin-tes'ens, *n.* [L *quasita essentia*, fifth essence] According to old notions the fifth or highest essence or most ethereal element of natural bodies, hence, an extract from anything, containing its virtues or most essential part in a small quantity, the best and purest part of a thing —**Quintessential**, kwin-tes-sen shal, *a* Consisting of the quintessence.

Quintette, Quintet, kwin tet, *n.* [Fr *quintette*, from It *quintetto*, from *quinto*, L *quintus*, fifth] *Music*, a vocal or instrumental composition in five parts

Quintillion, kwin-til yon, *n* [L. *quintus*, fifth, and term of E *million*.] A number produced by involving a million to the fifth power

Quintuple, kwin tū pl, *a* [L *quintuplus*, fivefold—*quintus*, fifth, and term *-plus*, Gr *ploos* Double.] Fivefold, arranged in five or in fives, *music*, containing five notes of equal value in a bar —*v t* —**quintupled**, **quintupling** To make fivefold

Quinzaine, kwin zān, *n* [Fr, from *quinze*, fifteen from L *quindecim*, fifteen.] The fifteenth day after a feast-day if the day of the feast be included, a stanza consisting of fifteen lines.

Quip, kwip, *n* [From W *chwap*, a quick flirt or turn, *chwipaw*, to move briskly, to whip (to *whip* round a corner).] A smart sarcastic turn, a sharp or cutting jest, a jibe —*v t* —**quipped**, **quipping** To utter quips on, to sneer at.—*v i.* To use quips, to jibe

Quire, kwir *n.* [A different spelling of *choir* CHOIR.] A body of singers, a chorus, the choir of a church.—*v.i* To sing in concert or chorus, to chant or sing harmoniously [*Shak*]

Quire kwir, *n* [O Fr *quayer*, Fr *cahier*, from L L *quaternum*, a book of four leaves from L *quatuor*, four] A collection of paper consisting of twenty four sheets of equal size, and generally folded once —**Quirister**, kwir'is-tĕr, *n.* A chorister

Quirk, kwĕrk, *n.* [Prov E. *quirk*, to turn sharply, comp W *chwarel*, a sudden start, craft, deceit] An artful turn for evasion or subterfuge, a shift, a quibble, a quip, arch an acute channel or recess, also, the hollow under the abacus.—**Quirked**, kwirkt, *a* Having a quirk or quirks.—**Quirky Quirkish** kwĕr'ki, kwĕr'kish, *a.* Consisting of quirks, full of quirks, shifty; quibbling

Quish, kwish, *n.* A cush.

Quit, kwit, *a* [From O Fr *quite*, Mod Fr. *quitte* discharged, freed, quit, from L. *quietus*, quiet. *Quat* is thus the same word, as is also *quate*] Discharged or released from a debt, penalty, or obligation, absolved, free, clear (with *of* before an object) It is often used in the form *quits*, as a kind of noun, to be *quits* with one, being to be on even terms, to have got even, with him, hence, as an exclamation, *quits!* equivalent to, we are even.—*v t.*—**quitted**, **quitting** [O Fr *quiter*, Fr *quitter*, to leave, to abandon] To discharge, as an obligation or duty, to meet and satisfy; to repay, to set free, absolve, acquit, to relieve, to rid, to discharge from; to meet expectations entertained of, to acquit used refl (to *quat one's self* like a man), to depart from; to leave; to resign; to give up, to abandon.—*To quit scores*, to pay expenses — *To quit scores*, to settle even.—**Quit-rent**, *n.* A small rent paid by the freeholders and copyholders of a manor in discharge of other services.—**Quittable**, kwit's-bl, *a.* Capable of being quitted or vacated. — **Quittance**, kwit'ans, *n.* Dis-

charge from a debt or obligation, an acquittance, recompense, repayment – **Quitter**, kwit'ėr, *n* One who quits, an ulcer between the hair and hoof of a horse's foot (for old *quitture*, a discharge of matter) – **Quitter bone**, *n* A hard round swelling on a horse's coronet

Quitch, Quitch grass, kwich, *n* [A form of *quick grass*—named from its vitality and vigorous growth] A species of worthless grass, couch grass

Quite kwit, *adv* [Old form of *quit*, that is, primarily, free or clear by complete performance QUIT] Completely, wholly, entirely, totally, altogether, to a great extent or degree, very (*quite warm*)

Quitter bone Under QUIT

Quiver, kwiv'ėr, *v i* [Same as D *quiveren*, to tremble, closely connected with *quaver*, and with old *quiver*, active, nimble, A Sax *cwifer*, perhaps also with *quick*] To shake or tremble, to quake, to shiver, to show a slight tremulous motion, to be agitated —*n* The act or state of quivering a tremulous motion a shiver —**Quiveringly**, kwiv'ėr ing li, *adv* In a quivering manner, with quivering

Quiver, kwiv'ėr *n* [O Fr *quivre cuivre*, from O H G *kohhar kochar* G *kocher*, a quiver, cog Dan *koger*, D *koker* A Sax *cocer*—a case a quiver] A case or sheath for arrows **Quivered**, kwiv'ėrd, *a* Furnished with a quiver, sheathed in a quiver

Qui vive kē vēv, *n* [Fr 'Qui vive?' 'Who lives?'] The challenge of the French sentries, equivalent to the English 'Who goes there?' Hence, *to be on the qui vive*, is to be on the alert

Quixotic, kwik sot'ik, *a* [From Don *Quixote*, the hero of Cervantes celebrated romance, who is painted as a half crazy reformer and champion, and is a caricature of the ancient knights of chivalry] Romantic to extravagance, aiming at visionary ends, ideal high flown **Quixotically**, kwik sot'i kal li *adv* In a quixotic or absurdly romantic manner – **Quixotism**, **Quixotry** kwik sot izm, kwik sot ri, *n* Romantic and absurd notions

Quiz, kwiz, *n* [Said to have been originated simply to puzzle people, by Daly, the manager of a Dublin play house, who had the letters *q u i z* put on all the walls of Dublin] Something designed to puzzle, a hoax, a jest, one who quizzes, one liable to be quizzed, an odd fellow – *v t* —*quizzed*, *quizzing* To puzzle, to banter, to make sport of by means of obscure questions, to look at through an eye glass, to look at inquisitively —**Quizzer**, kwiz'ėr, *n* One who quizzes —**Quizzical**, kwiz'i kal, *a* Partaking of the nature of a quiz, addicted to quizzing – **Quizzing glass**, *n* A small eye glass

Quod, kwod, *n* [A form of *quad*, a contr of *quadrangle*] A jail [Slang]

Quodlibet, kwod'li bet, *n* [L what you please] A nice point, a subtlety – **Quodlibetic**, **Quodlibetical**, kwod li bet'ik, kwod li bet'i kal *a* Pertaining to quodlibets, discussed or debated for curiosity or entertainment —**Quodlibetically**, kwod li bet'i kal li, *adv* In a quodlibetical manner

Quoif koif Coif

Quoin, koin, *n* [A slightly different spelling of *coin* Fr *coin* a corner a wedge, a quoin, a coin COIN] An external solid angle, the external angle of a building, a wedge like piece of stone, wood metal or other material, *printing* a wedge to wedge the types up within a chase *gun* a wedge to raise a cannon to the desired elevation

Quoit, koit *n* [Origin doubtful, comp Prov E and Sc *coit quoit* to throw, also O D *koot*, a die] A flattish ring of iron, 8 or 9 inches in diameter and of some weight, convex on the upper side and slightly concave on the under side to be thrown at a fixed mark on the ground at play, *pl* the game played with such rings *v t* and *i* To throw quoits, to play at quoits

Quondam kwon'dam *a* [L formerly] Having been formerly former (one's *quondam* friend)

Quorum, kwō'rum *n* [Lit 'of whom' being the genit pl of L *qui*, who from the phraseology of commissions to write ten in Latin, certain persons being therein named generally, of whom certain were specially designated as in all cases necessary and therefore constituted a quorum] A collective term for those justices of the peace whose presence is necessary to constitute a bench, such a number of the members of any body (a board of directors for instance) as is competent to transact business

Quota kwō'ta, *n* [From L *quotus*, which number in the series? QUOTE] A proportional part or share, share or proportion assigned to each or which each of a number has to contribute

Quote, kwōt, *v t* —*quoted*, *quoting* [O Fr *quoter*, Fr *coter*, from L L *quotare*, to give chapter and verse for, from L *quotus*, which number in the series? from *quot*, how many?] To adduce from some author or speaker, to adduce by way of authority or illustration, to cite or cite the words of (to *quote* a passage an author), *com* to name, as the price of an article **Quoter**, kwō'tėr, *n* One that quotes – **Quotable**, kwō'ta bl, *a* Capable of or suitable for being quoted or cited – **Quotability** kwō ta bil'i ti *n* Fitness for being quoted – **Quotation**, kwō ta'shon *n* The act of quoting, the passage quoted or cited, *com* the current price of commodities or stocks published in prices current, &c

Quoth kwōth, *v t* [A Sax *cwethan*, pret of *cwethan* to speak, to say whence with prefix *be* the verb *bequeath*] Incl *kwetha* (pret *kwath*) O H G *quethan* Goth *qathan* to speak] Said, spoke used only in the first and third persons present tense, and followed instead of preceded by its nominative **Quotha** kwoth'a *interj* [For *quoth I* or *quoth he*] Forsooth indeed

Quotidian, kwo tid'i an, *a* [L *quotidianus* from *quotidie* daily *quot* how many? every, and *dies* a day] Daily occurring or returning daily —*n* Anything that returns every day, a fever whose paroxysms return every day

Quotient kwō'shent, *n* [Fr from L *quotus* how often QUOTE] *Arith* the number resulting from the division of one number by another, and showing how often a less number is contained in a greater

Quotum kwō'tum, *n* [Neut of L *quotus*, how much?] A quota, a share

R.

R, the eighteenth letter of the English alphabet —*The three Rs* a humorous and familiar designation for *Reading Writing*, and *Arithmetic*

Rabbet, rab'et, *v t* [From Fr *raboter*, to plane—prefix *re*, again and *abouter* E *abut*] To cut the edge of (as of a board) in a sloping manner so that it may join by lapping with another piece cut in a similar manner, also to cut a rectangular groove along the edge of to receive a corresponding projection – *n* The cut or groove so made Sometimes written Rabbata —**Rabbet-joint** *n* A joint formed by rabbetting —**Rabbet-plane**, *n* A plane for ploughing a groove along the edge of a board

Rabbi, rab'bi, *n pl* **Rabbis Rabbies**, rab'biz [Heb *rabi*, my master from *rab*, master] A title of respect given to Jewish doctors or expounders of the law – **Rabbin**, rab'bin, *n* [A French form] Same as *Rabbi* —**Rabbinic Rabbinical**, rab bin'ik, rab-bin'i kal *a* Pertaining to the rabbins, or to their opinions, learning and language, pertaining to the later and non canonical Hebrew writings —**Rabbinic**, rab bin'ik *n* The language or dialect of the rabbins, the later Hebrew —**Rabbinism**, rab'bin izm, *n* A rabbinic expression or phraseology **Rabbinist**, **Rabbinite**, rab'bin ist, rab'bin it, *n* Among the Jews, one who adhered to the Talmud and the traditions of the rabbins

Rabbit, rab'it, *n* [O F *robbet*, akin to O D *robbe*, *robbeken* a rabbit, connections doubtful] A well known rodent mammal which feeds on grass or other herbage, and burrows in the earth —*Welsh rabbit*, cheese toasted and laid in thin layers on slices of bread which have been toasted and buttered, popularly but erroneously supposed to be a corruption of *Welsh rarebit* —**Rabbit fish** *n* The fish also called chimæra CHIMÆRA – **Rabbit-hutch**, *n* A box for keeping tame rabbits in —**Rabbit warren**, *n* A piece of ground fenced in for the preservation and breeding of rabbits

Rabble, rab'l, *n* [Comp D *rabbelen* to gabble, G *rabbeln rabbeln*, to chatter, perhaps imitative of noise] A tumultuous crowd of vulgar noisy people, a mob with *the*, the lower class of people, the dregs of the people —*v t* *rabbled*, *rabbling* To assault in a disorderly crowd, to mob

Rabdoidal Rabdomancy, rab doi'dal rab'do man si *n* Same as *Rhabdoidal*, *Rhabdomancy*

Rabid, rab'id *a* [L *rabidus*, from *rabies*, madness, from *rabo*, to rave RAGE] Furious, raging, mad, affected with the distemper called *rabies*, excessively or foolishly enthusiastic, rampant, intolerant (a *rabid* Tory a *rabid* teetotaller) **Rabidity**, rab-did'i ti *n* The state of being rabid – **Rabidly**, rab'id li, *adv* In a rabid manner, furiously —**Rabidness** rab'id nes, *n* The state of being rabid —**Rabies**, rā'bi ēz, *n* [L] A disease affecting certain animals, especially those of the dog tribe, from which hydrophobia is communicated

Raca, rā'ka, *a* A Syriac word signifying worthless dissolute, empty, beggarly, foolish, a term of extreme contempt [N T]

Racachout, rak'ka hot, *n* [Fr *racahout*, from Ar *rāqaut*] A starch or meal prepared from the edible acorn of the Barbary oak

Raccoon ra kon', *n* [Corruption of the American Indian name *arrathkun aroth cone*, formerly in use] An American plantigrade carnivorous mammal about the size of a small fox, whose skin is valuable as a fur

Race rās *n* [Fr *race*, It *razza* race lineage family from O H G *reiza* a line, same root as *write* (comp Fr *ligne*, L *linea*, lineage as well as a line)] A class of individuals springing from a common stock a family tribe people or nation believed or presumed to belong to the same stock, a breed or stock, a perpetuated variety of animals or plants – **Racial**, rā'shi al *a* Pertaining to race or lineage, pertaining to the races of mankind

Race rās, *n* [O Fr *ras* from L *radix*, *radicis*, a root] A root as a *race* of ginger (*Shak*) *race-ginger* ginger in the root

Race, rās, *n* [A Sax *ræs*, a rush, a rapid course, a stream, same as Icel *ras* a race] A rapid course, career in life, a contest of speed, especially in running, but also in riding, driving, sailing, rowing, &c, in competition, *pl* horse races (to go to the *races*, Doncaster *races*), a strong or rapid current of water, a powerful current or heavy sea sometimes produced by the meeting of two tides, a canal or water course to and from a mill or water wheel *v i* *raced racing* To run swiftly, to run or contend in running —*v t* To cause to run, to cause to contend in running, to drive quickly in a trial of speed – **Race-course**, *n* The ground or path on which

races, especially horse races, are run — **Race ground**, *n* Ground appropriated to races — **Race horse**, *n* A horse bred or kept for racing, a horse that runs in competition —**Racer**, rā sėr, *n* One who races, a race horse

Raceme, ras ēm *n* [L *racemus*, a cluster of grapes] *Bot* a species of inflorescence, in which a number of flowers with short and equal pedicels stand on a common slender axis, as in the currant —**Racemed**, ras ēmd, *a* Having a raceme — **Racemiferous**, ras ē mif ėr us *a* Bearing racemes —**Racemose**, **Racemous** ras ē mos, mus mus *a* [L *racemosus*] *Bot* resembling a raceme in the form of a raceme, bearing flowers in racemes **Racemule**, ras ē mūl *n* *Bot* a small raceme **Racemulose**, ra sem ū los, *a* *Bot* bearing racemules

Rachis, rā kis *n* [Gr *rachis* the spine] The vertebral column of mammals and birds, something similar to this as the shaft of a feather, the stalk of the frond in ferns, the common stalk bearing the alternate spikelets in some grasses —**Rachidian**, ri kid i an, *a* Pertaining to a rachis, spinal, vertebral —**Rachitic** ra kit ik *a* Pertaining to rachitis, rickety —**Rachitis** ra kī tis *n* [Gr *rachis* and term *itis*, signifying inflammation] Properly inflammation of the spine, but also applied to *rickets*, a disease of plants which produces abortion of the fruit

Racial Under RACE (family)

Racily **Raciness** Under RACY

Rack, rak, *v t* [Closely allied to *reach*, Sc *rax* to reach D *rekken*, Dan *rekke*, to stretch, G *recken* *racken*, to stretch to torture *reck bank* a rack See also noun] To stretch unduly to strain vehemently (as in to *rack* one's brains, to strain or exercise his thoughts to the utmost) to twist, to wrest, to distort to put a false meaning on to punish on the rack, to torment to torture, to afflict with extreme pain or anguish, to harass by excessive rents, to heighten the exaggerate (*Shak*) to place on or in a rack or frame (to *rack* bottles) —*n* [Comp D *rak*, *schotelrak* a cupboard for dishes, G *rack* a rail *recke* a trestle, a frame a rack for supporting things] An appliance for straining or stretching an instrument for the judicial torture of criminals and suspected persons, consisting of a frame work on which the victim's limbs were strained by cords and levers, hence torture, extreme pain anguish, an open wooden framework of various manger containing hay grass straw &c as fodder for horses and cattle a framework in or in which articles are arranged in fit position much as in a dumpsition (a bottle *rack* a hat *rack* a letter *rack* &c) *mech* a straight or even slightly curved bar, with teeth on one of its edges adapted to work into the teeth of a wheel or pinion —**Racker** rak ėr *n* One who racks

Rack bar **Rack pin** **Rack stick** *n* A wooden lever used in racking, or tightening tops —**Rack rent** *n* A rent raised to the uttermost or greater than any tenant can be reasonably expected to pay *v t* To subject to the payment of rack rent **Rack renter** *n* One who rack rents his tenants

Rack, rak *n* [A Sax *hracca*, O E and Sc *crag* the neck] The neck of a carcass of veal or mutton

Rack, rak, *n* [Icel *rek*, *sky rek*, drift, cloud motion, *reka*, to drive] Thin flying broken clouds, or any portion of floating vapour in the sky *v i* To fly, as vapour or broken clouds

Rack, rak, *v t* [From Fr *ragoe*, mud, dregs] To draw off from the lees to draw off, as pure liquor from its sediments (to *rack* cider or wine)

Rack, rak, *n* [Form of *wreck*] Wreck, ruin, destruction in the phrase *to go to rack and ruin*

Rack, rak *n* Same as *Arrack*

Racket, rak ėt, *n* [Probably onomatopoetic, comp Gael *racaid*, noise] A confused, clattering noise, noisy talk, clamour, din —*v i* To make a racket, to frolic, to move about in scenes of tumultuous pleasure —**Racketer**, rak ėt ėr, *n* A person given to racketing —**Rackety**, rak ėt i, *a* Making a racket or tumultuous noise

Racket, rak ėt, *n* [Fr *raquette*, a racket, O Fr *rachete*, *rasquete*, the palm of the hand, from L L *racha* the wrist, from an Arabic word] The battledore with which players at tennis or rackets strike the ball, *pl* a modern variety of the old game of tennis —*v t* To strike as with a racket, to toss —**Racket court**, **Racket ground**, *n* An area or court in which the game of rackets is played, a tennis court

Racoon, ra kon RACCOON

Racquet rak ėt *n* RACKET

Racy, rā si *a* [Probably from *race*, lineage, hit partaking strongly of its race, but comp O H G *rāzer*, race, *rāzerin* racy wine, Swiss *rāss*, sharp, astringent] Strong and flavorous (*racy* wine), having a strong distinctive character of thought or language, spirited, pungent, piquant (a *racy* style, a *racy* anecdote) —**Racily**, rā si li, *adv* In a racy manner **Raciness**, rā si nes, *n* The quality of being racy, peculiar and piquant flavour

Rad rad, *n* A contraction for *Radical* (reformer) [Colloq]

Raddle rad l *v t* —*rad lled radd ling* [Perhaps a corruption from *hurdle* or *riddle*] To interweave, to twist or wind together *n* A hedge formed by interweaving the shoots and branches of trees or shrubs, *weaving*, a wooden bar with a row of upright pegs employed to keep the warp threads in trim

Raddle rad l *n* [RUDDLE] A red pigment, chiefly used for marking sheep, reddle or ruddle —*v t* *raddled*, *raddling* To paint, as with ruddle

Radeau ra do *n* [Fr, from L *ratis* a raft] A number of beams bound together so as to form a float, a sort of raft for transporting goods or men

Radial, rā di al, *a* [From L *radius*, a ray, a spoke RADIUS, RAY] Having the character of a radius, grouped or appearing like radii or rays, shooting out as from a centre, pertaining to the radius one of the bones of the human forearm (the *radial* artery or nerve) —**Radially** rā di al li *adv* In a radial manner, in the manner of radii —**Radiance**, **Radiancy**, rā di ans, rā di an si, *n* [From *radiant*] Brightness shooting in rays or beams, hence in general, brilliant or sparkling lustre, vivid brightness, brilliance splendour **Radiant**, rā di ant, *a* [L *radians*, *radiantis*, ppr of *radio*, to beam or shoot rays from *radius*, a ray] Radiating, giving out rays, darting, shooting or emitting rays of light or heat, shining, beaming with brightness, emitting a vivid light or splendour —*Radiant energy* energy in the form of light or radiant heat

Radiant heat heat proceeding directly from a heated body after the manner of light and conveyed without the intervention of any sensible medium —*n* *Optics*, the luminous point or object from which light radiates, *astron* the point in the heavens from which a star shower seems to proceed, *geom* a straight line proceeding from a given point, about which it is conceived to revolve **Radiantly**, rā di ant li, *adv* In a radiant manner —**Radiata** rā di ā ta, *n pl* [Lit rayed animals, from L *radius*, a ray] Cuvier's lowest division of the animal kingdom, including those animals whose parts are arranged radially now divided into the Protozoa, Coelenterata and Annuloida or Echinozoa

Radiate, rā di āt, *v t* —*radiated radiating* [L *radio*, *radiatum* To issue and proceed in rays or straight lines from a point or surface as heat or light, to beam forth, to emit rays, to be radiant, to proceed as from a centre —*v t* To emit or send out in direct lines from a point or surface (a body *radiates* heat), to enlighten, to illuminate —*a* Having rays, having lines proceeding as from a centre like radii, *zool* belonging to the division Radiata, *bot* having a ray distinct from the disc —**Radiately** rā di āt li, *adv* In a radiate manner —**Radiation**, rā di ā shon, *n* [L *radiatio*, *radiationis*] The act of radiating or state of being radiated, the divergence or shooting forth of anything from a point or surface, like the diverging rays of light (the *radiation* of heat, of sound, &c) —*Solar radiation*, the heat which the earth receives from the sun —*Terrestrial radiation*, the heat which escapes from the earth into the regions of space —**Radiative**, rā di ā tiv, *a* Having a tendency to radiate —**Radiator**, rā di ā tėr, *n* That which radiates, that part of a heating apparatus the use of which is to radiate heat

Radical, rad i kal, *a* [Fr *radical*, L *radicalis* from *radix*, *radicis*, a root (whence *radish*, *eradicate*), from root *rad*, seen in L *vort*, also in L *radius*, a ray, *ramus*, a branch] Pertaining to the root or origin, original, reaching to the principles, fundamental, thorough going, extreme (a *radical* error, a *radical* cure or reform); implanted by nature, innate, native, *philol* belonging to or proceeding directly from a root, primitive, original, underived (the *radical* signification of a word), *bot* proceeding immediately from the root or from a stem and close to the root (a *radical* leaf or peduncle) —*Radical quantities*, *alg* quantities whose roots may be accurately expressed in numbers —*Radical sign*, the sign $\surd$ (a modified form of the letter *r*) placed before any quantity, denoting that its root is to be extracted, the particular root being denoted by a number (as 2 for the square root) written over the sign —*n* *Philol* a primitive word, a root or simple underived uncompounded word a letter that belongs to the root, *politics* an advanced liberal, or one who desires radical reforms, *chem* a compound of two or more elements which has itself an elementoid nature, and performs elemental functions in other compounds (in this sense also written *radicle*) —**Radicalism**, rad i kal izm, *n* The doctrine or principles of the radicals or advanced liberals **Radicality**, rad i kal i ti, *n* The state or quality of being radical —**Radically**, rad i kal li *adv* In a radical manner, in root or origin fundamentally —**Radicalness** rad i kal nes *n* The state of being radical or fundamental —**Radicarian**, rad i kā ri an *a* *Philol* pertaining to roots, or to the theory that roots are the basis of language —**Radicate** rad i kat, *v t* —*radicated radicating* [L *radico*, *radicatus*] To cause to take root, to plant deeply —**Radicate Radicated** rad i kā ted, *p* and *a* Deeply rooted, *bot* rooted, or having taken root — **Radication**, rad i kā shon *n* The process of taking root deeply, *bot* the disposition or character of the root of a plant —**Radiciform**, ra dis i form, *a* *Bot* being of the nature of a root —**Radicle** rad i kl *n* [L *radicula* dim of *radix*, a root] *Bot* that part of the embryo or seed of a plant which, upon vegetating becomes the root, the fibrous parts of a root, *chem* same as RADICAL —**Radicose**, rad i kōs, *a* *Bot*, having a large root **Radicular**, ra dik ū ler *n* *Bot* pertaining to the radicle

Radiolarian, rā di o lā ri an, *n* [L *radiolus* dim of *radius* a ray] An animal of an order (Radiolaria) of Protozoa provided with pseudopodia standing out like radiating filaments

Radiometer, rā di om et ėr, *n* [L *radius*, a rod a ray, and Gr *metron*, measure] An instrument designed for measuring the mechanical effect of radiant energy, or for showing repulsion by radiation

Radish, rad ish, *n* [Fr *radis*, a radish, from L *radix*, a root RADICAL] The popular name of a genus of cruciferous plants with hirsute spiked leaves, the young roots of which are a dessert article of food —*Horse radish* Under HORSE —*Water radish*, a species of water cress

Radius, rā di us, *n* pl **Radii**, **Radiuses** rā di i, rā di us-es [L, a ray, a rod, a beam, a spoke RADICAL, RAY] *Geom* a straight line extending from the centre of a circle to the circumference, or from the centre of a sphere to its surface, and hence the semi-diameter of the circle or sphere, *trigon* the sine of 90°, *anat* the smaller of the two bones of the forelimb of vertebrate animals, *bot* a ray, the outer part

or circumference of a compound flower, having a character distinct from the central disc —*Radius vector*, pl *radii vectores* (vek-tō rēz) *Astron* an imaginary straight line joining the centre of a planet or satellite to the sun or primary, *geom* a straight line connecting any point with a fixed point round which it revolves — *Radius bars, radius rods*, the guide bars of the parallel motion of a steam-engine

Radix rā diks, *n* [L, a root] A root (of a plant of a word), *math* any number which is arbitrarily made the fundamental number or base of any system, as 10 in decimals

Raduliform ra-dū li form, *n* [L *radula*, a scraper (from *rado* to scrape) and *forma* shape] Rasp-shaped, specifically said of the teeth of certain fishes

Raff, raf, *n* [O E *raff*, to sweep, Fr *raffer*, from G *raffen*, to sweep to snatch, akin *raffle*] Sweepings, refuse, a person of worthless character, the scum of society, the rabble used chiefly in the reduplicated form *riff raff* —**Raffish**, raf ish *a* Villainous, scampish, worthless

Raffle, raf'l, *n* [Fr *rafle*, O Fr *raffle* a kind of game at dice, from G *raffen raffeln*, to sweep or snatch RAFF] A lottery in which several persons deposit a part of the value of the thing on the chance of becoming sole possessor by casting dice or otherwise —*vt* *raffle* (*rafling*) To try the chance of a raffle to engage in a raffle —*vt* To dispose of by means of a raffle

Raffesia, raf fē'a, *n* [After Sir Stamford *Raffles* the discoverer of the first known species] A genus of parasitical plants natives of Sumatra and Java one of which is remarkable for its gigantic flower, about 3 feet in diameter

Raft, raft *n* [Properly a float made of beams or rafters, Icel *raptr* (pron *raftr*), Dan *raft* a rafter a beam, akin to O G *rifo rāvi*, a beam] One of the pieces of timber which follows the slope of a roof, and which supports the covering matter —*vt* To furnish with rafters

Rag, rag, *n* [Originally a tuft of rough hair, comp Sw and Dan dial *ragg* rough hair, Icel *rogg*, shagginess, a tuft allied to *rug*] Any piece of cloth torn from the rest, a tattered cloth torn or worn, a fragment of dress a shred, a tatter *pl* tattered garments or mean dress, a term for rock deposits consisting of hard irregular masses (coral-*rag*, Kentish *rag* &c), *rag stone* —**Ragamuffin**, rag-a muf in, *n* [*Ragamoffin* was the name of a demon in some old mystery plays, perhaps from *rag*, and old *muf*, *maff*, a long sleeve or from *rag*, and D *muf*, mumpy] A paltry fellow, a mean wretch —**Rag bolt**, *n* An iron pin with barbs on its shank to retain it in its place —**Rag carpet**, *n* A carpet with a cotton or hempen warp and a weft of strips of rags or cloth —**Ragged**, rag'ed, *a* Rent or worn into rags or tatters, tattered, having broken or rough edges, jagged, rough with sharp or irregular points, wearing tattered clothes, shabby *Ragged school*, a school which provides free education, and in many cases food lodging, and clothing, for destitute children —**Raggedly**, rag'ed li *adv* In a ragged condition —**Raggedness**, rag ed nes, *n* The state of being ragged —**Ragman**, rag man, *n* A man who collects or deals in rags —**Rag picker**, *n* A collector of rags, bones, &c, from streets, ash-pits, &c —**Rag shop**, *n* A shop where rags, bones, and other refuse articles are purchased in small quantities —**Rag stone**, *n* A stone of the siliceous kind, so named from its rough fracture —**Rag wheel**, *n* A wheel having a notched or serrated margin —**Ragwort**, rag'wert, *n* The common name of several British weeds of the same genus as the groundsel

Rage, rāj, *n* [Fr *rage*, from L *rabies*, rage, madness (by a change similar to that seen in *abridge*), from *rabo*, to rave, to be mad, cog Skr *rabh*, to desire eagerly RABID] Violent anger accompanied with furious words, gestures, or agitation, anger excited to fury, vehemence or violent exacerbation (the *rage* of a fever, of hunger or thirst), fury, extreme violence (the *rage* of a tempest), violent desire — *The rage* the object of popular and eager desire, the fashion [Colloq] Syn under ANGER —*vi* —raged, *raging* To be furious with anger to be exasperated to fury, to be in a passion, to act or move furiously, or with mischievous impetuosity (the sea *rages*), to ravage, to prevail with fatal effect (the plague *rages*) —**Rageful**, rāj ful, *a* Full of rage, violent, furious —**Ragingly**, rā jing li, *adv* In a raging manner, with fury

Ragg rag *n* Rag stone (which see)

Ragman roll *n* [Icel *rag-menni*, a coward From this comes *ragmarok*] The collection of documents by which the nobility and gentry of Scotland subscribed allegiance to Edward I of England in 1296

Ragout ra gōo, *n* [Fr *ragoût*, from L *re* again *ad* to, and *gustus* a tasting] A dish of stewed and highly seasoned meat

Raid, rad, *n* [For *rum* stem of *rude* same as Icel *reith* a riding, a raid akin to *rowd*] A hostile or predatory incursion esp. usually an inroad or incursion of mounted men a foray, an attack by violence

Raider rā der *n* One who makes a raid

Rail rāl *n* [Same as L G and Sw *regel* G *riegel*, a bar a rail akin G *reihe* a row] A bar of wood or metal extending from one upright post to another as in fences, a horizontal timber in any piece of framing or panelling, the upper piece into which the balusters of a stair are mortised, a series of posts or balusters connected by cross-beams bars, or rods for inclosure, a railing one of the parallel iron or steel bars forming a smooth track for the wheels of a locomotive and its associated carriages wagons &c or for a tramway car a railway to travel or send goods by *rail*) —*vt* To inclose with rails to send by rail as goods, &c *vi* To ride or travel on a railway —**Railer** rā ler *n* One who makes or furnishes with rails —**Rail fence** *n* A fence made of wooden rails —**Railing** rā ling *n* A fence or barrier of wood or iron, constructed of posts and rails rails in general or the materials for rails **Railroad** rāl rod, *n* A railway **Railway** rāl wā *n* A road or way consisting of one or more series of pairs of iron or steel rails laid parallel to each other and several feet apart on which the wheels of carriages are made to run in order to lessen friction, in an extended sense, all the land works, buildings and machinery required for the support and use of the road or way, with its rails — *Atmospheric railway* Under ATMOSPHERE —*Electric railway* Under ELECTRIC —*Elevated railway* a railway the track of which is supported aloft so as not to materially interfere with the street traffic of a city —*Underground railway*, a railway wholly or in large part beneath the street surface of a city —**Railway carriage**, *n* A passenger carriage on a railway **Railway-crossing** *n* The place where a road crosses a railway —**Railway whistle** *n* A whistle on a locomotive engine, which is made to sound by steam

Rail, rāl, *n* [O Fr *rasle, raale*, a rail, same origin as *rattle*, being so called from its noisy cry] The popular name of several grallatorial birds, inhabiting sedgy places, moist herbage, &c, and comprising the land rail or corn-crake and the water rail

Rail, rāl, *vi* [Fr *railler*, to banter, from L L *ridiculare*, from L *radere*, to scrape RASE, RAZOR] To utter reproaches, to use insolent and reproachful language, to scold —**Railer**, rā'ler, *n* One who rails —**Railing**, rā ling, *a* Expressing reproach, insulting —**Railingly**, rā ling li, *adv* In a railing manner —**Raillery**, rā'ler-i, *n* [Fr *raillerie*] Good-humoured pleasantry or slight satire, satirical merriment, jesting language, banter —**Railleur**, rā-yer', *n* [Fr] One who turns what is serious into ridicule, a banterer, a mocker

Raiment, rā ment, *n* [Contracted from obsolete *arrayment* ARRAY] Clothing in general, vestments, vesture; garments now always in the *sing*

Rain, rān, *n* [A Sax *regn, ren*= Icel Dan and Sw *regn*, D and G *regen*, Goth *rign*, same root as L *rigare*, to wet, whence *irrigate* As to the disappearance of *g* compare *hail* and *flail*] The descent of water in drops from the clouds, the water thus falling, the moisture of the atmosphere condensed and deposited in drops, a shower or pouring down of anything — *vt* To fall in drops from the clouds as water used mostly with *it* for a nominative (*it rains it will rain*), to fall or drop like rain (tears *rained* from their eyes) — *vt* To pour or shower down like rain from the clouds, to pour or send down abundantly **Rain band** *n* A dark line or band of atmospheric origin in the solar spectrum, caused by aqueous vapour and of some importance as a weather predictor —**Rainbow** rān bo *n* A bow or arc of a circle, consisting of all the prismatic colours formed by the refraction and reflection of rays of light from drops of rain, appearing in the part of the heavens opposite to the sun *A lunar rainbow*, or one produced by the moon's rays fainter than that formed by the sun is sometimes seen —**Rain cloud** *n* A ragged and hanging cloud which receives itself into rain **Rain drop**, *n* A drop of rain **Rainfall** rān fal *n* A fall of rain the amount of water that falls as rain —**Rain gauge** *n* An instrument for measuring or *gauging* the quantity of rain which falls at a given place **Raininess** rā ni nes *n* The state of being rainy —**Rainless** rān les *a* Without rain a *rainless* region **Rain print**, *n Geol* the name given to marks found in aqueous rocks and resulting from the action of rain drops falling on the deposit when in a soft state —**Rain water** *n* Water that has fallen from the clouds in rain **Rainy** rā ni *a* Descending with rain wet showery *A rainy day* (*fig*), evil or less fortunate times

Raise rāz *vt* *raised, raising* [A causative but coming directly from a Scandinavian source Icel *reisa* to raise causative of *risa* to rise RISE REAR] To cause to rise, to put place or remove higher, to lift upward to elevate to heave to elevate in social position rank, dignity, and the like, to increase the value or estimation of to exalt enhance promote advance to increase the energy strength, power or vigour of, to excite to heighten (to *raise* the courage to *raise* the temperature of a room), to cause to appear from the world of spirits, to recall from death (to *raise* the dead), to cause to assume an erect position or posture, to set upright, to awaken to rouse to action, to incite, to stir up (to *raise* the country to *raise* a mutiny), to set into commotion (to *raise* the sea) to cause to arise or come into being, to build up to erect to *construct*, to bring or get together, to gather, collect, to levy to *raise* money, to *raise* an army), to cause to be produced, to breed, to rear, to grow (to *raise* wheat, to *raise* cattle, sheep &c), to give rise to, to originate (to *raise* a false report), to give vent or utterance to (to *raise* a cry), to strike up (to *raise* the song of victory), to cause to appear, to call up (to *raise* a smile or a blush), to heighten or elevate in pitch (a sharp *raises* a note half a tone), to increase the loudness of (to *raise* the voice), *law*, to institute or originate (to *raise* an action), to cause to swell, as dough — *To raise steam*, to produce steam enough to drive an engine —*To raise a blockade*, to terminate or break it up *To raise a siege*, to relinquish the attempt to take a place by besieging it, or to cause the attempt to be relinquished —*To raise the wind* (*fig*), to obtain ready money by some shift or other —*Raised beaches* Under BEACH —**Raisable**, rā'za-bl, *a* Capable of being raised —

Raiser, rā'zėr, *n.* One who or that which raises

Raisin, rā zn, *n* [Fr *raisin*, a grape, from L *racemus*, a cluster of grapes RACEMF] A dried grape, a dried fruit of various species of vines

Raisonné, rā zo nā, *a* [Fr] Supported by proofs, arguments, or illustrations, arranged and digested systematically

Rajah, rā ja, *n* [SKT and Hind *rājā*, a rajah, root in Skr *rāj*, to rule, cog L *rex* (for *regs*), a king, *rego*, to rule, Gael and Ir *righ*, a king, A Sax *rice*, dominion RIGAL, RICH] In India, originally a title which belonged to princes of Hindu race who governed a territory, subsequently, a title given to Hindus of rank, a Hindu chief —**Rajahship**, rā ja ship or ra ja ship, *n* The dignity or principality of a rajah

Rake, rāk *n* [A Sax *raca*, a rake, cog Icel *reka*, a shovel or spade, Sw *raka*, an oven rake, G *rechen*, a rake, from root meaning to stretch REACH] An implement furnished with wooden or iron teeth, used for collecting hay or straw after mowing or reaping, and in gardening for smoothing the soil, covering the seed, &c , a small implement like a hoe used for collecting the stakes on a gambling table —*v t raked raking* To apply a rake to or something that serves the same purpose, to gather with a rake, to smooth with a rake, to gather with labour or difficulty (to *rake* together wealth), to ransack, to pass swiftly over, to scour, *milit* to enfilade, to cannonade so that the balls range the whole length —*To rake up (fig)*, to bring up or revive, as quarrels, grievances, &c —*v t* To use a rake, to seek by raking, to search with minute inspection into every part —**Raker**, rā kėr *n* One who or that which rakes an implement for raking —**Raking**, rā king *p* and *a* Enfilading, scouring from end to end

Rake, rāk *n* [Shortened from O E *rakel*, *rakil*, rash after wards corrupted into *rake helli*, properly vagabond and wandering, comp Prov *rake*, to rove or ramble idly, Sw *raka*, Icel *reika*, to wander, Dan *rokel* a lout] A loose, disorderly, vicious person, one addicted to lewdness, a libertine, a rouc —*v t* To play the part of a rake, to lead a dissolute debauched life, to fly wide of game said of a hawk **Rakish**, rā kish, *a* Given to the practices of a rake, dissolute, debauched —**Rakishly**, rā kish li, *adv* In a rakish or dissolute manner —**Rakishness**, rā kish nes, *n* Dissolute practices

Rake, rāk, *v t* [Same as Sw *raka* Dan *rage*, to project, a Scandinavian verb E *reach*] To incline, to slope, *naut* to incline from a perpendicular direction (a mast *rakes* aft) *n Naut* a slope or inclination, the projection of the stem or stern beyond the extremities of the keel, the inclination of a mast, funnel &c, from a perpendicular direction - **Rake vein**, *n Mining*, a fissure, generally vertical or highly inclined, cutting through strata —**Raking**, rā king, *p* and *a* Inclining from the horizontal —**Rakish** rā kish *a Naut* having a rake or inclination of the masts forward or aft

Rakehell, rāk hel, *n* [This word should properly be *rakel* See RAKE a dissolute person] A lewd dissolute fellow, a debauchee, a rake —**Rakehell, Rakehelly**, rāk hel i *a* Dissolute, profligate

Rale, rāl *n* [Fr , O Fr *rasle* a rattling sound RATTLE] *Pathol* a noise or crepitation caused by the air passing through mucus in the bronchial tubes or lungs

Rallentando, ral len tan dō [It] *Music*, a term indicating that the time of the passage over which it is written is to be gradually decreased

Ralline, ral'in, *a* [Mod L *rallus*, a rail] *Ornith* pertaining to the rails

Rally, ral i, *v t —rallied, rallying* [Fr *rallier*, to rally—prefix *re*, and *allier*, E *ally*, from L *alligo*, to bind to—*ad*, to, and *ligo*, to bind ALLY, LIGAMENT] To collect and reduce to order, as troops dispersed or thrown into confusion, to bring together as for a fresh effort; to reunite —*v t* To come back quickly to order; to reform themselves into an orderly body for a fresh effort, to resume or recover vigour or strength (the patient begins to *rally*) — *n* The act of one who rallies, a stand made by retreating troops, return of disordered troops to their ranks, the act of recovering strength

Rally, ral'i, *v t —rallied, rallying* [Fr *railler*, to banter RAIL (to banter)] To attack with raillery, to treat with good-humour and pleasantry, or with slight contempt or satire, to tease —*v t* To use pleasantry or satirical merriment —**Raillery**, ral i ans, *n* The act of rallying —**Rallier**, ral i ėr, *n* One who rallies

Ram, ram, *n* [A Sax *ram*, *ramm*, D *ram*, G *ramm*, a ram Root uncertain] The male of the sheep or ovine genus, a battering ram (under BATTER), a steam iron clad ship of war, armed at the prow below the water line with a heavy iron or steel beak intended to destroy an enemy s ships by the force with which it is driven against them, the loose hammer of a pile driving machine, the piston of a hydraulic press —*Hydraulic ram* or *water ram*, an automatic apparatus by which a descending stream of water is made to raise by its own momentum a portion of its mass to a required height — *The Ram*, *Aries*, one of the signs of the zodiac —*v t —rammed, ramming* [From the noun, like G *rammen* Dan *ramme* to strike, to hit] To strike with a ram, to drive a ram or similar object against, to batter, to force in, to drive down to fill or compact by pounding or driving, to stuff, to cram —*v t* To use a battering ram or similar object — *a* Strong, scented, stinking (*ram* as a fox) —**Rammer**, ram ėr, *n* One who or that which rams or drives, a ramrod —**Rammish**, ram ish, *a* Ram like, hence, lascivious, rank, strong scented —**Rammishness** ram ish nes, *n* —**Ramrod** ram rod *n* A rod for ramming down the charge of a gun or other fire arm, a rammer

Ramadan, **Ramadhan**, ra ma dan, *n* [Ar , the hot month, from *ramida*, *ramiza*, to be hot] The ninth month of the Mohammedan year, the great annual Mohammedan fast, kept throughout the entire month from sunrise to sunset

Ramal rā mal, *a* [L *ramus*, a branch] *Bot* ramous

Ramble, ram bl *v i —rambled, rambling* [A dim and freq from *roam*, the *b* has crept in as in *grumble*, *nimble number*, &c] To rove, to wander to go from place to place without any determinate object in view, to think or talk in an incoherent manner, to grow without constraint —*n* A roving, an excursion or trip in which a person wanders from place to place, an irregular excursion —**Rambler**, ram bler *n* One who rambles, a rover, a wanderer —**Rambling** rambling, *p* and *a* Roving, wandering, straggling, without method, confused in ideas or language —*n* A roving irregular excursion — **Ramblingly**, ram bling li, *adv* In a rambling manner

Ramee, ra mē , *n* [Malay] Same as *Rhea nbre*

Ramenta, ra men ta *n pl* [L *ramentum*, a chip shaving scale, from *rado*, to scrape] *Bot* thin brown foliaceous scales on young shoots, and numerous on the backs of the fronds of ferns - **Ramentaceous**, ram-en tā shus, *a* Covered with ramenta

Rameous, **Rameal**, rā mē us, rā'mē al, *a* [From L *ramus*, a branch RADIUS] *Bot* belonging to a branch, growing on or shooting from a branch — **Ramification**, ram i fi kā shon, *n* The act of ramifying, the process of branching out, a small branch or offshoot from a main stock or channel, a subordinate branch, a division or subdivision in a classification, or the like —**Ramiform**, ram i form, *a Bot* resembling a branch —**Ramify**, ram i fi, *v t —ramified, ramifying* [Fr *ramifier*—L *ramus*, a branch, and *facio*, to make] To divide into branches or parts —*v i* To shoot into branches, as the stem of a plant, to branch out, to be divided or subdivided, to branch out, as a main subject or scheme —**Ramiparous**, ra-mip a-rus, *a* [L *ramus*, and *pario*, to bring forth.] Producing branches —**Ramose**, **Ramous**, rā'mōs, rā'mus, *a* [L *ramosus*] Branchy, full of branches, *bot* branched, as a stem or root

Rammer, **Rammish**. Under RAM

Ramollescence, ram-o-les'ens, *n* [From Fr *ramollir*, to make soft—L *re*, again, *ad*, to, and *mollio*, to soften] A softening or mollifying, — **Ramollissement**, ra-mōles-mon, *n* [Fr] *Pathol* a softening, as of the brain

Ramose Under RAMOLS

Ramp, ramp, *v i* [Fr *ramper*, to creep, to climb—It *rampare*, to clamber, from the German, comp Bav *rampfen*, to snatch, a nasalized form corresponding to L G *rappen*, Sw *rappa*, to snatch *Romp* is the same word] To climb, as a plant, to rear on the hind legs, to assume a rampant attitude, to spring or move with violence, to rage, to bound, to romp —**Rampage**, ram pāj, *v i* [From *ramp*] To romp or prance about with unrestrained spirits, to rage and storm, to prance about with fury [Colloq]—*n* A state of passion or excitement, violent conduct [Colloq]— **Rampageous**, **Rampacious**, ram-pā jus, ram pā shus, *a* Boisterous, unruly [Colloq]—**Rampant**, ram pant, *a* [Fr *rampant*, ppr of *ramper*, to clamber] Springing or climbing unchecked, ranin growth, exuberant (*rampant* weeds), overleaping restraint or usual limits, excessively and obtrusively prevalent, predominant (*rampant* vice), *her* standing upright upon his hind legs (properly on one foot) as if attacking said of a beast of prey, as the lion —**Rampancy**, ram pan si, *n* The state or quality of being rampant —**Rampantly**, ram pant-li, *adv* In a rampant manner

Rampart, ram part *n* [Fr *rempart*, a rampart, from *remparer*, to fortify a place—*re*, again, *em* for L *in*, in, and *parer*, to defend, from L *parare*, to prepare PARA, PREPARE] A bulwark, a defence, *fort* an elevation or mound of earth round a place, capable of resisting cannon shot, and on which the parapet is raised, it also may include the parapet —*v t* To fortify with ramparts

Rampion, ram pi-on *n* [A nasalized form from L *rapum*, a turnip, rape] A perennial plant of the bell flower order, the root and leaves of which are used in salads

Rampire, ram pir, *n* A rampart

Ramrod Under RAM

Ramson, **Ramsons**, ram zon, ram zonz, *n* [A Sax *hramsa*, *hramse*, ramsons (pl *hramsan*, so that *ramsons* is a double pl), G *ramm*, *ramsel*, *ramsen*, Sw *ramn*, ramsons, allied to Gr *kromyon*, an onion] A species of garlic found wild in many parts of Britain, and formerly cultivated in gardens

Ramuli, ram ū li, *n pl* [L *ramulus*, a little branch from *ramus* a branch] *Bot* twigs or small branches — **Ramulose**, **Ramulous**, ram ū lōs, ram ū lus, *a Bot.* having many small branches

Ran ran, *pret* RUN

Ranch **Ranche**, **Rancho**, ranch, ran'chō, *n* [Sp *rancho*, a mess, a set of persons who eat and drink together, a mess-room] A rude hut where herdsmen and farm-labourers live only lodge, hence, a farming establishment for rearing cattle and horses [Amer]

Rancid, ran sid, *a* [L *rancidus*, from *rancco* to be rank (whence also *rancour*)] Having a rank smell, strong scented, from turning bad with keeping said of oils and fats, butter, &c , musty —**Rancidity**, **Rancidness**, ran sid i ti, ran sid-nes, *n* The quality of being rancid —**Rancidly**, ran'sid li, *adv* With a rancid unpleasant odour, mustily

Rancour rang'kėr, *n* [L *rancor*, an ill smell rancour, from *ranceo*, to be rank or rancid (whence *rancid*)] The deepest malignity, enmity, or spite, deep-seated and implacable malice, inveterate enmity, malignity — **Rancorous**, rang'kėr-us, *a* Full of rancour; deeply malignant; intensely virulent —**Rancorously**, rang'kėr-us-li, *adv* In a rancorous manner

Random, ran'dum, *n* [O Fr *randon*, an impetuous course or efflux, vivacity, violence; *à randon*, at random; *randoner*,

rumble, to run rapidly; from *G. rand*, edge, brim, the word originally having reference to the violence of a stream flowing full to the brim.] A roving motion or course without direction; want of rule or method; chance; used only in the phrase, *at random*, that is, in a haphazard or fortuitous manner; *mining*, the depth below a given plane. —*a.* Done at hazard or without settled aim or purpose; left to chance; fortuitous. — *Random course*, *masonry* and *paving*, courses of stones of unequal thickness.—*Random shot*, a shot not directed to a point. — **Randomly**, ran'dum-li, *adv.* In a random manner; at hazard.

Rang, rang, pret. of *ring*.

Range, rānj, *v.t.*—*ranged*, *ranging*. [From Fr. *ranger*, to range, from *rang*, O.Fr. *reng*, a rank; from the German. RANK.] To set in a row or in rows; to place in regular lines or ranks; to rank; to arrange systematically; to classify; to class; to rove through or over; to pass over.—*v.i.* To be placed in order; to be ranked; to rank; to rove at large; to wander without restraint; to pass from one point to another; to fluctuate (the price *ranges* between 50*s.* and 60*s.*); *gun.* to have range or horizontal direction.—*n.* A series of things in a line; a row; a rank (a *range* of mountains); space or room for excursion; the extent of country over which a plant or animal is naturally spread; compass or extent; discursive power; scope (a wide *range* of thought); the series of sounds belonging to a voice or a musical instrument; a kitchen grate and cooking apparatus; *gun.* the horizontal distance to which a shot or other projectile is carried; a place where gun or rifle practice is carried on.—**Ranger**, rān'jėr, *n.* One who ranges; a government official connected with a royal forest or park; the keeper of or an official superintending a public park.—**Rangership**, rān'jėr-ship, *n* The office of ranger.

Ranine, rā'nin, *a.* [L. *rana*, a frog.] Relating to a frog or to frogs.—*Ranine artery*, an artery of the tongue.

Rank, rangk, *a.* [O.E. *ranc*, *renk*, from Fr. *rang*, O.Fr. *reng*, *renc*, a rank, row, range (whence also *range*), originally a circular row, from O.H.G. *krang*, *krinc*, a ring, a circle. RING.] A row; a line; a tier; a range; *milit.* a line of soldiers; a line of men standing abreast or side by side: often used along with *file* (which see); hence in *pl.* the order of common soldiers (to reduce an officer to the *ranks*); an aggregate of individuals together; a social class; an order; a division; degree of dignity, eminence, or excellence; comparative station; relative place (a writer of the first *rank*); high social position; distinction; eminence (a man of *rank*).—*To fill the ranks*, to complete the whole number — *To take rank of*, to enjoy precedence over. —*v.t.* To place abreast in a rank or line; to place in a particular class, order, or division; to class or classify; to range.—*v.i.* To be ranged, classed, or included, as in a particular class, order, or division; to have a certain rank; to occupy a certain position as compared with others; to put in a claim against the estate of a bankrupt.

Rank, rangk, *a.* [A. Sax. *ranc*, fruitful, rank, proud=Icel. *rakkr*, straight, bold; Dan. *rank*, erect; D. *rank*, slender; Prov. G. *renk*, slender, upright—all nasalized forms from same root as *rack*, *right*, *reach*.] Luxuriant in growth; causing vigorous growth; fertile; strong-scented; rancid; strong to the taste; high-tasted; raised to a high degree; excessive; utter (*rank* nonsense); gross; coarse; disgusting.—**Rankly**, rangk'li, *adv.* With vigorous growth; rancidly, coarsely; grossly.—**Rankness**, rangk'-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being rank; vigorous growth; luxuriance; strength and coarseness in smell or taste.—**Rank-scented**, *a.* Having a coarse powerful odour.

Rankle, rangk'kl, *v.i.*—*rankled*, *rankling*. [A freq. from *rank*, luxuriant, but the meaning has been influenced by *rancour*.] To fester; as a sore or wound; to produce a painful sensation; *fig.* to produce bitterness or rancour in the mind; to continue to irritate.—*v.t.* To irritate; to inflame.

Ransack, ran-sak', *n.* [Hind.] The wife of a rajah; a queen or princess.

Ranny, ran'i, *n.* [L. *araneus* (*mus*), the shrew-mouse, lit. spider-mouse, from *aranea*, a spider.] The shrew-mouse.

Ransack, ran'sak, *v.t.* [A Scand. word: Icel. *ransaka*, Sw. *ransaka*, to search, as for stolen goods—Icel. *rann* (Goth. *razna*), a house, and *soekja*, to seek. SEEK.] To search thoroughly; to enter and search every place or part of; to rummage; to plunder; to strip by plundering.

Ransom, ran'sum, *n.* [Fr. *rançon*, O.Fr. *raenson*, *raanson*, &c., from L. *redemptio*, *redemptionis*, redemption, from *redimo*—*re*, back, and *emo*, to buy. (REDEEM.) The word is therefore *redemption* in another form.] Release from captivity, bondage, or the possession of an enemy by payment; the price paid for such release, or for goods captured by an enemy; price paid for the pardon of sins; redemption of sinners.—*v.t.* To pay a ransom for; to redeem from captivity, bondage, forfeit, or punishment; to deliver.—**Ransomer**, ran'sum-ėr, *n.* One who ransoms or redeems.—**Ransomable**, ran'sum-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being ransomed.—**Ransomless**, ran'sum-les, *a.* Free from ransom.

Rant, rant, *v.i.* [Same as O.D. *ranten*, to be enraged, G. *ranten*, *ransen*, to move noisily, Prov. G. *rant*, noisy mirth.] To rave in violent or extravagant language; to be noisy and boisterous in words or declamation. — *n.* Boisterous, empty declamation; bombast. — **Ranter**, ran'tėr, *n.* One who rants; a noisy talker; a boisterous preacher; a name given by way of reproach to members of a denomination of Christians which sprang up in 1645; also vulgarly applied to the Primitive Methodists.

Rantipole, ran'ti-pōl, *a.* [From *rant*, and *pole*, *poll*, the head.] Wild; boisterous; rakish —*n.* A rude, romping boy or girl. [Colloq.]

Ranunculus, ra-nun'kū-lus, *n.* [L., dim. of *rana*, a frog—a name first given to the aquatic ranunculus because it floats in marshes, ditches, &c.] The crow-foot genus, a genus of flowering plants almost exclusively inhabiting the northern hemisphere, possessing acrid properties, and various of them growing wild in Britain. —**Ranunculaceous**, ra-nun'kū-lā'shus, *a.* Belonging to the ranunculus family.

Ranz-des-vaches, rānz-dā-vāsh, *n.* [Fr., lit. the ranks or rows of the cows, because on hearing it they move onwards in a row.] The name of certain simple melodies of the Swiss mountaineers, commonly played on a long trumpet called the *alpenhorn*.

Rap, rap, *n.* [Same as Sw. *rapp*, a blow, a stroke; Dan. *rap*, a rap; imitative of sound made by a blow; comp. *pat*, *tap*.] A quick smart blow; a knock.—*v.t.*—*rapped*, *rapping*. To strike with a quick sharp blow; to knock.—*v.i* To strike with a quick blow; to give a knock (to *rap* one's knuckles).—*To rap out*, to utter with sudden violence (to *rap out* an oath).—**Rapper**, rap'ėr, *n.* One who raps or knocks; the knocker of a door.

Rap, rap, *v.t.*—*rapped*, *rapping*. [A Scandinavian word; Sw. *rappa*, Dan. *rappe*, to snatch; comp. Dan. *rap*, Sw. *rapp*, quick, brisk. *Raps* is closely allied; see also RAPT.] To affect with ecstasy or rapture; to snatch or hurry away; to seize by violence.

Rap, rap, *n* [A contr. for *rapparee*, an Irish plunderer.] A counterfeit Irish coin of the time of George I., which, from the scarcity of small coin in Ireland, passed current for a halfpenny, although not worth more than half a farthing.—Hence the phrase, *not worth a rap*, of no value, worthless; also, having no money.

Rapacious, ra-pā'shus, *a.* [L. *rapax*, *rapacis*, from *rapio*, to seize (whence also *rapina*, *rapture*); same root as *rapid*.] Given to plunder; accustomed to seize or take possession of property by violence; subsisting on prey or animals seized by violence; avaricious; grasping.—**Rapaciously**, ra-pā'shus-li, *adv.* In a rapacious manner; by rapine.—**Rapaciousness**, ra-pā'shus-nes, *n.* Disposition to plunder or to exact by oppression.—**Rapacity**, ra-pas'i-ti, *n.* [L. *rapacitas*.] The quality of being rapacious; ravenousness; the act or practice of extorting or exacting by oppressive injustice.

Rape, rāp, *n.* [From *rap*, to seize, to snatch, the meaning being influenced by L. *rapio*, *raptum*, to seize. RAP, to seize, RAPTURE.] The act of snatching by force; a seizing and carrying away by force or violence (the *rape* of Proserpine); *law*, the carnal knowledge of a woman forcibly and against her will; something seized and carried away.

Rape, rāp, *n.* [Fr. *râpe*.] Refuse stalks and skins of raisins used by vinegar makers after the fruit has been employed in making British wines.

Rape, rāp, *n.* [Icel. *hreppr*, a district, from *hreppa*, to obtain.] A division of the county of Sussex; a division containing three or four hundreds.

Rape, rāp, *n.* [From L. *rapa*, *rapum*, a turnip (whence also *rampion*).] A plant of the cabbage family, cultivated for its seeds, from which oil is extracted by grinding and pressure.—**Rape-cake**, *n.* A cake formed of the seed and husks of rape after the oil has been expressed, used for feeding oxen and sheep, and also as a manure.—**Rape-oil**, *n* A thick yellow oil expressed from rape-seeds.

Raphaelite, raf'a-el-it, *n.* An artist who adopts the principles of Raphael.

Raphe, rā'fe, *n.* [Gr. *raphé*, a seam or suture.] *Bot.* and *zool.* a term applied to parts which look as if they had been sewed or joined together; a suture or line of junction.—**Raphides**, raf'i-dēz, *n. pl.* [Pl. of Gr. *raphis*, a needle.] *Bot.* crystals of an acicular or needle-like form occurring in plant-cells.

Rapid, rap'id, *a.* [Fr. *rapide*, from L. *rapidus*, rapid, from *rapio*, to seize; same root as Gr *harpazō*, to seize. (HARPY.) *Rapine*, *rapacious*, *ravish*, *rapture*, &c., are from the same L. stem.] Very swift or quick; moving with celerity; advancing with speed; speedy in progression (*rapid* growth); quick or swift in performance. —*n* A swift current in a river, where the channel is descending. — **Rapidity**, **Rapidness**, ra-pid'i-ti, rap'id-nes, *n.* [L. *rapiditas*.] The state or quality of being rapid; swiftness; celerity; velocity; haste in utterance, quickness.—**Rapidly**, rap'id-li, *adv.* In a rapid manner; with great speed.

Rapier, rā'pi-ėr, *n.* [Fr. *rapière*, lit. a rasper, from Sp. *raspar*, to rasp. RASP.] A sword used only in thrusting, and usually having a four-sided blade.—**Rapier-fish**, *n.* The sword-fish.

Rapil, **Rapillo**, rap'il, ra-pil'lō, *n.* [It. *rapillo*.] Pulverized volcanic substances.

Rapine, rap'in, *n.* [Fr., from L. *rapina*, from *rapio*, to seize. RAPID.] The act of plundering; the seizing and carrying away of things by force.

Rapparee, rap-a-rē', *n.* [Ir. *rapaire*, a noisy fellow, *rapach*, noisy, slovenly.] A wild Irish plunderer; a worthless fellow. [Irish.] Spelled also *Raparee*.

Rappee, rap-pē', *n.* [Fr. *râpé*, ppr. of *râper*, to rasp, lit. rasped or powdered tobacco.] A strong kind of snuff made from the darker and ranker kinds of tobacco.

Rappel, rap-el, *n.* [Fr., recall, from L. *re*, back, and *appello*, to call. APPEAL.] The roll or beat of the drum to call soldiers to arms.

Rapper. Under RAP.

Rapport, rap-pōrt', *n.* [Fr., from L. *re*, again, *ad*, to, and *portare*, to carry. PORTER.] A resemblance; a correspondence; harmony; affinity.

Rapscallion, rap-skal'yun, *n.* A modified form of *rascallion*.

Rapt, rapt, *p.* and *a.* [From *rap*, to snatch, but influenced by L. *raptus*, seized, from *rapio*. RAPTURE.] Snatched away; transported; enraptured; in an ecstasy; entirely absorbed.

Raptores, rap-tō'rēz, *n. pl.* [Pl. of L. *raptor*, a robber, from *rapio*, to seize.] The order of birds of prey.—**Raptorial**, rap-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to the Raptores or birds of prey; living by rapine or prey; adapted to the seizing of prey.

Rapture, rap'tŭr, *n.* [From L *rapio, raptum*, to seize and carry away; whence also *rapine*, &c RAPIN] A seizing by violence, a transport of delight; ecstasy, extreme joy or pleasure, enthusiasm —**Raptured**, rap'tŭrd, *a* Inspired with rapture, transported —**Rapturous**, rap'tŭ-rus, *a* Ecstatic, transporting; ravishing —**Rapturously**, rap'tŭ rus-li, *adv* With rapture, ecstatically

Rare, rār, *a* [Fr *rare*, from L *rarus*, thin, rare] Thinly scattered, sparse, thin, porous, not dense or compact, uncommon, not frequent, possessing qualities seldom to be met with, excellent or valuable to a degree seldom found —**Rarely**, rār'li, *adv* In a rare degree or manner, seldom —**Rareness**, rār'nes, *n* The state of being rare, uncommonness, thinness, tenuity, value arising from scarcity —**Rarity**, rā ri ti, *n* [L *raritas*] The state or quality of being rare, a thing valued for its scarcity or excellence —**Rarebit**, rār'bit, *n* [A word made to account for the expression *'Welsh rabbit'* RABBIT] A dainty morsel, a Welsh rabbit —**Rareshow**, rā'rē shō, *n* A peepshow, a show carried about in a box Such shows used to be chiefly exhibited by foreigners, and *rares* was the mode in which they pronounced the word *rare*

Rarefy, rā'rē fi, *v t* —*rarefied, rarefying* [Fr *raréfier*, L *rarefacio—rarus* rare, and *facio*, to make] To make rare porous, or less dense, to expand or enlarge without adding any new portion of matter opposed to *condense* —*v i* To become rare, that is, not dense or less dense —**Rarefiable**, rā-rē fi a bl, *a* Capable of being rarefied —**Rarefaction**, rā-rē fak shon, *n* The act of expanding or distending matter by separating the constituent particles chiefly used in speaking of the aëriform fluids, the terms *dilatation* and *expansion* being applied in speaking of solids and liquids, opposed to *condensation*

Rarely, Rareness Rarity Under RARE

Rascal, ras kal *n* [Lit scrapings or refuse, O L *rascall, rascayle* the rabble, also a worthless deer from a L L *rascare*, from L *rado, rasum*, to shave or scrape RASE] A lean beast, especially a lean deer, not fit to hunt or kill, a mean fellow, a trickish dishonest fellow, a rogue or scoundrel —*a* Worthless, mean, paltry, base —**Rascaldom**, ras kal-dum, *n* The state of being a rascal, rascals collectively —**Rascalism**, ras kal izm, *n.* Rascality —**Rascality** ras kal i ti, *n* Such qualities as make a rascal, mean trickishness or dishonesty —**Rascallion**, ras-kal yun, *n* [From *rascal*] A low mean wretch —**Rascally**, ras'kal li, *a* Like a rascal, dishonest, vile, base, worthless

Rase, rāz, *v t* —*rased, rasing* [Fr *raser*, from L L *rasare*, freq of L *rado, rasum*, to scrape, seen also in *erase, razor, rascal, abrade, rally*, to *rat*] To touch superficially in passing, to graze, to erase, to level with the ground, to overthrow, to raze (RAZE) —**Rasure**, rā zhŭr, *n* The act of scraping or erasing, an erasure

Rash, rash, *a* [Same as L G Dan and Sw *rask*, Icel *röskr*, D and G *rasch*, rash, perhaps from same root as G *rad* a wheel, Skr *ratha*, a chariot] Hasty in counsel or action, precipitate, resolving or entering on a project without due deliberation and caution, uttered, formed, or undertaken with too little reflection *A rash* man is one who undergoes risk from natural impulsiveness, a *foolhardy* man foolishly incurs danger in defiance of and not believing in evil consequences, a *reckless* man sees but disregards consequences —**Rashly**, rash'li, *adv* In a rash manner, precipitately, inconsiderately —**Rashness**, rash'nes, *n* Precipitation, inconsiderate readiness to decide or act, a rash act

Rash, rash, *n* [O Fr *rasche*, rash, scurf, itch, same origin as *rascal*] An eruption on the skin, usually in the form of red spots or patches

Rasher, rash'er, *n.* [Probably a piece hastily cooked, from *rash, a*] *Cookery*, a slice of bacon for frying or broiling

Rasores, ra-sō'rēz, *n. pl.* [Lit scrapers or scratchers, from L. *rado, rasum*, to scrape

Rase] Gallinaceous birds or scratchers, an order of birds of which the common domestic fowl may be regarded as the type —**Rasorial**, ra-sō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to the Rasores.

Rasp, rasp, *v.t* [O Fr *rasper*, Fr *râper*, to scrape or rasp, from O H G *raspôn*, to scrape together (D *raspen*, Dan *raspe*, Sw *raspa*), akin to G *raffen*, to sweep, E *raf, raffle, rapier*] To rub against with some rough implement, to file with a rasp, to grate, hence, *fig* to grate harshly upon —*v i* To rub or grate —*n* A coarse species of file with numerous separate projections or teeth, a raspberry —**Rasper**, ras'pèr *n.* One who or that which rasps, a scraper —**Rasping**, ras ping, *a* Characterized by grating or scraping —**Raspy**, ras'pi, *a* Grating, harsh, rough

Raspberry, raz be ri, *n* [*Rasp* and *berry*, so named from the roughness of the fruit Comp G *kratzbeere—kratzen*, to scratch, and *beere*, berry] The well known fruit of a plant native to Britain, extensively used both by the cook and the confectioner, and also in the preparation of cordials, also the plant itself —**Raspberry vinegar**, *n* A pleasant acidulous drink made from the juice of raspberries

Rasse, ras, *n* A carnivorous animal closely allied to the civet, a native of Asia

Rasure Under RASE

Rat, rat, *n* [A Sax *rat*, a rat—D *rat*, G *ratte* (whence Fr *rat*), L G and Dan *rotte*, Gael *radan*, Armor *raz*, rat, root probably in L *rodo*, to gnaw] A rodent mammal familiar to every one, one who deserts his political party from some interested motive (as rats desert a sinking ship), in trade slang, a workman who takes employment where the regular workmen have struck work or who works under the regular wages —*To smell a rat*, to be suspicious that all is not right —*v i* —*rat ted, ratting* To catch or kill rats to forsake one's associates, to desert a party from selfish or dishonourable motives, in trade slang, to act the rat in regard to one's work —**Rat-catcher**, *n* One who makes it his business to catch rats —**Rat-pit**, *n* An inclosure into which rats are thrown, to ascertain how many a dog can kill in a given time, or to see which of two or more dogs will kill the most — **Ratsbane**, rats'bān, *n* [*Rat* and *bane*] Poison for rats, arsenious acid —**Rat-tail, Rat's-tail**, *n* A disease in horses in which the hair of the tail is permanently lost —**Ratter**, rat'èr, *n* One who rats, one whose business it is to catch rats, a terrier which kills rats —**Rat-trap**, *n* A trap for catching rats

Ratafia, rat a fē a, *n* [Sp, from Malay *arak*, arrack, and *tafia*, a spirit distilled from molasses] A spirituous liquor flavoured with the kernels of cherries, apricots, peaches, &c, a kind of liqueur

Ratan, ra tan', *n* RATTAN

Ratany, rat a ni, *n* [Peruv *ratana*] A shrubby plant found in Peru and Bolivia, having an excessively astringent root, sometimes used as an astringent medicine

Ratch, rach, *n* [A softened form of *rack*] *Mach* a bar having angular teeth into which a pawl drops, to prevent machines from being reversed in motion, a rack or rack bar —**Ratchet**, rach et, *n* [Dim of *ratch*] A piece one extremity of which abuts against the teeth of a ratchet-wheel, a click, pawl, or detent —**Ratchet-wheel**, *n.* A wheel with pointed and angular teeth against which a ratchet abuts, used either for converting a reciprocating into a rotatory motion or for admitting of its motion in one direction only

Rate, rāt, *n* [O Fr *rate*, from L *rata* (*pars*, part, understood), from *ratus*, reckoned, ppr of *reor*, to reckon, to calculate, akin *ratio, reason, ratify*] The proportion or standard by which quantity or value is adjusted, price or amount fixed on anything with relation to a standard, a settled proportion, comparative value or estimate, degree as regards speed, a tax or sum assessed on property for public use according to its income or value, a local tax, *navy*, the order or class of a ship according to its magnitude or force, the daily gain or loss of a chronometer or other timepiece —*v t.*—*rated, rating* To settle or fix the value, rank, or degree of; to value or estimate, to fix the relative scale, rank, or position of (*to rate* a ship) —*v.i.* To be set or considered in a class —**Rateable**, rā'ta-bl, *a* Ratable —**Ratable**, rā'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being rated, reckoned according to a certain rate, liable by law to taxation —**Ratability, Ratableness**, rā-ta-bil i-ti, rā'ta-bl-nes, *n* Quality of being ratable —**Ratably**, rā ta-bli, *adv.* By rate or proportion. —**Rate-book**, *n.* A book in which the account of the rates is kept —**Rate-payer**, *n* One who is assessed and pays a rate or tax —**Rater**, rā'tèr, *n.* One who rates —**Rating**, rā'ting, *n.* The act of estimating, a fixing in rank or place, rank, as the *rating* of men and the *rating* of ships in the navy

Rate, rāt, *v t* —*rated, rating* [Same word as Sw *rata*, to blame, N *rata*, to reject] To chide with vehemence, to reprove, to scold, to censure violently

Ratel, ra tel, *n* [Fr *ratel*, from *rat*, a rat] A carnivorous quadruped of the badger family, a native of India and the Cape of Good Hope

Rath, rath, *n.* [Ir] A kind of prehistoric fortification in Ireland, consisting of a circular rampart of earth with a mound in the centre

Rath Rathe, rāth, rāth, *a* [A Sax *hræth, hræd*, quick, hasty, *hrathe*, quickly, Icel. *hrathr*, O H G *hrad*, quick] Early, coming before others, or before the usual time —*adv* Soon, betimes, early, speedily —*Rath ripe*, early ripe — **Rather**, rā'thèr, *adv* [Compar of *rath*, quickly, A Sax *hrathor* So we use *sooner* in an equivalent sense] More readily or willingly, with preference or choice, with better reason, more properly, more correctly speaking, to the contrary of what has been just stated (no better but *rather* worse), somewhat (*rather* pretty) —*The rather*, especially, for this particular cause

Ratifia, rat i fē a, *n* RATAFIA

Ratify, rat i fi *v t* —*ratified, ratifying* [Fr *ratifier—ratus*, fixed by calculation, valid, firm (RATE) and *facio* to make] To confirm, to settle authoritatively, to approve and sanction, to make valid, as something done by a representative, agent, or servant — **Ratifier**, rat i fi-èr, *n* One who ratifies —**Ratification** rat i fi kā shon, *n* The act of ratifying or confirming, confirmation, authorization.

Rating, *n* Under RATE

Ratio, rā shu-ō, *n* [L *ratio, rationis*, reckoning, calculation, from *reor, ratus*, to think or suppose (RATE) *Reason, ration* are from same word] Relation or proportion which one thing has to another in respect of magnitude or quantity, in a narrower sense, the numerical measure which one quantity bears to another of the same kind, expressed by the number found by dividing the one by the other; thus the ratio of 3 to 4 is the same as of 6 to 8, each being equivalent to ¾, sometimes called *geometrical ratio*, in opposition to *arithmetical ratio* or the difference between two quantities

Ratiocinate, rash i-os i nāt, *v i* —*ratiocinated, ratiocinating* [L *ratiocinor, ratiocinatus*, from *ratio*, reason RATIO.] To reason, to argue —**Ratiocination**, rash-i-os'i nā shon, *n.* [L *ratiocinatio.*] The act or process of reasoning, especially of reasoning deductively —**Ratiocinative, Ratiocinatory**, rash i-os'i-nā-tiv, rash-i-os'i-na-to-ri, *a* Characterised by ratiocination; argumentative

Ration, rā shon, *n.* [Fr, from L. *ratio, rationis*, proportion RATIO.] A daily allowance of provisions given to soldiers and sailors, any fixed amount or quantity dealt out, allowance —*v.t.* To supply with rations.

Rational, rash'on-al, *a* [Fr. *rationnel*, L. *rationalis*, from *ratio, rationis*, proportion, RATIO, REASON] Having reason or the faculty of reasoning; endowed with reason; opposed to *irrational*, agreeable to reason; not absurd, foolish, preposterous, or the like; acting in conformity to reason; judicious; *erith.* and *alg.* a term applied to an

rationale; in direct terms, the opposite of a belief on irrational quantity.—Rationale, ration-a-al'i-ti, n. [From L *rationalis*, from *ratio*, *rationis*, in sense of reason, account, plan.] A statement of reasons; an account or exposition of the principles of some process, phenomenon, &c. — Rationalism, rash'on-al-izm, n. Theol a system of opinions deduced from reason as distinct from inspiration or revelation, or opposed to it; the interpretation of Scripture statements upon the principles of human reason to the disregard of revelation or anything supernatural —Rationalist, rash'on-al-ist, n. An adherent of rationalism; one who rejects the supernatural element in dealing with the Old and New Testaments, and disbelieves in revelation. —Rationalistic, rash-on-al-is"tik, *a* Relating to or accordant with rationalism. —Rationalistically, rash on-al is"ti kal-li, *adv* In a rationalistic manner —Rationality, rash-o-nal'i-ti, n. The quality of being rational, power of reasoning, possession of reason, reasonableness.—Rationalize, rash'on-al-iz, *v t* —*rationalized*, *rationalizing* To interpret as a rationalist, to bring to the test of pure reason, to perceive or understand the reason of —*v i.* To act or interpret as a rationalist —Rationally, rash on-al-li, *adv* In a rational manner; in consistency with reason, reasonably; sensibly

Rattate, rat'i-tāt, *a.* [From L *rates*, a raft] Having no ridge or keel on the sternum, said of birds such as the ostrich

Rattins, Rattis, rat'lin, n. [Probably from *rat* and *line*, perhaps because of the thickness of a rat's tail] *Naut.* one of a series of small ropes or lines which traverse the shrouds horizontally forming ladders for going aloft, also called *Ratline*

Ratoca, ra-tōn', n. [Sp *retoño*, a sprout or shoot.] A sprout from the root of the sugar-cane which has been cut.

Ratsbane Under Rat

Rattan, rat-tan, n. [Imitative] The continuous beat or reverberation of a drum

Rattan, rat'an or rat-tan', n. [Malay *rotan*.] The commercial name for the long trailing stems of certain species of palm from India and the Eastern Archipelago, employed for walking-sticks, &c., a cane or walking-stick made of rattan

Rattany, rat'a-ni. Ratany

Ratteen, ra-tēn', n. [Fr *ratine*, ratteen] A thick woollen stuff quilled or twilled

Ratten, rat'n, *v.i.* [Lit. to play a rat's trick upon, from prov *ratten*, a rat] To destroy or take away the tools or machinery of, a mischievous trick perpetrated upon those who work in defiance of trades-unions

Ratter Under Rat

Rattle, rat'l, *v i.*—*rattled*, *rattling*, [From an A Sax. verb seen in *Aratelo*, rattlewort —G *ratteln*, D *ratelen*, G *rasseln*, Danrasle, rattle, rattle, all from a root probably onomatopoetic.] To make a quick sharp noise rapidly repeated, as by the collision of bodies not very sonorous, to clatter; to speak eagerly and noisily, to chatter fluently.—*v.t.* To cause to make a rapid succession of sharp sounds.—*n.* A rapid succession of sharp clattering sounds; loud rapid talk; an instrument with which a clattering sound is made, formerly used by watchmen; also, a child's toy constructed to produce a rattling sound, one who talks rapidly and without constraint; a jabberer; the horny organ at the extremity of the tail of the rattlesnake; the peculiar sound heard in the throat which immediately precedes and prognosticates death; the death-rattle —Rattler, rat'ler, n. One who rattles or talks away without thought; a giddy noisy person.—Rattling, rat'ling, *p* and *a.* Making a quick succession of sharp sounds; lively.—Rattle-brained, *a.* Giddy; wild; rattle-headed.—Rattle-head, n. A giddy person, a rattle-pate. — Rattle-headed, Rattle-pated, *a.* Noisy; giddy, unsteady —Rattle-pate, Rattle-skull, n. A noisy empty fellow.—Rattlesnake, rat'l-snāk, n. A venomous American snake having the tail terminating in a series of articulated horny pieces, which the animal moves in such a manner as to make a rattling sound. — Rattlesnake-root, Rattlesnake-weed, n. Plants so named from being used as a cure for the bite of the rattlesnake —Rattle-trap, n. A shaky rickety object [Colloq.]—Rattlewort, rat'l-wort, n. A name of certain plants the seeds of which rattle in the pods when shaken

Rauscous, ra'kus, *a.* [L. *rauscus*, hoarse.] Hoarse, harsh, as the voice —Raucity, ra'si-ti, n. Harshness of sound; rough utterance; hoarseness.

Ravage, rav'āj, n. [Fr *ravage*, from *ravir*, to carry off, to ravish (which see).] Desolation or destruction by violence, either by men, beasts, or physical causes, devastation, ruin.—*v t* —*ravaged*, *ravaging* [Fr *ravager*] To lay waste by force, to devastate, to pillage —Ravager, rav'āj er, n. One who ravages; a plunderer; a spoiler

Rave rāv, *v i* —*raved*, *raving* [O Fr *raver*, to be delirious, from L *rabies*, madness Rabid.] To wander in mind or intellect, to be delirious, wild, furious, or raging, as a madman, to talk with false enthusiasm, to speak enthusiastically —*v.t.* To utter wildly and excitedly —Raver, rā'ver, n. One that raves or is furious.—Raving, rāving, *p* and *a.* Furious with delirium; mad —n. Furious exclamation, irrational incoherent talk —Ravingly, rā'ving li, *adv* In a raving manner; with distraction

Ravel, rav'el, *v t.* — *ravelled*, *ravelling* [Same as O D *ravelen*, D *rafelen*, to disentangle; connections uncertain] To untwist, to unweave, to disentangle to entangle, to make intricate, to involve — *v i.* To become entangled, to fall into perplexity and confusion.—Ravelling, rav el ing, n. Anything, as a thread, detached in the process of untwisting

Ravelin, rav'lin, n. [Fr *ravelin*, from It *ravellino*, *revellino*, probably from L *re*, back, and *vallum* a rampart] A detached triangular work in fortification, with two embankments which form a projecting angle

Raven, rā'vn, n. [A Sax *hræfn* = Icel *hrafn*, D *raaf*, Dan *ravn*, O H G *hraban* G *rabe*. Like *crow*, ultimately from its cry] A large bird of a black colour, of the crow family, noted for its hoarse cry and plundering habits; found in every part of the globe —*a.* Resembling a raven, especially in colour, black (*raven* locks)

Raven, Ravin, rav'en, rav'in, n. [O Fr *ravine*, from L *rapina*, rapine. Rapina] Prey, plunder —*v i.* To prey with rapacity, to show rapacity —*v t* To devour; to eat with voracity [O T]—Ravener rav en-ėr, n. One who ravens or plunders —Ravenous, rav en-us, *a* Furiously voracious, hungry even to rage, eager for gratification (a *ravenous* appetite) —Ravenously, rav en-us-li *adv* In a ravenous manner —Ravenousness, rav'en us-nes, n

Ravine, ra vēn', n [Fr *ravine*, a ravine, from L *rapina* rapine, violence, from *rapio*, to seize or carry away Rapid] A long deep hollow worn by a stream or torrent of water; any deep narrow gorge in a mountain, &c.; a gully

Ravish, rav'ish, *v.t* [Fr *ravir*, *ravissant*, from L *rapio*, *rapere*, to seize, to snatch Rapid] To seize and carry away by violence, to have carnal knowledge of a woman by force and against her consent, to commit a rape upon; to deflower or violate; to transport with joy or delight, to enrapture; to enchant — Ravisher, rav'ish-ėr, n. One that ravishes —Ravishing, rav'ish-ing, *p* and *a* Such as to ravish, delighting to rapture; transporting —Ravishingly, rav'ish-ing li, *adv* In a ravishing manner —Ravishment, rav'ish ment, n. Ecstasy

Raw, rą, *a* [A. Sax *hreáw*, *hrēow* = D *rauwe*, Dan. *raa*, Icel *hrár*, O H G *rāo*, G *roh*, raw; same root as L *crudus*, raw *cruor*, blood; Gr *kreas*, flesh] Not altered from its natural state by cooking; not roasted, boiled, or the like; not subjected to some industrial or manufacturing process, not manufactured (*raw silk*, *raw hides*); not mixed or diluted (*raw spirits*); not covered with the natural covering; having the flesh exposed; sore, as if galled; sensitive, immature, inexperienced; unripe in skill (*raw soldiers*); bleak; chilly; cold and damp (a *raw day*).—*n.* A raw, galled, or sore place, as on a horse.—Rawboned, *a.* Having little flesh on the bones; gaunt; lean and large-boned.—Rawhead, ra'hed, n. A spectre mentioned to frighten children.—Rawish, ra'ish, *a.* Somewhat raw —Rawly, ra'li, *adv* In a raw manner, especially, in an ignorant or inexperienced manner —Rawness, ra'nes, n. The state or quality of being raw; want of cooking; state of being inexperienced; chilliness with dampness; bleakness.

Ray, rā, n. [O Fr *ray*, a sunbeam, from L *radius*, a ray (whence *radiant*)] Radius.] A line of light, one of the lines that make up a beam, *fig* a beam of intellectual light, a gleam, one of a number of diverging radii, *bot* the radiating part of a flower, the outer part or circumference of a compound radiate flower; *ich.* one of the radiating bony spines in the fins of fishes —*v t* To radiate, to shoot forth or emit, to cause to shine out.—*v i.* To shine forth or out, as in rays —Rayed, rād, *a* Having rays, adorned with rays, radiated —Rayless, rā'les *a* Destitute of light; dark, not illuminated

Ray, rā, n. [Fr *raie*, from L *raia*, a ray] One of a genus of cartilaginous fishes, of which the skate is a well known example, having a flattened body with the pectoral fins extremely broad and fleshy

Rayah, rā'yà, n. In Turkey, a person not a Mohammedan who pays the capitation tax

Raze, rāz, *v t* —*razed*, *razing* [Same word as *rase*, Fr *raser*, to raze, to shave, to demolish, from L *radio*, *rasum*, to scrape Rase] To glance along the surface of, to graze, to subvert from the foundation; to overthrow, to demolish, to erase; to efface, to extirpate, to destroy —Razee, ra-zē', n. A ship of war cut down to a smaller size, as a seventy four to a frigate, &c

Razor rā'zor, n. [Fr *rasoir* from *raser*, to shave Rase, Raze] A kind of keen edged knife used for shaving — Razor back, n. One of the largest species of the whale tribe, the rorqual Rorqual.—Razor bill, n An aquatic bird, the common auk Auk —Razor-clam, n Novaculite —Razor-strop, n A strop for sharpening razors.—Razure, rā zhūr, n. Rasure

Razzia, raz'i-a, n. [Ar *rapasna*.] An incursion made by military into an enemy's country for the purpose of carrying off cattle and destroying the standing crops

Re, rā, n. *Music* the name given to the second of the syllables used in solmization

Re-absorb, rē-ab-sorb, *v t* To absorb or imbibe again —Re-absorption, rē ab-sorp'shon, n The act of re-absorbing

Reach, rēch *v t.* [A. Sax *raecan*, O Fris. *rēka*, G *reichen*, to reach, to extend to hold out, from same root as *rich*, *right*, *rack*, *rake*, &c.; L *rego*, to govern, *rex*, a king, E *regal*] To extend or stretch out; to hold or put forth; to spread abroad often followed by *out* and *forth*, to touch by extending the arm or something in the hand, to extend to, to stretch out as far, or as high as, to give with the hand (*reach* me a chair); to arrive at, to come to, to get as far as (the ship *reached* her port), to attain to by effort, labour, or study, to gain or obtain, to extend in action or influence to —*v i.* To extend in space (to *reach to* heaven), to extend in scope or power; to stretch out the hand in order to touch, to make efforts at attainment —*To reach after*, to make efforts to attain to or obtain —*n.* The act or power of reaching; distance to which one can reach, the sphere to which an agency or a power is limited; often the extent or limit of human faculties or attainments; scope; a stretch of water; a straight portion of a river between any two bendings.—Reachable, rēch'a bl, *a.* Capable of being reached; within reach.—Reacher, rēch ėr, n. One who reaches.—Reachless, rēch les, *a.* Beyond reach; unattainable, lofty

React, re-akt', *v i* To act or perform anew —*v t.* To return an impulse or impression; to resist the action of another body by an opposite force, to act in opposition; to act mutually or reciprocally upon each other, as two or more chemical agents —Reaction, re-ak'shon, n. The reciprocal ac,

three whilst two bodies or two minds exert an influence either upon or tendency to revert from a present to a previous condition: in politics, a tendency to revert from a move by a less advanced policy; *physics*, the resistance made by a body to anything tending to change its state, *chem* the mutual or reciprocal action of chemical agents upon each other; *pathol* a vital phenomenon arising from the application of an external influence; depression or exhaustion consequent on excessive excitement or stimulation, or increase of activity succeeding depression.—*Reaction wheel*, a turbine wheel.—**Reactionary**, rē-ak'shon a-ri, *a* Pertaining to, proceeding from, or favouring reaction.—*n* A favourer of reaction, one who attempts to check or reverse political progress.—**Reactive**, rē-ak'tiv, *a* Having power to react, tending to reaction.—**Reactively** rē-ak tiv li, *adv* By reaction.—**Reactiveness**, rē-ak-tiv-nes, *n.*

Read, rēd, *v t* pret & pp *read* (red) [A Sax *rædan*, to discern, to advise, to read, cog Icel. *ráða*, to advise, to read, G *rathen*, to advise, *reden*, to speak, Goth *rodjan*, to speak, same root as L *reor*, *ratus*, to suppose (Rats) Akin *riddle* It would have been better to have retained the old spelling *red* for the pret & pp, comp *lead* and *led*.] To peruse, to go over and gather the meaning of (to *read* a book, an author), to utter aloud, following some thing written or printed, to reproduce in sound, to see through, to understand from superficial indications (to *read* one's face), to discover by marks, to study by reading (to *read* law), to explain, to interpret (to *read* a riddle) —*To read up* to make a special study of —*v i* To perform the act of perusing, to read many books, to study for a specific object, to stand written or printed (the passage *reads* thus) to have a certain effect when read, to be coherent, to make sense said of a sentence —*To read between the lines*, to perceive and appreciate the real motive or meaning of a writing or work, as distinguished from what is openly professed or patent —*n* A reading over, perusal —*a.* (red) Instructed or knowing by reading hardly used except with the adverb *well* (*well read* in history) —**Readable**, rē da-bl, *a* Capable of being read, legible, worth reading —**Readability**, **Readableness**, rē-da bil i ti, rē da-bl nes, *n.* The state of being readable —**Readably**, rē da-bli *adv* In a readable manner —**Reader**, rē der, *n.* One who reads or peruses, one who studies, one whose office it is to read prayers, lessons, lectures, and the like to others, a reading book, one who corrects the errors in proof-sheets, a corrector of the press —**Readership**, rē der-ship, *n.* The office of a reader —**Reading**, rē ding *n* The act of one who reads, perusal, study of books (a man of extensive *reading*), a public recital or delivery of something written, a particular version of a passage, a lection, view or interpretation of an author's meaning or intention, reproduction in accordance with such interpretation, rendering, *legislation*, the formal recital of a bill by the proper officer before the house which is to consider it (the bill passed the second *reading*) —*Thought readmg* Under Thought —*a* Addicted to the reading or study of books —**Reading book**, *n.* A school book containing selections to be used as exercises in reading —**Reading-desk**, *n.* A desk at which reading is performed —**Reading room**, *n.* A room furnished with books, newspapers, &c., to which persons resort for reading

Readily, **Readiness**. Under Ready

Readjourn, rē-ad-jėrn', *v t* To adjourn again or anew —**Readjournment**, rē-ad-jėrn'ment, *n.* Adjournment anew

Readjust, rē-ad-just', *v.t* To adjust or settle again, to put in order again.—**Readjustment**, rē-ad-just'ment, *n.* The act of readjusting

Readmittance, **Readmittance**, rē-ad-mit'on, rē-ad-mit'ans, *n.* The act of admitting again.—**Readmit**, rē-ad-mit', *v.t.* To admit again

Readorn, rē-a-dorn', *v.t.* To adorn anew; to decorate a second time

Readvance, rē-ad-vans', *v i* To advance again or afresh

Ready, red'i, *a.* [O E *redi*, *readi*, A. Sax *rædε*, ready—Dan. *rede*, Sw *redo*, Icel. *reiðr*, G *(be)reit*, ready; perhaps from root of *ride*. *Array* is from this stem through the French.] Prepared at the moment, fit for immediate use, causing no delay from want of preparation, not slow, backward, dull, or hesitating (a *ready* apprehension), prompt, dexterous, not backward or reluctant, willing, inclined, offering itself at once, at hand, opportune, near easy, convenient, on the point, eve, or brink with to —*Ready money*, means of immediate payment, cash —*To make ready*, to make preparation, to get things in readiness —**Readily**, red i li, *adv* In a ready manner, quickly, promptly, cheerfully —**Readiness** red i nes, *n.* The state or quality of being ready, due preparation, aptitude, quickness; cheerfulness, alacrity —**Ready made** *a* Made or prepared beforehand kept in stock ready for use or sale (*ready made* clothes) —**Ready reckoner**, *n* A book of tabulated calculations or tables to facilitate calculations —**Ready witted**, *a.* Having ready wit

Reaffirm rē-af fėrm, *v t* To affirm again —**Reaffirmance** rē af fėr'mans *n* A second affirmation or confirmation

Reafforest rē-af for'est, *v t* To afforest again, to convert anew into a forest

Reagent, rē a jent *n* Generally, anything that produces reaction, *chem* a substance employed to detect the presence of other bodies in a compound

Reagree rē-a grē *v i.* To agree again, to become reconciled

Real rē al, *a* [O Fr *real* (Fr *réel*), L L *realis* from L *res* a thing (whence *rebus*, *re- of republic*)] Actually being or existing not fictitious or imaginary (*real* life), genuine, not artificial, counterfeit or fictitious, not affected, not assumed (his *real* character), *law*, pertaining to things fixed permanent, or immovable as to lands and tenements (*real estate*) opposed to *personal* or *movable* (property) —*Real presence* the alleged actual presence of the body and blood of Christ in the eucharist or the conversion of the substance of the bread and wine into the real body and blood of Christ —**Realism**, rē al ism, *n.* The doctrines or principles of a realist —**Realist** rē'al ist *n.* *Metaph* as opposed to *idealist* one who holds the doctrine that there is an immediate or intuitive cognition of external objects, that external objects exist independently of our sensations or conceptions, *scholastic philos* one who maintains that things, and not words, are the objects of dialectics opposed to *nominalist*, *fine arts* and *literature*, one who endeavours to reproduce nature or describes real life just as it appears to him —**Realistic**, rē al is'tik *a* Pertaining to or characteristic of the realists, relating to realism —**Realistically**, rē-al is'ti kal li, *adv* In a realistic manner —**Reality** rē-al i ti, *n* [Fr *réalité*] The state or quality of being real, actual being or existence, actuality, truth, fact, that which is real as opposed to that which is imagination or pretence.—**Realizable**, rē al i za bl, *a* Capable of being realized —**Realization**, rē'al i-za shon, *n.* The act of realizing —**Realize**, rē'al iz, *v t* —*realised*, *realising* [Fr *réaliser*] To make real, to bring into being or act (*to realize* a scheme or project) to feel as vividly or strongly as if real, to bring home to one's own case or experience, to acquire as the result of labour or pams, to gain (to *realize* profit from trade), to sell for or convert into money (to *realize* one's stock in a railway) —*v.i.* To turn any kind of property into money —**Realizer**, rē'al-i-zėr, *n.* One who realises —**Really**, rē'al li, *adv.* In a real manner, in truth, actually, in deed, to tell the truth: often used familiarly as a slight corroboration of an opinion or declaration (*well, really*, I cannot say) —**Realness**, rē'al nes, *n.* The quality of being real; reality —**Realty**, rē'al-ti, *n.* [A contr of *reality*] *Law*, the fixed or permanent subjects of that kind of property termed *real*; real property

Real, rā-al', *n.* (Sp.—Sp. royal coin.] An old Spanish silver coin differing in value from *abt* to *2d. sterling*.

Realgar, rē-al'gar, *n.* [Fr. *réalgar*, from Sp. *rejalgar*, from Ar. *rahj*, powder, *al*, the, and *ghár*, a mine.] A mineral consisting of sulphur and arsenic in equal equivalents, red sulphuret of arsenic, a brilliant red pigment. Orpiment.

Realm, relm, *n.* [O Fr. *realme* (Fr. *royaume*), from L *regalis*, from *rex*, *regis*, a king Regal] A kingdom; a king's dominions, hence, generally, region, sphere, domain —**Realmless**, relm'les, *a.* Destitute or deprived of a realm

Ream, rēm, *n.* [O Fr *raime*, from Sp. *resma*, a ream, from Ar *rizmat*, a bale, a packet, a ream] A bundle or package of paper, consisting generally of 20 quires of 24 sheets each, the *printer's ream* contains 21½ quires or 516 sheets.

Ream, rēm, *v t* [A Sax *rýman*, to increase, to enlarge, from *rúm*, space Room] To bevel out, as a hole in metal, to enlarge, as the bore of a cannon.—**Reamer**, rē'mėr, *n.* An instrument for enlarging a hole.

Reanimate, rē-an'i mat, *v t* To revive; to resuscitate, to restore to life or animation; to infuse new life or courage into.—**Reanimation**, rē-an i ma shon, *n.* The act of reanimating

Reannex rē-an neks', *v t.* To annex again, to reunite —**Reannexation**, rē-an'nek-sā'shon, *n* The act of annexing again.

Reap, rēp, *v t.* [A Sax *ripan*, to reap, closely allied to Goth *raupjan*, to pluck, D *rapen*, to gather, L G *rapen*, to pluck. *Rape* is from same stem] To cut with a sickle, scythe, &c., as a grain crop, to cut down and gather, to gather when ripe or ready, to cut down the crop on, to clear of a grain crop (to *reap* a field) hence, to shave (*Shak*), to receive as a reward, or as the fruit of labour or of works in a good or bad sense —*v i.* To perform the act or operation of reaping, to receive the fruit of labour or works.—**Reaper**, rē per, *n.* One who reaps, a machine for cutting grain, a reaping machine.—**Reaping-hook**, *n* A curved cutting instrument used in reaping a sickle —**Reaping-machine**, *n.* A machine for cutting down standing corn &c and in many cases also for forming it into sheaves, moved by horses through the field.

Reappear, rē-ap-pēr', *v i.* To appear again or anew —**Reappearance**, rē-ap-pē'rans, *n.* A second or new appearance

Reapply, rē-ap-plī', *v i.* or *t.* To apply again. —**Reapplication** rē-ap'pli-kā shon, *n.* The act of applying again.

Reappoint rē-ap-point', *v i* To appoint again —**Reappointment**, rē ap-point'ment, *n* A renewed or second appointment

Reapportion, rē-ap-pōr'shon, *v t.* To apportion again —**Reapportionment**, rē-ap-pōr'shon ment, *n.* A renewed or second apportionment

Reapproach, rē-ap-prōch', *v i.* or *t.* To approach again or anew

Rear rēr, *n* [O Fr *riere*, Pr *reire*, from L *retro*, behind—*re*, back, and suffix *tro*, denoting direction, from root corresponding to Skr *tar*, to move So *arrear*, from L *ad*, to, and *retro*] The part behind or at the back, the hind part, the background generally with the definite article, specifically, the part of an army or a fleet which is behind the rest.—*a.* Pertaining to or in the rear; hinder most; last.—**Rear-admiral**, *n* The third degree of the rank of admiral Admiral.—**Rear-guard**, *n.* The part of an army that marches in the rear of the main body to protect it and bring up stragglers.—**Rearmost**, rēr'mōst, *a.* Farthest in the rear; last of all.—**Rear-rank**, *n.* The rank of a body of troops which is in the rear.—**Rearward**, rēr'ward, *n.* The rear-guard, the latter part of anything.—*a.* At or towards the rear.

Rear, rēr, *act.* [A. Sax. *rærian*, for *rærjan*, to raise, akin to *rísan*, to rise. Raise, Rear.] To lift or set up, to erect; to raise; to bring up or to nourish, as young; to

foster, to educate, to breed, as cattle; to build up; to construct (to *rear* an edifice) —*n* To rise on the hind legs, as a horse, to assume an erect posture

Reargue, rē ar gū, *v t* To argue over again

Rearrange, rē a-rānj, *v t* To arrange again, to put in proper order again **Rearrangement**, rē a rānj ment, *n* A second or repeated arrangement

Reason, rē zn, *n* [Fr *raison*, O Fr *reson*, from L *ratio*, *rationis*, reason plan, account, from *reor*, *ratus*, to think to calculate RATE, RATIFY, RATIO] A motive, ground, or cause acting on the mind the basis for any opinion, conclusion or determination, a ground or a principle, what accounts for or explains a fact or phenomenon, final cause, explanation, a faculty of the mind by which it distinguishes truth from falsehood, and which enables the possessor to deduce inferences from facts or from propositions and to combine means for the attainment of particular ends, the act of deducing consequences from premises, ratiocination, justice, equity, fairness, that which is dictated or supported by reason, moderate demands, claims which reason and justice admit or prescribe (to bring one to *reason*) —*In reason, in all reason* in justice, with rational ground —*v t* To exercise the faculty of reason, to deduce inferences justly from premises, to argue, to ratiocinate, to discuss, in order to make something understood *v t* To examine or discuss by arguments to debate or discuss (to *reason* the point) to persuade by reasoning or argument —**Reasonable** rē zn a bl *a* Having the faculty of reason, rational, governed by reason, not given to extravagant notions or expectations conformable or agreeable to reason, not extravagant, excessive or immoderate, fair, equitable any *reasonable* demands being in mediocrity, moderate, tolerable —**Reasonableness**, rē zn a bl nes *n* The quality of being reasonable —**Reasonably**, rē'zn a bli *adv* In a reasonable manner, in consistency with reason moderately, tolerably —**Reasoner** rē zn ėr *n* One who reasons or argues —**Reasoning**, rē zn ing, *n* The act or process of exercising the faculty of reason, ratiocination, the arguments employed the proofs or reasons when arranged and developed —**Reasonless**, rē zn les *a* Destitute of reason, irrational, unreasonable

Reassemble, rē as sem bl, *v t* To collect or assemble again —*v i* To assemble or meet together again —**Reassemblage**, rē as sem blāj, *n* A renewed assemblage

Reassert, rē-as sėrt, *v t* To assert again —**Reassertion**, rē as sėr shon, *n* A repeated assertion, the act of asserting anew

Reassign rē as sīn, *v t* To assign again —**Reassignment** rē as-sīn ment *n* A renewed or repeated assignment

Reassimilate, rē as-sim i lāt, *v t* To assimilate anew —**Reassimilation**, rē as sim i lā shon, *n* A renewed assimilation

Reassume, rē as sūm, *v t* To resume to take again —**Reassumption**, rē as sum shon, *n* A resuming

Reassure, rē-a-shor, *v t* To assure anew, to restore courage to, to free from fear or terror; also, to reinsure —**Reassurer** rē a shē rėr, *n* One who reassures —**Reassurance**, rē a-shō rans, *n* Assurance or confirmation repeated, also reinsurance

Reattach, rē-at-tach, *v t* To attach again —**Reattachment**, rē-at-tach ment, *n* A second or repeated attachment

Reattain rē-at-tān, *v t* To attain again

Reattempt, rē-at-temt, *v t* To attempt again

Reave, rēv, *v t* —pret & pp *reaved* or *reft*, ppr *reaving* [A Sax *reáfian*, to seize, to rob, from *reáf*, clothing, spoil, akin to Icel. *raufa*, G *rauben*, E to *rob* Ron] To take away by stealth or violence, to bereave, to deprive (with *of*) —**Reaver**, rē'vėr, *n* One who reaves, a robber

Reavow, rē a-vou, *v t* To avow again

Reawake, rē-a wāk, *v t* To awake again

Rebaptize, rē bap-tīr, *v t* To baptize a second time —**Rebaptism**, rē-bap'tizm, *n* A second baptism

Rebarbarize, rē-bār'bar īz, *v t* To reduce again to a state of barbarism

Rebate, rē-bāt', *v t* —*rebated*, *rebating* [O Fr *rebatre*—*re*, back, and *batre*, L *battuere*, to beat, akin *battle*, *batter*, *abate*, &c] To blunt, to diminish, reduce, abate, to deduct or make a discount from —**Rebate**, **Rebatement**, rē-bāt ment, *n* Diminution, *com* abatement in price, deduction

Rebate, rē-bāt, *n* RABBET

Rebec Rebeck rē bek, *n* [Fr *rebec*, *rebebe*, from Ar *rabāb*, a kind of musical instrument] A stringed instrument introduced by the Moors into Spain, somewhat similar to the violin, and played with a bow

Rebeccaite rē bek a īt, *n* A member of an anti turnpike conspiracy commenced in Wales, in 1839, so called from a strange application of a passage in Gen xxiv 60

Rebel rebel *n* [Fr *rebelle*, from L *rebellis*, making war again *—re*, again, and *bellum* war DUEL] One who revolts from the government which he owes allegiance, one who defies and seeks to overthrow the authority to which he is right fully subject Syn under INSURGENT —*a* Rebellious, acting in revolt —*v i* (rē bel'—*rebelled*, *rebelling* To revolt, to take up arms against the government of constituted authorities to refuse to obey a superior, to shake off subjection, to turn with disgust or nausea to conceive a loathing this stomach *rebelled* at such food) —**Rebeller** rē bel'ėr, *n* One that rebels, a rebel —**Rebellion**, rē bel yon *n* [L *rebellio rebellionis*] The act of rebelling, an armed rising against a government, the taking arms traitorously to resist the authority of lawful government open resistance to or refusal to obey lawful authority Syn under INSURRECTION

Rebellious rē bel yus, *a* Engaged in or characterized by rebellion, mutinous

Rebelliously rē bel yus li *adv* In a rebellious manner —**Rebelliousness** rē bel yus nes *n*

Rebiting, rē bīt ing *n* *Engr* the act or process of deepening or restoring worn lines in an engraved plate by the action of acid

Rebloom rē blom *v i* To bloom or blossom again

Reblossom rē blos om, *v i* To blossom again, to rebloom

Rebound, rē bound, *v i* [Prefix *re* and *bound* Fr *rebondir* to rebound] To spring or bound back to fly back by elastic force after impact on another body —*v t* To drive back, to cause to echo to reverberate *n* The act of flying back on collision with another body, resilience

Rebuff, rē buf *n* [Prefix *re*, back and old *buff*, a blow from O Fr *buffe*, *bufe* a blow BUFFET] A beating forcing or driving back sudden check, a repulse, refusal, rejection of solicitation *v t* To beat back to offer sudden resistance to, to repel the advances of

Rebuild rē-bild, *v t* To build again, to build after having been demolished —**Rebuilder** rē bil der *n* One who rebuilds

Rebuilt, rē bilt *pp* Built again, reconstructed

Rebuke, rē būk *v t* —*rebuked*, *rebuking* [O Fr *rebouquer*, to dull, to blunt, to rebuff —*re* and *bouque* an old and dialectic form of Fr *bouche*, the mouth from L *bucca*, the mouth] To check with reproof, to reprehend sharply and summarily, to reprimand, to reprove —*n* A direct and severe reprimand reproof, reprehension, a chiding —**Rebukable**, rē bū ka bl *a* Worthy of rebuke or reprehension —**Rebukeful**, rē būk ful *a* Containing or abounding in rebukes **Rebuker**, rē bū kėr, *n* One that rebukes —**Rebukingly** rē bū king li, *adv* In a rebuking manner, by way of rebuke

Rebus, rē bus, *n* [L, ablative plural of *res*, a thing—lit by things, because the meaning is indicated by things] A sort of words written by figures or pictures of objects whose names resemble in sound those words or the syllables of which they are composed, thus, 'I can see you' might be expressed by figures of an eye, a can, the sea, and a ewe, hence, a kind of puzzle made up of such figures or pictures

Rebut, rē-but', *v t* —*rebutted*, *rebutting* [Fr *rebuter*, *rebouter*, to put or thrust back—*re*, back, and *bouter*, to put, to thrust BUTT] To repel, as by counter evidence, to refute; *law*, to oppose by argument, plea, or counterveiling proof —**Rebuttal**, rē but al, *n* The act of rebutting, refutation, confutation —**Rebutter**, rē but ėr, *n* *Law*, the answer of a defendant to a plaintiff's surrejoinder

Recalcitrate, rē-kal si trāt, *v i* —*recalcitrated*, *recalcitrating* [L *recalcitro*, to kick back—*re*, back, and *calcitro*, to kick, from *calx*, *calcis*, the heel] To show repugnance or resistance to something, to be refractory —**Recalcitration**, rē kal si trā shon *n* Act of recalcitrating, opposition, repugnance —**Recalcitrant**, rē kal si trant, *a* Exhibiting repugnance or opposition, not submissive, refractory

Recall rē kal, *v t* To call or bring back, to take back, to revoke, to annul by a subsequent act to revive in memory, to order to come back from a place or mission (to *recall* a minister from a foreign court) —*n* A calling back, revocation, the power of calling back or revoking **Recallable**, rē kal a bl, *a* Capable of being recalled

Recant rē kant *v t* and *i* [*L recanto* to recant to recall—*re* back, and *canto*, freq of *cano* to sing CHANT] To retract, to unsay, to make formal contradiction of something which one had previously asserted —**Recantation**, rē kan tā shon *n* The act of recanting retraction, a declaration that contradicts a former one —**Recanter** rē kan tėr *n* One who recants

Recapitulate rē ka pit ū lāt *v t* *recapitulated* *recapitulating* [*L recapitulatus*, L L *recapitulo recapitulationem* prefix *re*, and *capitulum* a head or heading CAPITULATE] To repeat briefly or summarize the principal things mentioned in a preceding discourse, to give a summary of the principal facts points or arguments of —*v i* To repeat in brief what has been said before —**Recapitulation** rē ka pit ū lā shon *n* The act of recapitulating a concise statement of the principal points in a preceding discourse argument or essay

Recapitulator rē ka pit ū lā tėr, *n* One who —**Recapitulatory** rē ka pit ū la to ri, *a* Containing recapitulation

Recapture rē kap tūr *n* The act of retaking the retaking of goods from a captor, a prize retaken *v t* To capture back, to retake

Recast rē kast *v t* To cast or found again, to throw again to mould anew, to throw into a new form

Recede rē sēd, *v i* *receded*, *receding* [L *recedo re* back and *cedo* to walk CEDE] To move back to retreat, to withdraw to withdraw from a claim or pretension, to relinquish what had been proposed or asserted (to *recede* from a demand from proposition) *v t* (rē sēd) To cede back, to grant or yield to a former possessor

Receipt rē sēt *n* [O Fr *recete*, *receipte* (Fr *recette*), from L *receptus* pp of *recipio*, to receive RECEIVE] The act of receiving the *receipt* of a letter that which is received, pl money drawn or received, drawings (his *receipts* were £20 a day), a recipe, a prescription of ingredients for any composition as of medicines, &c, hence, *fig* plan or scheme by which any thing may be effected, a written acknowledgment of something received, as money, goods, &c —*v t* To give a receipt for to discharge, as an account **Receiptable**, rē sēt a bl, *a* Capable of being receipted

Receipt book, *n* A book containing receipts **Receiptor**, rē sēt or, *n* One who receipts one who gives a receipt

Receive, rē sēv, *v t* *received*, *receiving* [O Fr *receivre*, *recevoir*, Fr *recevoir*, from L *recipio re*, again, and *capio*, to take CATCH] To get or obtain, to take, as a thing given sent, paid, communicated &c, to accept, to take into the mind, to embrace, to allow or hold, as a belief, custom, tradition, &c, to give acceptance to (a *received* belief), to allow to enter in an official capacity, to welcome as a guest; to entertain, to take in or on, to hold, admit, contain, have capacity for (a box to *receive* contributions), to be the object of; to

suffer (to *receive* an injury), to take from a thief, knowing the thing to be stolen —**Receivedness**, rē-sē'ved nes, *n* State of being received, general allowance or belief —**Receivability**, rē-sē'va bil i-ti, *n* Quality of being receivable – **Receivable**, rē-sē'va bl, *a* Such as may be received – **Receivableness**, rē-sē'va bl nes, *n* Capability of being received – **Receiver** rē-sē'ver, *n* One who receives, a person appointed by a court to receive the rents and profits of land or other property, which is in dispute, a person appointed in some business for the purpose of winding up the concern, one who takes stolen goods from a thief, knowing them to be stolen, *chem* a vessel for receiving and containing the product of distillation a vessel for receiving and containing gases, the glass vessel from which air is exhausted by an air pump *Receivers of wreck*, English officials appointed by the board of trade for the preservation of wrecks, &c – **Receiving**, rē-sē'ving, *p* and *a* Adapted to receive take, hold or contain —*Receiving box*, a box for receiving letters —*Receiving office*, a branch post office where letters, papers, parcels, &c, may be posted, but from which none are delivered

Recelebrate rē-sel'e-brat, *v t* To celebrate again —**Recelebration** rē-sel-e-bra'shon, *n* The act of recelebrating

Recense, † rē-sens', *v t* *recensed*, *recensing* [L *recenseo* to review or examine *re*, again and *censeo* to reckon (CENSOR)] To review, to revise – **Recension** rē-sen'shon, *n* An examination, enumeration, a revision of the text of an author by a critical editor an edited version —**Recensionist**, rē-sen'shon-ist *n* One who revises

Recent rē'sent *a* [Fr *récent* from L *recens recentis* recent etym unknown] Of late origin current or modern, new, not of remote date with untried style and the like modern only made known or spoken of lately fresh (*recent* intelligence), *geol* applied to all accumulations and deposits whose remains being exclusively to species still existing occurring or formed since the glacial period —**Recently** rē'sent-li *adv* Newly lately freshly not long since **Recentness Recency**, rē'sent-nes, rē'sen-si *n* The state or quality of being recent

Receptacle rē-sep'ta-kl or res'ep-ta-kl, *n* [L *receptaculum*, from *recipio*, *receptum* to receive (RECEIVE)] That which receives admits or contains things, a place or vessel in which anything is received and contained, a repository – *but* a general term given to part which receives or bears other parts, as that part of a flower upon which the carpels are situated that part of the axis of a plant which forms a sort of disc bearing the flowers **Receptacular** rē-sep'ta-kū-lėr, *a* Pertaining to a receptacle

Reception rē-sep'shon, *n* [L *receptio* from *recipio* to receive (RECEIVE)] The receiving or manner of receiving receipt, treatment at first coming, welcome entertainment, a formal occasion or ceremony of receiving guests, official personages, &c, admission or credence as of an opinion or doctrine, acceptance or allowance **Receptible**, rē-sep'ti-bl, *a* [L *receptibilis*] Capable of or suited for being received, receivable —**Receptibility** rē-sep-ti-bil'i-ti *n* The quality of being receptible, receivableness – **Receptive**, rē-sep'tiv, *a* Such as to receive readily (*receptive* of teaching) taking in able to take in, hold, or contain – **Receptivity, Receptiveness**, rē-sep-tiv'i-ti rē-sep'tiv-nes, *n* The state or quality of being receptive

Recess, rē'ses, *n* [L *recessus*, from *re cedo*, *recessum* (RECEDE)] A withdrawing or retiring, a moving back (the *recess* of the tides), place of retirement or secrecy, private abode, the time or period during which public or other business is suspended (the Christmas *recess* of a school), a cavity, niche, or sunken space formed in a wall, an alcove or similar portion of a room —*v t* To make a recess in, to put in a recess —**Recessed**, rē-sest', *a* Having a recess or recesses —*Recessed arch*, one arch within another —**Recession**, rē-sesh'on, *n* [L *recessio*, *recessionis*, from *recedo*, in last sense directly from *re* and *cessus*] The act of receding, withdrawal, position relatively withdrawn, a cession or granting back, retrocession —*Recession of the equinoxes*, the same as *Precession of the equinoxes* —**Recessive**, † rē-ses'iv, *a* Receding, going back

Rechabite, rē'ka-bīt, *n* Among the ancient Jews, one of a family whom Jonadab, son of *Rechab*, bound to abstain from wine, from planting vines, &c, one of a benefit society of total abstainers

Recharter, rē-char'tėr, *v t* To charter again, to grant another charter to

Réchauffé rā-shō'fā, *n* [Fr from prefix *re* and *chauffer* to warm (CHAFE)] *Lit* a warmed up dish, hence a concoction of old materials, old literary matter worked up into a new form —**Rechauffage**, rā-shō'fāj, *n* A working up of what is old

Recheat, rē-chēt' *n* [Fr *requête* older *requeste* a fresh quest a note to recall the dogs (REQUEST)] A call which a huntsman winds on the horn when the hounds have lost the game, to call them back

Recherché rē-sher'shā, *a* [Fr] Much sought after, out of the common, rare, exquisite

Recipe, res'i-pē, *n* [L *recipe*, take, r conve impr of *recipio* to take or receive (RECEIVE)] The first word of a physicians prescription, hence the prescription itself, abbreviated ℞ or ℞, now applied to a receipt for making almost any mixture or preparation

Recipient rē-sip'i-ent, *n* [L *recipiens re cipientis*, ppr of *recipio* RECEIVE] A person or thing that receives one to whom anything is communicated – *a* Receiving —**Recipience Recipiency** rē-sip'i-ens rē-sip'i-en-si *n* A receiving, act or capacity of receiving reception —**Recipio motor**, rē-sip'i-o mo'tėr, *a* Receptive of a nervous stimulus, and giving rise to motion

Reciprocal rē-sip'ro-kal, *a* [L *reciprocus*, Fr *réciproque* alternating reciprocal, probably connected with *re*, back and *pro*, forward] Acting with a backward and forward motion moving backwards and forwards, reciprocating done by each to the other, mutual mutually interchangeable, *gram* reflexive —*Reciprocal or inverse proportion* Under INVERSE — *Reciprocal quantities math* quantities which multiplied together produce unity —*Reciprocal ratio* is the ratio between the reciprocals of two quantities thus the *reciprocal ratio* of 4 to 9 is that of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{9}$ – *n* That which is reciprocal to another thing —*Reciprocal of a quantity* in *math* the quotient resulting from the division of unity by the quantity, thus the *recip cal* of 4 is $\frac{1}{4}$, and conversely the *reciprocal* of $\frac{1}{4}$ is 4 —**Reciprocally** rē-sip'ro-kal li *adv* In a reciprocal manner, mutually interchangeably inversely —**Reciprocalness Reciprocality**, rē-sip'ro-kal nes rē-sip-ro-kal'i-ti, *n* The state or quality of being reciprocal —**Reciprocate** rē-sip'rō-kāt *v t* —*reciprocated*, *reciprocating* To move backwards and forwards, to have an alternate movement, to alternate – *v i* To interchange to give and return mutually, to give in requital (to *reciprocate* favours) —**Reciprocating** rē-sip'rō-kāt-ing, *p* and *a* Alternating, moving backwards and forwards alternately —*Reciprocating engine*, that form of engine in which the piston and piston rod move back and forth in a straight line absolutely or relatively to the cylinder —**Reciprocation**, rē-sip'ro-kā'shon, *n* The act of reciprocating interchange of acts, a mutual giving, and returning, alternation — **Reciprocity** res-i-pros'i-ti, *n* The state or character of being reciprocal, reciprocal obligation or right, equal rights or benefits to be mutually yielded or enjoyed, especially equal commercial rights or privileges granted mutually by two countries trading together

Recision, rē-sizh'on, *n* [L *rescisio—re*, back, and *caedo*, to cut (EXCISION)] The act of cutting off

Recite, rē-sīt', *v t* —*recited*, *reciting* [Fr *réciter*, from L *recito—re*, again, and *cito*, to cite (CITE)] To repeat, as something prepared, written down, or committed to memory beforehand, to rehearse, with appropriate gestures, before an audience, to tell over, to relate or narrate, to go over in particulars, to recapitulate —*v i* To rehearse before an audience compositions committed to memory, to rehearse a lesson —**Reciter**, rē-sī'tėr, *n* One that recites or rehearses, a narrator —**Recital**, rē-sī'tal, *n* The act of reciting, the repetition of the words of another, narration, a telling of the particulars of an adventure or event, that which is recited, a story, a narrative, a musical entertainment given by a single performer (an organ *recital*) —**Recitation**, res-i-tā'shon *n* The act of reciting, the delivery aloud, with appropriate gestures, before an audience, of a composition committed to memory, as an elocutionary exhibition, the rehearsal of a lesson by pupils before their instructor —**Recitative**, res-i-ta-tēv', *n* [It *recitativo*] *Music*, a species of vocal composition which differs from an air in having no definite rhythmical arrangement, and no strictly constructed melody, musical recitation or declamation, a piece of music to be sung recitatively —**Recitatively**, res-i-ta-tēv'li, *adv* In the manner of recitative —**Recitativo** res-i-ta-tē'vō, *n* [It] Recitative

Reck rek *v t* [A Sax *reccan récan*, to reck, regard, cog O Sax *rôkian*, Icel *rækja* O H G *rôhhian*, *geruochen*, to reck or care, perhaps same root as *reckon*.] To care, to mind, to heed, to regard often followed by *of* —*v t* To heed, regard, care for —*It recks* (*impersonal*) it concerns (*it recks* me not) —**Reckless**, rek'les, *a* Not reckoning, careless, heedless of consequences, mindless with *of* before an object Syn under RASH —**Recklessly**, rek'les-li, *adv* In a reckless manner —**Recklessness**, rek'les-nes, *n* The state or quality of being reckless

Reckling rek'ling, *n* [Probably from *reck*, lit one that requires to be cared for] The smallest and weakest in a brood of animals hence a helpless babe [*Tenn*]—*a* Small, weak, helpless

Reckon rek'n *v t* [O E *reknen*, *rekenen*, A Sax *gerecenian*, *recenan*—D *rekenen*, Dan *regne*, Icel *reikna* Sw *räkna* G *rechnen* to reckon number, esteem, perhaps from same root as *reck* or *right*] To count, to number, to tell one by one, to calculate, to estimate by rank or quality, to esteem account repute, hold —*v i* To make computation, to compute, to calculate, to make up or render in account, to adjust relations of desert and penalty, to think, suppose imagine (in this sense American rather than English) — *To reckon on* or *upon*, to count or depend upon —*To reckon with*, to call to account, to exact penalty of —**Reckoner**, rek'n-ėr, *n* One who reckons, something that assists a person to reckon READY RECKONER —**Reckoning**, rek'n ing, *n* The act of computing, calculation, a statement and comparison of accounts for adjustment; the charges made by a host in a hotel, tavern &c (to pay the *reckoning*), *naut* the calculation of the position of a ship from the rate found by the log, and the course as determined by the compass

Reclaim rē-klām' *v t* [*Re* and *claim*, Fr *reclamer*, to claim back, to reclaim a hawk, to protest L *reclamo—re*, back, and *clamo* to call (CLAIM)] To claim back, to demand to have returned, to call back, to bring a hawk to the wrist by a certain call, to reduce from a wild to a tame or domestic state, to tame; to rescue from being wild, desert, or waste, to bring under cultivation, to bring back from error, to reform —*v i* To cry out, to exclaim against anything, *Scots law*, to appeal to the inner house of the Court of Session —*n* The act of reclaiming, reformation —**Reclaimable**, rē-klā'ma-bl, *a* Capable of being reclaimed —**Reclaimably**, rē-klā'ma-bli, *adv* So as to be capable of being reclaimed — **Reclaimer**, rē-klā'mėr, *n* One that reclaims —**Reclaimless**, rē-klām'les, *a* Incapable of being reclaimed; not to be reclaimed —**Reclamation**, rek-la-mā'shon, *n* The act of reclaiming; the act of bringing into cultivation; the bringing back of a

person from evil courses, a demand, claim made, a remonstrance or representation

Reclina, rē-klīn', *v t*—*reclined*, *reclining* [L *reclino*, to bend back—*re*, back, and *clino*, to bend (whence also *incline* *decline*), root same as that of E to *lean*] To lean to one side or sidewise, to lay down to rest (to *recline* the head) —*v i* To rest or repose, to take a recumbent position —**Reclinar**, rē-klī'ner, *n* One who reclines. —**Reclining**, rē-klī'ning, p and *a* Leaning back or sidewise, lying in repose —*Reclining dial*, a dial whose plane reclines from the perpendicular —**Reclinate**, rē-klī'nāt, *a* [L *reclinatus*] *Bot* reclined, as a leaf, bent downward, so that the point is lower than the base **Reclination**, rek-li-nā'shon, *n* The act of leaning or reclining, *surv* one of the operations used for the cure of cataract

Recluse, rē-klōz', *t t* To close or shut again

Reclothe, rē-klōth', *v t* To clothe again

Recluse, rē-klōs', *a* [Fr *reclus* fem *re clase*, from L *reclusus*, pp of *recludo re claudo*, to lay open, but in L L signifying to shut—*re*, again back, and *claudo* to shut Closs] Living shut up or apart from the world, retired, sequestered solitary —*n* A person who lives in retirement or seclusion, a hermit, a religious devotee who lives in an isolated cell **Reclusely** rē-klōs'li *adv* In a recluse manner **Reclusiness**, rē-klōs'nes, *n* The state of being recluse —**Reclusion** rē-klō'zhon *n* A state of retirement from the world, seclusion —**Reclusive** rē-klō'siv, *a* Affording retirement from society, recluse —**Reclusory**, rē-klō'so-ri, *n* The abode of a recluse a hermitage

Recognize, **Recognise**, rek-og-nīz, *t t* —*recognized*, *recognised recognizing*, *recognising* [From *recognisance* (which is older in English), O Fr *recognoissance* from L *recognosco*—*re* and *cognosco* Cognition Know] To recall or recover the knowledge of, to perceive the identity of with a person or thing formerly known, to know again, to avow or admit a knowledge of, to acknowledge formally, to indicate one's notice by a bow or nod to indicate appreciation of (to *recognize* services by a reward) —*v i Law* to enter into recognizances —**Recognizer**, **Recogniser**, rek-og-nī'zer, *n* One who recognizes —**Recognition**, rek-og-nish'on, *n* [L *recognitio*] The act of recognizing or state of being recognized, a perceiving as being known avowal, notice taken, acknowledgment —**Recognitory**, rē-kog'ni-to-ri, *a* Pertaining to recognition —**Recognizable**, **Recognisable**, rek-og-nī-za-bl *a* Capable of being recognized —**Recognizance** **Recognisance**, rē-kog'ni-zans or rē-kon'i-zans *n* [Fr *reconnaissance*, O Fr *recognoissance*] Act of recognizing, recognition, mark or badge of recognition, token *law* an obligation which a man enters into before a proper tribunal, with condition to do some particular act, as to appear at the assizes, to keep the peace, &c

Recoil, rē-koil', *v i* [Fr *reculer*, from L *re*, back, and *culus*, the posteriors, same root as in Gael *cul*, W *cil*, the back] To rebound, to fall back, to take a sudden backward motion after an advance, to be forced to retreat, to return after a certain strain or impetus (the gun *recoils*), to start or draw back as from anything repulsive, alarming, or the like, to *shrink* —*n* A starting or falling back, rebound, the rebound or resilience of a firearm when discharged —**Recoiler**, rē-koi'ler, *n* One who recoils

Recoin, rē-koin', *v t* To coin again —**Recoinage**, rē-koi'nāj, *n* The act of coining anew

Recollect, rek-ol-lekt', *v t* [Lit to collect or gather again] To recover or recall the knowledge of, to bring back to the mind or memory, to remember, *refl* to recover resolution or composure of mind, to collect one's self Syn under **Remember**.—**Recollection**, rek-ol-lek'shon, *n* The act of recollecting or recalling to the memory; a bringing back to mind, remembrance; the power of recalling ideas to the mind, or the period over which such power extends, that which is recollected, something recalled to mind Syn under Memory —**Recollective**, rek-ol-lek'tiv, *a* Having the power of recollecting

Recollect, rē-kol-lekt', *v t* To collect or gather again, to collect what has been scattered

Recollet, rek-o-lā' *n* [Fr *récollet*, L *re collectus*, so called because they *recollected* and strictly observed all the rules of their order] A monk of a reformed order of Franciscans

Recolonize rē-kol'on-īz, *v t* To colonize a second time —**Recolonization** rē-kol-o-ni-zā'shon *n* A second colonization

Recombine rē-kom-bīn' *v t* To combine again —**Recombination**, rē-kom-bi-nā'shon, *n* Combination a second time

Recommence rē-kom-mens', *v t* and *i* To commence again, to begin anew —**Recommencement** rē-kom-mens'ment, *n* A commencement anew

Recommend, rek-om-mend', *v t* [*Re* and *commend*, Fr *recommander* to recommend to commend to intrust.] To commend to another's notice, to put in a favourable light before another to commend or give favourable representations of to make acceptable, to attract favour to himself *re commend itself*, to make itself approved, to advise as to an action practice measure, remedy &c to set forward as advisable **Recommendable** rek-om-men'da-bl *a* Worthy of recommendation —**Recommendation** rek-om-men-dā'shon *n* The act of recommending, a favourable representation that which procures favour or a favourable reception

Recommendatory rek-om-men'da-to-ri *a* Serving, to recommend —**Recommender** rek-om-men'der *n* One who recommends

Recommission rē-kom-mish'on *t t* To commission again

Recommit rē-kom-mit' *v t* To commit again (as persons to prison) to refer again to a committee —**Recommitment** **Recommittal** rē-kom-mit'ment rē-kom-mit'al *n* A second or renewed commitment, a renewed reference to a committee

Recompense rek-om-pens' *t t* —*recompensed recompensing* [Fr *récompenser* L L *recompensare*—*re* again and *compenso compensatum* to compensate (compensate)] To give or render an equivalent to for services, loss &c to reward, to requite, to compensate to return an equivalent for, to make amends for by anything equivalent, to make compensation for —*n* An equivalent returned for anything given done or suffered compensation, reward, amends —**Recompenser**, rek-om-pen'ser *n* One who recompenses

Recompile rē-kom-pīl' *v t* To compile again or anew —**Recompilation** rē-kom-pi-lā'shon *n* A compiling anew

Reconcile rek-on-sil *v t*—*reconciled reconciling* [Fr *réconcilier* from L *reconcilio* —*re* again and *conciliо* to conciliate (conciliate)] To conciliate anew, to restore to amity and friendship after estrangement to adjust or settle (differences (quarrels) to bring to acquiescence or quiet submission (to *reconcile* one's self to afflictions), to make consistent or congruous followed by *with* or *to*, to remove apparent discrepancies from to harmonize *v i* To become reconciled —**Reconciler** rek-on-sil'er, *n* One who reconciles —**Reconcilement**, rek-on-sil'ment *n* Reconciliation, renewal of friendship —**Reconciliation**, rek-on-sil-i-ā'shon *n* [L *reconciliatio*] The act of reconciling parties at variance, renewal of friendship after disagreement or enmity, *Scrip* atonement, expiation, the act of harmonizing or making consistent, agreement of things seemingly opposite or inconsistent —**Reconciliatory**, rek-on-sil'i-a-to-ri, *a* Able or tending to reconcile —**Reconcilable**, rek-on-sil-a-bl, *a* Capable of being again brought to friendly feelings, capable of being made to agree or be consistent, capable of being harmonized —**Reconcilableness**, rek-on-sil'a-bl-nes, *n* —**Reconcilably**, rek-on-sil'a-bli, *adv*

Recondense, rē-kon-dens', *v t* To condense again. — **Recondensation**, rē-kon'den-sā'shon, *n* The act of recondensing

Recondite, rek'on-dīt or rē-kon'dīt, *a* [L *reconditus*, pp of *recondo*—*re*, back, and *condo*, to conceal (as in *abscond*)] Hidden from the mental perception, abstruse; profound; dealing with things abstruse

Reconduct, rē-kon dukt', *v t* To conduct back or again

Reconfirm, rē-kon ferm', *v t* To confirm anew

Reconnaissance, re-kon nā-sans, *n* [Fr Reconnoitre] The act or operation of reconnoitring, preliminary examination or survey of a territory or of an enemy's position, for the purpose of directing military operations —*Reconnaissance in force*, a demonstration by a considerable body of men for the purpose of discovering the position or strength of an enemy

Reconnoitre, rek-on noi'tér, *v t* *reconnoitred reconnoitring* (O Fr *reconnoitre*, Fr *reconnaître* from L *recognosco*—*re*, again, and *cognosco* The elements of the word are same as in *recognise* (which see)] To make a preliminary survey of, to examine or survey as a tract or region, for military purposes *n* A preliminary survey a reconnaissance

Reconquer rē-kong'kér, *v t* To conquer again, to recover by conquest, to recover, to regain **Reconquest** rē-kong'kwest, *n* A conquest again or anew

Reconsecrate rē-k n-sē-krāt' *v t* To consecrate anew —**Reconsecration** rē-kon-sē-krā'shon *n* A renewed consecration

Reconsider rē-kon-sid'ér *t t* To consider again to turn over in the mind again, to take into consideration a second time, generally with the view of rescinding

Reconsideration rē-kon-sid'ér-ā'shon, *n* The act of reconsidering

Reconstruct rē-kon-strukt' *v t* To construct again to rebuild **Reconstruction**, rē-kon-struk'shon *n* Act of constructing again **Reconstructive** rē-kon-struk'tiv, *a* Able or tending to reconstruct

Reconvene rē-kon-vēn' *t t* To convene or call together again —*v i* To assemble or come together again

Reconvert rē-kon-vért' *v t* To convert again **Reconversion** rē-kon-vér'shon, *n* A second or renewed conversion

Reconvey rē-kon-vā' *v t* To convey back or to its former place to transfer back to a former owner **Reconveyance** rē-kon-vā'ans, *n* The act of reconveying, the act of transferring back to a former proprietor

Record rē-kord' *v t* [Fr *recorder*, to get by heart, formerly also to record, from L *recordor* to remember *re* again, and *cor*, *cordis*, the heart (whence also *cordial concord discord courage* &c)] To preserve the memory of by written or other characters to register, to note to write down or enter for the purpose of preserving evidence of to imprint deeply on the mind or memory to attest] *n* (rek ord) Something set down in writing for the purpose of preserving the knowledge of it a register, an authentic or official account of facts or proceedings, entered in a book for preservation, the book or document containing such a public document, memory, remembrance testimony, witness (to bear *record*), the known facts in a person's life, especially in that of a public man, one's personal history —*In record*, *upon record*, set down registered —*Court of record* (rē-kord'), one of the higher courts in which the records of the suits are preserved —**Recorder**, rē-kor'der, *n* One who records, a person whose official duty is to register writings or transactions in England the chief judicial officer of a borough or city exercising within it, in criminal matters the jurisdiction of a court of record (whence his title), an old musical instrument, somewhat like a flageolet, a registering apparatus —**Recordership**, rē-kor'der-ship, *n* The office of a recorder —**Recording**, rē-kor'ding, p and *a* Registering —*Recording telegraph*, a telegraph provided with an apparatus which makes a record of the message transmitted —**Record-office**, rek ord, *n* A place for keeping public records

Recount, rē-kount', *v t* [Except in last sense from Fr *reconter*—*re*, and *conter*, to tell, from L *computo*, to compute. Com-

PUTE, COUNT] To relate in detail, to tell or narrate the particulars of; to rehearse, to count again

Recoup, rē-kōp', *n* [From Fr *recoupe*, cloth remaining over cutting out clothes, from *re*, back, and *couper*, to cut] *Law*, a sum kept back, a deduction, discount — *v t Law*, to keep back as a set-off or discount, hence, *refl* to indemnify one's self for a loss or damage by a corresponding advantage —**Recoupment**, rē-kōp'ment, *n* The act of recouping

Recourse, rē-kōrs', *n* [Fr *recours*, from L *recursus*, a running back, a return, from *recurro*, to run back—*re*, back, and *curro*, to run COURSE] A going to, as for help or protection, a recurrence in difficulty, perplexity, need, or the like

Recover, rē-kuv'ėr, *v t* [O Fr *recovre* (Fr *recouvrer*), from L *recuperare*, to recover, of doubtful origin] To regain, to get or obtain after being lost, to get back, to restore from sickness, faintness, or the like, to revive, to cure, to heal, to retrieve, to make up for, to rescue, *law*, to gain as a compensation, to obtain in return for injury or debt, to obtain title to by judgment in a court of law — *v i* To regain health after sickness, to grow well again, to regain a former state or condition, as after misfortune or disturbance of mind, to succeed in a lawsuit —**Recoverable** rē-kuv'ėr a bl *a* Capable of being regained or recovered, obtainable from a debtor or possessor **Recoverableness**, rē-kuv'ėr a bl nes, *n* The state of being recoverable —**Recoverer** rē-kuv'ėr-ėr *n* One who recovers **Recovery** rē-kuv'ėr i *n* The act or power of regaining or getting again, restoration from sickness or faintness, restoration from low condition or misfortune, *law* the obtaining of right to something by a verdict and judgment of court from an opposing party in a suit

Recreant, rek'rē ant *a* [O Fr *recreant*, ppr of *recroire*, L L *recredere* to give in, to confess defeat L *re*, again, and *credo*, to believe CREED] Craven, villainous, to an enemy, cowardly, mean, spiritless, apostate, false —*n* One who basely yields to one who begs for mercy, a mean spirited, cowardly wretch **Recreantly**, rek'rē ant li *adv* In a recreant manner, basely, falsely —**Recreancy**, rek'rē an si *n* The quality of being recreant cowardice

Recreate, rek'rē āt, *v t* —*recreated*, *recreating* [L *recreo*, *recreatum*—*re* again and *creo* to create CREATE] To revive or refresh after toil or exertion, to reanimate, as languid spirits or exhausted strength, to amuse, to divert, to gratify —*v i* To take recreation *v t* (rē krē āt') [Directly from *re* and *create*] To create or form anew —**Recreation** rek rē ā'shon, *n* The act of recreating or the state of being recreated, refreshment of the strength and spirits after labour, amusement, entertainment — **Recreative** rek'rē ā tiv *a* Tending to recreate, refreshing, diverting — **Recreatively**, rek'rē ā tiv li, *adv* In a recreative manner —**Recreativeness**, rek'rē ā tiv nes, *n*

Recrement rek'rē ment, *n* [L *recrementum*, from *recerno re*, back, and *cerno*, to separate SECRET] Superfluous matter separated from that which is useful, dross, scoria, spume **Recremental**, **Recrementitial**, **Recrementitious**, rek rē men'tal, rek rē men tish al, rek rē men tish us *a* Drossy, consisting of superfluous matter separated from that which is valuable

Recriminate, rē krim'i nāt, *v i* —*criminated*, *recriminating* [L *re*, again, and *criminor*, to accuse CRIME] To return one accusation with another, to charge an accuser with the like —*v t* To accuse in return —**Recrimination**, rē krim i nā'shon, *n* The act of recriminating, the return of one accusation with another, *law*, an accusation brought by the accused against the accuser upon the same fact, a counter-accusation —**Recriminative**, **Recriminatory**, rē-krim'i-nā tiv, rē krim'i-na-to-ri, *a* Recriminating or retorting accusation —**Recriminator**, rē krim i-nā'tėr, *n* One who recriminates

Recross, rē kros', *v t* To cross again

Recrudescent, rē-krū-des'ent, *a* [L *recrudesco*—*re*, again, and *crudesco*, to become raw, from *crudus*, raw CRUDE] Growing raw, sore, or painful again —**Recrudescence**, **Recrudescency**, rē krū-des'ens, rē-krū-des'en si, *n* The state of being recrudescent, *med* increased severity of a disease after temporary remission

Recruit, rē krōt', *v t* [Fr *recruter*, from *recrute*, a participial noun from O Fr *recroistre*, pp *recrū*, from L *recresco*—*re*, again, and *cresco*, to grow (seen in *crescent*, *increase*, &c) CRESCENT] To repair by fresh supplies, to restore the wasted vigour of, to renew the health, spirits, or strength of, to refresh, to supply with new men, to make up by enlistment (to *recruit* an army) —*v i* To gain new supplies of anything wasted, to gain flesh, health, spirits, &c, to raise new soldiers —*n* A soldier newly enlisted —**Recruiter**, rē krōt'ėr, *n* One who recruits —**Recruiting sergeant**, *n* A sergeant deputed to enlist recruits - **Recruitment**, rē krōt ment, *n* The act of recruiting

Recrystallize, rē kris'tal iz, *v t* To crystallize a second time —**Recrystallization**, rē kris tal i zā'shon *n* The process of recrystallizing

Rectal Under RECTUM

Rectangle, rek'tang gl *n* [L *rectangulus* —*rectus* right and *angulus* an angle] A right angled parallelogram, a quadrilateral figure having all its angles right angles —**Rectangular**, rek tang'gū lėr, *a* Right angled, having an angle or angles of ninety degrees —**Rectangularly** rek tang'gū lėr li, *adv* In a rectangular manner, with or at right angles

Rectify, rek'ti fi *v t* *rectified*, *rectifying* [Fr *rectifier*, from L *rectus*, right, and *facio* to make] To make or put right, to correct when wrong erroneous, or false, to amend, to refine by repeated distillation or sublimation, to convert (alcohol) into gin &c by flavouring specially —**Rectifiable** rek'ti fi a bl, *a* Capable of being rectified or set right —**Rectification**, rek ti fi kā'shon *n* The act or operation of rectifying, the act of setting right that which is wrong, the process of refining or purifying by repeated distillation —*Rectification of a globe*, the adjustment of it proprietary to the solution of a proposed problem —**Rectifier** rek'ti fi ėr, *n* One who or that which rectifies, one who refines by repeated distillations

Rectilinear, **Rectilineal** rek ti lin'ē-ėr rek ti lin'ē al, *a* [L *rectus*, right, and *linea*, a line] Bounded by straight lines, consisting of a straight line or of straight lines, straight —**Rectilinearity**, rek ti lin ē ar'i ti, *n* State of being rectilinear —**Rectilinearly** **Rectilinearly**, rek ti lin'ē al li rek ti lin'ē ėr li *adv* In a rectilinear manner, in a right line

Rection rek'shon *n* [L *rectio rectionis*, from *rego*, *rectum* to rule or govern] *Gram* same as *Government*

Rectirostral rek ti ros'tral *a* [L *rectus*, straight, and *rostrum* a beak] Having a straight beak

Rectiserial, rek ti sē'ri-al, *a* [L *rectus*, straight, and *series*, a row] Disposed in a straight line or row

Rectitude, rek'ti tūd *n* [L *rectitudo* from *rectus*, pp of *rego rectum*, to keep or lead straight RIGHT] Rightness of principle or practice, uprightness, integrity, honesty, probity correctness

Rector, rek'tėr, *n* [L *rector*, a ruler, from *rego*, *rectum*, to rule, to keep right RECTITUDE] A clergyman of the English Church who has the charge of a parish, and to whom belong the parsonage and tithes, the head of Exeter and Lincoln colleges, Oxford, the chief elective officer of some universities, as in France and Scotland, in Scotland also the title of the head master of an academy or important public school —**Rectoral**, **Rectorial**, rek tėr al, rek tō'ri al, *a* Pertaining to a rector or to a rectory — *Rectoral tithes*, great or predial tithes — **Rectorship**, rek'tėr-ship, *n* The office or rank of a rector — **Rectory**, rek'to ri, *n* A parish church or parish held by a rector, a rector's mansion or parsonage house

Rectrix, rek'triks, *n* pl **Rectrices**, rek-trī'sēz [L *rectrix*, a female governor RECTOR] One of the long quill feathers in the tail of a bird, which like a rudder direct its flight

Rectum, rek'tum, *n* [L *rectum*, straight, because once thought to be straight] *Anat* the third and last part of the large intestine opening at the anus —**Rectal**, rek'tal, *a* Relating to the rectum

Recultivate, rē-kul'ti-vāt, *v t* To cultivate anew — **Recultivation**, rē-kul ti-vā'shon, *n* The act of cultivating anew

Recumbent, rē kum bent, *a* [L *recumbens*, *recumbentis*, ppr of *recumbo*—*re*, back, and *cumbo*, to lie INCUMBENT] Leaning, reclining, lying down, reposing, inactive, *soot* and *bot* applied to a part that leans or reposes upon anything —**Recumbency**, **Recumbence**, rē-kum'ben si, rē-kum'bens, *n* The state of being recumbent, the posture of reclining, or lying, rest, repose, idle state —**Recumbently**, rē-kum'bent li, *adv* In a recumbent posture

Recuperate, rē kū'pėr āt, *v t* —*recuperated*, *recuperating* [L *recupero*, *recuperatum* RECOVER] To recover, to regain —*v t* To recover, to regain health —**Recuperation**, rē kū pėr ā'shon, *n* [L *recuperatio*] Recovery —**Recuperative**, **Recuperatory**, rē-kū'pėr a tiv, rē kū'pėr a to ri, *a* Tending to recovery, pertaining to recovery

Recur, rē kėr', *v i* —*recurred*, *recurring* [L *recurro*—*re*, and *curro*, to run CURRENT] To return, to return to the thought or mind, to have recourse, to turn for aid, to occur again or be repeated at a stated interval, or according to some regular rule —**Recurrence**, **Recurrency**, rē kėr'ens, rē kėr'en si, *n* The act of recurring, or state of being recurrent, return, resort, recourse —**Recurrent** rē kėr'ent, *a* Returning from time to time, turned back in its course —**Recurring**, rē kėr'ing *a* Returning again —*Recurring* or *circulating decimals* CIRCULATING

Recurvate, **Recurved**, rē kėr'vāt rē kėrvd', *a* [L *re*, back, and *curvus*, bent] *Bot* bent, bowed or curved backward or outward (a *recurvate* leaf &c) —**Recurvation**, **Recurvature**, rē kėr'vā shon, rē-kėr'va tūr *n* A bending or flexure backward —**Recurve** rē-kėrv', *v t* —*recurved*, *recurving* To bend back —**Recurvirostral**, rē-kėr'vi ros tral, *a* [L *rostrum*, a beak] *Ornith* having the beak recurved or bent upwards, as an avoset — **Recurvity**, rē-kėr'vi ti, *n* RECURVATION — **Recurvous**, rē kėr'vus, *a* Bent backward

Recusant, rek ū zant, *a* [Fr *récusant*, L *recusans recusantis*, ppr of *recuso*, to refuse to reject—*re*, back, and *causa*, cause] Obstinate in refusal refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of a sovereign, or to conform to the established rites of a church —*n* One obstinate in refusing, one who will not conform to general opinion or practice, specifically—*Eng hist* a nonconformist —**Recusancy**, rek'ū zan-si, *n* The state of being a recusant, the tenets of a recusant, nonconformity

Red, red, *a* [A Sax *read*, red, cog Dan and Sw *rod*, Icel *rauthr* (*raudr*), D *rood*, G *roth*, Goth. *rauds*, same root as in L *rufus*, *ruber*, Gr *erythros*, W *rhudd*, Ir and Gael *ruadh*, red, Skr *rudhira*, blood Akin are *ruddy*, *russet*, *ruby*, *rubric*, &c] Of a bright warm colour resembling blood, a general term applied to many different shades or hues as crimson, scarlet, vermilion, &c, often used in forming compound words which are self explanatory (*red backed*, *red-breasted*, *red checked*, &c) —*Red admiral*, a beautiful species of British butterfly —*Red cedar*, a species of North American and West Indian juniper, of which the heart wood is in much request for the outsides of black-lead pencils —*Red chalk* REDDLE —*Red cross*, the rectangular cross of St George, the national saint of England —*Red deer*, the common stag, a native of the forests of Europe and Asia; still plentiful in the Highlands of Scotland — *Red gum*, an eruptive skin disease to which infants are subject — *Red herring*, the common herring highly salted, dried, and smoked, so as to keep for a long time —*Red Indian*, or *Red man*, one of the copper-coloured

aborigines of America —*Red ochre*, a name common to a variety of pigments —*Red orpiment*. REALGAR —*Red pine*, a species of **pine**, the *Scotch* or *Norway Pine* —*Red republican*, an extreme republican, so called because in the first French revolution the extreme republicans were in the habit of wearing a red cap often contracted into *red* (he is one of the *reds*) —*Red snow* PROTOCOCCUS —*n* A red colour, a colour resembling that of arterial blood, one of the simple or primary colours, a red pigment, a red republican —**Red book**, *n* A book containing the names of all the persons in the service of the state —**Red breast**, red'brest, *n* A singing bird so called from the colour of its breast, also known as the *Robin redbreast*, or simply as the *Robin* —**Redcoat**, red'kot, *n* A familiar name given to a soldier because in most British regiments red coats are worn —**Red-cross**, *a* Wearing or bearing the cross of St George, the national emblem of England (a *red-cross* knight) —**Red deer** *n* See above —**Redden**, red'n, *v t* To make red —*v i* To grow or become red —**Reddish**, red'ish, *a* Somewhat red, moderately red —**Reddishness**, red'ish-nes, *n* The state or quality of being reddish —**Red hand, Red-handed**, *a* With red or bloody hands, hence, in the very act, as if with red or bloody hands said of a person caught in the perpetration of any crime —**Red hot** *a* Red with heat, heated to redness —**Red lattice**, *n* A lattice-window painted red formerly the customary badge of an inn or alehouse — *Red lattice phrases*, pot house talk —**Red lead**, *n* A kind of lead much used as a pigment and commonly known by the name of *Minium* **Red letter** *a* Having red letters, marked by red letters —*Red-letter day* a fortunate or auspicious day, so called because the holidays or saints' days were marked in the old calendars with red letters —**Redly**, red'li, *adv* With redness —**Redness** red'nes *n* The quality of being red, red colour —**Red pole, Red poll**, red'pōl, *n* [From the red colour on the *poll* or head] A name given to several species of linnets —**Redshank**, red'shangk, *n* A grallatorial bird allied to the snipes, so called from its red legs —**Red skin**, *n* A red Indian, a North American Indian **Redstart, Redtail**, red'start, red'tāl, *n* [*Start* is from A Sax *steort*, a tail] A singing bird nearly allied to the redbreast, widely diffused over Europe, Asia, and North Africa —**Red streak**, red'strēk, *n* A sort of apple so called from its red streaked skin —**Red tape**, *n* A sarcastic name for excessive regard to formality and routine without corresponding attention to essential duties so named from the red tape used in tying up papers in government offices —**Red-tapery, Red tapism**, *n* Excessive official routine, strict and pedantic adherence to official formalities — **Red tapist**, *n* A person who adheres pedantically to the forms and routine of office —**Red-water**, *n* A disease of cattle, and occasionally of sheep, in which the urine becomes reddened with blood called also *Hæmaturia* —**Redwing**, red'wing, *n* A species of thrush well known in Britain as a winter bird of passage — **Red wood**, *n* The name of various sorts of wood of a red colour; an Indian dye wood and a coniferous tree of California

Redact, rē-dakt', *v t* [L *redigo*, *redactum*, to reduce to order—*re*, again, and *ago*, to bring] To give a presentable literary form to, to act as redactor or editor of —**Redacteur, Redactor**, re-dak'tėr, *n* [Fr *redacteur*] One who redacts, an editor —**Redaction**, rē-dak'shon *n* [Fr] The act of preparing for publication, the work thus prepared, the members of an editorial staff

Redan, rē-dan', *n* [Fr *redan*, O Fr *redent*, from *re*, back and *dent*, L *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth: from its shape] *Field fort* the simplest kind of work employed, consisting of two parapets of earth raised so as to form a salient angle, with the apex towards the enemy

Redargue, red'ar-gū, *v t* [L *redarguo*, to refute—*red*, re, back, and *arguo* to argue] To put down by argument, to refute

Redd, red, *n* A place where fish deposit their spawn

Reddition, red-dish on *n* [L *redditio*, *redditionis*, from *reddo*, to give back—*red*, back, and *do*, to give] A returning or giving back of anything, restitution, explanation —**Redditive**, red i tiv, *a Gram* answering to an interrogative, conveying a reply

Reddle, red l, *n* [From *red*, comp G *rothel*, from *roth*, red] Red chalk, a species of argillaceous ironstone ore used as a pigment and to mark sheep Spelled also *Raddle*, *Ruddle*

Rede, rēd, *t t* [A Sax *rædan* to advise, to read] To advise to interpret

Redecorate, rē-dek ō rāt *t t* To decorate or adorn again

Rededicate, rē-ded i kāt, *v t* To dedicate again or anew

Redeem, rē dēm, *t t* [Fr *redimer*, L *redimo*, to buy back to ransom—*red*, re, back, and *emo* to obtain or purchase Ex AMPLE, EXEMPT] To buy back, to release from captivity or bondage, or from any obligation or liability to suffer or be forfeited by paying an equivalent, to pay ransom or equivalent for, to ransom to rescue, to perform, as a promise, to make good by performance, to make amends for, to atone for, to improve or employ to the best advantage (*redeeming* the time') —**Redeemability, Redeemableness** rē-dē ma bil i ti, rē dē'ma bl nes, *n* The state of being redeemable —**Redeemable** rē-dē ma bl *a* Capable of being redeemed —**Redeemer** rē dē'mur *n* One who redeems or ransoms the Saviour of the world JESUS CHRIST —**Redemption**, rē-dem shon *n* [L *redemptio* a dubbet of *ransom*] The act of redeeming the state of being redeemed ransom *thrall* the deliverance of sinners from the penalty of God's violated law by the sufferings and death of Christ —**Redemptive**, rē-dem tiv *a* Redeeming, serving to redeem — **Redemptorist** rē-dem tor ist *n* One of a religious congregation who devote themselves to the education of youth and the spread of Catholicism — **Redemptory**, rē-dem to ri *a* Paid for ransom

Redeliberate rē-dē liber āt, *v i* and *t* To deliberate again, to reconsider

Redeliver, rē-dē liv'ėr, *v t* To deliver back, to return to the sender to liberate a second time — **Redeliverance**, rē-dē liv'er ans *n* A second deliverance

Redemand, rē-dē mand', *v t* To demand back, to demand again

Redemise rē-dē mīz', *v t* To demise back, to convey or transfer back as an estate — *n* Reconveyance of an estate

Redemonstrate rē dē mon strāt, *v t* To demonstrate again or afresh

Redemption Under REDEEM

Redented, rē-den ted, *a* [L *re* back and *dens* a tooth] Formed like the teeth of a saw, indented

Redeposit rē dē poz it, *v t* To deposit again or anew

Redescend, rē dē send', *v i* To descend again —**Redescent** rē dē sent *n* A descending or falling again

Redigest rē di jest' *t t* To digest or reduce to form a second time

Redintegrate, rē din tē grāt *v t redintegrated, redintegrating* [L *red* again, and *integer*, whole ENTIRE] To make whole again, to restore to a perfect state **Redintegration**, rē din tē grā shon *n* The act of redintegrating renovation, restoration to a whole or sound state

Redisburse, rē-dis bėrs, *v t* To repay or refund

Rediscover, rē-dis kuv ėr, *v t* To discover again or afresh

Redispose, rē-dis pōz, *v t* To dispose or adjust again

Redistribute, rē-dis trib'ūt, *v t* To distribute again, to apportion afresh —**Redistribution** rē-dis'tri-bū'shon, *n* A second or new distribution

Redivide, rē-di vid', *v t* To divide again

Redolent, red'ō lent, *a* [L *redolens*, *redolentis*, ppr of *redoleo*, to emit a scent—*red*, back, and *oleo*, to smell ODOUR.] Having or diffusing a sweet scent, giving out an odour, odorous, fragrant often with *of* —**Redolently** red'ō-lent li, *adv* In a redolent manner, fragrantly —**Redolence, Redolency**, red ō-lens, red'ō len-si, *n* The quality of being redolent, fragrance

Redondilla, red on-dēl'ya, *n* [Sp] A species of versification in Spanish poetry

Redouble, rē-dub l, *v t* [Prefix *re* and *double*] To multiply, to repeat often to increase by repeated or continued additions —*t t* To become twice as much, to become greatly or repeatedly increased

Redoubt, rē dout', *n* REDOUT

Redoubtable rē dout a bl, *a* [O Fr *redoubtable*, from *redoubter*, to fear- L *re*, again, and *dubito*, to doubt DOUBT] Formidable, to be dreaded, terrible to foes, hence valiant often used in irony —**Redoubted**, rē dout ed *p* and *a* Redoubtable, formidable, valiant

Redound, rē-dound' *v i* [Fr *redonder*, L *redundo* to overflow— *red*, back and *undo*, to surge from *unda*, a wave (seen also in *undulate, redundant abound*)] To roll or flow back, as a wave to conduce to contribute, to result (this will *redound* to your benefit) *n* The coming back as a consequence or effect, result

Redout Redoubt rē dout *n* [Fr *redoute*, *redut*, from L *reductus* a retired spot, from L *reduitus* retired—*re*, back and *duco* to lead DUKE] *Fort* a general name for nearly every class of works wholly inclosed and undefended by re entering or flanking angles, a small inclosed temporary field work

Redraft rē-draft *v t* To draw or draft anew *n* A second draft or copy, a second draft or order drawn for money

Redraw rē dra *v t* To draw again as a second draft or copy —*v i Com* to draw a new bill of exchange

Redress rē dres, *v t* [Fr *redresser* to straighten again to put right Press] To remedy or put right as a wrong, to repair as an injury to relieve of anything unjust or oppressive to compensate to make amends to a Deliverance from wrong misery or oppression undoing of wrong indemnification **Redresser** rē-dres'ėr *n* One who gives redress **Redressible** rē-dres i bl *a* Capable of being redressed **Redressive**, rē-dres'iv, *a* Affording redress, giving relief **Redressless** rē-dres'les *a* Without redress or amendment without relief

Reduce, rē dūs, *v t — re luct i reducing* [L *reduco* re back and *duco* to lead DUKE] To bring to any state or condition, good or bad to bring into power, to poverty to order &c , to diminish in size quantity or value to make less or lower, to bring to an inferior condition, to subdue to bring into subjection, to bring under rules or within certain limits of description, to bring from a form less fit to one more fit for operation, *arith* to change from one denomination into another without altering the value *alg* to bring to the simplest form with the unknown quantity by itself on one side and all the known quantities on the other side *metal* to separate as a pure metal from a metallic ore, *surg* to restore to its proper place or state as a dislocated or fractured bone *To reduce a design*, to make a copy of it smaller than the original *To reduce to the ranks* to degrade for misconduct to the position of a private soldier **Reducent** rē dū sent *a* [L *reducens*] Tending to reduce — *n* That which reduces - **Reducer**, rē-dū sėr *n* One that reduces - **Reducible**, rē dū si bl, *a* Capable of being reduced, convertible - **Reducibleness**, rē dū si bl nes *n* **Reducibly**, rē-dū si bli, *adv* — **Reduction**, rē duk shon *n* L *reductio*] The act of reducing, conversion into another state or form, diminution, conquest, subjugation, *arith* the bringing of numbers of one denomination into another, the arithmetical rule by which this is done, *alg* the process of bringing equations to their simplest forms with the unknown quantity alone on one side, and the known ones on the other, the act of making a copy of a map, design, &c , on a smaller scale, pre-

serving the proper proportions, *surg* the operation of restoring a dislocated or fractured bone to its former place, *metal* the operation of obtaining pure metals from metallic ores —**Reductive** rē-duk'tiv, *a* Having the power of reducing, tending to reduce

Reductio ad absurdum, rē-duk'shi-ō ad ab-sėr'dum, *n* [L] A reduction to an absurdity, a species of argument which proves not the thing asserted, but the absurdity of everything which contradicts it

Reduit, red wē, *n* [Fr] A redoubt

Redundant rē-dun'dant, *a* [L *redundans, redundantis*, ppr of *redundo* REDOUND] Superfluous, exceeding what is natural or necessary, superabundant, using more words than are necessary —**Redundance, Redundancy,** rē-dun'dans rē-dun'dan-si, *n* The quality of being redundant superfluity, superabundance, that which is redundant or superfluous —**Redundantly,** rē-dun'dant li, *adv* In a redundant manner

Reduplicate, rē-dū'pli-kāt *v t* —*reduplicated, reduplicating* [L *reduplico reduplicatum—re* and *duplico* to double DUPLICATE] To double again to multiply to repeat, *philol* to repeat as the initial syllable or the root of a word for the purpose of marking past time —*v i Philol* to be doubled or repeated to undergo reduplication —*a* Redoubled repeated *bot* applied to a form of aestivation in which the edges of the sepals or petals are turned outwards —**Reduplication** rē-dū'pli-kā'shon *n* The act of doubling or reduplicating, *philol* the repetition of a root or of the initial syllable (more or less modified) as in or *pluago* to flee perfect *pephuga did*, the reduplicated past of *do*, the new syllable formed by reduplication

Ree rē *n* [From Pg *reis* pl of *real* MILREIS] A small Portuguese denomination of money about one fifth of an English farthing Spelled also *Rei*

Re echo rē-ek'ō *v t* and *i* To echo back, to reverberate again *n* The echo of an echo a second or repeated echo

Reechy rē'chi, *a* [A form of *reeky* from *reek*] Smoky sooty, foul *Shak*]

Reed rēd *n* [O Sax *hreod* O Sax *rid* D *riet riet* O H G *hrt* Mod G *rut rie* also Ir *reirian* Gael *ribhid* a reed] An name applied to tall broad leaved grasses growing in marshy places or to their hollow stems a musical instrument made from a reed a rustic or pastoral pipe, a little tube through which a hautboy, bassoon or clarionet is blown one of the thin plates of metal whose vibrations produce the notes of an accordion harmonium &c , *weaving* a frame of parallel flat strips of wood or metal for separating the threads of the warp and for beating the weft up to the web —**Reed bird** RICE BIRD —**Reed bunting, Reed sparrow** *n* One of the British buntings, so called that frequents reeds &c —**Reeded** rēd'ed *a* Covered with reeds, abounding in reeds —**Reeden** rēd'n, *a* Consisting of a reed or reeds, made of reeds —**Reed grass** *n* A name given to various large grasses —**Reed mace,** *n* A British plant, tall stout, and erect with leaves used for making mats &c —**Reed pipe** *n* A musical pipe made of reed, a pipe in an organ sounding by means of a reed **Reedy,** rēd'i, *a* Abounding with reeds resembling a reed, applied to a voice or musical instrument having a thin harsh tone

Reef, rēf, *n* [Same as D *rif* a reef, Icel *rif* Dan *rev rev* Sw *rev* G *riff* reef, from to cut or rive] A mass of rocks in the ocean lying at or near the surface of the water, among gold mines, a gold bearing quartz vein —**Reefy,** rēf'i *a* Full of reefs or rocks

Reef rēf, *n* [From D *ref* a reef, L G *reff, riff*, Icel *rif*, Dan *rev reb*, Sw *ref*, reef, akin A Sax *redf*, a garment ROBE] *Naut* that part of a sail which can be drawn together by small cords, so as to contract the canvas in proportion to the increase of the wind —*v t Naut* to take in a reef or reefs in, to reduce the extent of a sail by folding a certain portion of it and making it fast to the yard —**Reef-band,** *n* A strong horizontal strip of canvas extending across a sail to strengthen it where the eyelet-holes are formed for the reef points —**Reefer,** rēf'ėr, *n* One who reefs, a reefing jacket —**Reefing-jacket,** *n* A close fitting jacket of strong cloth —**Reef point,** *n* One of the small pieces of line for tying up a sail to the yard when reefing it

Reek, rēk *n* [A Sax *rēc* smoke, vapour, cog O Fris *rēk*, Icel *reykr*, D and L G *rook*, Dan *rog*, Sw *rok*, G *rauch*, Lith *rukis*, smoke] Vapour, steam, exhalation, fume, smoke —*v i* To smoke, to steam, to exhale, to emit vapour —**Reeky** rēk'i, *a* Giving out reek or fumes [*Shak*]

Reel, rēl *n* [A Sax *hreol reol*, a reel, Icel *hræll*, a weaver's rod or sley] A roller or bobbin of wood &c , for thread used in sewing, a machine on which yarn is wound to form it into hanks skeins, &c , a revolving frame on which the log line is wound, a revolving appliance attached to the butt of a fishing rod and around which the line is wound —*v t* To wind upon a reel —**Reel-stand,** *n* A holder for reels for ladies use

Reel rēl, *n* [Gael *righil*, a reel] A lively dance peculiar to Scotland, the music for this dance generally written in common time of four crotchets in a bar but sometimes in jig time of six quavers —*v i* To perform the dance called a reel

Reel rēl *v t* [O E *reele rele*, to roll, to reel perhaps from *reel*, the implement] To stagger or sway in walking, to whirl, to have a whirling or giddy sensation (my brain *reeled*) *n* A staggering motion, as that of a drunkard in

Re elect rē-ē-lekt' *v t* To elect again —**Re election** rē-ē-lek'shon *n* Election a second time or repeated election

Reem rēm *v t* [A Sax *ryman* to enlarge, from *rum* room ROOM] *Naut* to widen the seams between a vessel's planks for the purpose of caulking them

Re embark rē-em-bark' *v t* and *i* To embark or put on board again —**Re-embarkation** rē-em-bar-kā'shon *n* A putting on board or a going on board again

Re embody, rē-em-bod'i, *v t* To embody again

Re emerge rē-ē-mėrj' *v i* To emerge after being plunged obscured or overwhelmed —**Re emergence** rē-ē-mėr'jens *n* The act of emerging again

Re enact rē-ē-nakt' *v t* To enact again —**Re enactment** rē-ē-nakt'ment *n* The enacting or passing of a law a second time

Re encourage rē-en-kur'āj *v t* To encourage again —**Re encouragement** rē-en-kur'āj-ment *n* Renewed or repeated encouragement

Re enforce rē-en-fors' *v t* To enforce anew, to reinforce

Re engage, rē-en-gāj' *v t* and *i* To engage a second time **Re engagement** rē-en-gāj'ment, *n* Renewed engagement

Re enlist rē-en-list' *v t* and *i* To enlist a second time —**Re enlistment** rē-en-list'ment *n* The act of reenlisting

Re enter, rē-en'tėr, *v t* To enter again or anew, *engr* to cut deeper, as the incisions of a plate which are to be faint **Re-entering** rē-en-tėr-ing *p* and *a* Entering anew —*Re entering angle* an angle pointing inwards, *fort* the angle of a work whose point turns inwards towards the defended place —**Re entrance,** rē-en'trans, *n* The act of entering again **Re entry,** rē-en'tri *n* A new or second entry *law* the resuming or retaking possession of lands lately lost

Re erect, rē-ē-rekt', *v t* To erect again or anew

Re establish, rē-es-tab'lish, *v t* To establish anew —**Re-establisher,** rē-es-tab'lish-ėr, *n* One who re establishes —**Re-establishment,** rē-es-tab'lish-ment, *n* The act of establishing again

Reeve, rēv, *n* [A Sax *gerēfa* a steward, a person in authority, origin doubtful *sheriff—shire reeve*] A bailiff, a steward, a peace officer now used only in such words as *borough reeve, port reeve*, &c

Reeve, rēv, *n* A bird, the female of the ruff

Reeve, rēv, *v t* and *i* —*reeved* or *rove, reeving* [From *reef*, the nautical term] *Naut* to pass the end of a rope through any hole in a block, thimble, ring-bolt, &c , to run or pass through such hole

Re-examine, rē-eg-zam'in, *v t* To examine anew. —**Re-examination,** rē-eg-zam'i-nā'shon, *n* A renewed or repeated examination

Re exhibit, rē-egs-hib'it, *v t* To exhibit again or anew

Re experience, rē-eks-pē'ri-ens, *n* A renewed or repeated experience —*v t* To experience again

Re export, rē-eks-pōrt', *v t* To export again, to export after having been imported —*n* (rē-eks'pōrt) Any commodity re-exported —**Re exportation,** rē-eks'pōr-tā'shon, *n* The act of re-exporting

Refashion rē-fash'on, *v t* To fashion or form into shape a second time

Refasten, rē-fas'n *v t* To fasten again

Refection, rē-fek'shon, *n* [L *refectio, refectionis*, from *reficio*, to restore, to refresh —*re* again, and *facio*, to make] Refreshment after hunger or fatigue, a repast.—**Refective** rē-fek'tiv, *a* Refreshing, restoring —**Refectory,** rē-fek'to-ri, *n* An eating room, an apartment in convents where meals are taken

Refer, rē-fėr' *v t* —*referred, referring* [L *refero referre*, to bring back, to refer, &c —*re*, back, and *fero*, to carry FERTILE] To trace back, to impute, to assign, to attribute to, as the cause, motive, or ground, to hand over, as to another person or tribunal for treatment, decision, &c (to *refer* a matter to a third party), to appeal, to assign, as to an order genus, or class in all senses followed by *to* —*v i* To respect, to have relation to appeal, to have recourse, to apply to consult (to *refer to* one's notes), to allude, to make allusion, to direct the attention Syn under ADVERT —**Referee** ref-ėr-ē', *n* One to whom a matter in dispute has been referred for settlement or decision, an arbitrator —**Reference,** ref'ėr-ens *n* The act of referring, the act of alluding, direct allusion, relation respect or regard (generally in the phrase in or *with reference to*), one of whom inquiries may be made in regard to a person's character abilities &c , a passage or note in a work by which a person is referred to another passage —*a* Affording information when consulted —*Reference Bible*, a Bible having brief explanations and references to parallel passages printed on the margin —*Reference books*, books, such as dictionaries, &c , intended to be consulted as occasion requires —*Reference library*, a library containing books which can be consulted on the spot —**Referential,** ref'ėr-en'shal *a* Relating to or having reference —**Referentially,** ref'ėr-en'shal-li *adv* By way of reference —**Referment** rē-fėr'ment, *n* Reference for decision —**Referrer** rē-fėr'ėr *n* One who refers —**Referrible, Referable,** rē-fėr'i-bl, rē-fėr'a-bl, *a* Capable of being referred, assigned or considered as belonging

Referment, rē-fėr'ment, *v i* and *t* To ferment again

Refill rē-fil *v t* To fill again

Refine, rē-fin', *v t* —*refined, refining* [Fr *raffiner*, to refine—*re*, and *affiner—af* (for L *ad*), to and *fin* fine FINE] To reduce to a pure state to free from impurities, to purify, to reduce from the ore, to separate from other metals or from dross or alloy, to purify from what is coarse, inelegant rude, and the like, to make elegant, to raise or educate, as the taste, to give culture to, to polish (to *refine* the manners &c) —*v i* To become pure or purer, to affect nicety or subtlety in thought or language —**Refined,** rē-find', *p* and *a* Polished or elegant in character, free from anything coarse or vulgar —**Refinedly,** rē-fi'ned-li, *adv* In a refined manner —**Refinedness,** rē-fi'ned-nes, *n* State of being refined —**Refinement,** rē-fin'ment, *n* The act of refining or purifying, or state of being refined, the state of being free from what is coarse, rude, inelegant, or the like, elegance of manners, language, &c , culture, a result of excessive elaboration, polish, or nicety, overnicety; an affected subtlety —**Refiner,** rē-fi'nėr, *n* One that refines liquors, sugar, metals, or other things; an im-

...power to refute and disprove; one who ...s or exercises in disputation; argument, ...ntation, &c. **Refinery**, rē-fīn'er-i, *n.* A place and apparatus for refining sugar, metals, or the like.

Refit, rē-fit', *v.t.—refitted, refitting.* To restore after damage or decay; to repair; to fit out anew.—*v.i.* To repair damages, especially to ships.—*n.* A repairing; the repair of a ship.—**Refitment**, rē-fit'ment, *n.* The act of refitting.

Refix, rē-fiks', *v.t.* To fix again; to reestablish.

Reflect, rē-flekt', *v.t.* [*L. reflecto—re*, back, and *flecto, flexum*, to bend, seen in *flexure, inflect, inflection*, &c. FLEX.] To bend back; to turn, cast, or direct back; to throw off after striking or falling on any surface, and in accordance with certain physical laws (*to reflect* light, heat, or sound); to give back an image or likeness of; to mirror.—*v.i.* To throw back light, heat, sound, or the like; to return rays or beams; to throw or turn back the thoughts upon anything; to think or consider seriously; to revolve matters in the mind; to bring reproach; to cast censure or blame (*do not reflect on* his errors).—**Reflected**, rē-flek'ted, *pp.* Cast or thrown back (*reflected* light); curved or turned round. See REFLECTED.—**Reflectible**, rē-flek'ti-bl, *a.* Capable of being reflected.—**Reflecting**, rē-flek'ting, *p.* and *a.* Throwing back light, heat, &c., as a mirror or other polished surface does; given to reflection; thoughtful; meditative (*a reflecting* mind).—*Reflecting circle*, an instrument for measuring altitudes and angular distances, on the principle of the sextant.—*Reflecting telescope*, a form of telescope in which the image of the object to be viewed is produced by a concave reflector instead of a converging lens as in the *refracting telescope*.—**Reflectingly**, rē-flek'ting-li, *adv.* With reflection; censoriously.—**Reflection**, rē-flek'shon, *n.* The act of reflecting, or the state of being reflected; *physics*, the change of direction which light, heat, or sound experiences when it strikes upon a surface and is thrown back into the same medium from which it approached; that which is produced by being reflected; an image given back *from* a reflecting surface; attentive or continued consideration; meditation, contemplation, deliberation; censorious remark or one attaching blame; reproach cast; *anat.* the folding of membrane upon itself.—**Reflective**, rē-flek'tiv, *a.* Throwing back rays; reflecting; exercising reflection; *gram.* reflexive.—**Reflectively**, rē-flek'tiv-li, *adv.* In a reflective manner.—**Reflectiveness**, rē-flek'tiv-nes, *n.*—**Reflector**, rē-flek'tėr, *n.* One who reflects; that which reflects; a polished surface of metal or other suitable material for reflecting light, heat, or sound in any required direction; a reflecting telescope.

Reflex, rē'fleks, *a.* [*L. reflexus*, ppr. of *reflecto*. REFLECT.] Turned backwards; having a backward direction; reflective; introspective.—*Reflex actions*, those actions of the nervous system which are performed involuntarily, and often unconsciously, as the contraction of the pupil of the eye when exposed to strong light.—*n.* Reflection; image produced by reflection.—**Reflexed**, rē-flekst', *a.* Turned or bent back; **Reflexibility**, rē-flek'si-bil"i-ti, *n.* The quality of being reflexible.—**Reflexible**, rē-flek'si-bl, *a.* Capable of being reflected.—**Reflexion**, rē-flek'shon. REFLECTION.—**Reflexive**, rē-flek'siv, *a.* Reflective; being or turning backward; having respect to something past; *gram.* having for its direct object a pronoun which stands for the agent or subject, said of certain verbs (*I bethought myself*, the witness *forswore himself*); also applied to pronouns of this class.—**Reflexively**, rē-flek'siv-li, *adv.* In a reflexive manner; after the manner of a reflexive verb or pronoun.—**Reflexly**, rē-fleks'li, *adv.* In a reflex manner.

Refluent, ref'lu-ent, *a.* [*L. refluens, refluentis—re*, back, and *fluo*, to flow. FLUENT.] Flowing, surging, or rushing back; ebbing.—**Refluence**, **Refluency**, ref'lu-ens, ref'lu-en-si, *n.* A flowing back.

Reflux, rē'fluks, *n.* [Prefix *re*, back, and *flux*.] A flowing back (the flux and *reflux* of the tides).—*a.* Returning or flowing back.

Refold, rē-fōld', *v.t.* To fold again.

Ferment, rē-fėr-ment', *v.t.* To foment anew; to excite anew.

Reforge, rē-fōrj', *v.t.* To forge again or anew; to fabricate anew.

Reform, rē-form', *v.t.* [Fr. *reformer*, to reform or amend, from L. *reformare—re*, again, and *formo*, to form, from *forma*, form. FORM.] To change from worse to better; to introduce improvement in; to amend; to bring from a bad to a good state; to remove or abolish *for something better*.—*v.i.* To abandon evil and return to good; to amend one's behaviour.—*n.* A rearrangement which either brings back a better order of things or reconstructs the present order in an entirely new form; reformation; amendment of what is defective, vicious, corrupt, or depraved; specifically, a change in the regulations of parliamentary representation: often used adjectively (*a reform* bill or act).—**Reformable**, rē-for'ma-bl, *a.* Capable of being reformed.—**Reformation**, ref-or-mā'shon, *n.* The act of reforming or state of being reformed; correction or amendment of life, manners, or of anything objectional or bad; the redress of grievances or abuses.—*The Reformation*, the name usually given to the religious revolution of the sixteenth century which divided the Western Church into the two sections known as Protestant and Roman Catholic.—**Reformatory**, rē-for'ma-to-ri, *a.* Tending to produce reformation.—*Reformatory school*, a reformatory.—*n.* An institution for the reception and reformation of juveniles who have already begun a career of criminality, and have been convicted.—**Reformed**, rē-formd', *p.* and *a.* Corrected; amended; restored to a good state; having turned from evil courses (*a reformed* profligate); having accepted the principles of the Reformation and separated from the Church of Rome (the Reformed Churches).—**Reformer**, rē-for'mėr, *n.* One who effects a reformation or amendment; one of those who commenced or assisted in the reformation of religion in the sixteenth century; one who promotes or urges political reform.

Re-form, rē-form', *v.t.* [Directly from *re* and *form*.] To form again or anew; to give the same or another disposition or arrangement to (*to re-form* troops that have been scattered).—**Re-formation**, rē-for-mā'shon, *n.* The act of forming anew; a second forming in order.

Refortify, rē-for'ti-fi, *v.t.* To fortify anew.—**Refortification**, rē-for'ti-fi-kā"shon, *n.* A fortifying anew or a second time.

Refound, rē-found', *v.t.* To found or cast anew; to found or establish again; to reestablish.—**Refounder**, rē-foun'dėr, *n.* One who refounds.

Refract, rē-frakt', *v.t.* [Fr. *refracter*, from L. *refringo, refractum*, to break up—*re*, and *frango, fractum*, to break. FRACTION.] To bend back sharply or abruptly; especially, *optics*, to deflect (a ray of light) at a certain angle on passing from one medium into another of a different density.—**Refractable**, rē-frak'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being refracted; refrangible.—**Refracted**, rē-frak'ted, *p.* and *a.* Turned from a direct course, as rays of light; *bot.* and *conch.* bent back at an acute angle.—**Refracting**, rē-frak'ting, *p.* and *a.* Serving or tending to refract; turning from a direct course.—*Refracting telescope*, a telescope in which the rays are refracted by an object-glass, at the focus of which they are viewed by an eye-piece.—**Refraction**, rē-frak'shon, *n.* The act of refracting or state of being refracted; a deflection or change of direction impressed upon rays of light or heat passing from one transparent medium into another of different density, as from air into water or vice versa.—*or upon rays traversing a medium the density of which is not uniform, as the atmosphere.—Astronomical or atmospheric refraction*, the apparent angular elevation of the heavenly bodies above their true places, caused by the refraction of the rays of light in their passage through the earth's atmosphere.—**Refractive**, rē-frak'tiv, *a.* Pertaining to refraction; of light into two separate parts by passing through certain transparent mediums, as Iceland-spar, causing objects to appear double.—**Refractive**, rē-frak'tiv, *a.* Pertaining to refraction; serving or having power to refract.—**Refractiveness**, rē-frak'tiv-nes, *n.*—**Refractometer**, rē-frak-tom'et-ėr, *n.* An instrument for exhibiting and measuring the refraction of light.—**Refractor**, rē-frak'tėr, *n.* A refracting telescope. Under REFRACTING.

Refractory, rē-frak'to-ri, *a.* [Fr. *refractaire; from L. refractarius*, stubborn, *from refringo, refractum*. REFRACT.] Sullen or perverse in opposition or disobedience; obstinate in non-compliance; stubborn and unmanageable (*a refractory* child); resisting ordinary treatment, as metals that are difficult of fusion.—*n.* A refractory person.—**Refractorily**, rē-frak'to-ri-li, *adv.* In a refractory manner; perversely; obstinately.—**Refractoriness**, rē-frak'to-ri-nes, *n.* The quality of being refractory.

Refragable, ref'ra-ga-bl, *a.* [*L. refragabilis*, from L. *refragor*, to oppose, to resist—*re*, back, and root of *frango*, to break. REFRACT.] Capable of being opposed or resisted; refutable.—**Refragability**, **Refragableness**, ref'ra-ga-bil"i-ti, ref'ra-ga-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being refragable.

Refrain, rē-frān', *n.* [Fr. *refrain*, from O.Fr. *refraindre*, L. *refringo — re*, again, and *frango*, to break. (REFRACT.) The *refrain*, therefore, is literally the break or interruption to the course of the piece.] The burden of a song; part of a poetic composition repeated at the end of every stanza; a kind of musical repetition.

Refrain, rē-frān', *v.t.* [Fr. *refréner*, to bridle in, to repress, from L. *refræno—re*, back, and *frænum*, a rein.] To hold back; to restrain; to curb; to keep from action; *often refl.*—*v.i.* To forbear; to abstain; to keep one's self from action or interference: followed by *from*.—**Refrainer**, rē-frā'nėr, *n.* One who refrains.—**Refrainment**, rē-frān'ment, *n.* The act of refraining.

Reframe, rē-frām', *v.t.* To frame or put together again.

Refrangible, rē-fran'ji-bl, *a.* [*L. re*, and *frango*, to break. REFRACT.] Capable of being refracted; subject to refraction, as rays of light.—**Refrangibility**, **Refrangibleness**, rē-fran'ji-bil"i-ti, rē-fran'ji-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being refrangible; susceptibility of refraction.

Refresh, rē-fresh', *v.t.* [O.Fr. *refreschir, refraischir* (Fr. *rafraîchir*), to refresh, FRESH.] To make fresh or vigorous again; to restore vigour or energy to; to give new strength to; to reanimate; to recreate or revive after fatigue, want, pain, or the like; to reanimate; to freshen.—**Refresher**, rē-fresh'ėr, *n.* One who or that which refreshes; among lawyers, an additional fee paid to counsel when the case is adjourned from one term or sittings to another.—**Refreshful**, rē-fresh'ful, *a.* Full of refreshment; refreshing.—**Refreshing**, rē-fresh'ing, *p.* and *a.* Acting or operating so as to refresh; invigorating; reviving; reanimating.—*n.* Refreshment.—**Refreshingly**, rē-fresh'ing-li, *adv.* In a refreshing manner; so as to refresh.—**Refreshingness**, rē-fresh'ing-nes, *n.*—**Refreshment**, rē-fresh'ment, *n.* The act of refreshing; that which refreshes; that which gives fresh strength or vigour, as food, drink, or rest; in the plural almost exclusively applied to food and drink.

Refrigerate, rē-frij'ėr-āt, *v.t.—refrigerated, refrigerating.* [*L. refrigero, refrigeratum*, to refrigerate—*re*, again, and *frigus, frigoris*, cold. FRIGID.] To cool; to allay the heat of; to refresh.—**Refrigerant**, **Refrigerative**, rē-frij'ėr-ant, rē-frij'ėr-a-tiv, *a.* Cooling; allaying heat.—*n. Med.* a medicine which abates heat or cools; *fig.* anything which cools, allays, or extinguishes.—**Refrigeration**, rē-frij'ėr-ā"shon, *n.* The act of refrigerating; abatement of heat; the operation of cooling worts and other hot fluids without exposing them to evaporation.—**Refrigerator**, **Refrigeratory**, rē-frij'ėr-ā'tėr, rē-frij'ėr-a-to-ri, *n.* That which refrigerates, cools, or keeps cool; an ap-

paratus for cooling wort, beer, &c.; a chest or chamber holding a supply of ice to cool provisions in warm weather; a machine or apparatus for the manufacture of artificial ice, or used in making ice-cream; a refrigerating medicine; a refrigerant —**Refrigeratory**, *a* Cooling; mitigating heat

Refringent, rē-frin'jent, *a* [L *refringo*—*re*, back, and *frango*, to break REFRACT] Possessing the quality of refracting; refractive —**Refringency**, rē-frin'jen-si, *n* Refringent or refractive power

Reft, reft, pret. & pp of *reave* Bereft

Refuge, ref'ūj, *n*. [Fr, from L *refugium*, from *refugio*—*re*, again, and *fugio*, to flee (whence *fugitive*)] Shelter or protection from danger or distress, that which shelters or protects from danger, distress, or calamity, any place where one is out of the way of any evil or danger; an institution where the destitute or homeless find temporary shelter, a house of refuge, an expedient to secure protection or defence, a device, contrivance, shift —*Cities of refuge*, among the Israelites, certain cities appointed to secure the safety of such persons as might unintentionally commit homicide —*Harbours of refuge*, harbours which afford shelter to vessels in stress of weather —*House of refuge*, an institution for the shelter of the homeless or destitute —*v t* To shelter, to protect —*v i* † To take shelter —**Refugee**, ref'ū-jē, *n* [Fr *réfugié*] One who flees for refuge, one who in times of persecution or political commotion flees to a foreign country for safety

Refulgent, rē-ful'jent *a* [L *refulgens*, *refulgentis* ppr of *refulgeo*—*re*, again, and *fulgeo*, to shine FULGENT] Casting a bright light, shining; splendid —**Refulgently**, rē-ful'jent-li *adv* In a refulgent manner —**Refulgence**, **Refulgency**, rē-ful'jens, rē-ful'jen-si *n* The state or quality of being refulgent, splendour, brilliancy

Refund, rē-fund', *v t* [L *refundo*, to pour back, to restore—*re*, back, and *fundo*, to pour FUSE] To return in payment or compensation for what has been taken, to pay back, to restore, to reimburse —**Refunder** rē-fun'dėr, *n* One who refunds

Refurbish, rē-fėr'bish, *v t* To furbish a second time or anew

Refurnish, rē-fėr'nish, *v t* To furnish anew, to resupply with furniture

Refuse, rē-fūz' *v t* —*refused refusing* [Fr *refuser*, to refuse, Pr *refusar*, Sp *rehusar*, supposed to owe its origin partly to L *recusare*, to refuse, partly to *refutare*, to refute] To deny, as a request, demand in vitation or command, to decline to do or grant often with an infinitive as object (he *refused* to give me the book), to decline to accept, to reject (to *refuse* an office), to deny the request of, to say no to (I could not *refuse* him) —*v i* To decline a request, not to comply —*a* (ref'ūz) Rejected, worthless, left as of no value —*n* That which is rejected as useless, waste matter —**Refusable** rē-fū'za bl, *a* Capable of being refused —**Refusal**, rē-fū'zal *n* The act of refusing, denial of anything demanded, solicited, or offered for acceptance, option of taking or buying, pre-emption —**Refuser** rē-fū'zėr, *n* One who refuses

Re-fuse, rē-fūz', *v t* To fuse or melt again —**Re fusion**, rē-fū'zhon, *n* A renewed or repeated melting or fusion

Refute, rē-fūt' *v t* —*refuted*, *refuting* [Fr *réfuter*, L *refutare*—*re* back, and old *futo*, to pour, from root of *fundo*, to pour CONFUTE, FUTILE, FUSE] To disprove and overthrow by argument, evidence or counter vailing proof, to prove to be false or erroneous to confute, to prove to be in error —**Refuter**, rē-fū'tėr, *n* One who refutes —**Refutability**, rē-fū'ta-bil i-ti or ref'ū-ta-bil'i ti, *n* Capability of being refuted —**Refutable**, rē-fū'ta-bl or ref'ū-ta-bl, *a* Capable of being refuted —**Refutation**, ref-ū-tā'shon, *n* The act of refuting or proving to be false or erroneous; overthrow by argument or countervailing proof —**Refutatory**, rē-fū'ta-to-ri, *a* Tending to refute, containing refutation

Regain, rē-gān', *v t* To gain anew; to recover what has been lost, to reach again (they *regained* the shore)

Regal, rē'gal, *a* [L *regalis*, from *rex*, *regis*, a king, from stem of *rego*, to rule, the same root being also seen in E. *right*. *Royal* is the same word; and *reign*, *regent*, &c., have the same origin, as also *-rect* in *correct*, *direct*, &c] Pertaining to a king, kingly, royal ' Syn under ROYAL —**Regalia**, rē-gā'li-a, *n pl* [L. *regalia*, royal or regal things, nom pl neut of *regalis*, regal.] The ensigns or symbols of royalty, the apparatus of a coronation, as the crown, sceptre, &c, the insignia or decorations of some society, as the Freemasons —**Regality**, rē-gal'i ti, *n* Royalty, sovereignty, kingship, in Scotland, a territorial jurisdiction formerly conferred by the king —**Regally**, rē'gal li, *adv* In a regal or royal manner, royally

Regale, rē-gāl', *v t* —*regaled*, *regaling* [Fr *régaler*, to regale—*re*, and an old verb *galer*, to rejoice probably from root of Goth *gailjan*, to rejoice GALA] To entertain sumptuously or with something that gives great pleasure, to gratify as the senses, to delight, to feast.—*v i* To feast, to fare sumptuously —*n* A splendid repast, a treat —**Regalement** rē-gal'ment, *n* Entertainment, gratification —**Regaler**, rē-gā'lėr, *n* One who regales

Regalia Under REGAL

Regard rē-gärd', *v t* [Fr *regarder*, to regard, to observe—*re* back, and *garder*, to guard GUARD] To look upon, to observe, to notice with some care, to pay attention to to observe a certain respect towards, to respect reverence, honour, esteem, to mind, to care for, to have or to show certain feelings towards, to view in the light of, to put on the same footing as —*As regards* (impers), with regard to, as respects, as concerns (*as regards* that matter I am of your opinion) —*n* Look or gaze, aspect directed to another (*Shak*), attention or care, heed, consideration, that feeling which springs from estimable qualities in the object, respect, esteem, reverence, relation, respect, reference, view often in the phrases, *in regard to*, *with regard to* pl respects, good wishes, compliments (give my *regards* to the family) —**Regardable**, rē gär'da bl, *a* Worthy of notice, noticeable —**Regardant**, rē gar'dant, *a* Regarding, watching, *her* applied to an animal whose face is turned backwards in an attitude of vigilance —**Regarder**, rē gar'dėr, *n* One that regards —**Regardful**, rē gärd ful, *a* Having or paying regard —**Regardfully**, rē-gärd ful li, *adv* In a regardful manner —**Regarding**, rē-gär'ding, *prep* [Like *concerning*, *during*, a participle, now established as a preposition] Respecting, concerning, in reference to (to be at a loss *regarding* something) —**Regardless**, rē gard les, *a* Not having regard or heed, heedless, careless —**Regardlessly** rē gärd les li *adv* In a regardless manner, heedlessly carelessly —**Regardlessness**, rē gärd les-nes, *n* Heedlessness, negligence

Regather, rē gaṙh ėr, *v t* To gather or collect again

Regatta, rē-gat a, *n* [It] Originally a gondola race in Venice, now any sailing or rowing race in which a number of yachts or boats contend for prizes.

Regelation, rē-je-lā shon, *n*. [L *re* again, and *gelatio gelationis*, a freezing CONGEAL] The phenomenon presented by pieces of moist ice which when placed in contact with one another freeze together even in a warm atmosphere

Regency Under REGENT

Regenerate, rē-jen'ėr āt, *v t*—*regenerated*, *regenerating* [L *regenero*, *regeneratum*—*re*, again, and *genero*, to generate GENERATE] To generate or produce anew, to reproduce, *theol* to cause to be born again; to change as the heart and affections, from enmity or indifference to love of God —*a* Reproduced, *theol* changed from a natural to a spiritual state —**Regenerateness**, **Regeneracy**, rē-jen'ėr-āt-nes, rē-jen'ėr-a-si, *n*. The state of being regenerated. —**Regeneration**, rē-jen'ėr-ā'shon, *n*. The act of regenerating or producing anew, *theol* that change by which love to God and his law is implanted in the heart.—**Regenerative**, rē-jen'ėr-ā-tiv, *a* Producing regeneration; renewing.—**Regeneratively**, rē-jen'ėr-ā-tiv-li, *adv*.—**Regenerator**, rē-jen'ėr-a-to-ri, *n*.—**Regenerative**.—**Regenesis**, rē-jen'e-sis, *n*. [Prefix *re*, again, and *genesis*] The state of being reproduced.

Regent, rē'jent, *a* [L *regens*, *regentis*, ppr of *rego*, to rule; cog Skr *raj*, to rule, from same root also E. *right*. REGAL.] Ruling; governing; exercising vicarious authority —*n*. A governor; a ruler; one who governs a kingdom in the minority, absence, or disability of the sovereign; one of a certain standing who taught in universities the word formerly in use for a *professor*, in the English universities; one who has certain peculiar duties of instruction or government —**Regentship**, rē'jent-ship, *n* The office or dignity of a regent; regency —**Regency**, rē jen-si, *n*. Rule; government, the office, or jurisdiction of a regent, a body of men intrusted with the power of a regent

Regerminate rē jėr'mi nāt, *v t*. To germinate again

Regret rē-get', *v t* To get or obtain again

Regicide, rej i-sid, *n*. [Fr *régicide*, from L *rex*, *regis* a king, and *cædo*, to slay] A king killer; one who murders a king, the killing or murder of a king —**Regicidal**, rej i-sī dal *a* Pertaining to regicide

Regild, rē-gild' *v t* To gild anew

Regime, rā zhēm', *n*. [Fr *régime*, from L *regimen*, guidance, from *rego*, to govern] Mode or system of management, government especially as connected with certain social features, administration, rule —*The ancient regime* the political system which prevailed in France before the revolution of 1789 —**Regimen**, rej i men, *n* Orderly government, the regulation of diet, exercise, &c, *gram* government of words —**Reginimal**, re-jim i nal, *a*. Pertaining to regimen

Regiment, rej i ment, *n* [Fr *régiment*, from L L *regimentum*, from L *regimen*, rule, from *rego*, to rule REGIME, REGENT] A body of soldiers consisting of one or more battalions of infantry or of several squadrons of cavalry, commanded by a colonel — Regimental, rej i men tal, *a*. Belonging to a regiment —**Regimentals**, rej i men talz, *n pl* Articles of military dress, the uniform worn by the troops of a regiment

Region, rē'jun, *n*. [Fr *région*, from L *regio regionis*, from *rego*, to rule. REGAL.] A large division of any space or surface considered as apart from others, especially, a tract of land, sea &c, of considerable but indefinite extent; a country, a district, a part or division of the body (the *region* of the heart) —**Regional**, rē jun-al, *a*. Pertaining to a particular region, sectional

Register rej is-tėr, *n* [Fr *registre*, L L *registrum*, *regestrum*, a book of records —*re*, back, and *gero*, *gestum*, to carry GESTATION] An official written account or entry in a book regularly kept for preservation or for reference, a record, a list, the book in which records are kept; a document issued by the customs authorities as evidence of a ship's nationality; a contrivance for regulating the passage of heat or air in heating or ventilation; a device for automatically indicating the number of revolutions made or amount of work done by machinery, recording pressure &c, *printing*, the agreement of two printed forms to be applied to the same sheet, either on the same side, as in colour printing, or on both sides as in a book or newspaper, *music*, the compass of a voice or instrument, or a portion of the compass, a stop or set of pipes in an organ.—*Lloyd's register* Under LLOYD'S.—*Lord register*, or *lord clerk register*, a Scottish officer of state who has the custody of the archives.—*v t*. To record; to enter in a register —*v i*. *Printing*, to correspond exactly, as columns or lines of printed matter on opposite sheets.—**Registered**, rej is-terd, *p* and *a*. Recorded in a register; enrolled —*Registered company*, a joint-stock company entered in an official register, but not incorporated.—*Registered letter*, a letter the address of which is registered at a post-office, for which a special fee is paid in order to secure the safe trans-

mission.—**Register-grate**, *n.* A grate with an apparatus for regulating the admission of air and the heat of the fire.—**Registering**, rej'is-tėr-ing, *p.* and *a* Recording; indicating automatically —**Register-office**, *n.* An office where registers or records are kept; a record-office.—**Registrar**, rej'is-trär, *n* [L.L *registrarius*] One whose business it is to write or keep a register; a keeper of records.—**Registrar-general**, *n.* An officer who superintends a system of registration, in Britain an official who has the general superintendence of the system of registration of births, deaths, and marriages. —**Registrarship**, rej'is-trär-ship, *n.* The office of a registrar —**Registration**, rej is trā shon, *n.* The act of inserting in a register.—**Registry**, rej is tri, *n* The act of entering in a register, the place where a register is kept, facts recorded, an entry

Regium, Regius, rē'ji um rē'ji us, *a* [Neut and masc. form of L. *regius*, royal Regal.] Royal —*Regium donum* (royal grant), an annual grant of public money formerly given in aid of the income of the Presbyterian clergy in Ireland —*Regius professors*, professors in the English universities whose chairs were founded by Henry VIII.; in the Scotch universities, whose professorships were founded by the crown

Regist, reg'let, *n.* [Fr *réglet*, from *regle*, rule, L. *regula* Regulate] *Printing*, a strip of wood or metal used for separating pages in the chase, &c., *arch* a flat narrow moulding between panels &c

Regnal, reg'nal, *a* [From L *regnum*, a kingdom Reign] Pertaining to the reign of a monarch — *Regnal year*, the year of a sovereign's reign (as given in an act of parliament)

Regnant, reg'nant, *a* [L *regnans regnantis*, ppr of *regno*, to reign, from *regnum* a kingdom] Reigning as sovereign, predominant, prevalent

Regorge, rē-gorj', *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *gorge*] To vomit up, to swallow again

Regraft, rē-graft', *v t* To graft again

Regrant, rē-grant', *v t* To grant back — *n.* The act of granting back, a new or fresh grant

Regrate, rē-grāt', *v t* —*regrated*, *regrating* [O Fr *regrater*, to scrape or scour old things for sale again, to *regrate*—*re*, and *grater*, to *grate*. Grate] To buy (as corn provisions, &c) and sell again in or near the same market a practice which, by raising the price, was formerly a public offence, and punishable, being often classed along with *engrossing* and *forestalling* —**Regrater, Regrator**, rē-grā'tėr, *n.* One who buys provisions and sells them in the same market

Regreet, rē-gret', *v t* To greet or salute again.

Regress, rē'gres, *n* [L *regressus*, from *re gradior*, to go back—*re* back, and *gradior*, to go Grade] Passage back return, power or liberty of returning or passing back.—*v.i* (rē gres') To go back to return to a former place or state —**Regression**, rē-gresh'on, *n* [L *regressio*] The act of passing back or returning, retrogression — **Regressive**, rē-gres'iv, *a* Passing back, returning

Regret, rē-gret', *n.* [Fr *regret*, regret, *regretter*, O.Fr *regreter* to regret, from *re*, again, and the Teutonic verb seen in Icel *grāta*, A Sax *graetan*, Sc *greet*, to weep] Grief or trouble caused by the want or loss of something formerly possessed, sorrowful longing; pain of mind at something done or left undone, remorse.—*v t* —*regretted regretting* To lament the loss of, or separation from, to look back at with sorrowful longing, to grieve at, to be sorry for —**Regretful**, rē-gret ful, *a* Full of regret.—**Regretfully** rē-gret'ful li, *adv* With regret —**Regrettable**, rē-gret'a-bl, *a.* Admitting of or calling for regret

Regrowth, rē-grōth', *n.* A growing again; a new or second growth.

Regula, reg'ū-la, *n.* [L., a rule] *Arch* a fillet or listel, a regle.

Regular, reg'ū-lėr, *a* [L *regularis*, from *regula*, a rule, from *rego*, to rule Regent, Regal.] Conformed to a rule; agreeable to a prescribed mode or customary form; normal; acting or going on by rule or rules; steady or uniform; orderly; methodical; unvarying; *geom.* applied to a figure or body whose sides and angles are equal, as a square, a cube, an equilateral triangle, an equilateral pentagon, &c.; *gram.* adhering to the common form in respect to inflectional terminations, *eccles.* belonging to a monastic order, and bound to certain rules, *bot.* symmetrical as regards figure and size and proportion of parts, colloquially, thorough, out-and out, complete — *Regular troops* or *regulars*, troops of a permanent army opposed to *militia* or *volunteers* — *Regular verb*, in English, one that forms the preterite and past participle in *d* or *ed* —*n* A monk who has taken the vows of some monastic order, a soldier belonging to a permanent army —**Regularity**, reg ū lar'i ti, *n* The state or quality of being regular, agreeableness to rule or established order, conformity to the customary type, steadiness or uniformity in a course —**Regularly**, reg'ū lėr li *adv* In a regular manner, in uniform order, at fixed intervals or periods, methodically, in due order — **Regulate**, reg'ū lāt, *v t* —*regulated*, *regulating* [L *regulo*, *regulatum*, from *regula*, a rule] To adjust by rule or established mode, to govern by or subject to certain rules or restrictions, to direct, to put or keep in good order, to control and cause to act properly —**Regulation**, reg ū lā shon, *n* The act of regulating, a rule prescribed by a superior as to the actions of those under his control, a governing direction, a precept —**Regulative**, reg ū lā tiv, *a* Regulating, tending to regulate —**Regulator**, reg'ū lā tėr, *n* One who or that which regulates, a device or contrivance of which the object is to produce uniformity of motion or action, the governor of a steam engine

Regulus reg'ū lus, *n* [L a petty king or sovereign, a dim of *rex regis* a king Regal] A name originally applied by the alchemists to antimony, from the facility with which it alloyed with gold (the *king* of metals) now applied to metals which still retain to a greater or less extent the impurities they contained in the state of ore a fixed star of the first magnitude in the constellation Leo

Regur, rē'gėr, *n* The native name for the 'black cotton soil' of Southern India, a soil of marvellous fertility

Regurgitate rē-gėr'ji tāt *v t* —*regurgitated regurgitating* [L L *regurgito regurgitatum* — L *re*, back and *gurges gurgitis*, a whirlpool Gorge] To pour or cause to rush or surge back, to pour or throw back in great quantity —*v* To be poured back, to surge back —**Regurgitation** rē gėr'ji tā shon, *n* The act of regurgitating, *med* the rising of some of the contents of the stomach into the mouth

Rehabilitate rē ha-bil i tāt *v t* —*rehabilitated*, *rehabilitating* [Fr *réhabiliter* —*re*, and *habiliter* to qualify, from *habile* qualified, able Able] To restore to a former capacity or position, to reinstate, to re-establish in the esteem of others — **Rehabilitation**, rē ha bil i tā shon, *n* The act of rehabilitating

Rehash, rē hash *v t* To hash anew, to work up old material in a new form —*n* Something made up of materials formerly used

Rehear rē-hēr', *v t* To hear again, *law*, to try a second time

Rehearse rē-hėrs', *v t* —*rehearsed*, *rehearsing* [O E *reherce*, *reherse*, from O Fr *rehercer*, *rehercer*, to repeat over again — *re* again, and *herser*, *hercer*, to harrow, from *herce*, *herse*, a harrow Hearse] To repeat, as what has already been said or written, to recite, to narrate, recount, relate, to recite or repeat in private for experiment and improvement, before giving a public representation (*to rehearse* a tragedy) — *v i* To go through some performance in private preparatory to public representation —**Rehearsal**, rē-hėr'sal, *n* The act of rehearsing; narration, a telling or recounting; a trial performance (as of a play) made before exhibiting to the public —**Rehearser**, rē-hėr'sėr, *n.* One who rehearses.

Rehypothecate, rē-hi-poth'e-kāt, *v.t* To hypothecate again; to give as security although already hypothecated as such.

Rei, rē, *n.* Rex.

Reichsrath, *rich'srāt*, *n.* [G.—*reich*, empire, and *rath*, a council] The imperial parliament of the Austrian Empire.

Reichstag, *rich stag*, *n.* [G —*reich*, a kingdom, and *tag*, a day, a diet] The imperial parliament of Germany, which assembles at Berlin, the German diet

Reign, rān, *v i* [O Fr *reigner*, Fr *régner*, from L *regnare*, to rule, from *regnum*, a kingdom, from *rego*, to rule Regal] To possess or exercise sovereign power or authority, to hold the supreme power, to rule, to be predominant, to prevail; to have superior or uncontrolled dominion —*n.* [O Fr *reigne*, Fr *règne*, L *regnum* a kingdom] Royal authority, sovereignty, the time during which a king, queen, or emperor reigns, empire, kingdom, power, sway

Reillumínate, rē-il lū mi-nāt, *v t* To illuminate or enlighten again —**Reillumine**, rē il lū min, *v t* To illumine again, to re-illuminate

Reimbark, rē-im bärk Re embark

Reimburse, rē im bėrs', *v t* — *reimbursed*, *reimbursing* [Fr *rembourser* — *re*, again, *en* in, and *bourse* a purse Purse] To replace in a treasury, to pay back, to refund, to pay back to, to render an equivalent to for money or other expenditure —**Reimbursement**, rē im bėrs ment *n* The act of reimbursing, repayment —**Reimburser**, rē im bėr'sėr, *n.* One who reimburses

Reimmerge, rē im mėrj, *v t* To immerge again, to plunge afresh

Reimplant rē im plant, *v t* To implant again

Reimport, rē im pōrt, *v t* To import again, to carry back to the country of exportation —*n* (rē-im pōrt) Something reimported —**Reimportation** rē im por-tā shon, *n* The act of reimporting, that which is reimported

Reimpose rē im pōz *v t* To impose or levy anew —**Reimposition**, rē-im pō zish on, *n* Act of reimposing

Reimpress rē im pres, *v t* To impress anew —**Reimpression** rē im presh on, *n* A second impression, a reprint

Reimprint, rē-im print, *v t* To imprint or print again

Reimprison rē im priz on *v t* To imprison again — **Reimprisonment** rē im priz on ment *n* The act of confining in prison a second time for the same cause, or after a release from prison

Rein, rān *n* [Fr *rêne*, O Fr *resne*, It *redina*, from L *retineo* to retain Retain] The strap of a bridle by which the rider or driver restrains and governs the horse, &c any thong or cord for the same purpose *fig* a means of curbing restraining, or governing restraint — *To give the rein*, or *the reins*, to give license, to leave without restraint — *To take the reins*, to take the guidance or government —*v t* To govern, guide, or restrain by a bridle, to restrain, to control —*v i.* To obey the reins

Reincorporate rē in kor po-rāt, *v t* To incorporate anew

Reindeer, rān dēr *n* [Icel *hrein-dyri*, Sw *rendjur* Dan *rendyr* a reindeer, said to be of Finnish or Lappish origin] A deer of northern Europe and Asia, with broad branched antlers, used as a domestic animal among the Laplanders, to whom it furnishes food clothing, and the means of conveyance —**Reindeer moss**, *n* A lichen which constitutes almost the sole winter food for reindeer

Reinduce, rē-in-dūs', *v t* To induce again

Reinflame, rē in flām', *v t* To inflame anew, to rekindle

Reinforce, rē-in fōrs, *v t* To strengthen, to strengthen with more troops, ships, &c. *n.* An additional thickness given to any portion of an object in order to strengthen it, the part of a cannon nearest the breech —**Reinforcement**, rē-in-fōrs'ment, *n* The act of reinforcing; additional troops or forces to augment an army or fleet

Reinform, rē-in-form', *v t.* To inform again.

Reinfuse, rē-in-fūz', *v.t* To infuse again
Reinhabit, rē-in-hab'it, *v t* To inhabit again
Reinquire, rē-in-kwīr', *v t* To inquire a second time
Reins, rānz, *n pl* [Fr *rein*, a kidney, *reins*, the loins, from L *ren*, *renis*, the kidney] The kidneys, the region of the kidneys, the lower parts of the back, the seat of the affections and passions, formerly supposed to be situated in that part of the body
Reinsert, rē-in sĕrt', *v t* To insert a second time —**Reinsertion**, rē in sĕr'shon, *n* The act of reinserting, or what is reinserted
Reinspect, rē in spekt' *v t* To inspect again —**Reinspection**, rē in-spek'shon, *n* The act of inspecting a second time
Reinspire, rē in spīr', *v t* To inspire anew
Reinspirit, rē in-spir'it, *v t* To inspirit anew
Reinstall, rē in stal', *v t* To install again —**Reinstalment**, rē in stal'ment, *n* The act of reinstalling
Reinstate, rē in stāt', *v t* To instate again, to place again in possession or in a former state **Reinstatement**, rē-in stāt'ment *n* The act of reinstating, re-establishment
Reinstruct, rē in strukt', *v t* To instruct anew
Reinsurance rē-in shō'rans, *n* A renewed or second insurance a contract by which the first insurer relieves himself from the risks he had undertaken and devolves them upon other insurers called *reinsurers* —**Reinsure**, rē in-shōr' *v t* To insure again —**Reinsurer** rē in shō'rer, *n* One who reinsures
Reinter rē in tĕr', *v t* To inter again
Reinterrogate, rē in ter'o-gāt *v t* To interrogate again, to question repeatedly
Reintroduce, rē in tro-dūs' *v t* To introduce again —**Reintroduction** rē in trō-duk'shon *n* A second introduction
Re invest rē in vest' *v t* To invest anew
Reinvestigate, rē in ves'ti gāt *v t* To investigate again —**Reinvestigation**, rē in ves'ti gā'shon *v t* A second investigation
Reinvigorate rē in vig'o rāt *v t* To revive vigour in, to reanimate
Reis, rēs, *n* [Ar] A head a chief a captain —*Reis effendi*, one of the chief Turkish officers of state
Reissue, rē-ish'ū *v t* To issue or go forth again —*v t* To issue, send out, or put forth a second time (*to reissue* bank notes) —*n* A second or renewed issue
Reiterate, rē it'er āt, *v t* —*reiterated*, *reiterating* [L *re* again and *itero*, *iteratum*, to repeat from *iterum* again ITERATE] To repeat again and again to do or say (especially to say) repeatedly —*a* Reiterated **Reiteratedly** rē it'er ā ted li *adv* By reiteration, repeatedly —**Reiteration**, rē-it'er ā shon *n* The act of reiterating, repetition —**Reiterative**, rē it'er ā tiv *n* A word or part of a word repeated so as to form a reduplicated word *gram* a word signifying repeated or intense action
Reject, rē jekt' *v t* [L *rejecto*, *rejectum*, to reject—*re* again, and *jacio*, to throw (whence also *eject inject*, *project*, &c] JET] To throw away as useless or vile, to cast off, to discard, to refuse to receive, to decline haughtily or harshly, to refuse to grant —**Rejecter**, rē jek'ter, *n* One that rejects or refuses —**Rejection**, rē-jek'shon, *n* [L *rejectio*] The act of rejecting, refusal to accept or grant —**Rejective** rē-jek'tiv, *a* Rejecting or tending to reject
Rejoice, rē-jois', *v i* —*rejoiced*, *rejoicing* [O E *rejoisse*, *rejoyse*, from O Fr *rejoir*, *rejoissant*, Fr *réjouir*, *réjoussant*, prefix *re*, and *éjouir*, older *esjoïr*—L *ex* intens, and *gaudeo*, to rejoice JOY] To experience joy and gladness in a high degree, to be joyful, to exult often with *at*, *in* or *on account of*, &c, or a subordinate clause —*v t* To make joyful, to gladden —**Rejoicer**, rē-jois'er, *n* One that rejoices, one that causes to rejoice —**Rejoicing**, rē-jois'ing *n* The act of expressing joy; procedure expressive of joy; festivity —**Rejoicingly**, rē-jois'ing-li, *adv* With joy or exultation
Rejoin, rē-join', *v.t* To join again, to unite after separation, to join the company of again; to answer; to say in answer; to reply; with a clause as object.—*v i* To answer to a reply —**Rejoinder**, rē-join'dĕr, *n* [An infinitive form Fr *rejoindre*, to rejoin *Attainder*, *remainder* are similar forms] An answer to a reply, *law*, the fourth stage in the pleadings in an action, being the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication
Rejudge, rē-juj', *v t* To judge again
Rejuvenate, rē-jū ven āt, *v t* —*rejuvenated*, *rejuvenating* [L *re*, again and *juvenis*, young JUVENILE] To restore to youth, to make young again —**Rejuvenation**, rē jū ven ā shon, *n* The act of rejuvenating
Rejuvenescence, rē jū ven es ens *n* [L *re*, and *juvenesco*, to grow young] A renewing of youth, the state of being young again —**Rejuvenescent**, rē jū ven es ent, *a* Becoming or become young again —**Rejuvenize**, rē jū ve nīz, *v t* To render young again
Rekindle, rē kin dl, *v t* To kindle again, to inflame again, to rouse anew
Reland, rē land *v t* To land again, to put on land after having been shipped or embarked —*v i* To go on shore after having embarked
Relapse, rē-laps', *v i* —*relapsed*, *relapsing* [L *relabor relapsus* to slide back—*re*, back, and *labor lapsus* to slide LAPSE] To slip or slide back, to return to a former bad state or practice, to backslide, to fall back or return from recovery or a convalescent state —*n* A falling back into a former bad state, either of health or of morals —**Relapsable** rē laps'a bl, *a* Capable of relapsing or liable to relapse —**Relapsed**, rē-lapst' *a R Cath Ch* a term applied to a heretic who having abjured his errors has fallen back into them again —**Relapser** rē lap'sĕr, *n* One that relapses —**Relapsing** rē-lap'sing, *p* and *a* Sliding or falling back marked by a relapse or return to a former worse state
Relate rē lāt' *v t* —*related relating* [Fr *relater*, to state to mention, L *refero*, *relatum* to refer, to bring back—*re* back and *latus*, brought (as in *elate oblate*, *translate*)] To tell, to recite, to recount, to narrate the particulars of, to ally by connection or kindred —*v i* To have reference or respect to regard, to stand in some relation with *to* following —**Related** rē-lā'ted, *p* and *a* Allied connected by blood or alliance, particularly by blood, standing in some relation or connection —**Relater**, rē lā'ter *n* One who relates —**Relation** rē lā'shon *n* [L *relatio*, *relationis*] The act of relating that which is related or told, narrative, reference respect or regard often in the phrase *in relation to* connection perceived or imagined between things, a certain position of one thing with regard to another the condition of being such or such in respect to something else, due conformity or harmony of parts, kinship, a kinsman or kinswoman, *math* ratio, proportion *logic*, one of the ten predicaments —**Relational**, rē lā shon-al, *a* Indicating or specifying some relation used in contradistinction to *notional* (a *relational* part of speech as the pronoun preposition, and conjunction) —**Relationship**, rē lā shon ship, *n* The state of being related by kindred affinity or other alliance, kinship —**Relative**, rel'a tiv, *a* [L *relativus*] Having relation to or bearing on something, close in connection, pertinent, relevant, not absolute or existing by itself, depending on or incident to something else, *gram* applied to a word which relates to another word, sentence or part of a sentence called the antecedent, applied especially to certain pronouns, as *who which* and *that* —*Relative motion*, the change of the place of a moving body with respect to some other body also in motion —*Relative terms*, terms which imply some relation, as *guardian* and *ward master* and *servant*, &c —*n* Something considered in its relation to something else, a person connected by blood or affinity, especially one allied by blood, a kinsman or kinswoman, *gram* a word which relates to or represents another word, called its antecedent, or refers back to a statement, a relative pronoun —**Relatively**, rel'a-tiv-li, *adv* In a relative manner, in relation to something else, not absolutely; comparatively often followed by *to* (an expenditure large *relatively to* his income) —**Relativeness**, **Relativity**, rel'a-tiv-nes, rel-a-tiv'i-ti, *n* The state of being relative —**Relator**, rē-lā'tor, *n* One who relates
Relax, rē-laks', *v t* [L *relaxo*, to relax—*re*, back, and *laxo*, to loosen, from *laxus*, loose LAX] To slacken, to make less tense or rigid, to make less severe or rigorous, to remit in strictness; to remit or abate in respect to attention, effort, or labour, *to relieve from constipation*.—*v.i.* To become loose, feeble, or languid; to abate in severity, to become more mild or less rigorous, to remit in close attention; to unbend —**Relaxation**, rē-lak-sā'shon, *n* [L *relaxatio*] The act of relaxing or state of being relaxed, a diminution of tension or firmness, a diminution of the natural and healthy tone of parts of the human body, remission of attention or application, recreation, an occupation intended to give mental or bodily relief after effort —**Relaxative**, rē-lak'sa-tiv, *a* Having the quality of relaxing, laxative —*n* A laxative medicine, what gives relaxation
Relay, rē lā, *n* [Fr *relais*, a relay of horses originally, relief or release, from L *re*, and *laxus*, loose RELAX RELEASE] A supply of anything stored up for affording relief from time to time, or at successive stages, a supply of horses placed on the road to be in readiness to relieve others, a squad of men to take a spell or turn of work at stated intervals, a telegraphic apparatus which, on receiving a feeble electric current, sends on a much stronger current from a battery on the spot
Relay rē-lā' *v t* To lay again, to lay a second time
Release, rē-lēs', *v t* —*released*, *releasing* [From O Fr *relesser*, *relasser*, to release, to relinquish—prefix *re*, and *laisser*, to leave from L *laxare*, to loosen, from *laxus* loose lax *Release*, *relax* are thus doublets LAX] To let loose again, to set free from restraint or confinement, to liberate, to free from pain grief, or any other evil, to free from obligation or penalty, *law*, to give up or let go, as a claim, *n* Liberation from restraint of any kind, as from confinement or bondage, liberation from care, pain, or burden, discharge from obligation or responsibility —**Releasable** rē-lēs'a bl, *a* Capable of being released —**Releasement**, rē-lēs'ment, *n* The act of releasing —**Releaser**, rē-lēs'er *n* One who releases
Re lease, rē-lēs', *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *lease*] To lease again or anew
Relegate rel'e gāt *v t* —*relegated*, *relegating* [L *relego relegatum*, to banish—*re*, back, and *lego*, to send LEGATE] To send away or out of the way, to consign to some obscure or remote destination, to banish —**Relegation**, rel-e-gā'shon, *n* [L *relegatio*] The act of relegating, banishment; in ancient Roman law, banishment to a certain place for a certain time
Relent, rē-lent', *v i* [Fr *ralentir*, to slacken to abate—prefix *re* back, *d*, to, and *lent* L *lentus*, pliant, slow LENIENT] To become less harsh, cruel or obdurate; to soften in temper, to become more mild; to yield, to comply —**Relentless**, rē-lent'les *a* Incapable of relenting, insensible to the distresses of others; merciless; implacable pitiless —**Relentlessly**, rē-lent'les li, *adv* In a relentless manner; without pity —**Relentlessness**, rē lent'les-nes, *n* The quality of being relentless.
Relet rē let', *v t* To let anew, as a house.
Relevant rel'e vant, *a* [Fr *relevant*, ppr of *relever* to relieve, to help or aid RELIEVE] Lending aid or support; to the purpose; pertinent, applicable; bearing on the matter in hand (arguments not *relevant* to the case) —**Relevantly**, rel'e vant-li, *adv* In a relevant manner.—**Relevance**, **Relevancy** rel'e-vans, rel'e-van-si, *n* The quality of being relevant; pertinence.
Reliable, **Reliance**, **Reliant**, &c. Under RELY
Relic, rel'ik, *n* [Fr *relique*, from L *reliquiæ*, remains—*re*, back, and *linquo*, to

leave (as in *delinquent, relinquish*), same root as *lacuna*, Gr *leipō*, to leave.] That which is left after the loss or decay of the rest; a remaining fragment, the body of a deceased person usually in pl.; something preserved in remembrance, a memento, souvenir, or keepsake, a bone or other part of saints or martyrs, or some part of their garments, &c, preserved, and regarded as of extraordinary sanctity and often as possessing miraculous powers

Relict, rel'ikt, *n.* [O Fr *relicte*, a widow, L *relicta*, fem of *relictus*, pp of *relinquo*, to leave RELIC] A widow, a woman whose husband is dead.

Relief, rē-lēf', *n* [Fr *relief*, relief, a relieving, alleviation, also (like It *rilievo*) artistic raised work, from *relever* RELIEVE] The removal of anything painful or burdensome by which some ease is obtained, ease from cessation of pain, alleviation, succour, what mitigates or removes pain, grief, or other evil, assistance given under the poor-laws to a pauper, release from duty by a substitute or substitutes, *sculp*, *arch* &c, the projection or prominence of a figure above or beyond the ground or plane on which it is formed, being of three kinds high relief (*alto-rilievo*) low relief (*basso-rilievo*), and middle or half relief (*mezzo rilievo*), according to the degree of projection, hence, a piece of artistic work in stone or other of these styles, *painting* the appearance of projection and solidity in represented objects, hence prominence or distinctness given to anything by something presenting a contrast to it *physiography* the undulations or surface elevations of a country, *fort* the height of a parapet from the bottom of the ditch *feudal law* a payment by the heir of a tenant made to his lord for the privilege of taking up the estate —**Relievable**, rē-lē'va bl *a* Capable of being relieved, fitted to receive relief —**Relieve**, rē-lēv', *v t* —*relieved*, *relieving* [O E *relevie*, from Fr *relever*, to set up again, to release, to assist from L *relevare*, to lift up again—*re*, again, and *levare*, to raise, from *levis*, light. LEVITY] To remove or lessen, as anything that pains or distresses, to mitigate, alleviate (pain, misery, wants), to free, wholly or partially, from pain grief, anxiety or any thing considered to be an evil, to help and or succour (the poor, the sick, &c), to release from a post or duty by substituting another person or party (*to relieve a sentinel*), to obviate the monotony of by the introduction of some variety, to make conspicuous, to set off by contrast to give the appearance of projection to **Reliever**, rē-lē'vėr, *n* One that relieves —**Relieving**, rē-lē'ving, *p* and *a* Serving or tending to relieve —*Relieving arch*, an arch in the substance of a wall to relieve the part below it from a superincumbent weight —*Relieving officer* an official of an English poor-law union who superintends the relief of the poor

Relievo, rē-lē'vō or rel-ē-ā'vō, *n* A form of *Rilievo*.

Relight, rē-lit', *v t* To light anew, to rekindle

Religieux, rē-lēsh-ē-ē, *n sing* and *pl* [Fr] A member of a monastic order a monk —**Religieuse**, rē-lēsh-ē-ēz, *n* [Fr] A female religieux, a nun

Religion, rē-lij'on, *n.* [Fr *religion*, L *religio*, *religionis*, probably from prefix *re*, and stem meaning to care for, to respect, allied to Gr *aiepō*, to heed] The feeling of reverence which men entertain towards a Supreme Being, the recognition of God as an object of worship, love, and obedience, piety, any system of faith and worship (the *religion* of the Greeks Jews, Hindus, Mohammedans, &c) —*Established religion*, that form of religion in a country which is recognized and supported by the state —*Natural religion*, the knowledge of God and of our duty which is derived from the light of nature —*Revealed religion*, the knowledge of God and of our duty from positive revelation —**Religionism**, rē lij'on-izm, *n* The outward practice of religion; affected or false religion —**Religionist**, rē-lij'on ist, *n.* A religious bigot; one who deals much in religious discourse, a partisan of a religion —**Religionless**, rē-lij'on les, *a.* Without religion; not having a religion —**Religiosity**, rē-lij'i-os'i-ti, *n.* A natural tendency of mind towards religion —**Religious**, rē-lij'us, *a* [L *religiosus*] Pertaining or relating to religion, concerned with religion, set apart for purposes connected with religion, imbued with religion, pious, devout, devoted by vows to the practice of religion or to a monastic life (a *religious* order), bound by some solemn obligation, scrupulously faithful —*n* A religieux or religieuse —**Religiously**, rē lij us li *adv* In a religious manner, piously, reverently, strictly, conscientously —**Religiousness**, rē lij us-nes *n.* The quality or state of being religious

Relinquish rē ling'kwish, *v t* [O Fr *relinquir relinquissant*, from L *relinquo*, to leave RELIC] To give up the possession or occupancy of, to withdraw from, to leave, to abandon, to give up the pursuit or practice of to desist from, to renounce a claim to —**Relinquisher**, rē-ling'kwish-ėr *n* One who relinquishes —**Relinquishment**, rē ling'kwish ment, *n* The act of relinquishing, the renouncing a claim to

Reliquary, rel'i-kwa ri *n.* [Fr *reliquaire*, from L *reliquæ*, relics RELIC] A depositary for relics, a casket in which relics are kept, a shrine —**Relique**, re-lēk or rel'ik, *n* A relic

Reliquiæ re lik wi ē, *n pl* [L remnants, remains RELIC] Relics, remains, fossil remains

Relish relish *v t* [O Fr *relecher* lit to re-lick *re*, again, and *lécher* from O H G *lecchon* to lick LICK] To like the taste or flavour of to be pleased with or gratified by, to have a liking for, to give an agreeable taste or flavour to, to savour or smack of *v i* To have a pleasing taste, to have a flavour —*n* The sensation produced by anything on the palate savour taste commonly a pleasing taste inclination, liking (a *relish for* something) delight given by anything, characteristic quality savour or flavour smack a small quantity just perceptible tincture something taken with food to increase the pleasure of eating —**Relishable**, rel ish a bl, *a* Capable of being relished

Relisten, rē lis'n, *v t* To listen again or anew

Relive, rē liv, *v i* To live again, to revive

Reload rē lōd, *v t* To load again

Relucent rē lū sent, *a* [L *re*, back and *lucco* to shine LUCID] Throwing back light luminous, shining, eminent

Reluctant rē-luk tant *a* [L *reluctans*, *reluctantis* ppr of *reluctor*, to struggle—*re* back, and *luctor*, to struggle, *lucta*, a struggle] Striving against doing something unwilling to do what one feels called on to do, acting with repugnance, averse, loth, granted with unwillingness (*reluctant* obedience) —**Reluctantly**, rē luk tant li *adv* In a reluctant manner, unwillingly —**Reluctance**, **Reluctancy**, rē luk tans, rē luk tan si *n* The state or quality of being reluctant, aversion unwillingness

Relume **Relumine** rē lūm, rē lū min, *v t* [L *re* again, and *lumen* light LUMINARY] To light anew, to illuminate again

Rely rē li *v t* —*relied relying* [From *re*, back, and *lie*, or equivalent to *rally* from *re* and *ally* (RALLY)] It was formerly often used with reflexive pronouns (*to rely one's self upon*) To rest with confidence, as when we are satisfied of the veracity, integrity, or ability of persons, or of the certainty of facts or of evidence, to have confidence, to trust with *on* or *upon* —**Reliable**, rē li a bl, *a* [This word (introduced about 1800) has often been objected to as irregular in formation or for other reasons, but it has latterly come into good use] Such as may be relied on, worthy of being relied on, to be depended on for support.—**Reliableness**, **Reliability**, rē li a-bl-nes, rē-li a bil'i-ti, *n* The quality of being reliable —**Reliably**, rē-li'a-bli, *adv* In a reliable manner; so as to be relied on —**Reliance**, rē-li'ans, *n* The act of relying; dependence; confidence; trust, ground of trust —**Reliant**, rē-li'ant, *a* Having reliance; confident, self-reliant.—**Relier**, rē-li'ėr, *n* One who relies

Remade, rē-mād', pret. & pp of *remake*.

Remain, rē-mān', *v i* [O Fr *remaindre*, to remain, from L *remanere*—*re*, back, and *maneo*, *mansi*, to stay MANSION] To continue in a place, to abide, to continue in an unchanged form or condition, to endure, to last, to stay behind after others have gone, to be left, to be left as not included or comprised, to be still to deal with —*n* That which is left, remainder, relic chiefly used in the plural, specifically pl, that which is left of a human being after life is gone, that is the dead body, pl. the productions, especially the literary works, of one who is dead —**Remainder**, rē mān dėr, *n* [An infinitive form, comp *responder*] That which remains, anything left after the removal of the rest, *arith* &c, the sum or quantity that is left after subtraction or deduction *law*, an estate limited so as to be enjoyed after the death of the present possessor or otherwise —*a* Remaining, left over

Remake rē māk, *v t* —*remade*, *remaking* To make anew to make over again

Remand rē-mand *v t* [Fr *remander*, from L *re*, and *mando*, to commit to one's charge MANDATE] To send call or order back, *law* to send back to jail as an accused party in order to give time to collect more evidence —*n* The state of being remanded, the act of remanding

Remanent, rem a nent *a* [L *remanens*, *remanentis* ppr of *remaneo* REMAIN] Remaining —**Remanence**, **Remanency**, rem a nens rem a nen si *n* The state of remaining, continuance, permanence

Remark rē mark, *n* [Fr *remarque*—*re* and *marque* MARK] The act of observing or taking notice, notice or observation, a brief statement taking notice of something, an observation a comment —*v t* To observe to note in the mind, to express as a thought that has occurred to the speaker, to utter by way of comment or observation —**Remarkable**, rē mär ka bl *a* Observable worthy of notice, extraordinary, unusual, striking, noteworthy, conspicuous distinguished —**Remarkableness**, rē mär'ka bl nes *n* —**Remarkably** rē mär'ka bli, *adv* In a remarkable manner, singularly, surprisingly **Remarker**, rē mär'kėr, *n* One who remarks

Re mark, rē mārk, *v t* To mark anew or a second time

Remarry rē-mar'i *v t* To marry again or a second time —*v i* To be married again or a second time —**Remarriage** rē mar'ij, *n* Any marriage after the first, a repeated marriage

Remast rē mast *v t* To furnish with a second mast or set of masts

Remasticate rē mas'ti kāt, *v t* To chew or masticate again **Remastication**, rē-mas'ti kā shon, *n* The act of remasticating

Rembiai, rän blä *n* [Fr] *Fort* the earth used to form the whole mass of rampart and parapet

Remead **Remede**, rē mēd, *n* Remedy help Written also *Remeed*, *Remeid* [Old English or Scotch]

Remeasure, rē-mezh'ūr, *v t* To measure anew

Remedy, rem e-di, *n* [L *remedium*, from *re* again, and *mederi*, to heal MEDICAL] That which cures a disease, any medicine or application which puts an end to disease and restores health (a *remedy for* the gout), that which corrects or counteracts an evil of any kind, relief, redress, legal means for recovery of a right —*v t* —*remedied*, *remedying* To cure, to heal, to repair or remove, as some evil, to redress, to counteract —**Remediable**, rē mē'di-a bl, *a* Capable of being remedied —**Remediableness**, rē-mē'di a-bl nes, *n* —**Remediably**, rē-mē'di a-bli, *adv* —**Remedial**, rē-mē'di al, *a* [L *remedialis*.] Affording a remedy, intended to remedy or cure something, or for the removal of an evil (*remedial* measures) —**Remedially**, rē-mē'di-al li, *adv* In a remedial manner —**Remediless**, rem'e-di les, *a.* Not admitting a remedy, incurable, irreparable —**Reme-**

dilesly, rem'e-dĭ les-li, *adv* —**Remediless-ness**, rem'e-dĭ-les-nes, *n*.

Remelt, rē-melt', *v t* To melt again

Remember, rē-mem'bĕr, *v t* [O Fr *re-membrer*, *se remembrer*, from L L *remem-orare* — L *re*, again, and *memorare*, to bring to mind, from *memor*, mindful. MEMOIR.] To have in the mind and capable of being brought back from the past, to bear or keep in mind, to be capable of recalling, not to forget, to put in mind, to remind, to think of, to keep in mind with gratitude, favour, affection, or other emotion —*v i* To have something in remembrance, to recollect *Remember* implies that a thing exists in the memory, but not that it is actually present in the thoughts at the moment *Recollect* means that a fact, forgotten or partially lost to memory, is after some effort recalled See also MEMORY —**Rememberer** rē-mem bĕr-ĕr, *n* One that remembers —**Remembrance**, rē mem'brans, *n* [O Fr *remem-brance*] The keeping of a thing in mind, power or faculty of remembering, limit of time over which the memory extends, what is remembered, a memorial, a keepsake, state of being mindful regard Syn under MEMORY —**Remembrancer**, rē mem'bran sĕr *n* One who reminds, an officer in the exchequer of England whose business is to record certain papers and proceedings, make out processes, &c , a recorder the name is also given to an officer of some corporations (as London)

Remerge, rē mĕrj', *v i* To merge again

Remiform, rē'mi form, *a* [L *remus*, an oar] Shaped like an oar

Remiges, rē'mi jēz, *n pl* [L *remex*, *remigis*, a rower, from *remus*, an oar] The quill feathers of the wings of a bird

Remigrate rē'mi grāt, *v i* To migrate again, to return —**Remigration** rē mi grā shon *n* A migration to a former place

Remind, rē-mīnd', *v t* To put in mind to cause to recollect or remember (to *remind* a person *of* his promise) —**Reminder** rē mīn'dĕr *n* One who or that which reminds, a hint that serves to awaken remembrance **Remindful** rē mīnd'fŭl *a* Tending or adapted to remind

Reminiscence, rem i nis'ens, *n* [Fr *réminiscence* L *reminiscentia*, from *remi niscor*, to recall to mind—*re*, again, and *miniscor*, from root *men* whence *mens* the mind MENTAL] Recollection, that which is recollected or recalled to mind a relation of what is recollected narration of past incidents within one's personal knowledge Syn under MEMORY —**Reminiscent** rem i nis'ent, *a* Having remembrance calling to mind —*n* One who calls to mind —**Reminiscential**, rem i nis en shal *a* Pertaining to reminiscence —**Reminiscentially**, rem i nis-en shal li *adv*

Remiped, rem i ped, *n* [L *remus* an oar, and *pes pedis*, a foot] An aquatic animal whose feet serve as oars

Remiss, re mĭs', *a* [Fr from *remettre* L *remitto* REMISS] *Law*, a granting back, a surrender, release, as of a claim

Remiss rē mis', *a* [L *remissus* relaxed, languid not strict, pp of *remitto*—*re*, back, and *mitto*, to send MISSION] Not energetic or diligent in performance careless in performing duty or business, negligent, dilatory, slack, wanting earnestness or activity —**Remissibility**, rē mis i bil i ti, *n* Capability of being remitted —**Remissible**, rē-mis i bl, *a* Capable of being remitted or forgiven —**Remission**, rē mish on, *n* The act of remitting, diminution or cessation of intensity, abatement, moderation, a giving up, the act of forgiving, forgiveness, pardon, a temporary subsidence of the force or violence of a disease or of pain —**Remissive**, rē-mis iv, *a* Slackening, relaxing, forgiving, pardoning —**Remissly**, rē-mis'li, *adv* In a remiss or negligent manner, carelessly, slowly, slackly; not vigorously —**Remissness**, rē-mis'nes, *n* The state or quality of being remiss —**Remissory**, rē-mis o-ri, *a* Pertaining to remission, serving or tending to remit —**Remit**, rē mit', *v t* —*remitted*, *remitting*, [L *remitto*, to send back, slacken, relax] To relax in intensity, to make less intense or violent, to abate, to refrain from exacting, to give up in whole or in part (*to remit* punishment), to pardon, to forgive; to refrain from exacting punishment for (*sins*), to surrender, to resign, *to send back*, to put again into *custody*; *Scots law*, to transfer from one tribunal or judge to another, *com* to transmit or send, as money, bills, or other things in payment for goods received — *v i* To slacken, to become less intense or rigorous, *med* to abate in violence for a time (a fever *remits* at a certain hour every day), *com* to transmit money, &c —*n Scots law*, the transferring of a cause from one tribunal or judge to another —**Remittal**, rē mit al, *n* A remitting, a sending money to a distant place —**Remittance**, rē mit ans *n* The act of transmitting money, bills, or the like to a distant place, in return or payment for goods purchased, the sum remitted —**Remittee**, re-mit ē', *n* A person to whom a remittance is sent —**Remittent**, rē mit ent *a* [L *remittens*, *remittentis*, ppr of *remitto*] Temporarily ceasing, having remissions from time to time *Remittent fever* any fever which suffers a decided remission of its violence during the twenty four hours but without entirely leaving the patient —*n* A remittent fever —**Remitter** rē mit ĕr, *n* One who remits

Remix, rē miks *v t* and *i* To mix again

Remnant, rem nant, *n* [Contr from *re manent* REMANENT] What remains after the removal of the rest of a thing the remaining piece of a web of cloth after the rest is sold, that which remains after a part is done or past, a scrap fragment, little bit —*a* Remaining, yet left

Remodel, rē mod'el, *v t* —*remodelled* *re modelling* To model or fashion anew

Remodify rē-mod i fi *v t* To modify again, to shape anew —**Remodification**, rē mod i fi kā shon *n* The act of modifying again, a repeated modification or change

Remollient † rē mol li ent, *a* [L *remollio*, to soften—*re*, and *mollis*, soft MOLLIFY] Mollifying, softening

Remonetize rē mon e-tīz, *v t* —*remonetized*, *remonetizing* [L *re* again and *moneta*, money MONEY] To restore to circulation in the shape of money to make again the legal or standard money of account —**Remonetization**, rē mon et-i zā shon, *n* The act of remonetizing

Remonstrate, rē-mon strāt *v i* —*remonstrated* *remonstrating* [O Fr *remonstrer* (Fr *remontrer*), L L *remonstro*—L *re*, again, and *monstro*, to show MONSTER] To exhibit or present strong reasons against an act measure or any course of proceedings, to expostulate —**Remonstrance** rē mon strans *n* [O Fr *remonstrance*] The act of remonstrating or expostulating, an expostulation, a strong statement of reasons against something, a paper containing such a statement —**Remonstrant**, **Remonstrative** **Remonstratory**, rē mon strant, rē mon stra tiv, rē mon stra to-ri, *a* Expostulatory, remonstrating — **Remonstrant** **Remonstrator**, rē mon strant, rē mon strā tĕr *n* One who remonstrates

Remora rem o ra, *n* [L, from *re*, back, and *mora* delay] The sucking fish, a fish with flattened, adhesive disc on the top of the head by which it attaches itself firmly to other fishes or to the bottoms of vessels fabled by the ancients to have miraculous powers of delaying ships

Remorse, rē mors' *n* [L L *remorsus* a biting again from L *remordeo*, *remorsum* —*re*, again, and *mordeo*, to bite MORSEL] The keen pain or anguish excited by a sense of guilt, compunction of conscience for a crime committed painful memory of wrong doing —**Remorseful** rē mors'fŭl, *a* Full of remorse, impressed with a sense of guilt —**Remorsefully**, rē mors fŭl li, *adv* In a remorseful manner — **Remorseful ness**, rē-mors fŭl nes, *n* The state of being remorseful —**Remorseless**, rē mors'les, *a* Without remorse, unpitying, cruel, insensible, pitiless. — **Remorselessly**, rē-mors'les-li, *adv* In a remorseless manner, pitilessly —**Remorselessness**, rē-mors'les-nes, *n*.

Remote rē mōt', *a* [L *remotus*, from *removeo*, to remove—*re*, and *moveo*, *motum*, to move REMOVE] Distant in place, far off; not near, distant in time, past or future; not directly producing an effect, not proximate (the *remote* causes of a disease), distant in consanguinity or affinity (a *remote* kinsman), slight, inconsiderable (a *remote* resemblance) —**Remotely**, rē-mōt'li, *adv* In a remote manner; at a distance, slightly, not closely —**Remoteness**, rē-mōt nes, *n* State of being remote; distance, farness

Remould, rē-mōld, *v t* To mould or shape anew

Remount, rē-mount, *v t* and *i*. To mount again —*n* A fresh horse to mount.

Remove, rē-mov', *v t* —*removed*, *removing* [O Fr *remouvoir*, from L. *removeo*, to remove—*re*, and *moveo*, to move MOVE] To shift from the position occupied, to put from its place in any manner, to displace from an office, post, or position, to take away by causing to cease, to cause to leave a person or thing, to put an end to, to banish (to *remove* a disease or grievance), to make away with, to cut off (to *remove* a person by poison) —*v i* To change place in any manner, to move from one place to another, to change the place of residence *Move* is a generic term, including the sense of *remove*, but the latter is never applied to a mere change of posture without a change of place or position —*n* The act of removing, a removal, change of place, the distance or space through which anything is removed, an interval, stage, a step in any scale of gradation, a dish removed from table to make room for something else —**Removability**, rē mō va bil'i ti *n* The capacity of being removable —**Removable**, rē mō va bl, *a* Capable of being removed —**Removal**, rē-mō val, *n* A moving from one place to another, change of place or site, the act of displacing from an office or post, the act of putting an end to (the *removal* of a grievance) —**Removed**, rē mōvd' *p* and *a* Changed in place, displaced from office, remote, separate from others — **Removedness**, rē-mō'ved-nes *n* State of being removed —**Remover** rē mō vĕr, *n* One that removes

Remugient rē mū ji ent, *a* [L *re* again, and *mugio* to bellow] Rebellowing

Remunerate rē mū nĕr āt, *v t* —*remunerated* *remunerating* [L *remunero*, *remuneration*—*re*, back and *munus*, *muneris*, a present gift] To reward, to recompense, to requite, in a good sense, to pay an equivalent to for any service, loss, or sacrifice —**Remunerability**, rē mū ner-a-bil'i ti *n* The capacity of being remunerated or rewarded —**Remunerable**, rē mū'ner a bl *a* Capable of being remunerated —**Remuneration**, rē-mū nĕr-ā'shon, *n* The act of remunerating, what is given to remunerate — **Remunerative**, rē-mū nĕr-ā-tiv *a* Affording remuneration, yielding a sufficient return —**Remuneratory**, rē-mū nĕr a-to-ri, *a* Rewarding, requiting.

Remurmur, rē-mĕr mĕr, *v t* & *i*. [L *remurmuro*] To murmur back, to return in murmurs, to repeat in low hoarse sounds

Renaissance, rē-nā sans, *n* [Fr, regeneration or new birth—*re*, again, and *naissance*, birth, L *nascentia*, from *nascor*, *natus* to be born NATAL] The revival of anything which has long been in decay or extinct, the transitional movement in Europe from the middle ages to the modern world, specially applied to the time of the revival of letters and arts in the fifteenth century —*Renaissance style*, the style of building and decoration which succeeded the Gothic, and sought to reproduce the forms of classical ornamentation — **Renaissant**, rē-nā'sant, *a* Pertaining to the renaissance —**Renascence**, rē nas'ens, *n* The state of being renascent; also same as *Renaissance* — **Renascency**, rē-nas en si, *n* Renascence; new birth.— **Renascent**, rē-nas'ent, *a*. [L. *renascens*.] Springing or rising into being again; reappearing; rejuvenated.

Renal, rē'nal, *a* [L *renalis*, from *ren*, pl. *renes*, the kidneys RENES] Pertaining to the kidneys or reins.—*Renal glands*, two flat triangular bodies which cover the upper part of the kidneys

Rename, rē-nām', *v.t.* To give a new name to.

Renard, ren'ārd, *n.* [Fr., from O G *Rein hard, Reinhaart*, lit strong in counsel, cunning—the name of a fox in a celebrated German epic poem] A fox a name used in fables, poetry, &c., also written *Reynard.*

Renavigate, rē-nav'i gāt, *v.t.* To navigate again

Rencounter, Rencontre, ren koun'tėr, ren kon'tėr, *n.* [Fr *rencontre re-encounter*] An abrupt or chance meeting of persons, a meeting in opposition or contest, a casual combat or action, as between individuals or small parties, a slight engagement between armies or fleets—*v.t.* & *i.* To meet unexpectedly—*v.i.* To meet an enemy unexpectedly, to come in collision, to fight hand to hand

Rend, rend, *v.t.*—pret and pp *rent* [A Sax *rendan, hrendan*, to tear, to rend = O Fris *renda, randa*, N Fris *renne*, to cut, to rend, comp W *rhwnn*, Ir *rann*, a part, Armor *ranna*, to part to separate] To separate into parts with force or sudden violence, to tear asunder, to split, to take away with violence, to tear away—*To rend the heart*, to affect with deep anguish or repentant sorrow—*v.i.* To be or to become rent or torn, to split, to part asunder —**Render**, ren'dėr, *n.* One who rends or tears by violence —**Rendible** ren'di bl, *a* Capable of being rent or torn asunder

Render, ren'dėr, *v.t.* [Fr *rendre* from L *reddo*, to restore, by the insertion of *n* before *d*—*re*, back, and *do*, to give To give in return, to give or pay back, to give, often officially, or in compliance with a request or duty, to furnish to report (to *render* an account), to afford, to give for use or benefit (to *render* services), to make or cause to be so or so, to invest with qualities (to *render* a fortress more secure), to translate from one language into another, to interpret or bring into full expression to others, to reproduce (to *render* a piece of music), to boil down and clarify (*to render* tallow)—*v.i.* And to yield or give way to force applied, to pass freely through a block said of a rope—*n.* A return, a payment, especially a payment of rent—**Renderable**, ren'dėr a bl *a* Capable of being rendered—**Renderer** ren'dėr-ėr *n.* One who renders—**Rendering** ren'dėr ing, *n.* The act of one who renders a version, a translation, *fine arts* and *drama*, interpretation, representation, exhibition

Rendezvous, ren'de-vō, *n.* pl **Rendezvouses** ren'de-vō-sez [Fr *rendez-vous*, lit render yourselves, repair to a place] Rendir] A place appointed for the assembling of troops, the port or place where ships are ordered to join company a place of meeting, a place at which persons commonly meet—*v.i.*—*rendezvoused* (ren'de vōd) *rendezvousing* (ren'de vō-ing) To assemble at a particular place, as troops

Rendition, ren-dish'on, *n.* [L *redditio* Rendir.] A rendering or giving the meaning of a word or passage translation, the act of reproducing or exhibiting artistically, the act of rendering up or yielding possession, surrender

Renegade, Renegado, ren'ē-gād, ren-ē-gā'dō, *n.* [Sp *renegado*, Fr *renégat* L L *renegatus*, one who denies his religion—L *re*, back, and *nego, negatum*, to deny Negation, Runagate] An apostate from a religious faith, one who deserts to an enemy or who deserts one party and joins another, a deserter

Renege, [rē-nēg', *v.t.* & *i.* [L L *renego* Renegade] To deny, to renounce *Shak*]—**Renegation**, ren-ē-gā'shon, *n.* Denial

Renerve, rē-nėrv', *v.t.* To nerve again, to give new vigour to

Renew, rē-nū, *v.t.* To make new again, to restore to former freshness, completeness, or perfection to restore to a former state, or to a good state, after decay or impairment, to make again (to *renew* a treaty), to begin again, to recommence (*renew a fight*), to grant or furnish again, as a new loan or a new note for the amount of a former one (to *renew* a bill)—*v.i.* To become new, to grow afresh, to begin again; *not to desist*—**Renewability**, rē-nū'a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being renewable.—**Renewable**, rē-nū a-bl, *a* Capable of being renewed—**Renewal**, rē-nū'al, *n.* The act of renewing or of forming anew—**Renewedly**, rē-nū'ed-li, *adv* Again, anew, once more—**Renewedness**, rē-nū ed nes, *n.* State of being renewed—**Renewer**, rē-nū ėr, *n* One who renews

Reniform, rē'ni form, *a* [L *ren*, a kidney] Having the form or shape of the kidneys

Renitent, rē-ni tent, *a* [L *renitens, renitentis*, ppr of *renitor—re*, back, and *nitor*, to struggle] Resisting pressure, acting against impulse, persistently opposed—**Renitence, Renitency**, rē ni'tens, rē-ni ten-si, *n* The state of being renitent

Rennet, ren'et, *n.* [Also written *runnet*, and formed from the verb to *run*, O L *renne*, A Sax *rinnan*, to run, *gerinnan*, to curdle or coagulate, comp G *rennen*, to run, to curdle *rennas*, rennet, D *run nen*, to curdle] The prepared inner membrane of the calf's stomach, which has the property of coagulating milk—**Renneted**, ren'et-ed, *a* Treated with rennet

Rennet Renneting, ren'et ren'et ing, *n* [Fr *reinette*, dim of *reine*, L *regina*, a queen] A kind of apple said to have been introduced in the reign of Henry VIII

Renounce rē nouns' *v.t.*—*renounced, renouncing* [Fr *renoncer* from L *renuncio*—*re*, back, and *nuncio, nuntio*, to tell Nuncio] To disown, disclaim abjure, forswear, to refuse to own or acknowledge as belonging, to cast off or reject *v.i.* *Card playing*, not to follow suit when one has a card of the same sort, to revoke—**Renouncement**, rē nouns' ment, *n* The act of disclaiming or rejecting renunciation—**Renouncer** rē nouns'ėr *n* One who renounces—**Renunciation** rē nun si ā'shon *n* The act of renouncing, a disowning or disclaiming, rejection

Renovate, ren'ō-vāt *v.t.* *renovated renovating* [L *renovo renovatus*—*re* again, and *novo*, to make new from *novus* new Novel] To renew to repair and render as good as new to restore to freshness or to a good condition—**Renovater Renovator**, ren o-vā'tėr *n* One who or that which renovates—**Renovation** ren-o-vā'shon *n* The act of renovating, renewal, repair restoration

Renown, rē noun', *n* [O E *renoune* from Fr *renom* from L *re* and *nomen* a name Nous] The state of having a great or exalted name, exalted reputation derived from the widely spread praise of great achievements or accomplishments *v.t.* To make famous **Renowned** rē nound', *a* Famous celebrated for great and heroic achievements *for* distinguished qualities or for grandeur eminent—**Renownedly**, rē nound'ed li, *adv* In a renowned manner, with fame or celebrity

Rensselaerite, rens'se lār it *n* [After Van *Rensselaer*] A steatitic mineral with a fine compact texture worked into ink stands and other articles

Rent rent pret & pp of *rend*

Rent, rent, *n* [From pp of *rend*] An opening made by rending or tearing, a break or breach a hole torn, schism

Rent rent *n* [Fr *rente* It *rendita*, that which is rendered or given up, from L L *rendo*, for L *reddo* to give up Rendir] A sum of money, or a certain amount of anything valuable, payable yearly for the use or occupation of lands or tenements, a compensation made to the owner by the user or occupier as a return for his occupancy—*v.t.* To grant the possession and enjoyment of for a certain rent, to let on lease, to take and hold on the payment of rent—*v.i.* To be leased or let for rent—**Rentable**, rent a-bl, *a* Capable of being rented Rental, rental *n* A schedule or account of rents rent-roll, the gross amount of rents drawn from an estate

Rent-day, *n* The day for paying rent—**Renter**, rent'ėr, *n* The lessee or tenant who pays rent—**Rent-roll**, *n.* A rental, a list or account of rents or income

Rente, rānt, *n.* [Fr] A public fund or stock bearing interest, French government stock—**Rentier**, rān-tē-ā, *n* [Fr] One who has a fixed income, as from lands, stocks, &c, a fund holder

Rentier, rent'ėr, *v.t* [Fr. *rentraire*—*re*, back, *en*, in, and *traire*, from L. *trahere*, to draw Tract.] To finedraw; to sew together, as the edges of two pieces of cloth

Renuent, ren'ū-ent, *a.* [L *renuens, renuentis*, ppr of *renuo*—*re*, back, and *nuo*, to nod] Throwing back the head: applied to two muscles.

Renumerate, rē-nū mėr-āt, *v.t* [L *renumero, renumeratum* Numbrate] To count or number again

Renunciation Under Renounce

Reoccupy, rē ok kū pi, *v.t* To occupy anew

Reometer, rē-om et-ėr, *n* Rheometer

Reopen rē-ō pen, *v.t* To open again—*v.i* To be opened again, to open anew

Reordain, rē-or dān', *v.t* To ordain again, as when the first ordination is defective, —**Reordination** rē or di nā shon, *n* A second or repeated ordination

Reorganize, rē or gan īz, *v.t* To organize anew, to reduce again to an organized condition, —**Reorganization**, rē-or gan i zā shon *n* The act of organizing anew

Reotrope rē ō-trōp, *n* Rheotrope

Reoxygenate Reoxygenize, rē-ok si jen-āt, rē-ok si je niz *v.t* To unite or cause to combine with oxygen again or a second time

Rep Repp, rep, *n* [Perhaps from *rib*] A dress fabric having a ribbed or corded appearance, the ribs being transverse

Repaid, rē pād pp of *repay*

Repaint, rē pānt', *v.t* To paint anew

Repair, rē pār' *v.t* [Fr *reparer*, from L *repare—re*, again, and *parare*, to get or make ready Para] To execute restoration or renovation on, to restore to a sound or good state after decay injury, dilapidation or partial destruction, to make amends for as for an injury, by an equivalent, to give indemnity for—*n* Restoration to a sound or good state, supply of loss, reparation, state as regards repairing (a building, in good or bad *repair*)—**Repairable** rē pā'ra bl, *a* Capable of being repaired reparable—**Repairer** rē pār'ėr, *n* One who repairs—**Repairment**, rē-pār ment *n* Act of repairing,—**Reparability**, rep a ra bil i ti *n* The state or quality of being reparable—**Reparable** rep'a ra bl *a* [L *reparabilis*] Capable of being repaired restored to sound state, or made good **Reparably** rep'a ra bli *adv* In a reparable manner—**Reparation** rep-a-rā shon *n* The act of repairing, repair, what is done to *repair a* wrong indemnification for loss or damage, satisfaction for injury, amends—**Reparative** rē par'a tiv, *a* Capable of effecting, repair, tending to amend defect or make good—*n* That which restores to a good state, that which makes amends

Repair rē pār' *v.i* [O Fr *reparer*, from L L *repatriare—re* back, and *patria*, one's native country Patriot] To go to some place to betake one's self to, to resort—*n* The act of betaking one's self to any place, a resorting haunt, resort

Repand, rē pand' *a* [L *repandus*, bent backward, turned up] *Bot* having an uneven slightly sinuous margin as a leaf

Reparable Reparation Under Repair

Repartee, rep-ar tē' *n* [Fr *repartie re*, back, and *partir* from L *partire*, to share, part from *pars partis* a part Part] A smart ready, and witty reply

Repartition rē-par tish on, *n* A fresh partition or division

Repass rē pas' *v.t* To pass again, to pass or travel back over, to recross—*v.i* To *pass or go* back, to *move* back

Repast, rē past' *n* [O Fr *repast*, Fr *repas* from L *re* again and *pasco, pastum*, to feed Pastor] The act of taking food, a meal, food, victuals (*Shak*)—*v.i* To *feed*, to *feast* *v.t* To take food, to feast

Repatriate, rē-pā'tri āt, *v.t*—*repatriated, repatriating* [L *repatrio, repatriatum—re*, again, and *patria*, one's country Patriot] To restore to one's own country—**Repatriation**, rē-pā'tri ā'shon, *n* Return or restoration to one's own country

Repay, rē-pā', *v.t* To pay back, to refund, to make return or requital for—*v.i* To requite either good or evil—**Repayable**, rē-pā'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being repaid, liable to be repaid or refunded—**Repay-**

ment, rē-pā'ment, *n.* The act of repaying or paying back; the money repaid
Repeal, rē-pēl', *v t* [Fr *rappeler- re,* back, and *appeler,* L *appello,* to call upon, speak to APPEAL] To recall, as a law or statute; to revoke, to abrogate by an authoritative act, or by the same power that made or enacted —*n* The act of repealing, revocation, abrogation —**Repealability, Repealableness,** rē-pēl'a bil'i ti, rē-pēl a bl nes, *n* The quality or state of being repealable —**Repealable,** rē pēl a-bl *a* Capable of being repealed — **Repealer,** rē pēl ér, *n* One that repeals, one who desires repeal
Repeat, rē pēt, *v t* [Fr *répéter,* from L *repeto,* to seek again, to repeat—*re,* again, and *peto,* to seek PETITION] To do or perform again (to *repeat* an attempt), to go over, say, make, &c , again, to iterate, to recite, to rehearse, to say over (to *repeat* a lesson) —*n* The act of repeating, repetition, *music,* a sign that a movement or part of a movement is to be twice performed —*v i* To strike the hours (a *repeating watch*) —**Repeatedly,** rē-pēt ed li, *adv* With repetition, more than once, again and again — **Repeater,** rē pēt ér, *n* One that repeats, one that recites or rehearses, a watch that strikes the hours, &c , on the compression of a spring, *arith* an interminate decimal in which the same figure continually recurs —**Repeating** rē pēt ing, *p* and *a* Doing over again, producing a like result several times in succession (a *repeating* pistol, that is, a revolver) — **Repetend,** rep-ē tend , *n* [L *repetendum,* a thing to be repeated] *Arith* that part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually to infinitude —**Repetition** rep ē tish on, *n* The act of doing or uttering a second time, the act of repeating or saying over, a reciting or rehearsing, what is repeated something said or done a second time —**Repetitious,** rep-ē tish us, *a* Containing repetitions or statements repeated —**Repetitive,** re pet i tiv, *a* Containing repetitions
Repel, rē pel , *v t —repelled, repelling* [L *repello—re,* back, and *pello,* to drive, as in *expel, compel, expulsion,* &c PULSE] To drive back, to force to return, to check the advance of, to repulse (to *repel* an enemy), to encounter with effectual resistance, to resist or oppose successfully (to *repel* an encroachment, an argument) —*v i* To cause repugnance, to shock, to act with force in opposition electricity sometimes *repels* —**Repellence Repellency,** rē pel ens si, *n* The quality of being repellent, repulsion —**Repellent,** rē pel ent *a* Having the effect of repelling, able or tending to repel repulsive, deterring *n* That which repels — **Repeller,** rē pel ér, *n.* One who or that which repels
Repent, rē pent, *a* [L *repens, repentis,* ppr of *repo,* to creep] Creeping (a *repent* root, a *repent* animal)
Repent, rē pent , *v i* [Fr *repentir, se repentir,* to repent—L *re,* and *penitere,* to repent, from *pœna,* pain PENITENT, PAIN] To feel pain, sorrow, or regret for something done or left undone by one's self, to experience such sorrow for sin as produces amendment of life, to be penitent — *v t* To remember with compunction or self reproach, to feel self accusing pain or grief on account of (to *repent* rash words) frequently used in such phrases as I *repent me* it *repented him* (impersonally) — **Repentance,** rē pen tans, *n* The act of repenting, the state of being penitent, contrition for sin, such sorrow for past conduct as produces a new life — **Repentant,** rē pen tant, *a* Experiencing repentance, sorrowful for sin, expressing or showing sorrow for sin (*repentant* tears)
Repentantly, rē pen tant li, *adv* In a repentant manner —**Repenter,** rē pen'tér, *n* One that repents —**Repentingly,** rē penting-li, *adv* With repentance —**Repentless,** rē pent'les, *a* Without repentance, unrepenting
Repeople, rē-pē'pl, *v t* To people anew, to furnish again with a stock of people
Reperuse, rē-pér-kus', *v t* [L *repercutio, repercussum* PERCUSS] To beat or drive back (as sound or air); to make rebound —**Repercussion,** rē-pér-kush'on, *n* The act of driving back; reverberation. —**Repercussive,** rē-pér-kus iv, *a* Having the power of repercussion, causing to reverberate
Repertoire, rep'er twar, *n.* [Fr *répertoire.* REPERTORY] A list of dramas, operas, or the like, which can be performed by a dramatic or operatic company, those parts, songs, &c , that are usually performed by an actor, vocalist, &c
Repertory, rep ér to ri, *n* [L *repertorium,* from *reperio,* to find again—*re,* again, and *pario,* to produce PARENT] What contains a store or collection of things, a treasury, a magazine, a repository
Reperuse, rē-pèr ūz , *v t* To peruse again —**Reperusal,** rē pèr ū zal, *n* A second or another perusal
Repetition, &c Under REPEAT
Repine, rē pin , *v i —repined, repining* [O E *repoyne,* Fr *repoindre,* to prick again—L *re,* again, and *pungo,* to prick (PUNCTURE), influenced by verb to *pine*] To fret one's self , to feel inward discontent which preys on the spirits, to indulge in complaint , to murmur with *at* or *against* —**Repiner,** rē pi nér, *n* One that repines — **Repiningly,** rē pi ning li, *adv* With murmuring or complaint
Replace, rē plās , *v t* To put again in the former place, to repay, to refund, to fill the place of, to be a substitute for, to fulfil the end or office of —**Replacement,** rē-plās ment, *n* The act of replacing
Replait, rē plāt , *v t* To plait again
Replant, rē plant , *v t* To plant again, to reinstate —**Replantable,** rē plan ta bl, *a* Capable of being planted again —**Replantation,** rē plan tā shon, *n* The act of planting again
Replead, rē-plēd , *v t* or *i* To plead again —**Repleader,** rē plē dér, *n Law,* a second pleading or course of pleadings
Repledge, rē plej , *v t* To pledge again
Replenish rē plen ish, *v t* [O Fr *replenir, replenissant,* from L *re,* again, and *plenus,* full, from *pleo,* to fill PLENARY, COMPLETE] To fill again after having been emptied or diminished, hence, to fill completely, to stock with numbers or abundance — **Replenisher,** rē plen ish ér, *n* One who replenishes —**Replenishment** rē plen ish ment *n* The act of replenishing
Replete, rē plēt , *a* [L *repletus,* pp of *repleo,* to fill again—*re* again, and *pleo,* to fill REPLENISH] Completely filled, full , abounding, thoroughly imbued —*v t* To fill to repletion or satiety —**Repleteness, Repletion** rē plēt nes, rē plē shon *n* The state of being replete or completely filled, superabundant fulness, surfeit —**Replete,** rē plē tiv, *a* Tending to replete, causing repletion —**Repletively,** rē plē tiv li, *adv* In a replete manner —**Repletory** rē plē to ri, *a* Pertaining to repletion, tending to repletion
Replevy, rē plev i, *v t —replevied, replevying* [O Fr *replevir*] *Law,* to recover possession of (as goods wrongfully seized) upon giving surety to try the right to them in court, to take back by writ of replevin
Repleviable, Replevisable, rē plev i a bl, rē plev i za bl, *a Law* capable of being replevied —**Replevin, Replevy,** rē plev in, *n Law,* a personal action which lies to recover possession of goods or chattels wrongfully taken or detained —**Replevisor,** rē-plev i sor, *n* One who replevies
Replica, rep li ka, *n* [It *replica,* a reply, a repetition—L *re,* back, and *plica,* a fold REPLY] A copy of a picture or piece of sculpture made by the hand that executed the original
Replicant, rep'li-kant, *n* [L *replicans, replicantis,* ppr of *replico,* reply REPLY] One who makes a reply — **Replication,** rep li kā shon, *n.* An answer; a reply, a repetition, a copy, a replica
Replicate, rep li kāt, *a* [L *re,* back, and *plico,* to fold REPLY] *Bot* folded or bent back
Replum, rē plum, *n* [L , the panel of a door] *Bot* the framework formed by the separation of the two sutures of a legume or silicule from its valves
Replunge, rē plunj , *v t* To plunge again; to immerse anew
Reply, rē-plī , *v i —replied, replying.* [O.Fr. *replier* (Mod. Fr. *répliquer*), to reply, from L. *replico,* to fold back, to reply—*re,* back, and *plico,* to fold. PLY, APPLY, EXPLOIT] To make answer in words or writing, as to something said or written by another; to answer; to respond; to do or give something in return for something else, to answer by deeds; to meet an attack by fitting action.—*v.t.* To return for an answer often with a clause as object. —*n* That which is said or written in answer to what is said or written by another, an answer, that which is done in consequence of something else; an answer by deeds, a counter attack —**Replier, Replyer,** rē-plī'ér, *n* One who replies; an answerer; a respondent, a replicant
Repolish, rē pol ish, *v t* To polish again.
Repone, rē pōn , *v t —reponed, reponing.* [L *repono,* to replace—*re,* again, and *pono,* to place POSITION] To replace, *Scots law,* to restore to a position or a situation formerly held
Report, rē-pōrt , *v t* [Fr *reporter,* to carry back, *rapporter,* to carry back, relate, report, the former from L *reporto—re,* and *porto,* to carry, the latter from *re, ad,* and *porto* PORT (carriage)] To bear or bring back, as an answer, to relate, as what has been discovered by a person sent to examine or investigate, to give an account of; to relate, to tell, to circulate publicly, as a story (as in the common phrase, it is *reported,* that it is it is said in public), to give an official or formal account or statement of, to give an account of for public reading, to write out or take down from the lips of the speaker (the debate was fully *reported*), to lay a charge or make a disclosure against (I will *report* your —*To be reported of,* to be well or ill spoken of — *To report one's self* to make known one's whereabouts or movements to the proper quarter — *v i* To make a statement of facts, to take down in writing speeches from a speaker's lips, to discharge the office of a reporter —*n* An account brought back, a statement of facts given in reply to inquiry, a story circulated, hence, rumour, common fame, repute, public character (a man of good *report*), an account of a judicial decision, or of a case argued and determined in a court of law, &c , an official statement of facts, an account of the proceedings, debates, &c , of a legislative assembly or other meeting, intended for publication, an epitome or fully written account of a speech, sound of an explosion, loud noise (the *report* of a gun) — **Reportable,** rē pōr'ta bl *a* Fit to be reported — **Reported,** rē pōr'ted, *p* and *a* Told or made known by report —**Reporter,** rē pōr'tèr, *n.* One who reports, a member of a newspaper staff whose duty it is to give an account of the proceedings of public meetings and entertainments, collect information respecting interesting or important events, and the like.—**Reporting,** rē pōr ting, *p* and *a* Pertaining to a reporter or reports —*n* The act or system of drawing up reports —**Reportorial,** rē pōr tō ri al, *a* Relating to a reporter or reporters
Repose, rē-pōz , *v t —reposed, reposing.* [Fr *reposer,* to place again, to settle, to rest—*re,* again, and *poser* POSE] To lay at rest, to lay for the purpose of taking rest; to refresh by rest frequently used reflexively, to lay, place, or rest in full reliance (*to repose* trust or confidence in a person) —*v i* To lie at rest; to sleep, to rest in confidence, to rely followed by *on.*—*n.* [Fr *repos*] The act or state of reposing; a lying at rest, sleep, rest; quiet, rest of mind, tranquillity, settled composure; absence of all show of feeling; *pausing,* an avoidance of obtrusive tints or of striking action in figures —**Reposal,** rē-pō'zal, *n* The act of reposing or resting with reliance —**Reposed,** rē-pōzd', *p* and *a.* Exhibiting repose; calm; settled —**Reposedly,** rē-pō'zed li, *adv* Quietly; composedly.—**Reposedness,** rē-pō'zed-nes, *n.*—**Reposeful,** rē-pōz'ful, *a.* Full of repose; affording repose or rest; trustful. —**Reposer,** rē-pō'zer, *n* One who reposes.
Reposit, rē-poz'it, *v.t.* [L. *repono, repositum* —*re,* back, and *pono,* to place. POSITION.]

To lay up; to lodge, as for safety or preservation.—**Repositing**, rē-pō-zish'on, *n.* Act of repositing or laying up in safety.—**Repository**, rē-poz'i-to-ri, *n.* [L *repositorium.*] A place where things are or may be deposited for safety or preservation, a depository, a storehouse, a magazine, a warehouse, a shop

Repossess, rē pos-zes', *v t.* To possess again.—**Repossession**, rē-pos-zesh on, *n.* The act or state of possessing again.

Repoussé, rē-pō-sā, *p* and *a* [Fr., pp of *repousser*—*re*, back, and *pousser*, to push, to thrust PUSH] A term applied to a style of ornamentation in metal, effected by strokes of the hammer from behind until a rough image of the desired figure is produced, which is finished by chasing

Reprehend, rep-rē-hend, *v t* [L *reprehendo—re*, back, and *prehendo*, to lay hold of, seen also in *comprehend*, *apprehend*, *prehensile*, &c.] To charge with a fault, to chide sharply, to reprove, to take exception to, to speak of as a fault to censure —**Reprehender**, rep-rē-hen'der, *n.* One that reprehends, one that blames or reproves —**Reprehensible**, rep rē-hen si bl *a* Deserving to be reprehended or censured, blameworthy, censurable, deserving reproof —**Reprehensibleness**, rep rē-hen si bl nes, *n* The quality of being reprehensible —**Reprehensibly**, rep-rē-hen si bli, *adv* In a reprehensible manner, culpably —**Reprehension**, rep-rē-hen shon, *n.* [L *reprehensio*] The act of reprehending, reproof, censure, blame —**Reprehensive**, **Reprehensory**, rep-rē-hen siv rep-rē hen so-ri *a* Containing reprehension or reproof —**Reprehensively**, rep-rē-hen siv li, *adv* With reprehension

Represent, rep-rē-zent' *v t* [Fr *représenter*, from L *represento—re*, again and *præsento*, to present PRESENT] To exhibit the image or counterpart of to typify, to portray by pictorial or plastic art, to act the part of, to personate, to exhibit to the mind in language, to bring before the mind, to give an account of, to describe to supply the place of, to speak and act with authority on behalf of, to be a substitute or agent for, to serve as a sign or symbol of (words *represent* ideas or things) —**Representable**, rep-rē-zen ta bl, *a* Capable of being represented —**Representant**, rep-rē-zen'tant, *a* Representing, having vicarious power —*n.* A representative —**Representation**, rep rē-zen tā shon, *n.* The act of representing, describing, exhibiting, portraying, &c , that which represents, an image or likeness, a picture or statue, exhibition of a play on the stage, or of a character in a play, a dramatic performance, a statement of arguments or facts, sometimes a written expostulation, a remonstrance, the representing of a constituency in a legislative assembly (the *representation* of a county in parliament), delegates or representatives collectively —**Representational**, rep rē-zen tā shon-al, *a* Pertaining to representation.—**Representative**, rep-rē-zen'ta-tiv, *a.* Fitted to represent, portray, or typify, acting as a substitute for another or others, performing the functions of others (a *representative* body), conducted by the agency of delegates chosen by the people (a *representative* government), *nat hist* representing the full characteristics of the type of a group (a *representative* genus) —*n* One who or that which represents, that by which anything is represented, something standing for something else, an agent, deputy, or substitute who supplies the place of another or others, being invested with his or their authority, *law*, one that stands in the place of another as heir —*House of Representatives*, the lower house of the supreme legislative body (Congress) in the United States.—**Representatively**, rep-rē-zen'ta tiv-li *adv* In a representative manner.—**Representativeness**, rep rē-zen'ta-tiv nes, *n.*—**Representer**, rep-rē-zen'tėr, *n.* One who represents.

Re-present, rē-prē-zent', *v t* [Prefix *re*, and *present.*] To present anew.—**Re-presentation**, rē'prez-en-tā shon, *n* The act of presenting to the mind what was formerly present but is now absent.

Repress, rē-pres', *v t.* [Prefix *re*, and *press*, L *reprimo*, *repressum*. PRESS.] To press back or down effectually, to crush, quell, put down, subdue (sedition, a rising); to check, to restrain.—**Represser**, rē-pres'er, *n* One who represses, one that crushes or subdues.—**Repressible**, rē-pres'i bl, *a* Capable of being repressed —**Repressibly**, rē-pres'i bli, *adv* In a repressible manner —**Repression**, rē-presh on, *n.* The act of repressing, restraining or subduing, check, restraint.—**Repressive**, rē-pres iv, *a* Having power to repress, tending to subdue or restrain —**Repressively**, rē-pres iv-li, *adv* In a repressive manner

Reprieve, rē-prēv', *n* [From O Fr *reprover*, *reprouver*, to blame, condemn, from L *reprobare*, to reject condemn meaning originally the rejection of a sentence already passed REPROBATE] The suspension of the execution of a criminal's sentence, respite, interval of ease of relief —*v t* —*reprieved*, *reprieving* To grant a reprieve or respite to, to suspend or delay the execution of for a time

Reprimand, rep ri mand, *n* [Fr *réprimande*, from L *reprimenda*, a thing to be checked or repressed, from *reprimo*, *re pressum* to repress REPRESS] A severe reproof for a fault, a sharp rebuke, reprehension —*v t* (rep-ri mand) To reprove severely, to reprehend to reprove publicly and officially, in execution of a sentence

Reprint rē-print *v t* To print again, to print a second or any new edition of, to renew the impression of —*n* (rē print) A second or new impression of any printed work

Reprisal, rē-pri zal *n* [Fr *représaille* from It *ripresaglia*, from L L *reprisalia*, from L *reprehendo* to take again comp *prize* a capture, which is also from L *prehendo*] The seizure or taking of any thing from an enemy by way of retaliation or indemnification also that which is so taken, any taking by way of retaliation, an act of severity done in retaliation *Letters of marque and reprisal* MARQUE

Reproach, rē-prōch *v t* [Fr *reprocher* O Fr *reprochier* Pr *reprozhar* to reproach, from L L *repropiare* from L *re* back and *prope* near, lit to bring near or set before APPROACH PROPINQUITY] To charge with a fault in severe language, to censure with severity, opprobrium, or contempt or as having suffered wrong personally, to upbraid.—*n* A severe or cutting expression of censure or blame, blame for something considered outrageous or vile, contumely, source of blame, shame, infamy, or disgrace, object of contempt scorn or derision —**Reproachable**, rē-prō cha bl Deserving reproach.—**Reproachableness** rē prō cha-bl nes *n* The state of being reproachable —**Reproachably** rē-prō cha bli *adv* In a reproachable manner —**Reproacher** rē prō cher *n* One who reproaches —**Reproachful**, rē prōch fųl, *a* Containing or expressing reproach or censure, upbraiding, scurrilous, opprobrious, worthy of reproach, shameful, infamous —**Reproachfully** rē prōch fųl li, *adv* In a reproachful manner —**Reproachfulness**, rē-prōch fųl nes, *n* Quality of being reproachful —**Reproachless**, rē prōch'les, *a* Without reproach

Reprobate, rep rō bāt, *a* [L *reprobatus*, disapproved, rejected, pp of *reprobo—re*, denoting reverse, and *probo*, to approve PROBABLE, REPRIEVE, REPROVE] Abandoned in sin, morally abandoned, depraved, profligate, lost to virtue or grace —*n* One who is very profligate or abandoned, a person abandoned to sin, one lost to virtue, a wicked, depraved wretch —*v t* —*reprobated*, *reprobating* [L *reprobo*, *reprobatum*] To disapprove with detestation or marks of extreme dislike to contemn strongly, to condemn, to reject —**Reprobateness**, **Reprobacy**, rep rō-bāt-nes, rep rō-ba-si, *n* The state of being reprobate —**Reprobater**, rep'rō-bā-tėr, *n* One who reprobates —**Reprobation**, rep-rō-bā'shon, *n.* The act of reprobating; condemnation; censure, rejection —**Reprobative**, **Reprobatory**, rep'rō-bā-tiv, rep'rō-ba-to-ri, *a.* Conveying reprobation.

Reproduce, rē-prō-dūs', *v.t.* —*reproduced*, *reproducing* To produce again or anew, to renew the production of, to generate, as offspring; to portray or represent; to bring to the memory or imagination —**Reproducer**, rē-prō-dū'sėr, *n* One who or that which reproduces.—**Reproduction**, rē-prō-duk shon, *n* The act or process of reproducing, the process whereby new individuals are generated and the perpetuation of the species ensured, that which is produced or presented anew —**Reproductive**, **Reproductory**, rē-prō-duk'tiv, rē prō-duk'to ri, *a.* Pertaining to reproduction, tending to reproduce

Reprove, rē prōv', *v t* —*reproved*, *reproving* [Fr *réprouver*, to blame to censure, O Fr. *reprover*, from L *reprobare* REPROBATE] To charge with a fault to the face, to chide, to reprehend, to express disapproval of (to *reprove* sins), to serve to admonish —**Reproof** rē-prōf, *n* The expression of blame or censure addressed to a person, blame expressed to the face, censure for a fault, reprehension, rebuke, reprimand —**Reprovable**, rē prō va bl *a* Worthy of being reproved, deserving reproof or censure, blamable —**Reprovableness**, rē-prō va-bl nes, *n.*—**Reprovably** rē prō va bli, *adv* In a reprovable manner —**Reproval** rē prō val, *n* Act of reproving admonition, reproof —**Reprover**, rē prō vėr, *n.* One that reproves —**Reprovingly**, rē prō ving-li, *adv* In a reproving manner

Reprune, rē-prūn, *v t* To prune or trim again

Reptation, rep-tā shon, *n* [L *reptatio*, *reptationis* from *repto* freq of *repo*, to creep REPTILE] The act of creeping or crawling —**Reptant**, **Reptatory**, rep tant, rep ta to ri *a* Creeping, crawling

Reptile rep til *a* [Fr *reptile*, from L *reptilis* creeping, from *repo*, *reptum*, to creep, akin to *serpo* to creep SERPENT] Creeping moving on the belly, or with small, short legs grovelling low, mean, vile *n* In a general sense an animal that moves on its belly, or by means of small short legs, a crawling creature, specifically *zool* an animal belonging to the class Reptilia, a grovelling, abject or mean person —**Reptilia**, rep til i a *n pl* A class of vertebrate animals intermediate between fishes and birds comprising the snakes, lizards, crocodiles tortoises &c, breathing by lungs and having cold blood —**Reptilian** rep-til i an, *a* Belonging to the class of reptiles —*n* An animal of the class Reptilia a reptile

Republic, rē pub lik, *n.* [Fr *république*, I *respubbica—res* an affair, interest, and *publica*, fem of *publicus* public REAL, PUBLIC] A commonwealth a political community in which the supreme power in the state is vested either in certain privileged members of the community or in the whole community and thus varying from the most exclusive oligarchy to a pure democracy —*Federal republics*, of which the United States and Switzerland are examples consist of a number of separate states bound together by treaty so as to present the aspect of a single state with a central government, without wholly renouncing their individual powers of internal self-government —*Republic of letters*, the collective body of literary and learned men —**Republican** rē pub li kan, *a* Pertaining to or having the character of a republic consonant to the principles of a republic —*n* One who favours or prefers a republican form of government —*Red Republicans* RED —**Republicanism**, rē pub li kan izm, *n* The republican system of government, attachment to a republican form of government, republican principles

Republication, rē-pub li-kā shon, *n* The act of republishing, a new publication of something before published

Republish, rē pub'lish, *v t* To publish anew, to publish again, as in a new edition —**Republisher**, rē-pub'lish ėr, *n.* One who republishes

Repudiate, rē-pū'di āt, *v t* —*repudiated*, *repudiating* [L *repudio*, *repudiatum*, to divorce, to cast off, from *repudium*, a casting off, a divorce.] To cast away; to reject;

to discard; to disavow; to divorce, to refuse to acknowledge or to pay, as debt —**Repudiable**, rē pū'di a-bl, *a*. Capable of being repudiated —**Repudiation**, rē pū di-ā'shon, *n* [L *repudiatio*] The act of repudiating rejection, disavowal, divorce, refusal on the part of a government to pay debts contracted by a former government —**Repudiator**, rē pū'di ā tėr, *n* One who repudiates

Repugnance, Repugnancy, rē-pug'nans rē pug'nan si, *n* [Fr *répugnance*, L *repugnantia*, from *repugno*, to resist—*re* against, and *pugno* to fight Pugnacious] The state of being opposed in mind feeling of dislike to some action, reluctance, unwillingness opposition in nature or qualities, contrariety —**Repugnant** rē pug'nant, *a* [L *repugnans repugnantis* ppr of *repugno*] Standing or being in opposition, contrary, at variance usually followed by *to* (a statement *repugnant to* common sense), highly distasteful, offensive (a course *repugnant to* him) —**Repugnantly**, rē-pug'nant-li, *adv*

Repulse, rē puls *n* [L *repulsa*, from *re pello, repulsum*—*re* back, and *pello* to drive Repel] The condition of being repelled or driven back by force, the act of driving back, a check or defeat, refusal denial —*v t* —*repulsed repulsing* To repel, to drive back to refuse, to reject —**Repulser**, rē puls ėr *n* One that repulses —**Repulsion** rē pul shon *n* [L *repulsio*] The act of repelling, *physics* a term often applied to the action which two bodies exert upon one another when they tend to increase their mutual distance —**Repulsive**, rē pul siv *a* Acting so as to repel, exercising repulsion, tending to deter or forbid approach or familiarity, repellent, forbidding —**Repulsively** rē-pul siv li, *adv* In a repulsive manner —**Repulsiveness**, rē-pul siv nes *n*

Repurchase rē pėr'chās, *v t* To buy back to regain by purchase —*n* The act of buying again a new purchase

Reputa rē pūt', *v t* —*reputed reputing* [Fr *reputer* from L *reputo* to count over—*re* and *puto*, to reckon, to estimate (as in *computo computus*, &c) Putative] To hold in thought, to reckon, to account or consider as such, to deem —*n* Reputation character, attributed by public report, especially good character, honourable name —**Reputed** rē pū'ted, *p* and *a* Generally considered, commonly believed, regarded, or accounted —**Reputedly** rē pū ted li, *adv* In common opinion or estimation — **Reputable**, rep'ū ta bl *a* Being in good repute, held in esteem not mean or disgraceful —**Reputableness**, rep'ū ta bl nes *n* The quality of being reputable —**Reputably** rep'ū ta bli *adv* In a reputable manner —**Reputation**, rep ū tā'shon, *n* [L *reputatio*] Character by report, opinion of character generally entertained, character attributed, repute in a good or bad sense, often favourable or honourable regard, good name —**Reputeless**, rē pūt les, *a* Not having good repute, inglorious [*Shak*]

Request, rē-kwest', *n* [O Fr *requeste* (Fr *requête*), from L *requesta*, a thing required a want, from *requiro, requisitum*—*re* again, and *quæro, quæsitum*, to seek Quest] The expression of desire to some person for something to be granted or done an asking, a petition, prayer, entreaty, the thing asked for or requested, a state of being esteemed and sought after or asked for (an article in much *request*) *Request* expresses less earnestness than *entreaty* and *supplication*, and supposes a right in the person requested to deny or refuse to grant, in this differing from *demand* —*v t* To make a request for, to solicit or express desire for, to express a request to, to ask —**Request note**, *n* An application to obtain a permit for removing excisable articles

Requicken, rē-kwik'n, *v t* To reanimate, to give new life to

Requiem, rē'kwi em, *n* [Acc. case of L *requies*, rest, respite, relaxation—*re*, again, and *quies*, rest, repose] A funeral dirge or service containing the words '*Requiem æternam*,' &c, sung for the rest of a person's soul, a grand musical composition performed in honour of some deceased person

Require, rē kwir', *v t* —*required, requiring* [O Fr *requerre, requierre, requirre* (Fr *requérir*) from L *requiro requirere*, to ask for Request] To demand, to ask as of right and by authority, to insist on having, to ask as a favour to call upon to act, to request, to have need or necessity for, to need or want (the matter *requires* great care, we *require* food) to find it necessary to have to with infinitives (you will *require* to go) —**Requirable**, rē kwira-bl *a* Fit or proper to be demanded —**Requirement** rē kwir'ment *n* The act of requiring demand that which requires the doing of something, an essential condition, something required or necessary —**Requirer** rē kwi rėr, *n* One who requires —**Requisite** rek'wi zit *a* [L *requisitus* from *requiro*] Required by the nature of things or by circumstances, necessary —*n* That which is necessary, something indispensable — **Requisitely**, rek wi zit li, *adv* In a requisite manner, necessarily **Requisiteness** rek wi zit nes, *n* — **Requisition** rek wi zish on *n* [L *requisitio*] An application made as of a right, a demand, a demand for or a levying of necessaries by hostile troops from the people in whose country they are a written call or invitation (a *requisition* for a public meeting) state of being required or much sought after, request —*v t* To make a requisition or demand upon —**Requisitionist** rek wi zish on ist *n* One who makes requisition —**Requisitor** rē kwiz i tėr *n* One empowered by a requisition to investigate facts

Requite rē kwit, *v t* —*requited requiting* [From *re* back, and *quit* Quit] To repay either good or evil in a good sense to recompense or reward in a bad sense to retaliate on —**Requiter**, rē kwi tėr *n* One who requits s —**Requitable**, rē kwi ta bl *a* Capable of being requited —**Requital** rē kwi tal *n* Return for any office, good or bad, recompense reward

Re read rē rēd, *v t* To read again or anew

Reredos rēr dos, *n* [Fr *arrière dos—arrière*, behind and *dos* L *dorsum* the back Rear, Dorsal] The back of a fire place the decorated portion of the wall behind and rising above the altar in a church

Re refine rē rē fin *v t* To refine anew or afresh

Rere mouse rēr'mous *n* [A Sax *hréremús* from *hréran* to raise to move, and *mús* a mouse] A bat [*Shak*]

Re resolve rē rē zolv *v t* To resolve a second time

Rere ward, rēr'ward *n* [*Rear* and *ward guard*] The part of an army that marches in the rear, the rear guard [O T]

Resail rē-sāl, *v t* or *i* To sail back

Resale rē sāl' *n* A sale at second hand, a second sale

Resalute, rē sa lūt' *v t* To salute or greet anew

Rescind rē sind', *v t* [Fr *rescinder* from L *rescindo, rescissum*—*re* again and *scindo*, to cut (as in *concise, precise* &c)] To cut short, to abrogate, to revoke or annul by competent authority (to *rescind* a law, a judgment) —**Rescindment**, rē-sind ment, *n* The act of rescinding —**Rescision** rē sizh on, *n* [L *rescissio rescissionis*] The act of rescinding the act of abrogating or annulling —**Rescissory** rē-siz'o-ri, *a* [L *rescissorius*] Having power to rescind, abrogate or annul

Rescript, rē skript *n* [L *rescriptum*, from *rescribo rescriptum* to write back—*re* and *scribo*, to write Scribe] The answer or decision of a Roman emperor to some matter set before him, the decision by a pope of a question officially propounded, an edict or decree —**Rescriptive**, rē-skrip tiv, *a* Pertaining to or having the character of a rescript

Rescue, res'kū, *v t* —*rescued, rescuing* [O Fr *rescourre, rescourre*, to rescue, from L *re*, again, and *excutere*, to shake off—*ex*, away, and *quatio, quassum*, to shake. Quash] To free from confinement, danger, or evil; to withdraw from a state of exposure to evil; *law*, to take by forcible or illegal means from lawful custody —*n* The act of rescuing; deliverance from restraint or danger; *law*, a forcible taking out of the custody of the law —**Rescuer**, res'kū-ėr, *n* One that rescues —**Rescuable**, res'kū a-bl, *a* Capable of being rescued

Research, rē-sėrch', *n* [Prefix *re*, and *search*, Fr *recherche*] Diligent inquiry or examination in seeking facts or principles, laborious or continued search after truth; investigation —*v t* To search again, to examine anew —**Researcher**, rē-sėr'chėr, *n* One engaged in research

Reseat rē sēt, *v t* To seat or set again, to furnish with a new seat or seats.

Resect, rē-sekt *v t* [L *reseco, resectum*, to cut off—*re*, back and *seco* to cut] To cut or pare off —**Resection**, rē-sek'shon, *n* [L *resectio*] *Surg* the removal of the articular extremity of a bone or of the ends of the bones in a false articulation

Reseek rē-sēk, *v t & i* To seek again.

Reseize rē-sēz, *v t* To seize again, *law*, to reinstate (in such phrases as to be *reseized of* or *in*) —**Reseizer**, rē-sē zėr, *n* One who seizes again —**Reseizure**, rē sē zūr, *n*. A second seizure

Resell rē-sel *v t* To sell again

Resemble rē zem'bl *v t* —*resembled, resembling* [Fr *ressembler—re* and *sembler*, to seem from L *similare* from *similis*, like Similar] To be like to, to have similarity to in form figure, or qualities, to liken, to compare —**Resemblance** rē-zem'blans, *n* The state or quality of resembling, likeness, similarity either of external form or of qualities, something similar, a similitude —**Resemblant**, rē-zem'blant, *a* Resembling

Resend rē send', *v t* To send again.

Resent rē zent *v t* [Fr *ressentir*, from L *re* and *sentio* to feel Sense] To consider as an injury or affront, to be in some degree angry or provoked at, to take ill, to show such feeling by words or acts —*v i* To be indignant, to feel resentment —**Resenter**, rē zent ėr *n* One who resents —**Resentful** rē zent ful *a* Inclined or apt to resent full of resentment —**Resentfully** rē-zent ful li, *adv* In a resentful manner —**Resenting**, rē-zent ing li, *adv* With resentment —**Resentment**, rē-zent ment *n* The act of resenting, the feeling with which one who resents is impressed, a deep sense of injury anger arising from a sense of wrong, strong displeasure

Reserve rē zėrv *v t* —*reserved, reserving*. [Fr *réserver*, from L *reservo—re*, back, and *servo* to keep Serve] To keep in store for future or other use, to withhold from present use for another purpose, to keep back for a time to withdraw —*n* The act of reserving or keeping back, that which is reserved or retained from present use or disposal a store of something still kept or remaining something in the mind withheld from disclosure, a reservation, the habit of keeping back or restraining the feelings, a certain closeness or coldness towards others, caution in personal behaviour —*Banking* that portion of capital which is retained in order to meet average liabilities — *Mil* the body of troops in an army drawn up for battle, reserved to sustain the other lines as occasion may require, a body of troops kept for an exigency — *In reserve*, in store; in keeping for other or future use —**Reservation**, rez ėr vā shon, *n* The act of reserving or keeping back, concealment or withholding from disclosure, something not expressed, disclosed, or brought forward in the United States, a tract of the public land reserved for some special use as for schools, the use of Indians, &c; a reserve —*Mental reservation*, an intentional reserving or holding back of some word or clause, the speaker thus intending to set his conscience at rest while being guilty of deceit, or to keep his real sentiments secret —**Reserved**, rē-zėrvd', *p* and *a* Kept for another or future use; showing reserve in behaviour; not open or frank, distant, cold.—*Reserved list*, in the British navy, a list of officers put on half-pay, and removed from active service, but liable to be called to serve if required.—

Reservedly, rē-zer'ved-li, *adv* In a reserved manner; with reserve.—**Reservedness**, rē-zer'ved-nes, *n.* The quality of being reserved; want of frankness.—**Reserver**, rē-zer'vėr, *n.* One who reserves.

Reservoir, rez'ėr-vwar, *n.* [Fr RESERVE] A place where anything is kept in store, particularly a place where water is collected and kept for use; an artificial lake or pond from which pipes convey water to a town.

Reset, rē-set', *n.* [O Fr *recepte, recette*, a receiving RECEIPT] *Scots law*, the receiving and harbouring of an outlaw or a criminal.—*Reset of theft*, the offence of receiving and keeping goods knowing them to be stolen.—**Resetter**, rē-set'ėr, *n. Scots law*, a receiver of stolen goods.

Reset, rē-set', *v.t* To set again (*to reset a diamond*); *printing*, to set over again, as a page of matter.—*n.* The act of resetting, *printing*, matter set over again

Resettle, rē-set'l, *v t* and *i* To settle again.—**Resettlement**, rē-set'l-ment, *n.* The act of resettling

Reshape, rē-shāp', *v t* To shape again

Reship, rē-ship, *v t* To ship again, to ship again what has been imported.—**Reshipment**, rē-ship'ment, *n.* The act of reshipping

Reside, rē-zīd', *v i.*—*resided, residing* [Fr *résider*, from L *resideo*—*re*, and *sedeo*, to sit, to settle down SEDATE] To dwell permanently or for a length of time, to have one's dwelling or home, to abide continuously, to abide or be inherent, as a quality, to inhere.—**Residence**, rez'i-dens, *n.* The act of residing or abiding, period of abode, the place where a person resides, a dwelling, a habitation, a mansion or dwelling-house, the continuing of a parson or incumbent on his benefice opposed to *non-residence*.—**Residency**, rez'i-den-si, *n.* Residence, the official residence of a British resident at the court of a native prince in India.—**Resident**, rez'i-dent, *a* [L *residens, residentis*] Dwelling or having an abode in a place for a continuance of time, residing.—*n* One who resides or dwells in a place for some time, one residing; a public minister who resides at a foreign court a kind of ambassador.—**Residenter**, rez'i-den-tėr, *n* A resident.—**Residential**, rez-i-den'shal, *a* Relating or pertaining to residence or to residents.—**Residentiary**, rez i-den shėr i, *a* Having residence.—*n.* One who is resident, an ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence (a canon *residentiary*)

Residue, rez'i-dū, *n* [Fr *résidu*, from L *residuum*, what is left behind, from *residuus*, remaining, from *resideo* RESIDE] That which remains after a part is taken, separated, or dealt with in some way, that which is still over, remainder, the rest, *law*, the remainder of a testator's estate after payment of debts and legacies.—**Residual**, rē-zid ū-al, *a* Having the character of a residue or residuum, remaining after a part is taken or dealt with.—*Residual air*, the air which remains in the chest and cannot be expelled, variously estimated at from 80 to 120 cubic inches.—**Residuary**, rē-zid ū-a-ri, *a* Pertaining to a residue or part remaining; forming a residue or portion not dealt with.—*Residuary legatee*, the legatee to whom is bequeathed all that remains after deducting the debts and specific legacies.—**Residuum**, re-zid'ū-um, *n.* [L] That which is left after any process of separation or purification; a residue; the dregs or refuse, *law*, the part of an estate remaining after the payment of debts and legacies

Resign, rē-zīn', *v t* [Fr *résigner*, L *resigno*, to resign—*re*, and *signo*, to mark, from *signum*, a sign. SIGN.] To assign or give back; to give up, as an office or post, to the person or authority that conferred it, hence, to surrender or relinquish; to give over; to withdraw, as a claim, to submit, particularly to Providence.—**Resignation**, rez-ig-nā'shon, *n.* The act of resigning or giving up, as a claim, &c; the state of being resigned or submissive; patience; quiet submission to the will of Providence; submission without discontent or repining.—**Resigned**, rē-zīnd', *p.* and *a.* Surrendered; given up; feeling resignation; submissive, patient.—**Resignedly**, rē-zī'ned-li, *adv.* With resignation, submissively.—**Resigner**, rē-zī'nėr, *n.* One who resigns

Resign, rē-sin', *v.t* To sign again

Resile, rē-zil', *v.i.*—*resiled, resiling* [L *resilio*, to leap or spring back—*re*, back, and *salio*, to leap SALIENT] To recede or withdraw from a purpose.—**Resilience, Resiliency**, rē-sil'i-ens, rē sil i-en-si, *n* The act of resiling; the act of rebounding, rebound from being elastic.—**Resilient** rē sil i-ent, *a* Inclined to resile, rebounding.

Resin, rez'in, *n.* [Fr *résine*, from L *resina*, resin *Rosin* is the same word] An inflammable substance of sundry varieties found in most plants, and often obtained by spontaneous exudation, in some cases solid and brittle at ordinary temperatures, in others viscous or semi-fluid (in which case they are called *balsams*), valuable as ingredients in varnishes, and several of them used in medicine *Rosin* is resin from coniferous trees.—*Fossil* or *mineral resins*, amber, petroleum, asphalt, bitumen, and other mineral hydrocarbons.—**Resiniferous**, rez i nif'ėr us, *a* Yielding resin.—**Resiniform**, rez in i-form, *a* Having the form of resin.—**Resino electric**, *a* Containing or exhibiting negative electricity.—**Resinous**, rez i nus, *a* Pertaining to or obtained from resin, partaking of the qualities of resin, like resin.—*Resinous electricity*, negative electricity, that kind of electricity which is excited by rubbing resinous bodies with a woollen cloth, in distinction from that excited by rubbing glass, &c, which is termed *vitreous* or *positive electricity*.—**Resinously**, rez i nus li, *adv* In the manner of a resinous body.—**Resinousness**, rez i nus-nes, *n.*—**Resiny**, rez i ni, *a* Like resin, or partaking of its qualities

Resist, rē-zist', *v t* [Fr *résister*, from L *resisto*, to withstand—*re*, and *sisto*, to place, to stand, from *sto*, to stand STATE, STAND] To withstand so as not to be impressed by, to form an impediment to, to oppose, passively (certain bodies *resist* acids or a cutting tool), to act in opposition to, to strive or struggle against, actively.—*v i* To make opposition.—*n* A sort of paste applied to calico goods to prevent colour or mordant from fixing on those parts not intended to be coloured.—**Resistance**, rē zist'ans, *n* The act of resisting, whether actively or passively, a being or acting in opposition, the quality or property in matter of not yielding to force or external impression, a force acting in opposition to another force so as to destroy it, or diminish its effect.—*Electrical resistance*, the comparative resistance which a body offers to the passage of a current.—*Unit of resistance*, the standard of measurement of electric resistance, an ohm.—**Resistant**, rē-zis'tant, *n* One who or that which resists.—**Resistant, Resistent**, rē-zis'tent, *a* Making resistance, resisting.—**Resister**, rē-zis'tėr, *n* One who resists.—**Resistible**, rē-zis ti-bl, *a* Capable of being resisted.—**Resistible ness, Resistibility**, rē zis'ti bl-nes, rē zis ti-bil'i ti, *n* The quality of being resistible.—**Resistibly**, rē zis'ti bli, *adv* In a resistible manner.—**Resistless**, rē-zist les, *a* Incapable of being resisted or withstood, irresistible, powerless to resist (*Keats*).—**Resistlessly**, rē-zist'les-li, *adv* In a resistless manner, irresistibly.—**Resistlessness**, rē-zist'les-nes, *n*

Resmooth, rē-smōŦh', *v t* To make smooth again

Resolder, rē-sol dėr, *v t.* To solder again

Resoluble, rez'o-lū bl, *a* [Fr *résoluble* RESOLVE] Capable of being melted or dissolved.

Resolute, rez'o-lūt, *a* [Fr *résolu*, pp of *résoudre*, L *resolvere*, to resolve RESOLVE] Having a fixed purpose; determined; steadfast; bold; firm.—**Resolutely**, rez o-lūt-li, *adv* In a resolute manner; with fixed purpose; determinedly; boldly.—**Resoluteness**, rez'o-lūt-nes, *n.* The quality of being resolute; unshaken firmness.—**Resolution**, rez-o-lū'shon, *n.* [Fr, *résolution*, L. *resolutio*.] The character of being resolute; a resolve taken; a fixed purpose or determination of mind; the character of acting with fixed purpose; firmness; determination; a formal decision of a legislative or other body, the operation of resolving or separating the component parts of a body; the act of unravelling a perplexing question or problem, solution; *music*, the succession of a concord immediately after a discord; *med* a removal or disappearance, as the disappearing of a tumour.—*Resolution of an equation*, in *alg* the bringing of the unknown quantity by itself on one side, and all the known quantities on the other.—*Resolution of forces*, in *dyn* the dividing of any single force into two or more others, which shall produce the same effect.—**Resolutioner**, rez o-lū'shon-ėr, *n* One who joins in a resolution or declaration.—**Resolutive**, rez o-lū-tiv, *a* Having the power to dissolve or break up

Resolve, rē zolv, *v t*—*resolved, resolving* [L *resolvo*, to unloose, break up, dissolve, to do away with (hence, to determine, that is, to do away with doubts or disputes)—*re*, back or again, and *solvo*, to loose SOLVE] To separate the component parts of, to reduce to constituent elements, to reduce to simple parts, to analyse, to disentangle of perplexities, to clear of difficulties (*to resolve* doubts), to explain, to fix in determination or purpose, to determine (usually in pp), to melt; to dissolve; to form or constitute by resolution (the house *resolved* itself into a committee), to determine on, to express by resolution and vote, *med* to disperse or remove, as an inflammation or a tumour, *math* to solve.—*v i* To form an opinion or purpose, to determine, to determine by vote, to melt, to become fluid, to become separated into its component parts or into distinct principles.—*n* That which has been resolved on, fixed purpose of mind, a settled determination, a resolution.—**Resolved**, rē zolvd, *p* and *a* Having the mind made up, determined.—**Resolvedly**, rē zol'ved-li, *adv* In a resolved manner, resolutely.—**Resolvedness**, rē zol ved nes, *n* Fixedness of purpose.—**Resolvent**, rē-zol vent, *a* Having the power to resolve, causing solution.—*n* That which has the power of causing solution, *med* a discutient.—**Resolver**, rē zol vėr, *n* One who or that which resolves, one who determines.—**Resolvability, Resolvableness**, rē zol va-bil'i ti, rē-zol va bl nes, *n* The property of being resolvable.—**Resolvable**, rē zol va bl, *a* Capable of being resolved or separated into constituent parts, capable of being solved

Resonant, rez o nant, *a* [L *resonans, resonantis*, ppr of *resono*—*re*, again, and *sono*, to sound SOUND] Capable of returning sound, resounding, full of sounds, echoing back.—**Resonantly**, rez o nant-li, *adv* In a resonant manner.—**Resonance, Resonancy**, rez o-nans, rez o nan si, *n* The state or quality of being resonant, the act of resounding.—**Resonator** rez o-nā tėr, *n* An instrument for facilitating the analysis of compound sounds

Resorb, rē sorb, *v t* [L *resorbeo*—*re*, and *sorbeo*, to drink in] To swallow up.—**Resorbent**, rē-sor bent, *a* Swallowing up

Resort, rē-zort', *v i* [O Fr *ressortir*, Fr *ressortir*, to go out again, to resort, from prefix *re*, and *sortir*, to go out, from L *sortiri*, to obtain, to have recourse to, from *sors, sortis*, lot SORT] To have recourse, to betake one's self (*to resort* to force), to go (*to resort* to a place), to repair frequently.—*n* A betaking one's self, recourse, the act of visiting or frequenting, a place frequented; a haunt.—**Resorter**, rē-zor'tėr, *n* One who resorts

Resound, rē-zound, *v t* [O E *resoune*, from L *resono*, to resound—*re*, again, and *sono*, to sound SOUND] To sound again; to echo; to extol.—*v i* To be filled with sound; to echo, to reverberate, to sound loudly; to be echoed; to be much mentioned.—*n* Return of sound; echo

Resound, rē-sound', *v.t* and *i.* To sound again.

Resource, rē-sōrs', *n.* [Fr *ressource*, from O.Fr *ressourdre*, to arise anew—*re*, again,

and *sourdre*, L *surgere*, to rise SOURCE] Any source of aid or support, an expedient, means yet untried, resort, *pl* pecuniary means, funds, available means or capabilities of any kind —**Resourceless**, rē sōrs les, *a* Destitute of resources

Resow rē sō, *v t* To sow again

Respect, rē spekt', *v t* [Fr *respecter*, from L *respicio*, *respectum* -*re*, back, and obs *specio*, to look SPECIES] To regard heed, or consider, to have reference or regard to, to relate to, to view with some degree of reverence —*To respect persons*, to show undue bias towards them, to be more favourable to one than to another — *n* [L *respectus*] A respecting, or noticing with attention, regard, attention, a holding in high estimation or honour, the deportment which proceeds from esteem, regard, or reverence, partial or undue regard, bias (*respect* of persons), *pl* an expression of regard, esteem, or deference (give him my *respects*), a point or particular (wrong in many *respects*), relation, reference especially in the phrase *in or with respect to* —**Respectability**, rē-spek ta bil i ti, *n* State or quality of being respectable —**Respectable**, rē spek ta-bl, *a* Worthy of respect, having an honest or good reputation, belonging to a fairly good position in society, mediocre, not despicable (a *respectable* number of citizens) —**Respectably** rē spek ta bli, *adv* In a respectable manner, moderately, pretty well —**Respecter** rē-spek tér, *n* One that respects —**Respectful** rē spekt ful *a* Marked by respect, showing respect or outward regard, ceremonious — **Respectfully**, rē-spekt ful li *adv* In a respectful manner, with respect —**Respectfulness** rē spekt ful nes *n* The quality of being respectful **Respecting**, rē spek ting *ppr* used as a *prep* Regarding, in regard to concerning —**Respective**, rē spek tiv, *a* Relating or pertaining severally each to each, severally connected or belonging, several our *respective* places of abode), relative, not absolute — **Respectively** rē spek tiv li *adv* In their respective relations, as each belongs to each

Respire rē spīr' *v t* —*respired respiring* [Fr *respirer* from L *respiro* —*re* and *spiro*, to breathe SPIRIT] To breathe, to inhale air into the lungs and exhale it, for the purpose of maintaining animal life, to recover breath to rest as after toil or suffering — *v t* To breathe in and out, as air, to inhale and exhale, to breathe out to send out in exhalations —**Respirable**, res pir a bl or rē spīr a bl *a* Capable of or fit for being respired or breathed —**Respirability Respirableness** rē spīr a bil i ti rē spīr a bl nes *n* The quality of being respirable —**Respiration** res pi rā shon *n* [L *respiratio*] The act of respiring or breathing in the higher animals performed by lungs and including inspiration or inhalation of air, and expiration or exhalation, in fishes performed by gills —**Respirational** res pi rā shon al, *a* Relating to respiration —**Respirator** res pi rā tėr, *n* An appliance for breathing through, fitted to cover the mouth, or the nose and mouth, and used to exclude cold air smoke, dust &c — **Respiratory**, rē spī ra to ri, *a* Pertaining to or serving for respiration

Respite, res pit *n* [O Fr *respit*, from L *respectus*, respect RESPECT] A temporary intermission of labour or suffering, prolongation of time for the payment of a debt *law* a reprieve, temporary suspension of the execution of an offender —*v t* —*respited*, *respiting* To give or grant a respite to, to reprieve

Resplendent, rē-splen dent, *a* [L *resplendens*, *resplendentis*, ppr of *resplendeo* —*re*, and *splendeo*, to shine SPLENDID] Very bright, shining with brilliant lustre — *Resplendent feldspar* ADULARIA —**Resplendently**, rē-splen'dent li, *adv* In a resplendent manner — **Resplendence, Resplendency**, rē-splen'dens, rē-splen'den-si, *n* Brilliant lustre, splendour

Respond, rē-spond', *v i* [O Fr *respondre* (*Fr répondre*), L *respondeo* —*re*, back, and *spondeo*, to promise solemnly SPONSOR, SPOUSE.] To make answer, to give a reply in words, to answer or reply in any way; to answer by action, to correspond, to suit —*n* In religious services, a short anthem or versicle chanted at intervals, a response —**Respondence, Respondency**, rē spon'dens, rē-spon den si, *n* The state of being respondent, an answering —**Respondent**, rē spon dent, *a* [L *respondens*, *respondentis*] Answering, conformable, corresponding —*n* One who responds, one who answers in a lawsuit, one who maintains a thesis in reply —**Respondentia**, rē spon den shi a, *n* [L] A loan advanced upon the cargo of a ship —**Response** rē spons, *n* [L *responsum*] The act of responding or replying, reply, answer, an oracular answer, the answer of the congregation to the priest in the litany and other parts of divine service, a reply to an objection in formal disputation — **Responsibility** rē spon si bil i ti *n* The state of being responsible, that for which one is responsible, a trust, or the like, resting on a person, ability to answer in payment —**Responsible** rē spon si bl, *a* Accountable, answerable, able to respond to any claim involving responsibility —**Responsibly** rē spon si bli *adv* In a responsible manner —**Responsions** rē spon shonz *n* [L *responio*, an answering] The first examination which the students at Oxford are obliged to pass before they can take any degree also called the *Little Go* — **Responsive** rē spon siv, *a* Answering, responding, correspondent, suited to something else —**Responsively** rē spon siv li, *adv* In a responsive manner —**Responsiveness** rē spon siv nes *n* —**Responsory**, rē spon so-ri, *a* Containing answer —*n* A response, an antiphonary

Rest, rest *n* [A Sax *rest rœst* rest, repose=Dan Sw and G *rast*, D *rust*, rest Goth *rasta*, a stage or place of rest on the road, root seen in Goth *rasn*, a house] A state of quiet or repose, cessation of motion, labour, or action of any kind, freedom from everything that disquiets, peace, tranquility, sleep, figuratively, the last sleep, death, a place of quiet, that on which anything leans for support, an article or appliance for support, *music* an interval of silence between one sound and another, or the mark or character denoting the interval —*v i* [A Sax *restan* to rest] To cease from action, motion, or work of any kind, to stop, to be free from whatever harasses or disturbs, to be quiet or still, to lie for repose, to sleep to sleep the final sleep, to die, to stand for support, to be supported, to be fixed in any state or opinion (to *rest* content), to rely (to *rest* on a man's promise), to be in a certain state or position, as an affair —*To rest with*, to be in the power of, to depend upon (it *rests with* time to decide) —*v t* To lay at rest, to give rest or repose to, to quiet, to lay or place, as on a support — *To rest one's self* to take rest —**Restful**, rest ful, *a* Full of rest giving rest, quiet, being at rest —**Restfully**, rest ful li, *adv* In a state of rest or quiet —**Restfulness**, rest ful nes, *n* State of being restful — **Rest-house**, rest hous, *n* In India, an empty house for the accommodation of travellers —**Resting place** *n* A place for rest, used poetically for the grave —**Restless**, rest les, *a* Unresting, unquiet, continually moving, being without rest, unable to sleep, passed in unquietness, not satisfied to be at rest, unsettled, turbulent —**Restlessly**, rest les li, *adv* In a restless manner, unquietly —**Restlessness**, rest les nes, *n* Agitation, a state of disturbance or agitation either of body or mind, inability to sleep or rest

Rest, rest, *n* [Fr *reste* from *rester*, to rest, to remain, from L *resto* —*re*, back, and *sto*, to stand STATE] That which is left after the separation of a part, either in fact or in contemplation used with *the*, the remainder, the others, those not before included (in this sense plural), a surplus fund held in reserve by a bank, or other such company, to fall back upon in any great emergency —*v i* [Fr *rester*] To be left, to remain, to continue to be —**Restant**, res tant, *a* *Bot* remaining; not falling off

Restate, rē-stāt', *v t* To state again

Restaurant, res'tō-rant, *n* [Fr] A commercial establishment for the sale of refreshments, an eating-house —**Restaurateur**, res-tō ra-tėr, *n* [Fr] The keeper of a restaurant

Restem, rē-stem', *v t* To stem again, to force back against the current

Restharrow, rest har-ō, *n* [For *arrest-harrow*] A British leguminous plant, with a woody, tough, and strong root that arrests the harrow's prongs

Restiform, res ti form, *a* [L *restis*, a cord, and *forma*, form] In the form of a cord.

Restipulate, rē stip ū lāt, *v i* To stipulate anew —**Restipulation**, rē-stip ū-lā'shon, *n* The act of restipulating

Restitution, res-ti tū shon, *n* [L *restitutio*, *restitutionis*, from *restituo*, to set up again —*re*, and *statuo*, to set STATUTE] The restoring of what is lost or taken away, especially taken away unjustly, amends, indemnification

Restive res tiv, *a* [O Fr *restif*, drawing backward, refusing to go forward, from *rester*, L *restare*, to stay back, to remain REST (to remain)] Unwilling to go forward, refusing to rest or stand still, constantly fidgeting or moving about; said of horses, hence impatient under restraint or opposition applied to persons —**Restively**, res tiv li *adv* In a restive manner —**Restiveness**, res tiv nes, *n*

Restore, rē stor', *v t* —*restored*, *restoring* [O Fr *restorer* (Fr *restaurer*), to restore, repair, reinstall, from L *restauro*, to restore, to repair—*re*, again and *stauro*, to make strong STORE] To bring back to a former and better state, to repair, to rebuild, to heal, to cure, to revive, to re establish after interruption (to *restore* peace) to give back, to return after having been taken away, to bring or put back to a former position, to recover or renew, as passages of an author defective or corrupted, *fine arts* to bring back from a state of injury or decay (to *restore* a painting), to complete by adding the defective parts —**Restorable**, rē stō ra-bl *a* Capable of being restored — **Restorableness**, rē stō ra bl nes *n* — **Restoration**, res-tō-rā shon *n* The act of restoring, replacement renewal, re-establishment, the repairing of injuries suffered by works of art buildings, &c, recovery of health — *The Restoration*, the return of King Charles II in 1660, and the re establishment of the English monarchy —**Restorative**, rē stō ra tiv *a* Capable of restoring strength, vigour &c —*n* A medicine efficacious in restoring strength and vigour —**Restoratively**, rē stō ra tiv li, *adv* In a restorative manner —**Restorer**, rē stō rėr, *n* One who restores

Re-store, rē stōr, *v t* To store anew

Restrain rē strān, *v t* [O Fr *restraindre* (Fr *restreindre*), from L *restringo* —*re*, back and *stringo*, to draw tight STRAIN] To hold back to hold in, to check, to hold from action, to repress, to restrict —**Restrainable**, rē strā na bl, *a* Capable of being restrained —**Restrainedly** rē-strā ned li, *adv* With restraint, with limitation —**Restrainer**, rē strā nėr, *n* One who or that which restrains —**Restrainment**, rē-strān ment, *n* Act of restraining —**Restraint**, rē-strānt, *n* The act of restraining, a holding back or hindering from motion in any manner, hindrance of the will, a check to any tendency, abridgment of liberty, confinement, detention, that which restrains or hinders, a limitation

Restrict, rē-strikt', *v t* [L *restringo*, *re strictum*—*re*, back and *stringo* RESTRAIN] To limit, to confine, to restrain within bounds —**Restriction**, rē strik'shon, *n* The act of restricting, or state of being restricted, that which restricts, a restraint; reservation —**Restrictive**, rē-strik'tiv, *a* Having the quality of limiting or expressing limitation, imposing restraint —**Restrictively**, rē-strik'tiv-li, *adv* In a restrictive manner, with limitation. —**Restrictiveness**, rē-strik'tiv-nes, *n* The state or quality of being restrictive

Resubject, rē-sub-jekt', *v t* To subject again — **Resubjection**, rē-sub-jek'shon, *n* A second subjection

Result, rē-sulʹ, *v i* [Fr *résulter*, to result, originally to rebound, from L *resulto*, to rebound, from *resulto*—*re*, back, and *salio*, to leap Result] To proceed, spring, or rise, as a consequence, from facts, arguments, premises, combination of circumstances, &c, to ensue; to accrue, to have an issue, to terminate followed by in (this measure will *result* in good or evil) —*Resulting force* Resultant —*n* Consequence, conclusion, outcome, issue, effect, product, that which proceeds naturally or logically from facts, premises, or the state of things.—**Resultance**, rē-zult ans, *n* The act of resulting, a result —**Resultant**, rē-zultʹant, *a* Following as a result or consequence, resulting from the combination of two or more agents, *physics* the force which results from the composition of two or more forces acting upon a body, a single force exactly equivalent to two or more —**Resultful**, rē-zult ful, *a* Having results, effectual —**Resultless**, rē-zult les, *a* Without result

Résumé, rāʹzū mā, *n* [Fr Resume] A summing up, a recapitulation, a condensed statement a summary

Resume, rē-zūm, *v t* —*resumed*, *resuming* [Fr *résumer*, from L *resumo*—*re*, and *sumo*, to take (as in *assume*, *consume*, &c) Sumptuous] To take again, to take back, to take up again after interruption, to begin again —**Resumable**, rē-zūʹma bl, *a* Capable of being resumed —**Resumption**, rē-sumʹshon, *n* The act of resuming, taking back or taking again —**Resumptive**, rē-sum tiv, *a* Taking back or again

Resummon, rē-sumʹon, *v t* To summon or call again to recall, to recover

Resupinate, **Resupinated** rē-sūʹpi nāt rē sūʹpi nā ted *a* [L *resupinatus*—*re*, and *supinus*, lying on the back, supine] Inverted reversed appearing as if turned upside down —**Resupination** rē sū pi nāshon, *n* The state of being resupinate or reversed —**Resupine** rē-sū pin, *a* Lying on the back

Resupply, rē-sup-plīʹ, *v t* To supply again

Resurge, rē-sėrjʹ, *v i* [L *resurgo* — *re*, again, and *surgo*, to rise] To rise again, to reappear, as from the dead — **Resurgence**, rē-sėrʹjens, *n* The act of rising again, resurrection —**Resurgent**, rē sėrʹjent, *a* Rising again or from the dead

Resurrection, rez-ėr rek shon, *n* [L *resurrectio* from *resurgo*, *resurrectum*—*re*, again, and *surgo*, to arise Source] A rising again, a springing again into life, a rising from the dead, the revival of the dead of the human race at the general judgment —**Resurrectionist**, rez ėr rek shon ist *n* One whose business it is to steal bodies from the grave for dissection

Resurvey, rē-sėr vāʹ, *v t* To survey again or anew, to review —*n* (rē-sėrʹvā) A new survey

Resuscitate, rē-susʹi tāt, *v t* —*resuscitated*, *resuscitating* [L *resuscito*, *resuscitatum*—*re*, again, and *suscito*, to rouse up—*sub*, and *cito*, to rouse, to summon, to cite Cite] To stir up anew, to revivify to revive, particularly, to recover from apparent death — *v i* To revive, to come to life again.—**Resuscitable**, rē-susʹi ta-bl, *a* Capable of being resuscitated —**Resuscitant** *rē-susʹi-tant*, *a* Resuscitating — *n* One who or that which resuscitates —**Resuscitation**, rē-susʹi-tāʹshon, *n* The act of resuscitating, revivification, the restoring to animation of persons apparently dead —**Resuscitative**, rē-susʹi tā tiv, *a* Tending to resuscitate.—**Resuscitator**, rē-susʹi tāter, *n* One who resuscitates

Ret, ret, *v.t.*—*retted*, *retting* [D *reten*, to ret flax, allied to *rot*] To steep or macerate flax in water, in order to separate the fibre by incipient rotting —**Rettery**, retʹėr-i, *n* A place where flax is retted —**Retting**, retʹting, *n* The process of soaking flax in water

Retable, rē-taʹbl, *n* [*For rear-table*] *Arch* a shelf or ledge behind an altar for holding candles or vases.

Retail, rē-tāl', *v t* [Fr *retail*, a piece cut off—*re*, again, and *tailler*, to cut, from L L *talea*, *talia*, a tally, L *talea*, a stick (hence also *tellor*, *tally*) *Retail* is thus to sell by pieces cut off] To sell in small quantities: opposed to selling by wholesale; to deal out in small quantities; to tell to many (to *retail* slander or idle reports) —*n* (rēʹtāl) The sale of commodities in small quantities; a dealing out in small portions —*a* (rē-tāl') Applied to the sale of anything in small quantities (a *retail* trade) —**Retailer**, rē tāʹler, *n* One who retails —**Retailment**, rē-tāl'ment, *n* Act of retailing

Retain, rē-tānʹ, *v t* [Fr *retenir*, L *retineo* —*re*, back, and *teneo*, to hold Tenant] To hold or keep in possession, to keep from departure or escape; to detain, to keep, not to lose or part with, to engage by the payment of a preliminary fee (to *retain* counsel) —**Retainable**, rē-tā na bl, *a* Capable of being retained —**Retainer**, rē tā nėr, *n* One who or that which retains one who is kept in service, a dependant, a servant, not a domestic, *law*, a preliminary fee given to counsel to secure their services or prevent their being secured by others a retaining fee —**Retaining**, rē taʹning, *p* and *a* Keeping in possession, serving to retain —*Retaining fee*, a retainer —*Retaining wall*, a wall that is built to retain a bank of earth from slipping down, a revetment.—**Retainment**, rē-tān ment, *n* The act of retaining, retention

Retake, rē tāk, *v t* To take again to recapture

Retaliate, rē taliʹāt, *v t* —*retaliated retaliating* [L *retalio*, *retaliatum* to retaliate —*re*, in return and noun *talio* like for like retaliation, from *talis*, such] To return the like for (to *retaliate* injuries or wrongs), to repay or requite by an act of the same kind as has been received, in a bad sense, that is, to return evil for evil —*v i* To return like for like to do injuries in return for injuries —**Retaliater**, rē taliʹā tėr, *n* One who retaliates —**Retaliation**, rē taliʹā shon *n* The act of retaliating, the return of like for like, requital of evil by evil reprisal, revenge.—**Retaliative**, **Retaliatory**, rē taliʹā tiv, rē-taliʹā to ri, *a* Returning like for like, consisting in retaliation

Retard, rē tard, *v t* [Fr *retarder*, from L *retardo*—*re*, and *tardo*, to delay, from *tardus* slow Tardy] To obstruct in swiftness of course, to keep delaying to impede, to clog, to hinder —*n* Retardation —**Retardation** rē-tar dāshon, *n* The act of retarding or delaying, *physics* the act of hindering the free progress or velocity of a body, that which retards, an obstruction — **Retardative** rē tarʹdi tiv, *a* Tending or having power to retard — **Retarder** rē-tarʹder *n* One that *retards* —**Retardment**, rē-tārd ment, *n* The act of retarding

Retch, rech, *v i* [A Sax *hraecan* to retch to hawk, allied to *hraca*, the throat, a cough Icel *hrækja*, to spit, *hrāka*, spittle] To make an effort to vomit, to strain, as in vomiting

Rete, rēʹtē, *n* [L, a net] *Anat* a vascular net-work or plexus of vessels

Retell rē tel, *v t* To tell again

Retention, rē-ten shon, *n* [L *retentio re tentionis*, from *retineo*, *retentum* Retain] The act of retaining or power of retaining, the faculty of remembering, power of memory, *med* a morbid accumulation of matter in the body that should be evacuated —**Retentive**, rē-ten tiv, *a* Characterized by retention, having strong power of recollecting —**Retentively**, rē-ten tiv li, *adv* In a retentive manner —**Retentiveness**, rē ten'tiv-nes, *n* The quality of being retentive

Retiary, rē shi-a-ri, *a* [From L *rete*, a net] Netlike, constructing or using a net or web to catch prey (*retiary* spiders)

Reticence, **Reticency**, ret iʹsens, ret'i-sen-si, *n* [Fr *réticence*, from L *reticentia*, from *reticeo*, to be silent again—*re*, and *taceo* to be silent Tacit] The quality of observing studied and continued silence, a refraining from talking; the keeping of one's counsel - **Reticent**, retʹi-sent, *a* Having a disposition to be silent, reserved; not apt to speak about or reveal any matters

Reticular, re-tikʹū-lėr, *a* [L *reticulum*, dim of *rete*, a net] Having the form of a net or of net-work; formed with intersticos. — **Reticularly**, re-tikʹū-lėr-li, *adv* In a reticular manner —**Reticulate**, **Reticulated**, re-tikʹū-lāt, re tikʹū-lā-ted, *a* [L *reticulatus*, from *reticulum*] Netted; resembling net-work, having distinct lines or veins crossing like net-work —**Reticulation**, re-tikʹū-lāʺshon, *n* That which is reticulated, net-work, organization of substances resembling a net.—**Reticule**, retʹi kūl, *n* [Fr *réticule*, L *reticulum*, dim of *rete*, a net] A kind of bag, formerly of net-work, but now of every description of materials, used by ladies for carrying in the hand, a micrometer attached to a telescope, having a net-work of fine fibres crossing at right angles —**Reticulum**, re-tikʹū lum, *n* [L] The honey comb bag, or second cavity of the complex stomach of ruminants

Retiform, rēʹti form, *a* [L *retiformis*—*rete*, a net, and *forma* form] Having the form of a net in texture, composed of crossing lines and interstices

Retina, retʹi na, *n* [From L *rete*, a net] A membrane lining the interior of the eye behind being a reticular expansion of the optic nerve, which receives the impressions from external objects —**Retinal**, retʹi nal, *a* Pertaining to the retina —**Retinitis**, ret i nīʹtis, *n* Inflammation of the retina —**Retinoscopy** ret i nos'ko-pi, *n* Examination of the retina

Retinervis, rē tiʹnėr'vis, *n* [L *rete* a net, and *nervus* a nerve] *Bot* having veins with the appearance of net work

Retinite, retʹi nīt, *n* [Fr *rétinite*, from Gr *rētinē* resin] A translucent fossil resin, pitch stone **Retinoid**, retʹi noid, *a* Resin like resembling a resin

Retinue retʹi nū *n* [O Fr *retenue*, from *retenir* to retain Retain] The attendants of a prince or other distinguished personage, chiefly on a journey or an excursion, a train of persons, a suite, a cortége

Retire rē-tīrʹ *v t* *retired retiring* [Fr *retirer*—*re*, back, and *tirer* to draw, a word of Teutonic origin Goth *tairan* E to *tear*] To withdraw, to go back, to draw back to go from company or from a public place into privacy, to retreat from action or danger (to *retire* from battle) to withdraw from business or active life, to recede to be bent or turned back (the shore *retires* to form a bay) — *v t* To designate as being no longer qualified for active service (to *retire* a military officer), to withdraw from circulation by taking up and paying (to *retire* a bill) —**Retiral**, rē-tīral, *n* The act of retiring or withdrawing; the act of taking up and paying a bill when due - **Retired** rē tīrd, *p* and *a* Secluded from much society or from public notice, apart from public view (a *retired* life, a *retired* locality), private secret, withdrawn from business or active life, having given up business (a *retired* merchant) given to seclusion, inclining to retirement —*Retired list*, a list on which supernumerated and deserving naval or military officers are placed **Retiredly**, rē-tīred li, *adv* In a retired manner, in solitude or privacy — **Retiredness**, rē tīred nes, *n* A state of retirement - **Retirement**, rē-tīrment, *n* The act of retiring, state of living a retired life, seclusion, privacy, retired or private abode - **Retirer**, rē tīrer, *n* One who retires — **Retiring**, rē tīring, *p* and *a* Withdrawing, retiring, reserved, not forward or obtrusive, granted to or suitable for one who retires, as from public employment or service (a *retiring* allowance)

Retold, rē tōld pret and pp of *retell*

Retort rē-tort, *v t* {L *retorqueo*, *retortum*, to fling or cast back, to retort—*re*, back, and *torqueo*, *tortum*, to twist Torture} To return, as an argument, accusation, censure, or incivility (to *retort* the charge of vanity), to bend or curve back (a *retorted* line) —*v i* To return an argument or charge, to make a severe reply, to curl or curve back, as a line *n* [The vessel is named from the neck being bent back or retorted] A censure or incivility returned; a severe reply; a repartee, a flask shaped vessel, to which a long neck is attached, employed for the purpose of distilling or

effecting decomposition by the aid of heat; also applied to almost any apparatus in which solid substances, such as coal, wood, bones, &c, are submitted to destructive distillation (as *retorts* for producing coal gas) — Retorted, rē tor'ted, *p* and *a* Thrown back, bent back —**Retorter,** rē-tor'ter, *n* One that retorts —**Retortive,** rē tor'tiv, *a* Containing retort

Retouch, rē tuch, *v t* To touch or touch up again, to improve by new touches, to revise —*n* A repeated touch, a revisal

Retrace rē trās, *v t* [Prefix *re*, back, and *trace*, Fr *retracer*] To trace or track back, to go over again in the reverse direction —**Retraceable,** rē trā sa-bl, *a* Capable of being retraced

Retract, rē trakt, *v t* [Fr *rétracter*, from L *retracto* freq of *retraho*, *retractum*—*re*, back, and *traho*, to draw TRACT] To draw back, to draw in (to *retract* the claws), to rescind, to withdraw as a declaration, words or saying, to disavow, to recant —*v i* To take back statements, to unsay one's words —**Retractable,** rē trak ta bl *a* Capable of being retracted —**Retractation, Retraction** rē trak tā shon, rē trak shon *n* The act of retracting or drawing back, the act of recalling what has been said, recantation —**Retractible, Retractile** rē trak ti bl rē trak til, *a* Capable of being drawn back —**Retractive,** rē trak tiv *a* Tending or serving to retract **Retractively** rē trak tiv li *adv* By retraction or withdrawing —**Retractor,** rē trak tèr *n* One who retracts, that which retracts or draws back, a muscle that draws back some part

Retransform rē trans form *v t* To transform anew, to change back again —**Retransformation** rē trans for mā shon *n* A second or repeated transformation

Retranslate, rē trans lāt, *v t* To translate again

Retreat, rē trēt, *n* [Fr *retraite*, from *retraire* to withdraw from L *retrahere* RETRACT] The act of retiring, a withdrawing from any place, state of privacy or seclusion place of retirement or privacy, a refuge, a place of safety or security, a military operation either forced or strategical by which troops retire before an enemy, a period of retirement with a view to self examination meditation, and special prayer —*v i* To make a retreat to retire from any position or place, to withdraw, to take shelter, to retire before an enemy

Retrench, rē-trensh, *v t* [O Fr *retrencher* (Fr *retrancher*)—*re*, and *trencher*, to cut TRENCH] To cut off, abridge or curtail, to limit or restrict, *milit* to furnish with a retrenchment —*v i* To live at less expense, to practise economy —**Retrenchment,** rē-trensh ment *n* The removing of what is superfluous, the act of curtailing or lessening, *milit* an interior rampart cutting off a portion of a fortress from the rest and to which a garrison may retreat

Retribute, rē trib ūt, *v t* —*retributed, retributing* [L *retribuo retributum*—*re*, back and *tribuo* to assign bestow TRIBUTE] To pay back to requite, to compensate —**Retributer** rē trib ū tèr, *n* One that makes retribution — **Retribution,** ret ri bū shon, *n* The act of requiting actions, whether good or bad a reward, recompense, or requital, especially a requital or punishment for wrong or evil done, evil justly befalling the perpetrator of evil, the distribution of rewards and punishments in a future life —**Retributive, Retributory,** rē trib ū tiv, rē-trib ū to-ri, *a* Making retribution, rewarding for good deeds and punishing for offences

Retrieve, rē-trēv, *v t* —*retrieved retrieving* [Fr *retrouver*, O Fr *retreuver*, to find again, to recover—*re*, again, and *trouver*, to find THROVE] To get again, to regain, to recover, to restore from loss or injury (to *retrieve* the credit of a nation), to make amends for, to repair —**Retrievable,** rē trē'va-bl, *a* Capable of being retrieved or recovered.—**Retrievableness** rē-trē va-bl nes, *n* State of being retrievable —**Retrievably,** rē-trē'va-bli, *adv* In a retrievable manner —**Retrieval,** rē trē val, *n* Act of retrieving —**Retrievement,** rē-trēv ment, *n* Act of retrieving, retrieval.—**Retriever,** rē trē'vèr, *n* One who retrieves, a dog that goes in quest of game which a sportsman has shot

Retriment, ret ri ment, *n* [L *retrimentum*] Refuse, dregs

Retroact, rē trō-akt or ret rō akt, *v i* To act backward, to act in opposition or in return —**Retroaction,** rē-trō-ak shon or ret, *n* Action returned, reverse action, operation on something past or preceding —**Retroactive,** rē trō ak tiv or ret-, *a* Designed to retroact, affecting what is past, retrospective —**Retroactively,** rē trō-ak tiv li or ret-, *adv*

Retrocede, rē trō-sēd or ret rō sēd, *v i* [L *retro*, back, and *cedo*, to go CEDE] To go back, to give place, to retire —*v t* To yield or cede back —**Retrocedent** rē trō-sē dent or ret, *a* Going back applied to certain diseases which move from one part of the body to another —**Retrocession,** rē trō-sesh on or ret-, *n* The act of retroceding —**Retrocessional,** rē trō sesh on al or ret, *a* Belonging to retrocession

Retroduction, rē trō-duk shon or ret-, *n* [L *retro*, back, and *duco ductum*, to lead.] A leading or bringing back

Retroflex Retroflected rē'trō-fleks, rē-trō-flek ted or ret, *a* [L *retro*, back, and *flexus*, bent, *flecto*, to bend] Bent backwards

Retrofract, Retrofracted, rē trō frakt, rē trō frak ted or ret, *a* [L *retro*, back, and *fractus* pp of *frango*, to break] *Bot* bent backward as it were by force

Retrograde, rē trō grād or ret, *n*. [L *retro*, backward and *gradior, gressus* to go GRADE] Going or moving backward, specifically, *astron* appearing to move from east to west in the sky opposed to *direct*, declining from a better to a worse state —*v i* —*retrograded, retrograding* To go or move backward —**Retrogradation,** rē trō gra-dā shon or ret, *n* The act of retrograding, the act of moving from east to west in the heavens a decline in excellence — **Retrogression** rē trō gresh on or ret- *n* [L *retrogradior, retrogressus*] The act of going backward, a backward movement, *astr* *n* retrogradation, *physiol* development backward or to a less perfect form —**Retrogressive** rē tro gres iv or ret-, *a* Moving backward, declining from a more to a less perfect state —**Retrogressively,** rē trō-gres iv li or ret, *adv* In a retrogressive manner

Retropharyngeal rē trō-fa rin jē al or ret, *a* [L *retro*, backwards and *pharynx*] Relating to parts behind the pharynx or upper part of the throat

Retrorse, rē trōrs *a* [L *retrorsus* from *retro*, backward and *versus*, turned] *Bot* turned backwards **Retrorsely** rē trōrs li, *adv* In a backward direction

Retrospect, rē trō-spekt or ret *n* [L *retro* back and *spectus* to look SPECIES] A looking back on things past, a review of past events —**Retrospection,** rē tro spek shon or ret- *n* The act or faculty of looking back on things past – **Retrospective,** rē trō spek tiv or ret, *a* Looking back on past events having reference to what is past affecting things past — **Retrospectively,** rē-trō spek tiv li or ret, *adv* In a retrospective manner

Retroversion rē trō-vèr'shon or ret- *n* [L *retro*, backward and *verto versum*, to turn] A turning or falling backward — **Retrovert,** rē trō-vèrt or ret', *v t* To turn back

Retrude, rē-trōd, *v t* —*retruded, retruding* [L *retrudo*—*re*, back, and *trudo*, to thrust INTRUDE] To thrust back — **Retrusion,** rē trō zhon, *n* The act of retruding, or state of being retruded

Retsery, Retsing Under RET

Retund, rē-tund', *v t* [L *retundo*—*re*, back, and *tundo*, to beat] To blunt or turn, as the edge of a weapon, to dull

Return, rē-tèrn *v t* [Fr *retourner*—*re*, back, and *tourner*, to turn TURN] To come back, to come or go back to the same place or state, to pass back, to come again, to reappear, to recur, to answer, to retort. —*v t* To bring, carry, or send back, to give back, to repay, to give in recompense or requital (to *return* good for evil), to give back in reply (to *return* an answer), to cast, throw, or hurl back, to render, as an account to a superior, to report officially, to transmit, to elect as a member of parliament —*n* The act of returning, the act of coming or going back (the *return* of a traveller, of the seasons), the act of giving or sending back, repayment, recompense, requital, restitution, that which is returned, the profit on labour, on an investment, undertaking, adventure, or the like, an account or official or formal report, *pl* tabulated statistics for general information, also, a name for a light-coloured mild-flavoured kind of tobacco —**Returnable,** rē-tèr'na-bl, *a* Capable of being returned, *law*, legally required to be returned or delivered —**Returner,** rē-tèr'ner *n* One who returns, one who repays or remits money —**Returning-officer,** *n* The officer whose duty it is to make returns of writs, &c, the presiding officer at an election who returns the persons duly elected —**Return match,** *n*. A second match or trial played by the same two sets of players —**Return ticket,** *n* A ticket issued by railway and steamboat companies, &c, for the journey out and back, generally at a reduced charge

Re-turn, rē'tèrn, *v t* and *i* To turn again.

Retuse, rē tūs, *a* [L *retusus*, pp of *retundo*—*re*, back, and *tundo*, to hammer] *Bot* terminating in a rounded end, the centre of which is somewhat depressed

Reunion, rē ūn yon, *n* A second union; union after separation or discord, an assembly or festive gathering, as of friends, associates, &c —**Reunite,** rē ū nit, *v t* To unite again, to join after separation, to reconcile after variance —*v i* To be united again, to join and cohere again

Reurge rē èrj, *v t* To urge again

Reussin, Reussite, rois in, rois'it, *n*. [After *Reuss* an Austrian mineralogist] A salt occurring as an efflorescence in white acicular crystals at Seidlitz, in Bohemia

Revaccinate, rē vak si nāt, *v t* To vaccinate again —**Revaccination,** rē vak si nā shon *n* A repeated vaccination

Revaluation, rē val ū ā shon, *n* A second valuation — **Revalue,** rē-val ū, *v t* To value again

Revamp rē vamp, *v t* To vamp or patch up again, to rehabilitate

Reveal rē vēl, *v t* [Fr *révéler*, from L *revelare* to unveil—*re*, back, and *velo*, to veil VEIL] To make known, as something secret or concealed, to disclose, to divulge to lay open, to betray, to make known by divine means, to communicate by supernatural revelation —**Revealable,** rē-vē la bl, *a* Capable of being revealed — **Revealableness,** rē vē la bl-nes, *n* State or quality of being revealable — **Revealer,** rē-a'lèr, *n* One who or that which reveals —**Revealment** rē vēl ment, *n*. The act of revealing — **Revelation,** rev-ē lā shon, *n* [L *revelatio*] The act of revealing, that which is revealed or made known, the Apocalypse, the last book of the New Testament, containing the prophecies of St John — **Revelator** rev'ē-lā-tèr, *n*. One who makes a revelation, a revealer — **Revelatory,** rev'ē la-to-ri, *a* Having the nature or character of a revelation

Reveille rē vel yā, *n* [From Fr *réveiller*, to awake—L *re*, *ex*, and *vigilo*, to watch VIGIL] *Milit* the beat of drum, bugle sound, or other signal given about break of day to awaken soldiers.

Revel, rev'el *n* [O Fr, *revel* revelry, disorder, rebellion, from *reveler*, to rebel, from L *rebellare*, to rebel REBEL] A feast with loose and noisy jollity, a festivity, a merry making —*v i* —*revelled, revelling* To feast with boisterous merriment, to carouse, to indulge one's inclination or caprice, to wanton; to take one's fill of pleasure — **Reveller,** rev'el-èr, *n*. One who revels.—**Revelry,** rev'el-ri, *n* The act of engaging in a revel, noisy festivity; clamorous jollity

Revelation. Under REVEAL.

Revendicate, rē-ven'di-kāt, *v t*. [Fr. *revendiquer*, from L *re*, and *vindicare*, to vindicate REVENGE] To reclaim, to demand the surrender of, as of goods taken away or detained illegally

Revenge, rē-venj′, *v t*—*revenged*, *revenging* [O Fr *revenger*, *revengier* (Fr *revancher*)—*re*, in return, and *vengier*, *venger*, to avenge, from L *vindicare* to vindicate VINDICATE] To take vengeance for or on account of, to exact satisfaction for, under a sense of wrong or injury, *to exact retribution for* or for the sake of, to avenge, to inflict injury for or on account of, in a spiteful, wrong, or malignant spirit, and in order to gratify one's bitter feelings [From the use of the verb with reflexive pronouns the expression *to be revenged* often has the sense of *to revenge one's self*, to take vengeance]—*v i* To take vengeance —*n* The act of revenging, the executing of vengeance, retaliation, the deliberate infliction of pain or injury in return for an injury received, the desire of inflicting pain on one who has done an injury—*To give one his revenge*, to offer one a return match after he has been defeated, as at chess or billiards *Revenge* is the carrying into effect of a bitter desire to injure an enemy for a wrong done to one's self, or those closely connected with one's self, and is a purely personal feeling *Vengeance* involves the idea of wrathful retribution, more or less just, and may arise from no personal feeling, but may be taken solely for another's wrong —**Revengeful**, rē-venj′ful, *a* Full of revenge, harbouring revenge, vindictive —**Revengefully**, rē-venj′ful-li *adv* In a revengeful manner, by way of revenge vindictively —**Revengefulness** rē-venj′ful-nes *n* —**Revenger**, rē-venj′er, *n* One who revenges

Revenue, rev′e-nū, *n* [Fr *revenu*, lit what comes back, from *revenir*, to return, L *revenio*—*re*, back, and *venio*, to come (as in *advene*, *convent* &c)] The annual rents or profits of any species of property, income, the annual income of a state —**Revenued**, rev′e-nūd, *a* Endowed with an income or revenue —**Revenue cutter**, *n* An armed vessel for the purpose of preventing smuggling and enforcing the custom house regulations —**Revenue-officer**, *n* An officer of the customs or excise

Reverberate, rē-vėr′bėr-āt, *v t*—*reverberated*, *reverberating* [L L *reverbero reverberatum*—L *re*, back, and *verbero* to beat, from *verber*, a lash, a whip] To return, as sound, to send back, to echo, to reflect, as heat or light, to repel from side to side (flame *reverberated* in a furnace) *v i* To rebound, to be reflected, as rays of light, to echo, to resound —**Reverberant** rē-vėr′bėr-ant, *a* Reverberating, returning sound, resounding —**Reverberation** rē-vėr′bėr-ā-shon, *n* The act of reverberating particularly, the act of reflecting or returning sound, a sound reverberated or echoed —**Reverberative**, rē-vėr′bėr-ā-tiv *a* Reverberant —**Reverberator** rē-vėr′bėr-ā-tėr, *n* That which reverberates —**Reverberatory** rē-vėr′bėr-a-to-ri, *a* Producing reverberation, acting by reverberation, reverberating —*Reverberatory furnace*, a furnace with a low roof, so that the flame in passing to the chimney is reflected down on the hearth, where the material (ores, metals, &c) to be operated on can be heated without coming in direct contact with the fuel

Revere, rē-vēr′, *v t*—*revered*, *revering*, [Fr *révérer*, L *reverssor*—*re*, and *vereor*, to feel awe of, to fear; same root as in E *wary*] To regard with awe mingled with respect and affection, to venerate, to reverence —**Reverence**, rev′er-ens, *n* A feeling of deep respect and esteem mingled with affection, awe combined with respect, veneration, an obeisance, reverend character; a reverend personage, a common title of the clergy, used with the pronouns *his*, *your*, &c—*v t*—*reverenced*, *reverencing* To regard with reverence —**Reverencer**, rev′er-en-sėr, *n* One that reverences —**Reverend**, rev′er-end, *a* [L *reverendus*, to be revered] Worthy of reverence, a title of respect given to clergymen or ecclesiastics, and sometimes to Jewish rabbis In England deans are *very reverend*, bishops *right reverend*, and archbishops *most reverend* —**Reverent**, rev′er-ent, *a* Expressing reverence or veneration, humble, impressed with reverence —**Reverential**, rev-er-en′shal, *a* Proceeding from reverence, or expressing it. —**Reverentially**, rev-er-en′shal-li, *adv* In a reverential manner —**Reverently**, rev′er-ent-li, *adv* In a reverent manner —**Reverer**, rē-vē′rėr, *n* One who reveres

Reverie, rev′er-i, *n* [Fr *rêverie*, *from rêver*, to dream, akin to *rave*] A waking dream, a brown study, a loose or irregular train of thoughts occurring in musing or meditation —**Reverist**, rev′er-ist, *n* One who indulges in or gives way to reverie

Reverse, rē-vėrs′, *v t*—*reversed*, *reversing* [L *revertor*, *reversus*—*re*, back, and *verto*, to turn VERSE] To turn or put in an opposite or contrary direction or position, to turn upside down, to alter to the opposite, to make quite the contrary, or have contrary bearings or relations, to make void, to annul, repeal, revoke (to *reverse* a judgment or decree), *mach* to cause to revolve in a contrary direction, to change the motion of —*n* The side presented when anything is turned in a direction opposite to its natural position, a complete change or turn of affairs generally in a bad sense, a change for the worse, a misfortune, a cessation of success, a check, a defeat, a back handed stroke in fencing (*Shak*), that which is directly opposite or contrary, the contrary, the opposite (with *the*), the back or under surface, as of a leaf or of a coin (OVERSE)—*a* Opposite, turned backward, having a contrary or opposite direction —*Reverse curve*, a double curve formed of two curves in opposite directions, like the letter S —**Reversal** rē-vėr′sal, *n* The act of reversing —**Reversed**, rē-vėrst′, *p* and *a* Turned or changed to the contrary, made void or annulled, as a judgment decree, &c **Reversedly**, rē-vėr′sed-li *adv* In a reversed manner —**Reverseless**, rē-vėrs′les, *a* Not to be reversed, irreversible —**Reversely**, rē-vėrs′li *adv* In a reverse manner, on the opposite **Reverser**, rē-vėr′sėr, *n* One who reverses —**Reversibility**, rē-vėr′si-bil′i-ti, *n* The quality of being reversible, the capability of being reversed —**Reversible**, rē-vėr′si-bl, *a* Capable of being reversed, capable of being turned outside in —**Reversibly**, rē-vėr′si-bli *adv* In a reversible manner —**Reversion** rē-vėr′shon, *n* [L *reversio*] A reverting or returning, succession to a post or office after the present holder's term, *biol* a return towards some ancestral type or character, atavism, *law* the returning of an estate to the grantor or his heirs a remainder —**Reversionary**, rē-vėr′shon-a-ri, *a* Involving or pertaining to a reversion —**Reversioner** rē-vėr′shon-ėr *n* One who has a reversion —**Revert** rē-vėrt′, *v t* [L *reverto*—*re*, back and *verto*, to turn] To turn or direct back, to reverse, to repel —*v i* To return or come back to a former position, to turn back, to turn to something spoken of before, to go back to a former condition, *law* to return to the possession of the donor or of the former proprietor —**Reverted**, rē-vėrt′ed *p* and *a* Reversed, turned back —**Reverter**, rē-vėrt′ėr, *n* One who or that which reverts —**Revertible** rē-vėrt′i-bl, *a* Capable of being reverted or returned —**Revertive**, rē-vėrt′iv, *a* Tending to revert, reversing —**Revertively**, rē-vėrt′iv-li, *adv* By way of reversion

Revest, rē-vest′, *v t* To reinvest, to vest again with possession or office —*v i* To revert or return to a former owner

Revet, rē-vet′, *v t*—*revetted*, *revetting* [Fr *revêtir*, to reclothe, L L *revestio*—L *re*, again, and *vestio*, to clothe] *Fort* and *civil engin* to face, as an embankment, with mason work or other material —**Revetment**, rē-vet′ment, *n* *Fort* a facing to a wall or bank, as of a scarp or parapet, *civil engin* a retaining or breast wall

Revibrate, rē-vī′brāt, *v t* To vibrate in return or again —**Revibration**, rē-vī-brā′shon, *n* The act of revibrating

Revictual, rē-vit′l, *v t* To victual again, to furnish again with provisions

Review, rē-vū′, *v t* [Prefix *re*, again, and *view*] To view or behold again, to revise, to notice critically; to write a critical notice of, after an examination in order to discover excellences or defects (to *review* a newly published book); to inspect, to make a formal or official examination of the state of, as of troops (to *review* a regiment); to look back on —*n* A second or repeated view, a re examination, a critical examination of a new publication, with remarks, a criticism, a critique, the name given to certain periodical publications, consisting of essays, with critical examinations of new publications, an official inspection of military or naval forces, which may be accompanied by manœuvres and evolutions —*v i* To make reviews, to be a reviewer (he *reviews* for the *Times*) —**Reviewable**, rē-vū′a-bl, *a* Capable of being reviewed —**Reviewer**, rē-vū′ėr *n* One that reviews, a writer in a review, one who critically examines a new publication

Revile, rē-vīl′, *v t*—*reviled*, *reviling* [*Re* and *vile*] To assail with opprobrious and contemptuous language, to vilify, to speak evil of —**Revilement**, rē-vīl′ment, *n* The act of reviling —**Reviler**, rē-vī′lėr, *n* One who reviles

Revindicate rē-vin′di-kāt, *v t* To vindicate again, to reclaim

Revise, rē-vīz′, *v t* *revised*, *revising* [Fr *reviser*, L *reviso*—*re* again, and *viso* to look at attentively, intens of *video visum*, to see VISION] To examine or re examine and make corrections on, to look over with care for correction to review and amend *n* A revision a re-examination and correction, *printing* a second or further proof sheet corrected **Reviser**, rē-vī′zėr, *n* One that revises —**Revisal**, rē-vī′zal *n* The act of revising, a revision —**Revision**, rē-vizh′on, *n* The act of revising a re-examination for correction, that which is revised —**Revisional**, **Revisionary**, rē-vizh′on-al, rē-vizh′on-a-ri, *a* Pertaining to revision —**Revisory**, rē-vī′zo-ri *a* Having power to revise, effecting revision

Revisit, rē-viz′it *v t* To visit again, to come to see again —**Revisitation** rē-viz-i-tā′shon *n* The act of revisiting

Revitalize rē-vī′tal-īz, *v t* To restore vitality to, to bring back to life

Revive rē-vīv′, *v t*—*revived* *reviving* [Fr *revivre*, L *re* again, and *vivo* to live VITAL] To return to life, to recover life, to recover new life or vigour, to be reanimated after depression to recover from a state of neglect, oblivion or security, or depression *v t* To bring again to life, to reanimate to raise from depression or discouragement, to quicken, to refresh, to bring again into notice or vogue (to *revive* a scheme to renew in the mind or memory —**Reviver** rē-vīv′ėr *n* One who or that which revives —**Revivification**, rē-viv-i-fi-kā′shon *n* The act of recalling to life —**Revivify** rē-viv′i-fī *v t*—*revivified*, *revivifying* [Fr *revivifier*—L *re* again, *vivus* living, *facio*, to make] To recall to life to give new life or vigour to **Revivescence**, **Reviviscency**, rev-i-vis′ens, rev-i-vis′en-si, *n* The state of reviving, renewal of life —**Reviviscent** rev-i-vis′ent, *a* [L *reviviscens*, ppr of *revivisco* to come to life again] Reviving, regaining or restoring life or action —**Revivable**, rē-vī′va-bl, *a* Capable of being revived **Revival**, rē-vī′val, *n* The act of reviving or the state of being revived, recovery from apparent death, return to activity from a state of languor or depression, recovery from a state of neglect, a renewed and more active attention to religion, an awakening among large numbers of men to their spiritual concerns —**Revivalism**, rē-vī′val-izm, *n* The spirit of religious revivals, excited feeling with respect to religion —**Revivalist**, rē-vī′val-ist, *n* One who promotes revivals of religion

Revoke, rē-vōk′, *v t*—*revoked*, *revoking* [Fr *révoquer*, from L *revocare*—*re*, back, and *voco*, to call VOICE] To call back, to annul by recalling or taking back, to make void, to cancel, to repeal, to reverse —*v i* *Card playing*, to neglect to follow suit when the player can follow —*n* *Card playing*, the act of renouncing or failing to follow suit —**Revokement**, rē-vōk′ment, *n* Revocation, reversal.—**Revocable**, rev′ō-ka-bl, *a* [L *revocabilis*]

Capable of being revoked —Revocableness, Revocability, rev ō-ka-bl-nes, rev'ō-ka-bil-i-ti, *n* The quality of being revocable —**Revocably,** rev'ō ka-bli, *adv* In a revocable manner —**Revocation,** rev-ō kā shon, *n* [L *revocatio*] The act of recalling, revoking, or annulling, reversal, repeal.—**Revocatory,** rē vō'ka-to ri, *a* Tending to revoke

Revolt, rē vōlt, *v i* [Fr *révolter*, from It *rivoltare, revoltare*, to revolt—*re*, and *volte, volta*, a volt, bounding, turn, from L *volvo, volutum*, to roll REVOLVE VOLT] To desert or go over to the opposite side, to renounce allegiance and subjection, to rise against a government in rebellion, to rebel, to be grossly offended or disgusted with *at* —*v t* To repel, to shock —*n* The act of revolting, change of sides, a renunciation of allegiance and subjection to one's prince or government, rebellion

Syn under INSURRECTION —**Revolter,** rē vōl tėr *n* One who revolts —**Revolting,** rē vōl ting, *a* Causing abhorrence or extreme disgust —**Revoltingly,** rē vōl ting li, *adv* In a revolting manner

Revolute, Revolutive, rev ō lūt, rē vol ū tiv, *a* [L *revolutus*, from *revolvo* REVOLVE] Rolled or curled backwards or downwards, *bot* rolled spirally back or toward the lower surface

Revolution rev ō lū shon, *n* [L *revolutio, revolutionis*, a revolving, from *revolvo, revolutum*, to revolve REVOLVE] The act of revolving or rotating, rotation, the circular motion of a body on its axis the course or motion of a body round a centre, one complete circuit made by a heavenly body round a centre, a cycle of time, a radical change of circumstances or of system, a sudden and violent change of government, or in the political constitution of a country, mainly brought about by internal causes, in *Eng hist* applied distinctively to the convulsion by which James II was driven from the throne in 1688, *French revolution* a term usually applied to the violent reaction against absolutism, which began in 1789, the American war of independence is often called a revolution —**Revolutionary,** rev ō lū shon a ri *a* Pertaining to a revolution in government, tending to produce a revolution —*n* A person disposed towards a revolution —**Revolutionism** rev ō lū shonizm, *n* Revolutionary principles —**Revolutionist,** rev ō-lū shon ist *n* The favourer of a revolution **Revolutionize,** rev ō lū shon iz, *v t* —*revolutionized, revolutionizing* To bring about a revolution in, to effect a complete change in

Revolve rē volv, *v i* —*revolved, revolving* [L *revolvo*—*re* again and *volvo*, to roll (as in *convolve devolve evolve*, &c) WALLOW] To turn or roll round an axis, to rotate, to move round a centre, to circle, to move in an orbit, to pass away in cycles or periods (the years *revolve*) —*v t* To cause to turn round, to turn over and over in the mind, to meditate on —**Revolver,** rē vol vėr *n* One who or that which revolves, a firearm (generally a pistol) having a revolving barrel or breech cylinder so constructed as to discharge several shots in quick succession without being reloaded —**Revolving,** rē vol ving *p* and *a* Turning moving round —*Revolving light*, in *lighthouses*, an arrangement such that there is exhibited once in one or two minutes a light gradually increasing to full strength, and then decreasing to total darkness, or a red and a white light may be exhibited alternately —*Revolving storm*, a cyclone

Revomit, rē-vom it, *v t* To vomit or pour forth again, to reject from the stomach

Revulsion, rē vul shon, *n* [L *revulso* from *revello, revulsum*—*re* again, and *vello*, to pull] A violent separation, a sudden and violent change of feeling, *med* the diverting of a disease from an organ in which it seems to have taken its seat —**Revulsive,** rē-vul'siv, *a* Having the power of revulsion —*n* A medicine used for the purpose of revulsion

Rewaken, rē-wā kn, *v t* and *i* To waken again.

Reward, rē-wąrd', *v t* [O Fr *rewarder*, from *re* and the Teutonic word *ward*=*guard*, so that *reward*=*regard* WARD] To give something to in return, either good or evil, to requite commonly in a good sense, to bestow a recompense, remuneration, or token of favour upon when evil is returned for injury *reward* signifies to punish —*n* That which is given in return for good or evil done or received, especially that which is in return for good, recompense, in a bad sense, punishment or requital of evil, the fruit of men's labour or works, a sum of money offered for taking or detecting a criminal or for the recovery of anything lost —**Rewardable,** rē wąr'da bl, *a* Worthy of recompense —**Rewarder,** rē wąr'dėr, *n* One who rewards —**Rewardless,** rē-wąrd les, *a* Having no reward

Rewin, rē-win, *v t* To win again

Rewrite, rē rīt, *v t* To write a second time, to write over again

Reynard, rā nard REYNARD

Rhabdoidal, rab-doi dal, *a* [Gr *rhabdos*, a rod *eidos*, resemblance] Rodlike, in the shape of a rod

Rhabdomancy, rab dō man si, *n* [Gr *rhabdos*, a rod, and *manteia*, divination] Divination by a rod or wand, the discovery of things concealed in the earth, as ores of metals and springs of water by a divining rod

Rhachitis, ra ki tis, *n* The rickets

Rhadamanthine Rhadamantine, rad a man thin, rad a man tin *a* [From *Rhadamanthus*, one of the three judges of the Lower World among the Greeks] Severely or rigorously just

Rhætian, rē shi an, *a* and *n* Pertaining to the ancient Rhæti or their country Rhætia (Tyrol Grisons), a native or inhabitant of Rhætia —**Rhætic,** rē tik, *a* Belonging to the Rhætian Alps, the name of strata extensively developed in the Alps and lying between the trias and lias —**Rhæto Romanic,** *n* A Romance tongue spoken in South Switzerland

Rhamadan, ram a-dan, *n* RAMADAN

Rhaphe rā fe, *n* *Bot* same as *Raphe*

Rhaphides RAPHIDES

Rhapsody rap sō di, *n* [Gr *rhapsōdia—rhaptō rhapsō*, to sew and *ōdē*, a song *Ode*] Originally, a short epic poem or portion of a longer epic such as would be recited by a rhapsodist at one time, a confused series of sentences or statements such as would be composed under excitement and having no dependence or natural connection, a rambling composition —**Rhapsodic, Rhapsodical,** rap-sod ik, rap-sod i kal, *a* Pertaining to or consisting of rhapsody —**Rhapsodically,** rap-sod i kal li *adv* In the manner of rhapsody —**Rhapsodist** rap sod ist, *n* Among the ancient Greeks one who composed, recited, or sang poems, one whose profession was to recite or sing the verses of Homer and other poets, one who utters disconnected discourse —**Rhapsodize** rap sō-diz *v i* —*rhapsodized, rhapsodizing* To recite rhapsodies, to act as a rhapsodist

Rhatany rat a ni RATANY

Rhea rē a, *n* The three toed ostrich of S America

Rhea Rhea fibre, rē a, *n*. [Name in Assam] A valuable East Indian fibre, the produce of a species of nettle used for textile purposes Called also *Ramee, China Grass*

Rhematic rē mat ik, *a* [Gr *rhēma* a word, a verb, from *rheō*, to speak] Pertaining to verbs, verbal

Rhenish ren ish, *a* Pertaining to the river Rhine (*Rhenish* wine) —*n*. Rhenish wine or Rhine wine

Rheochord, rē ō kord, *n* [Gr *rheō* to flow, and *chordē*, a chord] A metallic wire used in measuring the resistance, or varying the strength of an electric current —**Rheometer,** rē om et ėr, *n* [Gr *rheō*, to flow and *metron*, measure] Another name for the electrometer or galvanometer —**Rheometric,** rē-ō met rik, *a* Pertaining to a rheometer or its use —**Rheometry,** rē-om et ri, *n* The use of the rheometer —**Rheomotor,** rē ō-mō tėr, *n* [Gr *rheō*, and L *motor*, a mover] Any apparatus by which an electric current is originated —**Rheoscope,** rē'ō-skōp, *n*. [Gr *rheō*, and *skopeō*, to view] An instrument by which the existence of an electric current may be ascertained —**Rheostat,** rē'ō-stat, *n* [Gr *rheō*, and *statos*, standing] An electric instrument for regulating a circuit so that any required degree of force may be maintained —**Rheotome,** rē'ō-tōm, *n* [Gr *rheō*, and *tomos*, cutting] An instrument for periodically interrupting an electric current —**Rheotrope,** rē'ō-trōp, *n* [Gr *rheō*, and *tropos*, a turn] An instrument for periodically changing the direction of an electric current

Rhetoric, ret o-rik, *n* [Fr *rhétorique*, L. *rhetorica*, from Gr *hē rhētorikē* (*technē*, art, understood), from *rhetōr*, a public speaker, from *rheō*, to speak] The art or branch of knowledge which treats of the rules or principles underlying all effective composition whether in prose or verse, the art which teaches oratory, the rules that govern the art of speaking with propriety, elegance, and force, rhetoric exhibited in language, eloquence, especially artificial eloquence, flashy oratory, declamation —**Rhetorical,** rē tor'i kal, *a* Pertaining to, exhibiting, or involving rhetoric —**Rhetorically,** rē tor'i kal li, *adv* In a rhetorical manner, according to the rules of rhetoric —**Rhetorician,** ret-o-rish'an, *n* One who teaches the art of rhetoric, one well versed in the rules and principles of rhetoric, a declaimer —**Rhetorize,** rē'tor-iz, *v i* To play the orator

Rheum rūm, *n* [Gr *rheuma*, a flowing, rheum, from *rheō*, to flow] A thin serous fluid secreted by the mucous glands, &c, as in catarrh, humid matter which collects in the eyes, nose or mouth —**Rheumy,** rū mi, *a* Full of rheum or watery matter, causing rheum —**Rheumatism,** rū ma tizm, *n* [Gr *rheumatismos* from *rheuma* — the ancients supposing the disease to proceed from a defluxion of humours] A painful inflammation affecting muscles and joints of the human body, attended by swelling and stiffness —**Rheumatic, Rheumatical,** rū mat ik, rū mat i kal, *a* [L *rheumaticus*] Pertaining to rheumatism or partaking of its nature, affected with rheumatism

Rhime, rim RHYME

Rhinal, ri nal *a* [Gr *rhis rhinos*, the nose] Pertaining to the nose —**Rhinencephalic,** ri nen sē fal ik, *n* [Gr *rhis, rhinos* and *enkephalos*, the brain] Pertaining to the nose and brain or to the portion of the brain from which rise the olfactory nerves

Rhinoceros, ri nos e ros, *n* [L *rhinoceros*; Gr *rhinokerōs*, nose-horn—*rhis, rhinos*, the nose and *keras*, a horn] A large ungainly hoofed animal nearly allied to the hippopotamus the tapir, &c, having a very thick skin which is usually thrown into deep folds, and deriving its name from the nasal bones usually supporting one or two horns, composed of matter somewhat analogous to that of hair —**Rhinocerial,** ri nō-sē'ri-al, *a* Pertaining to the rhinoceros.

Rhinoplastic, ri nō-plas tik, *a* [Gr *rhis, rhinos*, the nose, and *plassō*, to form] Forming a nose —*Rhinoplastic operation*, a surgical operation for forming an artificial nose, or restoring a nose partly lost.

Rhinoscope, ri nō-skōp, *n* [Gr *rhis, rhinos*, the nose and *skopeō*, to view] A small mirror for inspecting the passages of the nose —**Rhinoscopic,** ri nō-skop ik, *a* Pertaining to the rhinoscope —**Rhinoscopy,** ri nos ko-pi, *n* Use of the rhinoscope

Rhizanth, ri zanth, *n* [Gr *rhiza*, a root, and *anthos*, a flower] A plant of a class destitute of true leaves, but with short amorphous stems, parasitical on roots

Rhizocarpous, ri zō-kär pus, *a* [Gr *rhiza*, a root, and *karpos*, fruit] *Bot.* having roots that endure many years, though the stems perish annually

Rhizodont, ri zō-dont, *n* [Gr *rhiza*, a root, and *odous, odontos*, a tooth] A term applied to reptiles whose teeth, like those of the crocodiles, are planted in sockets.

Rhizogen, ri'zō-gen, *n* [Gr *rhiza*, a root, root *gen*, to produce] A parasitic plant growing on the roots of others.

Rhizoid, ri'zoid, *a*. [Gr *rhiza*, a root, and *eidos*, likeness] *Bot.* resembling a root.

Rhizome, Rhizoma, rī'zōm or rīs'om, rī-zō'ma, *n.* [Gr. *rhizōma*, a root, from *rhiza*, a root.] *Bot.* a stem running along the surface of the ground, or partially subterranean, sending forth shoots at its upper end and decaying at the other, as in the *furza, iris, &c.*

Rhizomorphous, rī-zō-mor'fus, *a.* [Gr. *rhiza*, a root, *morphē*, shape.] Rootlike in form.

Rhizophagous, rī-zof'a-gus, *a.* [Gr *rhiza*, a root, and *phagō*, to eat.] Feeding on roots

Rhizophorous, rī-zof'ō-rus, *a.* [Gr. *rhiza*, a root, and *phérō*, to bear.] *Bot.* root-bearing.

Rhizopoda, rī-zop'o-da, *n. pl.* [Gr. *rhiza*, a root, and *pous, podos*, a foot.] The lowest class of the Protozoa; minute animals destitute of a mouth and capable of protruding rootlike or finger-shaped masses from any part of their substance.

Rhizotaxis, rī-zō-tak'sis, *n.* [Gr. *rhiza*, a root, and *taxis*, arrangement.] *Bot.* the arrangement of the roots

Rhodes-wood, rōdz, *n.* The wood of a West Indian tree. Called also *Cavillewood*

Rhodium, rō'di-um, *n.* [From Gr *rhodon*, a rose, on account of the red colour of some of its salts when dissolved in water.] A rare metal found associated with palladium in the ore of platinum, which it resembles in its general and chemical properties

Rhododendron, rō-dō-den'dron, *n.* [Gr *rhododendron*, lit. rose-tree—*rhodon*, a rose, and *dendron*, a tree.] A genus of highly-prized evergreen shrubs, with beautiful flowers disposed in corymbs, occurring both in the New and Old Worlds, especially in the Himalayas

Rhodomontade, rod'ō-mon-tād', *n.* Rodomontade

Rhomb, Rhombus, rom, rom'bus, *n.* [Fr *rhombe*, L. *rhombus*, from Gr *rhombos*.] A quadrilateral figure whose sides are equal and the opposite sides parallel, but the angles not right angles; a figure of a diamond or lozenge form; a solid bounded by six equal and similar rhombic planes; a rhombohedron —**Rhombic,** rom'bik, *a.* Having the figure of a rhomb —**Rhombohedral,** rom-bō-hē'dral, *a.* Relating to a rhombohedron — **Rhombohedron,** rom-bō-hē'dron, *n.* [Gr *rhombos*, and *hedra*, a side.] A solid bounded by six rhombic planes — **Rhomboid,** rom'boid, *n.* A quadrilateral figure whose opposite sides and angles are equal, but which is neither equilateral nor equiangular; a solid having a rhomboidal form. —*a.* In the form of a rhomboid; rhomboidal; diamond-shaped —**Rhomboidal,** rom-boi'dal, *a.* Having the shape of a rhomboid —**Rhomb-spar,** *n.* A mineral of a grayish white, occurring in rhomboids, imbedded in chlorite slate, limestone, &c

Rhonchus, rong'kus, *n.* [L., from Gr *rhonchos*, a snoring sound.] *Med* the deep snoring which accompanies inspiration in some diseases, particularly in apoplexy, stertor —**Rhonchal,** rong'kal, *a.* Pertaining to rhonchus.

Rhopalocerous, rō-pa-los'ėr us, *a.* [Gr *rhopalon*, a club, and *keras*, a horn.] Having antennæ terminating with a small club, said of certain insects.

Rhubarb, rō'barb, *n.* [Fr *rhubarbe*; L L *rheubarbarum*; Gr. *rhēon barbaron*, from *Rha*, a name of the river Volga (where the plant is native), and *barbaron*, barbarian.] The common name of a large herbaceous plant which yields leaf-stalks used for making tarts, &c., and some species of which have roots used in medicine, being aperient, and at the same time tonic and astringent.

Rhumb, rum, *n.* [From *rhomb.*] *Navig* a line which makes any given angle with the meridian; one of the thirty-two points of the compass; a rhumb-line —**Rhumb-line,** *n. Navig* a line described by the course of a ship sailing steadily in any one direction except towards any of the cardinal points, a loxodromic curve.

Rhuna, rus'ma, *n* A mixture of caustic lime and orpiment, used in removing hair from hides.

Rhyme, rim, *n.* [O.E. *ryme, rime*, from A. Sax. *rīm*, number, rhyme=Icel. *rīm*, D. *rijm*, Dan. *rim*, G. *reim*, rhyme. The proper spelling is *rime;* the h has been inserted by influence of *L. rhythmus*, Gr. *rhythmos*, rhythm.] A correspondence of sound in the final portions of two or more syllables, more especially the correspondence in sound of the terminating word or syllable of one line of poetry with the terminating word or syllable of another; poetry; metre; a composition in verse; a poem, especially a short one; a verse, word, or termination rhyming with another — *Male* or *masculine rhymes*, rhymes in which only the final syllables agree, as *strain, complain.* — *Female* or *feminine rhymes*, rhymes in which the two final syllables agree, the first being accented, as *motion, potion* —The words *rhyme* and *reason* are often used in combination as implying common sense or rational conduct; as to act without *rhyme or reason*, to act recklessly, or without due thought and consideration —*v i* —*rhymed, rhyming* To accord in the terminational sounds, to form a rhyme; to make verses —*v t* To put into rhyme — **Rhymeless,** rim'les, *a* Destitute of rhyme — **Rhymer,** ri'mėr, *n* One who makes rhymes, a poor poet —**Rhymster,** rim'stėr, *n* A rhymer; a poor or mean poet

Rhynchonella, rin-ko-nel'la, *n* [A dim from Gr *rhynchos*, a beak.] An extensive genus of brachiopods, of which many are fossil, with an acutely beaked shell.

Rhythmeter, ri-sim'e-tėr, *n.* [Gr *rhythmos*, a flowing, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the velocity of fluids or the speed of ships

Rhythm, Rhythmus, rithm, rith'mus, *n* [L *rhythmus*, from Gr *rhythmos*, any regularly recurring vibratory motion, from root of *rheo*, to flow.] The measure of time or movement by regularly recurring impulses, sounds, &c., as in poetry, prose composition, and music, and by analogy, dancing, periodical emphasis, numerical proportion or harmony, rhyme; metre; verse, number —**Rhythmic, Rhythmical,** rith'mik, rith'mi-kal, *a* Pertaining to rhythm, having rhythm —**Rhythmically,** rith'mi kal-li, *adv* In a rhythmical manner — **Rhythmics,** rith'miks *n* That branch of music which treats of the length of sounds and of emphasis —**Rhythmless,** rithm'les, *a* Destitute of rhythm — **Rhythmometer,** rith-mom'et-ėr, *n* An instrument for marking time to movements in music Metronome

Rial, ri'al, *n* [An old form of *royal*.] A gold coin of varying value, formerly current in Britain Spelled also *Ryal*

Riant, rī'an, *a* [For ppr of *rire*, to laugh.] Laughing, gay, smiling —**Riancy,** rī'an-si, *n* Character of being riant, cheerfulness, gaiety

Rib, rib, *n* [A Sax *rib, ribb*= D *rib, ribbe*, L G *ribbe*, Dan *rib*, G *rippe*, Icel *rif*, a rib.] One of the curved bones springing from the vertebral column and inclosing a certain number of the important organs and viscera in man and other vertebrate animals; something resembling a rib in form, use, position, &c., as one of the bent timber or metallic bars which spring from the keel, and form or strengthen the side of a ship, a piece of timber or iron supporting an arched roof, as in domes, vaults, &c; one of the principal veins or nerves in leaves of plants; one of the rods on which the cover of an umbrella is stretched, a prominent line or rising on cloth, as in corduroy —*v t* —*ribbed, ribbing* To furnish with ribs; to plough so as to leave ribbike ridges somewhat apart —**Ribbed,** ribd, *p* and *a* Furnished with ribs; inclosed as with ribs; marked with rising lines and channels —**Ribbing,** rib'ing, *n* An assemblage or arrangement of ribs, as of a vaulted ceiling, on cloth, &c; a kind of imperfect ploughing, every alternate strip only being moved —**Rib-grass,** *n.* A common British plant belonging to the plantain genus.—**Ribless,** rib'les, *a.* Having no ribs

Ribald, rib'ald, *n.* [O Fr. *ribauld, ribault, ribaud*, lecherous; It. *ribaldo*, a ribald person, from O H.G. *hribā, hripa*, a prostitute.] A low, vulgar, brutal wretch; a lewd, coarse fellow; a foul-mouthed fellow. —*a.* Low; mean; vile; obscene.—**Ribaldry,** rib'ald-ri, *n.* The talk of a ribald; obscene language; indecency.

Riband, rib'and, *n.* Ribbon.

Ribbon, Riband, rib'on, rib'and, *n.* [O.E. *riban, riben, ribani*, &c., from O. and Prov. Fr. *riban*, Mod. Fr. *ruban*, perhaps from the Celtic, comp. Gael. *ribean*, a ribbon, a fillet for the hair; *rib, ribe*, a hair, Ir *ribon*, a ribbon.] A fillet of silk, satin, &c; a narrow web of silk, satin, or other material, generally used for an ornament, or for fastening some part of female dress; what resembles a ribbon in some respects, a narrow, thin strip of anything; a shred (sails torn to *ribbons*) —*Blue ribbon* and *red ribbon*, often used to designate the orders of the Garter and Bath respectively, the badge of the former being supported by a blue ribbon, and that of the latter by a red ribbon Blue-ribbon — **Ribbon,** rib'on, *v t* To adorn or furnish with ribbons —**Ribbon-fish,** *n* A fish with a lengthened body much flattened on the sides — **Ribbon-grass,** *n* Canary-grass —**Ribbonism,** rib'on-izm, *n* The principles of a secret association of Irishmen, which had its origin about 1808, and was antagonistic to the Orangemen, so named from the piece of *ribbon* the members wore as a badge — **Ribbon-jasper,** *n* Jasper in which the colours are arranged in parallel layers or stripes, like ribbons —**Ribbonman,** rib'on-man, *n* An adherent of Ribbonism — **Ribbon saw,** *n* Band-saw —**Ribbon-worm,** *n* A nemertid

Rice, ris, *n* [Fr *ris*, from L *oryza*, from Gr *oryza*, rice, of oriental origin.] A well-known cereal plant and its seed, probably a native of India, but now cultivated in all warm climates, the grain forming a large portion of the food of the inhabitants —**Rice-bird,** *n* A bird of the United States, allied to the buntings, so named from its feeding on rice Called also *bobolink*, and *rice-bunting* —**Rice-dust,** *n* The refuse of rice which remains when it is cleaned for the market, rice meal, a valuable food for cattle —**Rice flour,** *n* Ground rice for making puddings, &c —**Rice-milk,** *n* Milk boiled and thickened with rice — **Rice paper,** *n* Paper made from rice straw, used in Japan and elsewhere, also, a substance prepared from the pith of a certain plant, brought from China, where it is used for painting upon and for the manufacture of fancy and ornamental articles —**Rice-pudding** *n* A pudding made of milk and rice, with eggs and sugar

Rich, rich, *a* [Partly from A Sax *rice*, rich, powerful, partly from Fr *riche*, rich, the latter being from O H G *richi*, rich, which again is cog. with A Sax *rice*, Icel. *ríkr*, Goth *reiks*, rich, the root being that of *E right*] Having abundant material possessions, wealthy opposed to *poor;* hence, generally, well supplied, abounding, producing ample supplies, productive, fertile, composed of valuable or costly materials or ingredients; sumptuous, highly valued, costly, abounding in nutritive or agreeable qualities, especially, as applied to articles of food and drink, sweet, luscious, or highly flavoured, largely gratifying the sense of sight, vivid, bright, agreeable to the sense of hearing; sweet; mellow; abounding in humour, highly provocative of amusement (a *rich* joke) — *The rich*, as a noun, a rich man or rich men —**Riches,** rich'es, *n.* [Formerly *richesse*, from Fr *richesse* (singular noun), from *riche*, rich] That which makes rich; abundant possessions, wealth; affluence. This word is really in the singular number, but is very rarely so used, the apparently plural termination having caused it to be regarded as a plural —**Richly,** rich'li, *adv.* In a rich manner; with riches; opulently; abundantly; splendidly; magnificently; highly —**Richness,** rich'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being rich; opulence; productiveness; fertility; magnificence; costliness; lusciousness; brilliancy, sweetness. **Ricinine,** ris'i-nin, *n.* [From L. *ricinus*, the castor-oil plant.] An alkaloid contained in the seeds of the castor-oil plant.

Rick, rik, *n.* [A. Sax *hreac*, a rick; cog. Icel. *hraukr*, a pile, W. *crug*, Ir. *cruach*, a

heap, rick.] A stack or pile of corn or hay, the lower part generally of a cylindrical form, and the top part rounded or conical, and often thatched so as to protect the pile from rain —*v t* To pile up in ricks —**Rick-stand,** *n* A frame of timber or iron on which ricks or stacks are built.

Rickets, rik ets, *n* [From old *wrick, wrikken,* to twist, allied to *wrung, wriggle*] A disease of children in which there is usually some distortion of the bones, considered by many as one of the forms of scrofula.—**Ricketsy,** rik et-i, *a* Affected with rickets, feeble or imperfect in general, threatening to fall, shaky

Ricochet, rik o shet, *n* [Fr, etym unknown] A rebounding from a flat surface, as of a stone from water or of a cannon ball from the ground —*Ricochet fire,* the firing of guns or mortars so as to cause balls or shells to roll and bound along —*Ricochet battery,* a battery for firing in this manner —*v t* (rik-o shet')—*ricochetted, ricochetting* To operate upon by ricochet firing —*v i* To skim, as a stone, along the surface of water, to strike and fly onward, as a cannon ball

Rid, rid, *v t* —*rid* or *ridded* (pret and pp), *ridding* [A Sax *hreddan,* to take or snatch, akin to Icel *rydja* (*rythja*), Dan *rydde,* to clear, to remove, D *redden,* G *retten,* to rescue] To free, to deliver, to clear, to disencumber (to *rid* a person *of* pain, *of* a burden) to make away with[†], to remove by violence (*Shak*[†])—*pp* or *a* Free, clear (to be *rid* of trouble) —*To get rid of,* to free one's self from —**Riddance** rid ans, *n* The act of ridding, a clearing away, a getting rid of something —*A good ruidance* fortunate relief from some thing disagreeable

Ridden rid n, pp of *ride*

Riddle, rid l *n* [A Sax *hridder,* a fan for winnowing, *cog* O H G *hritarâ,* a sieve, from same root as L *cerno,* Gr *krinô* to separate judge CRITIC] A kind of large sieve with coarse meshes employed for separating coarser materials from finer —*v t* —*riddled, ruddling* To pass through or separate with a riddle, to perforate with balls, so as to make like a riddle (a house *riddled* with shot)

Riddle rid l *n* [A Sax *rasdele,* a riddle, from *rasdan,* to read, discern, guess D *raadsel,* G *räthsel,* a riddle READ] A proposition put in obscure or ambiguous terms to puzzle or exercise the ingenuity in discovering its meaning, something to be solved by conjecture, a puzzling question, an enigma, anything ambiguous or puzzling —*v t* —*ruiddled, ruddling* To solve, to explain, to unriddle —*v i* To speak ambiguously, obscurely, or enigmatically

Ride, rid, *v i* —*rode* pret, *ridden,* pp, *rid ing,* ppr [A Sax *ridan,* to ride L G *riden,* D *rijden,* Icel *rida,* Dan *ride,* G *reiten* O G *ritan*—to ride *Raid* and *road,* as well as *ready,* are from this stem] To travel or be carried on the back of an animal, as on a horse, to travel or be carried in a vehicle, as in a carriage or wagon, to be borne on or in a fluid (a ship *rides* at anchor), to have ability as an equestrian —*To ride at anchor* (*naut*), to lie at anchor, to be anchored —*To ride to hounds,* to ride after hounds in fox hunting —*v t* to sit or be supported on, so as to be carried (to *ride* a horse), to go over in riding (he *rode* three miles), to tyrannize or domineer over (as in priest *ridden*) —*To ride down,* to trample on, or drive over in riding, to treat with extreme roughness or insolence —*To ride out,* to continue afloat during, and withstand the fury of, as a vessel does a gale —*n* An excursion on horseback or in a vehicle, a road cut in a wood or through pleasure ground, for the amusement of riding, a certain district established for excise purposes —**Rideable,** ri da-bl, *a* Capable of being ridden, passable on horseback.—**Rider,** ri der, *n.* One who rides; one who breaks or manages a horse; formerly, a commercial traveller, any addition to a manuscript, roll, record, or other document, inserted after its first completion; an additional clause, as to a bill in parliament, a supplement or amendment affixed to an original motion, a subsidiary problem in mathematics.—**Riderless,** ri der-les, *a.* Having no rider —**Riding,** ri ding, *p* and *a* Employed for riding on (a *riding* horse) —**Riding-habit,** *n* A garment worn by females when they ride on horseback —**Riding-hood,** *n* A hood formerly used by females when they rode, a kind of cloak with a hood —**Riding master,** *n* A teacher of the art of riding —**Riding-school,** *n.* A place where the art of riding is taught —**Riding whip,** *n* A whip used when riding

Ridge, rij, *n.* [Softened form of older *rygge, rig,* from A Sax *hrycg, hrick,* a ridge, the back=bc *rig, rugg,* a ridge of land, Icel *hryggr,* Dan *rygg,* Sw *rygg,* G *ricken,* the back] A long and narrow elevation on the earth's surface from which the ground slopes on either side, a long crest or summit (the *ridge* of a mountain, the *ridge* of a wave), a strip of ground thrown up by a plough or left between furrows, a strip of tilled land with a furrow on either side, the highest part of the roof of a building at the meeting of the upper end of the rafters —*v t* —*ridged ridging* To form or make into a ridge, to furnish with a ridge or ridges —*v i* To rise in ridges —**Ridge piece, Ridge plate,** *n* A piece of timber at the ridge of a roof against which the rafters abut —**Ridge roof,** *n* A raised or peaked roof —**Ridge-tile,** *n* A convex tile made for covering the ridge of a roof —**Ridged, Ridgy,** rijd, rij i, *a* Having a ridge or ridges, rising in a ridge

Ridicule rid i kūl *n* [Fr *ridicule,* from L *ridiculus,* laughable, from *rideo, risum,* to laugh (seen also in *deride, rumble*)] Expression or action intended to convey contempt and excite laughter, contemptuous mockery or jesting, wit of that species which provokes contemptuous laughter, that species of writing which excites contempt with laughter —*v t* —*ridiculed, ridiculing* To treat with ridicule, to mock, to make sport or game of, to deride —**Ridiculer** ri di kū ler, *n* One that ridicules —**Ridiculous,** ri dik ū lus, *a* [L *ridiculus, ridiculosus*] Worthy of or fitted to excite ridicule, laughable and contemptible —**Ridiculously,** ri-dik ū lus li, *adv* In a ridiculous manner —**Ridiculousness** ri dik ū lus nes, *n*

Riding, ri ding, *n* [A Sax *thrithing,* a third part, from *thri* three] One of the three districts (North, East, and West Ridings) into which the county of York, in England, is divided

Ridotto, ri-dot tō, *n* [It, from L *reductus,* a retreat REDOUBT] In Italy an entertainment consisting of singing and dancing

Rifacimento, rē fa chē men"tō, *n* [It, from L *re,* again, *facio,* to make] A remaking or re establishment a term most commonly applied to the process of recasting literary works

Rife, rif, *a.* [A Sax *ryf,* rife, prevalent= Icel *rifr* (allied to *reifa* to enrich), O D *ryf, ryft,* plenteous] Prevailing, prevalent, abundant, common, supplied or filled with in large numbers or great quantity, abounding in, replete —**Rifely,** rif li, *adv* In a rife manner, prevalently, frequently —**Rifeness,** rif nes, *n* The state of being rife, frequency, prevalence

Riffraff, rif raf, *n* [A reduplication of *raff,* refuse] Sweepings, refuse of anything, the rabble

Rifle ri fl, *v t* —*rifled rifling* [O Fr *rifler, riffler,* to sweep away, a word of Germanic origin, the same stem being seen in *raff, raffle*] To seize and bear away by force to snatch away to strip to rob, to pillage to plunder —*v i* To rob, to pillage —**Rifler,** ri fl-er, *n.* One that rifles, one that pillages, a robber

Rifle, rī fl, *n* [Lit a grooved musket, being connected with Dan *rifle,* a groove or fluting, *rifle,* to rifle a gun, *riffel,* a rifle, G *riefeln,* to channel, *riefe,* a groove] A gun the inside of whose barrel is grooved, or formed with spiral channels *pl* a body of troops armed with rifles —*v t* —*rifled, rifling* To groove, to channel —*Rifled arms,* firearms in which spiral grooves, taking much less than one complete turn, are cut in the surface of the bore, thus giving the projectile greater accuracy and longer range —**Rifle-ball,** *n* A ball, generally cylindrical with a conoidal head, for firing with a rifle —**Rifle-corps,** *n.* A body of soldiers armed with rifles —**Rifleman,** rī'fl man, *n.* A soldier armed with a rifle, a sharpshooter —**Rifle-pit,** *n.* A pit in front of an army, fort, &c., to afford cover to a single skirmisher.

Rift, rift, *n* [From *rive,* so Dan. *rift,* a rift, a rent] A cleft, a fissure, an opening made by riving or splitting —*v t* To cleave, to rive, to split —*v i* To burst open, to split

Rig, rig, *v t* —*rigged, rigging* [Same as Dan. *rigge,* to rig, origin doubtful] To dress, to clothe generally with *out,* and used only colloquially, to furnish with apparatus or tackling, *naut* to fit with shrouds, stays, &c —*n* Dress, usually gay or fanciful dress, *naut* the peculiar style of the masts, sails, and rigging of any vessel.—**Rigger,** rig er, *n* One who rigs; one whose occupation is to fit the rigging of a ship —**Rigging,** rig ing, *n* The ropes which support the masts, extend and contract the sails, &c, of a ship

Rig, rig, *n* [Origin doubtful, comp Manx *reagh,* ruttish, wanton, *ruggan,* to rut.] A wanton[†], a strumpet[†], a frolic, a trick —*To run a rig,* to play a sportive or wanton trick —*To rig the market,* to raise or lower prices artificially in order to one's private advantage —**Riggish,** rig ish, *a* Wanton[†], lewd[†], frolicsome

Rigadoon, rig a-dōn', *n* [Fr *rigadon, rigaudon,* from *Rigaud,* the inventor of the dance] A gay brisk dance performed by one couple

Riga-fir, ri ga, *n* A variety of the red or Scotch pine or fir, from *Riga*

Rigescent, ri jes ent, *a* [L *rigescens,* ppr of *rigesco,* from *rigeo* to be stiff RIGID] Becoming stiff or rigid

Right, rit *a* [A Sax *riht,* right, true, just, straight=D *regt,* G *recht,* O G *reht,* Goth *raihts,* Icel *réttr,* Dan *ret,* participial forms cognate with L *rectus,* straight, pp of *rego, rectum,* to rule, direct (REGENT, REGAL) *Reach* and *rich* are ultimately from same root] In conformity with the rules which ought to regulate human action, in accordance with duty, truth, and justice, or the will of God, not wrong, just, equitable, fit suitable, proper (the *right* man in the *right* place), real, true, not spurious (the *right* heir), not erroneous, according to fact or reality, not mistaken or wrong; not in error, not left, but its opposite, originally, no doubt, most useful or dexterous (the *right* hand), hence, being on the same side as the right hand (the *right* ear or eye), most favourable or convenient, opportune, properly done, made, placed, disposed, or adjusted, correct, to be placed or worn outward (the *right* side of cloth), straight, not crooked (a *right* line), hence, *math* rising perpendicularly; having a perpendicular as is a *right* cone), formed by one line or direction perpendicular to another (a *right* angle) —*At right angles,* so as to form a right angle or right angles, placed or standing perpendicularly —*Right ascension* Under ASCENSION —*Right bank of a river,* the bank on the right hand of a person whose face is turned in the direction in which the water runs —*adv* [A. Sax *rihte,* rightly] In a right manner, justly, properly; correctly, in a great degree, very (*right* well, used especially in titles, as *right* honourable, *right* reverend, *right* noble); in a straight line, directly —*Right and left,* to the right and to the left; in all directions. —*n* What is right, the opposite of wrong; rectitude, a just claim (a *right* to fair play); legal or other claim or title, a prerogative; privilege belonging to one as a member of a state, society, or community (natural, political, public *rights*); that which justly belongs to one; power of action; authority; legal power (a *right* to arrest malefactors); the side opposite to the left (on the *right*) —*Bill of rights,* the declaration delivered by the two houses of parliament to the Prince of Orange, Feb 13, 1688, in which the rights and privileges of the people were asserted.—*By right, by rights,* rightfully;

in accordance with right, properly —*To be in the right*, to be not wrong or in error; to have justice on one's side —*To set to rights* or *to put to rights*, to put into good order —*In one's own right*, by absolute right (peeresses in *their own right*, that is, as opposed to peeresses by marriage) — *v t* To put right, to restore to the natural or proper condition, to make correct from being wrong, to do justice to, to relieve from wrong —*v i* To resume a vertical position, as a ship in the water after having been listed over —**Right-about**, *adv* In an opposite direction used substantively in the phrase *to send to the right-about*, to pack off, to dismiss, to cause to retreat —**Right-angled**, *a* Containing a right angle or right angles —**Righter**, rīt'ėr, *n* One who sets right, one who does justice or redresses wrong —**Rightful**, rit ful, *a* Having a right or just claim according to established laws (the *rightful* heir), being by right or by just claim (one's *rightful* property), just, consonant to justice (a *rightful* cause) — **Rightfully**, rit ful-li, *adv* In a rightful manner —**Rightfulness**, rit ful-nes, *n* The state of being rightful —**Right-hand**, *a* Situated on the right hand, or in a direction from the right side, applied to one who is essential to another (our *right-hand* man) —**Right-handed**, *a* Using the right hand more easily and readily than the left —**Right-handedness**, *n* The quality of being right-handed, hence, skill, dexterity —**Rightly**, rit li, *adv* According to right or justice, properly, fitly, suitably, according to truth or fact, not erroneously, correctly —**Right-minded**, *a* Having a right or honest mind, well-disposed —**Right-mindedness**, *n* The state of being right-minded —**Rightness**, rit nes, *n* The state or quality of being right, correctness, rectitude — **Right-whale**, *n* [That is, the proper one to be caught] The common or Greenland whale, from whose mouth whalebone is obtained

Righteous, rīt yus, *a* [A Sax *rihtwis*, righteous—*riht*, right, and *wis*, wise, prudent, similarly Icel. *rétt viss*, righteous.] Upright, virtuous, acting in accordance with the dictates of religion or morality, free from guilt or sin, agreeing with right, just, equitable — **Righteously**, rit yus li, *adv* In a righteous manner, uprightly, justly —**Righteousness**, rit yus-nes, *n* The quality of being righteous, *theol* the state of being right with God, justification

Rigid, rij'id, *a* [Fr *rigide*, L *rigidus*, from *rigeo*, to be stiff or numb, allied to Gr *rhigeó* to shiver, *rhigos*, cold, Skr *rij*, to be stiff] Stiff, stiffened, not pliant, not easily bent, *physics* theoretically such as to resist change of form when acted on by any force, strict in opinion, practice, or discipline, severe in temper opposed to *lax* or *indulgent*, inflexible, unmitigated, severely just (a *rigid* law or rule) —**Rigidity**, **Rigidness**, ri jid'i ti, rij id nes, *n* The quality of being rigid —**Rigidly** ri jid li, *adv* In a rigid manner stiffly, inflexibly, severely, strictly —**Rigidulous**, ri jid ū lus, *a* *Bot* rather stiff

Rigmarole, *rig* ma-rōl, *n* [A corruption of *ragman-roll*] A succession of confused or disjointed statements, an incoherent harangue, balderdash

Rigour, rig'or, *n* [L *rigor*, from *rigeo*, to be stiff Rigid] Rigidity, severity of life, austerity, strictness, exactness without allowance, latitude, or indulgence (to enforce moral duties with *rigour*), sternness, harshness, intensity of atmospheric cold (the *rigour* of winter), *med* same as *Rigor* —**Rigorous**, rig'or us, *a* Characterized by rigour; severe, stringent, scrupulously accurate; very cold (*rigorous* weather) —**Rigorously**, rig'or us-li, *adv* In a rigorous manner —**Rigorousness**, rig'or-us-nes, *n* The state or quality of being rigorous — **Rigor**, rig'or, *n* *Med* a sudden coldness, attended by a shivering more or less perfect a symptom which ushers in many diseases — *Rigor mortis*, the stiffening of the body after death —**Rigorism**, **Rigourism**, rig'or-izm *n* Rigidity in principles or practice —**Rigorist**, **Rigourist**, rig'or ist, *n* A person of severe or rigid principle or manners, a purist in style

Rile, ril, *v t* [A form of *roil*.] To stir to anger; to irritate [Colloq.]

Rilievo, rē-lē'vō or rē-lē-ā'vō [It.] Under RELIEF

Rill, ril, *n* [Same as L G *rille*, a brook, a furrow] A small brook, a rivulet, a streamlet —*v i* To run in a small stream or in streamlets —**Rillet**, ril'et, *n* [Dim of *rill*] A small stream, a rivulet

Rim, rim, *n* [A Sax *rima*, rim, edge, lip, perhaps a Celtic word, comp W *rhim*, Armor *rim*, a rim a border] The border, edge, or margin of a thing, a brim, the lower part of the belly or abdomen (*Shak*) —*v t* —*rimmed*, *rimming* To be or to form a rim round

Rime, rim, *n* The more correct spelling of *Rhyme*

Rime, rim, *n* [A Sax *hrim*, rime Icel *hrim*, D *rym*, Dan *rim*, Sw *rim*—hour frost] White or hoar frost, congealed dew or vapour —*v t* —*rimed*, *riming* To freeze or congeal into hoar frost —**Rimy**, ri mi, *a* Abounding with rime, frosty

Rimose, **Rimous**, ri mōs, ri mus, *a* [L *rimosus*, from *rima*, a fissure or crack] Full of chinks or fissures —**Rimosity**, ri mos i ti *n* The state of being rimose

Rimple, rim pl, *n* [A Sax *hrympelle*, a fold, a rumple, D *rimpel*, a wrinkle RUMPLE] A fold or wrinkle —*v t* and *i* — *rimpled*, *rimpling* To rumple, to wrinkle

Rind, rind, *n* [A Sax *rind*, *hrind*, bark, crust—G *rinde*, rind, same root as *rim*] The outward coat or covering of trees, fruits animals, &c, bark, peel, husk, skin —*v t* To take the rind from

Rinderpest, rin dėr pest, *n* [G *rinder*, pl of *rind* a horned beast, and *pest* a plague] A most virulent and eminently contagious disease or plague, affecting ruminant animals especially cattle

Rinforzando, rin for tsan dō [It, strengthening] *Music*, a direction to strengthen the power and emphasis

Ring, ring, *n* [A Sax *hring*—Icel *hringr*, G D and Sw *ring* a ring Akin are *range*, *rank*, *rink*, *harangue*, &c] Any thing in the form of a circular line or hoop, a circle of gold or other material worn on the fingers, a hoop of metal or other material used for a great variety of purposes, an area in which games or sports are performed, the arena of a hippodrome or circus, the inclosure in which pugilists fight a space in which horses are exhibited or exercised a circular group of persons, a combination of persons for a selfish end, as for controlling the market in stocks — *The ring*, *the prize ring*, a term given to pugilism or those connected with pugilism —*Fairy ring* Under FAIRY —*Saturn's rings*, rings surrounding and nearly in the planet's equatorial plane, probably composed of swarms of meteorites or minute satellites —*v t* To encircle, to surround with a ring or as with a ring, to make a cutting circularly round (a tree or branch) — **Ring armour**, *n* Armour of ring mail — **Ring bolt**, *n* An iron bolt with an eye, to which is fitted a ring of iron, used in ships —**Ring bone**, *n* A callus growing on the pastern of a horse — **Ring-course**, *n* The outer course of stone or brick in an arch —**Ring-dove**, *n* A species of pigeon (the cushat or wood pigeon), so called from a circular marking on the neck —**Ring-dropping**, *n* A trick practised by rogues who pretend they have just found a valuable ring and offer to sell it for little, the article they offer being really worthless —**Ringed**, **ringd**, *pp* Surrounded with, or as with, a ring, having a ring or rings, encircled — **Ringed snake**, *n* A harmless British snake —**Ring fence**, *n* A fence continuously encircling an estate or some considerable extent of ground — **Ring finger**, *n* The third finger of the left hand, on which the ring is placed in marriage —**Ring-gauge**, *n* A gauge in the form of a ring, a conical gauge, used by jewellers for measuring finger rings. — **Ringleader**, ring'lē-dėr, *n* One who leads a ring, as of dancers; the leader of any association of men engaged in violation of law, or an illegal enterprise — **Ringlet**, ring'let, *n* [Dim. of *ring*] A curl, particularly a curl of hair —**Ringleted**, ring'let-ed, *a* Adorned with ringlets, wearing ringlets —**Ring-mail**, *n* Defensive armour made by sewing strong rings of steel edgewise upon leather or strong quilted cloth — **Ring-master**, *n* One who has charge of the performances in a circus ring —**Ring-money**, *n* Money consisting of rings, in use at an early stage of society —**Ring-ousel**, **Ring ouzel**, *n* A British bird of the thrush kind, resembling the blackbird, but having a white ring or bar on the breast —**Ring-sail**, *n* *Naut* same as RING-TAIL —**Ring tail**, *n* The female of the hen harrier, a sort of studding sail set outside a spanker or a sloop's mainsail, a ring sail —**Ring tailed** *a* Having a tail marked by rings or ringlike markings — **Ringworm**, ring wėrm, *n* A contagious skin-disease appearing in the form of rings or patches on different parts of the body, but most frequently on the scalp

Ring, ring, *v t* —pret *rang* or *rung*, pp *rung* [A Sax *hringan* to ring—Dan *ringe*, Sw *ringa*, Icel *hringja*, O D *ringhen*, to ring] To cause to sound, as a sonorous metallic body (to *ring* a bell), to repeat often, loudly, or earnestly, to sound (to *ring* one's praises), to attend on or celebrate by ringing —*Ringing the changes*, a trick by which, in paying or receiving money, a rascal tries to confuse the person with whom he is dealing so that he may cheat him *v i* To sound as a bell or other sonorous body, to resound, to have the sensation of sound continued, to tingle, to be filled with report or talk (the whole town *rings* with his fame) —*n* The sound of a bell or other sonorous body, any loud sound continued, repeated, or reverberated, characteristic sound, a chime —**Ringer**, ring ėr, *n* One who rings, one who rings chimes on bells

Ringent rin jent *a* [L *ringens*, *ringentis*, from *ringor* to make wry faces, to gape] *Bot* labiated, with a space between the two lips like an open mouth

Rink, ringk, *n* [A form of *ring* an area, or of *rank* a row] That portion of a sheet of ice on which the game of curling is played, a smooth flooring generally under cover, on which people skate with roller skates —*v i* To skate on a rink

Rinse, rins, *v t* —*rinsed*, *rinsing* [O Fr *riser*, *reuser*, Fr *rincer*, to rinse, to wash, from Icel *hreinsa*, Dan *rense*, from Icel *hreinn*, Dan *reen* [A Sax D and G *rein*, Goth *hrains*), clean] To wash lightly, to wash by laying water over, to cleanse the inner surface of by the introduction of water or other liquid —**Rinser**, rin sėr, *n* One who or that which rinses

Riot, ri ot *n* [O Fr *riote*, disturbance, combat Fr *rioter*, to make a disturbance, origin doubtful] An uproar, a tumult, excessive and expensive feasting, wild and loose festivity, revelry, *law* a tumultuous disturbance of the peace —*To run riot* to act or move without control or restraint, to grow wildly or in rank abundance —*Riot act*, an act of parliament for the prevention of tumultuous disturbances, after the reading of which by a magistrate to a mob, those who do not disperse may be treated as felons —*v i* To revel, to act in an unrestrained or wanton manner, to raise a riot uproar, or sedition — *v t* To pass or spend in riot [*Tenn*]—**Rioter**, ri ot-ėr, *n* One who riots or engages in a riot —**Riotous**, ri ot-us, *a* Indulging in riot or revelry, tumultuous guilty of riot —**Riotously**, ri ot-us li, *adv* In a riotous manner, with revelry, tumultuously, seditiously —**Riotousness**, ri ot-us-nes, *n* The state or quality of being riotous

Rip, rip *v t* —*ripped*, *ripping* [Same as Dan *rippe*, to rip, to tear, allied probably to *rive*] To separate or divide the parts of by cutting or tearing, to tear or cut open, to take out by cutting or tearing —*n* A rent —**Ripping-saw**, **Rip-saw**, *n* A saw used for cutting wood in the direction of the fibre

Rip, rip, *n* [Comp D *rap*, scab, Dan *riperaps*, riffraff] A base or worthless person, a contemptible creature, a scamp

Riparian, ri-pā'ri-an, *a* [L *ripa*, a bank] Pertaining to the bank of a river

Ripe, rip, *a* [A Sax *ripe*, ripe = L G *ripe*, D *rijp*, G *reif*, ripe, allied to *reap*] Ready for reaping, brought to perfection in growth or to the best state, mature; advanced to the state of being fit for use, fully developed, maturated, complete, finished, consummate (a *ripe* scholar), ready for action or effect (*ripe* for a war) —*v t* and *i* To mature, to ripen —**Ripely**, rip'li, *adv* In a ripe manner, maturely, at the fit time —**Ripen**, ri'pn, *v i* To grow ripe, to be matured, as grain or fruit, to approach or come to perfection —*v t* To mature, to make ripe —**Ripeness**, rip'nes, *n* The state of being ripe, maturity, perfection

Riposte, rē'post *n* [Fr, from It *riposta*] *Fencing*, the thrust or blow with which one follows up a successful parry, hence, a smart reply or repartee

Ripple, rip'l, *v t* —*rippled*, *rippling* [A non nasalized form corresponding to *rimple*, *rumple*] To assume or wear a ruffled surface, as water when agitated or running over a rough bottom, to make a sound as of water running over a rough bottom —*v t* To fret or dimple as the surface of water —*n* The fretting or ruffling of the surface of water, little curling waves —**Ripple mark** *n* The wavy or ridgy mark left on a beach by the ripples, *geol* such marks preserved when the sand becomes hardened into rock —**Ripple marked** *a* Having ripple marks —**Rippingly**, rip'ling-li, *adv* In a rippling manner —**Ripply**, rip'li, *a* Rippling, characterized by ripples

Ripple rip'l *v t* [Dim from *rip*, like L G *repeln* G *rupfeln* to ripple] To clean or remove the seeds or capsules from, especially from the stalks of flax —*n* A large comb or hatchel for separating the seeds or capsules from flax

Riprap, rip'rap *n* [Same as *rip raff*, Dan *rips raps*] A foundation of stones thrown together without order as in deep water or on a soft bottom

Ript ript, pp for *ripped*

Rise, riz, *v i* *rose* pret, *risen* pp, *rising*, ppr [A Sax *risan* to rise pret *wás* rose, pp *risen* Icel *risa*, Goth *reisan* (in *ur reisan*), to rise This is the intransitive form of which *raise* is the causal or transitive, as also *rear*] To move or pass from a lower position to a higher to move upwards, to ascend, to mount up to change from a sitting lying or kneeling posture to a standing one to become erect to bring a sitting or a session to an end (the house *rose* at 11 p m), to get out of bed, to arise, to attain a height to stand in height (a tree *rises* to 60 feet), to reach a higher level by increase of bulk or quantity (the tide *rises*), to swell or puff up in the process of fermentation, as dough and the like, to slope upwards, to have an upward direction, to seem to mount up, frequently, to appear above the horizon, as the sun, moon stars &c, to become apparent, to come forth, to appear (an eruption *rises* on the skin), to become audible (there *rose* a shout), to come into existence, to be produced, to spring, to increase in force, value, intensity degree, &c (the wind *rises*, a price *rises*), to take up arms, to go to war, to rebel or revolt, to attain a higher social position or rank, to increase in power or interest said of stock thought, or discourse —*n* The act of rising, ascent, the distance through which anything rises (a *rise* of 6 feet), elevation or degree of ascent (a gradual *rise* in the land), spring, source, origin, beginning, appearance above the horizon (the *rise* of the sun or a star), increase, advance (a *rise* in the price of wheat), advance in rank, honour, property, or fame —*Rise of strata*, *geol* opposite of *dip of strata* Dip —**Riser**, ri'zer, *n* One that rises, the vertical face of a step of a stair —**Rising**, ri'zing, *p* and *a* Increasing in wealth, power, or distinction (*a rising* man), advancing to adult years (the *rising* generation) —*n* The act of one who or that which rises, the appearance of the sun or a star above the horizon, the act of reviving from the dead, resurrection, an insurrection, a mutiny, an eminence or prominence

Risible, riz'i-bl, *a* [Fr *risible*, from L *risibilis*, from *rideo*, *risum*, to laugh. RIDICULOUS] Having the faculty or power of laughing; capable of exciting laughter, laughable, belonging to the phenomenon of laughter —**Risibility**, **Risibleness**, riz-i bil'i-ti, riz'i-bl-nes, *n* The quality of being risible, proneness to laugh.—**Risibly**, riz'i bli, *adv* In a risible manner, laughably

Risk, risk, *n* [Fr *risque*, from Sp *risco*, a steep rock from L *reseco*, to cut off—*re*, and *seco*, to cut SECTION] Hazard, danger, peril, exposure to harm, *com* the hazard of loss, either of ship, goods, or other property —*To run a risk* to incur hazard, to encounter danger —*v t* To hazard, to expose to injury or loss, to venture, to dare to undertake —**Risker** ris'ker, *n* One who risks —**Riskful**, **Risky**, risk'ful, ris'ki, *a* Dangerous, hazardous, full of risk

Risorial ri-zō'ri-al, *a* [From L *risus*, laughter from *rideo*, *risum*, to laugh RISIBLE] Pertaining to laughter, causing laughter (the *risorial* muscle)

Rissole ris'ōl *n* [Fr] A dish consisting of meat or fish mixed with bread crumbs and yolks of eggs wrapped in fine puff paste, so as to resemble a sausage, and fried

Risus ri'sus *n* [L See RISIBLE] Laughter —*Risus sardonicus* sardonic laugh, a kind of convulsive grin, observed chiefly in cases of tetanus and inflammation of the diaphragm

Ritardando, rē-tar-dan-dō, *a* [It] *Music* retarding a direction to sing or play slower and slower

Rite rit *n* [Fr *rite*, from L *ritus*, a rite] A formal act of religion or other solemn duty, a religious ceremony or usage, ceremonial —**Ritual**, rit'u-al, *a* [L *ritualis*] Pertaining to rites, consisting of rites, prescribing rites (the *ritual* law) —*n* A book containing the rites or ordinances of a church or of any special service, the manner of performing divine service, ceremonial —**Ritualism** rit'ū-al-izm, *n* The system of rituals or prescribed forms of religious worship, observance of prescribed forms in religion, an excessive use of external forms in religion —**Ritualist** rit'ū-al-ist, *n* One skilled in ritual, one of the party in favour of an elaborate ritual in the Church of England —**Ritualistic** rit'ū-al-is'tik *a* Pertaining to ritualism, characterized by the practices of the ritualists in the Church of England —**Ritually** rit'ū-al-li, *adv* By ritual, by a particular rite

Ritornelle, **Ritornello**, ri-tor-nel', ri-tor-nel'lō *n* [Fr *ritornelle* It *ritornello* dim of *ritorno*, return, *ritornare* to return] *Music* a short repetition, such as of the concluding phrases of an air, especially if played between the parts of a song once passed

Rivage riv'āj *n* [Fr from *riv* L *ripa*, a bank] A bank shore, or coast

Rival ri'val, *n* [Fr *rival*, from L *rivalis*, pertaining to a brook, *rivales* those who use the same brook, hence competitors, rivals, from *rivus*, a brook, whence *rivulet*] One who is in pursuit of the same object as another, one striving to reach or obtain something which another is at tempting to obtain, and which one only can possess, a competitor, one who emulates or strives to equal or exceed another in excellence —*a* Having the same pretensions or claims, standing in competition for superiority —*v t* —*rivalled*, *rivalling* To stand in competition with, to strive to equal or excel, to emulate —**Rivalry**, ri'val-ri, *n* The act of rivalling, competition, a strife or effort to obtain an object which another is pursuing, emulation syn under COMPETITION —**Rivalship**, ri'val-ship, *n* The state or character of a rival, emulation, rivalry

Rive, riv, *v t* —pret *rived*, pp *rived* or *riven*, ppr *riving* [A Scandinavian word = Icel *rifa*, Dan *rive*, to rive, to tear, akin perhaps to *rip*] To split, to cleave, to rend asunder by force —*v i* To be split or rent asunder —**Riven**, riv'n, pp of *rive* Split, rent or burst asunder

Rivel, riv'l, *v t* —*rivelled*, *rivelling* [A Sax. *(ge)rifiam*, to wrinkle, connections doubtful.] To contract into wrinkles, to corrugate; to shrink

River, riv'er, *n* [Fr *rivière*, from L L *riparia*, a river, from L *riparius*, pertaining to the banks of a river, from *ripa*, a bank] A large stream of water flowing through a certain portion of the earth's surface and discharging itself into the sea, a lake, a marsh, or into another such stream.—**River basin**, *n* The region drained by all the rills, rivulets, streams, or rivers which ultimately gather to form one river —**River bed**, *n* The bed or bottom of a river —**River-craft**, *n* Small vessels or boats which ply on rivers and do not put to sea —**River god**, *n* A deity supposed to preside over a river —**River hog**, *n* The water hog or capybara —**River-horse**, *n* The hippopotamus —**Riverine**, riv'er-in, *a* Belonging to a river, situated on a river —**River-meadow**, *n* A meadow on the bank of a river —**River-side**, *n* The bank of a river —**River wall**, *n* A wall made to confine a river within definite bounds —**River water**, *n*. The water of a river as distinguished from *rain-water*, *spring water*, &c — **Rivery**, † riv'er-i, *a* Pertaining to rivers, abounding in rivers

Rivet, riv'et, *n* [Fr *rivet*, a clinch, a rivet; *river* to rivet, origin doubtful, probably from the Teutonic, comp Icel *rifa*, to tack together to sew together] A short metallic pin or bolt passing through a hole and keeping two pieces of metal (or sometimes other substances) together, especially, a short bolt or pin of wrought iron formed with a head and inserted into a hole at the junction of two pieces of metal, the point after insertion being hammered broad so as to keep the pieces closely bound together —*v t* To fasten with a rivet or with rivets, to clinch, *fig* to fasten firmly, to make firm, strong, or immovable —**Riveted**, riv'et-ed, *p* and *a* Fastened with rivets —**Riveter**, riv'et-er, *n*. One who rivets —**Riveting**, riv'et-ing, *p* and *a* Serving to rivet, used in clinching rivets —*n* The act of joining with rivets, a set of rivets taken collectively

Rivose, ri-vōs', *a* [L *rivus*, a brook] Marked with sinuous or wavy furrows,

Rivulet riv'ū-let, *n* [L *rivulus*, dim of *rivus*, a river (seen also in *derive*, *rival*).] A small stream or brook, a streamlet

Rix dollar riks dol'er, *n* [Sw *riksdaler*, Dan *rigsdaler* G *reichsthaler*, lit the dollar of the realm] A silver coin of Germany, Denmark, Sweden, &c., ranging in value between 2*s* 6*d* and 4*s* 6*d* sterling

Roach, rōch, *n* [A Sax *rohhe*, akin to D *roch* a skate G *roche*, a roach or ray] A fish of the carp family, inhabiting lakes, ponds, and slow running rivers

Roach, roch, *n* The curve in the foot of a sail

Road, rōd, *n* [A Sax *rád*, a riding, a journey on horseback, a road, from *ridan*, to ride (RIDE) *Raid* is a collateral form] An open way or public passage, a piece of ground appropriated for travel, forming a line of communication between one city, town, or place and another for foot-passengers, cattle, vehicles, &c, generally applied to highways, and as a generic term it includes highway, street, lane, &c, a means or way of approach or access, a path, a place where ships may ride at anchor at some distance from the shore, a roadstead usually in the plural —*On the road*, passing, travelling — *To take the road*, set out on a journey —*To take to the road*, to go robbing travellers on the highway —**Road book**, *n* A traveller's guide-book of towns, distances, &c —**Road-locomotive**, **Road steamer**, *n*. A locomotive adapted to run on common roads.—**Road-metal**, *n* Broken stones used for macadamizing roads —**Road-roller**, *n*. A heavy cylinder used for compacting the surfaces of roads —**Road-scraper**, *n*. A machine for scraping or cleaning roads —**Roadstead**, rōd'sted, *n*. A place where ships may ride at anchor off the shore.—**Roadster**, rōd'ster, *n*. A horse well fitted for travelling, or usually employed in travelling —**Roadway**, rōd'wā, *n*. A highway; the part of a road used by horses, carriages, &c.

Roam, rōm, *v i* [O E *rome*, also *rame*, to roam or rove; of doubtful connections, comp. O H G *rāmen*, to aim, to strive *Ramble* is from this verb] To wander; to ramble; to rove; to walk or move about from place to place without any certain purpose or direction —*v t* To range, to wander over —*n* Act of wandering, a ramble —**Roamer,** rō'mėr, *n* One who roams; a vagrant

Roan, rōn, *a* [O Fr *roan*, Mod Fr *rouan*, It *roano*, *rovano*, Sp *ruano*, *roano*, origin unknown.] Applied formerly to a horse of a bay, sorrel, or dark colour, with numerous spots of gray or white, now generally applied to a colour having a decided shade of red —*n* A leather used largely in bookbinding to imitate morocco, prepared from sheep-skin, a horse of a roan colour, a roan colour

Roan-tree, rōn, *n* [Rowan] The mountain ash or rowan-tree

Roar, rōr, *v i* [A Sax *rārian*, L G *rāren*, D *reeren*, Prov G *reren*, *rören*, to roar, akin perhaps to Dan *rost*, Icel *raust*, the voice] To cry with a full, loud, continued sound; to bellow, as a beast, to cry aloud, as in distress or anger, to make a loud, continued, confused sound, as winds, waves, a multitude of people shouting together, and the like, to laugh out loudly and continuously —*v t* To cry out aloud, to shout —*n* A full loud sound of some continuance, the strong loud cry of a beast, the loud cry of a person in distress, pain, anger, a loud, continued, confused sound, outcry of joy or mirth —**Roarer,** rō'rėr, *n* One who or that which roars, a broken winded horse —**Roaring,** rō'ring, *n* A loud cry, as of a beast, a continuous roar, loud continued sound, as of the billows of the sea, a disease of the bronchial tubes in horses —*p* and *a* Characterized by roars or noise, disorderly, riotous

Roast, rōst, *v t* [O Fr *rostir* (Fr *rôtir*), to roast, from O H G *rostjan*, to roast (D *roosten*, Sw *rosta*, Dan *riste*), or from the Celtic Armor *rosta*, W *rhostiaw*, Gael *roist*, to roast] To cook or prepare for the table by exposure to the direct action of heat, on a spit, in an oven, or the like, to heat to excess, to dry and parch by exposure to heat, *metal* to burn in a fire, as broken ore, in order to free it from foreign matters, colloquially, to banter severely —*v i* To become *roasted* or fit for eating by exposure to fire —*n* That which is roasted as a piece of beef, part of a slaughtered animal selected for roasting —*a* Roasted (*roast* beef) —**Roaster,** rōs'tėr, *n* One who or that which roasts, an animal for roasting —**Roasting jack,** *n* An apparatus for turning meat roasting before an open fire

Rob, rob, *n* [Fr *rob*, from Sp *rob*, from Ar *robb*, a jelly of fruit] The inspissated juice of ripe fruit, mixed with honey or sugar to the consistence of a conserve

Rob, rob, *v t* —*robbed*, *robbing* [O Fr *rober*, to steal, from O H G *roubōn*, Goth *raubōn*, to rob, a verb akin to A Sax *redfan*, E *to reave*, D *rooven*, G *rauben*—to *bereave*, the origin being O G *raub* (A Sax *rēaf*), a garment, clothing, spoil Robe] To plunder or strip by force or violence, to deprive of something by stealing, to deprive unlawfully, to deprive (to *rob* a person *of* his peace of mind) —**Robber,** rob'ėr, *n* One who robs, one who commits a robbery —**Robbery,** rob'ėr-i, *n* The act or practice of robbing, a taking away by violence or wrong, the forcible and felonious taking of something from the person of another

Robband, rob'and, *n* *Naut.* a robbin or rope-band Robbin

Robbin, rob'in, *n* [From *rope* and *band.*] *Naut* a short flat plaited piece of rope, with an eye in one end, used in pairs to tie square sails to their yards.

Robe, rōb, *n* [Fr *robe*, from L L *rauba*, spoil, the taking of a man's garments, from O G *raub*, a garment, spoil (which in primitive times consisted chiefly of articles of dress) Rob] A kind of gown or long loose garment worn over other dress; a gown or dress of a rich, flowing, or elegant style or make, a dressed buffalo (or bison) skin with the hair on —*The robe*, or *the long robe*, the legal profession (gentlemen of *the long robe*).—*Master of the robes*, an officer in the royal household in England, whose duty consists in ordering the sovereign's robes, under a queen this office is performed by a lady, designated *Mistress of the robes* —*v t* —*robed*, *robing* To clothe in a robe, to attire, to invest —**Robe-maker,** *n* A maker of official robes for clergymen, barristers, &c —**Robing room,** *n* A room where robes of ceremony are put on and off

Robin, rob in, *n* [A familiar form of *Robert*, comp the personal names *Mag* and *Jack* in *magpie*, *jackdaw*] The well known European bird called also *Red breast* and *Robin redbreast*, in America a species of thrush with a red breast

Roborant, rob'o-rant, *a* [L *roborans*, *roborantis*, ppr of *roboro*, to make strong, from *robur*, strength] Strengthening —*n* A medicine that strengthens, a tonic

Robust, rō-bust', *a* [L *robustus*, from *robus*, *robur*, strength Labour] Possessed of or indicating great strength strong, lusty, sinewy, muscular, vigorous —**Robustly,** rō-bust'li, *adv* In a robust manner, vigorously —**Robustness,** rō-bust'nes, *n* The quality of being robust, strength, vigour

Roc, rok *n* [Ar *rukh*] The well known monstrous bird of Arabian mythology

Rocambole, rok'am bōl, *n* [Fr, from G *rockenbollen* — *rocken*, rye and *bollen*, a bulb because it grows amongst rye] A kind of garlic cultivated on the continent of Europe

Roccella rok sel'la [From Pg *roccha*, a rock, in allusion to its place of growth] A genus of lichens used in dyeing, archil

Roche-alum roch, *n* [Fr *roche*, a rock, and E *alum* Rock alum

Rochelle salt, rō-shel', *n* [From being first prepared at *Rochelle* in France] The double tartrate of soda and potash, used as a mild cathartic

Roche moutonnée rōsh mō ton ā, *n* [Fr —*roche*, a rock, and *mouton* a sheep] The name given to rounded and smoothed humps of rock occurring in beds of ancient glaciers from their fancied resemblance to the backs of sheep

Rochet, roch et, [Fr *rochet*, a blouse, a little jacket from G *rock* O H G *hroch*, O E *rock* a coat] *A sort of short surplice*, with tight sleeves, and open at the sides, worn by bishops

Rock, rok, *n* [Same as Icel *rokkr*, Dan *rok*, Sw *rock*, a distaff, akin to D *rokken*, G *rocken*.] A distaff used in spinning

Rock, rok *v t* [Same as Dan *rokke*, to move, to shake, comp G *rücken*, to move] To move backwards and forwards, as a body resting on a support beneath, to cause to reel or totter; to make to sway, to move backwards and forwards in a cradle, chair &c, to lull, to quiet, as if by rocking in a cradle —*v i* To be moved backwards and forwards to reel —**Rocker,** rok'ėr, *n* One who rocks anything, as a cradle, the curving piece of wood on which a cradle or rocking chair rocks, a rocking horse, a cradle or trough for washing ore by agitation —**Rocking,** rok ing, *n* The act of one who or that which rocks —**Rocking-chair,** *n* An arm-chair mounted on rockers. —**Rocking horse,** *n* A wooden horse mounted on rockers, a hobby horse —**Rocking-stone,** *n* A large block of stone poised (usually by natural causes) so nicely upon the point of a rock that a moderate force applied to it causes it to rock or oscillate —**Rock-shaft,** *n* *Steam-engines*, a shaft that oscillates or *rocks* on its journals instead of revolving

Rock, rok, *n* [Fr *roc*, either from a form *rupicus*, from L *rupes*, a rock; or of Celtic origin] A large mass of stony matter, a large fixed stone or crag; the stony matter constituting the earth's crust, as distinguished from soil, mud, sand, gravel, clay, peat; *geol* any natural deposit or portion of the earth's crust, whatever be its hardness or softness, *fig* defence, means of safety, asylum; a cause or source of peril or disaster, a name for a kind of solid sweetmeat —**Rocky,** rok'i, *a* Full of rocks; hard; stony; obdurate.—**Rockiness,** rok'i-nes, *n* State of being rocky.—**Rockery,** rok'ėr-i, *n* An artificial mound formed of fragments of rock, earth, &c, for plants, as ferns —**Rockless,** rok'les, *a* Being without rocks —**Rock-alum,** *n* A reddish variety of native alum found in Italy —**Rock-basin,** *n* A basin or hollow of considerable size, surrounded by rocky walls, and often containing a lake, a basin-shaped cavity occurring in some rocks. —**Rock-bound,** *a* Surrounded or hemmed in by rocks —**Rock butter,** *n* A soft, yellowish, somewhat unctuous mineral substance oozing out of rocks containing alum —**Rock-cod,** *n* A cod taken on rocky sea bottoms —**Rock-cork,** *n* Mountain cork, a white or gray-coloured variety of asbestos —**Rock crowned,** *a* Crowned or surmounted with rocks — **Rock crystal,** *n* Crystallised quartz, found both colourless, and of various gradations of colour, as yellowish white, amber, purple, &c —**Rock leather,** *n* Rock-cork — **Rock milk,** *n* Agaric Mineral — **Rock-moss,** *n* The lichen which yields cudbear —**Rock-oil,** *n* Petroleum —**Rock pigeon** *n* A species of pigeon that builds its nest in rocks —**Rock-rabbit,** *n* The hyrax or 'coney' of Scripture —**Rock rose,** *n*. The plant cistus —**Rock ruby,** *n* Garnet when of a strong but not deep red, with a cast of blue —**Rock-salt,** *n* Mineral salt, common salt found in masses or beds in the new red sandstone, as in Cheshire and elsewhere —**Rock-soap,** *n* A mineral of a pitch black or bluish black colour having a somewhat greasy feel, used for crayons and for washing cloth —**Rock wood,** *n* Ligniform asbestos, a mineral of a brown colour, greatly resembling fossil wood — **Rock work** *n* Stones fixed in mortar in imitation of the asperities of rocks, forming a mound, a rockery

Rocket rok et, *n* [It *rocchetta*, from *rocca*, a distaff, a rock, from the German] A cylindrical tube of pasteboard or metal filled with a mixture of nitre, sulphur, charcoal &c. which on being ignited at the base, propels it forward by the action of the liberated gases against the atmosphere

Rocket, rok et, *n* [Fr *roquette*, It *ruchetta*, from It *ruca* L *eruca* rocket] A name applied to various plants one of which is the common garden rocket

Rococo, ro-kō'kō, *n* [Fr, from *roc*, rock, from rockwork being a character of the style] A debased variety of ornament of the time of Louis XIV and XV, characterized by meaningless scrolls and conventional shell work, sometimes applied in contempt to anything bad or tasteless in decorative art

Rod, rod, *n* [A Sax *rōd*, a rod or beam, a rood or cross= D *roede*, L G *rood*, *roite*, G *ruthe*, rod, allied to L *rudis*, a wand, from same root as Skr *vidh*, to grow *Rood* is a form of this word] A shoot or slender stem of any woody plant, a wand, a straight slender stick, hence, an instrument of punishment or correction, a means of chastisement, a kind of sceptre or badge of office, a fishing rod, an instrument for measuring, an enchanter's wand, a measure of length containing 5½ yards, or 16½ feet, often termed a *Pole* or *Perch*

Rode, rōd, pret of *ride*

Rodent, rō dent, *a* [L *rodens*, *rodentis*, ppr of *rodo*, to gnaw (seen also in *erodo*, *corrode*) Same root as *rado*, to shave or scrape Rasp] Gnawing, belonging or pertaining to the order of gnawing animals (Rodentia) —*n*. An animal that gnaws, as the squirrel, rat, mouse, &c —**Rodentia,** rō-den shi a, *n pl* An order of mammals, including the squirrel, rat, mouse, hare, rabbit, beaver, &c, characterized by a single pair of chisel like cutting teeth in each jaw, between which and the grinding teeth there is a wide gap

Rodomel, rod ō mel, *n* [Gr *rodon*, a rose, and *meli*, honey] The juice of roses mixed with honey

Rodomont, rod'ō-mont, *n* [Fr *rodomont*, from It *rodomonte*, a bully, from *Rodomonte*, the name of the brave but somewhat boastful leader of the Saracens against Charlemagne in Ariosto's *Orlando*

Furioso] A vain boaster; a bully —**Rodomontade**, rod ō-mon-tād′, *n* [Fr] Vain boasting, empty bluster or vaunting, rant

Roe, rō, *n* [A Sax. *rā*, *rāh* = Icel *rā*, Dan *raa*, D *ree*, G *reh*, roe, roebuck] A roebuck, the female of the hart —**Roebuck**, rō′buk, **Roe-deer**, *n* A species of European deer with erect cylindrical branched horns, of elegant shape and remarkably nimble

Roe, rō *n* [Akin to Dan *rogn*, Icel *hrogn*, G *rogen*, roe, spawn, Sc *ran*, *rawn*, the female roe] The sperm or spawn of fishes, the roe of the male being called *soft roe* or *milt*, that of the female *hard roe* or *spawn* —**Roed**, rōd, *p* and *a* Filled or impregnated with roe —**Roe stone**, *n* A name given to oolite from its being composed of small rounded particles

Rogation, rō-gā′shun, *n* [L *rogatio*, *rogationis* an asking from *rogo*, *rogatum*, to ask, seen also in *abrogate*, *derogate*, *inter rogate prerogative* &c] A supplication a litany —*Rogation days*, the Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday before Ascension day, the week in which they occur being called *Rogation week* and the Sunday preceding *Rogation Sunday* so called probably from the use of special litanies

Rogue, rōg, *n* [Probably a Celtic word, comp Ir *rogaire* a rogue, Fr *rogue*, arrogant from Armor *rog* arrogant, proud] A vagrant a vagabond a wandering knave, a dishonest person, a rascal applied generally to males a name of slight tenderness and endearment, a wag, a sly fellow —*Rogue's march* a tune played when a bad character is discharged with disgrace from a regiment or from a ship of war —*Rogue's yarn* (*naut*), a rope-yarn of special twist or a coloured thread placed in cordage made for the British navy to distinguish it from other cordage —**Roguery**, rō′gėr i *n* Knavish tricks, dishonest practices, waggery, arch tricks, mischievousness —**Roguish**, rō′gish *a* Knavish, fraudulent, dishonest, waggish, wanton, slightly mischievous —**Roguishly** rō′gish li *adv* In a roguish manner, like a rogue, mischievously —**Roguishness**, rō′gish nes *n* The character of being roguish, knavery, archness

Roil, roil, *v t* [From O Fr *roille* (Fr *rouille*) rust mildew, from L *robigo* rust *Rule* is a slightly different form] To render turbid by stirring up the dregs or sediment

Roister, *roister* *v i* [From Fr *rustre* a boor, from L *rusticus* rustic, or connected with Sc *roust*, to roar, Icel *rosta*, a brawl a riot] To bluster, to swagger, to be noisy vaunting, or turbulent —**Roisterer**, roister-ėr *n* One who roisters, a blustering or turbulent fellow

Rokambole, rok am bōl, *n* Same as *Roc ambole*

Rôle, rōl, *n* [Fr , a roll scroll, character in a play, from L *rotulus* a wheel ROLL] A part or character represented by a stage player any conspicuous part or function performed by any one, as a leading public character

Roll rōl, *v t* [O Fr *roeler*, *roler* (Fr *rouler*), to roll, Pr *rolar*, *rotlar*, from L L *rotulare*, from L *rotulus rotula* a little wheel, from *rota*, a wheel (whence also *rotary rotate*)] To cause to revolve by turning over and over, to drive onward by turning on itself, to move in a circular direction, to whirl or wheel (to *roll* the eyes), to turn about, as in one's mind, to revolve, to wrap round on itself by turning, to bind or involve in a bandage or the like, to inwrap, to press or level with a roller —*To roll a drum*, to beat it with rapid continuous strokes —*v i* To move along a surface by revolving, to turn over and over, to rotate, to run on wheels, to move circularly, to be tossed about, to move, as waves or billows, with alternate swells and depressions, to tumble or fall over and over, to wallow, to sound with a deep prolonged sound — *n* The act of rolling, something made or formed by rolling, that which is rolled up, a scroll, an official document, a list of the names of persons, as of students or soldiers, a register; a catalogue; a quantity of cloth or paper wound up in a cylindrical form, a small piece of dough rolled up into a cake before baking, the beating of a drum with strokes so rapid as to produce a continued sound, a prolonged deep sound —*Rolls of court, of parliament*, &c , the parchments on which are engrossed its acts and proceedings and which constitute its records —*Master of the rolls* MASTER —**Roll-call**, *n* The act of calling over a list of names, as of men who compose a military body —**Roller** rōl′ėr, *n* One who or that which rolls, a cylinder which turns on its axis, used for various purposes, as smoothing, crushing, spreading out and the like, in agriculture, gardening, road making, &c , that upon which something may be rolled up, that upon which a body can be rolled or moved along, a bandage, a long broad bandage used in surgery, a long heavy, swelling wave, such as is seen setting in upon a coast after the subsiding of a storm —**Roller skate**, *n* A skate mounted on small wheels or rollers and used for skating upon asphalt or other smooth flooring —**Rolling** rol ing *p* and *a* Revolving, making a continuous noise, undulating, rising and falling in gentle slopes (the *rolling* land of the prairies) — **Rolling mill**, *n* A combination of machinery consisting of one or more sets of rollers, between which heated metal is passed and thereby subjected to a strong pressure, to be reduced to plates, bolts, bars, &c — **Rolling pin**, *n* A round piece of wood with which dough or paste is reduced to a proper thickness —**Rolling press** *n* A machine consisting of two or more cylinders used by calenderers bookbinders &c. —**Rolling stock**, *n* The carriages vans, locomotive-engines &c , of a railway

Rolley, rōl i *n* [From *roll*] A truck or wagon used in mines —**Rolley way**, *n* A tramway for rolleys in a mine

Rollick, rol ik *v i* [A sort of dim from *roll*] To move in a careless, swaggering manner, to be jovial in behaviour

Rollock rol ok, *n* [For *row lock*] Same as *Row lock*

Rolly poly, **Roly poly**, rō′li pō li, *n* [A jingling name derived from *roll*] A game in which a ball rolling into a certain place, wins, a sheet of paste spread with jam and rolled into a pudding

Romaic rō mā′ik, *n* [Mod Gr *Romaïkē*, from L *Romani* Rome] The vernacular language of modern Greece, the language of the uneducated or peasantry a corrupted form of ancient Greek —*a* Relating to the modern Greek vernacular

Roman rō man, *a* [L *Romanus*, from *Roma* Rome the principal city of the Romans in Italy] Pertaining to or resembling Rome or the Roman people, pertaining to or professing the Roman Catholic religion, applied to the common upright letter in printing as distinguished from *italic*, and to numerals expressed by letters and not in the Arabic characters —*Roman candle*, a kind of firework consisting of a tube which discharges upwards a stream of white or coloured stars — *Roman Catholic* of or pertaining to that branch of the Christian Church of which the pope or bishop of Rome is the head, hence, a *Roman Catholic* is a member of this church, and *Roman Catholicism* is a collective term for the principles doctrines, rules, &c , of the Roman Catholic Church —*Roman cement*, a dark-coloured hydraulic cement, which hardens very quickly, and is very durable —*Roman law*, the civil law, the system of jurisprudence finally elaborated in the ancient Roman Empire — *Roman order of architecture* Same as *Composite Order* —*n* A native or citizen of Rome, one enjoying the privileges of a Roman citizen —**Romanism**, rō man izm, *n* The tenets of the Church of Rome —**Romanist**, rō man ist *n* Roman Catholic —**Romanize**, rō man iz, *v i* —*romanized*, *romanizing* To latinize, to convert to the Roman Catholic religion — *v t* To use Latin words or idioms, to conform to Roman Catholic opinions, customs, or modes of speech —**Romanizer**, rō′man-i-zėr, *n* One who romanizes

Romance, rō-mans′, *n* [Fr *romance*, from L L *Romanice* (*adv*), 'in the Roman tongue' (that is in the provincial as opposed to the classical Latin), the adverb becoming a noun signifying a composition in this tongue] Originally, a tale in verse, written in one of the Romance dialects; hence, any popular epic or any fictitious and wonderful tale in prose or verse, a kind of novel dealing with extraordinary and often extravagant adventures, or picturing an almost purely imaginary state or society, tendency of mind towards the wonderful and mysterious, romantic notions; something belonging rather to fiction than to everyday life, a fiction Syn under NOVEL —*a* A term applied to the languages which arose in the south and west of Europe, based on the Latin as spoken in the provinces and including Italian, French Provençal, Spanish, Portuguese, and Roumanian (which are therefore known as the *Romance* languages) —*v i*.— *romanced*, *romancing* To forge and tell fictitious stories, to deal in extravagant stories —**Romancer**, **Romancist**, rō-man′sėr, rō man sist *n* One who romances, a writer of romance

Romanesque, rō man-esk′, *n* [Fr , from L *Romanus*, Roman] The debased style of architecture and ornament that prevailed in the later Roman Empire —*a* Belonging to this style — **Romanic**, rō-man ik, *a* Pertaining to the Romance languages or to the races speaking any of them, Romance

Romanism, &c Under ROMAN

Romansch, **Roumansch**, rō rnansh′, rō-mansh′, *n* [Lit *Romanish*, or derived from *Rome*] A dialect based on the Latin, spoken in the Grisons of Switzerland

Romantic rō man tik *a* [Fr *romantique* ROMANCE] Pertaining to romance or romances, partaking of romance or the marvellous, fanciful, imaginative, or ideal, extravagant, chimerical, not belonging to real life, wildly picturesque, having striking natural features full of wild or fantastic scenery *Romantic* is used in relation to the imagination mainly, *sentimental* to the feelings *A sentimental* person is given to displays of exaggerated feeling, a *romantic* person indulges his imagination in the creation and contemplation of scenes of an ideal life very different from the actual —*Romantic school*, a term applied in literature and art to writers and critics who brought about a reaction from false classicalism, and strove to represent life in its actuality —**Romantically** rō man ti kal li *adv* In a romantic manner, —**Romanticism**, rō-man′ti-sizm *n* The state or quality of being romantic a reaction in literature or art from classical to mediæval or modern forms, romantic feeling —**Romanticist** rō-man-ti sist *n* One imbued with romanticism —**Romanticness**, rō-man tik nes, *n*.

Romany **Rommany**, rom a ni, *n* A gypsy, the language spoken by the gypsies, a dialect brought from Hindustan and allied to the Hindustani

Romaunt, rō mant′, *n* [O Fr] A romantic ballad a romance [Archaic]

Romepenny, **Romescot**, rōm′pen-i, rōm′-skot *n* PETER PENCE

Romish rōm ish, *a* [From *Rome*] Belonging to the Roman Catholic Church used with a slightly contemptuous force, hence not by Catholics themselves

Romp, romp, *n* [A slightly different form of *ramp* RAMP] A rude girl who indulges in boisterous play, rude play or frolic —*v i* To play rudely and boisterously, to leap and frisk about in play — **Rompingly**, rom ping li, *adv* In a romping manner —**Rompish**, rom′pish, *a*. Given to romp —**Rompishly**, rom′push-li, *adv* —**Rompishness** rom′push-nes, *n*.

Rondeau, ron′dō, *n* [Fr *rondeau*, from *rond* round] A poem, commonly consisting of thirteen lines, of which eight have one rhyme and five another, and divided into three strophes at the end of the second and third the beginning of the rondeau being repeated; a piece of music of three strains Called also *Rondo*

Rondo, ron′dō RONDEAU

Ronion, **Ronyon**, run′yun or ron′yon, *n*. [From Fr. *rogne*, itch, mange, from L. *ro-*

bigo, robiginis, rust] A mangy, scabby animal; a scurvy person, a drab

Rood, rōd, *n.* [The same word as rod, A Sax. *rōd*, a cross, a rod or pole, comp D *roede*, G *ruthe*, a rod or switch and a measure of length] A square measure, the fourth part of a statute acre, equal to 1210 square yards, a measure of 5½ yards in length, a rod, pole, or perch, also, a square pole, or 272¼ square feet, used in estimating mason work, a cross or crucifix, a large crucifix placed at the entrance to the chancel, often supported on the rood beam or rood screen —**Rood-arch**, *n.* The arch in a church between the nave and chancel, so called from the rood being placed here —**Rood beam** *n.* A beam across the entrance to the chancel of a church for supporting the rood —**Rood loft**, *n.* A gallery over the rood screen in a church where the rood was placed —**Rood-screen**, *n.* A screen or ornamental partition separating the choir of a church from the nave

Roof, rōf, *n* [A Sax *hrōf*, a roof, cog Icel *Hróf*, a shed under which ships are built, *ráf*, a roof, D *roef*, a cover, a cabin] The cover of any house or building irrespective of the materials of which it is composed, that which corresponds with or resembles the covering of a house, as the arch or top of a vault, a furnace, the top of a carriage, &c, a canopy, the palate, a house.—*v t* To cover with a roof, to inclose in a house, to shelter —**Roofer** rōf'ėr, *n.* One who roofs —**Roofing**, rōf'ing, *n* The act of covering with a roof, the materials of which a roof is composed, the roof itself —**Roofless**, rōf'les *a* Having no roof, having no house or house in sheltered. — **Roof tree**, *n.* A main beam in a roof

Rook, ruk, *n* [A Sax *hróc*, D *roek* L G *rōk*, Icel *hrókr*, Sw *roka*, O H G *hruoh*, probably from the cry which the bird utters, comp Gael *roc*, to croak, L *raucus*, hoarse] A bird resembling the crow, but differing from it in not feeding on carrion but on insects and grain also in having the root of the bill bare of feathers, a cheat, a trickish rapacious fellow —*v t* and *i* To cheat, to defraud —**Rookery**, ruk'ėr i, *n.* A wood used for nesting places by rooks, the rooks belonging to a rookery, a breeding place of sea birds, a close assemblage of poor mean dwellings inhabited by the lowest class, a resort of thieves, sharpers, &c —**Rooky**, ruk i, *a* Inhabited by rooks

Rook, ruk, *n* [Fr *roc*, It *rocco*, Sp *roque*, from Per and Ar *rokh*, the rook or castle at chess] *Chess*, one of the four pieces placed on the corner squares of the board, also called a *Castle*

Room, rōm, *n.* [A Sax *rūm*=Icel *rúm*, D *ruim*, O Sax O Fris L G Sw and Dan *rum*, G *raum*, room, space, Goth *rume*, place, space, same root as L *rus* country *Rummage* is a derivative] Space, compass, extent of place, great or small, space or place unoccupied or unobstructed, fit occasion, opportunity, place or station once occupied by another, stead, an apartment in a house, any division separated from the rest by partition, particular place or station (N T) —*To make room*, to open a way or passage, to remove obstructions, to open a space or place for any thing —*To give room*, to withdraw, to make way for another —**Roomful**, rōm'fụl, *n* As much or as many as a room will hold —**Roomy**, rōm i, *a* Having ample room, spacious —**Roomily**, rōm i li, *adv* Spaciously —**Roominess**, rōm i-nes, *n* State of being roomy; spaciousness

Roost, rōst, *n* [A Sax *hróst*, D *roest*, a roost, connections doubtful] The pole or other support on which fowls rest at night, a collection of fowls roosting together —*At roost*, in a state of rest and sleep —*v i* To occupy a roost, to lodge, to settle —**Rooster** rōs'tėr, *n* The male of the domestic fowl, a cock [American]

Root, rōt, *n* [From Icel *rót*, Sw *rot*, Dan *rod*; connected with L *radix* (whence *radical*), Gr *rhiza*, a root, E *wort*] That part of a plant which fixes itself in the earth, and by means of its radicles imbibes nutriment, a bulb, tuber, or similar part of a plant; that which resembles a root in position or function, the part of anything that resembles the root of a plant (the *root* of a tooth), foundation or base, the origin or cause of anything, that part of a word which conveys its essential meaning, as distinguished from the formative parts by which this meaning is modified, an ultimate form or element from which words are derived or regarded as having arisen, *math* the root of any quantity is such a quantity as, when multiplied into itself a certain number of times, will exactly produce that quantity —*To take root*, or *to strike root*, to become planted or fixed, or to be established —*v t* To fix the root, to be firmly fixed, to be established —*v t* To fix by the root, to plant and fix deep in the earth, to plant deeply, to impress deeply and durably (principles *rooted* in the mind) —**Root-crop**, *n.* A crop of plants with esculent roots, as turnips, beets, &c —**Rooted**, rōt ed *p* and *a* Having roots, firmly fixed, fixed in the heart (a *rooted* antipathy) —**Rootedly** rōt ed li, *adv* In a rooted manner, deeply, from the heart —**Rootedness** rōt ed nes, *n* The state or condition of being rooted —**Rootery**, rōt ėr i *n.* A pile of roots used as an ornamental object in gardening —**Root-house** *n* A house for storing potatoes, turnips, or other roots —**Root leaf**, *n* A leaf growing immediately from the root —**Rootless**, rōt les *a* Having no root —**Rootlet** rōt let, *n* A radicle a little root —**Root-stock**, *n* *Bot* a prostrate rooting stem, a rhizome —**Rooty**, rōt i, *a* Full of roots

Root, rōt *v t* [Formerly *wrote* from A Sax *wrōtan* to root up from *wrot* Fris *wrota*, a snout, D *wroeten* Icel *róta*, Dan *rode*, to root up as with the snout, akin G *rüssel* a snout] To dig or burrow in with the snout, to turn up with the snout, as a swine, to tear up or out as if by rooting, to remove or destroy utterly, to exterminate generally with *up out away* &c —*v i* To turn up the earth with the snout, as swine

Ropalic rō-pal'ik *a* [Gr *rhopalon*, a club] Club-formed, swelling out toward the end

Rope, rop, *n* [A Sax *rāp*, a rope=Icel *reip*, D *reep roop* O *reif*, Goth *raips*] A cord of some thickness, a general name applied to cordage consisting of each interference now of string consisting of a number of things united (a *rope* of onions), —*Rope's end*, a short piece of rope, often used as an instrument of punishment —*Rope of sand* proverbially a feeble union or tie a band easily broken —*To give a person rope*, to let him go on without check —*v t* —*roped roping* To be formed into filaments from any glutinous or adhesive quality —*v t* To fasten or tie with a rope or ropes, to pull by a rope —**Rope dancer**, *n* One who dances or performs acrobatic feats on a rope extended at a greater or less height above the ground —**Rope-ladder** *n* A ladder made of ropes —**Rope-maker** *n* One whose occupation is to make ropes or cordage —**Rope-making**, *n* The art or business of manufacturing ropes or cordage —**Roper**, rōp'ėr, *n* A rope maker one who ropes goods —**Ropery**, rōp'ėr i, *n* A place where ropes are made, a rope walk —**Rope-spinner**, *n* One that spins or makes ropes —**Rope walk**, *n.* A long covered walk or a long building where ropes are manufactured —**Rope yarn**, *n* Yarn for ropes, consisting of a single thread which is twisted into strands —**Ropy**, rōp'i, *a* [Lit like a rope, forming ropes] Having such consistence that it may be drawn into viscous filaments, stringy, glutinous —*Ropy wine*, wine showing a flaky sediment and oily appearance —**Ropily**, rōp'i-li, *adv* In a ropy or viscous manner —**Ropiness**, rō pi nes, *n* The state of being ropy

Roquelaure, rō'ke-lōr, *n* [From the Duke de *Roquelaure*] A kind of short cloak used in the eighteenth century

Roric, rō'rik, *a* [L *ros*, *roris*, dew.] Pertaining to or resembling dew; dewy —**Roriferous**, rō-rif'ėr-us, *a.* Generating or producing dew.

Rorqual, ror'kwal, *n.* A large whale of several species, not an object of capture, as it yields little oil or whalebone

Rosace, rō zās', *n* [Fr, from *rose*, a rose] An ornamental piece of plaster work in the centre of a ceiling

Rosaceous, Rosary Under Rosa

Rose, rōz, *n* [A Sax *rose*, Fr *rose*, from L *rosa*, a rose, allied to Gr *rhodon*, a rose, probably from an Eastern source] A well known and universally cultivated plant and flower of many species and varieties, found in almost every country of the northern hemisphere, both in the Old and the New World, a knot of ribbon in the form of a rose, used as an ornament, a perforated nozzle of a pipe, spout, &c, to distribute water in fine shower like jets, a popular name of the disease erysipelas from its colour, a circular card or disc or diagram with radiating lines, as the compass-card —*Wars of the Roses*, the civil contest between the houses of York and Lancaster, the badge of the former house being a white of the latter a red rose —*Under the rose* in secret, privately, in a manner that forbids disclosure —*v t* To render rose coloured, to cause to flush or blush [Poet]—**Rosaceous**, rō-zā shus, *a* [L *rosaceus*] Rose like, composed of petals in a circular form (a *rosaceous* corolla), pertaining to the rose family of plants —**Rosaniline** rō zan i lin, *n* [That is *rose aniline*] A substance obtained from aniline yielding a beautiful red dye —**Rosary**, rō'za ri, *n* [Lit a chaplet or garland of roses] A chaplet a garland, formerly often adopted as a title of books, consisting of pieces strung from various authors, a string of beads used by Roman Catholics on which they count their prayers, there being so many small beads each for an Ave Maria and so many large ones each for a Paternoster —**Roseal** rō zē al, *a* Like a rose in smell or colour, roseate —**Rose apple** *n* An Eastern tree and its fruit, the latter scented like the rose and flavoured like an apricot —**Roseate**, rō zē at, *a* [L *roseus*, rosy] Full of roses, of a rose colour, blooming —**Rosebud** rōz bud *n* The bud of a rose, the flower of the rose just appearing —**Rose-carnation**, *n* A carnation the ground colour of whose petals is striped with rose colour —**Rose colour** *n* The colour of a rose, *fig* beauty, often fanciful beauty or attractiveness —**Rose coloured**, *a* Having the colour of a rose, highly alluring —**Rose diamond**, *n* A diamond nearly hemispherical, cut with twenty four triangular faces round a hexagonal centre —**Rose engine** *n* An appendage to the turning lathe by which a surface such as a watch case is engraved with a variety of curved lines —**Rose gall** *n* An excrescence on the dog rose —**Rose hued**, *a* Of the hue or colour of the rose, rosy —**Rose lip**, *n* A lip of a rosy colour [*Tenn*]—**Roselike**, rō-zel āt, *a* *Bot* applied to leaves when they are disposed like the petals of a rose

Rose-madder, Rose-lake *n* A pigment of a rich red or rose colour —**Rose mallow**, *n* Same as *Hollyhock* —**Rose noble**, *n* An ancient English gold coin stamped with the figure of a rose, current at 6s 8d —**Rose-pink**, *n* A pigment having a rosy pink colour or hue —*a* Roseate, having a delicate bloom —**Rose-quartz**, *n* A variety of quartz which is rose red —**Rose red**, *a* Red as a rose —**Rosery**, rō zėr i, *n* A place where roses grow, a nursery of rose bushes —**Rosette**, rō zet', *n* [Fr, a dim of *rose*] An imitation of a rose, as by ribbon used as an ornament or badge, *arch* a flower ornament of frequent use in decorations and in all styles —**Rosetum**, rō zē tum, *n* [L, from *rosa* a rose] A place devoted to the cultivation of roses —**Rose-water**, *n* Water tinctured with roses by distillation —**Rose-window**, *n* *Arch* a circular window divided into compartments by mullions or tracery radiating or branching from a centre, called also *Catherine-wheel* and *Marigold Window* —**Rose-wood**, *n* The wood of South American trees, so named because when freshly cut it has a faint agreeable smell of roses in the highest

esteem for cabinet-work.—**Rosiness**, rō'zi-nes, *n.* The quality of being rosy or of resembling the colour of the rose.—**Rosy**, rō'zi, *a* Resembling a rose in colour, blushing, blooming, *fig* very alluring or hopeful (*rosy* prospects)

Rose, rōz, pret. of *rise*

Rosemary, rōz'ma ri, *n* [O E *rosemarine*, from L *rosmarinus*, rosemary—*ros*, dew, and *marinus*, marine, from *mare*, the sea] An evergreen shrub having a fragrant smell and a warm, pungent, bitterish taste, and yielding by distillation a light, pale essential oil of great fragrance

Roseola, rō zē ō-la, *n* [From L *rosa* a rose] *Med* a kind of rash or rose coloured efflorescence, occurring in connection with different febrile complaints

Rosetta-wood, rō-zet a, *n* A furniture wood of an orange red colour with very dark veins, imported from the East Indies

Rosette Under Rose

Rosicrucian, roz i krō shi an, *n* [L *rosa*, a rose, and *crux, crucis*, a cross, the name originating from that of the alleged founder *Rosenkreuz* (rosy cross)] One of a secret sect or society said to have originated in the fourteenth century, but brought into notice much more recently, whose members made great pretensions to a knowledge of the secrets of nature and especially as to the transmutation of metals, the prolongation of life, &c, and were often known as Brothers of the Rosy Cross —*a* Pertaining to the Rosicrucians or their arts.—**Rosicrucianism**, roz i krō shi an izm, *n* The arts, practices, or doctrines of the Rosicrucians

Rosin, roz in, *n* Corruption of *resin*] The name given to resin when it is employed in a solid state for ordinary purposes, obtained from turpentine by distillation, the volatile oil coming over and the rosin remaining behind.—*v t* To rub or cover over with rosin.—**Rosiny** roz i ni *a* Resembling rosin, abounding with rosin.—**Rosin oil**, *n* An oil manufactured from pine resin, used for machinery, &c

Rosoglio, Rosolio, rō-zol i-ō, *n* [It *rosolio*] A red wine of Malta, a species of liqueur

Rosset, ros et, *n* The kalong or flying fox

Rosso-antico, ros ō an tē kō *n* [It *rosso*, red, and *antico*, ancient] A technical name for the red porphyry of Egypt used by the ancients for statuary purposes

Rostel ros tel *n* [L *rostellum*, dim of *rostrum*, a beak Rostrum] *Bot* any small beak shaped process, as in the stigma of many violets.—**Rostellate**, ros tel āt, *a* Having a rostel.—**Rostelliform** ros tel i form, *a* Having the form of a rostel

Roster ros tėr *n* [D *rooster* a thing for *roasting*, a gridiron, a table or list, a roster—the last meaning probably from perpendicular and horizontal lines of tabular statements giving a grated appearance Roast] A list showing the rotation of those who relieve or succeed each other, a military list showing the rotation in which individuals, companies, regiments, &c, are called on to serve

Rostrum ros trum, *n* [L, the beak of a bird or other animal, the beak of a ship, from *rodo*, to gnaw Rodent] The beak or bill of a bird or other animal, the beak of a ship, especially of an ancient war galley, an elevated place in the forum at Rome where orations, funeral harangues, &c, were delivered (so called because adorned with the *rostra* of captured ships), hence, a platform from which any speaker addresses his audience.—**Rostral** ros'tral, *a* Pertaining to a rostrum, pertaining to the beak of a bird or other animal.—**Rostrate**, ros'trāt, *a* Furnished or adorned with beaks, beak shaped, having a process resembling the beak of a bird.—**Rostri form**, ros'tri-form, *a* Having the form of a beak

Rosula, ros'ū la, *n* [Dim of L *rosa*, a rose] A small rose, a rosette.—**Rosulate**, roz ū lāt, *a* *Bot.* having the leaves arranged in little rose-like clusters

Rosy Under Rose

Rot, rot, *v t* —*rotted, rotting* [A Sax *rotian*, to rot, D *rotten*, Icel *rotna*, to rot, *rotinn*, rotten (whence E *rotten*, which is not used as the pp of *rot*)] To decompose, to become putrid, to go to decay.—*v t* To make putrid, to cause to decompose, to bring to corruption, to expose to a process of partial rotting, as flax, to ret, used in the imperative as a sort of imprecation (*rot it*).—*n* Putrefaction, a fatal distemper incident to sheep, caused by the liver fluke, a disease very injurious to the potato, the potato disease

Rota, rō ta, *n* [L *rota*, a wheel] An ecclesiastical court of Rome, composed of twelve prelates, a school roll or list, a roster

Rotacism, rō ta sizm, *n* [Gr *rōtakismos*] Faulty pronunciation of the letter R, burr

Rotary, rō ta ri, *a* [From L *rota* a wheel, allied to G *rad* a wheel, W *rhod*, a wheel, *rhedu*, to turn, Skr *rathas*, a chariot Ultimately from L *rota* are E *round, roll, rowel*, &c] Turning, as a wheel on its axis, pertaining to rotation, rotatory.—*Rotary engine* Rotatory.—**Rotate**, rō'tāt, *v t* —*rotated, rotating* [L *roto, rotatum*, to turn round, from *rota*, a wheel] To revolve or move round a centre, to turn round as a wheel, to act in turn or rotation —*v t* To cause to turn round like a wheel —*a* *Bot* wheel shaped, monopetalous, spreading nearly flat without any tube.—**Rotation**, rō tā shon, *n* [L *rotatio, rotationis*] The act of rotating or turning, the motion of a solid body, as a wheel or sphere, about an axis, a return or succession in a series, established succession, the course in which persons leave their places or duties at certain times, and are succeeded by others, a recurring series of different crops grown on the same ground, the order of recurrence in cropping.—**Rotational**, rō tā shon-al *a* Pertaining to rotation.—**Rotator**, rō tā tėr, *n* That which rotates or causes rotation, a muscle producing a rolling motion, as at the upper part of the thigh bone.—**Rotatory**, rō ta to ri, *a* Pertaining to or consisting in rotation, exhibiting rotation, rotary.—*Rotatory* or *rotary steam engine*, an engine in which a rotatory motion is produced by the direct action of the steam without the intervention of reciprocating parts.—*Rotatory muscle*, a rotator

Rotataria, rō tā tō ri-a, *n pl* Same as *Rotifera*

Rotche, roch, *n* [D *rotje*, a petrel, comp Prov G *rötsche*, a duck] A bird of the auk family, the little auk

Rote, rōt, [O Fr *rote*, a way, a *route* Route] Repetition of words or sounds without attending to the signification, mere effort of memory in the phrase *by rote*, by memory merely without intelligence

Rotifers, Rotifera rō ti fėrz rō tif ėr-a *n pl* [L *rota* a wheel and *fero*, to carry] A class of animalcules, which through the microscope appear like revolving wheels, whence they have been called *wheel animalcules*.—**Rotiform**, rō ti form, *a* Shaped like a wheel

Rotten, rot n, *a* [A Scandinavian word Icel *rotinn*, Sw *rutten* rotten, a participle of an old verb akin to *rot*] Putrid, decaying, decomposed by the natural process of decay, unsound, defective in principle, corrupt, fetid, ill smelling.—*Rotten borough*, a name given to certain boroughs in England before the reform of 1832, which had fallen into decay and had a mere handful of voters but which still retained the privilege of sending members to parliament.—**Rottenly**, rot n li, *adv* In a rotten manner, putridly, unsoundly.—**Rottenness**, rot n nes *n* State of being rotten, putrefaction, unsoundness.—**Rotten stone**, *n* A soft stone much used for polishing household articles of brass or other metal, derived from the decomposition of siliceous limestones

Rotund, rō tund', *a* [L *rotundus*, formed from *rota*, a wheel *Round* is a form of the same word Rotary, Round] Round, spherical, globular, *bot* circumscribed by one unbroken curve, or without angles.—**Rotunda, Rotundo**, rō-tun da, rō-tun'dō, *n* [It *rotonda* See above.] A round building, any building that is round both on the outside and inside.—**Rotundate**, rō-tun'dāt, *a* Rounded off.—**Rotundity, Rotundness**, rō-tun'di-ti, rō-tund'nes, *n* Sphericity; circularity

Roturier, rō-tū-ri-ā, *n* [Fr, a plebeian] A plebeian, a man of mean extraction

Rouble, rō'bl, *n* [Rus.] The unit of the Russian money system, equal to about 2*s* 10*d*, and divided into 100 kopecks Written also *Ruble*

Rouche, rōsh, *n* Ruche

Roué, rō-ā, *n* [Fr, ppr of *rouer*, to break on the wheel, from *roue*, L *rota*, a wheel, lit one worthy of suffering on the wheel Rotary] A person devoted to a life of pleasure and sensuality, a rake

Rouge, rōzh *n* [Fr *rouge*, from L *rubeus*, red] A cosmetic prepared from the dried flowers of the safflower, used to impart an artificial bloom to the cheeks or lips, a powder of a scarlet colour used for polishing gold silver, &c.—*v t* —*rouged, rouging* To paint the face, or rather the cheeks, with rouge.—*v t* To paint or tinge with rouge.—**Rouge-croix**, krwa, *n* [Fr, red-cross] **Rouge-dragon**, *n* [Fr, red-dragon] Names of two pursuivants of the Herald's College.—**Rouge-et-noir**, rōzh-e-nwār, *n* [Fr, red and black] A game at cards played between a 'banker' and an unlimited number of persons, at a table marked with four spots of a diamond shape, two coloured black and two red.

Rough, ruf, *a* [A Sax *hreóg, hreóh*, rough, fierce, stormy, also *rúh*, rough, shaggy, cog D *ruig*, G *rauh, rauch*, rough, shaggy] Having prominences or inequalities, not smooth, having ridges or other irregularities of surface, harsh to the feel, unfinished, unpolished, shaggy, ragged; coarse, swelling into billows or breakers, stormy as the sea or weather, not mild or gentle in character, boisterous, untamed, not mild or courteous, rude and brusque, harsh, severe, cruel, not refined or delicate, astringent, sour, harsh to the ear, grating, unharmonious, vague, crude (a *rough* guess).—*Rough diamond, fig* a diamond uncut, hence, *fig* a person of genuine worth but rude and unpolished manners.—*Rough and ready*, of a hasty and unfinished sort, unpolished, unceremonious in manner, but reliable and always prepared for emergencies.—*v t* To give a rough appearance to, to make rough, to break in as a horse, to shape out roughly, as a stone, to rough hew.—*To rough it*, to submit to hardships, to put up for a time with rough accommodation.—*n* The state of being coarse or in the original material with the (materials or work in *the rough*), a rowdy, a rude coarse fellow, a bully.—**Rough cast**, *v t* To form in its first rudiments, to mould without nicety or elegance, to cover with a coarse sort of plaster composed of lime and gravel (to *roughcast* a building).—*n* The form of a thing in its first rudiments, a coarse kind of plastering for an external wall.—**Rough-draft, Rough draught**, *v t* To draft or draw roughly, to make a rough sketch of.—*n* A rough or rude sketch.—**Rough-draw** *v t* To draw or delineate coarsely.—**Roughen**, ruf n *v t* To make rough.—*v i* To grow or become rough.—**Rough-footed** *a* Feather footed.—**Rough-hew**, *v t* To hew coarsely without smoothing; to give the first form or shape to.—**Rough-hewn**, *p* and *a* Hewn coarsely without smoothing, rugged, unpolished, of coarse manners.—**Roughish**, ruf ish, *a* In some degree rough.—**Rough legged**, *a* Having legs covered with feathers said of birds.—**Roughly**, ruf li, *adv* In a rough manner, with uneven surface, harshly, severely, uncivilly, rudely, violently, not gently; boisterously, tempestuously.—**Roughness**, ruf nes, *n* The state or quality of being rough, harshness to the taste or ear, unevenness of surface, ruggedness, asperity of temper, coarseness of behaviour or address; tempestuousness, violence.—**Rough-rider**, *n* One who breaks horses.—**Rough-shod**, *a* Shod with shoes armed with points.—*To ride rough-shod, fig* to pursue a violent or selfish course, regardless of the pain it may cause others.

Roulade, rō-lād, *n* [Fr, from *rouler*, to roll.] *Music*, a rapid run of notes, generally introduced as an embellishment.

Rouleau, rō-lō', *n.* pl. English **Rouleaus**, rō-lōz, French **Rouleaux**, rō-lō. [Fr., lit. a roll. ROLL.] A little roll; a roll of coin made up in paper.

Roulette, rō-let', *n.* [Fr., properly a little wheel, a castor, from *rouler*, to roll. ROLL.] A game of chance, played with a ball at a table, in the centre of which is a cavity surmounted by a revolving disc having its circumference divided into compartments coloured black and red alternately, into any one of which the ball may drop; a tool furnished with a little toothed wheel, used by engravers for producing dotted work.

Roumansch, *n.* ROMANSCH.

Rounce, rouns, *n.* [Comp. D. *ronds*, wheel of a printing-press, from *rond*, round.] The handle of a printing-press that is worked by hand.

Round, round, *a.* [O. Fr. *round*, *round*, Mod. Fr. *rond*, round, from L. *rotundus*, round, rotund, from *rota*, a wheel. ROTARY. *Rotund* is a doublet of this.] Having every part of the surface at an equal distance from the centre; spherical; globular; circular; cylindrical; having a curved form; swelling; plump; not given as extremely accurate (in *round* numbers); large; considerable (a good *round* sum); full in utterance; candid; free or plain in speech; without delicacy or reserve; without circumlocution; positive (a *round* assertion); smart or rapid (a *round* trot).—*Round dance*, a dance, as a polka, waltz, &c., in which the couples wheel round the room.—*Round game*, a game, as at cards, in which an indefinite number of players can take part, each on his own account.—*Round Table*, the table round which sat KING Arthur and his knights.—*Round number*, a number that ends with a cipher, and may be divided by 10 without a remainder; a number not exact, but near enough the truth to serve the purpose.—*n.* That which is round, as a circle, a sphere, a globe; a series coming back to where it began (a *round* of toasts); a series of events or duties which come back to the point of commencement; the step of a ladder; a walk or circuit performed by a guard or an officer among sentinels; a short musical composition in which three or more voices starting at the beginning of stated successive phrases, sing the same music (in unison or octave) they commence, addition of all the parts producing correct harmony; a dance in a ring; a general discharge of firearms by a body of troops, in which each soldier fires once; ammunition for firing once.—*A round of beef*, a cut of the thigh through and across the bone.—*adv.* On all sides; circularly; not in a direct line; through a circle, as of friends or houses.—*All round*, over the whole place; in every direction.—*To bring one round*, to restore one to health, composure, or the like; to cause one to alter his opinions.—*To come round*, to change one's opinions; *to be restored to* health, or the like.—*To turn round*, to turn one's self about; to change one's side; to desert one's party.—*prep.* On every side of; around; about, in a circular course.—*To come or get round one*, to gain advantage over one by flattery or deception.—*v.t.* To make round; to make full or complete; to make full, smooth, and flowing.—*v.i.* To grow or become round; to become complete or full; to develop into the full type.—*To round to* (*naut.*), to turn the head of the ship toward the wind.—**Roundabout**, round'a-bout, *a.* Indirect; going round; not straightforward.—*n.* A large horizontal wheel on which children ride; a *merry-go-round*; an arm-chair with a rounded back; a short close-fitting jacket; a circular dance.—**Round-backed**, **Round-shouldered**, *a.* Having a round or slightly raised back or shoulders.—**Rounder**, roun'der, *n.* One who rounds.—*pl.* A game like fives, but played with a football; a game played with a short bat and a ball by two parties or sides, on a piece of ground marked off.—**Round-hand**, *n.* A style of penmanship in which the letters are round and full; a style of bowling in cricket in which the arm is brought round horizontally.—**Roundhead**, round'hed, *n.* A name given by the Cavaliers or adherents of Charles I. to members of the Puritan or parliamentary party, from the latter having their hair closely cut, while the Cavaliers wore theirs long.—**Roundheaded**, round'hed-ed, *a.* Having a round head or top (*roundheaded* arches and windows).—**Round-house**, *n.* A look-up; a watch-house; a cabin on the after-part of the quarter-deck of a ship, having the poop for its roof.—**Roundish**, round'ish, *a.* Somewhat round.—**Roundly**, round'li, *adv.* In a round form; openly; plainly; without reserve; briskly; with speed; to the purpose; vigorously.—**Roundness**, round'nes, *n.* The quality of being round; circularity; sphericity; cylindrical form; fulness; smoothness of flow; plainness of speech; positiveness.—**Round-robin**, *n.* [Fr. *rond*, round, and *ruban*, a ribbon.] A written petition, memorial, or remonstrance signed by names in a ring or circle that it may be impossible to ascertain who headed the list.—**Round-shot**, *n.* A spherical solid shot of cast-iron or steel.—**Round-tower**, *n.* A kind of tall, slender tower tapering from the base upwards, generally with a conical top, often met with in Ireland.

Roundel, roun'del, *n.* [Fr. *rondelle*, from *rond*, round ROUND.] Anything having a round form; a round figure; a circle; a roundelay (which see)

Roundelay, roun'de-lā, *n.* [O.Fr. *roundelet*, from Fr *rond*, round (ROUND.) The spelling has been influenced by *lay*, a song.] A sort of ancient poem, consisting of thirteen verses, of which eight are in one kind of rhyme and five in another; a song or tune in which the first strain is repeated; a dance in a circle

Roup, roup, *n.* [O and Prov E *roop*, *rope*, to cry, a cry, hoarseness, A. Sax *hrópan*, Icel. *hrópa*, to cry.] In Scotland, a sale of goods by auction or outcry

Roup, rōp, *n.* A disease of poultry.

Rouse, rouz, *v.t* — *roused*, *rousing*. [Connected with L G *ruse*, noise, disturbance; A Sax *hreósan*, to rush, to fall, O.H G *ruozjan*, to rouse, to move.] To wake from sleep; to excite to thought or action from a state of idleness, languor, or inattention; to put into commotion; to agitate; to startle, to surprise; to drive from a lurking-place or cover a hunting term.—*v.i.* To awake from sleep or repose; to be excited to thought or action.—*n.* [Comp D. *roes*, a bumper; G *rausch*, drunkenness.] A carousal, a drinking frolic or festival. [*Term.*]—**Rousing**, rou'zing, *p* and *a* Having power to awaken or excite; stirring.—**Rousingly**, rou'zing-li, *adv.* In a rousing manner, excitingly.

Roussette, rō-set', *n* [Fr., from *rousse*, red, from its colour.] A kind of bat of a rusty red colour.

Rout, rout, *n.* [O. Fr. *route*, a company, a band, a division; lit a portion broken off or separated; from L L *rupta*, from L. *ruptus*, broken, pp. of *rumpo*, to break. RUPTURE.] A company of persons; a rabble or multitude, a fashionable assembly or large evening party; an uproar; a brawl, the breaking or defeat of troops; the disorder and confusion of troops thus defeated.—*v.t.* To break the ranks of and put to flight in disorder; to defeat and throw into confusion; to drive or chase away; to dispel.—**Routish**, rout'ish, *a.* Clamorous; disorderly.

Rout, rōt, *v.t.* [Form of to *root*.] To turn up with the snout (as hogs); to root.

Route, rōt, *n.* [Fr *route*, O Fr. *rote*, a rut, way, path, from L.L *rupta*, a path, properly *rupta via*, a path broken through forests, &c., from L. *ruptus*, broken, pp. of *rumpo*, to break. ROUT, a company, RUPTURE.] The course or way which is travelled or passed, or to be passed; a passing; a course; a march.—*To get the route* (*milit.*), to receive orders to quit one station for another.

Routine, rō-tēn', *n.* [Fr., from *route*, a way: properly the way which one invariably takes through custom. ROUTE.] A round of business, amusements, or pleasure, daily or frequently pursued; a course of business or duties regularly returning; habit or practice adhered to by force of habit.—**Routinist**, rō-tēn'ist, *n.* One addicted to routine.

Rove, rōv, *v.t.*—*roved*, *roving*. [Originally to wander for plunder, a collateral form of *reave*, directly from the L.G. or D.; L. G. *roven*, D. *rooven*, Dan. *røve*, Sw. *röfva*, to rob; Icel. *rófa*, *rápa*, to wander.] To wander; to ramble; to range; to go, move, or pass without certain direction in any manner.—*v.t.* To wander over.—**Rover**, rō'vėr, *n.* One who roves; one who rambles about; a fickle or inconstant person; a pirate.—**Roving**, rō'ving, *n.* The act of rambling or wandering.—**Rovingly**, rō'ving-li, *adv.* In a roving or wandering manner.

Rove, rōv, *v.t.*—*roved*, *roving*. [Akin to *reave* or to *ravel*.] To draw through an eye or aperture; to bring (wool or cotton) into that form which it receives before being spun into thread; *to* card into flakes, as wool, &c.—*n.* A roll of wool, cotton, &c., drawn out and slightly twisted.

Row, rō, *n.* [A. Sax. *rów*, a row; perhaps from same root as *room*, and meaning originally the space or interval between rows.] A series of persons or things arranged in a continued line; a line; a rank, a file.

Row, rō, *v.t.* [A Sax *rówan*, to row—Icel. *róa*, Dan *roe*, Sw *ro*, D *roeyen*, to row, *Rudder* is from same stem.] To impel along the surface of water by oars; to transport by rowing.—*v.i.* To labour with the oar; to be moved by means of oars.—*n.* An excursion taken in a boat with oars.—**Rower**, rō'ėr, *n.* One that rows or manages an oar in rowing.—**Rowlock**, rō'lok, *n* A contrivance on a boat's gunwale on which the oar rests in rowing, formed with two upright pegs, or of a single peg or otherwise.

Row, rou, *n* [Perhaps short for *rowdydow*, a word used as imitative of noise or disturbance; or from *rouse*, *n.*] A riotous noise; a turbulent, noisy disturbance; a riot [Colloq.]—*v.t.* To scold [Colloq.]

Rowan, rou'an, *n.* [Same as Dan *røn*, *ronne-træ*, Sw *rönn*, the rowan; akin perhaps to old *roun*, *round*, to whisper, *rune*, A Sax *rún*, mystery, there being sundry superstitions connected with it.] MOUNTAIN-ASH

Rowdy, rou'di, *n.* [From *rowdydow* See ROW, a disturbance.] A riotous turbulent fellow; a rough [Colloq.]—*a.* Disreputable; blackguard [Colloq.]—**Rowdyish**, rou'di-ish, *a* Belonging to a rowdy.—**Rowdyism**, rou'di-izm, *n* The conduct of a rowdy; turbulent blackguardism

Rowel, rou'el, *n* [O.Fr. *rouelle*, dim. of *roue*, L *rota*, a wheel. ROTARY.] The little wheel of a spur with sharp points for pricking the horse, a little flat ring or wheel on horses' bits; a roll of hair or silk passed through the flesh of horses, answering to a seton in surgery.—**Rowel-head**, *n.* The axis on which a rowel turns

Rowen, rou'en, *n.* [From O.E. *row*, *rowe*, a form of *rough*.] The aftermath.

Royal, roi'al, *a* [Fr *royal*, from L *regalis*, from *rex*, *regis*, a king. REGAL.] Pertaining or belonging to a king; pertaining to the crown; regal; becoming a king; kingly; princely; noble; generous; founded or originated by, in the service of, under the patronage of, or receiving support from royalty (*royal* navy); a term for a large size of paper.—*Royal Academy*, an incorporated society in London established for the promotion of the fine arts and having forty-two members.—*Royal assent*. ASSENT.—*Royal grant*, a grant by letters patent from the crown.—*Royal Society*, a society incorporated by Charles II. in 1660 for the study of physical science, and which still flourishes in London. ∴ *Royal* denotes what pertains to the king as an individual, or is associated with his person (the *royal* family). *Regal* is applied primarily to what pertains to a king in virtue of his office; hence, to what becomes a king, and is nearly synonymous with princely, magnificent (*regal state*). *Kingly* signifies literally, like a king, hence, proper to or becoming a king, and it has often, like *royal*, reference to personal qualities.—*n. Naut.* a square sail spread imme-

distinly above the top-gallant-sail; a gold coin formerly current in England. —**Royalism**, roi'al-izm, *n.* Attachment to a royal government —**Royalist**, roi'al-ist, *n.* An adherent of a king, or one attached to a kingly government, *Eng. Hist* an adherent of Charles I and Charles II, opposed to *Roundhead* (which see) —**Royalise**, roi'al-iz, *v t* —*royalised, royalising* To make royal —**Royally**, roi'al-li, *adv* In a royal or kingly manner, like a king, as becomes a king —**Royalty**, roi al-ti, *n* The state or quality of being royal, condition or status of a person of royal rank, the person of a king, majesty (to stand in the presence of *royalty*), a right or prerogative of a king, a tax paid to the crown or to a superior on the produce of a mine, or to an inventor for the use of his patent —**Royal-yard**, *n* *Naut* the yard on which the sail called royal is set

Roysterer, roi ster er, *n* ROISTERER

Royston-crow, roi ston, *n* The common English name for what is otherwise called the hooded crow

Rub, rub, *v t* —*rubbed, rubbing* [Same word as Dan *rubbe*, to rub, to scrub, akin also to W *rhwb*, a rub, *rhwbiad*, a rubbing, Gael *rub, rubadh*, Ir *rubha*, a hurt, *rubadh*, attrition *Rubbish, rubble* are derivatives] To move along the surface of, or backwards and forwards upon, with friction, to apply friction to, to wipe, to clean, to scour; to smear all over, to gall or chafe, to gibe —*To rub down*, to reduce to smaller dimensions by friction, to clean by rubbing, as a horse —*To rub off*, to separate by friction —*To rub out*, to erase, to obliterate - *To rub up*, to burnish, to polish, to rouse to action —*v i* —To move along the surface of a body with pressure, to grate, to fret, to chafe, to get on or along with difficulty usually with *on, along*, or *through* (*to rub through* the world) —*n* An act of rubbing, something that renders motion or progress difficult, a difficulty or obstruction, a sarcasm, a gibe, something grating to the feelings, *bowling*, inequality of ground that hinders the motion of a bowl —**Rubber**, rub'er, *n* One who or that which rubs, an instrument for rubbing, a coarse file, a whetstone, at whist, two games out of three, or a contest consisting of three games, inequality of ground in bowling, a rub, unpleasant collision in the business of life, caoutchouc, usually in this sense called *India rubber* —**Rubbing post**, *n* A post set up for cattle to rub themselves on —**Rubbing stone**, *n* A grit-stone for erasing the tool marks on a hewn stone

Rub-a-dub, rub a dub, *n* [Imitative of noise] The sound of a drum when beat, a clatter

Rubasse, ru bas, *n.* [Fr, from L *rubeus*, red, akin *ruby*] A lapidaries name for a beautiful variety of rock crystal, speckled in the interior with minute spangles of specular iron, which reflect a colour resembling that of the ruby

Rubbish, rub'ish, *n* [Influenced by *rub*, but from O E *robows, robeux, robrish*, a word of doubtful origin] Refuse fragments of building materials, debris, waste or rejected matter, trash —**Rubbishy**, rub ish i, *a* Characterized by rubbish, trashy, worthless [Colloq]

Rubble, Rubble-stone, rub'l, *n* [Akin to *rubbish*] The upper fragmentary and decomposed portion of a mass of stone, stones of irregular shapes and dimensions, broken bricks, &c, used in coarse masonry, or to fill up between the facing courses of walls —**Rubble-work**, *n* Walls or masonry built of rubble stones —**Rubbly**, rub l-i, *a* Abounding in rubble

Rubefacient, rū-bē-fā shi ent, *a* [L *rubefaciens, rubefacientis* — *rubeo*, to be red, and *facio*, to make] Making red, producing redness on the skin —*n Med* a substance for external application which produces redness of the skin, not followed by a blister.

Rubellite, rū'bel-lit, *n.* [L. *rubellus*, dim of *ruber*, red.] Red tourmaline, a siliceous mineral of a red colour.

Rubeola, rū-bē'o-la, *n.* [From L. *ruber*, red.] A name of measles.—**Rubeolaid**, rū-bē'o-loid, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling rubeola.

Rubescent, rū-bes'ent, *a* [L. *rubescens, rubescentis*, ppr of *rubesco*, from *rubeo*, to be red, from *ruber*, red] Growing or becoming red, tending to a red colour

Rubicel, Rubicelle, rū'bi-sel, *n* [L *rubeo*, to be red] A variety of ruby of a reddish colour, from Brazil

Rubicund, rū'bi-kund, *a* [L *rubicundus*, from *rubeo*, to be red] Inclining to redness; ruddy, blood red said especially of the face —**Rubicundity**, rū-bi-kun'di-ti, *n* The state of being rubicund, redness.

Rubidium, rū-bid i um, *n* [From L *rubidus*, red—from the nature of its spectrum] A metal belonging to the group of elements which likewise includes lithium, sodium, potassium, and cæsium, found in mineral waters

Rubific, rū bif ik, *a* [L *ruber*, red, and *facio*, to make] Making red, colouring with red

Rubigo, rū bi'gō, *n* [L *rubigo, robigo*, rust of metals] A kind of rust on plants, consisting of a parasitic fungus or mushroom, mildew —**Rubiginous**, rū bij i nus, *a* Exhibiting or affected by rubigo, mildewed

Ruble, rū'bl, *n* Same as ROUBLE

Rubric, rū brik, *n* [Fr *rubrique*, from L *rubrica (terra)*, red earth, the title of a law in red, a law, from *ruber*, red RUBY] Some part of a manuscript or printed matter that is, or in former times usually was, coloured red, to distinguish it from other portions, in law books, the title of a statute, formerly written in red letters, in prayer books, the directions and rules for the conduct of service, often printed in red, hence, an ecclesiastical or episcopal rule or injunction, any formulated, fixed, or authoritative injunction of duty —**Rubric, Rubrical**, rū bri kal, *a* Pertaining to a rubric —**Rubricate, Rubricated**, rū' bri kāt, rū bri-kā ted, *a* Marked with red —**Rubrician, Rubricist**, rū brish'an, rū bri sist, *n* One versed in rubrics, an adherent or advocate for the rubric

Ruby, rū'bi, *n* [Fr *rubis*, Sp *rubi, rubin*, from L L *rubinus*, a carbuncle, from L *rubeus*, red, reddish, *ruber*, red (akin *rubric rouge*)] A gem next to the diamond in hardness and value, of various shades of red, the most highly prized varieties being the crimson and carmine red, redness, red colour, something resembling a ruby, a blotch on the face, a carbuncle, *printing*, a type smaller than nonpareil and larger than pearl —*Rock ruby*, the most valued species of garnet —*v t* —*rubied, rubying* To make red —*a* Of the colour of the ruby, red —**Rubied**, rū bid, *a* Red as a ruby

Ruche, Ruching, rōsh, rōsh'ing, *n* [Fr *ruche*, a beehive The stuff has its name from the quillings resembling honeycomb cells] Quilled or goffered net, lace, silk, and the like, used as trimming for ladies' dress and bonnets spelled also *Rosche*

Ruck, ruk, *v t* [Icel *hrukka*, a wrinkle, a fold, *rykkja*, to draw into folds, comp Gael *roc*, a wrinkle, to become wrinkled] To wrinkle, to crease —*n.* A wrinkle, a crease

Ruck, ruk, *n* [Akin to *rick*, O Sw *ruka*, a heap] An undistinguished crowd

Rud, Rudd, rud, *n* [A Sax *rudu*, redness] Red ochre

Rudd, rud, *n* [From the *ruddy* colouring] A European fresh-water fish, with sides and belly yellow, marked with red, ventral and anal fins and tail deep red

Rudder, rud'er, *n* [A Sax *rōthers*, lit rowing implement (the rudder being originally a kind of oar), from *rōwan*, to row, D *roeder*, Sw *roder*, G *ruder*, rudder Row, *v t*] The instrument by which a ship is steered, that part of the helm which consists of a piece of timber, broad at the bottom and attached to the stern-post by hinges, on which it turns, *Ag* that which guides or governs a course —**Rudder-bands**, *n pl.* The hinges of the rudder —**Rudder-chains**, *n. pl* Chains attached to the hinder part of the rudder to work it when the tiller is damaged.

Ruddle, rud'l, *n.* [Akin to *ruddy, red.*] A species of red earth coloured by iron, used for marking sheep. —*v.t.* To mark with ruddle.

Ruddock, Ruddoek, rud'ok, *n.* [A. Sax. *ruddue*, a dim akin to *ruddy.*] A bird, the robin-redbreast.

Ruddy, rud'i, *a.* [From A. Sax. *rud*, red, *rudu*, redness. Exp.] Of a red colour, or of a colour approaching redness; of a lively flesh-colour, or the colour of the human skin in high health; of a reddish shining colour (*ruddy* gold) —*v t* —*ruddied, ruddying* To make red or ruddy. —**Ruddily**, rud'i-li, *adv.* With a ruddy or reddish appearance —**Ruddiness**, rud'i-nes, *n.* The state of being ruddy; that degree of redness which characterizes high health.

Rude, rōd, *a* [Fr *rude*, from L. *rudus*, in a natural state, rough, wild] Unformed by art, taste, or skill, rough; rugged; coarse; of coarse manners, ignorant; untaught; clownish, uncivil, uncourteous; violent; boisterous —**Rudely**, rōd'li, *adv* In a rude manner, roughly, unskilfully; coarsely; uncivilly, violently, boisterously —**Rudeness**, rōd'nes, *n* The state or quality of being rude

Rudenture, rō den-tūr, *n* [Fr, from L. *rudens, rudentis*, a rope] *Arch* the figure of a rope with which the flutings of columns are sometimes filled

Rudesheimer, rō'des-hi mer, *n* One of the white Rhine wines, made from grapes produced near *Rudesheim*

Rudiment, rō di-ment, *n* [L *rudimentum*, from *rudis*, rude RUDE] That which is in an undeveloped state, an unformed or unfinished beginning, an element or first principle of any art or science, especially in plural, the introduction to any branch of knowledge, the elements or elementary notions —**Rudimentary, Rudimental**, rō-di men'ta ri, rō-di men tal, *a* Pertaining to rudiments, elementary, initial, in an undeveloped state, imperfectly developed; in the first stage of existence, embryonic

Rue, rō, *v t* —*rued, ruing* [A Sax *hrēowan*, to rue=D *rouwen*, G *reuen*, to repent; same root as *crude*, L *crudus*, raw, *cruel*, L *crudelis* Hence *ruth*] To regret; to grieve for, to repent, to repent of and withdraw, or try to withdraw, from (*to rue* a bargain) —*v s.* To have compassion; to become sorrowful, grieved, or repentant. —**Rueful**, rō ful, *a* Causing to or lament, mournful; sorrowful, expressing sorrow, suggesting sorrow or melancholy; pitiful —**Ruefully**, rō'ful li, *adv* In a rueful manner —**Ruefulness**, rō'ful-nes, *n.* The state of being rueful

Rue, rō, *n* [Fr *rue*, from L *ruta*, from Gr *rutē*, rue] A plant with evergreen leaves and greenish-yellow flowers, used as a sudorific and a vermifuge

Rufescent, rō-fes'ent, *a.* [L *rufescens*, from *rufus*, red] Reddish, tinged with red

Ruff, ruf, *n* [Connected with Prov Fr *rufo*, a crease or wrinkle, Armor *roufes*, a wrinkle, a fold, Sp *rufo*, frizzled, curled; comp also D *ruf*, a fold] A large muslin or linen collar plaited, crimped, or fluted, formerly an important ornament of dress among both sexes, a species of pigeon having feathers disposed round its neck in the form of a ruff; a male bird of the sandpiper family, having the feathers of the neck standing out like a ruff, the female being called *reeve*; a low vibrating beat of a drum, a ruffle

Ruff, ruf, *n* [*Pg rufa*, a game with dice.] An old game at cards, the predecessor of whist, the act of trumping when you have no cards of the suit led.—*v t. Card-playing*, to trump instead of following suit.

Ruffe, ruf, *n.* [Origin unknown] A small British fish of the perch family

Ruffian, ruf'i-an, *n.* [O Fr *ruffien*, *ruffian*, a ruffian, Sp *rufian*, a ruffian, a pimp; It *ruffiano*, a pimp; probably of German origin] A boisterous brutal fellow; a fellow ready for any desperate crime.—*a.* Like or belonging to a ruffian; brutal.—**Ruffianish**, ruf'i-an-ish, *a.* Having the qualities of a ruffian —**Ruffianism**, ruf'i-an-izm, *n.* The character or manners of ruffians.—**Ruffianly**, ruf'i-an-li, *a.* Like a ruffian; bold in crime; violent.

Ruffle, ruf'l, *v.t.* —*ruffled, ruffling.* [A freq. of *ruf*—D. *ruyfelen*, to wrinkle.] To dis-

order; to rumple; to derange; to disarrange; to disturb the surface of, to cause to ripple or rise in waves; to agitate, to disturb (to *ruffle* the mind), to furnish or adorn with ruffles, to contract into plaits or folds.—*To ruffle one's feathers*, to irritate one, to make one angry —*v i.* To grow rough or turbulent, to put on airs, to swagger often with an indefinite *it* —*n* A strip of platted cambric or other fine cloth attached to some border of a garment, as to the wristband or bosom, a frill, a state of being disturbed or agitated, a low vibrating beat of the drum — **Ruffler**, ruf'ler, *n* A bully, a swaggerer

Rufous, rō'fus, *a* [L *rufus*, red, allied to *ruber*, red (whence *rubric*)] Reddish, of a yellowish or brownish red

Rug, rug, *n* [Akin to Icel *roggr*, a tuft, shagginess, Sw *ragg*, *ragg*, rough hair *Rugged* and *rag* are allied] A heavy woollen fabric used for various purposes, as to cover a bed, for protecting the carpet before a fireplace, for protecting the legs against the cold on a journey by rail, &c

Rugate, rō'gat, *a* [L *rugo*, a wrinkle] Wrinkled, rugose

Rugged, rug'ed, *a* [Closely akin to *rug*] Full of rough projections on the surface, broken into irregular points or prominences (a *rugged* mountain, a *rugged* road), rough, shaggy, rough in temper, hard, crabbed, austere, rough to the ear, harsh, grating (*rugged* prose) —**Ruggedly** rug'ed-li, *adv* In a rugged manner —**Ruggedness** rug'ed-nes, *n* The quality or state of being rugged

Rugose, **Rugous**, rō'gos, rō'gus, *a* [L *rugosus*, from *rugo*, a wrinkle] Wrinkled, full of wrinkles —**Rugosity**, rō-gos'i-ti, *n* A state of being rugose, a wrinkle, a pucker, a slight ridge —**Rugulose**, rō'gū-lōs, *a* *Bot* finely wrinkled

Ruin, rō'in, *n* [Fr *ruine*, from L *ruina*, a falling down, downfall, ruin, from *ruo*, *rutum*, to fall, to rush down] That change of anything which destroys it or entirely unfits it for use, destruction, overthrow, downfall, what promotes injury, decay, or destruction, bane, perdition, a building or anything in a state of decay or dilapidation, *pl* the remains of a decayed or demolished city, house, fortress, &c, the state of being destroyed or rendered worthless (*to go to ruin*) —*v t* To bring to ruin or destruction, to damage essentially, to destroy, defeat, demolish —*v i* To fall into ruins, to run to ruin — **Ruinable**, rō'in-a-bl, *a* Capable of being ruined —**Ruinate**, rō'i-nāt, *v t* —*ruinated*, *ruinating* To ruin —*a* Brought to ruin, ruined, in ruins —**Ruination**, rō-i-nā'shon, *n* The act of ruinating subversion, overthrow, demolition —**Ruiner** rō'in-ėr, *n* One that ruins —**Ruinous**, rō'i-nus *a* [L *ruinosus*] Fallen to ruin, dilapidated, composed of ruins, bringing or tending to bring ruin — **Ruinously**, rō'i-nus-li, *adv* In a ruinous manner, destructively — **Ruinousness**, rō'i-nus-nes, *n*

Rukh, ruk, *n* The roc

Rule, rol, *n* [O E *reule*, *rewle*, from O Fr *reule*, *riule* (Fr *règle*), from L *regula* a straight piece of wood, a ruler, a rule or pattern (whence *regular*), from *rego* to keep straight, to govern REGAL RIGHT] Government, sway, control, supreme command or authority, an established principle, standard, or guide for action, something settled by authority or custom for guidance and direction, a maxim, canon, or precept to be observed, the body of laws or regulations observed by a religious society and its members (the *rule* of St Benedict), a point of law settled by authority, an instrument by which straight lines are drawn, an instrument for measuring short lengths, and performing various operations in mensuration, *arith* a determinate mode prescribed for performing any operation and producing a certain result; *gram* an established form of construction in a particular class of words, or the expression of that form in words —*Rule of thumb*, a rule suggested by a practical rather than a scientific knowledge —*v t* —*ruled*, *ruling* To govern, to exercise authority or dominion over, to control, conduct, guide; to mark with lines by a ruler; *law*, to establish by rule; to determine; to decide —*v i* To have power or command, to exercise supreme authority often followed by *over*, *com* to stand or maintain a level (prices *rule* lower than formerly) — **Rulable**, rōl'a-bl, *a* Capable of being ruled, governable —**Ruleless**, rōl'les, *a* Being without rule, lawless —**Ruler**, rōl'ėr, *n* One that rules or governs, one that assists in carrying on a government, an instrument made of wood, brass, ivory, &c, with straight edges or sides, by which straight lines may be drawn on paper or other substance, by guiding a pen or pencil along the edge —**Ruling**, rōl'ing *p* and *a* Governing, reigning, chief, prevalent, predominant —*n* A rule or point settled by a judge or court of law —**Rulingly**, rōl'ing-li, *adv*

Rum, rum, *n* [Perhaps of West Indian origin, or from an old cant word *rum* *house* good drink See RUM *a*] Spirit distilled from cane juice, or from treacle or molasses —**Rumbuy**, rum'i-a Pittanling to rum — **Rum shrub**, *n* A liquor composed of rum, sugar, and lime or lemon juice

Rum, rum, *a* [From an old cant word *rum*, *rome*, great, good, used in a contemptuous sense, from *Rom*, applied by themselves to the gypsies] Old fashioned, odd, queer [Slang]

Rumble, rum'bl, *v i* —*rumbled*, *rumbling* [Same as D *rommelen*, Dan *rumle*, G *rummeln*, *rumpeln*, probably imitative of sound, comp L *rumor*, whence E *rumour*] To make a low heavy, hoarse continued sound —*n* A low, heavy continuous sound, a rumbling, as of servants behind a carriage —**Rumbler** rumbler *n* The person or thing that rumbles —**Rumbling**, rum'bling, *p* and *a* Making a low, heavy, continued sound (a *rumbling* noise) —*n* A low, heavy, continued sound, a rumble —**Rumblingly**, rum'bling-li, *adv* In a rumbling manner

Rumen, rō'men, *n* [L] The upper or first stomach of animals which chew the cud

Ruminate, rō'mi-nāt, *v i* —*ruminated*, *ruminating* [L *rumino*, *ruminatum*, from *rumen* the throat, the gullet] To chew the cud, to chew again what has been slightly chewed and swallowed, to muse, to meditate, to think again and again, to ponder —*v t* To chew over again, to muse or meditate on **Ruminant**, rō'mi-nant, *a* [L *ruminans*, *ruminantis*, ppn of *ruminor*] Chewing the cud, characterized by chewing again what has been swallowed (*ruminant* animals) *n* A member of an order of herbivorous hoofed mammals that chew the cud as the camel, deer goat ox &c —**Ruminantly** rō'mi-nant-li, *adv* In a ruminant manner, by chewing —**Rumination**, rō-mi-nā'shon, *n* The act of ruminating, the act of meditating, a musing or continued thinking —**Ruminator**, rō'mi-nā-tėr, *n* One that ruminates

Rummage, rum'āj, *v t* —*rummaged*, *rummaging* [Same as if *roomage* originally a sea term signifying to stow goods in a ship's hold, or to remove them from the hold, from *rome*, an old form of *room* or from D *ruim*, the hold of a ship a form of the same word Room] To search narrowly every place or part of by looking into every corner and turning over goods or other things, to explore to ransack *v i* To search a place narrowly by looking among things —*n* A searching carefully by looking into every corner and by tumbling over things — **Rummager**, rum'āj-ėr, *n* One who rummages

Rummer, rum'ėr, *n* [D *roomer*, Sw *remmer*, G *romer* a large drinking glass, perhaps lit a *Roman* glass] A glass or drinking-cup

Rummy Under RUM

Rumour, rō'mėr, *n* [Fr *rumeur*, from L *rumor*, rumour, common talk RUMBLE] Flying or popular report, the common voice, a current story passing from one person to another, without any known authority for the truth of it, a mere report —*v t* To tell or circulate by report; to spread abroad; to report

Rump, rump, *n* [A Scandinavian word—Icel *rumpr*, Sw *rumpa*, D *romp*, G *rumpf*, a tail] The end of the backbone of an animal, with the parts adjacent, the buttocks, *fig* the fag end of something which lasts longer than the original body; *Eng hist* the fag-end of the Long Parliament, after the expulsion of the majority of its members by Cromwell in 1648 —**Rump-steak**, *n* A beef steak of choice quality cut from the thigh near the rump

Rumple, rum'pl, *v t* —*rumpled*, *rumpling* [Same as D *rompelen*, to rumple, akin to O L G *rumpele*, a wrinkle, G *rumpfen*, *rumpfen*, to crimp, to wrinkle *Rimple* is another form, comp also *ripple*] To wrinkle, to make uneven, to ruffle, to dishevel —*n* A fold or plait —**Rumply**, rum'pli, *a* Rumpled [Colloq]

Rumpus, rum'pus, *n* [Perhaps imitative of a noise, like *rumble*, or allied to *romp*] A riot, a great noise, disturbance [Colloq]

Run, run, *v i* pret *ran* (*run* is now incorrect), pp *run*, ppr *running* [A Sax *rinnan* (pret *rann*, pl *runnon*, pp *runnen*), O Sax Goth and O H G *rinnan*, D *rennen* *rinnen* Icel *renna*, G *rennen*, to run, same root as in Skr *ri*, to go] To pass over the ground by using the legs more quickly than in walking, to contend in a race, hence, to enter into a contest, to flee for escape, to retreat hurriedly, to steal away, to extend quickly, to spread (the fire *runs* over a field), to rush or be carried along with violence (a ship *runs* against a rock), to move on wheels or runners, as a locomotive or sledge, to sail, as a ship, to pass or go back and forth from place to place, to ply (ships, railway trains, stage coaches &c between different places), to move or pass, as sand in the sand in an hour glass, or the like, to be wet with a flowing liquid, to become fluid, to fuse, to melt, to spread on a surface, to spread and blend (colours *run* in washing, ink *runs* on porous paper), to discharge pus or other matter (an ulcer *runs*), to revolve on an axis or pivot, to turn, as a wheel to continue going or in operation (an engine *runs*, the mills are *running*), to pass or proceed in thought or speech (to *run* from one topic to another), to pass from one state or condition to another (to *run* into error or into debt), to proceed or pass, as time, to have a certain course track or direction, to extend, *stretch*, be the street *runs* east and west), to have a certain written form, to read so or so (the carriage the lines *run* smoothly), to have a continued tenor or purport (the conversation *ran* as follows), to be popularly spread or received, to continue or be repeated for a certain time (the play *ran* for a hundred nights), to be carried to a pitch, to *rise* (debates *run* high), to grow exuberantly, to proceed or tend in growing, to continue in time before it becomes due and payable (a bill has ninety days to *run*) — *To run after* to pursue or follow, to endeavour to obtain *To run against* to come into collision with *To run at* to attack with sudden violence, to rush upon — *To run away* to flee, to escape, to elope *To run away with*, to convey away in a hurried or clandestine manner, to join in eloping with, to bolt with, to start off with at a great pace (the horse *ran away with* the carriage) —*To run foul* to come into collision with *To run in* or *into*, to enter by running, to step in, to come or get *into* (*to run into* danger) — *To run on*, to be continued, to talk incessantly, to continue a course, *printing*, to be continued without a break or new paragraph — *To run on all fours*, to run on hands and feet, to be coincident or concurrent, to be exactly analogous or similar to something else, to agree —*To run out*, to stop after running to the end of its time, as a watch or sand glass, to come to an end, to expire (a lease *runs out* at Michaelmas) — *To run over*, to overflow, to go over, examine, or recount cursorily (to *run over* all the particulars), to ride or drive over (to *run over* a child) —*To run through*, to spend quickly, to dissipate (he *ran through* his fortune) —*To run to seed*, said of herbaceous plants, which, instead

of developing the produce for which they are valued, in a juicy state, shoot up, and yield, instead, flowers, and ultimately seed, hence, to become useless, to go to waste —*To run up*, to rise, to grow, to increase (*accounts run up very fast*), to pass rapidly from bottom to top of (to *run up* a column of figures) —*v t* To cause to run or go quickly, to cause to be carried in a certain course (to *run* a ship aground), to cause to ply, to maintain in running (to *run* a stage coach), to accomplish by running, to pursue, as a course, to incur, to encounter (to *run* the risk of being killed), to break through or evade (to *run* a blockade), hence, to smuggle, to import or export without paying duties, to push, to thrust, to pierce, to stab (to *run* a person through with a rapier), to pour forth in a stream, to melt, to melt and clarify, to form in a mould by melting, to carry on or conduct as a hotel or other enterprise, to sew by passing the needle through and through in a continuous line —*To run down* to chase to weariness (*to run down a stag*), to run against and sink, as a vessel, to pursue with scandal or opposition —*To run hard* to press hard in a race or other competition, to come very near beating, to press with jokes sarcasm, or ridicule —*To run in*, to take into custody, as by a policeman, to lock up [slang] —*To run on printing* to carry on or continue, as a line without break or a new paragraph —*To run riot* Under Riot —*To run up*, to increase, to enlarge by additions (to *run up* a large account, to thrust up, as anything long and slender, to erect hastily, especially to erect hastily (to *run up* a block of buildings) —*To run the gauntlet* GAUNTLET —*n* The act of running, a course run (a long *run* a quick *run*), a trip a pleasure trip or excursion (colloq) particular or distinctive course, progress, tenor &c, continued course (a *run* of ill luck), a general or uncommon pressure or demand as on a bank or treasury for payment of its notes, the distance sailed by a ship, a voyage, a passage from one place to another, a pair of millstones, *cricket* one complete act of running from one wicket to the other by the batsman, a place where animals run or may run, especially, a large extent of grazing ground, called also *cattle run* & *Sheep run*, &c according to the animals pastured, *music* a succession of notes either ascending or descending played or sung rapidly

The common run (or simply *the run*), that which passes under observation as usual or most general, the generality —*By the run*, suddenly, quickly, at once —*Send off a fall or sudden descent* —*In the long run*, in the final result, in the conclusion or end —*a* Liquified melted, clarified *Indian* butter, run or conveyed ashore secretly, contraband (*rum* brandy) **Runaway**, run a wā, *n* One that flies from danger or restraint, one that deserts lawful service a fugitive

a Acting the part of a runaway escaping or breaking from restraint, accomplished or effected by running in which escaping (a *runaway* match) **Runnel**, run l *n* A rivulet or small brook **Runner**, run er *n* One who runs, a racer, a messenger an old name for a criminal detective, a slender prostrate stem sending out leaves and roots, as in the strawberry, any kind of the order Cursores, that on which a thing runs or slides (the *runner* or keel of a sleigh or skate) **Running**, run ing, *p* and *a* Kept for racing (a *running* horse), in succession, without any intervening day, year, &c a semi adverbial usage (to visit two days *running*, to sow land two years *running*), discharging pus or matter —*Running fight*, a fight kept up by the party pursuing and the party pursued —*Running fire*, a constant fire of musketry or artillery —*Running hand*, the style of handwriting in which the letters are formed without the pen being lifted from the paper —*Running rigging*, the ropes used for hoisting a ship's sails, moving the yards, and the like in distinction from *standing rigging* —*n* The act of one who runs, a quantity run (the first *running* of a still)

Runagate, run'a-gāt, *n* [Corruption of Fr *renégat* RENEGADE] A fugitive, a vagabond, an apostate, a renegade

Runcinate, run si nāt, *a* [L *runcina*, a plane] In *bot* having curved indentations and lateral lobes turned backwards, as in the dandelion leaf

Rundle, run dl, *n* [For *roundle*, from *round*] A round, a step of a ladder

Rune, rōn, *n* [A Sax *rún*, a rune, a mysterious or magical character, a mystery, a whisper, from root meaning to whisper, as in L *rumor*, a rumour] One of a particular set of alphabetic characters peculiar to the ancient northern nations of Europe all the runes being formed almost entirely of straight lines, either single or in composition —**Runecraft**, rōn kraft, *n* Knowledge of runes —**Runic**, ron ik, *a* Pertaining to runes *Runic wand*, *runic staff*, a willow wand inscribed with runes, used for purposes of divination —**Runologist** ro nol o jist, *n* One versed in runology, a student of runic remains —**Runology** rō nol o jı *n* The study of runes

Rung rung, pp of *ring*

Rung, rung *n* [A Sax *hrung* a pole, a beam, Icel *rong* a rib in a ship, O D *ronghe*, a prop Gr *rungæ* a short piece] A heavy staff, the round or step of a ladder

Runlet, Rundlet, run let, rund let *n* [For *roundlet* from *round*] A small barrel of no certain dimensions

Runnel Under Run

Runnet, run et *n* Same as *Rennet*

Runt runt, *n* [Origin doubtful] Any animal below the usual size of the breed, a variety of pigeon

Rupee ro pē *n* [Hind *rūpiya* a rupee, from Skr *rūpya*, silver] A silver coin the unit of value in British India nearly equivalent to 2*s*

Rupture rup tūr *n* [Fr *rupture* from L *ruptura* a breaking, from L *rumpo*, *ruptum* to break (seen also in *abrupt corrupt corruption*, *interrupt* &c, and giving origin also to *route* (*road* &c)] The act of breaking or bursting, the state of being broken or violently parted, *med* same as *hernia*, especially hernia of the abdomen, a breach of concord either between individuals or nations, open hostility or war, a quarrel —*v t* —*ruptured rupturing* To make a rupture in to burst, to part by violence to affect with or cause to suffer from rupture —*v i* To suffer a breach or disruption

Rural rō ral *a* [L *ruralis*, from *rus*, *ruris* the country (whence also *rustic*), same root as *room*] Pertaining to the country, as distinguished from a city or town, suiting the country or resembling it pertaining to agriculture or farming —*Rural dean* an ecclesiastic under the bishop and the archdeacon who has the peculiar care and inspection of the clergy and laity of a district —**Ruralism**, rō ral izm, *n* The state of being rural, an idiom peculiar to the country as opposed to the town —**Ruralist**, rō ral ist *n* One that leads a rural life —**Ruralize**, rō al iz *v i* —*ruralized ruralizing* To go into the country, to go to dwell in the country to rusticate *v t* To render rural, to give a rural character to —**Rurally**, rō ral li *adv* In a rural manner —**Ruralness Rurality**, rō al nes, rō ral i ti, *n* The quality of being rural —**Ruridecanal** rō ri dē kan al, *a* [L *rus*, *ruris* the country, and *decanus*, a dean] Belonging to a rural dean

Rusa ro za, *n* [Malay *russa*, a stag] A name of several species of Asiatic deer

Ruse, rōz, *n* [Fr *ruse*, from *ruser*, to dodge, O Fr *reuser*, to get out of the way, from L *recusare*, to refuse RECUSANT] An artifice, trick, or stratagem, a wile

Rush rush, *n* [O E *rishe*, *rusche*, from A Sax *risce*, *ricse* a rush, D *rusch*, G *rausch*, probably from L *ruscum*, butcher's-broom] The common name of herbaceous plants, usually growing in damp meadows and swamps having round erect stems which are sometimes used for plaiting into mats, chair-bottoms, &c, and which contain a large pith, used typically of anything weak or of trivial value, the merest trifle, a straw —**Rush bottomed**, *a* Having a bottom or seat made with rushes (a *rush-bottomed* chair) —**Rush-candle**, *n* A small taper made by the pith of a rush in tallow —**Rushed**, rusht, *a* Abounding with rushes, covered with rushes —**Rush light**, *n* A rush-candle or its light, hence, any weak flickering light —**Rush mat**, *n* A mat composed of rushes —**Rush nut**, *n* A plant, a kind of cyperus, with edible tubers —**Rushy**, rush ı, *a* Abounding with rushes, made of rushes

Rush, rush, *v ı* [Akin to Dan *ruske*, Sw *ruska*, to shake, D *ruschen*, G *rauschen*, to rustle, O G *râschen*, to rush, to roar, comp, also A Sax *hreósan*, to fall, to rush] To move or drive forward with impetuosity, violence, and tumultuous rapidity, to enter with undue eagerness, or without due deliberation (to *rush* into a scheme) —*n* A driving forward with eagerness and haste, a violent motion or course, an eager demand, a run —**Rusher**, rush er, *n* One who rushes

Rusk, rusk, *n* [Perhaps akin to L G *rusk ken*, to crackle, as we have *cracknel*, a biscuit, from *crack*] A kind of light hard cake browned in a moderately cool oven, and used as food for infants

Russ, rus *a* Pertaining to the Russians —*n* The language of the Russians, *sing.* and *pl* a native or the natives of Russia —**Russia, Russia leather**, rush ya, *n* A strong pliant, and waterproof leather, having a peculiar penetrating odour, due to the oil of birch used in its preparation, specially useful in binding books, the oil repelling insects —**Russian**, rush yan, *a* Pertaining to Russia —*n* A native of Russia the language of Russia, Russ —**Russophile, Russophilist**, rus o-fil, rus of-ı-list *n* [*Russ* and Gr *philos* a friend] One whose sympathies lie towards Russia or her policy —**Russophobia**, rus o-fō bi a, *n* [*Russ*, and Gr *phobos*, fear] A fear of Russia or the Russians —**Russophobist**, rus of ō bist, *n* One who fears or dislikes Russia

Russet, rus et, *a* [O Fr *rousset*, from L *russus*, red, akin to *ruber*, red] Of a reddish brown colour, coarse, homespun, rustic from the general colour of homespun cloth —*n* A kind of apple of a russet colour and rough skin, a pigment of a rich transparent brown colour obtained from madder —*v t* To give a russet hue to change into russet

Rust rust *n* [A Sax *rust*, rust=D *roest*, Dan *rust* Sw and G *rost* rust, so called from its *red* colour, the root being that of *red*, *ruddy*, L *ruber*, red (RUBRIC), *russus*, reddish (RUSSET)] The red or orange yellow coating (an oxide of iron) which is formed on the surface of iron when exposed to air and moisture a composition of iron filings and sal ammoniac, with sometimes a little sulphur, moistened with water and used for filling fast joints, a parasitic fungus which attacks the leaves, glumes, stalks, &c, of cereals and grasses, any foul extraneous matter, corrosive or injurious accretion or influence —*v ı* To contract or gather rust, to be oxidized, to assume an appearance as if coated with rust, to degenerate in idleness or inaction —*v t* To cause to contract rust, to impair by time and inactivity —**Rustily**, rus ti li, *adv* In a rusty state in a manner to suggest rustiness —**Rustiness** rus ti nes, *n* The state of being rusty —**Rusty**, rus ti, *a* Covered or affected with rust, having the colour of rust appearing as if covered with rust, impaired by inaction or neglect of use

Rustic, rus tik, *a* [L *rusticus*, from *rus*, the country RURAL] Pertaining to the country, living in or found in the country, rural, plain, simple, not elegant, refined, or costly —*Rustic work*, masonry worked with grooves between the courses, to look like open joints, summer houses, garden-seats, &c, made from rough limbs or branches of trees —*n* An inhabitant of the country, a clown, a swain —**Rustically**, rus ti kal li, *adv* In a rustic manner —**Rusticalness**, rus ti-kal-nes, *n* —**Rusticate**, rus'ti-kāt, *v t* —*rusticated*, *rusticating* [L *rusticor*, *rusticatus*] To dwell or reside in the country —*v t* To suspend from studies at a college or university and send away for a time by way of punish-

ment.—**Rustication**, rus-ti-kā'shon *n.* The act of rusticating or state of being rusticated.—**Rusticity**, rus tis'i ti, *n.* The state or quality of being rustic

Rustily, **Rustiness**, **Rusty** Under Rust

Rustle, rus'l, *v.i.*—*rustled*, *rustling* [A Sax *hrislian*, to rustle, a dim and freq form corresponding to Icel *hrista*, Dan *ryste*, Sw *rysta*, to shake, to tremble] To make a quick succession of small sounds like the rubbing of silk cloth or dry leaves, to give out a slightly sibilant sound when shaken.—*v.t.* To cause to rustle.—*n.* The noise made by one who or that which rustles, a slight crackling sound as of dry leaves or silk clothes.—**Rustler**, rus'lėr, *n.* One who rustles.

Rut rut, *n.* [Fr. *rut*, O Fr *ruit*, the noise which deer make when they desire to come together, from L. *rugitus*, a roaring, from *rugio*, to roar, to bellow] The time during which deer and some other animals are under the sexual excitement.—*v.t.*—*rutted*, *rutting* To desire to come together for copulation said of deer.—*v.t.* To cover in copulation.—**Rutter**, rut'ėr, *n.* One that ruts.—**Ruttish**, rut'ish, *a.* Lustful, libidinous.—**Ruttishness**, rut'ish nes, *n.* The state or quality of being ruttish

Rut, rut, *n.* [Same word as *route*, *rote*] The track of a wheel, a line cut on the soil with a spade.—*v.t.*—*rutted*, *rutting* To make ruts in or on with cart wheels, to cut a line on, as on the soil, with a spade.—**Rutty**, rut'i, *a.* Full of ruts, cut by wheels, as a road

Ruth, rōth, *n.* [From *rue*, comp *truth* from *true*] Mercy, pity, tenderness sorrow for the misery of another, sorrowful or tender regret.—[Mainly poet.]—**Ruthless**, rōth'les, *a.* Having no ruth or pity, cruel, pitiless, barbarous.—**Ruthlessly**, rōth'les li, *adv.* In a ruthless manner.—**Ruthlessness**, rōth'les nes, *n.* Pitilessness

Ruthenium, ro thē'ni um, *n.* [From *Ruthenia*, a Latin name for Russia, having been first obtained in ore from the Ural] A hard rare metal of a gray colour occurring in platinum ore

Rutile, **Rutilite**, rū'til, rū'til it, *n.* [L. *rutilus*, red, inclining to yellow] Native titanic oxide, an ore of titanium of a reddish brown colour

Ryal, ri al, *n.* Rial

Rye, ri, *n.* [A Sax *rype*, Icel *rugr*, Dan *rug*, Sw *rog*, D *rogge*, G *roggen*, *rocken*; cog Gr *oryza*, rice] A cereal plant which bears naked seeds furnished with awns like barley, much cultivated for food in Germany and Russia, in Britain mostly sown as a green-crop for food to sheep and cattle in spring.—**Rye grass**, *n.* The common name of a genus of esteemed fodder-grasses, of which there are several varieties, some annual, others perennial

Ryot, ri'ot *n.* [Hindu *raiyat* a peasant] A Hindu cultivator of the soil

Rypeck ri'pek *n.* A pole used to moor a punt while fishing or the like

S.

S, the nineteenth letter of the English alphabet, a consonant representing a hissing sound

Sabadilla, sab-a-dil'a Cebadilla

Sabaism, sa bā ism *n.* [Comp Heb *tsebāāh*, the heavenly host Sabaorn] The worship of the heavenly bodies, anciently practised in Western Asia

Sabaoth, sa bā'oth, *n.* [Heb *tsebāāh* armies, from *tsābā*, to assemble, to fight] *Scrip* armies, hosts

Sabbath, sab'bath, *n.* [Heb *shabbath* rest, the day of rest] The day which God appointed to be observed as a day of rest, originally the seventh day of the week but in the Christian church the first day of the week is held sacred, in commemoration of the resurrection of Christ on that day, the Lord's-day, Sunday intermission of pain or sorrow, time of rest, the sabbatical year among the Israelites (O T.) —*Sabbath-day's journey*, the distance which the Jews were permitted to travel on the Sabbath-day probably about an English mile *Sabbath* is not strictly synonymous with *Sunday* *Sunday* is the mere name of the day, *Sabbath* is the name of the institution *Sunday* is the *Sabbath* of Christians, *Saturday* is the *Sabbath* of the Jews But in the mouths of many it is equivalent to *Sunday*.—**Sabbatarian**, sab-ba tā'ri an *n.* One who observes the Sabbath with extraordinary or unreasonable rigour, one careful to abstain from work or relaxation on Sunday Used also *adjectively*.—**Sabbatarianism**, sab ba tā'ri an izm, *n.* The tenets of Sabbatarians **Sabbath breaker**, *n.* One who profanes the Sabbath **Sabbath breaking**, *n.* The act of breaking or profaning the Sabbath.—**Sabbathless**, sab'bath les, *a.* Having no Sabbath without intermission of labour.—**Sabbatic**, **Sabbatical**, sab-bat'ik, sab-bat'i kal, *a.* [L. *sabbaticus*] Pertaining to the Sabbath.—*Sabbatical year* every seventh year, in which the Israelites were commanded to suffer their fields and vineyards to rest or lie without tillage and to release debtors from their obligations.

Sabellian, sa bel'i an, *n.* A follower of *Sabellius*, a philosopher of Egypt in the third century A.D., who taught that there is one person only in the Godhead

Sabicu, sab-i kū', *n.* [Native name] A tree of Cuba yielding timber used in shipbuilding, &c

Sabine, sā'bin, *n.* [Fr *sabine*, from L *sabina* (*herba*), the Sabine herb, savin] A plant Savin

Sable, sā'bl, *n.* [O Fr *sable*, from Pol *sobol*, Russ *sobol*, a Slavonic word] A digitigrade carnivorous animal nearly allied to the marten, found chiefly in the cold northern regions of Asia, and hunted for its valuable fur; the fur of the sable, black or mourning suit or garment, the heraldic name for black.—*a.* Of the colour of the sable, black, dark.—*v.t.*—*sabled*, *sabling* To make sable or dark in colour.—**Sable vested** *a.* Clothed in sable garments

Sabot, sa bō' *n.* [Fr Origin unknown] A wooden shoe worn by the peasantry in France, Belgium, &c

Sabre, sā'bėr, *n.* [Fr *sabre* from D Dan and Sw *sabel* G *säbel* a sabre, ultimate origin unknown] A sword with a broad and heavy blade thick at the back and a little curved towards the point specially adapted for cutting, a cavalry sword.—*v.t.*—*sabred*, *sabring* To strike, cut, or kill with a sabre.—**Sabretache**, **Sabretasche** sā'ber tash *n.* [G *tasche* a pocket] A leathern case or outside pocket worn by cavalry at the left side, suspended from the sword belt

Sabulous, sab'ū lus, *a.* [L *sabulosus* from *sabulum*, sand Sandy, gritty.—**Sabulosity**, sab-ū los'i ti *n.* The quality of being sabulous, sandiness, grittiness

Sac, sak, *n.* [L *saccus* a bag Sack] A bag or cyst of an animal or plant, a pouch, a receptacle for a liquid (the lacrymal *sac*).—**Saccate**, sak'kāt *a.* *Bot* furnished with or having the form of a sac or pouch.—**Sacciferous** sak sif'ėr us *a.* [L *saccus*, and *fero* to bear] *Bot* bearing a sac

Sacciform sak'si form *a.* Having the general form of a sac.—**Saccular** sak'kū lėr *a.* Like a sac, sacciform.—**Sacculated** sak'kū lā ted, *a.* Furnished with little sacs.—**Saccule** sak'kūl, *n.* [L *sacculus*] A little sac or sack, a cyst, a cell

Sacbut sak'but Sackbut

Saccade, sa kād', *n.* [Fr.] A sudden violent check of a horse by drawing or twitching the reins

Saccate Under Sac

Saccharic, sak kar'ik *a.* [L. *saccharum*, sugar, from Gr. *sakchar sakcharon*, sugar, a word of oriental origin Sugar] Pertaining to or obtained from sugar or allied substances.—**Sacchariferous**, sak ka rif'ėr us, *a.* [L *saccharum* and *fero* to produce] Producing sugar.—**Saccharify**, sak kar'i fi, *v.t.* *saccharified*, *saccharifying* [Fr *saccharifier*] To convert into sugar.—**Saccharine**, sak'ka rin, *a.* Pertaining to sugar, having the qualities of sugar; sugary.—*Saccharine fermentation*, the fermentation by which starch is converted into sugar, as in the process of malting.—**Saccharite**, sak'ka rit *n.* A finely-grained variety of felspar, of a vitreous lustre and white or greenish white colour.—**Saccharoid**, **Saccharoidal**, sak'ka-roid, sak ka-roi-dal, *a.* Having a texture resembling that of loaf-sugar.—**Saccharometer**, **Saccharimeter**, sak ka-rom'et-ėr, sak-ka-rim'et-ėr, *n.* An instrument for determining the quantity of saccharine matter in any solution.—**Saccharometry**, **Saccharimetry**, sak-ka-rom'et ri, sak-ka rim'et-ri, *n.* The operation of determining the quantity of sugar in any solution

Sacciferous, **Saccule**, &c Under Sac

Sacellum sa sel'um *n.* [L., dim from *sacrum* a sacred place] A sanctuary consecrated to a deity, a small chapel

Sacerdotal, sas-er dō'tal, *a.* [L. *sacerdotalis* from *sacerdos* a priest Sacred] Pertaining to priests or the priesthood, priestly.—**Sacerdotally** sas ėr dō tal li, *adv.* In a sacerdotal manner **Sacerdotalism** sas ėr dō tal izm *n.* Sacerdotal system or spirit, a tendency to attribute a lofty and sacred character to the priesthood, priestcraft

Sachem sā'chem *n.* In America, a chief among some of the native Indian tribes

Sachet sa shā' *n.* [Fr.] A small bag for containing odorous substances

Sack sak, *n.* [A Sax *sacc*, Dan *sæk* D *zak* G *sack* Goth *sakkus*, from L *saccus*, Gr *sakkos* probably of Eastern origin, similar forms being also found in Hebrew and Coptic] A bag usually a large cloth bag used for holding and conveying corn, wool cotton hops and the like, a measure or weight which varies according to the article and country, a kind of loose gown or mantle formerly worn a sacque.—*v.t.* To put in a sack or in bags.—**Sackcloth**, sak'kloth *n.* Cloth of which sacks are made, coarse cloth worn in mourning, distress or penance.—**Sackful** sak'ful, *n.* As much as a sack will hold **Sacking**, sak'ing *n.* A coarse fabric of which sacks are made

Sack, sak, *v.t.* [Fr *sac*, Sp and Pg *saco*, It *sacco*] Plunder pillage, from the use of a *sack* in removing plunder Sack, a bag To storm to pillage to devastate usually said of a town.—*n.* The act of one who sacks the storming and plunder of a town or city, also booty, spoil **Sackage** sak'āj, *n.* The act of sacking **Sacker**, sak'ėr, *n.* One who sacks

Sack, sak *n.* [Fr *sec* dry, from L *siccus*, dry] Formerly a general name for different sorts of dry wines, more especially the Spanish, which were first extensively used in England in the sixteenth century

Sackbut, sak'but, *n.* [Fr *saquebute*, from Sp *sacabuche*, a kind of trumpet, from *sacar* to draw, and *buche*, the stomach] A musical instrument of the trumpet kind, so contrived that it can be lengthened or shortened according to the tone required, like the trombone, *Scrip* a musical stringed instrument mentioned in Dan iii, perhaps a kind of guitar

Sacque, sak, *n.* [A form of *sack*, Fr *sac*, a bag Sack] A kind of loose gown or upper robe worn by ladies in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries

Sacral Under Sacrum

Sacrament, sak'ra-ment, *n.* [L *sacramentum*, a military oath of allegiance, an oath, from *sacer*, sacred (seen in *sacri-*

&c.) SACRED] *Theol* an outward and visible sign of inward and spiritual grace, a solemn religious ceremony enjoined by Christ, to be observed by his followers, by which their special relation to him is created, or their obligations to him renewed and ratified In the *R Cath Ch* and the *Greek Ch* there are seven sacraments, viz baptism, confirmation, the eucharist, penance, extreme unction, holy orders, and matrimony, but Protestants in general acknowledge but two sacraments, baptism and the Lord s supper When used without any qualifying word by *sacrament* is meant the eucharist or Lord s supper —**Sacramental**, sak ra men tal, *a* Constituting a sacrament or pertaining to it, having the character of a sacrament —**Sacramentally** sak ra men tal li, *adv* After the manner of a sacrament **Sacramentarian**, sak ra men ta ri an *n* A person holding some special view in regard to the sacraments —**Sacramentary** sak ra men ta ri, *a* Pertaining to a sacrament or to sacraments

Sacrarium, sa krā ri um *n* [L , from *sacer*, sacred] A chapel in the houses of ancient Romans devoted to some particular divinity the adytum of a temple, that part of a church where the altar is situated

Sacre sā kėr SAKER

Sacred sā kred *a* [Pp of old *sacre* to set apart to consecrate, Fr *sacrer* from L *sacrare* from *sacer*, sacred (see also in *sacrilege sacrifice consecrate desecrate*, &c) same root as in *sanction sanctify*] Set apart by solemn religious ceremony, dedicated to religious use, holy, not profane or common, relating to religion or the services of religion not secular, consecrated dedicated devoted with *to* (*sacred to* one s memory) entitled to the highest respect reverence veneration to be profaned or violated inviolable, inviolate (a secret kept *sacredly*) — *Sacred College* the college of cardinals at Rome —*Sacred Majesty* a title once applied to the kings of England **Sacredly** sā kred li *adv* In a sacred manner religiously inviolably strictly **Sacredness** sā kred nes *n* The state of being sacred, holiness sanctity, inviolableness

Sacrifice sak ri fis *n* [Fr *sacrifice* from L *sacrificium* from *sacer*, sacred and *facio* to make SACRED] The offering of anything to God or to a god, a propitiatory rite, anything consecrated and offered to God or to a divinity, an immolated victim on an altar, surrender or loss made for gaining something else a giving up of some desirable object in behalf of a higher object the thing so devoted or given up the selling of goods under cost price *v t sacrificed, sacrificing* To make an offering or sacrifice of to consecrate or present to some divinity, to immolate on the altar of God (the) as an atonement for sin or to express gratitude, to destroy, surrender, or suffer to be lost for the sake of obtaining something else, to devote or give up with loss or suffering, to destroy, to kill —*v i* To offer up a sacrifice, to make offerings to God or to a deity by the slaughter and burning of victims, or some part of them on an altar **Sacrificer** sak ri fis er, *n* One that sacrifices —**Sacrificial** sak ri fish al *a* Pertaining to sacrifice, performing sacrifices, consisting in sacrifice —**Sacrific Sacrifical** sa krif ik, sa krif i kal, *a* [L *sacrificus*] Employed in sacrificing **Sacrificant**, sa krif i kant *n* [L *sacrificans* ppr of *sacrifico*] One that offers a sacrifice

Sacrilege, sak ri lej, *n* [Fr *sacrilège* from L *sacrilegium*, *sacer*, sacred, and *lego*, to gather, to pick up] The violation or profaning of sacred things, the alienating to common purposes what has been appropriated to religious uses, the stealing of goods out of any church or chapel —**Sacrilegious**, sak ri lē jus, *a* Guilty of or involving sacrilege, violating sacred things, profane, impious —**Sacrilegiously**, sak rilē jus-li, *adv* In a sacrilegious manner —**Sacrilegiousness**, sak-ri lē jus-nes, *n.* The quality of being sacrilegious

Sacring, sā kring, *n* [Fr *sacrer*, to make sacred] Consecration [*Texas*]—**Sacring-bell, Sanctus-bell**, *n R Cath Ch* the small bell rung at the *sanctus* and at the elevation of the host in high mass

Sacrist, sā krist, *n* [L L *sacrista*, from L *sacer*, sacred SACRED] A sacristan, a person retained in a cathedral to copy out music for the choir and take care of the books —**Sacristan**, sak ris tan, *n* [L L *sacristanus Sexton* is a contr of this word] An officer of the church who has the charge of the sacristy and its contents —**Sacristy**, sak ris ti, *n* [Fr *sacristie*] An apartment in a church where the sacred utensils and the clerical vestments are deposited, the vestry

Sacrum, sā krum *n* [L *os sacrum*, the sacred bone] *Anat* the bone which forms the basis or inferior extremity of the vertebral column, said to derive its name from its having been offered in sacrifice and hence considered sacred —**Sacral**, sa kral, *a* Pertaining to the sacrum

Sad, sad *a* [A Sax *sæd*, satisfied sated, weary, sick, Icel *saddr*, sated full, Goth *saths*, satiated full, cog with L *satur*, full, *satis* enough SATE SATISFY] Serious, sedate or grave, sorrowful, melancholy, mournful, affected with grief, downcast gloomy, having the external appearance of sorrow, afflictive, calamitous causing sorrow, bad, naughty, wicked —**Sadden** sad n, *v t* To make sad or sorrowful to render melancholy or gloomy —*v i* To become sad or sorrowful —**Sadly** sad li *adv* In a sad manner, sorrowfully, grievously calamitously —**Sadness**, sad nes, *n* The state or quality of being sad, sorrowfulness, dejection

Saddle sad l, *n* [A Sax *sad l sadol* Dan *sadel*, Icel *sothull*, G *sattel* a saddle, perhaps from L *sedile* a seat from *sedeo* to sit Same root as *seat sit*] A seat to be placed on an animal s back for the rider to sit on, a padded piece of harness on an animal s back supporting the shafts of a vehicle something like a saddle in shape or use as a ridge and fall on the ridge of a hill, a technical name of various appliances — *saddle of mutton venison*, &c two pieces of mutton &c cut together —*to put the saddle on the right horse* to impute blame where it is really deserved —*v t —saddled saddling* To put a saddle on, to load to burden (to *saddle* a person with expenses) **Saddle back** *n* A hill or its summit when somewhat saddle shaped, *geol* a familiar name for anticlinal strata —**Saddle bag** *n* One of a pair of bags united by straps for carriage on horse back one bag on each side —**Saddle bow**, *n* The upper front part of a saddle, formed of two curved pieces united in an arch, a pommel —**Saddle cloth** *n* A cloth attached to a saddle, and extending over the loins of the horse a housing **Saddle girth** *n* The band or strap which passes under the horse s belly and serves to fasten the saddle —**Saddle horse** *n* A horse used for riding with a saddle — **Saddler** sad ler, *n* One whose occupation is to make saddles or harness generally — **Saddlery** sad ler i *n* The manufactures of a saddler trade of a saddler —**Saddle tree** *n* The wooden frame of a saddle

Sadducee sad dū sē, *n* [Gr *saddoukaios*, Heb *tsaddikim*, probably from *Zadok*, a distinguished priest in the time of *David*] One of a sect or party among the ancient Jews who denied the existence of any spiritual beings except God, believed that the soul died with the body and therefore that there was no resurrection, and adhered to the written law alone —**Sadducean**, **Sadducism**, sad dū sē an, sad dū sizm, *n* The tenets of the Sadducees —**Sadducaic, Sadducean**, sad dū kā ik, sad dū sē an, *a* Pertaining to or characteristic of the Sadducees

Safe, sāf, *a* [O E *sauf*, from Fr *sauf*, safe, from L *salvus*, safe (whence also *salvation*), akin to *servus* a slave, *servare*, to preserve, *solidus*, solid, Gr *holos*, Skr *sarva*, whole] Free from or not liable to danger of any kind, free from or having escaped hurt, injury, or damage, not exposing to danger, securing from harm, no longer dangerous, placed beyond the power of doing harm, sound, whole (a *safe conscience*) —*n* A box or chamber of great strength for preserving money, jewels, account-books, and other valuable articles from thieves or against the action of fire; a ventilated or refrigerated receptacle in which meat is kept —**Safe-conduct**, *n* A convoy or guard for a person travelling in a foreign or hostile country, a writing serving as a pass or warrant of security to a traveller —**Safeguard**, sāf gard, *n* One who or that which defends or protects, a defence, protection, a convoy or guard to protect a traveller, a passport, a warrant of protection to a traveller —*v t* To guard; to protect —**Safe keeping**, *n* The act of keeping in safety from injury or from escape, secure guardianship —**Safely**, sāf li, *adv* In a safe manner, without incurring danger, without hurt or injury, in safety, securely, carefully —**Safeness**, sāf nes *n* The condition or quality of being safe, freedom from danger —**Safety**, sāf ti, *n* The state or quality of being safe, exemption from injury or loss the state of not being liable to danger or injury, freedom from danger, preservation; the state or quality of not causing danger, close custody — **Safety belt**, *n.* A belt made of buoyant material or inflated to sustain a person in water, a life belt — **Safety buoy**, *n* A safety belt, a life-buoy —**Safety fuse**, *n* A fuse used in blasting operations carefully made so as to burn at a certain known rate per minute — **Safety lamp**, *n* A lamp for lighting coalmines without exposing workmen to the explosion of fire damp, the flame being enclosed in a cylinder of wire gauze, and thus prevented from igniting the inflammable gas —**Safety match** *n* A match which will light only on being rubbed on a specially prepared friction substance — **Safety pin**, *n* A pin for articles of dress having its point fitting into a kind of sheath, so that it may not be readily withdrawn or prick the wearer or others — **Safety plug** *n* A plug in a steam boiler partly of fusible metal, which melts when the internal temperature becomes too high, a plug to prevent barrels from bursting with gases generated internally — **Safety valve** *n* A contrivance for obviating or diminishing the risk of explosions in steam boilers the principle of which consists in opposing the pressure within the boiler by such a force as will yield before it reaches the point of danger, and permit the steam to escape

Safflower saf flou er, *n* [From *saffron* and *flower*] Bastard saffron, a plant cultivated in the south of Europe, Egypt, &c , on account of its flowers which in their dried state form the safflower of commerce, and afford two colouring matters (also called saffower) a yellow and a red

Saffron, saf ron *n* [Fr *safran*, from Sp Ar and Pers *zafaran*, saffron] A plant of the crocus genus with flowers of a purple colour the dried stigmata of which form the saffron of the shops, a substance of a rich orange colour used as a colouring and flavouring ingredient in culinary preparations, liqueurs &c, and yielding an orange red extract used in dyeing and painting —*a* Having the colour of saffron flowers, yellow - *v t* To tinge with saffron, to make yellow, to gild

Sag, sag *v i —sagged, sagging* [Allied to L *to sacken*, D *zakken*, to sink; also perhaps to *sink*] To incline or hang away owing to insufficiently supported weight; to sink in the middle, to hang off the perpendicular, to yield under the pressure of care difficulties, or the like, to waver; *naut* to incline to the leeward, to make leeway — *v t* To cause to bend or give way —*n* The state or act of sagging

Saga, sa ga, *n* [Icel *saga*, a tale, a history; from *segja* E to *say* SAY] An ancient Scandinavian legend or tradition of considerable length relating either mythical or historical events; a tale

Sagacious, sa-gā shus, *a* [L *sagax, sagacis*, from *sagio*, to perceive keenly, from a root signifying to be sharp, seen in Gr *sagaris*, a battle-axe, Skr *saghnomi*, to kill] Intellectually keen or quick; acute in discernment; discerning and judicious;

shrewd, full of wisdom, sage, showing intelligence resembling that of man said of the lower animals, quick of scent (*Milton*) — **Sagaciously**, sa-gā'shus-li *adv* In a sagacious manner — **Sagaciousness**, sa-gā'shus-nes, *n* The quality of being sagacious — **Sagacity**, sa-gas'i-ti, *n* [L *sagacitas*] The quality of being sagacious, quickness of discernment readiness of apprehension with soundness of judgment, shrewdness and common sense, intelligence resembling that of mankind (the *sagacity* of a dog)

Sagamore, sag'a-mōr, *n* Among some tribes of American Indians a king or chief a sachem

Sagapen, Sagapenum sag'a-pen sag'a-pē'num, *n* [Gr *sagapenon*] A fetid gum resin brought from Persia and Alexandria, occasionally used in medicine

Sagathy, sag'a-thi, *n* [Fr *sagatis* from L *sagum*, a blanket or mantle] A mixed woven fabric of silk and cotton

Sagbut: sag'but, *n* Same as *Sackbut*

Sage, sāj *n* [Fr *sauge* from L *salvia* sage, from *salvus* safe, sound on account of the reputed virtues of the plant SAFE] A garden plant much used in cookery, and formerly also in great repute for its medicinal qualities — *Sage apple* an excrescence upon a species of sage caused by the puncture of an insect — *Sage brush* an American shrub of the wormwood family *Sage cheese*, a kind of cheese flavoured and coloured green with the juice of sage — *Sage cock* a species of grouse of the Rocky Mountain region which feeds on the leaves of the sage brush — **Sagy** sāj'i *a* Full of sage, seasoned with sage

Sage sāj *a* [Fr *sage* from L *sapius* wise from *sapio* to be wise (whence *sapient*)] Wise, sagacious proceeding from wise or well judged grave serious *n* A wise man, a man venerable for years and of sound judgment and prudence a grave philosopher **Sagely** sāj'li *adv* In a sage manner wisely — **Sageness**, sāj'nes, *n* Wisdom, sagacity

Sagenite saj'en-īt *n* [Fr *sagenite* from L *sagena* (q *sagena*, a large net] Acicular rutile, or red oxide of titanium the crystals cross each other at nearly right angles and appear once hence the name

Sagg, sag, *vi* Same as *Sag*

Sagger, sag'ėr, *n* A shortened SEGGAR

Saginate saj'i-nāt *vt* [L *sagino*, *saginatum*, to fatten] To fatten

Sagittal saj'i-tal *a* [L *sagittalis*, from *sagitta*, an arrow] Pertaining to an arrow resembling an arrow *anat* applied to the suture which unites the parietal bones of the skull — **Sagittarius** saj-i-tā'ri-us *n* [L an archer] One of the zodiacal constellations which the sun enters Nov 22, represented by the figure of a centaur in the act of shooting an arrow from his bow — **Sagittary** saj'i-ta-ri *n* An old name for a centaur — *a* Pertaining to an arrow — **Sagittate** saj'i-tāt *a* Shaped like the head of an arrow used especially in *bot*

Sago sā'gō *n* [Malay and Javanese *sagu* sago from Papuan *saqu* bread] A kind of starch produced from the stem of several palms of the East Indies forming light, wholesome, nutritious food

Sagum, sā'gum *n* [L] The military cloak worn by the Roman soldiers and inferior officers in war

Sahib sā'ib *n* [Hind from Ar *sahib* lord, master] A term of respect used by the natives of India or Persia in addressing or speaking of Europeans

Sai sā'i *n* A species of South American monkey

Saic sā'ik *n* [Fr *saique*, from Turk *shatka*, a sail] A variety of vessel common in the Levant

Said sed pret and pp of *say* so written for *sayed* Declared, uttered, aforesaid, before mentioned

Saiga, sā'ga *n* A species of antelope found on the steppes of Russia in Asia

Sail, sāl, *n* [A Sax *segel*, *segl*, a sail Icel *segl*, G and Sw *segel* Dan *seil*, D *zeil*, probably from an Indo European root (*sagh*) meaning to check, to resist (the wind,)] A piece of cloth, &c, spread to the wind to cause a vessel to move through the water usually made of canvas, that portion of the arm of a windmill which catches the wind, a ship or other vessel used as a plural with the singular form (a fleet of twenty *sail*), an excursion upon water, a passage in a vessel — *Full sail*, with all sails set — *To loose sails*, to unfurl them — *To make sail*, to extend an additional quantity of sail — *To set sail* to expand or spread the sails, and hence, to begin a voyage *To shorten sail* to reduce the extent of sail or take in a part — *To strike sail* to lower the sails suddenly, as in saluting or in sudden gusts of wind — *Under sail* having the sails spread — *vi* To be impelled by the action of wind upon sails as a ship or by steam oars, &c, to be conveyed in a vessel on water to pass by water, to set sail to begin a voyage, to glide through the air, to pass smoothly along, to glide, to float (the clouds *sail*) *vt* To pass over by means of sails to move upon or pass over as in a ship (to *sail* the seas) to fly or glide through to navigate, to direct or manage the motion of — **Sail boat**, *n* Aboat propelled by or fitted for a sail or sails

Sailborne sāl'born *a* Borne or conveyed by sails — **Sail broad**, *a* Spreading, like a sail — **Sail-cloth** *n* Canvas or duck used in making sails for ships &c — **Sailer** sā'lėr *n* One that sails, a sailor a ship or other vessel with reference to her manner of sailing (a fast *sailer*) — **Sailing** sā'ling *n* The act of one who or that which sails the art of navigation — **Sailless** sāl'les *a* Destitute of sails **Sail loft** *n* A loft where sails are cut out and made — **Sail maker** *n* One whose occupation is to make alter, or repair sails **Sailor** sā'lor *n* Another spelling of *sailer* A mariner seaman — **Sail room** *n* An apartment in a vessel where spare sails are stowed away **Sail yard** *n* The yard or spar upon which a sail is extended

Sainfoin sānt'foin sant'foin *n* [Fr *sainfoin* from *sain* wholesome and *foin* hay from *sanum* and *fenum*] A leguminous plant cultivated largely for fodder for cattle either in the green state or when converted into hay

Saint sānt *n* [Fr from L *sanctus* sacred holy pp of *sancio* to render sacred SACRED] A person sanctified, a title of eminent for piety and virtue particularly applied to the apostles and other holy persons of early Christian times one of the blessed in heaven an angel or departed soul canonized by the Church of Rome often contracted to *St* when it comes before a personal name *St Andrew's cross* a cross shaped like the letter X *St Anthony's fire*, erysipelas — *St Cuthbert's beads* the detached and perforated joints of the fossil stems of encrinites — *St Elmo's light*, corposant *St George's ensign*, the distinguishing badge of ships of the British navy consisting of a red cross on a white field with the union flag in the upper quarter next the mast *St Ignatius's bean* the seed of a large climbing shrub nearly allied to that which produces nux vomica *St John's bread* the carob tree or its fruit — *St Vitus's dance* CHOREA — *Saint's bell* SACRING BELL — *vt* To enrol among the saints to canonize — *vi* To act piously or with a show of piety [*Shak*] — **Saintdom**, sānt'dum *n* The state or condition of being a saint

Sainted, sān'ted, *p* and *a* Canonized, holy, pious entered into bliss gone to heaven often used as euphuism for *dead*

Saintdood sānt'hod *n* The character rank, or position of a saint — **Saintlike** **Saintly** sānt'lik sānt'li *a* Resembling a saint becoming a saint — **Saintliness**, sānt'li-nes *n* The quality or state of being saintly **Saintship**, sānt'ship, *n* The character or qualities of a saint

Saint-Simonian, sānt si-mō'ni-an *n* A partisan of the Count de *St Simon*, who advocated a system of socialism **Saint Simonianism**, sānt-si-mō'ni-an-izm, *n* The doctrines of the Saint-Simonians

Sake, sāk, *n* [A Sax *sacu*, contention, a cause or suit at law, Icel *sok* L G *sake*, G *sache*, suit, affair, thing, akin to A Sax *sacan*, Icel *saka*, to contend, accuse, &c] Final cause, purpose, account, regard to any person or thing always with *for* (*for* his *sake*)

Saker, sā'kėr, *n* [Fr *sacre*, a falcon, then a piece of ordnance, Sp and Pg *sacre*, from Ar *saqr*, a sparrow hawk] A hawk, a species of falcon, formerly also a small piece of artillery — **Sakeret**, sā'ker-et, *n* The male of the saker

Saki, sā'ki, *n* A name of American monkeys with non prehensile bushy tails

Sakieh Sakia, sak'i-e, sak'i-a, *n* A modification of the Persian wheel used in Egypt for raising water

Sal sal *n* [L SALT] Salt a word much used by the older chemists and in pharmacy — *Sal aeratus* SALERATUS — *Sal ammoniac* (am-mō'ni-ak) hydrochlorate of ammonia a salt much used in the arts and in pharmacy, a name derived from the temple of Jupiter *Ammon* in Egypt where it was originally made by burning camels dung *Sal prunella*, nitrate of potash fused into cakes or balls and used for chemical purposes — *Sal volatile* (vol'a-til'e) carbonate of ammonia, a spirituous solution of carbonate of ammonia flavoured with aromatics

Sal sal *n* [Native name] One of the most valuable timber trees of India

Salaam sa-lam', *n* [Per and Ar *salam* Heb *shalom*, peace] A ceremonious salutation or obeisance among orientals — *vt* and *i* To perform the salaam to salute with a salaam

Salable sā'la-bl, *a* SALEABLE

Salacious sa-lā'shus *a* [L *salax*, *salacis* salacious from *salio* to leap] Lustful, lecherous — **Salaciously** sa-lā'shus-li *adv* Lustfully — **Salaciousness Salacity** sa-las'hus-nes sa-las'i-ti *n* The quality of being salacious, lecherousness

Salad sal'ad *n* [Fr *salade* It *salata*, a salted dish from *salare* to salt from L *sal* salt] A general name for certain vegetables prepared and served so as to be eaten raw chiefly lettuce endive radishes green mustard cresses celery and young onions — *Salad days* green unripe age, days of youthful inexperience — *Salad oil* olive oil used in dressing salads **Salading** sal'ad-ing *n* Vegetables for salads

Sal aeratus sal'a-ėr'a-tus SALERATUS

Salam sa-lam' *n* SALAAM

Salamander sal'a-man-dėr *n* [L and Gr *salamandra*] The name of harmless amphibian reptiles closely allied to the newts formerly believed to be capable of living in fire a kind of fire spirit or being supposed to live in the flame a poker — *Salamander's wool* refractory fibrous asbestos **Salamandrine Salamandroid** sal'a-man-drin sal'a-man-droid *a* Pertaining to or resembling a salamander

Salamstone sa-lam'ston *n* A variety of opal brought from Ceylon

Salary sal'a-ri *n* [L *salarium* from *sal*, salt originally salt money money given to buy salt as part of the pay of Roman soldiers hence stipend pay SALT] The recompense or consideration stipulated to be paid to a person periodically for services usually a fixed sum to be paid by the year half year or quarter, stipend wages *vt* *salaried*, *salarying* To pay or attach a salary or stipend to

Sale sāl *n* [Icel *sal sala* sale bargain, this word stands in same relation to *sell* as *tale* to *tell*] The act of selling the exchange or transfer of a commodity for an agreed on price in money, opportunity of selling, demand market public transfer to the highest bidder, exposure of goods in a market or shop, auction — *On sale*, for sale to be bought or sold, offered to purchasers — **Saleable**, sā'la-bl, *a* Capable of being sold finding a ready market, in demand **Saleableness, Saleability**, sā'la-bl-nes sā'la-bil'i-ti *n* The state of being saleable — **Salеably**, sā'la-bli, *adv* In a saleable manner — **Sale room**, *n* A room in which goods are sold, an auction room — **Salesman**, sālz'man, *n* One whose occupation is to sell goods or merchandise, a wholesale dealer, as, a cattle, butter, hay, fish or other *salesman*

Salep, Salop, sal'ep, sal'op, *n* [Ar *sahleb*, salep] The dried tuberous roots of different species of orchis, much valued in the

East for its supposed stimulant properties and esteemed as a nutritious food

Saleratus, sal-e-rā'tus, *n* [For *sal aeratus*, lit aerated salt] The prepared carbonate of soda and salt used for mixing with the flour in baking [*American*]

Salic, sal'ik, *a* [Fr *salique*, from the *Saluan* Franks, or Franks settled on the river *Sala*] A term applied to a law by which in France females were excluded from the throne

Salicaceous, sal-i-kā'shus, *a* [L *salix*, a willow] Of or relating to the willow family of plants —**Salicin** **Salicine** sal'i-sin, *n* A bitter crystallizable substance extracted from willow bark and from that of the poplar, a valuable tonic **Salicylic**, sal-i-sil'ik *a* [L *salix*, and Gr *hyle* matter] A term for an acid used as an antiseptic and for other purposes

Salient sā'li-ent *a* [L *saliens salientis*, ppr of *salio* to leap (seen also in *sally*, *assail assault result* &c)] Springing, shooting up or out, projecting outwardly (a *salient* angle), forcing itself on the notice or attention, conspicuous, prominent —**Saliently**, sā'li-ent-li, *adv* In a salient manner —**Salience**, sā'li-ens *n* The quality of being salient, projection, protrusion

Saliferous sa-lif'er-us *a* [L *sal* salt and *fero*, to produce] Producing or bearing salt *Saliferous system*, an old geological term for the new red sandstone system, from salt being a characteristic of it

Salify sal'i-fi *t salified salifying* [L *sal* salt and *facio* to make] To form into a salt by combining an acid with a base **Salifiable** sal'i-fi-a-bl *a* Capable of combining with an acid to form a salt —**Salification**, sal-i-fi-kā'shon, *n* The act of salifying

Salimeter, sa-lim'et-er, *n* [L *sal*, *salis*, salt and Gr *metr n*, a measure] An instrument for measuring the amount of salt present in any given solution

Salina, sa-lī'na *n* [Sp from L *sal*, salt SALT] A salt marsh a salt pond inclosed from the sea, a place where salt is made from salt water a salt work **Salination** sal-i-nā'shon *n* The act of washing with or soaking in salt liquor —**Saline** sa-līn', *a* [Fr *salin* fr m L *sal* salt] Consisting of salt, partaking of the qualities of salt, salt —*n* [Fr *saline*] A salt spring, or a place where salt water is collected in the earth **Saliness** sa-līn'es *n* State of being saline —**Salliniferous** sal-i-nif'er-us, *a* Producing salt —**Saliniform**, sa-lin'i-form, *a* Having the form of salt —**Salinity** sa-lin'i-ti *n* The state of being salt saltiness —**Salinometer**, sal-i-nom'et-er, *n* An apparatus for indicating the density of brine in the boilers of marine steam engines and thus showing when they should be cleansed

Salique sal'ik or sa-lēk' *a* SALIC

Saliva, sa-lī'va *n* [L akin to Gr *sialon*, saliva and to Gael and Ir *sail* saliva, E *slime*] The fluid which is secreted by certain glands of the mouth and which serves to moisten the mouth and tongue and to make the food more fitted for digestion when discharged from the mouth it is called *spittle* —**Salival**, sa-lī'val *a* SALIVARY —**Salivant** sal'i-vant *a* Exciting salivation —*n* That which produces salivation —**Salivary**, sal'i-va-ri, *a* Pertaining to the saliva, secreting or conveying saliva (the *salivary* glands or ducts) —**Salivate**, sal'i-vāt *v t salivated*, *salivating* [L *salivare*] To cause to have an unusual secretion and discharge of saliva, usually by mercury —**Salivation** sal-i-vā'shon, *n* An excessive flow of saliva, often caused by mercury, ptyalism

Sallow, sal'ō *n* [A Sax *sealh* Sc *saugh*, Icel *selja*, Dan *selje*, G *sahl*, allied to L *salix*, Gael *seilleach*, Ir *sail*, a willow] A shrub of the willow kind

Sallow, sal'ō, *a* [A Sax *salu*, *sealw*, sal low, dark—Icel *sölr*, D *zalwe*, O H G *salo*, pale] Of a pale, sickly colour, tinged with a dark yellow said especially of the skin or complexion *v t* To tinge with a sallow colour —**Sallowness**, sal'ō-nes, *n* The quality of being sallow

Sally, sal'i, *n* [Fr *saillie*, from *saillir*, to leap, from L *salire*, to leap SALIENT] A leaping forth, a rush of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers, a spring or flight of intellect, fancy or imagination (a *sally* of wit), an act of levity or extravagance, a piece of wild gaiety a frolic —*v t* —*sallied*, *sallying* To make a sally, to leap or rush out, to issue suddenly from a fortified place, to attack besiegers —**Sally port**, *n* *Fort* a postern or passage to afford egress to troops in making a sally

Sally lun **Sally lunn**, sal'i lun, *n* [From *Sally Lunn* who sold it in Bath] A kind of sweet bun or tea cake

Salmagundi **Salmagundy**, sal ma gun'di, *n* [Fr *salmagondis*] A dish of chopped meat eggs, anchovies, red pickled cabbage, &c, a mixture of various ingredients a medley

Salmi **Salmis**, sal mē', *n* [Fr] A ragout of woodcocks larks, thrushes &c

Salmiac sal'mi-ak, *n* A contraction of *Sal Ammoniac*

Salmon sam'un *n* [L *salmo salmonis*, probably from *salio*, to leap] A large fish found in the north of Europe, America, and Asia and both in the sea and in fresh water, in autumn ascending the rivers to deposit its spawn with excellent flesh of a pinkish orange colour **Salmon-colour**, *n* The colour of the flesh of the salmon —**Salmonet** sam'un-et *n* A little salmon, a smolt **Salmonoid**, sam'un-oid *a* Belonging to the family of which the salmon is the type **Salmon fry**, *n* The salmon when recently hatched **Salmon peel** *n* A grilse under 2 lbs —**Salmon trout** *n* Called also the sea trout a fish resembling the salmon in form and colour, and like it ascending rivers to deposit its spawn

Salon sa-lon' *n* Fr] An apartment for the reception of company a saloon

Saloon sa-lön' *n* [Fr *salon*, It *salone*, from O H G *sal* a house A Sax *sel* a hall] Any spacious apartment for the reception of company or for works of art, a large public room, an apartment for specific public use (the *saloon* of a steamer)

Saloop sa-lūp' SALOP

Salsafy sal'si-fi SALSIFY

Salse sals *n* [Fr *salse* from L *salsus* salt] An eruption of hot acidulated mud from a small orifice, observed in volcanic regions

Salsify sal'si-fi *n* [Fr *salsifis*, goats beard] A plant called also purple goats beard GOATS BEARD

Salt salt *n* [A Sax *sealt* (properly an adj) Frs Dan Sw Icel and Goth *salt*, D *zout* G *salz*, cog W *halen* Gael and Ir *salann* L *sal* (Fr *sel*), Gr *hals* (*als*) salt] A well known substance in common use for seasoning and preserving food from the earliest ages its chemical name being chloride of sodium obtained fr m salt mines in the form of rock salt or from sea water by simple evaporation, *chem* a compound produced by the combination of a base (commonly a metallic oxide) with an acid taste smack savour, wit pungency, pungency, sarcasm (Attic *salt*), a salt cellar an old sailor (colloq) —*Salt of lemons*, a substance prepared from oxalic acid and potassium carbonate, used to remove ink stains, &c, also oxalic acid —*Salt of Saturn*, acetate of lead sugar of lead —*Salt of soda*, carbonate of soda —*Salt of sorrel* oxalic acid, salt of lemons —*Salt of tartar* carbonate of potash —*Salt of tin*, protochloride of tin, extensively used as a mordant in dyeing —*Salt of vitriol*, sulphate of zinc —*Spirit of salt*, muriatic or hydrochloric acid —*To be worth one s salt* to be worthy of one's hire —*a* Impregnated with salt, abounding in or containing salt prepared with or tasting of salt, sharp, pungent —*v t* To sprinkle, impregnate, or season with salt —*To salt a mine* to sprinkle it with a little of the precious metal in order to obtain a high price for the claim from an inexperienced person —**Salt butter**, *n* Butter seasoned with salt to make it keep —**Salt-cellar**, *n* [A tautological term, lit a salt-salt-dish, *cellar* being = Fr *salière*, a salt-cellar, from L *sal*, salt] A small vessel used for holding salt on the table **Salter**, sal'ter, *n* One who salts, one that sells salt, a drysalter —**Saltern**, sal'tern, *n* A salt work a building in which salt is made by boiling or evaporation —**Saltish**, sal'tish, *a* Somewhat salt —**Saltishly**, sal'tish li, *adv* With a moderate degree of saltness —**Saltishness**, sal'tish nes, *n* The state of being saltish —**Salt-junk**, *n* Dry salt beef for use at sea —**Saltless**, salt'les, *a* Destitute of salt, insipid —**Salt-lick**, *n* A salt spring [United States] —**Saltly**, salt'li, *adv* In a salt manner, with the taste of salt —**Salt-marsh**, *n* Land under pasture-grasses subject to be overflowed by sea water —**Salt-mine**, *n* A mine where rock salt is obtained —**Saltness**, salt'nes *n* The quality or state of being salt or impregnated with salt —**Salt pan** *n* A large shallow pan or a shallow pond in which salt water or brine is evaporated to obtain salt —**Saltpetre**, salt pē'ter, *n* [*Salt* and L *petra*, a stone] A salt called also *Nitre* (which see) —**Salts**, salts, *n pl* Epsom salt or other salt used as a medicine —**Salt-spring**, *n* A spring of salt water, a brine spring —**Salt water**, *n* Water impregnated with salt sea water —**Salt-work**, *n* A place where salt is made —**Saltwort** salt'wert, *n* A name applied to several plants yielding kelp

Saltant, sal'tant, *a* [L *saltans*, *saltantis*, ppr of *salto* to leap, from *salio* SALIENT] Leaping, jumping, dancing —**Saltation**, sal-tā'shon *n* [L *saltatio*] Leaping or jumping, beating or palpitation —**Saltatory**, sal'ta-to-ri, *a* Leaping or dancing, adapted for leaping

Saltarello, sal-ta-rel'lo, *n* [It] A brisk Neapolitan dance

Saltigrade, sal'ti-grād, *a* [L *saltus*, a leap, *gradior*, to go] Leaping, formed for leaping

Saltire, **Saltier** sal'ter, *n* [O Fr *saultoir*, Mod Fr *sautoir* originally a kind of stirrup, from *sauter*, L *saltare*, to leap SALTANT] *Her* an ordinary in the form of a St Andrew s cross, formed by two bends crossing each other

Salubrious sa-lū'bri-us *a* [L *salubris*, from *salus*, *salutis*, health safety, akin to *salvus*, safe SAFE SALUTARY] Favourable to health healthful, healthy —**Salubriously** sa-lū'bri-us-li *adv* —**Salubriousness**, **Salubrity**, sa-lū'bri-us-nes, sa-lū'bri-ti *n* The state or quality of being salubrious, healthfulness

Salutary, sal'ū-ta-ri, *a* [Fr *salutaire*, L *salutaris*, from *salus*, *salutis*, health SALUBRIOUS] Wholesome, healthful, promoting health, contributing to some beneficial purpose, advantageous, profitable. —**Salutarily** sal'ū-ta-ri-li *adv* In a salutary manner —**Salutariness**, sal'ū-ta-ri-nes *n* The quality of being salutary

Salute, sa-lūt' *v t* —*saluted*, *saluting* [L *saluto* from L *salus*, *salutis*, health SALUBRIOUS, SAFE] To address with expressions of kind wishes or in order to show homage or courtesy, to greet, to hail, to greet by some act, as by uncovering the head a bow &c, in the *army* or *navy*, to honour by a salute (see the noun) —*v i* To perform a salutation, to greet each other —*n* A salutation, a greeting, a kiss, a bow, or the like, in an *army* or *navy*, a compliment paid to a royal or other distinguished personage when squadrons or other bodies meet, and on various ceremonial occasions, by firing cannon or small-arms, dipping colours or topsails, presenting arms, manning the yards, &c —**Saluter**, sa-lūt'er, *n* One who salutes —**Salutation**, sal-ū-tā'shon, *n* [L *salutatio*] The act of saluting, that which is done or uttered in saluting, a greeting or salute —**Salutatory**, sa-lū'ta-to-ri, *a* Saluting, greeting

Salvage Under SALVE, *v t*

Salvation, sal-vā'shon, *n* [O Fr *salvation*, from L *salvo*, *salvatum*, to save, from *salvus*, safe, same root as *salus*, *salutis*, safety (whence *salute*) SAFE, SALUBRIOUS] The act of saving, preservation from destruction, danger, or great calamity; the redemption of man from the bondage of sin and liability to eternal death and the conferring on him of everlasting happiness;

that which saves, the cause of saving — *Salvation Army*, a society organized for the religious revival of the masses, having its proceedings conducted by generals, majors, captains, &c., of either sex, and by military forms —**Salvationist,** sal vā shon-ist, *n.* One of the Salvation Army

Salve, salv, *v.t.* [From L. *salvo, salvatum,* to save, from *salvus,* safe SALVATION] To save a ship or goods from destruction, as by shipwreck or fire —**Salvable,** sal va bl, *a.* Capable of being salved, admitting of salvation — **Salvability,** sal va bil i ti, *n.* The state of being salvable —**Salvage,** sal vāj, *n.* [L. L. *salvagium,* from L. *salvus.*] The act of saving a ship or goods from extraordinary danger, as from the sea, fire, an enemy, or the like, an allowance to which persons are entitled by whose voluntary exertions ships or goods have been saved, property thus saved —**Salvor,** sal vor, *n.* One who saves a ship or goods from wreck or destruction

Salve sav or salv *n.* [A.Sax *sealf* a salve, an ointment D. *zalve* Dan. *salve* Sw. *salfva,* O.H.G. *salba* salve, allied to Skr. *sarpis* ghee or clarified butter] An adhesive substance to be applied to wounds or sores, a healing ointment, help, remedy — *v.t.* — **salved, salving** To apply salve to, to remedy — **Salver,** sā ver or sal ver *n.* One who salves or cures

Salver, sal ver, *n.* [Sp. *salva,* a salver, also the previous tasting of a great man's food by a servant to see that it is wholesome, from L. *salvus,* safe SALVATION] A kind of tray or waiter for table service or on which anything is presented to a person

Salvo, sal vō, *n.* [From L. *salvo jure* the right being intact: an expression used in reserving rights SALVATION] An exception or reservation an excuse

Salvo, sal vo *n.* [Fr. *salve* It. and Sp. *salva,* a salvo, a salute from L. *salve* hail, from *salvus,* safe SALVATION] A general discharge of guns intended for a salute, a shouting or a cheering

Sal volatile Under SAL

Salvor, sal vor *n.* Under SALVE, to save

Samara, sam a ra *n.* [L. *samara* the seed of the elm] *Bot.* a fruit with wing like expansions, as in the fruit or *key* of the ash tree, elm maple —**Samaroid** sam a roid, *a.* Resembling a samara

Samaritan, sa mar i tan, *a.* Pertaining to *Samaria* the principal city of the ten tribes of Israel pertaining to the characters of a kind of ancient Hebrew writing probably in use before, and partly after the Babylonish exile — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Samaria the language of Samaria, a Chaldean dialect a charitable or benevolent person in allusion to the good Samaritan in the parable

Sambo, sam bō *n.* The offspring of a black person and a mulatto

Sambur sam'bur *n.* A kind of large deer of Northern India.

Same, sām *a.* [A.Sax *same,* Icel. *samr,* Dan. and Sw. *samme* O.Sax. and Goth. *sama,* allied to L. *similis* (whence *similar, simulate*), like, *simul* together Gr. *homa,* together, *homos* same, Skr. *sama,* like] Identical, not different or other (the *same* man), of the identical kind species, or degree, exactly similar though not the specific thing (the *same* error) just mentioned or denoted always preceded by *the* or *this, that* &c. — *All the same* nevertheless, notwithstanding — **Sameness,** sām nes, *n.* The state of being the same, identity, similarity, want of variety

Samian, sā mi an *a.* Pertaining to the isle of *Samos* —*Samian earth,* an argillaceous earth found in Samos and formerly used in medicine as an astringent — *Samian ware,* an ancient kind of pottery made of Samian or other fine earth —*n.* A native or inhabitant of Samos

Samite, sa mit, *n.* [O.Fr. *samit,* from L.L. *samitum,* from Gr. *hexamiton* — *hex,* six, and *mitos,* a thread] An old rich silk stuff interwoven with gold or embroidered

Samlet, sam'let, *n.* [Dim. of *salmon*] A name for the parr

Samp, samp, *n.* In the United States, food composed of maize, broken or bruised, boiled, and mixed with milk

Sampan, sam'pan, *n.* [Malay and Javanese] A name applied to boats of various builds on the Chinese rivers, at Singapore, &c.

Samphire sam fir, *n.* [Corruption of Fr. *(herbe de) Saint Pierre* (St. Peter's herb)] Sea fennel, a genus of plants whose leaves are used in pickles and salads

Sample, sam pl, *n.* [O.Fr. *essample, exemple,* an example EXAMPLE] A pattern, an example; a small part or quantity of anything intended to be shown as evidence of the quality of the whole Syn. under SPECIMEN — *v.t.* — *sampled, sampling* To take a sample of, to take a quantity from to serve as a sample (to *sample* sugar &c.) —**Sampler** sam pler, *n.* One who samples

Sampler sam pler *n.* [From L. *exemplar,* a pattern from *exemplum,* an example SAMPLE EXAMPLE] A piece of fancy sewed or embroidered work done by girls for practice

Samson-post sam sonz pōst, *n.* A strong pillar or a movable post used in a ship for various purposes

Sanable san a bl, *a.* [L. *sanabilis* from *sano* to heal from *sanus,* sound SANE] Capable of being healed or cured curable — **Sanability Sanableness** san a bil i ti san a bl nes, *n.* State of being sanable curableness —**Sanatarium,** san a ta ri um *n.* Same as *Sanatorium* **Sanative** san a tiv *a.* Healing — **Sanativeness** san a tiv nes *n.* **Sanatorium** san a to ri um *n.* Neut. of L. *sanatorius* A place to which people go for the sake of health a military station on the mountains or table land of tropical countries with climates suited to the health of Europeans *Sanitarium* and *sanitarum* are less correct forms **Sanatory** san a to ri *a.* [L. *sanatorius* from L. *sano* to heal] Conducive to health healing, curing sometimes used as if the same as *sanitary* See under SANITARY

San benito san be-nē'to *n.* [It. *sambenuto* Sp. *sambenito*] An upper garment painted with flames figures of devils &c., worn by persons condemned to the stake on the occasion of an *auto de fé*

Sanctify sangk ti fi *v.t.* —*sanctified sanctifying* [Fr. *sanctifier* L. *sanctificare* from *sanctus* holy (whence *saint* and *fact* to make] To make holy or sacred to set apart to a holy or religious use to hallow to purify from sin or sinful affections to make the means of holiness to celebrate or confess as holy **Sanctification** sangk ti fi kā shon *n.* The act of sanctifying or state of being sanctified the act of God's grace by which the affections of men are purified from sin conformity to the will of God consecration **Sanctifier** sangk ti fi er *n.* One who sanctifies

Sanctimony sangk ti mo ni *n.* [L. *sanctimonia,* from *sanctus* holy SAINT] Holiness; sanctity; the external appearance of devoutness, affected or hypocritical devotion — **Sanctimonious** sangk ti mō ni us *a.* Making a show of sanctity affecting the appearance of sanctity **Sanctimoniously** sangk ti mo ni us li *adv.* In a sanctimonious manner — **Sanctimoniousness,** sangk ti mo ni us nes *n.*

Sanction sangk shon *n.* [L. *sanctio* from *sancio sancire* to render sacred or inviolable, whence *sanctus* holy SAINT] An official act of a superior by which he ratifies and gives validity to the act of some other person or body, ratification or confirmation, authority, penalty incurred by the infringement of a command — *Pragmatic sanction* PRAGMATIC *v.t.* To give sanction to, to ratify to give countenance to

Sanctity, sangk ti ti *n.* [L. *sanctitas,* from *sanctus* holy SANCTION SAINT] The state or quality of being sacred or holy, holiness, saintliness, sacredness, inviolability

Sanctuary, sangk tū a ri, *n.* [L. *sanctuarium* from *sanctus,* sacred SANCTITY] A sacred or consecrated place the temple at Jerusalem particularly the most retired part of it, called the *Holy of Holies,* a house consecrated to the worship of God, a church, in the *R. Cath. Ch.* that part of a church where the altar is placed, the cella of an Egyptian, Greek, or Roman temple, a place of protection, a sacred asylum, right of affording such protection, a privilege attached to certain places in virtue of which criminals are protected from the law; refuge in a sacred place, shelter — **Sanctum,** sangk'tum, *n.* A sacred place; a private retreat or room (an editor's *sanctum*) —*Sanctum sanctorum,* 'the holy of holies,' the innermost or holiest place of the Jewish temple —**Sanctus** sangk'tus, *n.* An anthem beginning with the Latin word *sanctus,* holy —**Sanctus bell,** *n.* Same as *Sacring bell*

Sand, sand, *n.* [A.Sax. *sand*—Dan. Sw. and G. *sand* Icel. *sandr* D. *zand,* probably from same root as L. *sabulum,* gravel] Fine particles of stone, particularly of siliceous stone in a loose state but not reduced to powder or dust, generally arising from disintegrated rock, *pl.* a tract of land consisting of sandy soil, like the deserts of Arabia tracts of sand exposed by the ebb of the tide — *v.t.* To sprinkle with sand, to drive upon a sand bank — **Sand bag** *n.* A bag filled with sand or earth and used in a fortification or for other purposes — **Sand bank,** *n.* A bank of sand, a bank of sand formed by tides or currents **Sand bath** *n.* A bath of hot sand for the body, hot sand used as an equable heater for retorts, &c. in chemical processes — **Sand blast** *n.* A method of engraving and cutting glass and other hard materials by the force of particles of sand driven by a stream or blast — **Sand blind** *a.* [Corrupted from *sam blind,* from A.Sax. *sam* (akin to L. *semi*) half] Having imperfect sight **Sand box,** *n.* A box with a perforated top for sprinkling sand

Sand boy *n.* A boy employed in carrying or carting sand **Sand crack** *n.* A crack in the hoof of a horse —**Sand-drift,** *n.* Drifting or drifted sand a mound of drifted sand] **Sanded** sanded, *p.* and *a.* Sprinkled with sand covered with drifted sand (of a sandy colour *Shak.*) —**Sand-eel,** *n.* A name of certain British fishes that hurt themselves in the sand and are also known by the name of *launce* **Sander ling** san der ling *n.* So called because it feeds among the moist sands of the shore] A small wading bird which frequents the sea sand feeds on small marine insects — **Sand flea** *n.* A small leaping crustacean of the seashore — **Sand fly** *n.* A minute dipterous insect whose bite is painful **Sand gall** *n.* Same as *Sand pipe* —**Sand glass** *n.* A glass that measures time by the running of sand from one division of it to the other **Sand grass** *n.* Grass that grows on sandy soil — **Sand grouse** *n.* A genus of birds closely allied to the grouse in habiting arid sandy plains **Sand hill** *n.* A hill of sand a dune **Sand hopper,** *n.* The sand flea — **Sandiness,** san di nes, *n.* The state of being sandy **Sand launce** *n.* The sand eel **Sand lizard** *n.* A lizard found on sandy heaths in Great Britain **Sand martin** *n.* The smallest of the British swallows, named from digging a hole for its nest in sandy banks gravel pits &c.

Sand mole *n.* A burrowing animal of Cape Colony **Sand paper** *n.* Paper covered on one side with a fine gritty substance for polishing wood work — **Sand pipe** *n.* *Geol.* a long cylindrical hollow penetrating chalk rocks, and filled with sand gravel or clay — **Sandpiper,** sand piper *n.* A name of several grallatorial birds allied to the snipe plover, &c. — **Sandstone** sand ston *n.* Stone composed of agglutinated grains of sand which may be calcareous siliceous or of any other mineral nature often known by the name of *Freestone* — *Old red sandstone, pl.* a series of brick red strata lying immediately above the Permian strata, and comprising the triassic strata — *Old red sand stone,* a group of strata, chiefly sandstones and conglomerates whose universally red colour suggested their name above the Silurian and below the carboniferous strata — **Sand-storm,** *n.* A violent commotion of sand caused by wind — **Sand-wasp,** *n.* An insect resembling a wasp, the females of which burrow in sandy banks —**Sandwort,** sand'wert, *n.* A name of several British plants growing in sandy situations — **Sandy,** san di, *a.* Consisting of or abounding with sand, resembling

sand, of the colour of sand, of a yellowish-red colour

Sandal, san'dal, *n* [Fr *sandale*, L *sandalium*, from Gr *sandalion*] A kind of shoe, consisting of a sole fastened to the foot, generally by means of straps crossed over and worn round the ankle, a tie or strap for a shoe resembling that of a sandal — **Sandaliform**, san dal i form *a* Shaped like a sandal or slipper — **San dalled**, san dald, *p* and *a* Wearing sandals, shaped like a sandal

Sandal wood, *n* [Ar *sandal*, sandal wood] The wood of several trees of the East Indies and islands of the Pacific with a strong scent which is very fatal to insects, and hence it is used for making cabinets, boxes, &c —*Red sandal-wood* the wood of a tree of India, used as a dye wood

Sandarach, san da rak, *n* [L *sandaracha*, from Gr *sandarachē* a word of Oriental origin] A resin which exudes from the bark of a valuable timber tree of Morocco, used as incense and for making varnish

Sanders, Sanders wood san dẽrz Same as *Sandal-wood*

Sanders blue, san dẽrz blū, *n* Same as *Saunders blue*

Sandiver, Sandever, san di vẽr *n* [A corruption of Fr *sel de verre* salt of glass] The scum which is cast up from the materials of glass in fusion and is used when pulverized as a polishing substance

Sandix, Sandyx, san diks, *n* [Gr *sandyx*, a bright red colour] Red lead prepared by calcining carbonate of lead

Sandwich, sand wich, *n* [After an Earl of *Sandwich* who brought it into fashion] Two thin slices of bread with meat fish, or the like, between — **Sandwich man** *n* A man carrying two advertising boards, one before and one behind

Sandyx. Sandix

Sane sān *a* [L *sanus*, sound whole, healthy (whence *sanat ry sanitary*) same root as Gr *s s* safe] Mentally sound not deranged having the regular exercise of reason and the other mental faculties — **Saneness Sanity** sān nes san i ti *n* The state of being sane or of sound mind

Sang sang pret *t sang*

Sangaree sang ga rē' *n* Wine and water sweetened and spiced and sometimes iced, used as a refreshing drink

Sang froid sang frwą' *n* [Fr, cold blood *sang* blood and *froid*, cold] Freedom from agitation or excitement of mind, coolness, calmness in trying circumstances

Sangiac san ji ak Sanjak

Sangreal sang rāal' *n* [The *san* is from L *sanctus* holy and *greal—graal*] The grail or holy vessel of mediæval legends See Grail

Sanguiferous sang gwi fer us *a* [L *sanguis*, blood, and *fero* to carry] Conveying blood, as the arteries and veins

Sanguify, sang gwi fi, *t a sanguified*, *san guifying* [L *sanguis*, blood and *facio* to make] To produce blood — **Sanguification** sang gwi fi kā shon, *n* The production of blood **Sanguigenous**, sang gwij en us *a* [L *sanguis*, blood and root *gen*, to produce] Producing blood

Sanguinary, sang gwi na-ri, *a* [L *sanguinarius*, from *sanguis*, blood, same root as *sucus* or *succus*, juice *sugo* to suck] Consisting of blood, bloody, attended with much bloodshed murderous, bloodthirsty —**Sanguinarily**, sang gwi na ri li *adv* In a sanguinary manner — **Sanguinariness**, sang gwi na ri nes, *n*

Sanguine, sang gwin, *a* [Fr *sanguin*, from L *sanguineus*, from *sanguis*, blood Sanguinary] Having the colour of blood, red, characterized by fulness of habit, vigour, activity of circulation &c, cheerful in temper, anticipating the best, not despondng, confident —*n* Blood colour, bloodstone — **Sanguinely**, sang gwin li, *adv* In a sanguine manner — **Sanguineness**, sang gwin nes, *n* The state or quality of being sanguine **Sanguineous**, sang-gwin e-us, *a* [L *sanguineus*] Appertaining to the blood, of the colour of blood, sanguine; confident —**Sanguinivorous**, **Sanguivorous**, sang gwi-niv'o-rus, sang gwiv'o rus, *a* [L *sanguis*, and *voro*, to eat] Eating or subsisting on blood — **Sanguinolent**, sang-gwin ō-lent, *a*, [L *sanguinolentus*] Tinged or mingled with blood, bloody

Sanhedrim, san he drim *n* [Heb *sanhedrin*, from Gr *synedrion*—*syn* (or *sym*), with, together, and *hedra*, seat] The great council among the Jews of Maccabean and later times, consisting of a president (generally the high priest) and seventy other members

Sanicle, san i kl, *n* [Fr *sanicle*, from L *sano*, to heal—from its supposed healing virtues] An umbelliferous plant of several species also called *Self heal*

Sanies sā ni-ēz *n* [L, bloody matter] A thin reddish discharge from wounds or sores —**Sanious** sā ni us *a* [L *saniosus*] Pertaining to sanies or partaking of its nature and appearance

Sanitary, san i ta ri *a* [Fr *sanitaire*, from L *sanitas*, health, from *sanus*, sound Sane] Pertaining to or designed to secure health, relating to the preservation of health, hygienic *Sanitary* and *sanatory* are not unfrequently confounded *Sanitary* [from L *sanitas* health] has the general meaning of pertaining to health hygienic, *sanatory* [directly from L *sanc sanatum*, to make healthy] means pertaining to healing or curing, tending to cure —**Sanitarian** san i tā ri an *n* A promoter of or one versed in, sanitary measures — **Sanitarium** san i tā ri um *n* A health retreat, a sanatorium — **Sanitation**, san i ta shon, *n* The adoption of sanitary measures for the health of a community, hygiene

Sanity, san i ti *n* Under Sane

Sanjak san jak, *n* [Turk] a standard] A minor province of Turkey — **Sanjakate**, san jak āt *n* A sanjak

Sank sangk, pret of *sink*

Sanpan san pan, *n* Same as *Sampan*

Sans sanz *prep* [Fr from L *sine* with out] Without, deprived of —**Sans-culotte**, sanz kul t *n* [Fr without breeches] A fellow without breeches a name originally given in derision to the popular party by the aristocratical in the beginning of the French revolution of 1789, hence a fierce republican of any country —**Sans culottic** sanz kul tik, *a* Revolutionary, republican — **Sans culottism**, sanz ku lot izm *n* Extreme republicanism —**Sans culottist**, sanz ku lot ist, *n* A sans culotte, a rabid republican

Sanskrit Sanscrit san skrit *n* [Skr *sanskrita*, perfectly formed—*sam* (=Gr *syn*), with and *krita* made perfected from *kri*, to make] The ancient language of the Hindus being that in which most of their vast literature is written, one of the Aryan or Indo European family of tongues Also used as an adjective — **Sanskritist Sanscritist** san skrit ist *n* A Sanskrit scholar

Santaline san ta lin, *n* [From *sandal*] The colouring matter of red sandal or saunders wood

Santon Santoon san ton, san ton *n* An oriental priest regarded as a saint

Santonin Santonine san to-nin *n* [Gr *santonion* a kind of wormwood] A substance obtained from the seeds of southern wood a most efficacious vermifuge

Santorin, san to rin, *n* An argillaceous mineral occurring on the island of *Santorin* yielding an excellent cement

Saouari, Souari wood, sou a rē', *n* An excellent timber for ship-building, obtained from trees of tropical America, which yield also delicious nuts

Sap, sap, *n* [A Sax *sæp*—D *sap*, L G *sapp* juice akin Dan and G *saft*, juice, sap] The juice or fluid which circulates in all plants being as indispensable to vegetable life as the blood to animal life, vital juice, blood sap wood — **Sapless**, sap les, *a* Destitute of sap dry, withered, destitute of healthy vital juice —**Sapling**, sap ling *n* A young tree full of sap — **Sappy**, sap i, *a* Abounding with sap, juicy, succulent, young, weak — **Sappiness**, sap i-nes, *n* The state or quality of being sappy, succulence, juiciness —**Sap-colour**, *n* Vegetable juice inspissated and forming a pigment —**Sap-green**, *n* A pigment prepared from the juice of the berries of the buckthorn —**Sap-sucker**, *n*. An American name of several small woodpeckers.—**Sap-wood** *n*. Alburnum

Sap, sap, *v t* —*sapped*, *sapping* [Fr *saper*, from *sape*, L L *sapa*, a mattock] To cause to fall, or to render unstable, by digging or wearing away the foundation, to undermine, to subvert, to destroy, as if by some secret, hidden, or invisible process —*v i* To proceed by secretly undermining —*n Mil* a ditch or trench by which approach is made to a fortress or besieged place within range of fire — **Sapper** sap ẽr, *n* One who saps, a soldier of an engineer corps, or who is trained in fortification or siege works

Sapadillo, sap a dil'ō, *n* Sapodilla

Sapajou, Sajou sap a jō, sā jō, *n*. [Fr] A name of certain South American prehensile tailed monkeys, of small size

Sapan wood, sa pan', *n* Saffan wood

Saphena sa fē na, *n*. [Gr *saphēnēs*, visible] One of two sub-cutaneous veins of the lower limb and foot

Sapid sap id, *a* [L *sapidus*, from *sapio*, to taste Sapient] Possessing savour or relish savoury —**Sapidity, Sapidness**, sa pid i ti, sap id nes *n* The quality of being sapid, savour, relish

Sapient, sā pi ent, *a* [L *sapiens*, *sapientis* wise, discreet pp of *sapio*, to taste, to know, to be wise, *sapid*, *insipid savour*, *sage* are of similar origin] Wise, sage; knowing, discerning, proceeding from a wiseacre [Now generally ironical, or used of affected wisdom]—**Sapience**, sā pi-ens, *n* [L *sapientia*, wisdom] The quality of being sapient, wisdom, sageness —**Sapiently** sā'pi-ent li, *adv* In a sapient manner, sagely

Sapless, Sapling Under Sap

Sapodilla sap-o-dil a, *n* [Sp *sapotilla*, from Mexican *zapotl*] A large tree of the West Indies, yielding a fine fruit

Saponaceous sap-ō nā shus, *a* [From L *sapo saponis* soap] Soapy, resembling soap having the qualities of soap —**Saponacity** sap o nas i ti *n* The state of being saponaceous —**Saponify**, sa pon i fi, *v t* —*saponified saponifying* [L *sapo*, *saponis*, and *facio* to make] To convert into soap by combination with an alkali —**Saponifiable** sa pon i fi a bl *a* Capable of being saponified — **Saponification**, sa-pon i fi ka shon *n* Conversion into soap, the process in which fatty substances, through combination with an alkali form soap — **Saponine** sap o-nin *n* A vegetable principle found in the root of soap-wort and many other plants, causing water to froth like soap on being agitated —**Saponite**, sap o nit *n* A silicate of magnesia and alumina, occurring in soft, soapy, amorphous masses

Sapor, sā por *n* [L Sapid] Taste, savour —**Saporific** sap ō rif ik, *a* Producing taste or relish —**Saporosity**, sap-ō ros i ti, *n* Savourness —**Saporous**, sap or us, *a* Having flavour or taste

Sappadillo sap a-dil ō Sapodilla

Sappan wood, sap an or sa pan *n* A dyewood produced by a tree of Southern Asia, which yields a red colour

Sappare, sap pār, *n* A mineral, called also *Kyanite*

Sapper Under Sap

Sapphic, saf ik *a* Pertaining to *Sappho*, a Grecian poetess, *pros* applied to a kind of verse said to have been invented by Sappho —*n* A Sapphic verse

Sapphire, saf fir *n* [L *sapphirus*, Gr *sapphe ros* of Eastern origin=Heb. *sappîr*, Ar *safîr*] A precious stone next in hardness to the diamond, belonging to the corundum class, and of various shades of blue colour, hence, a rich blue colour, blue —*Green sapphire*, the emerald —*Red sapphire*, the oriental ruby —*Violet sapphire* the oriental amethyst —*White* or *limpid sapphire*, a colourless or grayish transparent or translucent variety, sometimes sold as diamond — *Yellow sapphire*, the oriental topaz —*a*. Resembling sapphire, blue —**Sapphirine, saffi-rin**, *a* Resembling sapphire, made of sapphire; of a rich blue — *n*. A blue variety of spinel.

Sappy Under Sap

Saprophagous, sa-prof'a-gus, *a*. [Gr *sapros*,

rotten, putrid, and *phagō*, to eat] Feeding on substances in a state of decomposition. —**Saprophyte**, sap rō-fit, *n.* [Gr *sapros*, and *phyton*, a plant] A plant that grows on decaying vegetable matter —**Saprophytic**, sap-rō-fit ik, *a* Pertaining to saprophytes

Sapsago, sap sa gō *n* [Corruption of G *schabzieger*] A kind of hard cheese made in Switzerland

Saque, sak, *n* SACQUE.

Saraband, **Sarabande**, sar'a band, *n* [Fr *sarabande* Sp *sarabanda*] A dance used in Spain derived from the Saracens, a piece of music adapted to the dance

Saracen, sar'a sen, *n.* [L *Saracenus* from Gr *Sarakēnos*, Ar *Sharkin*, orientals, easterns] An Arabian or other Mussulman of the early and proselytizing period, by medieval writers employed to designate the Arabs generally, and at a later time applied to any infidel nation against which crusades were preached —**Saracenic**, **Saracenical**, sar-a-sen ik, sar-a sen i kal *a* Pertaining to the Saracens

Sarcasm, sär kazm *n.* [L *sarcasmus* from Gr *sarkasmos*, a bitter laugh, from *sar kazō*, to tear flesh like dogs to speak bitterly, from *sarx sarkos* flesh] A bitter cutting expression, a satirical remark a bitter gibe, a taunt —**Sarcastic Sarcastical**, sär kas tik, sär kas ti kal *a* Characterized by sarcasm, bitterly cutting —**Sarcastically**, sar kas ti kal li, *adv* In a sarcastic manner

Sarcenet, sars net *n* [O Fr *sarcenet* L L *saracenicum*, lit cloth made by *Saracens*] A species of fine thin woven silk used for linings, &c

Sarcocarp, sär kō-kärp *n* [Gr *sarx sarkos* flesh, and *karpos* fruit] *Bot* the fleshy part of certain fruits, being the part which is usually eaten

Sarcocol, **Sarcocolla**, sar k›-kol sar k›-kol la, *n.* [Fr *sarx sarkos* flesh and *kolla*, glue] A medicinal gum resin imported into India from Arabia supposed to facilitate the consolidation of flesh

Sarcode, sar'kod, *n* [Gr *sarx sarkos* flesh and *eidos* form] Structureless gelatinous matter forming the bodies of animals belonging to the Protozoa

Sarcoderm, sar'kō-dėrm *n* [Gr *sarx sarkos*, flesh, and *derma*, skin] *Bot* the middle covering of the seed when it becomes succulent, placed between the episperm and the endosperm

Sarcoid, sar'koid, *a* [Gr *sarx sarkos*, flesh and *eidos* form] Resembling flesh

Sarcolemma, sär kō-lem ma *n* [Gr *sarx sarkos*, flesh *lemma*, a sheath] *Anat* the tubular sheath enveloping the fibrils of muscle

Sarcoline, sar kō-lin, *a* [Gr *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh] Flesh-coloured

Sarcolite, sar'kō-lit, *n* [Gr *sarx sarkos* flesh, and *lithos* a stone] A variety of analcime of rose flesh colour

Sarcolobe, sar'kō lōb *n* [Gr *sarx sarkos* flesh and *lobos*, a lobe] *Bot* a thick fleshy cotyledon, as that of the bean or pea

Sarcology, sar kol›-ji *n* [Gr *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh and *logos*, discourse] That part of anatomy which treats of the soft parts of the body —**Sarcologic Sarcological**, sär kō-loj ik, sär kō-loj i kal, *a* Pertaining to sarcology

Sarcoma, sär kō ma *n* [Gr *sarkoma*, from *sarx sarkos*, flesh] A fleshy growth *bot* a fleshy disease **Sarcomatous**, sar kō ma tus, *a* Relating to sarcoma

Sarcophagous, sär kof a-gus, *a* [Gr *sarx sarkos*, flesh, *phagein*, to eat] Feeding on flesh flesh eating —**Sarcophagus**, sär kof a-gus, *n* pl **Sarcophagi**, sär kof a-ji also **Sarcophaguses** [Gr *sarkophagos* it was originally the name of a species of stone used for making coffins, and believed to have the property of consuming the dead bodies.] A coffin or tomb of stone, a kind of stone chest, generally more or less ornamented, for receiving a dead body

Sarcophile, sär'kō-fil, *n* [Gr *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *phileō*, to love] A flesh-eating animal

Sarcosis, sär kō'sis, *n* [Gr *sarkōsis*, from *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh] The formation of flesh in a wound, a fleshy tumour, sarcoma.

Sarcous, sär'kus, *a* [Gr *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh] Belonging to flesh or muscle

Sard, särd, *n.* [Fr *sarde*, from *Sardes*, the ancient capital of Lydia] A variety of carnelian of a deep blood red when held between the eye and the light —**Sardachate**, sär'da kat, *n* A kind of agate containing layers of sard

Sardine, sär'din *n* [Fr *sardine*, from L *sardina* so called because caught near *Sardinna*] A small fish allied to the herring and pilchard, large quantities of which are preserved, salted, and hermetically sealed in tin boxes with olive-oil

Sardius, sär di us *n* A sort of precious stone probably sard or carnelian [O T]

Sardoin sär'doin, *n* same as *Sard*

Sardonic sär don ik *a* [Fr *sardonique* from L *Sardonaca herba* the Sardinian herb, an herb said to cause a peculiar twitching of the face when eaten] Not really proceeding from gaiety, forced said of a laugh or smile bitterly ironical sarcastic derisive and malignant now the usual meaning —*Sardonic smile or laugh*, an antiquated medical term applied to a spasmodic twitching of the muscles of the face

Sardonyx sär'd›-niks *n* [Gr *sardonyx* SARD ONYX] A precious stone a beautiful variety of onyx consisting of alternate layers of sard and white chalcedony

Sargasso Sargassum sär gas›o sär gas um, *n* [Sp *sargazo* sea weed] Gulf weed floating in the surface of the sea giving to part of the Atlantic the name *Sargasso Sea*

Sark, sark *n* [A Sax *serce syrce* Icel *serkr* Dan *serk* a shirt] A shirt [Scotch]

Sarking sär'king, *n* Thin boards for lining &c in Scotland, the boarding on which slates are laid

Sarmatian, **Sarmatic** sär mā shi an sar mat ik *a* Pertaining to *Sarmatia* and its inhabitants supposed to be the ancestors of the Russians and Poles

Sarment sär ment *n* same as *Sarmentum*

Sarmentum, sär men tum *n* pl **Sarmenta** sär men ta [L, for *sarpimentum* from *sarpo* to trim] *Bot* a runner a running stem giving off leaves or roots at intervals

Sarmentose, **Sarmentous** sär men tōs sär men tus *a* *Bot* having sarmenta or runners having the character of a runner

Sarong sa rong' *n* A garment used in the Indian Archipelago consisting of a cloth wrapped round the lower part of the body

Sarplar sär'pler *n* [Fr *serpillière* sack cloth] A sack or bale of wool containing 80 tods or 160 stones —**Sarplier** sär'plėr *n* Canvas packing-cloth

Sarrasine, sar'a-sin *n* SARASIN

Sarsaparilla sär'sa pa ril la *n* [Sp *zarzaparrilla*] The rhizome of several plants of tropical America and the East Indies, yielding a medicine valued on account of its mucilaginous and demulcent qualities

Sarsen Sarsen stone, sär'sen *n* One of the large flint blocks or sandstone found on the chalk flats or downs of Wiltshire &c

Sarsenet sär'se net *n* same as *Sarcenet*

Sartorius sär to ri us *n* [From L *sartor*, a tailor] A muscle of the thigh so called because used in crossing the legs in sitting as tailors do —**Sartorial**, sär tō ri al, *a* Pertaining to a tailor

Sarza sär'za *n* Sarsaparilla

Sash sash, *n* [Per *shash* a sash scarf, or shawl] A band or scarf worn over the shoulder or round the waist for ornament, usually of silk variously made and ornamented —*v t* To dress with a sash

Sash, sash, *n* [Fr *châsse* a frame a sash, from L *capsa*, a box, from *capio*, to take CATABLY] The framed part of a window in which the glass is fixed, a similar part of *a green house, &c*, the *frame* in which a saw is fixed to prevent its bending when worked —*v t* To furnish with sash windows —**Sash-bar**, *n* One of the vertical and transverse pieces in a window frame —**Sash-door**, *n* A door with panes of glass in it —**Sash-line**, *n* The rope by which a window-sash is suspended in its frame

Sasin, sā sin, *n* An antelope, remarkable for its swiftness and beauty, abundant in the plains of India

Sasine, sā sin, *n.* [Fr *saisine* SEIZIN] *Scots law*, the act of giving legal possession of feudal property, or the instrument by which the fact is proved

Sassaby, sas a bi, *n* A handsome South African antelope

Sassafras, sas a fras, *n* [Fr *sassafras* from L *saxifraga—saxum*, a stone and *frango*, to break SAXIFRAGE] A kind of laurel, well known on account of the medicinal virtues of its root, so named because for merly used to *break* or dissolve *stone* in the bladder

Sassenach sas en *ach n* A name applied by the Celts of the British Isles to persons of Saxon race, a Saxon an Englishman

Sassoline sas›ō-lin *n* Native boracic acid, first discovered near *Sasso* in North Italy, where it is deposited by hot springs

Sat sat, pret of *sit*

Satan sā'tan, *n* [Heb, an adversary] The devil or prince of darkness, the chief of the fallen angels the archfiend —**Satanic**, **Satanical**, sa tan ik, sa tan i kal *a* Pertaining to Satan, resembling Satan extremely malicious or wicked devilish, infernal **Satanically** sa tan i kal li *adv* In a satanic manner diabolically —**Satanism** sā tan izm *n* The evil and malicious disposition of Satan

Satchel sach el *n* [Also written *sachel* a dim of *sack* the *k* sound having undergone the common softening to *ch*] A little sack or bag a bag in which school boys carry their books to and from school

Sate sat or-sāt pret of *eat*

Sate, sāt *v t* *sated sating* [Perhaps from A Sax *sæd* satisfied satiated the form having been influenced by *satisfy satiate*. SATIATE SAD] To satisfy the appetite or desire of to feed by a natural desire, to glut to satiate **Sateless** sāt les, *a* Insatiable, not capable of being sated

Sateen sa tēn' *n* [From *satin*] A kind of glossy fabric resembling satin but having a woollen or cotton instead of a silken face

Satellite, sat el lit *n* [Fr *satellite* from L *satelles satellitis* one who guards the person of a prince] An obsequious dependant a subservient flower i scondary] planet or moon a small planet revolving round a larger one

Satiate sā shi āt *v t* *satiated satiating* [L *satio satiatum* to satisfy to satiate, from *satis* enough, akin to *satur* full, akin *satisfy saturate satire*] To satisfy the appetite or desire of to feed or nourish to the full to sate to surfeit, to fill to repletion *a* Filled to satiety glutted, satiated —**Satiation** sā shi ā shon, *n* The state of being satiated or filled —**Satiable** sā shi a bl, *a* Capable of being satiated or satisfied —**Satiability Satiableness** sā shi a bil i ti sā shi a bl nes *n* The quality of being satiated or satisfied **Satiety** sa ti e ti *n* [L *satietas*] The state of being satiated an excess of gratification which excites wearisomeness or loathing, a being surfeited

Satin sat in *n* [Fr *satin*, It *setino* probably of Oriental origin] A species of glossy silk cloth of a thick close texture with an overshot woof *a* Belonging to or made of satin **Satin bird**, *n* An Australian bird, so called from the glossy dark purple plumage of the male **Satin de laine** sat'in de lān *n* [Fr satin of wool] A black cassimere manufactured in Silesia from wool —**Satinet** sat i net *n* [A dim of *satin*] A thin species of satin, a particular kind of twilled cloth made of woollen weft and cotton warp pressed and dressed to produce a glossy surface in imitation of satin **Satin paper** *n* A fine kind of writing paper with a satiny gloss —**Satin-spar** *n* A fine fibrous variety of carbonate of lime assuming a silky or pearly lustre when polished **Satin wood** *n* The wood of an Indian tree of a deep yellow colour, heavy, and durable **Satiny**, sat i ni, *a* Resembling satin, having a surface or texture like satin

Satire, sat ir or sat›r, *n* [L *satira* (*t* short), or *satura*, a satire, a medley, an olio, lit a full dish, from *satur*, full (whence *saturate*)] A poetical composition holding up vice or folly to reprobation, an invective

poem, any literary production in which persons, manners, or actions are attacked with irony, sarcasm, or similar weapons, sarcastic ridicule, trenchant invective — **Satiric, Satirical,** sa-tir'ik, sa-tir'i-kal, *a* Belonging to satire, conveying or containing satire given to satire, severe in language —**Satirically,** sa tir'i kal li, *adv* In a satirical manner — **Satiricalness,** sa tir i kal nes, *n* Quality of being satirical — **Satirist,** sat'ir ist, *n* One who satirizes, one who writes satire —**Satirize,** sat'ir iz, *v t* —*satirized, satirizing* To assail with satire, to make the object of satire

Satisfy, sat'is fi, *v t* —*satisfied, satisfying* [Fr *satisfaire* O Fr *satisfier* — L *satis,* enough, and *facio,* to make SATIATE] To gratify fully the wants wishes, or desires of, to supply to the full extent with what is wished for, to make content, to comply with the rightful demands of, to give what is due to, to pay, liquidate, requite, to fulfil the conditions of, to answer to free from doubt suspense or uncertainty, to set at rest the mind of *v i* To give satisfaction or content —**Satisfying** sat is fi ing, *p* and *a* Giving satisfaction, setting doubts at rest —**Satisfyingly,** sat is fi ing li *adv* In a manner tending to satisfy — **Satisfier,** sat is fi er *n* A person or thing that gives satisfaction —**Satisfiable** sat is fi a bl *a* Capable of being satisfied — **Satisfaction,** sat-is fak shon *n* [L *satis factio*] The act of satisfying, or state of being satisfied, gratification of appetite or desire, contentment in possession and enjoyment settlement of a claim due, payment that which satisfies, compensation, atonement that which satisfies and satisfying one's honour by a duel Syn under CONTENTMENT — **Satisfactory** sat is fik to ri, *a* Giving or producing satisfaction, yielding content relieving the mind from doubt or uncertainty, making amends or recompense attaining **Satisfactorily,** sat is fak to ri li *adv* In a satisfactory manner, so as to give satisfaction **Satisfactoriness** sat is fak to ri nes, *n* The quality of being satisfactory

Satrap sa trap *n* (or *satrapes* borrowed from the Persian) A governor of a province under the ancient Persian monarchy a prince, a petty despot — **Satrapal,** sa trap al, *a* Pertaining to a satrap or satraps **Satrapy** sa trap i *n* The government or jurisdiction of a satrap, a principality

Saturate sat u rat *v t* —*saturated, saturating* [L *saturo saturatum* from *satur,* filled (whence *satis*), from root of *satis,* enough SATE SATIATE] To cause to become completely penetrated impregnated, or soaked, to fill fully to imbue thoroughly, to impregnate or unite with till no more can be received (an *saturated* with moisture) —*a* Being full, saturated — **Saturable** sat u ra bl *a* Admitting of being saturated **Saturant,** sat u rant, *a* Saturating impregnating to the full — *n* A substance which neutralizes acid in the stomach **Saturation** sat u ra shon, *n* The act of saturating a state of being saturated the combination of one body with another in such proportions as that they neutralize each other's solution continued till the solvent can contain no more

Saturday, sat er da *n* [A Sax *Sæter leg Sæterndæg,* lit Saturn's day] The seventh or last day of the week

Saturn, sat'ern, *n* [L *Saturnus* connected with *sero satum,* to sow] An ancient Italian deity, said to have instructed the people in agriculture gardening, &c and elevated them from barbarism to social order and civilization, one of the planets smaller than Jupiter, and more remote from the sun, *old chem* an appellation given to lead **Saturnalia,** sat er na li a, *n pl* [L] In ancient Rome the festival of Saturn, celebrated as a period of unrestrained license and merriment, hence, any period of noisy license and revelry, unconstrained, licentious revelling —**Saturnalian,** sat-er na li an, *a* Pertaining to saturnalia or revels, loose, dissolute — **Saturnian,** sa-tern'i an, *a* Pertaining to Saturn, whose age or reign was called 'the golden age;' hence, happy, distinguished by happiness and simplicity — *Saturnian verse,* an ancient and peculiar metre used by the Romans, in which the oldest Latin poems were written —**Saturnine,** sat'er nin, *a* Supposed to be under the influence of the planet Saturn which tended to make people morose, morose, of a gloomy temper, heavy, grave, phlegmatic

Satyr, sat'er, *n* [L *satyrus,* from Gr *satyros*] A sylvan deity or demi god of the Greeks and Romans, half man and half goat, the satyrs being common attendants on Bacchus and distinguished for lasciviousness — **Satyriasis,** sat-er i a sis, *n* A diseased venereal appetite in males — **Satyric** sa tir'ik, *a* Pertaining to satyrs (a *satyric* drama)

Sauce, sas *n* [Fr *sauce* O Fr *saulse,* from L L *salsa* sauce, from L *salsus,* salted SALT] A condiment or composition (usually liquid) to be eaten with food for improving its relish, for whetting the appetite, or aiding digestion, pertness, insolence, saucy language — *v t* —*sauced, saucing* To add a sauce to, to season, to treat with pert language, to be saucy to, to make to pay or suffer (*Shak*) —**Sauce boat** *n* A dish for holding sauce at table —**Sauce box,** *n* A saucy, impudent fellow (Colloq) —**Sauce pan** *n* Originally, a pan for cooking sauces, now, a metallic vessel for boiling or stewing generally — **Sauce tureen,** *n* A tureen from which sauce is served at table

Saucer, sas'er, *n* [Originally, a small pan or other vessel for sauce SAUCE] A piece of china or other ware in which a tea cup or coffee cup is set something resembling a saucer, a kind of flat caisson used in raising sunken vessels

Saucisse Saucisson sa sis, sa sis son *n* [Fr *saucisse,* a sausage from *sauce* SAUCE] A long bag filled with powder to communicate fire to mines &c, in war a long bundle of fascines for raising batteries and other purposes

Saucy sas'i *a* [From *sauce* in the sense of pertness or impudence SAUCE] Showing impertinent boldness or impudent flippancy, treating superiors with impertinence, impudent, rude, expressive of impudence (a *saucy* eye) — **Saucily,** sas'i li *adv* In a saucy manner, pertly, impudently —**Sauciness,** sas'i nes, *n* The quality of being saucy, impertinent boldness

Sauer kraut sour krout *n* [Gr *sauer,* sour, and *kraut* herb, cabbage] A German dish consisting of cabbage cut fine, pressed into a cask with alternate layers of salt, and suffered to ferment

Saul, sal *n* Same as *Sal*

Saunders blue, san'dèrz *n* [Fr *cendres bleues,* blue ashes] An artificial blue prepared from carbonate of copper

Saunter, san'tèr *v i* [Origin unknown] To wander idly, to walk leisurely along, to loiter, to linger, to dawdle —*n* A saunterer or place for saunterers —**Saunterer,** san'tèr er *n* One that saunters

Sauria sa ri a, *n pl* [From Gr *saurios* a lizard] The term by which the great order of lizards is sometimes designated — **Saurian,** sa ri an, *a* Pertaining to the lizards, having lizard like characters — *n* One of the order of scaly reptiles of which the lizard is a type — **Sauroid,** sa roid *a* [Gr *sauros,* a lizard, and *eidos,* form] Resembling the lizards, having characters belonging to the lizards —*n* One of a group of fishes which present certain characters of reptiles, having teeth resembling those of crocodiles —**Sauroid ichnite** sa roid ik nit *n* The footprint or ichnite of a saurian —**Sauropsida,** sa rop si da *n pl* [Gr *sauros* a lizard, *opsis,* appearance] A name for that section of vertebrates which comprises birds and reptiles together — **Sauropterygian,** sa rop ter'i jan *n* [Gr *sauros,* and *pteryx, pterygos,* a wing, a fin] An extinct reptile having paddles, such as the plesiosauros

Saury pike, sa'ri pik, *n* A fish having a greatly elongated body covered with minute scales while the jaws are prolonged into a long sharp beak

Sausage, sas'sij, *n* [O Fr *sausisse,* Fr *saucisse;* from L L *salsa,* sauce (which see)] An article of food, consisting of chopped or minced meat, variously seasoned with sage, and stuffed into properly cleaned entrails of the ox, sheep, or pig —**Sausage-roll,** *n* Meat minced and seasoned as for sausages, enveloped in paste.

Sauterne, sō-tèrn', *n* [Fr] A white Bordeaux wine made near *Sauternes,* department of Gironde

Savable Under SAVE.

Savage, sav'ij, *a* [O E and O Fr *salvage* (Mod Fr *sauvage*), L L *salvaticus,* L *silvaticus,* wild, from *silva,* a wood SILVAN] Pertaining to the forest or wilderness, wild, uncultivated, untamed, violent, brutal, uncivilized, untaught, rude, cruel, barbarous, inhuman —*n* A human being in his native state of rudeness, one who is untaught or uncivilized, a man of brutal cruelty, a barbarian —**Savagely,** sav'ij li, *adv* In a savage manner, cruelly, inhumanly —**Savageness,** sav'ij nes, *n* The quality of being savage, barbarism, cruelty, barbarousness **Savagery,** sav'ij-ri, *n* The state of being savage, a wild, uncultivated condition, cruelty, barbarity — **Savagism** sav'ij izm, *n* The state of savages, savagery, barbarism

Savanna Savannah, sa van na, *n* [Sp *sabana,* properly a sheet for a bed, a plain, from L *sabanum* Gr *sabanon,* a linen cloth] An extensive open grassy plain or meadow in a tropical region a word chiefly used in tropical America, though sometimes applied to any very large grassy plain or natural meadow

Savant, sa van, *n* [Fr, ppr of *savoir,* L *sapere* to know] A man of learning, a man of science, a man eminent for his acquirements

Save, sāv, *v t* —*saved, saving* [Fr *sauver,* from L *salvare,* to save, from *salvus,* safe SAFE, SALVATION] To preserve from destruction or evil of any kind, to snatch, keep, or rescue from impending danger; to rescue from sin and eternal death, to deliver to keep clear, to rescue from the power or influence of, to spare, to keep from doing or suffering with a double object (to *save* a person trouble), to hinder from being spent or lost (to *save* time), to hinder from being used, to reserve or lay by, to lay up or hoard —*To save appearances* to preserve a good outside, to do something, to avoid exposure or embarrassment —*v i* To be economical, to hinder expense —*prep* [Originally an imperative] Except not including — **Savable,** sāv'a bl *a* Capable of being saved — **Savableness** sāv'a bl nes *n* Capability of being saved —**Saveall,** sāv'al, *n* (*Save* and *all*] A subordinate contrivance intended to save anything from being wasted — **Saver,** sāv'er *n* One that saves —**Saving,** sāv'ing, *p* and *a* Preserving from evil or destruction, frugal, not lavish, avoiding unnecessary expenses, incurring no loss, though not gainful (a *saving* voyage), reserving, as some title or right (a *saving* clause) —*n* Something hoarded up, that which is saved generally in plural —*prep* With exception, excepting — **Savingly,** sāv'ing li, *adv* In a saving manner, with frugality or parsimony —**Savingness,** sāv'ing nes, *n* —**Savings-bank,** *n* A bank specially established for receiving and securely investing small savings, and for their accumulation at interest

Saveloy, sav'e loi, *n* [Fr *cervelas,* from *cerveile,* the brains, from L *cerebellum.* CEREBELLUM] A highly seasoned dried sausage, originally made of brains, now made of young salted pork

Savin, Savine, sav'in, *n* [Fr *sauvier, sabine,* from L *Sabina* (*herba*), the Sabine herb, savin] A coniferous tree or shrub of the juniper kind

Saviour, sāv'yèr, *n* [O Fr *salveor* (Fr *sauveur*), from L *salvator,* from *salvare,* to save, *salvus,* safe SAVE] One who saves, preserves, or delivers from destruction or danger, Jesus Christ, the Redeemer, who is called *the Saviour* by way of distinction

Savonette, sav-o-net', *n* [Fr, dim of *savon,* soap] A wash-ball for use at the toilet, composed of soap of fine quality.

Savor, sā'vor, *n.* Same as *Saviour*.

Savory, sā'vēr-i, *n.* [Fr *savorée*, L. *satureia*, savory.] A labiate plant used as a culinary vegetable to flavour sauces and dishes.

Savour, sā'vēr, *n* [O Fr *savor*, Mod Fr *saveur*, from L *sapor*, from *sapio*, to taste SAPIENT] Flavour, taste, power or quality that affects the palate, odour (*Shak*), characteristic property, distinctive quality —*v i* To have a particular taste or flavour, to partake of the quality, nature, or appearance of something else, to smack: followed by *of* (his conduct *savours of* pride) —*v t* To like, to relish, to have the flavour or quality of —**Savourily**, sā'vēr i li, *adv* In a savoury manner, with a pleasing relish.—**Savouriness**, sā'vēr i nes, *n* The condition or quality of being savoury, pleasing taste or smell —**Savourless**, sā'vēr les, *a* Destitute of savour, insipid —**Savoury**, sā'vēr i, *a* Having savour or relish, pleasing to taste, palatable, hence, agreeable in general

Savoury, sā'vēr-i, *n* SAVORY

Savoy, sa-voi', *n* [Because brought from *Savoy*] A variety of cabbage much cultivated for winter use —**Savoyard**, sa'voi-ard, *n* A native or inhabitant of Savoy

Saw, sa, pret of *see*

Saw, sa, *n* [A Sax *sagu* *sage*, a saw Dan *sav*, Icel *sog*, D *zaag*, G *säge*, same root as L *seco*, to cut (SECTION)] A cutting instrument consisting of a blade, band or disc of thin iron or steel, with a denticated or toothed edge —*v t* —pret *sawed* pp *sawed* or *sawn* To cut with a saw to form by cutting with a saw, to move through, as in the act of sawing (to *saw* the air —*v i* To use a saw, to cut with a saw —**Saw-dust**, *n* The small fragments of wood or other material produced by the cutting of a saw —**Sawer**, sa'er, *n* One that saws, a sawyer —**Saw file**, *n* A file for sharpening saws —**Saw fish**, *n* A fish allied to the sharks and rays, so called from the spines growing like teeth on both edges of its long bony snout —**Saw fly**, *n* A hymenopterous insect, so called because the ovipositor of the females has serrated or toothed edges —**Saw frame** *n* The frame in which a saw is set or fixed for work —**Saw mill** *n* A mill for sawing timber, and driven by water or steam —**Saw pit**, *n* A pit over which timber is sawed —**Saw toothed**, *a* Having teeth like a saw, serrated. —**Saw wort**, *n* An English plant, so named from its serrated leaves; used for dyeing cloth yellow —**Sawyer**, sa'yer, *n* [Formed like *lawyer*, *bowyer*] One whose occupation is to saw timber into planks or boards, or to saw wood for fuel

Saw, sa, *n* [A Sax *sagu*, a saying, a saw, from stem of to *say* SAY] A saying, proverb, maxim

Saxatile, sak'sa-til, *a* [L *saxatilis* from *saxum*, a rock] Pertaining to rocks, living among rocks

Sax-horn, saks'horn, *n* [After M Sax of Paris, the inventor] A brass wind instrument with a wide mouthpiece, and three, four, or five cylinders much employed in military bands Called also *Sax-cornet*

Saxicavous sak sik'a vus *a* [L *saxum*, a rock, and *cavo*, to hollow] A term applied to certain molluscs which make holes in the rocks

Saxicolous, sak sik'o lus *a* [L *saxum*, a rock, and *colo*, to inhabit] *Bot* growing on rocks

Saxifrage, sak'si frāj, *n.* [L *saxifraga* = *saxum*, a stone, and *frango*, to break The name was originally given to a plant supposed to be beneficial in removing stone in the bladder, but the saxifrages seem to have got the name rather from growing among rocks SASSAFRAS] A popular name of various plants which mostly inhabit the colder and temperate parts of the northern zone, and are mostly rock plants —**Saxifragous**, sak sif'ra gus, *a.* Dissolving stone, especially in the bladder

Saxon, sak'son, *n* [L *Saxo*, pl *Saxones*, A Sax *Seaxa*, pl *Seaxe*, *Seaxan*, usually derived from *seax*, O H G *sahs*, a short sword; G *Sachse*, a Saxon] One of the people who formerly dwelt in the northern part of Germany, and who invaded and conquered England in the fifth and sixth centuries, a Saxon of England as opposed to an Angle or Anglian; an Anglo-Saxon; one of English race, the language of the Saxons, Anglo-Saxon, a native or inhabitant of modern Saxony —*a* Pertaining to the Saxons, their country, or their language, Anglo-Saxon, pertaining to modern Saxony — *Saxon blue*, a solution of indigo in concentrated sulphuric acid, much used as a dye-stuff — *Saxon green*, a colour produced by dyeing yellow upon a Saxon blue ground —**Saxonism**, sak son izm, *n* An idiom of the Saxon or early English language —**Saxonist**, sak son ist, *n* One versed in the Saxon language

Say, sā *v t* pret & pp *said*, ppr *saying* [A Sax *secgan*, to say Icel *segja*, D *zeggen*, Dan *sige*, G *sagen*, to say] To utter or express in words, to speak, to argue, to allege by way of argument, to give as an opinion, to repeat, rehearse, recite, to recite without singing, to answer, to utter by way of reply, to tell, to suppose, to assume to take for granted in this sense often elliptically (*say* 3000 men) —*It is said, they say* it is commonly reported, people assert or maintain —*I to say nay*, to say no, to refuse —*That is to say*, that is, in other words, otherwise *say* is especially common with a clause or words directly quoted after it, or with such objectives as *something nothing this that* &c —*n* What one has to say (he said his *say*), something said, a statement **Sayer**, sā'er *n* One who says —**Saying**, sā'ing *n* That which is said, a sentence uttered, a proverbial expression, a maxim, an adage

'Sblood, zblud *inter* An imprecation abbreviated from *God's blood*

Scab skab, *n* [A Sax *scab*, from L *scabies*, scal itch from *scabo* to scratch Hence, *shabby*] A sort of crust formed over a sore in healing, the mange in horses a disease of sheep **Scabby Scabbed** skab'i, skabd, *a* Abounding with scabs, diseased with scabs, mean, vile, worthless —**Scabbedness, Scabbiness**, skabd'ed nes skab i nes, *n* The state or quality of being scabbed or scabby

Scabbard, skab'ard, *n* [Formerly *scaubert*, *scabelle*, *scaberge*, &c , perhaps from A Sax *sceatha* scathe, and *beorgan* O H G *bergan* to protect (comp *hauberk*) the scabbard being what prevents the weapon from doing harm when not in use] The sheath of a sword or other similar weapon —*v t* To put in a scabbard or sheath

Scabble, skab'l, *v t* In *masonry* to dress with a rough slightly furrowed surface

Scabies skā'bi-ēz *n* [L *scabo*, mange, itch **Scabious** skā'bi us *a* [L *scabiosus*] Consisting of scabs, rough, itchy, leprous —*n* The plant devil's bit and allied species named from being formerly deemed of efficacy against scabby eruptions of the skin

Scabrous, skā'brus, *a* [L *scabrosus*, from *scaber*, rough from *scabies* scab] Rough, having sharp points or little asperities applied chiefly in *zool* and *bot* to surfaces —**Scabrousness** skā'brus nes *n*

Scaffold skaf'old *n* [O Fr *escafaut eschafault* (Fr *échafaud*), L L *scadafaltum*, from prep *ex*, and *cadafaltum*, a scaffold, a catafalque CATAFALQUE] A temporary stage or platform, an elevated platform for the execution of a criminal, a temporary structure of timber for the workmen engaged in building or repairing houses, &c —*v t* To furnish with a scaffold —**Scaffolding**, skaf old ing *n* A temporary combination of timber work for supporting workmen engaged on some building

Scaglia skal yi a, *n* [It] An Italian chalky rock of a red colour, and having a fissile structure —**Scagliola**, skal-yi-ō'la, *n* [It] A composition of gypsum, splinters of marble, &c , imitative of marble, and used for enriching columns and internal walls of buildings

Scalade, ska lād', *n* [Fr *scalade*, from L *scala*, a ladder] An escalade

Scalariform, ska-la'ri-form, *a.* [L *scalaria*, a ladder, and *forma*, form] Shaped like a ladder, resembling a ladder —*Scalariform vessels*, certain tubes met with in plants

Scald, skald, *v t.* [O Fr *eschalder* (Fr. *échauder*), It *scaldare*, to scald, from L *ex*, intens , and *caldus*, *calidus*, hot CALID, CALDRON] To burn and injure with or as with hot liquor, to expose to a strong heat over a fire or in water or other liquor (to *scald* milk) —*n* A burn or injury from scalding —**Scalding**, skal ding, *a* So hot as to scald the skin

Scald, skald, *a* [That is, *scalled*, or affected with *scall* SCALL] Covered with scurf or scab, scabby, scurvy, paltry, poor —**Scald-head**, *n* A disease of the hairy scalp, favus

Scald, Skald, skald, *n* [Icel *skald*, Sw *skald*] An ancient Scandinavian poet, whose occupation was to compose poems in honour of distinguished men, and to recite and sing them on public occasions —**Scaldic**, skal dik, *a* Pertaining to the scalds or Norse poets, composed by scalds

Scale, skāl *n* [A Sax *scale*, *scalu*, the dish of a balance Icel *skál*, Dan *skaal*, D *schaal*, G *schale*, a dish, a balance *Scale*, a thin lamina, is allied See next art] The dish of a balance, also the balance itself or whole instrument in this sense generally in the plural —*v t* To weigh, as in scales [*Shak*] **Scale beam**, *n* The beam or lever of a balance

Scale, skāl, *n* [A Sax *scale* a shell a husk = Dan *skæl* a scale, *skal* rind, shell, Icel *skel* a shell, akin *shale*, *shell*, *skill*, *scull*, *skull* and see above] One of the overlapping plates on the exterior of certain animals, one of the thin small plates which protect the skin of many fishes one of the somewhat similar lamina of reptiles, any thing resembling the scale of a fish or other animal, a thin flake or lamina (a *scale* of bone, iron, and the like), *bot* a rudimentary leaf on the exterior of a leaf bud —*v t* —*scaled scaling* To strip or clean of scales, to take off in thin laminæ or scales, *gun* to clean the inside of a cannon by exploding a little powder —*v i* To come off in scales or thin layers —**Scale armour**, *n* Armour consisting of small plates of steel partly overlapping each other like the scales of a fish **Scale fern**, *n* A fern, so called from the imbricated tawny scales at the back of the fronds —**Scale insect** *n* An insect, *scale* like in form injurious to plants **Scaleless** skāl-les, *a* Destitute of scales **Scale moss**, *n* The popular name given to plants resembling moss which grow on the trunks of trees &c , and have small scale like leaves —**Scaliness** skā'li nes *n* The state of being scaly —**Scaly** skā'li *a* Covered or abounding with scales, having the form of scales or thin laminæ **Scaling hammer** *n* A hammer for removing incrustations from boilers, &c

Scale skāl, *n* [L *scala*, a ladder from stem of *scando*, to mount, akin to Skr *skand*, to ascend] A ladder (*Milton*) anything graduated especially when applied as a measure or rule, a mathematical instrument consisting of a slip of wood, ivory, &c with spaces graduated and numbered on its surface for measuring or laying off distances, any succession of ascending or descending steps or degrees, series of ranks, relative dimensions without difference in proportion of parts, a basis for a numerical system (the decimal *scale*), *music* a succession of notes arranged in the order of pitch and comprising the sounds that may occur in a piece of music written in a given key, the *diatonic scale* having its eight notes ascending by five tones and two semitones, also the series of notes producible by voices or instruments (the *scale* of a violin) —*v t* *scaled*, *scaling* To climb, as by a ladder; to ascend by steps; to clamber up —**Scaler**, skā'lēr, *n.* One who scales —**Scaling ladder**, *n* A ladder made for the use of soldiers in scaling walls

Scalene, ska-lēn', *a* [Gr *skalēnos*, limping, uneven] A term applied to a triangle of which the three sides are unequal —*n.* A scalene triangle

Scaliola, skāl-yi-ō'la SCAGLIOLA

Scall, skal, *n* [Same as Dan *skal*, peel,

husk, whence *skaldet*, bald, Icel *skalli*, a bald head, akin to *scale*] Scab, scurf, scabbiness [O F]—*Dry scall*, psoriasis or itch —*Moist scall*, eczema —**Scalled**, skȧld, *a* Scurfy, scabby, scald

Scallion, skal'yun, *n* [O Fr *escalogne*, It *scalogno*, from L (*cæpa*) *Ascalonia*, the onion of *Ascalon*] A kind of onion SHALLOT

Scallop, skal'op or skol'op, *n* [O Fr *escalope*, from D *schelp*, *schelpe*, shell, cockle shell, akin *scalp*, *scale*, &c] A marine bivalve of the oyster family, used for food, one species of which occurs in abundance on the coast of Palestine and was for merly worn by pilgrims as a mark that they had been to the Holy Land , a kind of dish for baking oysters in, a curving on the edge of anything, like the segment of a circle Written also *Scollop* —*v t* To cut the edge or border of into scallops or segments of circles —**Scalloped**, skal'opt or skol'opt, *p* and *a* Cut at the edge or border into scallops —*Scalloped* or *scollope d oysters* oysters cooked (originally in shells) with bread crumbs, cream, &c

Scalp, skalp, *n* [Akin to *scale shell*, *skull*, *scallop*, comp D *schulp*, *schulpe*, a shell, Icel *skalli* a sheath] The skull (*Shak*), the outer covering of the skull, the skin of the head, or part of it, with the hair on it, torn off by the American Indians as a mark of victory over an enemy , a bed of mussels or oysters —*v t* To deprive of the scalp —**Scalping knife** *n* A knife used by the Indians of America in scalping their prisoners

Scalpel skal'pel, *n* [L *scalpellum* dim of *scalprum* a knife from *scalp* to cut to scrape] A knife used in anatomical dissections and surgical operations —**Scalpelliform** skal pel'i form *a* Having the form of a scalpel **Scalper Scalping iron**, skal'per skal'ping *n* An instrument of surgery used in scraping foul and carious bones —**Scalpriform**, skalp'ri form *n* [L *scalprum* and *forma* form Chisel shaped applied to the incisor teeth of rodent animals

Scamble skam'bl *v i* —*scambled*, *scambling* (comp O D *schampelen* to deviate, to slip D *schommelen*, to stir to shake] To struggle , to be bold or turbulent , to shamble

Scammony, skam'o ni, *n* [L *scammonia*, from Gr *skammonia* from the Persian] A gum resin of a bitter and acrid taste, obtained from a species of convolvulus, used in medicine as a drastic purge

Scamp skamp *n* [Originally one who decamps or runs off with out paying, debts see SCAMPER] A worthless fellow, a knave, a swindler, a mean villain *v t* To execute, as a piece of work in a slim, dishonest or perfunctory manner —**Scamper** skam'per, *n* One who scamps work

Scampish skam'pish *a* Pertaining to or like a scamp Knavish

Scamper, skam'pėr, *v i* [From O F *escamper*, Pr *escampar* It *scampare* to save one's life to escape , lit to *decamp*, from L *ex* out of and *campus* a field Hence *scamp* CAMP] To run with speed, to hasten away —*n* A hasty flight, a hurried run

Scan, skan *v t* —*scanned scanning* [Formerly *scand*, from Fr *scander* to scan verse, from L *scando*, to climb to scan (seen in *ascend*, *descend*), Skr *skand* to climb] To examine by counting the metrical feet or syllables so as to read so as to indicate the metrical structure, to examine minutely or nicely, to scrutinize —**Scansion** skan'shon, *n* The act of scanning, the metrical structure of verse

Scandal, skan'dal, *n* [Fr *scandale* from L *scandalum*, Gr *skandalon* a snare a scandal *Slander* is a different form of this word] Offence given by the faults or misdeeds of another, public reproach or reprobation, opprobrium, shame, something uttered which is false and injurious to reputation, defamatory talk, slander —*v t* To throw scandal on, to slander —**Scandalise**, skan'dal īz, *v t* —*scandalised*, *scandalising* To offend by some action considered very wrong or outrageous, to shock; to give offence to; to disgrace; to slander —**Scandalmonger**, *n.* One who deals in or retails scandal —**Scandalous**, skan'dal us, *a* Causing scandal or offence, shameful, disgraceful to reputation, libellous, slanderous —**Scandalously**, skan dal-us-li, *adv.* In a scandalous manner, disgracefully, shamefully —**Scandalousness**, skan dal usnes, *n* —**Scandalum magnatum**, skan da'lum mag nā'tum The offence of speaking evil of the great (magnates)

Scandent, skan'dent, *a* [L *scandens*, *scandentis*, ppr of *scando*, to climb] *Bot* climbing

Scandinavian skan di nā'vi an, *a* Relating to Scandinavia —*Scandinavian tongues*, Icel indic, Norwegian, Danish, Swedish

Scansion Under SCAN

Scansores, skan so'rēz, *n pl* [Lit the climbers, from L *scando*, to climb] The order of climbing birds, such as the cuckoos woodpeckers parrots &c , having feet with two toes turned backwards and two forwards —**Scansorial** skan sō'ri al, *a* Climbing or adapted to climbing, belonging to the Scansores

Scant, skant, *a* [Same as Icel *skamt*, short brief, akin to Norse *skantu*, exactly measured, comp Prov E and Sc *skimp* or *skemp*, to give short measure] Scarcely sufficient, rather less than is wanted for the purpose, not enough, having a limited supply, scarce, short (with *of*) —*v t* To limit to stint, to keep on short allowance, to afford or give out sparingly, to be niggard of to grudge —*adv* Scarcely, hardly, not quite —**Scantily**, **Scantly**, skan'ti li, skant'li, *adv* In a scant or scanty manner —**Scantiness** **Scantness**, skan'ti nes, skant'nes *n* The state or condition of being scant or scanty —**Scanty**, skan'ti, *a* Wanting amplitude or extent, narrow, small, scant not ample, hardly sufficient (*a scanty* supply)

Scantling skant'ling, *n* [O Fr *eschantillon*, Fr *chantillon* a specimen, a pattern, from prefix *ex*, and *cantel* a cantle] A quantity cut for a particular purpose , a sample a pattern a small quantity, the dimensions of timber stones &c , in length, breadth and thickness timber less than five inches square, a kind of trestle for supporting a cask

Scape skāp, *n* [L *scapus* a stalk] *Bot* a radical stem bearing the fructification without leaves as in the narcissus and hyacinth —**Scapiform**, skā'pi form, *a* *Bot* In the form of a scape

Scape skāp *v t* and *i* Short form of *escape* —**Scapegoat** skāp'gōt *n* Among the ancient Jews a goat which was sent into the wilderness bearing the iniquities of the people, which were laid on him by the hands of the high priest hence one made to bear the blame of others —**Scapegrace** skap'grās *n* A graceless fellow a careless idle, hare brained fellow —**Scapement**, skāp'ment *n* Escapement

Scaphite skaf'īt *n* [L *scaphe* Gr *skaphē*, a skiff] A fossil cephalopod of a boat shaped form, belonging to the family of ammonites **Scaphium** skā'fi um, *n* *Bot* the carina or keel of papilionaceous flowers —**Scaphoid** skaf'oid *a* Boat shaped, resembling a boat navicular

Scapolite skap'ō līt, *n* [Gr *skapos* a rod, and *lithos* a stone] A mineral a silicate of alumina and lime, occurring often in long crystals

Scapple, skap'l *v t* To scabble

Scapula skap'ū la *n* [L] The shoulder blade —**Scapular** skap'ū lėr, *a* Pertaining to the scapula or the shoulder —**Scapular Scapulary**, skap'ū lėr, skap'ū la ri, *n* A kind of ecclesiastical garment consisting of two bands of woollen stuff going over the shoulders one in front the other behind, *surg* a bandage for the shoulder blade, *ornithol* a feather on the shoulder of a bird

Scapus, skā'pus, *n* [L , a stalk] *Ornith* the stem of a feather, *arch* the shaft of a column

Scar, skär, *n* [Fr *escarre*, *escharre*, L *eschara*, from Gr *eschara*, a scar or scab on a wound caused by burning] The mark of a wound or an ulcer remaining after healing, a cicatrix, a hurt, a wound, *bot.* a mark left after the fall of a leaf, or on a seed after the separation of its stem —*v t* —*scarred*, *scarring* To mark with a scar or scars, to wound, to hurt —*v i* To be covered with a scar, to form a scar —**Scarry**, skär'ri, *a* Pertaining to scars, having scars or marks of old wounds.

Scar, skär, *n* [Same as Icel *skor*, a rift in a precipice, *sker*, a rocky islet, Dan *skjær*, a cliff, root seen in *shear*, *short*] A cliff, a naked detached rock, a bare and broken place on the side of a hill or mountain; a scaur

Scar, skär, *n* [L *scarus*] The parrot-fish. Under PARROT

Scarab, **Scarabee**, skar'ab, skar'a-bē, *n* [L *scarabæus*, a beetle] One of a group of beetles of which the sacred beetle of the Egyptians, so frequently figured on their monuments, is the best known species; the figure of a beetle cut in hard stone, many of which are found in Egypt

Scaramouch, skar'a mouch, *n* [Fr *scaramouche*, It *scaramuccia*, *scaramuccio*] A buffoon in motley dress, a personage, in Italian comedy, whose character was compounded of traits of vaunting and poltroonery, any poltroon or braggadocio

Scarce, skārs *a* [From O Fr *escars*, *eschars* It *scarso*, D *schaars*, scarce, from L L *excarpsus scarpsus*, for *excerptus*, pp of L *excerpo* to pluck or cull out EXCERPT] Not plentiful or abundant, being in small quantity in proportion to the demand, deficient, seldom met with, rare, uncommon, unfrequent, scantily supplied, not having much with *of* —*To make one's self scarce* to disappear voluntarily, to get out of the way —**Scarce, Scarcely**, skārs'li, *adv* Hardly, barely, scantly, but just, with difficulty — **Scarceness, Scarcity**, skārs nes skār'si ti *n* The state or condition of being scarce, dearth, want, famine

Scare, skār *v t* —*scared*, *scaring* [Akin to Icel *skjarr* apt to flee, shy, *skirra*, to drive away, G *scheren* to drive away, same root as *shear*] To fright, to terrify suddenly, to strike with sudden terror —*n* A sudden fright or panic, a sudden terror inspired by a trifling cause, a causeless alarm —**Scarecrow** skār'krō, *n* Anything set up to frighten crows or other birds from crops, anything terrifying without danger, a person so meanly clad as to resemble a scarecrow

Scarf skärf, *n* [Same as L G *scherf*, Dan *skjerf*, *skjerf*, G *schirpe*, O H G *scherbe*, originally a pocket, hence the band suspending the pocket a scarf] A sort of light shawl, an article of dress of a light and decorative character worn round the neck or loosely round the shoulders, or otherwise —**Scarfed**, skärft *a* Wearing a scarf —**Scarf skin**, *n* [Perhaps for *scurf-skin*] The cuticle or epidermis, the outer thin integument of the body

Scarf skärf, *n* [Same as Sw *skarf*, a joint, akin Dan *skærre* to scarf, Sc *skarr*, a scarf to scarf] *Carp* the joint by which the ends of two pieces of timber are united so as to overlap and form a continuous piece —*v t* To cut a scarf on, to unite by means of a scarf —**Scarf joint**, *n* A joint formed by scarfing

Scarify skar'i fi, *v t* —*scarified*, *scarifying* [Fr *scarifier*, L *scarifico*, from Gr *skariphaomai*, to scratch open from *skariphos*, a sharp pointed instrument] *Surg* to make small cuts or incisions in the skin by means of a lancet or special instrument so as to draw blood without opening a large vein, to remove the flesh about a tooth in order to get a better hold of it, to stir the soil as with a scarifier —**Scarification**, skar'i-fi kā'shon, *n* *Surg* the act of scarifying — **Scarificator**, skar'i fi-kā'tėr, *n* An instrument used in scarification or cupping — **Scarifier**, skar'i fi-ėr, *n.* One who or that which scarifies, *agric.* an implement with prongs employed for stirring the soil without reversing its surface or altering its form

Scarlatina, skär la-tē'na, *n.* [From *scarlet.*] A febrile malady, which more especially attacks young people, characterised by fever and an eruption of crimson red patches, scarlet fever —**Scarlatinous**, skär la-tē'nus, *a.* Pertaining to scarlatina.

Scarlet, skär'let, n. [O Fr *escarlate*, Mod. Fr *écarlate*, It. *scarlatto*, a word of Persian origin] A beautiful bright red colour, brighter than crimson, cloth of a scarlet colour; scarlet robe or dress — *a* Of the colour scarlet, of a bright-red colour, dressed in scarlet (*Shak.*) — *Scarlet bean, Scarlet Runner*, the kidney-bean — *Scarlet fever.* SCARLATINA — **Scarlet-lake**, *n* A red pigment prepared from cochineal

Scarp, skärp, *n* [From Fr *escarpe*, from It *scarpa*, a scarp, a slope, from O H G *scarp*, Mod G *scharf*, E *sharp*—the scarp being cut sharp or steep] *Fort* the interior slope of the ditch next the place, at the foot of the rampart Also written *Escarp* —*v t* To cut down like a scarp — **Scarped**, skärpt, *p* and *a* Cut down like the scarp of a fortification, precipitous

Scarry, *a* Under SCAR

Scat, Scatt, skat, *n* [A Sax *sceat*, a tax, a coin, Icel *skattr*, Dan *skat*] Tax, tribute, damage, loss

Scathe, Scaith, skāth, *n* [A Sax *sceathan* = Icel. *skatha*, D and G *schaden*, to injure, Icel *skathi*, Goth *skaths*, D and G *schade*, injury] Damage, injury, harm —*v t* — *scathed, scathing* To injure, to do damage to, to harm — **Scathful**, skāth ful, *a* Causing scathe, harmful —**Scathefulness**, skāth ful nes, *n* Injuriousness —**Scathing**, skā'thing, *p* and *a* Injuring, damaging, harming, blasting —**Scatheless** skāth les, *a* Without scathe or harm, unharmed

Scatter, skat'ėr, *v t* [A Sax *scateran* to scatter, same word as *shatter*, Gr *skedannymi*, to scatter, is of kindred origin] To throw loosely about, to sprinkle, to strew, to besprinkle or cover with something loosely spread, to disperse to disseminate, to separate or remove to a distance from each other, to dissunite, to frustrate, disappoint, and overthrow (to *scatter* hopes, &c.) Syn under DISPERSE —*v i* To disperse, to separate from each other, to straggle apart — **Scatter brain**, *n* A thoughtless person, one incapable of concentration [Colloq] — **Scatter brained** *a* Giddy, heedless, thoughtless [Colloq] — **Scattered**, skat'ėrd, *pp* Sprinkled or thinly spread; loose and irregular in distribution —**Scatteredly**, skat'ėrd li, *adv* In a dispersed manner, separately — **Scatterer**, skat'er-ėr, *n* One who scatters

Scaup, skap, *n* [A form of *scalp*] A bed of shell fish (an *oyster scaup*, a *mussel scaup*), a species of duck which feeds on molluscs, &c

Scaur, skar, *n* [SCAR] A scar or precipitous bank, a cliff

Scavenger, skav'en jėr, *n* [From *scavage*, L L *scavagium*, an old law term equivalent to *showage* a duty on goods *shown*, from A Sax *sceawian*, to show The scavenger was originally one who looked after the scavage As to the insertion of *n* comp *messenger*, *passenger*] A person whose employment is to clean the streets of a city, a person similarly engaged

Scena. Under SCENE

Scene, sēn, *n* [Fr *scene*, L *scena*, from Gr *skēnē*, a covered place, a tent a stage, from root of Skr *sku*, to cover, F *shade*] A stage, that part of a theatre in which the acting is done, the imaginary place in which the action of a play is supposed to occur; the surroundings amid which anything is transacted, a whole series of actions and events connected and exhibited, an assemblage of objects displayed at one view; a place and objects seen together, a landscape, a view, one of the painted slides, hangings, or other devices used to give an appearance of reality to the action of a play, a part of a play, being a division of an act, an exhibition of strong feeling between two or more persons, a theatrical display of emotion, an artificial or affected action or course of action — *Behind the scenes*, behind the scenery of a theatre, at the back of the stage, hence, specially acquainted with the motives influencing the actions of a party or an individual — **Scena**, shā'na, *n* [It] *Mus* a scene or portion of an opera; a solo for a single voice, in which various dramatic emotions are displayed. — **Scene-painter**, *n* One who paints scenery for theatres — **Scenery**, sē'ner-i, *n* The paintings representing the scenes of a play; the general appearance or natural features of a place — **Scene-shifter**, *n* One who arranges the movable scenes in a theatre —**Scenic, Scenical**, sē'nik or sen'ik, sē'ni-kal or sen'i kal, *a* Pertaining to the stage, dramatic, theatrical —**Scenographic, Scenographical**, sē-nō-graf'ik, sē-nō-graf'i-kal, *a* Pertaining to scenography, drawn in perspective — **Scenographically**, sē nō graf'i kal li, *adv* In a scenographic manner, in perspective —**Scenography**, sē nog'ra fi, *n* Representation or drawing according to the rules of perspective

Scent, sent, *n* [For *sent*, from Fr *sentir*, to perceive, to smell, from L *sentire*, to perceive by the senses SENSE] That which, issuing from a body, affects the olfactory nerves of animals, odour, smell, the power of smelling, odour left on the ground enabling an animal's track to be followed, hence, course of pursuit, track — *v t* To perceive by the olfactory organs, to smell, to perfume **Scentful**, sent ful, *a* Odorous, having much scent —**Scentless**, sent les, *a* Inodorous, destitute of smell

Scepsis sep'sis or skep'sis, *n* [Gr *skepsis*, doubt] Scepticism, doubt

Scepter, sep'tėr, *n.* Same as *Sceptre*

Sceptic, skep'tik, *n* [Fr *sceptique*, from Gr *skeptikos*, thoughtful, sceptic, from *skepsis*, speculation doubt, from *skeptomai*, to examine critically, same root as L *species*] One who doubts the truth of any principle or system of principles or doctrines, one who disbelieves or hesitates to believe, a disbeliever, a person who doubts the existence of God or the truth of revelation, one who disbelieves in the divine origin of Christianity **Sceptical**, skep'ti kal, *a* Belonging to or characteristic of a sceptic or scepticism, holding the opinions of a sceptic — **Sceptic** skep'tik *a* Sceptical —**Sceptically** skep'ti kal li *adv* In a sceptical manner — **Scepticalness** skep'ti kal nes, *n* The state or quality of being sceptical —**Scepticism**, skep'ti sizm, *n* The doctrines or opinions of a sceptic, disbelief or inability to believe, doubt, incredulity, a doubting of the truth of revelation, or of the Christian religion — **Scepticize**, skep'ti siz, *v i* — *scepticized, scepticizing* To act the sceptic, to doubt

Sceptre sep'tur *n* [Fr *sceptre* L *sceptrum*, from Gr *skeptron* a staff, from *skepto* to prop or lean] A staff or baton borne by a monarch or other ruler as a symbol of authority — *The sceptre*, royal power or authority —**Sceptred** sep'terd, *a* Bearing a sceptre, invested with royal power, regal —**Sceptreless**, sep'tėr les, *a* Having no sceptre

Schedule, shed'ūl, sed'ūl, also sked'ūl *n* [O Fr *schedule* from L *schedula* dim of *scheda*, a scroll from Gr *schedē*, a leaf, from root of *schizo* L *scindo* to split] A sheet of paper or parchment containing a written or printed list, a list annexed to a larger document as to a will lease, &c —*v t* — *scheduled scheduling* To place in a schedule or catalogue

Scheele's green shēl'z *n* A green pigment containing arsenic and copper first prepared by *Scheele*, a Swedish chemist

Scheelstine, shēl'e tin, *n* A mineral of a green, yellow, brown or red colour, consisting of tungstic acid and lead

Scheik, shēk *n* Same as SHEIK

Scheme, skēm, *n* [Fr *schème* L *schema*, from Gr *schēma*, from *echein*, to hold to keep] A combination of things connected and adjusted by design, a system, a plan of something to be done, a project, the representation of any design or geometrical figure, a diagram —*v t* — *schemed, scheming* To plan, contrive, plot, project, design —*v i* To form a plan, to contrive — **Schematic**, skē-mat'ik, *a* Pertaining to a scheme — **Schematist**, skē'mat-ist, *n* A projector, one given to forming schemes, a schemer —**Schematise**, skē'ma tīz, *v t* — *schematised, schematising* To form into a scheme or schemes - **Schemeful**, skēm'ful, *a* Full of schemes or plans —**Schemer, Schemist**, skē'mer, skē'mist, *n* One who schemes, a contriver; a plotter. — **Scheming**, skē'ming, *p.* and *a* Given to forming schemes; artful; intriguing —**Schemingly**, skē'ming-li, *adv* By scheming or contriving

Scheme-arch, *n* [It *arco scemo*, an incomplete arch] An arch which forms a portion of a circle less than a semicircle

Scherif, she-rif', *n* SHERIFF

Scherzando, skert-sān dō, *adv* [It] *Mus* in a playful or sportive manner —**Scherzo**, skert sō, *n* [It] A passage of a sportive character in musical pieces of some length, as in symphonies

Schiedam, skē-dam', *n* A name for Hollands gin, from *Schiedam*, in Holland, where it is largely manufactured

Schiller-spar, shil'ėr spar *n* [G *schillern*, to change colour] A mineral, a silicate of magnesia, comprising several varieties, of a pearly lustre and changeable hues

Schism, sizm *n* [L *schisma*, from Gr *schisma* from *schizo*, to divide, same root as L *scindo*, to cut, A Sax *sceadan*, G *scheiden*, to separate SCHEDULE, SHED] A split or division in a community, commonly, a division or separation in a church or denomination of Christians occasioned by diversity of opinions, breach of unity among people of the same religious faith — **Schismatic, Schismatical**, siz mat'ik, siz mat'i kal, *a* Pertaining to a schism, partaking of the nature of schism, tending to schism —**Schismatic**, *n* One who takes part in a schism — **Schismatically**, siz mat'i kal li *a dv* In a schismatical manner —**Schismaticalness**, siz mat'i kal nes, *n*

Schist shist, *n* [Gr *schistos*, divided, divisible from *schizo* to split SCHISM] A geological term applied to rocks which have a foliated structure and split in thin irregular plates, properly confined to metamorphic rocks (as gneiss) consisting of layers of different minerals — **Schistic, Schistose, Schistous** shis'tik, shis'tōz, shis'tus *a* Having the structure or character of schist

Schnapps shnaps *n* [G *schnappsen*, D *snaps*, a dram] A dram of Hollands gin or other ardent spirits

Schneiderian, shnī dē'ri an, *a* [From *Schneider* who first described it] A term applied to the lining membrane of the nostrils

Scholar, skol'ėr, *n* [O Fr *escolier* (Fr *colier*), from L L *scholarius*, from L *schola*, a school SCHOOL] One who attends a school, one who learns of a teacher a pupil, a disciple, a man of letters a learned person, a person of high attainments in learning, one that learns anything a pedant, an undergraduate in an English university who receives a portion of its revenues to furnish him with the means of prosecuting his studies — **Scholarly**, skol'ėr li, *a* Like a *scholar*, becoming a scholar or man of learning — **Scholarship** skol'ėr ship *n* The character of a scholar, attainments in science or literature, erudition, learning, an exhibition or regularly settled allowance of money for a scholar at some educational institution, a foundation for the support of a student **Scholastic** sko las'tik, *a* Pertaining, to or suiting a scholar, school, or schools, characteristic of a scholar, pertaining to the schoolmen of the middle ages, or those philosophers and divines who adopted the system of Aristotle, and spent much time on points of nice speculation, hence, pedantic, formal — *n* One who adheres to the scholastic method, one of the schoolmen of the middle ages — **Scholastically**, skō-las'ti kal li, *adv* In a scholastic manner - **Scholasticism**, skō-las'ti sizm, *n* The philosophy of the schoolmen of the middle ages

Scholium, skō'li um, *n* pl **Scholiums** or **Scholia** (Gr *scholion*, from *schole*, leisure, elucubration SCHOOL] A marginal note, annotation, or remark, an explanatory comment, such as those annexed to the Latin and Greek authors by the early grammarians — **Scholiast**, skō li ast, *n.* (*Gr scholiastes*) One who makes scholiums, an ancient grammarian who annotated the classics —**Scholiastic**, skō-li-as'tik, *a.* Pertaining to a scholiast.

School, skōl, *n* [A Sax *scōl*, O Fr *escola*, from L *schola*, from Gr *scholē*, leisure,

discussion, philosophy, a school.] A place in which persons are instructed in any species of learning, an educational establishment, a place in which instruction is imparted to the young, one of the seminaries of the scholastic philosophy of the middle ages, a body of pupils, the disciples or followers of a teacher, those who hold a common doctrine or accept the same teachings or principles (the Socratic *school*, painters of the Italian *school*), a system or state of matters prevalent at a certain time (the old *school*, the new *school*), any place of discipline or training — *High School*, a school in which a superior education can be obtained, sometimes the chief public school in a town —*Normal school* NORMAL *a* Relating to a school or to education, pertaining to the school men, scholastic —*v t* To instruct, to educate, to discipline, to chide and admonish, *to* SCHOOL *prove* —**School board**, *n* A body of managers elected by the ratepayers in a town or parish to provide adequate means of instruction for the district **School book** *n* A book used in schools —**School boy**, *n* A boy attending school —**School days**, *n pl* The time of life during which children attend school —**School divine**, *n* A divine who espouses the scholastic theology —**School fellow Schoolmate** *n* An associate in school **School girl** *n* A girl belonging to a school **School house** *n* A house appropriated for use as a school, a schoolmaster's or schoolmistress's dwelling house —**Schooling** skōl'ing, *n* Instruction in school tuition, reproof, reprimand **Schoolman**, skōl'man *n* A man versed in the matters of the school divinity of the middle ages, a scholastic —**Schoolmaster** skōl'mas'tėr *n* A man who presides over and teaches a school, a teacher instructor, or preceptor of a school, one who or that which disciplines and instructs **Schoolmistress**, skōl'mis'tres, *n* The mistress of a school, a female who governs and teaches a school —**School room** *n* A room for teaching —**School teacher** *n* One who gives regular instruction in a school

School, skool *n* [same word as *shoal*] A shoal or compact body (a *school* of fishes)

Schooner skoo'nėr, *n* [Properly *scooner*, from a New England word *scoon*, to skim or skip upon the water to make ducks and drakes: the first vessel of the kind having been built at Gloucester Mass., about 1713 *Scoon* is the A Sax *scūnian*, E to *shun* SHUN] A vessel with two masts and her chief sails fore and aft sails, her mainsail and foresail being both extended by a gaff and a boom

Schorl shorl *n* [G *schorl* Sw *skorl*, Dan *skjorl*, comp Dan *skjor* brittle] A mineral of a pitchy lustre and colour, brittle texture and capable of being rendered electric by heat or friction usually occurring in granitic rocks, and often embedded in felspar and quartz, tourmaline —**Schorlaceous** **Schorlous**, **Schorly** shor'la shus shor'lus, shor'li *a* Pertaining to or containing schorl resembling schorl

Schottische shot tēsh' *n* [G *schottische* Scottish] A Scottish dance A dance performed by a lady and gentleman, resembling a polka, the music suited for such a dance in 2-4 time

Schweinfurth green, shwin'furt, *n* A beautiful but highly poisonous pigment, prepared by boiling together solutions of arsenous acid and acetate of copper so called from *Schweinfurth* in Bavaria, where it was first made

Sciagraphy si-ag'ra-fi, *n* [Gr *skiagraphia* —*skia* a shadow, and *graphō*, to describe] The act or art of correctly delineating shadows, the art of sketching objects with correct shading —**Sciagraph**, si'a-graf, *n* The section of a building to show its inside — **Sciagraphic**, **Sciagraphical**, si'a-graf'ik, si-a-graf'i-kal, *a* Pertaining to sciagraphy — **Sciagraphically**, si'a-graf'i-kal-li, *adv* In a sciagraphical manner

Sciamachy, **si-am'a-ki**, *n* SCIOMACHY

Sciatheric, si-a-thė'rik, *a* [Gr *skiatheras*, a sun-dial, from *skia*, a shadow, and *thēra*, a catching] Belonging to a sun-dial

Sciatica, si-at'i-ka, *n* [L L *sciatica*, from Gr *ischiadikos*, from *ischias*, a pain in the hip, from *ischion*, the hip] Neuralgia of the sciatic nerve —**Sciatic, Sciatical**, si-at'ik, si at'i kal, *a* Pertaining to the hip (the *sciatic* artery or nerve) —**Sciatically**, si at'i-kal li, *adv* With sciatica

Science, si'ens, *n* [Fr *science*, from L *scientia*, knowledge, from *scio*, to know (seen also in *conscious*, *conscience*, *nescience*, *sciolist*)] Knowledge, comprehension or understanding, knowledge co-ordinated, arranged, and systematized, hence, the knowledge regarding any one department of mind or matter co ordinated, arranged, and systematized (the *science* of botany, of astronomy, &c, mental *science*), art derived from precepts or built on principles, skill resulting from training, special skill

Applied science, a science when its laws are employed and exemplified in dealing with concrete phenomena, as opposed to a *pure science*, is mathematics, which it treats of laws in general statements apart from particular instances — *Natural science* Under NATURAL —*Physical science* PHYSICS —*Moral science*, moral philosophy or ethics — *The seven sciences* of antiquity, grammar logic, rhetoric arithmetic geometry, music and astronomy — **Scient**, si'ent, *a* [L *scens scientis*, ppr of *scio*, to know] Skilful, knowing —**Sciential**, si-en'shal *a* Pertaining to science —**Scientific**, si-en-tif'ik, *a* [L *scientia*, knowledge and *facio*, to make] Pertaining to science evincing or endowed with a knowledge of science, treating of science, well versed in science, according to the rules or principles of science —**Scientifically**, si-en-tif'i-kal li, *adv* In a scientific manner, according to the rules or principles of science —**Scientism** si'ent izm, *n* The views or practices of scientists —**Scientist**, si'ent ist *n* A person versed in or devoted to science, a scientific man a savant

Scilicet si'li set [L] To wit, videlicet, namely abbreviated to *Scil* or *Sc*

Scimitar Scimiter, sim'i tar *n* [O Fr *cimiterre*, It *scimitarra* from Per *shemshir*, *shamshir*] An oriental sword, the blade of which is single-edged, short, curved, and broadest at the point end

Scincoid sin'koid, *a* Pertaining to the skink and allied animals

Scintilla, sin til'la, *n* [L] A spark, a glimmer, the least particle a trace —**Scintillant**, sin'ti lant, *a* Sparking —**Scintillate** sin'ti lāt *v i* —*scintillated*, *scintillating* [L *scintillo scintillatum*] To emit sparks, to sparkle or twinkle as the stars —**Scintillation**, sin til la'shon *n* The act of scintillating or sparkling, the twinkling of the stars

Sciography, si og'ra fi, *n* SCIAGRAPHY

Sciolist, si'o list *n* [L *sciolus*, a smatterer, dim of *scius* knowing from *scio* to know SCIENCE] One who knows things superficially, a smatterer —**Sciolistic** si o lis'tik *a* Pertaining to sciolism or a sciolist, superficial as to knowledge — **Sciolous**, si'o lus, *a* Superficially or imperfectly knowing —**Sciolism**, si'o lizm, *n* Superficial knowledge

Sciomachy, **Sciamachy**, si om'a ki, si am'a ki, *n* [Gr *skia* a shadow and *mache*, a battle] A fighting with a shadow, an imaginary or futile combat

Sciomancy si'o man si *n* [Gr *skia*, a shadow and *manteia* divination] Divination by shadows

Scion, si'on, *n* [Fr *scion*, from L *sectio sectionis* a cutting from *seco* to cut SECTION] A shoot or twig cut for the purpose of being grafted upon some other tree or for planting, *fig* a descendant, an heir

Scioptic, Scioptric, si op'tik, si-op'trik, *a* [Gr *skia*, a shadow and *optomai*, to see] Pertaining to the camera obscura, or to the art of exhibiting luminous images in a darkened room

Scietheric si o ther'ik, *a* SCIATHERIC

Scirocco, si ruk'ko, *n* SIROCCO

Scirrhus, Scirrhosis skir'rus, skir rō'sis, *n* [L *scurrus*, from Gr *skirrhos*, a hardened swelling or tumour] *Med* a hard tumour usually proceeding from the induration of a gland, and often terminating in a cancer —**Scirrhoid**, skir'roid, *a* Resembling scirrhus —**Scirrhosity, Scirrosity**, skir-ros'i-ti, *n* The state of being scirrhous, also, a scirrhus or induration —**Scirrhous**, skir'rus, *a* Proceeding from or of the nature of scirrhus, indurated, knotty

Scissel, Scissil, sis'sel, sis'sil, *n* [From L *scindo*, *scissum*, to cut] Clippings of various metals, the remainder of a plate of metal after the planchets or circular blanks have been cut out for the purpose of coinage — **Scissible, Scissile**, sis'si-bl, sis sil, *a* Capable of being cut —**Scission**, sizh'on, *n* [L *scissio*, from *scindo*, to cut] The act of cutting or dividing by an edged instrument, the state of being cut, division

Scissors, siz'ėrz, *n pl* [From O Fr *ciseures*, *ciseaux*, from L *cædo*, to cut (CHISEL), but influenced by *scissor*, one who cuts, from *scindo*, *scissum*, to cut] A cutting instrument consisting of two blades movable on a pin in the centre, and which cut from opposite sides against an object placed between them often spoken of as a *pair of scissors* —**Scissor bill**, *n* A sea-bird also called *skimmer*

Sciurine si'ū rin, *a* [L *scurrus*, a squirrel SQUIRREL] Having the characters of the squirrel tribe

Sclav sklav, *n* SLAV

Scleretinite skle ret'i nit, *n* [Gr *sklēros*, hard, and *rētinē*, resin] A black, hard, brittle mineral (or fossil) resin, nearly allied to amber —**Sclerobasic**, sklē-rō-bā'sik, *a* [Gr *sklēros*, hard, and *basis*, a base] Applied to a coral which forms a solid axis invested by the soft parts of the coral animals —**Sclerodermic**, sklē-rō-dėr'mik, *a* [Gr *sklēros*, and *derma*, skin] Having the skin covered with hard scales, as certain fishes, having the solid matter deposited between the tissues and each polyp with a skeleton of its own said of coral animalcules —**Sclerogen** sklē'rō jen, *n* [Gr *sklēros* and root *gen*, to produce] *Bot* the ligneous matter deposited on the inner surface of the cells, lignin —**Scleroid**, sklē'roid *a* *Bot* having a hard texture — **Scleroma, Sclerosis**, sklē-rō'ma, sklē rō'sis, *n* *Med* induration of the cellular tissue —**Sclerophthalmia**, sklē-rof thal'mi a, *n* [Gr *sklēros*, and *ophthalmos*, the eye] A disease of the eye —**Sclerotic**, sklē rot'ik, *a* [Gr *sklērotēs*, hardness] Hard, firm (the *sclerotic* coat of the eye) —*n* The firm white membrane which covers the posterior part of the eye, the front being covered by the transparent *cornea* —**Sclerotitis**, sklē rō ti'tis, *n* Inflammation of the sclerotic

Scobs skōz *n* [L *scobs* saw dust, scrapings from *scabo*, to scrape] Rasping of hard substances saw dust — **Scobiform**, skō'bi form, *a* Having the form of saw-dust or raspings

Scoff, skof *n* [Same as O Fris *schof*, sport, Icel *skop*, *skaup*, mockery, ridicule; O H G *scoph*, sport] An expression of derision mockery scorn, or contempt, a gibe, a flout, an object of derision —*v t* To show insolent ridicule or mockery, to utter contemptuous language, *to* mock, with *at* before the object —*v t* To mock at, to ridicule **Scoffer**, skof'ėr, *n* One who scoffs, a mocker or scorner —**Scoffingly**, skof'ing li, *adv* In a scoffing manner; by way of derision

Scold, skold, *v t* [Akin to Sc *scald*, I G and D *schelden*, Dan *skielde*, G *schelten*, to scold, Icel *skyalla*, to clash, *skellr*, a crash G *schulle* a bell] To find fault in rude language, to utter harsh or rude rebuke to make use of abuse or vituperation —*v t* To chide with rudeness and ill temper, to vituperate —*n* One who scolds, a noisy, foul mouthed woman, a railing virago, a scolding, a brawl —**Scolder**, skōl'dėr, *n* One that scolds —**Scolding**, skōl'ding, *n* The act of one who scolds; a vituperative harangue, a rating

Scolecida, skō-lē'si-da, *n pl* [From Gr *skolēx*, an earthworm, a tape-worm] The tape-worms and allied animals —**Scolex**, skō'leks, *n pl* **Scolices**, skō'li-sēz The larva of a tape-worm, a tape-worm embryo.

Scoliosis, skō-li-ō'sis, *n* [Gr *skolios*, crooked.] A distortion or curvature of the spine to one side

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Scolite, skō'lit, *n.* [Gr *skolios*, tortuous.] *Geol.* one of the tortuous tubes found in rocks and supposed to be the burrows of annelids

Scollop, skol'op, *n.* [SCALLOP.] A kind of shell-fish, a scallop, a curving indentation —*v t* To form or cut with scollops.

Scolopendra, skol-o-pen'dra, *n.* [Gr *skolopendra*, a millipede.] A venomous animal of the centiped or myriapod family

Scomberoid, skom'ber-oid, *n* [Gr *skombros*, a mackerel.] Any fish of the mackerel family

Sconce, skons, *n* [O Fr *esconce*, a shelter, a sconce, from L L *absconsa* (for *absconsa candela*, a hidden candle), a sconce, from L *abscondo*, *absconsum*, to hide ABSCOND.] A cover or screen, a cover or protection for a light, a case for a candle, the tube in a candlestick in which the candle is inserted, a fixed candlestick on a wall, a work for defence, a bulwark, a fort, as at a pass or river, a covering for the head, a helmet a head piece, the head itself, the skull —*v t* To shelter; to ensconce

Scoop, skōp, *n.* [Same as D *schop*, *schup*, spade, shovel, Sw *skopa*, a scoop, akin to Dan *skuffe*, a shovel.] A thin metallic shovel with capacious sides for lifting grain, a similar but smaller utensil for lifting sugar, flour &c., a large ladle with a long handle for dipping in fluids, a spoon shaped surgical instrument a sort of pan for holding coals *v t* To take out with a scoop or as with a scoop, to lade out, to empty as with a scoop, to hollow out, to excavate —**Scooper,** skōp'er *n* One who or that which scoops, a wading bird, the avocet so named from its bill being curved upwards at the extremity —**Scoop-net,** *n.* A net so formed as to sweep the bottom of a river

Scope, skōp, *n* [It *scopo*, mark view aim, L *scopus*, Gr *skopos* a mark, aim from Gr *skeptomai* to view.] A mark shot at an aim or end kept in view, ultimate design or purpose, intention, free or wide outlook or aim, amplitude of intellectual range, space, liberty, sweep

Scopiferous, skō-pif'er us, *a* [L *scopa* a brush, and *fero*, to bear.] Furnished with one or more dense brushes of hair —**Scopiform,** skō pi-form, *a.* Having the form of a broom or besom

Scorbutic, Scorbutical, skor bū'tik skor bū'ti kal, *a* [Fr *scorbutique* from *scorbut*, the scurvy, from Dut *schorbuik* G *schar bock*, scurvy.] Pertaining to or affected with scurvy —**Scorbutically,** skor bū'ti kal li *adv* In a scorbutic manner, with the scurvy

Scorch, skorch, *v t* [O Fr *escorcher*, *escorcer* (Fr *écorcher*) to strip off the skin, from L *excorticare—ex*, and *cortex corticis* bark (whence *cork*).] To burn superficially, to subject to a degree of heat that injures the surface, to parch —*v i* To be burnt on the surface, to be parched **Scorching,** skorch'ing, *a* Such as to scorch

Score skōr *n* [A Sax *scor* a score a notch from *sceran* to shear (see SHEAR), Icel *skor* an incision, a tally, the number twenty, *skora*, to number by notches akin *scar* or *scaur*, *share sheer shire shore*, *short*.] A notch, a cut made on a tally for the purpose of keeping account of something, the number twenty, as being marked off by a special or larger score, among archers, twenty yards, an account or reckoning kept by notches, marks, or otherwise, an account of dues, hence, what is due, a debt, the number of points made by players in certain games, account, reason, ground (he declined on the *score* of illness), a line drawn, a long superficial scratch, *music* the original draught, or its transcript, of a musical composition with the parts for all the different voices or instruments *—To go off at score*, to start, as a pedestrian from the score or scratch, hence, to start off, generally —*To quit scores*, to pay fully, to make even by giving an equivalent —*v t —scored*, *scoring* To make scores or scratches on, to furrow, to set down, as in an account, to record, to mark; to note, to enter or register; to make a score of, to get for one's self, as points, hits, runs, &c, in certain games, *music*, to write down in score, to write out, as the different parts of a composition, in proper order and arrangement —**Scorer,** skōr'er, *n.* One who scores, one who keeps the score or tally at cricket, rifle matches, &c, an instrument used by woodmen in marking numbers, &c, on trees

Scoria, skō'ri-a, *n* pl **Scoriæ,** skō'ri-ē [L *scoria*, from Gr *skōria*, from *skōr*, ordure.] The recrement of metals in fusion, the slag rejected after the reduction of metallic ores, dross, pl the cinders of volcanic eruptions —**Scoriaceous, Scorious,** sko-ri á shus skō'ri us, *a* Pertaining to scoria, partaking of the nature of scoria —**Scorification,** skō ri fi kā shon, *n* The act or operation of scorifying —**Scorifier** skō'ri fi er, *n* A vessel used for the process of scorification in assaying silver —**Scorify form,** skō'ri form, *a* Like scoria, in the form of dross —**Scorify,** skō'ri fi, *v t* To reduce to scoria or dross matter, to separate the dross from the valuable metal

Scorn, skorn, *n.* [O Fr *escorne*, affront disgrace, *escorner*, It *scornare*, to break off the horns, to affront, from L *ex*, and *cornu*, a horn.] Extreme and passionate contempt, disdain springing from a person's opinion of the meanness and unworthiness of an object, the expression of this feeling, a scoff, a subject of extreme contempt or disdain —*To think scorn*, to disdain to despise —*To laugh to scorn*, to deride, to make a mock of —*v t* To hold in scorn, to despise, to disdain, to treat with scorn, to make a mock of —*v i* To feel scorn or disdain, to show scorn —**Scorner** skor'ner, *n.* One that scorns, a despiser, a scoffer, a derider, one who scoffs at religion —**Scornful** skorn ful *a* Full of scorn contemptuous disdainful —**Scornfully** skorn ful li *adv* In a scornful manner, contemptuously —**Scornfulness** skorn ful nes, *n* The quality of being scornful

Scorodite skor o-dit *n* [Gr *skorodon* garlic, from its smell under the blowpipe] A mineral consisting of arsenic acid and oxide of iron having a leek green or brownish colour

Scorpio skor pi-ō *n* [L] A constellation of the zodiac the Scorpion

Scorpion, skor pi on *n* [L *scorpio scorpionis* from Gr *skorpiōn* a scorpion.] An animal belonging to the Arachnida (spiders, &c) having a pair of large nipping claws and a long jointed tail terminating with a venom-containing sting, a kind of painful scourge or whip (O T), the eighth sign of the zodiac which the sun enters about Oct 23 an ancient military engine —**Scorpioid, Scorpioidal,** skor'pi-oid skor pi oi'dal, *a* Scorpion like, *bot* said of a peculiar twisted inflorescence curved or circinate at the end **Scorpion fly** *n* An insect having a tail which resembles that of a scorpion —**Scorpion-grass** *n* The old name of the well known plant forget me not **Scorpion shell** *n* A gasteropodous shell with projecting spines

Scorpion's tail *n* A plant having trailing stalks and long jointed pods

Scot, skot *n* [A Sax *scot* Icel *skot*, D and L G *schot*, G *schoss* from verb signifying to *shoot* being a tax or contribution a mulct a reckoning, a shot —*Scot and lot*, parish payments imposed according to ability —**Scot-free** *a* Free from payment or scot, untaxed unhurt, safe

Scot, skot *n* [A Sax *Scotta* a Scot, *Scottas*, the Scots, originally the inhabitants of Ireland, origin quite unknown] A native of Scotland or North Britain —**Scotch,** skoch, *a* Pertaining to Scotland or its inhabitants, Scottish —*Scotch fir*, the typical pine of Europe especially of the northern and central parts, furnishing excellent timber, and turpentine, tar, resin, &c —*Scotch mist*, a colloquial term for a wetting mist, like fine rain; or for a fine rain —*Scotch pebble*, a name for varieties of agate, carnelian, &c —*Scotch thistle*, a kind of thistle, so called, because regarded as the national emblem of Scotland —*n.* The dialect or dialects of English spoken in Scotland; collectively, the people of Scotland —**Scotchman,** skoch'man, *n* A native of Scotland, a Scot —**Scots,** skots, *a.* Scotch (*Scots* law) —**Scotsman,** skots man, *n* **Scotswoman** — **Scottice,** skot'i-sē, *adv* [L] In the Scotch manner, in the Scotch language —**Scotticism,** skot'i-sism *n* An idiom or peculiar expression of the natives of Scotland —**Scottish,** skot ish, *a* Pertaining to Scotland, its language, or its natives, Scotch

Scotch, skoch, *v t* [Perhaps Celtic, comp Gael *spoch*, a cut or Fr *coche*, a notch, might have given a verb *escocher*, whence this word.] To cut with shallow incisions, to notch, to chop —*n* A slight cut or shallow incision, a line drawn on the ground, as in hop-scotch —**Scotch collops,** *n pl* A dish consisting of slices of beef beaten and done in a stew pan —**Scotch hop,** *n* Same as *Hop scotch* —**Scotching,** skoch ing, *n* A method of dressing stone by pick shaped chisels

Scoter skō'ter, *n* [Comp Icel *skoti*, a shooter the name may mean diver or darter] A kind of sea duck abundant on some of the British coasts in winter

Scotia, skō'ti a, *n* [Gr *skotia*, lit. darkness] A hollow moulding in the base of a column so named from its surface being in shadow

Scotist skō'tist *n* One of the followers of Duns *Scotus* one of the most celebrated scholastics of the fourteenth century

Scotodinia, skot-ō-din'i a, *n* [Gr *skotos* darkness, and *dinos* giddiness] *Med* giddiness with imperfect vision **Scotograph** skot'ō graf *n* [Gr *skotos*, and *graphō*, to write] An instrument by which one may write in the dark or for enabling the blind to write —**Scotoma Scotomy** sk-tō'ma, skot o mi *n* [Gr *skotoma* from *skōtos* darkness] Dizziness with dimness of sight

Scotticism Scottish Under Scot

Scoundrel skoun'drel, *n* [Probably for *scunnerel* or *scunner*] one to be shunned or avoided, from A Sax *scunian* to shun an intermediate stepping scun in Sc *scunner scunner*, to loathe or as a noun loathing with *d* inserted as in *thunder*, *tender*] A base mean worthless fellow, a rascal, a man without honour or virtue *a* Belonging to a scoundrel base, unprincipled —**Scoundrelism** skoun drel izm, *n* The practices of a scoundrel baseness, rascality **Scoundrelly** skoun drel li *a* Characteristic of a scoundrel base, villanous

Scour skour *v t* [Same as Dan *skure* Sw *skura* G *scheuern* to scour perhaps from O Fr *escurer* from L *excurare—ex* intens and *curare* to clean to care for Cure] To rub hard with something for the purpose of cleaning, to make clean or bright on the surface, to take grease or dirt out of the fabric of by washing or chemical appliances to cleanse away, to efface, to pass swiftly over to brush along, to pass swiftly over in search of some thing or to drive away something to overrun, to sweep clear *v i* To clean by rubbing to take dirt or grease out of cloth, to move or range to run with celerity, to scamper —*n* A kind of diarrhœa or dysentery among cattle —**Scourer** skour'er, *n* One who or that which scours **Scouring ball** *n* A ball such as may be made of a combination of soap ox gall and absorbent earth, used for removing stains of grease paint &c from cloth **Scouring drops,** *n pl* A mixture used to remove stains from cloth

Scourge skėrj, *n* [Fr *escourgée* a scourge, L L *excorrigiata* from L *ex*, intens and *corrigia* a rein a shoe-tie] An instrument of the whip kind for the infliction of pain or punishment, a lash, a whip, hence, a punishment, a vindictive affliction, one who greatly afflicts, harasses, or destroys, a whip for a top —*v t —scourged*, *scourging* To whip with a scourge, to whip severely, to lash, to chastise for correction, to afflict greatly, to harass —**Scourger,** skėr'jer, *n* One who scourges

Scout, skout, *n* [O Fr *escoute*, a scout, from *escouter escoulter*, *escuter*, to hear, from L *auscultō*, to listen AUSCULTATION] One sent out to gain and bring in information, especially to observe the motions

and obtain intelligence regarding an enemy, a term at Oxford for a college servant or waiter; *cricket*, a fielder —*v t* To act as a scout —*v t* To watch closely, to observe the actions of

Scout, skout, *v t* [Icel *skuta*, a taunt perhaps from root of *shoot*] To treat with disdain and contempt, to reject with scorn

Scow, skou, *n* [D *schouw*, a ferry boat] A kind of large flat bottomed boat used chiefly as a lighter or a ferry boat

Scowl, skoul, *v i* [Same as Dan *skule*, to scowl, comp Icel *skæla*, to make a wry face] To wrinkle the brows, as in frowning or displeasure, to let the brows droop, to look sullen or angry, to look gloomy, dark, or tempestuous —*n* A deep angry frown by depressing the brows, dark or tempestuous aspect as of the heavens, gloom —**Scowling**, skoul ing, *a* Characterized by a scowl, frowning sullenly

Scowlingly, skoul ing li *adv* In a scowling manner with a sullen look

Scrabble, skrab l, *v i* —*scrabbled*, *scrabbling* [A dim of *scrape*, allied to *scribble* and *scramble*] To make irregular crooked marks, to scrawl, to scribble —*v t* To mark with irregular lines or letters —*n* A scribble, a scrawl

Scrag, skrag, *n* [Comp Gael *screag*, parched, shrivelled, Icel *skroggligr* scraggy, gaunt, Sc *scrog*, a stunted bush] Something thin or lean, with roughness —*Scrag of mutton*, the bony part of the neck of a sheep's carcass — **Scragged**, skragd *a* Rough with irregular points, lean with roughness — **Scraggedness**, skragd nes, *n* —**Scraggily** skrag li *adv* In a scraggy manner —**Scragginess** skrag i nes, *n* The state or quality of being scraggy, leanness, roughness — **Scraggy** skrag i, *a* Having an irregular broken surface scraggy lean, bony

Scramble, skram l, *v i* —*scrambled*, *scrambling* [Akin to D *schrammen* to scratch, Dan *skramle* to rumble, Sw *skramla* to clatter, also to *scrabble scrape*] To move or climb by the aid of the hands to move on all fours, to snatch eagerly at anything, to struggle to get before others —*n* The act of scrambling, an eager contest for something in which one endeavours to get the thing before another **Scrambler** skram bler, *n* One who scrambles **Scrambling** skram bling *p* and *a* Irregular, straggling, rambling **Scramblingly** skram bling li *adv* In a scrambling manner hurriedly

Scrannel skran el *a* [Allied to Icel *skran* refuse] Slight, thin slender miserable ('*scrannel* pipes of wretched straw' *Mil*)

Scrap, skrap *n* [Lit what is *scraped*, same as Icel *skrap* scraps trifles Scots] A small piece a detached incomplete portion, a fragment a fragment of some thing written or printed, a short or unconnected extract, a little picture suited to go along with others for ornamenting screens, boxes &c —**Scrap book** *n* A book for the preservation of prints engravings, &c or of short pieces of poetry or other extracts from a book, an album **Scrap iron** *n* Fragments of iron accumulated for remelting or working up together —**Scrap metal**, *n* Fragments of metal which are only of use for remelting **Scrappy**, skrap i, *a* Consisting of scraps

Scrape, skrāp *v t* —*scraped* *scraping* [Same as Icel *skrapa scrape*, to scratch, L G and D *schrapen* Dan *skrabe* to scrape, akin *scrap*, *scramble*, perhaps *sharp*] To rub the surface of with a sharp or rough instrument, or with something hard, to deprive of the surface coating by a sharp instrument, to grate harshly over, to clean with something sharp, to erase, to collect by laborious effort, to acquire, save, or gather penuriously usually with *together* —*To scrape acquaintance* with a person, to make one's self acquainted, lit by bowing or scraping, to insinuate one's self into a person's acquaintance *v i* To roughen or remove a surface by rubbing, to make a harsh noise by rubbing, to play awkwardly on a violin or such like instrument, to rub the feet on the ground, to make an awkward bow, with a drawing back of the foot —*n* A rubbing with something hard on a surface, an awkward bow accompanied with a scraping of the foot, a disagreeable predicament, a difficulty, perplexity, distress —**Scraper**, skrā per, *n* One who or that which scrapes, an instrument with which anything is scraped, a metal instrument placed at or near the door of a house, upon which to scrape or clean the shoes — **Scraping**, skrā ping, *n* What is *scraped* from a substance, or is collected by scraping

Scratch, skrach, *v t* [O E *cratch*, to scratch, same as O D *kratsen*, Sw *kratsa*, Dan *kradse*, G *kratzen*, to scratch, the *s* having been prefixed through the influence of *scrape*, &c] To rub, tear, or mark the surface of with something sharp, to wound slightly by a point or points, to scrape with the nails so as not to wound, to write or draw awkwardly, to dig or excavate with the claws, to erase or blot out, to expunge, *horse racing* to erase from the list of horses that are to compete in the race —*To scratch out* to erase, to obliterate —*v i* To use the nails claws or the like, in tearing a surface, or in digging —*n* A break in a surface made by scratching, a slight furrow, a score, a slight wound, a superficial laceration, a line up on which boxers are brought when they join fight, hence the vulgar phrase, to come up to the *scratch*, meaning to stand to the consequences, or appear when expected —*a* Taken at random or haphazard heterogeneous, hastily collected as a *scratch* company of actors or of cricketers) — **Scratcher**, skrach er *n* One who or that which scratches, a bird which scratches for food as the common fowl —**Scratchingly**, skrach ing li *adv* With the action of scratching — **Scratch weed**, *n* A rough common weed, also called *goose grass* — **Scratch wig** *n* A kind of wig that covers only a portion of the head — **Scratch work**, *n* A species of fresco consisting of a colour daubed over covered with a white one, through which a design is scratched

Scrawl skral *v t* [A contracted form of *scribble*, comp D *schrauelen*, to scratch] To draw or mark awkwardly and irregularly to write awkwardly or imperfectly, to scribble to make irregular lines or bad writing, on —*v i* To write unskilfully and indelegantly —*n* A piece of unskilful, hasty, or bad writing —**Scrawler**, skra ler, *n* One who scrawls

Scray skrā *n* [W *ysgraen* the scray] The sea swallow, the common tern

Screak skrēk, *v i* [A form of *screech*, *shriek* = Sw *skrika*, Icel *skraekja* to screak] To screech or screech to creak

Scream skrēm *v i* [Comp Icel *skraema*, to scream probably imitative like *screech* *shriek* &c] To cry out with a shrill voice to utter a sudden, sharp outcry as in a fright or in extreme pain, to shriek, to give out a shrill sound —*n* A shriek or sharp shrill cry, a sharp harsh sound — **Screamer** skrē mer, *n* One that screams, a South American grallatorial bird remarkable for its harsh discordant voice —**Screaming** skrē ming *p* and *a* Crying or sounding shrilly, causing screams of laughter (*a screaming* farce)

Screech skrēch, *v i* [A softened form of *screak* Icel *skraekja* Sw *skrika* Dan *skrige* to screech an imitative word, comp Sc *scrauch* Gael *sgreach* to screech] To cry out with a sharp shrill voice, to shriek *n* A sharp shrill cry, a harsh scream, a sharp shrill noise —**Screech owl**, *n* An owl that screeches in opposition to one that hoots —**Screechy** skrēch i, *a* Shrill and harsh, like a screech

Screen, skrēn, *n* [O Fr *escren*, *escrein*, *escran*, Fr *ecran* a screen, perhaps from O H G *skrama* a table] An appliance or article that shelters from the sun rain, cold, &c, or from sight, a kind of upright movable framework used in a room for excluding cold, or intercepting the heat of a fire that which shelters, protects, or conceals, a kind of riddle or sieve, a sieve used for sifting earth or seeds, a wire sieve for sifting sand, lime, &c, *arch* an ornamental partition of wood, stone, or metal in a church —*v t* To shelter or protect from inconvenience, injury, or danger; to cover, to conceal; to sift by passing through a screen. — **Screenings**, skrēn'ingz, *n pl* The refuse matter left after sifting coal, &c

Screes, skrēz, *n pl* [Comp Icel *skritha*, a landslip on a hill-side] Debris of rocks, shingle, loose stones

Screw, skrū, *n* [Same as Dan *skrue*, Sw *skruf*, Icel *skrufa*, D *schroef*, O D *schroeve*, L G *schruwe*, G *schraube*, a screw] A cylinder of wood or metal having a spiral ridge (the thread) winding round it in a uniform manner, so that the successive turns are all exactly the same distance from each other, and a corresponding spiral groove is produced it forms one of the six mechanical powers, and is simply a modification of the inclined plane the energy being transmitted by means of a hollow cylinder (the *female* screw) of equal diameter with the solid one (*male* screw), having a spiral channel cut on its inner surface so as to correspond exactly to the spiral ridge raised upon the solid cylinder, also, a screw propeller or a screw steamer, one who makes a sharp bargain, a skin flint, a small quantity of tobacco twisted up in a piece of paper — *Archamedean screw* ARCHIMEDEAN —*Endless screw* ENDLESS —*Right and left screw*, a screw of which the threads upon the opposite ends run in different directions — *Screw propeller* an apparatus which, being fitted to ships and driven by steam, propels them through the water, and which in all its various forms, is a modification of the common screw —*A screw loose* something defective or wrong with a scheme or individual —*To put on the screw* to bring pressure to bear on a person often for the purpose of getting money —*To put under the screw*, to influence by strong pressure, to coerce —*v t* To apply a screw to, to press fasten, or make firm by a screw, to force as by a screw, to wrench, to twist, to rack, to oppress by exactions, to distort *To screw down* to fasten down by means of screws —*To screw in* to force in by screwing or twisting round —*To screw out*, to force out by turning *jig* to extort —*To screw up* to fix up by screws, *jig* to raise extortionately **Screw bolt** *n* A piece of iron, with a knob or flat head at one end and a screw at the other used to fasten together pieces of timber &c —**Screw-driver**, *n* An instrument resembling a blunt chisel for driving in or drawing out screw nails —**Screwer** skrō er *n* One who or that which screws — **Screw jack** *n* A portable machine for raising great weights by the agency of a screw JACK —**Screw key** *n* An implement for turning screws or nuts by catching them in its jaws — **Screw nail** *n* A nail the lower part of which forms a screw, and which has a notch across its head — **Screw pine** *n* The common name for useful trees which are natives of the East Indies, New Guinea &c, and are remarkable for being supported above the ground by their aerial or adventitious roots — **Screw press**, *n* A machine for communicating pressure by means of a screw or screws —**Screw-propeller**, *n* A ship's screw — **Screw-steamer** *n* A steamship driven by a screw propeller —**Screw valve**, *n* A stop cock with a valve opened and shut by a screw —**Screw wrench**, *n* An implement for turning large screws, a screw key

Scribble, skrib l, *v t* —*scribbled*, *scribbling* [Based partly on *scrabble*, partly on L. *scribo*, to write, comp O H G *skribeln*, to scribble] To write with haste, or without care, to fill with careless or worthless writing —*v i* To scrawl, to write without care or beauty —*n* Hasty or careless writing; a scrawl —**Scribbler**, skrib ler, *n* One who scribbles or writes carelessly or badly; a petty author, a writer of no reputation — **Scribbling**, skrib ling, *a* Fitted or adapted for being scribbled on —*n* The act of writing hastily and carelessly

Scribble, skrib'l, *v t* [Sw *skrubbla*, G *schrabbeln*, to card, to scribble] To card or tease coarsely, to submit, as cotton or wool, to a first rough teasing or carding

— **Scribbler**, skrib'lėr, *n.* The machine which scribbles or teases cotton or wool
Scribe, skrīb, *n* [Fr *scribe*, from L *scriba*, a clerk, a secretary, from *scribo*, *scriptum*, to write, seen also in *ascribe*, *describe*, *inscribe*, *subscribe*, *scripture*, *postscript*, &c.] One who writes, a penman, one skilled in penmanship, a secretary, an amanuensis, a notary, a copyist, a writer and doctor of the law among the ancient Jews, one who read and explained the law to the people —*vt* — *scribed*, *scribing* *Carp* to mark by a rule or compasses, to mark for fitting accurately — **Scriber** skrīb'ėr, *n* A tool used by joiners for marking lines on wood — **Scribing iron**, *n* An iron pointed instrument for marking casks or timber
Scrimmage Scrummage skrim'āj, skrum'āj, *n* [Corruption of *skirmish*] A skirmish, a confused contest, a tussle, in *football* a confused, close struggle round the ball
Scrimp, skrimp, *vt* [Dan *skrumpe*, Sw *skrumpna*, L G *schrumpen* to shrink, to shrivel, akin to A Sax *scrimman* to wither or shrivel] To make too small or short, to scant, to limit or straiten —*a* Scanty, defficient, contracted — **Scrimpness**, skrimp'nes, *n* Scantiness
Scrip, skrip, *n* [Same as Icel *skreppa*, Dan *skreppe*, L G *schrap*, Fris *skrap*, a bag, a wallet, akin *scrap*] A small bag a wallet, a satchel
Scrip, skrip, *n* [For *script* L *scriptum*, something written from *scribo* to write SCRIBE] A small writing, a certificate or schedule, *com* a certificate of stock subscribed to a bank or other company, an interim writing entitling a party to a share or shares in any company exchanged after registration for a formal certificate — **Scrip-holder** *n* One who holds shares or stock by a written certificate or scrip
Script, skript, *n* [L *scriptum* something written *Script*] *Printing* type resembling or an imitation of handwriting, *law*, the original or principal document — **Scriptorium** skrip-to'ri-um, *n* [L from *scriptor*, a writer] A room set apart for the writing or copying of manuscripts, a writing room — **Scriptory** skrip'to-ri *a* [L *scriptorius*] Expressed in writing, not verbal, written
Scripture, skrip'tūr *n* [L *scriptura* a writing from *scribo* *scriptum* to write SCRIBE] The books of the Old and New Testaments *the Bible* used by way of eminence and distinction and often in the plural preceded by the definite article (*the scriptures*), what is contained in the Scriptures, a passage or quotation from the Scriptures, a Bible text —*a* Relating to the Bible or the Scriptures scriptural (*Scripture history*) — **Scriptural** skrip'tūr al, *a* Contained in or according to the Scriptures, biblical — **Scripturally** skrip'tūr al-li *adv* In a scriptural manner — **Scripturalism**, skrip'tūr al-izm *n* The quality of being scriptural literal adherence to Scripture — **Scripturalness** skrip'tūr al-nes *n* Quality of being scriptural — **Scripturalist** skrip'tūr al-ist, *n* One who adheres literally to the Scriptures — **Scripture reader**, *n* One employed to read the Bible in private houses among the poor and ignorant — **Scripturist** skrip'tūr-ist, *n* One well versed in the Scriptures
Scrivener, skriv'nėr, *n* [O Fr *escrivain* (with E term *-er* added), It *scrivano* from L L *scribanus*, from L *scribo*, to write SCRIBE] Formerly, a notary, a money-broker, a financial agent
Scrobiculate skrō-bik'ū-lāt, *a* [L *scrobiculus*, a little furrow, from *scrobs*, a furrow] *Bot* furrowed or pitted
Scrofula, skrof'ū-la, *n* [L *scrofula*, a swelling of the glands of the neck, scrofula] A disease, a variety of consumption, due to a deposit of tubercle in the glandular and bony tissues, and generally showing itself by hard indolent tumours of the glands particularly in the neck, which after a time suppurate and degenerate into ulcers — **Scrofulous**, skrof'ū-lus, *a* Pertaining to scrofula, diseased or affected with scrofula — **Scrofulously** skrof'ū-lus-li, *adv* — **Scrofulousness**, skrof'ū-lus-nes, *n*
Scroll, skrōl, *n* [O Fr *eskrol*, *escrou* (Fr *écrou*), a scroll, a register, probably from the Teutonic, comp Icel *skrá*, a scroll, Sw *skrå*, a short writing] A roll of paper or parchment, a writing formed into a roll, a list or schedule, an ornament of a somewhat spiral form, the volute of the Ionic and Corinthian capitals, the curved head of instruments of the violin family, a kind of volute at a ship's bow, a flourish added to a person's name in signing — **Scrolled**, skrōld, *a* Inclosed in a scroll or roll, formed into a scroll, ornamented with scrolls **Scroll head**, *n.* An ornament at the bow of a ship
Scrotum, skrō'tum, *n* [L] The bag which contains the testicles **Scrotal**, skrō'tal *a* Pertaining to the scrotum **Scrotiform** skrō'ti-form, *a* *Bot* formed like a double bag **Scrotocele**, skrō'tō-sēl, *n* [*scrotum*, and Gr *kelē* a tumour] A scrotal hernia
Scrub skrub *v t* — *scrubbed*, *scrubbing* [Same as Sw *skrubba*, Dan *skrubbe*, D *schrobben*, L G *schrubben* to scrub, allied to *scrape* *scrabble*, or from *rub*, with intinal *sc* intens] To rub hard, as with a brush or with something rough for the purpose of cleaning scouring, or making bright, to scour by rubbing *vi* To be diligent and penurious *n* A worn out brush, a mean fellow one that labours hard and lives meanly, something small and mean — *a* Mean scrubby — **Scrubbed** skrub'ed *a* SCRUBBY — **Scrubber** skrub'ėr, *n* One who or that which scrubs a hard broom or brush — **Scrubby** skrub'i, *a* Small and mean insignificant, stunted in growth
Scrub, skrub *n* [Same word as *shrub* A Sax *scrob* Dan dial *skrub* a shrub] Close low underwood Scrub oak *n* A stunted species of oak in America
Scrummage skrum'māj Same as **Scrimmage**
Scrunch skrunsh, *vt* [From *crunch* with *s* intens] To crunch to grind down
Scruple skrū'pl *n* [Fr *scrupule*, as scruple from L *scrupulus* lit a little sharp stone (dim of *scrupus* a sharp stone) the twenty fourth part of anything a trifling matter causing doubt or anxiety doubt uneasiness] A weight for drugs the third part of a dram or the twenty fourth part of an ounce in the old apothecaries measure, any small quantity (*Shak*) hesitation as to action from perplexity, doubt hesitation or perplexity arising from motives of conscience a nice thing causing hesitation doubts — *vi* *scrupled*, *scrupling* To have scruples to hesitate to doubt often followed by an infinitive
Scrupler, skrō'plėr *n* One who scruples **Scrupulosity** skrō-pū-los'i-ti *n* [L *scrupulositas*] Scrupulousness nice regard to exactness and propriety, hesitation from fear of acting wrongly —
Scrupulous, skrō'pū-lus *a* [L *scrupulosus*] Full of scruples, hesitating to determine or to act cautious in decision, careful exact in regarding facts precise punctilious — **Scrupulously** skrō'pū-lus-li, *adv* In a scrupulous manner carefully, precisely — **Scrupulousness** skrō'pū-lus-nes *n* The state or quality of being scrupulous, scrupulosity, exactness, precisness
Scrutiny skrō'ti-ni *n* [L *scrutinium*, from *scrutor*, to search carefully to rummage, from *scruta*, trash fripperi] Close investigation or examination, a minute inquiry, a critical examination an examination by a competent authority of the votes given at an election, for the purpose of correcting the poll — **Scrutineer** skrō-ti-nēr' *n* One who scrutinizes, one who acts as an examiner of votes as at an election &c — **Scrutinize**, skrō'ti-nīz *vt* — *scrutinized*, *scrutinizing* To subject to scrutiny, to investigate closely, to examine or inquire into critically — *vi* To make scrutiny — **Scrutinizer**, skrō'ti-nī-zėr, *n* One who scrutinizes **Scrutinous**, skrō'tin-us, *a* Closely inquiring or examining — **Scrutinously**, skrō'tin-us-li, *adv* Searchingly
Scrutoire, skrū-twar', *n* An escritoire
Scud, skud, *vi* — *scudded*, *scudding* [Comp Sw *skutta*, to run quickly, akin perhaps to *shoot*] To run quickly or with precipitation, to fly with haste, *naut* to run before a tempest with little or no sail spread — *n* The act of scudding, loose vapoury clouds driven swiftly by the wind — **Scudder**, skud'ėr, *n* One who scuds
Scudo, skō'dō, *n* pl **Scudi**, skō'dē [It, lit a coin marked with a shield, a crown piece, from L *scutum*, a shield] An Italian silver coin of different value in the different states in which it was issued, the modern piece of 5 lire (about 4*s*)
Scuffle, skuf'l, *vi* — *scuffled*, *scuffling* [Freq akin to A Sax *scūfan*, Sw *skuffa*, to shove, same word as *shuffle* SHOVE] To struggle or contend with close grapple, to fight tumultuously or confusedly *n* A struggle in which the combatants grapple closely any confused quarrel or contest a tumultuous fight — **Scuffler**, skuf'lėr, *n* One who scuffles
Sculk skulk, *vi* Same as *Skulk*
Scull, skul, *n* Same as *Skull*
Scull skul *n* [Origin uncertain perhaps akin to *shell* An oar so short that one man can manage two, one on each side, an oar when used to propel a boat by being placed over the stern and worked from side to side — *vt* To propel by sculls, or by moving and turning an oar over the stern — **Sculler** skul'ėr, *n* One who sculls, a boat rowed by sculls
Scullery skul'ėr-i *n* [Perhaps from O Fr *escuelle*, *escuele*, a bowl, from L *scutella*, dim of *scutra*, a dish] A place where culinary utensils are cleaned and kept, a back kitchen
Scullion, skul'yon *n* [O Fr *escouillon*, a dish clout from L *scopæ* a broom] A servant that does menial services in the kitchen or scullery a low mean worthless fellow **Scullionly** skul'yon-li, *a* Base low, mean
Sculpin skul'pin *n* A kind of small sea fish
Sculpture skulp'tūr *n* [Fr *sculpture*, from L *sculptura* from *sculpo* *sculptum* (also *scalpo*) to grave or carve same root as *scribo*, to write Gr *graphō*, to write, L to *grave*] The art of carving, cutting or hewing stone or other materials into images of men beasts &c carved work, a figure cut in stone or other solid substance representing some real or imaginary object — *vt* — *sculptured* *sculpturing* To represent in sculpture to carve
Sculptor skulp'tėr *n* One who sculptures one who carves hewn figures —
Sculptural skulp'tūr-al *a* Pertaining to sculpture **Sculpturally** skulp'tūr-al-li *adv* By means of sculpture — **Sculpturesque** skulp'tō-resk *a* Possessing the characteristics of sculpture, after the manner of sculpture
Scum skum *n* [Same as Sw and Dan *skum*, G *schaum* D *schuim* O H G *scām*, scum from a root meaning to cover (seen in *sky* &c) *Skim* is a derivative verb] The extraneous matter which rises to the surface of liquors in boiling or fermentation the scoria of molten metals refuse, refinement — *vt* — *scummed* *scumming* To take the scum from, to clear off the impure matter from the surface — *vi* To throw up scum to be covered with scum
Scummer skum'ėr *n* One who or that which scums **Scummings** skum'ingz *n pl* The matter skimmed from boiling liquors **Skummy**, skum'i, *a* Covered with scum
Scumble skum'bl, *vt* *scumbled* *scumbling* [Freq of *scum*] *Painting* to cover thinly with semi-opaque colours to modify the effect — **Scumbling**, skum'bling, *n* The toning down of a picture by semi-transparent colours
Scupper skup'ėr, *n* [Connected with *scoop*, or from O Fr and Sp *escupir* to spit, Armor *skopa* to spit] A channel cut through the side of a ship for carrying off the water from the deck **Scupper hole**, *n* A scupper — **Scupper hose**, *n* A leathern pipe attached to the mouth of the scuppers to prevent water from entering
Scurf, skėrf, *n* [A Sax *scurf*, Scot *scurf*, Icel. *skurfur* (pl), Dan *skurv*, Sw *skorf*, G *schorf*, scurf, allied to *scrape*] Matter composed of minute portions of the dry

external scales of the cuticle, which is continually being detached from the surface of the body, a layer of matter adhering to a surface, *bot* the loose scaly matter that is found on some leaves, &c — **Scurfiness**, skĕr fi nes, *n* The state of being scurfy —**Scurfy**, skĕr'fi, *a* Covered with scurf, resembling scurf

Scurrile, skur'ril, *a* [L *scurrilis*, from *scurra*, a buffoon, a jester] Such as befits a buffoon or vulgar jester, low, scurrilous —**Scurrility**, skur ril'i ti, *n* The quality of being scurrilous, that which is skurrilous, low vulgar, abusive language, grossness of abuse or invective, obscene jests, &c —**Scurrilous**, skur'ri lus, *a* Using low and indecent language, containing low abuse, foul, vile, obscenely jocular, opprobrious, abusive — **Scurrilously**, skur'ri lus li, *adv* In a scurrilous manner, with gross abuse — **Scurrilousness**, skur'ri lus nes, *n* The quality of being scurrilous, scurrility

Scurry, skur'ri, *v t* —*scurried*, *scurrying* [Comp *scour*] To run rapidly, to hurry —*n* Hurry, haste

Scurvy, skĕr'vi, *n* [From *scurf*] A disease characterized by livid spots and general bodily exhaustion, affecting persons who are deprived of fresh provisions and a due quantity of vegetable food, and which is successfully treated both as a preventive and as a curative agent by lime or lemon juice —*a* Vile, mean, low, mischievous, malicious —**Scurvily** skĕr'vi li, *a b* Basely, meanly, with coarse and vulgar incivility — **Scurviness** skĕr'vi nes *n* Meanness, vileness —**Scurvy grass** *n* [A corruption of *scurvy cress* being used as a cure for *scurvy*] The common name of several British species of cruciferous plants, with leaves that are eaten as a salad, and are anti scorbutic

Scut, skut *n* [Comp W *cut* a tail] A short tail such as that of the hare or deer

Scutage skū'tij, *n* [L L *scutagium* from L *scutum*, a shield] A tax on feudal tenants bobbing funds to knight's service, escuage — **Scutate** skū'tat *a* *bot* formed like an ancient round buckler, *zool* protected or covered by large scales

Scutch, skuch *v t* [Perhaps same as *scotch* to cut, to strike] To dress by beating, to separate the woody parts of the stalks of flax by beating **Scutch Scutcher**, skuch skuch'ĕr *n* An implement or machine for scutching

Scutcheon, skuch'on *n* [A contraction of *escutcheon*] A shield for armorial bearings, an escutcheon the ornamental cover or frame to a key hole

Scute skūt *n* [L *scutum* a buckler] A scale, as of a reptile especially a large scale — **Scutel** skū'tel *n* Same as *scutellum* — **Scutella**, skū tel'la *n* [] **Scutella**, skū tel'la [L] One of the plates on the feet of birds — **Scutellate** skū'tel lat, *a* Formed like a plate, covered with scutella — **Scutelliform** skū tel'li form *a* Scutellate, saucer shaped — **Scutellum** skū tel'lum *n* pl **Scutella** skū tel'la [L dim of *scutum* a shield] *bot* the smaller cotyledon of wheat, the little cup or disc in lichens, containing tubes filled with sporules, *entom* a part of the thorax of insects — **Scutiform** skū'ti form, *a* Having the form of a buckler or shield

Scutter, skut'ĕr, *v i* Allied to *scud*, comp *scuttle*, to run] To run or scuttle away with short quick steps [Colloq]

Scuttle skut'l, *n* [A Sax *scutel*, from L *scutella*, dim of *scuta* a dish or platter] A broad shallow basket, a wide mouthed metal pan or pail for holding coals

Scuttle, skut'l *n* [Probably for *shuttle* a dim from the verb to *shut*] A square hole in the wall or roof of a house with a lid, the lid itself, *naut* a small hatchway with a lid for covering it, a hole in the side of a ship *v t* —*scuttled*, *scuttling* *Naut* to sink by making holes through the bottom —**Scuttle butt** **Scuttle-cask**, *n* A cask with a hole in it, covered by a lid, for holding fresh water for daily use in a ship

Scuttle, **skut** l, *v i* —*scuttled*, *scuttling* [For *scuddle*, a freq of *scud*] To run with affected precipitation, to hurry —*n* A quick pace, a short run

Scutum, skū'tum, *n* [L, a shield] A shield-shaped plate, a scute

Scye, si, *n* The curve in a piece of a garment to receive the sleeve

Scymetar, **Scymitar**, sim i-tĕr, *n* A scimitar

Scyphus, skī'fus, *n* [Gr *skyphos*, a cup or goblet] *Bot* the coronet or cup of such plants as narcissus

Scythe, sith, *n* [Better written *sithe*, A Sax *sithe* for *swithe*, the older form = Icel *sigth*, from root of *sickle*] An instrument used in mowing or reaping consisting of a long curving blade fixed to a handle, which is swung by both arms —*v t* — *scythed*, *scything* To mow, to cut with a scythe **Scythed**, sithd, *a* Having scythes attached to the wheels, as ancient war chariots —**Scytheman**, sith man, *n* One who uses a scythe —**Scythe stone**, *n* A whetstone for sharpening scythes

Scythian, sith i an, *a* Pertaining to *Scythia* the ancient name given to a vast territory north and east of the Black Sea, the Caspian, and the Sea of Aral —*n* A native of Scythia

Sea, sē, *n* [A Sax *sae*, sea or lake D *zee*, *zee*, Dan *so*, Icel *sær*, G *see*, Goth *saivs*] The continuous mass of salt water which covers great part of the earth, the ocean, some special portion of this (the Polar *Sea*, the Black *Sea*), a name of certain lakes, especially when large (the *Caspian Sea*, the *Sea of Galilee*), a large wave, a surge (the vessel shipped a *sea*), the swell of the ocean, set of the waves, any large quantity (*a sea* of difficulties) a flood — *It sea*, on the open sea out of sight of land in a vague uncertain condition, wide of the mark — *It fall sea*, at high water, hence, at the height — *Beyond the sea* or *seas* out of the realm or country — *Cross sea*, *chopping sea* waves moving in different directions — *The four seas* the seas bounding Britain on the north, south, east, and west — *To go to sea* or *follow the sea* to follow the occupation of a sailor — *Half seas over* half drunk — *The high seas* or *main sea* the open ocean **Sea acorn**, *n* A barnacle called also *barnacle* **Sea-ane mone** *n* The popular name given to the actinia **Sea-bear**, *n* The white or Polar bear a species of seal whose fur is of high value **Sea beat**, **Sea beaten** *a* Beaten by the sea, lashed by the waves —**Sea-bird** *n* One of those birds that frequent the sea **Sea blubber** *n* A jelly fish — **Sea board** *n* [Sea and *board* Fr *bord*, side] The sea coast the country bordering on the sea *a* bordering on the sea — **Sea boat**, *n* A vessel considered as regards her capacity of withstanding storm on the face of the sea — **Sea born** *a* Born of the sea, produced by the sea —**Sea bream** *n* BREAM **Sea-cabbage** **Sea kale** *n* A kind of cabbage found on sandy shores of the sea — **Sea calf**, *n* The common seal — **Sea captain**, *n* The chief man of a ship — **Sea cat** *n* The wolf fish — **Sea coal** *n* Coal brought by sea, a name formerly used for mineral coal in distinction from *charcoal* — **Sea coast**, *n* The land immediately adjacent to the sea, the coast — **Sea-cow**, *n* A name given to the dugong and the manatee —**Sea-cucumber**, *n* A name given to several of the holothurians the trepang or beche-de-mer — **Sea devil** *n* The fishing frog or toad fish — **Sea dog**, *n* The dog fish, the common seal, a sailor who has been long afloat (colloq) **Sea-dragon** *n* A name given to the dragonets, fishes of the goby family —**Sea-duck**, *n* One of the ducks that frequent the sea —**Sea eagle** *n* The white tailed eagle of Europe, the bald eagle of America, found generally on the sea-coast, as it is a fish loving bird, the eagle ray, a fish of the Mediterranean and warmer seas **Sea-ear** *n* The ear shell — **Sea eel**, *n* A conger or other eel of the sea — **Sea-egg** *n* A sea urchin — **Sea-elephant**, *n* A huge seal of the southern hemisphere that has the nose prolonged into a sort of proboscis —**Seafarer**, sē'fār-ĕr, *n* A traveller by sea, a mariner —**Seafaring**, sē'fār-ing, *a* Following the business of a seaman —**Sea-fennel**, *n* Samphire —**Sea fight**, *n* An engagement between ships at sea —**Sea-fir**, *n* A popular name applied to those hydrozoa that have a branching polypite somewhat resembling the fir —**Sea-fish**, *n* Any fish that lives usually in salt water —**Sea-fowl**, *n* Any bird that lives by the sea and procures its food from it —**Sea-fox**, *n*. A kind of shark, 12 to 15 feet in length, and having the upper lobe of the tail remarkably long, called also *thresher*, because of lashing other animals with its tail —**Sea-gage**, **Sea-gauge**, *n*. The depth that a vessel sinks in the water, an instrument for ascertaining the depth of the sea —**Sea-gilliflower**, *n* The sea-pink. —**Sea-girt**, *a* surrounded by the sea, forming an island —**Sea-god**, *n* A marine deity, a divinity supposed to preside over the ocean —**Sea-goddess**, *n* A female deity of the ocean —**Sea going**, *a* Applied to a vessel which makes foreign voyages, as opposed to a coasting or river vessel — **Sea grass**, *n* Grasswrack —**Sea-green**, *a* Having the green colour of sea-water, being of a faint green colour —**Sea-gudgeon**, *n* The rock fish or black goby —**Sea gull**, *n* A gull or bird of the gull kind — **Sea-hare**, *n* A marine molluscous animal having a fancied resemblance to a hare —**Sea-hedgehog** *n* The sea urchin —**Sea-hen**, *n* The guillemot —**Sea-hog**, *n* The porpoise. —**Sea-holly**, *n* The plant eryngo —**Sea horse** *n* The morse or walrus, a fabulous animal depicted with fore parts like those of a horse, and with hinder parts like those of a fish —**Sea-island**, *a* Applied to a fine long stapled variety of cotton grown on the islands off the coasts of South Carolina and Georgia —**Sea-king**, *n* A king of the sea, one of the piratical Northmen who invested the coasts of Western Europe in the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries, a viking —**Sea-legs**, *n pl* The ability to walk on a ship's deck when pitching or rolling - **Sea-lemon**, *n* A nudibranchiate gasteropodous mollusc of a lemon colour — **Sea-leopard** *n*. A species of seal **Sea-level** *n* The level of the surface of the sea, usually taken as the point from which to measure heights or depressions of the land —**Sea-lion**, *n* A name of several large seals, the best known of which has a mane on the neck, is 10 to 15 feet long and is found in the Pacific — **Sea louse**, *n* A name common to various small crustacea —**Seaman**, sē man, *n* A man whose occupation is to assist in the navigation of ships, a mariner, a sailor — *able seaman*, a sailor who is well skilled in seamanship, and classed in the ship's books as such — *Ordinary seaman*, one less skilled than an able seaman —**Seamanship** sē man ship, *n* The skill of a good seaman —**Sea-mark**, *n* Any elevated object on land which serves for a direction to mariners, a beacon —**Seamew** *n* A gull, a sea gull —**Sea-mile**, *n* A nautical mile, the sixtieth part of a degree of latitude **Sea monster**, *n* A huge, hideous, or terrible marine animal —**Sea-mouse** *n* A marine dorsibranchiate annelid found on the sea-coast, splendidly coloured —**Sea-needle**, *n* GARFISH —**Sea nettle** *n* A kind of stinging medusa or jelly fish —**Sea-nymph**, *n* A nymph or goddess of the sea —**Sea-onion**, *n* A plant SQUILL — **Sea-otter**, *n* A marine mammal closely allied to the common otter and yielding a valuable fur — **Sea parrot**, *n* The puffin, so called from its bill —**Sea perch**, *n* A marine fish closely allied to the perch, called also *bass* —**Sea-pie**, *n* A name of the oyster-catcher, a dish of paste and meat boiled together often used at sea —**Sea piece**, *n* A picture representing a scene at sea —**Sea-pike**, *n* Another name for the garfish —**Sea-pink**, *n* A common British plant with pink flowers, growing on or near the sea-shore; called also *thrift* —**Sea-porcupine**, *n* A fish, the body of which is covered with spines —**Seaport**, sē'pōrt, *n* A port, or a town with a port, on or near the sea.— **Sea-reed**, *n*. A British grass found on sandy sea-shores, where its roots assist in binding the shifting soil. —**Sea-risk**, *n* Hazard or risk at sea; danger of injury by the sea —**Sea-robber**, *n*. A pirate — **Sea rocket**, *n*. A British cruciferous plant

growing on the sea-shore in sand.—**Sea-room**, *n.* Sufficient room at sea for a vessel to make any required movement.—**Sea-salt**, *n.* Common salt obtained by evaporation of sea-water.—**Seascape**, *sē'skāp*, *n.* [Formed on the model of *landscape*.] A picture representing a scene at sea, a sea-piece.—**Sea serpent**, *n.* A name common to a family of snakes which frequent the seas of warm latitudes, an enormous animal of serpentine form said to have been repeatedly seen at sea, but as to the real existence of which naturalists are generally sceptical.—**Sea-shark**, *n.* The white shark.—**Sea-shell**, *n.* The shell of a mollusc inhabiting the sea.—**Sea-shore**, *n.* The shore of the sea, *law*, the ground between the ordinary high water mark and low water mark.—**Sea-sick**, *a.* Affected with sickness or nausea from the pitching or rolling of a vessel.—**Sea-sickness**, *n.* A nervous affection attended with nausea and vomiting, produced by the rolling or pitching of a vessel at sea.—**Sea side**, *n.* The land or country bordering on the sea.—**Sea-slug**, *n.* A marine mollusc destitute of a shell, also the trepang.—**Sea-snake**, *n.* A serpent that inhabits the sea.—**Sea snipe**, *n.* The bellows-fish, also a bird, the dunlin.—**Sea squirt**, *n.* An ascidian.—**Sea-swallow**, *n.* The common tern.—**Sea tangle**, *n.* The name of several species of sea weeds.—**Sea-term**, *n.* A term used by seamen or peculiar to the art of navigation.—**Sea toad**, *n.* The angler or fishing frog.—**Sea tossed**, *a.* Tossed by the billows of the sea.—**Sea-unicorn**, *n.* The narwhal.—**Sea-urchin**, *n.* A roundish spiny echinoderm an echinus.—**Sea-wall**, *n.* A strong wall on the shore to prevent encroachments of the sea.—**Seaward**, *sē'werd*, *a.* Directed toward the sea.—*adv.* Toward the sea.—**Sea ware**, *n.* The algæ thrown up by the sea and made use of as manure, &c.—**Sea water**, *n.* The salt water of the sea.—**Sea-wax**, *n.* Maltha.—**Sea-way**, *n.* *Naut.* progress made by a vessel through the waves.—**Sea-weed**, *n.* A name given generally to any plant growing in the sea, but more particularly to members of the nat. order Algæ.—**Sea-wolf**, *n.* The wolf-fish.—**Sea-worn**, *a.* Worn or abraded by the sea.—**Sea-worthiness**, *n.* The state of being sea worthy.—**Sea-worthy**, *a.* Applied to a ship in good condition and fit for a voyage.—**Sea wrack**, *n.* Grass wrack.

Seal, *sēl*, *n.* [A Sax, *seol*, *seoth*, Sc *selch*, *selch*, Icel *selr*, Dan *sæl*, O H G *selach*; origin doubtful.] A marine carnivorous mammal of numerous species, having both fore and hind feet forming a sort of swimming organs, largely hunted for their fur and blubber, the fur, which forms the valued 'seal skin of commerce' being obtained from some of the 'eared species, or those that have external ears.—**Sealer**, *sēl'er*, *n.* A seaman or a ship engaged in the seal fishery.—**Sealing**, **Seal fishery**, **Seal fishing**, *n.* The operation or occupation of catching seals.—**Seal skin**, *n.* The skin of the fur seal, which, with the fur on, is made into articles of clothing.

Seal, *sēl*, *n.* [O Fr *seel*, from L *sigillum*, a seal, dim of *signum*, a sign.] A piece of stone, metal, or other hard substance on which is engraved some figure or inscription, used for making an impression on some soft substance as on the wax that makes fast a letter, or is affixed to documents in token of authenticity, the wax or other substance so impressed, the wax, wafer, or similar fastening of a letter or other paper; that which authenticates, confirms, or ratifies, assurance, pledge, that which effectually shuts or secures, that which makes fast.—*Great seal*, a seal used for the United Kingdom in sealing public papers of great moment.—*Privy-seal*, *lord privy-seal*.—See under Privy.—*To set one's seal to*, to give one's authority to, to give one's assurance of.—*v.t.* To affix a seal to, as a mark of authenticity, hence, to confirm or ratify, to establish, to settle, to fasten and mark with a seal, to fasten securely, as with a wafer or with wax, to close hermetically; to shut or keep close (*to seal* one's lips); to inclose; to confine securely.—**Sealer**, *sēl'er*, *n.* One who seals, an officer in chancery who seals writs, &c.—**Sealing-wax**, *n.* A composition of resinous materials used for fastening folded papers and envelopes, and capable of receiving impressions of seals.

Seam, *sēm*, *n.* [A Sax *sēam*, a seam, Icel *saumr*, Dan and Sw *som*, D *zoom*, G *saum*, all from verb to *sew* (Sew).] A joining line formed by the sewing of two different pieces of cloth, &c., together, a suture, a scar or cicatrix, the line or space between planks joined together, *geol* the line of separation between two strata, a thin layer or stratum, as of *ore*, *coal*, and the like, between two thicker strata.—*v.t.* To form a seam on, to unite with a seam, to mark with a cicatrix, to scar.—**Seamer**, *sēm'er*, *n.* One who or that which seams.—**Seamless**, *sēm'les*, *a.* Having no seam.—**Seamstress**, *sēm'stres*, *n.* [A Sax *sēam estre*, with term. *-ess* added.] A woman whose occupation is sewing, a sempstress.—**Seamy**, *sēm'i*, *a.* Having a seam, containing seams or showing them, as the underside of a garment.

Seam, *sēm*, *n.* [A Sax *sēam*, from L L *sauma salma*, for L *sagma*, Gr *sagma*, a pack saddle.] A measure of 8 bushels of corn, or the vessel that contains it.

Sean, *sēn*, *n.* A net. See Seine.

Seance, *sā'ans*, *n.* [Fr *séance* from *séant*, sitting, L *sedens*, *sedentis* ppr of *sedeo* to sit. See Sit.] A session as of some public body among spiritualists a sitting with the view of evoking spiritual manifestations or holding intercourse with spirits.

Sear, *sēr*, *a.t.* [A Sax *sēarian* to parch, from *sēar* dry, akin to L G *soor*, O D *soor*, *soore*, D *zoor*, dry.] To wither, to dry, to burn to dryness and hardness the surface of, to cauterize, to burn to scorch, to make callous or insensible (*a seared* conscience), to brand.—*a.* [A Sax *sēar*.] Dry, withered, no longer green and fresh (*a sear* leaf). Spelled also *sere*.—**Searedness**, *sēred'nes*, *n.* The state of being seared, hardness, hence, insensibility.

Sear, *sēr*, *n.* [Fr *serre*, a lock, a bar, from L *sera*, a bolt or bar.] The pivoted piece in a gun lock which enters the notches of the tumbler and holds the hammer at full or half cock.

Search *sērch*, *n.* [Also *search* from Fr *sas*, O Fr *saas*, from L *setaceus* bristly from *seta* a bristle.] A kind of sieve or bolter.

Search *sērch*, *v.t.* [O F *serche*, *cerche*, O Fr *cercher*, *cerchier* (Fr *chercher*) to search, from L L *cercare*, *circare*, to search, to run about, from L *circus* a circle (Circle).] To look over or through, for the purpose of finding something, to examine, to explore, to probe (to *search* a wound), to put to the test.—*v.i.* To make search, to make inquiry, to inquire.—*n.* The act of seeking or looking for something, inquiry, quest.—*Right of search*, the right of a belligerent to enter merchant vessels of neutral nations on the high seas, to search for enemy's property, articles contraband of war, &c.—**Searchable** *sērch'a bl*, *a.* Capable of being searched.—**Searchableness**, *sērch'a bl-nes*, *n.* The state of being searchable.—**Searcher**, *sērch'er*, *n.* One who searches an examiner; an investigator, a seeker, a prison official who searches the clothing of newly arrested persons.—**Searching**, *sērch'ing*, *p.* and *a.* Exploring, examining, investigating, penetrating, close, keen.—**Searchless**, *sērch'les*, *a.* Eluding search, inscrutable.—**Search warrant**, *n.* A warrant granted by a judge or magistrate to a constable to enter premises in search of stolen goods or articles kept contrary to law.

Season, *sē'zn*, *n.* [O E *seson*, *sesoun*, O Fr *season*, *seson*, Mod Fr *saison*, lit time of sowing, from L *satio*, *sationis*, a sowing, from *sero*, *satum*, to sow.] One of the periods into which the year is naturally divided, as marked by its temperature, moisture, &c. (as spring, summer, autumn, and winter, the wet and the dry *season* of tropical countries); a convenient or suitable time; a proper conjuncture, the right time; a period of time not very long, a while; a time, that time of the year when a particular locality is most frequented by visitors (the London *season*); that part of the year when a particular trade, profession, or business is in its greatest activity (the theatrical *season*), that which gives a relish to food, seasoning.—*v.t.* To render suitable, to fit, to fit for any use by time or habit, to accustom, to inure, to acclimatize, to bring to the best state for use by any process (to *season* timber by drying or hardening), to render palatable, to flavour, to give a relish or zest to, to temper, to qualify by admixture.—*v.i.* To become suitable by time, to grow fit for use.—**Seasonable**, *sē'zn-a bl*, *a.* Suitable as to time or season, opportune, happening or being done in due season.—**Seasonableness**, *sē'zn-a bl-nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being seasonable.—**Seasonably**, *sē'zn-a bli*, *adv.* In due time, sufficiently early.—**Seasonal** *sē'zn-al*, *a.* Pertaining to the seasons.—**Seasoner**, *sē'zn-er*, *n.* One who or that which seasons.—**Seasoning**, *sē'zn-ing*, *n.* That which is added to any species of food to give it a higher relish, something added to enhance enjoyment.—**Seasonless** *sē'zn-les*, *a.* Without succession of seasons.—**Season ticket**, *n.* A ticket which entitles its holder to certain privileges during a specified period of time, as a pass for travelling by railway, &c. issued at a cheap rate.

Seat *sēt*, *n.* [Same as Icel *sæti* *set*, Sw *säte* a seat from root of *sit*, so L G *sitt*, G *sitz* (Sit).] The place or thing on which one sits, something made to be sat in or on as a chair throne bench stool, or the like, a regular place of sitting, hence, a right to sit, a sitting (a *seat* in a church), place of abode, residence, a mansion in the country, the place where anything is situated, fixed, settled, or established, station, abode (a *seat* of learning, the *seat* of war).—*v.t.* To place on a seat, to cause to sit down, to place in a post of authority or a place of distinction, to settle, to fix in a particular place or country, to situate, to locate, to fix, to set firm, to assign seats to, to accommodate with room to sit, to fit up with seats.

Sebaceous, *sē-bā'shus*, *a.* [L *sebaceus*, from L *sebum* tallow.] Pertaining to tallow or fat, made of containing, or secreting fatty matter, fatty, *bot* having the appearance of grease or wax.—**Sebacic**, *sē-bas'ik*, *a.* *Chem* pertaining to fat, obtained from fat (*sebacic* acid).—**Sebate** *sē'bāt*, *n.* *Chem* a salt formed by sebacic acid and a base.—**Sebiferous**, *sē-bif'er-us*, *a.* [L *sebum* and *fero* to produce.] Producing fat or fatty matter.

Secant *sē'kant*, *a.* [L *secans*, *secantis*, ppr of *seco* to cut (Section).] Cutting, dividing into two parts.—*Secant plane*, a plane cutting a surface or solid.—*n.* *Geom* a line that cuts another or divides it into parts, more especially a straight line cutting a curve in two or more points, a straight line from the centre of a circle cutting the circumference and proceeding till it meets a tangent to the same circle.

Secco *sek'kō*, *n.* [It., from L *siccus*, dry.] A kind of fresco painting in which the colours have a dry appearance owing to their being absorbed into the plaster.

Secede, *sē-sēd'*, *v.i.* *seceded*, *seceding* [L *secedo* *se* apart, and *cedo*, to go (Cede).] To withdraw from fellowship or association to separate one's self, especially, to withdraw from a political or religious organization.—**Seceder**, *sē-sēd'er*, *n.* One who secedes, one of those Presbyterians who seceded from the Established Church of Scotland in 1733, any Scotch Presbyterian outside the Scottish Church.—**Secession**, *sē-sesh'on*, *n.* [L *secessio*.] The act of seceding, the act of withdrawing from a political or religious organization; the body of seceders from the Established Church of Scotland.—**Secessionism**, *sē-sesh'on-izm*, *n.* The principles of secessionists.—**Secessionist**, *sē-sesh'on-ist*, *n.* One who advocates or engages in a secession, one who supported the secession of the Southern States of America in their struggle to break away from the Northern States.

Secern, *sē-sērn'*, *v.t.* [L *secerno*, *secretum* (whence *secret*)—*se*, apart, and *cerno*, to

separate] To separate; to distinguish, to secrete —**Secernant**, sē-sėr nent, *n* That which promotes secretion, *anat* a secreting vessel —*a* Having the power of secreting, secretory —**Secernment**, sē-sėrn'-ment, *n* The process of secreting

Secession Under SECEDE

Seclude, sē klōd, *v t* —*secluded*, *secluding* [L *secludo*—*se*, apart, and *claudo*, to shut, CLAUSE, CLOSE] To shut up apart from company or society, and usually to keep apart for some time, *refl* to withdraw into solitude —**Secluded**, sē-klō ded, *p* and *a* Separated from others, living in retirement, unfrequented, retired —**Secludedly** sē-klō ded li, *adv* In a secluded manner —**Seclusion**, sē-klō zhon, *n* The act of secluding, the state of being secluded, retirement, privacy, solitude —**Seclusive**, sē-klō siv, *a* Tending to seclude

Second, sek'und, *a* [Fr *second* from L *secundus*, second, from *sequor secutus*, to follow SEQUENCE] Immediately following the first, next the first in order of place or time, repeated again other, next to the first in value, power excellence or rank, inferior, secondary —*n* One next to the first, one who assists and supports another, one who attends another (his *principal*) in a duel and sees that his friend gets fair play, the sixtieth part of a minute of time or of that of a degree, that is, the second division next to the hour or degree, *music* the difference between any sound and the next nearest sound above or below it also a lower part added to a melody when arranged for two voices or instruments *pl* a coarse kind of flour —*v t* To follow in the next place to, to follow up and support to lend aid to, to assist, to promote, to encourage to back, to support by one's voice or vote as a motion or proposal brought forward in an assembly, to unite with in proposing some measure or motion —**Secondarily** sek un da ri li *adv* In a secondary manner secondly, in the second place —**Secondariness**, sek un da ri nes, *n* The state of being secondary —**Secondary** sek un da ri, *a* [L *secundarius*] Of second place, origin, rank, or importance, not primary, subordinate —*Secondary circle* in *geom* and *astr* a great circle passing through the poles of another great circle perpendicular to its plane *Secondary colours*, colours produced by the mixture of any two primary colours in equal proportions —*Secondary fever*, a fever which arises after the crisis of some disease —*Secondary planet*, a moon or satellite —*Secondary strata*, *Secondary rocks* *Secondary formation*, *geol* the monotonous strata —*Secondary tints* *Secondary colours*, those of a subdued kind such as gray &c —*n* One who acts in subordination to another, a term for the feathers growing on the second bone of a bird's wing, a secondary circle a secondary planet —**Second best** *a* Next to the best of second kind or quality —*To come off second best* to be defeated, to get the worst of it **Second cousin**, *n* The son or daughter of a cousin german —**Seconder** sek un der, *n* One that seconds, one that supports what another attempts, or what he affirms, or what he moves or proposes —**Second flour** *n* Flour of a coarser quality seconds —**Second hand**, *n* Possession received from the first possessor or by transfer from a previous owner —*At second hand*, not from the first source or owner, by transmission (a report received *at second hand*) *a* Not original or primary received from another, not new, having been used or worn, dealing in second hand goods (a *second hand* book seller) —**Secondly**, sek und li, *adv* In the second place —**Second rate**, *n* The second order in size, quality dignity, or value —*a* Of the second size, rank, quality, or value —**Seconds-hand**, *n* The hand of a watch that indicates seconds **Second sight**, *n* The power of seeing things future or distant; prophetic vision a well known Highland superstition

Secrecy Under SECRET

Secret, sē'kret, *a* [Fr *secret*, from L *secretus*, pp of *secerno*, *secretum*, to set apart —*se*, apart, and *cerno*, to sift, distinguish CONCERN, DISCERN.] Apart from the knowledge of others, private, known only to one or to few, kept from general knowledge; not made public; affording privacy, retired, secluded (a *secret* spot), secretive, not inclined to betray confidence, occult, mysterious, not apparent, privy not proper to be seen —*n* Something studiously concealed, a thing kept from general knowledge, what is not or should not be revealed, a thing not discovered or explained, a mystery —*In secret*, in privacy or secrecy, privately —**Secrecy**, sē kre si, *n* A state of being secret or hidden, concealment from the observation of others, secret mode of proceeding, retirement privacy, the quality of being secret, fidelity to a secret, the act or habit of keeping secrets —**Secretary**, sek rē-ta ri, *n.* [L L *secretarius*, from L *secretus*, secret, originally a confidant, one intrusted with secrets] A person employed to write letters, draw up reports, records, and the like, one who carries on another's business correspondence or other matters requiring writing, a piece of furniture with conveniences for writing and for the arrangement of papers, an escritoire an officer whose business is to superintend and manage the affairs of a particular department of government, a secretary of state —**Secretary bird**, *n.* An African bird of prey which reads as valuable services by killing and eating serpents and other reptiles, so called from its long occipital plumes suggesting a secretary's quill behind his ear —**Secretarial**, sek rē tā ri al *a* Pertaining to a secretary —**Secretariate** sek rē tā ri āt, *n* The office of a secretary, the place where a secretary transacts business —**Secretary ship**, sek re ta ri ship *n* The office or post of a secretary —**Secrete**, sē krēt *v t* —*secreted*, *secreting* [L *secerno secretum*, to set apart] To hide, to deposit in some secret place *physiol* to separate from the circulating fluid, as from the blood, sap &c and elaborate into a new product —**Secretion** sē krē shon, *n* The act or process of secreting, the physiological process by which there are separated from the blood substances differing from the blood itself or from any of its constituents, as bile saliva mucus urine &c, the process by which substances are separated from the sap of vegetables the matter so secreted **Secretitious** sē kr tish us, *a* Separated by secretion —**Secretive** sē krē tiv, *a* Causing or promoting secretion, given to secrecy or to keep secrets —**Secretiveness** sē krē tiv nes, *n* The quality of being secretive, tendency or disposition towards secrecy or concealment —**Secretly** sē'kret li, *adv* In a secret manner, privately, privily, not openly without the knowledge of others **Secretness** sē'kret-nes *n* The state or quality of being secret —**Secretory**, sē krē to ri, *a* Performing the office of secretion

Sect, sekt *n* [Fr *secte*, from L *secta*, from *seco*, *sectum*, to cut, or from *sequor*, *secutus*, to follow] A body or number of persons who follow some teacher or leader or are united in some settled tenets chiefly in philosophy or religion, a school, a denomination —**Sectarian**, sek tā ri an, *a* Pertaining to a sect or sects, strongly or bigotedly attached to a sect or religious denomination —*n* One of a sect, a strict member or adherent of a special denomination or party **Sectarianism**, sek tā ri an izm, *n* The principles of sectarians, a narrow minded devotion to the interests of a party —**Sectarianize**, sek-tā'ri an iz, *v t* To imbue with sectarian principles or feelings —**Sectary**, sek ta-ri, *n* One that belongs to a sect, a schismatic, a sectarian

Sectile, sek til, *a* [L *sectilis*, from *seco*, *sectum*, to cut (seen in *bisect*, *dissect*, *intersect* &c), same root as *scythe*, *saw*] Capable of being cut, as with a knife —**Section**, sek shon, *n* [L *sectio*, from *seco*, *sectum*, to cut] The act of cutting, separation by cutting, a part cut or separated from the rest, a division, a portion, a distinct part or portion of a book or writing; the subdivision of a chapter, a paragraph, hence, the character §, often used to denote such a division, a distinct part of a country or people, community, class, &c , a representation of a building or other object as it would appear if cut through by any intersecting plane, showing the internal structure. —*Conic sections* Under CONIC —**Sectional**, sek'shon al, *a* Pertaining to a section, composed of or made up in several independent sections —**Sectionally**, sek'-shon al li, *adv* In a sectional manner —**Sectionize**,† sek'shon-iz, *v t* To form into sections —**Sective**, sek tiv, *a.* SECTILE.—**Sector**, sek tor, *n* [L , a cutter] *Geom.* a nearly triangular figure formed by two radii and the arc of a circle, a mathematical instrument so marked with lines of sines, tangents, chords, &c , as to fit all radii and scales, and useful in making diagrams, laying down plans, &c —*Dip sector*, an instrument used for measuring the dip of the horizon —*Zenith sector*. ZENITH —**Sectoral**, sek tō ral, *a* Belonging to a sector —**Sectorial**, sek-tō'ri-al, *a.* Adapted or intended for cutting, as the cutting teeth of certain animals

Secular, sek ū lėr, *a* [L *secularis*, from *seculum*, an age or generation, a century, the times, the world] Coming or observed at long intervals, extending over, taking place in or accomplished during a very long period of time (the *secular* refrigeration of the earth), pertaining to this present world or to things not spiritual or sacred, disassociated with religious teaching or principles, not devoted to sacred or religious use, temporal, profane, worldly (*secular* education, *secular* music), not bound by monastic vows or rules (a *secular* priest as opposed to a *regular*) —*n* An ecclesiastic not bound by monastic rules, a secular priest —**Secularism**, sek'ū lėr izm *n* Supreme or exclusive attention to the affairs of this life, the opinions or doctrines of the secularists —**Secularist**, sek'-ū lėr ist *n* One who theoretically rejects every form of religious faith and every kind of religious worship, also, one who believes that education and other matters should be conducted without the introduction of a religious element —**Secularization**, sek ū lėr i zā shon, *n* The act of secularizing or the state of being secularized — **Secularize**, sek ū-lėr iz, *v t* —*secularized* *secularizing* To make secular, to convert from religious or ecclesiastical to secular or common use —**Secularly**, sek'-ū lėr li, *adv* In a secular or worldly manner —**Secularness**, **Secularity**, sek ū-lėr-nes sek ū lar'i ti, *n.* The state or quality of being secular

Secund, sē kund, *a* [L *secundus*, second Sense] *Bot* applied to leaves or flowers which grow on one side of the stem, unilateral —**Secundine**, sē kun-din, *n. Bot* the outermost but one of the inclosing sacs of the ovulum, *zoöl* all that remains in the womb after the birth of the offspring, the after birth generally in the plural

Secure, sē kūr, *a.* [L *securus*, without care unconcerned, free from danger, safe —*se*, apart and *cura*, care, cure *Sure* is this word in a more modified form] Free from fear or apprehension, confident of safety, careless unsuspecting, free from or not exposed to danger, in a state of safety, safe often followed by *against* or *from* such as to be depended on, capable of resisting assault or attack, stable, certain sure, or confident with *of*, in safe custody —*v t* —*secured*, *securing* To make secure, to guard effectually from danger; to protect, to make certain, to put beyond hazard, to assure, to inclose or confine effectually, to guard effectually from escape; to seize and confine (to *secure* a prisoner); to make certain of payment, to warrant against loss; to make fast or firm (to *secure* a door), to get possession of; to make one's self master of (to *secure* an estate) —**Securable**, sē-kū ra-bl, *a* Capable of being secured —**Securely**, sē-kūr'li, *adv* In a secure manner, in security, safely —**Securement**, sē-kūr nes, *n.* The feeling of security; the state of being secure, safety; security — **Securer**, sē-kū'rėr, *n.* One who or that which secures —**Security**, sē-kū'ri-ti, *n.* [Fr *securité*, L *securitas*.] The state of being secure; freedom from apprehension,

confidence of safety, sometimes, over-confidence, freedom from danger or risk; **safety**; that which secures or makes safe, something that secures against pecuniary loss, surety, a person who engages himself for the performance of another's obligations, an evidence of property, as a bond, a certificate of stock, or the like (government *securities*)

Securiform sē-kū'ri form, *a* [L *securis*, an axe or hatchet and *forma*, form] Having the form of an axe or hatchet

Sedan, Sedan chair, sē dan', *n* [From *Sedan*, in France, where it is said to have been first used] A covered chair or kind of ornamental box for carrying one person, borne on poles by two men

Sedate, sē-dāt', *a* [L *sedatus*, from *sedo*, to calm or appease, to cause to subside, cause of *sedeo*, to sit (seen also in *sedentary*, *sediment*, *session*, *preside*, *reside*, *supersede*, *assiduous*, &c), same root as *sit*] Calm or tranquil in feelings and manner, serene, unruffled by passion, staid, unmoved —**Sedately**, sē-dāt'li, *adv* In a sedate manner, calmly —**Sedateness**, sē-dāt'nes, *n* The state or quality of being sedate, composure of mind or manner, serenity, tranquility —**Sedative** sed'a-tiv, *a* Tending to calm or tranquillize, *med* allaying irritability and irritation, assuaging pain —*n* A medicine which allays irritability and irritation, and which assuages pain

Sedentary, sed'en-ta-ri, *a* [L *sedentarius*, from *sedens sedentis*, ppr of *sedeo* to sit SEDATE] Accustomed to sit much, requiring much sitting (a *sedentary* occupation), passed for the most part in sitting —**Sedentarily** sed'en-ta-ri-li *adv* In a sedentary manner —**Sedentariness** sed'en-ta-ri-nes, *n* The state of being sedentary

Sederunt, sē-dē'runt, *n* [Third pers pl perf indic of *sedeo*, to sit, lit 'they sat'] A sitting or meeting of a court or other body of men, a more or less formal meeting of any association or company

Sedge, sej *n* [A Sax *secg* = Sc *segg*, L G *segge*, a reed, sedge, same root as in L *seco* to cut, being a plant with sword like leaves] The popular name of an extensive genus of grass-like plants growing mostly in marshes and swamps and on the banks of rivers, distinguished from the grasses by having the stem destitute of joints

Sedge bird, Sedge-warbler *n* A species of warbler, a summer visitor to Britain, frequenting the sedgy banks of streams —**Sedgy**, sej'i *a* Overgrown with sedge

Sedilia, sē-dil'i-a, *n pl* [L *sedile* a seat] *Arch* stone seats in the south wall of the chancel of many churches and cathedrals

Sediment, sed'i-ment, *n* [L *sedimentum*, from *sedeo*, to settle SEDATE] The matter which subsides to the bottom of water or any other liquid, settlings, lees dregs —**Sedimentary** sed-i-men-ta-ri *a* Consisting of sediment, formed by sediment or matter that has subsided —*Sedimentary rocks*, rocks which have been formed by materials deposited by water, and as a rule are stratified —**Sedimentation**, sed'i-men-tā'shon, *n* The deposition or accumulation of sediment

Sedition, sē-dish'on, *n* [L *seditio seditionis*, discord, sedition—*sed*, apart, and *tio*, *tionis*, a going, from *eo*, *itum* to go ITINERANT] A factious commotion in a state, not amounting to an insurrection, the stirring up of such a commotion, such offences against the state as have the like tendency with, but do not amount to treason —**Seditionary**, sē-dish'on-a-ri, *n* An inciter or promoter of sedition —**Seditious**, sē-dish'us, *a* [L *seditiosus*] Pertaining to sedition, exciting or aiding in sedition, guilty of sedition —**Seditiously**, sē dish'us-li, *adv* In a seditious manner —**Seditiousness**, sē-dish'us-nes, *n* The state or quality of being seditious

Seduce, sē-dūs', *v t* —**seduced**, **seducing** [L *se* a seal to—*se*, apart, and *duco*, to lead DUKE] *to* confirm aside or entice from the path of to fasten and marry, *to* lead *astray*, *to* corsecurely, as with a *to* entice to a surrender close hermetically; to vent, sē-dūs'ment *n* (to *seal* one's lips); to junction, the means

Seducer, sē-dū'ser, *n* One that seduces; one who by deception or the like persuades a female to surrender her chastity —**Seducible**, sē-dū'si-bl, *a* Capable of being seduced —**Seducingly**, sē-dū'sing li, *adv* In a seducing manner —**Seduction**, sē-duk'shon, *n* [L *seductio*, *seductionis*] The act of seducing, the act or crime of persuading a female, by flattery or deception, to surrender her chastity —**Seductive, Seductive,** † sē-duk'tiv, sē-dū'siv, *a* Tending to seduce, apt to mislead by flattering appearances, alluring, enticing —**Seductively**, sē duk'tiv li, *adv* In a seductive manner

Sedulous, sed'ū lus, *a* [L *sedulus*, from *sedeo*, to sit, as *assiduous*, from *assideo* SEDATE] Assiduous, diligent in application, steady and persevering in endeavours to effect an object, steadily industrious —**Sedulously**, sed'ū lus li, *adv* In a sedulous manner, assiduously —**Sedulousness Sedulity**, *sed'ū lus nes, sē dū'li ti, n* The state or quality of being sedulous, assiduity

See, sē, *v t* —pret *saw*, pp *seen*, ppr *seeing* [A Sax *seon*, to see = Icel *sjā* Dan *see*, D *zien* Goth *saihwan* G *sehen*—to see, same root as L *seq or* to follow] To perceive by the eye, to behold, to perceive mentally, to form a conception or idea of, to understand, to comprehend, to give attention to, to examine, to attend or escort (to *see* a lady home) to have communication with, to meet or associate with, to visit (to go to *see* a friend) to experience, to know by personal experience (to *see* death) Simply to *see* is often an involuntary, and always a mechanical act, to *perceive* implies generally or always the intelligence of a prepared mind, to *observe* implies to look for the purpose of noting —*v i* To have the power or sense of sight, to perceive mentally, to discern, to understand often with *through* or *into*, to examine or inquire to consider, to be attentive, to take heed, to take care —*To see to* to be attentive to, to look after, to take care of —*To see about a thing* to pay some attention to it, to consider it *See to it* look well to it, attend, consider, take care —*Let me see*, *let us see* phrases used to introduce the particular consideration of a subject —*why*, Lo look observe behold! **Seeing** sē'ing *conj* Because, inasmuch as since, considering taking into account that **Seer** sē'er, sēr *n* One who sees, one who foresees future events, a prophet —**Seership** sē'er-ship, *n* The office or quality of a seer

See *sē n* [From O Fr *se* *sed* from L *sedes* a seat, from stem of *sedeo* to sit SEDATE] The seat of episcopal power the diocese or jurisdiction of a bishop or archbishop

Seed, sēd, *n* [A Sax *sæd*, from *sawan* to sow, Icel *sæthi*, Dan *sæd* D *zaad* G *saat* Sow] The impregnated and matured ovule of a plant containing an embryo which may be developed and converted into an individual similar to that from which it derives its origin one of the grains or fruits of wheat and many other plants, though sometimes the seed is contained in the fruit, the fecundating fluid of male animals the semen, that from which anything springs, first principle progeny, offspring, children, descendants —*To run to seed* Under RUN —*v i* To produce seed, to shed the seed —*v t* To sow, to supply with seed, to ornament with seed like decorations **Seed bed,** *n* A piece of ground prepared for receiving seed —**Seed-cake,** *n* A sweet cake containing aromatic seeds —**Seed corn,** *n* Corn or grain for seed —**Seed crusher,** *n* An instrument for crushing seed and expressing oil **Seeded,** sē'ded, *p* and *a* Bearing seed, sown, sprinkled with seed —**Seed field** *n* A field for raising seed —**Seediness,** sē'di-nes, *n* State of being seedy, shabbiness —**Seed-leaf,** *n* *Bot* the primary leaf developed from a cotyledon —**Seedling,** sēd'ling, *n* A plant reared from the seed, *and not from a layer, bud, &c* —*a* Produced from the seed (a *seedling* pansy) —**Seed-lobe,** *n* *Bot* a seed leaf, a cotyledon —**Seed-oil,** *n* Oil expressed from seeds —**Seed-pearl,** *n* A small pearl resembling a grain or seed in size or form —**Seedsman,** sēdz'man, *n* A person who deals in seeds, one who scatters seed (*Shak*) —**Seed-time,** *n* The season proper for sowing —**Seed-vessel,** *n* *Bot* the pericarp which contains the seeds —**Seedy**, sē'di, *a* Abounding with seeds, running to seed, worn-out, shabby, poor and miserable looking, feeling or appearing wretched, as after a debauch (colloq)

Seeing, *conj* Under SEE

Seek, sēk, *v t* —pret & pp *sought* [O E *sēke*, A Sax *secan*, to seek, pret *sōhte*, pp *sōht*, Icel *sækja*, Dan *søge*, Sw *söka*, D *zoeken*, G *suchen*, Goth *sokjan*, akin to *sake*, *Beseech* is from *seek*, with prefix *be*] To go in search or quest of, to look for, to search for, to take pains to find often followed by *out*, to ask for, to solicit, to try to gain, to go to, to resort to, to have recourse to, to aim at, to attempt, to strive after (to *seek* a person's life or his ruin), to search —*v i* To make search or inquiry, to endeavour, to make an effort or attempt, to try, to use solicitation *To seek after*, to make pursuit of, to attempt to find or —*To seek for* to endeavour to find —*To be to seek* to require to be sought for, to be wanting or undesirated (the work is still *to seek* —**Seeker** sē'ker, *n* One that seeks, an inquirer

Seel sēl, *v t* [Fr *ciller*, *siller* from *cil*, L *cilium* an eyelash] To close the eyes of a hawk with a thread a term of falconry, to blind, to hoodwink (*Shak*)

Seem sēm, *v i* [A Sax *semian* to conciliate to adjust to seem from root of *same*] To appear to present the appearance of being, to be only in appearance and not really to show one's self or itself, hence, to assume an air, to pretend to appear to one so opinion or judgment to be thought to appear to one's self to imagine, to feel as if (I still *seem* to hear his voice) —*It seems* it would appear, it appears —*It seems to me* I think, I am inclined to believe Formerly *seem* was often used impersonally in such phrases as *me seems*, *him seemed* hence *meseems* as a single word —**Seemer** sēm'er *n* One who seems one who carries an appearance or semblance —**Seeming** sēm'ing *p* and *a* Appearing having the appearance or semblance, whether real or not, specious or plausible in appearance Appearance, show, semblance especially a false appearance **Seemingly** sēm'ing li *adv* As it would seem, apparently, ostensibly in appearance —**Seemliness** sēm'li nes *n* The state or quality of being seemly **Seemly** sēm'li *a* [same as Icel *semiligr* from *semr*, fit seemly] Becoming, fitting suitable, decent right proper *adv* In a becoming or suitable manner

Seen sēn pp of *see*

Seer under SEE

See saw sē'sa *n* [A reduplicated form of *saw* the motion resembling the act of sawing] A game in which two children, one on each end of a long piece of timber balanced on a support, move alternately up and down a motion or action resembling that in see saw —*a* Moving up and down or to and fro —*v i* and *t* To move as in the game see saw, or upward and downward

Seethe sēth, *v t* —pret *seethed*, pp *seethed* or *sodden* ppr *seething* [A Sax *seothan*, to seethe, Icel *sjotha*, *G sieden* to boil] To boil, to prepare for food in boiling liquor, to soak, to steep and soften in liquor —*v i* To be in a state of ebullition, to boil, to be hot —**Seether**, sē'ther, *n* One who or that which seethes, a pot for boiling things

Seggar, seg'ar, *n* [Prov E *sapgar*, *sapgar*, contr for *safeguard*] The case of fire clay in which fine stoneware is inclosed while being baked in the kiln

Segment, seg'ment, *n* [L *segmentum*, from *seco*, to cut SECTION] A part cut off or marked as separate from others, one of the parts into which a body naturally divides itself, a *section*, *geom* a part cut off from any figure by a line or plane; the *segment of a circle*, being the part contained by an arc and its chord —*v t* (seg'ment') To divide or become divided up

into segments —**Segmental**, seg men tal, *a* Pertaining to, consisting of, or like a segment — **Segmentation**, seg men tā shon, *n* A division into segments —**Segment-saw**, *n* A veneer saw whose active perimeter consists of segments attached to a disc, *surg* a nearly circular saw used in operations on the bones of the cranium, &c — **Segment wheel**, *n* A wheel a part of whose periphery only is utilized

Segregate se grē gāt, *v t* —*segregated seg regating* [L *segrego segregatum*—*se* apart, and *grex, gregis*, a flock GREGARIOUS] To separate from others, to set apart *v i* To separate or go apart —*a* Separate, select — **Segregation**, seg re gā shon *n* The act of segregating, separation from others, dispersion

Seguidilla, seg i del ya, *n* A merry Spanish tune and dance

Seidlitz water, Seidlitz sid lits, *n* The aperient mineral water of *Seidlitz*, a village of Bohemia — **Seidlitz powder** *n* An aperient medicine composed of Rochelle salt bicarbonate of soda and tartaric acid, taken while effervescing in water

Seignior, Seigneur, sēn yer *n* [Fr *seigneur*, It *signore*, Sp *señor* Pg *senhor* title or words of respectful address equivalent to Sir, Mr, gentleman from L *senex* elder] *Feudal law* the lord of a fee or manor *Grand Seignior* a title sometimes given to the Sultan of Turkey — **Seigneurial Seigniorial**, sen yō ri al, sen yor ri al *a* Pertaining to the lord of a manor manorial **Seigniorage Seignorage** sen yer āj *n* Something claimed by the sovereign or by a superior as a prerogative the profit derived from issuing coins at a rate above their intrinsic value, or by giving back rather less in coin than is received in bullion, a royalty or share of profit the money received by an author from his publisher for copyright of his works **Seigniory Seignory** sēn yer i *n* A lordship power or authority as sovereign lord

Seine Sein sēn *n* [Ir *seine* from L *sagena*, Gr *sagene* a seine] A large net for catching fish **Seine boat** *n* A fishing boat of the sort used on the west coast of England to carry the large seine — **Seine fisher Seiner** sēn er *n* A fisher with a seine or net

Seise sēz *v t* *Law*, see SEIZE —**Seisin**, sē zin *n* SEIZIN

Seismic Seismal sis mik sis mal *a* [Gr *seismos* an earthquake from *seiō* to shake] Pertaining to earthquakes **Seismograph** sis mo graf *n* An electric magnetic instrument for registering the shocks and concussions of earthquakes — **Seismographic** sis mo graf ik *a* Pertaining to seismography or the seismograph **Seismography** sis mog ra fi *n* A description or account of earthquakes —**Seismologic** sis mo loj ik *a* Pertaining to seismology

Seismologist Seismologue sis mol o jist, sis mo log *n* A student of or one versed in seism logy **Seismology**, sis mol o ji *n* The science of earthquakes, that department of science which treats of volcanoes and earthquakes —**Seismometer, Seismoscope** sis mom e tèr sis mō skop, *n* An instrument for measuring the direction and force of earthquakes and similar concussions **Seismometry**, sis mom e tri *n* The measurement of the force and direction of earthquakes &c the art or practice of using the seismometer

Seize, sēz, *v t* *seized, seizing* [Fr *saisir*, to seize, from O H G *sezzan sazan*, Goth *satjan* to set SET] To suddenly lay hold of, to grip or grasp suddenly, to take possession by force, or by virtue of legal authority, to have a sudden and powerful effect on, to attack (a fever *seizes* a patient) to lay hold of by the mind, to comprehend, *mar* to fasten two ropes, or different parts of one rope, together with a cord, *law*, to make possessed, to put in possession of with *of* before the thing possessed — *v i* With on or upon, to fall on and grasp, to take hold of, to take possession of — **Seizable** sē za bl, *a* Capable of being seized, liable to be taken —**Seizer**, sē zer, *n* One who or that which seizes — **Seizin**, sē zin, *n* [Fr *saisine*, seizin, from *saisir*, to seize] *Law*, possession, the act of taking possession, the thing possessed —**Seizing**, sē zing, *n* *Naut* the cord or cords used for fastening ropes together — **Seizor**, sē zor, *n* *Law*, one who seizes or takes possession —**Seizure**, sē zur, *n* The act of seizing or taking sudden hold, a taking into possession, the thing seized or taken possession of, a sudden attack of some disease

Sejant, Sejeant, sē jant *a* [O Fr, from L *sedere* to sit] Sitting a heraldic term applied to an animal in the position of a sitting cat

Sejoin sē join, *v t* [Prefix *se*, apart, and *join*] To separate

Selachian, se lā ki an *n* [Gr *selachos*, a shark] Any fish of the shark or dog fish family

Seldom sel dom, *adv* [A Sax *seldan, seldum* Icel *sjaldan*, Dan *sjelden* D *zelden*, G *selten* fr mA Sax *seld* Goth *sild* rare] Rarely not often not frequently —*a* Rare, unfrequent **Seldomness**, sel dom nes, *n* Rareness, infrequency

Select se lekt, *v t* [L *seligo, selectum*—*se* from and *lego* to pick cull or gather LEGEND] To choose and take from a number to take by preference from among others, to pick out, to cull —*a* Taken from a number by preference, picked out by reason of excellence, choice, picked — **Selection** se lek shon *n* [L *selectio selectionis*] The act of selecting a taking by preference from a number, a thing or things selected from others *Natural selection* that process in nature by which plants and animals best fitted for the conditions in which they are placed survive propagate, and spread while the less fitted die out and disappear survival of the fittest **Selective** se lek tiv *a* Selecting, tending to select —**Selectness** se lekt nes, *n* The state or quality of being select — **Selector** se lek tor *n* One that selects

Selenium se lē ni um *n* [From Gr *selēnē* the moon so named from its being associated with *tellurium* from L *tellus* the earth] A non metallic element in general chemical analogies related to sulphur and tellurium, often occurring in iron pyrites, and when precipitated forming a red powder — **Selenate** sel e nāt, *n* A compound of selenic acid with a base — **Selenic Selenious** se lē nik se lē ni us *a* Pertaining to or obtained from selenium — **Selenide**, sel e nīd, *n* A compound of selenium with one other element or radical — **Seleniferous** sel e nif er us *a* Containing selenium, yielding selenium **Selenite**, *selenite n* Foliated or crystallized sulphate of lime —**Selenitic** sel e nit ik *a* Pertaining to selenite **Seleniuretted** se lē niu ret ed *a* Containing selenium, combined with selenium

Selenography sel e nog ra fi *n* [Gr *selēnē* the moon and *graphō* to describe] A description of the moon and its phenomena the art of picturing the face of the moon **Selenograph**, se lē nō graf *n* A picture of the surface of the moon or part of it — **Selenographer, Selenographist**, sel ē nog ra fer, sel-ē-nog ra fist, *n* One versed in selenography —**Selenographic, Selenographical** se lē no graf ik se lē nō graf i kal *a* Belonging to selenography — **Selenology**, sel ē nol o ji, *n* [Gr *selēnē* and *logos* description] That branch of astronomical science which treats of the moon —**Selenological**, se lē nō loj i kal, *a* Pertaining to selenology

Self self pl **Selves**, selvz [A Sax *self, selfa* D *zelf* Dan *selv*, Icel *sjalfr*, G *selb*, Goth *silba*] A word affixed to certain personal pronouns to express emphasis or distinction also when the pronoun is used reflexively Thus for emphasis, I *myself* will write I will examine for *myself*, thou *thyself* shalt go, thou shalt see for *thyself* Reflexively, I abhor *myself*, he loves *himself*, we value *ourselves* Sometimes *self* is separated from *my, thy*, &c, as, *my* wretched *self*, and this leads to the similar use of *self* as a noun —*n* The individual as an object to his own reflective consciousness, one's individual person, personal interest, one's own private interest (he is always for *self*), a flower or blossom of a uniform colour (with pl **Selfs**) —*Self* is the first element in innumerable compounds, generally of obvious meaning —*a* ? same, very same still used in this sense in the compound *self-same* —**Self abasement**, *n* Degradation of one's self by one's own act — **Self acting**, *a* Acting of itself applied to automatic contrivances for superseding the manipulation which would otherwise be required in the management of machines —**Self action**, *n* Action by or originating in one's self or itself —**Self-adjusting**, *a* Adjusting itself by special mechanism —**Self aggrandizement**, *n* The aggrandizement or exaltation of one's self — **Self-asserting Self-assertive**, *a* Forward in asserting one's self, or one's rights and claims —**Self assertion**, *n* The act of asserting one's self or one's own rights or claims, a putting one's self forward in an assuming manner — **Self assumed**, *a* Assumed by one's own act or by one's own authority —**Self begotten**, *a* Begotten by one's self or one's own powers — **Self blinded**, *a* Blinded by one's own actions or qualities —**Self closing**, *a* Closing of itself, closing or shutting automatically — **Self coloured** *a* All of one colour, as a blossom or piece of cloth —**Self-command**, *a* Command or control of one's powers or feelings presence of mind, coolness — **Self complacency**, *n* Satisfaction with one's self or one's own doings —**Self complacent**, *a* Pleased with one's self or one's own doings, self satisfied —**Self-conceit**, *n* A high opinion of one's self, vanity Syn under EGOTISM —**Self-conceited**, *a* Having self conceit vain having an overweening opinion of one's own merits — **Self conceitedness**, *n* The quality of being self conceited — **Self condemnation**, *n* Condemnation by one's own conscience — **Self confidence**, *n* The state or quality of being self confident — **Self-confident**, *a* Confident of one's own strength or powers, relying on the correctness of one's own judgment or the competence of one's own powers without the aid —**Self-conscious**, *a* Conscious of one's states or acts as be longing to one's self, conscious of one's self as an object of observation to others, apt to think of how one's self appears — **Self consciousness** *n* State of being self-conscious —**Self-contained**, *a* Wrapped up in one's self, reserved, not communicative, a term applied (especially in Scotland) to a house having an entrance for itself and not approached by an entrance or staircase common to others —**Self contempt**, *n* Contempt for one's self —**Self contradictory** *a* *Contradicting itself* — **Self-control** *n* Control exercised over one's self, self restraint, self-command —**Self-convicted** *a* Convicted by one's own consciousness knowledge, or avowal —**Self culture** *n* Culture training, or education of one's self without the aid of teachers — **Self deceived** *a* Deceived or misled respecting one's self by one's own mistake or error —**Self deceit, Self deception**, *n* Deception concerning one's self, proceeding from one's own mistake —**Self-defence**, *n* Defence of one's own person, property, or reputation —**Self-delusion**, *n* The delusion of one's self, a delusion respecting one's self —**Self denial**, *n* The act of being self denying —**Self-denying**, *a* Denying one's self, forbearing to indulge one's own appetites or desires —**Self-destroyer**, *n* One who destroys himself —**Self-destruction**, *n* The destruction of one's self — **Self destructive**, *a* Tending to the destruction of one's self —**Self devotion**, *n* Sacrifice of one's own interests or happiness for the sake of others, self-sacrifice — **Self distrust**, *n* Distrust of one's self or one's own powers —**Self-educated**, *a* Educated by one's own efforts or without the aid of teachers —**Self-elective**, *a* Having the right to elect one's self, or, as a body, of electing its own members —**Self-esteem**, *n* The esteem or good opinion of one's self —**Self-evident**, *a* Evident without proof or reasoning, producing certainty or clear conviction upon a bare presentation to the mind — **Self-evidently**, *adv* By means of self-evidence.—**Self-existence**, *n* The quality of being self-existent —**Self**

existent, *a* Existing by one's or its own nature or essence, independent of any other cause — **Self-explanatory,** *a* Capable of explaining itself, bearing its meaning on its own face, obvious.—**Self-feeding,** *a* Capable of feeding one's self or itself, keeping up automatically a supply of anything of which there is a constant consumption (a *self-feeding* boiler, furnace, printing press, &c.) —**Self fertilisation,** *n.* *Bot* the fertilization of a flower by pollen from the same flower — **Self-fertilised,** *p* and *a* *Bot* fertilised by its own pollen —**Self-governed** *a* Governed by one's self or itself —**Self government,** *n.* The government of one's self, self control, a system of government by which the mass of a nation or people appoint the rulers.— **Self help,** *n* Assistance of or by one's self, the use of one's own powers to attain one's ends —**Self importance,** *n* High opinion of one's self, pride —**Self important,** *a* Important in one's own esteem, pompous — **Self imposed,** *a* Imposed or voluntarily taken on one's self (a *self imposed* task) —**Self indulgence,** *n* Free indulgence of one's passions or appetites — **Self indulgent** *a* Indulging one's self gratifying one's own passions, desires or the like **Self inflicted,** *a* Inflicted by or on one's self — **Self interest,** *n.* Interest or concern for one's self, one's own advantage — **Self interested,** *a.* Particularly concerned for one's self, selfish —**Self invited** *a* Come without being asked — **Self involved** *a* Wrapped up in one's self or in one's thoughts — **Selfish** self'ish, *a* Caring only or chiefly for self regarding one's own interest chiefly or solely proceeding from love of self; influenced solely by private advantage. —**Selfishly** self'ish li *adv* In a selfish manner —**Selfishness** self'ishnes, *n* The quality of being selfish devotion to one's own interests with careless ness of others — **Self knowledge,** *n* The knowledge of one's own real character abilities worth, or demerit — **Self love** *n* The love of one's own person or happiness, the natural feeling which impels every rational creature to preserve his life and promote his own happiness — **Self luminous,** *a* Luminous of itself, possessing in itself the property of emitting light — **Self made** *a* Made by one's self, having risen in the world by one's own exertions (a *self made* man) —**Self murder** *n* The murder of one's self suicide **Self murderer** *n* A suicide —**Self opinion,** *n* Exalted opinion of one's self, self conceit —**Self-opinioned,** *a* Valuing one's own opinion highly —**Self possessed,** *a* Composed, not excited or flustered, cool not disturbed — **Self possession** *n* The possession of one's powers, presence of mind calmness, self command —**Self praise** *n* The praise of one's self self applause — **Self preservation,** *n* The preservation of one's self from destruction or injury **Self registering** *a* Registering automatically, an epithet applied to any instrument so contrived as to record its own indications of phenomena (a *self registering* barometer thermometer, or the like) —**Self-regulated,** *a* Regulated by one's self or itself —**Self regulative** *a* Tending or serving to regulate one's self or itself — **Self reliance** *n* Reliance on one's own powers —**Self reliant** *a* Relying on one's self trusting to one's own powers **Self relying** *a* Depending on one's self —**Self renunciation** *n* The act of renouncing one's own rights or claims, self abnegation —**Self reproach,** *n* The reproach or censure of one's own conscience **Self respect,** *n* Respect for one's self or one's own character —**Self restrained** *a* Restrained by itself or by one's own power of will —**Self restraint,** *n* Restraint or control imposed on one's self, self command, self control **Self righteous,** *a* Righteous in one's own esteem, deeming one's self righteous above others **Self righteousness,** *n* Reliance on one's own supposed righteousness, false or pharisaical righteousness —**Self-sacrifice,** *n* Sacrifice of one's self or of self interest — **Self sacrificing,** *a* Yielding up one's own interest, feelings, &c.; sacrificing one's self —**Self same,** *a* The very same, identical —**Self satisfied,** *a* Satisfied with one's self — **Self-seeker,** *n* One who seeks only his own interest. —**Self-seeking,** *a* Seeking one's own interest or happiness, selfish — **Self-styled,** *a* Called or styled by one's self, called by a title assumed without warrant —**Self-sufficiency, Self-sufficience,** *n* The state or quality of being self sufficient — **Self-sufficient,** *a* Independent of the aid of others, having undue confidence in one's own strength, ability, or endowments, conceited, overbearing — **Self taught** *a* Taught by one's self educated without a teacher (a *self taught* genius) —**Self will** *n* Determination to have one's own way, wilfulness, obstinacy —**Self willed** *a* Governed by one's own will, wilful, not accommodating or compliant, obstinate

Sell ¦ sel, *n.* [Fr *selle*, L *sella*, a seat a saddle] A saddle

Sell sel *v t* —pret & pp *sold* [A Sax *sellan*, *syllan* to give to deliver up Lat *sellen*, Icel *selja* to sell to deliver, Goth *saljan*, to offer akin *salt*] To transfer to another for an equivalent to give up for a consideration to dispose of for something else especially for money, correlative to *buy*, to make a matter of bargain and sale of to take a bribe for, to betray —*To sell one a life dearly* to cause great loss to those who take one's life *To sell a person up* to sell his goods to pay his creditors — *v i* To practise selling, to be sold, to fetch a price — *I will sell out* to sell one's commission in the army and retire from the service to dispose of all one's shares in a company **Seller,** sel'er *n* One who sells, a vender

Sellanders Sellenders sel'an-dèrz sel'endèrz *n* [Fr *solandres* A skin disease in a horse's hough or pastern owing to want of cleanliness

Selters water sel'tèrz or zel'tèrz *n.* A medicinal mineral water found at Nieder *Selters* in the valley of the Lahn Nassau Germany, called incorrectly *Seltzer water* —**Seltzogene** sel'zo-jèn *n* A gazogene

Selvas Silvas sel'vaz sil'vaz *n pl* [L *silva* a wood] The great forest plains of the Amazon

Selvedge Selvage sel'vej sel'vāj *n* [From *self* and *edge* but an *edge* formed of the stuff itself, comp D *zelfkant zelfegge* G *selbende* lit self-edge self end] A woven border or border of close work, on a fabric made of the threads of the fabric a list

Selvedged Selvaged sel'vejd sel'vājd *a* Having a selvedge

Selvès selvz *pl* of *self*

Semaphore sē'ma-fōr, *n* [Gr *sēma*, a sign and *phero* to bear] A kind of telegraph or apparatus for conveying information by signals visible at a distance **Semaphoric, Semaphorical** sē-ma-for'ik sēma-for'i-kal *a* Relating to semaphores telegraphic — **Semaphorically** sē-ma-for'i-kal-li *adv* By means of a semaphore — **Semaphorist,** sē'ma-fōr-ist, *n* One who has charge of a semaphore

Sematology sē-ma-tol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *sēma sēmatos*, a sign, and *logos* discourse] The doctrine of signs the science of language as expressed by signs

Semblance, sem'blans, *n* [Fr *semblance* from *sembler* to seem to appear from L *simulare*, *simulare* to make like from *similis*, like SIMILAR] Similarity, resemblance, external figure or appearance, form, a form or figure representing some thing, likeness, image

Semeiography, sē-mi-og'ra-fi, *n* [Gr *sēmeion*, a sign, and *graphō* to write] The doctrine of signs, *pathol* a description of the marks or symptoms of diseases — **Semeiographic** sē-mi-ō-graf'ik *a* Pertaining to *semeiography* —**Semeiological,** sē-mi-ō-loj'i-kal, *a* Pertaining to semeiology — **Semeiology,** sē-mi-ol'o-ji *n* [Gr *sēmeion*, and *logos*, discourse] The doctrine of signs, *s* meiotics —**Semeiotic,** sē-mi-ot'ik, *a* Relating to semeiotics — **Semeiotics,** sē-mi-ot'iks, *n* The science of signs, the language of signs, *pathol* that branch which teaches how to judge of symptoms in the human body

Semen, sē'men, *n.* [L., from root of *sero*, to sow] The seed or fecundating fluid of male animals, sperm

Semese,† sem-ēs', *a* [L *semesus—semi*, half, and *esus*, eaten, from *edo*, *esum*, to eat] Half-eaten

Semester, se-mes'tèr, *n* [L *semestris* half-yearly—*sex*, six, and *mensis*, month] A period or term of six months

Semi, semi [L *semi*, Gr *hēmi*] A prefix signifying half, half of, in part partially The compounds are generally of very obvious meaning if the latter parts be known and we give only a certain number of them below

Semi Arian, semi-ā'ri-an, *n* One of an ecclesiastical sect who acquiesced in some of the tenets of the Arians, but rejected others

Semi-attached, semi-at-tacht' *a* Partially attached or united —*Semi-attached house*, one of two houses joined together, but both standing apart from others

Semibreve, semi-brēv' *n* [From *semi* and *breve*] *Music* a note of half the duration or time of the breve equivalent to two minims, four crotchets, or eight quavers

Semicircle semi-sir'kl, *n* [L *semicirculus*] The half of a circle, the part of a circle comprehended between its diameter and half of its circumference, any body in the form of a half circle **Semicircular** semi-sèr'kū-lèr, *a* Having the form of a half circle

Semi circumference, semi-sèr-kum'fe-rens *n* Half the circumference

Semicolon semi-kō'lon *n* [*Semi* and *colon* The punctuation mark or point (;) marking a pause of less duration than the colon and more than the comma used to distinguish the conjunct members of a sentence

Semi columnar semi-kō-lum'nèr *a* Like a half column, flat on one side and round on the other

Semi-conscious semi-kon'shus *a* Imperfectly conscious

Semi cylinder semi-sil'in-dèr *n* Half of a cylinder that is cut longitudinally by a plane — **Semi cylindric Semi cylindrical** semi-si-lin'drik semi-si-lin'dri-kal *a* In the form of a semi cylinder

Semi-detached semi-dē-tacht', *a* Partly separated applied to one of two houses which are attached from other buildings, but joined together

Semi diameter semi-di-am'e-tèr, *n* Half a diameter a radius

Semi-diurnal semi-dī'èr-nal *a* Pertaining to or accomplished in half a day, continuing half a day

Semi double semi-dub'l *a* *Bot* having the outermost stamens converted into petals while the inner ones remain perfect

Semi floscular Semi floscule Semi flosculose *a* [*Semi* and L *flosculus* a little flower] *Bot* having the corolla split and turned to one side, as in the ligule of composites

Semi fluid, semi-flū'id, *a* Imperfectly fluid

Semi ligneous semi-lig'nē-us, *a* Partially ligneous or woody *bot* woody at the base and herbaceous at the top

Semilor semi-lor, *n* [Prefix *semi*, half, and Fr *l'or*, gold] An alloy, consisting of five parts of copper and one of zinc used for manufacturing cheap jewelry, &c

Semi lunar semi-lū'nèr *a* [L *semi*, half and *luna* the moon] Resembling in form a half moon *Semilunar valves*, *anat* three valves at the beginning of the pulmonary artery and aorta

Semi metallic, semi-me-tal'ik, *a* Partially metallic in character

Semi mute, semi-mūt, *a* Applied to a person who, owing to losing the sense of hearing, has lost also to a great extent the faculty of speech

Seminal, semi-nal, *a* [L *seminalis*, from *semen*, seed, from stem of *sero*, to sow Now] Pertaining to seed or semen, or to the elements of reproduction contained in seed, germinal, rudimentary **Seminarian, Seminarist,** semi-nā'ri-an, semi'i-na-rist *n* A member of a seminary, an English Roman Catholic priest educated in a foreign seminary —**Seminary,**

sem'i-na-ri, *n* [L *seminarium*, from *semen seminis*, seed] A seed plot; a nursery; a place of education, any school, college, or university in which persons are instructed —*a* Seminal, belonging to seed, trained or educated in a foreign seminary said of a Roman Catholic priest — **Semination,** sem i nā shon, *n* [L *seminatio*] *Bot* the natural dispersion of seeds, the process of seeding — **Seminiferous,** sem i nif'er us, *a* [L *semen*, and *fero*, to produce] Seed bearing, producing seed — **Seminific, Seminifical,** sem i nif'ik, sem i nif'i kal, *a* [L *semen*, and *facio*, to make] Forming or producing seed or semen

Semi nymph, sem i nimf, *n* *Entom* the nymph of insects which undergo a slight change only in passing to a perfect state

Semiography, sē-mi og'ra fi *n* Semiography — **Semiology,** sē mi ol'o ji, *n* Semeiology — **Semiotics,** sē mi-ot'iks, *n* Semeiotics

Semi palmate, Semi palmated sem i pal'māt sem i pal'mā-ted, *a* *Zool* having the feet webbed only partly down the toes

Semiped, sem i ped, *n* [*Semi*, and L. *pes, pedis* a foot] *Pros* a half foot — **Semi pedal** sem i pē'dal, *a* *Pros* containing a half foot

Semi Pelagian sem i pē'la ji an, *n* *Eccles hist* a follower of John Cassianus a monk who, about the year 430, modified the doctrines of Pelagius **Semi Pelagianism** sem i pē'la ji an izm, *n* The tenets of the Semi Pelagians

Semi plantigrade, sem i plan'ti grād *a* *Zool* applied to certain families of mammals as the civets and weasels in which a portion of the sole of the hind feet at least is applied to the ground in walking

Semiquaver sem i kwā'ver *n* *Music* a note of half the duration of the quaver, the sixteenth of the semibreve

Semite sem'it *n* [From *Sem* or *Shem*, eldest son of Noah] A descendant of Shem, one of the Semitic race, a Shemite —*a* Belonging to Shem or his descendants — **Semitic** se mit'ik *a* Relating to Shem or his descendants, pertaining to the Hebrew race or any of those kindred to it — *Semitic* or *Shemitic languages* an important group or family of languages, comprising the Hebrew, Phœnician, Arabic, Abyssinian, Chaldean Assyrian Babylonian — **Semitism** sem'it izm, *n* A Semitic idiom or word the adoption of what is peculiarly Semitic

Semitertian, sem i ter'shi an *a* *Med* applied to a fever possessing both the characters of the tertian and quotidian mitigant *n* A semitertian fever

Semitone sem i tōn *n* *Music* half a tone, an interval of sound, as between *mi* and *fa* in the diatonic scale which is only half the distance of the interval between *ut (do)* and *re* or *sol* and *la* — **Semitonic** sem i ton'ik *a* Pertaining to a semitone

Semi transparent sem i trans pā'rent, *a* Half or imperfectly transparent

Semi vocal sem i vō'kal *a* Pertaining to a semivowel, imperfectly vocal

Semi vowel, sem i vou el *n* A half vowel, a sound partaking of the nature of both a vowel and a consonant as *l m r*

Semolina, Semola sem ō li'na, sem o-la *n* [It *semolino*] The large hard grains retained in the bolting machine after the fine flour has been passed through it, or made separately, used for puddings

Sempervirent, sem per vi rent, *a* [L *semper*, always, and *viens, virentis*, flourishing] Always fresh, evergreen

Sempiternal sem pi ter'nal, *a* [Fr *sempiternel*, L. *sempiternus — semper*, always, and *eternus*, eternal] Eternal in futurity, everlasting, having beginning, but no end, also without beginning or end **Sempiternity,** sem pi ter'ni ti, *n* Future duration without end, eternity

Sempstress, semp'stres, *n* [A Sax *sēamestra*, a sempstress, with term *-ess* and inserted *p* Skeat] A woman who lives by needle work

Senary, sē'na ri, *a* [L *senarius* from *seni*, six each, from *sex*, six] Of six, belonging to six, containing six

Senate, sen'āt, *n* [Fr *sénat*, from L *senatus*, from *senex*, old, aged, cog with Goth *sinews*, Gr *henos*, Skr *sanas*, old Senior, Sir] Originally, in ancient Rome, a body of elderly citizens elected from among the nobles, and having supreme legislative power, hence, the upper branch of a legislature in various countries, as in France, the United States, &c, in general, a legislative body, the legislative department of a government, the governing body of a university —**Senate house,** *n* A house in which a senate meets, or a place of public council — **Senator,** sen a-tor, *n* A member of a senate —**Senatorial,** sen-a tō'ri-al, *a* Pertaining to a senator or senators, belonging to senators, in the United States, entitled to elect a senator —**Senatorially,** sen a-tō'ri al li, *adv* In a senatorial manner — **Senatorship,** sen a tor ship *n* The office or dignity of a senator

Senatus se nā tus, *n* [L] A senate, a governing body in certain universities — *Senatus academicus* one of the governing bodies in Scotch universities, consisting of the principal and professors

Send, send, *vt* —prat and pp *sent* [A Sax *sendan*—Icel *senda*, Dan *sende*, D *senden*, G *senden*, Goth *sandjan*, to send, caus of an old verb meaning to go] To cause to go or pass from one place to another, to despatch, to cause to be conveyed or transmitted, to impel, to propel, to throw, to cast, to commission, authorize, or direct to go and act, to cause to befall, to inflict (to *send* destruction) before certain verbs of motion, to cause to do the act indicated by the respective verb (to *send* the enemy *flying* in all directions) —*To send forth* or *out* to put or bring forth, to emit —*vi* To despatch a message or a messenger for some purpose —*To send for*, to request by message to come or be brought (to *send for* a physician) —**Sender,** sen'der, *n* One that sends

Sendal, sen dal *n* [O Fr *cendal*, sendal, L L *cendalum* from Gr *sindon*, a fine Indian cloth from *Sindhu* the river Indus] A light thin stuff of silk or thread

Seneca oil, *n* A local name in America for petroleum from its having originally been collected by the *Seneca* Indians

Seneka Senega sen ē ka sen ē ga *n* A drug consisting of the root of a plant of the United States, used in cough mixtures, the plant itself

Senescence, sē nes ens *n* [L *senesco*, from *senex* old Senate] The state of growing old —**Senescent,** se-nes ent, *a* Beginning to grow old

Seneschal sen es-shal *n* [O Fr *seneschal*, L L *senescallus senescalcus*, from O G *sen scalh— sene*, old, cognate with L *senex* (seen in *senate*) and *scalc scalh*, a servant (seen also in *marshal*)] An officer in the houses of princes and dignitaries, who has the superintendence of feasts and domestic ceremonies, a steward —**Seneschalship,** sen es shal ship *n* The office of seneschal

Sengreen, sen grēn *n* [O *sengrun*, a plant— *sen*, signifying duration, and *grun*, green] The house leek

Senile sē nil, *a* [L *senilis*, from *senex*, old Senate] Pertaining to old age, proceeding from age, characterized by the weakness of old age **Senility** sē nil'i ti, *n* The state of being senile, old age, dotage

Senior sē ni ēr, *a* [L *senior*, compar of *senex*, old (Senate) *Sir* is from *senior*] More advanced in age, older, elder, being the elder of two persons of the same name (John Smith *senior*), higher or more advanced in rank, office, or the like —*n* A person who is older than another (my *senior* by ten years), one that is older in office than another, one prior or superior in rank or office, an aged person —**Seniority,** sē ni-or'i ti *n* State of being senior, superior age, priority of birth, priority or superiority in rank or office

Senna, sen'na, *n* [Ar *senā*, senna] The leaves of various species of Cassia, used as a laxative medicine in constipation, dyspepsia, &c.

Se'nnight, sen'nit, *n.* [Contr from *seven-night*, as *fortnight* from *fourteennight*] The space of seven nights and days, a week

Sennit, sen it, *n* [From *seven* and *knit*] *Naut* a sort of flat braided cordage formed by plaiting rope-yarns or spun-yarn together

Señor, sen-yōr', *n* [L *senior*] A Spanish title or form of address, corresponding to the English Mr or sir, a gentleman — **Señora,** sen-yōr'ra, *n.* The feminine of *Señor*, madame or Mrs, a lady.

Sensation, sen-sā shon, *n* [Fr *sensation*, L L *sensatio*, from L. *sentio, sensum*, to feel, to perceive Sense] An impression made upon the mind through the medium of one of the organs of sense, feeling produced by external objects, or by some change in the internal state of the body, a feeling, the power of feeling or receiving impressions, feeling occasioned by causes that do not act on the senses, a purely spiritual or psychical affection (a *sensation* of awe, novelty, &c), a state of some excitement (to create a *sensation*), what produces excited interest or feeling often used as an adjective in the sense of causing excited interest or feeling (*sensation* novels, &c) — *Sensation novels*, novels that produce their effect mainly by exciting and often improbable situations, as scenes of extreme peril, high wrought passion, &c, depending but little on the delineation of character —**Sensational,** sen-sā'shon al, *a* Relating to or implying sensation or perception by the senses, producing sensation or excited interest or emotion (a *sensational* novel, a writer of the *sensational* school), pertaining to sensationalism —**Sensationalism,** sen-sā shon al izm, *n* *Metaph* the theory or doctrine that all our ideas are solely derived through our senses, sensualism — **Sensationalist,** sen sā shon al ist, *n* *Metaph* a believer in or upholder of the doctrine of sensationalism — **Sensationary,** sen sā shon-a ri *n* Relating to sensation, sensational.

Sense, sens, *n* [L *sensus*, sensation, a sense, from *sentio, sensum*, to perceive by the senses (seen in *scent, sensual, consent, dissent, assent resent, sentence, sentiment*, &c)] One of the faculties by which man and the higher animals perceive external objects by means of impressions made on certain organs of the body, the senses being usually spoken of as five, namely sight hearing taste, smell, and touch, perception by the senses, sensation; feeling, apprehension through the intellect, discernment, appreciation (no *sense* of beauty), moral perception, consciousness (a *sense* of shame), faculty of thinking and feeling, sound perception and reasoning, good judgment, understanding (a man of *sense*), rationality, view or opinion held in common (to speak the *sense* of a public meeting), meaning, import, signification of language —*Common sense.* Common —*To be in our senses*, to be in a sound state of mind, to have possession of our mental faculties the contrary being to be *out of our senses* —**Senseless,** sens'les, *a* Destitute of sense, having no power of sensation or perception, insensible, wanting feeling or sympathy, without sensibility, contrary to reason or sound judgment, unwise, foolish, nonsensical, wanting understanding, acting without judgment, stupid —**Senselessly,** sens'les li, *adv* In a senseless manner, foolishly, stupidly —**Senselessness,** sens les-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being senseless, want of good sense, folly, stupidity —**Sensibility,** sen si bil'i ti, *n* The state or quality of being sensible, capability of sensation, capacity to experience emotion or feeling; the capacity of being impressed with such sentiments as those of sublimity, awe, wonder &c, delicacy or keenness of feeling; quick emotion or sympathy, that quality of an instrument which makes it indicate very slight changes of condition; sensitiveness (the *sensibility* of a thermometer) —**Sensible,** sen'si-bl, *a.* [Fr *sensible* L *sensibilis*, from *sensus*] Capable of being perceived by the senses, capable of exciting sensation, perceptible; felt; capable of sensation or impression (the eye is *sensible* to light); capable of emotional influences, liable to impression or emotion, easily affected; perceiving or having perception either by the senses or the intellect;

cognizant, persuaded, capable of indicating slight changes of condition, sensitive (a *sensible* thermometer), *possessing* or containing sense, judgment, or reason (a *sensible* remark) having good or sound sense, intelligent, reasonable, judicious —**Sensibleness** sen'si-bl-nes, *n* The state or quality of being sensible, sensibility —**Sensibly** sen'si-bli *adv* In a sensible manner perceptibly to the senses, with intelligence or good sense judiciously

Sensific Sensifacient sen-sif'ik, sen-sa-fā'shi-ent *a* [L *sensus* and *facio*, to make] Producing sensation —**Sensificatory**, sen-sif'i-ka-to-ri *a* Sensifacient —**Sensigenous** sen-sij'e-nus, *a* [L *sensus* and root *gen* to beget] Originating or causing sensation —**Sensitive** sen'si-tiv *a* [Fr *sensitif* L L *sensitivus*] Having the capacity of receiving impressions from external objects having feelings easily excited readily and acutely affected of keen sensibility *physics* easily affected moved or exhibiting change from some influence (a *sensitive* balance *chem* readily affected by the action of appropriate agents —**Sensitively** sen'si-tiv-li *adv* In a sensitive manner **Sensitiveness** sen'si-tiv-nes, *n* The state of being sensitive —**Sensitive-plant**, *n* A name given to several plants which display movements of their leaves in a remarkable degree under the influence of light and darkness as also under mechanical and other stimuli —**Sensitivity** sen-si-tiv'i-ti *n* The state of being sensitive or readily affected by the action of appropriate chemical or other agents readiness of muscles or nerves to respond to stimuli —**Sensitize** sen'si-tiz *vt* —*sensitized sensitizing* To render capable of being acted on by the actinic rays of the sun or other means a term in photography &c

Sensorium sen-sō'ri-um *n* [From L *sensus* sense] The brain or any part of it considered as the general receptacle of impressions derived from the external world the central seat of consciousness, a nerve centre **Sensorial** sen-sō'ri-al *a* Sensory **Sensory** sen'so-ri *a* Relating to the sensorium conveying sensation (*sensory* nerves) —*n* The sensorium

Sensual sen'sū-al *a* [L *sensualis* from *sensus*, sense] Sensual] Pertaining to the body in distinction from the spiritual or mental flesh ly pertaining to the gratification of the appetites grossly luxurious indulging in lust voluptuous pertaining to sensualism as a philosophical doctrine —**Sensualism** sen'sū-al-izm *n* *Metaph* that theory which bases all our mental acts and intellectual powers upon sensation sensationalism opposed to *intellectualism* a *state of* subjection to the appetites sensuality —**Sensualist** sen'sū-al-ist *n* A person given to the indulgence of his appetites a sensationalist in philosophy

Sensualistic sen-sū-a-lis'tik *a* Upholding the doctrine of sensualism —**Sensuality** sen-sū-al'i-ti *n* The quality of being sensual devotedness to the gratification of the bodily appetites indulgence in lust carnality fleshliness —**Sensualize** sen'sū-al-iz *vt* —*sensualized sensualizing* To make sensual, to debase by carnal gratifications —**Sensually**, sen'sū-al-li *adv* In a sensual manner —**Sensualness** sen'sū-al-nes *n* Sensuality —**Sensuism** sen'sū-izm, *n* Sensualism —**Sensuous**, sen'sū-us, *a* Pertaining to the *senses* appealing to the senses readily *affected* through the senses alive to the pleasure to be received through the *senses* —**Sensuously** sen'sū-us-li *adv* In a sensuous manner —**Sensuousness**, sen'sū-us-nes *n*

Sent sent, pret and pp of *send*

Sentence sen'tens, *n* [L *sententia* an opinion a judgment a maxim a sentence, *from sentio, to* perceive Sense] A judgment, a decision, a judgment pronounced by a court or judge upon a criminal, a maxim (*Shak*), *gram* a number of words containing complete sense or a complete thought and followed by a full point *vt* —*sentenced, sentencing* To pronounce sentence or judgment on to condemn, to doom to punishment —**Sentencer**, sen-ten'sér, *n* One who pronounces a sentence —**Sentential**, sen-ten'shal, *a* Comprising sentences, pertaining to a sentence or full period —**Sententially** sen-ten'shal-li, *adv* In a sentential manner, by means of sentences —**Sententious** sen-ten'shus, *a* [L *sententiosus* Fr *sententieux*] Abounding in axioms or maxims, rich in judicious observations having brevity and weight of meaning, pithy, terse —**Sententiously** sen-ten'shus-li *adv* In a sententious manner —**Sententiousness**, sen-ten'shus-nes *n* The quality of being sententious, brevity of expression combined with strength

Sentient sen'shi-ent *a* [L *sentiens sentientis* ppr of *sentio* to perceive Sense] Capable of perceiving or feeling, having the faculty of perception, *physiol* a term applied to those parts which are more susceptible of feeling than others **Sentiently** sen'shi-ent-li *adv* In a sentient or perceptive manner —**Sentience Sentiency** sen'shi-ens, sen'shi-en-si *n* The state of being a sentient feeling

Sentiment sen'ti-ment *n* [Fr *sentiment* L L *sentimentum* from L *sentio* to perceive Sense] A thought prompted by feeling a feeling, respecting some person or thing a particular disposition of mind in view of some subject tendency to be swayed by feeling emotion sensibility a thought romance the thought or opinion intermingled with but considered as distinct from them a thought expressed in striking words —**Sentimental** sen-ti-men'tal *a* Having sentiment apt to be swayed by sentiment manifesting an excess of sentiment artificially or mawkishly tender appealing to sentiment rather than to reason syn under ROMANTIC

Sentimentalism sen-ti-men'tal-izm *n* Sentimentality **Sentimentalist** sen-ti-men'tal-ist *n* One who affects sentiment the character being sentimental or swayed by sentiment —**Sentimentality** sen-ti-men-tal'i-ti *n* Affectation of fine feeling or exquisite sensibility prominence to sentiment —**Sentimentalize** sen-ti-men'tal-iz *vi* To affect exquisite sensibility —**Sentimentally** sen-ti-men'tal-li *adv* In a sentimental manner

Sentinel sen'ti-nel *n* [Fr *sentinelle* It *sentinella* origin doubtful] One who watches or keeps guard to prevent surprise especially as the set guardians placed from surprise a sentry *vt* *sentinelled sentinelling* To watch over as a sentinel to furnish with a sentinel or sentinels **Sentry** sen'tri *n* [Corruption of *sentinel*] A soldier placed on guard a sentinel guard watch duty of a sentinel

Sentry box A small shelter for the sentinel at his post

Sepahi se-pa'hi *n* A sepoy

Sepal sē'pal *n* Fr *sepale* an invented term to correspond to *petale* a petal] But one of the separate divisions of a calyx when that organ is made up of various leaves **Sepaline** sē'pal-in *a* But relating to sepals or resembling the nature of a sepal **Sepaloid** sē'pal-oid *a* Like a sepal —**Sepalous** sē'pal-us *a* Relating to or having sepals

Separate sep'a-rāt *vt* —*separated separating* [L *separo separatum* se apart and *paro* to put or place PARE] To disunite to divide to part in almost any manner either things naturally or reasonably joined, to set apart from a number to make a space between to sever as by an intervening space to be between —*vi* To go apart, to withdraw from each other, to cease or split to come apart —*a* [L *separatus* pp of *separo*] Divided from the rest parted from another or others disjoined unconnected, not united distinct, withdrawn, alone without company —**Separability Separableness** sep'a-ra-bil'i-ti sep'a-ra-bl-nes, *n* The quality of being separable, divisibility **Separable** sep'a-ra-bl *a* [L *separabilis*] Capable of being separated or disjoined, divisible —**Separably** sep'a-ra-bli *adv* In a separable manner —**Separately**, sep'a-rāt-li, *adv* In a separate or unconnected state, apart, distinctly, singly —**Separateness**, sep'a-rāt-nes, *n* The state of being separate —**Separation**, sep-a-rā'shon, *n* [L *separatio*] The act of separating, the state of being separate, disjunction, disunion, disconnection, disunion of married persons, a cessation of conjugal cohabitation of man and wife —*Judicial separation*, the separation of a husband and wife by decree of a court —**Separatism** sep'a-rāt-izm *n* The state of being a separatist, dissent —**Separatist**, sep'a-rāt-ist *n* One who advocates separation, one who withdraws or separates himself from an established church a dissenter —**Separatistic** sep-a-rā-tis'tik *a* Relating to or characterized by separatism schismatical —**Separator** sep'a-rā-tér *n* One who or that which separates a name of several mechanical contrivances —**Separatory Separative** sep'a-ra-to-ri sep'a-rā-tiv *a* Causing or used in separation —**Separatory** *n* A chemical vessel for separating liquors a kind of surgical instrument

Sepawn, se-pan' *n* An American dish consisting of meal of maize boiled in water

Sepia sē'pi-a, *n* [Gr *sēpia* the cuttle-fish or squid] The cuttle-fish a species of brown pigment prepared from a black juice secreted by certain glands of the cuttle-fish and used in drawing **Sepic** sep'ik *a* Pertaining to sepia done in sepia as a drawing

Sepiment sep'i-ment *n* [L *sepimentum*, from *sepio* to inclose] A hedge a fence, something that separates

Sepiostaire sē'pi-o-stār *n* [Gr *sēpia*, a cuttle-fish and *stear* a bone] The cuttle-bone or internal shell of the cuttle-fish

Sepon se-pon' *n* SEPAWN

Sepoy sē'poi *n* [Per *sipahi* a soldier] A name given in Hindustan to the native soldiers in the British service

Sept sept *n* [Probably a corruption of *set*] A clan a tribe a family or family originally of the races or families in Ireland

Septa sep'ta *pl* of *septum*

Septæmia sep-tē'mi-a *n* SEPTICÆMIA

Septal sep'tal *a* Pertaining to a septum

Septangle sep'tang-gl *n* [L *septem* seven and *angulus* an angle] *Geom* a heptagon

Septarium sep-tā'ri-um *n* pl **Septaria** sep-tā'ri-a [From L *septum* inclosure from *sepio* to inclose] A name given to spheroidal masses of clay or marl iron ore or other matter which sometimes contain numerous fissures of some crystalline substance which divide the mass

Septate sep'tāt *a* Divided

September sep-tem'bér *n* [L from *septem* seven] The ninth month of the year so called from being originally the seventh month from March which was formerly the first month of the year

Septempartite sep-tem-par'tit *a* Divided nearly to the base into seven parts

Septenary sep'te-na-ri *a* [L *septenarius* from *septem* seven each from *septeni* seven] Consisting of or relating to seven lasting seven years occurring once in seven years **Septenate** sep'te-nāt *a* *Bot* having seven parts as a compound leaf with seven leaflets from one joint

Septennial sep-ten'ni-al *a* [L *septennis septem* seven and *annus* a year] Lasting or continuing seven years, happening once in every seven years **Septennially** sep-ten'ni-al-li *adv* Once in seven years

Septentrion, sep-ten'tri-on *n* [L *septem trio septentrionis*, from *septentrio* the seven stars of the Great Bear *septem*, seven and *trumeo* ploughing oxen] The north or northern regions —**Septentrional** sep-ten'tri-on-al *a* Northern

Septet Septette sep-tet', *n* [L *septem*, seven] *Music* a composition for seven voices or instruments

Sept foil sept'foil *n* [L *septem*, seven, and *folium* a leaf] A figure of seven equal segments of a circle circularly disposed

Septic Septical, sep'tik, sep'ti-kal *a* [Gr *sēptikos* from *sēpō*, to putrefy] Having power to promote putrefaction, causing putrefaction —*n* A substance causing

putrefaction. — **Septically**, sep ti-kal-li, *adv* In a septic manner, by means of septics — **Septicity**, sep-tis i ti, *n* The quality of being septic

Septicæmia, Septæmia, sep-ti-sē mi a, septē'mi-a, *n* [Gr *sēptikos, sepsis*, putrefying, from *sēpō*, to putrefy, and *haima*, blood] Blood poisoning by absorption into the circulation of poisonous or putrid matter

Septicidal, sep ti si dal, *a* [L *septum*, a partition, and *cædo*, to cut or divide SEPTUM] *Bot* dividing or dehiscing at the septa or partitions **Septiferous**, sep tif er us, *a* [L *septum*, an inclosure, and *fero*, to bear] *Bot* bearing septa —**Septiform**, sep ti form, *a* Resembling a septum or partition — **Septifragal**, sep tif ra gal, *a* [L *septum*, a partition, and *frango*, to break] *Bot* literally breaking from the partitions applied to a mode of dehiscing in which the backs of the carpels separate from the dissepiments

Septilateral sep ti lat er al, *a* [L *septem*, seven, and *latus, lateris* a side] Having seven sides

Septillion, sep til yon, *n* [From L *septem*, seven, with termination of L *million*] A million raised to the seventh power, a number consisting of a unit followed by forty two ciphers

Septisyllable sep ti sil i bl, *n* [L *septem*, seven, and L *syllabe*] A word of seven syllables

Septuagenarian, sep tū a je nā ri an, *n* [L *septuagenarius* consisting of seventy, *septuageni* seventy each from *septem*, seven] A person seventy years of age —**Septuagenary**, sep tū aj e nā ri, *a* Consisting of seventy or of seventy years, pertaining to a person seventy years old *n* A septuagenarian

Septuagesima, sep tū a jes i ma, *n* [L *septuagesimus*, seventieth] The third Sunday before Lent so called because it is about seventy days before Easter **Septuagesimal**, sep tū a jes i mal *a* Consisting of seventy or of seventy years

Septuagint sep tū a jint, *n* [L *septuaginta*, seventy from *septem* seven] A Greek version of the Old Testament usually denoted by the symbol LXX executed for the Jews of Alexandria and said to have been the work of seventy translators who were employed by Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, about 280 B C

Septum sep tum *n* [L] **Septa**, sep ti L a partition, from *sepio*, to hedge in to fence] A partition, a wall separating cavities in animals or plants as the cartilage between the nostrils one of the partitions in an ovary or fruit **Septulate**, sep tū lat *a* *Bot* applied to fruits having imperfect or false septa —**Septal**, sep tal, *a* Belonging to or forming a septum — **Septate**, sep tāt *a* Partitioned off into compartments by septa —**Septile**, sep til, *a* Belonging to septa or dissepiments

Septuor, sep tū or, *n* [Fr, from L *septem*, seven] A septet

Septuple, sep tū pl, *a* [L *septuplus* from *septem* seven] Sevenfold *vt* To make sevenfold

Sepulchre sep ul kēr, *n* [L *sepulchrum* from *sepelio, sepultum*, to bury] A tomb, a building cave, &c, for interment, a burial vault, *eccles arch* a recess for the reception of the holy elements consecrated on Maundy Thursday till high mass on Easter-day — *vt* - *sepulchred, sepulchring* To bury, to inter, to entomb —**Sepulchral**, sē pul kral, *a* [L *sepulchralis*] Pertaining to burial, to the grave, or to tombs, suggestive of a sepulchre, hence deep, hollow in tone (a *sepulchral* tone of voice) — *Sepulchral mound*, a barrow or grave mound **Sepulture**, sep ul tūr, *n* [L *sepultura*, from *sepelio, sepultum*, to bury] Burial, interment, a sepulchre

Sequacious, sē kwā shus, *a* [L *sequax, sequacis*, from *sequor*, to follow SEQUENCE] Following; disposed to follow a leader, logically consistent, consecutive in development or transition of thought **Sequaciousness, Sequacity**, sē-kwā shus nes, sē-kwas i ti, *n* State of being sequacious

Sequel, sē'kwel, *n* [L *sequela*, sequel, result, consequence, from *sequor*, to follow SEQUENCE] That which follows and forms a continuation; a succeeding part; consequence, result, event —**Sequela**, sē-kwē la, *n* pl **Sequelæ**, sē-kwē lē [L, from *sequor*] An adherent or band of adherents, a body of followers, *pathol* the consequent of a disease, a morbid affection which follows another

Sequence, sē'kwens, *n* [Fr *séquence*, L L *sequentia*, from L *sequens, sequentis*, ppr of *sequor, secutus*, to follow (seen also in *sequel, second, prosecute, execute, consequent, ensue*, &c) root perhaps same as in to *see*] A following or coming after, succession, a particular order or arrangement of succession, invariable order of succession, an observed instance of uniformity in following, a series of things following in a certain order, a set of playing cards immediately following each other, as king, queen, knave, &c, *music*, the recurrence of a melodic figure in a different key to that in which it was first given, *R Cath Ch* a hymn introduced into the mass on certain festival days, and coming immediately before the gospel —**Sequent, Sequential**, sē kwent, sē kwen shal *a* L *sequens, sequentis*] Following, succeeding, following by logical consequence **Sequentially**, sē kwen shal li, *adv* By sequence or succession

Sequester, sē kwes ter, *vt* [L *sequestro*, to put into the hands of an indifferent person from *sequester*, a depositary or trustee] To set apart or separate from other things, *refl* to retire or withdraw into obscurity, to exclude one's self, *law* to separate from the owner for a time to set apart as the property of a debtor until the claims of creditors be satisfied —**Sequestered** sē kwes terd *p* and *a* Secluded, private, retired, separated from others, *law* seized and detained for a time to satisfy a demand **Sequestrable**, sē kwes tra bl *a* Liable to sequestration — **Sequestrate** sē kwes trat, *vt* *sequestrated, sequestrating* *Law*, to sequester, to take possession of for behoof of creditors as of the estate of a bankrupt, with the view of realizing it and distributing it equitably

Sequestration sē kwes trā shon *n* Retirement, seclusion from society *law*, the separation of a thing in controversy from the possession of those who contend for it, the act of taking property from the owner for a time till the profits from it satisfy a demand *Scots law* the seizing of a bankrupt's estate, by decree of a competent court for behoof of the creditors **Sequestrator**, sē kwes trā tor, *n* One who sequesters or sequestrates

Sequestrum sē kwes trum *n* [From L *sequestro*, to sever] *Pathol* the portion of bone which is detached in necrosis

Sequin sē kwin, *n* [Fr *sequin* from It *zecchino*, from *zecca*, the mint from Ar *sikkah, sikkah* a stamp, a die] A gold coin first struck at Venice about the end of the thirteenth century, in value about 9*s* 4*d* sterling

Sequoia, sē kwoi a, *n* [From *Sequoyah* the inventor of the Cherokee alphabet] The Wellingtonia genus of trees

Seraglio, se ral yō, *n* [It *serraglio*, partly from Turk *serai* Per *sarai* a palace, partly from It *serrare* to shut up from L *sera*, a bar] The palace of the Sultan of Turkey at Constantinople, a harem, a place for keeping wives or concubines

Serai se ri, *n* [Per *serai*, a palace] In Eastern countries a place for the accommodation of travellers, a caravansary

Serape, se rapā, *n* A blanket or shawl worn as an outer garment by the Mexicans, &c

Seraph, ser af *n* pl **Seraphs**, or **Seraphim**, ser a him [From Heb *seraph*, to burn, to be eminent or noble] An angel of the highest order **Seraphic, Seraphical**, se raf ik, se raf i kal, *a* Pertaining to a seraph, angelic, inflamed with holy love or zeal —**Seraphically**, se raf i-kal li, *adv* In the manner of a seraph, angelically —**Seraphina**, ser a-fi na, *n* A keyed wind instrument, the precursor of the harmonium

Serapis, se-rā pis, *n* The Greek name of an Egyptian deity considered as a combination of Osiris and Apis.

Serasker, se-ras'kēr, *n* [Per *serasker* — *ser, seri*, head, chief, and *asker*, an army] A Turkish general or commander of land forces, especially a commander in-chief and minister at war — **Serasklerate**, seras kēr-āt, *n* The office of a serasker

Serb, sérb, *n* [Native form] A native or inhabitant of Servia

Serbonian, sér-bō ni-an, *a* An epithet applied to a celebrated morass of ancient Egypt, fabled to have swallowed up whole armies, hence, *Serbonian bog* proverbially signifies a difficult or complicated state of matters, an inextricable mess

Sere sēr, *a* Same as *Sear*

Serenade, ser e nad, *n* [Fr *sérénade*, from It *serenata*, a serenade, clear fine weather at night, from L *serenus*, serene] An entertainment of music given at night by a lover to his mistress under her window, or performed as a mark of esteem and good will towards distinguished persons; also a piece of music characterized by soft repose in harmony with the stillness of night — *vt* - *serenaded, serenading*. To entertain with a serenade — *vt* To perform serenades or nocturnal music — **Serenader**, ser-e-nā dēr, *n* One who serenades

Serene, sē rēn, *a* [L *serenus*, serene, allied to L *sol*, the sun, Gr *seirinos*, hot, scorching, *Seirios*, Sirius, Skr *surya*, the sun] Clear or fair, and calm, placid, quiet, calm, unruffled, undisturbed, an epithet or form of address restricted to the sovereign princes of Germany, and the members of their families — *vt* —*serened, serening* To make serene —**Serenely**, sē rēn li, *adv* Calmly, quietly, with unruffled temper, deliberately —**Sereness**, sē rēn nes, *n* The state of being serene, serenity —**Serenity**, sē ren i ti, *n* [L *serenitas*] The quality or condition of being serene, clearness, calmness, quietness, stillness, peace

Serf serf, *n* [Fr *serf*, from L *servus*, a slave SERVE] A villein, one of those who in the middle ages were attached to the land and transferred with it, and liable to the lowest services, a forced labourer attached to an estate, as formerly in Russia a slave —**Serfage, Serfdom, Serfhood Serfism**, serf aj, sérf dom, sérf hud, ser izm, *n* The state or condition of a serf

Serge, sérj, *n* [Fr *serge*, origin doubtful, perhaps L *serica* a silken fabric SILK] A kind of twilled worsted cloth of inferior quality

Serge serj, *n* [Fr *cierge*, a wax taper, L *cereus* waxy, *cera* wax] A large wax candle burned before an altar

Sergeant sar jant, *n* [Also written *serjeant* from Fr *sergent*, O Fr *serjent*, origin doubtful servant, from L *serviens servientis*, ppr of *servio*, to serve SERVE] A non-commissioned officer in the army of the grade next above corporal, a police-officer of superior rank, a lawyer of the highest rank in England, a title given to certain of the sovereign's servants SERJEANT [The two orthographies *sergeant* and *serjeant* are both well authorized, but in the last two meanings the latter spelling is the one usually adopted] — **Sergeancy**, sar jan si, *n* The office of a sergeant at law — **Sergeant-major**, *n* The highest non-commissioned officer in a regiment — **Sergeantry, Sergeanty**, sar jant ri, sär jan ti, *n* Serjeantry — **Sergeantcy, Sergeantship**, sar jant-si, sär jant ship, *n* The office of a sergeant.

Sericeous, sē rish us, *a* [L *sericeus*, from *sericum* silk SILK] Pertaining to silk; consisting of silk, silky, *bot* covered with very soft hairs pressed close to the surface. - **Sericulture**, sē ri kul tūr, *n* [L *sericum*, silk, and *cultura*, cultivation] The breeding and treatment of silkworms — **Sericulturist**, sē ri kul tū-rist, *n* A cultivator of silkworms

Series, sē ri ēz, *n. sing* and *pl* [L *series, same root as sero, to* join, to weave together (seen also in *assert, insert, exert, desert*), Gr *seira*, a cord, Skr *sarit*, a thread] A continued succession of similar things, or of things bearing a similar relation to each other; an extended rank,

line, or course; a sequence; a succession; *geol.* a set of strata possessing some common mineral or fossil characteristic; *chem.* a group of compounds, each containing the same radical; *arith* and *alg.* a number of terms or quantities in succession, each of which is related to the one before it according to a certain law — **Serial**, sē'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a series; consisting of or constituted by a series. — *n.* A tale or other composition running through successive numbers of a periodical work; a publication issued in successive numbers, a periodical — **Seriality**, sē-ri-al'i-ti, *n.* The state or condition of following in successive order — **Serially**, sē'ri-al-li, *adv* In a series or in regular order — **Seriate**, sē'ri-at, *a* Arranged in a series; pertaining to a series. — **Seriately**, sē'ri-at-li, *adv.* In a regular series — **Seriatim**, sē-ri-ā'tim, *adv* [L.] In regular order, one after the other

Serious, sē'ri-us, *a* [Fr *sérieux*, from L *serius*, serious, earnest.] Grave in manner or disposition; solemn, not light, gay, or volatile, really intending what is said, being in earnest; not jesting, important, weighty; not trifling; attended with danger; giving rise to apprehension, deeply impressed with the importance of religion. — **Seriously**, sē'ri-us-li, *adv* In a serious manner, earnestly, gravely, *sol emnly.* — **Seriousness**, sē'ri us nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being serious gravity, solemnity, earnest attention to religious concerns — **Serio-comic**, **Serio comical**, sē'ri-ō-krom"ik, sē'ri-ō-krom i kal *a.* Having a mixture of seriousness and comicality

Serjeant, sär'jant, *n.* [Fr *sergent* See SERGEANT] A sergeant in the army, in England, a lawyer of the highest rank called serjeant-at-law or serjeant of the coif — *Serjeants of the household*, officers who execute several functions within the British royal household, as the *serjeant* surgeon, *&c.* — *Common serjeant*, a judicial officer connected with the corporation of London. — *Serjeant's inn*, a society or corporation consisting of the entire body of serjeants at-law — **Serjeant-at-arms**, *n* A title of officers who attend the lord-chancellor, the speaker of the House of Commons, and the Lord-mayor of London — **Serjeantship**, sär'jant-ship, *n* The office of a serjeant-at-law — **Serjeantry**, **Serjeanty**, sär'jant-ri, sär'jan-ti, *n.* An honorary kind of English tenure, on condition of service due to the sovereign.

Sermon, sär'mon, *n.* [L *sermo*, *sermonis*, a speech or connected discourse, from *sero*, to join together] Serious discourse delivered in public, especially by a clergyman or preacher, for the purpose of religious instruction or the inculcation of morality, and grounded on some text or passage of Scripture, a similar discourse written or printed, whether delivered or not, a homily — *v. t.* To tutor; to lesson, to lecture — **Sermonist**, sär'mon-ist, *n.* A writer of sermons. — **Sermonize**, sär'mon-iz, *v i* — *sermonized*, *sermonizing* To preach, to discourse — *v.t* To preach a sermon to — **Sermonizer**, sär'mon i-zėr, *n.* One who sermonizes; a preacher

Seroon, **Seron**, se-rön', se-ron, *n.* [Sp *serón*, a frail or basket] A weight varying with the substance which it measures, a seroon of almonds being 87½ lbs, a bale or package for holding drugs, *&c* ; a ceroon

Serosity. Under SERUM

Serotinous, sē-rot'i-nus, *a* [L *serotinus*, from *serus*, late] *Bot.* appearing late in a season.

Serous. Under SERUM.

Serpent, sär'pent, *n* [L *serpens*, *serpentis*, from *serpo*, to creep; cog Gr *herpō*, to creep; Skr *sarpa*, a serpent, from *srip*, to creep.] A reptile of an extremely elongated form, without feet, and moving by muscular contractions of the body; a snake; a powerful bass musical instrument, consisting of a conical tube of wood bent in a serpentine form, *fig* a subtle or malicious person. — *Serpent stones* or *snake stones*, popular names sometimes applied to the ammonites. — **Serpent-charmer**, *n.* One who charms or professes to charm serpents; one who makes serpents obey his will — **Serpent-eater**, *n.* The secretary-bird. — **Serpent-fence**, *n.* A zigzag fence made by placing the ends of the rails upon each other — **Serpent-fish**, *n* BAND-FISH — **Serpentiform**, sär-pen'ti-form, *a* Having the form of a serpent, serpentine — **Serpentigenous**, sär-pen-tij'e-nus, *a.* Bred of a serpent — **Serpentine**, sär'pen tin, *a* [L *serpentinus.*] Pertaining to or resembling a serpent; having the qualities of a serpent; subtle; winding or turning one way and the other like a moving serpent; spiral; crooked, — *Serpentine verse*, a verse which begins and ends with the same word — *n* A rock, usually dark-coloured green, red, brown, or gray, with shades and spots resembling a serpent's skin; much used for the manufacture of various ornamental articles — *v t.* — *serpentined*, *serpentining* To wind like a serpent; to meander — **Serpentinely**, sär'pen-tin-li, *adv* In a serpentine manner — **Serpentinous**, sär'pen-ti nus, *a* Of the nature of, or resembling serpentine — **Serpent's-tongue**, *n.* A species of fern, so called from the form of its fronds, adder's-tongue

Serpigo, sėr-pi go, *n.* [L L, from L *serpo*, to creep] A name for ringworm or similar skin disease — **Serpiginous**, sėr pij i nus, *a* *Med* applied to certain affections which creep, as it were, from one part to another

Serpolet, sėr'pō-let *n.* [Fr] Wild thyme

Serpula, sėr'pū la, *n* pl **Serpulæ**, sėr'pū lē [A dim from L *serpo*, to creep] A genus of annelidans inhabiting tortuous calcareous tubes attached to rocks shells, *&c* , in the sea. — **Serpulite**, sėr'pū lit, *n* Fossil remains of Serpula.

Serrate **Serrated** ser'rāt, ser'rā-ted *a* [L *serratus* from *serra*, a saw] Notched on the edge like a saw, toothed — **Serration**, ser rā shon, *n* Formation in the shape of a saw — **Serrature**, ser'ra tūr, *n* A notching in the edge of anything, like a saw

Serricorn, ser'ri korn, *n* [L *serra* a saw, and *cornu*, a horn] One of a family of coleopterous insects, which have serrated or saw-shaped antennæ

Serrulate, **Serrulated** ser rū lāt, ser rū lā ted, *a.* [L *serrula*, dim of *serra*, a saw] Finely serrate, having very minute notches. — **Serrulation**, ser rū lā shon, *n* A small notching, an indentation

Serry, ser i, *v t* [Fr *serrer*, to press, from L *sero*, to lock, *sera*, a bolt or bar] To crowd, to press together — **Serried** ser'id, *p* and *a* Crowded, compacted, in close order (*serried* ranks of soldiers)

Sertularia, sėr tū lā ri a, *n* [L *sertum* a garland] The genus of Hydrozoa commonly called *sea firs* — **Sertularian**, ser tū lā'ri-an, *n* A member of the sea-fir order

Serum, sē'rum, *n.* [L *serum*, whey, the watery portion of anything, akin to Gr *oros*, whey, sērum, skr *sāra*, water] The thin transparent part of the blood, a liquid of a pale straw-coloured or greenish-yellow colour; the lymph like fluid secreted by certain membranes in the human body, such as the pericardium, pleura, peritoneum, *&c* , thence denominated *serous membranes*, the thin part of milk separated from the curd, whey — **Serous**, sē'rus, *a* Pertaining to serum, having the character of serum — **Serosity**, sē-ros'i ti, *n* The state of being serous

Serval, sėr'val, *n.* A South African carnivorous animal, a kind of small leopard with a bushy tail

Serve, sėrv, *v t* — *served*, *serving* [Fr *servir*, from L *servio*, *servire*, to serve, from *servus*, a servant, a slave; closely akin to *servo*, to preserve (as in *conservo*, *preservo*, *reservo*, *&c.*); same root in *solid*, *salve*] To perform regular or continuous duties in behalf of; to be in the employment of, as a domestic, slave, hired assistant, *&c.*; to work for; to render spiritual obedience and worship to, to minister to, to wait on at table or at meals; to set or arrange on a table for a meal: generally with *up*; to conduce to, to be sufficient for; to promote; to be of use to (to *serve one's ends*); to help by good offices; to administer to the wants of; to be in the place or instead of anything to; to be in lieu of (a sofa *served* him for a bed); to regulate one's conduct in accordance with the fashion, spirit, or demands of (to *serve the time or the hour*); to treat, to requite (he *served* me ill); to satisfy, to content (nothing would *serve* them but war), to handle, manage, or work (the guns were well *served*), *naut* to protect from friction by winding something round; *law*, to deliver or transmit to, to present in due form — *To serve out*, to deal out or distribute in portions — *To serve one out*, to treat one according to his deserts, to take revenge on — *To serve one right*, to treat one as he deserves — *To serve the turn*, to meet the emergency, to answer the purpose — *To serve a warrant*, to read it, and to seize the person against whom it is issued — *To serve a writ*, to read it to the defendant, or to leave an attested copy at his usual place of abode — *To serve an office*, to discharge the duties incident to it — *v i* To be or act as a servant, to perform domestic offices, to discharge the requirements of an office, to act as a soldier, seaman, *&c* ; to answer a purpose, to be sufficient, to be of use, to suit (when occasion *serves*); to be convenient — **Server**, sėr'vėr, *n* One who serves, a salver or small tray — **Servable**, sėr va bl, *a* Capable of being served — **Servant**, sėr'vant, *n* [Fr *servant*, from *servir*, L *servare*, to serve, *servant* is a doublet of *sergeant*] One who serves or does services, a person who is employed by another for menial offices or other labour and is subject to his command, a subordinate assistant or helper often applied distinctively to domestics or domestic servants, those who for the time being form part of a household (Mrs Smith has four *servants*) — *Servants' hall*, the room in a house set apart for the use of the servants in common, in which they take their meals *&c* — *Your humble servant*, *your obedient servant*, phrases of civility used more especially in closing a letter — *Servant of servants* one debased to the lowest condition of servitude, a title (*servus servorum*) assumed by the popes — **Servant-girl**, **Servant maid**, *n* A female or maid servant — **Servant man**, *n* A male or man servant — **Service** sėr'vis, *n.* [Fr *service* from L *servitium*] The act of serving, the performance of labour or offices for another, menial duties, employment as a servant, menial employ or capacity (to be taken into a person's *service*), assistance or kindness rendered to another, kind offices (has done me many *services*), duty performed, official function, especially military or naval duty, performance of the duties of a soldier or sailor (to see much *service* abroad), usefulness, benefit caused, profession of respect uttered or sent (my *service* to you), public religious worship or ceremony, religious rites appropriate to any event or ceremonial (a marriage *service*), a set of dishes or vessels for the table (a tea *service*, a *service* of plate), the duty which a tenant owes to a lord for his fee — *Service of a writ*, *process*, *&c* the reading of it or due delivery of it to the person to whom notice is intended to be given — **Serviceable** sėr'vis-a bl, *a* Capable of rendering useful service, fit for using; useful, doing service, active; diligent. — **Serviceableness**, sėr'vis-a bl-nes, *n* The state of being serviceable. — **Serviceably**, sėr'vis-a-bli, *adv* In a serviceable manner — **Service book**, *n* A book used in church service, a prayer-book, a missal — **Service-pipe**, *n* A pipe for the supply of water, gas, and the like from the main to a building — **Servile**, sėr'vil, *a.* [L *servilis*] Pertaining to or befitting a servant or slave; slavish (*servile* fear); held in subjection, dependent; cringing; fawning; meanly submissive — **Servilely**, sėr'vil-li, *adv* In a servile manner; slavishly — **Servileness**, **Servility**, sėr'vil-nes, sėr-vil'i-ti, *n* The state or quality of being servile, mean submission; slavishness; slavish deference. — **Serving-maid**, *n.* A female servant. — **Serving-man**, *n.* A male servant; a menial — **Servitor**, sėr'vi-tėr, *n* [L L., from L. *servio*, to serve.] A male servant; an attendant; a retainer;

in Oxford University, an undergraduate who is partly supported by the college funds. — **Servitorship**, sér'vi-tér-ship, *n.* The office of a servitor —**Servitude**, sér'vi-tūd, *n.* [L *servitudo*] The condition of a menial, underling, or slave; involuntary subjection to a master, bondage, compulsory labour, such as a criminal has to undergo as a punishment (penal *servitude*), a state of slavish dependence *Servitude* implies either the state of a voluntary servant or that of a slave, *slavery* is a stronger term, implying involuntary and compulsory servitude

Service-tree, sér'vis, *n* [A corruption of L *sorbus*, the sorb or service tree] A British and European tree of the pear family yielding a hard-grained timber and a small fruit, which is only pleasant in an over ripe condition

Serviette, sér vi-et', *n* [Fr] A table-napkin

Servile, Servitude, &c Under SERVE

Sesame, ses'a mē, *n* [Gr *sēsamē, sēsamon*, L *sesamum*] An annual herbaceous plant, the seeds of which yield a bland oil of a fine quality, which will keep many years without becoming rancid — *Open Sesame*, the charm by which the door of the robbers' dungeon in the tale of *Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves* flew open, hence, a specific for gaining entrance into any place, or means of exit from it — **Sesamoid, Sesamoidal**, sē sa moid, sē sa moi-dal, *a* Resembling the seeds of sesame in form — *Sesamoid bones*, certain small bones formed at the articulations of the great toes, and occasionally at the joints of the thumbs and in other parts

Sesquialteral, Sesquialterate, ses-kwi al tér al, ses-kwi al tér āt *a* [L prefix *sesqui*, one and a half, and *alter*, other] *Math* a term applied to a ratio where one quantity or number contains another once and half as much more, thus the ratio 9 to 6 is *sesqualteral* —**Sesquibasic**, ses'kwi bā sik, *a* [L *sesqui*, and *basis* a base] *Chem* a term applied to a salt containing one and a half equivalents of the base for each equivalent of acid.—**Sesquiduplicate**, ses kwi dū pli kāt, *a* [L prefix *sesqui*, and *duplicatus*, double] Designating the ratio of two and a half to one —**Sesquioxide**, ses kwi ok'sid, *n* A compound of oxygen and another element in the proportion of three equivalents of oxygen to two of the other —**Sesquipedalian, Sesquipedal**, ses kwi pē-dā'li an, ses-kwip'ē-dal, *a* [L *sesqui pedalis* — *sesqui*, and *pes, pedis*, a foot] Containing or measuring a foot and a half often humorously applied to long words, as translation of Horace's '*sesquipedalia verba*' — **Sesquipedality, Sesquipedalian ism**, ses kwi pē-dā li ti, ses kwi pē-dā li an ism, *n* The quality or condition of being sesquipedalian, the practice of using long words — **Sesquiplicate**, ses-kwip'li kāt, *a.* [Prefix *sesqui* and *plicate*] Designating the ratio of one and a half to one — **Sesquisalt**, ses kwi salt, *n* A salt consisting of three equivalents of one element to two of another - **Sesquitertial Sesquitertian**, ses-kwi tér'shi-al ses-kwi tér shi an, *a* [L *sesqui*, and *tertius*, third] Designating the ratio of one and one third to one

Sessile, ses'il, *a* [L *sessilis*, from *sedeo, sessum*, to sit SEDATE] *Zool* and *bot* attached without any sensible projecting support, a *sessile* leaf being one without a petiole or footstalk, a *sessile flower*, one having no peduncle, a *sessile gland*, one not elevated on a stalk

Session, sesh'on, *n.* [Fr *session*, from L *sessio, sessionis*, from *sedeo, sessum*, to sit SEDATE] A sitting, the sitting of a court, academic body, council, legislature, &c, for the transaction of business; the time or term during which such body transacts business regularly without breaking up, in Scotland, a kirk-session, *law*, generally in *pl.* a sitting of justices in court upon commission.—*Sessions of the peace*, the sessions held by justices of the peace.—*Petty sessions*, the meeting of two or more justices for trying offences in a summary way —*Quarter sessions* Under QUARTER.—*Court of Session*, the supreme civil court of Scotland, having jurisdiction in all civil questions of whatever nature.—**Sessional**, sesh'on-al, *a* Relating or belonging to a session or sessions.—**Session-clerk**, *n* In Scotland, one who officially keeps the books and documents of a kirk-session

Sess-pool, *n.* Cess-pool

Sesterce, Sestertius, ses'tèrs, ses-tér'shē-us, *n* [Fr *sesterce*, L *sestertius*, lit what contains two and a half—*semis*, a half, and *tertius*, a third] A Roman coin or denomination of money, originally containing two asses and a half, valued at about 2*d* sterling

Sestet, Sestette, ses tet, ses-tet', *n* [It *sestetto*, from L *sextus*, sixth, from *sex*, six] *Music*, a composition for six voices or six instruments, the two concluding stanzas of a sonnet, consisting of three verses each, the last six lines of a sonnet —**Sestetto**, ses-tet'tō *Music*, same as *Sestet* —**Sestine**, ses tin, *n* *Pros* a stanza of six lines, a sextain

Set, sett, *v t* —pret and pp *set*, ppr *setting* [Causative or factitive of *sit*, A Sax *settan*, to set, place, appoint, &c, Icel *setja*, Dan *sette*, Goth *satjan*, G *setzen*, to set] To make or cause to sit, to place in a sitting, standing, or any natural posture, to place upright (to *set* a box on its end or a table on its feet), to put, place, or fix, to put in a certain place, position, or station, to make or cause to be, do, or act, to put from one state into another (to *set* a person right, to *set* things in order), to fix as regards amount or value (to *set* a price on a house), to fix or settle authoritatively or by arrangement, to appoint, to assign (to *set* an hour for a journey), to estimate or rate (to *set* a price at naught), to regulate or adjust (to *set* a timepiece), to fit to music, to plant, as distinguished from *sowing*, to fix for ornament, as in metal (a diamond *set* in a ring), to adorn, as with precious stones, to intersperse, to stud, to reduce from a dislocated or fractured state (to *set* a joint), to fix mentally, to fix with settled purpose (to *set* the heart or affections), to stake at play (*Shak*), to embarrass, to perplex, to pose (to be hard *set*), to put in trim for use (to *set* a razor or a saw), to apply or use in action, to employ with *to* (to *set* spurs *to* one's horse), to incite, to instigate, to spur often with *on*, to let to a tenant, *printing*, to place in proper order, as types, to compose, to put into type (to *set* a MS often with *up*), to make stiff or solid; to convert into curd (to *set* milk for cheese) —*To set against*, to oppose, to set in comparison —*To set aside* to omit for the present, to lay out of the question, to disregard, to abrogate (to *set aside* a verdict) —*To set at defiance*, to defy, to dare to combat —*To set at ease*, to quiet, to tranquillize —*To set at naught*, to regard as of no value or consideration, to despise —*To set a trap or snare*, to prepare and place it so as to catch prey, to lay a plan to inveigle a person —*To set at work*, to cause to enter on work or action —*To set down*, to place upon the ground or floor, to enter in writing, to register —*To set eyes on*, to fix the eyes in looking on, to behold —*To set fire to*, to apply fire to, to set on fire —*To set forth*, to present to view or consideration, to make known fully, to show, to promulgate, to publish —*To set in order*, to adjust or arrange, to reduce to method —*To set much (little*, &c) *by*, to regard much, to esteem greatly —*To set off*, to adorn, to decorate, to embellish, to show to the best advantage —*To set a* person *on*, to instigate him, to prompt him to action —*To set one's cap at* Under CAP —*To set one's self against*, to resist or oppose stubbornly, to be resolute against —*To set one's teeth*, to press them close together —*To set on fire*, to kindle, to inflame —*To set on foot*, to start, to set agoing —*To set over*, to appoint or constitute as supervisor, inspector, governor, or director —*To set right*, to correct, to put in order —*To set sail* Under SAIL.—*To set the teeth on edge* Under EDGE —*To set the fashion*, to establish the mode; to determine what shall be the fashion.—*To set up*, to erect; to institute; to establish; to enable to commence a new business, to utter loudly (to *set* up a loud cry); to propose (to *set* up a doctrine); to raise from depression or to a sufficient fortune.—*v i.* To pass below the horizon; to sink; to decline, to congeal or concrete; to solidify; to have a certain direction in motion; to flow; to tend (the current *sets* westward); to point out game, as a sportsman's dog, to undertake earnestly; to apply one's self; to face one's partner in dancing —*To set about*, to begin, to take the first steps in —*To set forth* or *forward*, to move or march, to begin to march; to advance.—*To set in*, to begin (winter *sets in* about December), to flow towards the shore (the tide *sets in*) —*To set off*, to start; to enter on a journey, *printing*, to deface or soil the next sheet said of the ink on a newly-printed sheet, when another sheet comes in contact with it before it has had time to dry —*To set on* or *upon*, to assault; to make an attack on —*To set out*, to begin a journey or course, to start.—*To set up*, to begin business or a scheme of life; to profess openly, to make pretensions (he *sets up* for a man of wit) —*p* and *a.* Placed, put, fixed, &c, regular; in due form, well arranged or put together (a *set* speech or phrase), fixed in opinion; determined, firm, obstinate, established; settled, appointed (*set* forms of prayer), predetermined, fixed beforehand (a *set* purpose), fixed, immovable —*Set scene*, in theatres, a scene where there is a good deal of arrangement for the pose —*n.* A collection of things of the same kind or to be used together, of which each is a complement of all the rest, a complete suit or assortment (a *set* of chairs, a *set* of tea dishes), a number of persons customarily or officially associated, a number of particular things united in the formation of a whole (a *set* of features), the five figures of a quadrille, the music for a quadrille; also, the number of couples required to execute the dance, the descent of the sun or other luminary below the horizon; an attitude, position, or posture, a permanent change of figure caused by pressure or being retained long in one position, a turn or bent, a direction or course (the *set* of a current) —*To make a dead set*, to make a determined onset, or an importunate application — **Set-down**, *n.* A rebuff; an unexpected and overwhelming answer.—**Setness**,† set nes, *n* The state or quality of being set —**Set-off**, *n.* That which is used to set off the appearance of anything; an ornament, a counter claim or demand; a cross debt, an equivalent, *pruning*, the transferred impression from a printed page, the ink on which is not dry, to an opposite page — **Set-screw**, *n* A screw screwed through one part tightly upon another to bring pieces into close contact. —**Setter**, set ér *n* One who or that which sets, a kind of sportsman's dog, named from its habit of *setting* or crouching when it perceives the scent of game, and which is also trained to mark game by standing. —**Setter-forth**, *n* One who sets forth; a proclaimer — **Setter-off**, *n.* One who or that which sets off or adorns.—**Setter-on**, *n* One who sets on; an instigator.—**Setter up**, *n* One who sets up, establishes, makes, or appoints — **Setting, set'ing**, *n.* The act of one who or that which sets; a sinking below the horizon, that in which something, as a jewel, is set (a diamond in a gold *setting*) —**Set-to**, *n.* A sharp contest, a fight at fisticuffs; a boxing-match; any similar contest, as with foils. [Colloq.]

Seta, sē'ta, *n* pl **Setæ**, sē'tē [L, a bristle] A bristle or sharp hair, especially a bristle or stiff hair like appendages of plants and animals, the stalk that supports the theca, capsule, or sporangium of mosses.—**Setaceous**, sē tā'shus, *a.* Bristly; set with bristles, having the character of setæ.—**Setiferous**, sē-tif'er-us, *a.* Producing or having bristles. — **Setiform**, sē'ti-form, *a.* Having the form of a bristle.—**Setigerous**, sē-tij'er-us, *a.* Covered with bristles: setiferous.—**Setiramous**, sē'ti-rā-mus, *a.* [L *ramus*, and *remus*, an oar] An insect's leg that has a dense fringe of hairs, enabling the animal to move on the water.

Seton, sē'ton, *n.* [Fr *séton*, from L *seta*, a bristle—hair or bristles having been originally used for the purpose] *Surg* a skein of silk or cotton, or similar material, passed under the skin in order to maintain an artificial issue

Setose, Setous, sē'tōs, sē'tus, *a.* [L *setosus*, from *seta*, a bristle] *Bot* bristly; having the surface set with bristles.

Settee, set-ē', *n.* [From *set*] A long seat with a back to it, a large sofa shaped seat for several persons to sit in at one time

Settee, set-ē', *n.* [Fr *scétie, scête*] A vessel with a long sharp prow, carrying two or three masts with lateen sails, used in the Mediterranean

Setter, &c. Under SET

Settle, set'l, *n.* [A Sax *setl*, a seat, a stool, a settle, from *set* Comp L *sella*, a seat, for *sedla*, from *sedeo*, to sit SET, SIT] A bench to sit on, a stool—*v t* —*settled, settling* [From *set*, a freq in form = A Sax *setlan*, to seat, to place] To place in a fixed or permanent position, to establish or fix in any line of life, in an office, business, situation, &c, to change from a disturbed or troubled condition to one of tranquillity; to quiet, still, calm, compose (to *settle* the mind when agitated), to clear of dregs or sediment by causing them to sink, to cause to sink to the bottom, to determine, as something which is exposed to doubt or question, to free from uncertainty or wavering; to confirm, to adjust, as something in controversy, to bring to a conclusion, to finish (to *settle* a dispute), to make secure formally or legally (to *settle* an annuity on a person), to liquidate, to pay to square or adjust (to *settle* an account, claim) to plant with inhabitants, to people, to colonize—*v i* To become fixed or permanent, to assume a lasting form or condition, to establish a residence, to take up a permanent abode, to quit an irregular and desultory for a methodical life, to enter the married state, to change from a disturbed or turbid state to the opposite, to become free from dregs by their sinking to the bottom, to sink or fall gradually, to subside, as dregs from a liquid, to become lowered, as a building, by the sinking of its foundation, to become calm, to cease from agitation, to adjust differences, to come to an agreement —**Settled**, set'ld *p* and *a* Established, stable, deep-rooted, unchanging (*settled* gloom, a *settled* conviction) orderly, methodical (a *settled* life) **Settled ness**, set'ld-nes, *n.* **Settlement**, set'l ment, *n.* The act of settling or state of being settled, establishment in life, the act of colonising or peopling, colonization a tract of country colonized, a colony in its earlier condition, the liquidation of a claim or account, adjustment arrangement; a legal deed by which property is settled, right from a certain connection with a particular parish, town, or locality to maintenance there if a pauper **Settler** set'lėr, *n* One who settles, one who fixes his residence in a new colony, a colonist that which settles or decides anything definitely (colloq) —**Settling**, set ling, *n* The act of one who settles, *pl* dregs, sediment.—**Settling-day**, *n* A day set apart for the settling of accounts

Setula, set ū-la, *n. pl* **Setulæ**, set ū lē [L dim. of *seta*, a bristle] *Bot* a small bristle or hair —**Setule**, set'ūl, *n* A small, short bristle or hair —**Setulose**, set'ū lōs, *a* Bearing or provided with setules

Seven, sev'n, *a* [A Sax *seofon* = D *zeven*, Goth and O H G *sibun*, G *sieben*, Icel *sjau*, Dan *syv*, W *saith*, Ir *seacht*, Rus *sem'*, L *septem*, Gr *hepta* (*for septa*), Per *haft*, Skr *saptan*] One more than six or less than eight —*n* This number; a group of things amounting to this number; the symbol representing this number, as 7 or vii.—**Sevenfold**, sev'n-fōld, *a* Repeated or multiplied seven times —*adv* Seven times as much, in the proportion of seven to one —**Sevennight**, sev'n-nit, *n.* The period of seven days and nights, a week SE'NNIGHT —**Seventeen**, sev'n-tēn, *a* and *n.* Seven and ten added.—**Seventeenth**, sev'n-tēnth, *a.* Next in order after the sixteenth —*n* The next in order after the sixteenth; one of seventeen equal parts of a whole.—**Seventh**, sev'nth, *a.* Next after the sixth; being one of seven equal parts of a whole.—*n.* One next in order after the sixth; one of seven equal parts of a whole; *music*, the interval of five tones and a semitone, embracing seven degrees of the diatonic scale, as from C to B, the seventh note of the diatonic scale reckoning upwards, the B of the natural scale **Seventhly**, sev'nth-li, *adv* In the seventh place —**Seventieth**, sev'n-ti-eth, *a* Next in order after the sixty-ninth —*n* One next after the sixty ninth, one of seventy equal parts —**Seventy**, sev n ti, *a* and *n* [A Sax *seofontig*—*seofon*, seven, and *tig*, ten] Seven times ten, the number made up of seven times ten

Sever, sev ėr, *v t* [O Fr *sevrer, severer*, from L *separare*, to separate SEPARATE] To part or divide by violence, to separate by cutting or rending, to part from the rest by violence, to disjoin, referring to things that are distinct but united by some tie (friends *severed* by death), to disunite—*v i* To suffer disjunction, to be parted or rent asunder —**Severable**, sev'ėr-a-bl, *a* Capable of being severed —**Severance**, sev ėr ans, *n.* The act of severing or state of being severed, separation, partition

Several, sev ėr-al, *a* [O Fr *several*, from *severer* SEVER] Separate, distinct, not common to two or more in this sense chiefly a law term, single, individual (each *several* thing), more than two, but not very many, divers used with plural nouns —*n* A few separately or individually a small number singly taken with a plural verb —**Severally** sev ėr-al li, *adv* Separately, distinctly, each by himself —**Severalty** sev ėr al ti, *n* A state of separation from the rest or from all others

Severe sē vēr', *a* [Fr *sévère*, from L *severus*, serious severe, seen also in *perseverare, assuescere*] Serious or earnest in feeling or manner, sedate grave, austere, very strict in discipline or government, not indulgent, judging or criticising harshly strictly regulated by rule, rigidly methodical, not allowing unnecessary or florid ornament or the like (the *severest* style of Greek architecture), afflictive, distressing, violent, extreme, intense (*severe* pain or cold), difficult to be understood, rigorous (a *severe* test or examination) —**Severely**, sē-vēr'li, *adv* In a severe manner; rigidly strictly, rigorously, painfully **Severeness**, sē vēr'nes, *n.* Severity

Severity, sē ver'i ti, *n* [L *severitas*] The quality or state of being severe, extreme strictness, rigour, harshness, in temity, extremity, keenness, extreme coldness or inclemency, cruel treatment, *sharpness of punishment, strictness*

Sèvres, Sèvres Ware sā'vr, *n.* A kind of beautiful porcelain ware, manufactured at *Sèvres*, in France

Sew, sō, *v t* [A Sax *siwian, seowian*, to sew = O H G *siuwan*, Goth *siujan*, Dan *sye*, Icel *sija*, cog L *suo*, Skr *siv* to sew *Seam* is from this stem] To unite or fasten together with a needle and thread, to make or work by needle and thread—*To sew up*, to close or unite by sewing—*v i* To practise sewing, to join things with stitches —**Sewer**, sō ėr, *n* One who sews —**Sewing** *sōing, n* The thread sewed in by the needle —**Sewing-machine**, *n.* A machine for sewing, now largely superseding sewing by hand.

Sewage, sū'aj, *n* [From old verb *sew*, to drain, from O Fr *essuaer*, to drain, from L *ex*, out, and *sucus* or *succus*, juice] The filthy matter which passes through drains, conduits, or sewers, leading away from human habitations —**Sewer**, sū'ėr, *n* [O Fr *essuier, essuyer*, a drain, a conduit] A subterranean channel or canal formed in towns and other places to carry off superfluous water, as well as excrementitious and other matters —**Sewerage**, sū'ėr-aj, *n* The system of sewers; also, sewage.—*Sewerage* is generally applied to the system of sewers, and *sewage* to the matter carried off.

Sewer, sū'ėr, *n.* [From A Sax. *sedw*, juice.] *Formerly* an officer who served up a feast and arranged the dishes.

Sex, seks, *n* [Fr. *sexe*, from L. *sexus*, a sex, from *seco*, to cut. SECTION.] The distinction between male and female, or that property or character by which an animal is male or female; the structure of plants which corresponds to sex in animals; one or other of the divisions of males and females; by way of emphasis, womankind, the female sex. generally with *the* —**Sexless**, seks'les, *a* Having no sex —**Sexual**, sek'ū-al, *a* [L *sexualis*] Pertaining to sex or the sexes —*Sexual system*, a system of classification founded on the distinction of sexes in plants.—**Sexually**, sek'ū-al-li, *adv* In a sexual manner —**Sexuality** sek-ū-al'i-ti, *n* The state or quality of being distinguished by sex —**Sexualist**, sek'ū-al ist, *n* One who maintains the doctrine of sexes in plants

Sexagenary, sek saj e na ri, *a* [L *sexagenarius* from *sexaginta*, sixty from *sex*, six] Pertaining to the number sixty, composed of or proceeding by sixties —*n* A sexagenarian —**Sexagenarian**, sek'sa je nā'ri-an, *n* A person aged sixty or between sixty and seventy —*a* Sixty years old, sexagenary

Sexagesima, sek-sa jes i ma, *n* [L *sexagesimus*, sixtieth] The second Sunday before Lent, so called as being about the sixtieth day before Easter —**Sexagesimal**, sek sa jes i mal, *a* Sixtieth, pertaining to the number sixty — *Sexagesimal* or *sexagenary arithmetic*, a method of computation by sixties —*Sexagesimal fractions* or *sexagesimals*, fractions whose denominators are sixty or its multiple

Sexangle, seks ang-gl, *n* [L *sex*, six and *angulus*, an angle] *Geom* a figure having six angles, a hexagon —**Sexangular**, seks-ang gū ler *a* Hexagonal

Sexennial, sek sen ni al, *a* [L *sex* six and *annus*, year] Lasting six years, or happening once in six years —**Sexennially**, sek sen ni al li, *adv* Once in six years

Sexisyllable, seks i sil la bl, *n* [L *sex* six, and E *syllable*] A word having six syllables

Sexlocular seks lok ū lėr, *a* [L *sex*, six, and *loculus*, a cell] *Bot* having six cells for seeds

Sextain seks'tān, *n* [From L *sex*, six] A stanza of six lines

Sextant seks'tant, *n* [L *sextans, sextantis* a sixth part from *sex*, six] The sixth part of a circle contained by two radii and an arc, an improved form of quadrant, capable of measuring angles of 120° and having an arc embracing 60° of a circle, chiefly employed as a nautical instrument for measuring the altitudes of celestial objects and their angular distances

Sextillion, seks til yon, *n* [From L *sextus, sixth, sex*, six, and E *million*] A million raised to the sixth power, a number represented by a unit with thirty six ciphers annexed

Sexto-decimo, seks tō des i mō, *n* [L *sextus decimus* sixteenth—*sextus*, sixth, and *decimus*, tenth] A book folded so that each sheet makes sixteen leaves, the size of the book thus folded Usually indicated thus, 16mo

Sexton, seks ton, *n* [Contr from *sacristan* (which see)] An under officer of the church who takes care of the vessels, vestments, &c, and of the church generally, to which is added the duty of digging graves —**Sextonship**, seks ton-ship, *n* The office of a sexton

Sextuple, seks'tū-pl, *a* [L L *sextuplus*, from L *sextus*, sixth, *sex*, six, with term *ple*] Sixfold, six times as much

Sexual, Sexually, &c Under SEX

Sforzando, Sforzato, sfor-tsan'dō, sfor-tsā'tō [It, forcing, forced.] A musical term written over a note or notes to signify that they are to be emphasized more strongly than they would otherwise be, generally contracted *sf*

Sfumato, sfō-mā'tō, *a* [It, smoky] A term applied to a style of painting wherein the tints are so blended that outlines are scarcely perceptible.

Sgraffito, sgraf-fē'tō, *a.* [It, scratched,] Applied to a species of drawing in which a white coat is applied over dark stucco, and by an instrument the design is formed from the dark ground underneath.

Shabby, shab'i, *a.* [A softened form of *scabby*; Prov E *shabby*, itchy, mangy, from *shab*, itch SCAB] Threadbare or much worn, worn till no longer respectable, wearing much-worn clothes, mean; despicable —**Shabbily,** shab'i li, *adv* In a shabby manner —**Shabbiness,** shab'i nes, *n* The quality of being shabby —**Shabby-genteel,** *a* Retaining in present shabbiness traces of former gentility

Shabrack, shab'rak, *n* [G *schabracke*, Fr *chabraque*, from Hung *csabrág*, Turk *tshaprák*] The large saddle cloth or housing of a cavalry officer's charger

Shackle, shak'l, *n* [A Sax *sceacul, sceacul*, a shackle, probably originally a loose, dangling fastening, from *scacan, sceacan*, to shake] A fetter, handcuff, or the like that confines the limbs so as to restrain the use of them, *fig* that which obstructs or embarrasses free action generally in pl —*v t* —*shackled, shackling* To fetter, to tie or confine the limbs of, so as to prevent free motion, *fig* to bind or confine so as to embarrass action —**Shackle-bolt,** *n* A shackle, a gyve

Shad, shad, *n sing* and *pl* [A Sax *sceadd*, G *schade*, a shad] A British and American fish of the herring family which inhabits the sea near the mouths of rivers, and ascends them to spawn

Shaddock, shad ok, *n* [After Captain *Shaddock*, who first brought it to the West Indies early in the eighteenth century] A tree and its fruit, which is a large species of orange a native of China and Japan

Shade, shād, *n* [A Sax *sceed, sceadu*, shadow SHADOW] A comparative obscurity, dimness, or gloom, caused by the interception of the rays of light, something that intercepts light, heat, dust, &c, a cover for the flame of a lamp, a cover that confines the light of a lamp within a given area, a cover for the eyes, the dark or darker part of a picture, degree or gradation of light or brightness of colour, a small or scarcely perceptible degree or amount (a price a *shade* higher), a shadow (poet) the soul after its separation from the body, a spirit, a ghost, hence, *the shades*, the abode of spirits hades *Shade* differs from *shadow*, as it implies no particular form or definite limit, whereas a *shadow* represents in form the object which intercepts the light —*v t* -*shaded, shading* To shelter or screen from light by intercepting its rays, to shelter from the light and heat of the sun, to cover with a shade or screen that intercepts light heat, dust, &c, to overspread with darkness or obscurity, to obscure, to shelter, to protect, *drawing* and *painting*, to put in darker colours to show where the light is less intense, to mark with gradations of colour —**Shade less,** *a* Without shade —**Shader,** shā'der, *n* One who or that which shades —**Shady,** shā'di, *a* Abounding with shade or shades, casting or causing shade, sheltered from the glare of light or sultry heat —**Shadily,** shā'di li, *adv* In a shady manner, umbrageously —**Shadiness,** shā'di nes, *n* The state of being shady, umbrageousness —**Shading,** shā'ding, *n* The effect of light and shade represented in a picture

Shadoof, Shaduf, sha duf, *n.* A contrivance employed in Egypt for raising water from the Nile, consisting of a long pole supported on an upright post and weighted at one end to serve as a counterpoise, the other end having a bucket or jar attached

Shadow, shad'ō, *n* [A Sax *sceadu*, a shadow, *scead*, a shade, O Sax *scado*, Goth *skadus*, D *schaduw*, G *schatten*; from a root *skad*, Skr *chhad*, to cover, comp Gr *skotos*, darkness] The figure of a body projected on the ground or other surface by the interception of the light, a portion of space from which light is intercepted by an opaque body (to be in *shadow*), darkness or obscurity from intercepted light; *fig* the shelter, protection, or security afforded by some one, a dark part of a picture; anything unsubstantial or unreal, though having the appearance of reality; a spirit; a ghost: a shade; an imperfect and faint representation, adumbration, a dim bodying forth; an inseparable companion or one that follows like a shadow; a type or mystical representation; slight or faint appearance.—*The shadow of death*, the approach of death or dire calamity —*v t* To overspread with obscurity or shade, to intercept light or heat from, to shade, to cloud, to darken, to throw a gloom over; to protect, to screen from danger, to mark with slight gradations of colour or light, to paint in obscure colours, to represent faintly or imperfectly, to represent typically often followed by *forth*, to follow closely, to attend on like a shadow —**Shadowiness,** shad ō i nes, *n* State of being shadowy or unsubstantial —**Shadowing,** shad ō-ing, *n* Shade or gradation of light and colour, shading, the art of correctly representing the shadows of objects —**Shadowless,** shad ō-les, *a* Having no shadow —**Shadowy,** shad ō-i, *a* Full of shade or shadow, causing shade, gloomy, faintly representative, unsubstantial, unreal, dimly seen; obscure, dim, indulging in fancies or dreamy imaginations

Shady Under SHADE

Shaft, shaft, *n* [From G *schacht*, the shaft of a mine] A narrow deep pit made into the earth as the entrance to a coal or other mine or for its ventilation

Shaft, shaft, *n* [A Sax *sceaft*, a dart, arrow, spear, pole= Icel *skaft, skapt*, Dan *skuft*, D and G *schaft*, lit the thing shaped or smoothed by shaving, from A Sax *scafan* to shave, comp L *scapus*, a shaft, Gr *skaptron, sképtron*, a staff] An arrow, a spear or dart, the columnar part of anything the body of a column between the base and the capital the spire of a steeple, the handle of certain tools or instruments (the *shaft* of a hammer, axe, whip &c), a kind of large axle, as of a fly wheel or the screw or paddles of a steamer, one of the bars between a pair of which a horse is harnessed to a vehicle, a thill, the pole of a carriage —**Shafted,** shaf ted, *a* Having a shaft or shafts, ornamented with clustering pillars —**Shaft-horse** *n* The horse that goes in the shafts of a carriage —**Shafting,** shaf ting, *n* A system of shafts through which motion is communicated in machinery

Shag, shag, *n* [A Sax *sceacga*, coarse hair, akin to Icel *skrøgr*, a beard, *skagu*, to stand out, *skaga*, a promontory] Coarse hair or nap, rough woolly hair, a kind of cloth having a long coarse nap, a kind of tobacco cut into fine shreds, the crested or green cormorant —*a* Hairy, shaggy (*Shak*)—**Shaggy, Shagged,** shag'i, *shag'ed*, *a* Rough with long hair or wool, rough, rugged —**Shagginess,** shag'i nes *n* The state of being shaggy —**Shag haired,** *a* Having shaggy hair

Shagreen, sha grēn, *n* [Fr *chagrin*, Venetian, *zagrin*, from Turk *saqri*, Per *saghri*, shagreen *Chagrin* is the same word] A species of granulated leather prepared without tanning, from horse, ass, and camel skin, or made of the skins of the shark, sea-otter, seal, &c

Shah, shä, *n* [Per, a king, a prince (hence *chess check*)] A title given by European writers to the monarch of Persia, who in his own country is designated by the compound appellation of *Padishah*, a chief tain or prince

Shake, shāk, *v t* —pret *shook*, pp *shaken*, ppr *shaking* [A Sax *scacan, sceacan*, pret *scóc*, pp *scacen*, Icel and Sw *skaka*, to shake, allied to D *schokken*, to shake, G *schaukeln*, to swing SHOCK] To cause to move with quick vibrations, to make to tremble, quiver, or shiver, to agitate, to remove by agitating, or by a jolting, jerking motion generally with *away, off, out*, &c, to move from firmness; to threaten to overthrow, to cause to waver or doubt, to impair the resolution of, to depress the courage of, to give a tremulous sound to, to trill (a note in music) —*To shake hands*, to clasp right hands together mutually, as by two persons at meeting and parting, or to ratify or confirm an agreement.—*To shake hands with*, sometimes to take leave of; to give up; to take leave; to part.—*To shake off the dust from the feet*, a symbolic method of renouncing solemnly all intercourse or connection — *To shake the head*, to express disapprobation, refusal, reproach, and the like.—*v i* To be agitated with a waving or vibratory motion, to tremble; to shiver; to totter —*n* A wavering rapid motion one way and the other; a shock or concussion; tremor; *mus* a rapid reiteration of two notes; a trill, marked by the sign (*tr*, abbreviation of *trill*) placed over the note; a crack or fissure in timber, *pl* a trembling fit, specifically, ague; intermittent fever —*Shake of the hand*, a friendly clasp of another's hand —*No great shakes*, lit no great windfall, hence, nothing extraordinary, of little value —**Shake-down,** *n* A temporary substitute for a bed formed on the floor —**Shaken,** shā'kn, *p* and *a* Caused to shake, agitated, having the constitution or bodily health impaired; cracked or split (*shaken* timber) —**Shaker,** shā'kér, *n* A person or thing that shakes, a member of a religious sect founded in Manchester about the middle of the eighteenth century, so called popularly from the agitations or movements in dancing which forms part of their ceremonial, now mostly confined to the United States of America —**Shakerism,** shā kér-izm, *n* The principles of the Shakers —**Shakiness,** shā ki nes, *n* State or quality of being shaky —**Shaky,** shā ki, *a* Loosely put together, ready to come to pieces, unsubstantial, tottering, cracked or split, as timber

Shako, shak ō, *n* [Fr *schako*, from Hung. *csikó*, a shako] A kind of military cap somewhat resembling a truncated cone, with a peak in front

Shakspearian, Shakspearian, shak-spē ri-an, *a* Relating to or like Shakspere Spelled variously *Shakespearean, Shakespearian, Shaksperean*, and *Shakspearean*

Shale, shāl, *n* [A form of *scale*, directly from G *schale*, a shell, a thin layer SHELL] A shell or husk (*Shak*), *geol* a species of schist or schistous clay, a clayey rock having a slaty fracture, often found in strata in coal mines, an important variety being impregnated with bitumem and yielding paraffin, while another yields alum —*v t* and *i* To peel —**Shaly,** shā'li, *a* Partaking of the qualities of shale

Shall, shal, *auxiliary* Pres I *shall*, thou *shalt*, he *shall*, pl 1, 2, and 3 *shall*, imperf. *should, shouldest* or *shouldst, should*, pl. *should* [A Sax *sceal*, I shall, I have to, I ought, pl *sculon*, pret *sceolde, scolde*, inf *sculan*, Icel and Dan *skal*, D *zal*, G *soll*, literal meaning seen in Goth *skulan*, to owe, to have to pay] In the first persons singular and plural it forms part of the future tense and future perfect and simply foretells or declares what is to take place—am to, are to (I *shall* go, we *shall* go); in the second and third persons it implies control or authority on the part of the speaker, and is used to express a promise, command, or determination (you *shall* go, he *shall* go) Interrogatively, *shall* I go? *shall* we go? *shall* he go? *shall* they go? ask for direction or refer the matter to the determination of the person asked *shall* you go? asks for information merely as to the future —After *if*, &c, *shall*, in all persons, expresses simple futurity —*Should*, though in form the past of *shall*, is not used to express simple past futurity unless in the indirect speech (I said I *should* go), it is very commonly used to express present as well as past duty or obligation (you *should* go, have gone). — It is also used to express a merely hypothetical case or a contingent future event, standing in the same relation to *would* that *shall* does to *will* (I *should* be glad if you *would* come) —Also often used in a modest way to soften a statement (I *should* think so) —*Shall* and *will* are often confounded by inaccurate speakers or writers. WILL

Shalli, shal'i, *n.* [Connected with *shawl.*] A kind of twilled cloth made from the native goats' hair at Angora.

Shalloon, sha-lön', *n.* [Fr. *chalon*, a woollen stuff, said to be from *Chalons*, in France.] A slight woollen stuff.

Shallop, shal'op, *n.* [Fr. *chaloupe*, a form

sl D; *sloep*, E. *sloop*.] A large boat with two masts, rigged like a schooner; a small light vessel with a small mainmast and foremast, with lug-sails.

Shallot, sha-lot', *n.* [Also *eschalot*, from O. Fr. *eschalote*, from *Ascalon*.] A species of onion which grows wild in Palestine, especially near Ascalon.

Shallow, shal'ō, *a.* [Same word as Icel. *skjálgr*, wry, oblique, the water being shallow where the beach sinks obliquely downward; comp. also *shoal*, *shelf*.] Not deep; having the bottom at no great distance from the surface (*shallow* water); having sides not raised much above the bottom (a *shallow* trough); not intellectually deep; not profound; superficial; silly. —*n.* A place where the water is not deep; a shoal.—*v.t.* To make shallow.—**Shallow-brained**, *a.* Of no depth of intellect; empty-headed.—**Shallow-hearted**, *a.* Incapable of deep feeling or affection. — **Shallowly**, shal'ō-li, *adv.* In a shallow manner; superficially.—**Shallowness**, shal'ō-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being shallow; superficialness of intellect. — **Shallow-pated**, *a.* Of weak mind; silly.

Shalm, sham, *n.* A shawm.

Shalt, shalt, second person singular of *shall*.

Sham, sham, *n.* [A form of *shame*; comp. Prov. E. *sham*, shame; *sham*, to blush for shame.] One who or that which deceives expectation; a trick or fraud; something counterfeit; an imposture. — *a* False; counterfeit; pretended. — *v.t.* — *shammed*, *shamming*. To make a pretence of in order to deceive; to feign (*to sham illness*). —*v.i.* To pretend; to make false pretences. —**Sham-fight**, *n.* A pretended fight or engagement; manœuvres of troops in imitation of a real fight.—**Shammer**, sham'er, *n.* One that shams; an impostor.

Shamanism, shā'man-izm, *n.* [Hind. and Per. *shamas*, an idolater.] An idolatrous religion of Northern Asia and elsewhere, consisting mainly in a belief in sorcery, and in demons who require to be propitiated by sacrifices and rites; a sort of fetishism.—**Shamanist**, shā'man-ist, *n.* A believer in Shamanism.—**Shaman**, shā'man, *n.* A priest or conjuror among those who profess Shamanism. — **Shamanic**, shā-man'ik, *a.* Pertaining to Shamanism.

Shamble, sham'bl, *v.i.* — *shambled*, *shambling*. [A form of *scamble* (which see).] To walk awkwardly and unsteadily, as if the knees were weak.—**Shambling**, sham'bling, *a.* Moving with an awkward, clumsy pace.—*n.* An awkward, clumsy, irregular pace or gait.

Shambles, sham'blz, *n pl.* [A. Sax. *scamel*, a stool, a bench = Dan. *skammel*, Icel. *skemmill*, from L. *scamellum*, dim. of *scamnum*, a stool.] Originally tables or benches where butchers exposed meat for sale; hence, a slaughter-house: often treated as a singular; a place of indiscriminate slaughter or butchery; *many*, shelves or benches on which ore is successively thrown in raising it.

Shame, shām, *n.* [A. Sax. *sceamu*, *scamu* = Icel. *skömm*, *skömm*, Dan. and Sw. *skam*, G. *scham*, O.H.G. *scama*, shame; probably from root meaning to cover. Hence *sham*.] A painful sensation excited by the exposure of that which nature or modesty prompts us to conceal, or by a consciousness of guilt, or of having done something which injures reputation; the cause or reason of shame; reproach; disgrace; contempt. — *For shame!* an interjectional phrase signifying you should be ashamed; shame on you!—*To put to shame*, to cause to feel shame; to inflict shame or dishonour on. — *v.t.* — *shamed*, *shaming*. To make ashamed; to cause to feel shame; to cover with reproach or ignominy.—*v.i.* To be ashamed. — **Shamefaced**, shām'fāst, *a.* (Corrupted from *shamefast*, like *steadfast*.] Easily confused or put out of countenance; bashful; modest. — **Shamefacedly**, shām'fāst-li, *adv.* Bashfully; with excessive modesty.—**Shamefacedness**, shām'fāst-nes, *n.* — **Shameful**, shām'ful, *a.* Bringing shame or disgrace; scandalous; disgraceful; raising shame in others; indecent.—**Shamefully**, shām'ful-li, *adv.* In a shameful manner; disgracefully.—**Shamefulness**, shām'ful-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being shameful; disgrace. — **Shameless**, shām'les, *a.* Destitute of shame; wanting modesty; brazen-faced; insensible to disgrace; done without shame; indicating want of shame.—**Shamelessly**, shām'les-li, *adv.* In a shameless manner; impudently. — **Shamelessness**, shām'les-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being shameless. — **Shamer**, shā'mėr, *n.* One who or that which makes ashamed.

Shammy, **Shamoy**, sham'i, sham'oi, *n.* [A corruption of *chamois*, the animal and its prepared skin.] The chamois; a kind of soft leather originally prepared from the skin of this animal, but now commonly made of the skin of the goat and sheep.

Shampoo, sham-pō', *v.t.* [Hind. *champná*.] To rub and squeeze the whole surface of the body of, stretching the limbs and joints, in connection with the hot bath, a practice introduced from the East.—*n.* The act or operation of shampooing.

Shamrock, sham'rok, *n.* [Ir. *seamrog*, Gael. *seamrag*, trefoil, white clover.] A plant regarded as the national emblem of Ireland: generally supposed to be white clover or else wood-sorrel.

Shandry, **Shandrydan**, shan'dri, shan'dri-dan, *n.* A one-horse Irish conveyance.

Shandygaff, shan'di-gaf, *n.* A mixture of beer and ginger-beer or lemonade.

Shank, shangk, *n.* [A. Sax. *scanca*, *sceanca*, the bone of the leg, the leg, *earm-scanca*, the arm-bone; Dan. and Sw. *skank*; G and D *schenkel*, the shank; akin perhaps *shin*.] The whole leg, or the part from the knee to the ankle, the tibia or shin-bone; the part of the foreleg of a horse between the knee and the fetlock; that part of a tool or other thing which connects the acting part with a handle; the stem of an anchor connecting the arms and the stock; *bot.* to be affected with disease of the footstalk; to fall by decay of the footstalk: often with *off*.—**Shanked**, shangkt, *p.* and *a.* Having a shank; *bot.* affected with disease of the footstalk.

Shanny, shan'i, *n.* A small fish allied to the blenny

Sha'n't, shant. A colloquial contraction of *Shall Not*

Shanty, shan'ti, *n* [Ir. *sean*, old, and *tig*, a house.] A hut or mean dwelling; a temporary building.

Shape, shāp, *v.t.*—pret *shaped*; pp *shaped* or *shapen*; ppr. *shaping*.] A Sax. *sceapan*, *scapan* = Goth. *skapan*, Icel *skapa*, Dan. *skabe*, O H G *scafan*, G *schaffen*, to shape, form, create; akin *ship*, *skiff*.] To form or create; to make; to mould or make into a particular form; to give form or figure to; to adapt to a purpose; to suit; to conceive or conjure up. —*v.i.* To square; to suit; to be adjusted.—*n.* External appearance of a body as determined by outlines or contours; make; figure; form; that which has form or figure; an appearance; a being; a pattern to be followed; a model; a mould; external manifestation of thought in words or action; *cookery*, a dish made of blancmange, rice, corn-flour, &c, which receives a particular form —**Shapeable**, shā'pa-bl, *a.* Capable of being shaped; shapely. Spelled also *Shapable* —**Shapeless**, shāp'les, *a.* Destitute of regular form; wanting symmetry of dimensions.—**Shapelessness**, shāp'les-nes, *n* The state of being shapeless.—**Shapeliness**, shāp'li-nes, *n* The state of being shapely. — **Shapely**, shāp'li, *a.* Well formed; having a regular and pleasing shape; symmetrical.

Shard, shärd, *n.* [A. Sax. *sceard*, from *sceran*, to shear. SHARE, SHEAR.] A broken piece of an earthen vessel; a potsherd; a fragment in general; the wing-case of a beetle; the leaves of the artichoke and some other vegetables whitened or blanched. — **Shard-borne**, *a.* Borne along by its shards or scaly wing-cases. [*Shak.*] — **Sharded**, shär'ded, *a.* Having wings sheathed with a hard case.

Share, shār, *n.* [A. Sax. *scearu*, a portion, lit. a *shearing*; *scear*, *scer*, that which shears or divides, the share of a plough, both from *sceran*, to cut. Akin *sheer*, *shire*, *shore*, *short*, *shirt*. SHEAR.] A certain allotted quantity; a part bestowed; a portion; a part or portion of a thing owned by a number in common (*shares in a bank*); the iron blade of a plough which cuts the bottom of the furrow-slice; a ploughshare. —*v.t.*—*shared*, *sharing*. To divide in portions; to part among two or more; to partake or enjoy with others; to *seize* and possess jointly or in common.—*v.i.* To have part; to get one's portion; to be a sharer. —**Share-beam**, *n.* That part of a plough to which the share is applied.—**Share-broker**, *n.* A dealer in the shares and securities of joint-stock companies and the like.—**Shareholder**, shār'hōl-dėr, *n.* One that holds or owns a share or shares in a joint-stock company, or in some property. — **Share-list**, *n.* A list of the prices of shares of railways, mines, banks, government securities, and the like. — **Sharer**, shā'rėr, *n.* One who shares; one who participates in anything with another; a partaker.

Shark, shärk, *n.* [Origin uncertain; comp. D. *schrok*, a glutton, a greedy fellow.] A voracious carnivorous marine fish of which there are many species; a greedy, artful fellow; a sharper; a cheat. —*v.i.* To play the petty thief; to swindle —*v.t.* To pick up hastily, slily, or thievishly: with *up*. —**Sharker**, shär'kėr, *n.* One who lives by sharking; an artful fellow.

Sharp, sharp, *a.* [A. Sax. *scearp*, from the root of *scrape*, and perhaps of *shear*; L.G. *scharp*, D. *scherp*, Icel *skarpr*, G. *scharf*, sharp.] Having a very thin edge or fine point; not blunt; having a keen cutting edge; pointed; peaked; bent at or forming an acute angle; acute of mind; quick to discern or distinguish; ingenious; shrewd; subtle; keen as regards the organs of sense; quick of sight; vigilant; attentive; affecting the organs of taste like fine points; sour; acid; acrid, piercing to the ear, penetrating; shrill, acrimonious; severe; sarcastic; cutting (a *sharp* rebuke); severely rigid; severe; eager for food; feeling the calls of hunger; fierce; fiery; violent (a *sharp* contest); afflicting, distressing, or painful; biting; piercing (*sharp* frost); gritty (*sharp* sand); emaciated (a *sharp* visage); keenly alive to one's own interest; barely honest; *phonetics*, applied to a sound pronounced or uttered with breath and not with voice; surd; not sonant (the *sharp* mutes *p*, *t*, *k*); *mus.* raised a semitone; too high; so high as to be out of tune or above true pitch. — *n.* *Mus.* a note artificially raised a semitone, marked by the sign (♯); the sign itself; *pl.* the hard parts of wheat which require grinding a second time —*v t* To make sharp; to sharpen.—*adv* Sharply; exactly; to the moment; not a minute behind. — **Sharp-cut**, *a.* Cut sharply and clearly, so as to present a clear outline; well-defined. — **Sharpen**, shär'pn, *v.t* To make sharp or sharper; to whet; to make more eager, active, intense, ingenious, &c; to make more eager for any gratification; *mus.* to raise a semitone, or a little above the true pitch. —*v.i* To grow or become sharp —**Sharper**, shär'pėr, *n.* A tricky fellow; a cheat; one who lives by cheating —**Sharp-ground**, *a.* Whetted till it is sharp; sharpened.—**Sharply**, sharp'li, *adv.* In a sharp or keen manner; severely; rigorously; acrimoniously; keenly; violently; vehemently; with keen perception; wittily; abruptly; steeply.—**Sharpness**, sharp'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being sharp; keenness of edge or point; pungency; acidity; keenness of appetite; severity of pain or affliction; severity of language; acuteness of intellect; quickness of sense or perception; keenness; severity (*the sharpness of the air*); keenness in transacting business; equivocal honesty.—**Sharp-set**, *a.* Eager in appetite; affected by keen hunger.—**Sharp-shooter**, *n.* A soldier or other person skilled in shooting with exactness.—**Sharp-sighted**, *a.* Having quick sight; having acute discernment.—**Sharp-visaged**, *a.* Having a sharp or thin face.—**Sharp-witted**, *a.* Having the mental faculties acute.

Shaster, **Shastra**, shās'tėr, shās'tra, *n.* [Skr. *shastra*, from *shas*, to teach.] A book of laws or precepts among the Hindus.

Shatter, shat'er, *v.t* [A softened form of *scatter*; to *shatter* is to smash into small pieces that scatter or fly apart] To break at once into many pieces, to dash into splinters; to break up violently; to overthrow (a government, a person's intellect) —*v i* To be broken into fragments —*n* A fragment of many into which anything is broken —**Shatter-brain,** *n.* A scatter-brain —**Shattery,** shat'er i, *a* Brittle, easily falling into many pieces

Shave, shāv, *v t* —pret. *shaved*, pp *shaved* or *shaven*, ppr *shaving* [A Sax *scafan*, to shave, scrape, smooth Icel *scafa*, Dan *skave*, D *schaaven*, Goth *skaban*, G *schaben*, same root as Gr *skaptō*, to dig, L *scabo*, to scrape] To pare off from the surface of a body by a razor or other edged instrument, to pare close, to remove the hair from by a razor or other sharp instrument, to skim along or near the surface of, to sweep along, to oppress by extortion, to fleece —*v i* To use the razor —*n* A cutting off of the beard, a thin slice or shaving; the act of passing so closely as almost to graze, an exceedingly narrow miss or escape (colloq) —**Shave grass,** *n* One of the plants called horsetail used for polishing —**Shaveling,** shāv ling, *n.* A contemptuous name for a friar or priest —**Shaver,** shā'ver, *n* One who shaves, one who is close in bargains or a sharp dealer, one who fleeces, a pillager, a humorous fellow, a wag —**Shaving,** shā ving *n* The act of one who shaves, a thin slice pared off with a plane or other cutting instrument —**Shaving brush,** *n* A brush used in shaving, for spreading the lather over the beard

Shaw, sha, *n.* [A Sax *scaga*=Dan *skov*, Icel *skógr* Sw *skog*, a wood or grove] A grove or thicket, a small wood

Shawl, shal, *n* [Fr *châle* from Ar and Per *shál*, a shawl] An article of dress of various textures, usually of a square or oblong shape worn by persons of both sexes in the East, but in the West chiefly by females as a loose body or shoulder covering —*v t* To cover with a shawl

Shawm, Shalm, sham, *n* [O Fr *chalemel*, Fr *chalumeau*, a dim of L *calamus*, a reed, a reed pipe] An old wind instrument similar in form to the clarionet

Shaya-root, shā a, *n* (SHAYA ROOT

She, shē, *pron.*—possessive and dative *her*, objective *her*, pl *they*, *their*, *them* [A Sax *seó*, the, that, the nom fem of the def art —G *sie*, D *zij*, Icel *sjá*] The nominative feminine of the pronoun of the third person, occasionally used as a noun, used also as a prefix denoting of the female sex (*she* bear, *she*-cat)

Shea, shē'a, *n* A tree of tropical Asia and Africa, the trunk of which when pierced yields a copious milky juice, while a kind of vegetable butter is found in the nut Called also *Butter tree*

Sheading, shēd ing *n.* [A Sax *sceáðan*, to divide, akin *shed* as in *watershed*] One of the six local divisions of the Isle of Man

Sheaf, shēf, *n* pl **Sheaves,** shēvz [A Sax *sceáf*, a sheaf—L G *skof schof*, D *schoof*, Icel *skauf*, G *schaub* from stem of *shove*] A quantity of the stalks of wheat, rye, oats, or other plant bound together, any similar bundle, as of arrows —*v t* To collect and bind, to make sheaves of —**Sheafy,** shēf i, *a* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling sheaves

Sheal ing, Sheal, shēl ing, shēl, *n.* [From Icel *skjól*, a shelter] A hut for shepherds or for fishermen, &c , a shed for sheltering sheep during the night Written also *Shealing*, *Shaling*

Shear, shēr, *v.t* —pret *sheared* or *shore*, pp *sheared* or *shorn*, ppr *shearing* [A Sax *scerran*, to shear, to divide = D *scheeren*, Icel *skera*, Dan *skjære*, G *scheren*, to shear; from a root which appears without the initial *s* in Gr *keirō*, Skr *kar*, to cut Akin *share*, *sheer*, *shire*, *shore*, *short*] To cut or clip the wool from; to cut the nap from (to *shear* cloth); to separate by shears; to cut or clip from a surface, *fig* to strip of property; to fleece; to cut with a sickle (Scotch) —*n.i.* To cut; to penetrate by cutting —**Shearer,** shēr'er, *n.* One that shears —**Shearing,** shēr'ing, *n.* A clipping by shears, or by a machine; the result of the operation of clipping —**Shearing,** shēr'ing, *n.* A sheep that has been but once sheared. —**Shearman,** sher'man, *n.* One whose occupation is to shear cloth —**Shears,** shērz, *n pl.* An instrument consisting of two movable blades with bevel edges, used for cutting cloth and other substances by interception between the two blades, something in the form of the blades of shears, as an apparatus for raising heavy weights. SHEERS —**Shear-steel,** *n* [From its value for shears, knives, &c] Steel prepared by laying bars of common steel together, and heating them to the welding temperature, the bars being then beaten together and drawn out — **Shear tail,** *n* A name of some species of humming birds — **Shear water,** *n* The name of several marine birds belonging to the petrel family, which skim over the waves

Sheath, shēth, *n* [A Sax *scaeth*=D and L G *schede*, Dan *skede*, Icel *skeithir* (pl.), G *scheide*, a sheath, akin to *shed*, A Sax *sceáðan*, to divide] A case for the reception of a sword or other long and slender instrument, a scabbard, any somewhat similar covering, a petiole or leaf that embraces the branch from which it springs, the wing-case of an insect — **Sheathe,** shēvz, *v t* —*sheathed*, *sheathing* To put into a sheath or scabbard, to cover with a sheath or case, to protect by a casing or covering, as of copper (to *sheathe* a ship) — *To sheathe the sword* (*fig*), to put an end to war or enmity, to make peace — **Sheathed** shēthd, *p* and *a* Put in or covered with a sheath, covered with sheathing — **Sheather,** shē'ther, *n* One who sheathes — **Sheathing,** shē'thing, *n* The act of one who sheathes, that which sheathes, the covering of copper, or an alloy containing copper to protect a wood en ship's bottom — **Sheathless,** shēth les *a* Without a sheath or case for covering, unsheathed —**Sheath winged,** *a* Having cases for covering the wings, coleopterous —**Sheathy,** shēth i, *a* Forming or resembling a sheath or case

Sheave, shēv, *n* [Same as O D *schyve*, D *schijf* Icel *skífa*, Dan *skive*, G *scheibe*, a slice, *n* disc , akin to *shift*.] A grooved wheel in a block, case, yard, &c , on which a rope works, the wheel of a pulley a sliding scutcheon for covering a key hole

Shebeen shē bēn , *n* [Irish] An Irish smuggler's hut, a low public house, an unlicensed house where excisable liquors are sold —**Shebeener,** shē-bēn'er, *n* One who keeps a shebeen — **Shebeening,** shē-bēn'ing *n* The act of keeping a shebeen

Shechinah Shekinah shē-ki na, *n* [Heb *shekinah* from *shakan*, to rest] The Jewish name for the symbol of the divine presence which rested in the shape of a cloud or visible light over the mercy seat

Shed, shed, *v t* —pret and pp *shed*, ppr *shedding* [A Sax *sceáðan*, to separate, to disperse, G *scheiden*, Goth *skaidan* to part to separate allied to L *scindo* to cut] To let flow out, to let fall in drops (*to shed* tears, to *shed* blood), to cast or throw off, as a natural covering (to *shed* the leaves), to emit or give out (flowers *shed* fragrance), to cause to flow off without penetrating (a sloping roof *sheds* the rain), to divide, to part (as in Prov E to *shed* the hair) —*v i* To let fall seed, a covering or envelope &c —*n* A parting of the streams of a district, a watershed, *wearing*, the interstice between the different parts of the warp of a loom through which the shuttle passes —**Shedder,** shed'er, *n* One who sheds.—**Shedding,** shed ing, *n* The act of one that sheds, that which is shed or cast off, a parting or branching off

Shed, shed, *n.* [Perhaps originally a sloping roof or penthouse to *shed* off the rain] A penthouse or covering of boards, &c , for shelter; a poor house or hovel, a hut, a large open structure for the temporary storage of goods, &c.

Sheen, shēn, *a* [A Sax *scine*, *scéne*, bright, beautiful, akin to G *schön*, beautiful, from root of *show*] Bright; shining, glittering, showy [Poet]—*n.* Brightness; splendour —**Sheenly,** shēn'li, *adv* Brightly —**Sheeny,** shē'ni, *a* Bright; shining, fair

Sheep, shēp, *n sing* and *pl.* [A Sax *sceáp*, *scéap*, and pl.; L G and D. *schaap*, G *schaf*, a sheep] A ruminant animal nearly allied to the goat, and of great use to man both for its wool and its flesh, a silly fellow, the sheep being regarded as a stupid animal, leather prepared from sheep-skin —**Sheepcot, Sheepcote,** shēp'kot, shēp'kōt, *n* A small inclosure for sheep, the cottage of a shepherd (*Shak*) —**Sheep-dip,** *n.* A sheep-wash.—**Sheep-dog,** *n.* A dog for tending sheep, a collie,—**Sheepfold,** shēp fūld, *n* A fold or pen for sheep —**Sheepheaded,** shēp-hed'ed, *a* Simple-minded, silly —**Sheephook,** shēp'hŏk, *n.* A shepherd's crook.—**Sheepish,** shēp'ish, *a* Like a sheep, foolishly bashful, overmodest, diffident —**Sheepishly,** shēp'ish-li, *adv* In a sheepish manner —**Sheepishness,** shēp ish nes, *n* The quality of being sheepish —**Sheep-master,** *n* An owner of sheep (O T) —**Sheep pen,** *n.* An inclosure for sheep, a sheepfold. — **Sheep-run,** *n.* Originally an Australian name for a large tract of grazing country fit for pasturing sheep, more extensive than a sheep-walk. —**Sheep's eye,** *n* A modest diffident look, a wishful glance, a leer —*To cast a sheep's-eye*, to direct a wishful or leering glance —**Sheep-shank,** *n. Naut* a kind of knot made on a rope to shorten it temporarily, —**Sheep-shearer,** *n.* One that shears the wool from sheep — **Sheep-shearing,** *n.* The act or the occasion of shearing sheep. —**Sheep-skin,** *n* The skin of a sheep, or leather prepared from it —**Sheep-stealer,** *n* One that steals sheep —**Sheep-stealing,** *n* The act of stealing sheep —**Sheep tick,** *n* A dipterous insect parasitic on sheep, the blood of which it sucks —**Sheep-walk,** *n* A tract of some extent where sheep feed —**Sheep-wash,** *n* A wash for sheep either to kill vermin or to preserve the wool

Sheer, shēr, *a* [A Sax. *scír*, pure, clear, bright, Icel *skirr*, *skærr*, bright, clear, Goth *skeirs*, clear, evident, G *schier*, free from knots, probably from root of *shine*] Pure or clear (*Shak*), simple, mere, down right (*sheer* falsehood or ignorance), straight up and down, perpendicular, precipitous

Sheer, shēr *v i* [A form of *shear* so D and G *scheren*, to shear and to sheer] To deviate from the line of the proper course, to slip or move aside said especially of a ship —*To sheer alongside*, to come gently alongside —*To sheer off*, to move off or away —*n.* The curve which the line of ports or of the deck presents to the eye when viewing the side of a ship, the sheer-strake of a vessel —**Sheer-draught, Sheer-plan,** *n.* The plan or drawing showing the elevation of a ship —**Sheer hulk,** *n* An old worn-out ship fitted with sheers to fix or take out masts, engines, &c , of other ships. —**Sheers** shērz, *n pl* [Named from having some resemblance to *shears*] A hoisting apparatus used in masting or dismasting ships, putting in or taking out boilers &c , and consisting of two or more tall pieces of timber erected in an inclined position, and fastened together near the top, from which depends the necessary tackle for hoisting —**Sheer-strake,** *n.* The uppermost line of plates or outer planking of a ship

Sheet, shēt, *n* [A Sax *scéte*, a sheet, a flap, also *sceát*, a nook, a projecting corner, part region, from *sceáran*, to shoot, the root meaning being something shot out or extended SHOOT] A broad, large, thin piece of anything, as paper, linen, iron lead, glass, &c , a large piece of linen or cotton cloth forming part of a set of bed clothes, a broad piece of paper, either unfolded as it comes from the manufacturer, or folded into pages; a piece of writing paper folded in two leaves; anything expanded, a broad expanse or surface (a *sheet* of water or of ice); *naut.* a rope fastened to the lower corner of a sail to extend and retain it in a particular position.—*Three sheets in the wind*, tipsy, intoxicated.—*Sheet* is often used in composition to denote that the substance to the name of which it is prefixed is in the form of sheets or thin plates; as, sheet-lead, *sheet-glass*, &c. — *v.t.* To furnish with

sheeting, to fold in a sheet, to cover as with a sheet.—**Sheet-anchor**, *n.* [That is, the anchor *shot*, or thrown out for preservation.] The largest anchor of a ship, which is shot out in extreme danger; *fig* the chief support, the last refuge for safety.—**Sheeted**, shēt'ful, *n.* As much as a sheet contains, enough to fill a sheet.—**Sheet-glass**, *n.* A kind of crown glass blown at first in the form of a cylinder, which is afterwards opened out to form a sheet.—**Sheeting**, shēt'ing, *n.* Cloth for sheets.—**Sheet-iron**, *n.* Iron in sheets or broad thin plates.—**Sheet-lightning**, *n.* Lightning appearing in wide expanded flashes.

Sheik, shēk or shāk, *n.* [Ar., an old man, an elder.] A title of dignity properly belonging to the chiefs of the Arabic tribes or clans, but now widely used among Moslems as a title of respect or reverence

Sheil, **Shealing**, shēl, shēl'ing, *n.* Shealing

Shekarry, shē-kar'i, *n.* A name given in Hindustan to a hunter, a shikaree

Shekel, shek'el, *n.* [Heb., from *shakal*, to weigh.] An ancient weight and coin among the Jews the weight equals 9 dwts. 2·4-7ths grs. Troy, the value of the silver shekel about 2*s.* 8*d.*, of the golden shekel £1, 16*s.* 6*d.* sterling

Shekinah, shē-ki'na, *n.* Shechinah

Sheldrake, **Shieldrake**, shel'drāk, shēl'drāk, *n.* [From *shield*, O.E. *sheld*, and *drake*, there being a somewhat shield shaped chestnut patch on the breast.] A name of two species of British ducks, handsome birds that make their nests in rabbit-burrows.—**Shelduck**, shel'duk, *n.* The female of the sheldrake

Shelf, shelf, *n.* *pl.* **Shelves**, shelvz [A Sax *scelfe*, *scylfe*, a shelf, Icel *skjálf* a bench, comp. Sc. *skelb*, *skelve*, a splinter, a thin slice, akin to *shell*, *shale*, *scale*.] A board or platform of boards fixed horizontally to a wall for holding vessels, books, &c., a ledge, a projecting ledge of rocks, a ledge of rocks in the sea, a shoal.—*To put* or *lay on the shelf*, to put aside or out of use, to lay aside, as from duty or active service.—*v.t.* To place on a shelf, to shelve.—**Shelve**, shelv, *v.t.*—*shelved*, *shelving* To place on a shelf, hence, to put aside out of active employment, or out of use, to dismiss, to furnish with shelves.—*v.i.* To slope, like a shelf or sandbank, to incline, to be sloping.—**Shelving**, shel'ving, *p.* and *a.* Inclining, sloping, having declivity.—*n.* The shelves of a room, shop, &c., collectively.—**Shelvy**, shel'vi, *a.* Full of rocks or sand banks, shallow

Shell, shel, *n.* [A Sax. *scel*, *scell* = Icel *skel*, D. *schel*, G. *schale*, husk, shell, peel, same root as *shale*, *scale*, *skill*.] A hard outside covering, particularly that serving as a natural protection in certain plants and animals, the hard outside part of a nut, the hard covering or external skeleton of many invertebrate animals, as the crab, the oyster, &c., the hard covering of some vertebrates, as the armadillo, tortoise, &c., a carapace, the outside and calcareous layer of an egg, any outside framework, any slight hollow structure, a kind of rough coffin, a thin interior coffin inclosed by a more substantial one, the outside plates of a boiler; a hollow projectile containing a bursting charge, which is exploded by a time or percussion fuse, a bomb.—*v.t.* To strip or break off the shell of; to take out of the shell, to throw bombshells into, upon, or among, *to* bombard (to *shell* a fort, a town, &c.).—*v.i.* To fall off, as a shell, crust, or exterior coat, to cast the shell.—**Shelled**, sheld, *p.* and *a.* Deprived of the shell, provided with a shell or shells.—**Shell-fish**, *n. sing* and *pl.* A mollusc or a crustacean, whose external covering consists of a shell, as oysters, crabs, &c.—**Shell-jacket**, *n.* An undress military jacket reaching only to the waist.—**Shellac**, **Shell-lac**, shel'lak, *n.* Seed-lac melted and formed into thin cakes.—**Shell-lime**, *n.* Lime obtained by burning sea-shells.—**Shell-limestone**, *n.* A limestone largely consisting of shells; muschelkalk.—**Shell-marl**, *n.* A deposit of clay and other substances mixed with shells, which collects at the bottom of lakes.—**Shell-proof**, *a.* Proof against shells; impenetrable by shells; bomb-proof.—**Shell-sand**, *n.* The triturated shells of molluscs, constituting in a great measure the beach in some localities.—**Shell-work**, *n.* Work composed of shells or adorned with them.—**Shelly**, shel'i, *a.* Abounding with shells, covered with shells, consisting of a shell or shells.

Shellac Under Shell

Shelter, shel'tėr, *n.* [A Sax. *scild truma*, a guard or troop of soldiers—*scild*, a shield, and *truma*, a troop, from *trum*, firm.] That which covers or defends from injury or annoyance, a protection, a refuge, a position affording cover or protection, a safe place, security.—*v.t.* To provide shelter for, to cover from violence, injury, annoyance, or attack, to protect, to place under cover, *refl.* to betake one's self to cover or a safe place.—*v.i.* To take shelter.—**Shelterless**, shel'tėr-les, *a.* Destitute of shelter

Sheltie, shel'ti, *n.* A small strong horse from *Shetland*

Shelve Under Shelf

Shemite, shem'it, *n.* [Semite.] A descendant of Shem.—**Shemitic**, shem-it'ik, *a.* Pertaining to Shem, Semitic

Sheol, shē'ol, *n.* A Hebrew word in the Old Testament, rendered by the Authorized Version *grave*, hell, or pit

Shepherd, shep'erd, *n.* [A Sax. *sceáp-hirde* = *sheep herd*.] A man employed in tending sheep in the pasture, one who exercises spiritual care over a community, a pastor.—*Shepherd kings*, the chiefs of a nomadic race from the East who conquered and ruled in Egypt in early times.—*Shepherd's crook*, a long staff having its upper end curved so as to form a hook, used by shepherds.—*Shepherd's dog* a variety of dog employed by shepherds to assist them in looking after their flocks, a collie.—*Shepherd's* (or *shepherd*) *tartan*, a small black and white check pattern in cloth, cloth woven in this pattern.—**Shepherdess**, shep'ėr-des, *n.* A woman that tends sheep.—**Shepherd's plaid**, *n.* Shepherd's tartan cloth.—**Shepherd's purse** **Shepherd's-pouch**, *n.* A common weed of world-wide distribution, having small white flowers, and small somewhat heart-shaped pods

Sherbet shėr'bet, *n.* [Ar. *sherbet* from *sharaba* to drink, akin *sirup*.] A favourite cooling drink in the East made of fruit juices diluted with water and sweetened

Shereef, **Sheriff**, **Sherif** she-rēf', *n.* [Ar.] A descendant of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima and Hasan Ibn Ali, a prince, the chief magistrate of Mecca

Sheriat sher'i-at, *n.* The combined civil and religious law of Turkey

Sheriff, sher'if, *n.* [A Sax. *scire geréfa* a shire reeve.—Shire, Reeve.] In England, the chief officer of the crown in every county to whom alone by letters patent is committed the custody of the county, and whose duties are mainly honorary, in Scotland, the chief judge of a county, having under him one or more sheriffs substitute, on whom falls the discharge of the greater part of the important duties of the office, all these judges being trained lawyers, the chief administrative officer in a county of the United States.—**Sheriffalty**, sher'if-al-ti, *n.* A sheriffship, a shrievalty.—**Sheriff-clerk**, *n.* In Scotland, the clerk of the sheriff's court, who has charge of the records of the court.—**Sheriff officer**, *n.* In Scotland, an officer connected with the sheriff-court, who is charged with arrests, the serving of processes, &c.—**Sheriffship**, sher'if-ship, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff, a shrievalty

Sherry, sher'i, *n.* A species of wine, so called from *Xeres* in Spain, where it is made.—**Sherry-cobbler**, *n.* Sherry and iced water sucked up through a straw.—**Sherris**, **Sherris-sack**, sher'is, *n.* Sherry

Shew, **Shewed**, **Shewn**, shō, shōd, shōn Show, Showed, Shown

Shiah, *n.* Shiite

Shibboleth, shib'o-leth, *n.* [Heb.] A word made the test to distinguish the Ephraimites from the Gileadites (Judg. xii.), hence, the watchword of any party; a pet phrase of a party; a party cry.

Shield, shēld, *n.* [A. Sax. *scild*, *scyld*, a shield, protection; Goth. *skildus*, Icel. *skjöldr*, G. *schild*; akin *shelter*.] A broad piece of defensive armour carried on the arm, a buckler, used in war for the protection of the body, anything that protects or defends, defence, protection, the person that defends or protects, *her.* the escutcheon or field on which are placed the bearings in coats of arms; *bot.* an apothecium.—*v.t.* To cover, as with a shield, to cover or protect from danger or anything hurtful or disagreeable, to defend, to protect.—**Shield fern**, *n.* A common name for a genus of ferns, from the form of the indusium of the fructification.—**Shieldless**, shēld'les, *a.* Destitute of a shield or of protection.—**Shieldlessly**, shēld'les-li, *adv.* In a shieldless manner.—**Shieldlessness**, shēld'les-nes, *n.*

Shieling, shēl'ing, *n.* Shealing

Shift, shift, *v.t.* [A Sax. *scyftan*, to divide, to drive away.—Dan. *skifte*, Icel. *skipta*, to divide, change, shift, akin to *shove*, *shear*, or perhaps to *shove*.] To transfer from one place or position to another, to remove, to change, to substitute other clothes for; to dress in fresh clothes.—*v.i.* To change, to pass into a different form, state, or the like, to change place, position, or direction, to change dress, particularly the under garments, to resort to expedients, to adopt some course in a case of difficulty, to contrive.—*To shift about* to turn quite round to a contrary side or opposite point, to vacillate.—*n.* A change, a substitution of one thing for another, an expedient tried in difficulty, a contrivance, a resource, one thing tried when another fails, a mean or base refuge or resort, an artifice, a woman's under garment, a chemise.—A squad of men to take a spell or turn of work at stated intervals, the working time of a squad or relay of men, the spell of work, *naut.* a complete change of four notes by changing the position of the left hand in violin playing.—*To make shift* or *to make a shift* to contrive to find ways and means.—**Shiftable** shift'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being shifted or changed.—**Shifter**, shif'tėr, *n.* One who shifts (a scene *shifter*), one who practises artifice.—**Shiftiness**, shift'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being shifty.—**Shifting**, shif'ting, *p.* and *a.* Changing place or position.—*Shifting sand* or *sands* loose moving sand, quick sand.—**Shiftingly**, shif'ting-li, *adv.* In a shifting manner, by shifts and changes.—**Shiftless** shift'les, *a.* Destitute of expedients not resorting to successful expedients.—**Shiftlessly**, shift'les-li, *adv.* In a shiftless manner.—**Shiftlessness**, shift'les-nes, *n.* A state of being shiftless.—**Shifty**, shif'ti, *a.* Full of shifts, fertile in expedients, especially fertile in evasions, given to tricks and artifices

Shiite **Shiah** shī'it, shī'a, *n.* [Ar. *shiah*, a multitude following one another.] A member of one of the two great sects into which Mohammedans are divided, the other sect being the Sunnites or Sunnis; they consider Ali as being the only rightful successor of Mohammed

Shikaree, shi-ka'rē, *n.* Same as *Shekarry*

Shillelah, shil-lel'a, *n.* [From *Shillelagh*, a barony in Wicklow famous for its oaks.] An Irish name for an oaken sapling or other stick used as a cudgel

Shilling, shil'ing, *n.* [A Sax. *scylling* = O. Fris. O. Sax. Dan. and Sw. *skilling*, Goth. *skilliggs*, G. *schilling*, akin to Icel. and Sw. *skilja*, Dan. *skalle*, to divide, the ancient shilling having two cross indentations stamped deeply into it so as to be easily broken into four parts.] A British coin and money of account, equal in value to twelve pennies, or to one-twentieth of a pound sterling

Shilly shally, shil'i-shal-i, *v.i.* [A reduplication of *shall I?* and equal to shall I or shall I not?] To act in an irresolute or undecided manner, to hesitate.—*n.* Foolish trifling, irresolution

Shily Under Shy

Shimmer, shim'ėr, *v.i.* [A Sax. *scimerian*, freq. of *scimian*, to gleam, from *scima*, a gleam, Dan. *skimre*, G. *schimmern*, to gleam, same root as *shine*.] To emit a

tremulous light, to gleam; to glisten —*n* A tremulous gleam or glistening

Shin, shin, *n* [A Sax *scin, scina,* the shin, D *schen,* the shin, Dan *skinne,* the shin, a splint, G *schene,* a splint of wood, *schien-bein,* the shin-bone from its sharp edge resembling that of a splint] The forepart of the leg between the ankle and the knee, particularly of the human leg —*v t* and *i* —*shinned, shinning* To climb a tree by means of the hands and legs alone, to swarm — **Shin bone,** *n* The bone of the shin, the tibia

Shindy, shin di, *n* A row, a quarrel [Slang]

Shine, shin, *v i* —*shone, shining* [A Sax *scinan* = D *schynen* Icel *skina,* Dan *skinne,* Goth *skeinan,* G *scheinen,* to shine, same root as in *shimmer, sheer*] To emit rays of light, to give light, to beam with steady radiance, to exhibit brightness or splendour, to glitter or be brilliant, to be splendid or beautiful, to be conspicuous or distinguished (to *shine* in courts), to be noticeably visible —*v t* To cause or make to shine —*n* Fair weather (*shine* and storm), sunshine, brilliancy, brightness, splendour lustre, gloss —**Shiner** shi'nĕr, *n* One who or that which shines —**Shining** shi'ning *p* and *a* Emitting light, gleaming, bright, splendid, radiant, illustrious, distinguished *bot* having a smooth polished surface, as certain leaves —**Shiningness** shi'ning-nes, *n* Brightness, splendour —**Shiny,** shi'ni, *a* Characterized by sunshine, bright, luminous, having a glittering appearance, glossy, brilliant

Shiness Under SHY

Shingle, shing'gl, *n* [Corrupted from *shindle,* which, like G *schandel* was borrowed from L *scandula,* a shingle fr m L *scindo* to split] A thin piece of wood usually having parallel sides and thicker at one end than the other, so as to lap with others, used as a roof covering instead of slates or tiles — *v t* — *shingled, shingling* To cover with shingles, to perform the process of shingling on (to *shingle* iron) — **Shingler** shing'glĕr, *n* One who shingles —**Shingle roofed** *a* Having a roof covered with shingles —**Shingling** shing'gling, *n* A covering of shingles, *iron manuf* the process of expelling the scoriæ and other impurities from the metal in its conversion from the cast to the malleable state

Shingle, shing gl *n* [Norweg *singel*] Round water worn, and loose gravel and pebbles —**Shingly,** shing'gli, *a* Abounding with shingle or gravel

Shingles, shing'glz, *n pl* [From L *cingulum* a belt, from *cingo,* to gird] A painful eruptive skin disease which spreads around the body somewhat like a girdle herpes

Shinto Shintoism, shin to shin to izm *n* [Chinese *shin,* god or spirit and *to* way or law] The ancient religion of Japan a form of nature worship, though its essence is now ancestral worship and sacrifice to departed heroes —**Shintoist** shin to-ist *n* A believer in the Shinto religion

Shinty, shin ti, *n* [Gael *sinteag* a skip, a bound] In Scotland, an outdoor game in which a ball and clubs with crooked heads are employed the object of each party being to drive the ball over their opponents' boundary

Shiny Under SHINE

Ship, ship, *n* [A Sax *scip,* a ship = L G *schipp,* D *schip* Icel and Goth *skip,* Dan *skib,* O H G *scif,* G *schiff,* probably connected with *shape*] A vessel of some size adapted to navigation a general term for vessels of whatever kind, excepting boats sometimes restricted to a three masted, square rigged vessel —*Ship's papers,* certain papers or documents required to be carried by ships, as a certificate of registry, bills of lading, &c — *Ship of the line,* a man-of-war large enough and of sufficient force to take its place in a line of battle —*Ship of the desert,* a sort of poetical name for the camel — *v t* —*shipped, shipping* To put on board of a ship or vessel of any kind; to transport in a ship; to take for service on board ship, *naut.* to fix in its proper place (to *ship* the tiller, the rudder). —*To ship off,* to send away by sea. —*To ship a sea,* to have a wave come aboard; to have the deck washed by a wave —*v i* To go on board a vessel to make a voyage with it; to embark, to engage for service on board a ship —**Ship-biscuit,** *n* Hard coarse biscuit prepared for long keeping, and for use on board a ship —**Shipboard,** ship'bord, *n* The deck or the interior part of a ship used only in the phrase *on shipboard* — **Ship boy,** *n* A boy that serves on board of a ship —**Ship-broker,** *n* An agent engaged in buying and selling ships, a broker who procures insurance on ships — **Ship builder,** *n* One whose occupation is to construct ships, a naval architect, a shipwright — **Ship-building,** *n* The art of constructing vessels for navigation —**Ship canal,** *n* A canal through which vessels of large size can pass, a canal for sea going vessels — **Ship captain Ship-master,** *n* The commander, captain or master of a ship — **Ship-carpenter,** *n* A shipwright, a carpenter that works at ship building —**Ship chandler,** *n* One who deals in cordage, canvas, and other furniture of ships — **Ship-chandlery** *n* The business and commodities of a ship chandler — **Shipful,** ship ful, *n* As much or many as a ship will hold enough to fill a ship —**Ship-letter** *n* A letter sent by a common ship and not by mail —**Shipmate,** ship mat *n* One who serves in the same ship with another, a fellow sailor —**Shipment,** ship ment, *n* The act of putting anything on board of a ship, the goods shipped or put on board —**Ship money** *n* An ancient imposition in England, levied for providing and furnishing certain ships for the king's service, revived by Charles I after having been long dormant **Ship-owner,** *n* A person who owns a ship or ships, or any share therein —**Shipped** shipt *p* and *a* Carried in a ship as goods, furnished with a ship or ships —**Shipper,** ship ĕr, *n* One who places goods on board a vessel for transportation — **Shipping,** ship ing *n* Ships in general, the collective body of ships belonging to a country, port &c — *Shipping articles,* articles of agreement between the captain of a vessel and the seamen — *a* Relating to ships. — **Ship-rigged,** *a* Rigged like a ship that is with square sails on all the masts — **Ship shape** *a* Having a seamanlike trim, hence, neat and trim, well arranged — **Ship's husband,** *n* A person appointed to look after the repairs equipment provide stores, &c , of a ship while in port — **Ship-worm** The teredo a mollusc very destructive to ships and submarine wood work —**Shipwreck,** ship rek, *n* The wreck of a ship, the destruction or loss at sea of a ship, destruction, miscarriage, ruin — *v t* To make to suffer shipwreck, to wreck, to cast away —**Shipwright** ship rit, *n* A workman who builds ships, a ship-carpenter —**Shipyard,** ship'yärd, *n* A place near water in which ships are constructed

Shire, shir, *n* [A Sax *scire,* a division, from *scviran, sceran,* to *shear,* to divide SHARP, SHEAR] A name for the larger divisions into which Great Britain is divided, and practically corresponding to the term *county* —*The shires,* those English counties the names of which terminate in 'shire,' applied in a general way to the midland counties — **Shire-town,** *n* The chief town of a shire, a county town

Shirk, shĕrk, *v t* and *i* [Probably a form of *shark*] To avoid or get off unfairly or meanly, to seek to avoid the performance of duty —*n.* One who seeks to avoid duty, the act of shirking —**Shirker,** shĕr'kĕr, *n.* One who shirks duty or danger —**Shirky,** shĕr'ki, *a* Disposed to shirk, characterized by shirking

Shirred, shĕrd, *a* [Etymol unknown] Having cords or elastic threads inserted between two pieces of cloth or in the body of a fabric

Shirt, shĕrt, *n* [From Icel *skyrta,* Dan *skiorte,* a shirt, lit a garment shortened SHORT *Skirt* is the same word] A loose garment of linen, cotton, or other material, worn by men and boys under the outer clothes —*v t* To put a shirt on; to clothe with a shirt. —**Shirt-front,** *n.* The part of a shirt which covers the breast; an article of dress made in imitation of this part —**Shirting,** shĕr'ting, *n.* Cloth suitable for shirts — **Shirtless,** shĕrt'les, *a* Wanting a shirt

Shist, shist *Schist*

Shittah-tree, shit'ta, *n* [Heb *shittîdh, pl shittîm*] A species of acacia which grows abundantly in the mountains of Sinai, and in some other Bible lands, and yields gum arabic, and also a hard close-grained timber —**Shittim-wood,** shit'tim, *n* The wood of the shittah tree

Shive, shiv, *n* [Same as Icel. *skîfa,* a slice, Dan *skive,* L G *schieve,* D *schijf,* G. *scheibe,* a slice, a disk SHEAVE] A slice, a thin cut, a little piece or fragment.

Shiver, shiv'ĕr, *v t* [Same root as above; comp G *schiefern,* to splinter, O D *schezeren,* to break in pieces] To break into many small piecesor splinters, to shatter, —*v i* To fall at once into many small pieces or parts —*n* [Comp G *schiefer,* a splinter, slate] A small fragment into which a thing breaks by sudden violence.

Shiver, shiv'ĕr, *v i* [O E *chiver, chever,* comp Prov G *schubbern,* to shiver, O D. *schoeveren,* to shake, akin perhaps to *shift*] To tremble, as from cold, to shake, as with ague, fear, horror, or excitement; to shudder, to quiver —*n* A shaking fit; a tremulous motion —**Shiveringly, shiv'ĕr ing li,** *adv* With shivering or slight trembling —**Shivery,** shiv'ĕr i, *a.* Pertaining to shivering, characterized by shivering

Shoal, shōl, *n* [A. Sax *scolu, scalu,* a crowd, a shoal, perhaps same as *school*] A great multitude assembled, a crowd, a throng

Shoal, shōl, *n* [Allied to *shallow* SHALLOW] A place where the water of a river, lake or sea is shallow or of little depth, a sandbank or bar, a shallow —*v i* To become more shallow (the water *shoals*) — *a* Shallow, of little depth (*shoal* water) —**Shoaliness,** shō li nes, *n* The state of being shoaly —**Shoaling,** shō'ling, *p* and *a* Becoming shallow by being filled up with shoals —**Shoaly,** shō li, *a* Full of shoals or shallow places

Shock, shok, *n* [Same as D *schok,* a bounce, a jolt (but perhaps directly from the derived Fr *choc*) O and Prov G *schock,* a shock, allied to *shake*] A violent collision of bodies, a concussion, a violent striking or dashing against, violent onset, hostile encounter, a strong and sudden agitation, any violent or sudden impression or sensation, a blow to the feelings *elect* the effect on the animal system of a discharge of electricity from a charged body, *med* a violent and sudden disorganization of the system, with perturbation of body and mind —*v t* [Fr *choquer,* from D *schokken,* to jog, to jolt] To shake by sudden collision, to strike against suddenly, to strike, as with horror, fear, or disgust, to offend extremely, to disgust, to scandalize.—*v i.* To come together with a shock, to meet in sudden encounter —**Shocking,** shok'ing, *a* Causing a shock of horror, disgust, or pain, causing to recoil with horror or disgust, extremely offensive or disgusting; very obnoxious or repugnant.—**Shockingly,** shok ing li, *adv* In a shocking manner, disgustingly, offensively —**Shockingness,** shok ing nes, *n.*

Shock shok, *n* [A Sax *scoc,* threescore, D *schok,* G *schock,* Dan *skok,* a heap, threescore] A pile of sheaves of wheat, rye, &c , a stook, a lot of sixty pieces of loose goods, as staves —*v.t* To make up into shocks or stooks.

Shock, shok, *n.* [Modified from *shag.*] A mass of close matted hair —*a.* Shaggy; having shaggy hair — **Shock-headed,** *a.* Having a thick and bushy head of hair.

Shod, shod, pret and pp of *shoe.*

Shoddy, shod'i, *n.* [From *shod,* a provincial pp of *shed*—the original meaning being fluff thrown off, or *shed,* from cloth in weaving] The fibre from old woollen or worsted fabrics torn up or devilled by machinery, and mixed with fresh but inferior wool, to be respun and made into cheap cloth, &c.; the coarse or inferior

shifts made from this.—*n.* **Made of** sheddy; *adj.* **Shoddy**, or inferior or character (shoddy fibre material).—**Shoddy-mill**, *n.* A mill for the manufacture of yarn from old woollen cloths and refuse goods.

Shoe, shū, *n.* pl. **Shoes**, shūz, old pl. **Shoon**, shōn. [A. Sax. *scó, scoh*—Dan. and Sw. *sko*, Icel. *skór*, Goth. *skohs*, G. *schuh*, a shoe; probably from root seen in Skr. *sku*, to cover, L. *scutum*, a shield, &c.] A covering for the foot, usually of leather, composed of a thick kind for the sole, and a thinner kind for the upper; a plate or rim of iron nailed under the hoof of an animal, as a horse, to defend it from injury; anything resembling a shoe in form or use.—*v.t.*—pret. and pp. **shod**, ppr. *shoeing*. To furnish with shoes; to put shoes on; to cover at the lower end.—**Shoeblack**, shō'blak, *n.* A person that cleans shoes.—**Shoe-brush**, *n.* A brush for cleaning shoes.—**Shoe-buckle**, *n.* A buckle for fastening a shoe; a buckle worn on the upper of a shoe for ornament.—**Shoeing-horn, Shoe-horn**, *n.* A curved piece of polished horn (now also of sheet-metal) used to aid in putting on shoes.—**Shoe-latchet**, *n.* A shoe-tie.—**Shoe-leather**, *n.* Leather for shoes.—**Shoeless**, shō'les, *a.* Destitute of shoes.—**Shoemaker**, shō'mā-kėr, *n.* A maker of shoes.—**Shoemaking**, shō'mā-king, *n.* The trade of making shoes.—**Shoer**, shō'ėr, *n.* One that furnishes or puts on shoes.—**Shoe-string, Shoe-tie**, *n.* A ribbon or string for fastening a shoe in wearing it.

Shog, shog, *n.* [A word originating partly in *jog*, partly in *shock*.] A sudden shake; a shock; concussion.

Shone, shon, pret. and pp. of *shine*.

Shook, shuk, pret. and pp. of *shake*.

Shook, shuk, *n.* [A form of *shock*, a pile of sheaves.] The staves and headings sufficient for making one barrel, prepared for use and bound together.

Shoot, shōt, *v.t.*—pret. and pp. *shot*. [A.Sax. *scotian*, to shoot, to dart; Icel. *skjóta*, Dan. *skyde*, D. *schieten*, G. *schiessen*, to shoot, dart, &c.; closely akin are *shut, sheat, shuttle, skittle, scuttle*, &c.] To let fly with force; to propel, as from a bow or firearm (to *shoot* an *arrow*, a *ball*); to discharge; to let off; to fire off (to *shoot off* a gun); to hit, wound, or kill with a missile discharged from a weapon; to discharge or propel with force; to empty out with rapidity or violence (to *shoot* rubbish into a hole); to push or thrust forward; to dart forth; to protrude; to put forth by way of vegetable growth; to pass rapidly through, under, or over (to *shoot* a rapid or a bridge).—*To be shot of*, to get quit of; to be released from (*colloq.*). — *I'll be shot*, a mild colloquial form of oath.—*v.i.* To perform the act of discharging a missile from an engine or instrument; to fire; to *shoot at* a target or mark); to be emitted; to dart forth; to rush or move along rapidly; to dart along (*shooting* stars); to be felt as if darting through one (*shooting* pains); to sprout; to put forth buds or *shoots*; to increase in growth; to grow taller or larger; to push or be pushed out; to project; to jut.—*To shoot ahead*, to move swiftly away in front; to outstrip competitors in rapidity.—*n.* A young branch which shoots out from the main stock; an annual growth; a kind of sloping trough for conveying coal, grain, &c., into a particular receptacle; a place for shooting rubbish; a weft thread in a woven fabric.—**Shooter**, shōt'ėr, *n.* One that shoots; an implement for shooting.—**Shooting**, shōt'ing, *p.* and *a.* Pertaining to one who or that which *shoots*; connected with the killing of game by firearms (a *shooting* license, the *shooting* season). — *n.* The act of one who shoots; especially, the act or sport of killing game with firearms (to be fond of *shooting* and fishing); a tract of ground over which game is shot; sensation of a quick darting pain.—**Shooting-box**, *n.* A private house for the accommodation of a sportsman during the shooting season.—**Shooting-coat**, *n.* A variety of coat supposed to be suitable for sportsmen.—**Shooting-gallery**, *n.* A place covered in for the practice of shooting at a mark; a covered shooting range.—**Shooting-star**, *n.* A meteor in a state of incandescence seen suddenly darting like a star some part of the sky.

Shoot, shōt, *n.* [Fr. *chute*, modified by the verb to *shoot*.] Same as *Chute*.

Shop, shop, *n.* [A. Sax. *sceoppa*, a booth, a storehouse; akin to O.D. *schop*, L.G. *schupp*, G. *schoppen, schuppen*, a shed, booth, &c.] A building or apartment in which goods are sold by retail, generally with a frontage to a street or road; a building in which workmen carry on their occupation (a joiner's *shop*, an engine *shop*). —*To talk shop*, to speak of one's calling or profession only.—*v.i.*—*shopped, shopping*. To visit shops for purchasing goods: used chiefly in ppr.—**Shop-boy**, *n.* A boy employed in a shop.—**Shop-girl**, *n.* A girl employed in a shop.—**Shopkeeper**, shop'kēp-ėr, *n.* A trader who sells goods in a shop or by retail, in distinction from a merchant, or one who sells by wholesale; a tradesman.—**Shopkeeping**, shop'kēp-ing, *n.* The business of keeping a shop.—**Shoplifter**, shop'lif-tėr, *n.* One who under pretence of buying goods, steals anything in a shop. — **Shoplifting**, shop'lif-ting, *n.* Larceny committed by a shoplifter.—**Shopman**, shop'man, *n.* A petty trader; a shopkeeper; one who serves in a shop.—**Shoppish**, shop'ish, *a.* Having the habits or manners of a shopman.—**Shoppy**, shop'i, *a.* Pertaining to a shop or shops; given to talk or think of nothing but one's own calling.—**Shop-walker**, *n.* An attendant in a large shop who directs customers to the proper department, sees that they are served, &c.—**Shop-woman**, *n.* A woman who serves in a shop.

Shore, shōr, *n.* [A. Sax. *score*, the shore, from *sceran, scíran*, to shear, to divide; O.D. *schoore, schoor*. Shear.] The land immediately adjacent to a great body of water, as an ocean or sea, or to a large lake or river; the land along the edge of the water.—**Shore-land**, *n.* Land bordering on a shore or sea-beach.—**Shoreless**, shōr'les, *a.* Having no shore or coast; of indefinite or unlimited extent.—**Shoreward, Shorewards**, shōr'wėrd, shōr'wėrdz, *adv.* Towards the shore.

Shore, shōr, *n.* [Lit. a piece *shorn* or cut to a certain length; same as D. and L.G. *schore, schoor*, Icel. *skortha*, a prop, a shore. Shear.] A prop; a piece of timber or iron for the temporary support of something, often resting obliquely against it. —*v.t.* — *shored, shoring*. To support by a shore or shores; to prop: usually with *up* (to *shore up* a building). — **Shoring**, shōr'ing, *n.* A supporting with shores; a set of shores collectively.

Shore, shōr, *n.* A sewer.

Shore, shōr, pret. of *shear*.

Shorl. Schorl.

Shorling, shor'ling, *n.* [From *shear*, pret. *shore*.] A sheep of the first year's shearing; a shearling; a newly shorn sheep.

Shorn, shorn, pp. of *shear*. Cut off; having the hair or wool cut off; deprived (a prince *shorn* of his honours).

Short, short, *a.* [A. Sax. *scort, scort*, short, from stem of *shear*; O.H.G. *scurz*, short, cut off; Icel. *skort*, scantily supplied. Shear.] Not long; not having great length or linear extension; not extended in time; not of long duration; not reaching a certain point; limited in quantity; insufficient; inadequate; scanty; deficient (a *short* supply, *short* weight); scantily supplied or furnished; not possessed of a reasonable or usual quantity or amount (to be *short* of money or means); not tenacious or retentive (a *short* memory); not containing many words; curt; brief; abrupt; sharp; severe; uncivil (a *short* answer); breaking or crumbling readily in the mouth; crisp; brittle; friable; not prolonged in sound (a *short* vowel or syllable); followed by *of*, less than; below; inferior to (his escape was nothing *short of* a miracle). [*Short* is used in the formation of numerous self-explaining compounds, as *short-armed, short-eared, short-legged, short-tailed*, &c.] —*adv.* In a short manner; abruptly; suddenly.—*To come short*, to be unable to reach a certain necessary point or standard; to fall below expectations; to fail: generally followed by *of*.—*To fall short*, to become inadequate or insufficient (provisions *fall* short); to fail to reach a certain standard.—*To stop short*, to stop suddenly or abruptly; to arrest the steps at once; not to go so far as intended; not to reach the point indicated.—*To turn short*, to turn abruptly on the spot occupied.—*n.* A summary account (the *short* of the matter).—*In short*, in few words; briefly; to sum up in few words.—*The long and the short*, a brief summing up in decisive, precise, or explicit terms. — **Shortage**, shor'tāj, *n.* Amount short or deficient; an amount by which a sum of money is deficient.—**Short-bread, Short-cake**, *n.* A sweet and very brittle cake, in which butter or lard has been mixed with the flour.—**Short-coming**, short'kum-ing, *n.* A falling of the usual quantity or amount, as of a crop; a failure of full performance, as of duty.—**Short-drawn**, *a.* Drawn in without filling the lungs; imperfectly inspired.—**Shorten**, shor'tn, *v.t.* To make short or shorter; to abridge; to curtail; to lessen; to diminish in extent or amount.—*To shorten sail*, to reef some of the sails set.—*v.i.* To become short or shorter; to contract.—**Shortener**, shor'tn-ėr, *n.* One who or that which shortens.—**Shorthand**, short'hand, *n.* A general term for any system of contracted writing; stenography.—*Shorthand writer*, a reporter who takes down speeches, &c., in shorthand.—**Short-handed**, *a.* Not having the necessary or regular number of hands or assistants.—**Short-horn**, *n.* One of a valuable breed of cattle, having the horns shorter than in almost any other variety, and yielding flesh of excellent quality.—**Short-lived**, short'livd, *a.* Not living or lasting long; being of short continuance. — **Shortly**, short'li, *adv.* In a short or brief time or manner; soon; in few words.—**Shortness**, short'nes, *n.* The quality of being short; briefness; brevity; conciseness; deficiency.—**Short-rib**, *n.* One of the lower ribs below the sternum; a false rib.—**Shorts**, shorts, *n. pl.* The bran and coarse part of meal in mixture; small-clothes; breeches.—**Short-sight**, *n.* Near-sightedness; myopia; vision accurate only when the object is near. — **Short-sighted**, *a.* Not able to see far; myopic; near-sighted; not able to look far into futurity; not having foresight; characterised by a want of foresight (a *short-sighted* policy).—**Short-sightedness**, *n.* Myopia, defective intellectual vision.—**Short-winded**, *a.* Affected with shortness of breath.

Shot, shot, *n.* pl. **Shot** or **Shots**. [From *shoot* (which see); A. Sax. *gescot*, an arrow.] The act of shooting; a discharge of a firearm or other missile weapon; one who shoots; a marksman; a missile, particularly a ball or bullet for firing from ordnance; cannon balls collectively (comprising *round-shot, case-shot, grape-shot*, &c.); small globular masses of lead for use with fowling-pieces, &c.: in collective sense, often called distinctively *small shot;* the flight of a missile, or the range or distance through which it passes; range; reach; the whole sweep of a fisherman's nets thrown out at one time, also the number of fish caught in one haul of the nets; *weaving*, a single thread of weft carried through the warp at one run of the shuttle; *blasting*, a charge of powder or other explosive in a blast-hole, usually fired by a slow-match.—*v.t.* —*shotted, shotting*. To load with shot over a cartridge (to *shot* a cannon).—*p.* and *a.* Having a changeable colour, like that produced in weaving by all the warp threads being of one colour and all the weft of another; *chatoyant* (*shot*-silk; lustre, interwoven; interspersed.—**Shot-belt**, *n.* A leathern belt or long pouch for shot worn by sportsmen. — **Shot-cartridge**, *n.* A cartridge containing small shot.—**Shot-gun**, *n.* A light, smooth-bored gun for firing shot at short range; a fowling-piece.—**Shot-pouch**, *n.* A pouch for carrying small shot, usually made of leather.—**Shot-proof**, *a.* Proof against shot; impassable of being damaged by shot.—**Shotted**, shot'ed, *p.* and *a.* Loaded with shot, as a cannon.—**Shot-tower**, *n.* A tower for making small shot by pouring melted lead through a colander from the summit, the

lead forming into globules, which cool and harden as they fall.

Shot, shot, *n.* [A corruption of *scot* (which see).] A reckoning, or a person's share of a reckoning, share of expenses, as of a tavern bill —**Shot-free**, *a* Free from shot or charge, exempted from any share of expense

Shotten,† shot'n, *a* [An old pp of *shoot*] Having ejected the spawn (a *shotten* herring) [*Shak.*]

Should, shud The pret of *shall*

Shoulder, shōl dèr, *n* [O E *shulder*, Sc *shouther*, A Sax *sculdor*—Dan *skulder*, Sw *skuldra*, D *schouder*, G *schulter*, the shoulder, the shoulder blade] The joint by which the arm of a human being or the foreleg of a quadruped is connected with the body, the bones and muscles of this part together, the upper joint of the foreleg of an animal cut for the market, that which resembles a human shoulder, a prominent or projecting part (the *shoulder* of a hill), a projection on various implements and articles — *Shoulder-of-mutton sail*, a triangular sail set on a boat's mast —*The cold shoulder* a cold or cool reception of a person (to give a person *the cold shoulder*) — *To put one's shoulder to the wheel*, to assist in overcoming a difficulty, to give effective help —*Shoulder to shoulder*, a phrase expressive of united action and mutual co-operation and support — *v t* To push or thrust with the shoulder, to push with violence, to take upon the shoulder or shoulders, *milit* to carry vertically at the side of the body and resting against the hollow of the shoulder (to *shoulder* arms) —*v i* To push forward, to force one's way, as through a crowd —**Shoulder belt**, *n* A belt that passes across the shoulder —**Shoulder blade**, *n* The bone of the shoulder, or blade bone covering the hind part of the ribs, the scapula —**Shoulder bone** *n* The shoulder blade —**Shouldered** shōl dèrd, *a* Having shoulders —**Shoulder knot**, *n* An ornamental knot of ribbon or lace worn on the shoulder —**Shoulder-strap** *n* A strap worn on or over the shoulder, either to support the dress or as a badge of distinction

Shout shout, *v i* [Perhaps a softened form of *scout*, or onomatopoetic] To utter a sudden and loud cry as in joy or exultation or to call a person's attention —*n* A loud cry, a vehement and sudden outcry, particularly of a multitude of men, expressing joy triumph, exultation &c — *v t* To utter with a shout —**Shouter**, shout èr *n* One that shouts

Shove shuv, *v t* —*shoved*, *shoving* [A Sax *scufan*—O Frs *skuva*, Icel *skyfa*, D *schuiven*, Goth *skuban*, G *schieben*, to shove, akin *shovel*, *scuffle*] To force or push along, usually without a sudden impulse, to cause to slide by pushing, to press against to jostle *To shove off*, to thrust or push away, to cause to move from shore by pushing with poles or oars —*v i* To push or drive forward, to urge a course —*To shove off*, to push a boat off —*n* An act of shoving a push —**Shove board**, *n* The game of shovel board

Shovel shuv'el, *n* [A Sax *scofl* (from *scufan*, to shove)—D *schoffel*, Dan *skovl*, G *schaufel*, a shovel SHOVE] An implement consisting of a broad and slightly hollow blade, or a shallow scoop, with a longish handle, used for removing coals, sand earth, or other loose matter —*v t* —*shovelled*, *shovelling* To take up and throw with a shovel —*To shovel up*, to throw up with a shovel, to cover with earth by means of a shovel —**Shovel board**, *n* A kind of game played by pushing coins or the like along a board towards certain marks, a game played on board ship by shoving with a cue wooden discs so that they shall rest in one of nine squares chalked on the deck —**Shovelful**, shuv'el ful, *n.* As much as a shovel will hold —**Shovel-hat**, *n.* A hat with a broad brim turned up at the sides, and projecting in front, worn by clergymen of the Church of England —**Shoveller**, shuv el-èr, *n.* One who shovels, a species of duck remarkable for the terminal expansion of the bill

Show, shō, *v.t.*—pret. *showed*, pp. *shown* or *showed*, also written *Shew*, *Shewed*, *Shewn* [A Sax *scedwian*, to behold, to show; D *schouwen*, Dan. *skue*, G *schauen*, Goth. *scavjan*, supposed to be from same root as L *caveo*, to take care, *cautus*, E *cautious*.] To exhibit or present to the view, to place in sight, to display, to let be seen, to communicate, to reveal, to make known, to make apparent or clear by evidence, reasoning, &c, to teach, to direct, to guide or usher, to conduct, to bestow, confer, afford (mercy &c), to explain or to expound, to indicate, to point out —*To show forth*, to manifest, to publish —*To show off*, to exhibit in an ostentatious manner —*To show up*, to usher or conduct up a stair, to hold up to ridicule or to contempt —*v i* To appear, to become visible, to look, to be in appearance —*To show off*, to make a show, to display one's self —*n* The act of showing, exposure to view or notice, appearance whether true or false, semblance, outward aspect assumed, pretext, ostentatious display, parade, pomp, an object attracting notice, a sight or spectacle, an exhibition, a collection of curiosities exhibited for money (a flower *show*) —*A show of hands*, a raising of hands, as a means of indicating the sentiments of a meeting upon some proposition.—**Show bread**, *n* Among the Jews the bread which the priest of the week placed before the Lord on the golden table in the sanctuary —**Show-case** *n* A case with glass on the top or front within which articles are placed for sale or exhibition. —**Shower**, shō èr, *n* One who or that which shows —**Showily** shō i li, *adv* In a showy manner with parade —**Showiness**, shō i nes, *n* State of being showy, great parade —**Showing** shō ing, *n* Exhibition, representation by words —**Showman** shō man *n* One who exhibits a show, the proprietor of a travelling exhibition —**Show room**, *n* A room in which a show is exhibited, an apartment where goods are displayed to the best advantage to attract purchasers.—**Showy**, shō i, *a* Making a great show or appearance, gorgeous, gaudy, gay, ostentatious

Shower, shou èr, *n* [A Sax *scur*—Icel *skur*, D *schoer*, Sw *skur*, O H G *scûr* G *schauer* a shower] A fall of rain of short or not very great duration also of snow or hail, a fall of things in thick and fast succession (a *shower of stones*) —*v t* To pour down copiously and rapidly, to bestow liberally —*v i* To rain in showers, to fall as a shower —**Shower bath**, *n.* A bath in which water is showered upon the person from above —**Showeriness**, shou èr i nes, *n.* The state of being showery —**Shower less** shou èr les *a* Without showers —**Showery** shou èr i, *a* Raining in showers, abounding with falls of rain

Shrapnel-shell, shrap nel, *n* [After General *Shrapnel* the inventor] A shell filled with bullets and a small bursting charge just sufficient to split the shell open and release the bullets at any given point

Shred, shred, *v t* pret and pp *shred*, ppr *shredding* [A. Sax *screddan* to shred, from *scredde*, Sc *screed*, a piece torn off, O Frs *skreda*, D *schrooden*, O H G *scrôtan* to tear *Shroud* is akin] To tear or cut into small pieces particularly narrow and long pieces, as cloth or leather —*n* A piece torn or cut off, any torn fragment, a tatter, a fragment

Shrew, shrō, *n* [O E *shrewe*, wicked, a wicked person, hence, obsol *shrewe*, to curse to (be)*shrew*, whence *shrewd*, A Sax *screadwa*, the shrew mouse, lit the evil or venomous mouse] An ill tempered woman, a virago, a scold, a shrew mouse —**Shrewish** shrō'ish *a* Having the qualities of a shrew, vixenish —**Shrewishly**, shrō ish li, *adv* In a shrewish manner —**Shrewishness**, shrō ish nes, *n.* —**Shrew mole**, *n* An insectivorous mammal of North America which burrows much like the common mole —**Shrew-mouse**, *n.* [So called because its bite was once thought venomous] A harmless little animal with a prolonged muzzle, somewhat resembling a mouse, but belonging to the insectivorous animals, while the mouse is a rodent

Shrewd, shrōd, *a* [From old *shrewe*, to curse, *shrewe*, evil, Sxaxw] Malicious or mischievous (*Shak.*), astute, sagacious; discerning —**Shrewdly**, shrod'li, *adv* In a shrewd manner, astutely, sagaciously —**Shrewdness**, shrōd'nes, *n* The quality of being shrewd, sagacity, acuteness of mind.

Shriek, shrēk, *v i* [A form of *screak* and *screech*] To utter a sharp shrill cry, to scream, as in a sudden fright, horror, or anguish.—*n* A sharp shrill cry or scream; a shrill noise —*v t* To utter with a shriek. —**Shrieker** shrēk èr, *n* One who shrieks. —**Shriek-owl**, *n* SCREECH-OWL

Shrievalty, shrē val ti, *n* [From obsol. *shrieve*, a sheriff] The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff

Shrift Under SHRIVE

Shrike, shrik, *n.* [From its *shrieking* cry] The name of certain dentirostral insessorial birds which feed on mice, insects, small birds, &c, and often impale their prey on thorns called also butcher birds.

Shrill, shril, *a* [An imitative word akin to Sc *skirl*, a screech, L G *skrell*, G *schrill*, shrill] Sharp or acute in tone, having a piercing sound, uttering an acute sound. —*v i* To utter an acute piercing sound —*v t* To utter in a shrill tone —**Shrillness**, shril nes *n* The quality of being shrill, acuteness of sound —**Shrilly**, shril'li, *adv.* In a shrill manner, with a sharp sound or voice —*a* (shril i) Somewhat shrill

Shrimp, shrimp *n* [Akin to Sc *scrump*, to deal out sparingly, A Sax *scrymman*, to wither, G *schrumpfen*, to shrivel.] A small crustacean allied to the lobster and crayfish which burrows in sand, and is esteemed as food, a dwarfish creature; a manikin —**Shrimper**, shrimp èr, *n* A fisherman who catches shrimps.—**Shrimpnet**, *n* A bag net mounted on a hoop and pole for catching shrimps

Shrine shrin, *n* [A Sax *scrin*, from L *scrinium*, a box] A box for holding the bones or other remains of departed saints, a reliquary, a tomb of shrine-like form, the mausoleum of a saint in a church, an altar, a place hallowed from its history or associations (a *shrine* of art) —*v t*—**shrined**, *shrining* To place in a shrine, to enshrine

Shrink shringk, *v i* —pret *shrank* and *shrunk*, pp *shrunk shrunken* (the latter now always an adjective) [A Sax *scrincan*, O D *schrincken* to shrink, from root of *shrimp shrug*] To contract spontaneously, as woollen cloth in water, to draw or be drawn into less compass by an inherent quality, to shrivel to become wrinkled; to draw back as from danger; to decline action from fear, to recoil, to draw the body together as in fear or horror —*v t* To cause to contract by immersing in water —*n* The act of shrinking —**Shrinkage**, shringk ij, *n.* The contraction of a material into less compass, as by soaking or by drying —**Shrinker**, shringk èr, *n.* One that shrinks.—**Shrinkingly**, shringk'ing-li, *adv* In a shrinking manner —**Shrunken**, shrungk n *p* and *a.* Having shrunk, shrivelled up, contracted

Shrive, shriv *v t* —pret *shrove* or *shrived*, pp *shriven shrived*, ppr *shriving* [A Sax *scrifan*, to shrive, perhaps borrowed from L *scribo*, to write] To hear or receive the confession of, to administer confession to, as a priest does, to confess and absolve —**Shriven** shriv n, pp of *shrive*.—**Shriver**, shri ver, *n* One who shrives, a confessor —**Shriving** shri ving, *n.* Shrift, confession taken —**Shriving pew**, *n* A term sometimes applied to a confessional.—**Shrift**, shrift, *n.* [A. Sax *scrift*, comp *sin* and *gift*] Confession made to a priest; absolution —**Shrift-father**, *n.* A father confessor

Shrivel, shriv'el, *v i* —*shrivelled*, *shrivelling*. [Probably based partly on *rivel*, to shrivel, partly on *shrink*] To contract or shrink; to draw or be drawn into wrinkles.—*v.t.* To contract into wrinkles

Shroud, shroud, *n* [A Sax *scrud*, a garment, a shroud, Icel *skrud*, shroud, tackle; Dan *skrud*, dress; from root of *shred*.] That which clothes, covers, or conceals; a garment; a covering; the dress of the dead; a winding-sheet; naut. one of those large ropes that extend from the

head of a mast to the right and left sides of the ship, to support the mast —*v t* To envelop with some covering; to cover, to hide; to veil, to put a shroud or winding-sheet on —*n* To take shelter —**Shroudless**, shroud'les, *a* Without a shroud

Shrove-tide, *n* [*Shrove*, pret of *shrive*, and *tide*, time, season] The time when the people were shriven preparatory to the Lenten season, the few days before Ash Wednesday —**Shrove-Tuesday**, *n* Confession-Tuesday, the Tuesday preceding the first day of Lent, or Ash Wednesday

Shrub, shrub, *n* [A Sax *scrob*, a bush, perhaps from same root as *shrivel*, *shrimp Scrub*, low shrubby trees, is the same word.] A low dwarf tree, a woody plant of a size less than a tree, or more strictly, a plant with several permanent woody stems dividing from the bottom —**Shrubbery**, shrub'er-i, *n* An ornamental plantation of shrubs, growing shrubs —**Shrubby**, shrub'i, *a* Full of shrubs, being or resembling a shrub, consisting of shrubs or brush —**Shrubbiness**, shrub'i nes, *n* The quality of being shrubby —**Shrubless**, shrub'les, *a* Having no shrubs

Shrub, shrub, *n* [Ar *sharb*, drink, allied to *syrup*, *sherbet*] A liquor composed of lime or lemon juice and sugar, with spirit (chiefly rum)

Shrug, shrug, *v t* and *i* —*shrugged*, *shrugging* [From root of *shrink*, allied to D *schrikken*, G *schrecken*, to tremble] To raise or draw up the shoulders, as in expressing dissatisfaction, aversion, &c —*n* A drawing up of the shoulders, a motion usually expressing dislike

Shrunk, **Shrunken** Under SHRINK

Shuck, shuk, *n* [Comp *chuck* to throw, husks being thrown away] A shell or husk

Shudder, shud'er, *v i* [Same as L G *schudderen*, O D *schudderen*, G *schüttern*, to shake, to shiver, freq forms from L G and D *schudden*, G *schütten*, O H G *scutten*, to shake, allied to E *shed* to cast] To tremble with fear, horror, aversion, or cold, to shake or shiver, to quake —*n* A tremor; a shaking with fear or horror —**Shuddering**, shud'er ing *p* and *a* Trembling with fear or horror, quaking —**Shuddering**, shud'er ing li *adv* With tremor

Shude, shud, *n* [Connected with *shoddy* and verb to *shed*] The husks of rice and other refuse of rice mills, used to adulterate linseed-cake

Shuffle, shuf'l, *v t* —*shuffled*, *shuffling* [A dim from *shove*, like L G *schuffeln*, to shuffle *Scuffle* is another form.] To shove rapidly one way and the other, to mix *together by pushing or shoving, to throw* together higgledy piggledy, to put into a fresh order at random, as playing-cards —*To shuffle off*, to push off, to rid one's self of —*To shuffle up* to throw together in haste —*v i* To change the position, to shift ground, to prevaricate, to practise shifts, to shift, to move with an irregular dragging gait, to shove the feet noisily to and fro on the floor or ground to scrape the floor in dancing —*To shuffle off* to get off by prevaricating or quibbling —*n* The act of one who shuffles, an evasion, a trick, an artifice, *dancing*, a rapid scraping movement with the feet, a compound sort being *the double shuffle* —**Shuffler**, shuf'ler, *n* One who shuffles, one who prevaricates or plays evasive mean tricks. — **Shuffling**, shuf'ling, *p* and *a* Moving with irregular gait, evasive, prevaricating —**Shufflingly**, shuf'ling li, *adv* With shuffling, with prevarication

Shumach, shu mak SUMACH

Shun, shun, *v t* —*shunned*, *shunning* [A Sax *scúnian*, to shun, allied to D *schuin*, oblique, *schuinen*, to slope, perhaps to E *sky* *Shunt* is from *shun*] To keep clear of, to get out of the way of, to avoid, to eschew —**Shunless**, shun'les, *a* Inevitable, unavoidable

Shunt, shunt, *v t* [From *shun*] *Railways*, to turn from one line of rails into another —*v i* To cause to turn from one line of rails to another, to turn into a siding; hence (colloq) to shove off; to free one's self of —**Shunter**, shunt'er, *n* One who shunts —**Shunt-gun**, *n* A rifled cannon with two sets of grooves, down one of which the ball passes in loading, passing out by the other when fired

Shut, shut, *v t* —pret and pp *shut*, ppr *shutting* [O E *shutte*, *shitte*, A Sax *scytian*, to bolt, to lock, to shoot the bolt, from *scutan*, to shoot (Shoot) A *shuttle* is what is *shot* or cast] To close so as to prevent ingress or egress, to close up by bringing the parts together (a book, &c), to forbid entrance into (to *shut* a port), to bar, to preclude, to exclude —*To shut in*, to inclose, to confine, to cover or intercept the view of —*To shut off*, to exclude, to intercept, to prevent the passage of —*To shut out*, to preclude from entering, to exclude —*To shut up*, to make fast the openings or entrances into to inclose to imprison to lock or fasten in, to terminate or conclude, to cause to say nothing more (colloq) —*v i* To close itself, to become closed —*a* Not resonant or sonorous, having the sound suddenly stopped by a succeeding consonant (as o in *got*) —*n* The act of closing; close, a shutter —**Shutter**, shut'er, *n* One who or that which shuts, a movable covering for a window

Shuttle, shut l, *n* [A Sax *scytel*, a shuttle, from *scéotan*, to shoot, because shot to and fro in weaving SHOOT, SHUT] An instrument used by weavers for passing the thread of the weft from one side of the web to the other between the threads of the warp, *sewing-machines*, the sliding thread holder which carries the lower thread between the needle and the upper thread to make a lock-stitch —*v i* To scuttle, to hurry [*Carl*] —**Shuttle-cock**, *n* [For shuttle-*cork*] A cork stuck with feathers made to be struck by a battledore in play, also the play —*v t* To throw or bandy backwards and forwards like a shuttlecock

Shwanpan, shwan pan, *n* A calculating instrument of the Chinese similar in shape and construction to the Roman abacus, and used in the same manner

Shy, shi, *a* [Same as Dan *sky* shy skittish, G *scheu*, shy timid, akin to O E *schtech*, A Sax *scéoh*, Sc *skiech* Sw *skygg* shy Perhaps allied to *shun*] Keeping at a distance through caution or timidity readily frightened, timid sensitive, timid, not inclined to be familiar, retiring, coy, reserved cautious wary Careful to avoid committing one's self followed by *of* —*v i* —*shied*, *shying* To start away from an object that causes fear said of a horse —*n* A sudden start aside made by a horse —**Shyly**, **Shily**, shi'li *adv* In a shy or timid manner, coyly, diffidently —**Shyness**, **Shiness**, *shi nes*, *n* *The quality or* state of being shy, reserve, coyness

Shy, shi *v t* [Probably akin to *skew* meaning lit to throw obliquely] To throw (a stone) (colloq) —*n* A throw

Si, sē *Mus* a name given in some systems to the seventh note of the natural or normal scale

Sialagogue, **Sialogogus**, si al a gog, si al o-gog, *n* [Gr *sialon*, saliva, and *agogos* leading] A medicine that promotes the salivary discharge

Siamang, si a-mang, *n* A quadrumanous animal, a kind of gibbon

Siamese, si a mēz' *n* *sing* and *pl* A native or natives of Siam, the language of Siam

Sibbens, **Sivvens**, *sib enz*, *siv enz*, *n* A contagious tubercular skin disease

Siberian, si bē'ri-an, *a* Pertaining to Siberia —*Siberian crab*, a Siberian tree of the apple genus —*Siberian dog*, a variety of the dog, in northern regions employed in drawing sledges over the frozen snow

Sibilant, sib'i lant, *a* [L *sibilans*, *sibilantis*, ppr of *sibilo*, to hiss] Hissing, making a hissing sound —*n* A letter that is uttered with a hissing of the voice, as *s* and *z* —**Sibilance**, **Sibilancy**, sib'i lans, sib i lan-si, *n* The quality of being sibilant, a hissing sound as of *s* — **Sibilate**, sib'i lāt, *v t* —*sibilated*, *sibilating* [L *sibilo*, *sibilatum*, to hiss] To pronounce with a hissing sound —**Sibilation**, sib-i-lā'shon, *n* The act of sibilating or hissing a hissing sound, a hiss —**Sibilatory**, **Sibilous**, sib'i la-to-ri, sib'i-lus, *a* Hissing; having a hissing sound.

Sibyl, sib'il, *n* [*Gr. sibylla*] A name common to certain women mentioned by Greek and Roman writers, and said to have been endowed with a prophetic spirit; hence, a prophetess, a sorceress, a fortune-teller, a witch —**Sibylline**, sib'il-lin, *a* Pertaining to the sibyls, like the productions of sibyls, prophetical —*Sibylline books*, certain books, containing directions as to the worship of the gods the policy that should be observed by the Romans, &c, purchased by Tarquin the Proud from the Cumæan Sibyl

Sic, sik, *adv* [L *sic*, so] Thus, or it is so a word often used in quoting, and placed within brackets in order to call attention to the fact that the quotation is literally given, and that there is something peculiar about it

Sicca, sik ka *n* An Indian jeweller's weight of 180 grains Troy —*Sicca rupee*, a rupee which contained 176 grains of pure silver, and was equal to about 2s 3d sterling

Siccate, sik at, *v t* —*siccated*, *siccating* [L *sicco*, *siccatum*, to dry, from *siccus*, dry] To dry —**Siccation**, sik ā shon, *n* The act or process of drying —**Siccative**, sik'a tiv, *a* Drying, causing to dry —*n* That which promotes the process of drying —**Siccity** sik si ti, *n* Dryness, aridity

Sice sis *n* [Fr *six*, six (pron. sēs) SIX] The number six at dice

Sicilian, si-sil'i an, *a* Pertaining to Sicily —*Sicilian Vespers*, the great massacre of the French in Sicily in 1282, on the evening of Easter Monday, the signal being the first stroke of the vesper bell —*n* A native or inhabitant of Sicily

Sick, sik *a* [A Sax *seóc* Goth *suks*, L G *seek*, *siek* D *ziek*, Icel *sjúkr*, G *siech*, *sick*] Affected with nausea inclined to vomit, disgusted, feeling tedium, wearied (to be *sick of* flattery), affected with disease of any kind not in health ill, languishing, used by or set apart for sick persons in *sick* bed — *The sick*, persons affected with disease —**Sick bay**, *n* A *set* a portion of the main deck partitioned off for invalids —**Sick bed** *n* A bed on which one is confined by sickness —**Sick berth**, *n* An apartment for the sick in a ship —**Sick brained** *a* Disordered in the brain, distempered in mind —**Sicken** sik n *v t* To make sick, to disease, to make squeamish or qualmish to disgust —*v i* To become sick to fall ill, to feel sick, to be come distempered, to languish —**Sickening**, sik n ing *a* Making sick, disgusting —**Sickish** sik ish, *a* Somewhat sick, in disposed, nauseating —**Sickishly**, sik ish li, *adv* *In a sickish manner* —**Sickishness**, sik ish nes *n* — **Sickliness** sik'li nes, *n* The state of being sickly, insalubrity, the disposition to generate disease (the *sickliness* of a climate) —**Sick list**, *n* A list containing the names of the sick —**Sickly** sik li *a* Somewhat sick or ill, not healthy attended with sickness, producing or tending to produce disease, faint, languid, appearing as if sick —*adv* In a sick manner or condition —**Sickness**, sik nes *n* The state of being sick, disease, ill health, a disease, a malady, a particular state of the stomach which occurs under the forms of nausea retching, and vomiting, any disordered state

Sickle, sik l, *n* [A Sax *sicel*, *sicol* = D *sikkel*, G *sichel*, Dan *segel*, a sickle, a dim form from root of *scythe*] A reaping hook, a curved blade or hook of steel with a handle for use with one hand in cutting grain, grass, &c —**Sickled**, sik ld, *a* Furnished with a sickle —**Sickleman**, sik l-man *n* One that uses a sickle, a reaper

Side, sid, *n* [A Sax *síde* = Dan *side*, Icel *sída*, G *seite*, a side, akin to A Sax *sid*, Icel *sídr*, long] The broad or long surface of a solid body, as distinguished from the *end*, which is of less extent, the exterior line of anything considered in length; the margin, edge, border, the part of an animal between the hip and shoulder (the right or left *side*), the part of persons on the right hand or the left; the part between the top and bottom, the slope of a hill or mountain (the *side* of Mount Etna); one of two principal surfaces opposed to

each other, part whichever way directed; quarter in any direction, any party or interest opposed to another (on the same *side* in politics); line of descent traced through one parent (by the father's *side*), *poem* any line which forms one of the boundaries of a straight-lined figure, also, any of the bounding surfaces of a solid — *By the side of*, near to, closely adjoining —*Side by side*, close together and abreast — *To choose sides*, to select parties for competition in exercises of any kind — *To take a side*, to embrace the opinions of a party in opposition to another —*a* Lateral, being on the side, being from the side or toward the side, oblique, indirect (a *side* view) —*v t* —**sided**, *siding* To embrace the opinions of one party when opposed to another party, to engage in a faction often followed by *with* — **Side arms**, *n pl* Arms carried by the side, as sword, bayonet, &c —**Sideboard**, sid bōrd, *n* A piece of dining room furniture consisting of a kind of table with drawers or compartments used to hold dining utensils, &c —**Side box**, *n* An inclosed space with seats at the side of a theatre —**Side cut**, *n* An indirect blow or attack — **Sided**, si ded, *a* Having a side used in composition (many *sided*) —**Side-dish** *n* A dish placed at the side of a table, instead of at the head or bottom — **Sideglance**, *n* A glance to one side — **Side light**, *n* Light admitted into a building, &c, laterally, a window in the wall of a building, information thrown indirectly upon a subject — **Sideling**, sid ling, *adv* SIDELONG [*Swift*] — **Sidelong**, sid long, *adv* [*Side*, and term *long*, *ling*, as in *headlong*, *darkling*] Laterally, obliquely, in the direction of the side —*a* Lateral, oblique, not directly in front —**Side look**, *n* An oblique look, a side glance —**Side-post**, *n* *Carp* one of a kind of truss-posts placed in pairs, for supporting the principal rafters &c, in roofs —**Sider**, si dèr *n* One that takes a side or joins a party —**Side-saddle**, *n* A saddle for a woman, in which the feet are both on one side —**Sidesman**, sidz man, *n* An assistant to the church wardens —**Side view** *n* An oblique view, a side look —**Side walk**, *n* A raised walk for foot passengers by the side of a street or road *n* foot-way — **Sideways**, sid wāz, *adv* SIDEWISE. — **Side-wind** *n* A wind blowing laterally *fig* an indirect influence or means — **Sidewise**, sid wiz *adv* Toward one side, laterally, on one side — **Siding**, si ding, *n* A short additional line of rails laid at the side of a main line for the purpose of shunting

Sidereal, si dē re al, *a* [L *sideralis*, *sidus*, *sideris*, from *sidus*, *siderus*, a star (seen also in *consider*)] Pertaining to the stars, starry, measured or marked by the apparent motions of the stars (*sidereal* time) *Sidereal clock*, a clock adapted to measure sidereal time —*Sidereal day*, the time in which the earth makes a complete revolution on its axis in respect of the fixed stars, being 23 hours, 56 minutes, 4 092 seconds —*Sidereal system*, the general system of stars of which the solar system is a member *Sidereal year*, the period in which the fixed stars apparently complete a revolution in the heavens, being the exact period of the revolution of the earth round the sun, and containing 365 25 sidereal days

Siderite, sid ēr it, *n* [Gr *sidēritēs*, from *sidēros*, iron] Magnetic iron ore or load stone, also native spathic iron ore, and a blue variety of quartz — **Siderographic**, **Siderographical**, sid ēr-ō graf ik, sid ēr ō graf'i kal, *a* Pertaining to siderography —**Siderographist**, sid ēr og ra fist, *n* One who engraves steel plates —**Siderography**, sid-ēr-og ra fi, *n* [Gr *sidēros*, steel or iron, and *graphō*, to engrave] The art or practice of engraving on steel —**Siderolite**, sid ēr-ō-lit, *n* [Gr *sidēros*, and *lithos*, a stone] A meteoric stone chiefly consisting of iron —**Sideromancy**, sid'ēr-ō-man-si, *n* [Gr *sidēros*, and *manteia*, divination] A species of divination performed by burning straws, &c., upon red-hot iron —**Sideroscope**, sid'ēr-ō-skōp, *n* [Gr. *sidēros*, and *skopeō*, to view.] An instrument for detecting small quantities of iron by magnetic needles.

Siderostat, sid'ēr-ō-stat, *n* [L. *sidus*, *sideris*, a star, and Gr *statos*, placed, standing, from *histēmi*, to stand] An apparatus consisting of a mirror moved by clock work and a fixed object-glass, for observing the light of the stars

Side, sī'di, *v i* —**sided**, **siding** [From *side*] To go or move side foremost, to move to one side

Siege, sēj, *n* [Fr *siège*, from hypothetical L L *sedimum*, *sidium*, from L *sedeo*, to sit SEDATE] The investment of a fortified place by an army, and attack of it by passages and advance works that protect the besiegers, any continued endeavour to gain possession —**Siege train**, *n* The artillery, carriages, ammunition, &c, carried with an army for attacking fortified places

Sienite, si en it, *n* SYENITE

Sienna, **Sienna-earth**, sē en na, *n* A ferruginous earth of a fine yellow colour, from Sienna in Italy, used as a pigment

Sierra, sē-er'ra, *n* [Sp from L *serra*, a saw] A chain of hills or mountains with jagged or saw like ridges

Siesta, sē esta, *n* [Sp] A sleep or rest in the hottest part of the day indulged in by the Spaniards and others

Sieur sē er, *n* [Fr abbrev from *seigneur*] A title of respect used by the French

Sieve, siv, *n* [A Sax *sife*, a sieve, L G *seve*, D *zeef*, G *sieb*, perhaps made originally of rushes, comp Prov E *seave*, Dan *siv*, a rush] An instrument for separating the smaller particles of substances from the grosser, usually in the form of a shallow circular vessel having its bottom made of basket work, interwoven wires, hair, canvas, net work &c, according to circumstances

Sift sift, *v t* [A Sax *siftan* from *sife* a sieve, L G *sifien* D *ziften*, to sift SIEVE] To operate on by a sieve, to separate by a sieve, as the fine part of a substance from the coarse, to part, as by a sieve, to examine minutely or critically, to scrutinize — **Sifter**, sif tèr, *n* One who sifts, that which sifts, a sieve

Sigh, si *v i* [O E *syke*, A Sax *sican* &c *sic*, *sich*, Dan *sukke*, to sigh, D *zugt*, a sigh, probably imitative of sound, comp *sough* noise of the wind] To make a deep single respiration, as the involuntary expression of sorrow or melancholy, to grieve, to give out a similar sound (the wind *sighs*) —*To sigh for*, to long or wish ardently for —*v t* To emit in sighs, to mourn, to express by sighs —*n* A single deep involuntary respiration, a simple respiration giving involuntary expression of some depressing emotion, as sorrow, melancholy, anxiety, or the like —**Sigher**, si ēr, *n* —**Sighingly**, si ing li, *adv* With sighing

Sight sit, *n* [A Sax *siht*, G *sicht*, Dan and Sw *sigte*, from stem of *see*, comp *fight* and *flee*] The act or power of seeing, perception of objects by the eye (to gain *sight* of land), the faculty of vision, range of unobstructed vision, open view (in *sight* of land), visibility, judgment or opinion from seeing, estimation (to find favour in one's *sight*), that which is beheld, a spectacle, particularly, something novel and remarkable, something worth seeing (the *sights* of a town), a great many individuals (colloq), an appliance for guiding the eye in an optical instrument, a small elevated piece near the muzzle, or another near the breech, of a firearm, to aid the eye in taking aim — *At sight* *after sight*, terms applied to bills or notes payable on or after presentation —*To take sight* to take aim —*v t* To get or catch sight of, to come in sight of, to see (to *sight* the land), to give the proper elevation and direction to by means of a sight (to *sight* a rifle or cannon) —**Sighted**, si'ted, *a* Seeing in a particular manner (short-*sighted*, quick-*sighted*), having a sight or sights (a rifle *sighted* for 1000 yards) — **Sight hole**, *n* A hole to see through —**Sightless**, sit les, *a* Wanting the power of seeing, blind —**Sightlessly**, sit'les-li, *adv* In a sightless manner — **Sightlessness**, sit'les-nes, *n* The state of being sightless, want of sight — **Sightliness**, sit'li-nes, *n* The state of being sightly. —**Sightly**, sit'li, *a* Pleasing to the eye, striking to the view —**Sight-seeing**, *n* The act of seeing sights or visiting scenes of interest.—**Sight-seer**, *n* One who goes to see sights or curiosities.

Sigillaria, sij-il-lā'ri-a, *n* [L. *sigillum*, a seal, dim of *signum*, a mark. SIGN] The name given to certain large fossil plants of the coal formation, from the leaf-scars on their fluted stems resembling seal impressions —**Sigillative**, sij'il-la-tiv, *a* Belonging to a seal —**Sigillography**, sij-il-log'ra-fi, *n* The science of seals on documents

Sigmoid, **Sigmoidal**, sig'moid, **sig-moi dal**, *a* [From Gr *sigma*, the letter Σ or C—S] Curved like the letter *sigma* in its form O. applied in *anat* to several parts, as the semilunar valves of the heart and the cartilages of the trachea

Sign, sin, *n* [Fr *signe*, from L *signum*, a mark a sign, whence *signal*, *signet*, *assign*, *consign*, *design*, *resign* &c, also *seal* from the dim *sigillum*] That by which anything is made known or represented, anything visible that indicates the existence or approach of something else, a token, a mark, an indication, a motion or gesture by which a thought is expressed or intelligence communicated, a prodigy, an omen, a miracle, a wonder, any symbol or emblem, that which, being external, represents or signifies something internal or spiritual, something conspicuously placed on or near a house indicating the occupation of the tenant or giving notice of what is sold or made within, a sign board; *astron* one of the twelve divisions of the ecliptic or zodiac, each containing 30 degrees, and named in succession Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces, *arith* and *math* a character indicating the relation of quantities, or an operation performed on them, as + (plus), − (minus), &c, *mus* any character, as a flat, sharp, dot, &c —*v t* To express by a sign, to make known by gesture, to signify, to mark with a sign or symbol, to affix a signature to, to subscribe in one's own handwriting —*v i* To make a sign or signal — **Signable** si na bl, *a* Capable of being signed, requiring to be signed — **Sign board**, *n* A board on which one sets a notice of his occupation or of articles for sale —**Signer**, si ner, *n* One who signs or subscribes his name —**Sign-manual**, *n* A signature, the subscription of one's own name to a document, a royal signature — **Sign painter**, *n* A painter of signs for tradesmen, &c —**Sign post**, *n* A post on which a sign hangs

Signal, sig nal, *n* [Fr *signal*, L L *signale*, from L *signum* SIGN] A sign that is intended to communicate information, orders or the like to persons at a distance, as by a motion of the hand, the raising of a flag, the showing of lights of various colours, &c —*a* Distinguished from what is ordinary, remarkable, notable, conspicuous said of things.—*v t* —**signalled**, **signalling** To communicate or make known by a signal or signals, to make signals to (the vessel *signalled* the forts) —*v i*. To give a signal or signals —**Signal box**, *n* A small house in which railway signals are worked —**Signal fire**, *n* A fire intended for a signal —**Signalist**, sig'nal-ist, *n* One who makes signals —**Signalize**, sig'nal-īz, *v t* —*signalized*, *signalizing* To make remarkable, to render distinguished, to distinguish by some fact or exploit: often used reflexively —**Signal-lamp**, *n* A railway lamp made to give out light of different colours as signals.—**Signally**, sig'nal-li, *adv* In a signal manner; eminently; remarkably, memorably —**Signal-man**, *n* One who signals, specifically, an official on a railway who works the signals. — **Signal post**, *n* A post or pole for displaying flags, lamps, &c, as signals.

Signatory, **Signatary**, sig'na-to-ri, sig'na-ta-ri, *a* [L *signatorius*, pertaining to signing, from *signator*, a signer, from *signum*, a mark. SIGN.] Relating to the signing of documents; setting a signature to a document, signing a public document, as a treaty.—*n* One who signs; the represen-

tative of a state who signs a public document.

Signature, sig'na-tur, *n.* [L. *signatura*, from *L signo*, to sign SIGN] A stamp or mark impressed, the name of any person written with his own hand on a document; a sign manual, *printing*, a letter or figure at the bottom of the first page of each sheet or half sheet of a book to indicate their order; *mus* the sign placed at the commencement of a piece of music to indicate the time and key

Signet, sig'net, *n.* [O Fr *signet*, dim of *signe*, a sign. SIGN] A seal, particularly a seal for the authentication of royal grants or warrants —*Writers to the signet*, a class of legal practitioners in Edinburgh who act generally as agents or attorneys in conducting causes before the Court of Session, originally they are said to have prepared writs for passing the royal signet —**Signeted**, sig'net-ed, *a* Stamped or marked with a signet —**Signet-ring**, *n* A ring containing a signet or private seal

Signify, sig'ni-fi, *v t* —*signified*, *signifying* [Fr *signifier*, from L *significo*—*signum* a sign, and *facio*, to make. SIGN] To make known by signs or words; to express or communicate to another by words gestures, &c, to give notice, to announce declare, proclaim, to convey as its meaning; to mean, to import, to indicate, to matter or be of consequence in particular phrases (it *signifies* much or little it *signifies* nothing, what does it *signify*) —**Significance**, **Significancy**, sig nifi kans, sig nifi-kan si, *n.* Meaning, import, that which is intended to be expressed, expressiveness impressiveness, force, importance, moment —**Significant**, sig nifi kant, *a.* [L *significans*, *significantis*, ppr of *significo*] Bearing a meaning, expressive in an eminent degree, expressive or suggestive of something more than what appears (a *significant* look), standing as a sign of something, important, momentous.—**Significantly**, sig nifi kant-li *adv* In a significant manner meaningly, expressively —**Signification**, sig ni fi kā shon, *n* [L *significatio*] The act of signifying; that which is signified or expressed by *signs* or words; meaning, import, sense, notion conveyed —**Significative**, sig nifi kā-tiv, *a.* [Fr *significatif*] Signifying, serving to signify, having meaning, expressive of a meaning —**Significatively**, sig nifi-kā tiv-li, *adv* In a significative manner —**Significativeness** sig nifi kā tiv-nes, *n* —**Significator**, sig nifi kā-tėr, *n* One who or that which signifies —**Signification**, sig nifi kā to-ri, *a* Having signification or meaning

Signior, **Signor**, sēn'yor, *n. An English form of the Italian Signore* Spanish *Señor*, a title of respect equivalent to the English *Sir* or *Mr*, the *French Monsieur*, and the German *Herr* —**Signiory**, **Signory**, sēn'yo-ri, *n.* A principality, a province (*Shak*), an estate, a manor, dominion, power, a governing body —**Signora**, sēn yō'ra, *n* An Italian title of address or respect, equivalent to *Madam*, *Mrs* —**Signorina**, sēn yō-rē'na, *n.* An Italian title equivalent to *Miss* or the French *Mademoiselle*.

Signitary, sig'ni-tā ri, *n.* SIGNATORY

Sikh, sēk, *n* One of an Indian community, half religious, half military, which founded a state in the Punjaub, annexed to British India in 1849

Silence, si lens, *n.* [Fr *silence*, from L *si lentium*, silence, from *silco*, to be silent.] The condition prevailing when there is no noise, absence of sound, stillness, forbearance of speech, a holding of one's peace, taciturnity, a refraining from making known something; secrecy, absence of mention, oblivion —*v t.*—*silenced*, *silencing* To put to silence; to oblige to hold the peace, to cause to cease speaking, to restrain in reference to liberty of speech; to cause to cease sounding, to stop the notes of; to still, quiet, or appease (to *silence* scruples), to make to cease firing, especially by a vigorous cannonade (to *silence* guns or a battery) —*interj* Used authoritatively for let there be silence, or keep silence.—**Silent**, si'lent, *a* [L *silens*, *silentis*, ppr. of *silco*] Not speaking; mute; dumb; speechless; habitually taciturn; speaking little; not loquacious, not mentioning or proclaiming; making no noise or rumour; free from sound or noise, having or making no noise, having no sound in pronunciation (*e* is *silent* in *fable*) —**Silentious**, si-len'shus, *a* Habitually silent, taciturn —**Silently**, si'lent-li, *adv* In a silent manner —**Silentness**, si'lentnes, *n.* State of being silent, silence

Silhouette, sil'ō-et, *n* [Fr, from Etienne de *Silhouette*, French minister of finance in 1759, in derision of his excessive economy in regard to the finances] A profile or shadow-outline portrait filled in with a black colour, the inner parts being sometimes indicated by lines of a lighter colour

Silica, **Silex**, sil'i-ka, si'leks, *n* [L *silex*, *silicis*, a flint] Oxide of silicon, an important substance constituting the characteristic ingredient of a great variety of minerals, among which rock crystal, quartz, chalcedony, and flint are nearly pure silica —**Silicate**, sil i kāt *n* A compound of silica with certain bases, as alumina, lime, magnesia, potassa, soap, &c —*Silicate paint*, natural silica, when dried and forming an almost impalpable powder, mixed with colours and oil —**Silicated**, sil i kā ted *a* Coated, mixed, or impregnated with silica —**Siliceous**, **Silicious**, si lish us *a* Pertaining to silica, containing it, or partaking of its nature —**Silicic** si lis'ik *a* Pertaining to silica (*silicic* ether, *silicic* acid) —**Silciferous**, sil i sif'ėr us *a* [L *silex* and *fero*, to produce] Producing silica containing silica —**Silicification** si lis'i fi kā shon, *n* Petrifaction, conversion into stone by siliceous matter —**Silicify**, si lis'i fi, *v t* —*silicified*, *silicifying* [L *silex silicis* and *facio*, to make] To convert into or petrify by silica —*v i* To become impregnated with silica —**Silicite**, sil i-sit, *n* A variety of felspar LABRADORITE —**Silicon Silicium**, sil i kon, si lis i um *n* [From L *silex*, *silicis* a flint] The non metallic element of which silica is the oxide, the chief constituent of flint, and the most abundant of all the solid elements

Silicle Silicula, **Silicule** sil i kl si lik ū la, sil i kūl *n.* [L *siliccula* dim of *siliqua*, a pod] *Bot* a kind of seed vessel differing from a silique in being as broad as it is long, or broader —**Siliculose**, **Silicuous**, si lik ū lōs, si lik ū lus, *a* Having silicles or pertaining to them —**Siliqua**, sil i kwa, *n* pl **Siliquæ**, sil i kwē [L *siliqua* a pod also a very small weight] *Bot* the long pod or seed vessel of crucifers (as wall flower), dehiscing by two valves which separate from a central portion called the *replum*, a weight for gold and precious stones, a carat —**Silique** si lēk' *n* A *siliqua* —**Siliquiform**, si lik wi form, *a* Having the form of a siliqua —**Siliquose**, **Siliquous**, sil i kwōs, sil i kwus, *a Bot* bearing siliquæ

Silicon Under SILICA

Silk, silk, *n* [A Sax *seoloc*, silk, for *seric*, from L *sericum*, Gr *serikon*, silk, lit Seric stuff, from *Sēres* the Greek name of the Chinese] The fine soft thread forming the cocoon of the larvæ of various species of moths, the most important of which is the common silk worm moth, a native of the northern provinces of China, cloth made of silk, a garment made of this cloth —*a* Made of silk, silken —*Silk gown*, the official robe of a queen's (or king's) counsel in England —*To take silk*, to attain the rank of queen's counsel —**Silk-cotton**, *n* A silky fibre surrounding the seeds of several species of tropical American and Indian trees, used for stuffing mattresses, for covering hat bodies, &c —**Silken**, sil'kn, *a* Made of silk, like silk, silky —**Silk-fowl**, *n* A variety of the domestic fowl with silky plumage —**Silkiness**, sil'ki-nes, *n* The state or quality of being silky.—**Silk-man**, **Silk-mercer**, *n* A dealer in silks —**Silk-mill**, *n* A mill or factory for reeling, spinning, and manufacturing silk.—**Silk-thrower**, **Silk-throwster**, *n* One who twists or throws silk, to prepare it for weaving.—**Silk-tree**, *n* A species of acacia, a native of the Levant.—**Silk-weaver**, *n* One whose occupation is to weave silk stuffs.—**Silk-worm**, *n* A worm which produces silk; the larva of various moths which spins a silken cocoon or case about the size of a pigeon's egg for the inclosure of the chrysalis.—**Silky**, sil'ki, *a* Made of silk; like silk; soft and smooth to the touch; delicate, tender

Sill, sil, *n* [A Sax *syl*, *syll*, base, sill; Icel. *syll*, *svill*, Sw *syll*, *svall*, G *schwelle*, Goth *swiljo*, sill, perhaps from same root as L *solum*, the ground, a base] A stone or a piece of timber on which a structure rests, the horizontal piece of timber or stone at the bottom of a door, window, or similar opening, *mining*, the floor of a gallery or passage in a mine

Sillabub, sil a-bub, *n.* [Origin doubtful] A dish of wine or cider with cream or milk forming a soft curd

Sillery, sil ėr-i, *n.* [From *Sillery*, not far from Rheims in France] A non-sparkling champagne wine of an esteemed kind

Silly, sil'i, *a* [O E *seely*, A Sax *sealig*, prosperous, blessed, Icel *sellig r*, G *selig*, happy, from A Sax *sæl*, Icel *sæll*, Goth *sels*, good, happy] Happy†; guileless or inoffensive† helpless†, foolish, weak in intellect, witless, simple, characterized by weakness or folly, showing folly, unwise, stupid —**Sillily**, sil i li *adv* In a silly manner foolishly —**Silliness**, sil i nes, *n.* The quality of being silly

Silo, sī'lō *n* The pit in which green fodder is preserved in the method of ensilage ENSILAGE *v t* To put into a silo

Silt silt, *n* [From Prov E *sile*, Sw *sila*, to strain or filter] A deposit of mud or fine soil from running or standing water; fine earthy sediment —*v t* To choke or fill with silt or mud often with *up* —*v i* To percolate through crevices to ooze —**Silty**, silt i, *a* Consisting of or resembling silt, full of silt

Silurian, si lū ri an, *a* Belonging to the *Silures* an ancient people of South Wales. —*Silurian rocks*, *strata*, *system geol* the name given to a great succession of palæozoic strata intervening between the Cambrian formation and the base of the old red sandstone, so called from the district where the strata were first investigated

Silurus Silure, si lū rus, si lūr', *n.* [L *silurus*] A malacopterygian fish of large size, found in the Danube and other rivers of Europe

Silvan, sil van *a* SYLVAN

Silvanus, sil vā nus, *n* A Roman rural deity, so called from L *silva*, a wood

Silvas SYLVAS

Silver, sil vėr, *n* [A Sax *seolfer* = Icel. *silfr*, D *silver*, Dan *sölv* G *silber*, Goth *silubr*, cog. Rus *srebro*, *serebro*, Lith *sidabras*, Lett *sudrabs*—*silver* Rare doubtful] A precious metal which in its compact state is of a fine white colour and lively brilliancy, used for the purposes of coinage, and also for the construction of ornaments and jewellery, money, coin made of silver; plate made of silver GERMAN SILVER, NICKEL-SILVER —*Silver* is used in the formation of many self-explanatory compounds, as *silver* bright, *silver* clear, *silver*-white, &c —*Made of silver*, resembling silver, silvery *Silver age*, the second mythological period in the history of the world, following the golden age The term is also applied to the period of Roman literature subsequent to the most brilliant period, from about A D 14 to A D 180 —*v t* To cover superficially with a coat of silver, to cover with tin-foil amalgamated with quicksilver (to *silver* glass), to give a silvery sheen or silver like lustre to, to make hoary, to tinge with gray —**Silver beater**, *n* One who beats silver into thin leaf or foil —**Silver fir**, *n* A species of European fir growing to the height of 150 to 180 feet, and so called from two silvery lines on the under side of the leaves —**Silver fish**, *n* A fish of a white colour with silvery lines, a variety of gold-fish.—**Silver-fox**, *n* A fox of the northern parts of Asia, Europe, and America, with a valuable fur of a shining black colour, intermingled with white —**Silver-glance**, *n.* A mineral, a native sulphuret of silver.—**Silver-grain**, *n.* The medullary rays in

timber.—**Silver-gray**, *a.* Of a colour resembling silver.—**Silver-haired**, *a.* Having white or gray hair.—**Silvering**, sil'vèr-ing, *n.* The art of covering the surface of anything with silver, or with an amalgam of tin and mercury; the silver or amalgam laid on.—**Silverize**, sil'vèr-iz, *v.t.*—*silverized*, *silverizing*. To coat or cover with silver.—**Silver-leaf**, *n.* Silver foliated or beaten out into a thin leaf.—**Silverless**, sil'vèr-les, *a.* Having no silver; without money; impecunious.—**Silverly**, sil'vèr-li, *adv.* With a bright or sparkling appearance, like silver.—**Silvern**, sil'vèrn, *a.* Made of silver; silver.—**Silver-plated**, *a.* Covered with a thin coating of silver.—**Silversmith**, sil'vèr-smith, *n.* One whose occupation is to work in silver.—**Silver-stick**, *n.* The name given to a field-officer of the British Life Guards when on palace duty.—**Silver-tongued**, *a.* Having a smooth tongue or speech.—**Silvery**, sil'vèr-i, *a.* Like silver; containing silver; having the appearance of silver; of silver-like lustre; clear and soft, as the sound of a silver bell.

Simian, **Simial**, **Simious**, sim'i-an, sim'i-al, sim'i-us, *a.* [L. *simia*, an ape, from *simus*, flat-nosed.] Pertaining to apes or monkeys; ape-like.

Similar, sim'i-lèr, *a.* [Fr. *similaire*, from a hypothetical *similaris*, from L. *similis*, like; akin to *simul*, together, from root of E. *same*. *Dissemble*, *resemble*, *simulate*, &c., are akin.] Like; resembling; having a like form or appearance; like in quality; *geom.* having like parts and relations but not of the same magnitude.—*n.* That which is similar; something that resembles something else.—**Similarity**, sim-i-lar'i-ti, *n.* The state of being similar; close likeness; perfect or partial resemblance.—**Similarly**, sim'i-lèr-li, *adv.* In a similar or like manner; with resemblance in essential points.

Simile, sim'i-lē, *n.* [L., a like thing, from *similis*, like. SIMILAR.] *Rhet.* the likening together of two things which, however different in other respects, have some strong point or points of resemblance; a poetic or imaginative comparison. METAPHOR.—**Similitude**, si-mil'i-tūd, *n.* [L. *similitudo*.] Likeness; resemblance, in nature, qualities, or appearance; a comparison; a simile; a representation; a facsimile.

Simious. SIMIAN.

Simitar, sim'i-tèr. SCIMITAR.

Simmer, sim'èr, *v.i.* [Probably imitative of the gentle murmuring sound made by liquids beginning to boil or boiling very slowly.] To boil or bubble gently, or with a gentle hissing.

Simony, sim'o-ni, *n.* [Fr. *simonie*, L.L. *simonia*, from *Simon* Magus, who wished to purchase the power of conferring the Holy Spirit. Ac. viii.] The buying or selling of ecclesiastical preferment; the presentation of any one to an ecclesiastical benefice for money or reward.—**Simoniac**, si-mō'ni-ak, *n.* [Fr. *simoniaque*.] One who practises simony.—**Simoniacal**, sim-ō-ni'a-kal, *a.* Pertaining to, involving, or consisting of simony; guilty of simony.—**Simoniacally**, si-mō-ni'a-kal-li, *adv.* In a simoniacal manner.—**Simonious**, si-mō'ni-us, *a.* Simoniacal.

Simoom, si-mōm', *n.* [Ar. *samûm*, from *samma*, to poison.] An intensely hot suffocating wind, laden with dust and sand, that blows occasionally in Africa and Arabia, generated by the extreme heat of the parched deserts or sandy plains.

Simous, si'mus, *a.* [L. *simus*.] Having a flat or snub nose.

Simper, sim'pèr, *v.i.* [Akin to Prov. G. *simpern*, to be affectedly coy; Dan. *semper*, *simper*, coy.] To smile in a silly, affected manner.—*n.* A smile with an air of silliness; an affected smile or smirk.—**Simperer**, sim'pèr-èr, *n.* One who simpers.—**Simperingly**, sim'pèr-ing-li, *adv.* In a simpering manner.

Simpleseemer, sim'pl-e-zom"èr-ér. SYMPATHUMEN.

Simple, sim'pl, *a.* [Fr. *simple*, from L. *simplex*, simple, from a root meaning one or unity (also in E. *same*), and that of *plico*, a fold (E. *ply*).] Not complex or compound; consisting of one thing or substance only; not complex or complicated; easily intelligible; clear; not given to deceit or duplicity; artless in manner; unaffected; inartificial; unadorned; plain; mere; being no more and no less (a *simple* knight); common; humble; weak in intellect; not wise or sagacious; silly; *bot.* consisting of one; not exhibiting divisions; *chem.* that has not been decomposed or separated into two or more elements; elementary.—*Simple interest.* Under INTEREST.—*n.* Something not mixed or compounded; a medicinal herb or a medicine obtained from a herb: so called because each vegetable was supposed to have one particular virtue.—**Simple-hearted**, *a.* Having a simple heart; single-hearted; ingenuous.—**Simple-minded**, *a.* Artless; undesigning; unsuspecting.—**Simple-mindedness**, *n.* The character of being simple-minded.—**Simpleness**, sim'pl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being simple; simplicity.—**Simpleton**, sim'pl-ton, *n.* [From *simple*, with French term. *-ton*.] One who is very simple; a silly or foolish person; a person of weak intellect.—**Simplicity**, sim-plis'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *simplicité*, L. *simplicitas*.] The state or quality of being simple, unmixed, uncompounded, or not complex; artlessness of mind; freedom from slyness or cunning; sincerity; freedom from artificial ornament; plainness; weakness of intellect; silliness.—**Simplification**, sim'pli-fi-kā"shon, *n.* The act of simplifying.—**Simplify**, sim'pli-fi, *v.t.*—*simplified*, *simplifying*. [Fr. *simplifier*, L.L. *simplificare*, L. *simplex*, and *facio*, to make.] To make simple; to bring to greater simplicity; to show an easier or shorter process for doing or making; to make plain or easy.—**Simply**, sim'pli, *adv.* In a simple manner; without art or subtlety; plainly; merely; solely; weakly; foolishly.

Simulate, sim'ū-lāt, *v.t.*—*simulated*, *simulating*. [L. *simulo*, *simulatum*, from *similis*, like. SIMILAR.] To assume the mere appearance or character of, without the reality; to counterfeit; to feign.—**Simulation**, sim-ū-lā'shon, *n.* The act of simulating or of feigning to be that which one is not: *Simulation* denotes the assuming of a *false* character; *dissimulation*, the concealment of the true character.—**Simulator**, sim'ū-lā-tèr, *n.* One who simulates.—**Simulatory**, sim'ū-la-to-ri, *a.* Consisting in or characterized by simulation.

Simultaneous, sim-ul-tā'nē-us, *a.* [L.L. *simultaneus*, from L. *simul*, at the same time, akin to *similis*, like, E. *same*.] Taking place or happening at the same time; done at the same time; coincident in time.—**Simultaneously**, sim-ul-tā'nē-us-li, *adv.* At the same time; together; in conjunction.—**Simultaneousness**, **Simultaneity**, sim-ul-tā'nē-us-nes, sim'ul-ta-nē'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being simultaneous; coincidence; concomitance.

Sin, sin, *n.* [A. Sax. *synn*, *sinn*, sin; Icel. and Dan. *synd*, O.D. *sunde*, G. *sünde*, sin; connected with L. *sons*, *sontis*, guilty.] The voluntary departure of a moral agent from a known rule prescribed by God; any voluntary transgression of the divine law, or violation of divine command; moral depravity; wickedness; iniquity; an offence in general; a transgression.—*v.i.*—*sinned*, *sinning*. To commit a sin; to violate any known rule of duty; to offend in general; to transgress; to trespass: with *against* (to sin *against* good taste).—**Sinful**, sin'ful, *a.* Tainted with, or full of sin; wicked; containing sin or consisting in sin.—**Sinfully**, sin'ful-li, *adv.* In a sinful manner; wickedly.—**Sinfulness**, sin'ful-nes, *n.* The quality of being sinful.—**Sinless**, sin'les, *a.* Free from sin; innocent.—**Sinlessly**, sin'-lee-li, *adv.* In a sinless manner.—**Sinlessness**, sin'les-nes, *n.* The state of being sinless.—**Sinner**, sin'ér, *n.* One who sins; one who fails in any duty or transgresses any law; an offender.

Sinaic, **Sinaitic**, si-nā'ik, si-nā-it'ik, *a.* Pertaining to Mount *Sinai*; given or made at Sinai.

Sinapism, sin'a-pizm, *n.* [Fr. *sinapisme*, L. *sinapismus*, from *sinapis*, Gr. *sinapi*, mustard.] A mustard poultice.

Since, sins, *adv.* [O.E. *sins*, *sinnes*, *sithens*, *sithence*, all genitive forms from A. Sax. *siththan*, lit. after that. Comp. the genitives *hence*, *whence*.] From that time; after that *time*; from then till now; in the interval; before this or now; ago.—*prep.* From the time of; subsequently to; after.—*conj.* From the time when (*since* I saw you last); because that; seeing that; inasmuch as.

Sincere, sin-sēr', *a.* [L. *sincerus*, sincere, pure, unmixed.] Pure; unmixed; being in reality what it appears to be; not feigned or simulated; not assumed; real; genuine; undissembling; guileless; frank; true.—**Sincerely**, sin-sēr'li, *adv.* In a sincere manner.—**Sincereness**, **Sincerity**, sin-sēr'nes, sin-ser'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being sincere; freedom from hypocrisy; truthfulness; genuineness; earnestness.

Sinciput, sin'si-put, *n.* [L.] The fore part of the head, in contradistinction to the *occiput* or back part.—**Sincipital**, sin-sip'i-tal, *a.* Pertaining to the sinciput.

Sindoc, *n.* SINDRY.

Sine, sin, *n.* [L. *sinus*, a bending, a curve, a bosom.] *Trigon.* the straight line drawn from one extremity of an arc perpendicular to the diameter passing through the other extremity.—*Versed sine* of an arc or angle, the segment of the diameter intercepted between the sine and the extremity of the arc.—**Sinical**, sin'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a sine.

Sinecure, si'nē-kūr, *n.* [L. *sine*, without, and *cura*, cure, care.] An ecclesiastical benefice without cure of souls; any office which has revenue without employment.—*v.t.* To place in a sinecure.—**Sinecurism**, si'nē-kūr-izm, *n.* The state of holding a sinecure.—**Sinecurist**, si'nē-kūr-ist, *n.* One who holds a sinecure.—**Sinecural**, si'nē-kū-ral, *a.* Relating to a sinecure; of the nature of a sinecure.

Sine qua non, si'nē kwā non, *n.* [L., without which not.] Something absolutely necessary or indispensable.

Sinew, sin'ū, *n.* [A. Sax. *sinewe*, *sinu*; D. *senuw*; G. *sehne*, Icel. *sin*, Dan. *sene*, a sinew.] The tough fibrous tissue which unites a muscle to a bone; a tendon; *fig.* that which gives strength or vigour; that in which strength consists.—*Sinews of war*, money as a means of carrying it on.—*v.t.* To knit or strengthen, as by sinews.—**Sinewed**, sin'ūd, *p.* and *a.* Having sinews; firm; vigorous; sinewy.—**Sinewiness**, sin'ū-i-nes, *n.* The quality of being sinewy.—**Sinewless**, sin'ū-les, *a.* Having no vigour.—**Sinewy**, sin'ū-i, *a.* Consisting of or resembling a sinew or sinews; well braced with sinews; strong; vigorous; firm.

Sinful, **Sinfulness**, &c. Under SIN.

Sing, sing, *v.i.*—pret. *sang* or *sung*; *pp. sung*. [A. Sax. *singan*, pret. *sang*, pp. *sungen*; =Icel. *syngja*, Dan. *synge*, D. *zingen*, G. *singen*; comp. Gael. *seinn*, to ring as a bell, to sing.] To utter words or sounds with musical inflections or melodious modulations of voice; to utter sweet sounds, as birds; to give out a small shrill or humming sound (the kettle *sings*); to tell or relate something in poetry or verse.—*v.t.* To utter with musical modulations of voice; to celebrate in song; to give praises to in verse; to relate or rehearse in poetry; to act or produce an effect on by singing (to *sing* one to sleep).—**Singer**, sing'ér, *n.* One who sings or whose occupation is to sing; a skilled or professional vocalist.—**Singing-bird**, *n.* A bird that sings; a songbird.—**Singing-master**, *n.* A teacher of the art of singing.—**Sing-song**, *n.* A drawling or monotonous tone, or wearying succession of tones; repetition of similar words or tones.—*a.* Drawling; monotonous.

Singe, sinj, *v.t.*—*singed*, *singeing*. [A. Sax. *sengan*, to singe, lit. to cause to sing, a caus. of *singan*, to sing; so also G. *sengen*, to singe.] To burn slightly or superficially; to burn the surface, ends, or outside of; to scorch; to remove the nap from, as cloth, by passing it over a red-hot roller, through a gas flame, or the like.—*n.* A burning of the surface; a slight burn.—**Singer**, sinj'ér, *n.* One who or that which singes.

Singhalese, sing-ga-lēz', *a.* Sing. and pl. A native or natives of Ceylon; Cingalese.

Single, sing'gl, *a.* [L *singulus*, single, from root seen in *simple*] Consisting of one alone; not double or more (a *single* star, a *single* act); often emphatic, even one (I shall not give you a *single* farthing); individual, considered as apart, alone; having no companion or assistant, unmarried (a *single* man, a *single* life), performed by one person only opposed to another (*single* combat), honest, unbiassed, sincere.—*Single blessedness*, the unmarried state, celibacy.—*Single entry*, a system of bookkeeping in which each entry appears *only once on one side* or other of an account. —*v.t.*—*singled*, *singling* To select individually from among a number, to choose out separately from others with *out* or similar words.—**Single-acting**, *a* A term applied to a steam-engine in which steam is admitted to one side only of the piston.—**Single-breasted**, *a* Applied to a coat or waistcoat which buttons only to one side.—**Single-handed**, *a.* Unassisted, by one's *self*, alone.—**Single-hearted**, *a* Having a single or honest heart.—**Single-minded**, *a* Having a single or honest mind or heart.—**Singleness**, sing'gl nes, *n* The state or quality of being single, oneness, sincerity, freedom from duplicity.—**Singles**, sing'glz, *n pl.* The reeled filaments of silk twisted into a thread.—**Single stick**, *n.* A stick or cudgel for fencing with, fencing with such sticks.—**Singly**, sing gli *adv* Individually, separately, each alone, without partners, companions, or associates, honestly, sincerely.

Singular, sing'gū lėr, *a* [L *singularis* from *singulus*, single SINGLE] Belonging to one, *gram.* denoting one person or thing (a *singular* noun), marked as apart from others; out of the usual course remarkable, rare, peculiar; odd (*singular* in his behaviour).—*n* A particular instance: *gram* the singular number, a word in this number.—**Singularity** sing gū lar'i ti *n* The state or quality of being singular, peculiarity, eccentricity, strangeness, oddity.—**Singularly**, sing'gū lėr li, *adv* In a singular manner, peculiarly, remarkably, oddly, strangely.

Singultus, sin-gul'tus, *n* [L] *Med* the hiccup.

Sinister, sin'is-tėr *a* [I left, unlucky, bad, origin doubtful.] On the left hand or left side, left, *her* the term which denotes the left side of the escutcheon that is, the *right* side of a drawing of it, evil, bad, ill intentioned, baneful, malign, unlucky, inauspicious.—**Sinisterly**, sin'is tėr li, *adv* In a sinister manner.—**Sinistral**, sin'is-tral, *a* Belonging to the left hand, inclining to the left.—**Sinistrorse**, sin'is-trors, *a.* [L *sinistrorsus* from *sinister* left, and *vorsus*, *versus* turned] Directed to the left, turning or twining to the left: usually said of the stems of plants.—**Sinistrous**, sin'is trus *a* Sinister, on the left side, inclined to the left.—**Sinistrously**, sin'is-trus-li, *adv*

Sink, singk, *v.i.*—pret *sunk* or *sank*, pp *sunk* (*sunken* being used as a participial adj) [A. Sax *sincan* = Dan *synke* D *zinken*, G *sinken*, Goth *sigkwan*, to sink] To fall by the force of gravity, to descend through a medium of little resisting power, as water; to go to the bottom, to fall as from want of bodily strength, to take a lower position to the eye, to decline below the horizon; to be overwhelmed or depressed, *to enter the mind* and be impressed, to decline in worth, strength, estimation, &c, to fall off in value, to decay, to decrease and become less deep, *to subside*.—*v.t* To cause to descend below the surface, to immerse in a fluid, to cause to fall or drop, to make by digging or delving (to *sink* a pit or a well), to depress, to degrade, to bring low, to ruin, to crush, to put or leave out of consideration, to lose sight of (one's self or one's own interest), to invest (money) more or less permanently in any undertaking or scheme.—*n* A receptacle for receiving liquid filth, a sewer, a receptacle for receiving filthy water, as in kitchens, &c; any place where iniquity is gathered.—**Sinker**, singk'ėr, *n* One who or that which sinks; a weight on something, as a fish-line, net, or the like, to sink it.—**Sink-hole**, *n.* An orifice in a sink, a hole for dirty water to pass through.—**Sinking**, singk'ing, p. and *a* Falling; subsiding, declining.—*Sinking fund.* FUND.—**Sink-trap**, *n.* A trap for a kitchen sink to prevent a back flow of gases.

Sink-a-pace, *n* A corruption of *Cinquepace* (which see)

Sinless, **Sinner**, &c Under SIN

Sinologue, sin o log, *n* [Fr *sinologue*, from Gr *Sina*, China, *Sinai*, the Chinese, and *logos*, discourse] A student of the Chinese language, literature, history, &c one versed in Chinese.—**Sinology** si nol o-ji, *n* The knowledge of the Chinese language, &c.—**Sinological** sin o-loj i kal, *a* Pertaining to sinology.—**Sinologist**, si nol o-jist, *n* A sinologue

Sinople, si no-pl, *n* [Fr *sinople*, L *sinopis*, Gr *sinôpis*, from *Sinôpê*, a town on the Black Sea.] Red ferruginous quartz, of a blood or brownish red colour, sometimes with a tinge of yellow.—**Sinoper**, **Sinopite**, si no-pėr si no-pit, *n.* Same as *Sinople*.—**Sinopia**, **Sinopis** si nō pi a, si nō pis, *n* A pigment of a red colour prepared from sinople

Sinter sin tėr, *n.* A German name for a rock precipitated in a crystalline form from mineral waters

Sintoc, **Sindoc**, sin tok sin dok, *n* The bark of a species of cinnamon tree of Java.

Sintoo **Sintooism** sin tō, sin tō izm, *n* SHINTO SHINTOISM

Sinuate, sin ū at *v.t* [L *sinuo*, to curve or bend, from *sinus*, a curve or bend] To bend or curve in and out, to wind, to turn.—**Sinuate**, **Sinuated**, sin ū ā ted *a* Winding, sinuous, *bot* having large curved breaks in the margin as in the oak leaf, having a wavy margin.—**Sinuation**, sin ū ā shon *n* A winding or bending in and out.—**Sinuose** sin ū ōs, *a* Sinuous.—**Sinuosity** sin ū os i ti *n* The quality of being sinuous, a bending in and out, a bend in such a series, a wave line.—**Sinuous**, sin ū us *a* [L *sinuosus*] Bending or curving in and out, of an undulating form winding, crooked.—**Sinuously**, sin ū us-li, *adv* In a sinuous manner

Sinus si nus *n* [L, a bend curve bay &c] A curved opening a bending inward, a bay, a recess or opening into the land, *anat* a cavity, *surg* a cavity containing pus a fistula, *bot* a curved hollow on a margin

Sioux, si o or so *n sing* and *pl* A race of Indians in North America

Sip sip, *v.t*—*sipped*, *sipping* [A lighter form of *sup*=D and L G *sippen*, to sip] To imbibe or take into the mouth in small quantities by the lips to drink in or absorb in small quantities, to draw into the mouth, to suck up.—*v.i* To drink a small quantity, to take a fluid in small quantities with the lips.—*n* A small draught taken with the lips.—**Sipper**, sip ėr, *n* One that sips

Sipahi, sip a hē, *n* A sepoy

Siphon, **Syphon**, si fon, *n* [Gr *siphôn*, a hollow tube, a reed] A bent tube whose legs are of unequal length, used for drawing liquid out of a vessel the shorter leg being inserted in the liquid and the longer hanging down outside when the air is sucked from the tube the pressure of the atmosphere causes the liquid to rise in it and flow over, *zool* a tube in certain mollusca conveying water to or from the gills.—**Siphonage** si fon ej, *n* The action or operation of a siphon.—**Siphonal** si fon-al, *a* Pertaining to or resembling a siphon.—**Siphon barometer**, *n* A barometer in which the lower end of the tube is bent upward.—**Siphon-bottle**, *n* A bottle for aerated waters, which are discharged through a bent tube by the pressure of the gas.—**Siphon-gauge**, *n* A glass pipe partially filled with mercury, for indicating some internal pressure.—**Siphonic**, si fon ik, *a.* Pertaining to a siphon.—**Siphonifarous**, si fo-nif'ė-rus, *a.* Having a siphon, as the nautilus.—**Siphonobranchiate**, si'fon-o-brang'ki-āt, *a* Having siphons conveying water to the gills, as certain gasteropodous molluscs.

Siphuncle, si'fung-kl, *n.* [L. *siphunculus*, dim from siphon] A tube passing through the chambers of the shell of the nautilus and kindred animals.—**Siphuncular**, si-fung'kū-lėr, *a* Pertaining to a siphuncle.—**Siphunculated**, **Siphuncled**, si-fung'kū-lā-ted, si'fung kld, *a* Having a siphuncle.

Sir, sėr, *n.* [Fr *sire*, from L *senior*, an elder or elderly person SENIOR] A common mode of address now used without consideration of rank or status, a general title by which a speaker addresses the person he is speaking to, the title distinctive of knights and baronets, always prefixed to the Christian name, a title formerly given to clergymen (*Sir* Hugh Evans')

Sirakkar, si rak'kar, *n* SERASKIER.

Sirdar, sėr dar, *n* [Hind *sar dār*] A chieftain, captain, or head man in Hindustan

Sire sir, *n* [A form of *sir*] A respectful title used in addressing a king or other sovereign prince, a father, a projenitor (used poetically), the male parent of a beast particularly used of horses.—*v.t*—*sired*, *siring* To beget, to procreate used especially of stallions

Siren, si ren, *n* [Gr *seirên*, a siren] *Greek myth* a name of several sea nymphs, who by their singing fascinated those that sailed by their island, and then destroyed them, in works of art often represented as having partly the form of birds sometimes only the feet of a bird, a charming, alluring, or enticing woman, a woman dangerous from her enticing arts, a genus of amphibians peculiar to the southern parts of the United States called also *mud eels*, an instrument for measuring the number of sound waves or vibrations, an instrument producing a loud piercing sound and used as a fog signal.—*a* Enticing, bewitching fascinating (a *siren* song)—**Sirenia** si rē ni a *n pl* [From their fancied resemblance to mermaids or *sirens*] An order of marine herbivorous mammals allied to the whales and comprising the manatee and dugong.—**Sirenian**, si rē ni an *a* and *n* Belonging to, or one of, the Sirenia

Siriasis, si ri a sis, *n* [Gr *seiriasis*, from *seirios*, scorching] A disease occasioned by the excessive heat of the sun, sun stroke

Sirius, sir'i us *n* [Gr *Seirios* from *seiros*, hot scorching] A large and bright star called also the Dog star (which see)

Sirloin, sėr loin, *n* [Formerly *surloin*, from Fr *surlonge surlogne* a sirloin *sur*, over, upon and *longe logne* a loin LOIN] The loin or upper part of the loin of beef, or the part covering either kidney

Sirname sėr'nām *n* A surname

Sirocco si rok'kō *n* [It, from Ar *shoruk*, from *shark*, the east] An oppressive relaxing wind coming from Northern Africa to Italy, Sicily, &c, a variety of the Simoom

Sirrah sir'a *n* [Icel *sira*, sir sirrah, from O Fr *sire* SIRE] A word of address, generally equivalent to fellow, or to sir, with an angry or contemptuous force added

Sirup Same as *Syrup*

Sirvente, sėr vant *n* [Fr lit a poem of service, being originally a poem in praise of some one from L *servio* to serve] In the literature of the middle ages, a species of poem in common use among the Troubadours and Trouveres

Sisal-grass, **Sisal hemp**, si sal, *n* The prepared fibre of the American aloe, used for cordage from *Sisal*, in Yucatan

Siskin, sis kin, *n* [Dan *sisken* Sw *siska*, G *zeisig*] A well known European song bird of the finch family, of colour in general greenish

Sissoo, sis sō, *n* [Hind] A valuable timber tree of India

Sist, sist, *v.t* [L *sisters*, to stop] *Scots law*, to stop, to stay (to *sist* proceedings); also to cite or summon

Sister, sis'tėr, *n.* [From Icel *systir*, Sw *syster*, a sister—D *suster*, A Sax *sweostor*, Goth *swistar*, G *schwester*, *sister*; cog Rus *sestra*, L *soror*, Skr *svasri*] A female born of the same parents as another person: correlative to *brother*; a female fellow-Christian; a female belonging to

the same community (as the nuns in a convent) — *Sisters of Mercy* Masor — **Sisterhood**, sis'ter-hŏd, *n* The state of being a sister; a society of females united in one faith or one community — **Sister-in-law**, *n* A husband's or wife's sister, also a brother's wife — **Sisterless**, sis'ter-les, *a* Having no sister — **Sisterly**, sis'ter li, *a* Like a sister, becoming a sister

Sistrum, sis'trum, *n* [L , from Gr *seistron*, from *seiō*, to shake] A jingling instrument used by the ancient Egyptians in their religious ceremonies, consisting of a small metal frame with metal rods loosely inserted in it

Sisyphean, sis-i fē an, *a* [From *Sisyphus*, of *Greek myth* , punished in the infernal world by having to roll a huge stone to the top of a hill, which constantly rolled down again] Entailing incessantly re curring toil, recurring unceasingly (a *Sisyphean* task)

Sit, sit, *v i* —pret and pp *sat*, ppr *sitting* [A Sax *sittan*=Icel *sitja*, D *sitten*, G *sitzen*, Goth *sitan*, to sit, from root seen also in L *sedeo*, to sit, *sedes*, a seat (whence *sedentary*, *siege*, &c), Skr *sad*, to sit *Set* is the causative of this verb), *seat* is also akin] To rest upon the haunches, to repose on a seat, to remain, rest, abide, to lie, bear, or weigh (grief *sits* heavy on his heart), to have a seat or position, to be placed, to incubate, to cover and warm eggs for hatching, to be suited to one's person, to fit or suit when put on, to assume a position in order to have one s portrait taken or a bust modelled, to have a seat in Parliament (he *sat* for York), to be convened, as an assembly, to hold a session, to be officially engaged in public business — *To sit down*, to place one s self on a seat, to begin a siege (the enemy *sat down* before the town) —*To sit out*, to sit till all is done — *To sit under*, to attend church for the purpose of hearing, to be a member of the congregation of — *To sit up*, to rise from a recumbent posture, to refrain from lying down, not to go to bed —*v t* To keep the seat upon (he *sits* a horse well), to place on a seat used with *one's self me, thee*, &c — **Sitter**, sit'ĕr, *n* One who sits, one who sits for his portrait — **Sitting**, sit ting, *p* and *a* Holding the position of one who sits, incubating, occupying a place in an official capacity, holding a court —*n* The act of one who sits, the occasion on which one sits for a portrait or a bust, a session, a business meeting, the time during which one sits, as at books, at cards or dice, the space occupied by one person in a church pew — **Sitting room**, *n* Sufficient space for sitting in, an apartment for sitting in, a parlour

Site, sit, *n* [L *situs*, site, situation] Situation, especially as regards relation to surroundings, local position, a plot of ground set apart for building

Sitology, **Sitiology**, si tol o ji, sit-i ol o-ji, *n* [Gr *sitos*, *sition*, food and *logos*, discourse] That department of medicine which relates to the regulation of diet, dietetics — **Sitiophobia**, **Sitomania**, si ti fō bi a, si ti tō mā ni a, *n* [Gr *phobos*, fear, *mania*, madness] Morbid repugnance to or refusal of food

Situate, sit ū āt, *a* [Fr *situé*, situated, from L *situs*, a site] Placed with respect to any other object, permanently fixed, situated —**Situated**, sit ū a-ted, *a* [A later form of *situate*, but now more common] Having a site, placed or permanently fixed with respect to any other object, being in any state or condition with regard to men or things, circumstanced —**Situation**, sit-ū-ā shon, *n* [Fr *situation*] Position or location in respect to physical surroundings, state, condition, or position with respect to society or circumstances, temporary state or position, place, post, or permanent employment

Sits-bath, **sits**, *n.* [G, *sits-bad*—*sits*, a seat, and *bad*, a bath.] A form of bath in which one can bathe sitting, a bath taken in a sitting posture.

Siva, sī'va, *n.* The name of the third god of the Hindu triad, in which he represents the principle of destruction.

Sivan, si van, *n* The third month of the Jewish year, answering to part of May and part of June

Sivatherium, si-va-thē ri-um, *n.* [From *Siva*, the Indian deity, and Gr *therion*, a wild animal] A large fossil ruminant with four horns, akin to the antelopes

Six, siks, *a* [A Sax *six*=Icel Dan and Sw *sex*, D *zes*, G *sechs*, Goth *saihs*, L *sex*, Gr *hex*, Per *shesh*, Skr *shash*, six] Twice three, one more than five —*n* The number of six or twice three, a symbol representing the number as 6 —*At sixes and sevens*, in disorder and confusion — **Sixain**, sik'sān *n* A stanza of six verses

Sixfold, siks fold, *a* and *adv* Six times repeated —**Sixpence**, siks pens *n* An English silver coin of the value of six pennies —**Sixpenny**, siks pen i, *a* Worth sixpence, costing sixpence —**Six shooter**, *n* A six chambered revolver pistol **Sixteen** siks tēn, *a* and *n* [A Sax *sixtyne*] Six and ten, consisting of six and ten —**Sixteenmo**, siks tēn mō, *n* SIXTO-DECIMO — **Sixteenth**, siks tenth, *a* Next in order after the fifteenth —*n* One of sixteen equal parts into which a thing is divided — **Sixth**, sikstli, *a* The first after the fifth —*n* A sixth part, *mus* an interval of two kinds, the *minor sixth*, consisting of three tones and two semitones, and the *major sixth*, composed of four tones and a semitone — **Sixthly**, sikstli, *adv* In the sixth place — **Sixtieth**, siks'ti eth, *a* Next in order after the fifty ninth —*n* One of sixty equal parts of a thing — **Sixty**, siks'ti, *a* and *n* [A Sax *sixtig*] Ten times six, the sum of six times ten

Sizar See next art

Size, siz, *n* [Contr for *assize*, and meaning originally quantity or dimensions *assessed* or settled Assess, Assize] Extent of volume or surface, dimensions great or small, comparative magnitude, bulk, a conventional relative measure of dimension, as of shoes, gloves, &c —*v t* —*sized*, *sizing* To adjust or arrange according to size, to fix the standard of —**Sizable**, si za bl, *a* Of considerable size, of suitable size, sometimes written *Sizeable* —**Sized**, sizd, *p* and *a* Having a particular magnitude, commonly used in compounds — **Sizer**, si zĕr, *n* One who or that which sizes, a kind of gauge — **Size-stick**, *n* A shoemaker's measuring stick — **Sizar**, si zar, *n* [From *size*, the term at Cambridge for an allowance of food from the buttery] One of a class of students in Cambridge University who get their commons or food free and receive certain emoluments, ranking below the ordinary students — **Sizarship**, si zar-ship, *n* The rank of a sizar

Size, siz, *n* [It *sisa*, *assisa*, a kind of glue, size, akin to *size* above, meaning a settling substance] A kind of weak glue used by painters (to mix with colours), paper manufacturers, &c , a tenacious varnish used by gilders, matter resembling size — *v t* — *sized*, *sizing* To cover with size, to prepare with size — **Siziness**, si zi nes, *n* The quality of being sizy — **Sizing**, si zing, *n* The act of covering with size, the coating of size —**Sizy**, si zi, *a* Containing or consisting of size, glutinous, adhesive

Sizel, si zel, *n* Same as *Scissel*

Skain, skān, *n* A skein

Skald, skald, *n* An ancient Scandinavian poet, a scald

Skat, skat *n* Same as *Scat*

Skate, skāt, *n* [From D *schaats*, or Dan *skøite*, a skate] A contrivance consisting of a steel runner or ridge fixed to a wooden sole, or to a light iron framework, fastened under the foot, and used to enable a person to glide rapidly over ice —*v i* —*skated*, *skating* To glide or move on skates — **Skater**, skā tĕr, *n* One who skates — **Skating rink**, *n* A prepared area for skating

Skate, skāt, *n* [Icel *skata*, a skate, comp L *squatina*, the angel-fish] A name for several species of the ray family of fishes, having the body flat, and more or less approaching to a rhomboidal form

Skean, skēn, *n* [Gael. *sgian*, Ir. *scian*, W *ysgien*, a large knife] A large knife used by the Irish and Highlanders of Scotland. — **Skean-dhu**, skēn'dū, *n.* [Gael. *sgian-dubh*, black knife.] The knife which, when the Highland costume is worn, is stuck in the stocking

Skeet, skēt, *n.* A long scoop used to wet the decks and sides of a ship

Skeg, skeg, *n* [Icel *skegg*, a beard, the cut-water of a ship] The afterpart of a ship's keel —*pl* A kind of oats.

Skein, skān, *n* [Fr *escagne*; of Celtic origin] A small hank of thread, a certain quantity of yarn put up together

Skeleton, skel'ē-ton, *n* [Gr *skeleton*, a dried body, a mummy, *skeletos*, dried up, from *skellō*, to dry] The hard firm pieces constituting the framework which sustains the softer parts of any animal, in vertebrates consisting of bony pieces, the bones of an animal body separated from the flesh and retained in their natural position, the supporting framework of anything, an outline or rough draft, the heads and outline of a literary performance, a very thin or lean person—*A skeleton in every house*, something to annoy and to be concealed in every family. —*a* Containing mere outlines or heads (a *skeleton* sermon) — *Skeleton proof*, an early proof of an engraving with the inscription outlined in hair-strokes only.— *A skeleton regiment*, one the officers of which are kept up after the men are disbanded — **Skeletonize**, skel ē-ton īz, *v t* To form into a skeleton, to make a skeleton of —**Skeletal**, skel ē-tal, *a* Pertaining to a skeleton —**Skeletology**, skel-ē-tol'o-ji, *n* The branch of anatomical science that treats of the solid parts of the body — **Skeleton key** *n* A thin light key with nearly the whole substance of the bits filed away

Skep, skep, *n* [A Sax *scep*, a basket, chest, box] A sort of basket, narrow at the bottom and wide at the top, in Scotland, a bee hive

Skeptic Skeptical, &c SCEPTIC, SCEPTICAL, &c

Skerry, sker'i, *n* [Icel *sker*, a skerry, and *ey*, an island, akin Dan *skar*, E *scar*, *scaur*] A rocky isle, an insulated rock

Sketch, skech, *n* [O Fr *esquiche*, Mod. Fr *esquisse*, from It *schizzo*, a sketch, from L *schedius*, Gr *schedios*, off hand, sudden.] An outline or general delineation of anything, a first rough or incomplete draught, a picture rapidly executed and intended to give the general features or characteristic aspect, the first embodiment of an artist s idea in clay, on canvas, or on paper —*v t* To draw a sketch of, to make a rough draft of, to give the principal points or ideas of, to delineate.—*v i* To practise sketching —**Sketcher**, skech'ĕr, *n.* One who sketches —**Sketchily**, skech'i-li, *adv* In a sketchy manner —**Sketchiness**, skech i nes, *n* State of being sketchy — **Sketchy**, skech'i, *a* Possessing the character of a sketch, not executed with finish or carefulness of detail, unfinished

Skew, skū, *a* [Closely akin to Dan *skiev*, Icel *skeifr*, L G *schewe*, oblique, askew; allied to *shy*] Having an oblique position; turned or twisted to one side —*adv* Awry, obliquely —*v t* To put askew, to shape or form in an oblique way —**Skew-arch**, *n.* An arch which is not at right angles to its abutments — **Skew-bald**, skū'bald, *a.* Spotted or piebald, the spots being white and some other colour than black —**Skew-bridge**, *n* A bridge constructed with a skew arch, or set obliquely over a road, &c —**Skew plane**, *n* A plane in which the edge of the iron is obliquely across the face

Skewer, skū'ĕr, *n* [Prov E *skiver*, a skewer =*shiver*, a splinter] A pin of wood or iron for fastening meat to a spit or for keeping it in form while roasting —*v t* To fasten with skewers, to pierce or transfix.

Skid, skid, *n.* [A Sax *scide*, Icel. *skith*, a billet of wood] A piece of timber to preserve a ship's side from injury by heavy bodies hoisted or lowered against it, a log forming an inclined plane in loading or unloading heavy articles from trucks, &c.; a drag for the wheels of a wagon or carriage.—*v t.*—*skidded*, *skidding*. To check with a skid.

Skiey, skī'i, *a.* Skyey.
Skiff, skif, *n.* [Fr *esquif*, from O G. *scif*, *schif*, *schif*, a ship. SHIP.] A popular name for any small boat.
Skill, skil, *n.* [From Icel. *skil*, Dan *skiel*, discrimination, discernment, from stem of Icel. *skilja*, A Sax *scylan*, to divide, to separate, to distinguish *Scale*, *shell*, *sculp*, *scull*, *skate*, are akin] Discernment, understanding, knowledge, wit, familiar knowledge of any art or science, united with readiness and dexterity in execution or performance, nice art in the application of knowledge of any kind, power to discern and execute, dexterity, aptitude — **Skilful**, skil ful, *a.* Having skill, skilled, well versed in any art, dexterous, expert, displaying or done with skill, clever — **Skilfully**, skil'ful li, *adv* In a skilful manner, dexterously, expertly — **Skilfulness**, skil'ful-nes, *n.* The quality of being skilful — **Skilled**, skild, *a* Having skill or familiar knowledge, united with readiness and dexterity, expert, skilful — **Skilless**, skil'les, *a.* Wanting skill.
Skillet, skil et, *n* [O Fr *escuellette*, dim of *escuelle*, from L *scutella*, a dish SCUTTLE.] A small metal vessel with a long handle, used for boiling water and other culinary purposes
Skilligalee, **Skilligolee**, skil i ga lē skil i gō-lē', *n* [Etym doubtful] A thin kind of broth or soup, such as is served out to prisoners, paupers, &c
Skim, skim, *v t* — *skimmed*, *skimming* [From *scum*, like *fill* from *full*] To lift the scum from, to clear from any substance floating on the top, to take off from a surface, to pass near the surface of, to pass over lightly, to glance over in a superficial manner (to *skim* a newspaper article) — *v i* To pass lightly, to glide along — **Skimmer**, skim er, *n* One who or that which skims, a flat dish or ladle for skimming liquors, an aquatic swimming bird, called also *scissor-bill*, from its peculiar bill. — **Skim milk**, *n* Milk from which the cream has been taken — **Skimmingly**, *skim'ing-li*, *adv* By gliding along a surface.
Skin, skin, *n* [Same as Icel and Sw *skinn*, Dan *skind*, skin] The external coating, layer, or tissue of most animals, a hide, a pelt, the skin of an animal separated from the body, the skin of an animal used as a vessel (wine-*skin*), any external covering resembling skin in appearance or use, the bark or husk of a plant, the exterior coat of fruits and plants. — *v t* — *skinned*, *skinning* To strip the skin or hide from, to flay, to peel. — *v i* To become covered with skin (a wound *skins* over) — **Skin deep**, *a* Not penetrating beyond the skin, superficial, slight. — **Skinflint**, skin flint, *n.* A very niggardly person — **Skinful**, skin ful *n.* As much as the stomach will hold — **Skinless**, skin'les, *a* Having no skin. — **Skinner**, skin er, *n.* One who skins, one who deals in skins, pelts, or hides — **Skinny**, skin'i, *a* Consisting of skin or of little more than skin, wanting flesh — **Skinniness**, skin i nes, *n.* The quality of being skinny — **Skin-wool**, *n.* Wool pulled from the dead skin
Skink, skingk, *n.* [Gr *skinkos*, a kind of lizard.] A small lizard of Egypt, &c
Skip, skip, *v i.* — *skipped*, *skipping* [Akin to Sw *skimpa*, to run, *skumpa*, *skompa*, to skip] To fetch quick leaps or bounds, to spring, to jump lightly, to pass without notice in reading, to make omissions in writing, often followed by *over* — *v t* To pass with a bound, to pass over intentionally in reading — *n* A leap, a bound, a spring — **Skip-jack**, *n.* An upstart, a name given to certain beetles, from their being able to spring into the air, and thus regain their feet when laid on their backs — **Skipper**, skip'er, *n.* One who skips, the cheese maggot. — **Skipping**, skip'ing, *p* and *a.* Given to skip, moving with leaps. — **Skippingly**, skip'ing-li, *adv.* By skips or leaps. — **Skipping-rope**, *n.* A small rope which young persons swing under their feet and over their heads in play
Skip, skip, *n.* [A Sax. *scep*, a box, basket, &c.] A box or basket for raising material from mines; a large basket on wheels.
Skip, skip, *n.* [Icel. *skipa*, to place in order, to arrange.] In the games of bowls and curling, an experienced player chosen by each of the rival sides as their director or captain.
Skipper, skip'er, *n.* [D *schipper*, lit. a shipper, from *schip*, a ship SHIP.] The master of a small trading or merchant vessel, a sea captain
Skirmish, skér'mish, *n.* [O Fr *escharmir*, to fence, It *schermare*, from O H G *skirman*, to fight, to defend one's self, from *skirm*, a shield] A slight fight in war, especially between small parties, a short, desultory kind of engagement, a short contest of any kind, a contention — *v i* To fight slightly or in small parties — **Skirmisher**, sker'mish-ér, *n* One that skirmishes
Skirret, skir et, *n* [Contr for *sugar root*, the root containing much sugar] An Asiatic plant, the water parsnep, cultivated in Europe for its esculent tuberous root, somewhat resembling the parsnep
Skirrhus skir'rus, *n* SCIRRHUS
Skirt, skért *n* [The older form of *shirt*] The lower and loose part of a coat or other garment the edge of any part of dress, border, margin, extreme part, a woman's garment like a petticoat, the diaphragm or midriff in animals. — *v t.* To border, to form the border or edge of, to run along the edge of — *v i* To be on the border — **Skirting**, sker'ting *n* Material for making skirts, a skirting board — **Skirting board** *n* The board placed round the bottom of the wall of a room
Skit, skit, *n* [From A Sax *scyte*, lit a shooting from *sceótan* to shoot SHOOT] A satirical or sarcastic attack, a pasquinade, a squib — **Skittish** skit ish, *a* [Comp Prov E *skit*, hasty] Easily frightened, shy, wanton, volatile, changeable, fickle — **Skittishly**, skit ish li, *adv* In a skittish manner — **Skittishness**, skit ish nes *n.* The quality of being skittish, shyness, fickleness, wantonness
Skittles, skit lz, *n pl* [From stem of A. Sax *sceótan*, to shoot, because shot at. (SKIT, SHOOT) *Shuttle* is the same word] A game played with nine pins set upright at one end of a skittle-alley, the object of the player being to knock them over with as few throws as possible of a ball — **Skittle-alley**, **Skittle-ground** *n* An oblong court in which the game of skittles is played — **Skittle ball**, *n* A disc of hard wood for throwing at the pins in skittles
Skiver ski vér, *n* [Akin to *shive*] An inferior leather made of split sheep-skin.
Skonce, skons SCONCE
Skorodite, skor'ō-dit, *n* SCORODITE
Skua, Skua-gull, skū a, skū a gul *n* [N *skua*, Icel. *skuf* the skua] A powerful predatory bird of the gull family with strong hooked beak and claws.
Skulk, skulk, *v i* [Dan *skulke*, to sneak, allied to *skiule*, Icel *skýli*, a cover, a hiding place.] To lurk, to keep in a place of concealment, to get out of the way in a sneaking manner, to shun doing one's duty — **Skulk**, **Skulker** skulk skul'kér, *n* A person who skulks or avoids performing duties — **Skulkingly**, skul king li, *adv* In a skulking manner
Skull, skul, *n* [Same as Sw *skull*, *skoll*, a bowl or drinking-cup, Dan *skal*, a shell, *hjerneskal*, the skull (lit brain shell), the skull being so called from forming a kind of vessel Allied to *scale* (of a balance) and to *shell*] The cranium or bony case that forms the framework of the head and incloses the brain, the brain as the seat of intelligence — **Skull-cap** *n* A cap fitting closely to the head or skull — **Skulless**, skul les, *a.* Having no skull
Skulpin, skul pin, *n* SCULPIN
Skunk, skungk, *n.* [Contr from native American *seganku*] An American carnivorous quadruped of the weasel family, provided with glands from which the animal can emit at pleasure an extremely fetid fluid.
Skurry, skur'ri, *n* and *v* SCURRY
Sky, ski, *n* [Same as Icel *ský*, Dan. and Sw *sky*, a cloud; allied to A Sax *scúa*, a shade; also to E. *shade*. SHADE] The apparent arch or vault of heaven; the firmament; that portion of the ethereal region in which meteorological phenomena take place; the region of clouds; the plural *skies* is often used in the same sense, weather; climate. — **Open sky**, open air, sky with no intervening cover or shelter — **Sky-blue**, *a.* Of the blue colour of the sky — **Sky-born**, *a* Of heavenly birth — **Sky-coloured**, *a.* Like the sky in colour, blue, azure — **Skyey**, skī'i, *a.* Pertaining to the sky; ethereal — **Sky high**, *a.* High as the sky, very high — **Sky lark** *n.* A lark that mounts and sings as it flies, the common lark of Britain — **Sky larking**, *n* Sportive gambols in the rigging of a ship, frolicking or tricks of various kinds — **Sky-light**, *n* A window placed in the roof of a house, and having the same slope, a glazed aperture in a ship's deck. — **Sky rocket**, *n* A rocket that ascends high and burns as it flies, a species of firework — **Sky-sail**, *n.* A sail in a square rigged vessel, next above the royal sometimes called a *Sky scraper* when it is triangular — **Skyward**, skī'werd, *a* and *adv* Toward the sky
Slab, slab, *a.* [Comp Icel *slabb* mud, mire, Ir *slaib* mud] Thick and slimy, viscous — **Slabby**, slab i, *a* Viscous, muddy, slimy, sloppy
Slab slab *n* [Perhaps for *stlab*, and allied to Sc *skelb* a thin slice L. *shelf*] A thin flat regularly shaped piece of anything, as of marble or other stone, an outside piece taken from round timber in sawing it into boards planks, &c
Slabber, slab ér, *v i* [Same as D and L G *slabberen*, G *schlabbern*, to slabber, freqs of *slabben schlabben*, to lap, *slaver* is akin] To let the saliva fall from the mouth carelessly to drivel to slaver — *v t* To sup up hastily, as liquid food, to beslobber, to besmear — *n* Slimy moisture from the mouth, slaver
Slack, slak, *a* [A Sax *sleac*, slack slow — O D and L G *slakk* Icel *slakr*, Sw *slak*; same root (with *s* prefixed) as L *languidus*, languid *larus* lax LANGUISH] Not tense or tightly drawn, loose, relaxed, backward, not using due diligence, not earnest or eager, not in a press of business, not busy, dull as regards trade — *Slack water*, the time when the tide runs slowest between ebb and flow — *adv* In a slack manner — *n* The part of a rope that hangs loose, small coal screened from household or furnace coal of good quality — **Slack**, **Slacken** slak n, *v t* To become less tense or tight, to become remiss or backward, to become less violent, to abate, to languish, to flag — *v t* To lessen the tension of, to loosen, to relax, to remit for want of eagerness, to abate, to retard, to repress, to check — **Slackly**, slak li, *adv* In a slack manner, loosely, negligently, remissly — **Slackness** slak nes, *n* The state of being slack, looseness, remissness, inattention, slowness, backwardness
Slack slak *v.t* and *i* Same as *Slake*
Slag, slag, *n* [Same as Sw *slagg*, G *schlacke*, slag, comp Icel *slagma*, to flow over; *slag*, *slagi*, dampness] The scoria from a smelting furnace or from a volcano, vitrified mineral matter removed in the reduction of metals, the fused dross of metal in a smelting furnace — **Slaggy** slag'i, *a* Pertaining to or resembling slag
Slain, slān, pp of *slay*
Slake, slāk, *v t* — *slaked*, *slaking* [Icel *slökva*, to slake, Sw *släcka*, to quench thirst, akin to *slack*] To quench (thirst, fire, rage), to extinguish, to abate, to reduce (quicklime) to the state of powder by mixing with water — *v i* To be quenched; to become extinct, to slacken, to abate; to decrease. — **Slakeless**, slāk'les, *a* Incapable of being slaked, quenchless, insatiable
Slam, slam, *v t* — *slammed*, *slamming* [Same as Icel *slamra*, *slamra*, to swing, to slam, comp Sw *slamra*, to jingle] To close (a door, a lid) with force and noise; to shut with violence; to bang — *v i* To shut or be closed violently or noisily, as a door — *n.* A violent shutting of a door.
Slander, slan'dér, *n* [O E *sclaundre*, *sclaundre*, from Fr *esclandre*, from L. *scandalum*, Gr *skandalon*, so that this word is simply *scandal* in another form.] A false

tale or report maliciously uttered, and tending to injure the reputation of another; the uttering of such reports; aspersion, defamation, detraction —*v t* To defame by slander; to injure by maliciously uttering a false report respecting; to calumniate —**Slanderer**, slan'dẽr-er, *n* One who slanders, a calumniator; a defamer —**Slanderous**, slan'dẽr us, *a* Given to slander, uttering slander, containing slander or defamation, calumnious.—**Slanderously**, slan dẽr us li, *adv* In a slanderous manner, calumniously —**Slanderousness**, slan'dẽr-us-nes, *n*

Slang, slang, *n* [Connected with *sling*, being originally abusive language hurled at a person] Colloquial language current among a certain class or classes educated or uneducated, but having hardly the stamp of general approval, and often to be regarded as inelegant, incorrect, or even vulgar often used adjectively (a *slang* word or expression) —*v t* To use slang, to engage in vulgar, abusive language —*v t* To address with slang or rribaldry, to abuse with vulgar language —**Slangey**, **Slangy**, slang'i, *a* Of the nature of slang, addicted to the use of slang

Slank, slaugk, a pret of *slink*

Slant, slant, *a* [Akin to Prov E *slent*, to slope, Sw *slinta*, to slide or glide down, perhaps also to *slide*] Sloping, oblique, inclined from a direct line, whether horizontal or perpendicular —*v t* To give a slant or sloping direction to —*v i* To slope, to lie obliquely —*n* An oblique direction or plane, a slope —**Slantingly**, slan ting li, *adv* In a slanting manner —**Slantly**

Slantwise, slant li slant wiz, *adv* Obliquely, in an inclined direction

Slap, slap, *n* [Same as L G *slappe*, G *schlappe* a slap, *slappen*, *schlappen* to slap, probably from the sound] A blow given with the open hand, or with something broad —*v t* —*slapped*, *slapping* To strike with the open hand or with something broad —*adv* With a sudden and violent blow, plump —**Slap-dash**, *adv* All at once, in a careless manner, at random [Colloq]

Slash, slash *v t* [O Fr *esclaschier*, *esclascher*, from O H G *slisan*, to split—E to *slit* Slit] To cut by striking at random, to cut with long incisions, to slit (to *slash* a garment) —*v* To strike at random with an edged instrument —*n* A long cut, a cut made at random, a large slit in the thighs and arms of old dresses, to show a rich coloured lining through the openings —**Slashed**, slasht, *p* and *a*. Cut with a slash or slashes, gashed, having slashes or long narrow openings, as a sleeve, &c —**Slashing**, slash ing, *p* and *a* Cutting up, sarcastic, or severe (*slashing* criticism)

Slat, slat, *n* [Perhaps akin to *slate* or *slit*] A long narrow slip of wood, as in a venetian blind

Slate, slāt, *n* [O E and Sc *sclate*, O Fr *esclat* (Fr *éclat*), a splinter, from *esclater*, to fly in splinters, from O H G *slisan*, to split (E to *slit*)] A name common to such rocks as are capable of being split readily into thin laminæ in accordance with the planes of cleavage, a slab or thin piece of smooth argillaceous stone, used for covering buildings, a tablet for writing upon, formed of slate, or of an imitation of slate —*v t*.—*slated*, *slating* To cover with slates —**Slate-clay**, *n* A sort of hard fissile shale —**Slate-gray**, *a* Gray with a bluish tinge — **Slate pencil**, *n* A pencil of soft slate, used for writing on slate tablets in schools, &c — **Slater**, slā tẽr, *n* One whose occupation is to slate buildings, a popular name given to small crustaceous animals belonging to the isopods —**Slatiness**, slā ti-nes, *n* The quality of being slaty, slaty character —**Slating**, slā ting, *n* The operation of covering roofs with slates; the slates thus put on —**Slaty**, slā'ti, *a* Resembling slate, having the nature or properties of slate — *Slaty cleavage*, cleavage of rocks into thin plates or lamiæ in planes oblique to the stratification

Slatternly, slat'ẽrn, *a* [From Prov E *slatter*, to spill carelessly, to waste; akin to Icel. *sletta*, to squirt, or akin to G *schlottern*; negligent; D. *slodderen*, to hang and flap.] A woman who suffers her clothes and house to be in disorder; one who is not tidy, a slut —*a*. Resembling a slattern; slovenly, slatternly —**Slatternliness**, slat'ẽrn-li-nes, *n* State of being slatternly —**Slatternly**, slat ẽrn-li, *a*. Pertaining to a slattern, sluttish

Slaughter, sla'tẽr, *n* [From the stem of *slay*, same as Icel *slátr*, raw flesh, *slátra*, to slaughter SLAY] The act of slaying or killing; great destruction of life by violent means, carnage, butchery, a killing of beasts for market —*v t* To slay, to massacre, to butcher, to kill for the market —**Slaughterer**, sla tẽr-ẽr, *n* One who slaughters, a person employed in slaughtering, a butcher —**Slaughter-house**, *n* A house where beasts are killed for the market, an abattoir —**Slaughterous**, sla tẽr us, *a* Bent on killing, murderous —**Slaughterously**, sla tẽr us-li, *adv* Murderously

Slav, slāv, *n* One of a race of Eastern Europe, comprising the Russians, Bulgarians, Servians, Poles, Bohemians, &c —**Slavic**, **Slavonic**, **Slavonian**, slav ik, sla von ik, sla-vō ni an, *a* Pertaining to the Slavs or Slavonians, or to their language —*n*. The language of the Slavs, belonging to the family of Aryan tongues

Slave, slāv, *n* [Fr *esclave*, from G *sklave*, originally a Slavonian, a captive Slavonian] A bond servant, a person who is wholly subject to the will of another, a human being who is the property of another, one wholly under the dominion of any power (a *slave* to passion, to fear), an abject wretch, a drudge [*Slave* is used in the formation of various self-explanatory compounds, as *slave breeder*, *slave catcher*, *slave-dealer*, *slave-market* *slave-merchant*, *slave-owner*, &c]—*v i*.—*slaved*, *slaving* To drudge, to toil, to labour as a slave —**Slave born**, *a* Born in slavery —**Slave-driver**, *n*. An overseer of slaves at their work, hence, a severe or cruel master —**Slave grown**, *a* Grown or produced by slave labour —**Slave holder**, *n* One who owns slaves —**Slaver**, slā vẽr, *n* A person engaged in the slave trade, a slave trader, a vessel engaged in the slave trade —**Slavery**, slā vẽr i, *n* The state or condition of a slave, bondage, complete subjection the system of keeping or holding slaves, exhausting and mean labour, drudgery Syn under SERVITUDE —**Slave trade**, *n* The business of purchasing or stealing men and women, and selling them for slaves —**Slavish**, slā vish, *a* Pertaining to slaves, such as becomes a slave, servile, consisting in drudgery —**Slavishly**, slā vish li *adv* In a slavish manner — **Slavishness**, slā vish nes, *n* The state or quality of being slavish

Slaver, slav ẽr *v* [Icel *sláfr*, slaver, *slafra*, to slaver, akin to *slabber* *slobber*] To suffer the spittle to issue from the mouth, to be besmeared with saliva —*v t* To smear with saliva —*n* Saliva driveling from the mouth, drivel —**Slaverer**, slav ẽr ẽr, *n* One who slavers.

Slavonic. Under SLAV

Slay slā, *v t* —pret *slew*, pp *slain* [A.Sax *slahan*, or contr *sleán*, to beat, to slay, D *slaan*, Icel *slá*, Goth *slahan*, G *schlagen*, akin *slaughter*, *sledge* (hammer)] To put to death in any violent or sudden manner, to kill, to destroy, to ruin —**Slayer**, slā ẽr, *n* One that slays, a killer; a murderer

Slay, slā, *n* A weaver s reed; a sley SLEY

Sleave, slēv, *n* [Probably akin to *slip*, comp G *schleife*, a loop, a knot] Soft floss or unspun silk used for weaving [*Shak*]

Sleazy, slē zi, *a* [Comp G *schleisig*, worn out, thread bare, from *schleissen*, to split, to wear out Sc] Thin, flimsy, wanting firmness of texture (*sleazy* silk or muslin)

Sled, sled, *n* [D *slede*, *steede*, a sled, Dan *slæde*, Icel *sleði*, from stem of *sneða*] A sledge —*v t* —*sledded*, *sledding* To convey or transport on a sled.

Sledge, **Sledge-hammer**, slej, *n*. [A Sax *sleeg*, a hammer, from *slahan*, *slagan*, to strike, to slay, so Icel *sleggja*, a sledge-hammer SLAY] A large heavy hammer used chiefly by smiths.

Sledge, slej, *n* [Formed from *sled*, or perhaps directly from D *sleedje*, dim of *sleede*, a sled.] A vehicle mounted on runners for the conveyance of loads over snow or ice, or the bare ground; a sled: a travelling carriage mounted on runners, a sleigh; the hurdle on which traitors were formerly drawn to execution.—*v t* and *i*.—*sledged*, *sledging* To convey or travel in a sledge or sledges. — **Sledge-chair**, *n* A chair mounted on runners and propelled on the ice

Sleek, slēk, *a* [Icel *sléttr*, smooth, sleek; connected with Icel. *slétta*, Dan *slikke*, to lick.] Having an even, smooth surface; having the hair smooth, glossy (*sleek* hair) —*v t* To make sleek, to render smooth, soft and glossy, *fig* to soothe, to calm.—**Sleekly**, slēk li, *adv* In a sleek manner; glossily —**Sleekness**, slēk nes, *n*. The quality of being sleek —**Sleeky**, slēk'i, *a*. Of a sleek or smooth appearance

Sleep, slēp, *v i* —pret and pp *slept* [A.Sax *slæpan*, *slépan*, D and L G *slapen*, Goth *slepan*, G *schlafen*, to sleep; akin to *slip*, G *schlaf*, loose, relaxed] To be in that well known state in which there is a suspension of the voluntary exercise of the powers of the body and mind, and which is periodically necessary to bodily health; to be dead, to lie in the grave, to be at rest, to be dormant or inactive (the question *sleeps* for the present), to assume a state as regards vegetable functions analogous to the sleeping of animals.—*v t*. To pass in sleeping with *away* (to *sleep away* the time), to get rid of, overcome, or recover from by sleeping unusual—with *off* (to *sleep off* a fit of sickness) —*n*. [A. Sax *slæep*, D *slaap*, Goth *slepa*, G. *schlaf*] That state of an animal in which the senses are more or less unaffected by external objects and the fancy or imagination only is active, and which is necessary to recruit both body and mind, slumber; death, rest in the grave —*Sleep of plants*, a state of plants at night when their flowers close, the leaves change their positions, and fold themselves together —**Sleeper**, slēp ẽr, *n* A person or an animal that sleeps; an animal that lies dormant, a piece of timber on which are laid the ground joists of a floor; a beam on or near the ground for the support of some superstructure; *rail* a beam of wood, &c., embedded in the ground to sustain the rails, which are usually fixed to the sleepers by means of cast-iron supports called *chairs* —**Sleepily**, slēp i li, *adv* In a sleepy manner —**Sleepiness**, slēp'i nes *n* The state or quality of being sleepy —**Sleeping**, slēp'ing, *p*. and *a* Reposing in sleep, pertaining to sleep (a *sleeping* room, a *sleeping* draught) —*Sleeping partner*, a dormant partner Under DORMANT —**Sleeping-carriage**, *n*. A railway carriage fitted up with berths for passengers during night travel —**Sleepless**, slēp'les, *a*. Without sleep, wakeful, having no rest, never resting —**Sleeplessly**, slēp les li, *adv* In a sleepless manner —**Sleeplessness**, slēp'les-nes, *n*. The state of being sleepless, a morbid inability to sleep —**Sleep-walker**, *n*. A somnambulist. — **Sleep-walking**, *n*. Somnambulism —**Sleepy**, slēp'i, *a*. Drowsy, inclined to or overcome by sleep, tending to induce sleep, heavy, inactive, sluggish.

Sleet, slet, *n* [Akin to N Icel *slydda*, Dan *sled*, G *schlosse*, sleet.] Rain mingled with hail or snow —*v i*. To snow or hail with a mixture of rain —**Sleetiness**, slēt'i nes, *n*. The state of being sleety —**Sleety**, slēt i, *a* Consisting of sleet, characterised by sleet

Sleeve slēv, *n* [A Sax *sléfa*, a sleeve; O H G. *slauf*, clothing; from root of *slip*.] The part of a garment that is fitted to cover the arm —*To laugh in one's sleeve*, to laugh privately or unperceived. — *v t* — *sleeved*, *sleeving* To furnish with sleeves; to put in sleeves —**Sleeve-button**, *n*. A button to fasten the sleeve or wristband.—**Sleeved**, slēvd, *a* Having sleeves. — **Sleeveless**, slēv'les, *a* Having no sleeves; wanting a cover, pretext, or palliation, remediless; bootless (a *sleeveless* errand).—**Sleeve-link**, *n*. A contrivance consisting of two buttons or studs connected by a link for fastening the sleeve or wristband.

Sleeve, slēv, *n*. SLEAVE.

Sleezy, slē'zi, *a*. SLEAZY.

Sleigh, slā, *n.* [D. *slee*, a contr form of *sleede*, a sled SLED] A vehicle mounted on runners for transporting persons on the snow or ice, of a more elegant form than a sledge. — **Sleigh-bell**, *n.* A small bell attached to a sleigh or its harness to give notice of the vehicle's approach.

Sleight, slīt, *n.* [From O E. *sleogh*, *sligh*, *sly*, like *heigh* from *high*, so Icel *sleegth*, *slægess*, from *slægr*, sly SLY] An artful trick, a trick or feat so dexterously performed that the manner of performance escapes observation, dexterous practice, dexterity — *Sleight of hand*, legerdemain, prestidigitation

Slender, slen dėr, *a.* [Same as O D *slinder*, thin, slender, comp D *slinderen*, *sluddéren*, to wriggle, L G *slindern*, to glide, akin *slide*] Small in diameter or thickness compared with the length, not thick, slim, thin; weak, slight (*slender* hope), incon siderable, insufficient, inadequate, meagre (*slender* means) — **Slenderly** slen dėr-li, *adv* Slightly; feebly, inadequately, meagrely — **Slenderness**, slen dėr nes *n.* The state or quality of being slender; slimness, slightness, smallness

Slept, slept, pret and pp of *sleep*

Sleuth-hound, sloth'hound *n.* [Icel *slóth* the slot or track of an animal SLOT] A blood-hound

Slew, slū, pret. of *slay*

Slew, slū, *v t.* To slue

Sley, slī, *n.* [A Sax *slæ* a sley, Icel *sld* a bar, bolt, akin verb to *slay*] A weaver's reed.—*v t* To separate or part into threads.

Slice, slis, *v t* —*sliced*, *slicing* [O Fr *esclice*, a slice, a splinter from O H G *skîeszan* *sliezan*, G *schiessen* to break to split Akin *slate* *slit*] To cut into thin pieces, or to cut off a thin broad piece from, to cut into parts, to cut off in a broad piece —*n* A thin broad piece cut off that which is thin and broad like a slice, a broad thin knife for serving fish at table — **Slicer**, slī'sėr, *n.* One who or that which slices

Slick, slik, *n* [L G *slick* G *schlich*] The ore of a metal, particularly of gold, when pounded and prepared for working

Slicken-sides, slik en sīds, *n pl* [From forming a *sleek* or smooth surface on the *sides* of cavities] A variety of galena lining the walls of small fissures. *mining*, the polished striated surfaces of joints, beds, or fissures of rocks, glazed over with a film of calcareous or siliceous matter

Slide, slīd, *v i.*—pret *slid*, sometimes *slided*, pp *slid*, *slidden*, ppr *sliding* [A Sax *slidan*, to slide, O G *sliten*, to slide, G *schlitten*, a sledge, Lith *sliduu*, slippery *Sledge* (the vehicle) and *sled* are allied] To move along a surface by slipping to slip, to glide, to amuse one s self with gliding over a surface of ice, to pass along smoothly, to pass silently and gradually from one state to another, generally from a better to a worse.—*v t* To thrust smoothly along, to thrust or push forward by slipping, to pass or put imperceptibly, to slip —*n* A smooth and easy passage, a prepared smooth surface of ice for sliding on, an inclined plane for facilitating the descent of heavy bodies, that part of an instru ment or apparatus which can be slipped into or out of place — **Slider**, slī dėr, *n.* One who or that which slides, the part of an instrument that slides. — **Slide-rest**, *n* An appendage to the turning lathe for holding and resting the cutting tool, and ensuring accuracy in its motion — **Slide-valve**, *n* A kind of valve regulating the admission or escape of steam or water in machinery — **Sliding**, slī ding, *a* Made so as to slide freely, fitted for sliding —*n* The act of one who slides, lapse, backsliding, the slipping of a body along a surface — **Sliding rule**, **Slide-rule**, *n* A mathematical instrument, consisting of two parts, one of which slides along the other, and each having certain numbers engraved on it, such that when a given number on the one scale is brought to coincide with a given number on the other, the product or some other function of the two numbers is obtained by inspection — **Sliding-scale**, *n* A sliding-rule, a scale or rate of payment which varies under certain varying conditions, a scale to settle wages by the rise and fall of the market price of the product of labour

Slight, slīt, *a* [Same as O L G *slicht*, D *slecht*, plain, common, mean, Icel *sléttr*, smooth, common; G *schlecht*, smooth, plain, bad, lit perhaps 'beaten out smooth,' the root being that of *slay*] Not decidedly marked, small, trifling, insignificant (a *slight* difference), not strong or forcible (a *slight* impulse or effort), not severe or serious (a *slight* pain), not thorough or ex haustive (a *slight* examination), not firm or of strong construction, slim, slender, paltry, contemptible —*n* A moderate show of disrespect, contempt shown by neglect or inattention, intentional disregard —*v t* To treat as unworthy of notice, to disregard intentionally, to treat with intentional neglect or superciliousness — **Slighter**, slī tėr *n* One who slights or neglects — **Slightingly**, slī'ting li, *adv* In a slighting manner, with disrespect — **Slightly**, slīt li, *adv* In a slight manner or measure, in a small degree, but little, somewhat — **Slightness**, slīt nes *n* The quality of being slight, smallness, weakness, want of strength, triviality

Slily, slī li, *adv* SLYLY, under SLY

Slim, slim *a* [Same as D *slim*, L G *slimm*, Dan and Sw *slem*, Icel *slæmr* G *schlimm* all with the stronger sense of bad] Slender, of small diameter or thickness in proportion to height, slight, un substantial; not executed with due thor oughness — **Slimish** slim ish *a* Somewhat slim — **Slimness** slim nes, *n* State or quality of being slim

Slime, slim, *n* [A Sax *slim*, Icel *slim*, D *slym* G *schleim*, slime slimy matter, mucilage &c allied to G *schlamm* mud, perhaps to *lime* *loam*] A soft ropy or glutinous substance soft moist earth having an adhesive quality viscous mud, asphalt or bitumen (O T) a mucous or viscous substance exuded from the bodies of certain animals, *fig* anything of a clinging and offensive nature — *v t* — *slimed*, *sliming* To cover with slime, to make slimy — **Slime pit** *n* An asphalt or bitumen pit — **Sliminess** slī mi nes, *n* The quality of being slimy, viscosity — **Slimy**, slī mi *a* Abounding with slime, consisting of slime, overspread with slime.

Sliness, slī nes, *n* SLYNESS under SLY

Sling, sling, *n* [A Sax *slinge* &c *slung*, Sw *slunga* Icel *slanga* O G *slunga*, a sling G *schlinge* a noose or snare See the verb] An instrument for throwing stones or bullets consisting of a strap or piece of leather to hold the missile and two strings attached to it, a sweep or swing, a sweeping stroke a hanging bandage in which a wounded limb is sustained, a rope or chain specially arranged for raising or lowering heavy articles (a cask) bales, &c, the strap to carry a rifle — *Slings of a yard* (*naut.*), ropes or chains which suspend it by the middle —*v t* —pret and pp *slung* [A Sax *slingan* to sling, to swing, Dan *slynge* Sw *slunga*, Icel *slyngva*, G *schlingen* to twist same root as Icel *slangi*, G *schlange*, a serpent *Slink* is akin] To throw with a sling, to fling or hurl, to hang so as to swing, to place in slings in order to hoist or lower — *v i* To move with long, swinging, elastic steps.—**Slinger**, sling'ėr, *n.* One who slings or uses a sling

Sling, sling, *n* [Comp L G *slingen*, G *schlingen*, to swallow] An American drink composed of equal parts of spirit and water sweetened

Slink, slingk, *v i.*—pret and pp *slunk* (pret sometimes *slank*) [A Sax *slincan* to slink, Sw *slinka*, perhaps from root of *sling*] To sneak, to creep away meanly, to steal away —*v t* To cast prematurely said of the female of a beast —*a* Born or cast prematurely, as a calf —*n* A sneaking fellow, a calf brought forth prematurely

Slip, slip, *v i* —*slipped* or *slipt*, *slipping* [A Sax *slipan*, to slip, to glide, D *slipen*, Dan *slippe*, Icel *sleppa*, G *schlüpfen*, to slip] To move smoothly along a surface, to slide, to glide; to have the feet slide, to fall by a false step; to depart or withdraw secretly; to sneak or slink with away, to fall into error or fault, to err; to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly, to glide; to enter by oversight: with in or into (*some errors have slipped in*); to escape insensibly, especially from the memory —*To let slip*, to set free from the leash or noose, as a hound straining after a hare —*v t* To put secretly or unobserved (*slipped* it into his pocket), to let loose (to *slip* the hounds), to disengage one's self from, to cast or suffer abortion of, to make a slip or slips of for planting —*To slip off*, to take off noiselessly or hastily (to *slip off* one's shoes) —*To slip on*, to put on in haste or loosely —*To slip a cable*, to let the end of it run out of the ship and sail without weighing anchor —*To slip the leash*, to disengage one s self from a leash —*n* The act of slipping, an unintentional error or fault, a mistake inadvertently made (a *slip* of the pen), a departure from rectitude, a venial transgression, an in discretion, a blackskiding, a twig sepa rated from the stock for planting or graft ing a scion (perhaps lit a twig that can be *slipped* in), a leash or string by which a dog is held, a long narrow piece, a strip (a *slip* of paper) a portion of printed mat ter not yet formed into pages or columns, a proof from a galley of type, a child's pinafore, a loose covering or case (pillow *slip*), an inclined plane upon which a ves sel is supported while building or upon which she is hauled up for repair, also, a contrivance for hauling vessels out of the water for repairs &c *pottery*, ground flint or clay mixed in water till of the consis tence of cream for making porcelain, *geol* a fault or dislocation of strata *cricket*, one of the fielders who stands behind the wic ket on the off side and whose duty it is to back up the wicket keeper, *pl* that part of a theatre at the sides of the stage where the flat-scenes are slipped on and off —*To give a person the slip* to escape or desert from him — **Slip-dock** *n* A dock con taining a slip for vessels — **Slip knot**, *n* A knot which will not bear a strain but slips — **Slipper** slip ėr *n* One who or that which slips or lets slip the person who lets hounds slip at the right moment in coursing a loose light shoe for house-hold wear — **Slippered**, slip ėrd, *a* Wearing slippers — **Slipperily** slip ėr i li, *adv* In a slippery manner — **Slipperiness**, slip ėr i nes *n* The state or quality of being slippery — **Slippery**, slip ėr i *a* [A Sax *slipor*, slippery] Allowing or causing any thing to slip or slide readily, so smooth as to cause slipping not affording sure foot ing, not to be trusted to, ready to use evasions or the like, unstable, changeable, uncertain — **Slipshod** slip shod *a* Wearing slippers, wearing shoes down at heel, slovenly especially as regards literary qualities

Slipslop slip slop, *n* [A reduplication of *slop*] Bad liquor feeble composition — *a* Feeble, poor jejune

Slit slit *v t* —prt and pp *slit* or *slitted*, ppr *slitting* [A Sax *slitan* to tear, to rend, Icel *slita* Dan *slide* Sw *slita*, G *schleussen* to slit to split, akin *slate* *slice*, *slash*] To cut lengthwise, to cut into long pieces or *strips*, to cut a long fissure in (to *slit* the ear or tongue), to cut in general —*n* A long cut, a long narrow opening, a slash —**Slitter**, slit ėr, *n* One who or that which slits — **Slitting mill**, *n* A mill where iron bars or plates are slit into nail rods &c, a thin revolving iron disc used by lapidaries for slitting or cutting gems

Sliver, sliv ėr or slī vėr, *v t* [A Sax *slifan*, to cleave, to split] To cut into long thin pieces, to cut or rend lengthwise —*n* A long piece cut or rent off, a splinter, a small branch, *spinning*, a continuous strand of wool, cotton or other fibre, in a loose untwisted condition

Sloat, slōt, *n* [A form of *slat*, L G *sleate*, a pole] A narrow piece of timber holding together larger pieces

Slobber, slob'ėr, *v t* [A form of *slabber*] To drivel, to slaver to slabber —*v t.* To beslaver —*n* Slaver; liquor spilled, slabber — **Slobberer**, slob'ėr-ėr, *n* One who slobbers — **Slobbery**, slob'ėr-i, *a* Moist, muddy, sloppy

Sloe, slō, *n* [A Sax *sla*, Sc *slae*, D and

L G *slac*, G *schlehe*, from L.G *slac*, D. *sleeuw*, G *schlah*, sour, astringent] A British shrub of the plum genus, called also *Blackthorn*; also its fruit, which is black and very austere

Slogan, slō gan, *n* [From Gael *sluaghghairm*, lit an army cry] The war-cry or gathering word or phrase of a Highland clan, hence, the watchword used by soldiers in the field

Slokan, Sloke, slō kan, slōk, *n* A name given to some edible sea weeds

Sloop, slōp, *n* [From D *sloep*, L G *slupp*, *slupe*, a sloop, akin *shallop* (through the French)] A vessel with one mast, and often with nothing but fore and aft sails, the *main-sail being extended by a gaff* and a boom, and attached to the mast on its foremost edge —*Sloop of war*, in the British navy, a vessel, of whatever rig, between a corvette and a gun boat

Slop, slop, *v t* —*slopped*, *slopping* [Comp Icel slop, offal of fish, Prov G *schloppen*, to swallow, E *slobber*, *slabber*, also to *slup*] To spill liquid upon, to soil by letting a liquid fall upon —*n* A quantity of water carelessly thrown about, as on a floor, *pl* mean liquor or mean liquid food, the waste dirty water of a house —**Slop-basin**, **Slop bowl**, *n* A dish for receiving the dregs from tea cups or coffee cups at table —**Slop-pail**, *n* A pail for receiving slops, or for chamber use —**Sloppiness**, slop i nes, *n* The state of being sloppy, muddiness —**Sloppy**, slop i, *a* Wet, so as to spatter easily, plashy

Slop, slop, *n* [Same as Icel *sloppr*, a wide outer dress a gown, from root of *slup*] A smock frock, any kind of loose outer garment, *pl* a loose lower garment a sort of wide breeches, also, ready made clothing, the clothes and bedding of a sailor

Slopcom, *n* [A plural on the slops of a ship's company —**Slop seller**, *n* One who sells ready made clothes —**Slop shop**, *n* A shop where ready made clothes (slops) are sold —**Slop work** *n* The manufacture of cheap ready made clothing

Slope, slōp, *n* [From A Sax *slopen*, pp of *slupan*, to slip, akin to *slipan* and D *sluipen*, to slip Slip] An oblique direction, a direction inclining obliquely downward, a declivity or acclivity, any ground whose surface forms an angle with the plane of the horizon — *v t* —*sloped*, *sloping* To form with a slope, to cause to slope, to direct obliquely, to incline —*v i* To take an oblique direction, to descend in a slanting direction —**Sloping**, slō ping, *p* and *a* Oblique, inclining or inclined from a horizontal or other right line —**Slopingly**, slō ping li, *adv* In a sloping manner, obliquely —**Slopy**, slō pi, *a* Sloping, having a gentle declivity

Slot, slot, *n* [Same as D and L G *slot*, a lock, akin to D *sluiten* Dan *slutte* G *schliessen*, to lock] A bolt or bar, an oblong hole in a piece of metal, &c, as for the reception of a bolt, a trap door in the stage of a theatre —**Slotted**, slot ed *a* Furnished with a slot or slots —**Slotting**, slot ing, *n* The operation of making slots —**Slotting machine**, *n* A species of self acting tool that cuts slots

Slot, slot, *n* [Same as Icel *slóth* a track or trail, *sleuth* in *sleuth* hound] The track of a deer, as followed by the scent or by the mark of the foot — **Slot-hound**, *n* A hound that tracks animals by the slot, a sleuth hound

Slote, slōt, *n* A trap door in the stage of a theatre Written also *Slot*

Sloth, slōth or slōth, *n* [From *slow*, and equivalent to *slowth* (like *growth* from *grow*), A Sax *slaweth*, slowness, from *sláw*, slow Slow] Slowness; disinclination to action, sluggishness, indolence, laziness, idleness, the name of two South American mammals, adapted for living in trees but moving with great slowness on the ground —*Australian sloth*, the koala — **Slothful**, slōth'ful or sloth'ful, *a* Sluggish, lazy; indolent —**Slothfully**, slōth'ful-li or sloth'-ful-li, *adv* In a slothful manner, sluggishly —**Slothfulness**, slōth'ful-nes or sloth'ful-nes, *n* The state or quality of being slothful; the habit of idleness.

Slouch, slouch, *n.* [Same as Icel. *slókr*, a dull inactive person, akin Sw. *sloka*, to droop E *slack*, *slug*, *sluggard*] A stoop in walking, an ungainly, clownish gait; an awkward clownish fellow, a depression or hanging down, as of the brim of a hat —*v t* To have a downcast clownish gait or manner —*v t* To depress, to cause to hang down —**Slouch-hat**, *n* A hat with a hanging brim.—**Slouching**, slouch ing, *p* and *a* Hanging down, walking heavily and awkwardly

Slough, slou, *n* [A Sax *slóh*, a slough, allied to G *schlauch*, an abyss, the gullet, *schlucken*, to swallow] A place of deep mud or mire, a hole full of mire —**Sloughy**, slou i, *a* Full of sloughs, miry

Slough, *slu*, *n* [*Sc slock*, a husk, G *schlauch*, the skin of an animal stripped off] The cast skin of a serpent or other animal, *surg* the dead part which separates from the living in mortification, or the part that separates from a foul sore —*v i* To come off, as the matter formed over a sore a term in surgery —**Sloughy**, slu i, *a* Pertaining to the dead matter which separates from flesh, having a slough

Sloven, sluv n, *n* [Akin to L G *sluf*, D *sluf*, careless, D *sloffen*, to trail one's feet, *slip* is perhaps allied] A man careless of his dress or habitually negligent of neatness and order, a lazy fellow *Slut* is the corresponding feminine term —**Slovenly**, sluv n li, *a* Having the habits of a sloven, negligent of personal neatness, wanting neatness or tidiness, loose and careless (*slovenly* dress) —*adv* In a slovenly manner — **Slovenliness**, sluv n li nes, *n* The state or quality of being slovenly

Slow, slō, *a* [A Sax *sláw* slow, Dan *slov*, Sw *slo*, Icel *slyr*, blunt, dull, slow Hence *sloth*] Moving a small distance in a long time, not swift, not quick in motion, extending over a long time, gradual, not ready, not prompt, inactive, tardy, dilatory, not hasty, acting with deliberation, indicating a time later than the true time (the clock is *slow*), dull, heavy, not lively, stupid —*Slow coach*, a colloquial term for one who is slow in movement or deficient in quickness —*Slow match* Under Match —*adv* Slowly —*v t* To delay, to retard, to slacken in speed —*v i* To slacken in speed —**Slowly**, slō li, *adv* In a slow manner, not rapidly, gradually, tardily not hastily —**Slowness**, slō nes *n* Want of speed or velocity, tardiness, want of readiness or promptness, dulness, dilatoriness, sluggishness

Slow worm slō wŏrm *n* [Not from *slow*, but from A Sax *sla-wyrm*, lit slay worm (from *slahan*, to slay) because it feeds on worms] A name given to the blind worm Blind worm

Slub, slub, *n* [Perhaps akin to *slab*, *n*] A roll of wool drawn out and slightly twisted by spinning machinery, a rove —*v t* —*slubbed*, *slubbing* To form into slubs —**Slubber** slub ĕr, *n* One who slubs, a slubbing machine —**Slubbing billy**, **Slubbing machine**, *n* A machine that produces slubs

Slubber, slub ĕr, *v t* [A form of *slabber*, *slobber*] To daub, to besmear; to sully, to soil, to do lazily, or with careless hurry, to slur over

Sludge, sluj, *n* [Also *slutch*, *slush*, *slich*, forms corresponding to L G *schick*, D *slik*, *slyk*, dirt mire, allied to E *sleek*] Mud, mire, soft mud —**Sludge-door**, **Sludge-hole**, *n* An opening in a steam-boiler to remove matter deposited at the bottom —**Sludgy**, sluj i, *a* Miry, slushy

Slue, slū, *v t* —*slued*, *sluing* [Perhaps from Icel *snúa*, to turn, to twist, with change of *n* to *l*] To turn or swing round (as the yard of a ship)

Slug, slug, *n* [Same as O E *slugge*, slow, sluggish Akin to *slack* or *slouch* As the name of an animal it is represented by D *slak*, *slek*, a snail] A slow, heavy, lazy fellow, a sluggard, the popular name of a family of shell less snails very injurious to the agriculturist and horticulturist —**Sluggard**, slug'kard, *n* [From *slug*, and the suffix *-ard*] A person habitually lazy and inactive —*a* Sluggish; lazy —**Sluggish**, slug ish, *a* Habitually indolent; slothful, inactive, having little motion (a *sluggish* stream); inert.—**Sluggishly**, slug'ish-li, *adv* In a sluggish manner; slothfully; slowly —**Sluggishness**, slug'ishnes, *n* State or quality of being sluggish; indolence; inertness; slowness

Slug, slug, *n* [Akin to *slay*; comp Prov. E. *slog*, to strike heavily.] A cylindrical, cubical, or irregularly shaped piece of metal used for the charge of a gun.

Sluice, slōs, *n* [Same as D *sluys*, *sluis*, Dan *sluse*, G *schleuse*, O.Fr *esclus*, Fr *écluse*, from L L *exclusa*, from L *excludo*, *exclusum*, to shut out, to exclude Exclude] A contrivance for excluding or admitting the inflow of a body of water; a water way provided with a gate by which *the flow of water is controlled*, a *flood-gate*, any vent for water, that through which anything flows —*v t* —*sluiced*, *sluicing* To let in a copious flow of water on; to wet or lave abundantly, to scour out or cleanse by means of sluices —**Sluice-gate**, *n.* The gate of a sluice

Slum, slum, *n* [Comp Dan. *slam*, mire, mud] A low, dirty, back street or lane of a city, a low neighbourhood

Slumber, slum bĕr, *v i* [A Sax *slumerian*, from *sluma*, slumber, Dan *slumre*, D *sluimeren* G *schlummern*, to slumber As to insertion of *b*, comp *number*, *humble*] To sleep lightly, to doze, to sleep, to be inert, or in a state of supineness or inactivity — *n* Light sleep, sleep not deep or sound, sleep, repose —**Slumberer**, slum'bĕr-er, *n* One that slumbers —**Slumbering**, slum'bĕr ing, *n* State of sleep or repose — **Slumberingly**, slum bĕr ing li, *adv* In a slumbering manner —**Slumberless**, slum'bĕr les *a* Without slumber, sleepless — **Slumberous Slumbrous**, slum bĕr-us, slum brus, *a* Inviting or causing sleep, soporific

Slump, slump, *v i* [Comp Dan *slumpe*, to stumble or light upon, from *slump*, chance, hazard] To sink suddenly, as when walking on frozen snow, to walk with sinking feet

Slump slump, *n.* [Same as Dan *slump*, D *slomp*, a lot, a heap, Sw *slumpa*, to buy things in block] The whole number taken in one lot, the gross amount (to take things in the *slump*) —*v t* To throw together into a single lot or mass

Slung slung, pret and pp of *sling*

Slunk, slungk, pret and pp of *slink*

Slur, slĕr, *v t* —*slurred*, *slurring* [From Prov E *slur*, thin mud, comp Icel. *slor*, filth L G *slurren*, to trail the feet, D. *sloren* to drag] To soil or sully, to disparage by insinuation or innuendo; to speak slightingly of, to traduce, to pass lightly over, to say little of, to pronounce in an indistinct or sliding manner, *mus* to sing or perform in a smooth, gliding style, to run (notes) into each other —*n* A slight reproach or disgrace, a stigma, *mus*, the blending of two or more notes; a curved mark indicating this

Slush, slush, *n* [A form of *sludge*] Sludge or watery mire, soft mud, wet, half-melted snow, a mixture of grease and other materials for lubrication, refuse fat or grease in ships, a mixture of white-lead and lime with which the bright parts of machinery are covered to prevent them rusting — *v t* To cover or grease with slush —**Slushy**, slush'i *a* Consisting of soft mud, or of snow and water; resembling slush

Slut, slut, *n* [Same as Dan *slutte*, *slatte*, D *sloddе*, Prov G *schlutte*, a slut, comp. Dan *slat*, loose, flabby] A woman who is negligent of cleanliness and tidiness in her person, clothes, furniture, &c.; the correlative of *sloven*, a name of slight contempt for a woman —**Sluttery**, slut'ĕr-i, *n.* The practices of a slut; sluttishness — **Sluttish**, slut ish, *a* Like a slut or what is characteristic of a slut; devoid of tidiness or neatness —**Sluttishly**, slut'ish-li, *adv* In a sluttish manner —**Sluttishness**, slut'ish-nes, *n* The qualities or practice of a slut, untidiness

Sly, sli, *a* [O.E *sle*, *sley*, from Icel. *slœgr*, sly; akin L G, Dan. *slu*, G. *schlau*, &c. Hence *sleight*.] Meanly artful; crafty; cunning; proceeding by underhand ways; wily; cautious; shrewd; arch; knowing (a

sly, cunning).—*adv* slily.—*n* slily, slyly, sliness, sliness, sly'ness, *n* The quality of being sly; cunning, craftiness, archness.

Smack, smak, *v t* [A Sax *smæccan*, to taste, from *smæc*, smack, taste—D *smaak*, Dan *smag*, G *geschmack*, taste; D *smaken*, Dan *smage*, G *schmecken*, to taste] To have a taste or flavour; to taste (it *smacks* of onions), to have a certain quality infused, to partake in character, to savour (it *smacks* of vanity).—*n* A slight taste or flavour, savour; tincture, a slight or superficial knowledge, a smattering

Smack, smak, *v t* [Same as Sw *smacka*, to smack, D *smakken*, to smack the lips (imitative of the sound made)] To make a sharp noise with the lips, to kiss so as to make a sound with the lips —*v t*—To kiss with a sharp noise, to make a sharp noise by opening the mouth, to make a sharp noise by striking, to crack, to give a sharp stroke to, as with the palm —*n* A loud kiss, a quick sharp noise, as of a whip, a quick smart blow, as with the flat of the hand, a slap —*adv* In a sudden and direct manner, as if with a smack or slap —**Smacking**, smak'ing, *a* Making a sharp brisk sound, brisk

Smack, smak, *n* [Same as D and L G *smak*, Dan *smakke*, G *schmacks*, a smack] A large sloop with a gaff topsail and a running bowsprit, a small sloop used in the fishing trade

Small, smal, *a* [A Sax *smæl*=L G and D *smal*, G *schmal*, Goth *smals*, Sc *sma*, Dan and Sw *smaa*, Icel *smár*(r)] Little in size, not great or large, of minute dimensions, little in degree, quantity, amount, duration, or number, of little moment, trivial, petty, trifling, of little genius or ability, insignificant, of little strength or force, weak, *gentle, soft* not loud, *characterised* by littleness of mind or character, narrow minded, ungenerous, mean —*Small fruits*, fruits raised in market gardens, such as strawberries, raspberries, and the like —*The small hours*, the early hours of morning —*n* The small or slender part of a thing, *pl* small-clothes, breeches.—**Small arms**, *n pl* a general name for rifles, carbines, pistols, &c, as distinguished from cannon.—**Small beer**, *n* A species of weak beer — **Small clothes**, *n. pl.* Breeches or trousers, smalls.—**Small coal**, *n* Coals not in lumps or large pieces — **Small-craft**, *n* A vessel, or vessels in general, of a small size —**Small fry**, *n pl* small creatures collectively, young children, persons of no importance —**Small hand**, *n* The style of writing commonly used, as distinguished from text or large hand —**Smallish**, smal'ish, *a* Somewhat small.—**Smallness**, smal'nes, *n* The state of quality of being small, littleness of size, quantity, degree, or value —**Small pica**, *n* A size of type between long primer and pica —**Small-pox**, *n* A disease characterised by fever and a cutaneous eruption, propagated by contagion, and very dangerous, especially in persons that have not been vaccinated. —**Small talk**, *n* Light conversation, gossip —**Small-wares**, *n pl* The commercial name for textile articles of the tape kind, braid, bindings, &c, also buttons, dress trimmings, &c.

Smallage, smal'āj, *n* [*Small*, and Fr *ache*, *smallage*, from L *apium*, parsley] A name for celery

Smalt, smalt, *n* [It *smalto*, from O H G *smalzjan*, G *schmelzen*, to melt, to *smelt*] Glass tinged of a fine deep blue by the protoxide of cobalt, reduced to an impalpable powder, and employed as a pigment and colouring matter —**Smaltine**, smal'tin, *n* Gray or tin-white cobalt, consisting of arsenic and cobalt

Smaragd, smar'ag, *n* [Gr *smaragdos*, an emerald, a bright green stone.] An old name given to the emerald and other bright green transparent stones — **Smaragdine**, sma-rag'din, *a* Pertaining to smaragd, of an emerald green — **Smaragdite**, smar'ag-dīt, *n* A mineral, called also *Green Diallage*

Smart, smärt, *n* [A. Sax. *smeortan*, to smart, to feel pain; D *smart*, *smert*, Dan *smerte*, G *schmerz*, pain, ache, allied to Eng *smert*, Lith *smertis*, death, being from a root seen in *L. mors*, death (whence *mortal*)] A sharp quick pain, a pricking local pain, severe pungent pain of mind, smart-money (to pay the *smart*) —*v.i.* To feel a lively pungent pain, to be acutely painful, to feel sharp pain of mind, to suffer acute mental pain —*a* Causing a keen local pain, keen, severe, poignant, producing any effect with force and vigour, vigorous (a *smart* blow), sharp, severe (a *smart* skirmish), brisk, fresh (a *smart* breeze), acute and pertinent, witty, vivacious, lively, shrewd, fine in dress, spruce —**Smarten**, smär'tn, *v t* To make smart, to render brisk, bright, or lively —**Smartly**, smärt'li, *adv* In a smart manner, keenly, painfully, briskly, sharply, wittily, sprucely —**Smart-money**, *n.* Money paid by a person to buy himself off from some unpleasant engagement or painful situation, money paid to a recruit to be free of his engagement —**Smartness**, smart'nes, *n.* The quality of being smart, pungency, keenness, quickness, liveliness; briskness, vivacity, spruceness.

Smash, smash, *v t* [Perhaps formed from *mash* through the influence of *smite*, comp G *schmiss*, Sw *smisk*, a dash, a blow] To break in pieces by violence, to dash to pieces, to crush by a sudden blow —*v i* To go to pieces, to go to utter wreck —*n* A breaking to pieces, ruin, bank ruptcy —**Smasher** smash'er, *n* One who or that which smashes —**Smashing** machine, *n* A press used by bookbinders

Smatter, smat'er, *v i* [For *smacker*, from *smack*, a taste or small quantity] To have a slight superficial knowledge, to talk superficially —*n* Slight superficial knowledge —**Smatterer**, smat'ér-ér, *n* One who has only a *smattering or slight superficial* knowledge —**Smattering**, smat'ér-ing *n* [Formerly *smackering*] A slight superficial knowledge, an insignificant degree of acquirement (a *smattering* of law)

Smear, smēr, *v t* [A Sax *smerian* from *smeru* grease, Icel *smyrjan*, G *schmieren*, to smear, D *smeer*, Icel *smjor*, Dan *smor*, G *schmeer*, grease] To overspread with anything unctuous viscous or adhesive, to besmear, to daub, to soil —*n* A spot made as if by some unctuous substance, a stain, a blot or blotch

Smectite, smek'tīt, *n.* [Gr *smēktis*, fuller's-earth, from *smēchō*, to wipe] An earth resembling fuller's-earth

Smegmatic, smeg mat'ik, *a* [Gr *smēgma*, soap, from *smēchō*, to wash off] Soapy, cleansing; detersive

Smell, smel, *v t*—pret and pp *smelled* or *smelt* [Allied to L G *smellen*, *smelen*, to smoulder, to smoke, D *smeulen* to smoulder, Dan *smul*, dust, powder Akin *smoulder*] To perceive by the nose, to perceive the scent of, to perceive as if by the smell, to detect by sagacity —*To smell out*, to find out by sagacity —*To smell a rat* Under RAT —*v i* To exercise the sense of smell, to give out odour or perfume, to affect the sense of smell, to have an odour or scent, to have a smack of any quality —*n* The sense or faculty of which the nose is the special organ, the faculty of perceiving by the nose, that which affects the olfactory organs, odour, scent —**Smeller**, smel'ér, *n* One who smells —**Smelling**, smel'ing, *n.* The sense of smell —**Smelling-bottle**, *n.* A bottle containing some agreeable or pungent scent either to please or stimulate the sense of smell —**Smelling salts**, *n pl* Volatile salts used for exciting the organs of smell

Smelt, smelt, *n* [A Sax and Dan. *smelt*] A small but delicious European fish allied to the salmon, inhabiting the salt water about the mouths of rivers.

Smelt, smelt, *v t* [Same as D *smelten*, Dan *smelte*, Icel *smelta*, G *schmelzen*, to melt, to liquefy, akin G *schmelz*, fat. MELT] To melt or fuse, as ore, for the purpose of separating the metal from extraneous substance. — **Smelter**, smel'tér, *n* One who smelts ore, — **Smeltery**, smel'tér-i, *n* A house or place for smelting ores.—**Smelting**, smel'ting, *n.* The process of obtaining metals from their ores by the action of heat, air, and fluxes. **Smelting-furnace**, *n.* A furnace in which metals are separated from their ores, a blast-furnace

Smew, smū, *n.* [Perhaps for *tee-mew*; comp. the German names ice-diver and *meer-diver*] A swimming bird of the merganser family, frequenting the sea-shore, lakes, and ponds, also called *White Nun*.

Smile, smil, *v i*—*smiled*, *smiling* [Same as Dan *smile*, Sw *smila*, O G *smielen*, to smile, same root as Skr *ama*, to smile] To express pleasure or slight amusement by a special change of the features, especially the mouth the contrary of to *frown*, to express slight contempt, sarcasm, or pity by a look, to sneer, to look gay and joyous (the desert *smiled*), to appear propitious or favourable —*v t* To express by a smile (*to smile* contempt), to put an end to or dispel by smiling with *away* —*n* A peculiar contraction of the features expressing pleasure, approbation, or kindness opposed to *frown*, gay or joyous appearance, favour, countenance —**Smiler**, smil'ér, *n* One who smiles — **Smiling**, smil'ing, *p* and *a*. Wearing a smile, gay or joyous in aspect —**Smilingly**, smiling li, *adv* In a smiling manner —**Smilingness**, smil'ing nes *n*

Smirch, smerch, *v t* [From stem of *smear*] To stain, to smear, to smudge

Smirk, smérk, *v i.* [A Sax *smercian*, *smearcian*, to smirk or smile, from stem of *smile*, comp O G *smieren*, to smile] To smile affectedly or wantonly, to look affectedly soft or kind —*n.* An affected smile, a soft look

Smite, smit, *v t*—pret *smote*, pp *smitten* or *smit*, ppr *smiting* [A Sax *smitan*, to smite—D *smijten*, Dan *smide*, G *schmeissen*, to strike to cast or fling, originally to smear or defile, comp Sc *smit* to communicate a disease to, akin are *smudge*, *smut*] To strike, to give a blow with the hand, something in the hand, or something thrown, to slay, to kill to assail or visit with something evil, to blast, to afflict chasten, punish, to strike or affect with love or other feeling —*v i* To strike, to knock — **Smiter**, smit'ér, *n* One who smites — **Smitten** smit'n pp of *smite* Struck, affected with some passion, excited by beauty or something impressive

Smith, smith, *n* [A Sax *smith* a *smith* a crafts man, a smith, Icel *smithr* Goth *smitha*, D *smid*, G *schmid*, a smith, akin to *smooth*] One who forges with the hammer, one who works in metals often distinctively applied to a blacksmith —*v t* To hammer into shape, to forge — **Smith craft** smith'kraft, *n* The art or occupation of a smith —**Smithery** smith'ér i, *n* A smithy, work done by a smith, the act or art of forging —**Smithy**, smith'i *n* [A Sax *smiththe*, a smithy] The workshop of a smith

Smitt, smit, *n.* [L G *smitte*, G *schmitz*, from *smitten*, *schmitzen*, to besmear, akin *smut*] Fine ochre made up into balls, used for marking sheep

Smock smok, *n* [A Sax *smocc*—Icel *smokkr*, a smock, Sw *smoj* a garment, lit a garment one creeps into, comp A Sax *smūgan*, Icel *smjūga*, to creep] SMUGGLE] A shift, a chemise, a woman's under garment, a smock frock —*v t* To provide with or clothe in a smock or smock frock — **Smock-frock**, *n* A loose garment of coarse linen worn by field-labourers over their other clothes

Smoke, smōk, *n* [A Sax *smocu*, smoke—D and L G *smook*, Dan *smōg*, G *schmauch*, smoke; comp Gr *smyaō*, to burn slowly] The exhalation or vaporous matter that escapes from a burning substance; especially the volatile particles expelled from burning vegetable matter, what resembles smoke, vapour; *fig* idle talk; vanity; nothingness (it all ended in *smoke*); a continuous drawing in and puffing out of the fumes of burning tobacco —*v i*—*smoked*, *smoking* To emit smoke or vaporous matter; to give out visible vapour when heated; to inhale and exhale the fumes of burning tobacco; *fig* to burn or rage (O T.) —*v t* To apply smoke to; to foul by smoke; to hang in smoke; to fumi-

gate; to drive out by smoke; to draw smoke from into the mouth and puff it out; to inhale the smoke of; to discover or find out, to make fun of (a person) —**Smoke-ball,** *n* A glass ball suspended over a gas-light to intercept the smoke —**Smoke black,** *n* Lampblack. —**Smoke-board,** *n* A sliding board or plate to cause an increased draught in a chimney and prevent the smoke from coming out into the room — **Smoke box,** *n* The part of a tubular steam boiler into which the smoke is received before passing into the funnel — **Smoke-dry,** *v t* To dry by smoke.—**Smoke-house,** *n* A building employed for the purpose of curing flesh or fish by smoking —**Smoke-jack,** *n* A machine for turning a roasting spit by means of a fly wheel or wheels set in motion by the current of ascending air in a chimney —**Smokeless,** smōk'les *a* Having no smoke —**Smoker,** smō kėr *n* One who smokes, one who uses tobacco by inhaling its smoke from a pipe, cigar, &c —**Smoke stack,** *n* In steam vessels a name common to the funnel and the several escape pipes for steam beside it —**Smoke-tight,** *a* Impervious to smoke —**Smokily,** smō ki li, *adv* In a smoky manner —**Smokiness,** smō'ki nes, *n* The state of being smoky —**Smoking,** smō king *p* and *a* Emitting smoke, used for smoking or having its smoke inhaled, set apart for the purpose of smoking in —*n* The act of one who or that which smokes, the act or practice of inhaling tobacco smoke from a pipe or cigar — **Smoking cap** *n* A light ornamental cap used by smokers and others for indoor wear —**Smoky,** smō'ki *a* Emitting smoke, especially much smoke, resembling smoke, filled with smoke, tarnished with smoke —*Smoky quartz,* a variety of quartz of a smoky brown colour, much the same as cairngorm

Smolder, smōl dėr, **Smoldering,** &c Smoulder

Smolt, smōlt, *n* [Comp Gael *smal* a spot] A salmon when a year or two old, and when it has acquired its silvery scales

Smooth, smōvth *a* [A Sax *smoethe, smōthe,* also *smēthe* smooth same root as that of *smith,* perhaps of *smite*] Having a very even surface, free from asperities, not rough, evenly spread, glossy, gently flowing not ruffled or undulating, falling pleasantly on the ear, not harsh or rugged, using language not harsh or rugged, bland, soothing, insinuating, without jolt or shock, equable as to motion —*Smooth* is often used in the formation of self explaining compounds, as *smooth* haired, *smooth* leaved, *smooth* shaven, *smooth*-swarded &c — *n* The act of making smooth, the smooth part of anything —*v t* To make smooth, to make even on the surface by any means, to free from obstruction to make easy, to palliate, to soften, to calm, to mollify, to allay —**Smooth-bore,** *n* A firearm with a smooth bored barrel and not rifled — **Smooth bored,** *a* Having a smooth bore, not rifled —**Smooth-chinned** *a* Having a smooth chin, beardless —**Smoothen,** smō vėn, *v t* To make smooth, to smooth — **Smoother,** smō vher, *n* One who or that which smooths —**Smooth faced** *a* Having a smooth face, beardless, having a fawning insinuating look —**Smooth grained,** *a* Smooth in the grain, as wood stone — **Smoothing iron,** *n* An iron instrument with a flat polished face, used when heated for smoothing clothes, linen, &c —**Smoothly,** smōvn li, *adv* In a smooth manner, evenly, not roughly or harshly, with bland, insinuating language — **Smoothness,** smōvn'nes, *n* The state or quality of being smooth, evenness of surface, easy flow of words, blandness of address —**Smooth spoken,** *a* Speaking smoothly, plausible, flattering —**Smooth tongued,** *a* Soft of speech; plausible, cozening

Smorzando, smord zan'dō [It, dying away] A word placed over a passage of music to indicate a decrease, or dying away of the sound

Smote, smōt, pret. of *smite*

Smother, smudher'ėr, *n* [For older *smorther, smorther,* from A Sax. *smorian,* to suffocate] Stifling smoke; a suffocating dust. —*v t.* To suffocate or stifle, to suffocate by closely covering, and by the exclusion of air; to cover close up, as with ashes, earth, &c., *fig* to suppress, to hide from public view —*v i* To be suffocated, to smoulder —**Smother fly** *n* A name given to the various species of aphis —**Smotheriness,** smuvs er i nes, *n* State of being smoth ery —**Smothery,** smuvs er-i *a* Tending to smother, stifling, full of smother or dust

Smoulder smōl dėr *v i* [Perhaps from old *smorther* and therefore the same word as *smother,* comp also Dan *smuldre, smulre,* to crumble, to moulder, from *smul,* dust] To burn in a stifled manner, to burn and smoke without flame, *fig* to burn in wardly, as a thought, passion, and the like, to exist in a suppressed state

Smudge, smuj, *v t* —*smudged smudging* [A form of *smutch* (which see)] To smear or stain with dirt or filth, to blacken with smoke —*n* A foul spot, a stain, a smear —**Smudge-coal,** *n* A miner's name for coal converted into a kind of natural coke by internal heat

Smug, smug, *a* [Same as L G *smuck,* Dan *smuk, G schmuck,* handsome, fine, neat, akin to *smock*] Neat, trim, spruce, fine, affectedly nice in dress —*v t* —*smugged, smugging* To make smug or spruce — **Smug faced** *a* Having a smug or precise face, prim faced —**Smugly** smug'li *adv* In a smug manner, neatly, sprucely — **Smugness** smug'nes *n* The state or quality of being smug neatness, spruceness

Smuggle smug'l *v t* —*smuggled smuggling* [Same as L G *smuggeln* Dan *smugle* G *schmuggeln* to smuggle from stem of A Sax *smūgan,* Icel *smūga* to creep *Smock* is akin] To import or export secretly and contrary to law, to manage, convey or introduce clandestinely —*v i* — To practise smuggling —**Smuggler** smug lėr *n* One who smuggles, a vessel employed in smuggling goods —**Smuggling,** smug ling, *n* The offence of importing or exporting prohibited goods or other goods without paying the legal duties.

Smut, smut *n* [Akin to *smudge smutch,* being from stem of *smite* comp D *smet,* a blot a stain] A spot made with soot or coal, or the foul matter itself, obscene and filthy language, a disease of cereals, the farina of the seed being converted into a black, soot-like powder —*v t* —*smutted, smutting* To stain or mark with smut or other dirty substance, to affect with the disease called smut —*v i* To gather smut, to give off smut —**Smut-ball,** *n* A fungoid disease analogous to smut, also, the fungus producing it —**Smutty,** smut i *a* Soiled with smut, affected with smut, obscene, not modest or pure —**Smuttily** smut i li, *adv* In a smutty manner —**Smuttiness,** smut i nes, *n.* The state or quality of being smutty

Smutch, smuch, *v t* [Closely allied to *smud,* same as Sw *smuts* Dan *smuts* G *schmuts* filth dirt *Smudge* is another form Smut] To blacken with smoke, soot, or coal, to smudge —*n* A foul spot, a smudge, a black stain

Snack, snak *n* [Lit a 'snatch' or morsel hastily taken Snatch] A portion of food that can be eaten hastily, a slight, hasty repast a share, as in the phrase, *to go snacks* that is, to have a share.

Snaffle, snaf l, *n* [Comp D *snavel,* a snout or animal's muzzle] A bridle, consisting of a slender bit with a single rein and without a curb, a snaffle bit —**Snaffle bit,** *n* A plain, slender bit having a joint in the middle

Snag, snag, *n* [Comp Icel *snagi,* a small stake or peg] A short projecting stump of a branch, a branch broken from a tree, the trunk of a large tree stuck by chance in a river with one end projecting so that steamboats, &c., are liable to strike on it.—*v t* —*snagged, snagging* To trim by lopping branches, to injure by a snag —**Snaggy,** snag'i, *a* Full of snags, having short stumps.

Snail, snāl, *n.* [A Sax *snael,* contr. from *snegel, snægl* = Icel *sneglī,* Dan. *snegl,* dim forms from root of *snake, sneak,* the name signifying creeping animal.] A slimy, slow-creeping, air-breathing mollusc differing from the slugs chiefly in having a spiral shell, but the latter are also sometimes popularly called *snails,* a slow moving person, a sluggard; a drone; a piece of spiral machinery, a piece of metal forming part of the striking work of a clock — **Snail-clover, Snail-plant, Snail trefoil,** *n* A papilionaceous plant with snail like pods —**Snail-paced,** *a.* Moving very slowly —**Snail-shell,** *n.* The spiral shell of the snail.

Snake, snāk, *n* [A Sax *snaca;* Icel *snāðr, snōkr,* Sw *snok,* Dan *snag* Akin *sneak, snail*] A name commonly given to any serpent, and often to the common non-venomous British snake —*A snake in the grass,* a secret or treacherous enemy — **Snake-bird,** *n* The darter Darter. — **Snake moss,** *n* Common club-moss. — **Snake-root,** *n.* The popular name of various American plants reputed to be remedies for snake bites —**Snake-stone,** *n.* An ammonite, a stone popularly believed to cure snake bites —**Snake weed,** *n.* The plant bistort —**Snake wood,** *n.* A tree of the East Indies supposed to be a remedy for the bite of the cobra, also a tree of Demerara so called from the heart-wood being mottled with irregularly shaped dark spots —**Snakish,** snā kish, *a.* Having a snake-like form, habits, or qualities, snaky —**Snaky,** snā ki, *a* Pertaining to a snake or to snakes, resembling a snake; serpentine; winding, cunning, insinuating

Snap, snap *v t* —*snapped, snapping* [Same as L G and D *snappen,* Dan *snappe,* G *schnappen* to snap *Snip* is a lighter form, and *snips* is connected probably also *nob*] To bite suddenly, to seize suddenly with the teeth, to snatch suddenly or unexpectedly, to break upon suddenly with sharp, angry words often with *up,* to crack, to make a sharp sound with (to *snap* the fingers), to shut with a sharp sound to break with a sharp sound, to break short —*To snap off,* to break or bite off suddenly —*v i* To make a sudden effort to bite, to aim to seize with the teeth (to *snap at* a person's hand), to accept promptly (to *snap at* a proposal), to break short, to part asunder suddenly; to give a sharp cracking sound, such as that of the hammer of a firearm when it descends without exploding the charge, to utter sharp, angry words —*n* A sudden, eager bite, a sudden breaking or rupture of any substance, a sharp cracking sound, the spring catch of a purse, bracelet, and the like, a crisp kind of gingerbread nut or small cake —*A cold snap,* a sudden severe time of cold weather — **Snap dragon** *n* An antirrhinum; a play in which raisins are snatched from burning brandy and put into the mouth.—**Snap-lock** *n* A lock that shuts with a catch or snap —**Snapper,** snap ėr, *n.* One that snaps —**Snapping turtle,** *n.* A large fresh-water tortoise of the United States so named from its propensity to snap at things.—**Snappish** snap ish, *a* Ready or apt to snap or bite, apt to use sharp words sharp in reply, tart, crabbed.— **Snappishly,** snap ish li, *adv* In a snappish manner, angrily, tartly —**Snappishness,** snap ish nes, *n* The quality of being snappish

Snare, snār, *n* [A Sax. *sneer,* a snare, a noose, Icel. *snara,* Dan *snare,* a snare, D *snaar,* a string, from a root meaning to twist, seen also in L *nervus* Nerve] A noose or set of nooses by which a bird or other living animal may be entangled; a gin, *fig* something that serves to entangle or entrap a person —*v t* —*snared, snaring* To catch with a snare; to catch or take by guile —**Snarer** snā'rėr, *n.* One who lays snares or entangles. —**Snary,** snā'ri, *a* Of the nature of a snare; entangling, insidious.

Snarl, snārl, *v.i.* [A freq corresponding to old *snar*—Ir. G and O.D. *snarren,* G. *schnarren,* to snarl; akin to *snore, snort*] To growl, as an angry or surly dog; to talk in rude, murmuring terms. —**Snarler,** snārler, *n.* One who snarls. —**Snarling,** snār ling, *p.* and *a.* Growling; snappish.

Snarl, snärl, *v.t.* [A freq. from *snare*.] To entangle; to involve in knots.—*n.* A knot, a complication; embarrassing difficulty

Snarl, snärl, *v.t.* To raise hollow ornamental work in narrow metal vases by blows on a special instrument introduced

Snatch, snach, *v.t.* [Softened form of O and Prov E. *snack*, to snatch, D and L G *snakken*, *snacken*, to snatch probably a parallel form of *snap*.] To seize hastily or abruptly, to seize without permission or ceremony, to seize and transport away —*v.i.* To attempt to seize suddenly, to snap or catch (to *snatch* at a thing) —*n.* A hasty catch or seizing, a catching at or attempt to seize suddenly, a small piece or fragment (a *snatch* of a song) —**Snatch block**, *n.* A block used in ships, having an opening in one side to receive the bight of a rope —**Snatcher**, snach'ér, *n.* One that snatches or takes abruptly —**Snatchingly**, snach'ing-li, *adv.* By snatching, hastily, abruptly —**Snatchy**, snach'i, *a.* Consisting of snatches or small pieces

Sneak, snēk, *v.i.* [A Sax *snícan*, to creep, to sneak, Dan *snige*, to creep SHAKE.] To creep or steal privately, to go furtively, as if afraid or ashamed to be seen, to slink, to behave with meanness, to truckle —*n.* A mean fellow, a cowardly, mean underhand fellow —**Sneaker**, snē'kér, *n.* One who sneaks, a kind of punch bowl —**Sneaking**, **Sneaky**, snē'king, snē'ki, *a.* Pertaining to a sneak, acting like a sneak, mean, underhand —**Sneakingly**, snē'king-li, *adv.* In a sneaking manner —**Sneakingness**, **Sneakiness**, snē'king-nes, snē'ki-nes, *n.* The quality of being sneaking

Sneer, snēr, *v.i.* [Same as Dan *snærre*, to snarl, allied to *snarl*.] To show contempt by turning up the nose, or by a particular cast of countenance, to insinuate contempt in words, to speak derisively —*v.t.* To treat with sneers to utter with a sneer —*n.* A look of contempt or disdain, an expression of contemptuous scorn, in direct expression of contempt —**Sneerer**, snē'rér, *n.* One that sneers —**Sneeringly**, snē'ring-li, *adv.* In a sneering manner

Sneeze, snēz, *v.i.* —*sneezed*, *sneezing* [Same as *neeze* with *s* prefixed, or modified from A Sax *fneósan*, D *fniezen*, to sneeze.] To emit air through the nose audibly and violently by a kind of involuntary convulsive force, occasioned by irritation of the inner membrane of the nose — *To sneeze at*, to show contempt for, to scorn. —*n.* The act of one who sneezes —**Sneezewood**, *n.* A valuable timber tree of Cape Colony the dust of which causes sneezing —**Sneezewort**, snēz wert, *n.* A British composite plant so called because the dried flowers and roots, when powdered, cause sneezing —**Sneezing**, snē'zing, *n.* The act of ejecting air violently and audibly through the nose by a sudden and involuntary effort, sternutation

Snick, snik, *n.* [Icel *skikka*, to cut or work with a knife, D *snik*, a chisel.] A small cut or mark —*v.t.* To cut, to clip —**Snick-and-snee**, snik'ér-snē', *n.* [Comp D *snee*, a cut.] A large clasp-knife

Snicker, snik'ér, *v.i.* [Imitative of the sound.] To giggle, to snigger

Snider, **Snider-rifle**, snī'dér, *n.* A form of breech-loading rifle, so called from its inventor

Sniff, snif, *v.i.* [A lighter form of *snuff*.] To draw air audibly up the nose, sometimes as an expression of scorn, to snuff —*v.t.* To draw in with the breath through the nose, to snuff; to smell.—*n.* The act of sniffing, the sound so produced, that which is taken by sniffing (a *sniff* of fresh air).

Snigger, snig'ér, *v.i.* [SNICKER.] To snicker, to giggle —*n.* A suppressed laugh, a giggle

Snip, snip, *v.t.* —*snipped*, *snipping* [Closely allied to *snap*, and same as D and L G *snippen*, G *schnippen*, *schnipfen*, to snip.] To cut off at once with shears or scissors, to clip; to shred.—*n.* A cut with shears or scissors; a bit cut off, a small shred.

Snipe, snīp, *n.* [Same as Icel. *snípa*, a snipe; D *snip*, L G *snippe*, Dan. *snarre*, a woodcock, a snipe; akin to *snap*, *snib*, *snub*.] A gallinaceous bird frequenting

marshy grounds, with a long straight bill, remarkable for the drumming noise it makes in summer; a fool; a blockhead, a simpleton —*Sea snipe*, the dunlin.—*Summer snipe*, the common sand-piper —**Snipefish**, *n.* The bellows-fish

Snippet, snip'et, *n.* [Dim. of *snip* a part.] A small part or share —**Snippety**, snip'et-i, *a.* Insignificant

Snite, snit, *v.t.* —*snited*, *sniting* [Icel *snyta*, D *snuiten*, to blow the nose, akin *snout*.] To clip, so as to strike off, to clean the nose

Snivel, sniv'el, *v.i.* —*snivelled*, *snivelling* [Akin to *sniff*, *snuff*.] To run at the nose, to cry or fret, as children with snuffing or snivelling, to whimper —**Sniveller**, sniv'el-ér, *n.* One who snivels or whines, one who weeps for slight causes —**Snivelling**, sniv'el ing, *n.* The act or the noise of one who snivels —**Snivelly**, sniv'el i, *a.* Running at the nose, pitiful, whining

Snob, snob, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A cant name for a shoemaker, a journeyman shoemaker, one who is always pretending to be something better than he is, a vulgar person who apes gentility —**Snobbery**, **Snobbishness**, snob'ér i, snob ish nes, *n.* The quality of being snobbish —**Snobbish**, **Snobby**, snob'ish, snob'i, *a.* Belonging to or resembling a snob, vulgarly ostentatious. —**Snobbishly**, snob ish li, *adv.* In the manner of a snob —**Snobbism**, snob'izm, *n.* The manners of a snob, snobbish ness

Snood, snōd, *n.* [A Sax *snód*, a snood, comp Icel *snúa* to twist.] A fillet or ribbon for the hair

Snooze, snōz, *n.* [Imitative of the sound made in drawing the breath while asleep, and allied to *snore*.] A nap or short sleep —*v.i.* —*snoozed*, *snoozing* To slumber, to take a short nap. [Colloq.]

Snore snōr, *v.i.* —*snored*, *snoring* [A Sax *snora*, a snoring, L G *snoren*, D *snorken*, Dan *snorke* G *schnarchen* to snore, imitative and akin to *snarl* *snort*.] To breathe with a rough hoarse noise in sleep —*n.* A breathing with a harsh noise through the nose and mouth in sleep —**Snorer**, snō rér, *n.* One that snores

Snort, snort *v.i.* [Akin to *snore*, D *snorken*.] To force the air with violence through the nose, so as to make an abrupt noise —*n.* A loud short sound produced by forcing the air through the nostrils —**Snorter**, snor'tér, *n.* One who snorts

Snot, snot, *n.* [Same as Dan and D *snot*, snot, akin *snite*, *snout*.] Mucus discharged from or secreted in the nose —**Snottily**, snot i li, *adv.* In a snotty manner —**Snottiness**, snot i nes, *n.* The state of being snotty —**Snotty**, snot i, *a.* Foul with snot, dirty, sneering or sarcastic [Colloq.]

Snout, snout, *n.* [Same as L G *snuts*, Sw *snut*, Dan *snude*, D *snuit* G *schnautze*, a snout *Snite* and *snot* are closely akin.] The long projecting nose of a beast, as that of swine, the nozzle or end of a pipe —**Snouted**, snout ed, *a.* Having a snout —**Snouty**, snout'i, *a.* Resembling a beast's snout

Snow, snō, *n.* [A Sax *snáw*, snow=D *sneeuw*, L G and Dan. *snee*, Sw *snö*, Icel *snjór* (also *snarr*), G *schnee*, Goth *snaivs*, cog L *nix* Gr *nuphas* (without initial *s*).] Watery particles congealed into white crystals in the air, and falling to the earth in flakes.—*Red snow* PROTOCOCCUS —*v.i.* To fall in snow used chiefly impersonally (it *snows*, it *snowed*) —*v.t.* To scatter or cause to fall like snow —**Snow ball**, *n.* A ball of snow, a round mass of snow pressed or rolled together —*v.t.* To pelt with snow-balls —*v.i.* To throw snow balls —**Snow berry**, *n.* A name of certain shrubs bearing fruits consisting of snow-white berries —**Snow-bird**, *n.* The snow bunting —**Snow blind**, *a.* Affected with snow-blindness —**Snow-blindness**, *n.* An affection of the eyes caused by the reflection of light from the snow — **Snow blink**, **Snow-light**, *n.* The peculiar reflection that arises from fields of ice or snow — **Snow-bound**, *a.* Snow and water mixed —**Snow-breaking**, **Snow-flush**, *n.* A bird belonging to the bunting family, a winter visitant in Britain and other temperate regions — **Snow-plant**, *n.* A flowering plant of

snow driven together by the wind.—**Snow-drop**, snō'drop, *n.* A well-known garden plant, bearing solitary, drooping, and elegant white flowers, which appear very early in the year — **Snow-eyes**, *n. pl.* A sort of goggles used by the Esquimaux as a preventive to snow-blindness. — **Snow-field**, *n.* A wide expanse of permanent snow —**Snow-flake**, *n.* A flake of falling snow, a British plant with a bulbous root and white drooping flowers, which appear in May — **Snow-hut**, *n.* A hut built of snow, a snow house used by the Esquimaux, &c —**Snow line**, *n.* The line above which mountains are covered with perpetual snow, varying according to latitude and local circumstances, being highest near the equator and lowest near the poles —**Snow plant**, *n.* Red-snow, protococcus —**Snow plough**, *n.* An implement for clearing away the snow from roads, railways, &c, moved by horses or a locomotive engine —**Snow shoe**, *n.* A kind of flat framework worn on the feet, made of wood alone, or consisting of a light frame crossed and recrossed by thongs the broad surface thus presented keeping the wearer from sinking in the snow —**Snow-slip** *n.* A large mass of snow which slips down the side of a mountain. — **Snow-storm**, *n.* A storm with a heavy drifting fall of snow — **Snow water**, *n.* Water produced from the melting of snow —**Snow-white**, *a.* White as snow, very white — **Snow wreath**, *n.* An accumulation of drifted snow of some considerable length and height —**Snowy**, snō i, *a.* White like snow, abounding with snow, covered with snow, white, pure spotless, unblemished

Snow, snō, *n.* [D *snauw*, a kind of boat.] A vessel with two masts resembling the main and fore masts of a ship, and a third small mast just abaft and close to the main mast, carrying a try-sail

Snub, snub, *v.t.* —*snubbed*, *snubbing* [Same as older English *snib*, Icel *snubba*, to snub, to chide, Dan *snubbe*, to snap or snip off, akin to *snap*, *snip*.] To nip or check in growth; to check, stop, or rebuke with a tart sarcastic reply or remark, to slight designedly, to treat with contempt or neglect, as a forward or pretentious person —*n.* A check, a rebuke — **Snubbish**, snub ish, *a.* Tending to snub, check, or repress — **Snub nose**, *n.* A short or flat nose — **Snub nosed**, *a.* Having a short, flat nose

Snuff, snuf, *v.t.* [Same as D *snuffen*, to snuff, *snuf*, a sniffing, akin Dan *snøfte*, G *schnupfen*, to snuff, akin *sniff*, *snivel*, *snuffle*.] To draw in with the breath, to inhale, to scent, to smell, to take snuff of, as of a candle —*To snuff out* to extinguish by snuffing —*v.i.* To inhale air with noise, as dogs and horses, to snort or sniff; to sniff contemptuously —*n.* An inhalation by the nose, a sniff, resentment, huff, expressed by a snuffing of the nose, a powdered preparation of tobacco inhaled through the nose, that part of a candle wick which has been charred by the flame —**Snuff box**, *n.* A box for carrying snuff about the person — **Snuffer**, snuf ér, *n.* One that snuffs, *pl.* an instrument for removing the snuff of a candle — **Snuff taking**, *n.* The act or practice of inhaling snuff into the nose — **Snuffy**, snuf'i, *a.* Resembling snuff in colour, soiled with snuff, or smelling of it

Snuffle, snuf l, *v.i* — *snuffled*, *snuffling* [Freq of *snuff*, and = L G *snuffeln*, D *snuffelen*, Sw *snufsa*, to snuffle Sauv.] To speak through the nose or with a nasal twang, to breathe hard through the nose —*n.* A sound made by the passage of air through the nostrils, a speaking through the nose, an affected nasal twang —**Snuffler**, snuf l-ér, *n.* One who snuffles — **Snuffles**, snuf'ls, *n. pl.* Obstruction of the nose by mucus, a malady of dogs.

Snug, snug, *a.* [Same as Icel *snöggr*, short-haired, smooth; O Dan *snog*, Sw *snygg*, neat, elegant, akin perhaps to *snag*.] Lying close and comfortable, neat, trim, and convenient.—*v.i.*—*snugged*, *snugging*. To lie close; to snuggle.—*n.t.* To put in a snug position; to snuggle. —**Snugly**, snug'li, *adv.* In a snug, [illegible]

comfortable place. [Colloq]—**Snuggle, snug'l,** *v t.—snuggled, snuggling* [A freq. and dim from *snug*] To lie close for convenience or warmth, to nestle —**Snugly,** *snug'li, adv* In a snug manner, closely, comfortably —**Snugness, snug'nes,** *n* The state or quality of being snug

So, sō, *adv* [A Sax *swā*, *sō*, *as*, Icel *svā*, *svo*, *so*, Goth *swa*, *sve*, L G and G *so*, D *zoo* It appears in *as*, *also*, *whosoever*, &c] In this or that manner, to that degree (*so* long), thus (he does it *so*), in like manner or degree after *as* (*as* thou art *so* were they), in such a manner, to such a degree with *as* or *that* following (*so* fortunate *as* to escape), colloquially, extremely very (it is *so* beautiful), as has been said or stated (it is *so* do *so*), the case being such, accordingly, well (*so* you are here again, are you?), somewhere about this or that, thereby (a year or *so*) in wishes and asseverations (*so* help me Heaven! that is, may Heaven so help me as I speak truth) —*So forth, so on*, more of the same or a similar kind, et cetera —*So so*, indifferent, middling, mediocre (a very *so so* affair) —*So, so*, an exclamation implying discovery or observation of some effect, ay, ay, well well —*So that*, to the end that, in order that, with the purpose or intention that, with the effect or result that —*So then*, thus then it is that, the consequence is, therefore —*conj* Provided that, on condition that, in case that —*interj* Enough! that will do! —**So and so** sō and sō A certain person not mentioned by name, an indefinite person or thing [Colloq]

Soak, sōk *v t* [Probably akin to *suck*] To let lie in a fluid in order to imbibe what it can contain, to macerate in water or other fluid, to steep, to drench, to wet thoroughly, to draw in by pores to penetrate or permeate by pores —*v i* To lie steeped in water or other fluid, to steep, to enter into pores or interstices, to drink intemperately to tipple constantly —**Soakage,** sō kāj *n* Act of soaking, fluid imbibed —**Soaker** sō kėr *n* One who soaks, a constant drinker —**Soaking,** sō king, *p* and *a* Steeping, macerating, wetting thoroughly —*n* A wetting, a drenching

Soap, sōp, *n* [A Sax *sāpe*=Sw *sopa*, L G *sepe*, O H G *seifa*, from same root as L *sebum*, tallow] A chemical compound of potash and soda with fat, soluble in water, and used for detergent or cleansing purposes, flattery (slang) —*v t* To rub or wash over with soap, to flatter (slang) —**Soapboiler,** *n* One whose occupation is to make soap —**Soap-boiling,** *n* The business of boiling or manufacturing soap —**Soap bubble,** *n* A thin film of soap suds inflated by blowing through a pipe, and forming a hollow globe with beautiful iridescent colours —**Soap plant,** *n* A name common to several plants used in place of soap being capable of raising a lather —**Soap stone,** *n* A species of steatite —**Soap-suds,** *n pl* Suds, water well impregnated with soap —**Soapwort,** sōp wėrt, *n* A perennial plant common in gardens, the stems of which, upon being put in water, form a lather like soap —**Soapy,** sō pi, *a* Resembling soap, having the qualities of soap, smeared with soap, *fig* flattering, unctuous, oily said of persons, language, &c (colloq)

Soar, sōr, *v i* [Fr *essorer*, from L L *ex aurare*, to take to the air L *ex*, out, and *aura*, the air] To fly aloft, as a bird, to mount upward on wings or as on wings, to mount intellectually, to rise above what is prosaic or commonplace, &c , to be transported with a lofty imagination desires, &c —*n* A towering flight, ascent

Sob, sob, *v t —sobbed, sobbing* [Akin to A Sax *seófan*, to sigh, G *seufzen*, to sigh, E. *sough*] To weep with convulsive catchings of the breath —*n* A convulsive catching of the breath excited by mental emotion of a painful nature, a short convulsive sigh

Sober, sō'bėr, *a.* [Fr *sobre*, from L *sobrius*, sober, from *se*, apart, and *ebrius*, drunken.] Temperate in the use of intoxicating [illegible] not intoxicated not [illegible] passion, having the regular exercise of cool, dispassionate reason, dispassionate; calm, serious, grave; not bright, gay, or brilliant in appearance, dull-looking —*v t.* To make sober, to cure of intoxication, to make temperate, calm, or solemn —*v i* To become sober, staid, or sedate often with *down* —**Soberize,** sō'bėr iz, *v t* To become sober —*v t* To make sober —**Soberly,** sō bėr li, *adv* In a sober manner, temperately, moderately, calmly, seriously, gravely —**Sober minded,** *a* Having a calm and temperate disposition —**Sobermess,** sō'bėr nes, *n* The state or quality of being sober, sobriety, temperance, calmness —**Sobriety,** so-bri e ti, *n* [L *sobrietas*] Temperance in the use of intoxicating liquors, abstemiousness, moderation, freedom from the influence of strong drink, calmness, coolness, seriousness, gravity

Soboles, sob'o lēz, *n* [L] *Bot* a creeping underground stem —**Soboliferous,** sob o lif'er us, *a* *Bot* producing young plants from a creeping underground stem

Sobriquet, so-brē kā, *n.* [Fr] A nickname, a fanciful appellation

Socage, Soccage, sok āj, *n* [L L *socagium*, socage, lit the tenure of one over whom his lord had a certain jurisdiction, from A Sax *soc* the privilege of holding a court in a district, from stem of *sēek*] A tenure of lands in England by the performance of certain and determinate service —**Soc man,** sok man *n* One who holds lands or tenements by socage

Sociable, sō shi a bl, *a* [Fr *sociable*, L *sociabilis* from *socio*, to associate or unite, from *socius*, a companion, from the root of L *sequor*, to follow (whence E *sequence*, &c)] Inclined to associate or join in friendly intercourse, fond of companions, companionable, conversible, social —*n* An open carriage with seats facing each other, a tricycle for carrying two persons, a couch with a curved S shaped back for two persons, who sit partially facing each other —**Sociability Sociableness,** sō shi a bil i ti sō shi a bl nes, *n* The quality of being sociable —**Sociably,** so shi a bli *adv* In a sociable manner, conversibly, familiarly —**Social** sō shal, *a* [Fr *social*, from L *socialis* from *socius*] Pertaining to society, relating to men living in society or to the public as an aggregate body, ready to mix in friendly converse, sociable, consisting in union or mutual converse, *bot* growing naturally in large groups or masses, *zool* living in communities, as wolves, deer, wild cattle, &c , or as ants bees, &c , which form co-operative communities —*Social science*, the science dealing with all that relates to the social condition or the relations and institutions which are involved in man's existence and his well being as a member of an organized community, sociology —*The social evil*, a term frequently applied to prostitution —**Socialism,** sō shal izm, *n* The name applied to theories of social organization having for its aim the abolition of that individual action on which modern societies depend, and the substitution of a regulated system of co-operative action, especially a system which makes community of property a necessary condition of political improvement —**Socialist,** sō shal ist *n* One who advocates socialism —**Socialist, Socialistic,** sō shal ist, sō shal is'tik, *a* Pertaining to socialism —**Sociality, Socialness,** sō-shi al i ti, sō shal nes, *n.* The quality of being social —**Socialize,** sō shal iz, *v t —socialized, socialising* To render social, to regulate according to socialism —**Socially,** sō shal li, *adv* In a social manner or way —**Societarian, Societary,** † sō-si e tā ri an, sō-si e ta-ri, *n.* Pertaining to society —**Society,** sō si'e-ti, *n* [Fr *société*, L *societas*] The relationship of men to one another when associated, companionship, fellowship; company, a body of persons united for the promotion of some object, either literary, scientific, political, religious, benevolent, convivial, or the like, an association for mutual profit, pleasure, or usefulness; the persons collectively who live in any region or at any period, viewed in regard to their [illegible] or material condition, those who recognize each other as associates, friends, and acquaintances, the more cultivated portion of any community in its social relations and influences, those who give and receive formal entertainments mutually. used without the article —*Society journal* or *newspaper*, a journal whose main object is to chronicle the sayings and doings of fashionable society —*Society verses*, verses for the amusement of polite society; poetry of a light, entertaining, polished character

Socinian, sō-sin i an, *a* [From Lselius and Faustus *Socinus*, uncle and nephew, natives of Sienna, in Tuscany, the founders of the sect of Socinians in the sixteenth century] Pertaining to Lselius or Faustus Socinus or their religious creed —*n.* A follower of Socinus —**Socinianism,** sō-sin' i an izm, *n* The tenets of the Socinians, a belief akin to Unitarianism, rejecting the doctrine of the Trinity, the deity of Christ the personality of the devil, and the eternity of future punishment

Sociology, sō shi-ol o-ji, *n* [L *socius*, a companion, and Gr *logos*, discourse SOCIABLE] The science which investigates the laws that regulate human society in all its grades, the science which treats of the general structure of society, the laws of its development, and the progress of civilization —**Sociologic, Sociological,** sō'shi-ō-loj ik, sō shi-ō-loj i kal, *a* Pertaining to sociology —**Sociologist,** sō-shi-ol o-jist, *n* One who treats of or devotes himself to the study of sociology

Sock, sok, *n* [A Sax *socc*, from L *soccus*, a kind of low heeled shoe, especially worn by comic actors] The shoe worn by the ancient actors of comedy, hence, *the sock*, comedy in distinction from tragedy, which is symbolized by the buskin, a knitted or woven covering for the foot, shorter than a stocking

Socket, sok et *n* [From *sock*, a shoe] An opening or cavity into which anything is fitted endwise, a hollow which receives and holds something else (the *sockets* of the teeth or of the eyes)

Socle, sō kl, *n* [Fr *socle*, L *socculus*, dim of *soccus* Sock] *Arch* a plain, low pedestal, also, a plain face or plinth at the lower part of a wall

Socman Under SOCAGE

Socratic, Socratical, so-krat ik, sō-krat'i kal *a* Pertaining to *Socrates* the Grecian sage, or to his language or manner of teaching and philosophizing; reaching conclusions by means of question and answer —**Socratically,** sō-krat i kal li, *adv* In the Socratic manner —**Socratism,** sok rat izm, *n* The doctrines of Socrates —**Socratist,** sok rat ist, *n* A disciple of Socrates.

Sod, sod *n* [Same as L G and O D *sode*, D *zode*] The surface layer of the ground with the grass growing on it, a piece lifted from that surface, turf, sward.

Sod, sod, pret and pp of *seethe*

Soda, sō'da, *n.* [Sp Pg and It *soda*, glasswort, barilla] As a chemical term, the protoxide of the metal sodium, in common language applied to what is strictly *carbonate of sodium* (or *soda*), used in washing and in the manufacture of soap and glass, and extensively made from salt —*Baking soda*, bicarbonate of soda.—*Caustic soda*, hydrate of sodium, having a corrosive effect on animal substances —*Sulphate of soda*, glauber-salts —**Soda-ash,** *n* Dehydrated carbonate of soda in the form of powder —**Sodaic,** sō-dā'ik, *a* Pertaining to or containing soda.—**Soda-water,** *n.* A refreshing and effervescent drink generally consisting of ordinary water into which carbonic acid has been forced under pressure —**Sodium,** sō'di-um, *n* [Named from its oxide *soda*] A soft light silvery metallic element, of which soda is the oxide, never found in the uncombined state in nature, but existing in many minerals and in almost all vegetables and animal organisms

Sodality, sō-dal'i-ti, *n.* [L *sodalitas*, from *sodalis*, a companion.] A fellowship or fraternity.

Sodden, sod'n, pp of *seethe*. Boiled; seethed; soaked and softened as in water; sher-

Sodomite, sod'om-īt, *n.* An inhabitant of Sodom; one guilty of sodomy.—**Sodomitic**, sod-om-it'ik, **-al**, *a.* Relating to sodomy.—**Sodomitically**, sod-om-it'i-kal-li, *adv.*—**Sodomy**, sod'om-i, *n.* The sin attributed to the inhabitants of Sodom; a carnal copulation against nature.

Soever, sō-ev'ėr. A word compounded of *so* and *ever*; generally used in composition to extend or render emphatic the sense of such words as *who*, *what*, &c., in *whosoever*, *whatsoever*, &c., from which it is sometimes separated.

Sofa, sō'fa, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *sofa*, a sofa, from Ar. *soffah*, a bench before a house.] A long seat with a stuffed bottom and raised stuffed back and ends.—**Sofa-bed**, **Sofa-bedstead**, *n.* A sofa adapted for use as a bed when required.

Soffit, sof'it, *n.* [Fr. *soffite*, It. *soffitta*; from L. *sub*, under, and *figo*, to fasten.] *Arch.* the lower surface of an arch or of an architrave; the under part of an overhanging cornice, of a projecting balcony, &c.

Sofi, sō'fi, *n.* [Per.] A dervish.

Soft, soft, *a.* [A. Sax. *sōfte*, softly; O. Sax. *sacht*, O.D. *sacht*, *saft*; G. *sanft*, soft.] Easily yielding to pressure; easily impressible; yielding: the contrary of *hard*; not rough, rude, or violent; affecting the senses in a pleasant manner; delicate or pleasing to the touch; gentle or melodious to the ear; not glaring; not repelling or striking to the sight; easily yielding to persuasion or motives; facile, weak; not harsh, severe, or unfeeling; gentle; easily moved by pity; susceptible of tender affections; effeminate; not manly or courageous; foolish; simple; silly; quiet and refreshing (*soft* slumbers); readily forming a lather and washing well with soap (*soft* water); pronounced with more or less of a sibilant sound, as *c* in *cinder*, as opposed to *c* in *candle*; and *g* in *gin*, as opposed to *g* in *gift*.—*Soft goods*, textile goods; the wares of a draper or haberdasher.—*Soft palate*, that part of the palate which lies in the posterior part of the mouth.—*The softer sex*, the female sex.—*Soft soap*, a coarse kind of soap in a viscid form; as a *slang term*, flattery, blarney.—*adv.* Softly; gently; quietly.—*interj.* Be soft; hold; stop; *not so fast*.—**Soften**, sof'n, *v.t.* To make soft or more soft; to make less hard; to mollify; to make less implacable or angry; to make less severe, harsh, or strong in language; to alleviate; to tone down.—*v.i.* To become soft or less hard; to become less harsh or cruel; to become milder.—**Softener**, sof'n-ėr, *n.* One who or that which softens.—**Softening**, sof'n-ing, *n.* The act of making soft or softer.—*Softening of the brain*, an affection of the brain, in which it becomes pulpy or pasty, often causing death.—**Soft-headed**, *a.* Of weak or feeble intellect.—**Soft-hearted**, *a.* Having tenderness of heart.—**Soft-heartedness**, *n.* The quality of being soft-hearted.—**Softish**, sof'tish, *a.* Somewhat soft; inclining to softness.—**Softly**, soft'li, *adv.* In a soft manner; not with force or violence; gently; not loudly; mildly; tenderly.—**Softness**, soft'nes, *n.* The quality of being soft; the opposite of *hardness*; penetrability; susceptibility of tender feeling; weakness of mind or will; mildness; gentleness.—**Soft-spoken**, *a.* Speaking softly; having a mild or gentle voice; mild; affable.

Softa, soft'a, *n.* [Turk.] In Turkey, a person studying for the church, the law, the army, or the state; a student of the Koran.

Soho, sō'hō, *interj.* A word used in calling from a distant place.

Soi-disant, swa-dē-zaṅ, *a.* [Fr.] Calling himself; self-styled; pretended; would be.

Soil, soil, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *soillier* (Fr. *souiller*), to soil, lit. to act the pig, from L. *suillus*, pertaining to a swine, from *sus*, a swine. *Sow*, *n.*] To make dirty on the surface; to dirty; to defile; to tarnish; to sully; to dung; to manure.—*v.i.* To take on dirt; to take a soil or stain; to tarnish.—*n.* Foul matter upon another substance; *stain*; tarnish; defilement or taint.—**Soil-pipe**, *n.* A pipe for conveying from a house the foul or waste water, night-soil, &c.

Soil, soil, *n.* [O. Fr. *soil*, *soils* (Fr. *sol*), from L. *solum*, the soil. Solid.] The upper stratum of the earth's crust; the mould, or that compound substance which furnishes nutriment to plants; earth; ground; land; country.

Soil, soil, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *saouler*, to satiate, from *saoul*, L. *satullus*, sated, dim. of *satur*, sated, full. Saturate.] To feed (cattle or horses) in the house with fresh grass or green fodder instead of putting out to pasture.

Soiree, swą'rē, *n.* [Fr. *soirée*, evening, an evening party, from *soir*, evening, from L. *serus*, late.] Originally, an evening party; now usually a reunion or social meeting of some society or body, at which tea and other refreshments are introduced during the intervals of music, speech-making, &c.

Sojourn, sō'jėrn, *v.i.* [O.Fr. *sojorner*, from L. *sub*, under, and *diurnus*, diurnal. Diurnal, Diary.] To dwell for a time; to dwell as a temporary resident, or as a stranger, not considering the place a permanent habitation.—*n.* A temporary residence, as that of a traveller in a foreign land.—**Sojourner**, sō'jėr-nėr, *n.* One who sojourns; a temporary resident.—**Sojournment**, sō'jėrn-ment, *n.* The act of sojourning; temporary residence.

Soken, sō'kn, *n.* [A. Sax. *sōcn.*] A district held by tenure of socage.

Sol, sōl, *n.* [First used in Italy.] In singing, a syllable used to denote the fifth tone of the diatonic scale.

Solace, sol'ās, *v.t.*—*solaced*, *solacing*. [O.Fr. *solace*, *solas*, from L. *solatium*, from *solor*, *solatus*, to solace (seen in *console*, *disconsolate*).] To cheer in grief or under calamity; to relieve in affliction; to console; to comfort; to allay or assuage.—*n.* Comfort in grief; alleviation of grief or anxiety; what relieves in distress; recreation.—**Solacement**, sol'ās-ment, *n.* Act of solacing.

Solanaceous, sō-la-nā'shus, *a.* [L. *solanum*, nightshade.] Pertaining to plants of the nightshade family, which includes also the potato and tobacco.—**Solanine**, sō'la-nin, *n.* An alkaloid obtained from nightshade and allied plants, very bitter and highly poisonous.

Solander, sō-lan'dėr, *n.* [Fr. *soulandres*.] A disease in horses.

Solan-goose, sō'lan, *n.* [Icel. *sūlan*, the gannet.] The gannet.

Solano, sō-lā'nō, *n.* [Sp., from L. *solanus* (*ventus*), easterly wind, from *sol*, the sun.] A hot oppressive south-east wind in Spain.

Solar, sō'lėr, *a.* [L. *solaris*, from *sol*, the sun; cog. Icel. *sól*, Goth. *sauil*, Ir. *súil*, the sun.] Pertaining to the sun; proceeding from, or produced by the sun; measured by the progress of the sun, or by its apparent revolution.—*Solar cycle*, a period of twenty-eight years. Cycle.—*Solar day*, Day.—*Solar flowers*, those which open and shut daily at certain determinate hours.—*Solar microscope*, a microscope in which the object is illuminated by the light of the sun concentrated upon it.—*Solar month*, the space of time in which the sun passes through one sign, or a twelfth part of the zodiac: 30 days, 10 hours, 29 minutes, 5 seconds.—*Solar spectrum*, the spectrum of sunlight.—*Solar spots*, dark spots that appear on the sun's disc, sometimes so large as to be seen by the naked eye, very changeable in their number, figure, and dimensions.—*Solar system*, the system of which the sun is the centre, and to which belong the planets, planetoids, satellites, comets, and meteorites, all directly or indirectly revolving round the central sun.—*Solar telegraph*, a telegraph in which the rays of the sun are projected from and upon mirrors.—*Solar time*, time as shown by a sun-dial, that is by the apparent motion of the sun.—*Solar year*, the time which the earth takes to go round the sun, 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 51 seconds.—*n. Arch.* a loft or upper room.

Solatium, sō-lā'shi-um, *n.* [L., consolation, solace. Solace.] Anything that alleviates or compensates for suffering or loss; a compensation in money.

Sold, sōld, *pret.* and *pp.* of *sell*.

Soldan, sol'dan, *n.* A sultan.

Soldadesque, sol-da-desk', *a.* [Fr., from *soldat*, a soldier.] Belonging to a soldier; soldier-like.

Solder, sol'dėr, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *solder*, *solider* (Fr. *souder*); lit. to make solid, from L. *solidus*, solid. Solid.] To unite by a metallic substance in a state of fusion, which hardens in cooling, and renders the joint solid; *fig.* to unite or combine in general; to patch up.—*n.* A metal or metallic composition used in uniting other metallic substances by being fused between them. *Hard solders* are such as require a red heat to fuse them. *Soft solders* melt at a comparatively low temperature.—**Solderer**, sol'dėr-ėr, *n.* One who solders.—**Soldering**, sol'dėr-ing, *n.* The act of one who solders.—**Soldering-bolt**, **Soldering-iron**, *n.* A tool consisting of a wedge-shaped piece of copper with a handle, the copper being heated and used to melt the solder in soldering.

Soldier, sōl'jėr, *n.* [O.Fr. *soldier*, from L.L. *soldarius*, *solidarius*, from L. *soldus*, *solidus*, military pay; lit. a solid piece of money. Solid.] A man who serves in an army; a common soldier or private; a man of military experience and skill, or a man of distinguished valour.—**Soldier-crab**, *n.* A name given to the hermit-crab, from its extreme combativeness.—**Soldiering**, sōl'jėr-ing, *n.* The occupation of a soldier.—**Soldierlike**, **Soldierly**, sōl'jėr-lik, sōl'jėr-li, *a.* Like or becoming a soldier; brave; martial; honourable.—**Soldiership**, sōl'jėr-ship, *n.* Military qualities or character; martial skill.—**Soldiery**, sōl'jėr-i, *n.* Soldiers collectively; a body of military men.

Sole, sōl, *n.* [Fr. *sole*, the sole of the foot, of a shoe, &c., the fish, from L. *solea*, a sandal, a sole, the fish, a sill, same origin as *solidus*, solid. Solid, Soil, *n.*] The under side of the foot; the bottom surface of a shoe or boot, or the piece of leather which constitutes the bottom; the part of anything that forms the bottom, and on which it stands; a marine fish belonging to the family of flat-fishes, *q.t.* an oblong form, probably so called from its shape.—*v.t.*—*soled*, *soling*. To furnish with a sole (*to sole a shoe*).—**Sole-leather**, *n.* Thick strong leather used for the soles of shoes.

Sole, sōl, *a.* [From L. *solus*, alone; which is of same origin as L. *salvus*, safe (whence *safe*, *salvation*), Gr. *holos*, entire, Skr. *sarva*, the whole. Akin *solitary*, *solitude*, *solemn*, *soloist*.] Single; being or acting without another; alone in its kind; lone; alone, single; unmarried (a femme *sole*).—**Solely**, sōl'li, *adv.* Singly; alone; only; without another.—**Soleness**, sōl'nes, *n.* The state of being sole; singleness.

Solecism, sol'e-sizm, *n.* [Gr. *soloikismos*, from *Soloi*, in Cilicia, the Athenian colonists of which lost the purity of their language.] An impropriety in the use of language, arising from ignorance; a gross deviation from the idiom of a language, or a gross deviation from the rules of syntax; a violation of the rules of society.—**Solecist**, sol'e-sist, *n.* One who is guilty of a solecism.—**Solecistic**, **Solecistical**, sol-e-sis'tik, sol-e-sis'ti-kal, *a.* Pertaining to or involving a solecism.—**Solecistically**, sol-e-sis'ti-kal-li, *adv.*—**Solecize**, sol'e-siz, *v.i.* To commit solecisms.

Solemn, sol'em, *a.* [L. *sollemnis*, *sollennis*, that occurs every year, festal, solemn—*sollus*, all, every, and *annus*, a year. Solid.] Marked by religious rites or ceremonious observances; fitted to excite reverent or serious reflections; awe-inspiring; grave; impressive (a *solemn* silence); accompanied by seriousness or impressiveness in language or demeanour; earnest (a *solemn* promise); affectedly grave.—**Solemness**, sol'em-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being solemn; solemnity.—**Solemnity**, so-lem'ni-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being solemn; gravity; impressiveness; mock gravity; a solemn or reverent rite or ceremony; a proceeding adapted to impress awe or reverence.—**Solemnization**, sol'em-ni-zā'shen, *n.* The act of solemnizing; celebration.—**Solemnize**, sol'em-niz, *v.t.* *solemnized*, *solemni-*

sing [O Fr *solemniser*.] To dignify or honour by ceremonies; to celebrate, to perform with ritual ceremonies or according to legal forms used especially of marriage; to make grave, serious, and reverential —**Solemnizer**, sol em ni zer, *n* One who solemnizes —**Solemnly**, sol em-li, *adv* In a solemn manner, with religious ceremonies, with impressive seriousness, with all due form

Solen, sō len, *n* [Gr *sōlēn*, a tube, the solen] A genus of lamellibranchiate mollusces which burrow in the sand and have long bivalve shells

Solenette, sōl net , *n* [Dim of *sole*] A small British fish allied to the sole

Solert, sol ert, *a* [L *solers*, *solertis*] Crafty, subtle

Soleus, sō'lē-us, *n* [L , from *solea*, a sole] A muscle of the leg which serves to extend the foot, shaped like the sole fish

Sol-fa, sōl fä, *v i* In *music*, to sing the notes of the scale in their proper pitch, using the syllables *do* (or *ut*), *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*, *si* —*v t* To sing to the syllables *do*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*, *si*, instead of to words

Solfatara, sol fä-ta rä, *n* [It , name of a volcano near Naples] A volcanic vent *emitting sulphureous, muriatic, and acid* vapours or gases

Solfeggio, sol fej i-ō, *n* [It] In *music*, a system of arranging the scale by the names *do* (or *ut*), *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la si*, an exercise in scale singing, solmization

Solicit, sō-lis'it, *v t* [Fr *solliciter*, L *sollicitare*, from *sollicitus*, solicitous, from *sollus*, whole, and *ciео*, *citum*, to agitate SOLID, CITE] To ask from with some degree of earnestness, to make petition to, to ask for with some degree of earnestness, to seek by petition, to awake or excite to action to invite, to disturb or disquiet, to make anxious, *law* to incite to commit a felony, to endeavour to influence by a bribe —*v i* To make solicitation for some one or for a thing —**Solicitant**, so-lis i tant, *n* One who solicits —**Solicitation**, sō-lis i tā'shon, *n* The act of soliciting, an earnest request, endeavour to influence to grant something by bribery, the offence of inciting a person to commit a felony —**Solicitor**, sō lis i tėr, *n* One who solicits, an attorney, a law-agent, one who represents another in court —**Solicitor general**, *n* An officer of the British crown, next in rank to the attorney general with whom he is associated in the management of the legal business of the crown —**Solicitorship**, sō lis i tėr-ship, *n* The office of a solicitor —**Solicitous**, sō-lis i tus, *a* [L *sollicitus*, anxious uneasy] Anxious, concerned, apprehensively disturbed, restless —**Solicitously**, sō lis i tus li, *adv* Anxiously; with care and concern —**Solicitousness**, sō lis i tus nes, *n* —**Solicitude**, sō-lis i tūd, *n* [L *sollicitudo*] The state of being solicitous, uneasiness of mind occasioned by the fear of evil or the desire of good, concern, anxiety Syn under CARE

Solid, sol id, *a* [Fr *solide*, from L *soludus*, solid, firm, compact, from same root as *solum*, the soil (E *soil*), *sollus*, whole (whence the *sol-* in *solicit*, *solemn*), *salvus*, safe (E *safe*)] Possessing the property of excluding all other bodies from the space occupied by itself, impenetrable, firm, compact opposed to *liquid* and *gaseous*, not hollow, full of matter, having all the geometrical dimensions — length, breadth, and thickness, cubic (a *solid* foot), strong, sound, substantial, as opposed to frivolous, fallacious, or the like, real, valid, financially sound or safe —*Solid angle*, an angle formed by three or more plane angles meeting in a point and not in the same plane —*Solid square*, a square body of troops, a body in which the ranks and files are equal —*n* A firm compact body with the particles firmly cohering, and thus distinguished from a *liquid* or a *gas*, whose particles yield to the slightest impression, *geom* a body or magnitude which has three dimensions —length, breadth, and thickness —*Regular solid*, a figure which are bounded by equal and regular planes —**Solidifiable**, sō-lid'i-fi-a-bl, *a* Capable of being solidified —**Solidification**, sō-lid'i-fi-kā'shon, *n* The act or process of making solid, the passage of bodies from the liquid or gaseous to the solid state —**Solidify**, sō-lid'i-fi, *v t* —*v i* *solidified*, *solidifying* [L *solidus*, solid, and *facio*, to make] To make solid or compact, to cause to change from a liquid or a gas to a solid —*v i* To become solid or compact — **Solidity**, sō-lid i ti, *n* [Fr *solidité*, L *solidĭtas*] The state or quality of being solid; firmness; density, compactness opposed to *fluidity*, strength or stability, massiveness, soundness, strength or validity as opposed to *weakness* or *frivolousness*, the quantity of space occupied by a solid body, cubic content —**Solidly**, sol id li, *adv* In a solid manner, firmly, compactly, on firm grounds —**Solidness**, sol id-nes, *n* Solidity

Solidarity, sol i-dar'i ti, *n* [Fr *solidarité*, from *solide*, solid] Unity or communion of interests and responsibilities among nations or mankind in general

Solidungular, **Solidungulous**, sol id ung gū lėr, sol id ung'gū lus, *a*, [L *solidus*, solid, *ungula*, a hoof] Having hoofs that are whole or not cloven, as the horse, ass, zebra —**Solidungulate**, sol id ung'gū lāt, *a* and *n* Pertaining to, or a quadruped of, *the family of whole hoofed mammals*

Solifidian, sol i fid i an, *n* [L *solus*, alone, and *fides*, faith] One who maintains that faith alone, without works, is necessary to justification

Soliloquy, sō lil ō kwi, *n* [L *soliloquium* —*solus*, alone, and *loquor*, to speak SOLE, LOQUACIOUS] A talking to one's self, a monologue, a discourse not addressed to any person —**Soliloquize** sō-lil ō kwīz, *v i* —*soliloquised*, *soliloquising* To utter a soliloquy, to talk to one's self

Soliped, **Solipede**, sol i ped, sol i pēd, *n* [L *solus*, single, and *pes*, a foot] An animal whose hoof is not cloven, a solidungulate —**Solipedal**, **Solipedous**, sō lip e-dal, sō-lip e dus, *a* Solidungular

Solisequious, sō li sē kwi us, *a* [L *sol*, *solis*, the sun, and *sequor*, to follow] Following the course of the sun

Solitaire, sol i tār, *n* [Fr *solitaire*, from L *solitarius* SOLITARY] An article of jewelry in which a single gem is set, a game for a single person played on a board indented with thirty three or thirty seven hemispherical hollows and an equal number of balls, a bird of the dodo family, long since extinct

Solitary, sol i ta ri, *a* [Fr *solitaire*, L *solitarius*, from *solus*, alone (whence *sole*) SOLE, *a*] Being or living alone, being by one's self, not much visited or frequented, retired, lonely (a *solitary* residence), passed without company, shared by no companions (a *solitary* life), single, individual (a *solitary* example) —*n* One that lives alone or in solitude a hermit, a recluse —**Solitarily**, sol i ta-ri li, *adv* In a solitary manner, alone —**Solitariness**, sol i ta ri nes, *n* The state of being solitary or apart from others, the state of not being frequented, loneliness

Solitude, sol i tūd, *n* [Fr *solitude*, from L *solitudo*, from *solus*, alone SOLITARY] A state of being alone, loneliness, remoteness from society, destitution of inhabitants, a lonely place, a desert.

Sollar, sol ėr, *n* [L *solarium* SOLAR] A loft or garret, the entrance to a mine

Solmization, **Solmisation**, sol-mi zā shon, *n* [From the syllables *sol*, *mi*.] *Mus* the act or art of giving to each of the seven notes of the scale its proper sound or relative pitch, solfeggio

Solo, sō'lō, *n* It pl **Soli**, sō'lē, Eng pl **Solos**, sō'lōz [It , from L *solus*, alone] A tune, air, or strain to be played by a single instrument or sung by a single voice without or with an accompaniment. —**Soloist**, sō lō-ist, *n* A solo singer or performer

Solstice, sol'stis, *n* [From L *solstitium*—*sol*, the sun, *sto*, to stand SOLAR, STATE] The time of the year at which, owing to the annual revolution of the earth, the sun is at its greatest distance north or south from the equator, and begins to turn back, which happens at midsummer and midwinter, or 21st June and 23d December; either of the two points in the ecliptic at which the sun appears to be at these dates. —**Solstitial**, sol-stish'al, *a* Pertaining to a solstice; happening at a solstice —*Solstitial points*, the two points in the ecliptic at which the sun arrives at the time of the solstaces.—*Solstitial colure*, a great circle supposed to pass through the solstitial points.

Soluble, sol ū-bl, *a* [L *solubilis*, from *solvo*, to melt. SOLVE] Susceptible of being dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution; *fig.* capable of being solved or resolved, as a mathematical problem, capable of being cleared up or settled by explanation, as a doubt, question, &c —**Solubility**, sol-ū-bil i ti, *n* The quality of being soluble; susceptibility of being dissolved in a fluid; capability of being solved or cleared up —**Solubleness**, sol'ū bl nes, *n*. The state or character of being soluble, solubility,

Solus, sō lus, *a* [L] Alone, chiefly used in dramatic directions and the like (enter the king *solus*)

Solution, sō-lū shon, *n* [L *solutio*, from *solvo*, to melt, dissolve SOLVE] The act of dissolving or state of being dissolved; the conversion of solid matter into liquid *by means of a liquid (called the solvent)*; the combination of a liquid with a liquid or a gas to form a homogeneous liquid; the liquid thus produced, the preparation made by dissolving a solid in a liquid; the act of solving, clearing up, or explaining; explanation, *math* the method of resolving a problem, *med* the termination or the crisis of a disease —*Chemical solution*, a perfect chemical union of a solid with a liquid. — *Mechanical solution*, the mere union of a solid with a liquid, without any alteration of the chemical properties of either —*Solution of continuity*, a breach of continuity, a breach or rupture in a material substance

Solve, solv, *v t* —*solved*, *solving* [L *solvo*, *solutum*, to loosen, release, solve, for *se-luo*, from *se*, apart, and *luo*, to loosen , *solvo* is seen also in *absolve*, *dissolve*, *resolve*, *soluble*, *dissolute*, *resolute*, &c] To explain or clear up the difficulties in, to make clear, to remove perplexity regarding, to operate upon by calculation or mathematical processes so as to bring out the required result (to *solve* a problem).—**Solvency**, sol ven-si, *n*. The state of being solvent, ability to pay all debts or just claims —**Solvent**, sol'vent *a* [L *solvens*, *solventis*, ppr of *solvo*] Having the power of dissolving; able to pay all just debts —*n*. Any fluid or substance that dissolves or renders liquid other bodies; a menstruum —**Solver**, sol'vėr, *n* One or that which solves —**Solvable**, sol'va-bl, *a* Capable of being solved —**Solvability**, sol-va bil i ti, *n* Capability of being solved —**Solvableness**, sol va bl-nes, *n*.

Soma, sō ma, *n*. A plant, and an intoxicating drink obtained from it, which played an important part in the great Vedic sacrifices of the ancient Hindus.

Somatic, **Somatical**, sō-mat ik, sō-mat'i-kal, *a* [Gr *sōmatikos*, from *sōma*, *sōmatos*, the body] Corporeal, pertaining to a body —**Somatics**, sō mat'iks, *n* Same as *Somatology* —**Somatist**, sō'mat-ist, *n*. One who denies the existence of spiritual substances, a materialist —**Somatology**, sō-ma tol o ji, *n* The doctrine of bodies or material substances, that branch of physics which treats of matter and its properties —**Somatome**, sō'ma-tōm, *n*. [Gr *sōma*, and *tomē*, a cutting] One of the sections into which an animal body is, or may be regarded as, divided

Sombre, som bėr, *a*. [Fr. *sombre*; sombre; Sp and Pg *sombra*, a shade, from L *sub*, under, and *umbra*, a shade. UMBRAGE] Dark in hue or aspect; dusky; gloomy; dismal; melancholy.—*v.t.* To make sombre, dark, or gloomy; to shade.—**Sombrely**, som'bėr-li, *adv*. In a sombre manner; darkly, gloomily —**Sombreness**, som'bėr-nes, *n*. State or quality of being sombre; gloominess.—**Sombrous**, som'brus, *a*. Sombre.—**Sombrously**, som'brus-li, *adv*. Sombrely.—**Sombrousness**, som'brus-nes, *n*.

Sombrero, som-brā'rō, *n*. [Sp, from *sombra*, a shade. SOMBRE.] A broad-brimmed hat.

Some, sum, *a* [A Sax *sum*, some, one, a certain, Goth. *sums*, Icel *sumr*, Dan *somme* (pl.), some, perhaps akin to *same*] Expressing a certain indeterminate quantity or number, sometimes expressive of a considerable quantity (situated at *some* distance), indicating a person or thing not definitely known, or not specific often followed by *or other* (*some* person *or other*), used before a word of number, with the sense of *about* or *near* (a village of *some* eighty houses), applied to those of one party, certain, in distinction from others (*some* men believe one thing, *others* another) It is often used without a noun and often followed by *of* (*some of* us, *some of* our provisions) —**Somebody**, sum'bod i, *n.* A person unknown or uncertain, a person indeterminate, a person of consideration —**Somehow**, sum'hou, *adv* One way or other, in some way not yet known —**Someoach**, sum'such, *a* Denoting a person or thing of that kind —**Something**, sum thing, *n.* An indeterminate or unknown event or thing, an indefinite quantity or degree, a little, a person or thing of importance —*adv* In some degree or measure, somewhat, rather —**Sometime**, sum tim, *adv* Once, formerly, at one time or other —*a* Having been formerly, former, late, whilom —**Sometimes** sum timz *adv* At times, at intervals not always, now and then, once, formerly (*Shak*) —**Somewhat** sum whot *n* Some thing, though uncertain what more or less, a certain quantity or degree in determinate —*adv* In some degree or measure, rather, a little —**Somewhere**, sum whār, *adv* In or to some place or other unknown or not specified, in one place or another —**Somewhither**, sum whiva-ėr, *adv* To some indeterminate place

Somersault, Somerset, sum ėr sąlt, sum ėr set, *n.* [Corrupted from O Fr *soubresault*, It *soprassalto* lit an overleap, from L *supra*, over, and *saltu*, to leap] A leap by which a person turns with the heels thrown over his head, completing a circuit, and again alights on his feet

Somite, sō mit, *n* [Gr *sōma*, a body] A single segment in the body of an articulated animal

Sommer, sum ėr, *n* A summer or girder

Somnambulate, som nam bū lāt, *v i* [L *somnus*, sleep, and *ambulo ambulatum*, to walk] To walk in sleep —**Somnambulation**, som nam bū lā shon, *n* The act of walking in sleep, somnambulism —**Somnambulator**, som nam'bū lā tėr, *n* A somnambulist, a sleep walker —**Somnambulic**, som nam'bū lik, *a* Pertaining to somnambulism —**Somnambulism** som nam'bū lizm, *n* The act or practice of walking in sleep resulting from a peculiar perversion of the mental functions during sleep —**Somnambulist** som nam bū-list, *n* A person who walks in his sleep, a sleep-walker —**Somnambulistic**, som nam bū lis tik *a* Pertaining to or affected by somnambulism

Somniferous, som nif ėr us, *a* [L *somnifer* —*somnus*, sleep, and *fero*, to bring] Causing or inducing sleep, soporific —**Somnific**, som-nif ik, *a* [L *somnus*, and *facio*, to make] Causing sleep

Somniloquence, Somniloquism, som nil'ō-kwens, som nil ō kwizm, *n* [L *somnus*, sleep, and *loquor*, to speak] The act or custom of talking in sleep —**Somniloquist**, som-nil ō-kwist, *n* One who talks in his sleep —**Somniloquous**, som nil ō-kwus, *a* Apt to talk in sleep —**Somniloquy**, som-nil'ō-kwi, *n* A talking in sleep

Somnolence, Somnolency, som nō lens, som'nō-len-si, *n* [L *somnolentia*, from *somnolentus*, sleepy, from *somnus*, sleep] Sleepiness, drowsiness, inclination to sleep, *pathol* a state intermediate between sleeping and waking —**Somnolent**, som'nō-lent, *a* Sleepy, drowsy, inclined to sleep —**Somnolently**, som nō-lent-li, *adv* Drowsily

Son, sun, *n* [A Sax *sunu*=Icel *sonr*, *syni*, Sw *son*, Dan *søn*, Goth *sunus*, G *sohn*, Skr. *sūnu*, son, root seen in Skr *su*, to beget] A male child, the male issue of a parent, father or mother also used of animals, a male descendant, a term of affectionate address by an old man to a young one, a confessor to his penitent, a teacher to his disciple, &c, a native of a country, a person strongly imbued by some quality (*sons of light*) —*The Son*, the second person of the Godhead, Christ called also *Son of God* and *Son of Man* —**Son in law**, *n* A man married to one's daughter —**Sonless**, sun les, *a* Having no son —**Sonship**, sun ship, *n* The state of being a son

Sonant, sō nant, *a* [L *sonans*, ppr of *sono*, to sound SOUND] Pertaining to sound, sounding, uttered with voice and not breath merely, voiced, as the letters *b*, *d* compared with *p t* —*n* A sonant letter

Sonata sō-nā ta, *n* [It, from L *sonare*, to sound] A musical composition for solo instruments consisting of several movements, the allegro, adagio, rondo, and minuetto or scherzo

Song, song, *n* [A Sax *sang*, *song*, from *singan*, to sing SING] That which is sung whether by the human voice or a bird, a little poem to be sung, a vocal melody, an air for a single voice or several, a lay a strain, poesy, verse —*A mere song, an old song*, a trifle, an insignificant sum —**Song bird**, *n* A bird that sings —**Song less**, song'les, *a* Destitute of the power of song, without song —**Song sparrow**, *n* The hedge sparrow —**Songster**, song stėr, *n* One who sings, especially, a bird that sings —**Songstress** song stres, *n* [*Songster* and term *ess*] A female singer —**Song thrush** *n* The mavis or throstle

Soniferous sō nif ėr us *a* [L *sonus* sound, and *fero*, to bear] Conveying sound, producing sound

Sonnet, son et, *n* [Fr *sonnet* from It *son netto*, a dim from L *sonus* a sound SOUND] A short poem of fourteen lines, forming two stanzas of four verses each and two of three each the rhymes being adjusted by a particular rule, a short poem, a song —**Sonneteer** son et ēr', *n* [Fr *sonnetier*] A composer of sonnets, a small poet usually in contempt —**Sonnetize**, son et iz, *v t* To make the subject of a sonnet, to celebrate in a sonnet

Sonometer, sō nom et-ėr, *n* [L *sonus*, sound, and Gr *metron*, a measure] An apparatus for illustrating the phenomena and laws of the vibrations of tense strings or wires, an apparatus for testing the acuteness of a person s hearing

Sonorous, sō-nō rus *a* [L *sonorus*, from *sonus* sound SOUND] Giving sound as when struck, resonant, sounding, giving a clear loud, or full volume of sound high sounding —**Sonorously** sō nō rus li, *adv* In a sonorous manner —**Sonorousness** sō nō rus nes *n.* The state or quality of being sonorous

Soochong, sō shong', *n* SOUCHONG

Soodra, sō dra, *n* A person of the fourth or lowest caste into which the Hindus are divided Written also *Sudra*

Soon, sön, *adv* [A Sax *sōna*, soon, O Fris *son sun*, Goth *suns* soon] In a short time, shortly after any time specified or supposed, early, before any time supposed, quickly, speedily, readily, willingly, gladly (I would as *soon* do it) —*As soon as*, *so soon as*, immediately at or after another event —*Sooner or later*, at some future time, near or remote

Soosoo, Soosook, sō sō, sō sōk, *n* The dolphin of the Ganges

Soot, sōt, *n* [A Sax *sōt*, soot=Icel *sōt*, Dan *sod*, L G *sott*, soot] A black substance formed from fuel in combustion, rising in fine particles and adhering to the sides of the chimney or pipe conveying the smoke —*v t* To cover or foul with soot —**Soot-flake**, *n* A flake or particle of soot, a smut —**Sootiness**, sōt'i nes, *n* The quality of being sooty —**Sooty**, sōt i, *a* Pertaining to, producing, covered with, or resembling soot, *fuliginous*, dusky, dark

Sooterkin, sōt ėr kin, *n* [Comp Prov E and Sc *sotter*, Prov G *suttern*, to boil gently] A kind of false birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves, an abortive proposal or scheme

Sooth, sōth, *n.* [A Sax *sōth*, true, truth= Dan *sand*, Icel. *sannr*, Goth *sunis*, true, corresponding to Skr *sant*, being, and therefore meaning lit 'being,' or 'that is'] Truth, reality used frequently with *in* (*in sooth* I know not)

Soothe, sōvh, *v t* —*soothed*, *soothing* [Formerly to assent in a servile manner, to say yes to, from A Sax *geōthian*, to confirm or show to be true, *sōth*, truth SOOTH] To please with blandishments or soft words, to cajole, to make less angry or violent, to pacify, to assuage to mitigate, ease, or allay —**Soother**, sō vhėr, *n* One who or that which soothes —**Soothing**, sō vhing, *p* and *a* Such as to soothe, as suaging —**Soothingly**, sō vhing li, *adv* In a soothing manner

Soothsay sōth sā, *v i* [From *sooth* and *say*] To foretell, to predict [N T]—**Soothsayer**, sōth sā-ėr, *n* One who foretells or predicts, a prophet —**Soothsaying** sōth sā ing, *n* A foretelling, a prediction

Sop, sop, *n* [Same as Icel *soppa*, a sop, a sup, Sw *soppa*, broth, soup, D *sop*, L G *soppe*, a sop Closely connected with *sup*, *soup*] Something dipped in broth or liquid food, and intended to be eaten, something given to pacify so called from the sop given to Cerberus to pacify him, in the ancient story —*t* —*sopped sopping* To steep or dip in liquor —**Soppy**, sop i, *a* Sopped or soaked in liquid, like a sop

Soph sof, *n* An abbreviation of *Sophister* and of *Sophomore*

Sophi sō fi *n* A title of the king of Persia

Sophism sof izm *n* [Fr *sophisme*, from Gr *sophisma* a trick a quibble, a sophism, from *sophos* clever, wise] A specious proposition, a specious but fallacious argument, a fallacy designed to deceive —**Sophist** sof ist *n* [Gr *sophistēs*, a sophist] One of a class of leading public teachers in ancient Greece during the fifth and fourth centuries B C, many of whom were men who spent their time in verbal quibbles and philosophical enigmas thus causing the term to take on a bad sense, a captious or fallacious reasoner, a quibbler —**Sophister**, sof is tėr, *n* A sophist, a quibbling disputant a plausible fallacious reasoner in the University of Cambridge, England a student advanced beyond the first year of his residence a soph —**Sophistic Sophistical**, sō fis tik, sō fis ti kal *a* Fallaciously subtle, containing sophistry, quibbling syn under FALLACIOUS —**Sophistically**, sō fis ti kal li, *adv* In a sophistical manner, fallaciously —**Sophisticalness**, sō fis ti kal nes, *n* —**Sophisticate** sō fis ti kāt, *v t* —*sophisticated sophisticating* To pervert, to warp from the truth, to adulterate, to render spurious by admixture —**Sophisticate, Sophisticated**, sō-fis ti kāt, sō fis ti kā ted, *a* Adulterated, not pure, not genuine —**Sophistication**, sō fis ti kā shon *n* The act of adulterating, adulteration, the act or art of quibbling, a quibble —**Sophisticator**, sō-fis ti kā tėr, *n* One who sophisticates —**Sophistry**, sof ist ri, *n* Fallacious reasoning, reasoning sound in appearance only and intended to mislead

Sophomore, sof ō-mōr, *n* [From Gr *sophos*, wise, and *mōros*, foolish] In American colleges, a student belonging to the second of the four classes, one next above a freshman

Sophta, sof ta SOFTA

Soporiferous, sō-pō rif ėr us, *a* [L *soporifer*—*sopor*, *soporis*, sleep (cog with Skr *svap*, to sleep, Gr *hypnus*, sleep), and *fero*, to bring] Causing or tending to cause sleep, soporific —**Soporiferously**, sō pō rif ėr us-li, *adv* In a soporiferous manner —**Soporiferousness**, sō-pō rif ėr-us nes, *n* The quality of being soporiferous —**Soporific**, sō-pō rif ik, *a* [L *sopor*, and *facio*, to make] Causing sleep, tending to cause sleep —*n* A drug or other thing that has the quality of inducing sleep

Soprano, sō-prā nō, *n.* It pl **Sopranos**, sō-prā nōz [It, from *sopra*, L *supra*, above] The highest species of female voice, whose ordinary easy range is from C below the treble staff to G or A above it, equivalent to *Treble*, a term which is falling out of use.—**Sopranist**, sō-prā'nist, *n* A treble singer

Sorb, sorb, *n* [Fr *sorbe*, L *sorbus*, the sorb] The service-tree or its fruit —**Sorb-apple**, *n* The fruit of the service-tree — **Sorbic**, sor'bik, *a* Pertaining to the service-tree — **Sorbine**, sor'bin, *n* A sugar existing in mountain ash berries

Sorbefacient, sor be fā shi ent, *n* [L *sorbeo*, to absorb, and *facio*, to make] *Med* That which produces absorption —*a* *Med* producing absorption

Sorbonist, sor'bon ist, *n* A doctor of the *Sorbonne*, a celebrated institution founded in connection with the University of Paris in 1252 by Robert de *Sorbon*, chaplain and confessor of Louis IX — **Sorbonical**, sor bon i kal, *a* Belonging to a Sorbonist

Sorcerer, sor'sēr ėr, *n* [Fr *sorcier*, a sorcerer, from L L *sortiarius* a caster of lots, from L *sors*, *sortis*, a lot (whence also *sort*) As to the form of the word comp *fruiterer*, Fr *fruitier*] A conjuror, an enchanter, a magician — **Sorceress**, sor sēr es, *n* A female sorcerer — **Sorcery**, sor'sēr i, *n* [O Fr *sorcerie*] Divination by the assistance or supposed assistance of evil spirits, magic, enchantment, witchcraft

Sordes, sor'dēz, *n* [L] Foul matter, excretions, dregs

Sordid, sor did, *a* [Fr *sordide*, L *sordidus*, from *sordes* filth] Filthy, base, mean, meanly avaricious, covetous, niggardly — **Sordidly**, sor did li *adv* In a sordid manner, meanly, basely, covetously — **Sordidness**, sor did nes, *n* The state or quality of being sordid, niggardliness

Sore, sōr, *a* [A Sax *sār*, sore a sore, Icel *sārr*, sore, *sār*, a sore Dan *saar* Goth *saur*, a wound, *s. sārr*, very] Painful, being the seat of pain, violent with pain, severe, distressing, tender, as the mind, easily annoyed or vexed, feeling aggrieved, galled — *n* A place in an animal body where the skin and flesh are ruptured or bruised, so as to be painful, a boil, ulcer, wound &c —*adv* With painful violence, severely, sorely — **Sorely**, sōr li, *adv* In a sore manner, grievously, greatly, severely — **Soreness**, sōr nes, *n* The state of being sore

Soredium, sō rē di um, *n* pl **Soredia**, sō rē di a [From Gr *sōros*, a heap] *Bot* one of the little mealy patches scattered over the surface of the thallus in lichens — **Sorediferous**, sō rē dif ėr us, *a* *Bot* bearing soredia

Sorely, **Soreness** Under SORE

Sorghum, sor gum, *n* [From *sorghi*, its Indian name] The cereal plant that yields Indian millet, one species also yielding sugar

Sori, pl of *sorus*

Sorites, sō rī tēz, *n* [Gr *sōreitēs* from *sōros*, a heap] *Logic*, a series of propositions so linked together that the predicate of each that precedes forms the subject of each that follows (*a* - *b*, *b* - *c*, *c* - *d*, therefore *a* - *d*) —**Soritical**, sō rit i kal, *a* Pertaining to a sorites

Sorn, sorn, *v t* [O Fr *sorner*, to play tricks, to jest, to cheat] To obtrude one's self on another for bed and board [Scotch]— **Sorner**, sor nėr, *n* One who sorns

Sororal, sō rō ral, *a* [L *soror*, *sororis*, sister] Pertaining to a sister or sisters, sisterly —**Sororicide**, sō rō i sid, *n* [L *soror*, and *cædo*, to kill] The murder of a sister, the murderer of a sister

Sorosis, sō-rō sis, *n* [From Gr *sōros*, a heap] *Bot* a fleshy fruit composed of many flowers, seed vessels and receptacles consolidated, as the pine apple or mulberry

Sorrel, sor'el, *a* [A dim from O Fr *sor*, *sore*, sorrel, from O D *sore*, akin to *sere*] Of a reddish or yellowish brown colour — *n* A reddish or yellow brown colour

Sorrel, sor'el, *n* [Fr *surelle*, sorrel from O H G *sūr*, sour SOUR] The popular name of certain perennial plants a common species being a succulent acid herb used as a salad and pot herb

Sorrow, sor'ō, *n* [O E *sorwe*, A Sax *sorg*, *sorh*, care, sorrow, Icel Dan and Sw *sorg*, G *sorge*, Goth *saurga*—sorrow] Pain of mind from loss of or disappointment in the expectation of good, grief, regret, sadness; mourning. : Syn under AFFLICTION —*v i* To be affected with sorrow; to feel sorry, to grieve, to be sad —**Sorrowful**, sor ō-ful, *a* Full of sorrow, exhibiting or producing sorrow, sad, mournful, dejected — **Sorrowfully**, sor'o ful-li, *adv* In a sorrowful manner —**Sorrowfulness**, sor'ō ful nes, *n* —**Sorrowless**, sor'ō les, *a* Without sorrow

Sorry, sor'i, *a* [Equivalent to *sore*, with term *-y*, from A Sax *sarig*, from *sār*, sore influenced in spelling by *sorrow* SORE] Grieved for the loss of some good, pained at some evil experienced or committed, often slight or transient regret (I am *sorry* you cannot come), mean, vile, worthless, pitiful (a *sorry* excuse) —**Sorrily**, sor'i li, *adv* In a sorry or wretched manner — **Sorriness**, sor'i nes *n* Pitifulness, meanness, despicableness

Sort, sort, *n* [Fr *sorte*, sort, kind, from L *sors*, *sortis*, a lot, a condition (seen also in *assort*, *consort*, *resort*)] A kind, species, class, or order (a *sort* of men), manner, form of being or acting, degree (in some *sort*), a set, a suit —*Out of sorts*, out of order, not in one's usual state of health, unwell —*v t* To separate and arrange in distinct classes or divisions, to assort, to arrange, to reduce to order —*v i* To consort to associate, to suit, to agree —**Sortable** sor ta bl, *a* Capable of being sorted —**Sorter**, sor'tėr, *n* One who sorts (a letter *sorter*, a wool *sorter*) —**Sortment** sort ment *n* The act of sorting, distribution into sorts, assortment

Sortes, sor'tēz, *n pl* [L, pl of *sors*, lot, decision by lot] A kind of divination by the chance selection of a passage from an author's writings

Sortie sor'ti, *n* [Fr, from *sortir*, to issue] The issuing of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers, a sally

Sortilege, sor'ti lej, *n* [L *sortilegium*—*sors*, lot and *lego* to select] The act or practice of drawing lots, divination by lots — **Sortition** sor tish on, *n* [L *sortitio*] selection or appointment by lot

Sorus, sō rus, *n* pl **Sori**, sō ri [Gr *sōros*, a heap] *Bot* a cluster of spore cases on the back of the fronds of ferns

Sostenuto, sos te nū tō [It sustained] *Mus* a term implying that the note over which it is placed is to be held out its full length in an equal and steady manner

Sot, sot, *n* [Fr *sot*, a fool probably from the Celtic, comp Ir *suthan* a blockhead, *sotare*, a fop] A stupid person, a dolt, a person stupefied by excessive drinking, a habitual drunkard —*v t* —*sotted*, *sotting* To stupefy, to besot —*v i* To tipple to stupidity —**Sottish**, sot ish, *a* Pertaining to a sot, having the character of a sot — **Sottishly**, sot ish li, *adv* In a sottish manner —**Sottishness** sot ish nes, *n* The quality of being sottish, drunkenness

Soteriology, so tē ri ol o ji, *n* [Gr *sōtērios*, saving, salutary, and *logos*, discourse] The science of health, the doctrine of salvation by Jesus Christ

Sothiac, **Sothic**, soth i ak, soth ik, *a* [From *Sothis*, the dog star, at whose heliacal rising the year was supposed to commence] Pertaining to the dog star —*Sothic year*, the ancient Egyptian year of 365 days

Sottish **Sottishness** Under SOT

Sotto, sot tō [It under, below, beneath] *Mus* a term signifying below or inferior —*Sotto voce*, in an undertone

Sou, sō, *n* [Fr, from L *solidus*, a coin, a solid piece] An old French copper coin, twenty four of which made a livre, a five centime piece

Souari, sou a rē, *n* SAOUARI

Soubahdar, so ba dar, *n* [From *soubah*, a province] In India the governor of a large province a native sepoy officer with the same rank as a captain

Soubrette, sō bret, *n* [Fr] A waiting maid, the part of an intriguing servant-girl in a comedy

Souce sous, *n* SOUSE

Souchong, so shong', *n* [Chinese, little sprouts] A kind of black tea

Soufflé, sof lā, *n* [Fr, from *souffler*, to puff, *souffle*, a breath, a puff] A light dish composed of white of eggs, variously flavoured and baked

Sough, suf, *v i* [O E *swough*, from A Sax. *swōgan*, to sound] To emit a rushing, moaning, or whistling sound, like that of the wind, to sound like the roar of the sea —*n* A sound of this kind, a rushing sound like that of the wind, a deep sigh

Sought, sat, pret and pp of *seek*

Soul, sōl, *n* [O E and Sc *saul*, A Sax. *sāwel*, *sāwl*; Icel *sāla*, Dan *sjæl*, D *ziel*, Goth *saivala*, G *seele*, the soul, perhaps connected with L *sæculum*, an age] The spiritual and immortal part in man, the immaterial spirit which inhabits the body; the moral and emotional part of man's nature, the seat of the sentiments or feelings, the animating or essential part, the vital principle, the essence (he is the very *soul* of honour), an inspirer or leader (the *soul* of an enterprise), courage or spirit, a spiritual being, a disembodied spirit, a human being, a person (not a *soul* present), a familiar term for a person (poor *soul*, he was a good *soul*) —*Cure of souls*, in the Church of England, an ecclesiastical charge —*Soul* is used in many self explanatory compounds, as *soul*-destroying, *soul*-entrancing, *soul* felt, *soul*-stirring *soul*-subduing, &c —**Souled**, sōld, *a* Having a soul, instinct with soul or feeling often in composition (noble-*souled*, mean *souled*) —**Soulless**, sōl'les, *a* Without a soul, lifeless, spiritless, base

Sound, sound, *a* [A Sax *sund*, sound, healthy, L G Dan and Sw *sund*, G (*ge*)*sund*, D *zond*, from root of L *sanus*, sound SANS] Healthy, not diseased, not being in a morbid state (a *sound* mind, a *sound* body), unmured, unhurt (a *sound* limb), free from imperfection or defect (*sound* timber, *sound* fruit), founded in truth, valid, that cannot be refuted (*sound* reasoning), correct, free from error; orthodox, founded in right and law, just (a *sound* claim), profound, unbroken, undisturbed (a *sound* sleep), heavy, laid on with force (a *sound* beating) —**Soundly**, sound li *adv* In a sound manner, healthily, validly, thoroughly, smartly (beat him *soundly*) —**Soundness**, sound nes, *n* The state of being sound

Sound, sound, *n* [A Sax *sund*, a strait, a sound, Icel Dan Sw and G *sund*, a sound, from root of *sunder*, or akin to *swim*] A narrow passage or channel of water, as between the main land and an isle, or connecting two seas, a strait

Sound, sound, *n* [A Sax *sund*, a swimming, from *swimman*, to swim, it is also called the *swim*] The air bladder of a fish

Sound sound, *v t* [Fr *sonder*, to sound, probably from the Teutonic *sund*, a strait. SOUND, a channel] To measure the depth of, to fathom by sinking a plummet or lead attached to a line, *surv* to examine by means of a probe, *fig* to try or search out the intention, opinion, will, or desires of —*v i* To use the line and lead in searching the depth of water —*n* *Surg* a long elongated instrument by which cavities of the body are sounded or explored — **Soundable**, sound da bl, *a* Capable of being sounded —**Soundings**, sound ingz, *n pl* The depths of water in rivers, harbours, along shores, and even in the open sea, which are ascertained by means of a sounding line — **Sounding lead**, *n* The weight used at the end of a sounding-line —**Sounding line**, *n* A line for ascertaining the depth of water —**Soundless**, sound'les, *a* Unfathomable

Sound, sound, *n* [O E *soun*, *soune*, from Fr *son*, L *sonus*, a sound (also in *consonant*, *dissonant*, *resonant*, *sonorous*, &c.), cog Skr *svan*, to sound The *d* has been added, as in *round* (to whisper), *lend*, *hind* (a labourer)] That which is heard; the effect which is produced by the vibrations of a body affecting the ear; a noise; noise without signification, empty noise. —*v i* To make a noise, to give out a sound; to seem or appear when uttered; to appear on narration (this story *sounds* like a fiction), to be conveyed in sound; to be spread or published —*v t* To cause to give out a sound, to play on; to utter audibly; to give a signal for by a certain sound (to *sound* a retreat); to publish or proclaim (to *sound* the praises of a great man).—

Soundable, sown'da-bl, *a* Capable of being examined.—**Sound-bow**, *n* The part of a bell on which the clapper strikes —**Sounding**, soun'ding, *p* and *a* Causing sound; sonorous, having a lofty sound, bombastic (mere *sounding* phrases) —**Sounding-board**, **Sound-board**, *n* A canopy over a pulpit, &c, to direct the sound of a speaker's voice towards the audience, a thin board over which the strings of a pianoforte, violin, guitar, &c, are stretched —**Sounding post**, **Sound post**, *n* A small post in a violin, set under the bridge for a support, and for propagating the sound —**Soundless**, sound'les, *a* Having no sound, noiseless, silent, dumb

Soup, sōp, *n* [Fr *soupe*, from G *suppe*, D *soep*, Dan *suppe*, Icel *sūpa* — soup, broth, &c, akin *sup*, *sap*, *sop*] A kind of broth, a sort of food made generally by boiling flesh of some kind in water with various other ingredients.—**Soup-kitchen**, *n* A charitable establishment for supplying soup to the poor —**Soup-maigre**, sōp mā'gr, *n* [Fr, lit meagre soup] Thin soup made chiefly from vegetables and a little butter —**Soupy**, sōp'i, *a* Like soup

Soupçon, sōp-son, *n* [Fr, from O Fr *soupeçon*, a suspicion SUSPICION] A very small quantity, a taste

Sour, sour, *a* [A Sax *sūr*, sour=Icel *súrr*, Dan *suur*, D *zuur*, G *sauer*, also found in Celtic W and Armor *sur*—sour SORREL] Sharp to the taste, tart, acid, harsh of temper, crabbed, austere, morose, expressing discontent, displeasure, or peevishness (a sour word or look), to become tart or acid by keeping, as milk —*sour grapes* Under GRAPE —*v t* To make acid or sour, to make cross, crabbed, or discontented (to *sour* the temper), to embitter —*v i* To become acid, to acquire tartness, to become peevish, crabbed, or harsh in temper — **Sour-crout**, **Sour krout**, sour krout, *n* Same as *Sauer kraut* —**Sourish**, sour'ish, *a* Somewhat sour, moderately acid.—**Sourly**, sour'li, *adv* In a sour manner; acidly, morosely peevishly, discontentedly —**Sourness**, sour'nes, *n* The state or quality of being sour, acidity, sharpness to the taste, asperity, harshness of temper —**Sour sop**, *n* A large succulent fruit closely allied to the custard apple

Source, sōrs, *n* [Fr *source* O Fr *sorce*, from L *surgo*, to rise, contr for *surrigo*, for *sub-rego*—*sub*, under, and *rego* to direct. SURGE, REGENT] The spring or fountain-head from which a stream of water proceeds, one who or that which originates or gives rise to anything, first cause, origin

Souse, sous, *n* [A form of *sauce*] Pickle made with salt, sauce, pickled meat, the ears, feet, &c, of swine pickled —*v t* —*soused*, *sousing* To steep in pickle, to plunge into water

Souse, sous, *v i* and *t* [Comp G *sausen*, to rush] To fall suddenly on —*n* A violent attack, a blow —*adv* With sudden violence

Soutane, sō-tān, *n* [Fr, from L L *sub tana*, from L *subtus*, beneath] A cassock usually black, worn by Roman Catholic clergy

South, south, *n* [A Sax *súth*, Icel *suthr*, *sunnr*, Dan. *syd*, *sönden*, O H G *sund*, Mod G *süd*, south, allied to *sun*, being the region of the sun] One of the four cardinal points of the compass, directly opposite to the north, the region or locality lying opposite to the north, the wind that blows from the south —*a* Situated in the south, or in a southern direction, pertaining to the south, proceeding from the south.—*adv* Toward the south, from the south —*v i* To move or turn towards the south, *astron* to arrive at or pass the meridian of a place —**South-down**, *n* [From the hills called *South Downs* in England.] One of a noted breed of English sheep, mutton from this sheep Used also adjectively.—**South-east**, *n* The point of the compass equally distant from the south and east —*a* Pertaining to the south-east.—**South-easter**, *n* A wind from the south-east — **South-easterly**, **South-eastern**, *a* South-east — **Southerliness**, suvn'ér-li-nes, *n* State of being southerly, — **Southerly**, suvn'ér-li, *a* Lying in the south, coming from the south — **Southern**, surn'érn, *a* [A Sax *súthern*, from *súther*, *súth*, south] Belonging to the south, lying on the south side of the equator, coming from the south —*Southern Cross*, *n* A bright constellation in the southern hemisphere, the principal stars of which form a cross —**Southerner**, suvn'ér-nér, *n* An inhabitant or native of the south —**Southernliness**, suvn érn li nes, *n* State of being southerly — **Southernly**, suvn érn li, *adv* Toward the south — **Southernmost**, suvn érn möst, *a* Furthest toward the south —**Southernwood**, suvn érn wud, *n* A composite plant nearly allied to wormwood, formerly employed in medicine as a stomachic and stimulant — **Southing**, south ing, *n* Motion to the south, the time at which the moon or other heavenly body passes the meridian of a place, *navig* and *survey* the difference of latitude southward from the last point of reckoning NORTHING — **Southmost**, south möst, *a* Furthest toward the south —**Southron**, **Southern**, suvn ron, suvn érn, *n* A native or inhabitant of a southern country or region, a term formerly applied in Scotland to a native of England — **Southward**, south wérd, *adv* Toward the south —*a* Lying or situated toward the south, directed towards the south —**Southwest** *n* The point of the compass equally distant from the south and west —*a* Lying in the direction of the south west, coming from the south west — **Southwester** *n* A strong, south west wind, a waterproof hat with a flap hanging over the neck, worn in bad weather frequently contracted into *Sou wester* —**South westerly**, *a* In the direction of south west, coming from the south west — **Southwestern**, *a* Pertaining to the south west —**South westward**, *a* and *adv* Towards the south west

Souvenir, sō ve nēr', *n* [Fr from L *subvenire*, to occur to mind] That which reminds or revives the memory of anything, a keepsake

Sovereign, sov ér in, *a* [O Fr *soverain*, Mod Fr *souverain*, from L L *superanus*, from L *super*, above over The *g* has been erroneously inserted] Supreme in power, possessing supreme dominion, royal, princely, paramount, efficacious in the highest degree, (a *sovereign* medicine) —*n* A supreme ruler, the person having the highest power or authority in a state, as a king, queen, emperor, &c, a monarch, a gold coin of the value of 20s and weighing 123 274 grains Troy, the standard of the English coinage — **Sovereignty**, sov ér in ti *n* The state of being a sovereign, the supreme power in a state, monarchical sway, supremacy, supreme excellence —**Sovran** sov ran, *n* and *a* Same as *Sovereign*, and etymologically more correct

Sow, sou, *n* [A Sax *sugu sú*, a sow= L G *suge*, O D *sowe*, G *sau*, Dan and Sw *so*, sow, cog L *sus*, Gr *hus*, sow, perhaps from root *su*, to bring forth (whence *son*)] The female of the swine *founding* the main channel into which metal is run from a smelting furnace See under PIG —*To have or get the right* (or *wrong*) *sow by the ear*, to pitch upon the right (or wrong) person or *thing*, to come to the right (or wrong) conclusion

Sow, sō, *v t* —pret *sowed*, pp *sowed* or *sown* [A Sax *sáwan* (pret *seów*, pp *sáwen*), to sow—Icel *sá*, Dan *saae*, G *säen*, Goth *saian*, same root as L *sero*, *satum*, to sow (whence *season*) *Seed* is from this stem] To scatter, as seed upon the earth, for the purpose of growth, to plant by strewing, to stock with seed, to spread abroad, to disseminate, to propagate (to *sow* discord) —*v i* To scatter seed for growth and the production of a crop — **Sower**, sō ér, *n* One who sows, a disseminator

Sowar, sou'ar, *n* [*Hind*] A trooper, a mounted soldier belonging to the irregular cavalry

Sowens, **Sowans**, sō'enz, sō'anz, *n pl* [Comp A Sax *seów*, glue, paste] A nutritious article of food made from the farina remaining among the husks of oats, used in Scotland, flummery

Soy, soi, *n* A sauce prepared in China and Japan from a small bean, and eaten with fish, cold meat, &c, the plant from the seeds of which the sauce is prepared

Spa, spa, *n* A mineral spring; a place to which people resort for its mineral waters; from *Spa*, a celebrated watering place in Belgium

Space, spās, *n* [Fr *espace*, from L *spatium*, space, from root *spa*, to stretch, seen in *span*] Extension, considered independently of anything which it may contain, extension in all directions, any portion of extension, the interval between any two or more points or objects; quantity of time, the interval between two points of time, *printing*, the interval between words in printed matter, also a kind of blank type for separating words, *mus* one of the four intervals between the five lines of a staff —*v t* —*spaced*, *spacing* To arrange at proper intervals, to arrange the spaces in —**Spaceless**, spās les, *a* Destitute of space —**Spacially**, spā shi al li, *adv* As regards or with reference to space —**Spacious** spā shus, *a* [L *spatiosus*] Inclosing an extended space, large in extent, wide extended, not contracted or narrow, roomy —**Spaciously**, spā shus li, *adv* In a spacious manner, widely, extensively — **Spaciousness**, spā shus nes, *n* The quality of being spacious

Spadassin, spa das in *n* [Fr, from It *spada*, L *spatha* a sword] A swordsman, a brave, a bully (*Cant*)

Spade, spād, *n* [A Sax *spada*=D Dan and Sw *spade*, Icel *spatli*, G *spaten*, cog Gr *spathē* any broad blade] An instrument for digging having a broad blade of iron and a stout handle, adapted to be used with both hands and one foot, *pl* one of the four suits of playing cards —*To call a spade a spade*, to call things by their proper names, to speak plainly and without mincing matters —*v t* To dig with a spade, to pare the sward from with a spade — **Spade bone**, *n* The shoulder blade —**Spadeful**, spād ful, *n* As much as a spade will hold — **Spade guinea**, *n* A guinea with a spade formed shield bearing the coat of arms on the reverse — **Spadille** spa dil *n* [Fr *espadille*] The ace of spades in playing ombre

Spadix, spā diks, *n* [L, a palm branch with its fruit as an *ady* date brown] *Bot* a form of inflorescence in which the flowers are closely arranged round a fleshy radius and the whole surrounded by a large leaf called a spathe, as in palms — **Spadiceous**, spā dish us, *a* *Bot* growing within a spathe or spadix, forming a spadix —**Spadicose**, spā di kōs, *a* *Bot* growing on a spadix

Spado spā dō, *n* [L] A castrated animal, a gelding, an impotent person

Spae spā, *v t* and *i* [Icel *spá* Dan *spaa*, to foretell to tell fortunes] To foretell, to divine, to tell one's fortune [Scotch]

Spaid, spād, *n* A hart three years old

Spake, spāk One of the forms of the preterite of *speak* the more commonly used form being *spoke*

Spalpeen, spal pēn, *n* [Ir *spalpin*, Gael *spailpean*] An Irish term for a mean or insignificant fellow

Span, span, *n* [A Sax *span*, a span (the measure), *spannan*, to bind, Icel *spönn*, Dan *spand*, D *span* G *spanne*, a span, same root as L *spatium*, space, Gr *spaō*, to draw (whence *spasm*)] The space from the point of the thumb to that of the little finger when extended, nine inches, the eighth of a fathom, a short space of time, the spread or extent of an arch between its abutments, a pair of horses, a yoke of animals, a team —*v t* —*spanned*, *spanning* To measure by the hand with the fingers extended, or with the fingers encompassing the object to measure or reach from one side of to the other —**Spanless**, span'les, *a* Incapable of being spanned or measured.—**Span long**, *a* Of the length of a span — **Spanner**, span ér, *n* One that spans, a screw key —**Span-roof**, *n* A common roof formed by two meeting inclined planes

Span, span, pret of *spin*

Spanæmia, spa-nē'mi-a, *n* [Gr. *spanis*,

scarcity, and *haima*, blood] Poverty or thinness of blood

Spandrel, span'drel, *n* [From O Fr *esplanader*, to level or make even ESPLANADE] *Arch* the irregular triangular space comprehended between the outer curve or extrados of an arch and a straight-sided figure surrounding it

Spangle, spang'gl, *n* [Dim of O E *spang*, A Sax *spange*, a buckle, a clasp, &c, D *spang*, Icel *spöng*, a spangle, a stud] A small circular ornament of metal stitched on an article of dress, any little thing sparkling and brilliant, a small sparkling object —*v t* —*spangled*, *spangling* To set, sprinkle, or adorn with spangles —*v i* To glitter, to glisten —**Spangler**, spang'glèr, *n* One who or that which spangles —**Spangly**, spang'gli, *a* Like a spangle or spangles, glittering, glistening

Spaniard, span'yerd, *n* A native of Spain —**Spanish**, span'ish, *a* Pertaining to Spain —*n* The language of Spain —**Spanish black**, *n* A soft black, prepared by burning cork, used in painting —**Spanish broom**, *n* A plant from which a good fibre is obtained —**Spanish-brown**, *n* A species of earth used in painting, having a dark reddish brown colour —**Spanish chalk**, *n* A variety of steatite or soap stone —**Spanish fly**, *n* CANTHARIDES —**Spanish grass**, *n* Esparto —**Spanish juice**, *n* The extract of the root of the liquorice —**Spanish red**, *n* An ochre resembling venetian red —**Spanish soap**, *n* CASTILE SOAP —**Spanish white**, *n* A pigment prepared from chalk which has been separated in an impalpable form by washing

Spaniel, span'yel, *n* [O Fr *espagneul*, Mod Fr *epagneul*, lit a little Spanish dog, from Sp *español*, L *Hispanus* Spain] A name given to several kinds of dogs all more or less elegant, some of them used for sporting purposes, others kept merely as pets, also, a cringing fawning person

Spank spangk, *v i* [Same as Dan *spanke*, to strut, to stalk, comp Sc *spang*, to leap] To move with a quick lively pace, to move quickly and with elasticity —*v t* To slap or smack with the open hand —**Spanker**, spang'kèr, *n* One that spanks, a fast going or fleet horse (colloq), *naut* a large fore and aft sail set upon the mizzen mast of a ship —**Spanking** spangk'ing, *p* and *a* Moving with a quick lively pace, dashing, free going (colloq) **Span new** span, *a* [Icel *spán-nýr*, span new, lit chip new, splinter new, from *spánn*, G *span*, a chip in allusion to work fresh from the hands of the workman] Quite new, bran new

Spar, spar, *n* [A Sax *spær*, *sperstán*, a kind of stone] A mineralogical term for various crystallized, earthy, and some metallic substances, which easily break into rhombohedral, cubical, or laminated fragments with polished surfaces, as calcareous spar, fluor spar, &c —**Sparry**, spär'i, *a* Resembling spar or consisting of spar, spathose, abounding with spar —*Sparry iron*, a carbonate of iron, spathic or spathose iron, siderite

Spar, spar, *n* [same as Icel *sparri*, *sperra*, Dan *sparre*, D *spar*, G *sparren*, a beam, a bar] A long piece of timber of no great thickness, a piece of sawed timber, a pole, *naut* a long beam a general term for masts, yards, booms, and gaffs —**Spar deck**, *n* *Naut* a light deck fitted over the upper deck of a vessel

Spar, spär, *v i* —*sparred*, *sparring* [O Fr *esmarer* (*lit sparrer*), to fling out the hind legs, to kick, from L *ex*, out, and Fr *parer*, to parry PARRY] To rise and strike with the feet or spurs said of cocks, to move the arms in a way suitable for immediate attack or defence, to fight with boxing gloves, to box —*n* A preliminary flourish of the fists, a boxing match, a contest with boxing gloves

Sparable, spar'a-bl, *n* [*Corruption of sparrow-bill*, from the shape] A kind of nail driven into the soles of shoes and boots

Spare, spär, *v t* —*spared*, *sparing* [A Sax *sparian*=Icel. and Sw *spara*, Dan *spare*, G and D *sparen*, to spare, same root as L *parco* (for *sparco*), to spare] To use frugally, not to be profuse of; to part with, to do without, to dispense with, to omit, to forbear (in this sense often with an infinitive as object), to treat with pity, mercy, or forbearance, to forbear to afflict or punish, to forbear to inflict upon, to withhold from, to save, withhold, or gain, as from some engrossing occupation. —*v i* To be parsimonious or frugal, not to be liberal or profuse, to use mercy or forbearance —*a* [A Sax *spær*, moderate, spare] Scanty, not plentiful or abundant, such as may be spared, over and above what is necessary, superfluous, held in reserve, not required for present use (a *spare* anchor, a *spare* bed), lean, wanting flesh, meagre, thin —**Sparely**, spär'li, *adv* In a spare manner, sparingly —**Spareness**, spär'nes, *n* State of being lean or thin, leanness —**Sparer**, spä'rer, *n* One that spares —**Sparerib**, spär'rib, *n* [*Spare*, lean, and *rib*] The piece of a hog taken from the side, consisting of the ribs with little flesh on them —**Sparing**, spä'ring, *a* Saving, parsimonious, chary (*sparing of* words) —**Sparingly**, spä'ring-li, *adv* In a sparing manner, not abundantly, frugally, parsimoniously, not lavishly, seldom, not frequently —**Sparingness**, spä'ring-nes, *n*

Sparge, sparj, *v t* [L *spargo*, to sprinkle] ASPERSE] To dash or sprinkle, to throw water upon malt in a shower of small drops —**Sparger**, spar'jer, *n* A sprinkler

Spark, spark, *n* [A Sax *spearca* — L G *sparke*, D *spark*, *sperk*, also *sprank*, a spark, same root as *spring*, *sprinkle*] A small particle of fire emitted from bodies in combustion, a small shining body or transient light, a sparkle, a small portion of anything active, a particle (a *spark* of life of courage) —*v i* To emit particles of fire, to sparkle —**Sparkle**, spar'kl, *v i* —*sparkled*, *sparkling* [Freq from *spark*] To emit sparks, to shine as if giving out sparks, to glitter, to flash, to twinkle —*v t* To emit with coruscations, to shine with —*n* A spark, a luminous particle, a scintillation, luminosity, lustre —**Sparkler**, spark'ler, *n* One who or that which sparkles —**Sparkling**, spark'ling, *p* and *a* Emitting sparks, glittering, brilliant, lively —**Sparklingly**, spark'ling-li, *adv* In a sparkling manner —**Sparklingness**, spark'ling-nes *n*

Spark spark, *n* [Same as Prov E *sprack*, lively, Icel *sparkr* sprightly, akin *spry*] A brisk, showy, gay man, a lover, a gallant, a beau —**Sparky**, spär'ki, *a* Having the style or character of a spark.

Sparrow, spar'ō, *n* [A Sax *sparwa*, Goth *sparwa*, Dan *spurv*, Icel *sporr*, G *spar*, *sperling*, sparrow] A well known bird of the finch family, constantly seen in the vicinity of human dwellings, even in the midst of large cities —**Sparrow hawk**, *n* A small hawk well known in Britain, very destructive to pigeons and small birds

Sparrow grass, *n* A corruption of *Asparagus*

Sparry Under SPAR.

Sparse, spärs, *a* [L *sparsus*, pp of *spargo*, to strew, to sprinkle (as in *asperse*, *disperse* *interperse*), akin to Gr *speirō* to sow] Thinly scattered, set or planted here and there, not dense, *bot* not in any apparent regular order —**Sparsely**, spärs'li, *adv* In a scattered or sparse manner, thinly —**Sparseness**, spars'nes, *n* The state of being sparse, scattered state

Spartan, spär'tan, *a* Pertaining to ancient Sparta, hence, hardy, undaunted

Spasm, spazm, *n* [Fr *spasme*, L *spasmus*, from Gr *spasmos*, *from spaō*, to draw, to wrench SPAN] *Med* an abnormal, sudden, and more or less violent contraction of one or more muscles or muscular fibres, generally attended with pain —**Spasmodic**, **Spasmodical**, spaz mod'ik, spazmod'i kal, *a* [Gr *spasmos*, and *eidos*, likeness] Relating to spasm, consisting in spasm, convulsive, marked by strong effort, but of brief duration, violent and short-lived —*spasmodic school*, a name given in ridicule to certain modern authors whose writings were considered to be distinguished by an overstrained and unnatural style —**Spasmodic**, *n* A medicine good for removing spasm, an antispasmodic. —**Spasmodically**, spaz-mod'i-kal-li, *adv* In a spasmodic manner —**Spasmology**, spaz-mol'o-ji, *n* The doctrine of spasms —**Spastic**, spas'tik, *a* [Gr *spastikos*] Relating to spasm, spasmodic —**Spasticity**, spas-tis'i-ti, *n* A state of spasm, tendency to or capability of spasm.

Spat, spat, pret. of *spit*.

Spat, spat, *n* [Akin to verb to *spit*] The spawn of shell fish, the developing spawn of the oyster

Spatangus, spa tang'gus, *n* [L, from Gr *spatangos*, a sea-urchin.] A genus of sea-urchins, often called 'heart urchins' from their shape

Spatch cock, *n* [Perhaps for *despatch-cock* (*despatch* meaning haste), or for *spitstuck* SPITCHCOCK] A fowl killed, and immediately broiled, for some sudden occasion

Spate, **Spait**, spät, *n* [Comp Ir *speid*, a flood in a river] A sudden heavy flood, especially in mountain streams, caused by heavy rainfall

Spatha, spā'tha, *n*. *Bot* SPATHE

Spathe, spāthe, *n* [L *spatha*, from Gr *spathē*, a broad blade, a spathe] *Bot* a large membranaceous bract situated at the base of a spadix, which it incloses as a sheath —**Spathed**, spāthd, *a* *Bot* having a spathe —**Spathaceous**, **Spathal**, spa-thā'shus, spā thal, *a* *Bot* furnished with or formed like a spathe (*spathal* flowers) —**Spathella**, spa thel la, *n* [Dim of L *spatha*] *Bot* another name for the *Glumella* —**Spathose**, spath ōs, *a* *Bot* spathaceous

Spathic, spath'ik, *a* [Fr *spathique*, from *spath*, G *spath* spar] Applied to minerals having an even lamellar or flatly foliated structure, sparry —*Spathic iron*, carbonate of iron, an ore of iron of a foliated structure — **Spathiform**, spath i form, *a* Resembling spar in form — **Spathose**, spath ōs, *a* Sparry, foliated in texture

Spatial, **Spatially** SPACIAL, SPACIALLY

Spatter, spat'er, *v t* [Akin to *spat*, *spot*] To scatter a liquid substance on, to sprinkle with anything liquid or semi liquid that befouls, to bespatter, to throw out in drops, *fig* to asperse, to defame —**Spatterdash** spat'er-dash, *n* [*Spatter* and *dash*] A covering of cloth or leather for the leg, a gaiter, a legging

Spattle, spat'l, *n* [A form of *spatula*.] A spatula, *pottery*, a tool for mottling a moulded article with colouring matter

Spatula spat'ū la, *n* [L, dim of *spatha*, Gr *spathē*, a broad flat instrument SPADE] A sort of knife with a thin flexible blade, used by druggists, painters, &c, for spreading plasters, working pigments, &c, *surg* a flat instrument for depressing the tongue in operations about the throat —**Spatulate**, spat'ū lāt, *a* Shaped like a spatula, resembling a spatula in shape

Spavin spav'in, *n* [O Fr *espavent*, origin doubtful] A disease of horses affecting the hock joint, or joint of the hind-leg between the knee and the fetlock, by which lameness is produced.—**Spavined**, spav'ind, *a* Affected with spavin.

Spawl, spal, *v t* [Contr from A Sax *spédl*, spittle SPIT] To throw saliva from the mouth in a careless, dirty manner —*n* Saliva or spittle thrown out carelessly

Spawn, span *n* [O Fr *espaundre*, to spawn, lit to *expand* EXPAND] The eggs or ova of fishes, frogs, &c, when shed, the white fibrous matter from which fungi are produced, the mycelium of fungi, contemptuously, any offspring or product —*v t* To deposit in the form of spawn, contemptuously, to bring forth or generate —*v i* To deposit eggs, as fish, frogs, &c —**Spawner**, spa'nèr, *n*. A female fish.

Spay, spā, *v t* [A Celtic word Manx *spoyl*, Gael *spoth*, to castrate.] To remove or destroy the ovaries of a process applied to female animals, to incapacitate them for producing young

Speak, spēk, *v i* —pret. *spoke* (*spake* archaic or poetical), pp *spoken*. [O E *speken*, A Sax *specan*, *sprecan*, same as D and L G *spreken*, G *sprechen*, to speak.] To utter words; to express thoughts by words; to utter a speech, discourse, or harangue; to

talk; to discourse; to make mention, to tell by writing; to communicate ideas in any manner; to be expressive.—*To speak for*, to argue in favour of to plead the cause of; to urge the claims of, to be the representative or spokesman of —*To speak out*, to speak loud or louder, to speak boldly or unreservedly —*To speak up*, to speak in a loud or louder tone, to express one's thoughts freely —*To speak well for*, to be a favourable indication of —*To speak with*, to converse with A man may *speak* by uttering a single word, whereas to *talk* is to utter sentiments consecutively, so, a man may be able to *speak* though he is not able to *talk* *Speak* is also more formal in meaning, as, to *speak* before a brilliant audience, while *talk* implies a conversational manner of speaking —*v t* To utter with the mouth, to utter articulately, to say, to declare (to *speak* the truth), to proclaim, to talk or converse in (to *speak* French), to address, to accost, to express in any way (her eyes *spoke* love) —*To speak a ship*, to hail and speak to her captain or commander —**Speakable** spē'ka bl, *a* Capable of or fit for being spoken —**Speaker**, spē'kėr, *n* One who speaks, one that utters a speech in public, or one that practises public speaking, a person who is the mouthpiece or spokesman of another, a person who presides over a deliberative assembly (the *speaker* in the House of Commons) —**Speakership**, spē'kėr-ship *n* The office of speaker —**Speaking**, spē'king, *a* Used for the purpose of conveying speech (a *speaking* trumpet), forcibly expressive (a *speaking* likeness), extending to mere phrases of civility (a *speaking* acquaintance) — **Speaking trumpet** *n* A trumpet-shaped instrument which enables the sound of the voice to be heard at a great distance —**Speaking tube** *n* A tube of gutta-percha or other material for communicating orally from one room to another

Spear, spēr, *n* [A Sax *spere*=D and G *speer*, Dan *sper*, Icel *spyr*, comp L *sparus*, a hunting spear, probably akin to *spar*] A long pointed weapon used in war and hunting, by thrusting or throwing, a lance, a javelin —*v t* To pierce with, or as with, a spear, to kill with a spear —**Spearer**, spēr ėr, *n* One who spears —**Spear grass** *n* A name applied to various long sharp leaved grasses — **Spear head**, *n* The metal point of a spear —**Spearman**, spēr'man, *n* One who is armed with a spear —**Spearmint**, spēr'mint, *n* An aromatic plant having spear shaped leaves

Spec, **spek**, *n* A colloquial abbreviation of *Speculation* (as a commercial term)

Special, spesh'al, *a* [Fr *spécial*, from L *specialis*, from *species* kind (which see)] Pertaining to something distinct or having a distinctive character distinctive, particular, peculiar, differing from others, designed for a particular purpose or occasion, having a distinct field or scope —*Special case* a statement of facts agreed to on behalf of parties, and submitted for the opinion of a court as to the law bearing on the facts —*Special constable* a person sworn to aid the constituted authorities in maintaining the public peace on occasions of exigency, as to quell a riot —*Special correspondent*, a person specially appointed to give an account of some important event or series of events for a newspaper — *Special license*, a license obtained from the Archbishop of Canterbury, which enables a priest to marry the parties without banns, and at any time or place other than those necessary in ordinary cases —*Special pleader*, a lawyer whose occupation it is to give opinions on matters submitted to him, and to draw pleadings —*Special pleading*, the business of a special pleader, the specious but unsound or unfair argumentation of one whose aim is victory rather than truth —*Special verdict*, a verdict in which the jury find the facts proved, leaving the law bearing on them to be determined by the court.—*n* Any person or thing appointed for a special purpose or occasion, as a constable, a railway train, &c —**Specialism**, spesh'al-izm, *n* A particular branch or department of knowledge, devotion to some one subject.—**Specialist**, spesh al-ist, *n* A person who devotes himself to a particular branch of a profession, art or science, one who has a special knowledge of some particular subject — **Speciality**, spesh-i-al'i ti, *n* That property by which a person or thing is specially character ized, that in which one is specially versed, a quality or attribute peculiar to a species — **Specialization**, spesh al i zā shon, *n* The act of specializing or devoting to a particular use or function, special determination — **Specialize**, spesh al iz, *v t —specialized, specializing* To assign a specific use or purpose to, to devote or apply to a specific use or function — **Specially**, spesh al li, *adv* In a special manner, particularly, especially, for a particular purpose. —**Specialty**, spesh al ti, *n* A particular point, that in which one is specially versed, a speciality, *law*, a special contract, an obligation or bond

Specie spē shi, *n* [The ablative of L *species* used as an English word from its occurrence in the phrase 'paid in *specie*' that is in visible coin] Gold or silver coined, and used as a circulating medium, coin in contradistinction to paper-money

Species, spē shēz, *n sing* and *pl* [L *species* appearance, shape sort, kind, from *specio* to behold, akin to Gr *skeptomai*, Skr *push* to see English words in which L *specio* appears are very numerous as *specious*, *specimen*, *specify spite*, *spice*, *despise*, *aspect prospect respect*, *spectacle*, &c] A kind, sort, or variety, a class collection or assemblage of things or beings classified according to attributes which are determined by scientific observation, a group of animals or plants which bear a close resemblance to each other in the more essential features of their organization and produce similar progeny, several species uniting to form a *genus*, *logic*, a group of individuals agreeing in common attributes and designated by a common name

Specify, spes i fi, *v t —specified, specifying* [Fr *spécifier* as if from a L *specificare—species* and *facio* to make] To mention or name distinctively, to designate in words so as to clearly distinguish or limit —**Specific** spe sif ik *a* [Fr *spécifique*] Pertaining to characterizing, or constituting a species marking something as a distinct species, tending to specify or particularize, definite precise, *med* possessed of peculiar efficacy in the cure of a particular disease —*Specific centre*, the locality where any species of animals or plants first appeared and from which it became diffused —*Specific character* that which distinguishes one species from every other species of the same genus the essential character of a species —*Specific gravity* Under GRAVITY —*Specific name*, the name which, appended to the name of the genus, constitutes the distinctive name of the species —*n* A remedy which exerts a special action in the prevention and cure of a disease, an infallible or supposed infallible remedy, something certain to effect the purpose for which it is used, an unfailing agent — **Specifically**, spe sif i kal li, *adv* In a specific manner, so far as concerns the species definitely, particularly —**Specification**, spes i fi kā shon, *n* The act of specifying, designation of particulars, particular mention, a statement describing the dimensions details, peculiarities &c , of any work about to be undertaken, as in building engineering, &c , an article, item, or particular specified —**Specificness**, spesif ik nes, *n* The character of being specific

Specimen, spes'i men, *n*. [L *specimen*, an example or specimen from *specio* to behold SPECIES] One of a number of similar things intended to show the character of the whole, or of others not exhibited, a portion exhibited, a sample A *specimen* exhibits the nature or character of a whole without reference to the relative quality of individual portions, a *sample* is a portion taken out of a quantity, and implies that the quality of the whole is to be judged by it, in many cases, however, the words are used indifferently

Specious, spē shus, *a* [Fr *spécieux*, from L *speciosus*, showy, beautiful, plausible, from *species*, show, appearance SPECIES] Pleasing to the eye, superficially fair, just, or correct, plausible, appearing well at first view (a *specious* argument, a *specious* objection) Syn under COLOURABLE —**Speciously**, spē shus-li, *adv* In a specious manner, with show of right or reason —**Speciousness**, spē shus nes, *n* The quality of being specious, plausibility — **Speciosity** spē-shi os i ti, *n* The state of being specious a specious show

Speck, spek *n* [A Sax *specca*, a speck, akin L *spark* a speck *speckle* is a derivative] A spot, a small discoloured place in anything, a stain, a blemish, a small particle or patch —*v t* To spot, to mark with specks or spots

Speck spek, *n* [D *spek* fat] Blubber, the fat of whales and other mammalia

Speckle spek l, *n* [Dim of *speck*] A little spot in anything, of a different colour from that of the thing itself, a speck —*v t —speckled, speckling* To mark with small specks or spots —**Speckled**, spek ld *p* and *a* Marked with specks or speckles, variegated with spots of a different colour from the ground or surface of the object — **Speckledness** spek ld nes *n*

Spectacle spek ta-kl *n* [Fr *spectacle* from L *spectaculum*, from *specto* to behold, freq of *specio*, to see SPECIES] A show, a gazing stock, something exhibited as worthy of being seen a gorgeous or splendid show, anything seen, a sight, *pl* an optical instrument used to assist or correct some defect in the organs of vision, consisting of two lenses mounted in a light frame so constructed as to adhere to the nose and temples and keep the lenses before the eyes —**Spectacled** spek ta kld *a* Furnished with or wearing spectacles.— **Spectacular** spek tak ū lėr *a* Pertaining to or of the nature of a show or spectacle, pertaining to spectacles

Spectator spek tā tor *n* [L from *specto*, freq of *specio* to behold SPECIES] One who looks on a beholder, one who is present at a play or spectacle —**Spectatorial**, spek ta to ri al, *a* Pertaining to a spectator —**Spectatress Spectatrix** spek tā tres spek tā triks, *n* A female beholder or looker on

Spectre spek tėr *n* [Fr *spectre* from L *spectrum* an appearance an apparition, from *specio* to behold SPECIES] An apparition the disembodied spirit of a person who is dead a ghost, a phantom — **Spectral** spek tral *a* Pertaining to a spectre, ghostlike pertaining to spectra, pertaining to the solar or other spectrum — **Spectrally** spek tral li *adv* In a spectral manner like a ghost or spectre — **Spectrology** spek trol o-ji, *n* [*Spectrum*, and Gr *logos* discourse] That branch of science which treats of the characteristic spectra of bodies — **Spectrological** spek trō loj i kal, *a* Pertaining to spectrology — **Spectrometer** spek trom e tėr, *n* [*Spectrum* and *Gr metron* a measure] An apparatus attached to a spectroscope for purposes of measurement —**Spectroscope**, spek trō-skōp, *n* [*Spectrum*, and Gr *skopeō*, to look at] The instrument employed in spectrum analysis which by means of a prism or train of prisms produces a magnified image of any spectrum — **Spectroscopic Spectroscopical**, spek trō skop ik, spek trō skop i kal, *a* Pertaining to the spectroscope or spectroscopy — **Spectroscopically** spek trō-skop i kal li, *adv* By the use of the spectroscope —**Spectroscopist**, spek trō skōp ist, *n* One who uses the spectroscope, one skilled in spectroscopy —**Spectroscopy**, spek trō skō pi *n* That branch of science which is concerned with the use of the spectroscope and with spectrum analysis — **Spectrum** spek trum, *n* pl **Spectra**, spek tra A spectre, an image of something seen, continuing after the eyes are closed, covered, or turned away, the oblong figure or stripe, exhibiting the prismatic or rainbow colours or some of them, formed on a wall or screen by a beam of light, as of the sun, received through a

small slit and refracted by being passed through a prism or series of prisms The *solar spectrum* or spectrum of sunlight is coloured transversely throughout its length, the colours shading insensibly into one another from red at the one end, through orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, to violet at the other, and it is also crossed by a number of black lines having definite positions The moon and planets have spectra like that of the sun, while each fixed star has a spectrum peculiar to itself, and the incandescent vapour of each elementary substance has its characteristic spectrum — *spectrum analysis*, the art or operation of examining spectra, whether of the heavenly bodies or of substances heated to incandescence, by means of the spectroscope, a means of detecting the presence of substances otherwise undetected

Specular Under SPECULUM

Speculate, spek ū lāt, *v i* —*speculated*, *speculating* [L *speculor speculatus*, from *specula*, a look out, from *specio*, to see SPECIES] To meditate, to consider a subject in its different aspects and relations, to theorize, to purchase goods, stock, or other things with the expectation of an advance in price and of selling the articles with a profit by means of such advance, to engage in speculation —**Speculation**, spek ū lā shon, *n* Mental view of any thing in its various aspects and relations, contemplation, a theory or theoretical view, the laying out of money or incurring of extensive risks with a view to more than the usual success in trade, a hazardous commercial or other business transaction entered into in the hope of large profits —**Speculative** spek ū lā tiv, *a* Given to speculation, contemplative pertaining to, involving or formed by speculation, theoretical, not verified by fact, experiment, or practice, pertaining to or given to speculation in trade — **Speculatively**, spek ū lā tiv li *adv* In a speculative manner —**Speculativeness** spek ū lā tiv nes, *n* The state of being speculative — **Speculator**, spek ū lā tėr, *n* One who speculates or forms theories, a theorizer, one who speculates in trade, one who incurs great risks in the hope of great gain —**Speculatory**, spek ū la to ri, *a* Speculative

Speculum, spek ū lum, *n* [L, a mirror, from *specio* to look, to behold SPECIES] A mirror or looking glass, *optics* a reflecting surface such as is used in reflecting telescopes made of an alloy of copper and tin or of glass, *surg* an instrument with a reflecting mirror attached for examining certain openings of the body *Speculum metal* metal used for making the speculums of reflecting telescopes—an alloy of two parts copper and one of tin —**Specular**, spek ū lėr *a* [L *speculum*] Having the qualities of a mirror or looking glass having a smooth reflecting surface —*Specular iron ore*, a hard, crystallized variety of hæmatite

Sped, sped pret and pp of *speed*

Speech, spēch, *n* [A Sax *spæc*, *spræc*, *spæch* from *sprecan sprecan* to speak SPEAK] The faculty of expressing thoughts by words or articulate sounds the power of speaking, language, a particular language, the act of speaking with another, conversation, anything spoken, a discourse, oration, or harangue —**Speech day**, *n* The periodical examination day of a public school — **Speechification**, spēch i fi kā shon, *n* The act of speechifying —**Speechifier**, spēch i fi-ėr, *n* One who speechifies — **Speechify**, spēch i fi *v i* —*speechified*, *speechifying* To make a speech, to harangue [Humorous or contemptuous]—**Speechless** spēch les, *a* Destitute or deprived of the faculty of speech, dumb, mute, not speaking for a time, silent — **Speechlessness**, spēch les nes *n* The state of being speechless, muteness

Speed, spēd, *v t* —pret and pp *sped* or *speeded* [A Sax *spēdan*, to hasten, to prosper, from *spēd*, haste prosperity, from *spōwan* to thrive, same as O H G *spuon*, to succeed] To make haste, to move with celerity; to have success, to prosper; to succeed, to have any fortune, good or ill, to fare —*v t* To dispatch or send away in haste, to hasten, to accelerate, to expedite, to help forward, to make prosperous, to cause to succeed, to dismiss with good wishes or friendly services, to kill or destroy especially in pp *sped* (*Shak*) —*n* Success, fortune, prosperity in an undertaking, swiftness, celerity, haste, impetuosity —**God speed** Under God —**Speeder**, spē dėr, *n* One who speeds, a kind of machine for forwarding things in manufacture —**Speedful**, spēd ful, *a* Full of speed, successful, prosperous —**Speedfully**, spēd ful li, *adv* In a speedful manner, speedily, successfully — **Speedy**, spē di *a* Quick nimble, rapid in motion, not dilatory or slow —**Speedily**, spē di li *adv* In a speedy manner, quickly, in a short time —**Speediness**, spē di nes, *n* The quality of being speedy, quickness, despatch —**Speedless** spēd les, *a* Having no speed, not prosperous, unsuccessful — **Speedwell**, spēd wel, *n* [From growing on roadsides and, as it were, cheering travellers on their way] The common name of plants of the genus Veronica, a favourite species being the germander speedwell

Speer, Speir, spēr, *v t* and *i* [A Sax *spyrian*, Icel *spyrja*, lit to search out by the track or trace from *spor* D *spoer* G *spur*, a track] To ask, to inquire [Scotch]

Spelæan, spē lē an, *a* [L *spelæum*, from Gr *spēlaion*, a cave] Pertaining to a cave or caves, dwelling in a cave or caves

Spalding Speldron spel ding spel dron, *n* [Sc *spald*, to spread out, akin to Gr *spaltein* Sw *spaltia* to cleave, to divide] A small fish split and dried in the sun [Scotch]

Spell, spel *n* [A Sax *spell* a saying, tale, charm, Icel *spall*, O G *spl* Goth *spill*, a tale Hence the latter part of *gospel*] A charm consisting of some words of occult power an incantation, any charm —*v t* —pret and pp *spelled* or *spelt* [A Sax *spelltan* to say speak, tell] To repeat point out write or print the proper letters of in their regular order, to form by letters to read, to read with labour or difficulty often with *out*, to act as a spell upon to fascinate, to charm —*v i* To form words with the proper letters, either in reading or writing, &c —**Spell bound**, *a* Bound as by a spell or charm —**Speller** spel ėr *n* One that spells, a spelling book —**Spelling** spel ing, *n* The act of one who spells, orthography — **Spelling bee**, *n* An assemblage of persons met for the purpose of exercising themselves or comparing their acquirements, in spelling —**Spelling book**, *n* A book for teaching children to spell and read

Spell spel, *n* [A Sax *spelian*, to supply the room of another, comp D and Sw *spel*, G *spiel*, play game] A piece of work done by one person in relief of another, a turn of work, a single period of labour, a period, a while or season

Spell, spel *n* A splinter, a spill SPILL

Spelt spelt, *n* [A Sax *spelt* L G and D *spelt*, G *spelz*, from root of *split*] An inferior kind of wheat Called also *German Wheat*

Spelt spelt A pret and pp of *spell*

Spelter, spel tėr *n* [L G *spialter* G and D *spauter*, spelter, zinc, akin *zeuter*] A name often applied in commerce to zinc

Spence, spens, *n* [O Fr *despense* a buttery, from *despendre*, L *dispendere*, to dispense—*dis*, and *pendo*, to weigh] A buttery, a place where provisions are kept, in Scotland, the apartment of a house where the family sit and eat

Spencer, spen sėr, *n* An outer coat or jacket without skirts, named from an Earl *Spencer*, who first wore it

Spencer, spen sėr, *n* [Perhaps akin to *spanker*] *Naut* a fore and aft sail with a gaff and boom set abaft the fore and main masts

Spend, spend, *v t* —pret and pp *spent* [A Sax *spendan*, borrowed from L *expendo* or *dispendo* to expend, to dispense EXPEND, PENDANT] To lay out (money), to part with in purchasing, to exhaust (to *spend* one's energies), to waste, to pass, as time, to suffer to pass away; to exhaust of force or strength, to waste (to *spend efforts*) —*v i* To make expense; to spend money —**Spender**, spen dėr, *n* One that spends; a prodigal, a lavisher — **Spendthrift**, spend thrift, *n* One who spends his means lavishly or improvidently, a prodigal: often used as an adjective (*spendthrift* ways) —**Spent**, spent, pret and pp of *spend* Worn out, wearied, exhausted, having deposited the spawn said of a herring —*Spent ball*, a cannon or rifle ball which reaches an object without sufficient force to pass through it, or to wound otherwise than by a contusion

Spenserian, spen sē ri an, *a* Pertaining to the poet *Spenser*, applied to the style of versification adopted by Spenser in his *Faery Queen*

Sperm, sperm, *n* [L and Gr *sperma*, *spermatos*, seed from *speirō*, to sow] The seminal fluid of animals, semen, spawn of fishes or frogs —**Spermaceti**, spėr-ma-sē ti *n* [Lit sperm of whale, L *sperma*, and *cetus*, a whale] A fatty material obtained from a species of whale common in the Pacific — **Spermarium**, **Spermary**, spėr mā ri um, spėr ma-ri, *n* The organ in male animals in which spermatozoa are produced —**Spermatheca**, spėr ma thē-ka, *n* [Gr *sperma*, and *thēkē*, case] A cavity in certain female insects (*e g* queen-bees) in which the sperm of the male is received. — **Spermatic**, **Spermatical**, spėr mat ik, spėr mat i kal, *a* Seminal, pertaining to the semen or conveying it —**Spermatism**, spėr ma tizm *n* The emission of sperm or seed —**Spermatogenous**, spėr ma-toj en-us *a* [Gr *sperma*, and root *gen*, to produce] Sperm producing — **Spermatoid**, spėr ma toid *a* [Gr *sperma*, and *eidos*, form] Sperm like, resembling sperm or semen —**Spermatoon**, spėr ma tō on, *n* pl **Spermatoa**, spėr ma tō a [Gr *sperma*, and *ōon*, egg] A cell constituting a nucleus of a sperm cell — **Spermatorrhea** spėr ma to-rē a, *n* [Gr *sperma*, and *rheō* to flow] Emission of the semen without copulation — **Spermatozoon**, spėr ma to zo on, *n* pl **Spermatozoa**, spėr ma to-zo a [Gr *sperma*, and *zōon*, a living being] One of the microscopic animalcule like bodies developed in the semen of animals and essential to impregnation — **Sperm cell**, *n* A cell in which are developed spermatoa —**Spermic**, spėr mik *a* Pertaining to sperm or seed — **Spermidium**, spėr mid i um, *n* [Gr *sperma* and *eidos*, resemblance] *Bot* a small seed vessel more commonly called an *Achene* —**Spermoderm**, spėr mo-derm, *n* [Gr *sperma*, and *derma*, skin] *Bot* the integuments of a seed in the aggregate —**Sperm oil**, *n* The oil of the spermaceti whale —**Spermotheca**, spėr mo-thē ka, *n* [Gr *sperma*, and *thēkē*, case] *Bot* the seed vessel, the case in which seeds are contained, — **Sperm whale**, *n* The spermaceti whale or cachalot

Spetches spech ez, *n pl* The offal of skin and hides, from which glue is made

Spew, spū, *v t* [A Sax *spīwan*, to spew; D *spouwen spuwen*, G *speien*, Icel *spýja*, Goth *spiwan* to vomit, cog L *spuo*, to vomit *Spat* is from same root] To vomit, to eject from the stomach, to eject or to cast forth —*v i* To vomit —**Spewer**, spū ėr *n* One who spews

Sphacelus, sfas ē lus, *n* [Gr *sphakelos*, from *sphazō* to kill] Gangrene, mortification of the flesh of a living animal; death or caries of a bone —**Sphacel**, sfas'el, *n* Gangrene —**Sphacelate**, sfas'ē-lāt, *v a* To mortify, to become gangrenous, as flesh; to become carious, as a bone —*v i* To affect with gangrene —**Sphacelate**, **Sphacelated**, sfas ē-lāt, sfas ē-lā-ted, *a* *Bot* decayed, withered, or dead —**Sphacelation**, sfas-ē lā shon, *n* The process of becoming or making gangrenous; mortification — **Sphacelism**, **Sphacelismus**, sfas'ē-lizm, sfas-ē-liz mus, *n* A gangrene; an inflammation of the brain

Sphærenchyma, sfē reng'ki-ma, *n* [Gr *sphaira*, a sphere, and *enchyma*, anything poured in] A name given to spherical or spheroidal cellular tissue, such as is found in the pulp of fruits —**Sphæridium**, sfē rid'i-um, *n* pl **Sphæridia**, sfē-rid'i-a [Gr

sphæra, a sphere, and *eidos*, resemblance.] One of the curious stalked appendages with button-like heads, covered with cilia, carried on the tests of almost all sea-urchins.—**Sphæristerium**, sfē-ris-tē'ri-um, *n.* [Gr. *sphairistērion*, from *sphairistēs*, a ball-player, *sphaira*, a ball.] A building for playing at ball; a tennis-court.—**Sphæroblast**, sfē'rō-blast, *n.* [Gr. *sphaira*, and *blastos*, a sprout.] *Bot.* a cotyledon which rises above-ground, bearing at its end a spheroid tumour.—**Sphærosiderite**, sfē'rō-sid'ēr-īt. SPHEROSIDERITE.—**Sphærulite**, sfē'rū-līt. SPHERULITE.

Sphagnum, sfag'num, *n.* [Gr. *sphagnos*, a kind of moss.] An important genus of mosses; peat-moss, valuable for packing plants for transmission.

Sphena, sfēn, *n.* [From Gr. *sphēn*, a wedge, from the shape of its crystals.] A mineral composed of silicic acid, titanic acid, and lime.

Sphenogram, sfē'nō-gram, *n.* [Gr. *sphēn, sphēnos*, a wedge, and *gramma*, a letter.] A wedge-shaped, cuneiform, or arrow-headed character CUNEIFORM.—**Sphenography**, sfē-nog'ra-fi, *n.* The art of writing or of deciphering cuneiform writings.—**Sphenographer**, sfē-nog'raf-ėr, *n.* One versed in cuneiform writing.—**Sphenographic**, sfē-nō-graf'ik, *a.* Pertaining to sphenography.

Sphenoid, Sphenoidal, sfē'noid, sfē-noi'dal, *a.* [Gr. *sphēn*, a wedge, and *eidos*, form] Resembling a wedge.—*Sphenoid bone*, a bone in the base of the skull, so named because it is wedged in amidst the other bones.—*n.* A wedge-shaped body; the sphenoid bone.—**Spheno-** As a prefix in anatomical terms means pertaining to the sphenoid.

Sphenopteris, sfē-nop'tėr-is, *n* [Gr *sphēn, sphēnos*, a wedge, and *pteris*, a fern] A genus of fossil ferns remarkable for the wedge-shaped divisions of their fronds

Sphere, sfēr, *n.* [L. *sphæra*, from Gr. *sphaira*, a ball, a globe.] A globular body; an orb or globe; a planet, star, or sun; a solid body the surface of which in every part is equally distant from a point within it called its centre, the concave expanse of the heavens; circuit or range of action, knowledge, or influence; compass, province; rank or order of society.—*v t*—*sphered, sphering*. To place in a sphere or among the spheres; to form into a sphere.—**Spheral**, sfē'ral, *a.* Pertaining to the spheres or heavenly bodies; rounded like a sphere.—**Sphere-born**, *a* Born among the spheres.—**Sphere-melody, Sphere-music**, *n.* The music, imperceptible to human ears, produced by the movements of the heavenly bodies, according to the hypothesis of Pythagoras.—**Spherical, Spheric, sfer'i-kal, sfer'ik**, *a.* [Fr. *sphérique*, L *sphæricus*.] Having the form of a sphere; globular; pertaining or belonging to a sphere; relating to the orbs of the planets; planetary.—*Spherical angle*, an angle formed on the surface of a sphere by the intersection of two great circles.—*Spherical geometry*, that branch of geometry which treats of spherical magnitudes.—*Spherical triangle*, a triangle formed on the surface of a sphere by the mutual intersection of three great circles.—*Spherical trigonometry*, that branch of trigonometry which deals with spherical triangles.—**Spherically**, sfer'i-kal-li, *adv.* In the form of a sphere.—**Sphericity, Sphericalness, sfe-ris'i-ti, sfer'i-kal-nes**, *n.* The state or quality of being spherical; globularity; roundness.—**Spherics**, sfer'iks, *n. Geom.* the doctrine of the properties of the sphere.—**Spheroid**, sfē'roid, *n.* A body not perfectly spherical; *geom.* a solid generated by the revolution of an ellipse about one of the AXES, being either *oblate* or *prolate*.—**Spheroidal**, sfē-roi'dal, *a.* Having the form of a spheroid; *crystal.* bounded by several convex faces.—**Spheroidical, Spheroidical**, sfē-roi'dik, sfē-roi'dikal, *a.* SPHEROIDAL.—**Spheroidicity**, sfē-roi-dis'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being spheroidal.—**Spherometer**, sfē-rom'et-ėr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the thickness of small bodies when great accuracy is required, as the curvature of optical glasses, &c.—**Spherosiderite**, sfē-ro-sid'ėr-īt, *n.* [Gr. *sphaira*, and *sidēros*, iron.] An ore of iron found in spheroidal masses.—**Spherula**, sfer'ū-la, *n.* [L. *spharula*, a little sphere.] A spherule.—**Spherulate**, sfer'ū-lat, *a.* Covered or studded with spherules.—**Spherule**, sfer'ūl, *n.* A little sphere or spherical body.—**Spherulite**, sfer'ū-līt, *n.* [Gr. *sphaera*, and *lithos*, a stone.] A variety of obsidian found in rounded grains.—**Sphery**, sfē'ri, *a.* Belonging to the spheres; resembling a sphere or orb.

Sphincter, sfingk'tėr, *n.* [Gr. *sphinktēr*, from *sphingō*, to draw close] *Anat.* a name applied to circular muscles, or muscles in rings, which serve to close the external orifices of organs, as the sphincter of the mouth, of the anus, &c.

Sphinx, sfingks, *n.* pl **Sphinxes**, sfingk'sez. [L. *sphinx*, Gr. *sphinx*.] *Greek myth.* a she-monster often represented with the winged body of a lion and the breasts and head of a woman, said to have proposed a riddle to the Thebans and to have killed all who were not able to guess it, till Œdipus did so, whereupon the sphinx slew herself; hence, a person who puts puzzling questions; *Egyptian antiq.* a figure having the body of a lion and a human (male or female) or animal head, probably a purely symbolical figure, having no connection with the Greek fable; a name of the hawk-moths.

Sphragistics, sfra-jis'tiks, *n* [Gr *sphragis*, a seal] The science of seals, their history, peculiarities, and distinctions

Sphrigosis, sfri-gō'sis, *n* [From Gr *sphrigaō*, to be full of health and strength] Overexuberance, a disease in plants, in which they tend to grow to wood or stem and leaves in place of fruit or bulb, &c.

Sphygmic, sfig'mik, *a* [Gr *sphygmos*, the pulse] Of or pertaining to the pulse.—**Sphygmograph**, sfig'mō-graf, *n.* An instrument which, when applied over an artery, indicates the character of the pulse.—**Sphygmographic**, sfig-mō graf'ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to the sphygmograph —**Sphygmometer**, sfig-mom'et-ėr, *n.* An instrument for counting the arterial pulsations; a sphygmograph

Spicate, spī'kāt, *a* [L *spicatus*, from *spica*, a spike.] *Bot.* having a spike or ear; eared like corn.

Spice, spis, *n.* [O Fr *espice* (Fr *épice*), from L. *species*, species, kind, in late Latin, wares, spices, drugs, &c SPECIES] A vegetable production, fragrant or aromatic to the smell and pungent to the taste, such as pepper, nutmeg, ginger, cinnamon, and cloves, used in sauces and in cookery; *fig* a small admixture; a flavouring; a smack.—*v t.*—*spiced, spicing* To season with spice; to season, literally or figuratively.—**Spice-nut**, *n* A gingerbread nut—**Spicer**, spī'sėr, *n* One that seasons with spice; one who deals in spice.—**Spicery**, spī'sėr-i, *n.* Spices collectively; a repository of spices—**Spicily**, spī'si-li, *adv.* In a spicy manner; pungently; with flavour.—**Spiciness**, spī'si-nes, *n.* Quality of being spicy.—**Spicy**, spī'si, *a.* Producing spice; abounding with spices; having the quality of spice, flavoured with spice; aromatic; *fig.* pungent; piquant, keen.

Spiciferous, spi-sif'ėr-us, *a.* [L. *spica*, an ear, and *fero*, to bear] Bearing ears, as vegetable productions.—**Spiciform**, spī'si-form, *a. Bot* spike-shaped.

Spick-and-span, spik'and-span, *a.* or *adv.* [*Spick*, a spike, and *span*, a chip, a splinter SPAN-NEW] In full used adverbially with *new* = quite new; bran-new; also used adjectively (a *spick-and-span* suit of clothes).

Spicose, Spicous, spik'ōs, spik'us, *a.* [From L *spica*, a spike or ear.] Having spikes or ears; eared like corn.—**Spicosity**, spikos'i-ti, *n.* The state of being spicose.

Spicula, spik'ū-la, *n.* pl. **Spicula**, spik'ū-lē. [L. *spicula*, dim. of *spica*, a sharp point, a spike.] *Bot.* a small spike or spikelet; a pointed, fleshy, superficial appendage.—**Spicular**, spik'ū-lėr, *a.* Resembling a dart; having sharp points.—**Spiculate**, spik'ūlat, *a.* Covered with or divided into fine points.—**Spicule**, spik'ūl, *n.* [L. *spicula*.] A little spike; a little sharp needle-shaped body.—**Spiculiform**, spik'ū-li-form, *a.* Having the form of a spicule.

Spicy. Under SPICE.

Spider, spī'dėr, *n.* [For *spinder for spinner*, one that spins; comp. G. *spinne*, a spider, from *spinnen*, to spin.] The common name of well-known animals of the class Arachnida, many of them remarkable for spinning webs for taking their prey and forming a convenient habitation; something supposed to resemble a spider, as a kind of gridiron, or a trivet to support vessels over a fire.—**Spider-line**, *n.* One of the threads of a spider's web ingeniously substituted for wires in micrometer scales.—**Spider-monkey**, *n.* A name given to many species of New World monkeys.

Spiegeleisen, spē'gel-ī-zn, *n.* [G —*spiegel*, a mirror, and *eisen*, iron: from its fracture showing large smooth shining surfaces.] A kind of cast-iron made from specular iron ore or hæmatite, containing much carbon and manganese, largely used in the Bessemer process of steel-making.

Spigot, spig'ot, *n.* [O. E. *spigotte, spegot, spykette*, dim. forms from *spyck* = *spike*.] A pin or peg used to stop a faucet, or a small hole in a cask of liquor, a spile.

Spike, spik, *n.* [Same word as *pike* with initial *s*; Icel *spik*, Sw. *spik*, a spike; cog. L *spica*, a sharp point, an ear of corn; W. *ysgib*, a spike] A large nail or pin; a piece of pointed iron like a long nail, as on the top of walls, gates, &c; a nail or instrument with which the vents of cannon are filled up; an ear of corn or other grain; *bot* a species of inflorescence in which the flowers are sessile along a common axis.—*v t.*—*spiked, spiking* To fasten with spikes or long nails; to set with spikes; to fix upon a spike—*To spike a gun or cannon*, to fill up the touch-hole by driving a nail or steel pin with side springs forcibly into it, in order to render it unserviceable.—**Spikelet**, spik let, *n* *Bot* a small spike making a part of a large one—**Spikenard**, spik'nard, *n.* [The plant bears flowers in *spikes* see NARD] An aromatic herbaceous plant of the East Indies, the root of which is highly prized for its aromatic properties; a name given to several other plants, and to various fragrant essential oils—**Spike-oil**, *n* A volatile oil distilled from a species of lavender often called *Spikenard*—**Spiky**, spī'ki, *a.* In the shape of a spike, set with spikes

Spile, spil, *n* [Same as D *spyl*, L.G. *spile*, a bar, a stake; G *spell*, a skewer SPILL, *n*] A small peg or wooden pin used to stop a hole in a cask or barrel; a spigot.—*v.t.*—*spiled, spiling* To supply with a spigot—**Spile-hole**, *n* A small aperture in a cask to let in air, so that the contained liquor may flow freely.

Spill, spil, *n.* [Same as D. *spil*, G *spille*, a spindle, a peg; allied to *spale, spell*, Sc *spale*, a chip] A spigot; a spile; a small slip of wood or strip of paper rolled up, used to light a lamp, &c.

Spill, spil, *v.t.*—pret. and pp. *spilled* or *spilt*. [A. Sax. *spillan*, to spill, to ruin; L G and D *spillen*, Icel *spilla*, Dan. *spilde*, to spill, to waste; akin to *spill* above.] To suffer to fall or run out of a vessel: applied to fluids and to substances whose particles are small and loose; to suffer or cause to flow out; to shed (a man *spills* another's blood); to throw from a horse or carriage (colloq.).—*v. i.* To be shed; to be suffered to fall, be lost, or wasted.—**Spiller**, spil'ėr, *n.* One that spills.

Spilth, spilth, *n* [From *spill*; comp *filth* from *till*, *stealth* from *steal*] A spilling; that which is spilt; that which is poured out with lavish profusion.

Spin, spin, *v.t.*—pret. *spun* or *span*; pp. *spun*; ppr. *spinning*. [A. Sax. *spinnan* = D. and G. *spinnen*, Goth. *spinnan*, Dan. *spinde*, Icel. and Sw. *spinna*—to spin; same root as *span* and Gr. *spaō*, to draw. Hence *spindle, spinster, spider*.] To draw out and twist into threads, either by the hand or machinery (to *spin* wool, cotton, or flax); to draw out tediously (to *spin* out a tale); to extend to a great length; to whirl rapidly; to cause to turn with great speed (to *spin* a top); to form by the extrusion of a viscid fluid from their body, as spiders, silk-

worms, &c —*To spin a yarn*, to tell a long story originally a seaman's phrase —*v t* To perform the act of making threads, to work at drawing and twisting threads, to move round rapidly, to whirl, as a top or a spindle, to run or drive with great rapidity, to go quickly (colloq) —*n* The act of spinning, a rapid run, a race — **Spinaer**, spin'ər, *n* One who or that which spins, a spider, a spinneret —**Spinneret**, spin ər-et, *n* One of the nipple like organs with which spiders form their webs — **Spinnerule**, spin'ər ūl *n* One of the numerous minute spinning tubes of spiders - **Spinnery**, spin ər i, *n* A spinning mill —**Spinning jenny**, *n* The first spinning machine by which a number of threads could be spun at once, invented about 1767 by James Hargreaves —**Spinning mill**, *n* A mill or factory where spinning is carried on —**Spinning wheel**, *n* A machine for spinning wool cotton, or flax into threads by the hand —**Spinster, Spinstress**, spin stər, spin stres, *n* [*Spin*, and double fem term *ster*, *ess*] A woman who spins or whose occupation is to spin, an unmarried woman, in *law* any one from a viscount's daughter downward

Spinach, Spinage, spin aj, *n* [O Fr *espinache*, It *spinace*, Sp *espinaca* from L *spina*, a spine —being named from the prickles on its fruit] A well known annual plant, the young deep-green leaves of which are eaten in salads, or cooked in various ways —**Spinacous**, spi nā shus, *a* Pertaining to the spinach class of plants

Spinal Under Spine

Spindle, spin dl *n* [A Sax *spundel* lit the instrument for spinning from *spinnan*, to spin, so also (e Sw and Dan *spindel*] A slender rod by which the thread is twisted and wound in spinning any slender pointed rod or pin which turns round, or on which any thing turns, an axis or arbour, a measure of yarn in cotton, 15,120 yards, in linen 14,400 yards —*v i* —*spindled, spindling* To shoot or grow in a long slender stalk or body —**Spindle legs, Spindle shanks**, *n* Long slender legs, or a person having such

Spindrift, spin drift *n* [A form of *spoon drift*] *Naut* the blinding drift of salt water blown from the surface of the sea in hurricanes

Spine spin *n* [L *spina*, a thorn, the spine, from a root seen also in *spike* From the Latin come also *spinach*, *spinet*, *spinney*] The backbone of a vertebrated animal, so called from the thorn like processes of the vertebræ, a thorn, a sharp process from the woody part of a plant, a stout, rigid, and pointed process of the integument of an animal, a ridge of mountains, especially a central ridge —**Spinal** spi nal, *a* Pertaining to the spine or backbone of an animal —*Spinal column*, the backbone — *Spinal cord*, *spinal marrow*, the elongated mass of nervous matter contained in the osseous canal of the spine —**Spinescent**, spi nes ent *a* [L *spinesco*, to grow thorny] *Bot* terminating in a spine, somewhat spinose —**Spiniferous**, spi nif ər us, *a* Producing spines, bearing thorns, thorny — **Spiniform**, spi ni form, *a* Having the form of spine or thorn —**Spinigerous**, spi nij ər us, *a* Bearing a spine or spines —**Spininess**, spi ni nes, *n* The quality of being spiny — **Spinosity**, spi nos i ti, *n* The state of being spinous or spinose — **Spinous, Spinose**, spi nus, spi nōs, *a* [L *spinosus*] Full of spines, armed with thorns, thorny —**Spinule**, spi nūl, *n* [L *spinula*, dim of *spina*] A minute spine —**Spinulescent**, spi nū les ent, *a* *Bot* somewhat thorny —**Spinulose, Spinulous**, spi nū lōs, spi nū lus, *a* *Bot* covered with small spines — **Spiny**, spi ni, *a* Full of spines, thorny, like a spine, slender, perplexed, troublesome

Spinel, Spinelle, spi nel', *n* [Fr *spinelle*, It *spinella*, originally perhaps a mineral with spine-shaped crystals, from L *spina*, a spine] A species of corundum, which occurs in regular crystals and sometimes in rounded grains.

Spinet, spin'et, *n* [O Fr *espinette*, from L. *spina*, a spine, because its strings were twitched by spine-like pieces of quill Spine] A stringed musical instrument, which differed from the virginal only in being of a triangular form

Spiniferous Under Spine

Spinnaker, spin a ker, *n* [From *spen*, in sense of to go rapidly] A triangular racing sail carried by yachts when running before the wind, on the opposite side to the main sail

Spinner, Spinneret, &c Under Spin

Spinney, Spinny, spin i, *n* [O Fr *espinaye*, from *espine*, a brier, from L *spina*, a thorn] A small wood with undergrowth, a clump of trees, a small grove

Spinose, Spinous Under Spine

Spinozism, spi nō zizm, *n* A system of pantheistic philosophy propounded by Baruch *Spinoza*, who was born in Amsterdam in 1632 of a Jewish family, and died at the Hague in 1677 —**Spinozist**, spi no zist, *n* A believer in the doctrines of Spinoza

Spinster Under Spin

Spinule, Spiny Under Spine

Spiracle, spi ra kl, *n* [L *spiraculum*, from *spiro*, to breathe Spirit] A breathing hole, an aperture for exhalation or inhalation, one of the breathing pores or apertures of the breathing tubes of insects

Spiræa, spi rē a *n* [Gr *speiraia*] A genus of plants, order Rosaceæ, some shrubby species of which are esteemed for their flowers

Spirant, spi rant, *n* [L *spiro*, to breathe] A sund continuous consonant, as *h*, *th*, *f*, *s* &c

Spire, spir *n* [L *spira*, from Gr *speira*, a spiral line, something twisted] A winding line like the threads of a screw, a spiral, anything wreathed or contorted, a wreath, the convolutions of the spiral shell of a mollusc above the lowest or body whorl —**Spiral**, spi ral, *a* Winding round a fixed point or centre, like a watch spring, winding round a cylinder, and at the same time rising or advancing forward, like a cork screw, pointed or shaped like a spire —*Spiral pump*, a form of the Archimedean screw —*Spiral screw*, a screw formed upon a conical core — *Spiral spring*, a coil whose rounds have the same diameter, and which is generally utilized by compression or extension in the line of its axis —*n* A curve which continually recedes from a centre or fixed point while continuing to revolve about it, a helix or curve which winds round a cylinder like a screw —**Spirality**, spi ral i ti *n* The state of being spiral —**Spirally**, spi ral li, *adv* In a spiral form or direction, in the manner of a screw —**Spiry**, spi ri, *a* Of a spiral form, wreathed, curled, tapering like a spire

Spire spir *n* [A Sax *spir*, a spike or stalk, D *spier*, a spire of grass, Dan *spire*, a sprout *spire*, a spire, akin to *spear* and *spar*] A body that shoots up to a point, the tapering portion of a steeple rising above the tower, a steeple, a stalk or blade of grass or other plant —*v i* —*spired, spiring* To shoot up pyramidically, to taper up —**Spired** spird, *a* Having a spire

Spirifer, spi ri fer, *n* [L *spira*, a spiral, and *fero*, to bear] A fossil genus of brachiopoda, having a shell with two internal, calcareous spiral appendages

Spirit, spir'it, *n* [L *spiritus*, breath, courage, the soul, life, from *spiro*, to breathe, seen also in *aspire*, *conspire*, *expire*, *inspire*, *respire*, &c *Sprite* is the same word] The intelligent, immaterial, and immortal part of man, the soul, as distinguished from the body which it occupies, a person considered with respect to his mental or moral characteristics, the human soul after it has quitted the body, an apparition, a spectre, a ghost, a supernatural being, an angel, fairy, elf, sprite, demon, or the like, vivacity, animation, ardour, enthusiasm, courage, or the like, emotional state, mood, humour often in the plural (to be in high or low *spirits*), the vital or essential part of anything, inspiring or actuating principle, essence, real meaning, intent, as opposed to the letter or formal statement, a liquid obtained by distillation, especially alcohol; *pl* brandy, gin, rum, whisky, or other distilled liquor containing much alcohol (a glass of *spirits*). —*Animal spirits*, liveliness of disposition; constitutional brightness and gaiety —*Holy Spirit*, or *the Spirit*, the Spirit of God, or the third person of the Trinity —*v t* To animate with vigour; to encourage, to convey away secretly, as if by the agency of a spirit, to kidnap —**Spirited, spir'it-ed**, *a* Animated, full of life, lively, full of spirit or fire (a *spirited* address), having a spirit of a certain character used in composition (high-*spirited*, low-*spirited*) — **Spiritedly, spir'it-ed li**, *adv* In a spirited manner; with spirit, with courage —**Spiritedness, spir'it-ed nes**, *n* The state —**Spiriting, spir'iting** *n* The work of a spirit, work done as if by a spirit —**Spirit-lamp**, *n* A lamp in which alcohol is used instead of oil — **Spiritless, spir it-les**, *a* Destitute of spirits; destitute of courage or fire, depressed; pusillanimous — **Spiritlessly, spir'it-les-li**, *adv* In a spiritless manner —**Spiritlessness**, spir'it les nes, *n* The state or quality of being spiritless —**Spirit-level**, *n* A glass tube nearly filled with spirit, for determining a line or plane parallel to the horizon, by the central position of an air-bubble on its upper side —**Spiritoso, spiritō so** [It, spirited] *Mus* in a spirited manner —**Spirit-rapper**, *n* One who believes in or practises spirit rapping — **Spirit-rapping** *n* The name given to certain so called spiritualistic manifestations, as audible raps or knocks on tables, table turning, &c — **Spiritual, spirit-ū al**, *a* [L *spiritualis*] Pertaining to or consisting of spirits, not material, incorporeal, pertaining to the mind or intellect; mental, intellectual, pertaining to the soul or its affections as influenced by the Divine Spirit, proceeding from or controlled and inspired by the Holy Spirit, holy, sacred, divine, relating to sacred things, not lay or temporal, ecclesiastical — **Spiritualism**, spir'it-ū al izm, *n* The state of being spiritual, spiritual character the doctrine of the existence of spirits as distinct from matter, that system of philosophy according to which all that is real is spirit soul or mind matter or the external world being either a succession of notions impressed on the mind by the Deity, or else a mere educt of the mind itself, the belief that communication can be held with departed spirits by means of phenomena manifested through a person of special susceptibility, called a *medium* —**Spiritualist** spir'it-ū al ist, *n* One whose state is spiritual, an adherent of spiritualism; one who believes that intercourse may be held with departed spirits through the agency of a *medium*, one who pretends to hold such intercourse —**Spiritualistic**, spir'it ū a lis tik, *a* Relating to spiritualism —**Spirituality**, spir it-u-al'i ti, *n* The state or quality of being spiritual, spiritual character, immateriality, what belongs to the church or to religion, as distinct from *temporalities* generally in plural — **Spiritualization**, spir'it-ū-al-i-zā shon, *n* The act of spiritualizing — **Spiritualize**, spir'it ū-al iz, *v t* —*spiritualized*, *spiritualizing* To make spiritual or more spiritual, to infuse spirituality or life into, to inform with life, to convert into spirit, or to impart the properties of spirit to —**Spiritualizer**, spir'it-ū al-i-zer, *n* One who spiritualizes — **Spiritually**, spir'it ū al li, *adv* In a spiritual manner. —**Spiritual-minded**, *a* Having the mind set on spiritual things, having holy affections — **Spiritualness**, spir'it-ū-al-nes, *n* The state or quality of being spiritual; spirituality — **Spirituous, spirit-ū-us**, *a* [Fr *spiritueux*] Containing spirit as the characteristic ingredient, alcoholic.— **Spirituousness**, spir'it-ū us-nes, *n*.

Spiritus, spir'it us, *n* [L] *Gram* a breathing, an aspirate —*Spiritus asper*, a rough breathing, in *Greek gram*. the mark (') indicating a sound like an aspirated h in English —*Spiritus lenis*, a soft breathing; the mark (') denoting the absence of the rough breathing

Spirometer, spi-rom'et-er, *n*. [L. *spiro*, to breathe, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] A contrivance for determining the capacity of the human lungs by breathing into it.

Spirt, spert, *v t.* [Same as Icel *sprætta*, Sw *spritta*, G. *spritzen*, to squirt, to spirt; A Sax. *sprytan*, to sprout *Spurt* is another form SPROUT] To throw or force out in a jet or stream (to *spirt* water from the mouth) —*v i* To gush or issue out in a small stream or jet —*n.* A jet of water or other fluid

Spitry Under SPIRE

Splanitude, spla'i tūd, *n* [L *splanitudo*, from *splanus*, thick] Thickness of soft or liquid substances, denseness

Spit, spit, *n* [A Sax *spitu*, a spit D *spit, spet*, Dan *spid*, Icel *spyta*, G *spiess*, a spit, a pike, akin G *spitz*, pointed, from a root seen also in *spike*] A long pointed spike or prong of metal, on which meat is roasted; a small point of land running into the sea, a long narrow shoal extending from the shore —*v t* —*spitted, spitting* To thrust a spit through, to put upon a spit, to thrust through, to pierce

Spit, spit, *v t* —pret and pp *spat* or *spit*, ppr *spitting* [A Sax *spittan*=Dan *spytte*, Icel *spyta*, to spit out, akin *spot, spatter* same root as *spew*] To eject from the mouth, to eject or throw out with violence, to belch —*v i* To throw out saliva from the mouth, to rain slightly —*n* What is ejected from the mouth, saliva —**Spitfire** spit fir, *n* A violent or passionate person, one who is irascible or fiery —

Spitter, spit ér, *n.* One who spits —**Spittle, spit'l,** *n* The moist matter which is secreted by the salivary glands, saliva ejected from the mouth —**Spittoon** spit-tōn', *n.* A vessel to receive discharges of spittle

Spital, spit al, *n* [Corrupted from *hospital*] A hospital

Spitchcock, spich kok, *v t* [From *spit* and *stuck*, or *spit* and *cook*] To split an eel lengthwise and broil it —*n* An eel split and broiled

Spite, spit, *n.* [An abbreviated form of *despite* (which see)] A disposition to thwart and disappoint the wishes of another, a feeling of ill will or malevolence a manifestation of malevolence or malignity, chagrin, vexation —*In spite of*, in defiance or contempt of, in opposition to all efforts of, notwithstanding —*v t* —*spited spiting* To mortify, to thwart malignantly, to fill with spite or vexation.—**Spiteful,** spit ful, *a* Filled with spite, having a malicious disposition, malignant, malicious —**Spitefully,** spit ful li, *adv* In a spiteful manner —**Spitefulness,** spit ful nes *n* The state or quality of being spiteful

Spitfire, Spittle, Spittoon Under SPIT

Spittle, spit'l SPITAL

pitz-dog, spits, *n* [G *spitz*, lit pointed, from its pointed muzzle and ears] A small variety of the Pomeranian dog, which has become a favourite lap-dog

Splanchnic, splangk nik *a* [Gr *splanchna*, the bowels] Belonging to the entrails —**Splanchnography,** splangk nog'ra fi, *n* An anatomical description of the viscera —**Splanchnology,** splangk nol o-ji *n.* The doctrine of the viscera, or of diseases of the internal parts of the body —**Splanchnoskeleton,** splangk nō, *n* The bones connected with the sense-organs and viscera —**Splanchnotomy,** splangk not o-mi, *n* [Gr *splanchna*, and *tomē*, a cutting] *Anat* the dissection of the viscera.

Splash, splash, *v t.* [A form of *plash*, with intens *s* prefixed] To spatter with water, or water and mud, to dash a liquid upon or over; to spatter; to cast or dash in drops —*v i* To strike and dash about water, or something liquid —*n* A small quantity of water, or water and dirt, thrown upon anything, a stroke or fall of something in water; a noise from water dashed about, a spot of dirt or other discolouring matter, a blot, a dash —**Splash board,** *n* A board piece in front of a wheeled vehicle, to ward off mud thrown up from the horses' heels —**Splasher,** splash'ér, *n* One who or that which splashes, a screen or guard placed over locomotive wheels —**Splashy,** splash i, *a.* Full of dirty water, wet and muddy

Splatter, splat'ér, *v i.* [Probably formed from *spatter*, like *sputter* from *sputter*] To make a noise, as in water

Splay, spla, *v.t* [Abbrev from *display*] To dislocate or break a horse's shoulder-bone; *arch* to slope or form with an angle, as the jambs or sides of a window —*n Arch* a sloped surface, as when the opening through a wall for a door, window, &c, widens inwards —*a* Spreading out, turned outward (as *splay* foot) —**Splay footed,** *a* Having feet with the toes turned outward, having flat feet —**Splay foot,** *n* A foot turning outward and with a flat under surface, a flat foot —**Splay mouth,** *n.* A wide mouth

Spleen, splēn, *n* [L *splen* Gr *splēn*, the spleen] A spongy glandular organ situated in the upper part of the abdomen, forming one of the ductless glands concerned in the elaboration of the blood, the milt, anciently supposed to be the seat of melancholy, anger or vexation, hence, anger, latent spite, ill humour, malice (to vent one's *spleen*), melancholy, low spirits, vapours —**Spleenful** splēn ful, *a* Full of or displaying spleen, splenetic, fretful, melancholy —**Spleenfully,** splēn ful li, *adv* In a spleenful manner —**Spleenish,** splēn ish, *a* Splenetic, affected with spleen —**Spleenishly,** splēn ish li, *adv* In a spleenish manner —**Spleenishness,** splēn ish nes, *n* —**Spleenwort,** splēn wert, *n* A name of various British ferns, given because they were supposed to remove disorders of the spleen —**Spleeny,** splēn i *a* Characterized by spleen, splenetic

Splendent splen dent, *a* [L *splendens, sp endentis*, ppr of *splendeo*, to shine] Shining resplendent, beaming with light, very conspicuous, illustrious

Splendid splen did *a* [Fr *splendide*, L *splendidus*, from *splendeo* to shine] Magnificent, gorgeous, dazzling, sumptuous, illustrious, grand heroic brilliant noble, glorious —**Splendidly** splen did li *adv* In a splendid manner brilliantly gorgeously, magnificently — **Splendidness** splen did nes *n* The quality of being splendid —**Splendour, Splendor,** splen dér *n* [L *splendor*] Great brightness, brilliant lustre, magnificence, pomp, parade, brilliance glory, grandeur, eminence

Splenetic, splē net ik or splen e tik, *a* [L *splenetucus*, from *splen*, the spleen SPLEEN] Affected with spleen, peevish, fretful —*n* A person affected with spleen —**Splenetical,** splē net i kal, *a* Splenetic — **Splenetically** splē net i kal li *adv* In a splenetic manner —**Splenic, Splenical** splen ik, splen i kal, *a* [L *splenicus*] *Anat* belonging to the spleen —**Splenitis** splē ni tis *n* [Term *itis* signifying inflammation] Inflammation of the spleen —**Splenoid** splē noid, *a* [Gr *splen* and *eidos*, resemblance] Spleen like, having the appearance of the spleen —**Splenule,** splen ūl, *n* A small or rudimentary spleen

Splice splis *v t* —*spliced, splicing* [Same as Dan *sjasse, splidse*, D *splitsen*, Sw *splitsa*, G *spleissen* splice closely akin to *split* the ends of the rope being *split* in splicing] To unite as two ends of rope, by interweaving the strands of the ends, to unite by overlapping, as two pieces of timber, to unite in marriage (slang) *n* The joining of two ends of rope by interweaving the untwisted strands, the junction of two pieces of wood or metal by overlapping and fastening the ends

Splint, splint *n* [A nasalized form of *split*= Dan *spint* and G *splint*, a splinter *Splinter* is a derivative] A splinter, *surg* a thin piece of wood or other substance used to confine a broken bone when set, or to maintain any part of the body in a fixed position, *farriery*, the splint bone of a horse a disease affecting the splint-bone —*v t* To confine or support by means of splints —**Splint-armour,** *n* That kind of armour which was made of several overlapping plates —**Splint-bone,** *n* One of the two small bones extending from the knee to the fetlock of a horse, behind the shank bone —**Splint-coal,** *n.* A hard laminated variety of bituminous coal

Splinter, splin'tér, *n* [Same as D and G *splinter*, a splinter, G also *splitter* SPLINT] A fragment of anything split or shivered off, a thin piece of wood or other solid substance rent from the main body, a splint —*v t* To split or rend into splinters or long thin pieces, to shiver; to support by a splint —*v i* To be split or rent into long pieces, to shiver —**Splinter-bar,** *n* A cross-bar in front of a vehicle to which the traces of the horses are attached, also, the cross bar which supports the springs

Split, split, *v t* —pret and pp *split* (sometimes *splitted*), ppr *splitting* [Same as L G *spalten*, O D *splitten*, Dan *splitte*, G *spleissen* allied to *splice splint, splinter*, arc nasalized derivative forms] To divide longitudinally or lengthwise, to separate or part in two from end to end by force, to rive, to cleave, to tear asunder by violence, to burst, to rend, to divide or break into parts as by discord, to separate into parts or parties —*To split hairs* to make too nice distinctions —*To split the sides*, to burst with laughter —*v i* To part asunder, especially lengthwise, to suffer disruption, to burst, to burst with laughter, to be dashed to pieces, to differ in opinion, to break up into parties, to inform upon one's accomplices or divulge a secret (low) —*n* A crack, rent, or longitudinal fissure, a division or separation, as in a political party, a breach (a *split* in the cabinet), a flat strip of steel cane, &c, one of the cleft twigs of willow, &c, used in basket-weaving —*p* and *a* Divided, separated, rent, fractured —**Split pease,** *n* Husked pease, split for making pease-soup — **Splitter,** split ér *n* One who or that which splits

Splotch, sploch *n* [From *spot*, with inserted *l* (as in *spatter splatter, sputter, splutter*), and term borrowed from *blotch*] A spot or stain, a daub, a smear —**Splotchy,** sploch i, *a* Marked with splotches

Splutter splut ér *n* [From *sputter*, with inserted *l* SPLOTCH] A bustle, a stir —*v t* To speak hastily and confusedly, to sputter —**Splutterer,** splut ér-ér, *n* One who splutters

Spoil, spoil, *v t* [Fr *spolier*, from L *spoliare* to plunder from *spolium*, plunder] To plunder from *spolium*, plunder] To plunder, to strip by violence, to rob, to seize by violence, to corrupt or vitiate, to render useless to injure fatally to ruin, to destroy —*v i* To practise plunder, to lose the valuable qualities, to be corrupted —*n* That which is taken from others by violence plunder booty, the slough or cast skin of a serpent or other animal —**Spoilable** spoil a bl *a* Capable of being spoiled —**Spoiled Spoilt** spoild spoilt *p* and *a* Deprived of its valuable properties, rendered useless vitiated, destroyed, ruined —*Spoiled or spoilt child* a child ruined by being petted or over indulged —**Spoiler** spoi'ér, *n* One that spoils

Spoke spōk prt of *speak* —**Spoken,** spō kn, pp of *speak* Used adjectively for oral, as opposed to *written*, also used as equivalent to *speaking* in such compounds as *civil spoken* — **Spokesman,** spōks man, *n* One who speaks for another or others

Spoke, spok *n* [A Sax *spoca*=Icel *spōki*, D *speek*, L G *speke* G *speiche*, same root as *spike, spagot, pike*] The radius of a wheel, one of the bars which are inserted in the hub or nave, and which serve to support the rim, the round of a ladder, one of the handles jutting from the circumference of the steering wheel of a vessel, a contrivance for fastening the wheel of a vehicle in order to prevent its turning when going down a hill —*To put a spoke in one's wheel*, to put an impediment in one's way, to thwart one's purpose or design —*v t* —*spoked, spoking* To fit or furnish with spokes —**Spoke shave** *n* A sort of small plane with a handle at each end, for dressing the spokes of wheels, &c

Spoliate spō'li āt, *v t* —*spoliated, spoliating* [L *spolio, spoliatum*, to plunder SPOIL] To plunder, to pillage, to despoil —*v i* To practise plunder; to commit robbery — **Spoliation,** spō li ā shon, *n* The act of plundering, robbery, plunder —**Spoliator,** spō li-ā-tér, *n* One who commits spoliation —**Spoliatory,** spō'li-a-to-ri, *a* Consisting in spoliation, destructive

Spondee, spon'dē, *n* [L *spondeus*, Gr *spondeios*, from Gr *spondē*, a solemn libation, such libations being accompanied by a slow and solemn melody] A poetic

foot of two long syllables, used in Greek and Latin poetry —**Spondaic, Spondaical,** spon dā ik, spon-dā i kal, *a* Pertaining to a spondee, composed of spondees

Sponge, spunj, *n* [O Fr *esponge* (Fr *éponge*), from L *spongia*, Gr *spongia*, a sponge] A name given to a class of animal growths or organisms belonging to the Protozoa, also to the framework or skeleton of these bodies, which is composed of horny elastic fibres, soft, light and porous easily compressible, readily imbibing fluids and as readily giving them out again upon compression in common domestic use, one who meanly lives upon others, a sycophantic or cringing dependant, a parasite, a kind of mop for cleaning cannon after a discharge, the extremity or point of a horse shoe answering to the heel, *baking*, dough before it is kneaded and formed when full of globules of carbonic acid generated by the yeast, *metal* iron in a soft or pasty condition as delivered from the puddling furnace —*To throw up the sponge* to acknowledge that one is conquered or beaten, to submit a phrase borrowed from the prize ring —*v t* —*sponged sponging* To cleanse or wipe with a sponge, to efface to destroy all traces of, to gain by sycophantic or mean arts —*v i* To imbibe, as a sponge, to live by parasitic arts — **Sponge cake** *n* A sweet-cake so called from its light make —**Spongeous,** spun jus *a* Resembling a sponge spongy —**Sponger** spunj'er, *n* One who sponges —**Spongiform,** spun ji form *a* Resembling a sponge, soft and porous —**Sponginess** spun ji nes, *n* The quality or state of being spongy —**Sponging house** *n* A house where persons arrested for debt were kept by a bailiff for twenty four hours, in order that their friends might have an opportunity of settling the debt so called from the extortionate charges made —**Spongiole** spun ji ōl *n* [Fr *spongiole* L *spongiola* dim of *spongia*] *Bot* the extremity of the fibre of a root presenting a spongy character —**Spongiolite** spon ji o lit *n* (Gr *spongium*, a sponge and *lithos* a stone] One of the minute siliceous spicules or needles found in sponges —**Spongiose** spun ji ōs *a* Spongy like —**Spongy** spun ji *a* Resembling a sponge, soft and full of cavities of an open loose, easily compressible texture

Sponsal spon sal, *a* [L *sponsalis* from *sponsus* a spouse from *spondeo spensum*, to promise SPOUSE] Relating to marriage or to a spouse —**Sponsion** spon shon, *n* [L *sponsio spensionis* a solemn promise] The act of becoming surety for another an engagement made on behalf of a state by an agent not specially authorized —**Sponsor** spon sor, *n* [L *sponsor*, a surety] A surety, one who binds himself to answer for another and is responsible for his default, one who is surety for an infant at baptism a godfather or godmother —**Sponsorial** spon sō ri al *a* Pertaining to a sponsor —**Sponsorship** spon sor ship *n* State of being a sponsor

Spontaneous spon tā ne us *a* [L *sponta neus*, from *sponte* of free will] Proceeding from natural inclination and without constraint or external force, voluntary, acting by its own impulse energy or natural law, self originated —*Spontaneous combustion* COMBUSTION —*Spontaneous generation* GENERATION —**Spontaneously,** spon tā ne us li *adv* In a spontaneous manner —**Spontaneousness Spontaneity,** spon tā ne us nes, spon ta nē i ti, *n* The state or quality of being spontaneous

Spontoon spon tōn, *n* [Fr *sponton* It *spontone spuntone*, spontoon] A kind of *half* pike, a weapon formerly borne by officers of infantry and used as a medium for signalling orders to the regiment

Spool, spōl *n* [Same as D *spoel*, Dan and Sw *spole*, G *spule*, spool] A piece of cane or reed or a hollow cylinder of wood, &c, used to wind thread or yarn on —*v t* To wind on spools — **Spool holder, Spool stand,** *n.* A stand for a spool or spools.

Spoom, spōm, *v i* [Probably from *spume*, foam, to go foaming through the sea, comp *skim, scum*] *Naut* to sail steadily and rapidly before the wind

Spoon, spōn, *n.* [A Sax *spōn*, Icel *spónn*, *spánn*, Dan and D *spaan*, G *span*, a chip, a splinter, originally a chip of wood for supping up liquids, same as *span*, in *span new*] A small domestic utensil, with a bowl or concave part and a handle, used at table for taking up and conveying to the mouth liquids and soft food, a foolish fellow, a simpleton —*v t* To take up or out with a spoon or ladle —*v i* To act like a spoon or spoony —**Spoon bill** *n* A grallatorial bird of the heron family, so called from the shape of the bill which is some what like a spoon at the end —**Spoonful,** spōn ful, *n* As much as a spoon contains —**Spoonily,** spōn i li, *adv* In a spoony manner — **Spoon meat,** *n* Food that is or must be taken with a spoon, liquid food — **Spoon net,** *n* A form of angler's landing net —**Spoony, Spooney,** spōn i, *a* [Weak as a child fed on *spoon*-meat] Soft, silly, weak minded, weakly or foolishly fond, showing calf love —*n* A stupid or silly fellow, a ninny, a spoon

Spoon drift spon drift, *n* [For *spoom-drift* SPOOM] Fine spray from the tops of waves, spindrift

Spoor spōr *n* [Borrowed from D *spoor*, a track, the same word as A Sax and Icel *spor*, G *spur* a track] The track or trail of a wild animal or animals used originally by travellers in South Africa

Sporadic, Sporadical spō rad ik spō rad i kal, *a* [Gr *sporadikos*, from *sporas* dispersed, from *speirō* to sow to scatter SPORE] Separate, single, scattered, occurring here and there in a scattered manner —*Sporadic disease* a disease which occurs in single and scattered cases in distinction from *epidemic* and *endemic* —**Sporadically,** spo-rad i kal li, *adv* In a sporadic manner

Spore spōr *n* [Gr *sporos* a seed from *speirō*, to sow whence also *sporadic sperm*] *Bot* the reproductive germ of a cryptogamic plant, as distinguished from a true seed, *zool* a minute germ of certain animal or ganisms as Infusoria —**Sporangium** spo ran ji um *n* pl **Sporangia** spo ran ji a [Gr *spores* and *angos* a vessel] *Bot* the case in which the spores of cryptogams are formed —**Sporate** *a* *Bot* the spores of cryptogam or covering of the spores of cryptogams —**Sporidium** spō-rid i um, *n* pl **Sporidia,** spo rid i a *Bot* a name given to the spores of fungi and lichens when they are contained in asci or bags —**Sporiferous,** spo rif er us *a* *Bot* bearing spores —**Sporocyst** spō ro sist *n* *Bot* the spore case of algals —**Sporoderm** spō rō-derm, *n* [Gr *derma* a skin] *Bot* the skin of a spore —**Sporogen** spo rō jen, *n* A plant producing spores instead of seed —**Sporozoid** spō ro zoid *n* [Gr *zōon* an animal] A moving spore furnished with cilia or vibratile processes —**Sporule** spor ūl *n* *Bot* a little spore, a distinct granule within a spore —**Sporuliferous** spor ū lif er us *a* *Bot* bearing sporules

Sporran **Sporan,** spor an *n* [Gael *sporan*] The pouch worn by Highlanders in full dress in front of the kilt, usually made of the skin of some animal with the hair on

Sport spōrt *n* [An abbrev of *disport* DISPORT] A pastime or amusement in which a person engages, a game a diversion, a merry making, an out of door recreation such as grown men indulge in, more especially hunting or fishing also horse racing, &c, such amusements collectively, amusement, fun, or enjoyment experienced, jest, as opposed to *earnest*, mockery, derision, object of mockery, any plant or animal deviating from the normal or natural condition or type, a monstrosity —*In sport*, in jest, for play or diversion —*v i* To divert to make merry used *refl* (O T), to exhibit or wear in public (colloq) —*To sport one's oak* to keep the outer door of one's chambers shut a phrase in use at universities or the Inns of Court —*v t* To play, to frolic, to make merry to trifle, to practise the diversions of the field — **Sporter,** spōrter, *n* One who sports — **Sportful** spōrt ful, *a* Full of sport, frolicsome, indulging in mirth or play, sportive —**Sportfully,** spōrt ful li, *adv* In a sportful manner —**Sportfulness,** spōrt fulnes, *n* The state of being sportful —**Sporting,** spōr'ting, *p* and *a* Belonging to or practising sport or sports —*Sporting man*, one who practises field-sports, also, a horse-racer; one who patronizes pugilism, &c —**Sportive,** spōr tiv, *a* Engaging in sport, gay, frolicsome, playful, amorous, wanton —**Sportively,** spōr tiv li, *adv* In a sportive manner —**Sportiveness,** spōrtiv nes, *n* The state of being sportive, playfulness, frolicsomeness —**Sportsman,** spōrts man, *n* One who pursues the sports of the field, one skilled in hunting, shooting, fishing, &c —**Sportsmanship,** spōrts'man ship *n* The practice of sportsmen, skill in field sports

Sporule Under SPORE

Spot spot *n* [same as D *spat*, Dan *spette*, a spot, Icel *spottr*, *spottr*, a bit, a small piece, same root as *spit*, *spatter*] A mark on a substance made by foreign matter, a speck, a place discoloured, a stain on character or reputation, disgrace, reproach, blemish, a locality, any particular place, a small part of definite shape and different colour from the ground on which it is —*Upon the spot*, immediately, before moving —*v t* —*spotted, spotting* To make a spot speck, or fleck upon, to stain, to tarnish, to mark with spots of colour different from the ground, to note something as peculiar to, in order to identify, to catch with the eye, to recognize (colloq) —**Spotless,** spot les, *a* Free from spots, free from stain or impurity, pure, unspotted, immaculate — **Spotlessly,** spot'les li, *adv* In a spotless manner —**Spotlessness,** spot les nes, *n* The state or quality of being spotless, freedom from spot or stain — **Spotted,** spot ed, *p* and *a* Marked with spots —*Spotted fever* a species of typhus fever accompanied by an eruption of red spots —**Spottedness** spot ed nes *n* The state of being spotted — **Spottiness** spot i nes, *n* The state or quality of being spotty — **Spotty,** spot i, *a* Full of spots marked with discoloured places, spotted

Spouse spouz, *n* [O Fr *espouse*, from L *sponsus*, betrothed pp of *spondeo*, to promise solemnly, to engage one's self ESPOUSE] One engaged or joined in wedlock, a married person, husband or wife — **Spouseless,** spouz les, *a.* Destitute of a husband or wife unmarried — **Spousal,** spou zal *n* Espousal, nuptials generally in the plural

Spout spout *n* [From stem of *spit*, *spew*, perhaps directly from D *spuit*, a spout, *spuiten* to spout] A nozzle or projecting mouth of a vessel, used in directing the stream of a liquid poured out, an ajutage, a pipe or conduit, a pipe for conducting water as from a roof, a water spout —*v t* To pour out in a jet and with some force, to throw out through a spout or pipe, to utter in the manner of a mouthing actor or orator to mouth —*v i* To issue in a strong jet, to run as from a spout, to spurt, to make a speech especially in a pompous manner —**Spouter,** spou ter, *n* One who spouts one who makes speeches in a pompous or affected manner — **Spoutless,** spout les *a* Having no spout

Sprag, sprag *n* [Allied to *sprig*] A billet of wood, a prop for preventing the roof of a mine from sinking —*v t* —*spragged, spragging* To prop by a sprag, to stop by putting a sprag in the spokes of a wheel

Sprain, sprān, *v t* [O Fr *espreindre*, to force out, to strain, from L *exprimere, expressum* to press out EXPRESS] To overstrain, as the muscles or ligaments of a joint so as to injure them, but without dislocation —*n* A violent straining or twisting of the soft parts surrounding a joint, without dislocation

Sprang, sprang, pret of *spring*

Sprat, sprat, *n* [Formerly also *sprot*, from D and L G *sprot*, G *sprotte*, sprat; allied to *sprout*] A small fish of the herring family found in great abundance on the British coasts, and excellent as food

Sprawl, sprąl, *v i* [A contr word allied to sc *sprattle, sprackle*, to scramble, Dan *sprælle*, to sprawl, Sw *sprattla*, to palpitate] To spread and stretch the body carelessly in a horizontal position; to lie or crawl with the limbs stretched out or

struggling; to grow or spread irregularly or ungracefully

Spray, sprā, *n.* [A. Sax *sprec*, a spray, a branch, Icel. *sprek*, a twig, allied to *sprig*] A small shoot or branch, the extremity of a branch, a twig, the small branches of a tree collectively —**Spray-drain**, *n* A drain formed by burying the spray of trees in a trench —**Sprayey**, sprā'i, *a* Full of or laden with sprays or twigs

Spray, sprā, *n* [A. Sax *sprégan*, to pour, D *spreyen*, to scatter, akin *spring*, *sprinkle*] Water flying in small drops or particles, as by the force of wind, or the dashing of waves, or from a waterfall, the vapour from an atomiser

Spread, spred, *v t* —pret and pp *spread* (spred) [A. Sax *spraedan*, to extend= L.G *spreden*, D *spreiden*, Dan *spreede* G *spreiten*, to spread, to scatter] To stretch or expand to a broader surface (a sheet, a carpet); to open out (the wings), to unfurl (a sail), to stretch, to cover by extending something, to overspread, to extend, to shoot to a greater distance in every direction (a tree *spreads* its branches), to put forth, to publish, as news or fame, to cause to be more extensively known, to propagate (a disease), to cause to affect greater numbers, to emit, to diffuse (perfume), to disperse, to scatter over a larger surface, to set and furnish with provisions —*v i* To extend itself, to be extended or stretched, to be made known more extensively, to be propagated from one to another; to be diffused —*n* The act of spreading or state of being spread, extent compass, a table, as spread or furnished with a meal, a feast (colloq) —**Spread eagle**, *n* *Her* an eagle having the wings and legs extended on each side of the body —*a* Pretentious, boastful, defiantly bombastic (a *spread-eagle* style) —**Spreader**, spred'er, *n* One who or that which spreads —**Spreadingly**, spred'ing li, *adv* In a spreading manner, increasingly

Spree, sprē, *n* [From Ir *spre* animation spirit, vigour, comp *spry*] A merry frolic, a drinking frolic, a carousal

Sprig, sprig, *n* [A Sax *sprec*, a branch, allied to *spray*, a twig] A small shoot or twig of a tree or other plant, a sprig, an offshoot, a slip, a youth, a lad used as a term of slight disparagement (a *sprig* of nobility); an ornament resembling a sprig, a small square brad or nail without a head —**Sprigged**, sprigd, *a* Marked with ornaments resembling sprigs, fastened with sprigs.—**Sprigsy**, sprig'i, *a* Full of sprigs or small branches

Spright, spirit, *n.* [Contr for *spirit*, and spelled erroneously, *sprite* being the better spelling] A spirit or spright, an elf The spelling *spright* is now obsolete or obsolescent, but *sprightly* and not *spritely* is still the common spelling —**Sprightly** sprīt'li, *a.* [Also written *spritely*] Having the quality of a spirit or spright (*Shak*), lively, spirited, brisk, airy, gay —**Sprightliness**, sprīt'li nes, *n* The quality of being sprightly, livelyness, briskness, vivacity

Spring, spring, *v i* —pret *sprung* or *sprang* (sprung, sprang), pp *sprung* [A Sax *springan*, to spring, to leap = D and G *springen*, Sw and Icel *springa*, Dan *springe*, from root seen also in *sprinkle*, *sprig*, *spray*] To rise or come forth, as out of the ground, to shoot up out, or forth, to begin to appear; to come to light; to issue into sight or knowledge, to take rise or origin, to issue or originate, as from ancestors, or from a country, to result, as from a cause, motive, principle, &c, to leap, to jump; to fly back by elastic force, to start, to start or rise suddenly from a covert, to shoot, to issue with speed and violence; to warp or become warped, to become cracked (as a mast) —*To spring at*, to leap toward, to attempt to reach by a leap —*To spring forth*, to leap out, to rush out —*To spring in*, to rush in, to enter with a leap or in haste —*To spring on* or *upon*, to leap on, to assault —*v t* To start or rouse, as game; to cause to rise from a covert, to produce quickly or unexpectedly, to propose on a sudden; to crack, to weaken by a crack in the timber (*to spring* a mast); to pass by leaping; to jump over (to *spring* the fence) —*To spring a leak*, to have a leak open, to experience the opening of a leak —*To spring a mine* (in the military sense) to cause it to explode often used *fig* —*To spring a rattle*, to set a policeman's rattle in noisy motion —*n* A leap, a bound, a flying back of a body by its elasticity, elastic power or force, an elastic body, made of various materials, as a strip or wire of steel coiled spirally, a steel rod or plate, &c, which, when bent or forced from its natural state, has the power of recovering it again in virtue of its elasticity, *fig* that by which action is induced, mainspring, a natural fountain of water, owing its origin to the water which falls upon the earth, an issue of water from the earth, or the basin of water at the place of its issue, any source of supply, that from which supplies are drawn, one of the four seasons of the year (so called because plants *spring* or grow then), the vernal season, *fig* the first and freshest part of any state or time, a crack in a mast or yard running obliquely or transversely, a rope passed out of a ship's stern, and attached to a cable proceeding from her bow, when she is at anchor, *arch* the point of an arch that rests on its support —**Spring balance**, *n* A contrivance for weighing articles by observing the amount of deflection or compression which their weight produces upon a steel spring properly adjusted —**Spring beetle** *n* An elater —**Spring board** *n* An elastic board used in vaulting, &c —**Spring bok**, *n* [D, lit the springing buck] A species of antelope nearly allied to the gazelle very abundant in South Africa —**Spring carriage** *n* A wheel carriage mounted upon springs —**Spring-cart** *n* A light cart mounted upon springs —**Springer** springer *n* One who springs *arch* the lowest voussoir or bottom stone of an arch the bottom stone of the coping of a gable the rib of a groined roof or vault —**Spring grass** *n* A British grass flowering early in April —**Spring gun** *n* A gun so set that it may be unintentionally discharged by trespassers —**Spring head**, *n* A fountain or source a fountainhead —**Springiness** spring'i nes *n* The state of being springy, elasticity —**Springing** springing *n* The act of one who or that which springs, *arch* the point from which an arch springs or rises —**Springlet**, spring'let *n* A little spring, a small stream —**Spring lock** *n* A lock that fastens with a spring —**Spring tail** *n* An insect that can leap by means of an elastic caudal appendage —**Spring tide**, *n* The tide which happens at or soon after the new and full moon, and which rises higher than common tides, the time or season of spring, spring time —**Spring time** *n* The spring, the vernal season —**Spring water**, *n* Water issuing from a spring —**Spring wheat**, *n* A species of wheat to be sown in the spring —**Springy** spring'i *a* Having elasticity like that of a spring, elastic, light (a *springy* step); abounding with springs or fountains

Springal, spring'gal, *n* [O Fr *espringale*, from G *springen*, to spring] An ancient warlike engine, used for shooting large arrows, &c

Springe, sprinj, *n* [From *spring*, comp *swinge* from *swing*] A noose attached to a spring or elastic body so as to catch a bird or other animal, a gin, a snare —*v t* To catch in a springe, to ensnare

Sprinkle, spring'kl, *v t* —*sprinkled*, *sprinkling* [A dim form from O E *sprinke*, A Sax *sprencan*, *for sprengan*, to sprinkle, cans of *springan*, to spring, comp D *sprenkelen*, to sprinkle, G *sprenkeln*, to speckle SPRING] To scatter in drops or particles, to cast or let fall in fine separate particles, to strew, to besprinkle, to bestrew, to bedrop —*n* A small quantity scattered; a sprinkling, a utensil to sprinkle with —**Sprinkler**, springk'ler, *n* One who or that which sprinkles —**Sprinkling**, springk'ling, *n* A small quantity falling in distinct drops; a small number or quantity distributed as if scattered like drops

Sprit, sprit, *n.* [A. Sax. *sprēd*, a sprout, a shoot, D *sprit*, a sprit, *boegsprit*, the bowsprit] A sprout, a small boom or spar which crosses the sail of a boat diagonally and thus extends and elevates it; also, the bowsprit of a vessel —**Sprit-sail**, *n.* A sail extended by a sprit, a sail, now disused, attached to a yard under the bowsprit of large vessels

Sprite, sprit, *n* A spirit or spright, commonly a kind of fairy, elf, or goblin SPRIGHT

Sprocket-wheel, sprok et *n* A rag wheel

Sprout, sprout, *v i* [Same as L G *spruten*, D *spruiten*, to sprout; akin to A Sax *sprotian* to sprout, from *sprēd*, a sprout Akin *spurt*, *sprit*, *spurt*] To shoot, as the seed of a plant, to germinate, to push out new shoots —*n* [D *spruit*, a sprout] The shoot or bud of a plant, a fresh outgrowth from a plant or tree, *pl* young coleworts, Brussels-sprouts

Spruce sprōs *a* [Lit after the *Prussian* style, from *Spruce Prus*, formerly used for *Prussia*, *Prussian*] Brisk†, active (*Shak*)†, neat or smart in dress, trim, smug, dandified —*v t* —*spruced*, *sprucing* To trim or dress in a spruce manner —*To spruce up*, to dress one's self sprucely or neatly —**Spruce**, **Spruce fir**, *n* [So-called because the tree was first known as a native of Prussia] The name given to several species of trees of the pine family, yielding valuable timber, as the Norway spruce fir of Europe, and the white spruce, the black spruce and the hemlock spruce of North America —**Spruce beer**, *n* A fermented liquor made from sugar or molasses and flavoured with sprouts of the spruce fir —**Sprucely** sprōs li *adv* In a spruce manner, with extreme or affected neatness —**Spruceness** sprōs nes, *n* The state or quality of being spruce, trimness, fineness

Sprung, sprung, pret and pp of *spring*

Spry spri *a* [Allied to *sprac*, or to old *spruck* N *sprœk* Sw *spräk*, lively] Nimble, active vigorous lively [Colloq]

Spud, spud, *n* [A form of *spade*, or akin to Dan *spyd*, Icel *spyót*, a spear E a *spit*] A straight narrow spade with a long handle for digging up weeds &c, also, a small spade with a short handle

Spue spū *v t* and *i* Same as *Spew*

Spume spūm *n* [L *spuma* foam from *spuo*, to spit out SPEW] Froth foam, scum, frothy matter on liquors *v i* To froth, to foam to spoom —**Spumescence**, spū mes ens, *n* Frothiness —**Spumescent** spū mes ent, *a* [L *spumescо* to grow foamy] Resembling froth or foam foaming —**Spumiferous** spū mif er us *a* Producing foam —**Spuminess**, spū mi nes *n* Quality of being spumy —**Spumous Spumy** spū mus, spū mi, *a* [L *spumosus*] Consisting of froth or scum, foamy

Spun, spun, pret and pp of *spin* —**Spun gold** *n* Flattened gold, or silver gilt wire wound on a thread of silk —**Spun silk**, *n* Silk —**Spun silver** *n* Flattened silver wire wound round a thread of silk —**Spun yarn**, *n* *Naut* a cord formed of two, three, or more rope yarns twisted together

Sponge, spunj Same as *Sponge*

Spunk, spungk *n* [Ir *sponc*, Gael *spong*, tinder, touchwood, sponge, from L *spongia* a sponge] Touchwood, tinder, tinder made from a species of fungus, amadou, a quick, ardent temper, mettle, pluck

Spur, spėr, *n* [A Sax *spura spora*, a spur; Icel *spori*, Dan *spore*, O G *spor*, Mod G *sporn*, from a root meaning to kick, seen also in *spurn*, *spurious*] An instrument having a rowel or little wheel with sharp points, worn on horsemen's heels to prick the horses for hastening their pace, *fig* an incitement or stimulus, a large or principal root of a tree; something that projects, a snag, the hard pointed projection on a cock's leg which serves as an instrument of offence and defence, *geog* a mountain, or mountain mass, that shoots from another mountain mass and extends for some distance, *bot* any projecting appendage of a flower resembling a spur —*v t* —*spurred*, *spurring* To prick with spurs, to urge or encourage to action; to incite; to instigate; to impel; to stimu-

late; to put spurs on; to furnish with spurs.—*v i* To spur one's horse to make it go fast, to ride fast, to press forward.—**Spurgall**, spėrgal, *v t* To gall or wound with a spur.—*n* A place galled by the spur.—**Spur-gear**, **Spur gearing**, *n* Gearing in which spur wheels are employed.—**Spurless**, spėrles, *a* Having no spurs.—**Spurred**, spėrd, *a* Wearing spurs, having prolongations or shoots like spurs.—**Spurrer**, spėrėr, *n* One who uses spurs, some thing that incites or urges on.—**Spurrier**, spėrri ėr, *n* One whose occupation is to make spurs.—**Spur wheel**, *n* *Mach* a wheel in which the teeth are perpendicular to the axis, and in the direction of radii

Spurge, spėrj, *n* [O Fr *espurge*, spurge, from L. *expurgare*, to purge—*ex*, out of, and *purgo*, to purge. Purge.] The common name of certain British plants, with an acrid milky juice powerfully purgative.—**Spurge laurel** *n* A British evergreen shrub (not a laurel)

Spurious, spū ri us *a* [L *spurius* bastard, from same root as *sperno*, to despise. Spurn.] Not legitimate, bastard, not proceeding from the true source or from the source pretended, not genuine, counterfeit, adulterate.—*Spurious wing*, in *ornith* the bastard wing.—**Spuriously**, spū ri us li, *adv* In a spurious manner, falsely.—**Spuriousness**, spū ri us-nes *n* The state or quality of being spurious

Spurn, spėrn *v t* [A Sax *spurnan* to spurn, Icel *sporna*, *spurna* O H G *spurnan*, *spornen*, to kick, same root as *spur*, and L *sperno* to despise *spurnus* spurious] To drive back or away as with the foot, to kick to reject with disdain to treat with contempt.—*v i* To kick or toss up the heels, to dash the foot against something, to manifest disdain or contempt in rejecting anything.—*n* A kick, disdainful rejection, contemptuous treatment.—**Spurner** spėrnėr, *n* One who spurns

Spurrey, spurri, *n* [D and O Fr *spurre*, G *spurrey*, *spurrei*] A British plant growing in corn fields, &c, one species of which is cultivated as food for cattle

Spurt, spėrt, *v t* [A form of *sprt*, akin to *sprout*, comp Icel *spretta*, a spurt] To throw out in a stream or jet as water, to spout, to squirt.—*v i* To gush out to spurt.—*n* A forcible gush of liquid, a jet, a sudden extraordinary effort for an emergency, a short sudden act

Sputter, sputėr *v i* [Akin to *spout* or *spit*, same as L G *sputtern* to sputter] To emit saliva from the mouth in rapid speaking, to speak so rapidly as to emit saliva, to give out moisture (as green wood burning), to burn with some crackling or noise (as a candle).—*v t* To utter rapidly and with indistinctness, to rubber.—**Sputterer**, sputėr ėr, *n* One that sputters

Spy spi *v t*—*spied*, *spying* [O Fr *espier*, to spy, from O H G *spehōn*, to search out or examine. Same root as in L *specio*, to see, Skr *spaç*, to look.] To gain sight of, to discover at a distance or in concealment to espy to gain a knowledge of by artifice, to explore to view and examine accurately.—*v i* To search narrowly, to scrutinize to pry.—*n* A person who keeps a constant watch on the actions motions, conduct &c, of others, a secret emissary sent into the enemy's camp or territory to bring back intelligence.—**Spy glass**, *n* A telescope, especially a small telescope

Squab, skwob *a* [Akin Sw *squabba*, a fat woman, Dan *kvabbet*, fat, squab] Fat, short and stout, bulky, unfledged, unfeathered.—*n* A young unfledged pigeon, a short fat person, a kind of sofa or couch, a soft cushion.—*v i* To fall plump.—**Squabby**, skwob i, *a* Thick, fat, squab

Squabble, skwob l, *v i*—*squabbled*, *squabbling*. [Same as Sw, *squabbel* a dispute, comp. L G *kabbeln*, to quarrel] To engage in a noisy quarrel, to quarrel and fight noisily; to brawl, to wrangle, to debate peevishly; to dispute.—*v t* *Typog* to put awry, as types that have been set up.—*n* A scuffle; a wrangle, a petty quarrel.—**Squabbler**, **Squabbler**, skwob lėr, *n* One who squabbles

Squad, skwod, *n* [Abbrev of *squadron*] Any small party of men; *milit.* a small number of men assembled for drill or inspection.—*Awkward squad*, the recruits not yet fitted to take their place in the regimental line

Squadron, skwod ron, *n* [O Fr *esquadron* (Fr *escadron*), from It *squadrone*, a squad ron, from *squadra*, a square—L prefix *ex*, and *quadra*, a square. Square.] A body of troops drawn up in a square; the principal division of a regiment of cavalry, a division of a fleet, a detachment of ships of war under the command of a commodore or junior flag-officer.—**Squadroned**, skwod rond, *a* Formed into squadrons

Squalid, skwol id, *a* [L *squalidus*, squalid, from *squaleo* to be foul or filthy] Foul, filthy, extremely dirty.—**Squalidly**, skwol id li *adv* In a squalid filthy manner.—**Squalidity**, **Squalidness** skwo lid i ti, skwol id nes, *n* The state of being squalid, filthiness.—**Squalor** skwol ėr, *n* Foulness, filthiness coarseness

Squall skwal, *v i* [An imitative word Icel *skval* a squall or scream, *skvala*, to scream, akin *squeal*] To cry out, to scream or cry violently.—*n* A loud scream, a harsh cry, a sudden and strong gust of wind, a sudden and vehement succession of gusts.—*A black squall*, one attended with dark clouds.—*A thick squall*, one accompanied with hail, sleet, &c.—*A white squall*, one which produces no diminution of light.—**Squaller** skwal ėr, *n* One who squalls.—**Squally**, skwal i, *a* Abounding with sudden and violent gusts of wind, gusty

Squaloid, skwal loid, *a* [L *squalus* a shark] Like a shark, or resembling a shark

Squalor Under Squalid

Squama skwā ma *n* [] **Squamæ**, skwā mē [L a scale] A scale or scaly part of plants a horny scale on animals.—**Squamaceous** skwa mā shus, *a* Squamose.—**Squamate**, skwā māt *a* Squamose.—**Squamella**, skwa mel la, *n* [L] A minute scale.—**Squamiform** skwā mi form *a* Having the form or shape of scales.—**Squamigerous**, skwa mij ėr us *a* [L *squama* and *gero* to bear] Bearing or having scales.—**Squamoid**, skwā moid *a* Scaly, covered with scales.—**Squamous**, **Squamose** skwā mus skwa mos, *a* [L *squamosus*] Covered with or consisting of scales, resembling scales scaly

Squander, skwon dėr *v t* [Perhaps from A Sax *swindan* *swand* *swunden*, to waste away vanish with *q* inserted as in *squeamish* and *vulgar squam* for *swim* &c] To spend lavishly or profusely, to waste without economy or judgment.—**Squanderer**, skwon dėr ėr, *n* One who squanders, a spendthrift

Square skwār *a* [O Fr *esquarre* a square, from L prefix *ex* and *quadra* a square, from *quadrus*, square from *quatuor*, four] Having four equal sides and four right angles, forming a right angle, having rectilineal and angular rather than curved outlines, fair, just or honest, adjusted so as to leave no balance (to make accounts *square*).—*Square measures* the squares of lineal measures, as superficial (a *square* inch, a *square* foot a *square* yard &c).—*Square number* the product of a number multiplied into itself.—*Square root*, *arith* and *alg* that root which being multiplied into itself produces the given number or quantity, thus 8 is the square root of 64.—*All square*, all arranged, all right [Colloq]—*n* A four sided plane rectilineal figure, having all its sides equal and all its angles right angles what nearly approaches this shape, a square surface, an area of four sides with houses on each side or on at least three, an instrument used by artificers draughtsmen and others for testing or describing right angles *arith* and *alg* the number or quantity produced by multiplying a number or quantity by itself, *milit* a body of infantry formed into a rectangular figure with several ranks or rows of men facing on each side.—*On* or *upon the square*, all right; not objectionable, fair and strictly honest.—*v t*—*squared*, *squaring* To make square, to reduce or bring accurately to right angles and straight lines; to reduce to any given standard, to compare with a standard; to adjust, regulate, accommodate, fit, to make even so as to leave no difference or balance, to settle (to *square* accounts); *math* to multiply by itself, *naut* to place at right angles with the mast or keel (to *square* the yards).—*To square the circle*, to determine the exact area of a circle in square measure.—*v i* To suit, to fit; to accord or agree (the facts do not *square with* the theory).—**Square-built**, *a* Of a square build or shape.—**Squarely**, **skwār**-li, *adv* In a square form, fairly, honestly.—**Squareness**, skwārnes, *n* The state of being square, fairness in dealing.—**Squarer**, skwā rėr, *n* One who squares.—**Square rigged**, *a* *Naut* a term applied to a vessel most of whose sails are of a square shape and extended by yards suspended by the middle.—**Square-sail**, *n* *Naut* a sail extended on a yard suspended by the middle.—**Square-toed**, *a* Having the toes square.—**Square toes**, *n* A precise formal, old fashioned personage [Colloq.]—**Squarish**, skwā rish, *a* Nearly square

Squarrose, **Squarrous**, skwor rōs, skwor rus, *a* [L *squarrosus*, rough] *Bot* covered with processes or projecting points spreading at right angles or in a greater degree.—**Squarrulose**, skwor ū lōs, *a* *Bot* somewhat squarrose

Squash, skwosh, *v t* [O Fr *esquacher*, to crush from L *ex* intens, and *coactare* to constrain, from *cogo*, *coactum*, to force (whence *cogent*) *Squat* is akin] To crush, to beat or press into pulp or a flat mass.—*n* Something soft and easily crushed, something unripe and soft, an unripe peapod, a sudden fall or shock of a heavy soft body.—**Squasher**, skwosh ėr, *n* One who squashes.—**Squashiness** skwosh i nes, *n* The state of being squashy.—**Squashy**, skwosh i, *a* soft or pulpy and green, soft and wet, miry, muddy

Squash, skwosh, *n* [From American Indian name] A plant, a kind of gourd, cultivated in America as an article of food.—**Squash gourd**, **Squash melon**, *n* The squash

Squat, skwot *v i*—*squatted*, *squatting* [From O Fr *quatir*, to duck, to bend, with ex—L *ex* intens prefixed, same origin as *squash*, *v t*] To sit down upon the hams or heels, to sit close to the ground, to cower, as an animal, to settle on land, especially public lands, without any title or right.—*v t* To put on the hams or heels used reflexively.—*a* Sitting close to the ground cowering, short and thick, like the figure of an animal squatting.—*n* The posture of one who squats.—**Squatter**, skwot ėr, *n* One that squats, one that settles on unoccupied land, particularly public land, without a title.—**Squatting**, skwot ing *a* Occupied by squatters.

Squaw skwa, *n* [Amer Indian] Among American Indians, a female or wife

Squawk, skwak *v i* [Akin to *squeak*] To cry with a loud harsh voice

Squawl, skwal, *v i* To squall

Squeak skwēk *v i* [Imitative, comp *squawk*, *to quneken*, to squeak, Sw *qwäkka*, to cry like a *frog*] To utter a sharp, shrill cry, to cry with an acute tone, as a pig, a mouse, or the like, or to make a sharp noise as a wheel, a door, &c, to break secrecy.—*n* A sharp shrill cry or noise.—**Squeaker**, swē kėr, *n* One that squeaks.

Squeal, skwēl, *v i* [A weaker form of *squall*, implying a shriller sound] To cry with a sharp shrill voice, as certain animals do.—*n* A shrill sharp cry, a squeak.

Squeamish, skwē mish, *a* [Prov E *sweamish*, O and Prov *sweam*, an attack of sickness from A Sax *swima*, a swimming or giddiness, or N *svem*, dizziness, akin to G *schwindel*, dizziness. The *q* has been inserted partly through the influence of *quelmish*] Having a stomach that is easily turned, excessively nice as to taste, fastidious, easily disgusted; scrupulous.—**Squeamishly**, skwē mish li, *adv* In a squeamish or fastidious manner.—**Squeamishness**, skwē mish nes, *n* The state or quality of being squeamish; fastidiousness.

Squeeze, skwēz, *v t* —*squeezed*, *squeezing* [Formerly *squise*, *squize*, from A Sax *cwisan*, to squeeze (with addition of initial *s*); L G *quase*, a bruise, Sw *quasa*, to crush, G *quetschen*, to squash] To press between two bodies, to press closely, to crush, to clasp closely, to press lovingly, to oppress so as to make to give money, to harass by extortion, to force by pressure —*v i* To press, to press among a number of persons, to pass by pressing —*n* An application of pressure, a compression, a hug or embrace —**Squeezer**, skwē'zer, *n* One who or that which squeezes —**Squeezing**, skwē'zing, *n* Compression, that which is forced out by pressure —**Squeezable**, skwē'za bl, *a* (a pable of being squeezed —**Squeezability**, skwē-za bil'i ti, *n* The quality of being squeezable

Squelch, skwelch, *v t* [From Prov E *quelch* a blow (with prefixed *s* through influence of *squash*, &c), allied perhaps to *quell*] To crush, to destroy —*v i* To be crushed —*n* A flat heavy fall

Squib, skwib *n* [From O E *squappe* for *swappe* (comp *squeamish*) to move along swiftly, Icel *swipa*, to dart, allied to *sweep* and *swoop*] A little pipe or hollow cylinder of paper filled with gunpowder, which being ignited it flies along throwing out a train of sparks and bursting with a crack, a petty lampoon

Squid, skwid *n* [Probably from *squab*, from its squirting out black matter] A popular name of certain cuttle-fishes of which the most familiar are the calamaries.

Squill, skwil *n* [L *squilla scilla* Gr *skilla*, a squill (both plant and animal)] A plant allied to the hyacinths onions &c., with a bulbous root used in medicine as a diuretic and expectorant a crustaceous animal, a kind of shrimp

Squinch, skwinsh, *n* *Arch* a small arch (or several combined) formed across an angle, as in a square tower to support the side of a superimposed octagon

Squint, skwint, *a* [Comp Prov E *squinny* *squny* to squint, D *schuante* a slope, *schuin*, *schuinsch*, sloping oblique] Looking obliquely or askance not having the optic axes coincident said of the eyes, having distorted sight —*v i* To look obliquely with the eyes, to have the axes of the eyes not concident, to be affected with strabismus, to have an indirect reference —*v t* To turn (the eye) to an oblique position, to cause to be squint —*n* An oblique look, an affection of the eyes in which the optic axes do not coincide, *arch* an oblique opening through the walls of old churches, to enable a person in the transepts or aisles to see the high altar

Squint-eyed, skwint'-īd Having eyes that squint, oblique, indirect —**Squinting** skwint'ing, *n* The act of looking squint, strabismus —**Squintingly**, skwint'ing li, *adv* With squint look, by side glances

Squire, skwīr *n* [Contr of *esquire*] The title of a gentleman next in rank to a knight, an attendant on a knight, the knight's shield or armour bearer, a devoted male attendant on a lady (*colloq*), a beau, a gallant, a title popularly given to a country gentleman —*v t* —*squired*, *squiring* To attend on as squire —**Squirearch**, skwīr'ārk, *n* A member of the squirearchy —**Squirearchal** skwīr-ār'kal *a* Pertaining to a squirearchy —**Squirearchy**, **Squirarchy**, skwīr'ār-ki, *n* The squires or gentlemen of a country taken collectively —**Squireen** skwī-rēn', *n* A small or petty squire, a half squire half farmer (Irish) —**Squirehood**, **Squirehship**, skwīr'hud, skwīr'ship, *n* The rank and state of a squire —**Squireling**, skwīr'ling, *n* A small or petty squire

Squirm, skwerm, *v t* or *i* [Perhaps a modification of *swarm*, to wriggle up a tree] To move like a worm or eel, with writhing or contortions —*n* A wriggling motion

Squirrel, skwir'el, *n* [O Fr *esquirel*, *escurel* (Fr *écureuil*, from L L *scuriolus*, dim of L *scurus*, Gr *skiouros* a squirrel —*skia*, shadow, and *oura*, tail] A name common to various species of rodent mammals, mostly living in trees, and distinguished by their powers of leaping, and their usually long and bushy tails —**Squirrel-monkey**, *n* A monkey of Brazil, resembling a squirrel

Squirt, skwėrt, *v t* [Prov E *swirt*, L G *swirtjen*, to squirt, the *q* being inserted as in *squeamish* Comp Icel *skvetta*, to squirt] To eject from a narrow pipe or orifice in a stream —*v i* To be ejected in a rapid stream, to spurt or spirt —*n* An instrument with which a liquid is ejected in a stream, a syringe, a small jet —**Squirter**, skwėr'tėr *n* One who squirts

Stab, stab, *v t* —*stabbed stabbing* [Allied to *staf*, comp Gael and Ir *stob*, a stake, a prickle, also Goth *stabs* a rod, G *stab* a staff] To pierce or wound with a pointed weapon, to kill by a pointed weapon, to drive in, to pierce in a figurative sense to inflict keen or severe pain on —*v i* To aim a blow with a pointed weapon, to be extremely cutting —*n* The thrust of a pointed weapon, a wound with a sharp pointed weapon keen poignant pain —**Stabber**, stab'ėr *n* One who or that which stabs

Stable, stā'bl, *a* [L *stabilis* from *sto*, to stand STAND] Firmly established not to be easily moved shaken or overthrown, firmly fixed or settled, steady in purpose, firm in resolution, not fickle or wavering, abiding, durable —**Stabilify** sta-bil'i-fī *v t* To render stable **Stability**, **Stableness**, sta-bil'i-ti, stā'bl-nes, *n* The state or quality of being stable or firm, strength to stand without being moved or overthrown, steadiness or firmness of character —**Stably** stā'bli *adv* In a stable manner firmly, fixedly, steadily

Stable stā'bl, *n* [L *stabulum* a standing place a stable from *sto*, to stand STABLE, *a*] A building, constructed for horses (rarely beasts generally) to lodge and feed in and furnished with stalls and necessary equipments —*v t* —*stabled stabling* To put or keep in a stable —*v i* To dwell or lodge in a stable, to dwell as beasts, to kennel —**Stable boy** **Stable man** *n* A boy or man who attends at a stable —**Stabler**, stā'bl-ėr *n* A stable keeper one who stables horses —**Stabling** stā'bl ing *n* A keeping in a stable accommodation for keeping horses

Stablish stab'lish *v t* [ESTABLISH] To settle in a state for permanence, to establish

Staccato stak-ka'tō *a* [It pp of *staccare*, to separate] *Mus* a direction to perform the notes of a passage in a crisp, detached, distinct or pointed manner

Stack stak *n* [Same as Icel *stakkr* Sw *stack* Dan *stak* a stack a pile of hay akin *stake*, *stack stick*] Corn in the sheaf hay pease straw, &c piled up in regular form for keeping and often thatched, a pile of wood containing 108 cubic feet, also a pile of indefinite quantity a number of funnels or chimneys standing together, a single tall chimney the funnel of a locomotive or steam vessel, a high rock detached a columnar rock rising out of the sea.—*v t* To pile or build into the form of a stack to make into a large pile —**Stack frame** *n* A frame work on which to build stacks of grain &c to keep them off the ground —**Stack yard**, *n* A yard for stacks of hay or grain

Stacte stak'tē *n* [Gr *staktē* from *stazō* to drop] One of the sweet spices which composed the holy incense of the ancient Jews

Staddle stad'l *n* [A Sax *stathol stathel*, akin to *stad*, *steady*, *stand*] A stack stand a tree left uncut when others are cut down

Stadium, stā'di um, *n* [L, from Gr *stadion*] A Greek measure equal to 606 feet 9 inches English, the course for foot races at Olympia and elsewhere in Greece

Stadtholder stat'hōl-dėr, *n* [D *stadhouder* —*stad*, a city, and *houder*, holder] Formerly, the chief magistrate of the United Provinces of Holland, also the governor or lieutenant-governor of a province —**Stadtholdership**, stat'hōl-dėr-ship, *n* The office of a stadtholder

Staff, *staf*, *n* pl **Staves**, **Staffs**, *stāvz*, *stafs*, (in last two senses always the latter) [A Sax *staf*, a staff, D and L G *staf*, Icel *stafr*, Dan *stav*, G *stab*, a staff, same root as *stab*, *stem*, and Skr *stabh*, *stambh*, to make firm] A stick carried in the hand for support, a walking-stick, *fig* that which props or upholds, a support, a stick used as a weapon, a straight stick used as symbol of office, a baton, a rod with a curved head belonging to a bishop, the long handle of an instrument or weapon, *surv* a graduated stick used in levelling, *naut* a light pole on which to hoist and display the colours, *mus* the five parallel lines and the four spaces between them, on which notes and other musical characters are placed *milit* a body of officers whose duties refer to an army or regiment as a whole, and who are not attached to particular subdivisions a number of persons considered as one body, assisting in carrying on any undertaking (the editorial *staff* of a newspaper, a hospital *staff*, &c) —**Staff officer**, *n* An officer upon the staff of an army or regiment —**Staff sergeant**, *n* A sergeant of a superior class on the staff of a regiment

Stag *stag n* [Same as O E *stag*, a young horse a cock turkey, Sc *stang*, a stallion, Icel *steggr* a male animal, from stem of A Sax *stigan* Icel *stiga*, G *steigen*, to mount lit the mounter STAIR] The male red deer or a generic name of the red deer the male of the hind, a hart sometimes applied particularly to a hart in its fifth year *commercial slang* an onside irregular dealer in stocks not a member of the exchange —**Stag beetle**, *n* One of the largest of British insects distinguished by the enormous size of the horny and toothed mandibles in the males —**Stag evil** *n* A disease in horses, tetanus or lock jaw —**Staggard** stag'ard, *n* A stag four years old **Stag hound** *n* A large and powerful kind of hound used in hunting deer

Stage stāj *n* [O Fr *estage* (Fr *étage*) from hypothetical L *staticum* from *sto statum*, to stand (whence *state statim*, &c)] A floor or platform elevated above the ground or a common surface as for an exhibition of something to public view a scaffold, a staging, the raised platform or floor on which theatrical performances are exhibited hence *the stage* the theatre, the dramatic profession the drama, the scene of any noted action or affair, a place of rest on a journey as where a relay of horses is taken, a station, the distance between two places of rest on a road (a *stage* of 15 miles) a single step of a gradual process degree of advance or progression, increase or decrease in rising or falling, a coach or other carriage running regularly from one place to another a stage coach, a wooden landing place at a quay or pier a landing stage —*v t* To put upon the theatrical stage —**Stage box** *n* A box in a theatre close to the stage —**Stage coach** *n* A coach that runs by stages, a coach that runs regularly between two places for the conveyance of passengers —**Stage coachman** **Stage driver** *n* A driver of a stage coach —**Stage direction**, *n* An instruction to the performers accompanying the text of a play —**Stage door** *n* The door giving access to the stage and the parts behind it in a theatre —**Stage effect** *n* Theatrical effect, effect produced artificially and designedly —**Stage manager** *n* One who superintends the production and performance of a play, and who regulates all matters behind the scenes —**Stage play** *n* A theatrical entertainment a play adapted for representation on the stage —**Stage player** *n* An actor on the stage —**Stager**, stā'jėr, *n* One that has long acted on the stage of life, a person of experience or of skill derived from long experience —**Stage struck**, *a* Smitten with a love for the stage, seized by a passionate desire to become an actor —**Stage-wagon**, *n* A wagon for conveying goods and passengers at regularly appointed times —**Stage whisper**, *n* A loud whisper, as by an actor in a theatre, meant to be heard by those to whom it is not professedly addressed, an aside —**Stagey**, stā'ji, *a* Pertaining to the stage, theatrical, in a

depreciatory sense —**Staginess**, sta'ji-nes, *n* The character or quality of being **stagey**; theatricality —**Staging**, sta'jing, *n* A temporary structure for support, as in building, scaffolding

Staggard Under STAG

Stagger, stag'er, *v i* [From older *staker*, to stagger, from root of *stake*, comp to *stick fast* = O D *staggeren*, Sc *stacher*, *stacker*, Icel *stakra*, to stagger] To sway helplessly to one side and the other in standing or walking, to reel, to cease to stand firm, to hesitate, to become less confident or determined *v t* To cause to doubt and waver, to make to hesitate, to make less confident, to strike as incredible, to amaze —*n* A sudden swing or reel of the body, as if the person were about to fall, *pl* a disease of horses and cattle attended with reeling or giddiness —**Staggeringly**, stag'er-ing-li, *adv* In a staggering manner

Stagnate, stag'nāt, *v i* —*stagnated*, *stagnating* [L *stagno*, *stagnatum*, to stagnate (whence *stanch*), from *stagnum*, standing water, a pool (whence *stank*, *tank*)] To cease to run or flow, to have no current, as water, to become impure from want of current, to cease to be brisk or active, to become dull, quiet or inactive (as trade) —**Stagnancy**, stag'nan-si, *n* The state of being stagnant —**Stagnant**, stag'nant *a* [L *stagnans*, *stagnantis*, ppr of *stagno*] Not flowing, not running in a current or stream, standing, hence, impure from want of motion, inactive, dull not brisk (trade is *stagnant*) —**Stagnantly**, stag'nant-li *adv* In a stagnant manner —**Stagnation**, stag-nā'shon *n* The condition of being stagnant, the state of being without flow or circulation, the state of being very dull or inactive (as trade)

Staid stād *a* [From *stay*, to stop to steady] Sober, grave, steady, sedate, not volatile, flighty, or fanciful —**Staidly**, stād'li *adv* In a staid manner, sedately, soberly —**Staidness**, stād'nes, *n* Gravity, sobriety, sedateness

Staid, stād, pret and pp of *stay*

Stain, stān *v t* [An abbrev of *distain* (which see), comp *spot*, from *dispot* TINGE] To discolour by the application of foreign matter, to make foul, to spot, to *colour*, as wood, glass, &c, by a chemical or other process, to tinge with colours, to impress with figures or *patterns* in colours different from the ground (to *stain* paper for hangings), to soil or sully with guilt or infamy, to tarnish, to bring reproach on *v i* To take stains, to become stained or soiled, to grow dim —*n* A spot, discoloration from foreign matter, taint of guilt or evil, blot, blemish, disgrace, reproach, shame —**Stained**, stānd, *p* and *a* Having a stain or stains, discoloured, tarnished, produced by staining —*Stained glass*, glass painted with metallic oxides or chlorides ground up with proper fluxes, and fused into its surface at a moderate heat —**Stainer**, stā'ner, *n* One who stains, a workman engaged in staining paper *stains*) —**Stainless** stān'les, *a* Free from stains or spots, free from the reproach of guilt, unblemished, immaculate —**Stainlessly** stān'les-li, *adv* In a stainless manner

Stair stār, *n* [Lit that by which a person mounts, A Sax *staeger* from *stigan*, Icel *stiga*, G *steigen* to mount to climb, whence also *stag*, *stile* (on a fence), and the first part of *stirrup*] A succession of steps rising one above the other arranged as a way between two points at different heights in a building, &c used often in plural in same sense, while the singular is also employed to mean a single step —*Pair of stairs*, a set or flight of steps or stairs, more properly perhaps two flights —*Flight of stairs*, a succession of steps in a continuous line or from one landing to another —*Down stairs*, *below stairs*, in the basement or lower part of a house —*Up stairs*, in the upper part of a house —**Stair-carpet**, *n* A carpet for covering **stairs** —**Staircase**, stār'kās, *n* The part of a building which contains the stairs —**Stair-foot**, *n* The bottom of a stair —**Stair-head**, *n* The top of a staircase.—**Stair-rod**, *n* A metallic rod for holding a stair carpet to its place

Staith, stāth, *n* [A Sax *staeth*, a shore, bank, a landing place, Icel *stoth*, from root of *stead*, *stand*] A landing place, an elevated wharf for shipping coal, &c

Stake, stāk, *n* [A Sax *staca*, a stake = L G *stake*, D *staak*, Dan *stage*, from the root of *stick*, *stock*] A piece of wood sharpened at one end and set in the ground, or prepared for setting, as a support to something, as part of a fence, &c, the post to which one condemned to die by fire was fastened (to suffer at *the stake*), that which is pledged or wagered, that which is laid down to abide the issue of a contest, to be gained by victory or lost by defeat, something hazarded, the state of being pledged or put at hazard preceded by *at* (his honour is *at stake*) *v t* —*staked*, *staking* To set and plant like a stake, to fasten, support, or defend with stakes, to mark the limits of by stakes with *out* (to *stake out* land), to pledge, to lay down as stake, to hazard upon the issue of a competition, or upon a future contingency —**Stake holder**, *n* One who holds stakes, or with whom the bets are deposited when a wager is laid —**Stake net**, *n* A net for catching salmon, stretched upon stakes fixed into the ground in rivers or firths where the sea ebbs and flows

Stalactite, sta'lak-tīt, *n* [From Gr *stalak tos* trickling or dropping, from *stalassō* or *stalazo*, to let fall drop by drop] A mass of calcareous matter, usually in a conical or cylindrical form, pendant from the roofs of caverns, and produced by the filtration of water containing particles of carbonate of lime through fissures and pores of rocks —**Stalactic**, **Stalactical**, **Stalactitic**, **Stalactitical**, sta-lak'tik, sta-lak'ti-kal, sta-lak'titik, sta-lak'titi-kal, *a* Pertaining to or having the character of stalactite resembling a stalactite, containing stalactites —**Stalactiform**, **Stalactitiform**, sta-lak'ti-form, sta-lak'titi-form, *a* Having the form of a stalactite, like stalactite stalactical —**Stalagmite**, sta-lag'mīt *n* [Gr *stalagmos*, a dropping, from *stalazo*, to drop] A deposit of stalactitic matter on the floor of a cavern, sometimes rising into columns, *which meet and blend with the stalactites above* —**Stalagmitic**, **Stalagmitical**, sta-lag-mit'ik sta-lag-mit'i-kal, *a* Relating to or having the form of stalagmite —**Stalagmitically**, sta-lag-mit'i-kal-li, *adv* In the form or manner of a stalagmite

Stale, stāl, *a* [Akin to *stall*, the meaning being from standing long, comp O D *stel* that remains standing, quiet, ancient STALL] Vapid or tasteless, as ale, having lost its life, spirit, and flavour from being long kept, not new, not freshly made (*stale* bread), out of regard from use or long familiarity, trite, common, musty —*v t* —*staled*, *staling* To make vapid useless, cheap, or worthless, to wear out —**Stalely**, stal'li, *adv* In a stale manner —**Stale mate**, *n* *Chess playing*, the position of the king when so situated that, though not in check, he cannot move without being placed in check, there being no other available move in this case the game is drawn —*v t* To subject to a stale mate in chess, hence, to perplex completely, to nonplus —**Staleness**, stāl'nes, *n* The state of being stale

Stale, stāl, *v i* [Same as D and G *stallen*, Dan *stalle*, Sw *stalla*, to make water from *stall*, A Sax *stal*, a stable STALL] To make water, to discharge urine as horses and cattle —*n* Urine of horses and cattle

Stale, stāl, *n* [A Sax *stel* = L G and D *steel*, G *stiel*, a stalk, stock, handle] A long handle, as of a rake

Stalk, stāk, *n* [same as Dan *stalk*, Icel *stilkr*, a stalk STALL] The stem or main axis of a plant, the pedicel of a flower, or the peduncle that supports the fructification of a plant, anything resembling a stalk —**Stalked**, stākt, *a* Having a stalk or stem —**Stalk-eyed**, *a* *Zool* applied to crustacea such as the lobster, shrimp, and crab, which have the eyes set at the end of foot-stalks —**Stalkless**, stāk'les, *a* Having no stalk —**Stalklet**, stāk'let, *n* *Bot* a secondary petiole, the stalk of a leaflet —**Stalky**, stāk'i, *a* Resembling a stalk

Stalk, stāk, *v i* [A Sax *stealcan*, to go softly or warily, Dan *stalke*, to stalk] To walk softly or in a stealthy manner; to walk behind a stalking-horse, to pursue game by approaching softly and warily behind a cover, to walk in a lofty or dignified manner, to pace slowly —*v t* *Sporting*, to pursue stealthily, to watch and follow warily for the purpose of killing —*n* A high, proud, stately step or walk —**Stalker**, stā'ker, *n* One who stalks, a kind of fishing net —**Stalking**, stā'king, *n* *Sporting* the act of approaching game softly and warily, taking advantage of the inequalities of the ground, &c —**Stalking-horse**, *n* a horse behind which a fowler conceals himself from the sight of the game, *fig* anything thrust forward to conceal a more important object, a mask, a pretence

Stall, stal, *n* [A Sax *steall*, *stael*, place, stall, stable, Icel *stallr*, D *stal*, G *stall*, Dan *stald*, a stall, a stable, &c, akin *stale*, *a* and *v*, *stalwart*, *stalk*, *n*, &c, same root as in *stand*] The place where a horse or an ox is kept and fed, the division or compartment of a stable or cow-house for one horse or ox, a bench or kind of table in the open air on which anything is exposed to sale, a small house or shed in which merchandise is exposed for sale or an occupation carried on (a butcher's *stall*), a fixed seat in the choir or chancel of a cathedral, church, &c, and mostly appropriated to some dignitary, a high-class seat in a theatre, *naming*, an opening made between pillars in the direction that the work is progressing or transversely —*v t* To put into a stall or stable, to keep in a stall, to plunge into mire, so as not to be able to proceed (to *stall* horses or a carriage) —*v i* To live as in a stall, to dwell —**Stall fed**, *v t* To fatten in a stall or stable (to *stall feed* an ox) —**Stalling**, stal'ing *n* Stabling (*Tenn*)

Stallion, stal'yun, *n* [O E *stalon*, O Fr. *estalon* (Fr *etalon*), a stallion, from O H G *stal* E *stall*, lit the horse kept in the stall] A horse not castrated, an entire horse

Stalwart, **Stalworth**, stal'wert, stal'werth, *a* [O E *stalword*, *stallworth*, from A Sax *staerkworth*, lit worthy of place, from *stael*, stall, place STALL] Brave, bold, redoubted daring, tall and strong, large and strong in frame —**Stalwartness**, **Stalworthness**, stal'wert-nes, stal'werth nes, *n* The state or quality of being stalwart.

Stamen, stā'men, *n* pl **Stamens**, stā'mens, or **Stamina**, stam'i-na [L *stamen*, pl *stamina*, the warp of a web, a thread, the fibre of wood, from root *sta*, to stand] *Bot.* the male organ of fructification in plants, situated immediately within the petals, and composed in most cases of three parts, the filament, the anther, and the pollen, of which the two latter are essential, the other not, pl *stamina*, whatever constitutes the principal strength or support of anything, power of endurance, staying power, long lasting strength or vigour —**Stamened**, stā'mend, *a* Furnished with stamens —**Staminal**, stam'i-nal, *a* Pertaining to stamens or stamina, consisting in stamens or stamina —**Staminate**, **Staminated**, stam'i-nāt, stam'i-nā-ted, *a* Furnished with stamens —**Staminal**, **Staminous**, sta-min'ō-us, *a* [L *stamineus*] Consisting of stamens, possessing stamens, pertaining to the stamen. —**Staminiferous**, stā-mi-nif'ér-us, *a* Bearing or having stamens

Stammer, stam'er, *v i* [A freq form from a root *stam*, A Sax *stamor*, *stamer*, Icel *stami*, *stamra* stammering, speaking with difficulty, L G *stammeren*, D *stameren*, *stameren*, G *stammeln*, Icel. *stamma*, to stammer, allied to *stumble*] To make involuntary breaks or pauses in speaking; to hesitate or falter in speaking, to speak with stops and difficulty; to stutter.—*v t* To utter with hesitation or imperfectly: frequently with *out*.—*n* Defective utterance; a stutter.—**Stammerer**, stam'er-ér,

a. One that stammers. — **Stammering,** stam'mering, *a* The act of one who stammers; defective articulation —*a* Characterized by a stammer, stuttering —**Stammeringly,** stam'er ing li, *adv* With stammering

Stamp, stamp, *v.t.* [Same as Icel *stampa*, Dan. *stampe*, D *stampen*, G *stampfen*, to stamp, nasalized forms corresponding to Icel *stappa*, D *stappen*, G *stapfen*, to step; akin *step*.] To strike or press forcibly by thrusting the foot downward, to impress with some mark or figure, to mark with an impression, to imprint, to fix deeply, to coin or mint, to affix a stamp (as a postage or receipt stamp) to, to cut out with a stamp, to crush by the downward action of a kind of pestle, as ore in a stamping-mill —*To stamp out*, to extinguish, as fire, by stamping on with the foot, hence, to extirpate, to eradicate, to suppress at once by strong measures —*v.i.* To strike the foot forcibly downward —*n.* The act of stamping, an instrument for making impressions on other bodies, a mark imprinted, an official mark set upon things chargeable with some duty or tax showing that the duty is paid often used as a means of raising revenue, a small piece of stamped paper used by government, a postage-stamp, an instrument for cutting materials (as paper leather &c.) into various forms by a downward pressure, general character fixed on anything (bears the *stamp* of genius), sort or character (a man of the same *stamp*), *metal* a kind of hammer for crushing or beating ores to powder —**Stamp-act** *n.* An act for regulating the imposition of stamp-duties —**Stamp collector** *n.* A collector or receiver of stamp duties, one who collects rare or foreign stamps —**Stamp-distributor,** *n.* An official who issues government stamps.—**Stamp-duty** *n.* A tax or duty imposed by governments on many species of legal instruments —**Stamper** stam'per, *n.* One who stamps —**Stamping machine,** *n.* A machine for forming articles or impressions by stamping —**Stamping mill** *n.* An engine by which ores are pounded by means of a stamp —**Stamp-office** *n.* An office where government stamps are issued and stamp-duties are received

Stampede, stam ped', *n.* [Amer Sp *estampida*, a stampede, akin to *stamp*.] A sudden fright seizing upon large bodies of cattle or horses, on the prairies and causing them to run for long distances —*v.i.* —*stampeded, stampeding* To take sudden flight, as if under the influence of panic terror —*v.t.* To cause to break off in a stampede

Stanch, stansh, *v.t.* [O Fr *estancher* (Fr *étancher*), to stanch from L L *stancare*, for L *stagnare*, to make or be stagnant **STAGNATE**.] To prevent the flow of as of blood, to stop the flow of blood from, to dry up —*v.i.* To stop, as blood, to cease to flow —*a.* [Lit made water tight and, as applied to a ship, not leaky.] Strong and tight, sound, firm in principle, steadv, hearty, loyal (a *stanch* republican, a *stanch* friend) —**Stancher,** stansh'er, *n.* One who or that which stanches —**Stanchless,** stansh'les, *a.* Incapable of being *stanched*, insatiable —**Stanchly,** stansh'li, *adv.* In a stanch manner —**Stanchness** stansh'nes *n.* The state or quality of being stanch, strongness and soundness, firmness in principle Also written **Staunch, Staunchness** &c

Stanchion, stan'shon, *n.* [O Fr *estanson*, *estançon*, from *estance* a support, from L L *stantia*, from L *sto*, to stand **STAND**.] A prop or support, a post or beam used for a support; an upright post or beam of different forms in ships

Stand, stand, *v.i.* —pret and pp *stood* (stŏd) [A. Sax. *standan*, to stand, pret *stód*, pp *standen* = Icel *standa*, O H G *standan*, Goth *standan*, D *staan*, G *stehen*, from root seen also in L *sto*, Gr (*h*)*istanai*, Skr *sthâ*, from same root are *stead stall, still, stool*, &c., and through the French and Latin come *stage, state, station, stable*, &c.] To be stationary or at rest in an upright position, to be set upright; to be on end, to be as regards position or situation; to have its site or locality; to cease from progress; to come to a state of rest, to stop, to pause, to halt; to continue or remain without injury, to last, to endure, to maintain one's ground or position, to maintain a fixed or steady attitude, to persevere, to persist, to insist, to be placed as regards rank or order (*a stands* first), to be in a particular state or condition, to be (how *stands* the matter?), to be in the stead or place; to be equivalent (*v stands* for B), to become a candidate, to hold a certain course, as a ship, to be directed towards any local point, to measure from feet to head, or from bottom to top, to stagnate, to be valid, to have efficacy —*Note Stand* with many adverbs receives the sense of motion as previous to coming to rest and becomes equivalent to to step go, come, as, to *stand* aloof, to *stand* apart to *stand* aside, to *stand* back to *stand* forth, &c.] —*To stand against*, to resist to oppose —*To stand by* (with *by* the adverb), to be present to be near, to be placed or left aside, (with *by* the preposition) to support, to defend, to assist, not to desert —*To stand fast* to be fixed, to be unshaken —*To stand for* to espouse the cause of, to represent, to take the place of, to offer one's self as a candidate, *naut* to direct the course towards —*To stand from* (*naut*) to direct the course from —*To stand in* or *stand in for* (*naut*), to direct a course toward land or a harbour —*To stand off* (*naut*) to keep at a distance —*To stand off and on* (*naut*) to sail toward land and then from it —*To stand or stand in* (with personal objects, the person being really in the dative) to cost (that coat *stood* him four pounds or in four pounds) —*To stand out* to project, to be prominent to persist in opposition or resistance —*To stand to* to apply one's self to, to remain fixed in (a purpose or opinion), to abide by, to adhere, as to a contract, &c to be consistent or tally with (it *stands to* reason) —*To stand up* to rise to one's feet to rise to make a claim or a declaration, to rise in opposition, to rise and stand on end (as one's hair) —*To stand up against* to place one's self in opposition to, to resist —*To stand up for*, to rise in defence of —*To stand upon*, to set value on to insist on, to attach a high value to, to be a stickler for (to *stand upon* ceremony) —*To stand with*, to be consistent —*v.t.* To place on end, to endure, to sustain, to bear to await, to undergo —*To stand it* to be able to endure or bear something —*To stand one's ground* to keep the ground or station one has taken to maintain one's position —*To stand fire*, to remain while being shot at by an enemy without giving way —*To stand trial*, to sustain the trial or examination of a cause —*n.* A cessation of progress, motion or activity, a stop, a halt, a point or condition beyond which one then proceeds, a state of hesitation or perplexity a place or post where one stands a station a halt made for the purpose of resisting an attack, a small table or frame, on or in which articles may be put for support (an umbrella *stand*) or on which goods may be exposed for sale (a fruit *stand*) a place in a town where carriages cabs &c., *stand* ready for hire, an erection or raised platform for spectators at open air gatherings —*Stand of arms*, a musket or rifle with its usual appendages as a bayonet, cartridge box, &c —**Stander**, stan'der *n.* One who stands —**Stander by**, *n.* One that stands near, a by-stander —**Stander-up**, *n.* One who takes a side —**Standing** stan'ding *p.* and *a.* Permanent, not temporary, lasting not transitory, stagnant, not flowing, fixed, not movable, remaining erect, not cut down —*Standing orders*, regulations made by a deliberative assembly respecting the manner in which business shall be conducted in it —*Standing rigging*, the ropes which sustain the masts and remain fixed in their position, as the shrouds and stays —*n.* The act of one who stands, duration of existence (a custom of long *standing*), station, place to stand in, power to stand, condition in society, relative position, rank, reputation.—**Standish**, stan'dish, *n.* [*Stand* and *dish*.] A case for pen and ink —**Stand-point**, *n.* A fixed point or station; a basis or fundamental principle, a position or point of view from which a matter is considered.—**Stand-still**, *n.* A standing at rest, a stop —**Stand up**, *a.* Applied to a fight where the combatants stand up manfully to each other

Standard, stan dard, *n.* [From O Fr *estandart*, *estendart* (Fr *étendard*), from the Teutonic verb to *stand* with suffix *-ard*.] A flag or ensign set up and round which men rally, or under which they unite for a common purpose, a flag or carved symbolical figure, &c., erected on a long pole or staff, a banner, that which is established by competent authority as a rule or measure of quantity, a measure or weight by which others are to be regulated and adjusted, that which is established as a rule or model by public opinion custom, or general consent, that which serves as a test or measure (a *standard* of morality, of taste), *hort* a tree or shrub which stands singly, without beng attached to any wall or support, *ship-building*, an inverted knee placed upon the deck instead of beneath it, *bot* the upper petal or banner of a papilionaceous corolla, *carp* any upright in a framing —*a.* Serving as a standard, capable of satisfying certain conditions fixed by competent authority, fixed, settled, *hort* not trained on a wall, &c., standing by itself —**Standard bearer,** *n.* One who bears a standard

Stang stang, *n.* [Same as D *stang*, G *stange* Dan *stang* Icel *stong* bar, beam, pole from root of *sting* stick.] A long bar a pole, a shaft —*To ride the stang*, to be carried on a pole in derision a punishment inflicted in former times on wife or husband beaters and others

Stanhope stan hōp, *n.* A light two-wheeled carriage without a top so called from the gentleman *Stanhope*, for whom it was contrived

Stank stangk, *n.* [O Fr *estang* Pr *estanc*, from L *stagnum*, a pool **STAGNATE**.] A pool a pond a ditch

Stank stangk old pret of *stink*

Stannary stan a ri *a.* [From L *stannum*, tin.] Relating to the tin works —*Stannary courts* courts in Devonshire and Cornwall for the administration of justice among those connected with the tin mines —*n.* A tin mine, tin works —**Stannate** stan āt *n.* A salt of stannic acid —**Stannic** stan ik, *a.* Pertaining to tin, procured from tin (*stannic* acid) —**Stanniferous** stan if er us *a.* Containing or affording tin —**Stannotype** stan ō tip, *n.* *Photog* a picture taken on a tin plate —**Stannous** stan us *a.* Pertaining to, or containing tin

Stanza stan za *n.* [It *stanza* a stanza abode stop &c., from L *stans stantis* pr of *sto* to stand **STATE**.] A number of lines of poetry connected with each other and properly ending in a full point or pause, a part of a poem containing every variation of measure in that poem, and successively repeated —**Stanzaic** stan zā ik, *a.* Consisting of or relating to stanzas, arranged as a stanza

Stapelia sta pē li a *n.* [After *Stapel*, a Dutch botanist.] A genus of fleshy African plants with fetid flowers, many of which have the odour of rotten flesh

Stapes stā pēz *n.* [L, a stirrup.] *Anat* the innermost of the small bones of the ear so called from its form

Staphyline, staf i lin *a.* [Gr *staphylē*, a bunch of grapes.] *Mineral* having the form of a bunch of grapes botryoidal

Staphyloplasty staf il-o-plas ti *n.* [Gr *staphylē*, the uvula, and *plassō*, to form.] *Surg* the operation for replacing the soft palate when it has been lost —**Staphyloplastic,** staf il-o-plas tik, *a.* Relating to staphyloplasty —**Staphyloraphy,** staf i lor'a-fi, *n.* [Gr *staphylē*, and *raphe* a suture.] *Surg* the operation of uniting a cleft palate —**Staphylotome,** staf il o-tōm, *n.* *Surg* a knife for operating upon the uvula or palate —**Staphylotomy,** staf il-ot o mi, *n.* [Gr *staphylē*, and *tomē*, a cutting.] *Surg* amputation of the uvula

Staple, stā pl, *n.* [Same as D and G *stapel*, a post, prop, stocks, heap, emporium, so

also Sw *stapel*, Dan. *stabel*; same root as that of *stamp* and *step*] According to old usage, a settled mart or market, an emporium; a town where certain commodities were chiefly taken for sale, hence, the principal commodity grown or manufactured in a country, district, or town, the principal element of or ingredient in anything, the chief constituent, the material or substance of anything, raw or unmanufactured material, the thread or pile of wool, cotton, or flax (wool of a long or coarse *staple*) —*a* Pertaining to or being a mart or staple for commodities, mainly occupying commercial enterprise, established in commerce (a *staple* trade), chief, principal, regularly produced or made for market —*v t* —*stapled*, *stapling* To sort or adjust the different staples of, as wool —**Stapler**, stā pl er, *n* A dealer in staple commodities, one employed in assorting wool according to its staple

Staple, stā pl, *n* [A Sax *stapel*, a prop, trestle, really same as above word] A loop of iron formed with two points to be driven into wood to hold a hook, pin, bolt, &c

Star, stär, *n* [A Sax *steorra*, Sc *starn*, Icel *stjarna*, Goth *stairno*, D *ster*, O D *sterne*, G *stern*, cog L *stella* (for *sterula*), also *astrum* (= *astlo*), Armor *steren* Skr *tārā* (for *stārā*), from root of E *strew* Skr *stri* to strew from scattering light] Any celestial body except the sun and moon, more strictly, one of those self shining bodies constituted like the sun, situated at immense distances from us, and doubtless like our sun, the centres of systems similar to our own distinctively called *fixed stars* (as different from *planets*), one of the planets in astrology, supposed to have influence over a person's life hence, 'You may thank your *stars*' that which resembles a star, a figure with points radiating like the spokes of a wheel, an ornamental figure raised like a star worn upon the breast to indicate rank or honour, a radiated mark in writing or printing, an asterisk, thus * used as a reference to a note in the margin or to fill a blank in writing or printing where letters or words are omitted, a person of brilliant qualities, a brilliant theatrical operatic performer —*v t* —*starred*, *starring* To set or adorn with stars, to bespangle —*v i* To shine as a star, to appear as an actor in a prominent theatre among inferior players —**Star anise**, *n* A Chinese plant, the fruit of which is used as a condiment in the East —**Star apple** *n* A West Indian fruit somewhat resembling an apple —**Star chamber**, *n* [So called because the roof was ornamented with stars] A former English court of civil and criminal jurisdiction which inflicted often arbitrary and cruel punishments It was abolished by statute 16 Charles I —**Star crossed**, *a* Not favoured by the stars, ill fated [*Shak*] —**Star fish**, *n* A marine animal (one of the Echinodermata) which has the form of a star, with five or more rays radiating from a central disc —**Star gazer**, *n* One who gazes at the stars, an astrologer —**Star gazing**, *n* The act or practice of observing the stars with attention, astrology —**Starless**, star les, *a* Having no stars visible or no starlight —**Starlight**, star lit, *n* The light proceeding from the stars —*a* Lighted by the stars —**Starlike**, star lik, *a* Resembling a star, bright, lustrous —**Starlit**, star lit, *a* Lighted by stars —**Star nose** *n* A North American mole with star like rays at the extremity of its muzzle —**Starred**, stärd, *p* and *a* Studded or adorned with stars, influenced by the stars (ill *starred*) —**Starry**, sta ri, *a* Abounding with stars; adorned with stars, consisting of or proceeding from stars, stellar, resembling stars, stellate —**Starriness**, stā ri nes, *n* The state of being starry —**Star-spangled**, *a* Spotted with stars —**Star-stone**, *n* A rare variety of sapphire which, when cut, presents a starlike reflection of light

Starboard, stär bōrd, *n* [A Sax *steórbord*, that is, *steer-board*, from *steóran*, to steer, the old rudder being a kind of large oar used on the right ship of the ship STERN] *Naut* the right-hand side of a ship looking towards the stem or prow; opposed to *port* or old *larboard* —*a* Pertaining to the right-hand side of a ship, being or lying on the right side.

Starch, stärch, *n* [A softened form of *stark*, stiff, strong, lit stuff that makes stiff STARK] A substance universally diffused in the vegetable world, and forming the greater part of all farinaceous substances, this substance as prepared for commerce, chiefly extracted from wheat flour or potatoes, and employed for stiffening linen and other cloth, *fig* stiffness of a person's behaviour or manner —*v t* To stiffen with starch —**Starched**, starcht, *p* and *a* Stiffened with starch, stiff, precise, formal —**Starchedness**, stärcht nes, *n* —**Starcher**, stärch er, *n* One who starches —**Starchily**, stärch li, *adv* In a starchy manner, with stiffness of manner —**Starchiness**, stär chi nes, *n* Stiffness of manner, precisiness —**Starch sugar**, *n* Glucose —**Starchy**, stär chi, *a* Consisting of starch, resembling starch, stiff, formal in manner

Stare stär, *v t* —*stared staring* [A Sax *starian*, to stare, to gaze, D and L G *staren*, G *starren*, Icel *stara*, lit to look fixedly, the root being that of G and Sw *starr*, stiff, fixed, E *stark*, stiff, strong] To look with fixed eyes wide open, to gaze, as in admiration, surprise, horror, impudence, &c —*v t* To affect or abash by gazing at, to look earnestly or fixedly at —*To stare in the face*, (*fig*) to be before the eyes or undeniably evident —*n* The act of one who stares —**Starer**, stā rer, *n* One who stares or gazes —**Staring**, stā ring, *a* (*staring* fixed), fixed —*adv* Staringly, so as to stare wildly (stark, *staring* mad) —**Staringly**, stā ring li, *adv* In a staring manner, with fixed look

Stare, stär *n* [A Sax *stær*, Icel *starri*, Sw *stare*, G *staar*] A starling

Stark, stärk, *a* [A Sax *stare* stiff, hard, G and Sw *stark*, D *sterk*, Icel *sterkr*, akin G *starr*, stiff, E *stare* *Starch* is a softened form] Stiff, rigid, as in death, strong, rugged, powerful, mere, pure, downright (*stark* nonsense) —*adv* Wholly, entirely (*stark* mad, *stark* naked) —**Starkly** stärk li *adv* In a stark manner

Starling star ling, *n* [Dim of *stare*, a starling STARE] An insessorial bird of a family allied to the crows found in almost all parts of Europe, capable of being taught to whistle tunes and even to speak

Start, stärt, *v i* [O E *sterte*, *sturte*, *stirte*, not in A Sax or Icel, allied to D *storten*, Dan *styrte*, G *sturzen* to rush, to spring] To move suddenly and spasmodically, to make a sudden and involuntary motion of the body caused by surprise, pain, or any sudden feeling, to shrink, to wince, to make a sudden or unexpected change of place, to spring up, to change condition at once, to set out, to commence a course, as a race, a journey or the like, to shift or spring from a fixed position, to be dislocated —*To start after*, to set out in pursuit of, to follow —*To start against*, to become a candidate in opposition to, to oppose —*To start up*, to rise suddenly, as from a seat, to come suddenly into notice —*v t* To rouse suddenly from concealment, to cause to flee or fly (to *start* a hare), to begin, to set agoing, to originate (to *start* an enterprise, a newspaper), to cause to jump from its place, to make to lose its hold (to *start* a nail) to dislocate —*n* A sudden involuntary twitch, spring, or motion, caused by surprise, fear, pain, &c, a sudden change of place, a quick movement, a bursting forth, a sally, a spasmodic effort, a beginning of action or motion, the setting of something agoing, first motion from a place, first motion in a race, the outset —*To get or have the start*, to be beforehand with another, to *get* ahead with *of* —**Starter**, stär ter, *n* One who *starts*, one who sets out, one who sets persons or things in motion —**Starting-place**, *n* A place at which a start is made —**Starting point**, *n* The point from which anything starts, the point of departure —**Starting-post**, *n* A post from which competitors in a race start

Startle, stär tl, *v t* — *startled*, *startling* [Dim, of *start*.] To move with a start or spasmodically, to *start*, —*v i* To excite by sudden alarm, surprise, or apprehension; to alarm —*n* *A start of alarm* —**Startling**, stärt ling, *p* and *a* Such as to startle with fear or surprise; alarming; shocking —**Startlingly**, stärt ling-li, *adv* In a startling manner —**Start-up**,† *n* An upstart [*Shak*]

Starve, stärv, *v i* —*starved*, *starving* [A Sax. *steorfan*, to perish of hunger or cold = L G *sterven*, D *sterven*, G *sterben*, to die] To perish with or suffer extremely from hunger, to suffer from want, to perish or suffer extremely from cold, to be hard put to it through want of anything —*v t* To kill or distress with hunger, to subdue by famine, to destroy by want, to kill, afflict, or destroy with cold, to deprive of force or vigour —**Starvation**, stär vā shon, *n* [One of those words which have a Latin termination tacked on to an Anglo-Saxon base; comp *flirtation*, *talkative*, *readable*, &c] The state of starving or being starved, a suffering extremely from cold or want of food —**Starveling**, stärv ling, *a* Hungry, lean, pining with want —*n* An animal or plant that is thin and weak through want of nutriment

State, stāt, *n* [O Fr *estat*, state, condition, &c (Fr *état*), from L *status*, state, position, from *sto*, to stand (see also in *station*, *status*, *statue*, *stage*, *rest*, *arrest*, *constant*, *extant*, &c) STAND] Condition as determined by whatever circumstances, the condition or circumstances of a being or thing at any given time, situation, position, rank, condition or quality, royal or gorgeous pomp, appearance of greatness, dignity, grandeur, a certain division of the community part taking in the government of their country, an estate (of the realm); a whole people united into one body politic, a commonwealth, the power wielded by the government of a country, the civil power (the union of church and *state*), one of the commonwealths or bodies politic which together make up a federal republic [When *state* is used adjectivally, or as the first element in a compound, it denotes public, or what belongs to the community or body politic, as *state* affairs, *state* policy] —*v t* —*stated* *stating* To express the particulars of, to set down in detail, to explain particularly, to narrate, to recount —**State-ball**, *n* A ball given by a sovereign, a ball at a palace —**State-barge**, *n* A royal barge, a barge of state —**State bed**, *n* An elaborately decorated bed —**State-carriage**, *n* The carriage of a prince or sovereign, used when he appears publicly in state —**State craft**, *n* The art of conducting state affairs, statesmanship —**State-criminal**, *n* One who commits an offence against the state, a political offender —**Stated**, stā ted, *a* Settled, established; fixed (*stated* hours or times) —**Statedly**, stā ted li, *adv* At stated or settled times, at regular intervals —**State-house**, *n* The building in which the legislature of a state holds its sittings [United States] —**Stateliness**, stāt li nes, *n* The condition or quality of being stately, loftiness of mien, dignity —**Stately**, stāt li, *a* August, lofty, majestic, magnificent. —**Statement**, stāt ment, *n* The act of stating, that which is stated, a narrative; a recital, the expression of a fact or of an opinion —**State paper**, *n* A paper relating to the political interests or government of a state —**State prison**, *n* A jail for political offenders only —**State prisoner**, *n* One confined for a political offence —**Stater**, stā ter, *n* One who states —**State-room**, *n* A magnificent room in a palace or great house, an elegantly fitted up cabin, generally for two persons, in a steamer. —**States-general**, *n pl* The bodies that constitute the supreme legislature of a country, the legislative assemblies of France before the revolution of 1789, and those of the Netherlands —**Statesman**, stāts man, *n* A man versed in the arts of government; a politician —**Statesmanlike**, stāts man lik, *a* Having the manner or wisdom of statesmen; worthy of or becoming a statesman —**Statesmanship**, stāts man-ship, *n* The qualifications of a statesman; political

skill —**State-trial**, *n* A trial of a person or persons for political offences

Statics, stat'iks, *n.* [Fr *statique*, from Gr *statikē*, statics, from *statikos*, causing to stop or stand, same root as *state*, *stand*] That branch of dynamics which treats of the properties and relations of forces in equilibrium, the body upon which they act being in a state of rest See DYNAMICS, MECHANICS —**Static**, stat'ik, *a.* Statical —**Statical**, stat'i kal, *a* Pertaining to bodies at rest or in equilibrium, acting by mere weight without producing motion (*statical pressure*) — *Statical electricity* electricity produced by friction — **Statically**, stat i kal li, *adv* In a statical manner; according to statics

Station, stā shon, *n* [Fr *station*, L *statio*, *stationis*, from *sto*, to stand STATE] The spot or place where any thing stands, particularly where a person habitually stands or is appointed to remain for a time, post assigned, situation, position or locality, condition of life, social position, the place where the police force of any district is assembled when not on duty, a building or buildings on a railway for the reception of passengers and goods intended to be conveyed, and where trains stop, *cool* and *hot* the peculiar locality where each species naturally occurs —*Military station*, a place where troops are regularly kept in garrison — *Naval station*, a harbour for war vessels, where there is a dockyard and every requisite for the repair of ships — *v t.* To assign a station or position to, to post, *refl.* to take up a post or position — **Stational**, stā shon al, *a* Pertaining to a station —**Stationariness**, stā shon-a ri nes, *n* The quality of being stationary, fixity —**Stationary**, stā shon a ri *a* [L *stationarius*] Remaining in the same station or place, not moving, fixed, remaining in the same condition — *Stationary engine*, a steam-engine in a fixed position, which draws loads on a railway by means of a rope **Station-clerk**, *n* A clerk at a railway station —**Stationer**, stā shon ėr, *n* [From booksellers originally having a station or stall (L *statio*) at fairs or in market places] One who sells paper pens, pencils, ink, and various other materials connected with writing —**Stationery** stā shon ėr i, *n* The articles usually sold by stationers, as the various materials employed in connection with writing —*Stationery office*, a public office in London through which all government offices are supplied with writing materials —**Station house**, *n* A place of arrest or temporary confinement a police station —**Station master**, *n* The official in charge of a rail way station

Statistics, sta-tis tiks *n* [Fr *statistique*, from Gr *statos*, fixed settled from stem *sta-*, to stand STATE STAND] A collection of facts which admit of numerical statement and of arrangement in tables especially facts illustrating the physical, social, moral, intellectual, political, industrial and economical condition of communities or classes of men, that department of political science which deals with such facts —**Statist** stat ist *n* A statistician — **Statistical**, **Statistic**, sta tis ti kal, **sta-tis'tik**, *a* Pertaining to statistics, containing statistics **Statistically**, sta tis'ti kal li, *adv* In a statistical manner — **Statistician**, stat is tish an, *n* One versed in statistics

Statoblast, stat ō-blast, *n* [Gr *statos* stationary, and *blastos*, a bud] A germinal bud of certain polyzoa

Statue, stat ū, *n* [Fr *statue*, L *statua*, from *statuo*, to set, to place, from stem of *sto*, to stand STATE] A lifelike representation of a human figure or animal in some solid substance, as marble, bronze, iron, wood, a sculptured cast or moulded figure of some size and in the round — *Equestrian statue*, a statue in which the figure is represented as seated on horseback — **Statued**, stat'ūd, *a* Furnished with statues. — **Statuary**, stat'ū a-ri, *n.* [L *statuaria*, the art of statuary, *statuarius*, a statuary *from statua*, a statue] The art of carving or making statues, a branch of sculpture; statues regarded collectively; one that professes or practises the art of making statues.—**Statuesque**, stat-ū-esk', *a.* Partaking of or having the character of a statue —**Statuesquely**, stat-ū-esk'li, *adv* In a statuesque manner —**Statuette**, stat-ū-et', *n* [Fr] A small statue, a statue smaller than nature.

Stature, stat ūr, *n* [L *statura*, from *sto*, *statum*, to stand STATE] The natural height of an animal body, bodily tallness generally used of the human body

Status, stā tus, *n* [L *status* state STATE] Standing or position as regards rank or condition, position of affairs —*Status quo*, the condition in which the thing or things were at first

Statute, stat ūt, *n* [Fr *statut*, L *statutum*, from *statuo* to set up to fix, to determine STATE] A law proceeding from the government of a state, an enactment of the legislature of a state, especially one passed by a body of representatives, a written law, a permanent rule or law of a corporation — *Statute law*, a statute, also, collectively, the enactments of a legislative assembly in contradistinction to *common law* —**Statutable**, stat ū ta bl *a* Made or introduced by statute, in conformity to statute — **Statutably** stat ū ta bli, *adv* In a manner agreeable to statute — **Statute book** *n* A register of statutes, *the statute book* the whole statutes of a country — **Statute roll** *n* An enrolled statute — **Statutory**, stat ū to-ri, *a* Enacted by statute, depending on statute for its authority

Staunch, stānsh STANCH

Staurolite, stā ro lit *n* [Gr *stauros*, a cross and *lithos*, a stone] CROSS STONE

Stave stāv, *n* [From *staff* through influence of the plural *staves*] A pole or piece of wood of some length, one of the thin narrow pieces of timber of which casks, tubs, buckets &c are made a stanza a verse, *mus* the *staff* — *v t* — *stayed staving* To break in a stave or staves of, or to break a hole in (in this sense pret and pp may be *stove*), to furnish with staves or rundles —*To stave off*, lit to push off with a staff hence to put off to delay **Staves** stāvz, *n* The plural of *staff* as well as of *stave*

Stavesacre stāvz ā kėr, *n* [A corruption of Gr *staphisagria*] Lark spur

Stay, stā *v t* —pret *staid stayed*, ppr *staying* [O Fr *estayer* to prop support, keep steady, from O D or L L *staege staedle*, a prop, *staeden*, to establish akin to E *steal steady*] To remain continue, or be in a place to abide, to dwell to delay, to tarry, to be steady or firm, to continue in a state, to remain to wait to forbear to act, to stop, to come to a stand —*t t* To prop or support (O T), to make to stop, to stop, to cause to cease (to *stay* operations), to delay to keep back, to abide, to wait for, to await —*I stay the stomach*, to satisfy hunger to satisfy a strong desire —*n* A continuance in a place, abode for a time, continuance in a state or condition, stand, *stop*, obstacle obstruction, a prop, a support, a piece in some structure performing the office of a brace or tie pl a kind of waistcoat stiffened with whalebone or other material worn by females sometimes by men a bodice a corset so called from the support it gives to the body —**Stayer**, stā ėr *n* One who or that which stays **Staylace**, stā lās *n* A lace for fastening the stays or bodice in female dress **Staymaker** stā mā kėr, *n* One whose occupation is to make stays — **Stay rod**, *n* A supporting or strengthening rod in a steam boiler

Stay stā *n* [A Sax *steg*=Icel Dan Sw D and G *stag*, a stay] *Naut* a strong rope used to support a mast, and leading from the head of one mast down to some other or to some part of the vessel —*In stays*, the situation of a vessel when she is going about from one tack to the other — *To miss stays*, to fail in the attempt to tack about —**Stay sail**, *n* Any sail which hoists upon a stay

Stead, sted, *n* [A Sax *stede*=D and L G *stede*, Dan *sted*, Icel *stadhr*, Goth *staths*, G *statt*, place, *stead*, from root of *stand*, hence, *steady*, *steadfast*, *bestead*, *bedstead*, *roadstead*, *homestead*, &c] Place or room which another had or might have preceded by *in*, as, David died, and Solomon reigned *in his stead* hence *instead* —*To stand a person in stead*, to be of use or advantage to him — *v t* To be of use to, to benefit

Steadfast, sted fast, *a* [*Stead*, place, and *fast*, lit firm in place] Fast fixed, firm, constant or firm in resolution, resolute, not fickle or wavering Written also *sted fast* — **Steadfastly**, sted fast-li, *adv* In a steadfast manner, with fixed eyes, firmly —**Steadfastness**, sted fast nes, *n* The state of being steadfast, firmness of mind or purpose, constancy, resolution

Steady sted i *a* [A Sax *stadig*, from *stede*, place (STEAD), D and Dan *stadig*, G *stätig*, constant] Firm in standing or position, firmly fixed, constant in mind or pursuit, not fickle, regular, constant, uniform — *v t* —*steadied*, *steadying* To make steady, to hold or keep from shaking, reeling, or falling, to support firmly —*v i* To become steady, to regain or maintain an upright position —**Steadily**, sted i li, *adv* In a steady manner, firmly, steadfastly assiduously, unwaveringly —**Steadiness** sted i nes *n* The state of being steady firmness of mind or purpose, constancy, resolution

Steak stāk, *n* [A Scandinavian word Icel *steik* Sw *stek*, a steak, perhaps akin to *stick*, as being *stuck* on a spit to roast] A slice of beef, pork, venison &c, broiled or cut for broiling.

Steal, stēl, *v t* —pret *stole*, pp *stolen* or *stole* [A Sax *stelan* to steal D *stelen*, Icel *stela*, Goth *stilan* G *stehlen*, to steal, same root as Gr *stereo* to deprive Skr *stenas* a thief] To take and carry away feloniously, to take clandestinely without right or leave, to gain or win by address or gradual and imperceptible means, to perform secretly, to try to accomplish clandestinely (to *steal a look*) —*To steal a march upon* to gain an advantage over stealthily —*v i* To practise or be guilty of theft, to withdraw or pass privily, to slip unperceived to go or come furtively

Stealer stē lėr *n* One that steals, a thief —**Stealing** stē ling, *n* The act of one who steals theft —**Stealth**, stelth *n* [Comp *heal health till tilth*] The act of stealing a secret or clandestine method of procedure a proceeding by secrecy — **Stealthily** stel thi li *adv* In a stealthy manner, by stealth — **Stealthiness**, stel' thi nes *n* The character of being stealthy — **Stealthy** stel thi *a* Done by stealth, accompanied by efforts at concealment, done furtively, furtive, sly

Steam stēm *n* [A Sax *stedm* steam, smoke, D *stoom* Dan *stoame* steam, akin L G *stum*, drift of snow or rain] The vaporous or gaseous substance into which water is converted under certain circumstances of heat and pressure the elastic uniform fluid generated by heating water to the boiling point (212° F), popularly the visible moist vapour which rises from water, and from all moist and liquid bodies, when subjected to the action of heat — *v i* To give out steam or vapour, to rise in a vaporous form to pass off in visible vapour to sail by the agency of steam —*v t* To expose to steam to apply steam to **Steamer** stēm ėr *n* One who or that which steams **Steamboat** *n* A ship moved by the elastic power of steam acting upon machinery —**Steam boiler** *n* A strong metallic vessel of iron or steel plates riveted together in which water is converted into steam for supplying steam engines &c —**Steam car** *n* A car drawn or driven by steam power — **Steam carriage**, *n* A locomotive engine adapted to work on common roads, a road steamer

Steam casing **Steam jacket**, *n* A vacuity surrounding any vessel and into which steam may be admitted, to prevent loss of heat by radiation —**Steam chamber**, **Steam room**, *n* A division or compartment in the boiler of a steam engine above the water, whence steam is conducted to the engine —**Steam-chest**, **Steam-dome**, *n* A box or chamber above a steam boiler to form a reservoir for the steam, and from whence it passes to the engine —**Steam-crane**, *n* A crane worked by steam.—

Steam-engine, *n.* An engine in which the elastic or expansive force of steam is made available as a source of motive power in the arts and manufactures, and in locomotion —**Steamer,** stē mer, *n* A steamship, a road-steamer, a fire-engine the pumps of which are worked by steam, a vessel in which articles are subjected to the action of steam —**Steam gauge,** *n* A gauge attached to a boiler to indicate the pressure of steam, a pressure gauge — **Steam governor,** *n* The governor of a steam engine — **Steam-hammer,** *n* A heavy hammer operated by steam — **Steaminess,** stē mi nes, *n* The state of being steamy —**Steam launch,** *n* A large kind of boat propelled by steam —**Steam-navigation,** *n* The propulsion of boats and vessels by steam, the art of navigating steam vessels **Steam packet,** *n* A packet or vessel propelled by steam, and running between certain ports —**Steam plough,** *n* A plough or gang of ploughs worked by a steam engine —**Steam power,** *n* The power of steam mechanically applied **Steam press,** *n* A press actuated by steam power, a printing press worked by steam —**Steam propeller,** *n* A screw propeller — **Steam ship, Steam vessel,** *n* A *ship propelled by steam* **Steam tilt,** *n* A tilt hammer driven by steam — **Steam tug,** *n* A small steamer used for towing ships —**Steam whistle,** *n* A device connected with the boiler of a steam engine, and made to sound by the steam passing through —**Steamy,** stē mi, *a* Consisting of or abounding in steam, vaporous, misty

Stearine Stearin, stē a rin, *n* [Gr *stear*, fat] The chief ingredient of suet and tallow, or the harder ingredient of animal fats, oleine being the softer one —**Stearic,** stē ar ik, *a* Pertaining to stearine —*Stearic acid*, an acid abundant in fats

Steatite, stē a tit, *n* [Fr *steatite* from Gr *steat*, *steatos*, fat, tallow] A mineral consisting of magnesia and alumina, used in the manufacture of porcelain, in polishing marble, in the composition of crayons, &c, soap stone —**Steatitic,** stē a-tit ik, *a* Pertaining to steatite

Steatoma, stē a to ma, *n* [Gr, from *stear*, fat] A wen or encysted tumour containing matter like suet

Stedfast sted fast See STEADFAST

Steed, stēd, *n* [A Sax *stēd stēda*, a steed, akin to *stud*, from stem of *stand*] A horse, a horse for state or war a word used chiefly in poetry and poetical or picturesque prose

Steel, stēl, *n* [A Sax *stēl, style*, steel = L G D and Dan *staal*, Icel *stál*, G *stahl*, O G *stahl*, root probably that of *stick, stake, steak*, &c] Iron combined with a small portion of carbon, capable of showing great hardness and elasticity, and used in forming various kinds of instruments, edge tools springs, &c, *fig* a weapon, as a sword, spear &c, a kind of steel file, for sharpening knives, a piece of steel for striking sparks from flint to ignite tinder or match, used to typify extreme hardness, steelness, rigour (a heart of *steel*) — *a* Made of steel, resembling steel, unfeeling, rigorous — *v t* To overlay, point, or edge with steel, to make hard or stubborn, to render insensible or obdurate (to *steel* one's heart against mercy) —**Steel bronze,** *n* An alloy of about 90 parts copper to 10 parts tin, used as a substitute for steel, especially in the manufacture of cannon **Steel clad,** *a* Clad with steel mail or armour — **Steel engraving** *n* The art of engraving upon steel plates, an impression or print from an engraved steel plate —**Steeliness,** stēl i nes, *n* The state of being steely, great hardness —**Steeling,** stēl ing, *n* The welding of a piece of steel on that part of a cutting instrument which is to receive the edge, the covering of a metal plate (as an engraved copper plate) with steel by voltaic electricity to render it more durable — **Steel-pen,** *n.* A pen made of steel —**Steel-plate,** *n.* A plate or broad piece of steel, a plate of polished steel on which a design is engraved; the print taken from such plate —**Steely,** stēl i, *a* Made of or resembling steel; hard; stubborn — **Steelyard,** stēl yārd, *n* [Apparently from *steel* and *yard*, but old forms of the name make this doubtful, though the real origin is not clear] An instrument for weighing bodies, consisting essentially of a lever of unequal arms, the body to be weighed being applied at the shorter arm, while a weight is made to balance the body by being moved along the longer arm at a proper distance from the fulcrum

Steenbok, stēn bok or stān bok, *n* [D *steen*, stone, and *bok*, a buck] A species of antelope of South Africa

Steep, stēp, *a* [A Sax *steáp*, high, steep, Icel *steppr*, high, probably allied to *stoop*, and signifying literally sunking down abruptly *Steeple* is a derivative] Ascending or descending with great inclination (as a roof, a slope), precipitous (hill, rock, &c) — *n* A precipitous place, a bold projecting rock, a precipice — **Steepen,** stē pn, *v t* To become steep — **Steeply,** stēp li, *adv* In a steep manner, with steepness, precipitously —**Steepness,** stēp nes, *n* The state of being steep, precipitousness —**Steepy,** stē pi, *a* Steep or precipitous

Steep, stēp, *v t* [Same as D and G *stippen*, Frs *stiepen*, to dip, to steep, perhaps connected with *steep*, adjective] To soak in a liquid, to macerate, to extract the essence of by soaking often used figuratively (*steeped* to the lips in misery) —*n* Some thing that is steeped or used in steeping, that in which things are steeped —**Steeper,** stē per *n* One who steeps, a vessel in which things are steeped

Steeple, stē pl *n* [A Sax *stépel, stypel*, a steeple, a tower, L G *stipel* a pillar, Icel *stopull* a steeple, allied to *steep*] A lofty erection attached to a church town house, or other edifice, and generally intended to contain its bells, a tower surmounted by a spire — **Steeple-chase,** *n* A horse race across a difficult tract of country in which fences and other obstacles have to be jumped as they come in the way so called from the fact that originally any conspicuous object, such as a church steeple, was chosen as a goal —**Steeple chaser,** *n* One who rides, or the horse ridden, in steeple chases — **Steepled,** stē pld, *a* Furnished with a steeple, having steeples

Steer, stēr, *n* [A Sax *steor* — D and G *stier*, Icel *stjórr*, Goth *staur*, a steer, a bull, same root as Skr *sthāra*, strong and akin to L *taurus*, Gr *tauros* (for *stauros*), a bull] A young male of the common ox or ox kind

Steer, stēr, *v t* [A Sax *steóran, styran*, to rule, steer, Dan *styre*, Icel *stýra* G *steuern*, to steer, Goth *stauran*, to establish same root as Gr *stauros*, a stake] To direct and govern the course of, by the movements of the helm, to control or govern, to direct, to guide —*v i* To direct a vessel by the helm, to direct one's course at sea, to take a course at the direction of the helm, *fig* to take or pursue a course in life —**Steerage,** stēr aj, *n* The steering of a ship, the hinder or stern part of a ship, that part of a ship allotted to the inferior class of passengers — **Steerage way,** *n* *Naut* that forward movement of a ship which enables the helm to act —**Steering wheel,** *n* The wheel by which the rudder of a ship is governed — **Steerman,** stēr man *n* One that steers, the helmsman of a ship

Steeve, stēv, *v t* [Akin to *stiff*, comp D *stevig*, stiff firm] *Naut* to project from the bows at an angle instead of horizontally said of a bowsprit — *n* *Naut* the angle which the bowsprit makes with the horizon

Steganographist, steg a nog ra fist, *n* [Gr *steganos*, secret, and *graphō*, to write] One who practises the art of writing in cipher — **Steganography,** steg a-nog ra fi, *n* The art of writing in cipher, cryptography

Stegnosis, steg nō sis, *n* [Gr *stegnōsis*, from *stegnos*, tight, costive] Constipation —**Stegnotic,** steg-not ik, *a* Tending to render costive, or to diminish discharges

Steinbock, stīn bok, *n* The German name of the ibex

Stela, Stele, stē la, stē lē, *n.* pl **Stelæ,** stē lē, [Gr *stélē*, a post, an upright stone, from stem *stā*, to stand] A small column without base or capital, serving as a monument, a milestone, and the like, a sepulchral slab or column.—**Stelene,** stē lēn, *a* Resembling or used as a stela, columnar

Stell, stel, *v t* [Same as D and G *stellen*, to set, to place; akin *stall*.] To fix, to set [*Shak*]

Stellar, Stellary, stel'lēr, stel'lēr-i, *a* [L. *stellaris*, from *stella*, a star STAR] Pertaining to stars, starry, full of stars, set with stars — **Stellate, Stellated,** stel lāt, stel lā-ted, *a* [L *stellatus*] Resembling a star, radiated, *bot* arranged in the form of a star — **Stelliferous,** stel-lif'er us, *a* Having or abounding with stars —**Stelliform** stel li form, *a* Like a star, radiated. —**Stellular, Stellulate,** stel ū lēr, stel ū lāt, *a* [L *stellula*, dim of *stella*, a star] Having the appearance of little stars, *mus hist* having marks resembling stars

Stem, stem, *n* [A Sax *stemn*, for *stafn, stefn*, a stem, Icel *stafn, stamn*, Dan *stamme*, D *stam*, G *stamm* ultimately from root of *stand Stem*, of a ship, is closely allied] The principal body of a tree, shrub, or plant of any kind, the firm part which supports the branches, the axis of ending axis, as opposed to the root or descending axis, the stalk, also, a peduncle, pedicel, or petiole or leaf stem, the stock of a family, a race or generation of progenitors, anything resembling the stem of a plant, *mus* the vertical line added to the head of a note —**Stem leaf,** *n* A leaf growing from the stem —**Stemless,** stem les, *a* Having no stem, acaulous —**Stem let,** stem let, *n* A small or young stem

Stem, stem, *n* [Same as Icel *stemni, stamn, stafn*, the stem of a ship, A Sax *stefn*, D *steven*, a prow See STEM above] A curved piece of timber or combination of pieces to which the two sides of a ship are united at the fore end, the prow, the forward part of a vessel —*From stem to stern*, from one end of the ship to the other —*v t* —*stemmed, stemming* To make way against by sailing or swimming, to press forward through, to dash against with the stem

Stem, stem, *v t* [Icel *stemma*, Sw *stämma*, G *stemmen*, to dam, to bank up, perhaps allied to *stamp*] To dam up, to stop, to check, as a stream or moving force

Stemmata, stem a ta, *n* pl [Gr *stemma, stemmatos*, a wreath, a garland, from *stephō*, to encircle] The ocelli, or simple eyes of insects, spiders &c

Stemple stem pl, *n* [G *stempel*, akin *step, stamp*] *Mining*, one of the cross bars of wood in the shaft of a mine, in some places serving as ladders

Stench, stensh, *n* [A softened form of A Sax *stenc*, E *stink*] An ill smell; a stink — **Stench trap,** *n* Same as *Stink-trap*

Stencil, sten sil, *n* [Perhaps from O Fr *estance*, a support, a stencil forming a guide or support in making letters, &c, from L *sto* to stand] A thin plate of metal, leather, or other material, which has a pattern cut through it, and which is laid flat on a surface and brushed over with colour so as to mark the surface below — *v t* —*stencilled, stencilling* To form by means of a stencil, to paint or colour with stencils — **Stenciller,** sten sil-er, *n* One who works or paints in figures with a stencil —**Stencil plate,** *n.* A stencil

Stenograph, sten ō graf, *v t* [Gr *stenos*, close, narrow, and *graphō*, to write] To write or represent by shorthand —*n* A writing in shorthand — **Stenographer, Stenographist,** ste-nog ra fēr, ste-nog ra-fist, *n* One who is skilled in the art of shorthand writing —**Stenographic, Stenographical,** sten-ō graf ik, sten-ō-graf i-kal, *a* Pertaining to stenography or shorthand, expressed in shorthand —**Stenography,** ste-nog ra-fi, *n* A generic term which embraces every system of shorthand

Stenophyllous, ste-nof i-lus or sten-ō-fil'us, *a* [Gr *stenos*, narrow, and *phyllon*, a leaf] *Bot* having narrow leaves.

Stentorian, sten-tō ri-an, *a.* [From *Stentor*, a Greek herald celebrated for his powerful voice.] Extremely loud or powerful (a

stentorian voice); able to utter a very loud sound.

Step, step, *v.i.*—*stepped*, *stepping* [A. Sax *steppan*, to step; O Fris *steppa*, O. Sax *stappon*, D. and L G *stappen*, to step, A Sax *stæpe*, D *stap*, G *stapfe*, a step. *Stamp* is allied, and *staple* is from same root] To move the leg and foot in walking; to advance or recede by a movement of the foot or feet, to go, to walk, especially, to go a little distance and with a limited purpose (to *step* aside), to advance or come as it were by chance or suddenly (to *step* into an inheritance) —*To step aside*, to walk to a little distance, to deviate from the right path, to err —*To step out*, to increase the length, but not the rapidity of the step —*v t* To set (the foot)†, *naut* to fix the foot of, as of a mast, to erect in readiness for setting sail —*n* A pace, an advance made by one removal of the foot in walking, one remove in ascending or descending a stair, the distance between the feet in walking or running a small space or distance, a grade in progress or rank, a forward move, a higher grade of rank, print or impression of the foot, footprint, gait; manner of walking, sound of the feet, *footfall*, a proceeding, *one of a series* of proceedings, measure (to take *steps* in a matter), a foot-piece for ascending or descending from a carriage, the round of a ladder, *pl* a self-supporting ladder with flat steps, a step-ladder used in doors, *naut* a block or a solid piece supporting the heel of a mast —*Step by step*, by a gradual and regular process, gradually, keeping pace — **Step-ladder**, *n* A portable ladder usually having flat steps, and its own means of support attached — **Stepper**, step ér, *n*. One who steps, one that has a gait good or bad often applied to a horse —**Stepping-stone**, *n* A raised stone in a stream or in a swampy place to keep the feet dry in crossing, an aid by which an end may be accomplished or an object gained, an assistance to progress

Stepbrother, step'bruvn-ér, *n* [In this and following words *step-* is A Sax *steóp-*, Icel *stjúp*, D and G *stief* , a prefix of doubtful origin] A brother by being a stepfather s or stepmother's son by a former wife or husband —**Stepchild**, *step child n* The child of a husband or wife by a former wife or husband — **Stepdaughter**, *step* da-ter, *n* The daughter of a husband or wife by a former wife or husband — **Stepfather**, step'fa-vuér, *n*. A mother s second or subsequent husband — **Stepmother**, step muvn ér, *n*. A father's second or subsequent wife —**Step-parent**, *n* A stepfather or stepmother —**Stepsister**, step sis ter, *n* A stepfather s or stepmother's daughter by a former wife or husband — **Stepson**, step'sun, *n*. The son of a husband or wife by a former wife or husband

Steppe, step, *n* [G *steppe*, Rus *stepy'*, a steppe] A name applied to those extensive plains which stretch across the south east of European Russia, round the shores of the Caspian and Aral seas, and occupy the low lands of Siberia

Stercoraceous, stér kō-rā shus, *a* [L *stercus*, *stercoris*, dung] Pertaining to dung, or partaking of its nature —**Stercoration**, stér kō-rā shon, *n* [L *stercoratio*] The act of manuring with dung

Stere, stár, *n*. [Fr *stère* from Gr *stereos*, solid.] The French unit for solid measure, equal to a cubic metre, or 35 3156 cubic feet

Stereo, ster'ē-ō, *n* A contraction *of stereotype*, used also adjectively (a *stereo* plate)

Stereochromy, ster-ē-ok ro mi, *n* [Gr *stereos*, solid, hard, and *chroma*, colour] A method of wall-painting by which the colours are covered with a varnish of water-glass —**Stereochrome**, ster'ē ō-krōm, *n* A stereochromic picture —**Stereochromic**, ster'ē-ō-krom"ik, *a* Pertaining to stereochromy —**Stereogram**, **Stereograph**, ster'ē-ō-gram, ster'ē-ō-graf, *n* [Gr *stereos*, and *graphō*, to write] A diagram or picture which represents objects so as to give the impression of relief or solidity, a picture for a stereoscope —**Stereographic**, **Stereographical**, ster'ē-ō-graf"ik, ster'ē-ō-graf"i kal, *a*. Made according to the rules of stereography; delineated on a plane.—*Stereographic projection*, the projection or delineation of the sphere upon the plane of one of the great circles, the eye being at the pole of that circle —**Stereographically**, ster'ē-ō-graf"i-kal-li, *adv* In a stereographic manner — **Stereography**, ster-ē-og'ra-fi, *n* The art of delineating solid bodies on a plane — **Stereometer**, ster-ē-om'et-ér, *n*. [Gr *stereos*, and *metron*, measure] An instrument for measuring the contents of bodies or vessels, an instrument for determining the specific gravity of liquids, porous bodies, powders, &c — **Stereometric**, **Stereometrical**, ster ē ō met rik, ster ē-ō-met ri kal *a* Pertaining to or performed by stereometry — **Stereometry**, ster-ē om et ri, *n* The art of measuring solid bodies, &c —**Stereoscope** ster ē-ō-skōp, *n* [Gr *stereos*, and *skopeō*, to view] An optical instrument which enables us to look upon two pictures taken under a small difference of angular view, each eye looking upon one picture only, so that, as in ordinary vision, two images are conveyed to the brain as one, and the objects thus appear solid and real as in nature —**Stereoscopic**, **Stereoscopical**, ster' ē-ō-skop ik, ster ē-ō-skop'i kal, *a* Pertaining to the stereoscope , adapted to the stereoscope — **Stereoscopically**, ster ē-ō skop i kal li, *adv* In a stereoscopic manner by means of the stereoscope — **Stereoscopist**, ster-ē-os ko pist, *n* One versed in the use of the stereoscope —**Stereoscopy**, ster-ē-os ko pi, *n*. The art of using the stereoscope —**Stereotrope** ster ē-o trop *n* [Gr *stereos*, and *trope*, a turning] An instrument by which an object is perceived as if in motion and with its natural solidity or relief — **Stereotype**, ster ē o tip *n* [Gr *stereos* and *typos* type] A metal plate, presenting on its upper surface a facsimile of a page of arranged types, being cast in a paper mache, stucco or other mould obtained from these types and being used to print from in the same way, thus saving the types and allowing them to be used afresh at once *a* Relating to the art of stereotyping or printing from stereotypes —*v t* —*stereotyped*, *stereotyping* To make a stereotype of, to prepare *for printing by means of stereotype plates*, *fig* to form or unchangeably —**Stereotyped** ster'ē-o-tipt, *p* and *a* Made or printed from stereotype plates, formed in a fixed unchangeable manner (*as stereotyped opinions*) —**Stereotype plate**, *n* A stereotype, a sheet of metal, having a surface presenting a solid page of type for printing —**Stereotyper** ster'ē o tip-ér, *n* One who stereotypes —**Stereotypery**, ster'ē-ō-tip ér i, *n* The art of making stereotype plates, a stereotype foundry —**Stereotypic** ster'ē-tip"ik *a* Pertaining to stereotype plates —**Stereotypist**, ster'ē o tip ist, *n* A stereotyper —**Stereotypographer**, ster'ē-ō-ti pog ra fér, *n* A stereotype printer — **Stereotypography**, ster ē ō-ti pog'ra-fi, *n* Printing from stereotype —**Stereotypy** ster'ē-ō ti pi, *n* The art or business of making stereotype plates

Sterile, ster'il, *a* [Fr *stérile*, from L *sterilis*, barren, unproductive, cog Gr *steiros*, barren, *steiroō* stiff, Skr *stara*, a barren cow, G *starr*, stiff, rigid, E to *stare*] Unfruitful, not fertile, barren, producing no young, not germinating, barren of ideas, destitute of sentiment, *bot* bearing only stamens, staminate — **Sterility**, ste-ril i ti, *n* [L *sterilitas*] The state of being sterile, unfruitfulness, barrenness, the state of not producing young —**Sterilize**, ster'il iz *v t* —*sterilized*, *sterilizing* To make sterile or barren

Sterlet, *ster'let*, *n* [Rus *sterlud*] A small species of sturgeon

Sterling, stér'ling, *a* [From the *Esterlings* or *Easterlings*, the old name in England of traders from Germany (*east* from England), whose money was of peculiar purity, or from G *sterling*, a coin] An epithet by which English money is distinguished, signifying that it is of the standard value (a pound *sterling*); hence, genuine, undoubted, of excellent quality (a work of *sterling* merit)

Stern, stérn, *a* [A Sax *sterne*, *styrne*, stern; same root as to *stare*, and *stark*.] Severe, as regards facial expression; austere of aspect, gloomy; severe of manner; pitiless; harsh, rigidly steadfast; immovable — **Sternly**, stérn'li, *adv*. In a stern manner, with an austere or stern countenance — **Sternness**, stérn'nes, *n*. The state or quality of being stern, severity of look, severity or harshness of manner, rigour

Stern, stérn, *n* [A Sax *steorn*, a helm, akin to *steer*] The hind part of a ship or boat — *By the stern*, *naut* more deeply laden abaft than forward —**Stern board**, *n Naut* the backward motion of a vessel —**Stern chase**, *n* A chase in which one vessel follows in the wake of the other — **Stern-chaser**, *n* A cannon placed in a ship s stern, pointing backward —**Sterned** stérnd, *a* Having a stern of this or that kind (square *sterned*) —**Sternmost**, stern-möst, *a* Farthest in the rear, farthest astern —**Stern port**, *n* A port in the stern of a ship — **Stern post**, *n* A principal piece of timber in a vessel s stern —**Stern-sheets**, *n* The after part of a boat, usually furnished with seats for passengers — **Stern way**, *n* The movement of a ship stern foremost

Sternum, stér'num, *n* [L , from Gr *sternon* the breast bone] The breast-bone — **Sternal** stér'nal, *a* Pertaining to the sternum — **Sterno** is used as a prefix in several anatomical terms bearing on the sternum

Sternutation stér nū tā shon, *n* [L *sternutatio*, from *sternuto*, freq of *sternuo*, to sneeze] The act of sneezing —**Sternutative** **Sternutatory** stér nū ta tiv, stér nū ta to ri *a* Having the quality of exciting to sneeze —*n* A substance that provokes sneezing as some kind of snuff

Stertorous, stér to rus, *a* [From L *sterto*, to snore] Characterised by a deep snoring, such as frequently accompanies apoplexy (a *stertorous* breathing)

Stet stet [L let it stand] *Printing*, a word written upon proofs to signify that something which has been deleted is after all to remain

Stethometer, ste thom et ér *n* [Gr *stéthos*, the breast, and *metron*, a measure] An *instrument for measuring the external* movement in the chest during respiration —**Stethoscope** ste th o skōp *n* [Gr *stéthos*, and *skopeō* to see] An instrument of a tubular form used by medical men for listening to sounds within the thorax and other cavities of the body —**Stethoscopic** **Stethoscopical**, steth o skop ik, steth o-skop i kal *a* Pertaining to the stethoscope — **Stethoscopically**, steth-ō skop i kal li, *adv* By means of a stethoscope —**Stethoscopist**, steth ō-skop ist, *n* A person versed in the use of the stethoscope —**Stethoscopy** ste thos ko pi, *n* The art of stethoscopic examination

Stevedore, stē ve-dōr, *n* [Sp *estivador*, a packer of wool, &c , from *estivar*, to stow, from L *stipare*, to cram, to stuff] One whose occupation is to stow goods, packages, &c , in a ship s hold, one who loads or unloads vessels

Stew, stū, *v t* [From O Fr *estuver* (Fr *étuver*) to stew, to bathe, from *estuve*, a stove, from O H G *stupa*, a stove, a hot chamber Srovk] To boil slowly in a moderate manner or with a simmering heat —*v i* To be boiled in a slow gentle manner, or in heat and moisture —*n* A house furnished with warm baths, a bagnio a brothel a dish cooked by stewing, a state of agitation or excitement —**Stew pan** *n* A pan in which meat and vegetables are stewed

Steward, stū ard, *n* [O E *stiward*, *A Sax stiweard*, a steward, lit a *styward*, from *stige*, a sty, a pen, and *weard*, a keeper Originally one who took charge of the cattle, which constituted the chief wealth of a household] A man employed on a large estate or establishment to manage the domestic concerns, superintend the other servants, keep the accounts, &c , one who has affairs to superintend for another, a gentleman who has a share in managing a public dinner, ball, &c ; an officer of state (the lord high

steward of England, one of the ancient great officers of state); an officer on a vessel who distributes provisions to the officers and crew, in passenger ships, a man who superintends the provisions and liquors, waits at table, &c —**Stewardess,** stū'ērd-es, *n* A female steward, a female who waits upon ladies in passenger vessels, &c — **Stewardship,** stū'ērd-ship, *n* The office or functions of a steward — **Stewartry,** stū'ērt-ri, *n* In Scotland, a division nearly equivalent to a county

Sthenic, sthen'ik, *a* [Gr *sthenos* strength] *Med* attended with morbid increase of vital energy and action in the heart and arteries

Stibial, stib'i-al, *a* [L *stibium*, antimony] Pertaining to or having the qualities of antimony, antimonial —**Stibialism,** stib'i-al-izm, *n* Antimonial intoxication or poisoning —**Stibiated,** stib'i-ā-ted, *a* Impregnated with antimony —**Stibic,** stib'ik, *a* Antimonic —**Stibnite,** stib'nit *n* An ore of antimony of a leaden gray colour, yielding most of the antimony of commerce

Stich, stik, *n* [Gr *stichos* a line, a verse] A verse, of whatever measure or number of feet, a line of writing —**Stichic** stik'ik, *a* Consisting of lines or verses —**Sticho-mancy,** *stik'o-man-si, n* [Gr *stichos*, and *manteia*, divination] Divination by lines or passages in books taken at hazard — **Stichometrical** stik-o-met'ri-kal, *a* Pertaining to stichometry **Stichometry,** stī-kom'e-tri *n* [Gr *stichos*, and *metron*, measure] Measurement of books or writings by the number of lines which each contains

Stick, stik *n* [A Sax *sticca*, a stick stake, spike Icel *stika*, a stick, closely akin to *stick* (verb), *stake steak stock*] A piece of wood of indefinite size and shape, a branch of a tree or shrub cut or broken off a rod or wand, a staff, a walking stick, anything shaped like a stick (a *stick* of sealing wax), *printing* a composing stick —*gold stick, Silver stick* see those headings

Stick, stik, *v t* —pret and pp *stuck* [A Sax *stician* to stab, pierce adhere Dan *stikke*, D *steken* to pierce, G *stecken*, to thrust, to stand fast, from a root *stig* seen also in L *stinguo* to quench (as in *extinguish*), *stimulus* (for *stigmulus*), Gr *stizō*, to prick, E *sting Stitch* is a softened form, and *stick, n, stuk, stake stock, ticket, etiquette*, &c, are akin] To pierce or stab (*Shak*), to thrust so as to wound or penetrate, to fasten by piercing (to *stick* a pin), to thrust in, to attach by causing to adhere to the surface, to fix, to set, to fix in, to set with something inserted, to fix on a pointed instrument —*To stick out*, to project, to thrust out —*To stick one's self up* to put on grand airs —*v i* To cleave to the surface, as by tenacity or attraction, to adhere, to be fixed by being thrust in, to remain where placed, to cling, to be hindered from making progress, to be brought to a stop by some impediment, to scruple, to hesitate often with *at* —*To stick by*, to adhere closely to, to be constant to —*To stick out*, to project or be prominent, to refuse to treat or surrender, to hold out (to *stick out* for more favourable terms) —*To stick to*, to be persevering in holding to, to abide firmly and faithfully by —*To stick up*, to have an upright position, to stand on end —*To stick up for*, to espouse the cause of, to defend —**Sticker,** stik'ėr, *n* One who sticks (a bill *sticker*) —**Stickiness,** stik'i-nes, *n* The quality of being sticky, viscousness, glutinousness — **Sticking place,** *n* Point of determination [*Shak*] —**Sticking plaster,** *n* An adhesive plaster for closing wounds, court-plaster —**Stick-lac** Lac —**Sticky,** stik'i, *a* Having the quality of adhering to a surface, glue, viscous

Stickle, stik'l, *v i* —*stickled, stickling* [Modified by influence of *stick* from O E *stihtle, stihtla*, to rule, direct, from A Sax *stihtan*, to dispose, to govern] To interpose between combatants and separate them, to arbitrate, to pertinaciously stick up for something, especially some trifle, to play fast and loose —*v t*—To arbitrate between or in] —**Stickler,** stik'ler, *n* One who stickles or pertinaciously insists; an obstinate contender about things of little consequence

Stickleback, stik'l-bak, *n* [O E *stickle*, a prickle, and *back*, from the spines on its back] The popular name for certain very small British fishes found in ponds and streams, and having spines on their backs, remarkable for building nests

Sticky Under Stick, *v*

Stiff, stif, *a* [A Sax *stif*=O Fris *stef*, D *stijf*, L G *stef*, G *steif*, root in *stand*, Skr *sthā*, to stand Stand] Not easily bent, not flexible, rigid, not liquid or fluid, thick and tenacious, inspissated, drawn very tight, tense, not supple, not working smoothly or easily (*stiff* joints), not natural and easy, cramped, constrained (a *stiff* style of writing), haughty and unbending for mal in manner, blowing strongly, violent, not easily subdued, obstinate, stubborn, containing a good deal of spirits (a *stiff* glass of grog), *naut* bearing a press of canvas without careening much —**Stiffen,** stif'n, *v t* To make stiff, to make less pliant or flexible —*v i* To become stiff or stiffer to become more rigid or less flexible, to become less susceptible of impression, to grow more obstinate —**Stiffener,** stif'n-ėr, *n* One who or that which stiffens, *a piece of stiff material inside* a neckcloth —**Stiffening,** stif'n-ing, *n* The act of making stiff, something that is used to make a substance more stiff — **Stiffish,** stif'ish, *a* somewhat stiff — **Stiffly,** stif'li, *adv* In a stiff manner, rigidly, unbendingly, obstinately, unyieldingly, in a constrained manner, formally —**Stiff neck,** *n* A condition of the neck in which movement causes extreme pain, due to rheumatism of the muscles on the side of the neck — **Stiff necked,** *a* Stubborn, inflexibly obstinate — **Stiff neckedness** *n* Stubbornness —**Stiffness,** stif'nes, *n* The state or quality of being stiff, want of pliableness, suppleness, or flexibility, rigidity, tension, viscousness, inspissation, stubbornness formality or constraint of manner, expression or writing

Stifle stī'fl *v t* —*stifled, stifling* [Icel *stifla*, to dam up (akin to *stiff*) the sense being influenced by old *stive*, to stuff up, from Fr *estiver* L *stipare* to cram close] To kill by impeding respiration, to suffocate, or greatly oppress by foul or close air, to smother, to deaden (flame sound), to suppress or conceal, to repress, to keep from being known —*v i* To suffocate, to perish by suffocation

Stifle, stī'fl, *n* [Perhaps connected with *stiff*] The joint of a horse next to the buttock and corresponding to the knee in man —**Stifle bone,** *n* A bone in the leg of a horse, corresponding to the knee pan in man

Stigma, stig'ma, *n* pl **Stigmas** or **Stigmata** stig'ma-ta [Gr *stigma*, a prick with a pointed instrument from *stizō* to prick, sting] A brand impressed with a red hot iron on slaves and others, any mark of infamy, a brand of disgrace which attaches to a person, a natural mark on the skin, *bot* the upper extremity of the style, and the part which in impregnation receives the pollen, *entomol* one of the apertures in the bodies of insects communicating with the air vessels, *pl stigmata*, marks said to have been supernaturally impressed upon the bodies of certain persons in imitation of the wounds on the crucified body of Christ (the *stigmata* of St Francis) —**Stigmaria,** stig-mā'ri-a, *n* A fossil of the coal formation, now ascertained to be the root of the Sigillaria (which see) —**Stigmatic, Stigmatical,** stig-mat'ik, stig-mat'i-kal, *a* Marked with a stigma, having the character of a stigma *bot* belonging to the stigma —**Stigmatic,** *n* A person branded or marked with a natural stigma [*Shak*] — **Stigmatist,** stig'ma-tist, *n* One on whom the marks of Christ's wounds, or stigmata, are said to be supernaturally impressed — **Stigmatization,** stig'ma-ti-zā"shon, *n* The impression on the bodies of certain individuals of the marks of Christ's wounds —**Stigmatize,** stig'ma-tīz, *v t* —*stigmatised, stigmatising* [Fr *stigmatiser*, Gr *stigmatizō*, to brand] To mark with a stigma or brand; to set a mark of disgrace on; to call or characterise by some opprobrious epithet —**Stigmatose,** stig'ma-tōs, *a* *Bot* stigmatic

Stilbite, stil'bīt, *n* [Gr. *stilbō*, to shine] A mineral of a shining pearly lustre, a kind of zeolite

Stile, stil, *n* [See Style] The guomon on the face of a dial to form the shadow.—**Stilar,** stil'ėr, *a* Pertaining to the stile of a dial

Stile, stil, *n* [A Sax *stugel*, a step, a ladder, from *stigan*, to mount, which appears also in *stair, stirrup*, being same as Icel *stiga*, G *steigen*, Goth *steigan*, Skr *stigh*, to ascend] A step or series of steps, or a frame of bars and steps, for ascending and descending in getting over a fence.

Stiletto, sti-let'tō, *n* [It, dim of *stilo*, a dagger, from L *stilus*, a style Style] A small dagger with a round pointed blade about 6 inches long, a pointed instrument for making eyelet-holes in working muslin —*v t* To stab or pierce with a stiletto

Still, stil, *a* [A Sax *stille*, still, quiet, firm, fixed—D *stil*, Dan *stille*, G *still*; from root of *stand* seen also in *stall*, G *stillen*, to place &c Stand] Silent, noiseless, not loud, soft, low (a *still* small voice), *quiet or calm, without agitation*; motionless, not sparkling or effervescing —*v t* [A Sax *stillan*] To bring to silence; to make quiet, to check or restrain, to appease or allay —*adv* To this time, now no less than before, in future no less than formerly, always, time after time, continually, nevertheless, in spite of what has occurred, yet, in an increasing degree, even yet very common with comparatives (*still* more) —*still and anon*, at intervals and repeatedly —**Still birth,** *n* State of being still born —**Still born,** *a* Dead at the birth, abortive, produced unsuccessfully —**Stiller,** stil'ėr, *n* One who stills or quiets —**Still life,** *n* Inanimate objects, such as dead animals, furniture, fruits, &c, represented by the painter's art —**Stillness,** stil'nes *n* The state or quality of being still, freedom from noise or motion, calmness, quiet, silence —**Stilly,** stil'i, *a* Still, quiet —*adv* (still) Silently, without noise, calmly, quietly

Still, stil, *n* [Abbrev from *distil*] An apparatus for distilling or separating, by means of heat, volatile matters from substances containing them, and recondensing them into the liquid form, a distillery —*v t* To distil —**Still-burn,** *v t* To burn in the process of distillation —**Still-house,** *n* A building containing a still —**Still room,** *n* An apartment for distilling, a domestic laboratory, an apartment where liquors, preserves, and the like are kept

Stillicide, stil'i-sīd, *n* [L *stillicidium—stilla*, a drop, and *cado*, to fall —*Law*, the right to have the rain from one's roof to drop on another's land or roof —**Stilliform,** stil'i-form *a* [L *stilla*, a drop, and *forma*, form] Drop shaped

Stilt, stilt, *n* [Same as Dan *stylte*, Sw *stylta* L G and D *stelt*, G *stelze*, a stilt, root probably that of *stand*] A long piece of wood with a rest for the foot, used in pairs for walking with the feet raised above the ground — **Stilt bird, Stilt-plover,** *n* A wading bird of no great size having remarkably long slender legs, whence its name —**Stilted,** stilt'ed, *p* and *a* Elevated as if on stilts, hence, pompous, inflated, stiff and bombastic said of language

Stilton, stil'ton, *a* Applied to a well-known and highly esteemed solid, rich, white cheese, originally made at *Stilton*, Huntingdonshire, but now chiefly made in Leicestershire —*n* Stilton cheese

Stimulate, stim'ū-lāt *v t* —*stimulated, stimulating* [L *stimulo, stimulatum*, to prick, to urge on, from *stimulus*, a goad; root *stig*, as in Gr *stizō*, to prick; allied to *stick, sting*] To excite or animate to action by some pungent motive or by persuasion; to spur on; to incite, instigate, rouse; to excite greater vitality or keenness in; *med* to produce a quickly diffused and transient increase of vital energy and strength of action in.—*v i.* To act as a

stimulus.—Stimulation, stim-ū-lā'shon, *n* The act of stimulating, the effect produced; *med.* a quickly diffused and transient increase of vital energy —**Stimulative,** stim'ū lā-tiv, *a* Having the quality of stimulating —*n* That which stimulates —**Stimulant,** stim ū lant, *a* [L *stimulans, stimulantis,* ppr of *stimulo*] Serving to stimulate —*n* That which stimulates, a stimulus, *med* an agent which produces a quickly diffused and transient increase of vital energy in the organism or some part of it, often applied distinctively to some kind of alcoholic liquors —**Stimulator,** stim ū lā-tėr, *n* One that stimulates —**Stimulose,** stim ū lōs, *a Bot* covered with stimuli —**Stimulus,** stim ū lus, *n* pl **Stimuli,** stim ū lī [L] Some thing that incites to action or exertion, an incitement, a stimulant *bot* a sting as in the nettle

Sting, sting, *v t* —pret and pp *stung* [A Sax *stingan,* to pierce to sting Icel and Sw *stinga,* Dan *stinge,* Goth *stiggan* (t e *stinganl,* nasalized forms corresponding to *stick,* akin also to *stink,* same root as in *stimulate*] To pierce with the sharp pointed organ with which certain animals and plants are furnished, to poison or goad with a sting, to give acute mental pain (*stung* with remorse or taunts) —*t i* To use a sting as a bee —*n* [A Sax *sting,* Icel *stingr*] A sharp pointed weapon which certain insects possess and which they can thrust out from the hinder part of the body a somewhat similar appendage of other animals as scorpions the thrust of a sting into the flesh anything that gives acute pain, the biting sarcastic, or cutting effect of words, the point, as in an epigram that which gives acute mental pain, an impulse, a stimulus *bot* a hair which secretes a poisonous fluid, which, when introduced under the skin of animals, produces pain —**Stinger,** sting ėr, *n* One who or that which stings —**Sting ing,** sting ing, *p* and *a* Piercing with or as with, a sting, goading, sharp, keen, *bot* having hairs that sting as in the nettle —**Stingingly,** sting ing li, *adv* With stinging —**Stingless** sting'les *a* Having no sting —**Sting ray** *n.* A fish allied to the rays having a sharp bony spine on its tail —**Stingy,** *sting'i, a* Having power to sting, stinging

Stingo sting gō, *n* [Probably from *sting,* alluding to the sharpness of the taste] Pungent or strong ale, rare good liquor [Colloq]

Stingy, stin ji, *a* [Probably from *sting,* comp *spring, springe, swung swinge*] Extremely close fisted and covetous, meanly avaricious, niggardly, scanty —**Stingily,** stin ji li, *adv* In a stingy or niggardly manner, meanly, shabbily —**Stinginess,** stin ji nes *n* The quality of being stingy, mean covetousness niggardliness

Stink, stingk, *v i* —pret and pp *stunk* [A Sax *stincan*—D and G. *stinken* Dan *stinke,* to *stink,* closely allied *to sting stick stench* is a derivative form] To emit a strong offensive smell, hence, *fig* to be in bad odour, to have a bad reputation —*v t* To annoy with an offensive smell *n* A strong offensive smell, a stench —**Stink ard,** stingk ard *n* A mean, paltry fellow —**Stink ball,** *n* A ball of combustible materials used similarly to the stink pot —**Stink pot,** *n.* An earthen pot filled with a stinking combustible mixture formerly used in attacking an enemy's vessel at sea —**Stink-stone,** *n Same as Anthracomite* — **Stink-trap,** *n* A contrivance to prevent the escape of effluvia from the openings of drains

Stint, stint, *v t.* [A Sax *styntan,* to blunt or dull, from *stunt,* dull, stupid, akin Sw *stunta,* Icel *stytta,* to shorten Stunt] To restrict to a scanty allowance, *to* limit or make scanty —*v i* To cease, to stop, to desist —*n* Limit or restraint set or observed, restriction as to quantity (to give money without *stint*) —**Stintedness,** stin ted nes, *n.* State of being stinted —**Stinter,** stin'tėr, *n* One who stints

Stipe, Stipes, stip, stī pēz, *n.* [L. *stipes,* a stock, a trunk] *Bot* the petiole of the fronds of ferns; the stem of tree-ferns; the stem of certain fungi —**Stipel,** stī'pel, *n Bot* a secondary stipule at the base of leaflets.—**Stipiform,** stī pi form, *a Bot* having the appearance of an endogenous trunk —**Stipitate,** stī pi tāt, *a Bot* elevated on a stipe

Stipend, stī'pend, *n* [L *stipendium—stips,* a donation, and *pendo,* to weigh out] Any periodical payment for services, especially the income of an ecclesiastical living —**Stipendiary,** stī pen di a ri, *a* [L *stipendiarius*] Receiving wages or salary, performing services for a stated compensation —*Stipendiary magistrate,* a paid magistrate acting in large towns —*n* One who performs services for a settled salary or stipend, a stipendiary magistrate —**Stipendiarian,** stī pen di ā ri an, *a* Hired, stipendiary

Stipes Stipitate Under Stipe

Stipple, stip l, *v t — stippled, stippling* [From D *stippelen* dim of *stippen,* to make dots or points from *stip* a dot, a point, akin *stab*] To engrave by means of dots, in distinction from engraving, in lines — *n* Engraving, by means of dots

Stiptic, stip tik *n* and *a* Styptic

Stipulate stip ū lat *v t stipulated, stipulating* [L *stipulor stipulatus* to stipulate from *stipulus* firm; akin *stipes,* a tree trunk, same root as *step, stand*] To make an agreement or covenant to do or forbear anything, to contract, to settle terms, to bargain —**Stipulated** stip ū lā ted *p* and *a* Agreed on, covenanted —**Stipulation** stip ū lā shon *n* [L *stipulatio stipulationis*] The act of stipulating, a contracting or bargaining, a point or matter settled by agreement a particular article or item in a contract —**Stipulator,** stip ū lā tėr *n* One who stipulates

Stipule stip ūl *n* [L *stipula* a stalk a straw dim of *stipes* a trunk Stipulate] *Bot* a small leaf like appendage, to a leaf commonly situated at the base of the petiole in pairs either adhering to it or standing separate —**Stipuled** stip uld, *a Bot* furnished with stipules —**Stipulaceous Stipular** stip ū lā shus stip ū lėr *a Bot* belonging to, or standing in the place of stipules —**Stipulary** stip ū la ri, *a Bot* stipular **Stipulate** stip ū lāt, *a Bot* having stipules

Stir, stėr *v t —stirred stirring* [A Sax *styran stirian* to stir, to move allied to D *stooren* Sw *stora,* G *storen* to disturb, same root as *start, storm*] To move or make to change place in any manner, to agitate the particles of, to bring into debate to moot to incite to action, to instigate, to excite to awaken to rouse as from sleep —*To stir up,* to incite to instigate by inflaming passions to excite, to give origin to a mutiny, strife) —*v i* To move one's self, to change place to be in motion not to be still, to be on foot to be already out of bed —*n* Agitation tumult bustle, public disturbance or commotion, excitement —**Stirless,** stėrles, *a* With out stir —**Stirrer** *stėr'er n* One who stirs or is in motion, one who or that which puts in motion an inciter or excciter an instigator —*Stirrer up,* an exciter an instigator **Stirring** stėr'ing *p* and *a* Active in business, bustling, animating, rousing exciting

Stirk, stėrk, *n* [A Sax *styre styrc,* a dim from *steor* a steer] A bullock or heifer between one and two years old

Stirrup, stėr'up, *n* [A Sax *stigrap stirap,* a stirrup from *stigan* to mount (?) *stege, stipe,* and *rap* a rope, Icel *stigvep* Swed. *Rorl*] A strap hanging from a saddle, and having at its lower end a suitable appliance for receiving the foot of the rider, used to assist persons in mounting a horse, hence, anything resembling in shape and functions the stirrup of a saddle **Stirrup cup,** *n* A cup of liquor presented to a rider on having mounted his horse at parting —**Stirrup-iron,** *n.* The iron portion of a stirrup —**Stirrup-leather,** *n* The leather portion of a stirrup — **Stirrup strap,** *n* A stirrup-leather

Stitch, stich, *v t* [Softened form of *stick,* Sc *steke,* A Sax *stician,* to pierce; comp G *sticken,* to embroider, to stitch] To sew; to sew by passing the needle through and through in a continuous line; to unite together by sewing —*To stitch up,* to sew or unite with a needle and thread.—*v i* To practise stitching, to practise needlework —*n* A single pass of a needle in sewing, a single turn of the thread round a needle in knitting, *agric* a furrow or ridge, a sharp pain in the side —**Stitcher,** stich ėr, *n* One that stitches —**Stitching,** stich ing, *n* The act of one who stitches, work done by stitching

Stithy, stiwh i, *n* [Also *stridy,* Sc *studdy,* from Icel *stedhi,* an anvil, same root as *steady stead*] An anvil

Stive, stīv, *n* [Comp G *staub,* Dan *stov,* dust] The flouting dust in flour mills

Stiver, stī ver, *n* [D *stuiver,* Dan *styver*] An old Dutch coin and money of account, worth about 1d sterling, used often as typical of insignificant value

Stoa, stō a, *n* [Gr, a porch] *Greek arch* a porch or portico

Stoat stōt *n* [Armor *stôt staot,* urine of animals from the fetid fluid secreted by the anal glands] The ermine

Stoccado Stoccata, stok ka'do, stok ka'ta, *n* [Sp *estocada,* It *stoccata* from Sp *estoque,* It *stocco* a rapier from G *stock,* a stick Stock] A stab, a thrust with a rapier

Stock, stok *n* [A Sax *stoc stocc,* a stem, stick block D and Dan *stok,* Icel *stokkr,* G *stock* stick stock block &c, in the plural *stocks* (of a vessel), the root is that of *stick* and a the primary notion being that which is stuck in and remains fast] The stem or trunk of a tree or other plant, the stem in which a graft is inserted or that furnishes grafts a block, hence what is lifeless and senseless (*stocks* and stones), a principal supporting or holding part in certain implements or tools, the wooden support to which the barrel, &c of a rifle or like firearm is attached the bar or cross piece at the upper end of the shank of an anchor, the original race or line of a family the progenitors and their direct descendants, lineage, family the property which a merchant, tradesman or company has invested in any business, capital invested in some commercial business or enterprise and contributed by individuals (*cash, money funded in government securities* at a fixed rate of interest (3 per cent *stock*) a fund lent to a government and forming part of the national debt supply provided, store, provision hoard, *agric* the collective animals used or reared on a farm, or such animals collectively (prices of *stock* are low), a kind of stiff band or cravat worn round the neck, liquor in which meat, bones vegetables, &c have been boiled, used to form a foundation for soups and gravies, a cruciferous garden plant of various species, with a very sweet smell, *pl* an instrument of punishment for petty offenders consisting of a wooden frame in which their ankles or wrists were confined, *pl* the frame of timbers on which a ship is supported while building *stocks in trade,* the goods kept for sale by a shopkeeper —*To take stock* to make an inventory of stock or goods on hand, hence *to take stock of* to make an estimate of or set a value on generally to observe particularly for the purpose of forming an opinion — *v t* To lay up in store, to put aside or accumulate for future use, to provide or furnish with stock, to supply with stock (to *stock* a farm, a warehouse) —*a* Kept *in stock, constantly ready for service, standing, permanent* (a *stock* play, a *stock* jest) *v i* To branch out into shoots or sprouts applied to grasses or other plants — **Stock account,** *n* The account in a ledger which deals with the invested capital — **Stock breeder,** *n* A person who breeds live stock or domestic animals — **Stockbroker,** stok brō kėr, *n* A broker who purchases and sells stocks or shares for his customers —**Stockbroking,** stok'brōking, *n* The business of a stockbroker.— **Stock-dove,** *n* A wild pigeon of Europe, so called because it was believed to be the *stock* of the many varieties of the domestic pigeon —**Stock-exchange,** *n* The building, place, or mart where stocks or shares

are bought and sold; an organized association of brokers or dealer in stocks —**Stock-farmer**, *n* A farmer who largely breeds and rears live stock. —**Stock-feeder**, *n* One who practises the fattening of live stock — **Stock fish**, *n* Fish, as cod, &c, split open and dried in the sun without salting — **Stockholder**, stok hōl-dėr, *n* One who is a proprietor of stock in the public funds, or in any joint-stock company — **Stockish**, stok ish, *a* Like a stock or block, stupid, blockish —**Stock jobber**, *n* One who speculates or gambles in stocks, or whose occupation is to buy and sell stocks or shares — **Stock jobbery**, *n* Speculation in stocks or shares —**Stock jobbing**, *n* The practice of a stock jobber — **Stock list**, *n* A list showing the prices of stocks, the actual transactions, &c — **Stock man**, *n* One having the charge of stock as on a large farm in the Colonies United States, &c —**Stock pot**, *n* *Cookery*, a pot in which stock for soups or gravies is boiled —**Stock still**, *a* Still as a fixed post, perfectly still —**Stock taking**, *n* A periodical examination and valuation of the stock or goods in a shop, warehouse, or other business premises

Stockade, stok ād', *n* [From *stock*, a stem or stake] *Fort* a fence or barrier consisting of trees or rough piles of timber, an inclosure made with posts —*v t* —*stockaded*, *stockading* To surround or fortify with sharpened posts fixed in the ground

Stocking stok ing, *n* [Formerly called *stocks* or *nether stocks*, as distinguished from the *upper stocks* or loose breeches, *stock* here having the sense of stump or trunk, part of a body left when the limbs are cut off] A close fitting covering for the foot and leg, now usually knitted from woollen cotton or silk thread —**Stocking-frame**, *n* One who makes stockings —**Stocking frame** *n* A machine for weaving or knitting stockings or other hosiery goods —**Stocking loom**, *n* A stocking frame — **Stocking weaver**, *n* One who weaves stockings

Stoechiology, stē ki ol o ji *n* Stoicheiology

Stoic, sto ik, *n* [Gr *Stoikos* from *Stoa*, *Stoa*, a porch in Athens where the philosopher Zeno taught] A disciple of the philosopher Zeno, who founded a sect about 308 B C, teaching that men should strive to be free from passion moved by joy or grief, and submit without complaint to the unavoidable necessity by which all things are governed, regarding virtue as the highest good, hence, an apathetic person, or one who is indifferent to pleasure or pain —*a* Pertaining to the Stoics or their teaching —**Stoical**, sto i kal, *a* Pertaining to the Stoics, or to complete fortitude manifesting or maintaining indifference to pleasure or pain —**Stoically**, sto i kal li *adv* In the manner of a Stoic, without apparent feeling, with indifference to pain **Stoical ness**, sto i kal nes, *n* **Stoicism** sto i sizm *n* The opinions and maxims of the Stoics indifference to pleasure or pain, endurance insensibility [Modern writers referring to the philosophical sect these words should have a capital letter]

Stoichiology, stoi ki ol o ji, *n* [Gr *stoicheion* an element or first principle *logos*, discourse] The science or doctrine of elements or first principles

Stoke stok *v t* —*stoked*, *stoking* [Same as D *stoken* *stookan* to poke or kindle a fire from *stok*, a stick, akin to *stick*, *stock*] To supply a fire with fuel, and attend to its combustion — *v i* To act as a stoker —**Stoke hole**, *n* The mouth to the grate of a furnace **Stoker**, stok ėr, *n* [D *stoker*] One who feeds and trims a furnace or large fire

Stola, stō la, *n* [L, from Gr *stolē*, equipment, a woman's robe, from *stellō*, to array] A long garment worn by Roman matrons over the tunic, fastened round the body by a girdle —**Stole**, stōl, *n* [O Fr *estole*, from L *stola*] Originally, a garment resembling the stola, now a long narrow ornamental band or scarf with fringed ends, worn by ecclesiastics of the Roman and English churches, with the ends pendent in front to the knees.—*Groom of the stole*, the first lord of the bedchamber in the household of the English kings —**Stoled**, stōld, *a* Wearing a stole

Stole, stōl, pret of *steal*

Stolen, stō'ln, pp of *steal*

Stolid, stol'id, *a* [L *stolidus*, dull, doltish, akin to *stultus*, foolish, probably from root of L *sto*, E *stand*] Dull, foolish, stupid —**Stolidity**, **Stolidness**, sto-lid i-ti, stol id nes, *n* The state or quality of being stolid, dulness, stupidity

Stolon, sto lon, *n* [L *stolo*, *stolonis*, a sucker] *Bot* a sucker, a sucker taking root at intervals —**Stoloniferous**, sto lon if ėr us, *a* Producing suckers

Stoma, stō ma, *n* pl **Stomata**, stō ma ta [Gr *stoma*, the mouth] *Bot* a minute orifice or pore in leaves, &c, through which exhalation takes place, *zool* a breathing pore of insects — **Stomate**, **Stomatous**, sto mat, stom i tus, *a* Having stomata

Stomach, stum ak, *n* [L *stomachus*, the gullet, the stomach, from Gr *stomachos*, the gullet, from *stoma*, a mouth] A membranous receptacle in animal bodies, which is the principal organ of digestion and in which food is prepared for yielding its nourishment to the body, a specialized cavity for the digestion of food in some of the simpler forms of animals, the desire of food caused by hunger, appetite, inclination, liking —*v t* To bear without open resentment or without opposition to brook (to *stomach* an affront) —**Stomacher**, stum ak ėr, *n* An ornamental covering for the breast, forming part of a lady's dress — **Stomachic**, sto mak ik, *a* Pertaining to the stomach, strengthening the stomach, exciting the action of the stomach —*n* A medicine that strengthens the stomach and excites its action —**Stomach less**, stum ak les, *a* Being without stomach or appetite — **Stomach pump**, *n* A small pump used in medical practice for emptying the stomach

Stomapod stō ma pod, *n* [Gr *stoma*, a mouth, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot] A member of an order of small crustaceans (generally called shrimps), having six to eight pairs of legs, mostly near the mouth (hence the name) —**Stomapodous**, sto map o dus, *a* Pertaining to the stomapods

Stomata Under Stoma

Stomatic, sto mat ik, *n* [Gr *stoma*, the mouth] *Med* a medicine for diseases of the mouth —*a* Pertaining to a stoma or to stomata —**Stomatitis**, stom a ti tis, *n* *Pathol* inflammation of the mouth — **Stomatomorphous** stom a tō mor fus, *a* [Gr *morphe* form] *Bot* mouth shaped

Stone, ston *n* [A Sax *stān*, a stone, a rock—D *steen*, Dan and Sw *sten*, Icel *steinn*, *stein*, Goth *stains*, stone, cog Skr *styna* Gr *stia*, *stion*, a pebble Probably from root *sta*, seen in *stand*] A hard concretion of some species of earth or mineral matter as lime, silex clay and the like—a *stone*, as distinguished from a *rock*, being usually a mass of no great size and generally movable, whereas a *rock* is a solid and immovable portion of the earth's crust the material obtained from stones or rocks, the kind of substance they produce (a house built of *stone*) *fig* a type of hardness or insensibility (a heart of *stone*), a calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder, the disease arising from such a testicle, the nut of a drupe or stone fruit, a common measure of weight, the English standard stone being 14 lbs avoirdupois, though other values are in regular use, *printing* the imposing stone —*Meteoric stone* Under Meteor —*Philosopher's stone* Under Philosopher —*To leave no stone unturned* to do everything that can be done, to spare no exertions —*a* Made of stone, like stone, pertaining to stone —*v t* —*stoned*, *stoning* To pelt with stones, to free from stones (to *stone* raisins) —**Stone blind**, *a* Blind as a stone, perfectly blind —**Stone borer**, *n* One who or that which bores stones, a name of certain molluscs, which by rasp like imbrications on their shell bore into rocks —**Stone cast**, **Stone's-cast**, **Stone's throw**, *n* The distance which a stone may be thrown by the hand —**Stone-chat**, **Stone-chatter**, *n* An insessorial bird of the family of warblers, common in Europe, and often seen about heaps of stone in waste places —**Stone-colour**, *n* The colour of stone, a grayish colour —**Stone-crop**, *n* [A Sax *stān-crop*, *crop* meaning cluster] A name of a genus of British plants that grow on rocks —**Stone-cutter**, *n* One whose occupation is to hew or cut stones for building, ornamental, or other purposes —**Stone-cutting**, *n* The business of a stone cutter —**Stone-dead**, *a* As lifeless as a stone —**Stone-deaf**, *a* Deaf as a stone, totally deaf — **Stone dresser**, *n* One who smooths and shapes stone for building purposes — **Stone-falcon**, **Stone hawk**, *n* The merlin — **Stone fruit**, *n* Fruit whose seeds are covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp, as peaches, cherries, plums, &c, a drupe — **Stone hammer**, *n* A hammer for breaking or rough dressing stones, a hammer made of stone — **Stone hearted**, *a* Hard hearted —**Stone horse**, *n* A horse not castrated —**Stone house**, *n* A house built of stone — **Stone lily**, *n* A fossil encrinite — **Stone mason**, *n* One who dresses stones for building, or builds with them —**Stone pine**, *n* A pine tree common in the south of Italy —**Stone-plover**, **Stone curlew**, *n* A species of European plover, a summer visitant in Britain; called also *Thick knee* —**Stoner**, stōn'ėr, *n* One who stones —**Stone-still**, *a* Perfectly still or motionless —**Stone wall**, *n* A wall built of stones — **Stone ware**, *n*. A common species of glazed potter's ware made from a composition of clay and flint — **Stone work**, *n* Work consisting of stone, mason's work of stone —**Stonily**, stō'ni-li, *adv* In a stony manner —**Stoniness**, stō ni nes, *n* The quality of being stony — **Stony**, stō ni, *a* Pertaining to, abounding in, or resembling stone, pitiless, obdurate, with rigid features — **Stony-hearted**, *a* Hard hearted

Stood, stud, pret and pp of *stand*

Stook, stuk, *n* [L G *stuke* G *stauch*, a heap of turf, flax, &c] A shock of corn, consisting, when of full size, of twelve sheaves —*v t* To set up in stooks

Stool, stōl, *n* [A Sax *stōl*, a seat—D *stoel*, Sw and Dan *stol*, Icel *stoll*, G *stuhl*, Goth *stolla*, cog Skr *stul*, *stol*, root in *stand*, *stall*, *still*, &c] A seat without a back and with three or four legs intended as a seat for one person, the seat used in evacuating the bowels, hence an evacuation, a discharge from the bowels, the stump of a timber tree which throws up shoots, the cluster of shoots thus produced —*Stool of repentance*, in Scotland, an elevated seat in the church on which persons in former times were made to sit during divine service as a punishment for fornication and adultery

Stoop, stōp, *v i* [A Sax *stūpan*, to stoop —O D *stoepen*, *stuypen*, Icel *stūpa*, to stoop, Dan *stupe*, to fall, Sw *stupa*, to incline akin *steep*] To bend down the head and upper half of the body, to have the back bowed or bent and the head forward, to yield or submit, to condescend, to lower one's self, to dart down on prey, as a hawk, to pounce, to sink when on the wing —*v t* To bend or bow downward and forward, to bow down, to bend forward (to *stoop* a cask of liquor) —*n* The act of stooping, a habitual bend of the back or shoulders, a condescension, fall of a bird on his prey, swoop — **Stooper**, stōp ėr *n* One who stoops

Stoop, stōp, *n* A vessel for liquor, a stoup. [*Shak*]

Stoop stop, *n* [D *stoep* (pron *stoop*); the word was brought to America by the Dutch] The steps at the entrance of a house, also, a porch with seats [American]

Stop, stop, *v t* —*stopped*, *stopping*, [A Sax. *stoppian*, to stop up, D and L G. *stoppen*, Dan *stoppe*, Sw and Icel *stoppa*, to stop up, from L L *stuppo*, *stuppare*, to stop with tow, from L *stuppa*, tow] To close up by filling, stuffing, or otherwise; to fill up a cavity or cavities in (to *stop* a vent, the ears), to stanch or prevent from bleeding, to obstruct or render impassable (to *stop* a road or passage); to check, stay, arrest, impede, keep back, in a variety of usages, to regulate the sounds of with the

fingers or otherwise (to *stop* a string); to retain or refuse to pay for some reason (to stop one's wages, an allowance of liquor) —*v.i.* To cease to go forward, to come to a stand-still; to cease from any motion, habit, practice, or course of action; to check one's self, to stay, to reside temporarily —*n.* A cessation of progressive motion, a hindrance of progress or action, interruption, pause, that which hinders or obstructs, obstacle impediment, hindrance, one of the vent-holes of a wind instrument, a collection or series of pipes in an organ giving sounds of a distinctive tone and quality, a point or mark in writing, intended to distinguish the sentences, parts of a sentence, or clauses —Stop-cock,** *n.* A cock or faucet used to turn off or regulate the supply of water, gas, &c —**Stop-gap,** *n.* That which fills up a gap, a temporary expedient.—**Stopless,** stop'les, *a.* Not to be stopped.—**Stoppage,** stop'āj *n* The act of stopping, arrest of progress or motion, a halt, a deduction made from pay or allowances —**Stopper,** stop'ėr, *n* One who or that which stops, that which closes a vent or hole —*v.t* To close or secure with a stopper —**Stopping,** stop'ing, *n* The act of one who stops that which stops or fills up —**Stop-valve** *n* A valve which closes a pipe against the passage of fluid, steam, &c —**Stop-watch** *n* A watch used in horse-racing &c in which one of the hands can be stopped at once so as to mark with accuracy the time occupied

Stopple, stop'l *n* [Dim of *stop*, same as L G *stoppel*, to *stopfel stopsel* a stopple] That which stops or closes the mouth of a vessel, a stopper —*v.t —stopplel stoppling* To close with a stopple

Storax, stō'raks, *n.* [L *storax styrax* from Gr *styrax*, storax] A resinous and odoriferous balsam formerly much employed in medicine, now used in perfumes

Store, stōi, *n* [O Fr *estor* store provisions, from *estorer*, to erect store, from the L verb *stauro*, seen in *instauro* to erect, *restauro*, to restore from root of *sto stare*, E to *stand*] A quantity collected, hoarded or massed together, a supply, stock, hoard, specifically *pl* supplies, as of provisions, ammunition arms, clothing, and the like, for an army a ship, &c, a great quantity or a large number, abundance, a storehouse or warehouse a place where goods are kept for sale either by wholesale or retail a shop (an American rather than an English usage) —*In store*, in stock, in hand, ready to be produced —*To set store by*, to set a great value on, to appreciate highly —*n* Kept in store, containing stores, obtained at a store —*v t —stored storing* To collect or lay up in stock, to stock, to furnish or supply, to replenish (to *store* the mind with knowledge), to deposit in a store or warehouse —**Storage,** stō'rāj *n.* The act of storing, the act of depositing in a store or warehouse, a price for keeping goods in a store —**Store-farmer,** *n* A farmer who devotes himself to breeding sheep and cattle —**Storehouse,** *stōr'hous, n* A house in which things are stored a magazine, a repository, a warehouse —**Store-keeper** *n.* One who has the care of stores or of a store or warehouse —**Storer,** stō'rer, *n* One who lays up or forms a store —**Store room,** *n* A room for the reception of stores —**Store ship,** *n.* A vessel employed to carry stores for a fleet, garrison, &c

Storey, Storied Under STORY, a stage or floor of a building

Storied Under STORY, a narrative

Stork, *stork, n* [A Sax *storc*—D Dan and Sw *stork*, Icel *storkr* G *storch*, stork root meaning doubtful] A genus of tall wading birds resembling the herons, found in the vicinity of marshes and rivers, where they feed on frogs, lizards, fishes, &c

Storm, storm, *n* [A Sax D L G Dan Sw Icel *storm*, G *sturm*, storm, tempest, tumult; same root as in *stir, strew*] A violent commotion of the atmosphere producing or accompanied by wind, rain, snow, hail, or thunder and lightning, a tempest; a heavy fall of rain or snow; a violent disturbance in human society; a civil, political, or domestic commotion; a tumult; *milit.* a violent assault on a fortified place or strong position —*Magnetic storm*, a violent and unusual disturbance of the magnetism of the earth over a wide area.—*v t Milit* to take by storm, to assault (to *storm* a fortified town) —*v i* To be a storm. used impersonally (it *storms*), to be in a violent agitation or passion, to fume —**Storm-beat, Storm beaten,** *a* Beaten or impaired by storms —**Storm-blast,** *n* The blast of a tempest —**Storm cock,** *n* The missel thrush —**Stormful,** storm'ful, *a* Abounding with storms —**Stormfulness,** storm'ful nes, *n* —**Storm glass,** *n* A weather glass consisting of a tube containing a chemical solution sensible to atmospheric changes —**Storminess,** stor'mi nes, *n* The state of being stormy, tempestuousness —**Storming party,** *n* The party who make the first assault in storming a fortress —**Stormless,** storm'les, *a* Free from storms —**Storm sail** *n* A sail made of very stout canvas, of smaller size than ordinary, used in violent gales —**Storm signal,** *n* A signal for indicating the probable approach of a storm —**Storm stayed, Storm stead,** *a* Stopped or interrupted on a journey by the inclemency of the weather —**Storm window,** *n* An outer window to protect the inner from the weather —**Stormy,** stor'mi *a* Characterized by storm or tempest, tempestuous, boisterous, character ized by violence of feeling, passionate, angry —*Stormy petrel* PETREL

Storthing stor'ting, *n* [Dan *stor*, great, and *thing* court] The parliament or supreme legislative assembly of Norway

Story stō'ri, [A short form of *history* (which see)] A narrative an account of past events or transactions, history an account of an incident or event, a short narrative about a matter or a person a fictitious narrative less elaborate than a novel, a tale, a short romance a lie, a falsehood (euphemistic and colloq) —**Storied** stō'rid *a* Adorned with historical paintings or designs referred to or celebrated in story or history, having stories tales or legends associated with it —**Story book** *n* A book containing one or more stories, a book of short tales —**Story teller** *n* One who tells stories true or fictitious, a writer of stories, a euphemism for a liar —**Story telling,** *n* The act of relating stories, lying

Story, Storey, stō'ri *n* [From O Fr *estorer*, to build STORE] A stage or floor of a building, a set of rooms on the same floor or level —**Storied, Storeyed,** stō'rid *a* Having stories or stages (a four *storied* building)

Stot *stot n* [Same as Sw *stut* Dan *stud* a bull, N *stut* a bullock] A young bullock or steer [Scotch]

Stound stound, *n* [A Sax Icel Dan and Sw *stund* D *stond* G *stunde* a space of time an hour] A moment, an instant, a pang or throb of pain

Stoup, stōp or stoup *n* [Same as Icel *staup*, G *stauf*, a pot, vessel, cup See STOUP] A basin for holy water placed in a niche at the entrance of Roman Catholic churches, a deep narrow vessel for holding liquids a flagon

Stout, stout, *a* [From O Fr *estout* from D *stout*, L G *stolt*, G *stolz* bold, haughty, perhaps from same root as *stilt*] Strong, vigorous, robust, bold, intrepid firmly or strongly built, having strength, rather corpulent, bulky or thickset in body (colloq) —*n* The strongest kind of porter —**Stout-hearted,** *a* Having a stout or brave heart —**Stoutly,** stout'li, *adv* In a stout manner, boldly, strongly —**Stoutness,** stout'nes, *n* The quality of being stout, sturdiness, corpulence, bodily bulk

Stove, stōv, *n* [A Sax *stofe*, a stove, Icel *stofa, stufa*, a bathing room with a stove, D *stoof*, a stove, G *stube*, a room, akin *stew*] An apparatus to contain a fire for warming a room or house, or for cooking or other purposes, usually consisting of an inclosure of metal, brick, or earthenware, a house or room artificially heated to a high temperature, and used for drying and other purposes, *hort* a hothouse in which artificial heat is maintained at a constantly high temperature.—*v.t.—stoved, stoving.* To heat, as in a stove

Stove, stōv, pret of *stave*

Stow, stō, *v.t.* [Lit to put into its place, from A Sax *stow*, a place, comp D *stouwen*, Dan *stuve*, to stow, to pack] To put away in a suitable place, to lay up, to pack, to compactly arrange anything in; to fill by packing closely —**Stowage,** stō'āj, *n* The act of stowing, room for things to be stowed, money paid for stowing goods —**Stowaway,** stō'a-wā, *n* One who attempts to obtain a free passage by concealing himself aboard a ship

Strabismus, stra-biz'mus, *n* [Gr *strabismos* from *strabaō* to squint, from *strabos*, squinting] A defect in a person's eyes, rendering them incapable of looking exactly in the same direction, certain muscles not being of normal length, squinting

Straddle, strad'l, *v i —straddled, straddling* [For *stradle*, from *stride*] To part the legs wide, to stand or walk with the legs far apart, to sit astride —*v t* To stride over, to stand or sit astride of —*n* A standing or sitting with the legs far apart —**Straddle legged,** *a* Having the legs wide apart

Straggle, strag'l *v i — straggled straggling* [Freq from O E *stravke*, to wander, to stray, A Sax *strican* to go STRIKE] To wander from the direct course or way to scatter in marching, to rove to shoot too far in growth to grow with long irregular branches, to occur at intervals or apart from one another to occur here and there —**Straggler** strag'lėr *n* One who straggles, one who wanders from or is left behind by his fellows something that stands apart from others —**Straggling,** strag'ling, *p* and *a* Separated from the main body, spreading out irregularly, scattered, standing apart

Straight, strāt *a* [The pp of O E *streccche, streke*, A Sax *streccan*, to stretch (STRETCH), distinct from *strait*] Passing from one point to another by the nearest course, not curved bent or crooked, direct (a *straight* line), according with justice and rectitude, not deviating from truth or fairness upright —*adv* Immediately, directly in the shortest time, in a straight line *n* Straight part, straight direction

Straight edge *n* A slip of wood or metal made perfectly straight on the edge and used to test surfaces or for drawing straight lines —**Straighten** strā'tn *v t* To make straight, to reduce from a crooked to a straight form —**Straightener** strā'tn-ėr, *n* One who or that which straightens —**Straightforward** strāt'for wėrd *a* Proceeding in a straight course, not deviating, upright, honest open —**Straightforward, Straightforwards** *adv* Directly forward —**Straightforwardly** strāt' for wėrd li, *adv* **Straightforwardness,** strāt'for wėrd nes, *n* —**Straightly,** strāt'li, *adv* In a straight line, not crookedly, directly —**Straightness,** strāt'nes, *n* The quality or state of being straight, directness —**Straightway** strāt'wā, *adv* Immediately, forthwith, without delay

Strain strān *v t* [From O Fr *estraindre, estreindre streindre* to strain, wring, &c (Fr *étreindre*), from L *stringo, stringere*, to strain to draw tight pp *strictus strict, strait, stringent* are from same verb), so *constrain, restrain, restrict, constriction,* &c] To stretch or draw tightly; to make tighter, to squeeze or clasp in an embrace, to injure or weaken by stretching or over tasking, to subject to too great stress or exertion, to harm by a twist or wrench, hence, to sprain, to exert to the utmost to put to the utmost strength or exertion, *fig* to push beyond the due limit, to carry too far, to do violence to (to *strain* the meaning of a text), to squeeze out, to purify by filtration; to filter —*To strain a point*, to make a special and often inconvenient effort, to exceed one's duty, to overstep one s commission —*v i* To exert one s self, to make violent efforts, to filter or be filtered; to percolate —*n.* A violent effort, an excessive exertion of the limbs or muscles, or of the mind, an injurious stretching of the muscles or tendons; a continued course of action, general bear-

ing; a poem; a song; a lay; a tune; a melody or part of a melody, especially, a section *of* a melody ending with a cadence, the subject or theme of a poem, discourse, &c., tenor of discourse, *mech* force acting on any material, and tending to disarrange its component parts or destroy their cohesion —**Strainable**, strā'na bl, *a* Capable *of* being strained — **Strainer**, strā'nĕr, *n* One who strains, an instrument for filtration.

Strain, strān, *n* [O E *strene, streon, stren*, A Sax *strynd* stock, race, from *strynan, streónan*, to produce] Race, stock in a genealogical sense; family blood, quality or line in regard to breeding, natural disposition, turn, tendency

Strait, strāt, *a* [From O Fr *estreit estroit* (Fr *étroit*), narrow, from L *strictus*, pp of *stringo*, to draw tight STRAIN, *v t*] Strict or rigorous[, narrow, not wide —*n* A narrow pass or passage, a narrow passage of water between two seas or oceans (the plural is often used of one the *Strait* or *Straits of* Gibraltar), distress, difficulty, distressing necessity — **Straiten**, strā'tn, *v t* To make strait, to contract, confine, hem in, narrow, to make tense or tight, to distress, to press with poverty or other necessity, to put in pecuniary difficulties used especially in pp —**Strait laced**, *a* Having the stays or bodice tightly laced, constrained, strict in manners or morals, often excessively and puritanically strict —**Straitly**, strāt'li *adv* In a strait manner — **Straitness** strāt'nes *n* The state or quality of being strait narrowness, strictness — **Strait jacket Strait waistcoat**, *n* a garment made of some strong material, with long sleeves which are tied behind the body, used to restrain lunatics

Strake, strāk *n* [A form of *steak*] A continuous line of planking or plates on a ship's side reaching from stem to stern

Straminecous, stra mi'nē us *a* [L *stramineus*, from *stramen* straw] Strawy, consisting of straw, like straw

Strand strand, *n* [A Sax D Dan Sw and G *strand* Icel *strond*, strand shore, coast, root meaning doubtful] A shore or beach of the sea or lake —*v t* To drift or be driven on shore to run aground, to have progress interrupted, to come to a stand still —*v t* To drive or run aground on the sea shore

Strand strand *n* [same as D *streen* G *strähne*, a skein, *n* strand] One of the twists or parts of which a rope is composed

Strange, stranj, *a* [O I r *estrange* (Fr *etrange*), from L *extraneus* that is without, from *extra* on the outside—*ex* out, and affix *tra* (as in *contra*) EXTERIOR] Foreign, belonging to another country, not one's own, belonging to others, not before known, heard or seen new, wonderful, causing surprise, extraordinary, odd, unusual, not according to the common way, estranged, not familiar unacquainted, not knowing —*Strange soul* (*naut*), an unknown vessel —**Strangely** strānj'li *adv* In a strange manner, surprisingly, wonderfully, remarkably, in a distant and reserved manner —**Strangeness**, strānj'nes, *n* The state or character of being strange —**Stranger**, strān jĕr, *n* [O Fr *estranger*] A foreigner, one of an other place, one unknown or at least not familiar, one not knowing, one ignorant or unacquainted (*a stranger* to the affair), a guest, a visitor, one not admitted to fellowship

Strangle, strang'gl, *v t —strangled, strangling* [O Fr *estrangler*, L *strangulare*, to strangle, from Gr *strangalaō, strangaō loō*, to knot, *strangoō* to tie tight, same root as E *string*] To destroy the life of by compressing the windpipe, to choke, *fig* to suppress or stifle — **Strangler**, strang'glĕr, *n* One who or that which strangles.—**Strangles**, strang'glz, *n pl* A disorder which attacks horses, consisting of an abscess between the branches of the lower jaw —**Strangulated**, strang'gū lā ted, *a* Surg having the circulation stopped in any part by compression (*strangulated hernia*). — **Strangulation**, strang-gū-lā' shun, *n* [L *strangulatio*] The act of strangling; the state of being strangled; *med* the state of a part too closely constricted, as the intestine in hernia

Strangury, strang'gū ri, *n* [L *stranguria*, Gr *strangouria—stranx, strangos*, a drop, and *ouron*, urine] A disease in which there is pain in passing the urine, which is given out by drops — **Strangurious**, strang gū ri us, *a* Pertaining to strangury

Strap, strap *n* [A collateral form of *strop*, from root of *strope, strip*, or from L *stroppus*, a thong] A long narrow slip of leather or other substance of various forms and for various uses, and often provided with a buckle, a plate, band, or strip of metal to connect or hold other parts together, a piece of leather for sharpening razors, &c in this sense often written *strop* —*v t —stropped, stropping* To chastise with a strap, to fasten or bind with a strap — **Strapper**, strap'ĕr, *n* One who uses a strap — **Strapping**, strap'ing *a* [Comp *thumping bouncing, thundering*, &c] Tall and well made, handsome [Colloq] —**Strap shaped**, *a Bot* ligulate

Strappado strap pā'do, *n* [O Fr *strapade*, It *strappata* from *strappare*, to pull] An old punishment consisting in having the hands of the offender tied behind his back drawing him up by them by a rope, and then suddenly letting him drop

Strass stras, *n* [From the name of its German inventor] A variety of flint glass used in the manufacture of artificial gems

Strata See STRATUM

Stratagem strat'a jem, *n* [Fr *stratagème*, from L *stratagema*, Gr *stratagēma* from *stratēgeō* to be general from *stratos* an army, *agō* to lead] An artifice in war, a plan or scheme for deceiving an enemy, a clever piece of generalship, any artifice, a trick to gain some advantage — **Stratagemic**,† **Stratagemical**,† strat-a jem ik, strat a jem i kal, *a* Containing stratagem or artifice —**Strategic, Strategical**, stra tej ik, stra tej i kal *a* Pertaining to strategy, effected by strategy —**Strategic point**, any point in the theatre of warlike operations which affords to its possessor an advantage over his opponent Also **Strategetic Strategetical** strat-ē jet ik, strat-ē jet i kal — **Strategically, Strategetically**, stra tej i kal li, strat-ē jet i kal li *adv* In a strategic manner — **Strategist** strat'ē jist *n* One skilled in strategy —**Strategy, Strategetics**, strat'ē jy, strat-ē jet iks, stra tej iks, *n* The science of forming and carrying out projects of military operations, generalship, the use of artifice or finesse in carrying out any project *Strategy* refers to the operations or movements previous to a battle *tactics* is the art of handling troops when in actual contact with the enemy

Strath, strath *n* [Gael *srath*] In Scotland a valley of considerable size often having a river running through it giving it its distinctive name (*Strathspey Strathdon*, &c) —**Strathspey**, strath spā *n* In Scotland a species of dance in duple time, resembling a reel but slower, an air or piece of music for this dance

Stratify &c Under STRATUM

Stratocracy stra tok'ra si, *n* [Gr *stratos*, an army, and *kratos* power] A military government, government by military chiefs and an army

Stratum, strā tum, *n* pl **Strata**, strā ta [L, what is spread or stretched out from *sterno stratum*, to strew (whence also *street*), the root is that of *E straw*, to *strew*] A layer or bed of matter spread out, *geol* a layer of any substance, as sand, clay, lime stone, &c., which is deposited over a certain surface by the action of water, especially such a layer when forming one of a number superposed — **Stratify**, strat i fi, *v t —stratified, stratifying* [Fr *stratifier* —L *stratum*, and *facio*, to make] To form into strata or layers, as substances in the earth, to lay or arrange in strata —**Stratification**, strat'i fi kā shon, *n* The process by which are formed strata, an arrangement in strata or layers —**Stratified**, strat i fid, *p* and *a* Arranged in layers or strata —**Stratiform**, strat'i-form, *a* In the form of strata.—**Stratigraphic, Stratigraphical**, strat-i-graf'ik, strat-i-graf'i-kal *a* [L *stratum*, and Gr *graphō*, to describe.] Relating to strata or their arrangement —**Stratigraphically**, strat-i-graf'i-kal-li, *adv* As regards stratigraphy or the disposition of strata —**Stratigraphy**, stra-tig'ra-fi, *n* That department of geology which treats of the arrangement of strata, or the order in which they succeed each other

Stratus, strā tus, *n* [L, a strewing, a covering STRATUM] A low, dense, horizontal cloud

Straw, strą, *n* [A Sax *streaw*, straw = Icel *strá*, Dan *straa*, D *stroo*, G *stroh*, straw, akin to *strew*, *cog* L *stramen*, straw, from *sterno*, to strew STRATUM, STREW] The stalk or stem of certain species of grain, pulse, &c, such stalks collectively when cut and after being thrashed (no plural in this sense), used proverbially as typical of worthlessness (I don't care a *straw*) — *Man of straw* the figure of a man formed of a suit of old clothes stuffed with straw, hence, the mere resemblance of a man, a person of little or no means or substance; an imaginary person —**Strawberry**, straw-be ri, *n* [A Sax *strawberie, streow-berie*, from its habit of spreading or *strewing* itself along the ground] A well known fruit and plant the fruit being succulent and bearing the seeds on its surface —**Strawberry tree**, *n* The arbutus. — **Straw board** *n* Thick paper board made altogether or principally from straw — **Straw bonnet**, *n* A bonnet for females, made of plaited straw of some cereal plant — **Straw braid**, *n* Straw-plait —**Straw built**, *a* Built of straw — **Straw-colour**, *n* The colour of dry straw, a beautiful yellowish colour — **Straw coloured**, *a* Of a light yellow —**Straw cutter**, *n* An instrument to cut straw for fodder —**Straw hat** *n* A hat made of the plaited straw of cereals —**Straw paper**, *n* Paper made wholly or principally from straw —**Straw plait**, *n* A plait or braid formed of straws generally wheat or rye, used to form ladies bonnets, hats, &c — **Strawy** strą i, *a* Pertaining to, made of, or like straw

Stray, strā *v i* [O Fr *estrayer, estraver*, to wander from O Fr *estra* It *strada*, a road or street, from L L *strata*, a street STREET] To wander as from a direct course, to go astray, *fig* to wander from the path of duty or rectitude, to err, to roam or ramble, to run in a serpentine course, to wind —*a* Having gone astray, straggling —*n* Any domestic animal that wanders at large or is lost, an estray — **Strayer**, strā ĕr, *n* One who strays

Streak, strēk, *n* [A Sax *streca*, a line, a stroke—Icel *strik* Dan *streg*, D *streek*, a stroke, streak, line, akin *strike*] A line or long mark of a different colour from the ground, a stripe, *naut* a strake, *mineral* the colour and appearance of a mineral when scratched —*v t* To form streaks on, to variegate with lines of colour — **Streaked, Streaky** strēkt, strē ki, *a* Having streaks, striped

Stream, strēm *n* [A Sax *streám*, a stream, a river = D *stroom*, Icel *straumr*, Dan and Sw *ström*, G *strom*, from root seen in Skr *sru* to flow (with *t* inserted)] Any river, brook or course of running water, a flow or gush of any fluid substance; a flow of air or gas or of light, a steady current in the sea or in a river (the Gulf *Stream*), anything issuing as if in a flow (a *stream* of words), many individuals moving uniformly forward without interval —*v i* To flow in a stream, to issue with continuance, not by fits, to issue or shoot in streaks or beams, to stretch in a long line, to float at full length in the air —*v t* To send forth in a current or stream; to pour — **Stream-anchor**, *n*. *Naut* an anchor used for warping and like purposes — **Streamer**, strē'mĕr, *n*. A long narrow flag, a pennon, a stream of light shooting upward from the horizon, as in some forms of the aurora borealis,— **Stream-line**, *n*. A line of pieces of drift ice in a current —**Streamlet**, strēm'let, *n* A small stream; a rivulet; a rill —**Streamtin**, *n*. Tin ore found in alluvial ground in

rounded particles and masses —Streamy, strē'mi, *a.* Abounding with streams; having the form of a stream or beam of light

Street, strēt, *n* [A. Sax. *stræt*, a street, from L *strata* (*via*), a paved way, from *sterno*, *stratum*, to strew, to pave STRATUM, STRAW, STRAY] A way or road in a city having houses on one or both sides, chiefly a main way, in distinction from a *lane* or *alley*, the houses as well as the open way —**Street-arab,** *n* A neglected street boy —**Street-car,** *n* A tramway-car which runs in a street —**Street-door,** *n* A door which opens upon a street —**Street-sweeper,** *n* One who sweeps the streets, a machine for sweeping the streets —**Street walker,** *n.* A common prostitute —**Street-walking,** *n* The practice of a street walker

Stremma, strem'ma, *n* [Gr, a wrench, from *strephō*, to twist] *Pathol* a strain or sprain of the parts about a joint

Strength, strength, *n* [A Sax *strengthu*, strength, from *strang*, strong, comp *length* and *long* STRONG] The muscular force or energy which an animal is capable of exerting, animal force, the quality of bodies by which they sustain the application of force without breaking or yielding, solidity or toughness (the *strength* of a bone), power or vigour of any kind, capacity for exertion (*strength* of mind, memory, evidence, argument, affection), power of resisting attacks, that on which confidence or reliance is placed, support, force or power in expressing meaning by words, vividness, intensity, intensity of some distinguishing or essential constituent, potency (*strength* of wine, poison, acid), legal or moral force or efficacy, force as measured or stated in figures, amount or numbers of an army, fleet, or the like, force proceeding from motion and proportioned to it, vehemence, impetuosity — *On* or *upon the strength of*, reliance upon the value of, on the faith of —**Strengthen,** streng'then *v t* To make strong or stronger, to add strength to, to confirm, to establish, to encourage, to fix in resolution, to make greater, to add intensity to —*v i* To grow strong or stronger —**Strengthener,** streng'then-er, *n* One who or that which strengthens —**Strength less,** strength'les, *a* Wanting strength

Strenuous, stren'ū-us, *a* [L *strenuus*, vigorous, strenuous, allied to Gr *strēnēs*, strong, hard] Eager and constant in action, zealous, ardent, earnest —**Strenuously,** stren'ū-us-li, *adv* Ardently, actively —**Strenuousness,** stren'ū-us-nes, *n* Earnestness, active zeal

Stress, stres, *n* [O Fr *estrecer*, *estrecer* (Fr *étreçir*), to straiten, to narrow, from L *strictus*, pp of *stringo*, *strictum*, to draw tight (whence *stringent*, *strain*) STRAIN] Constraining, urging, or impelling force, pressure, urgency, violence (*stress* of weather), an effort or exertion, a strain, weight, importance, or influence, imputed or ascribed (to lay *stress* on some point in argument), accent or emphasis, *mech* force exerted in any direction or manner on bodies (*tensile* stress, &c)

Stretch, strech, *v t* [A softened form from A. Sax *streccan*, to stretch = D *strekken*, G *strecken*, Dan *strække*, to stretch *Straight* is a derivative, and *strake*, *streak*, *strake*, *strike*, *string*, *strong* are connected] To draw out, to extend in length, to draw tight, to make tense; to extend, spread, expand in any direction, to reach out, to hold forth, to extend or distend forcibly to strain, to exaggerate, to extend too far (to *stretch* a prerogative) —*To stretch a point* Same as *To strain a point* —*v i* To extend, to reach, to be continuous over a distance, to bear extension without breaking, to attain greater length —*n* A stretching or the state of being stretched, an effort, a strain, utmost extent or reach, an extended portion, an expanse —*On* or *upon the stretch*, in a continuous effort or strain, straining one's powers —*At* or *on a stretch*, at one effort, at one time —**Stretcher,** strech'er, *n* One who or that which stretches, an instrument for widening gloves or for distending boots, a flat board on which corpses are laid out; a litter for carrying sick, wounded, or dead persons; *carp* a tie-timber in a frame; *naut* a narrow piece of plank placed across a boat for the rowers to set their feet against

Strew, strō or strō, *v t* —pret *strewed*, pp *strewed* or *strewn* [A Sax *streowian*, to scatter—Goth *straujan*, G *streuen*, Icel *strá*, Dan and Sw *stro*, same root as *straw*, *star*, L *sterno*, *stratum* (E *stratum*), Skr *stri*, to strew] To scatter or sprinkle always applied to dry substances separable into parts or particles, to cover by scattering or being scattered over, to throw loosely apart, to spread abroad, to disseminate Also written *Strow* and formerly *Strew*

Stria, stri'a, *n* pl **Striæ,** stri'ē [L] A technical term for fine thread like lines or streaks seen on the surface of shells, minerals, plants, &c —**Striate, Striated,** stri'āt, stri'ā-ted, *a* [L *striatus*] Marked with striæ —*Striated fibre*, the fibre of the voluntary muscles or those that the will can influence —**Striate,** *v t* —*striated*, *striating* To mark with striæ —**Striation,** stri-ā'shun, *n* The state of being striated, striate markings, *geol* the grooving of rock surfaces by masses of ice passing over them

Stricken, strik'n, pp of *strike* Struck, smitten, advanced (as in age—'well *stricken* in years')

Strickle, strik'l, *n* [From *strike*] An instrument to strike grain to a level with the measure, an instrument for whetting scythes

Strict, strikt, *a* [L *strictus*, pp of *stringo*, to draw tight, whence also *stringent* and *strain* STRAIN] Carefully adhering to or governed by some rule, carefully observed, rigorously nice (*strict* watch), rigorous as to rules or conduct (*strict* in religious observances), definite as to terms, stringent, rigidly interpreted, not loose or vague (the *strict* sense of a word) —**Strictly,** strikt'li *adv* In a strict manner, with nice or rigorous accuracy, correctly, definitely, rigorously —**Strictness,** strikt'nes, *n* The state or quality of being strict, exactness in the observance of rules, rigorous accuracy, precision, severity, stringency

Stricture strik'tur *n* [L *structura*, from *stringo*, *strictum* to draw tight STRICT] A touch of sharp criticism, a censorious remark, censure, *med* a morbid contraction of some mucous canal or duct of the body, especially the urethra —**Strictured,** strik'tūrd, *a* Affected with stricture

Stride, strid, *v i* —pret *strode*, pp *stridden*, ppr *striding* [A Sax *stridan*, to stride, to walk, *bestridan*, to bestride, L G *streifen*, to stride, comp Dan *stride*, to straddle, also G *streiten*, to contend, *streit*, Dan *strid*, contest] To walk with long steps, to stand with the feet far apart, to straddle —*v t* To pass over at a step, to bestride —*n* A long step, a measured or pompous step, a lofty gait the space measured by the legs far apart

Strident, stri'dent, *a* [L *stridens* *stridentis*, ppr of *strideo*, to creak] Creaking, harsh, grating —**Stridulation,** strid-ū-lā'shon, *n* A small, harsh, creaking noise, as made by some insects —**Stridulatory,** strid'ū-la-to-ri, *a* Stridulous —**Stridulous,** strid'ū-lus, *a* [L *stridulus*] Making a small creaking sound

Strife, strif, *n* [From Icel *strith*, war, strife, the *th* being changed to *f* by the influence of *strive*, O Fr *estrif* STRIVE] Exertion or contention, supernatural contest of emulation, emulation, contention in anger or enmity, discord, quarrel or war —**Strifeful,** strif'ful, *a* Full of strife, contentious

Strigil, strij'il, *n* [L *strigilis*, from *stringo*, to graze, to scrape] An instrument used by the ancients for scraping the skin at the bath

Strike, strik, *v i* —pret *struck*, pp *struck*, *stricken*, ppr *striking* [A Sax *strican*, to go rapidly in a straight course, *districan*, to strike, to smite, D *strijken*, to stroke, G *streichen*, Icel *strykja*, to stroke, to flog; cog L *stringo*, to strain, to touch lightly (STRAIN) *Stroke* is a derivative] To pass or dart with rapidity (to *strike* into another path; the bullet *struck* through the door); to penetrate (the roots *strike* deep); to make a quick blow or thrust; to use one's weapons; to knock, to sound an hour (as a clock); to reach or act on by appulse (light *strikes* on the wall), to run or dash upon the shore, a rock, or bank, to be stranded, to lower a sail or a flag in token of respect, or to signify surrender (the ship *struck*); to yield, to quit work in order to compel an increase or prevent a reduction of wages, or for other reasons — *To strike at*, to make or aim a blow at, to attack —*To strike home*, to give an effective blow —*To strike in*, to put in one's word suddenly, to interpose —*To strike in with*, to conform to, to suit —*To strike out*, to deliver a blow, to start to swim —*To strike up*, to begin to play or sing —*v t* To touch or hit with some force, to smite, to give a blow to, to give, deal, or inflict (with *blow* or similar word as object), to dash, to knock (with the instrument as object), to produce by a blow or blows (to *strike* fire), to stamp with a stroke, hence, to mint, to coin, to thrust in, to cause to enter or penetrate (a tree *strikes* its root deep), to cause to sound, to notify by sound, to impress (the mind) strongly, to affect sensibly with strong emotion (the scene *struck* him), to produce suddenly, to effect at once (to *strike* terror), to bring suddenly into some state or condition (to *strike* one dumb), to make and ratify (to *strike* a bargain), to lower, as the yards, flag, sails of a vessel —*Well struck* or *stricken in years* of an advanced age —*To strike a balance* in *book keeping*, to bring out the amount due on one or other of the sides of a debtor and creditor account, hence, in general to ascertain on which side the preponderance is —*To strike down*, to prostrate by a blow or illness, to fell —*To strike off* to separate by a blow, to erase from an account, to subtract, to impress, to print —*To strike out* to find petroleum when boring for it, hence, to make a lucky hit (colloq —*To strike out*, to blot out, to efface, to cruise, to plan or excogitate by a quick effort, to devise —*To strike sail*, to lower or take in sail —*To strike a tent*, to take it down —*To strike up* to drive up with a blow, to begin to play or sing —*To strike work*, to cease work, especially till some dispute between employers and employed is settled —*n* An instrument for levelling a measure of grain salt, &c, a strickle, the act of a body of workmen discontinuing work with the object of compelling their employer to concede certain demands made by them, *geol* the horizontal direction of the out cropping edges of tilted strata, running at right angles to the dip —**Striker** strik'er, *n* One who or that which strikes —**Striking** strik'ing, *a* Such as to strike with surprise or other feeling, remarkable, forcible, impressive —**Strikingly,** strik'ing-li, *adv* In a striking manner, remarkably strongly, impressively —**Strikingness,** strik'ing-nes, *n* The quality of being striking

String, string, *n* [A Sax *streng*=D *streng*, Icel *strengr*, Dan and Sw *sträng*, G *strang*, string, cord, akin to *strong*, and to L *stringo*, to draw tight (whence *strain*, *strict*), *strangulo*, to strangle] A small rope, line, or cord used for fastening or tying things, a twine, a thread, a thread on which things are filed, and hence, a set of things on a line (a *string* of beads), the chord of a musical instrument which gives a sound by its vibrations, hence, *pl* the stringed instruments of an orchestra, a line or chain of things following each other, a nerve or tendon of an animal body (the heart *strings*), a series of things connected or following in succession (a *string* of arguments) —*v t* —pret and pp *strung* To furnish with strings, to put in tune the strings of, to put on a string (to *string* beads) —**String-band,** *n* A band of musicians who play on stringed instruments —**String course** *n* A narrow moulding continued horizontally along the face of a building.—**Stringed,** stringd, *a* Having strings, produced by strings —**Stringer,** string'er, *n* One who strings; an inside strake of plank or of plates in a ship, *carp*.

a board that sustains some important part of a framework or structure —**String-halt**, *n* A twitching of the hinder leg of a horse, constituting a defect, being a convulsive motion of the muscles of the hough —**Stringiness**, string i nes, *n* The state of being stringy, fibrousness —**Stringless**, string les, *a* Having no strings —**Stringy**, string i, *a* Consisting of strings or small threads, fibrous, filamentous, ropy, sinewy, wiry —**Stringy bark**, *n* A name of several Australian trees of the genus Eucalyptus

Stringent, strin jent, *a* [L *stringens, stringentis*, ppr of *stringo*, to draw tight STRICT, STRAIN] Making strict claims or requirements, strict, rigid, making severe restrictions —**Stringently**, strin jent li, *adv* In a stringent manner —**Stringency, Stringentness**, strin jen si strin jent nes, *n* State or character of being stringent, strictness

Strip, strip, *v t* —*stripped, stripping* [A Sax *strypan*, to strip, to spoil L G *strip pen, stripen, streper*, D *stroopen* G *streif en* to strip, closely akin to *stripe*] To pull off or tear off (a covering) to deprive of a covering, to remove the clothes from, to skin, to peel (to *strip* a tree *of* the bark), to deprive, to bereave, to despoil, to tear off the thread of a screw or bolt, to milk dry, to unrig (*to strip* a ship) —*v i* To take off the covering or clothes —*n* A narrow piece comparatively long, a stripe —**Stripper**, strip er *n* One that strips

Stripe strip *n* [Closely akin to *strip* and L G *stripe* D *streep* Dan *stripe* G *streif* a stripe] A long narrow division of any thing of a different from the rest a streak, a strip or long narrow piece, a streak made with a lash or scourge, a wale or weal —*v t* —*striped, striping* To make stripes upon, to form with lines of different colours —**Striped**, stript, *a* Having stripes of different colours

Stripling, strip ling, *n* [From *strip, stripe*, with dim term *ling*, primarily, a tall slender youth one that shoots up sudden ly, comp *slip, scion*] A youth in the state of adolescence, or just passing from boy hood to manhood a lad

Strive striv *v i* —pret *strove* pp *striven*, ppr *striving* [O Fr *estriver*, to strive, from O H G *strëban, G streben*, Dan *stræbe*, D *streven* to strive, or from Icel *strith*, strife] To make efforts to endeavour with earnestness, to try, to contend, to struggle in opposition, to fight, to quarrel or contend with each other, to be in dispute or altercation to vie —**Striver** striv er *n* One that strives

Strobilus, Strobile, strō bi lus strō bil *n* [Gr *strobilos* a pine cone] *Bot* a catkin the carpels of which are scale like spread open, and bear naked seeds, as in the fruit of the pines a pine cone —**Strobiliform**, **Strobilaceous** strō bi li form, strō bi lā shus, *a* Shaped like a strobile **Strobiline** strō bi lin *a* Pertaining to a strobile, cone shaped —**Strobilite**, strō bi lit *n* [Gr *strobilos* and *lithos*, a stone] A fossil coniferous cone

Stroke, strōk, *n* [From *strike*] A blow, a knock, the striking of one body against another, a fatal assault or attack, a sudden attack of disease or affliction, a calamity, the striking of a clock, a dash in writing or printing, a line, the touch of a pen or pencil (a hair *stroke*), a touch, a masterly effort (a *stroke* of genius), a successful attempt the sweep of an oar, the stroke oar or strokesman, *steam-engin* the entire movement of the piston from one end to the other of the cylinder —**Stroke oar** *n* The aftmost oar of a boat, also, the man that uses it —**Strokesman**, strōks man *n* The man who rows the aftmost oar in a boat, and whose stroke is to be followed by the rest

Stroke, strōk, *v t* —*stroked, stroking* [A Sax *strácian*, to stroke — D *strooken*, to stroke, to flatter, closely akin to *strike*] To rub gently with the hand in kindness or tenderness, to rub gently in one direction, to make smooth by gentle rubbing —*n* A caress, a gentle rubbing with the hand, expressive of kindness — **Stroker**, strō ker, *n* One who strokes.

Stroll, strōl, *v i* [Of doubtful origin, comp Prov G *strolen, strudeln*, to stroll] To wander on foot slowly, to ramble idly or leisurely — *Strolling player*, an inferior stage player who goes about from place to place and performs wherever an audience can be obtained —*n* A walking idly and leisurely, a ramble —**Stroller**, strōl er, *n* One who strolls, an itinerant player

Stroma, strō ma, *n* [Gr *stróma*, a bed, from *stróngnymi*, to spread out] *Anat* the bed or foundation texture of an organ, or of any deposit, *bot* the fleshy substance in some fungous plants, a thallus

Strombus strom bus *n* [L *strombus*, from Gr *strombos*, a spiral shell, a top] A genus of gasteropods having univalve spiral shells, one of them being the largest known

Stromeyerite, strō mi er it, *n* [After the chemist *Stromeyer*] A steel gray ore of silver consisting of sulphur, silver, and copper

Strong strong *a* [A Sax *strang, strong*, strong, robust=Icel *strangr*, Dan and D *streng* strong, G *streng*, strict, same root as *string* and L *stringo*, to draw tight (whence *strict*) *Strength* is a derivative] Having physical power having the power of exerting great bodily force, robust, muscular, able or powerful mentally or morally, of great power or capacity (a *strong* mind memory imagination), natu rally sound or healthy, hale, not easily broken firm, solid, compact, well forti fied, not easily subdued or taken (a *strong* fortress or position), having great military or naval power or force, having great wealth or resources, having force from moving with rapidity, violent impetuous, adapted to make a deep impression on the mind or imagination, effectual cogent, ardent or zealous (a *strong* supporter), having a particular quality or qualities in a great degree (a *strong* decoction *strong* tea), containing much alcohol, intoxicating, affecting the senses forcibly (a *strong* light, scent flavour), substantial, solid, but not of easy digestion, well established, firm, not easily overthrown or altered (a *strong* attachment, earnest (a *strong* affection) having great resources, powerful, mighty, having great force or expressiveness, forcibly expressed, (preceded by numerals) amounting to, powerful to the extent of (an army 10 000 *strong*), containing upwards in price, rising (a *strong* market *gram* applied to inflected words when inflection is effected by internal vowel change and not by adding syllables *swim, swam swum* is a *strong* verb (WEAK) *Strong* is used as an element in many self explanatory compounds as *strong* backed *strong* bodied *strong* voiced &c —**Stronghold**, strong hōld *n* A fastness, a fortified place, a place of security —**Strongly** strong li, *adv* In a strong manner, with strength force, or power, firmly, forcibly, violently —**Strong minded** *a* Having a strong or vigorous mind, having a masculine rather than a feminine turn of mind unfeminine applied ironically to women claiming equality with men —**Strong room** *n* A fire proof and burglar proof apartment in which valuables are kept —**Strong waters**, *n pl* Distilled or ardent spirits

Strontia stron shi a, *n* An oxide of strontium occurring at *Strontian* in Argyleshire, whence its name, a grayish white powder closely resembling baryta The *nitrate of strontia* is sometimes used in making fireworks, as it communicates a magnificent red colour to flame —**Strontian** stron shi an, *n* A name given to strontia —*a* Pertaining to strontia, containing strontia —**Strontianite**, stron shi an it, *n* A mineral, native carbonate of strontia —**Strontitic** stron tit ik, *a* Pertaining to strontia or strontium —**Strontium**, stron shi um, *n* The metal of which strontia is the oxide, of a whitish yellow colour, ductile and malleable, and some what harder than lead

Strop, strop, *n* [A Sax *stropp*, from L *stroppus, struppus*, a thong] A strip of leather, or a strip of wood covered with leather or other suitable material, used for sharpening razors, a razor-strop —*v t* —*stropped, stropping* To sharpen with a strop

Strophe, strō fē, *n* [Gr *strophé*, from *stréphō*, to turn] The part of a Greek choral ode sung in turning from the right to the left of the orchestra, *antistrophe* being the reverse, hence, in lyric poetry, a term for the former of two corresponding stanzas the latter being the *antistrophe* —**Strophic**, strō fik, *a* Relating to or consisting of strophes

Strophiole, strō fi ōl, *n* [L *strophiolum*, a chaplet, dim of *strophium*, Gr *strophos*, a wreath] *Bot* a little tubercular part near the hilum of some seeds, a caruncle —**Strophiolate Strophiolated**, strō fi o lāt, strō fi o lā ted, *a* *Bot* having strophioles

Strove, strōv, pret of *strive*

Strow, strō, *v t* —pret *strowed*, pp *strowed* or *strown* Same as *Strew*

Struck struk pret and pp of *strike*

Structure struk tūr, *n* [L *structura*, from *struo, structum*, to build, seen in *construct, unstruct, destruction destroy, construe*, &c] A building of any kind but chiefly a building of some size or of magnificence; an edifice, manner of building, make, construction the arrangement of the parts in a whole (the *structure* of a sentence, rock of a columnar *structure*), manner of organization, mode in which different organs or parts are arranged —**Structural**, struk tū ral, *a* Pertaining to structure —**Structured** struk tūrd, *a* Possessing a regular organic structure —**Structureless**, struk tūr les, *a* Devoid of regular organic structure

Struggle, strug l *v i* —*struggled struggling* [Formerly *struggle, strogle*, of doubtful origin, comp O Sw *strug*, a quarrel] To make efforts with contortions of the body, to use great efforts, to labour hard, to strive —*n* A violent effort with contortions of the body, a contortion of distress, a forcible effort to attain an object, an effort to get on in the world, contest, strife —**Struggler** strug ler, *n* One who struggles

Strum strum *v i* [An imitative word] To play unskilfully and coarsely on a stringed instrument, to thrum —*v t* To play on unskilfully or noisily

Struma, strū ma, *n* pl **Strumæ**, strū mē [L from *struo*, to build] A scrofulous swelling or tumour, scrofula, sometimes goitre, *bot* a swelling at the extremity of a petiole next the lamina of a leaf —**Strumatic** strō mat ik *a* Strumose —**Strumiform** strō mi form, *a* Having the appearance of a struma —**Strumose, Strumous** strō mōs strō mus, *a* Scrofulous, *bot* having strumæ —**Strumousness, Strumosity**, strō mus nes, strō mos i ti, *n*

Strumpet strum pet *n* [Origin doubtful, perhaps from O Fr *strupre stupre*, L *stuprum*, fornication, debauchery] A prostitute, a harlot —*v t* To debauch

Strung, strung pret of *string*

Strut, strut *v i* —*strutted, strutting* [O E *strut, strout* to swell or bulge, to strut, akin Dan *strutte*, to strut, to stick out, L G *strutt*, sticking out, G *strotzen*, to teem] To walk with a lofty, proud gait and erect head to walk with affected dignity or pompousness —*n* A lofty, proud step or walk with the head erect, affectation of dignity in walking, *carp* a strengthening piece obliquely or diagonally placed, a brace, a stretching piece —**Strutter**, strut er, *n* One who struts.—**Struttingly**, strut ing li, *adv*

Strychnia, Strychnine, strik ni a, strik nin, *n* [Gr *strychnos*, a name of several plants of the nightshade order] A vegetable alkaloid obtained from certain East Indian trees and especially from the seeds of nux vomica, a most energetic poison yet in very small doses used as a remedy in paralysis **Strychnic, strik nik**, *a* Pertaining to strychnine.

Stub, stub *n* [A Sax *stybb*, a stub=Icel *stubbi, stubbr, stobbi*, a stump, Dan *stub*, stump, stubble, L G *stubbe*, D *stobbe*, a stump *stubble, stump, stubborn* are akin] The stump of a tree or that part which remains in the earth when the tree is cut down, a stub-nail —*v t* —*stubbed, stubbing* To grub up by the roots, to clear

of roots.—**Stubby**, stub'i, *a* Abounding with stubs; *short* and thick.—**Stubbiness**, stub'i-nes, *n.* The state of being stubby.—**Stub-iron**, *n.* Iron from stub-nails, used principally for making gun-barrels of superior quality.—**Stub-nail**, *n.* A nail broken off; a short thick nail

Stubble, stub'l, *n* [A dim form from *stub*, Dan and Sw *stub*, stubble.] The stumps of corn left in the ground, the part of the stalk left in the ground by the scythe or sickle.—**Stubbled**, stub'ld, *a* Covered with stubble.—**Stubble fed**, *a* Fed, as cows or geese, on the fine natural grass that grows among stubble.—**Stubble goose**, *n.* A goose fed among stubble.—**Stubbly**, stub'li, *a* Covered with stubble, resembling stubble, short and *stiff* (*a stubbly* beard)

Stubborn, stub'orn, *a.* [From *stub*, A Sax *stybb*, lit like a *stub*, blockish, obstinate, with A Sax adj term *-or* and *-n* added] Unreasonably or perversely obstinate, not to be moved or persuaded by reason, inflexible, refractory, not easily worked (as soil, metal), stiff, not flexible Syn under OBSTINATE.—**Stubbornly**, *adv* of the same.—**Stubbornness**, stub'orn-nes, *n.* Perverse obstinacy, inflexibility

Stucco, stuk'kō, *n* [It from O H G *stucchi* a crust] A kind of fine plaster, used for cornices, mouldings, &c, of rooms—a composition of fine sand pulverized marble, and gypsum mixed with water, also a popular name for plaster of Paris or gypsum.—*v t* To overlay with stucco.—**Stucco'er**, stuk'ō-er, *n* One who stuccoes.—**Stucco work**, *n.* Ornamental work of stucco, such as cornices mouldings, &c

Stuck, stuk, pret and pp of *stick*.—**Stuck up**, *a* Giving one's self airs of importance or superiority, aping the manners of one's superiors. [Colloq]

Stud, stud, *n* [A Sax *studu* a prop, a *stud*, Icel *stod*, Dan *stod*, D *stut*, a prop, support, from stem of *staðy*] A nail with a large head, inserted chiefly for ornament, an ornamental knob, an ornamental button for a shirt front, transferable from one shirt to another, a support ting beam, a post or prop.—*v t*—*studded*, *studding* To adorn with studs or knobs, to set thickly, as with studs.—**Studded**, *stud ed*, *a* Set with studs, thickly set or sprinkled (*studded* with stars)

Stud, stud, *n* [A Sax *stód* a stud (whence *stódhorn*, a stallion), Icel *stóð*, Dan *stod*, a stud, akin *steed*] A collection of breeding horses and mares, a person's horses collectively.—**Stud book** *n* A book containing a genealogy or register of horses or cattle of particular breeds.—**Stud-horse**, *n* A breeding horse

Studding sail, stud ing, *n* [From *stud*, a support, or altered from *steadying-sail*] *Naut.* a sail set on the outer edge of any of the principal sails during a light wind

Student, stū dent, *n* [L *studens studentis*, ppr of *studeo*, to study] A person engaged in learning something from books, or attending some educational institution, especially of the higher class, one study ing anything, a scholar, a man devoted to books, a bookish man.—**Studentship**, stū dent-ship, *n* The state of being a student.—**Studied**, stud id, *p* and *a* Made the subject of study, well considered, qualified by study, premeditated, deliberate (*a studied* insult).—**Studiedly**, stud id-li, *adv* In a studied manner.—**Studier**, stud i ėr, *n.* One who studies.—**Studio**, stū di ō, *n* [It, from L *studium*, study] The working room of a painter or sculptor.—**Studious**, stū di-us, *a* [Fr *studieux*, L *studiosus*] Given to study, devoted to the acquisition of knowledge from books, eager to discover something or to effect some object, earnest, eager (*studious* to please), attentive, careful with *of*, deliberate, studied.—**Studiously**, stū di-us-li, *adv* In a studious manner, with zeal and earnestness, diligently.—**Studiousness**, stū'di us-nes, *n* The quality of being studious.—**Study**, stud'i, *n* [L *studium*, zeal, study, from *studeo*, to study] Application of mind to books, to arts or science, or to any subject for the purpose of learning what is not before known; earnest endeavour; diligence; a branch of learning studied, an object of study, a building or apartment devoted to study, a fit of thought, a reverie, *fine arts*, a work undertaken for improvement, or a preparatory sketch to be used in the composition of more finished works.—*v i*—*studied*, *studying* To apply the mind to books or learning, to dwell in thought, to ponder; to be zealous.—*v t* To apply the mind to for the purpose of learning, to consider attentively, to examine closely, to con over, or to commit to memory, to have careful regard to (one's interest, comfort, &c), to be solicitous for the good of

Stuff, stuf *n.* [O Fr *estoffe* (Fr *étoffe*), stuff, material, from L *stuppa*, tow Srce] substance or matter indefinitely, the material which anything is formed, material, furniture, goods (O T), refuse or worthless matter, hence, foolish or irrational language, trash, *com* a general name for fabrics of silk, wool, hair, cotton, &c, particularly, woollen cloth of slight texture for linings, &c.—*v t* [in this sense—G *stopfen*, to *stuff* or cram, E to *stop* up] To fill by packing or crowding material into, to cram to crowd in together, to fill or pack with material necessary to make complete (to *stuff* a cushion), to fill the skin of, as of a dead animal for preserving and preserving its form, to fill mentally full, to crowd with facts or idle tales or fancies, *cookery*, to fill with seasoning (to *stuff* a leg of veal).—*v i* To feed gluttonously.—**Stuffer**, stuf ėr *n* One who stuffs, one who stuffs the skins of birds to preserve them as specimens.—**Stuff-gown** *n* A gown made of stuff, the gown of a barrister under the rank of queen's counsel, and therefore not entitled to wear a silk gown.—**Stuffing**, stuf ing *n* That which is used for filling anything, seasoning for meat.—**Stuffing box** *n* A close box packed with hemp or other matter through which a piston passes and which gives a tight joint

Stuffy, stuf i, *a* [O Fr *estouffer*, to stifle, from *estoffe*, stuff Srce] Difficult to breathe in, close, stifling said of a room.—**Stuffiness** *stuf i nes n* The state of being stuffy, closeness, mustiness

Stultify, stul ti fi *v t*—*stultified*, *stultifying* [L *stultus*, foolish and *facio* to make] To make foolish, to make a fool of, to cause to appear as a fool.—**Stultification**, stul ti fi kā shon, *n* The act of stultifying.—**Stultifier**, stul ti fi-ėr, *n.* One who stultifies.—**Stultiloquence**, stul til o-kwens, *n* [L *stultus*, and *loquentia*, a talking] Foolish talk, a babbling

Stum stum, *n* [From D *stom* unfermented wine, must, from *stom* G *stumm*, Dan and Sw *stum*, dumb mute] Unfermented grape juice, must or new wine, wine in which fermentation is renewed.—*v t*—*stummed*, *stumming* To renew by mixing with must and fermenting anew

Stumble, stum'bl, *v i*—*stumbled*, *stumbling* [O E *stomble stomel*, allied to E *stammer*, Prov E *stummer*, Icel *stumra* to stumble, N *stumle*, to totter L G *stompeln*, to walk heavily] To trip in walking, to make a false step, to stagger, to walk unsteadily, to fall into crime or error, to err, to strike upon without design, to light by chance, with *on* or *upon*.—*v t* To cause to stumble, to puzzle.—*n* The act of stumbling, a trip in walking or running, a blunder.—**Stumbler**, stum'blėr, *n* One that stumbles.—**Stumbling block**, **Stumbling stone**, *n* Any cause of stumbling, that which forms a difficulty in one's way or which causes offence used in figurative sense.—**Stumblingly**, stum bling li, *adv*

Stump, stump, *n* [A nasalized form of *stub*, and=Dan *stump*, Icel *stumpr*, D *stomp*, G *stumpf*, a stump Srce] The root part of a tree remaining in the earth after the tree is cut down, the part of a limb or other body remaining after the rest is cut off or destroyed (the *stump* of a tooth, of a lead pencil), one of the three posts constituting the wicket in the game of cricket.—*On the stump*, going through a district and making speeches [Originally American, the stump of a tree being often used as a platform in lately cleared districts]—*v t* To lop; to make a tour through delivering speeches for political or personal purposes (to *stump* the country); *cricket*, to put out of play by knocking down a stump or stumps.—*v i* To walk stiffly, heavily, or noisily.—*To stump up*, to pay or hand over money [Colloq]—**Stumper**, stump'ėr, *n.* One who stumps.—**Stumpator**, *n.* A man who harangues the populace from the stump of a tree, a frothy or bombastic speaker.—**Stumpatory**, *n* Oratory such as that of a stump orator.—**Stump speech**, *n.* A speech made from the stump of a tree or other improvised platform, a frothy or bombastic harangue.—**Stumpy**, stump'i, *a* Full of stumps, short or stubby [colloq]

Stun, stun, *v t*—*stunned*, *stunning* [A Sax *stunian*, to stun, from *stun*, noise, same root as Skr *stan* to thunder Astonish] To overpower the sense of hearing of, to confound by loud noise, to render insensible or dizzy by force or violence, to render senseless by a blow, to surprise completely, to overpower.—**Stunner** stun ėr, *n* Something first rate, a person or thing of very showy appearance [Slang]—**Stunning** stun ing, *a* First rate, excellent [Slang]

Stung stung, pret and pp of *sting*

Stunk, stungk, pret of *stink*

Stunt stunt *v t* [From A Sax *stunt*, blunt, stupid, Sw *stunt*, docked, short, akin Icel *stuttr*, short, stunted, G *stutzen*, to dock Sprnt] To hinder from free growth, to check in growth to dwarf.—*n* A check in growth.—**Stunted** stunt ed, *p* and *a* Checked in growth of dwarfish growth.—**Stuntedness** stunt ed nes, *n* The state of being stunted

Stupa stō pa, *n* [Skr *stupa*] A Buddhist sacred monumental structure, commemorating some event or marking some spot

Stupe stūp *n* [L *stupa*, tow] Flannel flax or similar substance wrung out of hot water plain or medicated, applied to a wound or sore

Stupefy, stū pe fi, *v t* *stupefied*, *stupefying* [Fr *stupéfier* from L *stupefacere*—*stupeo*, to be struck senseless and *facio* to make Sprnd] To deprive of sensibility, to make dull or dead to external influences to make torpid.—**Stupefacient, Stupefactive** stū pe fak shent stū pe-fak tiv, *a* Having a stupefying power.—*n* A medicine which produces stupor, a narcotic.—**Stupefaction** stū pe-fak shon, *n* The state of being stupefied or stunned, a senseless state, insensibility, torpor.—**Stupefier**, stū pe fi ėr, *n* One who or that which stupefies

Stupendous stū pen dus *a* [L *stupendus*, amazing from *stupeo* to be astonished Srcnd] Striking dumb by magnitude, great and wonderful of astounding magnitude or elevation grand.—**Stupendously**, stū pen dus-li *adv* In a stupendous manner.—**Stupendousness**, stū pen dus nes *n*

Stupeous, Stupose, stū pē us, stū pos, *a* [L *stupa* tow] Resembling tow, covered with filaments like tow

Stupid, stū pid, *a* [L *stupidus* from *stupeo*, to be astonished or struck senseless (seen also in *stupefy stupendous*), perhaps same root as *stand*] Bereft of conscious ness, sense, or feeling, in a state of stupor, insensible, stupefied, devoid of understanding, possessed of dull gross folly, extremely dull of perception or understanding, nonsensical.—**Stupidity, Stupidness** stū pid i ti, stū pid nes, *n* [L *stupiditas*] The state or quality of being stupid, stupor, astonishment, extreme dulness of understanding, dull foolishness.—**Stupidly**, stū pid li, *adv* In a stupid manner.—**Stupify**, stū pi fi, *v t* Same as *Stupefy*.—**Stupor**, stū por, *n* [L *stupor*, from *stupeo*] Great diminution or total suspension of sensibility, a state in which the faculties are deadened or dazed, torpor

Stuprate, stū'prāt, *v t*—*stuprated*, *stuprating* [L *stupro*, *stupratum*, to defile, from *stuprum*, defilement] To ravish; to debauch.—**Stupration**, stū-prā'shon, *n* Rape, violation of chastity by force.

Sturdy, stėr'di, *a* [O Fr *estourdi* (Fr *étourdi*), stupid, inconsiderate, from L *ex*,

intens, and *torpidus*, torpid] Stubborn‡, stiff-necked‡, exhibiting strength or force, forcible, vigorous, robust in body; strong, stout, vigorous and hardy —**Sturdily**, stėr'di li, *adv* In a sturdy manner, stoutly, lustily —**Sturdiness**, stėr'di nes, *n* The state or quality of being sturdy

Sturdy, stėr'di, *n* [Gael *stuird*, *stuirdean*, vertigo, sturdy] A disease in sheep, marked by staggering, vertigo, stupor &c

Sturgeon, stėr'jon, *n* [In *esturgeon* from L L *sturio*, from O H G *sturio*, A Sax *stirra*, a sturgeon] A genus of large fishes having a skin protected with rows of bony plates, flesh valuable as food, roes converted into caviare, and air bladder into isinglass

Stutter, stut'ėr, *v t* [Same as *D* and L G *stotteren*, G *stottern* to stutter, freq forms corresponding to Prov E *stut*, to stutter, Sc *stot*, to rebound, Icel *stauta* to strike] To stammer, to hesitate in uttering words —*n* A stammer, a hesitation in speaking —**Stutterer**, stut'ėr ėr, *n* One who stutters, a stammerer —**Stuttering**, stut'ėr ing, *n* A stutter or stammer —**Stutteringly**, stut'ėr ing li, *adv*

Sty, sti, *n* [A Sax *stige* a sty or pen = Icel *stia* Dan *sti* Sw *stia* O H G *stiga*, a sty The first part of *steward* in this word] A pen or inclosure for swine, any filthy hovel or place, a place of bestial debauchery —*v t* *stied*, *stying* To shut up in a sty

Sty, **Styan** sti, sti an *n* Same as *Stye*

Stye, sti *n* [A Sax *stigend* a tumour on the eye from *stigan* to rise, akin *stair*] A small inflammatory tumour on the edge of the eyelid particularly near the inner angle of the eye Written also *Sty*

Stygian, stij'i an *a* [L *stygius*, from *Styx*, Gr *Stux*, *Stygos* the Styx from *stygeō* to hate] Pertaining to Styx fabled by the ancients to be a river of hell over which the shades of the dead passed, hence hellish infernal

Style stil *n* [Fr *style* from L *stilus*, *stylus*, a stake, pointed instrument, style for writing hence mode of expression, *from root id stimulus stick*, *stung* (spelling influenced by Gr *stylos* a pillar) A pointed instrument used by the ancients for writing by scratching on wax tablets, anything of a similar kind a pointed tool used in graving, a pointed surgical instrument the pin or gnomon of a sun dial, *bot* the prolongation of the summit of the ovary which supports the stigma, manner of writing with regard to language, a distinctive manner of writing belonging to an author or body of authors a characteristic mode of presentation in any of the fine arts particular type of architecture pervading a building (the Gothic *style*) external manner mode or fashion, manner deemed elegant and appropriate, fashion (a person addressed in the *style*), a formal or official designation, title (a person's *style* and title), *chron* a mode of reckoning time with regard to the Julian and Gregorian calendars *Old style* followed the Julian manner of computing the months and days in which the year consists of 365 days and 6 hours or something more than 11 minutes too much The Gregorian or *New style* according to the calendar as reformed by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582 was adopted in England in 1752, and now almost everywhere prevails

Syn under DICTION —*v t* —*styled*, *styling* To term, to name or call, to designate or denominate —**Stylet**, sti'let, *n* *Surg* a probe —**Stylar**, sti'lėr, *a* Pertaining to a style —**Stylate**, sti'lāt, *a* *Bot* having a persistent style —**Stylliform** sti li form, *a* Having the shape of or resembling a style, styloid —**Styline**, sti'lin, *a* *Bot* pertaining to the style —**Stylish**, stil'ish, *a* Being in fashionable form or in high style, being quite in the mode or fashion, showy —**Stylishly**, stil'ish li, *adv* In a stylish manner, showily —**Stylishness**, stil'ish nes, *n* The state or quality of being stylish; showiness —**Stylist**, stil'ist, *n* A writer or speaker who is careful of his style; a master of style —**Stylistic**, stil-lis'tik, *a* Relating to style —**Stylography**, sti-log'ra-fi, *n* A method of writing or engraving with a style —**Stylographic**, **Stylographical**, sti lō graf'ik, sti lō-graf'i-kal, *a* Pertaining to stylography —**Styloid**, sti'loid, *a* Having some resemblance to a style or pen

Stylite, sti'lit, *n* [Gr *stylitēs*, from *stylos*, a pillar] A pillar saint, one of those ascetics who, by way of penance, passed the greater part of their lives on the top of high columns or pillars

Stylobate, sti'lō bāt, *n* [L *stylobates*, *stylobata*, from Gr *stylobatēs*—*stylos*, a pillar, and *bainō*, to go] *Arch* a continuous and unbroken pedestal or elevation upon which a range of columns stands

Stylography Under STYLE

Stylometer sti lom'et ėr, *n* [Gr *stylos* a column and *metron* a measure] An instrument for measuring columns —**Stylospore** sti'lō spor, *n* *Bot* a spore in certain fungi at the tip of a short thread like body

Stylus, sti'lus, *n* A style

Styptic, **Styptical** stip'tik, stip'ti kal, *a* [L *stypticus*, from Gr *styptikos*, from *styphō*, to contract] Astringent‡, having the quality of stopping the bleeding of a wound —**Styptic** *n* A substance that checks a flow of blood by application to the bleeding surface —**Styptically** stip'tik li, *n* The quality of being styptic

Styrax sti'raks, *n* [L and Gr *styrax* or *storax*] The genus of plants that yield storax —**Styracine** sti'ra-sin *n* A crystalline substance extracted from storax —**Styrole**, **Styrol** sti'rol, *n* Oil of storax

Suable Under SUE

Suasion swā'zhon *n* [L *suasio suasionis*, from *suadeo*, *suasum*, to advise (as in *dissuade*, *persuade*] The act of persuading

Suasive, swā'siv, *a* Having power to persuade —**Suasively**, swā'siv li *adv* In a manner tending to persuade —**Suasory**, swā'zo ri *a* [L *suasorius*] Tending to persuade

Suave swāv, *a* [Fr *suave*, sweet pleasant, from L *suavis* sweet, same root as *suadeo*, to persuade and as L *sweet*] Gracious or agreeable in manner, blandly polite, pleasant —**Suavely**, swāv'li, *adv* In a suave manner blandly **Suavity**, swav'i ti, *n* [Fr *suavité* L *suavitas*] The state or quality of being suave graciousness and politeness of address pleasantness

Sub sub *n* A colloquial contraction for *subordinate* an inferior officer, functionary or the like

Subacid sub'a'sid *a* [L *sub*, slightly] Moderately acid or sour —*n* A substance moderately acid

Subacrid sub ak'rid *a* [L *sub*, slightly] Moderately pungent or acrid

Subacute, sub a kūt' *a* [L *sub* slightly] Acute or pointed in a modified degree

Subaerial, sub ā ėr'i al *a* [L *sub* under, and *aer* the air] Under the air or sky *geol* used of phenomena taking place on the earth's surface under the open air opposed to *subaqueous*

Subah, sō'bā, *n* [Per and Hind, a province] In India, a province or viceroyship —**Subahdar**, **Subadar**, sō bā-dar' A ruler of a province

Subalate sub-ā'lāt, *a* [L *sub* slightly] *Bot* slightly alate

Subalpine sub al'pin *a* [L *sub*, under] Belonging to a region on lofty mountains immediately below the Alpine

Subaltern sub-al'tėrn or sub'al tėrn *a* [L *subalternus*, subordinate—*sub* under, *alter*, another] Holding an inferior or subordinate position, in the army below the rank of a captain —*n* A commissioned military officer below the rank of captain —**Subalternate**, sub al'tėr'nāt, *a* Subordinate, successive —**Subalternation**, sub-al'tėr nā shon, *n* State of inferiority or subjection

Subangular, sub-ang'gū lėr, *a* [L *sub*, slightly] Slightly angular

Subapical, sub-ap'i kal, *a* [L *sub*, under] Under the apex, pertaining to the part below the apex

Subaquatic, **Subaqueous**, sub-a-kwat'ik, sub-ak wē'us, *a* [L *sub*, under, and *aqua*, water] Being under water, *geol* formed under water, deposited under water

Subarborescent, sub-ār'bor-es''ent, *a* [L *sub*, slightly] Having a somewhat tree-like aspect

Subarctic, sub-ārk'tik, *a* [L *sub*, slightly] Applied to a region or climate next to the arctic, approximately arctic

Subastringent, sub-as trin'jent, *a* [L *sub*, slightly] Astringent in a small degree

Subaudition, sub-a-dish'on, *n* [L *subaudire*, from *subaudio*, to understand or supply a word omitted—*sub*, under, and *audio*, to hear] The act of understanding something not expressed

Subaxillary, sub-ak sil'la-ri, *a* [L *sub*, under, and *axilla*, the arm pit] Under the armpit or the cavity of the wing, *bot* placed under the axil

Subbreed, sub brēd, *n* [L *sub*, under] A subdivision of a breed

Subcalcareous sub kal kā'rē us, *a* [L *sub*, slightly] Somewhat calcareous

Subcartilaginous, sub kär ti laj'i nus, *a* [L *sub*, under or slightly] Situated under or beneath cartilage, partially gristly

Subcaudal, sub kā'dal, *a* [L *sub*, under, *cauda*, a tail] Lying or situated beneath the tail

Subcentral, sub-sen'tral, *a* [L *sub*, under, slightly] Being under the centre, nearly central

Subcircular, sub sėr kū lėr, *a* [L *sub*, slightly] Somewhat or nearly circular

Subclass, sub klas *n* [L *sub*, under] A subdivision of a class, consisting of allied orders

Subclavian, sub klā'vi an, *a* [L *sub*, under, and *clavis*, a key, used in sense of Gr, *klein*, the collar bone] Situated under the clavicle or collar bone

Subcolumnar sub kō lum'nėr *a* [L *sub*, slightly] *Geol* approximately columnar

Subcommittee sub kom mit'ē *n* [L *sub*, under] An under committee, a part or division of a committee

Subcompressed sub-kom prest', *a* [L *sub*, slightly] Partially or somewhat compressed

Subconcave, sub kon kāv' *a* [L *sub*, slightly] Slightly concave

Subconical, sub kon'i kal, *a* [L *sub*, slightly] Slightly conical

Subcontract sub'k on trakt *n* [L *sub*, under] A contract under a previous contract —**Subcontractor** sub kon trak'tėr, *n* One who takes a portion of a contract from the principal contractor

Subcontrary, sub kon'tra ri *a* [L *sub*, under, slightly] Contrary in an inferior degree, *geom* applied to two similar triangles so placed as to have a common angle at their vertex and their bases not parallel or coincident, *logic*, applied to the relation between two attributes which co exist in such a way that the more there is of one the less there is of the other

Subcordate sub kor'dāt *a* [L *sub*, slightly] Somewhat cordate, in shape somewhat like a heart

Subcostal, sub kos'tal, *a* [L *sub*, under, and *costa* a rib] Situated under or between the ribs

Subcranial, sub krā'ni al *a* [L *sub*, under] Under the cranium or skull

Subcrystalline sub-kris'tal in, *a* [L *sub*, slightly] Imperfectly crystallized

Subcutaneous sub kū tā'nē us, *a* [L *sub*, under, *cutis* skin] Situated immediately under the skin —*Subcutaneous syringe*, a syringe for injecting substances beneath the skin —**Subcuticular**, sub-kū tik'ū lėr, *a* Being under the cuticle or scarf-skin

Subcylindrical, sub-si lin'dri kal, *a* [L *sub*, slightly] Approximately or imperfectly cylindrical

Subdeacon, sub dē-kn, *n* [L *sub*, under] In the *R Cath Ch* an ecclesiastic subordinate to the deacon, —**Subdeaconry**, **Subdeaconship**, sub dē'kn ri, sub dē-kn-ship, *n* The office of subdeacon

Subdean, sub dēn, *n* [L *sub*, under] An under dean, a dean's substitute —**Subdeanery**, sub'dē-nėr-i, *n* The office and rank of subdean. —**Subdecanal**, sub-dek'a nal, *a* Relating to a subdean.

Subdialect, sub'di-a lekt, *n* [L *sub*, under.] An inferior or less important dialect

Subdititious, sub-di-tish'us, *a* [L *subdititius*, from *subdo*, *subditum*, to substitute—*sub*, under, and *do*, to give] Put

secretly in the place of something else, foisted in.

Subdivide, sub-di-vīd', *v t* —*subdivided, subdividing.* [L *subdivido*—*sub*, under, and *divido* DIVIDE.] To divide the parts of into more parts, to part into subdivisions —*v i.* To be subdivided —**Subdivisible,** sub-di-viz'i bl, *a* Susceptible of subdivision —**Subdivision,** sub-di vizh on, *n* The act of subdividing, one of the parts of a larger part

Subdolous, sub'do-lus, *a* [L *subdolus*, cunning, sly—*sub*, slightly, and *dolus*, deceit.] Somewhat crafty, cunning, artful

Subdominant, sub-dom i-nant, *n* [L *sub*, under.] *Mus* the fourth note of the diatonic scale lying a tone under the dominant or fifth of the scale

Subduce, Subduct, sub-dūs', sub-dukt, *v t* [L *subduco, subductum*—*sub*, under, and *duco*, to draw, to lead.] To withdraw, to take away, to subtract by arithmetical operation.—**Subduction** sub-duk shon, *n* The act of subducting, subtraction

Subdue, sub-dū, *v t* —*subdued, subduing* [O Fr *subduzer*, to subdue, from L *sub*, under, and *duco*, to lead DUKE.] To conquer and bring into permanent subjection, to reduce under dominion, to overpower by superior force, to vanquish, to overcome by discipline, to tame, to prevail over by some mild or softening influence, to gain complete sway over, to melt or soften (the heart, opposition), to tone down or make less glaring Syn under CONQUER —**Subdual,** sub-dū al, *n* The act of subduing —**Subduable** sub-dū-a-bl, *a* Capable of being subdued —**Subdued,** sub-dūd *p* and *a* Vanquished made mild or tractable, submissive toned down or softened —**Subduer,** sub dū er *n* One who subdues, a conqueror, a tamer

Subduple sub-dū'pl, *a* [L *sub*, under, and *duplus*, double] Containing one part of two —*Subduple ratio* the ratio of 1 to 2

Subduplicate, sub-dū pli kāt, *a* [*Sub*, under, and *duplicate*] *Math* expressed by the square root —*Subduplicate ratio* of two quantities, the ratio of their square roots

Subeditor, sub-ed i tėr, *n* [L *sub*, under] An assistant editor of a periodical or other publication

Subepidermal, sub-ep i-dėr mal, *a* [L *sub*, under] Lying immediately under the epidermis.

Suberous, Suberose, Suberous, sū bė rus sū bėr-ōs, sū'bėr us, *a* [L *suber*, cork] Of the nature of cork —**Suberic,** sū bėr ik, *a* Pertaining to cork

Subfamily, sub'fam i li, *n* [L *sub* under] *Nat hist* a subdivision of a family, a subordinate family

Subfeudatory, sub-fū da to ri *n* [L *sub*, under] One who held a fief from an a feudatory of the crown or other superior

Subfossil, sub-fos'sil, *n* and *a* [L *sub*, slightly] Applied to remains only partially fossilized

Subgenus, sub'jē nus, *n* [L *sub* under] A subdivision of a genus comprising one or more species —**Subgeneric,** sub je-ner' ik, *a* Pertaining to a subgenus

Subglobular, sub-glob'ū lėr, *a* [L *sub*, slightly] Having a form approaching to globular

Subgranular, sub-gran ū lėr, *a* [L *sub*, slightly] Somewhat granular

Subgroup, sub'grōp, *n* [L *sub*, under] In scientific classifications, the subdivision of a group

Subinfeudation, sub-in fū dā shon *n* [L *sub*, under] The enfeoffment of a subordinate tenant by the holder of a fief

Subjacent, sub-jā'sent, *a* [L *subjacens, subjacentis*, from *subjaceo*, to lie under—*sub*, under, and *jaceo*, to lie (as in *adjacent, circumjacent*)] Lying under or below, *geol* applied to rocks, beds, or strata which lie under or are covered by others

Subject, sub'jekt, *a* [L *subjectus* pp of *subjicio*, to place under—*sub*, under, and *jacio*, to throw (whence *object, eject, inject, jet*, &c)] Placed under; being under the power and dominion of another; ruled by another state; liable, from extraneous or inherent causes; exposed (*subject to* headache) ∴ Syn under LIABLE —*n.* One who owes allegiance to a sovereign, one who lives under and owes allegiance to a government; a person as the recipient of certain treatment, that which is treated or operated on, a dead body for the purposes of dissection, that which is spoken of, thought of, treated of, or handled, matter dealt with, theme of discourse, *logic*, that term of a proposition of which the other is affirmed or denied, *gram* that which is spoken of, the nominative of a verb, *philos* the mind, soul, or personality of the thinker—the *Ego*, the thinking agent or principle, the *object*, which is its correlative, being anything or everything external to the mind, *mus* the principal theme of a movement, *fine arts*, the incident chosen by an artist, the design of a composition or picture —*v t* (sub-jekt') To bring under; to subdue, to expose, to make liable, to cause to undergo, to expose, as in chemical or other operations usually with *to* following in all senses (to *subject* a person to ridicule) —**Subjecting,** sub jek shon, *n* The act of subjecting or subduing, the state of being under the control and government of another, subjugation, enthralment —**Subjective,** sub jek tiv, *a* Relating to the subject, as opposed to the *object*, belonging to one's own mind and not to what is external, belonging to ourselves, the conscious *subject*, in *literature* and *art*, characterized by prominence of the personality of the author or artist (the writings of Shelley and Byron are *subjective*) —**Subjectively** sub-jek tiv li, *adv* In a subjective manner, as existing in thought or mind —**Subjectiveness** sub jek tiv nes, *n* Subjectivity —**Subjectivism** sub jek tiv izm *n* *Metaph* the doctrine that all human knowledge is merely relative —**Subjectivity** sub jek tiv i ti, *n* The state of being subjective or in the mind alone, the character of exhibiting the individuality of an author or artist —**Subject matter,** *n* The theme or matter discussed or spoken of

Subjoin sub join', *v t* [L *sub* under, near] To add at the end, to add after something else has been said or written —**Subjoinder,** sub join dėr *n* A rejoinder

Subjugate sub jū gāt, *v t* —*subjugated subjugating* [L *subjugo subjugatum*, *sub* under and *jugum*, a yoke Join YOKE] To subdue and bring under dominion to conquer and compel to submit —**Subjugation** sub-jū gā shon, *n* The act of subjugating, subjection —**Subjugator,** sub jū gā tėr, *n* One who subjugates

Subjunctive sub-jungk tiv, *a* [L *subjunctivus* from *subjungo, subjunctum* —*sub* under, near, and *jungo* to join] Subjoined, *gram* designating a mood or form of verbs expressing condition, hypothesis, or contingency, generally subjoined or subordinate to another verb, and preceded by a conjunction —*n Gram* the subjunctive mood

Subkingdom, sub king-dum *n* [L *sub* under] One of the great primary groups into which the animal kingdom is divided

Sublapsarian, sub-lap-sā ri an, *n* [L *sub*, under, and *lapsus*, a sliding a fall] One who maintains the theological doctrine that God permitted the fall of man, and after it elected certain persons to salvation passing over others

Sublease, sub lēs, *n* [L *sub*, under] *Law*, an under lease, a lease granted to a subtenant —**Sublessee,** sub les-sē, *n* The receiver or holder of a sublease

Sublet *sub-let', v t* [L *sub*, under] To underlet, to let to another person, the party letting being himself lessee of the subject

Sublibrarian, sub'li brā-ri-an, *n* An under librarian, an assistant librarian

Sublieutenant, sub'lef ten ant, *n* An inferior or second lieutenant

Sublimate, sub'li-māt, *v t* — *sublimated, sublimating* [L *sublimo, sublimatum*, to raise, elevate SUBLIME] To bring by heat from the solid state into the state of vapour, which on cooling again becomes solid; *fig* to refine and exalt, to elevate —*n.* What is produced by sublimation.—*Corrosive sublimate* CORROSIVE —*Blue sublimate*, a preparation of mercury with sulphur and sal ammoniac, used in painting —**Sublimation,** sub-li-mā'shon, *n.* The process of sublimating; a process by which solids are by heat converted into vapour that again becomes solid —**Sublimatory,** sub li ma-to-ri, *n.* A vessel used in sublimation —*a* Employed or used in sublimation —**Sublimable,** sub li'ma bl, *a* Capable of being sublimated

Sublime, sub lim', *a* [L *sublimis*, elevated, exalted, lofty, sublime, origin doubtful] High in place, elevated, high in excellence, elevated far above men in general by lofty or noble traits said of persons, striking the mind with a sense of grandeur or power, calculated to awaken, or expressive of, awe, veneration, or lofty feeling, grand, noble said of objects, of scenery, of an action or exploit, &c —*The sublime*, what is sublime, sublimity, what is grand or lofty in style, the grand in the works of nature or art, as distinguished from the beautiful —*v t* —*sublimed*, ppr *subliming* To exalt or render *sublime*, to dignify, to ennoble, to sublimate (which see) —*v i* To be susceptible of sublimation —**Sublimely,** sub lim'li, *adv* In a sublime manner, grandly, majestically, loftily —**Sublimeness,** sub lim nes, *n* Sublimity —**Sublimity,** sub lim i ti, *n* [Fr *sublimité*, L *sublimitas*] The state or quality of being sublime, grandeur, loftiness of nature or character, moral grandeur, loftiness of conception sentiment or style, elevation whether exhibited in the works of nature or of art, the emotion produced by what is sublime

Sublineation, sub lin ē ā shon, *n* [L *sub* under *linea*, a line] A line under a word or words

Sublingual sub ling gwal *a* [L *sub*, under, *lingua* the tongue] Situated under the tongue

Sublittoral sub lit ō ral, *a* [L *sub*, under, and *litus littoris*, the shore] Under or close to the shore

Sublunary, sub lū na ri, *a* [L *sub*, under, *luna*, the moon] *Lit* situated under the moon, hence, pertaining to this world, mundane, earthly worldly —**Sublunar,** sub lū nėr, *a* Situated beneath the moon

Subluxation *n* [L *sub* slightly] *Surg* an incomplete luxation or dislocation, a sprain

Submammary sub mam a ri, *n* [L *sub*, under, *mamma* the breast] Situated under the mammæ or paps

Submarginal, sub mar ji nal *a* [L *sub*, near] *Bot* situated near the margin

Submarine, sub ma rēn, *a* [L *sub* under, and *mare* the sea MARINE] Situated, existing acting, or growing at some depth in the waters of the sea, remaining at the bottom or under the surface of the sea (*submarine* plants) —*Submarine forest*, a collection of roots and stems of trees &c, occupying the sites on which they grew, but now submerged by the sea —*Sub marine telegraph*, a telegraph cable laid along the bottom of the sea

Submaxillary, sub mak sil la ri, *a* [L *sub*, under, and *maxilla*, the jaw] Situated under the jaw

Submediant sub mē di ant *n* [L *sub*, under, *medius*, middle] *Mus* the sixth note of the diatonic scale, or middle note between the octave and subdominant

Submental, sub men tal, *a* [L *sub*, under, and *mentum*, the chin] *Anat* situated under the chin

Submerge, sub mėrj, *v t* —*submerged, sub merging* [L *submergo*—*sub*, under, and *mergo*, to plunge MERGE] To put under water, to plunge, to cover or overflow with water, to drown —*v i* To plunge under water, to sink out of sight —**Submergence,** sub mėr jens, *n* Act of submerging —**Submerse, Submersed,** sub-mėrs', sub-mėrst', *a* *Bot* being or growing under water —**Submersion,** sub-mėr'shon, *n* [L *submersio, submersionis*] The act of putting or state of being put under water or other fluid, a dipping or plunging, a state of being overflowed

Submetallic, sub-me-tal'ik, *a* [L *sub*, slightly] Imperfectly or partially metallic

Submit, sub-mit', *v t.—submitted, submitting* [L *submitto*, to put under, submit —*sub*, under, and *mitto*, to send MISSION] To yield to the power or will of another used *refl*, to place under the control of another, to surrender, to leave to the discretion or judgment of another, to refer —*v i* To yield one's person to the power of another, to surrender, to yield one's opinion, to acquiesce, to be submissive, to yield without murmuring —**Submitter**, sub mit'ĕr, *n* One who submits —**Submission** sub-mish'on, *n* [L *submissio, submissionis*] The act of submitting, yielding, or surrendering, the state of being submissive, humble or supplant behaviour, meekness, resignation, compliance with the commands of a superior, obedience — **Submissive**, sub mis'iv, *a* Disposed, or ready to submit, compliant, obedient, humble, meek —**Submissively**, sub-mis'iv li, *adv* In a submissive manner, meekly, humbly —**Submissiveness**, sub mis'iv nes, *n* The character of being submissive, ready compliance, meekness

Submucous sub mū'kus, *a* [L *sub* under] *Anat* lying or pertaining to the parts under a mucous membrane

Submultiple, sub mul'ti pl *n* [L *sub* under] A number or quantity which is contained in another a certain number of times

Submuscular, sub mus kū'lĕr *a* [L *sub*, under] *Anat* lying or pertaining to parts under a muscle

Subnarcotic, sub nar kot'ik *a* [L *sub*, slightly] Moderately narcotic

Subnascent sub nā'sent *a* [L *sub* under, *nascor* to grow] Growing underneath

Subnormal sub nor'mal *n* [L *sub* under] The portion of a diameter intercepted between the ordinate and the normal to any curve

Subnude sub nūd' *a* [L *sub*, slightly, *nudus*, naked] *Bot* almost naked or bare of leaves

Subobtuse sub ob tūs' *a* [L *sub* slightly] Somewhat or partially obtuse

Suboccipital, sub ok sip'i tal *a* [L *sub* under] Being under the occiput

Suboperculum, sub o per kū'lum *n* [L *sub*, under and *operculum*] The lower part or section of the gill covers of a fish OPERCULUM —**Subpercular** sub o pėr kū'lĕr, *a* Pertaining to the suboperculum

Suborbital, sub or'bi tal, *a* [L *sub* under] Beneath the orbital cavity infraorbital

Subordei sub or'dĕr *n* [L *sub* under] A subdivision of an order in classifications, a group of animals or plants greater than a genus and less than an order

Subordinate sub or'di nāt *a* [L *sub* under and *ordinatus* pp of *ordino*, to set in order from *ordo*, order ORDER] Placed in a lower order, class, or rank occupying a lower position in a scale, inferior in nature power importance, &c —*v t —subordinated subordinating* To place below something else to make or consider as of less value or importance to make subject —*n* One inferior in power rank dignity, office &c, one below and under the orders of another —**Subordinately** sub or'di nāt li, *adv* In a subordinate manner, in a lower rank, dignity, &c —**Subordination**, sub or'di nā'shon, *n* The act of subordinating, gradation of ranks one below an other, the state of being under control or government, subjection —**Subordinative**, sub or'di nā-tiv, *a* tending to subordinate —**Subordinacy**, **Subordinance**, sub or'di na si sub or'di nans, *n* The state of being subordinate

Suborn, sub orn' *v t* [Fr *suborner*, from L *subornio*, to prepare secretly, to suborn —*sub*, under and *orno* to equip, adorn ORNAMENT] To bribe to commit perjury, to induce to give false testimony or do some other wickedness — **Subornation**, sub-or-nā'shon, *n* The crime of suborning —*Subornation of perjury*, the inducing of any person to commit perjury —**Suborner**, sub-or'nĕr, *n* One who suborns

Subovate, sub-ō'vāt, *a* [L *sub*, slightly] Almost ovate, nearly in the form of an egg

Subpellucid, sub pel-lū'sid, *a* [L *sub*, slightly] Nearly or almost pellucid

Subperitoneal, sub-per'i-tō-nē'al, *a* [L *sub*, under] *Anat* situated under the peritoneum

Subplinth, sub plinth, *n* [L *sub*, under] *Arch* a second and lower plinth under the principal

Subpœna sub pē'na, *n* [L *sub*, and *pœna*, pain, penalty] *Law*, a writ or process commanding the attendance in a court of justice of the witness on whom it is served under a penalty —*v t —subpœnaed, subpœnaing* To serve with a writ of subpœna

Subpolar sub pō'lėr *a* [L *sub*, under] Under or below the poles of the earth, adjacent to the poles

Subprefect, sub prē'fekt, *n* [L *sub*, under] A subordinate or deputy prefect

Subprior, sub pri'or, *n* [L *sub*, under] *Eccles* the vicegerent of a prior

Subpubic sub-pū'bik *a* [L *sub*, under] *Anat* situated under the pubes

Subquadrate sub kwod'rāt *a* [L *sub*, slightly] Nearly quadrate or square

Subreader, sub rē'dĕr, *n* [L *sub*, under] An under reader in the inns of court

Subrector, sub rek'tŏr *n* [L *sub*, under] A rector's deputy or substitute

Subrigid sub rij'id, *a* [L *sub*, slightly] Somewhat rigid or stiff

Subsaline, sub-sa-lin' *a* [L *sub*, slightly] Moderately saline or salt

Subsaturated sub sat'ū rā ted, *a* [L *sub*, slightly] Not completely saturated

Subscapular sub skap'u lĕr, *a* [L *sub*, under] Beneath the scapula or shoulder blade

Subscribe sub skrīb' *v t —subscribed subscribing* [L *subscribo—sub* under and *scribo*, to write SCRIBE] To write one's signature beneath, to sign with one's own hand to consent or bind one's self to by writing one's name beneath, to attest by writing one's name to promise to give by writing one's name (to *subscribe* money) —*v i* To promise along with others a certain sum by setting one's name to a paper to give consent to assent, to enter one's name for a newspaper a book, &c —**Subscriber** sub-skrī'bĕr *n* One who subscribes one who admits, confirms, or binds himself to a promise or obligation by signing his name, one who contributes to an undertaking by paying or promising, one who enters his name for a newspaper, periodical, book, or the like —**Subscribable** sub skrī'ba bl *a* Capable of being subscribed — **Subscript**, sub skript *a* Underwritten, written below something —**Subscription** sub-skrip'shon *n* [L *subscriptio*] The act of subscribing or signing, the signature attached to a paper, a sum subscribed or promised by signature a sum contributed along with other subscribers, the amount subscribed

Subsection, sub sek'shon, *n* [L *sub*, under] The part or division of a section

Subsellium, sub-sel'li um *n* pl **Subsellia**, sub sel'li a [L *subsellium* a seat—*sub* under and *sella* a seat] A small projecting seat in the stalls of churches, made to turn up upon hinges, so as to be leant against in kneeling

Subsensible sub sen'si bl, *a* [L *sub*, under] Deeper than the range of the senses, too profound for the senses to reach

Subsequent sub sē'kwent, *a* [L *subsequens subsequentis*, ppr of *subsequor*, to follow close after—*sub*, under, near, and *sequor*, to follow SEQUENCE] Following in time, coming or being after something else at any time indefinitely, following in the order of place or succession, succeeding —**Subsequently**, sub sē'kwent li, *adv* In a subsequent manner, time, or position, afterwards, later on —**Subsequence**, **Subsequency**, sub sē'kwens, sub sē'kwen si, *n* The state of being subsequent

Subserve, sub sėrv', *v t —subserved, sub serving* [L *subservio—sub*, under, and *servo* to serve SERVE] To serve or be of advantage to, to be of service to, to assist or promote —*v i* To serve in an inferior capacity, to be subservient —**Subservience**, **Subserviency**, sub sėr'vi ens, sub sėr'vi en-si, *n* The state of being subservient —**Subservient**, sub-sėr'vi-ent, *a* [L *subserviens*, ppr of *subservio*] Useful as an instrument to promote a purpose, serving to promote some end, acting as a subordinate instrument —**Subserviently**, sub-sėr'vi-ent-li, *adv* In a subservient manner

Subside, sub-sīd', *v i —subsided, subsiding* [L *subsido—sub*, under, and *sedo*, to settle, akin to *sedeo*, to sit SEDATE] To sink or fall to the bottom, to settle, as lees, to sink or settle to a lower level, as a building, to fall into a state of quiet, to become tranquil, to abate —**Subsidence**, sub-si dens, *n* The act or process of subsiding, a gradually settling lower, a sinking into the ground (the *subsidence* of ground)

Subsidiary, sub sid'i a-ri, *a* [L *subsidiarius* SUBSIDY] Lending some aid or assistance, furnishing help, aiding or assisting, subordinate, contributory, pertaining to a subsidy —*Subsidiary troops*, troops of one nation hired by another for military service — *n* One who or that which is subsidiary, an auxiliary, an assistant — **Subsidiarily**, sub sid'i a-ri li *adv* In a subsidiary manner

Subsidy sub'si di, *n* [L *subsidium*, from *sub*, under, *sedeo* to sit, in that which is placed beneath as a support SESSION] A sum of money granted for a purpose, an aid or tax formerly granted by parliament to the crown for urgent occasions of the realm, a sum paid by one government to another to meet the expenses of carrying on a war —**Subsidize**, sub'si diz, *v t —subsidized, subsidizing* To furnish with a subsidy, to purchase the assistance of by a subsidy

Subsist, sub-sist', *v i* [Fr *subsister*, from L *subsistere—sub* under, and *sisto, sistere*, to stand, to be fixed, from *sto*, to stand STATE] To exist, to have continued existence, to continue to retain the present state, to be maintained with food and clothing, to be supported, to live, to adhere in something else —*v t* To support with provisions —**Subsistence**, sub-sis tens, *n* [Fr *subsistance*] Actual existence, that which furnishes support to animal life, means of support, support, livelihood, inherence in something else —**Subsistent**, sub-sis tent, *a* [L *subsistens, subsistentis*] Having existence inherent

Subsoil, sub soil, *n* [L *sub* under] The under soil, the bed or stratum of earth or earthy matter which lies immediately under the surface soil —*Subsoil plough*, a plough adapted to follow the common plough and loosen the subsoil

Subspecies sub spē'shēz *n* [L *sub*, under] A subordinate species, a division of a species

Substance, sub'stans, *n* [Fr *substance*, from L *substantia*, substance, essence, from *substans substantis* ppr of *substo—sub* under, and *sto* to stand STATE] That of which a thing consists or is made up, matter, material, a distinct portion of matter, a body, that which is real, that which constitutes a thing really a thing, the characteristic constituents collectively, the essential or material part, the purport, solidity, firmness, substantiality, material means and resources, goods, estate, *philos* that which underlies all phenomena, that which exists independently and unchangeably in contradistinction to *accident* or quality, *theol* that in which the divine attributes inhere —**Substantial**, sub-stan'shal *a* Actually existing, real, not seeming or imaginary, corporeal, material, firm in substance or material, strong, solid; possessed of considerable substance, goods, or estate, moderately wealthy —**Substantiality**, sub-stan shi-al'i ti, *n* The state of being substantial —**Substantialize**, sub-stan'shal iz *v t* To render substantial —**Substantially**, sub-stan'shal li, *adv* With reality of existence, strongly; solidly, in substance, in the main; essentially —**Substantialness**, sub-stan'shal-nes, *n* —**Substantials**, sub-stan'shalz, *n. pl* Essential parts —**Substantiate**, sub-stan'shi-āt, *v t.—substantiated, substantiating*. To make real or actual, to establish by proof or competent evidence, to verify, to make good; to prove —**Substantiation**, sub-stan'shi-ā''shon, *n.* The act of substantiating or proving; evidence, proof.—**Substantival**, sub'stan-ti-

val, a. Relating to or like a substantive —**Substantive**, sub'stan tiv, *a* [L *substantivus*, self-existent, *substantivum verbum*, the substantive verb] Betokening or expressing existence, depending on itself; independent —*Substantive verb*, the verb *to be* —*n* (*gram* a noun —**Substantively**, sub'stan tiv li, *adv* In a substantive manner, in substance, essentially, *gram.* as a substantive or noun (an adjective used *substantively*)

Substitute, sub sti-tūt *v t* —*substituted*, *substituting* [L *substituo*, *substitutum*—*sub*, under, and *statuo*, to place, to set (whence *statute*, &c] State] To put in the place of another, to put in exchange —*n* A person acting for or put in the room of another, a person who for a consideration serves in an army in the place of a conscript, one thing put in the place of another or serving the purpose of another —**Substitution** sub-sti tū shon, *n* The act of substituting or putting in place of another; *alg* the putting of one quantity in the place of another to which it is equal but differently expressed —**Substitutional** sub-sti tū shon al *a* Pertaining to or implying substitution —**Substitutionary** sub-sti tū shon a ri *a* Substitutional

Substratum sub-strā tum *n* [L *sub* under and *stratum* something spread Stratum] That which is laid or spread under some thing, a stratum lying under another subsoil, *metaph* matter or substance in which qualities inhere

Substruction, sub-struk shon *n* [L *sub*, under, and *struo* to build Structure] A mass of building below another, a foundation —**Substructure** sub struk tūr *n* An under structure a foundation

Subsultive, Subsultory sub-sul tiv sub sul to-ri, *a* [From L *subsulto subsultum* to leap up—*sub*, under and *salto* to leap] Moving by sudden leaps or starts having a spasmodic character —**Subsultus** sub-sul'tus, *n* *Med* a twitching or convulsive motion.

Subsume, sub sūm, *v t* [L *sub*, under, and *sumo*, to take] *Logic* to include under a more general class or category

Subtangent sub tan jent, *n* [L *sub* under] *Math* the part of a produced diameter or produced axis, intercepted between an ordinate and a tangent both drawn from the same point in a curve

Subtenant, sub-ten ant *n* [L *sub* under] The tenant under a tenant one who rents land or houses from a tenant

Subtend, sub-tend *v t* [L *subtendo*—*sub*, under and *tendo* to stretch] To extend under or be opposite to a geometrical term said of the side of a triangle opposite an angle

Subterfuge sub ter fūj *n* [Fr *subterfuge*, L L *subterfugium* from L *subter* under, and *fugio* to flee (whence *fugitive* &c)] A dishonest shift or expedient a quirk prevarication or other artifice to escape censure or the force of an argument or to justify opinions or conduct

Subterranean, Subterraneous sub-ter rā nē-an, sub-ter rā nē-us, *a* [L *subterraneus* —*sub*, under and *terra* the earth (whence *terrace*, *terrestrial*, *terrier*, &c)] Being or lying at some depth in the earth, situated within the earth underground

Subtile, sut'il, *a* [*O E sotel sotil subtil*, O Fr *sutil*, *soutil*, *subtil* (Fr *subtil*), from L *subtilis*, slender, delicate, subtle, from *sub*, under, and *tela* for *texela*, a web from *texo*, to weave (whence *texture*)] Thin or tenuous in substance, not gross or dense, rare, delicate in texture or workmanship, acute or penetrating in intellect, capable of drawing nice distinctions, sly in design, cunning, artful, insinuating; cunningly devised —**Subtileness**, sut'il nes, *n* The quality of being subtile —**Subtilely**, sut'il li, *n* The quality of being subtile, cunning; craftiness, wiliness; acuteness of intellect, nicety of distinction or discrimination —**Subtilly**, sut'il, *adv* In a subtile manner; artfully, cunningly, nicely, delicately, deceitfully, delusively —**Subtile**, sub'til or sut'l, *a*. A spelling of *Subtle* now given up, as are also **Subtilely**, **Subtileness**, **Subtility** —**Subtilisation**, sub'til-i-zā'shon, *n* The act of subtilising; refinement in drawing distinctions, &c.—**Subtilise**, sub til is, *v t* —*subtilised*, *subtilising* To make subtile, to refine, to spin into niceties —*v i* To refine in argument, to make nice distinctions

Subtonic, sub ton ik, *n* [L *sub*, under] *Mus* the semitone or note next below the tonic, the leading note of the scale

Subtorrid sub-tor id *a* [L *sub* slightly] Approximately torrid, bordering on the torrid zone

Subtract, sub-trakt *v t* [L *subtraho sub tractum*—*sub* under and *traho* to draw Tract] To withdraw or take from a number or quantity to deduct —**Subtracter**, sub trak tèr *n* One who subtracts —**Subtraction** sub trak shon *n* The act or operation of subtracting the taking of a lesser number from a greater —**Subtractive** sub trak tiv *a* Tending or having power to subtract —**Subtrahend** sub tra hend *n* [L *subtrahendus* that must be subtracted] The sum or number to be subtracted from another which is called the minuend

Subtranslucent, sub-trans lū sent *a* [L *sub* slightly] Imperfectly translucent

Subtransparent, sub-trans pā rent *a* [L *sub* slightly] Imperfectly transparent

Subtropical sub trop i kal *a* [L *sub* near, slightly] Adjoining the tropics indigenous to or characteristic of the regions lying near the tropics

Subtypical sub tip i kal *a* [L *sub* slightly] Not quite true to the type slightly aberrant

Subulate Subulated Subuliform sū lāt sū bū lā ted sū bū li form *a* [From L *subula* an awl from *su o* sew Sew] Shaped like an awl slender and gradually tapering toward the end or point

Subungual sub ung gwal *a* [L *sub* under and *unguis* a nail] Under the nail

Suburb sub'èrb *n* [L *suburbium sub*, under near and *urbs* a city Urban] An outlying part of a city or town a part without the boundaries but in the vicinity of the town often used in the plural to signify loosely some part near a city —**Suburban** sub-èr'ban *a* Pertaining to the suburbs of a city

Subvariety sub va-ri e ti, *n* [L *sub* under] A subordinate variety or division of a variety

Subvene sul vēn *v t* —*subvened subvening* [From L *subvenio subventum* to come to one's assistance—*sub* under and *venio*, *ventum*, to come (as in *advent prevent* &c)] To arrive or happen so as to obviate something, or afford relief —**Subvention** sub ven shon *n* The act of coming to relieve or aid a government grant or aid pecuniary aid granted

Subvert sub-vèrt, *v t* [L *subverto* to overthrow—*sub*, under and *verto* to turn Verse] to overthrow from the foundation to ruin utterly to destroy to corrupt or pervert as the mind —**Subverter**, sub vèr'tèr *n* One who subverts —**Subvertible** sub-vèr'ti bl *a* Capable of being subverted —**Subversion**, sub vèr'shon *n* [L *subversio*] The act of subverting or overthrowing overthrow, utter ruin destruction —**Subversive** sub vèr siv *a* Tending to subvert, overthrow or ruin

Subway sub wā *n* [L *sub* under] An underground way

Succades suk'kādz, *n pl* [L *succus* juice] Fruits candied and preserved in syrup sweetmeats

Succedaneous suk sē-dā nē-us *a* [L *succedaneus* —*sub* under and *cedo*, to go Cede] Supplying the place of something else, forming a substitute —**Succedaneum**, **suk-sē-dā nē-um** *n pl* **Succedanea**, **suk-sē-dā nē a** What supplies the place of or is used for something else, a substitute

Succeed, suk-sēd, *v t* [Fr *succéder*, from L *succedo*, *successum*—*sub*, under in place of, and *cedo*, to go Cede] To take the place of in some post or position, to be heir or successor to; to come after, to be subsequent or consequent to Syn under Follow —*v i* To follow, to come next, to become heir; to ascend a throne after the removal or death of the occupant, to come down by order of succession; to devolve, to be fortunate or prosperous in any endeavour, to obtain the object desired to turn out as wished; to have the desired result —**Succeeder**, suk sē dèr, *n* One who succeeds, a successor —**Succeeding**, suk sē ding, *p* and *a* Following, coming next in order —**Success**, suk-ses, *n* [L *successus*, from *succedo*, *successum*] The termination or result of any affair, whether happy or unhappy, the issue, more especially, a favourable or prosperous termination of anything attempted, good hap or fortune —**Successful** suk ses ful *a* Having or resulting in success, prosperous fortunate Syn under For tunate **Successfully** suk ses ful li, *adv* In a successful manner, prosperously, favourably **Successfulness** suk ses ful nes, *n* —**Succession** suk sesh on *n* [L *successio*, *successionis* from *succedo successum*] A following of things in order either in time or place a series following one after the other a series or line of descendants, successors collectively, a succeeding or coming to an inheritance, the act or right of entering upon an office rank &c held by a predecessor —*Succession duty*, a tax imposed on every succession to property, according to its value and the relation of the person who succeeds to the previous owner —*Apostolical succession* the alleged transmission through the episcopate of the power and authority committed by Christ to his apostles for the guidance and government of the church —**Successional**, suk sesh o nal *a* Relating to succession, consecutive —**Successionally** suk sesh on al li, *adv* By way of succession —**Successionist** suk sesh on ist *n* One who maintains the doctrine of apostolical succession —**Successive** suk ses iv *a* [L *successivus*] Following in an uninterrupted course or series as persons or things and either in time or place coming one after another consecutive —**Successively** suk ses iv li *adv* In a successive manner, in a series one after another —**Successiveness** suk ses iv nes *n* —**Successor** suk ses or *n* [L] One that succeeds or follows one that takes the place which another has left and sustains the like part or character correlative to *predecessor*

Succinct suk singkt *a* [L *succinctus*, tucked or girded up succinct *sub* up, and *cingo cinctum* to gird Cincture] Compressed into few words characterized by verbal brevity, brief concise Syn under Concise **Succinctly** suk singkt li, *adv* In a succinct manner, concisely —**Succinctness** suk singkt nes *n* The quality of being succinct conciseness

Succinic suk sin ik *a* [L *succinum* amber] Pertaining to amber obtained from amber **Succinite** suk sin it *n* An amber-coloured variety of lime-garnet **Succinous** suk sin us, *a* Pertaining to or resembling amber

Succory suk ko ri *n* [A corruption of *chicory*] Chicory

Succotash suk kō tash *n* [From American Indian name] Green maize and beans boiled together [United States]

Succour, suk èr *v t* [O Fr *sucurre sou courre* (Fr *secourir*) from L *succurro* to run up to the aid of—*sub*, under and *curro* to run (Current)] To help when in difficulty or distress, to assist and deliver from suffering to aid or relieve —*n* Aid, help assistance, particularly, assistance in difficulty or distress, the person or thing that brings relief —**Succourer** suk èr er, *n* One who succours —**Succourless**, suk èr les *a* Destitute of succour, help, or relief

Succulent, suk kū lent *a* [L *succulentus*, from *succus* juice] Full of juice, juicy —*Succulent plants*, plants remarkable for the thick and fleshy nature of their stems and leaves. —**Succulently** suk kū lent li, *adv* In a succulent manner, juicily —**Succulence, Succulency**, suk'kū lens, suk kū len-si, *n* The quality of being succulent, juiciness

Succumb, suk kum *v i* [L *succumbo*—*sub*, under, and *cumbo*, to lie down (seen also in *incumbent*, *concubine*)] To sink or

give way without resistance, to yield; to submit

Succursal, suk-kĕr'sal, *a* [Fr *succursale*, from L L *succursus*, succour SUCCOUR] *Serving as a chapel of ease said of a* church attached to a parish church —*n* A chapel of ease, also a branch establishment

Succussion, suk kush on, *n* [L *succusso*, *succussionis*, a shaking—*sub*, under, and *quatio*, to shake] The act of shaking, a shock, an aguish shaking —**Succussive**, suk kus iv, *a* Characterized by shaking

Such, such, *a* [Lit so-like, from A Sax *swile*, *swylc*, from *swā=so*, and *līc=like*, Icel *slikr*, G *solch*, Goth *swaleiks* So *which* who like or why like] Of that or the like kind or degree, similar, like, the same as mentioned, so great (*such* base ness) *Such* is followed by *as* before the thing which is the subject of comparison, the article *a* or *an* is placed between it and the noun to which it refers (*such a* man), but *such* comes directly before nouns without the article (*such* weather) —*Such and such*, or *such or such*, used to represent an object generally or indefinitely or to save particularizing —*Such like*, of the like kind, similar persons or things, et cetera used at the close of enumerations —**Suchwise**, such wiz, *adv* In such a manner, so

Suck, suk, *v t* [A Sax *sucan*, to suck also *sugan* like G *saugen*, Icel *sūga*, *suga*, Dan *suge*, cog L *sugo*, Gael *sugaidh* Ir *sugan*, to suck] To draw into the mouth by the action of the lips and tongue, to draw something from with the mouth specifically, to draw milk from to draw in or imbibe, to inhale, to absorb, to draw in as a whirlpool, to swallow up, to engulf —*v i* To draw fluid into the mouth to draw milk from the breast —*n* The act of drawing with the mouth, milk drawn from the breast by the mouth —**Sucker**, suk ĕr, *n* One who or that which sucks an organ in animals for sucking, the piston of a suction pump, a shoot or branch which proceeds from the roots or lower part of a stem, the sucking fish, the lump fish or lump sucker, a toy consisting of a small piece of leather having a string attached to the centre of it, soaked in water and pressed firmly down on a substance, when the atmospheric pressure causes it to adhere through the vacuum made when the string is pulled —**Sucking** suk ing, *p* and *a* Nourished by milk from the mother's breast, hence (coll q) very young and inexperienced —**Sucking bottle** *n* An infant's feeding bottle —**Sucking fish**, *n* The remora —**Sucking pump**, *n* The common or suction pump —**Suckle**, suk l, *v t* —*suckled*, *suckling* [Freq from *suck*] To give suck to, to nurse at the breast —**Suckling** suk ling, *n* [From *suck* and term *ling*] A young child at the breast

Suckatash, suk a tash *n* SUCCOTASH

Sucrose, sū krōs, *n* [Fr *sucre* sugar] A general name for the sugars identical with cane-sugar

Suction, suk shon, *n* [O Fr *suction*, from L *sugo*, *suctum* to suck SUCK] The act of sucking, the taking up of any fluid by the pressure of the external air when a vacuum is made —**Suction pump**, *n* The common house or sucking pump as distinguished from the lifting or the force pump —**Suctorial**, suk tō ri al *a* Adapted for sucking, living by sucking, capable of adhering by sucking

Sudation, sū dā shon, *n* [L *sudatio sudationis*, from *sudo*, to sweat SWEAT] A sweating —**Sudatorium** sū da tō ri um *n* [L] A hot air bath for producing perspiration —**Sudatory**, sū da to ri, *n* A sudatorium —*a* Sweating, perspiring

Sudden, sud on, *a* [O Fr *sodain*, *sudain*, *soubdain* (Fr *soudain*), from L L *subitaneus*, from L *subitus*, sudden, from *subeo*, *subitum*, to steal upon—*sub*, under, and *eo*, to go ITINERANT] Happening with out or with scarcely a moment's notice, coming unexpectedly, hastily put in use, employed, or prepared, quick, rapid, hasty; violent, passionate —*On a sudden*, *of a sudden*, all at once, hastily, unexpectedly *On the sudden* is also used —

Suddenly, sud'en-li, *adv* In a sudden manner, unexpectedly, all at once.—**Suddenness**, sud'en-nes, *n* State of being sudden

Sudder, *sud ĕr*, *n* In India, *the chief* seat or headquarters of government, as distinguished from the *mofussil*

Sudoriferous, sū-do rif ĕr us, *a* [L *sudor*, sweat (akin to E *sweat*), and *fero*, to bear] Producing sweat, secreting perspiration —**Sudorific**, sū do-rif ik, *a* [L *sudor*, and *facio*, to make] Causing sweat —*n* A medicine that produces sweat, a diaphoretic —**Sudoriparous**, sū do rip a rus, *a* [L *pario*, to produce] Sweat producing, secreting perspiration

Sudra, *sō dra* *n* [Hind] A member of the lowest of the four great castes among the Hindus

Suds, sudz, *n pl* [From stem of *seethe*, comp G *sud*, a seething, from *sieden* to seethe] A lye of soap and water, or water impregnated with soap, and forming a frothy mass

Sue sū, *v t* —*sued*, *suing* [O Fr *suer*, *sewir*, *suir* (Fr *suivre*), from a form *sequere*, for L *sequi*, to follow (whence *pursue*, *ensue*, *suit*, *suite*) SEQUENCE] To ply with love, to seek in marriage, to seek justice or right from by legal process, to institute a process in law against —*To sue out*, to petition for and take out (to *sue out* a pardon) —*v i* To play the lover, to woo or be a wooer, to prosecute, to make legal claim, to seek by request, to petition, to plead —**Suability**, sū a bil i ti, *n* Capability of being sued —**Suable** sū a bl, *a* Such as may be sued —**Suer**, sū ĕr, *n* One who sues, a suitor

Suet, sū et, *n* [O Fr *seu*, *sieu* (Fr *suif*), from L *sebum* tallow, grease] The fatty tissue situated about the loins and kidneys of the ox sheep, deer &c, and which is harder than the fat from other parts —**Suety**, sū et i, *a* Consisting of suet or resembling it

Suffer, suf fer, *v t* [O Fr *suffrir*, *sofferre* (Fr *souffrir*), from L *sufferre*, inf of *suffero*, to suffer—*sub*, under, and *fero* to bear BEAR PERTH] To feel or bear with painful disagreeable or distressing effects to undergo (to *suffer* pain), to be affected by (to *suffer* change, a loss), not to forbid or hinder, to allow —*v i* To feel or undergo pain of body or mind, to undergo punishment, to be capitally executed, to be injured, to sustain loss or damage —**Sufferable**, suf er a bl, *a* Capable of being permitted or endured —**Sufferableness** suf er a bl nes, *n* The character of being sufferable —**Sufferably**, suf er a bli, *adv* In a sufferable manner —**Sufferance** suf er ans, *n* The state of suffering, endurance, patient endurance, passive consent by not forbidding or hindering, toleration, permission —*On sufferance* by passive permission or consent, without being positively forbidden tolerated —**Sufferer** suf er ĕr, *n* One who suffers, one who undergoes pain, one who sustains inconvenience or loss, one that permits or allows —**Suffering** suf er ing, *n* The undergoing of pain inconvenience, or loss, pain endured, distress

Suffice suf fis *v t* —*sufficed sufficing* [O E *suffise* from Fr *suffire*, *suffisant* L *sufficio*, to be sufficient—*sub*, under and *facio* to make FACT] To be enough or sufficient, to be equal to the end proposed —*v t* To satisfy, to be equal to the wants or demands of —**Sufficient**, suf fi shent, *a* [L *sufficiens sufficientis* ppr of *sufficio*] Equal to the end proposed adequate to the wants, enough, of competent power or ability, qualified, capable —**Sufficiently**, suf fi shent li, *adv* To a sufficient degree, well enough, adequately, to a considerable degree —**Sufficiency**, suf fish en si *n* The state of being sufficient or adequate, adequacy, capacity, adequate substance or means, a competence, a comfortable for tune, a supply equal to wants, self-conceit, self confidence

Suffix, suf fiks, *n* [L *suffixus*, pp of *suffigo*, *suffixum*, to affix—*sub*, under, near, and *figo*, *fixum*, to fix FIX] A letter or syllable added or annexed to the end of a word, an affix, a postfix —*v t* To add or annex (a letter or syllable) to a word —**Suffixion**, suf-fik'shon, *n* The act of suffixing

Suffocate, suf'fō-kāt, *v t* —*suffocated*, *suffocating* [L *suffoco*, *suffocatum*—*sub*, under, and *faux*, *faucis*, the throat] To choke or kill by stopping respiration, to stifle, as by depriving of air, to smother —*v i* To become choked, stifled, or smothered. —**Suffocatingly**, suf'fō-kāt-ing-li, *adv* So as to suffocate —**Suffocation**, *suf-fō-kā'shon*, *n* The act of suffocating, the condition of being suffocated, choked, or stifled.—**Suffocative**, suf fō kā tiv, *a* Tending or able to choke or stifle

Suffolk punch, suf fok-punsh, *n* A variety of English horse, strongly built, of a stout round shape

Suffragan, suf fra gan, *a* [Fr *suffragant*, L *suffragans*, *suffragantis*, ppr of *suffragor*, to vote for, from *suffragium*, a vote SUFFRAGE] Assisting in ecclesiastical duties said of bishops —*n* A bishop who has been consecrated to assist another bishop in a particular portion of his diocese, any bishop in relation to his archbishop —**Suffraganship**, suf fra gan-ship, *n* The office of suffragan

Suffrage suf fraj, *n* [Fr *suffrage*, L *suffragium*, a vote, origin doubtful] A vote given in deciding a controverted question, or in the choice of a man for an office or trust, an expression of opinion, one's voice given

Suffrutescent suf frū-tes ent, *a* [L *sub*, slightly, and *frutex*, a shrub] Moderately frutescent —**Suffruticose**, suf frū ti kōs, *a* *Bot* in part shrubby, woody at the base, but the yearly branches decaying

Suffumigate, suf fū mi gāt, *v t* —*suffumigated*, *suffumigating* [L *suffumigo*, *suffumigare*—*sub*, under, and *fumus*, smoke] To apply fumes or smoke to, as to the body in medical treatment —**Suffumigation**, suf fū mi gā shon *n* The operation of suffumigating, fumigation

Suffuse, suf fūz, *v t* —*suffused suffusing* [L *suffundo*, *suffusum*—*sub*, and *fundo*, to pour to pour out FUSE] To overspread, as with a fluid or tincture, to fill or cover, as with something fluid (eyes *suffused* with tears *suffused* with blushes) —**Suffusion**, suf fū zhon, *n* The act of suffusing or state of being suffused, a spreading over

Sugar, shug ĕr, *n* [Fr *sucre*, from Ar *sukkar* sugar, from Per *shakkara*, Prakrit *sakkara*, Skr *çarkarā* grains of sand, sugar] A well known sweet granular substance prepared chiefly from the expressed juice of the sugar cane, but obtained also from many other plants as maple, beet, birch, parsnip, &c, something resembling sugar in any of its properties, *fig* honeyed or soothing words —*Sugar of lead*, acetate of lead, the crystals of which have a slight sweetness —*Sugar of milk*, lactine. —*a* Made of sugar —*v t* To impregnate, season, sprinkle, or mix with sugar, *fig* to sweeten, honey or render acceptable —**Sugar baker**, *n* One who refines sugar —**Sugar beet** *n* A species of beet from whose root sugar is largely manufactured —**Sugar candy**, *r* Sugar clarified and crystallized —**Sugar cane**, *n* A plant from whose juice sugar is obtained, a tall handsome grass 18 to 20 feet high —**Sugar-house**, *n* A building in which sugar is refined —**Sugariness**, shug'ĕr i nes, *n* The quality of being sugary —**Sugaring**, shug'ĕr ing, *n* A sweetening with sugar, the sugar thus used —**Sugar kettle**, *n* A vessel for boiling down saccharine juice —**Sugar loaf**, *n* A conical mass of refined sugar; anything shaped like a sugar-loaf. —**Sugar-maple**, *n* A tree of North America, from the sap of which sugar is manufactured in considerable quantities in the United States and Canada.— **Sugar-mill**, *n* A machine for pressing out the juice of the sugar-cane —**Sugar-mite**, *n* A species of mite found in raw or unrefined sugar. —**Sugar-nippers**, *n pl* A tool for cutting loaf-sugar into small lumps —**Sugar-planter**, *n* One who owns or manages land devoted to the growth of the sugar-cane —**Sugar-plum**, *n* A comfit or small sweetmeat made of boiled sugar, with flavouring and colouring ingredients —**Sugar-re-**

Sugar, *n.* One who refines sugar —**Sugar-refinery**, *n.* An establishment where sugar is refined; a sugar house —**Sugar tongs**, *n pl* A small instrument of silver or plated metal for lifting lumps of sugar at table —**Sugary**, shu gĕr i, *a* Resembling, containing, or composed of sugar, sweet, *fig* honeyed

Suggest, su-jest' or sud jest', *v t* [L *suggero*, *suggestum*, to put under, to suggest —*sub*, under, and *gero*, to bring GASTURE] To introduce indirectly to the mind or thoughts, to call up to the mind, to cause to be thought of, to recall, to propose with diffidence or modesty, to hint Syn under HINT —*v i* To make suggestions of evil —**Suggester**, su jes tĕr or sud jes tĕr, *n* One that suggests —**Suggestion**, su jest yon or sud jest'yon, *n* The act of suggesting, or that which is suggested, a hint, a prompting, especially a prompting to do evil, temptation, *pialos* same as *Association* — *Principle of suggestion*, association of ideas —**Suggestive**, su jes tiv or sud jes tiv, *a* Calculated to suggest thoughts or ideas, suggesting what does not appear on the surface —**Suggestively**, su jes tiv li or sud jes'tiv li, *adv* By way of suggestion —**Suggestiveness** su jes'tiv nes or sud jes' tiv nes, *n* The state or quality of being suggestive

Suicide, sū i sid, *n.* [From L *sui* of him self, and *cædo*, to kill (as in *homicide*, *par ricide*)] Self murder, the act of designedly destroying one's own life, one guilty of self murder, a person who intentionally kills himself, a felo de se —**Suicidal**, sū i si dal, *a* Pertaining to or of the nature of suicide —**Suicidally**, sū i si dal li, *adv* In a suicidal manner

Suit, sūt, *n* [Fr *suite*, succession train, attendants set, &c , from *suivre*, to follow SUE] A following ‡, pursuit ‡, the act of suing, a seeking for something by petition or entreaty, a request, a prayer, an attempt to win a woman in marriage, courtship, a *set* or number of things used together (a *suit* of curtains, a *suit* of clothes), a set of things of the same kind or stamp (a *suit* (or *suite*) of rooms) any of the four classes into which playing cards are divided, a retinue or train of attendants or followers (in this sense usually written *suite*) *law* an action or process for the recovery of a right or claim —*To follow suit*, to play a card of the same suit, hence, to do as another does — *v t* To adapt, to make suitable, to become or be adapted to, to be suitable to, to fit, to be agreeable to, to fall in with the wishes or convenience of —*v i* To agree, to correspond – **Suitable** sū ta bl *a* Suit' ing or being in accordance, fitting, ac cordant, proper; becoming —**Suitableness, Suitability**, sū ta-bl nes sū ta bil i ti, *n* The state or quality of being suitable fitted, or adapted, fitness — **Suitably** sū ta bli, *adv* In a suitable manner, fitly —**Suite**, swēt, *n* [Fr] A company or number of attendants or followers, a retinue, a train, a connected series forming one whole (a *suite* of rooms) —**Suitor**, sū tor, *n* A peti tioner, an applicant, one who sues or entreats, one who solicits a woman in marriage, a wooer, a lover, *law*, a party to a lawsuit

Sulcate, Sulcated, sul'kāt, sul kā-ted, *a* [L *sulcatus*, from *sulcus*, a furrow Fur rowed, grooved applied especially to stems, leaves, &c , of plants, the surfaces of molluscous shells, &c —**Sulcation**, sul kā'shon, *n* A channel or furrow

Sulky, sul'ki, *a.* [A Sax *solcen*, sluggish, sulky, pp of *seolcan*, to languish] Sullen, morose, doggedly keeping up ill feeling and repelling advances — *n* [So called from its one occupant being regarded as sulkily desiring to be alone] A light two wheeled carriage for a single person — **Sulkily**, sul ki li, *adv* In a sulky manner, sullenly —**Sulkiness**, sul'ki nes, *n* Sullen ness; moroseness —**Sulk**, sulk, *v i* To in dulge in a sullen fit or mood —**Sulks**, sulks, *n. pl* State of sulkiness, sulky fit or mood

Sullen, sul en, *a* [O E *solein*, *solain*, O Fr *solain*, from L L *solanus*, from L *solus*, alone, sole SOLE] Gloomily angry and silent; morose, sour; sulky, dismal, of a threatening aspect, sombre — **Sullenly**, sul'en-li, *adv* In a sullen manner; sulkily, with gloomy moroseness — **Sullenness**, sul'en-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being sullen, ill nature with silence, silent moroseness —**Sullens**, sul enz, *n pl* A fit of sullenness, the sulks

Sully, sul'i, *v t* —*sullied*, *sullying* [A Sax *solian*, *sylian*, to soil or sully, from *sol*, mud or mire=Dan *söle*, to sully, *sol*, mud, Goth *bi saulyan*, to sully] To soil, to spot; to tarnish, to dim, *fig* to stain, tarnish, or pollute (character *sullied* by infamous vices) —*v i* To be soiled or tar nished

Sulphate, sul fāt, *n* [From *sulphur*] A salt of sulphuric acid or a compound of sulphuric acid and a base, as *sulphate* of copper, or blue vitriol, *sulphate* of iron, or green vitriol, *sulphate* of magnesium, or Epsom salts &c —**Sulphatic** sul fat ik, *a* Relating to, containing or resembling a sulphate —**Sulphide**, sul fid *n* A com bination of sulphur with a metal or other element, a sulphuret —**Sulphite**, sul fit, *n* A salt composed of sulphurous acid with a base

Sulphocyanic, sul fō-si an ik, *a* [*Sulphur* and *cyanogen*] Pertaining to, or contain ing sulphur and cyanogen —*Sulphocyanic acid* an acid occurring in the seeds and blossoms of cruciferous plants and in the saliva of man and the sheep —**Sulphocy anate Sulphocyanide** sul fō si an āt, sul fō-si an id, *n* A salt of sulphocyanic acid —**Sulphocyanogen** sul fō si an o-jen, *n* A compound of sulphur and cyanogen

Sulphovinic, sul fō-vin ik *a* [From *sulphur*, and L *vinum* wine] Containing sul phuric acid and spirits of wine or alcohol —*Sulphovinic acid* an acid produced by the action of sulphuric acid upon alcohol —**Sulphovinate** sul fo vi nāt, *n* A salt of sulphovinic acid

Sulphur sul fĕr, *n* [L *sulfur sulphur*] Brimstone, an elementary non metallic substance of a greenish yellow colour, occurring abundantly in the mineral, sparingly in the vegetable and animal kingdom nearly tasteless readily melted, burning with a blue flame and then emit ting suffocating fumes, largely used in the arts, as also in medicine —*Flowers of sul phur*, sulphur in the form of a fine yellow powder — *Roll* or *stick sulphur*, sulphur refined and cast in solid rolls —**Sulphurate** sul fū rāt *v t* To impregnate or combine with sulphur, to subject to the action of sulphur —**Sulphuration**, sul fū rā shon *n* The subjection of a substance, such as straw plant, silks woollens, &c , to the action of sulphur for the purpose of bleach ing —**Sulphurator** sul fū rā tor *n* An apparatus for fumigating or bleaching by the fumes of burning sulphur —**Sulphu reous**, sul fū rē us, *a* Consisting of or having the qualities of sulphur, sulphur ous —**Sulphureously** sul fū rē us li, *adv* In a sulphureous manner —**Sulphureous ness**, sul fū rē us nes, *n* —**Sulphuret** sul fū ret, *n* A sulphide —**Sulphuretted**, sul fū ret-ed *a* Having sulphur in com bination —*Sulphuretted hydrogen*, a com pound of hydrogen and sulphur, a trans parent colourless gas, recognized by its peculiar fetid odour, resembling that of putrid eggs, and very deleterious to animal life —**Sulphuric**, sul fū rik, *a* Pertaining to sulphur —*Sulphuric acid* oil of vitriol as it is called, from being first prepared from green vitriol (sulphate of iron) a compound of sulphur, oxygen, and hydro gen, colourless, oily, and strongly corrosive, used in the arts for innumerable purposes —*Sulphuric ether*, an incorrect name for ordinary ether (which contains no sul phur) — **Sulphuring**, sul fer ing, *n* Sul phuration —**Sulphur ore**, *n* Iron pyrites yielding sulphur and sulphuric acid — **Sulphurous**, sul fer us, *a* Impregnated with sulphur, like sulphur, containing sulphur —*Sulphurous oxide*, a gas formed by the combustion of sulphur in air or dry oxygen, also called *Sulphur Dioxide*, when led into water it forms *sulphurous acid* — **Sulphury**, sul fer i, *a* Partaking of sul phur, having the qualities of sulphur

Sultan, sul tan, *n* [Ar *sultán*] The or dinary title of Mohammedan sovereigns, especially the ruler of Turkey, who as sumes the title of Sultan of Sultans — **Sultana**, sul-tā na, *n* The consort of a sultan, the empress of the Turks, a sul taness — **Sultanate**, sul tan āt, *n* The rule or dominion of a sultan, sultanship —**Sultaness**, sul tan-es, *n.* A sultana — **Sultanic**, sul tan ik, *a* Belonging to a sultan —**Sultanry**, sul tan ri, *n* The do minions of a sultan —**Sultanship**, sul tan ship, *n* The office of a sultan

Sultry sul tri, *a* [A form of *sweltry*, O E *swelt'ne* sultry, from *swelter* SWELTER] Very hot, burning, and oppressive, very hot and moist or hot, close, and heavy (a *sultry* atmosphere) — **Sultriness**, sul'tri nes, *n* The state of being sultry

Sum, sum, *n* [O Fr *summe*, *some* (Fr *somme*), from L *summa*, a sum fem of *summus*, highest superl of *superus* that is above, from *super* above SUPER] The ag gregate of two or more numbers magni tudes, quantities, or particulars, the amount or total of any number of things added together, the whole or totality, a quantity of money any amount indefi nitely, the principal points viewed or aggregated together the essence, the sub stance, an arithmetical problem to be solved —*v t* *summed*, *summing* To add into one whole to cast up, to bring or collect into a small compass, to comprise in few words (to *sum up* arguments) —*To sum up evidence* to recapitulate to the jury the different facts and circumstances which have been adduced in the evidence said of the presiding judge in a jury court — **Sumless** sum les *a* Not to be summed up or computed —**Summary**, sum a ri *a* Re duced into a narrow compass or into few words, succinct, concise, compendious, quickly executed, effected by a short way or method *law* said of proceedings carried on by methods intended to facilitate the de spatch of business —*n* [L *summarium* a summary] An abridged or condensed statement or account, an abridgment or compendium containing the sum or sub stance of a fuller statement —**Summarily**, sum a ri li *adv* In a summary manner, briefly concisely, in a short way or method, without delay **Summarize** sum a riz *v t* —*summarized summarizing* To make a summary or abstract of, to represent briefly **Summation** sum ā shon, *n* The act of forming a sum or total amount, an aggregate

Sumac Sumach sū mak, *n* [Fr *sumac*, Sp *zumaque* from Ar *summák* sumach] A genus of shrubs the leaves of which are much used for tanning, the leaves shoots, &c , as forming an article of commerce Written also *Shumach*

Sumbul sum bul *n* An Eastern name for the root of an umbelliferous plant, used as an antispasmodic and tonic

Summary Summation &c Under SUM

Summer sum ĕr *n* [A Sax *sumor*, *sumer* O H G and Icel *sumar*, G and Dan *sommer* Sw *sommar* D *somer*, *somer*, root doubtful] That season of the year when the sun shines most directly upon any re gion, the warmest season of the year which, north of the equator, may be roughly said to include the months of June, July, and August *Indian summer* INDIAN —*a* Re lating to summer (*summer* heat) —*v i* To pass the summer or warm season —**Sum mer duck**, *n* A very beautiful North Americ an duck — **Summer-fallow**, *n* A piece of land lying bare of crops in sum mer, but ploughed and tilled —**Summer house** *n* A small house or pavilion in a garden to be used in summer —**Summer time** *n* The summer season —**Summer wheat**, *n* Wheat sown in spring, as op posed to *winter-wheat* or that which is sown in autumn

Summer, sum ĕr, *n* [Fr *sommier*, a pack horse, a rafter, from L *sagmarius*, from Gr *sagma*, a pack saddle] *Building*, a lintel, a girder, a supporting beam

Summersault, sum'ĕr-sălt, *n* SOMERSAULT

Summerset, sum ĕr set, *n* SOMERSAULT

Summit, sum it, *n* [Fr *sommet*, dim of O Fr *som*, a summit, from L *summum*, highest part SUM] The top, the highest point, utmost elevation, as of rank, pros-

perity, &c —**Summit-level**, *n* The highest of a series of elevations over which a canal, railway, or the like, is carried

Summon, sum on, *v t* [O E *somone*, from O Fr *somoner* (Fr *semondre*), from L *summonere*, *submonere*—*sub*, under, privately, and *monere*, to remind (whence *monition*, *monitor*, &c)] To call or cite by authority to appear at a place specified, especially, to command to appear in a court of justice, to send for, to ask the attendance of, to call on, especially, to call upon to surrender, to call up, to excite into action or exertion with *up* (*summon up* your courage) —**Summoner**, sum on er *n* One who summons, also, a former name for an apparitor —**Summons**, sum onz *n* [O E *somons*, *somounce*, O Fr *semonce*, *somonse*, a summons, fem forms of *semons* pp of *semondre*] A call by authority to appear at a place named, or to attend to some public duty, an invitation or asking to go to, or appear at, some place, *law* a call by authority to appear in a court, also, the written or printed document by which such call is given, *milit* a call to surrender

Sump sump, *n* [L G Sw and Dan *sump*, D *somp*, G *sumpf*, a swamp pool] A pond of water for use in salt works, a pit for receiving metal on its first fusion, a reservoir at the lowest point of a mine, from which is pumped the water that accumulates there

Sumpter, sump tèr *n* [O Fr *sommetier* a pack horse driver, same origin as *summer*, a beam] A horse that carries necessaries for a journey, a baggage-horse, a pack horse —*a* Applied to a horse or mule that carries necessaries — **Sumpter saddle**, *n* A pack saddle

Sumptuary, sump tū a ri, *a* [L *sumptuarius*, from *sumptus*, expense, from *sumo*, *sumptum*, to use spend—*sub*, under and *emo* to buy, to take (seen also in *exempt*, *prompt*, &c)] Relating to expense regulating expense or expenditure — *Sumptuary laws* laws made to restrain excess in apparel, food or any luxuries **Sumptuous**, sump tū us *a* [L *sumptuosus* from *sumptus* cost, expense] Costly, expensive, hence, splendid, magnificent — **Sumptuously** sump tū us li *adv* In a sumptuous manner, expensively, splendidly **Sumptuousness** sump tū us nes, *n* Costliness, magnificence

Sun, sun, *n* [A Sax *sunne* (fem)=Icel O H G and Goth *sunna* (Goth also *sunnō*) G *sonne*, D *zon* akin to Icel *sól* A Sax *sól* L *sol* (SOLAR) from a root meaning to shine] The self luminous orb which being in or near the centre of our system of worlds gives light and heat to the earth and other planets, the sunshine or sunlight (to lie in the *sun*) anything eminently splendid or luminous, that which is the chief source of light, honour, glory, or prosperity the luminary which constitutes the centre of any system of worlds, a revolution of the earth round the sun, a year —*Under the sun* in the world, on earth a proverbial expression —*Sun of righteousness*, in Scrip Christ —*Sun and planet wheels* a contrivance adopted by Watt in the steam-engine, equivalent to a crank the planet wheel being a toothed wheel fixed to the end of the connecting rod, and driving the fly wheel by circling round a toothed wheel at the end of the fly wheel shaft —*v t* —*sunned*, *sunning* To expose to the sun's rays, to dry in the sun —**Sunbeam**, sun bēm, *n* A ray of the sun —**Sun bear**, *n* A species of bear that loves to bask in the sun —**Sun bird**, *n* A name of small tropical insessorial birds, with plumage approaching in splendour that of the humming birds —**Sun bonnet**, *n* A lady's bonnet having a shade as a protection from the sun —**Sun bow**, *n* An iris formed by the refraction of light on the spray of cataracts, or on any rising vapour —**Sun bright**, *a* Bright as the sun —**Sun burn**, *v t* To discolour or scorch by the sun, to tan —**Sunburnt**, sun bŏrnt, *a* Discoloured by the heat or rays of the sun, tanned —**Sun burst**, *n* A sudden flash of sunlight —**Sun-clad**, *a* Clothed in radiance; bright —**Sun-dew**, *n* A genus of plants, three of them British, which by a viscid substance entangle insects, and thus derive a certain amount of nutriment —**Sun-dial**, *n* An instrument to show the time of day by means of a shadow cast by the sun —**Sun-dog**, *n* A luminous spot of the nature of a halo —**Sundown**, sun doun, *n* Sunset, sunsetting —**Sun-dried**, *a* Dried in the rays of the sun —**Sun fish**, *n* A genus of large fishes, so called on account of the almost circular form and shining surface of the typical species —**Sunflower**, sun flou-ĕr, *n* A genus of plants, so named from the form and colour of the flower, or from its habit of turning to the sun —**Sunless**, sun'les, *a* Destitute of the sun or its rays, shaded —**Sunlight**, sun lit, *n* The light of the sun, sunshine —**Sun light**, *n* A large reflecting cluster of gas burners in a ceiling —**Sunlit**, sun lit, *a* Lit or lighted by the sun —**Sunny**, sun i, *a* Like the sun, shining or dazzling with light or splendour, bright, exposed to the rays of the sun, lighted up or warmed by the direct rays of the sun —**Sunniness**, sun i nes, *n* State of being sunny —**Sun-opal**, *n* A variety of opal displaying bright yellow and red reflections —**Sun picture** *n* A photograph —**Sunrise**, **Sunrising**, sun riz, sun'riz ing, *n* The rise or appearance of the sun above the horizon, morning, the region where the sun rises, the east —**Sunset**, **Sunsetting**, sun set, sun set ing, *n* The descent of the sun below the horizon, the time when the sun sets, evening, *fig* close or decline, the region where the sun sets, the west —**Sunshine**, sun shin, *n* The light of the sun, sunlight *fig* an influence acting like the rays of the sun, warmth, pleasantness, brightness, cheerfulness —*a* Sunshiny —**Sunshiny**, sun shi ni, *a* Bright with the rays of the sun, bright like the sun —**Sunstone**, sun stōn, *n* A popular name of various minerals as cat's eye —**Sunstroke**, sun strok, *n* A very serious affection of the nervous system frequent in tropical climates and in temperate regions during very warm weather generally caused by exposure of the head and neck to the direct rays of the sun —**Sunward** sun ward *adv* Toward the sun —**Sun worship**, *n* The worship or adoration of the sun —**Sun worshipper**, *n* A worshipper of the sun

Sun Sun hemp, sun, sun hemp *n* SUNN

Sunday sun di, *n* [A Sax *sunnan-dæg*, that is day of the sun G *sonntag* Dan *sondag* D *zondag*, so called because this day was anciently dedicated to the *sun* or its worship] The first day of the week, the Christian sabbath, the Lord's day SABBATH —*a* Belonging to the Lord's day or Christian Sabbath —**Sunday letter** *n* The dominical letter DOMINICAL —**Sunday school**, *n* A school for religious instruction held on the Lord's day

Sunder sun dĕr, *v t* [A Sax *sundrian*, *syndrian*, from *sundor*, *sunder* asunder, apart similarly Icel *sundra*, Dan *sondre*, D *zonderen* G *sondern* to separate Hence *sundry*, *asunder Sound*, a channel is close ly allied] To part, to divide, to disunite in almost any manner, as by rending cutting, or breaking —*v i* To part, to be separated —*n* A separation or division into parts used chiefly if not exclusively, in the phrase *in sunder*, in two

Sundry sun dri, *a* [A Sax *sundrig*, *syndrig*, from *sundor*, separate SUNDER] Several, more than one or two —*All and sundry* all both collectively and individually —**Sundries**, sun driz, *n pl* Goods small things too minute or numerous to be individually specified

Sung, sung pret and pp of *sing*

Sunk, sungk, pret and pp of *sink* —**Sunken**, sung kn *a* Lying on the bottom of the sea or other water, low —**Sunk fence**, *n* A ditch with a retaining wall on one side

Sunn, **Sunn hemp**, sun, *n* An East Indian material similar to hemp, used for cordage, canvas, &c Called also *Sun*, *Sunhemp*

Sunnites, sun'its, *n pl* The orthodox Mohammedans who receive the *Sunna* or traditionary law as of equal importance with the Koran

Sup, sup, *v t* —*supped*, *supping* [A Sax *sūpan*, to sup—Icel *sūpa*, L G *supen*, D *zuipen*, O G *soufan*, G *saufen*, to sip or sup *Sip* is a lighter form of this, and *soup*, *sop*, are akin] To take into the mouth with the lips, as a liquid, to imbibe, to sip, to have as one's lot, to be afflicted with (to *sup* sorrow) —*v i* To eat the evening meal —*n* A little taken with the lips, a sip —**Supper**, sup ĕr, *n* [O E *soper*, O Fr *soper*, *super*, Mod Fr *souper*, to sup, supper (the inf used as a noun), from the Teutonic] The evening meal, the last repast of the day —*Lord's supper*, the eucharist LORD —*v t* To take supper, to sup —*v t* To give supper to —**Supperless**, sup'er les, *a* Wanting supper, being without supper —**Supper time**, *n* The time when supper is taken, evening

Supawn su pan, *n* In the United States, an Indian name for boiled Indian meal

Super, sū pĕr, *n* [L *super*, above, beyond, besides (allied to E *over*), whence *superus*, upper, comparative *superior*, superlative *supremus* or *summus* (whence *supreme*, *sum summit*)] A contraction used colloquially for certain words of which it is the prefix, a supernumerary, specifically, a theatrical supernumerary

Superable, sū pèr a bl, *a* [L *superabilis*, from *supero* to overcome] Capable of being overcome or conquered — **Superableness**, sū pèr a bl nes, *n* The quality of being superable —**Superably**, sū pèr a bli *adv* So as may be overcome

Superabound, sū pèr a bound , *v i* [Prefix *super*, and *abound*] To abound above or beyond measure —**Superabundance**, sū pèr a bun dans, *n* More than enough, excessive abundance — **Superabundant**, sū pèr a bun dant, *a* Abounding to excess, being more than is sufficient — **Superabundantly**, sū pèr a bun dant li, *adv* In a superabundant manner

Superadd sū pèr ad , *v t* [Prefix *super*, and *add*] To add over and above, to add or join in addition —**Superaddition**, sū pèr ad di shon, *n* The act of superadding, that which is superadded

Superaltar sū pér al tér, *n* [Prefix *super*, and *altar*] A ledge or shelf over or at the back of an altar, a retable

Superannuate sū pér an nū āt, *v t* —*superannuated superannuating* [Prefix *super*, above, beyond, and L *annus*, a year] To allow to retire from service on a pension on account of old age or infirmity, to give a retiring pension to —*v i* To retire on a pension when disabled by length of years —**Superannuated**, sū-pèr-an nū a-ted, *p* and *a* Disabled or impaired by old age having received a retiring allowance for long service —**Superannuation**, sū pèr an nū a shon, *n* The state of being too old for office or business; retirement or removal from office with a pension, on account of long service or infirmity

Superb, sū pèrb ,*a* [Fr *superbe*, L *superbus*, proud, from *super*, above SUPER] Grand, august, stately, splendid, rich, sumptuous, showy, very fine, first-rate —**Superbly**, sū pèrb li, *adv* In a superb or splendid manner —**Superbness** sū pèrb nes, *n*

Supercargo sū pèr kar'go, *n* [Prefix *super*, and *cargo*] *Lit* a person over the cargo, a person in a merchant ship whose business is to manage the sales and superintend all the commercial concerns of the voyage

Supercelestial, sū pèr sē les ti al, *a* [Prefix *super*, and *celestial*] Situated above the firmament or great vault of heaven

Superchery, su pèrch'e-ri, *n* [Fr *supercherie*] Deceit, cheating, fraud

Superciliary, sū pèr-sil'i-a ri, *a* [L *supercilium*, the eyebrow, also haughtiness or pride (as expressed by raising the brows) — *super*, above, and *cilium*, an eyelid.] Pertaining to the eyebrow, situated or being above the eyelid.—**Supercilious**, sū-pèr-sil'i-us, *a* [L *superciliosus*.] Having a haughty air or manner; acting as if others were our inferiors, haughty; overbearing, arrogant. — **Superciliously**, sū-pèr-sil'i-us-li, *adv* In a supercilious manner; with an air of contempt —**Supercili-**

ousness, sū-pėr-sil'i-us-nes, *n* The state or quality of being supercilious, haughtiness
Supercolumniation, sū'pėr ko lum-ni-ā'shŏn, *n.* [Prefix *super*, and *columna*.] *Arch* the placing of one order above another
Superdominant, sū pėr-dom'i-nant, *n* [Prefix *super*, and *dominant*.] *Mus.* the note above the dominant, the sixth note of the diatonic scale
Supereminent, sū pėr-em'i-nent, *a* [Prefix *super*, and *eminent*.] Eminent in a superior degree, surpassing others in excellence, power authority, &c —**Supereminence**, sū pėr-em i nens, *n.* Eminence superior to what is common, distinguished eminence — **Supereminently**, sū pėr-em i nent li, *adv* In a supereminent manner
Supererogation, sū pėr-er'ō-gā-shon, *n* [L *supererogo supererogatum*, to pay over and above—*super*, above, and *erogo*, to pay—*e*, ex, out, and *rogo*, to ask ROGATION] Performance of more than duty requires —*Works of supererogation*, in the *R Cath Ch.* good works which are considered as not absolutely required of each individual for his salvation, and which it is believed God may accept in atonement for the defective service of another —**Supererogatory**, sū pėr-e-rog'a to-ri, *a* Partaking of supererogation
Superexalt, sū pėr eg zalt *v t* [Prefix *super*, and *exalt*.] To exalt to a superior degree —**Superexaltation** sū pėr eg zal tā'shon, *n.* Elevation above the common degree
Superexcellent, sū pėr ek sel lent *ă* [Prefix *super*, and *excellent*.] Excellent in an uncommon degree —**Superexcellence** sū pėr-ek sel lens, *n* Superior excellence
Superfecundation, sū pėr fē-kun dā shon, *n.* [L *super*, over and *fecundus* fruitful] Superfetation —**Superfecundity**, sū pėr fē-kun di ti, *n* Superabundant fecundity
Superfetate, sū pėr fē tāt, *v i* [L *super fœto—super*, over, after and *feto* to breed FETUS] To conceive after a prior conception —**Superfetation Superfœtation**, sū'pėr-fē tā'shon *n* A second conception after a prior one and by which two fetuses exist at once in the same womb
Superficies sū pėr fish ēz *n* [L, from *super*, upon, and *facies* face (FACE) *Surface* is another form of the same word] The surface, the exterior part or face of a thing, consisting of length and breadth without thickness, and therefore forming no part of the substance or solid content of a body — **Superficial** sū pėr fish al, *a* [L *superficialis*] Lying on or pertaining to the surface, not penetrating the substance of a thing, not sinking deep not deep or profound as regards knowledge, not learned or thorough, not going to the heart of things — **Superficialist** sū pėr fish al ist, *n* A person of superficial attainments, a sciolist —**Superficiality**, sū pėr-fish i al i ti, *n.* The quality of being superficial, want of depth or thorough ness, shallowness a superficial person or thing —**Superficially** sū pėr fish al li *adv* In a superficial manner, on the surface only, without going deep slightly not thoroughly —**Superficialness** sū pėr fish al nes, *n.* Superficiality, shallowness
Superfine, sū pėr fin *a* [Prefix *super*, and *fine*] Very fine surpassing others in fineness, excessively or faultily subtle — **Superfineness**, sū pėr fin nes, *n* Quality of being superfine
Superfluity, sū pėr flu i ti, *n* [Fr *superfluité*, L *superfluitas*, from *superfluus*, overflowing—*super*, above, and *fluo* to flow FLUENT] A quantity that is over and above what is necessary, a greater quantity than is wanted, redundancy, something for show or luxury rather than use —**Superfluous**, sū pėr'flu us, *a* [L *super fluus*] Being more than is wanted or sufficient, unnecessary from being in excess, redundant — **Superfluously**, sū pėr flu-us-li, *adv* In a superfluous manner — **Superfluousness**, sū pėr'flu us-nes, *n*
Superfœtation, *n* SUPERFETATION
Superfrontal, sū pėr fron tal, *n* [Prefix *super* and *frontal*] The part of an altar cloth that covers the top
Superheat, sū pėr hēt, *v t* [Prefix *super*, and *heat*] To heat to an extreme degree, specifically, to heat steam, apart from contact with water, until it resembles a perfect gas.
Superhuman, sū-pėr-hū'man, *a.* [Prefix *super*, and *human*] Above or beyond what is human; hence, sometimes, divine
Superimpose, sū pėr im pōz", *v t.* [Prefix *super*, and *impose*] To lay or impose on something else —**Superimposition**, sū pėr im'pō-zish on, *n* The act of superimposing or the state of being superimposed
Superincumbent, sū pėr in kum bent, *a.* [Prefix *super*, and *incumbent*] Lying or resting on something else —**Superincumbence, Superincumbency**, sū pėr in kum bens, sū pėr in kum ben si, *n* State of lying upon something
Superinduce, sū pėr in dūs, *v t* [Prefix *super*, and *induce*] To bring in or on as an addition to something —**Superinduce ment Superinduction**, sū pėr in-dūs ment, sū pėr in-duk shon, *n* The act of super inducing
Superintellectual, sū pėr in tel lek tū al, *a* [Prefix *super*, and *intellect*] Being above intellect
Superintend sū pėr in tend, *v t* [L *superintendo*, to have the oversight of—*super* and *intendo* INTEND] To have the charge and oversight of, to oversee with the power of direction to take care of with authority —**Superintendence Superintendency**, sū pėr in ten dens, sū pėr in ten den si, *n* The act of superintending, care and over sight for the purpose of direction and with authority to direct —**Superintendent**, sū pėr in ten dent *n* One who superintends or has the oversight and charge of something —*a* Overlooking others with authority —**Superintender** sū pėr in ten dėr *n* One who superintends
Superior, sū pē ri ur *a* [L compar of *superus* upper high from *super*, above SUPER] More elevated in place higher, higher in rank office or dignity, higher or greater in excellence, being beyond one power or influence, too great or firm to be affected by (*superior* to revenge), *bot* growing above or upon anything (as the ovary when growing above the origin of the calyx) next the axis —*Superior courts*, the highest courts in a state —*superior planets* those that are more distant from the sun than the earth, as Mars Jupiter Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune —*n* One who is superior to or above another one who is higher or greater than another in social station rank power excellence, or qualities of any kind, the chief of a monastery convent or abbey *Scots law*, one who has certain rights of feu over a property —**Superiress** sū pē ri-es *n* A lady superior —**Superiority**, sū pē ri or i ti, *n* The state or quality of being superior, pre eminence, higher rank or excellency —**Superiorly** sū pē ri ėr li *adv* In a superior manner or position —**Superiorness** sū pē ri or nes *n.* Superiority
Superjacent sū pėr jā sent *a* [L *super*, above, and *jacens jacentis* ppr of *jaceo* to lie] Lying above or upon
Superlative sū pėr'la tiv, *a* [L *super lativus* from *superlatus—super* over, and *latus* carried] Of the highest pitch or degree, most eminent, surpassing all other (*superlative* wisdom or beauty) *gram* applied to that form of an adjective or adverb which expresses the highest or utmost degree of the quality or manner —*n* That which is superlative *gram* the superlative degree of adjectives or adverbs, a word in the superlative degree —**Superlatively**, sū pėr'la tiv li, *adv* In a superlative manner, in the highest or utmost degree — **Superlativeness**, sū pėr la-tiv nes, *n* The state of being superlative
Superlunar, Superlunary, sū pėr lū nėr, sū pėr lū na ri, *a* [L *super* above *luna*, the moon] Being above the moon, not sublunary or of this world
Supermundane, sū pėr mun dān *a* [Prefix *super*, and *mundane*] Being above the world or mundane affairs
Supernal, sū pėr'nal, *a* [L *supernus* from *super*, above SUPER.] Being or situated above us, relating to things above, celestial, heavenly
Supernatant, sū pėr-nā tant, *a* [L *super*, above, over, and *nato*, to swim] Swimming above, floating on the surface.—**Supernatation**, sū'pėr-na-tā'shon, *n* The act of floating on the surface of a fluid
Supernatural, sū pėr-nat'ū-ral, *a* [Prefix *super*, and *natural*] Being beyond or exceeding the powers or laws of nature, a term stronger than *preternatural*, and often equivalent to *miraculous* — *The supernatural*, supernatural agencies, influence, phenomena, and so forth —**Supernaturalism**, sū pėr nat ū ral izm, *n* The state of being supernatural, *theol*, the doctrine that religion and the knowledge of God require a revelation from God — **Supernaturalist** sū pėr nat ū ral ist, *n* One who upholds the principles of super naturalism — **Supernaturalize**, sū pėr nat ū ral iz, *v t* To treat or consider as supernatural — **Supernaturally**, sū pėr nat ū ral li, *adv* In a supernatural manner —**Supernaturalness** sū pėr nat ū ral nes, *n* The state or quality of being supernatural
Supernumerary, sū pėr nū me ra ri, *a* [L *super*, above, beyond, and *numerus*, a number] Exceeding a number stated or prescribed, exceeding a necessary or usual number —*n* A person or thing beyond a certain number or beyond what is necessary or usual, especially a person not for mally a member of an establishment, a regular body or staff of officials or employees
Superordination sū pėr or di nā'shon *n* [Prefix *super* and *ordination*] The ordination of a person to fill an office still occupied
Superphosphate sū pėr fos'fāt, *n* [Prefix *super* and *phosphate*] A phosphate containing the greatest amount of phosphoric acid that can combine with the base
Superpose sū pėr pōz, *v t — superposed, superposing* [Fr *superposer* from prefix *super*, and *poser* to lay POSE] To lay upon, as one kind of rock on another — **Superposition** sū pėr po zish on *n* The act of superposing, a lying or being situated above or upon something, *geol* the order in which mineral masses are placed upon or above each other as more recent strata upon those that are older, *germ* the process by which one multitude may be conceived to be placed upon another
Super royal sū pėr roi al *a* [Prefix *super*, and *royal*] Larger than royal the name of a large species of printing paper
Supersaturate sū pėr sat ū rāt *v t* [Prefix *super*, and *saturate*] To saturate to excess — **Supersaturation** sū pėr sat ū rā shon *n* Saturation to excess
Superscribe, sū pėr skrīb, *v t — superscribed, superscribing* [L *superscribo—super* over or above and *scribo* to write SCRIBE] To write on the top outside or surface, to put an inscription on, to write the name or address of one on the outside or cover of —**Superscription** sū pėr skrip shon *n* The act of superscribing, what is written or engraved on the outside or above something else; especially, an address on a letter
Supersede, sū pėr sēd', *v t — superseded superseding* [O Fr *superseder*, L *super sedere*, to sit over, to refrain, omit—*super*, above, and *sedeo*, to sit SEDATE] To make void ineffacious, or useless by superior power, or by coming in the place of, to set aside, to suspend, to come or be placed in the room of, to displace, to replace (one person *supersedes* another) —**Supersedure Supersession** sū pėr sē dūr sū pėr sesh on, *n* The act of superseding
Supersensible, sū pėr sen si bl, *a* [Prefix *super*, and *sensible, sensitive* &c.] Beyond the reach of the senses —**Supersensitive ness**, sū pėr sen si tiv nes, *n* Morbid sensitiveness or sensibility —**Supersensual**, sū pėr sen sū al, *a* Above or beyond the reach of the senses **Supersensuous** sū pėr sen sū us, *a* Supersensible, extremely sensuous
Superstition, sū pėr stish'on, *n* [L *super stitio, superstithonis*, originally a standing still at, a standing in fear or amazement, hence superstition, from *supersto*, to stand over—*super*, over, and *sto*, to stand STATE] Belief in and reverence of things which are no proper objects of worship, a faith

or article of faith based on ignorance of or on unworthy ideas regarding the Deity, a practice or observance founded on such a belief, credulity regarding the supernatural, belief in the direct agency of superior powers in certain affairs, as a belief in witchcraft or magic, or in supernatural phenomena, as apparitions, omens, &c —**Superstitious**, sū pėr-stish'us, *a* Pertaining or addicted to superstition, credulous in regard to the supernatural, proceeding from superstition —**Superstitiously**, sū pėr stish'us li, *adv* In a superstitious manner —**Superstitiousness**, sū pėr stish'us nes, *n*

Superstratum, sū pėr strā tum, *n* [Prefix *super* and *stratum*] A stratum or layer above another, or resting on something else

Superstructure, sū pėr struk tūr, *n* [Prefix *super*, and *structure*] Any structure built on something else, anything erected on a foundation or basis

Supersubtle, sū pėr sut l, *a* [Prefix *super*, and *subtle*] Over subtle, crafty in an excessive degree

Superterrestrial, sū pėr te-res tri al, *a* [Prefix *super*, and *terrestrial*] Being above the earth or terrestrial things

Supertonic, *sū pėr ton ik, n* [Prefix *super*, and *tonic*] *Mus* the note next above the tonic or key note, the second note of the diatonic scale

Supervene, sū pėr vēn, *v i* — *supervened*, *supervening* [L *supervenio—super* above, over, and *venio*, to come] To come upon as something extraneous to be added or joined, to take place, to happen —**Supervenient** sū pėr vē ni ent, *a* Coming upon as something additional, arising or coming afterwards — **Supervention** sū pėr ven shon, *n* The act of supervening

Supervise, sū pėr vīz, *v t* — *supervised*, *supervising* [L *super* over and *viso*, to look at, from *video visum*, to see Vision] To oversee for direction, to superintend, to inspect — **Supervisal**, sū pėr vī zal, *n* The act of supervising, inspection — **Supervision** sū pėr vish on, *n* The act of supervising, superintendence, direction —**Supervisor**, sū pėr vī zėr *n* One who supervises, an overseer, an inspector, a superintendent —**Supervisory** sū pėr vī zo ri, *a* Pertaining to or having supervision

Supervolute, sū pėr vo lūt, *a* [L *super* upon and *volutus* rolled] *Bot* having one edge of the bud leaf rolled inwards, and enveloped by the opposite edge

Supine, sū pīn, *a* [L *supinus*, lying on the back, negligent connected with *sub*, and Gr *hypo* under] Lying on the back or with the face upward opposed to *prone*, inclined or sloping negligent listless indolent, inattentive —*n* (su pīn) [L *supinum* reason of the name not obvious] A part of the Latin verb called a verbal noun with two cases an accusative in *um*, and an ablative in *u* **Supinely** sū pīn li, *adv* In a supine manner carelessly, indolently, listlessly —**Supineness**, sū pīn nes, *n* Indolence, listlessness —**Supination**, sū pi nā shon *n* The position of the hand extended outwards with the palm upwards —**Supinator**, sū pi nā tėr, *n* A muscle which aids in turning the hand upwards

Supper Under Sup

Supplant, sup-plant, *v t* [Fr *supplanter*, from L *supplantare*, to trip up one's heels —*sub*, under, and *planta*, the sole of the foot Plant] To trip up (*Mil*), to remove or displace by stratagem, to displace and take the place of —**Supplantation**, sup plan tā shon, *n* The act of supplanting —**Supplanter**, sup plan tėr, *n* One who supplants

Supple, sup'l, *a* [Fr *souple*, from L *supplex*, suppliant, bending —*sub*, under, and *plico*, to fold Supplicate] Pliant, flexible, easily bent, yielding, not obstinate, capable of moulding one's self to suit a purpose, flattering, fawning —*v t* —*suppled*, *suppling* To make supple or pliant, to make compliant submissive, or yielding —*v i* To become soft and pliant —**Supple jack**, *n.* A popular name given to various strong twining and climbing shrubs, the branches of which are imported into Europe from the West Indies for walking sticks —**Supplely**, sup'l li, *adv* In a supple manner —**Suppleness**, sup'l nes, *n* The quality of being supple or easily bent, pliancy, readiness of compliance, facility

Supplement, sup'lė ment, *n.* [L *supplementum*, from *suppleo*, to fill up, to make full—*sub*, and *pleo*, to fill Supply] An addition to anything, by which it is made more full and complete, especially an addition to a book, to a periodical publication &c, *trigon* the quantity by which an arc or an angle falls short of 180 degrees or a semicircle —*v t* To increase or complete by a supplement — **Supplemental**, **Supplementary**, sup lė men'tal, sup lė men ta-ri, *a* Of the nature of a supplement, serving to supplement, additional — **Supplementation**, sup lė-men tā shon, *n* The act of supplementing —**Suppletive**, **Suppletory**, sup lē tiv, sup lē to ri *a* [From L *supplco suppletum*, to supply] Supplying deficiencies supplemental

Suppleness Under Supple

Suppliant, sup li ant, *a* [Fr *suppliant*, ppr of *supplier*, to entreat, from L *supplico to supplicate (which see)*] Entreating or begging earnestly, asking earnestly and submissively, supplicating, expressive of supplication —*n* A humble petitioner, one who entreats submissively — **Suppliantly**, sup li ant li, *adv* In a suppliant manner

Supplicate, sup li kāt, *v t* — *supplicated*, *supplicating* [L *supplico*, *supplicatum* from *supplex*, *supplicis*, suppliant lit bending the knee, hence *supplico*—*sub*, under, and *plico*, to fold Ply, *v t*] To entreat or beg humbly for, to seek by earnest prayer (to *supplicate* blessings), to address in prayer, to petition humbly (to *supplicate* God) —*v i* To petition with earnestness and submission, to implore, to beseech — **Supplication**, sup li kā shon *n* [L *supplicatio*] The act of supplicating, humble and earnest prayer in worship, a petition, an earnest request —**Supplicator**, sup li kā-tėr, *n* One who supplicates, a suppliant —**Supplicatory**, sup li ka to ri, *a* Containing supplication —**Suppliant**, sup li kant, *n* One who supplicates or humbly entreats, a humble petitioner, a suppliant —*a* Earnestly entreating, suppliant —**Supplicantly** sup li kant li, *adv* In a supplicant manner

Supply sup lī', *v t* — *supplied*, *supplying* [Fr *supplier*, to supply, from L *sup plere* to fill up *sub* under, and *pleo* to fill (seen also in *supplement*, *accomplish*, *complete*, *deplete explete repleto*, &c) Plenty] To furnish with what is wanted (to *supply* a person *with* a thing), to afford or furnish a sufficiency for (to *supply* wants), to provide or furnish (to *supply* provisions), to serve instead of, to fill the place of — *n* The act of supplying, a quantity supplied a stock, a store, *pl* the stores or articles necessary for an army or other great body of people, a grant of money provided by a national assembly to meet the expenses of government, the extent to which goods are produced to meet the demand —**Supplier**, sup plī ėr, *n* One who supplies

Support, sup port, *v t* [Fr *supporter* to support, bear endure &c, from L *supporto*, to convey—*sub* under, and *porto* to carry (as in *export import*, *report* &c) Port, to carry] To bear, uphold prop up, to keep from falling or sinking, to endure without being overcome, to bear, to undergo, to uphold by aid or encouragement, to further, second and assist to keep from sinking, failing or declining (*to support* the courage), to represent in acting on the stage, to act (to *support* a part), to be able to supply funds for or the means of continuing, to be able to carry on or continue, to maintain with the means of living, to provide for, to keep up by nutriment, to sustain (to *support* life, to *support* combustion), to make good or substantiate (a statement, an accusation), to second, as a proposal or motion at a public meeting *n* The act of supporting, that which *upholds or keeps from falling*, a *base*, prop, foundation of any kind, sustenance or what maintains life, maintenance; livelihood, one who furnishes another's livelihood, the act *of assisting*, maintaining, vindicating, &c, aid, help, succour, assistance —**Supportable**, sup-pōr'ta-bl, *a* Capable of being supported, that may be tolerated, bearable, endurable —**Supportableness**, sup pōr'ta-bl nes, *n* The state of being supportable —**Supportably**, sup-pōr'ta-bli, *adv* In a supportable manner. —**Supporter**, sup pōr'tėr, *n* One who supports or maintains, a defender, advocate, vindicator, adherent, one who accompanies and aids another, that which supports or keeps up, a prop, a pillar, &c; *her* a figure on each side of a shield appearing to support it, a band or truss for the support of any part — **Supportless**, sup pōrt les, *a* Having no support

Suppose, sup-pōz, *v t* — *supposed supposing* [Fr *supposer*—*sup* for *sub*, under, and *poser*, to place Pose] To lay down or regard as matter of fact for the sake of argument or illustration, to assume hypothetically, to take for granted, to imagine, to think to be the case, to require to exist or be true, to imply (creation *supposes a creator*) — *v i* To *make or form a* supposition, to think, to imagine —**Supposer**, sup po zėr *n* One who supposes — **Supposable** sup pō za bl, *a* Capable of being supposed or imagined. — **Supposal** sup pō zal, *n* A supposition — **Supposition**, sup pō-zish on, *n* The act of supposing, hypothesis, what is assumed hypothetically, an assumption, a conjecture —**Suppositional**, sup po-zish on al, *a* Based on supposition, hypothetical —**Suppositive**, sup poz i tiv *a* Including or implying supposition —*n* A word implying supposition, as *if* —**Suppositively**, sup poz i tiv li, *adv* With, by, or upon supposition

Suppositititious, sup poz i tish us, *a* [L *suppositivus*, from *suppono*, *suppositum*—*sub*, under, and *pono*, to place Position] Put by trick in the place belonging to another substituted falsely, not genuine, counterfeit, spurious —**Suppositiitiously**, sup-poz i tish us li, *adv* In a supposititious manner, spuriously —**Suppositititiousness** sup poz i tish us nes *n*

Suppress, sup pres, *v t* [L *supprimo suppressum—sub* under, and *premo*, *pressum*, to press Press] To overpower and crush, to put down to quell, to destroy (a revolt, mutiny, or riot), to restrain from utterance or vent, to check or keep in (to *suppress* the breath), to conceal, not to tell or reveal, to retain without making public —**Suppressible**, sup pres i bl, *a* Capable of being suppressed — **Suppression**, sup-presh on, *n* The act of suppressing, crushing, or putting down, the act of retaining from utterance vent or disclosure, concealment, the act of retaining of anything from public notice, *gram* omission or ellipsis —**Suppressive** sup pres iv, *a* Tending to suppress —**Suppressor**, sup pres ėr, *n* One who suppresses

Suppurate, sup pū rāt, *v i* — *suppurated*, *suppurating* [L *suppuro*, *suppuratum—sub* and *pus*, *puris*, matter Pus] To generate pus or matter, to have a gathering of pus, to fester —**Suppuration**, sup-pū rā shon *n* The process of forming pus, as in a wound or abscess —**Suppurative**, sup pū rā tiv, *a* Tending to suppurate — *n* Something that promotes suppuration.

Supra axillary, sū pra ak sil la ri, *a* [Prefix *supra*, above, and *axil*] *Bot.* growing above the axil

Supracostal, sū pra kos tal, *a* [Prefix *supra*, above and *costa*, a rib] Lying above or upon the ribs

Supracretaceous, sū'pra krē-tā"shus, *a.* [Prefix *supra*, above, and *cretaceous*] *Geol.* a term applied to certain deposits lying above the cretaceous formation.

Suprafoliaceous, sū pra-fō-li-ā' shus, *a* [L *supra*, above, *folium*, a leaf] *Bot.* inserted in the stem above a leaf, petiole, or axil. — **Suprafoliar**, sū-pra-fō' li-ėr, *a* *Bot.* growing upon a leaf

Supralapsarian, sū'pra-lap-sā"ri-an, *n.* [L. *supra*, above, and *lapsus*, a fall] One who

maintains that God decreed or preordained the fall of man and all its consequences, determining to save some and condemn others.—**Supralapsarianism**, sū pra-lap-sē'ri-an-izm, *n* The doctrine of the Supralapsarians.

Supramundane, sū pra mun'dān, *a* [L *supra*, above, *mundus*, the world.] Being or situated above the world or above our system, celestial

Supraoccipital, sū pra-ok sip'i-tal, *a* [Prefix *supra*, above, and *occiput*] *Anat* above the occiput

Supraorbital, sū pra-or'bi tal, *a* [Prefix *supra*, above, and *orbit*] *Anat* being above the orbit of the eye

Suprarenal, sū pra rē nal, *a* [L *supra*, above, and *renes*, the kidneys] *Anat* situated above the kidneys

Supracapulary, Suprascapular, sū pra skap ū la-ri, sū pra skap ū lèr, *a* [Prefix *supra*, above, and *scapula*] Being above the scapula.

Supraspinal, sū pra-spi nal, *a* [Prefix *su pra*, above, and *spine*] *Anat* situated above the spine

Supreme, sū prēm', *a* [L *supremus*, from *superus*, upper, higher from *super*, above SUPER] Highest in authority, holding the highest place in government or power, highest as to degree, greatest possible, utmost, *bot* situated at the highest part or point.—*The Supreme*, the most exalted of beings, the sovereign of the universe, God —**Supremely**, sū prēm'li, *adv* With the highest authority, in the highest degree, to the utmost extent.—**Supremacy** sū prem a si, *n* The state or character of being supreme, highest authority or power —*Papal supremacy* the supreme authority which the pope formerly exercised over the churches of England Scotland and Ireland, and which still continues to be more or less recognized in some countries —*Regal supremacy* the authority which the sovereign of England exercises over the Church of England, as being its supreme head on earth —*Oath of supremacy*, in Great Britain, an oath denying the supremacy of the pope in ecclesiastical or temporal affairs in this realm

Sura, so ra, *n* [Ar] A chapter of the Koran

Sural, sū ral, *n* [L *sura*, the calf of the leg] Pertaining to the calf of the leg

Surat, sū rat, *n* Coarse short cotton grown in the neighbourhood of *Surat*, in the Bombay presidency

Surbase, sèr'bās, *n* [Prefix *sur* (L *super*), upon, and *base*] *Arch* the crowning moulding or cornice of a pedestal a border or moulding above the base —**Surbased**, sèr'bāst, *a* *Arch* having a surbase

Surbed, sèr bed, *v t* [Prefix *sur* (L *super*), and *bed*] To set edgewise, as a stone, that is, in a position different from what it had in the quarry

Surcease, sèr sēs', *v i* —*surceased*, *surceasing* [Formerly *surcesse*, *sursease*, from Fr *surseoir*, pp of *surseoir*, to intermit or leave off from prefix *sur* (L *super*), over, and *seoir*, L *sedere*, to sit, the spelling being influenced by *cease*] To cease, to leave off, to refrain finally —*n* Cessation, stop [Poetical]

Surcharge, sèr'chārj, *v t* [Prefix *sur* (L *super*), over, and *charge*] To overload, to overburden, to overcharge, *law*, to overstock with cattle —*n* An excessive charge, load, or burden, an overcharge

Surcingle, sèr'sing gl, *n* [O Fr *surcangle*, from *sur*, L *super*, upon, and *cingulum*, a belt] A belt or girth fastening a saddle or anything else on a horse's back, the girdle round a clergyman's cassock

Surcoat, sèr'kōt, *n* [Prefix *sur* (L *super*), over and *coat*] An outer garment for merly worn in a variety of forms, a loose sleeveless wrapper formerly worn over a coat of mail to protect it from wet

Surculus, sèr'kū lus, *n* pl **Surculi**, sèr'kū lī [L] *Bot* any little branch or twig

Surd, sèrd, *a* [L *surdus*, deaf, not sounding, stupid (seen also in *absurd*), allied to *sordid*, *swart*] *Phonetics*, uttered with breath and not with voice, not sonant, as *t* compared with *d*, *p* with *b*, *f* with *v*, *math* not capable of being expressed in rational numbers —*n* *Phonetics*, a non-sonant consonant, *math* an irrational quantity, a quantity that cannot be expressed in finite terms, as the square root of 2

Sure, shūr, *a* [Fr *sûr*, O Fr *seur*, *seür*, Pr *segur*, from L *securus*, unconcerned, secure —*se*, apart, and *cura*, care The same word as *secure* CURE] Perfectly confident, certainly knowing and believing, certain, fully persuaded, certain to find or retain (*sure of* success), to be depended on, unfailing, firm, stable, secure, infallible (a *sure* remedy) —*To make sure*, to make certain, to secure so that there can be no failure of the purpose or object —*adv* Certainly, without doubt [Colloq]—**Sure footed** Not liable to stumble, slip or fall —**Surely**, shūr'li, *adv* Certainly, undoubtedly, firmly, securely, verily —**Sureness**, shūr nes *n* The state of being sure or certain, certainty —**Surety**, shūr'ti *n* Certainty, security, ground of security, security against loss or damage or for payment, *law* one bound with and for another who is primarily liable and who is called the principal, one who binds himself to stand good for another, a bail —**Suretyship**, shūr'ti ship, *n* The state of being a surety the obligation of a person to stand good for another Written also *Suretiship*

Surf sèrf *n* [For old *suffe*, the same as *sough*, or from O Fr *surflot—sur*, above, and *flot* a wave] The swell of the sea which breaks upon the shore, or upon sandbanks or rocks —**Surfy**, sèrfi *a* Abounding with surf, foamy —**Surf boat**, *n* A strong and buoyant boat capable of passing with safety through surf —**Surf duck** *n* A species of duck frequent on the coasts of North America Called also *Surf scoter*

Surface sèr'fās *n* [Fr *surface* from *sur*, upon and *face* face, L *super* and *facies*] The exterior part of anything that has length and breadth, one of the limits that terminates a solid the superficies, outside, *fig* outward or external appearance, what appears on a slight or casual view, *geom* a superficies, that which has length and breadth only —*A plane surface* is that in which any two points being taken the straight line between them lies wholly in that surface —*a* Pertaining to the surface, external, superficial —*v t* —*surfaced*, *surfacing* To give a particular surface to, to work over the surface of —**Surface gauge**, *n* An instrument for testing the accuracy of plane surfaces **Surface joint** *n* A joint uniting the edges of sheets or plates —**Surfaceman**, sèr'fās man *n* *Rail* a person whose duty it is to keep the permanent way in order —**Surface water** *n* Water which collects on the surface of the ground from rain or snow —**Surface working** Digging for gold or other minerals on the top soil

Surfeit sèr'fit *n* [O Fr *sur fait*, excess—*sur* (L *super*) over and *fait*, pp of *faire*, L *facere*, to do FACT] An overloading of the stomach by excess in eating and drinking, a gluttonous meal that deranges the stomach and system, disgust caused by excess, satiety —*v t* To derange the stomach by excess in eating, to overload the stomach of, to fill to satiety and disgust, to cloy —*v i* To suffer from a surfeit —**Surfeiter**, sèr'fit-èr, *n* One who surfeits, a glutton

Surfy Under *Surf*

Surge, sèrj, *n* [O Fr *surgeon*, *sourgeon*, a spring, a spouting up, from L *surgere*, to rise from *sub*, under, and *rego*, to direct SOURCE] A large wave or billow, a great rolling swell of water, a heaving or swelling up, an undulation —*v i* —*surged*, *surging* To swell, to rise high and roll, as waves —**Surgeless**, sèrj'les, *a* Free from surges, smooth, calm —**Surgy**, sèrji, *a* Rising in surges, billowy

Surgeon, sèr'jun, *n* [O E *chirurgeon*, O Fr *surgien*, contr for *chirurgien*, from L *chirurgus*, Gr *cheirourgos*, a surgeon—*cheir*, the hand, and *ergon*, work] A medical man whose profession is to cure diseases or injuries of the body by manual operation or by medical appliances employed externally or internally, as distinguished from a physician —**Surgeoncy**, sèr'jun-si, *n* The office of surgeon as in the army or navy —**Surgeon-dentist**, *n* A dental surgeon —**Surgery**, sèr'jèr i, *n* [For *surgeonry*] The operative branch of medicine, that branch of medical science and practice which involves the performance of operations on the human subject, a room where surgical operations are performed, or where medicines are prepared —**Surgical**, sèr ji kal, *a* Pertaining to surgery, done by means of surgery

Surgy Under *Surge*

Suricate, sū ri kāt, *n* [South African name] A carnivorous animal of South Africa resembling the polecat or ferret, kept in houses like a cat

Surloin sèr loin SIRLOIN

Surly sèr li *a* [Old form *surly* or *syrly* probably for *sir like* that is, magisterial, arrogant] Arrogant, gloomily morose, sternly sour, cross and rude, churlish, rough or tempestuous —**Surlily**, sèr li li, *adv* In a surly manner —**Surliness**, sèr li nes, *n* The quality of being surly, gloomy moroseness, sour ill nature

Surmise, sèr miz', *n* [O Fr *surmise*, accusation, from *surmettre*, pp *surmis sur mise* to accuse from prefix *sur*, L *super*, upon above and *mettre* L *mittere*, to send MISSION] A thought or supposition with little or no ground to go upon, a guess or conjecture —*v t* —*surmised*, *surmising* To guess, to conjecture —**Surmiser** sur mi zèr *n* One who surmises —**Surmising** sur mi zing, *n* A surmise

Surmount sèr mount *v t* [Fr *surmonter* —*sur* above, and *monter* to mount MOUNT] To mount or rise above, to conquer to overcome to surpass **Surmoun table** sèr moun ta bl *a* Capable of being surmounted —**Surmounter**, sèr moun tèr *n* One who surmounts

Surmullet sèr mul et *n* [Fr *surmulet* for *sormulet* from O Fr *sor*, reddish brown, sorrel and *mulet* a mullet SORREL, MULLET] A name for a variety of fishes allied to the perch family, of which the red surmullet inhabits the Mediterranean, and was prized by the Romans

Surname sèr nām *n* [Prefix *sur* (L *super*), over and above and *name*] An additional name or appellation a name or appellation added to the baptismal or Christian name, and which becomes a family name —*v t* To give a surname to

Surpass sèr pas, *v t* [Fr *surpasser*—*sur*, over, and *passer* to pass] To exceed, to excel to go beyond in anything good or bad —**Surpassable** sèr pas a bl *a* Capable of being surpassed **Surpassing**, sèr pas ing *p* and *a* Excellent in an eminent degree, exceeding others —**Surpassingly**, sèr pas'ing li *adv* In a degree surpassing others

Surplice, sèr plis, *n* [Fr *surplis* L L *superpelicium* from L *super*, over, and *pellicium* a coat or tunic lit a skin coat from *pellis* a skin PELT] A white garment worn by priests deacons, and choristers in the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches over their other dress at religious services —**Surpliced**, sèr plist *a* Wearing a surplice —**Surplice fee**, *n* A fee paid to the clergy for occasional duties, as on baptisms marriages, funerals, &c

Surplus, sèr'plus *n* [Fr *surplus*, from *sur*, L *super*, over and above, and *plus*, more] That which remains when use or need is satisfied, more than suffices, overplus often used adjectively (*surplus* population) —**Surplusage**, sèr plus āj *n* Surplus, something not necessary or relevant to any matter

Surprise sèr priz', *n* [Fr *surprise* from *surprise*, pp of *surprendre*, to surprise—prefix *sur* (L *super*), over, and *prendre* L *prendere*, *prehendere*, to seize PRIZE] The act of coming upon unawares, or of taking suddenly and without preparation, an emotion excited by something happening suddenly and unexpectedly, wonder, astonishment —*v t* —*surprised*, *surprising* To fall upon suddenly and unexpectedly, to attack or take unawares, to confuse or perplex, to strike with wonder or astonishment, to astonish, to lead, bring, or betray unawares —**Surprisal**, sèr-pri zal, *n* The

act of surprising or taking unawares; a surprise — Surpriser, sėr-prī'zėr, *n* One who surprises — **Surprising**, sėr-prī'zing, *p* and *a* Exciting surprise, wonderful, extraordinary — **Surprisingly**, sėr prī'zing li, *adv* In a surprising manner, astonishingly

Surrebutter, sėr rē-but'ėr, *n* [Prefix *sur*, over] *Law*, the plaintiff's reply in pleading to a defendant's rebutter —**Surrejoinder**, sėr rē join dėr, *n* *Law*, the answer of a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder

Surrender, sėr ren dėr, *v t* [Fr *surrendre* —*sur*, over, and *rendre*, to render RENDER] To yield to the power of another, to give or deliver up upon compulsion or demand, to resign in favour of another, to cease to claim or use, to relinquish, *refl* to yield to any influence, passion, or power (to *surrender one's self to* grief) —*v i* To yield, to give up one's self into the power of another —*n* The act of surrendering, a yielding or giving up, the abandonment of an assurance policy by the party assured on receiving a portion of the premiums paid

Surreptitious sėr rep tish us, *a* [L *surreptitius* from L *surrepo*, to creep, steal thily—*sub*, under, secretly, and *repo*, to creep REPTILE] Done by stealth or without proper authority, made or produced fraudulently – **Surreptitiously**, sėr rep tish us li, *adv* In an underhand way, fraudulently

Surrogate, sur rō gāt, *n* [*I surrogatus* substituted, pp of *surrogo*, *surrogatum*, to put in another's place—*sub*, under, and *rogo*, to ask ROGATION] A deputy particularly the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge, most commonly of a bishop or his chancellor — **Surrogateship** sur rō gāt-ship *n* The office of surrogate

Surround sėr round, *v t* [O Fr *suronder*, to overflow, from prefix *sur*, over, and L *unda*, a wave (as in *abound*)] To encompass, environ or inclose on all sides, to invest, as a city, to be or be on all sides of, to form an inclosure round —**Surrounding**, sėr round ing *n* An encompassing, one of those things that surround or environ, an environment generally in plural (a dwelling and its *surroundings*)

Surtax sėr taks, *n* [Prefix *sur* above and *tax*] A tax heightened for a particular purpose, an extra tax

Surtout, sėr tō *n* [Fr *sur tout*, over all —*sur*=L *super*, over and *tout*=L *totus*, whole] Originally a man's coat to be worn over his other garments, in modern usage, an upper coat with long wide skirts, a frock coat

Surturbrand, sėr tėr brand *n* [Icel *surtarbrandr*—*svartr*, black and *brand*, a fire brand] Bituminous wood found in Iceland, resembling the black bog oak

Surveillance, sėr vāl yans, *n* [Fr, from *surveiller* to watch over, from *sur*, L *super*, over and *veiller*, L *vigilare*, to watch VIGILANT] Watch kept over some person or thing, oversight, superintendence — **Surveillant**,† sėr vāl yant, *a* Watching over another or others

Survey sėr vā, *v t* [O Fr *surveer*, *surveoir* —*sur* (L *super*), over, and *veer*, *veoir* (Fr *voir*) L *videre*, to see VISION] To inspect or take a view of, to view as from a high place, to view with scrutinizing eye, to examine, to examine with reference to condition, situation, or value, to inspect for a purpose, to determine the boundaries, extent, position, natural features, &c, of, as of any portion of the earth's surface by means of measurements, and the application of geometry and trigonometry —*n* (sėr vā or sėr vā) A general view, a look at or over, a close examination or inspection to ascertain condition, quantity, quality, &c, the determination of dimensions and other topographical particulars of any part of the earth's surface, the plan or account drawn up of such particulars —*Ordnance Survey* Under ORDNANCE —*Trigonometrical survey* TRIGONOMETRICAL —**Surveying**, sėr vā'ing, *n* The act of one who surveys, the operation or art of making a survey of a portion of the earth's surface by means of measurements and calculations —*Land surveying*, the determination of the area, shape, &c, of a tract of land, usually of no very great extent. —*Marine surveying* consists in determining the forms of coasts, the positions and distances of islands, rocks, shoals, the depth of water, nature of the bottom, &c —**Surveyor**, sėr-vā'ėr, *n* One who surveys, an overseer, one that views and examines for the purpose of ascertaining the condition or state of anything, one who practises the art of surveying — **Surveyor-general**, *n* A principal surveyor, a chief government surveyor —**Surveyorship**, sėr-vā'ėr ship, *n* The office of a surveyor

Survive, sėr viv, *v t* — *survived*, *surviving* [I *survivo*, from L *supervivo*—*super*, over, beyond, and *vivo*, *victum*, to live VITAL, VIVACIOUS] To outlive, to live beyond the life of, to live longer than, to live beyond (to *survive* one's usefulness) —*v i* To remain alive, to live after the death of another or after anything else — **Survival**, sėr vī val, *n* The act of surviving, a living beyond the life of another person, or beyond any event, any habit, usage or belief remaining from ancient times and existing merely from custom — *Survival of the fittest*, the principle in natural selection that the animals and plants best suited to their surroundings survive, while the others die out SELECTION —**Surviving**, sėr vī ving, *p* and *a* Remaining alive, yet living —**Survivor**, sėr vī vėr, *n* One who lives after the death of another, or after some event or time, *law*, the longer liver of two persons who have a joint interest in anything — **Survivorship**, sėr vī vėr ship, *n* The state of being a survivor

Susceptible, sus sep ti bl, *a* [Fr *susceptible*, from L *susceptus*, *susceptum*—*sus* for *sub*, under, and *capio*, to take CAPABLE] Capable of being acted on or affected in any way, admitting any change (*susceptible* of pain, of alteration), capable of emotional impression, readily impressed, impressible, sensitive —**Susceptibly**, sus sep ti bli *adv* In a susceptible manner —**Susceptibility**, **Susceptibleness** sus sep ti bil i ti, sus sep ti bl nes, *n* The state or quality of being susceptible, sensitiveness, capacity for feeling or emotional excitement sensibility —**Susceptive** sus sep tiv *a* Readily admitting or being affected by influence, susceptible — **Susceptiveness Susceptivity**, sus sep tiv nes, sus sep tiv i ti *n* Susceptibility — **Suscipient**, sus sip i ent, *n* One who receives or admits

Susiik sus lik *n* [Rus] A pretty little animal of the marmot kind found in Eastern Europe and Western Asia

Suspect sus pekt *v t* [L *suspicio* *suspectum*—*sus* for *sub* under, and *specio*, to look SPECIES] To have a vague belief or fear of the existence of, to imagine as probably existing (to *suspect* danger), to mistrust, to imagine to be guilty but upon slight evidence or without proof, to hold to be uncertain, to doubt —*n* A suspected person, one suspected of a crime, offence, or the like — **Suspectedness**, sus pek ted nes, *n* State of being suspected —**Suspecter**, sus pek tėr, *n* One who suspects — **Suspectless**, sus pekt les, *a* Not suspecting, unsuspicious, not suspected or mistrusted — **Suspicion**, sus pish on *n* [L *suspicio*, *suspicionis*] The act of suspecting, the feeling of one who suspects, the thought that there is probably something wrong, a notion that something is so or so —**Suspicious**, sus pish us, *a* [L *suspiciosus*] Inclined to suspect, ready to entertain or entertaining suspicion, distrustful (*suspicious of* a person or his motives), indicating or exhibiting suspicion, adapted to raise suspicion (*suspicious* circumstances) —**Suspiciously**, sus pish us li, *adv* In a suspicious manner, so as to excite suspicion — **Suspiciousness**, sus pish us nes, *n* The state or quality of being suspicious.

Suspend, sus pend, *v t* [L *suspendo*—*sus* for *sub*, under, and *pendo*, to hang PENDANT] To cause to hang, to hang up, to cause to cease for a time, to interrupt temporarily, to stay, to hold in a state undetermined (to *suspend* one's choice); to debar for a time from any privilege, to remove temporarily from an office, to cause to cease for a time from operation or effect — *To suspend payment*, to formally stop paying debts from being insolvent — *Suspended animation*, a temporary cessation of animation, especially from asphyxia.—*v i* To cease from operation, to stop payment or be unable to meet one's engagements —**Suspender**, sus-pen'dėr, *n* One that suspends, one of a pair of braces for the trousers —**Suspense**, sus-pens', *n* [L *suspensus*, suspended] The state of having the mind or thoughts uncertain; uncertainty, with more or less apprehension or anxiety, indetermination, indecision, *law*, a temporary cessation —**Suspensible**, sus-pen'si-bl, *a* Capable of being suspended —**Suspension**, sus-pen shon, *n* [L *suspensio*, *suspensionis*] The act of suspending or hanging up, the act of delaying, interrupting, or stopping for a time, a cessation of operation, a stoppage, temporary abeyance; the state of being in the form of particles floating undissolved in a fluid — *Suspension-bridge* CHAIN-BRIDGE — *Suspension of arms*, a short truce or cessation of operations during a war —**Suspensive**, sus-pen'siv, *a* In suspense, uncertain, doubtful — **Suspensor** sus pen'sor, *n* Something which suspends, *bot* the cord by which the embryo of some plants is suspended from the opening of the seed — **Suspensory**, sus-pen so ri, *a* Serving to suspend, suspending

Suspicion, Suspicious, &c Under SUSPECT

Suspire, sus pir, *v i* [L *suspiro*, to sigh—*sus* for *sub*, and *spiro*, to breathe SPIRIT] To fetch a long, deep breath, to sigh [*Shak*] — **Suspiration**, sus pi rā'shon, *n* A sigh

Sustain, sus tān, *v t* [O Fr *sustenir*, *sostenir* (Fr *soutenir*), from L *sustinere*—*sus* for *sub*, under, and *teneo*, to hold (as in *contain*, *retain*, &c) TENANT] To rest under and bear up, to support, to hold suspended, to keep from sinking in despondence, to keep alive, to furnish sustenance for, to nourish, to aid effectually, to keep from ruin, to endure without failing or yielding, to bear up against, to suffer, to undergo, to allow (an action) to proceed before a court, to hold valid in law, to establish by evidence, to confirm or corroborate —**Sustainable**, sus tā na-bl, *a* Capable of being sustained – **Sustained**, sus tānd', *p* and *a* Kept up to one pitch or level, especially a high pitch — **Sustainer**, sus tā nėr *n* One who or that which sustains —**Sustainment**, sus tān ment, *n* The act of sustaining —**Sustenance**, sus'ten-ans, *n* [O Fr *sustenance*] The act of sustaining, maintenance, subsistence, that which supports life, food, provisions —**Sustentation**, sus ten tā shon, *n* [L *sustentatio*, from *sustento*, intens of *sustineo*] Support; sustenance, support of life —*Sustentation fund*, a central fund belonging to the Free Church of Scotland, from which each clergyman is paid an equal sum annually

Susurrus, sū sur'rus, *n* [L] A soft, humming, murmuring sound, a whisper — **Susurrant**, sū sur'ant, *a* [L *susurro*, to hum] Whispering, susurrous. — **Susurrous**, sū sur rus, *a* Whispering; rustling

Sutile sū til, *a* [L *sutilis*, from *suo*, *sutum*, to sew (whence also *suture*) SEW] Done by stitching

Sutler, sut lėr, *n* [O D *soetelder*, D *soetelaar*, a sutler, from *soetelen*, to perform menial offices or dirty work, allied to G *sudeln* to dabble, to do dirty work, and to E *suds*, *seethe*] A person who follows an army and sells to the troops provisions, liquors, or the like —**Sutling**, sut'ling, *n* The occupation of a sutler

Suttee, sut tē, *n* [Skr *sati*, from *sat*, good, pure, properly a chaste and virtuous wife] A Hindu widow who immolates herself on the funeral pile of her husband; the voluntary self immolation by fire of a Hindu widow — **Sutteeism**, sutte'izm, *n*. The practice of self-immolation among Hindu widows

Suture, sū'tur, *n* [L *sutura*, from *suo*, to sew SUTILE] The act of sewing; a seam; the line along which two things or parts are joined, *surg* the uniting of the lips or edges of a wound by stitching; *anat* one of the seams uniting the bones of the skull;

bot. the seam of a dehiscent pericarp where the valves unite — **Sutured**, sū'tūrd, *a* Having sutures, united. —**Sutural**, sū'tūr-rel, *a.* Relating to a suture. *bot* taking place at a suture.

Suzerain, sū ze rān, *n.* [Fr *suserain*, from prefix *sus*, L *surasum*, above over, on type of *souverain*, from L *super*, above] A feudal lord or baron, a lord paramount — **Suzerainty**, sū ze rān ti, *n.* The office or dignity of a suzerain, paramount authority or command

Swab, swob, *n* [Same as Sw *svab*, a mop, akin to D *swabber*, G *schwabber*, Dan *svabre*, a mop, comp Prov E *swab*, G *schwabbeln*, to splash, allied to *sweep*] A mop for cleaning floors ships decks, and the like, a cleaner or sponge for the bore of a cannon, a term applied by sailors to an awkward, clumsy fellow — *v t* —**swabbed**, *swabbing* To clean with a swab or mop — **Swabber**, swob'ér, *n* An inferior officer in a warship whose business is to see that the ship is kept clean

Swaddle, swod'l, *v t* —**swaddled**, *swaddling* [From A Sax *swedhil*, *swethel*, a swadding band, same origin as *swathe* SWATHE] To bind as with a bandage, to swathe used generally of infants —*n* A cloth band round the body of an infant — **Swaddling band**, **Swaddling cloth**, *n.* A band or cloth wrapped round an infant

Swag, swag, *v t* [A form of *sway*, hence *swagger*] To move as something heavy and pendent, to sway — **Swag bellied** *a.* Having a prominent overhanging belly [*Shak*]

Swage, swāj, *n* [Fr *suage* a tool of similar character, from *suer*, to sweat] A tool used by blacksmiths &c for stamping or moulding heated metal into a required form —*v t* To shape by means of a swage

Swagger swag'ér *v i* [A freq from *swag*, comp Swiss *schwaggeln* to stroll about] To boast noisily, to bluster to hector, to strut with a defiant or insolent air —*v t* To influence by blustering or threats to bully —*n.* A piece of bluster, bravado or insolence in manner, an insolent strut — **Swaggerer** swag'ér-ér *n* One who swaggers, a blusterer, a bully — **Swaggering**, swag'ér ing *p* and *a* Given to swagger, characterized by an insolent strut, blustering

Swain, swān *n* [Same as Icel *sveinn* a youth, a servant O Sax *sueen*, Sw *sven* Dan *svend*, A Sax *swein*] A young man dwelling in the country a peasant or rustic, a country gallant a lover

Swale swāl Same as *sweal*

Swallow swol o *n* [A Sax *swalewe*, *swealwe*= D *zwaluw* Icel and Sw *svala*, Dan *svale* G *schwalbe* a swallow] A name of certain insessorial birds remarkable for their extreme length of wing and velocity of flight, living on insects which they catch in the air and in temperate climates coming in spring and departing when summer is over —**Swallow tail** *n* A plant a species of willow, a swallow tailed coat —**Swallow tailed**, *a* Of the form of a swallow's tail, having tapering or pointed skirts (a *swallow-tailed* coat) — **Swallow wort**, *n* The common celandine

Swallow swol ō, *v t* [A Sax *swelgan* to swallow (pret *swealg* pp *swolgen*=L *G sualgen*, D *zwelgen* Dan *svalge* Icel *svelga*, G *schwelgen*, to swallow] To receive through the gullet into the stomach, to draw into an abyss or gulf, to engulf, to absorb, to take into the mind readily, to receive or embrace, as opinions, to drink in, to occupy or take up (to *swallow* time), to exhaust or consume, to put up with, to bear or take patiently (to *swallow* an affront) —*n.* Capacity for swallowing, voracity —**Swallower**, swol ō-ér *n* One who swallows

Swam swam, pret of *swim*

Swamp, swomp, *n* [Closely akin to *sump*, a pond, and to A Sax *swamm*, Dan and Sw *svamp*, Icel *svoppr* G *schwamm*, a sponge, from root of *swim*] A piece of spongy land or low ground saturated with water, a bog fen, marsh, or morass —*v t* To plunge or sink in a swamp, or as in a swamp, to plunge into inextricable difficulties, naut to overset, sink, or cause to become filled, as a boat in water, to whelm. —**Swamp-oak**, *n.* An oak common on low ground in Canada and the United States — **Swamp ore**, *n* Bog iron ore — **Swampy**, swom pi, *a* Consisting of swamp, low, wet, and spongy

Swan, swon, *n* [A Sax *swan*=D *swaan*, Icel *svanr*, Sw *svan*, Dan *svane*, G *schwan*, probably from same root as Skr *svan*, L *sono*, to sound] A long necked web-footed bird of several species, frequenting rivers and ponds of fresh water of great size, very graceful in the water, and generally having plumage of snowy whiteness, though a black species exists in Australia — **Swanherd** swon herd, *n* One who tends swans —**Swan mark**, *n* A mark made on a swan s beak to indicate the ownership —**Swan neck**, *n* The end of a pipe curved or arched like the neck of a swan —**Swannery**, swon ér i, *n* A place where swans are bred and reared —**Swansdown**, swonz doun, *n* The down of the swan a fine, soft thick woollen cloth, also, a thick cotton cloth with a soft nap on one side —**Swan shot**, *n.* A large kind of shot used for swan shooting —**Swanskin** swon skin *n* The skin of a swan, a kind of fine twilled flannel

Swap, swop *v t* —*swapped swapping* [Allied to *sweep* and *swoop*, comp G *schwap pen*, to strike to swap, comp *to strike a bargain*] To strike with a sweeping stroke, to knock down to swop, to barter, to exchange —*n* A blow, an exchange or barter

Swape swāp *n* [Collateral form of *sweep swipe*] A bucket hung to the end of a counterpoised lever for raising water from a well, a sweep or swape a long oar

Sward sward, *n* [A Sax *sweard* D *zwoord*, Dan *svær*, Icel *svordr* G *schwarte* all signifying the skin or rind of bacon hence sward] The grassy surface of land turf, green sward — *v t* To cover with sward —**Swarded** swar'did, *a* Covered with sward —**Swardy** swar'di, *a* Covered with sward or grass

Sware swār old pret of *swear*

Swarm swarm *n* [A Sax *swearm* swarm Icel *svarmr* Dan *sværm* G *schwarm*] from a root meaning to hum or buzz seen in L *susurrus* a whisper Skr *svar* to sound SWARR] A large number or body of insects, the cluster of honey bees which emigrate from a hive at once and seek new lodgings any great number or multitude a multitude of people in motion — *v i* To depart from a hive in a swarm, to give out a swarm of bees, to throng in multitudes to crowd to be crowded or thronged with a multitude to abound

Swarm, swarm, *v i* [Perhaps akin to *sweve* or to *squirm*] To climb a tree, pole or the like by embracing it with the arms and legs and scrambling to climb

Swart, **Swarth** swarth *a* [A Sax *swart* Goth *swarts* L G *swart* Icel *svartr* G *schwarz* D *zwart* black dark, same root as L *sordidus* sordid filthy] Being of a dark hue, moderately black, swarthy said especially of the skin —*v t* To make tawny — **Swarthy** swarth i *a* Being of a dark hue or dusky complexion, tawny or black —**Swarthily** swarth i li, *adv* With a swarthy hue —**Swarthiness**, swarth ines *n* The state of being swarthy, a dusky or dark complexion —**Swartness**, **Swarthness**, swart nes swarth nes, *n* The state of being swart or swarthy

Swash, swosh, *n* [Probably from sound of splashing water, comp Sw *svassa* to bluster, to swagger, akin *swish*] A dashing or splash of water, liquid refuse or filth —*v t* To splash water, to bluster, to make a show of valour, to dash or strike —**Swash-buckler**, *n* A swaggering fellow, a bravo, a bully —**Swasher**, swosh ér, *n* A braggart, a bully —**Swashing**, swosh ing, *p* and *a* Like a swasher, swaggering, striking with great force, crushing

Swath, swoth, *n* [A Sax *swathu*, *sweth*, a track, path, swath, D *swaad*, *swade*, G *schwaden*, a swath, akin to *swaddle*] A band or bandage, a line of grass or corn cut and lying, the reach or sweep of a scythe — **Swathe**, swāth, *v t* —*swathed*, *swathing* [Icel *svatha*, to swathe; A Sax. *swethian*, to bind] To bind with a band or bandage; to tie up in bundles or sheaves; to bind or wind about; to wrap —*n.* A bandage —**Swathing-clothes**, *n. pl* Swaddling-clothes

Sway swā, *v t.* [Same as Icel *sveggja*, to make to sway, *sveigia*, to swerve, Dan *svaie*, D *zwaaijen*, to swing, akin *swang*, *swag*] To swing backwards and forwards, to be drawn to one side by weight, to incline or hang, to move or advance to one side, to have the judgment or feelings inclining one way, to have weight or influence, to bear rule, *to govern* —*v t* To move backwards and forwards, to wield with the hand (a sceptre), to bias, to cause to incline to one side, to prejudice, to rule, to influence, govern, or direct —*n* A swing or sweep, power exerted in governing, rule, influence weight or authority that inclines to one side

Sweal, swēl, *v t* [A Sax *swelan* to burn slowly, from *swol* heat, L G *swelen* G *schwelen* to burn slowly] To blaze away, to gutter as a candle —*v i* To singe

Swear, swār, *v i* — pret *swore* [formerly *sware*), pp *sworn* [A Sax *sweriun*, to swear, same as the *swer* of *answer*, D *zweren* G *schwoeren* Goth *swaran*, Icel *sverja*, Sw *svärja*, Dan *svärge* to swear, same root as in *swarm*] To utter a solemn declaration with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed, to declare or affirm in a solemn manner, to promise upon oath, to give evidence on oath to use profane language, to utter profane oaths —*To sweat by* to treat as an infallible authority *v t* To affirm with an appeal to God, to utter on oath, to promise solemnly to vow, to put to an oath, to bind by an oath, to utter in a profane manner —**Swearer** swā rér, *n* One who swears — **Sworn** sworn *pp* Bound by oath — *Sworn brothers* companions in arms bound together by an oath very close intimates — *Sworn enemies* enemies who have taken an oath or vow of mutual hatred, hence, determined or irreconcilable enemies — *Sworn friends* friends bound to be true to each other by oath, hence, close or firm friends

Sweat swet *n* [A Sax *swaetan* to sweat, from *swat* sweat=Icel *svidi* Sw *svett* Dan *svæd* L G *sweet* D *zweet* G *schweiss*, sweat from same root as L *sudor* sweat, Skr *svidas* sweat] The moisture which comes out upon the skin of an animal, perspiration, the state of one who sweats, moisture exuded from any substance — *v i* —pret and pp *sweat* or *sweated* To have sweat exuding from the skin, to perspire, to toil to drudge, to emit moisture as green plants in a heap —*v t* To cause to give out sweat to emit from the pores, to exude —*To sweat coins* more commonly *to sweat* to shake a number of them together in a bag so that a portion of the metal is worn off, being then fraudulently appropriated —**Sweater** swet'ér, *n* One who sweats, a grinding employer — **Sweatily** swet i li *adv* In a sweaty manner —**Sweatiness**, swet i nes, *n* The state of being sweaty —**Sweating bath**, *n* A bath for putting a person in a sweat — **Sweating room** *n* A room for sweating persons, a room in which cheese is allowed to dry — **Sweating sickness** *n* An epidemic which made its appearance in England and on the Continent in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries characterized by profuse sweating and frequently fatal in a few hours **Sweating system**, *n* The practice of employing poor people to make up clothes in their own houses at very low wages —**Sweaty**, swet i, *a* Moist with sweat, having the character of sweat, consisting of sweat

Swede swēd, *n.* A native of Sweden, a Swedish turnip — **Swedish**, swē dish, *a* Pertaining to Sweden or its inhabitants —*Swedish turnip*, a hard sort of turnip, known by its glaucous leaves and some what elongated bulb —*n* The language of the Swedes

Swedenborgian, swē-den-bor ji-an, *a* Relating to Emanuel *Swedenborg*, or to the doctrines taught by him —*n* One who holds the religious doctrines taught by

Emanuel *Swedenborg*, a Swedish nobleman, born at Stockholm in 1689, who believed himself to have a divine revelation to found the New Jerusalem Church spoken of in the Apocalypse —**Swedenborgianism**, swē den borʹji an izm, *n* The doctrines of the Swedenborgians

Sweep, swēp, *v t* —pret and pp *swept* [From A Sax *swāpan*, to sweep (pret *swēp*, pp *swāpen*) Icel *sópa*, also *sveipa*, Goth *sweipan*, G *schweifen* Swoop] To rub over with a broom or besom for removing loose dirt, to clean by brushing, to remove or strike by a brushing stroke to carry along or off (the wind *sweeps* the snow, a river *sweeps* away a dam), to destroy or carry off at a blow, to rub or trail over (to *sweep* the ground), to pass over so as to clear (to *sweep* the seas of ships), to move swiftly over or along, to carry the eye over, to draw or drag something over —*v i* To pass or flow with swiftness and violence, to pass or brush along with celerity, to pass with pomp, to take in a view with progressive rapidity, to range —*n* The act of sweeping, the reach or range of a continued motion or stroke, the compass or reach of anything flowing or brushing along, the direction or turn of a curve, as of a road, compass or extent of excursion, range, a rapid survey with the eye, *naut* a large oar used in small vessels to aid their progress, one who sweeps chimneys —**Sweeper**, swēpʹėr, *n* One who sweeps —**Sweeping**, swēpʹing, *p* and *a* Including many individuals or particulars in a single act or assertion, wide and comprehensive (a *sweeping* charge) —*n pl* Things collected by sweeping, rubbish —**Sweepingly** swēpʹing li, *adv* In a sweeping manner —**Sweeping ness**, swēpʹing nes *n* —**Sweep net**, *n* A large net for drawing over a wide compass —**Sweepstake** swēpʹstāk *n* A gaming transaction in which a number of persons join in contributing a certain stake, which becomes the property of one or of several of the contributors under certain conditions a prize made up of several stakes Also called a *sweepstakes* —**Sweepy**, swēpʹi, *a* Moving in sweeps sweeping

Sweet, swēt, *a* [A Sax *swēte* D *zoet*, G *süss*, Icel *sætr sōtr*, Goth *sutis* same root as L *suavis* (for *svadvis*) whence *suave*, Skr *svādus*, sweet *svad*, to taste] Having a pleasant taste or flavour like that of sugar or honey opposed to *bitter*, pleasing to the smell fragrant pleasing to the ear, soft, melodious, pleasing to the eye, beautiful, pleasing or grateful to the mind mild, gentle, kind, obliging bland not salt or salted not stale not sour, not putrescent —*Sweet herbs*, fragrant herbs cultivated for culinary purposes —*A sweet tooth* a great liking for sweet things or sweetmeats —*n pl* Sweet things, sweetmeats things that please (the *sweets* of domestic life) —**Sweet bay**, *n* A fragrant species of laurel —**Sweet bread**, *n* The pancreas of an animal used as food —**Sweet-brier Sweetbriar**, *n* A species of wild rose remarkable for the sweet smell of its leaves —**Sweeten**, swēʹtn, *v t* To make sweet to the taste, to make pleasing or grateful to the mind, to make mild or kind, to increase the agreeable qualities of, to make pure and wholesome, to make mellow and fertile, to restore to purity —*v i* To become sweet —**Sweetener**, swēʹtnėr *n* One who or that which sweetens —**Sweetening**, swēʹtning, *n* The act of one who sweetens, that which sweetens —**Sweet flag**, *n* Sweet-rush —**Sweet-gale**, *n* The plant gale —**Sweetheart**, swēt hārt, *n* [From *sweet* and *heart*] A lover, male or female —*v t* To act the part of a male lover to, to pay court to —**Sweeting** swēʹting, *n* A sweet apple, a term of endearment —**Sweetish**, swēʹtish, *a* Somewhat sweet —**Sweetly**, swēʹtli, *adv* In a sweet manner, agreeably, harmoniously —**Sweet marjoram**, *n* Marjoram —**Sweetmeat** swētʹmēt, *n* An article of confectionery made wholly or principally of sugar, fruit preserved with sugar —**Sweetness**, swētʹnes, *n* The quality of being sweet, fragrance, agreeableness to the ear, melody, gentleness, mildness, obliging civility —**Sweet-oil**, *n* Olive oil —**Sweet-pea**, *n* An annual much cultivated in gardens for its showy sweet-scented flowers —**Sweet-potato**, *n* A tropical plant of the convolvulus family largely cultivated for its edible roots —**Sweet-rush**, **Sweet flag**, *n* A plant of the arum family growing in wet places, the perennial rhizome of which is known as calamus, and is used in medicine by confectioners, perfumers, &c —**Sweet scented**, *a* Having a sweet smell, fragrant —**Sweet sop**, *n* A fruit and tree allied to the custard apple — **Sweet-william**, *n* A species of pink of many varieties, cultivated in gardens

Swell swel, *v i* —pret *swelled*, pp *swelled* or *swollen* (the latter more frequently an adjective) [A Sax *swellan*, to swell Icel *svella* D *zwellen* G *schwellen* to swell, allied to L *salum*, the sea, Gr *salos*, surge] To grow bulkier, to dilate, to increase in size or extent, to rise or be driven into billows, to protuberate, to bulge out, to rise in altitude, to be puffed up with some feeling hence to strut, to look big, to grow and increase in the mind, to become larger in amount, to increase in intensity or volume, as sound —*v t* To increase the size of, to cause to dilate or increase, to aggravate, to heighten, to inflate, to puff up —*n* The act of swelling, gradual increase, an elevation of land, an undulation, a succession of long unbroken waves setting in one direction, as after a storm, a full wave, surge, a gradual increase and decrease in the volume of musical sound, an arrangement in an organ whereby the player can increase or diminish the intensity of the sound, a familiar word for a person of rank or high standing, or for a showy, fashionable person a dandy, a fop or the like —**Swelling**, swelʹling, *n* A tumour, a protuberance —*p* and *a* Turgid, bombastic, grand —**Swell mob**, *n* The class of pick pockets who go about genteelly dressed —**Swell mobsman**, *n* A member of the swell mob

Swelter swelʹtėr *v i* [From A Sax *swelt tan*, to die Goth *swiltan* Icel *svelta* Sw *svälta* Dan *sulte* to die Hence *sultry*, for *swultry*] To be overcome and faint with heat —*v t* To oppress with heat

Swept swept, pret and pp of *sweep*

Swerve swėrv *v i* —*swerved swerving* [A Sax *sweorfan*=Icel *svarfa* D *zwerven* L G *swarven* O H G *sueban* Goth *af anban*—used of movements of various kinds] To wander from any line prescribed or from a rule of duty, to deviate, to turn to one side, to incline to water

Swift swift *a* [A Sax *swift*, from *swīfan*, to move quickly to revolve, Icel *svifa*, to glide G *schweifen* to sweep same root as E *sweep* and *swoop*] Moving with great speed or rapidity, fleet, rapid ready, prompt, coming suddenly or without delay of short continuance, rapidly passing —*adv* In a swift or rapid manner swiftly —*n* The name of birds which have an outward resemblance to the swallows, the common swift having the greatest powers of flight of any bird that visits Britain, the common newt or eft —**Swift footed** *a* Fleet swift in running —**Swift-handed** *a* Prompt of action, ready to draw the sword —**Swiftly**, swiftʹli, *adv* In a swift or rapid manner, fleetly — **Swiftness**, swiftʹnes, *n* The state or quality of being swift, rapid motion, celerity, rapidity — **Swift-winged**, *a* Rapid in flight

Swifter, swiftʹėr, *n* [Icel *svipting*r, a reefing rope] *Naut* a rope encircling a boat longitudinally to strengthen and defend her sides, one of a pair of shrouds above the others to strengthen the lower masts

Swig, swig, *v t* —*swigged*, *swigging* [Perhaps from A Sax *swilgan*, to swallow, comp *bag=baig* Swallow] To drink by large draughts, to drink off rapidly and greedily —*v i* To take deep draughts —*n* A large draught

Swill, swil *v t* [A Sax *swilian*, Sc *sweel*, to wash, influenced by A Sax *swilgan*, to swallow Swallow] To wash (*Shak*), to drink grossly or greedily; to inebriate —*v i* To drink greedily or to excess —*n* Drink taken in excessive quantities, the wash or mixture of liquid substances given to swine Called also *Swillings* —**Swiller**, swilʹėr, *n* One who swills.

Swim, swim, *v i* —pret *swam* or *swum*, pp *swum*, ppr *swimming* [A Sax *swimman*, to swim=L G *swemmen*, Icel *svimma*, G *schwimmen* — to swim, connected with *swamp*] To be supported on water or other fluid, to float, to move through water by the motion of the hands and feet, or of fins, to glide with a smooth motion, to be flooded, to be drenched, to overflow —*v t* To pass or cross by swimming; to cause to swim or float —*n* The act of swimming, period or extent of swimming, a smooth, gliding motion, the air-bladder or sound of fishes —**Swimmer**, swimʹėr, *n* One who swims, a bird that swims, as the duck and goose —**Swimming**, swimʹing, *n* The act or art of sustaining and propelling the body in water —**Swimming bath**, *n* A bath large enough for swimming in — **Swimming bell**, *n* A nectocalyx —**Swimming belt**, *n* An air inflated belt worn as a support in the water —**Swimmingly**, swimʹing li, *adv* In an easy gliding manner, as if swimming, smoothly, successfully —**Swimming pond**, *n* An artificial pond in which the art of swimming is learned or practised

Swim, swim, *v i* —pret *swam* or *swum*, pp *swum*, ppr *swimming* [Same as Icel *svima*, to be dizzy, *svimi* dizziness, A Sax *swima*, Dan *svime*, a swoon, G *schwimmen*, to be dizzy Swallow] To be dizzy or giddy (the head *swims*) — **Swimming**, swimʹing *n* A dizziness or giddiness

Swindle swinʹdl, *v t* —*swindled*, *swindling* [Borrowed from G *schwindeln*, to cheat, *schwindler*, a swindler, from *schwindel*, dizziness, infatuation] To cheat and defraud grossly, or with deliberate artifice —*n* A fraudulent scheme intended to dupe people out of money, a piece of cheatery, an imposition —**Swindler**, swinʹdlėr, *n* One who swindles a cheat —**Swindlery** swinʹdlėr i *n* The acts or practices of a swindler, roguery

Swine swīn *n* *sing* and *pl* [A Sax *swīn* —D *zwijn* G *schwein*, Dan *svin*, Icel *svin* Goth *swein* Pol *swinia* Bohem *swine* same root as *sow* L *sus* Sow] A hoofed mammal the flesh of which is the sow and whose flesh is much eaten under the name of *pork*, a pig or hog — **Swineherd** swīnʹherd, *n* A herd or keeper of swine —**Swine stone** *n* Stink stone, an thraconite —**Swine sty**, *n* A sty or pen for swine —**Swinish** swīnʹish *a* Befitting swine, like the swine in filthiness, hoggish —**Swinishly**, swīnʹish li, *adv* In a swinish manner —**Swinishness**, swīnʹish nes, *n* Quality of being swinish —**Swinery**, swīnʹėr i, *n* A place where swine are kept

Swing, swing *v i* —pret and pp. *swung* [A Sax *swingan*, to dash, to scourge— L G *swingen* Dan *svinge*, Sw *svinga*, G *schwingen* *Swinge*, *swingle* are derivatives, and *swink* *swag* connected forms] To move to and fro as a body suspended in the air, to oscillate, to sway, to be carried to and fro while hanging on something — *v t* To make to sway or oscillate loosely; to whirl in the air, to wave, to brandish — *To swing a ship*, to bring her head to each point of the compass in succession, in order to correct the compass by ascertaining the amount of local deviation —*n* The act of swinging, an oscillation, the *sweep* of a moving body, an apparatus suspended for persons to swing in, free course of conduct, unrestrained liberty or license — **Swing bridge**, *n* A bridge that may be moved by swinging, so as to afford passage for ships on a river, canal, at the mouth of docks, &c —**Swinger**, swingʹėr, *n* One who swings —**Swinging**, swingʹing, *p* and *a* Moving to and fro, oscillating —**Swinging-saw**, *n* A saw swinging in an arc from an axis overhead —**Swing-plough**, *n* Any plough without wheels. — **Swing-tree**, *n* A cross-bar by which a horse is yoked to a carriage, plough, &c, and to which the traces are fastened. Called also *Swingletree* — **Swing-wheel**, *n* The wheel in a timepiece which drives the pendulum.

Swinge, swinj, *v t* — *swinged, swingeing* [From *swing*; comp *springe* from *spring*, *singe* from *sang*] To beat soundly, to whip; to chastise —**Swingeing, swinjing,** *a* Great, large, huge [Colloq]—**Swinge ingly, swinjingli,** *adv* Hugely, vastly —**Swinger, swinjer,** *n* One who swinges.

Swingle, swing'gl, *v t* —*swingled, swingling* [A freq of *swang*] To scutch flax by beating it — *n* A swingle staff — **Swingle staff,** *n* An instrument formerly used for scutching flax, a scutcher —**Swingle tree,** *n.* SWING TREE.

Swiniah, Swiniahly Under SWINE

Swink, † swingk, *v i* [A Sax *swincan*, to labour, akin *swang*] To labour, to toil, to drudge

Swipe, swip, *v t* and *i* —*swiped, swiping* [Akin to *sweep, swoop*] To strike with a sweeping blow, to strike or drive with great force —*n* A swape

Swipes, swips, *n pl* [Akin D *swip*, a drinking, *swipen*, to tipple, comp G *schweppen*, to splash] Poor washy beer [Colloq]

Swiple, swip l, *n* [From *swipe*, to strike] The effective end piece of a flail

Swirl, swerl, *v i.* [Akin to Dan *svirre* to whirl, same root as *swerve*] To form eddies, to whirl in eddies —*n* A whirling motion, an eddy, as of water, a twist or curl in the grain of wood

Swiss, swis, *n sing* and *pl* A native or inhabitant of Switzerland, the language of Switzerland — *a* Belonging to the Swiss — *Swiss muslin*, a fine open transparent cotton fabric

Switch, swich, *n* [Same as O D *swick* a switch, akin Icel *svipa, sveigr*, a switch—from root of *swing, swinge*] A small flexible twig or rod, a contrivance for transferring a railway train from one line of rails to another consisting of a movable piece of rail that may be turned in order to guide the wheels as desired —*v t* To strike with a switch, to lash, to cut the annual growth of twigs from (a hedge), *rail.* to transfer from one line of rails to another —**Switching** swich ing *n* A beating with a switch — **Switchman,** swich man, *n* One who has charge of the switches on a railway

Switzer, swit zer, *n* A native of Switzerland, a Swiss

Swivel, swiv el *n* [From A Sax *swifan*, to move quickly to revolve, akin *swift*] A fastening that allows the thing fastened to turn freely round on its axis, a link in a chain partly consisting of a pivot turning in a hole formed in the next link a small cannon fixed with a pivot so as to be turned in any direction — **Swivel eye** *n* A squint-eye [Colloq] — **Swivel gun** *n* A swivel —**Swivel joint,** *n* A joint with a swivel —**Swivelled** swiv eld, *a* Furnished or fastened with a swivel

Swob swob, *n* A mop SWAB —**Swobber,** swob'er, *n* A swabber

Swollen, Swoln, swōln, *p* and *a* Swelled SWELL.

Swoon, swōn, *v i* [From A Sax *swogan*, to sound to sigh, hence to faint, akin *sough*] To faint, to sink into a fainting fit —*n* The state of one who swoons, a fainting fit

Swoop, swōp, *v t* [From A Sax *swapan* to sweep, to swoop SWEEP] To dash upon while on the wing, to take with a sweep —*v i.* To descend upon prey suddenly from a height as a hawk, to stoop —*n* The sudden pouncing of a rapacious bird on its prey, a falling on and seizing, as of a bird on its prey

Swop, swop, *v t* [SWAP] To exchange, to swap —*n* An exchange, a barter

Sword sōrd *n* [A Sax *sweord*—D *zwaard*, L G *sweerd*, Dan *sværd*, Icel *sverth*, G *schwert*, a sword, allied to Skr *çaru*, a dart or spear] An offensive weapon having a long metal blade (usually steel), either straight and with a sharp point for thrusting, as the rapier; with a sharp point and one or two cutting edges for thrusting and striking, as the broadsword, or curved and with a sharp convex edge for striking, as the scimitar —*The sword*, the emblem or symbol of justice, power, or authority, or of war, or used as equivalent to the military profession. — *Sword of state*, a sword borne before a king or other person of rank —**Sword-arm,** *n* The right arm —**Sword-bayonet,** *n* A short sword which can be attached to a rifle like a bayonet —**Sword-bearer,** *n* An attendant who bears or carries his master's sword, an official who carries a sword as an emblem on ceremonial occasions — **Sword belt,** *n* A belt by which a sword is suspended and borne by the side —**Sword blade,** *n* The blade or cutting part of a sword —**Sword cane,** *n* A cane or walking stick containing a blade, as in a scabbard — **Sword dance,** *n* A dance by one performer over crossed swords among the Scotch Highlanders —**Sworded,** sōr ded, *a* Wearing a sword —**Sword fight,** *n* A combat or trial of skill with swords —**Sword fish,** *n* A fish allied to the mackerel tribe, remarkable for its elongated upper jaw, which forms a sword like weapon —**Sword hand,** *n* The right hand — **Sword knot** *n* A ribbon or tassel tied to the hilt of a sword —**Swordless** sōrd les, *a* Destitute of a sword — **Sword lily** *n* The gladiolus — **Sword play** *n* A combat or fencing match with swords, a sword fight —**Sword player,** *n* One who exhibits his skill in the use of the sword, a gladiator — **Sword shaped,** *a* Shaped like a sword, ensiform —**Swordsman** sōrdz man, *n* A man who carries a sword, one skilled in the use of the sword — **Swordsmanship** sōrdz man ship *n* Skilful use of the sword **Sword stick,** *n* A walking stick in which is concealed a sword

Swore, swōr, pret **Sworn,** sworn, pp of *swear*

Swum swum, pret and pp of *swim*

Swung swung, pret and pp of *swing*

Sybarite sib a rit *n* [Fr *sybarite*, from L *Sybarita* Gr *Sybarites* an inhabitant of Sybaris an ancient Greek city of southern Italy proverbial for the effeminacy and voluptuousness of its inhabitants] A person devoted to luxury and pleasure an effeminate person — **Sybaritic Sybaritical** sib a rit ik sib a rit i kal *a* Luxurious devoted to luxury or pleasure **Sybaritism** sib a rit izm *n* Voluptuousness, devotion to pleasure

Sycamine sik a mīn *n* [Gr *sykaminos*] The mulberry [N T]

Sycamore sik a mor *n* [Fr *sycomore*, L *sycomorus* from Gr *sykomoros* the fig mulberry — *sykon* fig, *moron* mulberry] A fruit tree of the fig family common in Palestine, Arabia &c also written *sycomore.* a kind of maple a well known timber tree long naturalized in England and usually called *Lime tree* in Scotland a name frequently given in America to the plane tree) utter wood, or cotton wood

Syce sis *n* A native groom in India

Sycee Sycee silver si sē, *n* The fine silver of China cast into ingots weighing commonly rather more than a pound troy

Sychnocarpous sik no-kär pus *a* [Gr *sychnos* frequent *karpos* fruit] *Bot* bearing fruit many times without perishing

Sycoma si kō ma *n* [Gr *sykōma* from *sykon* a fig] *Med* a wart or excrescence resembling a fig

Sycomore, sik o mor, *n* The sycamore of Scripture

Syconus si kō nus *n* [Gr *sykon* a fig] *Bot* a fleshy hollow receptacle containing numerous flowers which are combined in the fruit, as in the fig

Sycophant, sik ō fant *n* [Gr *sykophantēs*, a false accuser slanderer—*sykon* a fig, and *phainō*, to show, lit a fig shower, the reason for the name is unknown] A parasite, a flatterer of princes and great men, a mean flatterer —**Sycophancy,** sik ō-fan si, *n* Obsequious flattery, servility — **Sycophantic Sycophantical,** sik-ō fan tik, sik ō-fan ti kal, *a* Belonging to or resembling a sycophant, obsequiously flattering —**Sycophantish,** sik'ō-fant-ish, *a* Sycophantic — **Sycophantism,** sik o-fantism, *n* Sycophancy

Sycosis, si-kō'sis, *n* [Gr *sykōsis*, from *sykon*, a fig] A disease which consists of an eruption of tubercles on the bearded portion of the face and on the scalp

Syenite, sī'en-it, *n* A granitic rock of a grayish colour, composed of quartz, hornblende, and felspar, so called because abundant near *Syene* (si ē'nē) in Upper Egypt —**Syenitic,** *a*-e-nit'ik, *a* Containing or resembling syenite —*Syenitic granite*, granite which contains hornblende — *Syenitic porphyry*, fine grained syenite containing large crystals of felspar

Syllable, sil'a-bl, *n* [Fr *syllabe*, L *syllaba*, from Gr *syllabē—syl* for *syn*, together, and root *lab*, to take, as to the termination comp *participle, principle*] A sound or combination of sounds uttered together, or at a single impulse of the voice, and constituting a word or part of a word, the least expression of language or thought, a particle —*v t* — *syllabled syllabling* To utter, to articulate —**Syllabarium, Syllabary,** sil a bā ri um, sil'a ba ri, *n* A catalogue of the primitive syllables of a language —**Syllabic, Syllabical,** si lab ik, si labi kal, *a* Pertaining to a syllable or syllables, consisting of a syllable or syllables — **Syllabically** si labi kal li, *adv* In a syllabic manner — **Syllabicate,** si lab i kāt *v t* To form into syllables — **Syllabication** si labi kā shon *n* The act or method of dividing words into syllables — **Syllabify** si labi fi *v t* To form into syllables — **Syllabist,** sil ab ist *n* One versed in dividing words into syllables

Syllabub sil a bub *n* SILLABUB

Syllabus sil a bus, *n* [L, from the same source as *syllable*] A brief statement of the heads of a discourse of course of lectures &c, an abstract, *R C ath Ch* a summary enumeration of points decided by ecclesiastical authority, a document issued by Pope Pius IX in 1864 condemning various doctrines institutions &c

Syllepsis, sil lep sis *n* [Gr *syllēpsis*, from *syl* for *syn* with, and root *lab*, to take] A figure of speech by which one word is referred to another in the sentence to which it does not grammatically belong — **Sylleptic Syleptical** sil lep tik sil lep ti kal *a* Relating to or implying syllepsis — **Syllептically,** sil lep ti kal li *adv* By way of syllepsis

Syllogism sil o jizm *n* [L *syllogismus*, from Gr *sullogismos* a syllogism, from *syl* for *syn* with and *logizomai* to reckon, from *logos* word reason &c] *Logic*, a form of reasoning or argument consisting of three propositions of which the two first are called the *premises* (*major* and *minor*) and the last the *conclusion*, the conclusion necessarily following from the premises, thus a plant has not the power of locomotion an oak is a plant therefore an oak has not the power of locomotion — **Syllogistic Syllogistical** sil ō jis tik, sil o jis ti kal *a* Pertaining to a syllogism or to reasoning by syllogisms — **Syllogistically** sil o jis ti kal li *adv* In a syllogistic manner by means of syllogisms —**Syllogize** sil ō jīz *v i* — *syllogized syllogizing* To reason by syllogisms — *v t* To put into the form of a syllogism —**Syllogizer,** sil ō jīz er *n* One who syllogizes

Sylph silf *n* [Fr *sylphe*, a sylph, a word coined by Paracelsus] An elemental spirit of the air according to the system of Paracelsus generally used as feminine, and often applied figuratively to a woman of graceful and slender proportions — **Sylphid** sil fid, *n* A diminutive of *sylph* — **Sylphish,** silf ish, *a* Resembling a sylph

Sylva sil va, *n* [L *sylva, silva*, a wood or forest] The forest trees of any region or country collectively Written also *Silva* —**Sylvan,** sil van, *a* Pertaining to a wood or forest, abounding with trees, rural

Sylviculture sil vi kul tur, *n* The culture of forest trees, arboriculture

Symbol, sim bol, *n* [L *symbolum*, from Gr *symbolon*, a symbol, from *symballō* to infer, conclude — *sym* for *syn*, with, and *ballō*, to throw or put] An object animate or inanimate standing for or calling up something moral or intellectual, an emblem, a type (the olive branch is the *symbol* of peace), a letter or character which is significant, a sign (as in chemistry, astronomy, &c), a distinctive mark or attribute of office or duty, *theol* a creed or confession of faith —*v t* To symbolize.—

Symbolatry, Symbololatry, sim-bol'at-ri, sim-bol-ol'at-ri, *n* [Gr *latreia*, service or worship] The worship, extravagant reverence, or overestimation of symbols or types —**Symbolic, Symbolical,** sim-bol'ik, sim-bol'i-kal, *a* Pertaining to a symbol or symbols, of the nature of a symbol, representative, *gram* said of a class of words, such as pronouns, prepositions, &c. PRESENTIVE — **Symbolically,** sim bol'i kal-li, *adv* In a symbolic manner, by symbols, typically — **Symbolics, Symbolic,** sim bol'iks, *n* The study of symbols, the study of Christian creeds and confessions of faith —**Symbolism,** sim bol izm, *n* The investing of things with a symbolic meaning, meaning expressed by symbols, symbols collectively —**Symbolist,** sim bol ist, *n* One who symbolizes —**Symbolistic, Symbolistical,** sim bol is tik, sim bol is ti kal, *a* Characterized by the use of symbols —**Symbolize,** sim bol iz, *v t* —*symbolized, symbolizing* To represent by a symbol or by symbols, to serve as the symbol of, to regard or treat as symbolic —*v i* To express or represent in symbols —**Symbological,** sim bo-lo-j i kal, *a* Pertaining to symbology **Symbologist,** sim bol o jist *n* One versed in symbology —**Symbology, Symbolology** sim bol o ji, sim-bol ol o ji, *n* [Gr *symbolon* and *logos*, discourse] The art of expressing by symbols, symbols collectively and their meaning and use

Symmetry, sim e tri, *n* [Gr *symmetria* —*sym* for *syn*, with, and *metron*, measure] A due proportion in size and form of the parts of a body or structure to each other, such harmony of parts as produces a pleasing whole, the character of being well proportioned, *bot* and *zool* correspondence or similar distribution of parts in plants or animals, symmetrical disposition of organs —**Symmetric,** sim met rik, *n* Symmetrical used chiefly in mathematics —**Symmetrical,** sim met ri kal *a* Possessing symmetry, well proportioned in all parts, handsome, finely made, *bot* having the number of parts of one series corresponding with that of the other series (as, having five sepals five petals and five or ten, or fifteen stamens), *math* having correspondings parts or relations —**Symmetrically,** sim met ri kal li, *adv* In a symmetrical manner —**Symmetricalness,** sim met ri kal nes, *n* —**Symmetrist,** sim e trist *n* One very studious of symmetry **Symmetrize,** sim e triz, *v t* To make symmetrical

Sympathy, sim pa thi, *n* [Fr *sympathie* L *sympathia*, from Gr *sympatheia* —*syn*, with and *pathos*, suffering, Passion] Feeling corresponding to that which an other feels, a feeling that enables a person to enter into and in part share another's feelings, fellow feeling, compassion, commiseration, *physiol* and *pathol* that relation of the organs and parts of a living body to each other whereby a disordered condition of one part induces more or less disorder in another part —**Sympathetic, Sympathetical,** sim pa thet ik, sim pa thet i kal *a* Expressive of, produced by, or exhibiting sympathy, having sympathy or common feeling with another, feeling hearted, *physiol* produced by sympathy —*sympathetic ink*, ink which does not appear on the paper until exposed to heat or to chemicals —*Sympathetic nervous system*, a set of nerves or nervous masses in vertebrate animals, arranged along the spine — *Sympathetic sounds*, sounds produced from bodies by the vibrations of some other sounding body — **Sympathetically,** sim pa thet i kal li, *adv* In a sympathetic manner, with sympathy or fellow feeling — **Sympathize,** sim pa thiz, *v i* —*sympathized, sympathizing* To have a common feeling, as of bodily pleasure or pain, to feel in consequence of what another feels, to have fellow-feeling, to be sorry for another's suffering, to condole, to agree; to harmonize — **Sympathizer,** sim pa thi zer, *n* One who sympathizes

Symphony, sim'fō-ni, *n* [L *symphonia*, from Gr *symphonia*—*syn*, with, and *phōnē*, voice] A consonance or harmony of sounds agreeable to the ear; harmony, *mus* an elaborate composition for a full orchestra, consisting usually, like the sonata, of three or four contrasted but intimately related movements — **Symphonic,** sim-fon'ik, *a* Pertaining to a symphony — **Symphonious,** sim-fō ni-us, *a* Agreeing in sound, harmonious —**Symphonist,** sim fo-nist, *n* A composer of symphonies

Symphyllous, sim fil lus, *a* [Gr *syn*, together, and *phyllon*, a leaf] *Bot* Gamophyllous

Symphysis, sim fi sis, *n* [Gr *symphysis*, from *sym* for *syn*, together, and *phyō*, to grow] *Anat* a growing together, the union of bones by cartilage, the point of union between two parts, a commissure

Symplesometer, sim pl e zom et ėr, *n* [Gr *syn*, together, *pnzō*, to press, *metron*, a measure] A kind of barometer for measuring the weight of the atmosphere by the compression of a column of gas

Symposium, sim pō zi um, *n* pl **Symposia,** sim po zi a [Gr *symposion*, from *syn*, with, *posis*, a drinking, from *pinō*, to drink] A feast where there is drinking, a convivial meeting —**Symposiac,** sim pō zi ak, *a* Pertaining to a symposium — **Symposiarch,** sim po zi ärk, *n* [Gr *sym posiarchēs*—*symposion*, and *archē*, rule] The president or manager of a feast — **Symposiast,** sim pō zi ast, *n* A sharer in a symposium

Symptom, sim tom, *n* [Gr *symptoma* —*syn*, together, and *piptō*, to fall] Any sign or token, what serves as evidence of something not seen, *med* an affection which accompanies a disease, and from which the existence and nature of a disease may be inferred —**Symptomatic, Symptomatical,** sim to mat ik, sim to mat i kal, *a* Being or serving as a symptom, indicating the existence of something else — *Symptomatic disease*, a disease which proceeds from some prior disorder, and opposed to *idiothic disease* —**Symptomatically,** sim to mat i kal li, *adv* By means of symptoms —**Symptomatology,** sim to ma tol o ji, *n* That part of medicine which treats of the symptoms of diseases

Synæresis, si nē re sis *n* [Gr *synairesis*—*syn*, together, and *haireo*, to take] *Gram* the contraction of two syllables into one

Synagogue, sin a gog, *n* [Fr *synagogue*, Gr *synagōgē*—*syn* together and *agō*, to bring] A congregation of Jews met for the purpose of worship, a Jewish place of worship —**Synagogal, Synagogical,** sin a gog al, sin a goj i kal *a* Pertaining or relating to a synagogue

Synallagmatic, sin al lag mat ik, *a* [Gr *synallagma*, a mutual agreement] Applied to a contract or treaty imposing reciprocal obligations

Synaloepha, sin a lē fa, *n* [Gr *synaloiphē*, *synaleiphō*, to melt together —*syn*, together, and *aleiphō*, to smear] A suppression of some vowel or diphthong at the end of a word before another vowel or diphthong

Synantherous sin an thėr us, *a* [Prefix *syn*, together, and *anther*] *Bot* having the anthers united so as to form a tube round the style

Synanthous sin an thus, *a* [Gr *syn* with, together, and *anthos*, a flower] *Bot* exhibiting a union of several usually distinct flowers — **Synanthy,** sin an thi, *n* *Bot* The union of flowers

Synarthrosis, sin är thrō sis, *n* [Gr *syn arthrosis*—*syn* with, and *arthron* a joint] *Anat* union of bones without motion — **Synarthrodial,** sin ar thrō di al, *a* Pertaining to synarthrosis

Syncarpium, sin kär pi um, *n* [Gr *syn*, together, and *karpos*, fruit] *Bot* an aggregate fruit in which the ovaries cohere into a solid mass, with a slender receptacle, as in magnolia —**Syncarpous,** sin kär pus *a* *Bot* having the carpels completely united, as in the apple and pear

Syncategorematic, sin-kat ē go-rē-mat'ik, *a* [Gr *syn*, together, and *katēgorēma*, a predicate] *Logic*, applied to words which cannot singly express a term, as adverbs, prepositions, &c

Synchondrosis, sin-kon-drō'sis, *n* [Gr *syn*, together, and *chondros*, a cartilage.] *Anat* the union of bones by means of cartilage

Synchronous, Synchronal, sin'kro-nus, sin'kro-nal, *a* [Gr. *syn*, with, and *chronos*, time (whence also *chronic, chronicle*, &c)] Happening at the same time, contemporaneous, simultaneous — **Synchronism,** sin'kron izm, *n* Concurrence of two or more events or facts in time; simultaneousness, arrangement of contemporaneous events in tabular form —**Synchronistic,** sin-kron is'tik, *a* Pertaining to synchronism —**Synchronization,** sin'kron-i-zā"shon, *n* The act of synchronizing —**Synchronize,** sin kron-iz, *v t* —*synchronized, synchronizing* To concur or agree in time —*v t* To make to agree in time, to cause to indicate the same time, as one time-piece with another —**Synchronizer,** sin kron i zer, *n* One who or that which synchronizes — **Synchronously,** sin kron-us-li, *adv* Contemporaneously, at the same time —**Synchrony,** sin kro ni, *n* Contemporaneity in time

Synclinal, sin kli'nal, *a* [Gr *syn*, together, and *klinō*, to incline or slope] *Geol* sloping downward in opposite directions so as to meet in a common point or line, dipping toward a common line or plane (*synclinal* strata), formed by or pertaining to strata dipping in such a manner (*synclinal* axis), opposed to *anticlinal* —*n* A synclinal line or axis

Syncope, sin ko pē, *n* [Gr *synkopē*, from *synkoptō*, to beat together, to weary—*syn*, together, and *koptō*, to strike, to cut off] A contraction of a word by elision in the middle, as in *ne er* for *never*, a fainting or swooning, *mus* syncopation —**Syncopate,** sin-ko pāt, *v t* —*syncopated, syncopating* To contract by syncope, *mus* to treat with syncopation — **Syncopation,** sin ko-pā-shon, *n* The contraction of a word by elision, *mus* the alteration of rhythm by driving the accent to that part of a bar not usually accented, the accented part of a bar being usually the first note —**Syncopize,** sin ko-piz, *v t* —*syncopized, syncopizing* To contract by syncope

Syncratism, sin krat-izm, *n* Syncretism

Syncretism, sin krē-tizm, *n* [Gr *synkrētismos*] The attempted blending of irreconcilable principles or parties, as in philosophy or religion, opposed to *eclecticism* — **Syncretist,** sin krēt-ist, *n* One who attempts to blend incongruous tenets or doctrines into a system —**Syncretistic,** sin krē tis tik, *a* Pertaining to syncretism — **Syncretic,** sin krēt ik, *a* Pertaining to syncretism

Syndactylic, Syndactylous, sin dak til'ik, sin dak ti lus *a* [Gr *syn*, together, *daktylos*, a finger or toe] *Ornithol* having the external toe nearly as long as the middle, and partly united to it, as in the bee eater, kingfisher, &c

Syndesmology, sin des mol o-ji, *n* [Gr *syndesmos*, a ligament from *syn*, together, *desmos* a band] The department of anatomy that deals with the ligaments — **Syndesmosis,** sin des mō sis, *n* A connection of bones by a ligament

Syndic sin dik, *n* [Gr *syndikos*, helping in a court of justice, an advocate—*syn*, with, and *dikē*, justice] An officer of government, invested with different powers in different countries, a kind of magistrate, a person chosen to transact business for others —**Syndicate,** sin di-kāt, *n* A body of syndics, the office of a syndic, an association of persons formed with the view of promoting some particular enterprise financial scheme, or the like

Synecdoche si nek da-kē, *n* [Gr, from *syn*, with, *ek*, out, *dechomai*, to receive] A figure of speech by which the whole of a thing is put for a part, or a part for the whole (as *hands* for *workmen*) —**Synecdochical,** sin-ek-dok i kal *a* Expressed by or implying synecdoche

Synechia, sin-ē-ki a, *n* [Gr *synecheia*, adherence, from *syn*, with, and *echō*, to hold] A disease of the eye in which the iris adheres to the cornea, or to the capsule of the crystalline lens.

Synecphonesis, si-nek' fō-nē"sis, *n* [Gr, from *syn*, with, *ek*, out, and *phōnē*, sound] A contraction of two syllables into one; synæresis.

Syneresis, si-nē're-sis, *n* SYNÆRESIS
Synergist, si-nėr'jist, *n* [Gr *syn*, with, and *ergon*, work] One who maintains the co-operation of man with God in the conversion of sinners
Synegenesian, Syngenesious, sin je-nē si an, *sin-je-nē si us*, *a* [Gr *syn*, with, and *genesis*, generation] *Bot* having the anthers united at the edges so as to form a tube
Synizesis, sin i zē sis, *n* [Gr, from *syn*, with, and *hizō*, to sit] *Med* an obliteration of the pupil of the eye, *gram* synœcphonesis.
Synocreate, si nok rē-āt, *a* [Gr *syn*, together, and L *ocrea*, a greave] *Bot* said of stipules uniting together on the opposite side of the stem from the leaf
Synod, sin'od, *n* [Fr *synode*, L *synodus*, from Gr *synodos*—*syn*, and *hodos*, a way, a journeying] A council or meeting of ecclesiastics, especially bishops and clergy, to consult on matters of religion, among Presbyterians, a church court consisting of the members of several adjoining presbyteries, also, a meeting convention or council in general —**Synodal**, sin od al *a* Pertaining to a synod, synodical — **Synodic, Synodical**, si nod ik, si nod i kal, *a* Pertaining to a synod, transacted in a synod, *astron* pertaining to a conjunction or two successive conjunctions of the heavenly bodies —*Synodical month*, the period from one conjunction of the moon with the sun to another called also a *Lunation* —**Synodically**, si nod i kal li, *adv* By the authority of a synod —**Synodist** sin od ist, *n* One who adheres to a synod
Synœcious, si nē shus *a* [Gr *syn* together *oikos* a house] *Bot* having male and female organs on the same head
Synonym Synonyme sin o-nim *n* [Fr *synonyme* from Gr *synōnymos* having the same signification—*syn* with, and *onoma*, a name] A word having the same or nearly the same signification as another in the same language, one of two or more words in the same language which have the same meaning —**Synonymic Synonymical**, sin ō-nim ik, sin-ō nim i kal, *a* Synonymous — **Synonymist**, si non'im ist, *n* One who collects and explains synonyms —**Synonymize**, si non im iz, *v t* —*synonymized*, *synonymizing* To express by words of the same meaning —**Synonymous** si non'i mus, *a* Having the character of a synonym, expressing the same thing —**Synonymously**, si non i mus-li, *adv* In a synonymous manner — **Synonymy** si non i mi, *n* The quality of being synonymous
Synopsis, si nop'sis *n* pl **Synopses** si nop sēz [Gr, from *syn* with, and *opsis* a sight, view] A summary or brief statement giving a general view of some subject, as by means of short paragraphs a conspectus —**Synoptic, Synopsical**, si nop tik, si nop ti kal, *a* Affording a synopsis or general view —*Synoptic gospels* a term for the gospels of Matthew, Mark, and Luke, which present a synopsis of the same series of events, whereas in John's gospel the narrative and discourses are different —**Synoptic**, *n* One of the synoptic gospels —**Synoptically** si nop ti kal li, *adv* In a synoptical manner —**Synoptist**, si-nop'tist, *n* One of the writers of the synoptic gospels
Synostosis, si nos'tō-sis, *n* [Gr *syn*, with, and *osteon*, a bone] *Anat* unity by means of bone
Synovia, si-nō'vi-a, *n* [Gr *syn*, with, and L *ovum*, an egg] A thick, viscid, yellowish-white fluid, somewhat resembling white of egg in appearance, secreted at the joints for the purpose of lubricating their surfaces —**Synovial**, si-nō vi al, *a* Pertaining to or consisting of synovia.—**Synovitis**, sin-ō vī tis, *n* [The term *itis* denotes inflammation] Inflammation of the synovial membrane
Syntax, sin taks, *n* [Gr *syntaxis*, arrangement, disposition, from *syn*, with, and *taxis*, order from *tassō*, to put in order TACTICS] *Gram* the construction of sentences, the due arrangement of words or members of sentences in their mutual relations according to established usage —**Syntactic, Syntactical**, sin tak tik sin tak ti kal, *a* Pertaining or according to the rules of syntax. —**Syntactically** sin tak ti kal li, *adv* As regards syntax, in conformity to syntax
Synteresis, sin te rē sis, *n* [Gr, a watching closely, from *syn*, with, and *tēreō*, to watch] *Med* preservative or preventive treatment —**Synteretic** sin te ret ik, *a* Preserving health, prophylactic
Syntexis, sin tek sis *n* [Gr *syntēxis*, from *syn*, with, and *tēkō*, to melt] *Med* a wasting of the body a deep consumption —**Syntectic Syntectical**, sin tek tik sin tek ti kal, *a* Relating to syntexis, wasting
Synthesis sin the sis *n* pl **Syntheses** sin thē sēz [Gr *synthesis*, a putting together from *syn* with and *tithēmi*, to place] The putting of two or more things together to form a whole opposed to *analysis*, *logic* the combination of separate elements of thought into a whole, *surg* the operation by which divided parts are united, *chem* the uniting of elements into a compound, composition or combination —**Synthetic Synthetical** sin thet ik, sin thet i kal, *a* Pertaining to synthesis, consisting in synthesis —**Synthetically**, sin thet i kal li *adv* By synthesis or composition
Syphilis sif i lis *n* [A name invented by the Italian Fracastoro who wrote a Latin poem on this disease (published in 1540), perhaps from Gr *syn* with and *philos*, love] A contagious and hereditary venereal disease —**Syphilitic** sif i lit ik *a* Pertaining to or infected with syphilis
Syphilize sif i liz *v t* To inoculate with syphilis —**Syphiloid** sif i loid *a* Resembling or having the character of syphilis
Syphon *n* SIPHON
Syren si ren SIREN
Syriac sir'i ak *a* [L *Syriacus*] Pertaining to Syria or its language *n* The ancient language of Syria a Semitic language differing little from Chaldee.
Syringa si ring'ga, *n* [Gr *syrinx syringos*, a pipe—pipes having been made from the plants] A genus of plants of which the lilac is the type, also, a name of the mock orange
Syringe, sir'inj *n* [From Gr *syrinx*, *syringos*, a pipe, a tube] A portable instrument of the pump kind employed to draw in fluid and to squirt it out again, consisting of a cylindrical tube with an air tight piston fitted with a handle, used by surgeons, gardeners &c —**Syringe**, sir'inj, *v t* —*syringed syringing* To wash and cleanse or water by means of a syringe
Syringotomy, si ring got o mi, *n* [Gr *syrinx*, *syringos*, a tube, a fistula, and *tomē*, a cutting] The operation of cutting for fistula
Syrinx, si'ringks, *n* [Gr *syrinx*, a pipe.] The Pandean or Pan's pipes
Syrop, sir'op, *n* SYRUP
Syrt, Syrtis, sėrt, sėr'tis, *n* [Fr *syrte*, L *syrtis*, Gr *syrtis*, a sandbank] A quick sand or sandbank
Syrup, sir'up, *n* [Fr *sirop*, It *sciroppo*, L L *syrupus*, from Ar *sharab*, beverage, syrup, whence also *sherbet* and *shrub*] A saturated or nearly saturated solution of sugar in water, any sweet and somewhat viscous fluid, the uncrystallizable fluid finally separated from crystallized sugar in the refining process—the 'golden syrup' of grocers —**Syrupy**, sir'up i, *a* Like syrup
Systaltic, sis tal tik, *a* [Gr *systaltikos*—*syn*, with and *stellō*, to put] *Med* having alternate contraction and dilatation, as the heart
System sis tem *n* [L *systema*, Gr *systēma*, from *syn* together and *histēmi*, to set] Any assemblage of things forming a regular and connected whole, things connected according to a scheme, a number of heavenly bodies acting on each other according to certain laws (the solar *system*), an assemblage or connected series of parts or organs in an animal body (the nervous *system*), also, the body itself as a functional unity or whole (to take poison into the *system*), a plan or scheme according to which things are connected into a whole (a *system* of philosophy), regular method or order (to have no *system* in working) —**Systematic Systematical**, sis te mat ik, sis te mat i kal *a* Pertaining to or consisting in system methodical, proceeding according to system —**Systematically** sis te mat i kal li, *a lv* In a systematic manner, regularly, methodically —**Systematism** sis'tem at-izm, *n* Reduction of facts to a system —**Systematist** sis tem at-ist, *n* One who forms or who adheres to a system —**Systematization** sis tem at i zā shun, *n* The act or process of reducing to system —**Systematize** sis tem a tīz, *v t* —*systematized systematizing* To reduce to system or regular method —**System atizer** sis tem a ti zėr, *n* One who reduces things to system —**Systematology** sis tem a tol o ji *n* Knowledge or information regarding systems —**Systemic** sis tem ik *a* Pertaining to a system *physiol* pertaining to the body as a whole (the *systemic* circulation of the blood) —**System ize** sis tem iz *v t* SYSTEMATIZE —**System less** sis tem les *a* Without system, *biol* not exhibiting structure characteristic of organic life
Systole, sis to lē *n* [Gr *systolē*, from *syn*, together, and *stellō*, to put] The contraction of the heart and arteries for forcing the blood through the system and carrying on the circulation opposite to *diastole*, *gram* the shortening of a long syllable —**Systolic**, sis tol ik, *a* Relating to systole
Systyle, sis til *a* [Gr *systylos*—*syn*, together and *stylos* a column] *Arch* having columns standing close together, having a row of columns set close together all round as in the Parthenon
Sythe, sīth SCYTHE
Syzygy, siz i ji, *n* [Gr *syzygia*—*syn* together, and *zygon* a yoke YOKE] *Astron* the conjunction or opposition of a planet with the sun, or of any two of the heavenly bodies

T.

T, the twentieth letter of the English alphabet, closely allied to *d*, both being dentals —*To a T*, exactly, with the utmost exactness (*to suit to a T*), the allusion being to a mechanic's T-square
Tabard, tab'ard, *n* [Fr *tabard*, Sp and Pg *tabardo*, It *tabarro*, L L *tabarrus*, *tabardus*, a cloak, *origin doubtful*] A garment open at the sides, with wide sleeves or flaps reaching to the elbows, now only worn by heralds and pursuivants — **Tabarder**, tab'ar-dėr, *n* One who wears a tabard
Tabaret, tab'a-ret, *n* [Probably connected with *tabby* or *tabard*] A stout satin-striped silk used for furniture
Tabasheer, tab-a-shēr', *n* [Ar *tabāshīr*] A siliceous concretion found in the joints of the bamboo and other large grasses, highly valued in the East Indies as a tonic
Tabbinet, tab'i net, *n* TABINET
Tabby, tab'i, *n* [Fr *tabis*, Sp Pg and It *tabi*, L L *attabi*, from Ar *'attābi*, watered silk, from the quarter of Bagdad where this stuff was manufactured, named after a prince *Attab*] A kind of rich silk or other stuff watered or figured, a cat of a mixed or brindled colour, *any cat*; an ancient spinster —*v t* —*tabbied*, *tabbying* To water or cause to look wavy by the

process of calendering (to *tabby* silk) —**Tabby-cat**, *n* A brindled cat —**Tabbying, tab'-ing**, *n* The watering of stuffs between engraved rollers

Tabby, tab i, *n* [Perhaps from Ar *tabasheer*, tabasheer, lime, plaster] A mixture of lime and water, with shells, gravel, &c, forming a hard mass when dry

Tabefaction, ta-bē fak shon, *n* [L *tabes*, a wasting away, and *facio*, to make] A wasting away, emaciation

Tabernacle, tab ér nak l, *n* [L *tabernaculum*, a tent, a dim from *taberna*, a hut, a tavern TAVERN] A slightly constructed temporary habitation, the human frame as the temporary abode of the soul, the movable building, so contrived as to be taken to pieces with ease, carried by the Jews during their wanderings in the wilderness, a temple, a place of worship, a small cell or repository for holy things, an ornamented chest on Roman Catholic altars for the consecrated vessels, *Gothic arch* a canopied stall or niche, an arched canopy over a tomb, a tomb —*Feast of tabernacles*, a festival of the Israelites to commemorate their dwelling in tents during their journeys in the wilderness, lasting eight days, during which the people dwelt in booths made of the branches of certain trees —*vt* To sojourn —**Tabernacular**, tab ér nak ū lèr, *a* Pertaining to a tabernacle, sculptured with delicate tracery work

Tabes, tā bēz *n* [L from *tabeo*, to waste away] A disease consisting in a gradual wasting away of the whole body accompanied with languor and depressed spirits —**Tabetic**, ta but ik *a* Pertaining to tabes consumption **Tabid**, tab id *a* [L *tabidus*] Relating to tabes, wasted by disease —**Tabidly**, tab id li, *adv* Consumptively —**Tabidness**, tab id nes, *n* Emaciation

Tabinet, tab i net, *n* [From a French Protestant refugee of this name who first made tabinet in Dublin] A kind of taffety or tabby, a fabric of silk and wool used for curtains

Tablature, tab la tūr, *n* [Fr *tablature* TABLE] An old name for musical notation, especially for the manner of writing music by letters, &c, for certain instruments

Table, tā bl, *n* [Fr *table*, from L *tabula*, a board a painting, a tablet &c from root *ta*, to extend, and suffix *-bula* (as in *fabula*, a fable) Of allied origin are *taren* *tabernacle*] An article of furniture consisting of a horizontal frame with a flat upper surface supported by legs, any detached flat surface, especially when horizontal, the fare or viands served on a table, the persons sitting at table, a thin piece of something for writing on, a tablet, a series of many items or particulars presented in one connected group, especially when the items are in lists or columns, a syllabus or index, a series of numbers which proceed according to some given law (*tables* of logarithms), *jewelry*, the upper and flat surface of a diamond or other precious stone, *pl* an old name for the game of draughts or a similar game —*the Lord's table*, the altar in a church, the sacrament of the Lord's supper —*Round table* ROUND —*Twelve tables*, the tables containing a celebrated body of ancient Roman laws, which formed the basis of Roman jurisprudence —*To lay on the table*, in parliamentary practice and in the usage of corporate and other bodies, to receive any document, as a report, motion, &c, but to agree to postpone its consideration indefinitely —*To turn the tables*, to change the condition or fortune of contending parties, alluding to the vicissitudes of fortune in gaming —*vt* —*tabled*, *tabling* To form into a table or catalogue, to tabulate, to lay or place upon a table, to lay on the table in business meetings, whether public or private, to enter upon the record.—*a* Appertaining to or provided for a table —**Table beer**, *n* Beer of no great strength for the table or for common use —**Table-bell**, *n* A small bell used at table for calling servants —**Table-book**, *n* A book of tablets, a memorandum-book —**Table-cloth**, *n* A cloth, usually of linen, for covering a table before the dishes are set for meals —**Table-cover**, *n* An ornamental cloth of wool, flax, cotton, &c, laid on a table between mealtimes —**Table d'hôte**, tā bl-dōt,*n* [Fr *table d'hôte*, lit table of the host or landlord] A common table for guests at a hotel, an ordinary —**Table knife**, *n* An ordinary knife used at table —**Table-land**, *n* A stretch of elevated flat land, a plateau —**Table-linen**,*n* The linen used for and at the table, napery —**Table money**,*n* An allowance to general officers in the army and flag officers in the navy in addition to their pay —**Table spoon**, *n* The ordinary large spoon used at table as distinguished from a tea spoon —**Table spoonful**, *n* As much as a table-spoon will hold —**Table-talk**, *n* Conversation at table, familiar conversation —**Table-talker**, *n* One who studies to shine in table-talk —**Table-turning**, *n* One of the alleged phenomena of spiritualism, consisting of certain movements of tables attributed to spirits or spiritural forces

Tableau, tab lō, *n* pl **Tableaux**, tab-lōz [Fr *tableau*, from *table*, a table] A picture, a striking representation, performers grouped in a dramatic scene, or any persons regarded as forming a dramatic group —*Tableau vivant* (vē vän), a group of persons so dressed and placed as to represent some historical or fictitious scene, *lit* a living picture

Tablet, tab let, *n* [Fr *tablette*, dim of *table*] A small flat surface, a small flat piece of wood, metal, ivory, &c, for writing or drawing on, a slab of wood or stone, or a metal plate bearing some device or inscription, *pl* a kind of pocket memorandum book, a small flattish cake, as of soap

Taboo, ta bō, *n* [Of Polynesian origin] The setting of something apart and away from human contact either as consecrated or accursed practised among certain savage races, the state of being so set apart, prohibition of contact or intercourse —*vt* To put under taboo, to interdict approach to or contact or intercourse with (a *tabooed* subject of conversation)

Tabor, **Tabour** tā bor *n* [O Fr *tabour*, Fr *tambour*, Sp and Pg *tambor*, probably from Per *tabir* a tabor] A small drum beaten with one stick used as an accompaniment to a pipe or fife —*vi* To play the tabor — **Taborer**, tā bor ér *n* One who beats the tabor —**Taboret**, **Tabouret**, tā bor et, *n* A small tabor, a frame for embroidery, named from its shape —**Taborine**, **Tabourine**, ta bo rēn, *n* [Fr *tabourin*] A tabor, a tambourine —**Tabret**, tā bret, *n* [A dim form] A tabor

Tabu, tā bō, *n* TABOO

Tabula, tab ū la *n* pl **Tabulæ**, tab ū lē [L TABLE] A table, a tablet, a flat portion of something, a horizontal plate across the cavity in certain corals —**Tabular**, tab ū lèr *a* [L *tabularis*, from *tabula*, a table] In the form of a table, having a flat surface, having the form of laminæ or plates, set down in or forming a table or statement of items in columns, computed by the use of tables —*Tabular spar*, silicate of lime, a mineral of a grayish white colour, occurring either massive or crystallized, in rectangular tabular crystals. — **Tabularization**, tab ū lèr i zā shon, *n* The act of tabularizing —**Tabularize**, tab ū lèr īz *vt* To make tables of, to tabulate —**Tabulate**, tab ū lāt, *vt* —*tabulated*, *tabulating* To reduce to tables or synopses, to set down in a table of items —*a* Table shaped, tabular —**Tabulation**, tab ū lā shon *n* The throwing of data into a tabular form

Tacahout, tak a hut, *n* [Ar] The small gall formed on the tamarisk tree MAHEE

Tacamahac, tak a ma hak, *n* A name of the balsam poplar of North America, a resin produced from a tree of Mexico and the West Indies

Tach, **Tache**, tach, *n* [A softened form of *tack*] Something used for taking hold or holding, a catch; a loop, a button [O T.]

Tachometer, ta-kom'et-ér, *n* [Gr *tachos*, speed, and *metron*, measure] An instrument for measuring velocity, as of running water; a contrivance for indicating small variations in the velocity of machines

Tachygraphy, ta-kig'ra-fi, *n*. [Gr *tachys*, quick, and *graphō*, to write] The art or practice of quick writing; shorthand; stenography —**Tachygraphic**, **Tachygraphical**, tak i graf ik, tak-i graf'-kal,*a* Pertaining to tachygraphy or shorthand.

Tacit, tas it, *a* [L *tacitus*, silent, from *taceo*, to be silent, cog with Goth. *thahan*, to be silent] Implied but not expressed in words, silent (*tacit* consent, a *tacit* agreement) —**Tacitly**, tas it-li, *adv* Silently; by implication, without words —**Taciturn**, tas i tèrn, *a* [L *taciturnus*, from *tacitus*, silent] Habitually silent, not apt to talk or speak —**Taciturnity**, tas-i tèr ni ti, *n* [L *taciturnitas*] The state or quality of being taciturn, habitual silence or reserve in speaking —**Taciturnly**, tas i tèrn li, *adv* In a taciturn manner, silently

Tack, tak, *n* [Of Celtic origin; Ir *taca*, Armor *tach*, a nail, seen also in *attach*, *attack*, *detach*] A small, short nail, usually having a broad head, a slight fastening or connection, as by a few stitches; *naut* a rope for pulling the foremost lower corners of certain sails, the part of the sail to which the tack is fastened, the course of a ship as regards having the wind impelling her on the starboard or the port side, *Scots law*, a lease —*vt* To fasten, to attach, to unite in a slight or hasty manner, to add on as a supplement or addition, to append —*vi* To change the course of a ship so as to have the wind act from the starboard instead of the port side, or vice versa —**Tacket**, tak et, *n* A clout nail or hob nail [Scotch] —**Tacksman**, taks man, *n* In Scotland, a person occupying a farm by a *tack* or lease

Tackle, tak l, *n* [From the stem of *take*; L G and D *takel*, Dan *takkel*, Sw *tackel*, tackle] Apparatus, appliances, or equipment for various kinds of work, gear, one or more pulleys with a single rope used for raising and lowering weights, the ropes and rigging, &c, of a ship, see also such compounds as GROUND TACKLE, GUN-TACKLE &c —*vt* —*tackled*, *tackling* To supply with tackle, to apply tackle to; to set vigorously to work upon, to attack for the purpose of controlling or mastering (colloq) —*vi* To go vigorously to work, followed by *to* (colloq)—**Tackling**, tak'l ing *n* Tackle, gear, rigging, &c, instruments of action, harness, or the like

Tact, takt *n* [Fr *tact*, touch, feelmg, tact, from L *tactus*, touch, from *tango*, *tactum*, to touch, from which also *tactile*, *contingent*, *tangible* &c TANGENT] Touch, peculiar skill or faculty, skill or adroitness in doing or saying exactly what is required by circumstances, the stroke in beating time in music

Tactics tak tiks, *n* [Fr *tactique*, Gr *taktiké* (*techné*, art), the art of drawing up soldiers, from *tasso* *taxō*, to arrange (seen also in *syntax*, *taxidermy*)] The science and art of disposing military or naval forces in order for battle, of manœuvring them in presence of the enemy or within the range of his fire, and performing military and naval evolutions STRATEGY — **Tactic**, tak tik *n* System of tactics — **Tactic**, **Tactical** tak tik, tak ti kal, *a* Pertaining to tactics —**Tactically**, tak ti-kal-li *adv* According to tactics —**Tactician**, tak tish an, *n* One versed in tactics.

Tactile, tak'til, [Fr *tactile*, from L *tactilis* from *tango*, to touch TACT] Capable of being touched or felt, tangible; pertaining to the sense of touch — **Taction**, tak'shon, *n* [L *tactio*] The act of touching, touch —**Tactual**, tak'tu-al, *a*. Pertaining to the sense of touch, consisting in or derived from touch.

Tadpole, tad'pōl, *n* [Equivalent to *toad-poll*, that is toad with a big poll or head] The young of the frog or allied animal in its first state from the spawn

Tael, tāl, *n* In China, a denomination of money equal to from 5s. 6d. to 6s. sterling; also, a weight of 1⅓ oz

Ta'en, tān. Poetical contraction of *Taken*.

Tænia, tē'ni-a, *n*. [L *tænia*, from Gr. *tainia*, a fillet or ribbon.] The tape-worm;

ment, the fillet or band which separates the Doric frieze from the architrave, sury a ligature.—Taniold, tæ'ni-oid, *a.* Ribbon-shaped, resembling or belonging to the tape-worm

Tafferal, *n.* Taffrail

Taffeta, Taffety, taf'e-ta, taf'e-ti, *n.* [Fr *taffetas*, It *taffetà*, from Per *tâftah*, pp of verb *tâftan*, to weave] A generic name for plain silk, shot-silk, glacé, and certain others, also applied to mixed fabrics of silk and wool

Taffrail, Tafferel, taf'rāl, taf'e-rel *n.* [D *tafereel*, a panel, a picture, dim of *tafel*, a table, a picture, from L *tabula*, a table Tabla] *Naut* the rail over the heads of the stern timbers, originally the upper flat part of a ship's stern.

Taffy, taf'i, *n* Toffy

Tafia, ta-fi-a, *n* [Fr, from Malay] A variety of rum distilled from molasses

Tag, tag, *n* [Same as Sw *tagg*, a point, akin *tack*, *take*] A metallic point to the end of a string, anything hanging loosely attached or affixed to another, the end or catchword of an actor's speech, something mean and paltry as the rabble (*Shak*), a young sheep of the first year—*v t* —*tagged*, *tagging* To fit with a tag or point, to fit one thing to another, to tack or join—

Tagger, tag'ėr *n* One who tags—**Taglet,** tag'let, *n* A little tag **Tag rag,** *n* The lowest class of people, the rabble

Taglia, tal'ya, *n.* [It] A set of pulleys in a fixed block and another set in a movable block used in combination

Tagliacotian, tal-i-a-kō'shi-an Taliacotian

Taglioni, tal-yō'ni, *n* An overcoat, so named from a celebrated Italian family of professional dancers

Taguan, tag'u-an, *n* The flying squirrel of India.

Tail, tāl *n* [A Sax *tægel*, *tegl*, a tail = Icel *tagl*, O G and Sw *tagel*, O H G *zagel*, originally hair, as seen from Goth *tagl*, hair] That part of an animal which consists of the projecting termination of the spinal column, and terminates its body behind, the hinder or inferior part of a thing, as opposed to the head any long terminal appendage or anything resembling or suggesting the tail of an animal the other side of a coin from that which bears the head, the reverse—*To turn tail* to run away, to shirk an encounter—*v t* To follow, droop, or hang like a tail—

Tail board, *n* The movable board at the hinder end of a cart or wagon—**Tail drain** *n* A drain receiving the water that runs out of the other drains of a field—**Tailed** tāld, *a.* Having a tail of this or that kind.—**Tail-end,** *n* The latter end, the termination—**Tailless,** tāl'les *a* Having no tail—**Tail piece,** *n* A piece forming a tail, an end piece, an appendage, a small picture or ornamental design at the end of a chapter or section in a book, the piece at the lower end of instruments of the violin kind to which the strings are fastened—**Tail race,** *n* The water which runs from the mill after it has produced the motion of the wheel—**Tail water** *n* The water flowing off by the tail race

Tail, tāl, *n* [Fr *taille* a cutting from *tailler*, to cut Tailor] *Law*, limitation, abridgment—*Estate tail or estate in tail*, an entailed estate or estate limited to certain heirs.

Tailor, tā'lėr, *n.* [Fr *tailleur*, from *tailler*, to cut, from L L *taliare*, *taleare*, to cut, from L. *talea*, a rod slip, cutting (seen also in *detail*, *entail*, *retail tally*)] One whose occupation is to cut out and make chiefly men's outer clothing, as coats, vests, trousers, &c—*v t* To practise making men's clothes—**Tailor bird,** *n* An East Indian bird of the warbler family, so called because it constructs its nest by sewing leaves together, using the bill as a needle and a fibre as thread—**Tailoress** tā'lėr-es, *n* A female who makes garments for men

Tailzie, Tailyie, tal'yi, *n.* and *v t* [Fr *tailler*, to cut off Tailor] *Scots law*, an entail, to entail.

Taint, tānt, *v t* [O Fr *teindre*, pp *teint*; (Mod. Fr *teindre*, *teint*), from L *tingere*, to wet or moisten, whence also *tinge*, *tincture*, *tint*] To imbue or impregnate with something noxious or poisonous, to infect, to corrupt, as by incipient putrefaction, to sully or pollute.—*v i* To become infected or corrupted, to be affected with incipient putrefaction—*n* something that infects or contaminates, infection, corruption, a stain, a blemish on reputation—**Taintless,** tānt'les, *a* Free from taint or infection, pure—**Taintlessly,** tānt'les-li *adv* With

Taint-worm, *n* A worm that taints, a destructive parasitic worm

Take, tāk, *v t*—pret *took*, ppr *taking*, pp *taken* [From Icel and O Sw *taka*, Sw *taga*, Dan *tage* to take, to seize, &c same root as L *tango tactum*, to touch (whence *tangible*, *tact*, &c)] *Tackle* is akin] To receive or accept correlative to *give*, and opposed to *refuse* or *reject*, to lay hold of, to seize, to grasp (*took* him by the throat), to lay hold of and remove, to carry off, to abstract (to *take* one's goods), to catch suddenly, to entrap, to circumvent, to surprise, to make prisoner of, to capture, to obtain possession of by arms (to *take* a town), to captivate, attract, allure, to understand or comprehend, to receive with good or ill will, to feel concerning (*take* an act amiss), to look upon as to suppose regard, consider (I *take* this to be right), to avail one's self of, to employ to use (precaution advice, &c), to require or render necessary (the journey *takes* a week) not to let slip to choose and make one's own, to select to have recourse to to betake one's self to (to *take* a course, to *take* measures), to adopt (a resolution a plan) to utter to assume (to *take* a shape), to receive and swallow (food medicine), to copy, to draw (a picture a sketch) to put into writing to note down to fasten on attack or assail as by a blast disease or the like to be infected or seized with (to *take* a cold) to experience indulge feel (comfort, pride) to bear or submit to to put up with to enter into possession of by renting or leasing, to conduct guide, convey carry (to *take* one home), to leap over, to clear to place one's self in to occupy (to *take* a seat)—*To take aback* to surprise or astonish, to confound *To take advantage of* to use any advantage or benefit offered by to catch or seize by surprise or cunning—*To take aim* to aim—*To take air* to be divulged or disclosed *To take the air, to take an airing* to walk or drive in the open air for refreshment—*To take arms*, or *take up arms* to commence war or hostilities—*To take breath* to stop in order to breathe or rest after exertion—*To take care* to be watchful vigilant or careful—*To take care of* to have the charge of to keep watch over—*To take down* to remove to a lower position, hence to put in writing, to abase, to pull to pieces—*To put in writing*, to write down—*To take effect* to produce the intended effect to begin to act or come into operation—*To take the field* to commence the operations of a campaign—*To take fire* to become ignited or inflamed, *fig* to become excited, as with anger or love—*To take heart* to become courageous or confident—*To take to heart* to be keenly or deeply affected by, to feel sensibly—*To take heed*, to be careful or cautious—*To take heed to* to attend to with care—*To take hold of*, to seize, to grasp, to lay hands on—*To take horse*, to mount and ride—*To take in* to admit or bring into one's house to encompass or embrace, to include to comprehend, to draw into a less compass, to contract, to furl as a sail to receive into the mind, to admit the truth of, to circumvent, to cheat—*To take in hand*, to undertake, to attempt to execute—*To take in vain*, to use or utter unnecessarily, carelessly, or profanely—*To take leave*, to bid farewell, to depart, to permit one's self, to use a certain license or liberty—*To take notice of*, to regard or observe with attention, to pay some attention to, to make remarks on, to mention—*To take oath*, to swear judicially or with solemnity—*To take off*, to remove or lift from the surface, outside, or top, to divest one's self of, to remove to a different place, to kill, to make away with, to deduct, to withdraw; to call or draw away, to drink out; to mimic, to imitate, as in ridicule—*To take on*, or *upon*, to undertake, to assume—*To take out*, to remove from within or from a number, to remove by cleansing or the like (to *take out* a stain)—*To take pains*, to use all one's skill, care, and the like—*To take part in*, to share, to partake of—*To take part with*, to join or unite with—*To take one's part*, to espouse one's cause, to defend one—*To take place*, to happen—*To take root*, to strike a root, to put forth roots and grow, to become firmly fixed or established—*To take time*, to act without haste or hurry, to be in no haste or excitement, to require or necessitate a portion or period of time—*To take thought*, to be solicitous or anxious—*To take up*, to lift, to raise, to obtain on credit, to begin where another left off (to *take up* a narrative), to occupy, engross or engage to arrest or apprehend, to charge one's self with (a friend's cause a quarrel) to enter upon, to adopt (a trade or occupation), to pay and receive (a bill at a bank)—*v i* To direct one's course to betake one's self to turn in some direction, to suit the public taste, to please, to have the intended effect, to catch hold, to admit of being made a portrait of—*To take after* to learn to follow, to imitate to resemble—*To take from*, to derogate or detract from—*To take on*, to be violently affected to grieve, to fret [Collog]—*To take to* to become fond of, to resort to—*To take up with* to dwell with, to associate with—*n* The quantity of anything taken the quantity of fish taken at one haul or upon one cruise—

Taker tāk'ėr *n* One that takes, one who catches a captor—**Taking** tā'king *p* and *a* Alluring, engaging—*n* A seizing, agitation or distress of mind—**Takingly,** tā'king-li, *adv* In a taking or attractive manner

Talapoin tal'a-poin *n* A Siamese bonze or priest of Buddha

Talbot tal'bot *n* [From the *Talbot* family, who bear the figure of a dog in their coat of arms] A kind of hound with a broad mouth deep chops large pendulous ears and usually pure white

Talc talk *n* [Fr *talc* Sp and Pg *talco* from Ar *talq*, talc] A magnesian laminated mineral unctuous to the touch of a shining lustre translucent and usually white apple green or yellow, differing from mica in being flexible but not elastic French chalk—**Talcky, Talcose Talcous** tal'ki tal'kōs, tal'kus, *a* Like talc, consisting of talc containing talc—**Talk-schist** *n* A schistose foliated rock consisting of quartz and talc—**Talc slate,** *n* A slaty rock consisting of talc and quartz in laminæ

Tale tāl *n* [A Sax *talu* speech, number, Icel *tal tala* a speech, a number, Dan *tal* number *tale* talk to talk, D *tal* number *taal* speech, G *zahl* number, akin *tell*] An oral relation, a piece of information a narrative of events that have really happened or are imagined to have happened a short story true or fictitious a number or quantity reckoned, estimated or set down especially in a homely way counting or numbering—**Talebearer,** *n* A person who tells tales likely to breed mischief, one who carries stories and makes mischief by his officiousness—**Tale bearing** *n* The act of spreading stories officiously, communication of secrets maliciously—**Tale teller,** *n* One who tells tales or stories, a tale-bearer

Talegalla tal-ē-gal'la, *n* The native name of the brush turkey

Talent tal'ent, *n* [Fr *talent*, L *talentum*, from Gr *talanton*, a thing weighed, a talent, from root *tal* akin to Skr *tul*, to lift up, L *tollo*, to lift, O E and Sc *thole*, to suffer] An ancient weight and denomination of money, the Attic talent as a weight being about 56 lbs, as a denomination of silver money £243, 15s, the Hebrew talent as a weight equal to 93¾ lbs, as a denomination of silver, variously estimated at from £340 to £386, a gift, endowment, or faculty (a *talent* for mimicry), mental endowments or capacities of a superior kind, general mental power [In the latter senses pro-

bably borrowed from the Scriptural parable of the talents, Mat xxv] Syn under Genius — **Talented**, tal'ent-ed, *a* Furnished with talents or great mental powers

Tales, tā'lēz, *n pl* [*L tales*, such, of like sort, pl *tales*] *Law*, suitable persons who happen to be in a court, and from whom certain may be selected to supply any deficiency in the required number of jurors —*To pray a tales*, to pray that the number of jurymen may be thus completed

Taliacotian, tal i-a-kō shi an, *a* Pertaining to *Taliacotius* or Tagliacozzi, an Italian anatomist —*Taliacotian operation* Same as *Rhinoplastic operation*

Talion, tā li-on, *n* [Fr *talion*, L *talio*, from *talis*, such] The law of retaliation, according to which the punishment inflicted is the same in kind and degree as the injury, as an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, &c

Talipat, Taliput, tal i pat, tal i put, *n* [Singhalese name] A palm of India, Ceylon, &c, the leaves of which are used for covering houses, making umbrellas, fans, as a substitute for writing paper, &c

Talipes, tal i pēz, *n* [L *talus*, ankle, *pes*, foot] The disease called *Club-foot*

Talisman, tal is man, *n* [Fr and sp *talis man*, from Ar *tilsamān*, pl of *telsam*, a magical figure, from Byzantine Gr *telesma*, incantation from Gr *teleō*, to accomplish, from *telos*, an end] A charm consisting of a magical figure cut or engraved on stone or metal, and supposed to preserve the bearer from injury, disease or sudden death, hence, something that produces extraordinary effects, an amulet, a charm —**Talismanic, Talismanical**, tal is man ik, tal is man i kal, *a* Having the properties of a talisman, preservative against evils, magical

Talk, tak, *v i* [A word related to *tale*, *tell*, in much the same way as *hark* to *hear*, *smirk* to *smile* and *walk* to *wield*, *wallow*] To utter words, to speak, to converse familiarly, to hold converse, to prate, to confer, to reason —*To talk to*, to remonstrate with, to reprove gently Syn under Speak *v t* To use as a means of conversation or communication (to *talk* French or German), to speak to utter (to *talk* nonsense) to have a certain effect on by talking, to *talk one down* to silence one with incessant talk *to talk one out of* to dissuade one from, as a plan, project, &c, *to talk one over* to gain one over by persuasion —*To talk one's* to talk about, to discuss —*n* Familiar conversation, discourse, report, rumour, subject of discourse, a discussion —**Talkative**, tą ka tiv, *a* Apt to engage in conversation, freely communicative, chatty [A hybrid word, E with Latin termination, like *starvation*] **Talkatively**, tą ka tiv li, *adv* In a talkative manner —**Talkativeness**, tą ka tiv nes, *n* —**Talker**, tą ker, *n* One who talks, a loquacious person, a prattler —**Talking**, tą king, *a* Given to talk, having the power of speech

Tall, tal, *a* [From W *tal*, tall, towering] High in stature, long and comparatively slender and of upright things, having height, great or small (how *tall* is he?), great, excellent, remarkable, extravagant, bombastic (in these latter senses now only Amer colloq) **Tallness**, tal nes, *n* The state or quality of being tall

Tallage, Tallage, tal āj, tal i āj, *n* [From Fr *taille*, to cut Talon] A term for merly applied to subsidies or taxes of various kinds

Tallow, tal ō, *n* [Same as Dan Sw and G *talg*, Icel *tólg*, D *talk*, tallow, comp Goth *tulgus*, firm] The harder and less fusible fat of animals melted and separated from the fibrous or membranous matter, also a fat obtained from some plants —*v t* To grease or smear with tallow —**Tallow-candle**, *n* A candle made of tallow —**Tallow-chandler**, *n* One whose occupation is to make, or to make and sell, tallow candles —**Tallow-chandlery**, *n* The business or premises of a tallow chandler —**Tallower**, tal ō-ėr, *n* A tallow-chandler —**Tallowy**, tal ō-i, *a* Greasy, having the qualities of tallow

Tally, tal i, *n* [Fr *taille*, a tally, a cutting, from *tailler*, to cut Talon] A piece of wood on which notches or scores are cut, as marks of number, often split into two parts so that each part contained one half of every notch formerly used so as to answer the double purpose of receipts and records, anything made to suit or correspond to another, a label of wood or metal used in gardens, &c, bearing the name of the plant with which it is connected —*v t* —*talliedd*, *tallying* To make to correspond —*v i* To correspond, to agree exactly (your information *tallies with* mine) —**Tallier**, tal i ėr, *n* One who keeps a tally —**Tallyman**, tal i man, *n* One who carries on a tally-trade, one who keeps a tally or account —**Tally-shop**, *n* A shop at which goods are sold on the tally-system —**Tally system, Tally trade**, *n* A system of dealing in some large towns, by which shopkeepers furnish articles on credit, the stipulated price to be paid by weekly or monthly instalments

Tally Ho, tal i hō, *interj* and *n* The huntsman's cry to urge on his hounds

Talmud, tal mud, *n* [Chal *talmūd*, instruction] The body of the Hebrew civil and canonical laws traditions, and explanations or the book that contains them —**Talmudic, Talmudical**, tal mud ik, tal mud i kal, *a* Pertaining to the Talmud, contained in the Talmud —**Talmudist**, tal mud ist, *n* One versed in the Talmud —**Talmudistic**, tal mud is tik, *a* Pertaining to the Talmud, Talmudic

Talon, tal on, *n* [Fr *talon*, the heel, from L *talus*, the heel] The claw of a bird of prey

Talookdar ta luk dar, *n* In India, a native acting as the head of a revenue department (*talook*) under a superior, a petty zemindar

Talus, ta lus, *n* [L *talus*, the ankle] *Anat* the astragal or ankle, *arch* the slope or inclination of any work, *geol* a sloping heap of broken rocks and stones at the foot of any cliff or rocky declivity

Tamable Tamableness Under Tame

Tamandua, ta man dū a, *n* A species of ant-eater

Tamarack, tam a rak, *n* The black or American larch, hackmatack

Tamarin, tam a rin, *n* [Native name in Cayenne] A species of very small South American monkeys

Tamarind tam a rind, *n* [It and Sp *tamarindo*, Fr *tamarin*, from Ar *tamr hindi* from *tamr*, fruit, date, and *hindi*, Indian] A tropical leguminous tree, and also its seed pods, the preserved pulp of which is imported into European countries, and frequently employed in medicine in fevers, &c

Tamarisk, tam a risk, *n* [L *tamariscus*] A genus of shrubs or small trees belonging to Southern Europe and Asia, some of them yielding manna

Tambour, tam bor, *n* [Fr *tambour*, a drum, a tabour Tabour] A drum, *arch* the naked part of Corinthian and Composite capitals, bearing some resemblance to a drum, the circular vertical part both below and above a cupola, a cylindrical stone as in the shaft of a column, a circular frame on which silk or other stuff is stretched to be embroidered —*v t* and *i* To embroider with a tambour, to work on a tambour frame —**Tambourine**, tam bu rēn, *n* [Fr *tambourin*, from *tambour*] A musical instrument formed of a hoop, over which parchment is stretched like one end of a drum, and having small pieces of metal called jingles inserted in the hoop

Tame, tām, *a* [A Sax *tam*, tame—D Dan Sw and Goth *tam*, Icel *tamr*, G *zahm*, tame, same root as in L *domo*, to subdue, *dominus*, a lord, Skr *dam*, to subdue Dame] Having lost its native wildness and shyness, accustomed to man, domesticated (a *tame* deer), wanting in spirit, submissive, spiritless, unanimated, without liveliness or interest, insipid, dull, flat (a *tame* poem, *tame* scenery), listless, cold, harmless or ineffectual (*Shak*) —*v t* —*tamed*, *taming* To make tame, to reduce from a wild to a domestic state, to subdue, to crush, to depress —**Tamableness, Tamableness**, tā'ma-bl-nes, *n* The quality of being tamable —**Tamability, Tameability**, tā-ma-bil'i-ti, *n* Capability of being tamed, tamableness —**Tamable, Tameable**, tā'ma-bl, *a* Capable of being tamed or subdued, capable of being reclaimed from a wild or savage state —**Tameless**, tām'les, *a* Incapable of being tamed, untamable. —**Tamelessness**, tām'les-nes, *n* The state or quality of being tameless; untamableness —**Tamely**, tām'li, *adv* In a tame manner; submissively, meanly, servilely; insipidly —**Tameness**, tām'nes, *n* The quality of being tame, domestication; want of spirit or liveliness, dulness; flatness —**Tamer**, tā mėr, *n* One who tames.

Tamil, tam il, *n* One of a race of men inhabiting Southern India, and belonging to the Dravidian stock, a Dravidian language spoken in India —**Tamilian**, tamil'i-an, *a* Pertaining to the Tamils or their language

Tamine, Taminy, tam in, tam'i-ni, *n* [Fr. *étamine*, from L *stamen*, a thread Stamen] A strainer or bolter of hair or cloth; a thin woollen or worsted stuff highly glazed

Tamis, Tammy, tam'i, *n* [Fr *tamis*, from D *temis*, A Sax *temes*, a sieve] A sieve; a searce

Tamp, tamp, *v t* [From Fr *tamponner*; akin to *tampon*] To ram tight with tough clay or other substance, as a hole bored for blasting, after the charge is lodged —**Tamper**, tam pėr, *n* One who tamps, an instrument used in tamping —**Tamping**, tam ping, *n* The operation of filling tight a blast-hole above the charge, the operation of stopping with clay the issues of a blast-furnace, the material used for these purposes

Tamper, tam pėr, *v i* [A form of *temper*] To meddle or interfere, to try little experiments, to meddle so as to alter by corruption or adulteration, to influence towards a certain course by secret and unfair means generally followed by *with* (to *tamper with* a document, a witness, &c). —**Tamperer**, tam pėr ėr, *n* One who tampers

Tampion, tam pi on, *n* [From Fr *tampon*, a nasalized form from *tapon*, a bung, from D *tap* E *tap*, a plug Tap] The stopper of a cannon or other piece of ordnance, a tompion a plug

Tam tam, tam tam *n* [Hind, from sound of drum] A kind of native drum used in the East Indies, a Chinese gong

Tan, tan, *v t* —*tanned*, *tanning* [Fr *tanner*, to tan, from *tan*, oak bark, from Armor *tann*, oak, akin *tawny*] To convert into leather, as animal skins, by steeping them in an infusion of oak or some other bark, by which they are rendered firm, durable, and in some degree impervious to water; to make brown by exposure to the rays of the sun, to make sunburnt, to bronze, or thrash (colloq) —*v i* To become tanned (leather *tans* easily), to become tan coloured or sunburnt —*n* The bark of the oak, willow, or other trees, as broken by a mill, and used for tanning, a yellowish-brown colour like that of tan.—*a* Of the colour of tan, resembling tan, tawny —**Tan-balls**, *n pl* The spent bark of the tanner's yard pressed into balls or lumps and used for fuel — **Tan bed**, *n* *Hort* a bark bed or stove —**Tannable**, tan'a bl, *a* Capable of being tanned —**Tannage**, tan'āj, *n* The operation of tanning —**Tanner**, tan'ėr, *n* One whose occupation is to tan hides —**Tannery**, tan ėr i, *n* A place where the operations of tanning are carried on, the art or process of tanning —**Tannate**, tan at, *n* A salt of tannic acid — **Tannic**, tan'ik, *a* Applied to an acid existing in oak, gall-nuts, &c, and forming the efficient substance in tanning leather —**Tannin**, tan'in, *n* Tannic acid, — **Tanning**, tan'ing, *n* The operation and art of converting raw hides and skins of animals into leather, a brown colour produced on the skin by the sun —**Tan-pit, Tan-vat**, *n* A sunken vat in which hides are laid in tan, a bark-bed —**Tan-yard**, *n* A yard or inclosure where the tanning of leather is carried on

Tanager, tan'a-jėr, *n* [Altered from Bra-

nillan tanagers.] A genus of tropical American birds of the finch family, remarkable for their bright colours.

Tandem, tan'dem, *adv* [L, at length, that is, after a certain interval of *time*, the English sense is by a mere pun or joke.] With two horses harnessed singly one before the other (to drive *tandem*) —*n* A two-wheeled carriage drawn by two horses harnessed one before the other

Tang, tang, *n* [Imitative of a sound, like *twang*, metaphorically transfetred to a strong taste.] A twang or sharp sound (*Shak*), a taste or flavour; characteristic flavour, quality, or property, a smack or taste —*v t* To ring; to twang

Tang, tang, *n* [A modification of *tongue*, or allied to *tongs*] A projecting part of an object which is inserted into and so secured to another, the part of a table knife or tool which fits into the handle, the tongue of a buckle

Tangent, tan'jent, *n* [L *tangens*, *tangentis*, ppr of L *tango*, *tactum*, to touch (whence also *contact*, *tact*, *tangible taunt*, *tax*, *task*, &c, *stem* also in *amtagon*] *Geom* a straight line which touches a circle or curve, and which being produced does not cut it —*To go* or *fly off at a tangent*, *fig* to break off suddenly from one line of action, train of thought, or the like, and go on to something else —*a* Touching, forming a tangent —**Tangence**, **Tangency**, tan jens, tan jen si, *n* State of being tangent, a contact or touching —**Tangential**, tan jen shal, *a* Pertaining to a tangent, in the direction of a tangent —*Tangential forces*, centrifugal force, force acting upon a wheel in the direction of a tangent to the wheel —**Tangentially**, tan jen'shal-li, *adv* In the direction of a tangent

Tanghin, tan'gin, *n* A vegetable poison formerly employed in Madagascar as an ordeal

Tangible, tan ji bl, *a* [Fr *tangible* L *tangibilis* from *tango* to touch TANGENT] Capable of being touched or grasped, perceptible by the touch, capable of being possessed or realized, real, actual, evident (*tangible proofs*) —**Tangibility**, **Tangibleness**, tan-ji bil'i ti, tan ji bl nes, *n* The quality of being tangible or perceptible to the touch —**Tangibly** tan ji bli, *adv* So as to be perceptible to the touch

Tangle, tang gl, *v t* —*tangled*, *tangling* [Allied to Icel *thöngull*, *thang*, Dan and G *tang*, tangle, sea weed, hence *entangle*] To knit together confusedly, to interweave or interlace so as to be difficult to unravel, to entangle or entrap, to involve, to complicate —*n* A knot of threads or other things confusedly interwoven, a perplexity or embarrassment, a name given to some species of sea weed —**Tangly**, tang gli, *a* Knotted, intertwined, intricate, covered with sea weed or tangle

Tanist, tan ist, *n* [Ir and Gael *tanaiste*, from *tan*, a region] An elective prince or sovereign among the ancient Irish —**Tanistry**, tan'ist-ri, *n* An Irish custom of descent, according to which the tanist or prince was fixed by election, the right or succession not lying in the individual, but in the family to which he belonged

Tank, tangk, *n* [For *stank*, from O Fr *estanc* (Fr *étang*), Sp *estanque*, from L *stagnum*, a pond or pool. STAGNANT] A cistern or vessel of large size to contain liquids, a reservoir, a pond for storing water in India —**Tank-worm**, *n* A nematode worm abounding in the mud in tanks in India

Tankard, tang'kard, *n* [O Fr *tanquart*, *tanquard*, O D *tanckaerd*, a tankard] A rather large drinking vessel, with a cover, usually made of metal, a pitcher

Tannee, **Tannery**, **Tannic**, **Tannin**, &c Under TAN

Tanrec, tan'rek, *n* TENREC

Tansy tan'zi, *n* [Fr *tanaisie*, O Fr *tanazete*, *tanesy*, from Gr *athanasia*, immortality—because the dried flowers retain their natural appearance] The popular name of a strongly-scented perennial herb with much divided leaves, and yellow flowers, formerly in repute as a tonic and anthelmintic, a dish made of eggs, cream, sugar, the juice of herbs, &c

Tantalite. Under TANTALUM

Tantalize, tan'ta-liz, *v t* —*tantalized*, *tantalizing*. [From *Tantalus*, a mythical king of Lydia or Phrygia, who for divulging the secrets of his father Zeus was condemned to stand in water, which receded from him whenever he stooped to drink, while branches loaded with fruit, which always eluded his grasp, hung over his head] To tease or torment by presenting something desirable to the view, but continually frustrating the expectations by keeping it out of reach, to excite by expectations or fears which will not be realized. —**Tantalism**, † tan tal izm, *n* Tantalization —**Tantalization**, tan ta li zā shon, *n* The act of tantalizing, the torment of expectations frustrated —**Tantalizer**, tan'ta li zer, *n* One that tantalizes —**Tantalizing**, tan ta-li zing, *p* and *a* Teasing or tormenting by presenting some thing unattainable —**Tantalizingly**, tan ta li zing li, *adv* In a tantalizing manner

Tantalum, tan ta lum, *n* [Named from the *tantalizing* difficulties in analysing the ore] A rare metallic element obtained as a black powder from several minerals —**Tantalite**, tan ta-lit, *n* An ore of tan talum

Tantamount, tan ta mount, *a* [Fr *tant*, L *tantus*, so much, and E *amount*] Equivalent, as in value, force, effect, or signification

Tantivy, tan tiv'i, *n* [Said to be from the note of a hunting horn] A rapid, violent gallop especially in hunting

Tantra, tan'tra, *n* [Skr] A division section, or chapter of certain Sanskrit sacred works —**Tantrism** tan trizm, *n* The doctrine of the tantras

Tantrum, tan trum *n* [Prov E *tantum*, from W *tant* a gust of passion, a whim] A burst of ill humour, a display of temper, an ill natured caprice used chiefly in plural

Tap, tap, *v t* —*tapped tapping* [From Fr *taper*, to tap *tape*, a tap, from Prov G *tapp* a blow G *tappen* to grope, Icel *taysa*, to tap imitative of sound like *pat*] To strike with something small or to strike with a very gentle blow, to pat gently —*v i* To strike a gentle blow —*n* A gentle blow, a slight blow with a small thing

Tap tap, *n* [A Sax *tæppa*—L G *tappe*, D and Dan *tap* Icel *tappi*, G *zapfen*, a tap, a faucet, akin *tap top tipple*, *tampion*, &c] A pipe or hole through which liquor is drawn from a cask, a plug to stop a hole in a cask, a spigot, the liquor itself (colloq), a tap-house or tap room —*v t* [Same as L G and D *tappen* Icel and Sw *tappa*, G *zapfen*] To pierce so as to let out a fluid (to *tap* a cask) to treat in any manner logous way for the purpose of drawing something from (*to tap* telegraph wires)

Tap house, *n* A house where liquors are retailed —**Tapping**, tap ing *n* The surgical operation of letting out a fluid by perforation, as in dropsy —**Tap-room** *n* A room where beer is served from the tap, a common room for drinking in a tavern —**Tap-root**, *n* The main root of a plant, long and tapering and penetrating the earth downwards —**Tapster** tap ster *n* A person employed in a tavern &c to tap or draw ale or other liquor

Tape, tāp *n* [A Sax *tæppe*, a fillet, akin to *tapestry*, *tippet*] A narrow fillet or band, a narrow woven band of cotton or linen, used for strings and the like —**Tapeism**, tap'izm, *n* Same as *Red tapery* —**Tape-line**, **Tape-measure**, *n* A tape painted to give it firmness and marked with inches, &c, used in measuring —**Tape-worm**, *n* The name of certain internal parasites composed of a number of flattened joints or segments, found in the intestines of warm blooded vertebrates

Taper, tā per, *n* [A Sax *tapor*, *taper*, a taper, from Ir *tapar*, W *tampr*, a taper, comp Skr *tap*, to burn] A small candle, a long wick coated with wax or other suitable material, a small light, tapering form, gradual diminution of thickness in an elongated object —*a* Long and regularly becoming slenderer toward the point, becoming small toward one end (*taper fingers*).—*v i* To become gradually slenderer or less in diameter, to diminish, to grow gradually less —*v t* To cause to taper —**Tapering**, tā'per-ing, *a* Becoming regularly smaller in diameter toward one end, gradually diminishing toward a point.—**Taperingly**, tā'per ing-li, *adv*

Tapestry, tap'es-tri, *n* [Fr *tapisserie*, tapestry, from *tapis*, carpet, a carpet, a rug] A kind of woven hangings of wool and silk, often enriched with gold and silver, ornamented with figures of men, animals, landscapes, &c, and formerly much used for covering the walls and furniture of apartments, churches, &c —*v t* —*tapestried*, *tapestrying* To adorn with tapestry or as if with tapestry

Taphrenchyma, taf ren ki ma, *n* [Gr *taphros*, a pit and *enchyma*, infusion, tissue] *Bot* bothrenchyma

Tapioca, tap i-ō ka, *n* [Native American name] A farinaceous substance prepared from cassava meal, which, while moist or damp, has been heated for the purpose of drying it on hot plates.

Tapir, tā pir, *n* [From the native Brazilian name] A South American hoofed animal allied both to the hog and to the rhinoceros, with a nose resembling a small proboscis —**Tapiroid** tā pi roid, *a* Like or allied to the tapir family

Tapis tā pē, *n* [Fr *tapestry*] Carpeting or tapestry formerly used to cover the table in a council chamber, hence, *to be on* or *upon the tapis* to be under considera tion, on the table

Tappet, tap et, *n* [A dim from *tap*, to strike gently] A small lever connected with the valve of the cylinder of a steam engine, a small cam

Tapster Under TAP

Tar tär *n* [A Sax *tarv tero tar*—*D teer*, Icel *tjara* G *theer* tar allied to *tree*] A thick dark coloured viscid product obtained by the destructive distillation of organic substances and bituminous minerals, as pine or fir, coal shale &c used for coating and preserving timber and iron, for impregnating ships' ropes and cordage, &c a sailor so called from his tarred clothes hands, &c —*v t* —*tarred*, *tarring* To smear with tar —*To tar and feather a* person to pour heated tar over him and then cover with feathers as is sometimes done by mobs to obnoxious persons —**Tar water**, *n* A cold infusion of tar, formerly a celebrated remedy for many chronic affections especially of the lungs, the ammoniacal water obtained by condensation in gas manufacture —**Tarry** tär'i, *a* Consisting of tar, or like tar, partaking of the character of tar, smeared with tar

Tarantula, ta ran tū la *n* [It *tarantola*, from L *Tarentum*, now *Taranto*, in the south of Italy] A kind of spider found in southern Italy, the bite of which was at one time supposed to be dangerous, and to cause the disease tarantism, the dance tarantella —**Tarantella** tar-an tel la, *n* [It] A swift whirling Italian dance in six eight measure the music for the dance —**Tarantism** ta-ran tizm, *n* [It *tarantismo*] A fabulous dancing disease, said to be caused by the tarantula, a disease resembling St Vitus s dance

Taraxacum, ta rak sa kum *n* [From Ar or Per *tarashaqún*, taraxacum] Dandelion or its roots as used medicinally

Tarboosh, **Tarbouche**, tar'boosh, *n* [Ar name] A red woollen skull cap worn by the Egyptians, Turks, and Arabs, a fez

Tardigrade, tar di grad, *a* [L *tardus*, slow *gradus*, step] Slow paced, moving or stepping slowly, pertaining to the tardigrades —*n* One of a family of edentate mammals comprising the sloths

Tardy, tär'di, *a* [Fr *tardif*, tardy, as if from a form *tardivus*, from L *tardus*, slow (seen in *retard*)] Moving with a slow pace or motion, slow, late, dilatory, not up to time, reluctant —**Tardily**, tär'di-li, *adv* In a tardy manner, with slow pace, slowly —**Tardiness**, tär'di-nes, *n* The state or quality of being tardy, slowness, dilatoriness, unwillingness, reluctance

Tare, tar, *n* [Probably from provincial *tare*, briak, eager, comp *quick-grass*] A

name of different species of leguminous plants, called also vetch.

Taro, tär, *n.* [Fr. *tare*, from Sp. *tara*, from Ar. *tarha*, waste, tare.] *Com.* a deduction from the gross weight of goods as equivalent to the weight of the package containing them.

Tare, tär, a pret. of *tear*.

Tarentula, ta-ren'tū-la, *n.* Same as *Tarantula*.

Target, tär'get, *n.* [A dim from O Fr. *taryue*, *targe*, from O.H.G. *earga*, G. *sarge*, a frame, border, &c.] A shield or buckler of a small kind, circular in form, the mark set up to be aimed at in archery, musketry, or artillery practice and the like — **Targeted**, tär'get-ed, *a* Furnished with a target —**Targeteer**, **Targetier**, tär-get-ēr', *n* One armed with a target — **Targe**, tärj, *n.* A target or shield. [Poetical.]

Targum, tär'gum, *n* [Chal. *targûm*, interpretation, from *targem*, to interpret, akin *dragoman*.] A translation or paraphrase of the Hebrew Scriptures in the Aramaic or Chaldee language, made after the Babylonish captivity, when Hebrew began to die out as the popular language —**Targumist**, tär'gum-ist, *n* The writer of a Targum; one versed in the Targums.

Tariff, tar'if, *n* [Fr *tarif*, Sp *tarifa*, from the Ar. *tarif*, explanation, information, a list of fees to be paid, from *'arafa*, to inform.] A list of goods with the duties or customs to be paid for the same, either on importation or exportation, a table or scale of charges generally (a hotel *tariff*)

Tarlatan, tar'la-tan, *n* [Milanese *tarlatanna*, linsey-woolsey.] A thin cotton stuff resembling gauze, used in ladies' dresses

Tarn, tärn, *n* [Icel *tjorn*, Sw *tärn*, a tarn.] A small mountain lake or pool, especially one which has no visible feeders

Tarnish, tär'nish, *v t* [Fr *ternir*, ppr *ternissant*, from O H G *tarnjan*, to conceal, akin to A sax *dernan*, Sc. *dern*, to hide] To diminish or destroy the lustre of; to soil or sully, to cast a stain or disgrace upon —*v i* To lose lustre; to become dull —*n* A spot, a blot; soiled state —**Tarnisher**, tar nish-ėr, *n* One who or that which tarnishes

Taro, ta'rō, *n* [Native name] A plant of the arum family, cultivated in the Pacific Islands for the sake of its esculent root

Tarpan, tär'pan, *n* The wild horse of Tartary

Tarpaulin, **Tarpauling**, tar-pa'lin, tär-pa'ling, *n* [*Tar*, and old *pauling*, a covering for a cart or wagon, equivalent to *palling*, from *pall*, a cover] Tarred canvas used to cover the hatchways, &c, on shipboard, and to protect agricultural produce, goods, &c., from the weather, a sailor's hat covered with painted or tarred cloth

Tarrace, **Tarrass**, tar'as, *n* [G *tarrass*, from Fr *terrasse*, earthwork, from *terre*, L *terra*, earth] A kind of plaster or cement, trass

Tarragon, tar'a-gon, *n* [Sp *taragona*, It *targone*, from L. *draco*, a dragon] A plant used for perfuming vinegar

Tarry, tar'i, *v i* —*tarried*, *tarrying* [From A Sax *tergan*, *tyrgan*, to torment, to tease, hence to tire, to delay — D *tergen*, G *sergen*, to provoke; akin *tire*] To stay; to abide, to remain behind; to wait, to put off going or coming, to delay; to linger —*v t.* To wait for

Tarry, *a* Under TAR.

Tarsier, tär'si-ėr, *n* [Fr *tarsier*, from the length of its *tarsus*] A nocturnal animal of the lemur family inhabiting the Eastern Archipelago.

Tarsus, tär'sus, *n.* pl **Tarsi**, tär'sī [Gr. *tarsos*, the flat part of the foot] *Anat.* that part of the lower limb which in man is known as the ankle; also the thin cartilage at the edges of the eyelids; *entom.* the last segment of the leg; *ornith* that part of the leg (or properly the foot) of birds which extends from the toes to the first joint above; the shank.—**Tarsal**, tär'sal, *a.* Pertaining to the tarsus.

Tart, tärt, *a.* [A. Sax. *teart*, acid, sharp, from stem of *terran*, to tear.] Sharp to the taste; acidulous; snappish in words; severe. —**Tartish**, tär'tish, *a.* Somewhat tart.—**Tartly**, tärt'li, *adv.* In a tart manner; sharply. —**Tartness**, tärt'nes, *n.* Acidity; sharpness; asperity.

Tart, tärt, *n.* [Fr. *tarte*, *tourte*, Sp. *torta*, *tarta*, It. *torta*, a tart, from L. *tortus*, ppr. of *torqueo*, to twist, lit. a piece of pastry in a twisted form; comp. a *roll*, from being rolled. TORTURE.] A piece of pastry, consisting of fruit baked and inclosed in paste. —**Tartlet**, tärt'let, *n* A small tart.

Tartan, tar'tan, *n.* [Fr. *tartane*, It Sp and Pg *tartana*; of Eastern origin] A vessel used in the Mediterranean, with a single mast bearing a large lateen sail, and with a bowsprit and fore-sail.

Tartan, tär'tan, *n* [Fr. *tretaine*, *tartane*, linsey-woolsey, of unknown origin] A species of cloth, checkered or cross-barred in various colours.—*a.* Consisting of or resembling tartan

Tartar, tär'tar, *n* [Fr *tartre*, It and Sp *tartaro*, L L *tartarum*, the hard deposit in wine casks; perhaps from Ar *durd*, sediment, dregs] A hard pink or red crust deposited from wines not completely fermented, a compound of tartaric acid and potassium, also called *argol*, also, a concretion which sometimes forms on the teeth —*Cream of tartar*, *purified tartar* —*Salt of tartar*, carbonate of potassium obtained by calcining cream of tartar — *Tartar emetic*, a compound of potassium and antimony, used in medicine as an emetic, purgative, diaphoretic, sedative, &c —**Tartareous**, tär-tā'rē-us, *a* Consisting of tartar, resembling tartar —**Tartaric**, tar-tar'ik, *a* Pertaining to, or obtained from tartar —*Tartaric acid*, the acid of tartar existing in grapes and other fruits, but principally in cream of tartar, used in calico-printing and in medicine, &c —**Tartarize**, tär'tar-iz, *v t* —*tartarized*, *tartarizing* To impregnate with tartar; to refine by means of the salt of tartar —**Tartarous**, tär'tar-us, *a* Consisting of tartar, or partaking of its qualities —**Tartrate**, tar'trāt, *n.* A salt of tartaric acid

Tartar, tär'tar, *n* [A corruption of the native name *Tatar*] A native of Tartary, a very irascible or rigorous person, as applied to a woman, a shrew, a vixen —*To catch a tartar*, to assail a person who proves too strong for the assailant —*a* Pertaining to the Tartars —**Tartaric**, tär-tar'ik, *a* Pertaining to Tartary

Tartarean, **Tartareous** Under TARTARUS

Tartarus, tär'ta-rus, *n.* [Gr *Tartaros*] Among the Greeks and Romans a name for the lower world or infernal regions; hell —**Tartarean**, **Tartareous**, tär-tā'rē-an, tär-tā'rē us, *a* Pertaining to Tartarus; infernal

Tartlet Under TART, *n*

Tartly, **Tartness** Under TART, *a*

Tasco, tas'kō, *n* A sort of clay for making melting-pots

Tasimeter, ta-sim'et-ėr, *n* [Gr *tasis*, a stretching, from *teinō*, to stretch, and *metron*, a measure] An instrument invented by Edison for measuring extremely slight variations of pressure, temperature, moisture, &c, by variations produced in the force of an electric current —**Tasimetric**, tas-i-met'rik, *a* Pertaining to the tasimeter

Task, task, *n* [O Fr. *tasque*, *tasche* (Fr *tâche*), a task, from L L *tasca*, by metathesis from *taxa* (= *tassa*), from L *taxo*, to tax TAX.] A labour or work imposed by another; a piece of work to be done; what duty or necessity imposes; a lesson to be learned; a portion of study imposed by a teacher; an undertaking; burdensome employment; toil —*To take to task*, to reprove; to reprimand —*v t* To impose a task upon; to oppress with severe labour. —**Tasker**, tas'ker, *n.* One that imposes a task —**Task-master**, *n.* One who imposes a task; one who assigns tasks to others.—**Task-work**, *n.* Work imposed or performed as a task

Tasmanian, tas-mā'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to Tasmania.—*Tasmanian devil*, the dasyure. —*Tasmanian wolf*, a carnivorous marsupial of Tasmania of nocturnal habits and very destructive to sheep.—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Tasmania.

Tass, **Tasse**, tas, *n.* [Fr. *tasse*, a cup.] A cup.

Tassel, tas'al, *n.* [O. Fr. *tassel*, a knob or knot, a button, from L. *taxillus*, a small cube or die, dim. of *talus*, a die, a small bone.] A pendent ornament, consisting generally of a roundish mould covered with twisted threads of silk, wool, &c., and having threads hanging down in a fringe; anything resembling a tassel.—*v t.*—*tasselled*, *tasselling*. To put forth a tassel or flower, as maize.—*v i.* To adorn with tassels —**Tasselled**, tas'eld, *a.* Furnished or adorned with tassels.

Taste, tāst, *v t* —*tasted*, *tasting*. [O. Fr. *taster* (Fr *tâter*), to handle, feel, taste, from hypothetical *taxitare*, freq. of L. *taxare*, to touch repeatedly, from *tango*, *tactum*, to touch (whence *tact*, &c.). TANGENT.] To try by the touch of the tongue; to perceive the relish or flavour of; to try by eating, to eat; to become acquainted with by trial; to experience (to *taste* death); to partake of (to *taste* happiness).—*v i.* To eat or drink a little by way of trial; to have a smack or flavour; to have a particular relish or savour; to smack or savour (*it tastes of* garlic), to have experience or enjoyment —*n.* The act of tasting; a particular sensation excited by certain bodies when applied to the tongue, palate, &c., and moistened with saliva; the sense by which we perceive this by means of special organs in the mouth; intellectual relish or discernment, appreciation and liking; nice perception; the faculty of discerning beauty, proportion, symmetry, congruity, or whatever constitutes excellence, particularly in the fine arts and literature; discernment of what is fit or becoming; manner or style as tested by this faculty; manner, with respect to what is pleasing (a work in good *taste*, a remark in bad *taste*), a small portion tasted; a small bit. —**Tastable**, tās'ta-bl, *a* Capable of being tasted; savoury — **Tasteful**, tāst'ful, *a.* Having much flavour, savoury, possessing good taste; showing or produced in good taste — **Tastefully**, tāst'ful-li, *adv.* In a tasteful manner, with good taste.—**Tastefulness**, tāst'ful-nes, *n* The state or quality of being tasteful —**Tasteless**, tāst'les, *a* Having no taste, insipid; having no power of giving pleasure; stale; flat; void of good taste; showing or executed with bad taste —**Tastelessly**, tāst'les-li, *adv.* In a tasteless manner —**Tastelessness**, tāst'les-nes, *n* — **Taster**, tās'ter, *n.* One who tastes, one who tests food, provisions, or liquors by tasting samples; an instrument by which something is tasted in order to judge of its quality.— **Tastily**, tās'ti-li, *adv.* In a tasty manner —**Tasty**, tās'ti, *a.* Palatable, good to the taste; tasteful; showing good taste

Ta-ta, ta'ta, *n* and *interj.* A familiar form of salutation at parting; good-bye.

Tath, tath, *n* [Icel *taða*, dung.] The dung left on land where live stock are fed on it

Tatou, tat'ō, *n.* The giant armadillo of South America

Tatter, tat'ėr, *n* [Icel. *tötturr*, *töttorr*, tatters, rags, akin to *totter*.] A rag or a part torn and hanging to the thing. —**Tatterdemalion**, tat'ėr-dē-mā"li-on, *n.* [E *tatter*, Fr *de*, from, and O.Fr. *maillon*, long clothes] A ragged fellow.—**Tattered**, tat'ėrd, p and *a* Rent in tatters; hanging in rags; ragged.

Tatting, tat'ing, *n.* A kind of lace woven or knitted from sewing-thread, with a somewhat shuttle-shaped implement; the act of making such lace.

Tattle, tat'l, *v i* —*tattled*, *tattling*. [Like *tatter*, an imitative word; comp. L. G. *tötteln*, to gabble; G. *tattern*, to prattle.] To prate; to talk idly; to use many words with little meaning; to tell tales; to blab.—*v t.* To utter in a prating way.—*n.* Idle talk or chat; trifling talk.—**Tattler**, tat'ler, *n.* One who tattles.—**Tattling**, tat'ling, *a.* Given to idle talk; apt to tell tales.—**Tattlingly**, tat'ling-li, *adv.* In a tattling manner.

Tattoo, tat-tö', *n.* [Formerly *tapoo*, from D. *taptoe*, the tattoo—*tap*, a tap or spigot, and *toe* (pron. as E. *to*), *to*, being primarily

the signal for the closing of drinking-houses.] A beat of drum and bugle-call at night, giving notice to soldiers to repair to their quarters —*Devil's tattoo*, an idle drumming with the fingers upon a table, &c.

Tattoo, tat-tō', *v.t* and *i.* [A Polynesian word] To prick the skin and stain the punctured spots with a colouring substance, forming lines and figures upon the body —**Tattooer**, tat tō'ėr, *n* One who tattoos.—**Tattooing**, tat-tō ing, *n* The act of one who tattoos, the design produced by a tattooer

Taught, tat, pret and pp of *teach*.

Taunt, tant, *v.t.* [O Fr *tanter, tenter*, to tempt, to provoke, from L *tentare, temptare*, to try **Tentr**] To reproach with severe or insulting words, to twit scornfully or insultingly, to upbraid —*n.* A bitter or sarcastic reproach, insulting invective —**Taunter**, tan tėr, *n.* One who taunts.—**Tauntingly**, tan ting li *adv* In a taunting manner, insultingly

Taunt, tant, *a* [O Fr *tant*, L *tantus*, so great] *Naut* unusually high or tall said of masts

Taurus, ta'rus, *n.* [L, a bull, allied to E *steer* (an ox) Steer] The Bull, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 20th April —**Tauri form**, ta'ri form *a* Having the form of a bull —**Taurine** ta rin, *a* Pertaining to or like a bull

Taut, tat, *a.* [A form of *tight* or closely allied to it] Tight, not slack applied to a rope or sail Written also *Taught*

Tautochronous, ta tok ron us *a* [Gr *tautos*, the same, and *chronos*, time] Performed in equal times, isochronous

Tautog, tā tog', *n* [The plural of *taut* the Indian name] A fish of the wrasse family caught on the New England coasts

Tautology, ta tol o-ji, *n* [Gr *tautologia—tautos*, the same and *logos*, word] A useless repetition of the same idea or meaning in different words needless repetition —**Tautologic, Tautological** ta-tō loj ik ta tō-loj i kal, *a* Involving tautology, repeating the same thing —**Tautologically**, ta-tō-loj i kal li, *adv* In a tautological manner —**Tautologist**, ta tol o-jist *n* One who uses tautology —**Tautologize** ta-tol o-jiz, *v.i.* —*tautologized, tautologizing* To repeat the same thing in different words

TautoOusian, Tautoousian, ta to-ou si an, ta-tou si an, *a* [Gr *tautos* the same and *ousia*, being, essence] *Theol* having absolutely the same essence

Tautophony, ta-tof'o-ni *n.* [Gr *tautos*, the same, and *phōnē*, voice] Repetition of the same sound

Tavern, tav'ėrn, *n* [Fr *taverne* Pr Sp and It *taverna*, from L *taberna* a shed, a tavern, from root of *tabula* a board **Table**] A public house where food and liquor are supplied, and other accommodation for the guests provided, an inn —**Taverner**, tav ėr nėr, *n* One who keeps a tavern

Taw, ta, *v.t* [A Sax *tawian*, to prepare, to taw—D *touwen* G *sauen* to taw Goth *tawjan*, to do, to work] To dress with alum and other matters and make into white leather (as distinguished from tanning), the leather being used for gloves and the like —**Tawer** ta ėr, *n* One who taws.—**Tawery**, ta ėr i, *n.* A place where skins are tawed

Taw, ta, *n.* [Origin unknown] A marble to be played with, a game at marbles

Tawdry, ta'dri, *a* [From *St. Audrey*, otherwise called St. Etheldreda, at whose fair, held in the isle of Ely, laces and cheap gay ornaments are said to have been sold] Fine and showy, without taste or elegance, tastelessly but showily ornamental —**Tawdrily**, ta'dri li, *adv* In a tawdry manner —**Tawdriness**, ta dri nes, *n.* The quality of being tawdry

Tawer, Tawery Under Taw

Tawny, ta'ni, *a* [O Fr *tané*, Fr *tanné*, tanned, tawny, pp of *tanner*, to tan Tan] Of a yellowish dark colour, like things tanned, or persons who are sunburnt —*v.t* To make tawny; to tan —**Tawniness**, ta'ni nes, *n.* The quality of being tawny

Tax, taks *n.* [Fr *taxe*, from *taxer*, to tax, from L *taxo, taxare*, to handle, to rate, to censure, from stem of *tango*, to touch (whence also *tangent, task, tactis, &c*)] A contribution levied by authority from people to defray the expenses of government or other public services, an impost or duty on income or property, a disagreeable or burdensome duty or charge, an exaction, an oppressive demand —*v.t* To impose a tax on, to levy money or other contributions from, to load with a burden or burdens, to put to a certain strain (to *tax* one's strength), to censure, to accuse or charge (to *tax* a man *with* perfidy), *law*, to examine and allow or disallow the items of charge in —**Taxability, Taxableness**, tak-sa bil i ti, tak sa bl nes, *n.* The state of being taxable —**Taxable** tak sa bl, *a* Capable of being or liable to be taxed —**Taxably**, tak sa bli, *adv* In a taxable manner —**Taxation**, tak sa shon, *n* [L *taxatio, taxationis*] The act of laying a tax, or of imposing taxes by the proper authority the raising of revenue required for public service by means of taxes, the aggregate of taxes — **Tax cart, Taxed-cart**, *n.* A light spring cart upon which only a low rate of tax is charged —**Taxer**, tak sėr *n* One who taxes —**Tax free** *a* Exempt from taxation —**Tax gatherer**, *n.* A collector of taxes — **Taxing master** *n* An officer of a court of law who examines bills of costs and allows or disallows charges —**Tax payer**, *n* One who pays a tax

Taxidermy, tak si dėr mi *n* [Gr *taxis*, an arranging order, from *tasso* to arrange and *derma* skin] The art of preparing, and preserving the skins of animals so as to retain their natural appearance and also of stuffing and mounting them — **Taxidermic** tak si dėr mik *a* Pertaining to taxidermy — **Taxidermist** tak si dėr mist *n* A person skilled in taxidermy, one who stuffs animals

Taxis tak sis, *n* [Gr *taxis* order] Surg an operation by which parts out of their natural situation are replaced by the hand without instruments as in reducing hernia &c

Taxology, tak sol o-ji *n* [Gr *taxis* order, and *logos* a discourse] Taxonomy

Taxonomy, tak son o-mi *n* [Gr *taxis* order and *nomos* law] That department of natural history which treats of the laws and principles of classification — **Taxonomic** tak so-nom ik *a* Pertaining to taxonomy, classificatory

Tazza tat sa, *n* [It] A large ornamental cup or vase with a flat or shallow top, and having a foot and handles

Tchernozem, cher no zem *n* [Rus lit black earth] A black soil of extraordinary fertility in Southern Russia covering at least 100,000 000 acres from the Carpathians to the Ural Mountains

Tchudes tchō dēz *pl* A name applied by the Russians to the Finnic races in the north west of Russia —**Tchudic** chō dik *a* Pertaining to the Tchudi or their language

T-cloth tē kloth *n* A plain cotton cloth manufactured for the India and China market so called from a large letter T being stamped on it

Tea, tē, *n* [Fr *thé*, from Chinese *tha, the, teha*, tea] The dried leaves of a shrub extensively cultivated in China, Assam, &c, the plant itself, a decoction or infusion of tea leaves in boiling water, used as a beverage, any similar infusion (chamomile *tea*, &c), the evening meal at which tea is usually served —*Paraguay tea* Maté.—*v.t* To take tea [Colloq]—*v.t* To serve with tea. [Colloq]—**Tea-caddy** *n* A small box for holding the tea used in a household —**Tea-cake**, *n* A light kind of cake eaten with tea —**Tea-canister**, *n* A canister or box in which tea is kept — **Tea-chest**, *n* A slightly formed box, lined with thin sheet-lead, in which tea is sent from China.—**Tea-cup**, *n.* A small cup for drinking tea from —**Tea-dealer**, *n* One who deals in tea, one who sells tea by retail —**Tea-garden**, *n.* A garden, generally attached to a house of entertainment, where tea is served —**Tea-kettle**, *n* A portable kettle in which water is boiled for making tea —**Tea-pot**, *n* A vessel with a spout in which tea is infused, and from which it is poured into tea-cups.— **Tea-service**, *n* A complete set of utensils required for the tea table —**Tea-set**, *n* A tea-service —**Tea-spoon**, *n* A small spoon used in drinking tea — **Tea-spoonful**, *n.* As much as a tea spoon holds —**Tea-table**, *n* A table at which tea is drunk — **Teataster** *n* A person employed to test teas by tasting their infusions — **Tea-things**, *n pl* Tea service —**Tea tray**, *n* A tray for a tea service —**Tea urn**, *n* An urn for supplying heated water for tea.

Teach tēch *v.t* —pret and pp *taught* [From A Sax *tæcean* to teach, show, command, allied to *tācan*, to accuse, Goth *teihan*, G *zeigen* to point out, cog L *dico* to say (whence *diction* &c), Gr *deik nūmi*, Skr *dic*, to point out *Token* is akin] To impart instruction to to guide the studies of, to instruct, to impart the knowledge of, to instruct train or give skill in the use management or handling of, to let be known, to tell, to show how to show —*v.i* To practise giving instruction, to perform the business of a preceptor —**Teachable**, tēch a bl, *a* Capable of being taught, apt to learn, docile —**Teachableness**, tēch a bl nes *n* The quality of being teachable, aptness to learn docility —**Teacher** tēch ėr, *n* One who teaches or instructs, a preceptor, a tutor, a preacher, a minister of the gospel **Teaching** tēch ing *n* The act or business of instructing, instruction —**Teachless** tēch les, *a* Unteachable

Teak, tēk, *n* [Tamil name] A tree growing in different parts of the East Indies and yielding a strong, durable, and most valuable timber

Teal tēl, *n* [Same as *tel* or *tal* in D *teling, taling* a teal, origin doubtful] A small and beautiful British duck which frequents fresh water lakes and ponds also the name of two American species

Team tēm *n* [A Sax *team* offspring a series a row whence *tyman* to team, akin to O Fris *tam*, offspring D *toom* a brood from same stem as *tou, tug*] A flock of young animals especially young ducks a brood a number of animals in a line two or more horses oxen or other beasts harnessed together for drawing, the persons forming one of the parties or sides in a game, match or the like — **Teamster** tēm ster, *n* [*Team* and suffix *ster*] One who drives a team

Tear, tėr *n* [A Sax *teár* a tear—Icel *tár*, Dan *taare* G *zähre* Goth *tagrs*, cognate Gr *dakry* O L *dacryma*, L *lacryma* Ir *dear* W *dagyr* Gael *deur*, from a root meaning to bite] A drop of the limpid fluid secreted by a special gland and appearing in the eyes or flowing from them, especially through excessive grief or joy, any transparent drop of fluid matter, also a solid, transparent drop, as of some resins —**Tear drop**, *n* A tear —**Tearful**, tėr'ful *a* Abounding with tears, shedding tears —**Tearless** tėr les *a* Shedding no tears —**Tear stained**, *a* Marked with tears, having traces of tears

Tear tār *v.t* —pret *tore* (formerly *tare*), pp *torn* [A Sax *teran*, to rend—Goth *gatairan*, to break, G *zehren*, D *teren*, Dan *tære* to consume, same root as Gr *dero* to flay, Skr *dar*, to split *Tare* is akin] To separate the parts of by pulling, to pull apart by force, to form fissures or furrows in by violence, to lacerate, to wound to divide by violent measures, to disturb, excite or disorganize violently (*torn* by factions), to drag, to move or remove by pulling or violently, to cause or make by rending (to *tear* a hole) —*To tear up* to remove from a fixed state by violence, to rend completely —*To tear the hair*, to pull it in a violent or distracted manner often as a sign of grief —*v.i* To be rent or torn, to rage, to act with turbulent violence —*n* A rent, a fissure —*Tear and wear*, deterioration by long or frequent use —**Tearer**, tār'ėr, *n* One who tears —**Tearing**, tār'ing, *p* and *a* Making a great noise or bustle, raving, clamorous (colloq)

Tease, tēz, *v.t* —*teased, teazing* [A Sax. *tæsan*, to pluck, to tease—Dan *taese, tease*,

to tease wool, D *teaxen*, to pick, to tease, akin G *zausen*, to tug, tear *Teasel* is from this, and *touse*, *tousy*, *tussle*, are allied] To pull apart the adhering fibres of, to comb or card, as wool or flax, to vex with importunity, to annoy or irritate by petty requests or by raillery —**Teasing**, tēz ing, *a* Vexing, irritating, annoying

Teasel, **Teazel**, tē zel, *n* [A Sax *tæsel*, teasel, from *tæsan*, to tease Teare] The fuller's thistle, cultivated for its heads or burrs, which have numerous hooked bracts, and are employed to raise the nap of woollen cloths, any contrivance similarly used in the dressing of woollen cloth —*v t* To subject to the action of teasels —**Teaseler**, tē zel-ėr *n* One who uses the teasel

Teat, tēt, *n* [A Sax *tit titt*, a teat L G and O D *titte*, G *zitze*, Ir and Gael *dad*, a teat] The projecting organ through which milk is drawn from the breast or udder of females, a nipple, a dug of a beast, a pap —**Teated**, tēt ed, *a* Having teats

Tebeth, tē beth, *n* [Heb] The tenth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year

Techily, **Techiness** Under Tchy

Technical tek ni kal *a* [L *technicus* from Gr *technikos*, from *technē* art] Pertaining to the mechanical arts, specially appertaining to an art, science profession, handicraft, business or the like —**Technic**, tek nik, *n* Method of manipulation in any art artistic execution —*a* Technical —**Technicality**, tek ni kal i ti *n* The character of being technical a technical feature or peculiarity, a technical expression —**Technically** tek ni kal li, *adv* In a technical manner —**Technicalness**, tek ni kal nes *n* The quality of being technical —**Technicist**, tek ni sist *n* One skilled in technics —**Technics** tek niks *n sing* or *pl* The arts in general, as a group Technical terms or objects —**Technological** tek nō loj i kal, *a* Pertaining to technology —**Technologist**, tek nol o-jist *n* One versed in technology —**Technology** tek nol o ji, *n* [Gr *technē* art, and *logos* discourse] That branch of knowledge which deals with the various industrial arts the science or system tic knowledge of the industrial arts

Techy, **Tetchy**, tech i *a* [From old *teche*, *tache* a blemish, a vice from Fr *tache* a spot] Peevish, fretful, irritable, testy —**Techily** **Tetchily** tech i li *adv* In a techy manner, peevishly —**Techiness**, **Tetchiness** tech i nes, *n* The state or quality of being techy

Tectibranchiate, tek ti brang'ki at *a* [L *tectus*, concealed or covered and *branchiæ*, gills] A term designating a section of gasteropodous molluscs having the gills covered or partly covered by the mantle

Tectonic, tek ton ik *a* [L *tectonicus* Gr *tektonik's*, from *tektōn tektonos* a carpenter, a builder] Pertaining to building or construction —**Tectonics**, tek ton iks, *n* The art of constructing in accordance with utility as well as taste

Tectrices tek tri sēz, *n pl* [From L *tego*, *tectum* to cover] *Ornith* the feathers which cover the quill feathers of the wing, the coverts

Ted, ted *v t* —*tedded*, *tedding* [From W *teddu*, to spread out] *Agri* to spread to the air after being mown, to turn and scatter new mowed grass or hay —**Tedder**, ted ėr, *n* One who teds, an implement that spreads newly mown grass

Te Deum, tē dē um, *n* [From the first words, *Te Deum laudamus*, 'We praise thee, O God] The title of a celebrated Latin hymn of praise usually ascribed to St Ambrose and St Augustine, familiar from its translation in the *Book of Common Prayer*

Tedium, tē di um, *n* [L *tædium*, from *tædet*, it wearies] Irksomeness, weariness —**Tedious**, tē dyus, *a* [O Fr *tediewx*, L *tediosus*] Involving or causing tedium, tiresome from continuance or slowness, wearisome, monotonous —**Tediously**, tē dyus-li, *adv* In a tedious manner, so as to weary —**Tediousness**, tē dyus-nes, *n* The quality of being tedious, wearisomeness.

Tee, tē, *n* The umbrella-shaped structure as a termination or finial crowning the Buddhists' topes and Hindu pagodas.

Tee, tē, *n* [Icel *tá*, to mark, to note] A point of aim or starting point in certain games as quoits, curling, and golf [Scotch]

Teem, tēm, *v i* [A Sax *tēman*, *tȳman*, to produce Team] To bring forth young, to be pregnant, to be stocked to overflowing, to be prolific or abundantly fertile —*v t* To produce, to bring forth —**Teemer**, tē mėr, *n* One who teems

Teen, **Tene**, tēn, *n* [A Sax *teóna*, injury, vexation] Grief, sorrow

Teens, tēnz, *n pl* The years of one's age having the termination *teen*, beginning with thirteen and ending with nineteen, during which period a person is said to be in his or her *teens*

Teeth, tēth, pl of *tooth* —**Teethe**, tēth, *v i* Under Tooth

Teetotal tē tō-tal, *a* [Formed by reduplication of initial letter of *total*, for the sake of emphasis, comp *tee totum*] Pertaining to total abstinence totally abstaining from intoxicants —**Teetotalism** tē tō tal izm, *n* The principles or practice of teetotallers —**Teetotaller**, **Teetotaler** tē tō tal ėr *n* One who binds himself to entire abstinence from intoxicating liquors unless medically prescribed, a total abstainer

Tee totum, tē tō tum, *n* [That is *T totum*, *totum* represented by T, from the T marked upon it and standing for L *totum* the whole the whole stakes being won when T turns up, comp *teetotal*] A small four sided toy of the top kind made to spin by the fingers, and used by children in a game of chance, the result depending on which side turns up

Teg teg *n* A young sheep a tag

Tegmen **Tegumen** teg men, teg ū men, *n pl* **Tegmina** **Tegumina**, teg mi na tegū mi na [L from *tego* to cover] A covering or tegument, *bot* the inner skin which covers the seed —**Tegmentum** **Tegumentum** teg men tum, teg ū men tum *n pl* **Tegmenta**, **Tegumenta**, teg men ta, teg ū men ta [L] *Bot* the scaly coat which covers the leaf buds of deciduous trees

Tegu-exin, tē gek sin *n* A large lizard of Brazil and Guiana

Tegular, teg ū lėr, *a* [L *tegula*, a tile, from *tego*, to cover] Resembling a tile, consisting of tiles —**Tegulated** teg ū lā ted *a* Composed of plates or scales overlapping like tiles

Tegument teg ū ment, *n* [L *tegumentum*, from *tego*, to cover] A cover or covering, a natural covering, as of an animal, an integument —**Tegumentary**, teg ū men ta ri *a* Pertaining to tegaments

Tehee, tē hē, *n* A laugh so named from the sound —*v i* —*teheed* *teheeing* To laugh contemptuously to titter

Teil, **Teil tree** tēl, *n* [Fr *teil*, from L *tilia* a lime tree] The lime tree

Teind tēnd, *n* [Icel *tiund* a tenth, and hence a tithe, from *tiu*, ten Sw *tiende*, Goth *taihunda* the tenth] In Scotland, a tithe, that portion of the annual value of land which is or may be assessed for the stipend of the clergy of the Established Church

Telamon, tel a mon, *n* pl **Telamones**, tel a mō nēz [Gr *telamōn*, a bearer] *Arch* the figure of a man employed as a column or pilaster Atlantes

Telary, tē la ri, *a* [L *tela* a web] Pertaining to or having the character of a web, spinning webs (a *telary* spider)

Teledu tel e dū, *n* [Native name] A Javanese carnivorous animal allied to the skunk, and like it, able to give out an abominable stench

Telegram tel ė gram, *n* [Gr *tēle*, far, and *gramma*, what is written, from *graphō*, to write] A communication sent by telegraph, a telegraphic message or despatch —**Telegrammic** tel ė gram'ik, *a* Pertaining to a telegram having the character of a telegram —**Telegraph**, tel ė graf, *n* A general name for any apparatus for conveying intelligence beyond the limits of distance at which the voice is audible, now usually restricted to the electric telegraph, which consists essentially of a battery or other source of electric power, of a wire or conductor for conveying the electric current from one station to another, of the apparatus for transmitting the current, and of the indicator or signalling instrument, a telegraphic communication, a telegram —*Telegraph cable*. Under Cable —*v t* To convey or announce by telegraph —**Telegraphic**, **Telegraphical**, tel ė-graf'ik, tel-ė graf i kal, *a* Pertaining to the telegraph, made by a telegraph, communicated by a telegraph —**Telegraphically**, tel-ė graf i kal li, *adv* By means of a telegraph —**Telegraphist**, tel'ė-graf-ist, *n* One who works a telegraph —**Telegraphy**, te leg ra-fi, *n* The art or practice of communicating by telegraph

Telemeter, te lem ė-tėr, *n* [Gr *tēle*, far, and *metron* a measure] An instrument used among artillery for determining the distance from the gun of the object fired at

Teleology, tel-ė-ol o ji, *n* [Gr *telos*, *teleos*, an end, and *logos*, discourse] The science or doctrine of final causes, the science treating of the end or design for which things were created.—**Teleological**, tel ė-ō loj i kal, *a* Pertaining to teleology —**Teleologically**, tel ė ō loj i kal li, *adv* In a teleological manner —**Teleologist**, tel-ė-ol o jist, *n* One versed in teleology, one who investigates the final cause or purpose of phenomena, or the end for which each has been produced

Teleostean, tel ė-os tē an, *a* [Gr *teleos*, *teleus*, complete, and *osteon*, a bone] A term applied to an order of fishes having a well ossified skeleton, and including almost all familiar food fishes —*n* One of this division of fishes

Telephone, tel ė-fon, *n* [Gr *tēle*, at a distance and *phonē* sound] Any instrument which transmits sound beyond its natural limits of audibility, more especially, an instrument transmitting sound and words uttered by the human voice by means of electricity and telegraph wires the vibrations of a metal plate that receives the sounds at one end of the wire giving rise to corresponding vibrations at the other end which reproduce the sound —**Telephonic**, tel-ė fon ik, *a* Relating to the telephone, communicated by the telephone —**Telephonist**, tel ė fon ist, *n* A person versed in telephony —**Telephony**, te lef o ni, *n* The transmission of communications by the telephone

Telerpeton te lėr pē ton, *n* [Gr *tēle*, far, and *herpeton* a lizard] A lizard like reptile found fossil in certain sandstones near Elgin and so named from its supposed antiquity

Telescope tel ė skōp, *n* [Gr *tēleskopos*, seeing afar from *tēle*, at a distance, and *skopeō* to view] An optical instrument essentially consisting of a set of lenses fixed in a tube or a number of sliding tubes by which distant objects are brought within the range of distinct, or more distinct vision —*v t* To drive the parts of into each other, like the movable joints of a pocket telescope (the train was *telescoped* by the collision) —**Telescopic**, **Telescopical**, tel ė skop ik, tel ė-skop-i kal, *a* Pertaining to a telescope, performed by a telescope, seen only by a telescope, seeing at a great distance, having the power of extension by joints sliding one within another —**Telescopically**, tel-ė-skop'i-kal-li, *adv* By the telescope —**Telescopiform**, tel ė-skop'i form, *a* Having the form of a telescope —**Telescopist**, tel'ė-skop-ist, *n* One skilled in using the telescope —**Telescopy**, te les'ko-pi, *n* The art of using the telescope

Telespectroscope, tel-ė spek'trō-skōp, *n* [Gr *tēle*, far, and E *spectroscope*] An instrument composed of a telescope and spectroscope, used for examining spectra of the sun and other heavenly bodies

Tell, tel, *v t*.—pret and pp *told*. [A. Sax. *tellan*, to tell, announce, count.—O. Fris *tella*, D *tellen*, Dan *tælle*, Icel. *telja*, to tell, number, &c; G. *zählen*, to number. Closely akin to *talk*.] To express in words; to say; to relate, narrate, rehearse (to *tell*

a story; to make known by words; to disclose, to confess, to acknowledge (to *tell* a secret); to discern so as to be able to say (to *tell* one from another); to distinguish, to decide upon, to enumerate, to count, to inform, to give an order or request to — *To tell off*, to count off, especially, to count off, detach or select for some special duty —*v i* To give an account, to make report, to play the informer, to blab, to take effect, to produce a marked effect (every shot *tells*) —*To hear tell* to hear mention made, to learn by hearsay —**Tellable** tel´a-bl *a* Capable of being told —**Teller**, tel´er *n* One that tells one who numbers, one appointed to count votes on a division in the House of Commons, a functionary in a banking establishment whose business is to receive and pay money over the counter —**Tellership**, tel´er-ship *n* The office or employment of a teller —**Telling**, tel´ing *p* and *a* Operating with great effect, highly effective, impressive (*a telling* speech) —*n* The act of one that tells —**Tell-tale**, *a* Telling tales, officiously revealing blabbing —*n* One who improperly discloses private concerns, one who tells that which prudence should suppress, an instrument or device of various kinds usually automatic for counting indicating, registering or otherwise giving some desired information

Tellural tel´ū-ral *a* [L *tellus telluris* the earth] Pertaining to the earth —**Tellurate** tel´ū-rāt *n* A salt of tellurous acid —**Tellurated** tel´ū-rāt-ed, *a* Combined with tellurium —**Tellurian** tel-lū´ri-an *a* Pertaining to the earth or to an inhabitant of the earth —*n* An inhabitant of the earth —**Telluric** tel-lū´rik *a* Pertaining to the earth or to tellurium —*Telluric acid* an oxyacid of tellurium —**Telluret Telluride** tel´ū-ret, tel´ū-rid *n* A compound of tellurium with an electro-positive element —**Tellurion**, tel-lū´ri-on *n* A kind of orrery showing the changes of the seasons &c —**Tellurium** tel-lū´ri-um *n* A nonmetallic element of a tin white crystalline appearance, and closely resembling selenium and sulphur in its chemical relations —**Tellurous**, tel´ū-rus *a* Pertaining to or obtained from tellurium

Telotype tē´lō-tip *n* [Gr *tēle* far and *typos* impression] A printing electric telegraph

Telson tel´son *n* [Gr an extremity] The last joint in the abdomen of crustacea

Temerity tē-mer´i-ti *n* [L *temeritas* rashness, from *temere* rashly same root as Skr *tamas* darkness E *dim*] Heedlessness of consequences extreme venturesomeness recklessness rashness —**Temerarious** tem-ē-rā´ri-us *a* [L *temerarius*] Rash reckless careless —**Temerariously** tem-ē-rā´ri-us-li *adv* Rashly

Temper tem´pėr *vt* [Fr *tempérer* from L *temperare* to regulate mix properly temper from *tempus temporis* time TEMPORAL] To proportion duly as regards constituent parts, to mix or combine in due proportion to mix and work up to qualify by intermixture (*to temper* justice with mercy), to reduce the excess violence or severity of, to moderate, to calm to form to a proper degree of hardness (*to temper* iron or steel) —*n* Due mixture of different qualities disposition or constitution of the mind, particularly with regard to the passions and affections, heat of mind, irritation, the state of a metal as to its hardness, middle character, mean or medium —**Temperable** tem´pėr-a-bl *a* Capable of being tempered —**Temperament**, tem´pėr-a-ment *n* [L *temperamentum*, admixture moderation &c, from *tempero*] The mixture of elements or qualities, adjustment of opposing influences, that individual peculiarity of physical organization by which the manner of acting, feeling, and thinking of each person is permanently affected (a person of a sanguine, or of a melancholy, *temperament*), *mus* a certain adjustment of the tones or intervals of the scale of fixed-toned instruments, as the organ, piano, and the like, with the view of removing an apparent imperfection, and fitting the scale for use in all keys without offence to the ear — **Temperance**, tem´pėr-ans *n* [L *temperantia*, moderation, sobriety, from *tempero*, to temper] The observance of moderation temperateness moderation in regard to the indulgence of the natural appetites and passions restrained or moderate indulgence, sobriety sometimes loosely used to mean total abstinence from intoxicants — **Temperate** tem´pėr-āt *a* [L *temperatus*] Moderate showing moderation, moderate as regards the indulgence of the appetites or desires abstemious, sober, not violent or excessive as regards the use of language reasonable, calm, measured, not going beyond due bounds, moderate as regards amount of heat not liable to excessive heats (a *temperate* climate) —*Temperate zones* the spaces on the earth between the tropics and the polar circles, where the heat is less than in the tropics, and the cold less than in the polar circles —**Temperately** tem´pėr-āt-li *adv* In a temperate manner or degree, moderately soberly calmly sedately —**Temperateness** tem´pėr-āt-nes *n* The quality of being temperate moderation reasonableness —**Temperature** tem´pėr-a-tūr *n* [L *temperatura* due measure temperature] Constitution or temperament the state of a body or of a region of the earth with regard to heat, the degree or intensity of the heat effects of a body —**Tempered** tem´pėrd *a* Having a certain disposition or temper disposed often used in composition (a good *tempered* bad *tempered* man) —**Tempering** tem´pėr-ing *n* The process of giving the requisite degree of hardness or softness to a substance as to iron or steel

Tempera tem´pe-ra *n* [It] *Painting* the same as *Distemper*

Tempest tem´pest *n* [O Fr *tempeste* from L *tempestas* time season a tempest from *tempus* time TEMPORAL] An extensive current of wind rushing with great velocity and violence a storm of extreme violence a hurricane a violent tumult or commotion —**Tempestuous** tem-pes´tū-us *a* [L *tempestuosus*] Belonging to a tempest very stormy blowing with violence subject to fits of stormy passion

Tempestuously tem-pes´tū-us-li *adv* In a tempestuous manner —**Tempestuousness** tem-pes´tū-us-nes *n*

Templar Under TEMPLE

Template *n* TEMPLET

Temple tem´pl *n* [Fr *temple* from L *templum* a temple originally a place marked or cut off from root *tem* in Gr *temnō* to cut whence Gr *temenos* a temple] An edifice dedicated to the service of some deity or deities originally an edifice erected for some Roman deity one of the three successive edifices at Jerusalem dedicated to the worship of Jehovah an edifice erected among Christians as a place of public worship a church a semi monastic establishment in London inhabited by the knights Templars and receiving its name from them the buildings erected on this site and occupied by barristers or students of law —**Templar** tem´plėr *n* One of a religious military order first established at Jerusalem for the protection of pilgrims travelling to the Holy Land and so named from their residence at Jerusalem being connected with the church and convent of the Temple, a barrister or a student of the law having chambers in the *Temple* in London —*Good Templar* Under *Good*

Temple tem´pl *n* [O Fr *temple* (Fr *tempe*) the temple, from L *tempus* time, also a temple of the head TEMPORAL] The flat portion of either side of the head between the forehead and ear

Templet Template, tem´plet tem´plāt *n* [Comp Fr *temple templet* a mechanical appliance of several kinds] A flat thin board or piece of sheet-iron whose edge is shaped in some particular way, so that it may serve as a guide or test in making an article with a corresponding contour a short piece of timber or a stone placed in a wall to support a girder, beam &c

Tempo, tem´pō, *n.* [It *tempo*, time] *Mus* a word used to express the degree of quickness with which a piece of *music* is to be executed, musical time

Temporal, tem´po-ral, *a* [L *temporalis*, from *tempus, temporis*, time, season, &c (seen in *tense, n , contemporary, extempore*), also one of the temples of the head, root *tan*, to stretch or extend, same as in E *thin*. Akin *tempest*] Pertaining to this life or this world, secular opposed to *spiritual* and *ecclesiastical*, measured or limited by time, or by this life or state of things, having limited existence opposed to *eternal*, *gram.* relating to a tense, pertaining to the temple or temples of the head —*n* Anything temporal or secular a temporality —**Temporality** tem´po-ral´i-ti *n* The state or quality of being temporal, a secular possession, *pl* revenues of an ecclesiastic from lands, tithes &c opposed to *spiritualities* — **Temporally** tem´po-ral-li, *adv* In a temporal manner, with respect to time or this life only — **Temporalness**, tem´po-ral-nes *n* The state or quality of being temporal — **Temporalty**, tem´po-ral-ti *n* The laity secular people a secular possession a temporality —**Temporarily** tem´po-ra-ri-li, *adv* In a temporary manner, for a time provisionally — **Temporariness** tem´po-ra-ri-nes *n.* The state of being temporary —**Temporary** tem´po-ra-ri *a* [*temporarius*] Lasting for a time only, existing or continuing for a limited time transient, provisional —**Temporize** tem´po-rīz — *temporised temporising* [Fr *temporiser*, from L *tempus temporis* time] To comply with or humour the time or occasion to try to suit both sides or parties, to trim to use politic devices —**Temporization** tem´po-rī-zā´shon *n* The act of temporizing —**Temporizer** tem´po-rī-zėr, *n* One who temporizes —**Temporizing**, tem´po-rī-zing *p* and *a* Inclined to temporize time serving — **Temporizingly**, tem´po-rī-zing-li *adv*

Tempt temt *vt* [O Fr *tempter* (Fr *tenter*) from L *temptare tentare* to try prove, test incite intens of *tendo tentum* to stretch same root as Gr *teinō* Skr *tan*, to stretch (THIN) *Taunt* is of same origin] To incite or solicit to an evil act to entice to something wrong by some specious argument or inducement, to seduce to invite to try to induce to try the patience of, to put to a test —**Temptability**, tem´ta-bil´i-ti *n* Quality of being temptable —**Temptable** tem´ta-bl *a* Liable to be tempted —**Temptation** tem´tā´shon *n* The act of tempting or state of being tempted, enticement to evil that which is presented as an inducement to evil, an enticement an allurement to anything indifferent or even good (colloq) —**Tempter** tem´tėr *n* One who tempts one who entices to evil —**Tempting** tem´ting *a* Adapted to entice or allure attractive, seductive —**Temptingly** tem´ting-li *adv* In a tempting manner —**Temptingness**, tem´ting-nes *n* —**Temptress** temt´res *n.* A female who tempts or entices

Temse Tems tems *n* [A Sax *temes*, a sieve, D *tems* a colander a strainer] A sieve, a searce a bolter

Temulence Temulency, tem´ū-lens, tem´ū-len-si *n* [O Fr *temulence* from L *temulentia* drunkenness from *temulentus*, drunken ANTEMOUS] Intoxication, drunkenness —**Temulent** tem´ū-lent, *a* Intoxicated, given to drink

Ten, ten *a* [A Sax *ten, tyn*= D *tien* Goth *taihun* G *zehn* Icel *tiu* Sw *tio* Dan *ti*, cog L *decem*, Gr *deka*, Skr *daçan*, W *deg*, Armor *dek*, Ir *deag*, Gael *deich*] Twice five nine and one —*n* The number of twice five, a figure or symbol denoting ten units, as 10 or X, a playing card with ten spots —**Tenth**, tenth, *a.* First after the ninth —*n* The tenth part, one of ten equal parts into which a whole is divided —**Tenthly**, tenth´li, *adv* In the tenth place —**Tenfold**, ten´fōld, *a* and *adv* Ten times greater or more

Tenable, ten´a-bl, *a.* [Fr *tenable*, from *tenir*, L *tenere*, to hold (seen also in *tenant, tenacious, tenement, tenor, tenure, abstain, contain, obtain, retain*, &c); same root as in *tendo*, to stretch, *tempto*, to tempt,

Tend, Tende.] Capable *of* being held, maintained, or defended against an assailant, or against attempts to take it —**Tenability, Tenableness,** ten-a-bil'i-ti, ten'-a-bl-nes, *n* The state of being tenable

Tenacious, te nā shus, *a* [L *tenax, tenacis,* from *teneo,* to hold **Tenable**] Holding fast, or inclined to hold fast, inclined to retain with *of* before the thing held; retentive; apt to retain long what is committed to it (a *tenacious* memory), apt to adhere to another substance, adhesive, tough, having great cohesive force among the constituent particles —**Tenaciously,** te-nā shus li, *adv* In a tenacious manner —**Tenaciousness,** te nā shus nes, *n* The state or quality *of* being tenacious —**Tenacity,** te nas i ti, *n* [Fr *tenacité,* L *tenacitas*] The quality of being tenacious, adhesiveness, that property of material bodies by which their parts resist an effort to force or pull them asunder, or the measure of the resistance of bodies to tearing or crushing

Tenail, Tenaille, te-nāl', *n* [Fr *tenaille,* from *tenir,* L *tenere,* to hold **Tenaille**] *Fort* an outwork or rampart in the main ditch immediately in front of the curtain, between two bastions

Tenant, ten ant, *n* [Fr *tenant* holding, ppr of *tenir,* L *tenere* to hold **Tenable**] A person who holds or possesses lands or tenements by any kind of title either in fee for life, for years or at will one who occupies lands or houses for which he pays rent, one who has possession of any place, a dweller, an occupant —*v t* To hold or possess as a tenant —*v i* To live as a tenant to dwell —**Tenancy** ten an si *n* A holding or possession as tenant, period of occupancy as tenant, tenure —**Tenantable,** ten ant-a bl, *a* In a state of repair suitable for a tenant —**Tenantableness,** ten ant-a bl nes *n* State of being tenantable —**Tenantless** ten ant-les, *a* Having no tenant, unoccupied —**Tenant right** *n* A term for various rights or claims which tenants maintain against their landlords, as the right of the tenant to compensation for unexhausted improvements if he should be forced to leave the land —**Tenantry,** ten an tri, *n* The body of tenants

Tench tensh, *n* [O Fr *tenche* (Fr *tanche*), from L *tinca,* a tench] A fish of the carp family inhabiting most of the lakes of Europe

Tend, tend, *v i* [L *tendo,* to stretch out to extend, to bend one's footsteps (seen also in *attend, extend, contend, intend, superintend, tent* &c), same root as L *teneo* to hold Gr *teinō* Skr *tan* to stretch **Thin, Tendril***(a*), **Tenable**] To move in a certain direction, to be directed, to have influence towards producing a certain effect, to conduce or contribute —**Tendency,** ten den si, *n* [Fr *tendance*] An inclining or contributing influence, aptness to take a certain course, inclination, effect of giving a certain bent or direction

Tend tend, *v t* [Contr from *attend*] To accompany as an assistant or protector to watch, to guard, to look after, to take care of, to attend to —*v i* To attend, to wait, as attendants or servants, to attend as something inseparable, to be attentive (*Shak*) —**Tendance,** ten dans, *n* Act of tending or attending —**Tender** ten der, *n* One that tends, *naut* a small vessel attending a larger one with stores, or to convey intelligence, *rail* a carriage attached to the locomotive, for carrying the fuel, water, &c

Tender, ten der, *v t* [Fr *tendre,* to reach or stretch out, from L *tendo, tendere,* to stretch out. **Tend,** to move, &c] To present for acceptance, to offer in payment or satisfaction of a demand —*n* An offer of money or any other thing in satisfaction of a debt or liability, any offer for acceptance, an offer in writing to execute some specified work, or to supply certain specified articles, at a certain rate, the thing offered

Tender, ten'der, *a* [Fr *tendre,* from L *tener,* tender, from same root as *tenuis,* thin, *tendo,* to stretch (whence *tend*), *teneo,* to hold (as in *tenable*), and E *thin.* The *d* is inserted as in *gender, thunder*] Easily injured, delicate; very sensible to pain; very susceptible of any sensation; not hardy, weak; easily affected by the distresses of another (a *tender* heart); sympathetic, affectionate, fond, pathetic; careful not to hurt or injure, gentle, unwilling to pain, apt to give pain or to annoy when spoken of (a *tender* subject) —*v t* To hold dear, to esteem (*Shak*) —**Tender-hearted,** *a* Very susceptible of the softer passions of love, pity, or kindness —**Tender-heartedness,** *n* Readiness to sympathize, susceptibility of the softer passions —**Tenderly,** ten der li, *adv* In a tender manner, with tenderness, mildly, gently, kindly, fondly, affectionately —**Tenderness,** ten der nes, *n* The state or character of being tender, delicacy, readiness to be hurt, susceptibility, affection, scrupulosity, pathos

Tendon, ten don, *n* [Fr *tendon* from L *tendo,* to stretch **Tend**] *Anat* a hard, insensible cord or bundle of fibres by which a muscle is attached to a bone or other part which it serves to move —*Tendon of Achilles,* the large tendon connecting the calf of the leg with the heel —**Tendinous** ten di nus, *a* [Fr *tendineux*] Partaking of the nature of tendons, full of tendons, sinewy

Tendril, ten dril, *n* [O Fr *tendrillon,* a tendril, from *tendre,* tender **Tender**] *Bot* a slender spiral shoot of a plant that winds round another body for the purpose of support —**Tendrilled,** ten drild, *a* Furnished with tendrils

Tenebrific, ten e-brif ik, *a* [L *tenebræ,* darkness, and *facio,* to make] Producing darkness —**Tenebrosity,** ten e bros i-ti, *n* Darkness gloominess, gloom — **Tenebrous, Tenebrose,** ten e brus, ten e brōs, *a* [L *tenebrosus*] Dark, gloomy

Tenement, ten e ment *n* [O Fr *tenement,* L L *tenementum,* from L *teneo,* to hold **Tenable**] An abode, a habitation, a dwelling an apartment or apartments in a building used by one family, *law,* any species of permanent property that may be held —**Tenemental,** ten e men tal, *a* Pertaining to a tenement or to tenements —**Tenementary,** ten-e men ta ri *a* Capable of being leased, held by tenants.—**Tenement-house,** *n* A house or block of building divided into dwellings for separate families

Tenesmus, te nes mus, *n* [L, from Gr *tinesmos* from *teinō* to stretch, to strain] *Med* a continual inclination to void the contents of the bowels, accompanied by straining but without any discharge —**Tenesmic,** te nes mik, *a Med* pertaining to or characterized by tenesmus

Tenet, ten et, *n* [L *tenet* he holds **Tenable**] Any opinion principle dogma, or doctrine which a person believes or maintains as true

Tenfold Under **Ten**

Teniold, te ni old, *a* Same as *Temoud*

Tennis ten is, *n* [said to be from Fr *tenez* take it (from *tenir,* L *tenere,* to hold), a word which the French use when the ball is struck] A game in which a ball is driven continually against a wall, and caused to rebound beyond a line at a certain distance by several persons striking it alternately with a small bat called a racket, the object being to keep the ball up as long as possible **Racket, Lawn Tennis** —**Tennis ball,** *n* The ball used in tennis —**Tennis court** *n* An oblong court in which tennis is played

Tenon, ten on, *n* [Fr *tenon,* from *tenir* L *tenere,* to hold **Tenable**] A projecting piece on the end of a piece of wood fitted for insertion into a corresponding cavity or mortise in order to form a joint —*v t* To fit with a tenon —**Tenon saw,** *n* A small saw with a brass or steel back, used for cutting tenons

Tenor, ten or, *n* [L *tenor,* a holding on, course, tenor, from *teneo,* to hold **Tenable**] Prevailing course or direction, general course or drift of thought, general spirit or meaning, purport, substance (the *tenor* of a discourse), *mus* the highest of the adult male chest voices so called because in former times the leading melody was given to this voice, the part above the bass in harmonised music; one who sings a tenor part —*a. Mus.* adapted for singing or playing the tenor —*Tenor clef,* the C clef, placed on the fourth line

Tenor-saw, ten'or, *n.* Corrupted from *Tenon-saw*

Tenotomy, te-not'o-mi, *n* [Gr *tenōn,* a tendon, and *tomē,* a cutting] *Surg* the cutting or division of a tendon

Tenrec, Tanrec, ten rek, tan'rek, *n.* [Native Madagascar name] An animal allied to the hedgehog, inhabiting Madagascar

Tense tens, *a* [L *tensus,* pp of *tendo,* to stretch **Tend**] Stretched until tight, strained to stiffness, rigid, not lax —**Tensely,** tens li, *adv* In a tense manner, with tension —**Tenseness,** tens nes, *n* The state of being tense —**Tensibility,** ten sibil i ti, *n* The quality of being tensible —**Tensible,** ten si bl *a* Capable of being extended —**Tensile,** ten'sil, *a* Pertaining to tension, capable of tension —**Tensility,** ten sil i ti *n* The quality of being tensile —**Tension,** ten shon, *n* [L *tensio, tensionis*] The act of stretching or straining, the state of being stretched or strained to stiffness, tightness, mental strain; *mech* the force by which a bar, rod, or string is pulled when forming part of any system, *elect* intensity or the degree to which a body is excited, as estimated by the electrometer, *physics* elastic force —*The tension of a gas,* the degree of pressure it exerts on the containing surface —**Tensioned,** ten shond, *a* Subjected to tension —**Tension rod** *n* A rod in a structure holding together opposite parts —**Tensity,** ten'si ti, *n* State of being tense, tenseness.—**Tensor,** ten sor, *n Anat* a muscle that extends or stretches the part to which it is fixed

Tense, tens, *n* [O Fr *tens,* Mod Fr *temps,* time, from L *tempus* time **Temporal**] *Gram* one of the forms which a verb takes in order to express the time of action or of that which is affirmed

Tensile Tension, &c Under **Tense,** *a*

Tent tent, *n* [Fr *tente,* L L *tenta,* a tent, lit something stretched out or extended, from L *tendo tentum,* to stretch **Tend**] A portable house consisting of some flexible covering such as skins, matting, or canvas stretched and sustained by poles —*v i* To lodge in a tent, to tabernacle —**Tent-bed** *n* A bedstead having curtains in a tent form above —**Tented,** tent ed, *a* Covered or furnished with tents —**Tent-maker** *n* One who makes tents [N T]

Tent, Tent wine, *n* [Sp *tinto,* deep-coloured, from L *tinctus* pp of *tingo* to dye **Tinge**] A Spanish wine of a deep-red colour

Tent, tent, *v t* [Fr *tenter,* from L *tentare,* to feel, to try **Temper**] To probe, to keep open with a tent or pledget —*n. Surg* a roll of lint or linen &c , used to dilate an opening in the flesh, or keep open a sore from which matter is discharged

Tentacle, ten ta kl, *n* [L L *tentaculum,* from L *tento,* to handle, to feel. **Tempt**] *Zool* an elongated appendage on the head or cephalic extremity of many of the lower forms of animals, used as an instrument of prehension or as a feeler —**Tentacled,** ten'-ta kld, *a* Having tentacles —**Tentacular,** ten tak ū lėr *a* Of the nature of a tentacle — **Tentaculated,** ten tak'ū lā ted, *a* Having tentacles —**Tentaculiferous,** ten-tak ū lif ėr us, *a* Bearing tentacles

Tentative, ten ta tiv, *a* [Fr *tentatif,* from L *tento, tentatum,* to try, to test **Temptation**] Based on or consisting in trial or experiment, experimental, empirical —*n.* An essay, a trial —**Tentatively,** ten'ta-tiv-li, *adv* By way of experiment or trial

Tenter, ten tėr, *n* [From provincial *tent,* to tend or attend] A person in a manufactory who looks after machines, so that they may be in proper order

Tenter, ten'tėr, *n* [From L *tentus,* stretched, from *tendo, tentum,* to stretch. **Tend.**] A frame used in cloth manufacture to stretch the pieces of cloth, and make them set or dry even and square; a tenter-hook —*On the tenters,* on the stretch; on the rack in suspense —*v t* To stretch on tenters.—**Tenter-hook,** *n.* A hook for stretching cloth on a tenter, *fig* anything that painfully strains, racks, or torments

Tenth, Tenthly Under **Ten.**

Tenuifolious, ten'ū-i-fō'li-us, *a.* [L. *tenuis,*

thin, and *folium*, a leaf] *Bot.* having thin or narrow leaves

Tenuirostes, ten-ū-i-ros'tēr, *n* [L *tenuis*, thin, and *rostrum*, a beak.] A member of a suborder (Tenuirostres) of passerine or insessorial birds which have the beak long, slender, and tapering, as in the creepers, humming birds, &c —**Tenuirostral** ten-ū-i-ros'tral, *a* Slender beaked, pertaining to the tenuirosters

Tenuity, te-nū'i-ti, *n* [L *tenuitas* from *tenuis*, thin from root meaning to stretch, as in E *thin*.] The state of being thin or fine, thinness, slenderness, rarity, thinness, as of a fluid —**Tenuous** ten'ū-us, *a* Thin, slender, rare subtle, not dense

Tenure ten'ūr, *n* [Fr *tenure* L L *tenitura* from L *teneo* to hold TENABLE] The act manner, or right of holding property, especially real estate, manner of holding or possessing in general, the terms or conditions upon which anything is held or possessed (life is held on a precarious *tenure*)

Teocalli, tē-o-kal'li, *n* [Lit God's house] A temple among the Mexicans and other aborigines of America.

Tepefy, tep'ē-fi, *v t* — *tepefied tepefying* [L *tepeo*, to be tepid, and *facio*, to make TEPID] To make tepid or moderately warm —*v i* To become moderately warm —**Tepefaction** tep-ē-fak'shon *n* The act of making tepid or moderately warm

Tepid, tep'id *a* [L *tepidus* warm from *tepeo*, to be warm, same root as Skr *tap*, to burn] Moderately warm, lukewarm —**Tepidness, Tepidity** tep-id'nes tep-id'i-ti, *n.* Moderate warmth lukewarmness

Teraph, ter'af, *n* pl **Teraphim** ter'af-im [Heb] A household deity or image reverenced by the ancient Hebrews

Terapin, ter'a-pin, *n* TERRAPIN

Teratology, ter-a-tol'o-ji *n* [Gr *teras ter-atos*, a prodigy and *logos* discourse] That branch of biological science which treats of monsters or malformations in the vegetable and animal kingdoms — **Teratological**, ter-a-tō-loj'i-kal *a* Pertaining to teratology —**Teratologist** ter-a-tol'o-jist *n* One versed in the study of teratology

Terbium, tēr'bi-um, *n* A rare element found along with erbium and yttrium at *Ytterby* in Sweden (whence the name)

Terce, tērs *n.* [TIERCE] A tierce or cask of 42 gallons, *Scots law* the right of a widow who has not accepted any special provision to a liferent of one third of the heritage in which her husband died infeft

Tercel, tēr'sel, *n* TIERCEL

Tercentenary, tēr-sen-ten'a-ri, *a* [L *ter* thrice, and E *centenary*] Comprising three hundred years —*n* A festival in commemoration of some event that happened three hundred years before, the three hundredth anniversary of any event

Tercet, tēr'set, *n* [Fr] *Mus* a third, *poetry*, a group of three rhyming lines, a triplet

Terebinth, ter'ē-binth *n* [L *terebinthus*, from Gr *terebinthos*, the turpentine-tree] The turpentine tree, a name for various resinous exudations, both of fluid and solid — **Terebinthine**, ter-ē-bin'thin, *a* Pertaining to turpentine

Terebra, ter'ē-bra, *n* [L, a boring instrument, from *tero*, to pierce] The borer in the anal extremity of certain female hymenopterous insects for depositing their eggs. — **Terebrate**,† ter'ē-brāt, *v t* —*terebrated, terebrating* [L *terebro, terebratum*, to bore, from *terebra* a borer] To bore, to perforate — **Terebration** † ter-ē-brā'shon, *n.* The act of boring —**Terebratula**, ter-ē-brat'ū-la, *n.* [A dim form from L *terebratus*, pp of *terebro*, to bore—from its perforated valve] A genus of brachiopod bivalve molluscs, one of the valves of which is perforated to permit the passage of a fleshy peduncle, by means of which the animal attaches itself

Teredo, te-rē'dō, *n.* [L, from Gr *terēdōn*, from *teretō*, to bore] A worm like molluscous animal, the ship-worm, well known on account of the destruction it causes by perforating submerged wood in order to form a habitation.

Tereste, te-rēst', *a* [L *terere, tersus*, rounded off — properly, rubbed off — from *tero*, to rub] Cylindrical and smooth, long and round, columnar, as some stems of plants

Tergal Under TERGUM

Tergeminal, Tergeminate, Tergeminous, tēr-jem'i-nal, tēr-jem'i-nāt, tēr-jem'i-nus, *a* [L *tergeminus—ter*, thrice, and *geminus*, double] Thrice double, three-paired, threefold, triple

Tergiversate, tēr-ji-vēr-sāt *v i* —*tergiversated, tergiversating* [L *tergiversor, tergiversatus* from *tergum*, the back and *verso*, to turn, from *verto*, to turn VERSE] To practise evasion, to make use of shifts or subterfuges —**Tergiversation** tēr-ji-vēr-sā'shon, *n* The act of tergiversating, subterfuge, evasion, the act of changing or of turning one's back upon one's opinions a turning against a cause formerly advocated —**Tergiversator** tēr-ji-vēr-sā'tēr, *n* One who practises tergiversation

Tergum tēr'gum *n* [L the back] The convex upper plate of each segment of a crustacean —**Tergal** tēr'gal, *a Anat* pertaining to the back, dorsal

Term, tērm *n* [Fr *terme*, an end word, speech period, &c from L *terminus*, a boundary (whence *terminal, terminate de termine* &c), akin Gr *terma*, limit, same root as L *trans* E *through*] A limit, a bound or boundary, the time for which anything lasts, a time or period fixed in some way, a period during which instruction is regularly given to students in certain universities and colleges there being three such—Michaelmas Lent and Easter (or Midsummer) at Cambridge, and four—Michaelmas Hilary Easter and Trinity at Oxford, the time in which a superior law court is held or is open for the trial of causes (but the law terms of the superior courts in England are now called sittings) a day on which rent or interest is regularly payable such as Lady Day or Michaelmas Day, a word by which something fixed and definite is expressed particularly a word having a technical meaning *pl* in a general way words or language (to speak in vague *terms*) *pl* conditions or propositions stated and offered for acceptance (state your *terms*) *pl* relative position or footing (on good *terms* with a person) *logic* the expression in language of the notion obtained in an act of apprehension, the subject or the predicate of a proposition, *alg* a member of a compound quantity connected with another or others by the signs of addition and subtraction — *Terms of a fraction* the numerator and denominator — *To make terms* to come to an agreement —*To come to terms* to agree — *To bring to terms* to reduce to submission or to conditions —*v t* To name, to denominate —**Termless** a boundless endless —**Termly**, tērm'li *a* Occurring every term —*adv* Term by term

Termagant, tēr'ma-gant, *n* [O Fr *Tervagant* It *Tervagante Trivagante*, probably a name of Eastern origin Termagant was a fabled deity of the Mohammedans introduced into the old moralities or other shows, in which he figured as a most violent personage] A brawling turbulent woman, a virago —*a* Furious, scolding

Termes, tēr'mēz, *n* pl **Termites**, tēr'mi-tēz A termite or white-ant

Terminate, tēr'mi-nāt, *v t* — *terminated, terminating* [L *termino, terminatum* to bound to terminate TERM] To bound, to limit, to form the extreme point or side of, to put an end to, to complete, to put the finishing touch to —*v i* To be limited in space, to stop short, to end, to come to a limit in time —*a* Capable of coming to an end (a *terminate* decimal) —**Termination**, tēr-mi-nā'shon, *n* The act of terminating, an ending or concluding, the end of a thing or point where it ends, limit in space, end in time, *gram* a part annexed to the root or stem of an inflected word, the syllable or letter that ends a word, conclusion, issue, result.—**Terminational**, tēr-mi-nā'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to or forming a termination — **Terminative**, tēr'mi-nā-tiv, *a* Terminating; definitive — **Terminatively**, tēr'mi-nā-tiv-li, *adv* —

Terminator, tēr'mi-nāt-ēr, *n* One who or that which terminates — **Terminatory**, tēr'mi-na-to-ri, *a* Bounding; terminating —**Terminable**, tēr'mi-na-bl, *a* Capable of being terminated, coming to an end after a certain term —**Terminableness**, tēr'mi-na-bl-nes *n* —**Terminal**, tēr'mi-nal, *a* Relating to or forming the end or extremity, placed at the end of something —*n* That which terminates, an extremity, the clamping screw at each end of a voltaic battery for connecting it with the wires which complete the circuit — **Terminer**, tēr'min-ēr *n Law*, a determining OYER —**Terminism** tēr'min-izm, *n Philos* same as *Nominalism*, *theol* the doctrine that God has assigned to every one a term of repentance during which his salvation must be wrought out — **Terminist**, tēr'min-ist *n* An upholder of the doctrines of terminism

Terminology tēr-mi-nol'o-ji, *n* [From L *terminus*, with meaning of term or appellation and Gr *logos* discourse] The science of technical terms, theory regarding the proper use of terms, collectively, the terms used in any art, science, and the like, nomenclature Syn under NOMENCLATURE —**Terminological** tēr-min-ō-loj'i-kal *a* Of or pertaining to terminology —**Terminologically**, ter-min-ō-loj'i-kal-li, *adv* In a terminological manner, in the way of terminology

Terminus tēr'mi-nus *n* pl **Termini** tēr'mi-ni [L TERM] A boundary, a limit, a landmark the extreme station at either end of a railway or important section of a railway

Termite tēr'mit *n* [From L *termes ter-mitis* a wood worm] One of those neuropterous insects commonly called white ants which live in communities and build dwellings 10 or 12 feet high — **Termitary**, tēr'mi-ta-ri *n* The dwelling of a community of termites

Termless **Termly** Under TERM

Tern tērn *n* [Dan *terne* Icel *therna* a tern] A long winged bird of the gull family, which from its manner of flight, forked tail and size, has received the name of *sea-swallow*

Tern tērn *a* [L *terni* three each from *ter* thrice *tres* three] Threefold consisting of three — **Ternary**, tēr'na-ri, *a* [L *ternarius*] Proceeding by threes, consisting of three, arranged in order by threes — **Ternate** tēr'nāt *a* [L L *ternatus*] Arranged in threes *bot* having three leaflets on a petiole — **Ternately** tēr'nāt-li *adv* In a ternate manner

Terpsichore tērp-sik'o-rē *n* [Greek name, from *terpō* (fut *terpsō*) to delight and *choros* dancing] *Greek myth* one of the Muses the inventress and patroness of the art of dancing and lyrical poetry **Terpsichorean** tērp-si-kō-rē'an, *a* Relating to Terpsichore —*The Terpsichorean art*, dancing

Terra ter'a *n* [L *terra* from a root meaning dry seen also in *torreo*, to roast, torrid, being the root of E *thirst* Hence *terrace terrestrial, terrier, tureen, inter*, &c] Earth, the earth —*Terra firma*, firm or solid earth, dry land in opposition to water —*Terra incognita* (in kog'ni-ta) an unknown or unexplored region — *Terra japonica* (ja-pon'i-ka) catechu, formerly supposed to be a kind of earth from Japan, hence the name —**Terra-cotta**, *n* [It *cotta* baked or cooked earth] A mixture of fine clay and fine grained white sand with crushed pottery first slowly air dried, then baked in a kiln into the hardness of stone, much used for statues, figures, vases, &c

Terrace, ter'as, *n* [Fr *terrasse*, from L L *terracea*, from L *terra*, earth TERRA] A raised level space or platform of earth, supported on one or more sides by masonry, a bank of turf, or the like, a level space on a sloping surface, a street or row of houses along the face or top of a slope: often applied arbitrarily —*v t*—*terraced, terracing* To form into a terrace; to cut into terraces

Terra-cotta Under TERRA

Terrapin, ter'a-pin, *n* [Origin unknown.] A name of several species of fresh-water tortoises, whose flesh is much esteemed.

Terraqueous, ter-ak'wē-us, *a* [From L *terra*, land, and *aqua*, water TERRA] Consisting of land and water, as the globe or earth

Terras, ter'as, *n* TRASS

Terrene, ter-rēn', *a* [L *terrenus*, from *terra*, earth TERRA] Pertaining to the earth, earthy, terrestrial

Terrestrial, ter res'ti al, *a* [L *terrestris*, from *terra*, the earth TERRA] Pertaining to the earth, existing on this earth, earthly as opposed to *celestial*, pertaining to the world, mundane, pertaining to land as opposed to water, confined to or living on land opposed to *aquatic* —*Terrestrial magnetism* MAGNETISM —*n* An inhabitant of the earth —**Terrestrially**, ter res'tri al li, *adv* After a terrestrial or earthly manner —**Terrestrialness**, ter res'tri al nes, *n*

Terrible, ter'ri bl, *a* [Fr *terrible*, from L *terribilis*, from *terreo*, to frighten, allied to Gr *trέō*, to tremble] Adapted to excite fear, awe, or dread, dreadful, formidable, excessive, extreme —**Terribleness**, ter'ri bl nes *n* The quality of being terrible —**Terribly**, ter'ri bli, *adv* In a terrible manner, dreadfully, excessively

Terricolous, ter rik'o lus *a* [L *terra*, earth, *colo*, to inhabit] Inhabiting the earth, living in the soil

Terrier, ter'i ėr, *n* [In first sense from Fr *terrier*, the hole of a rabbit from *terre* L *terra*, the earth, equivalent therefore to burrow dog, in second sense from Fr *terrier*, lit land book] A small and courageous variety of dog that follows animals into their burrows or holes, a book in which landed property is registered and described

Terrify, ter'ri fi *v t* —*terrified terrifying* [L *terreo*, to frighten, and *facio*, to make TERRIBLE] To frighten extremely, to alarm or shock with fear —**Terrific**, ter rif'ik, *a* [L *terrificus*] Dreadful, terrifying, causing terror —**Terrifically**, ter rif'i kal li *adv* Terribly, frightfully

Terrigenous, ter rij'en us *a* [L *terra*, the earth, and root *gen*, to bring forth] Earth born, produced by the earth

Territory, ter'ri to ri *n* [L *territorium*, from *terra* earth TERRA] Any separate tract of land as belonging to a state city, or other body, a dominion a region, a country, in the United States a region not yet admitted as a state into the Union but with an organised government —**Territorial**, ter ri to'ri al, *a* Pertaining to a territory, limited to a certain district —**Territorially** ter'ri to'ri al li, *adv* In regard to territory

Terror ter'ror, *n* [L *terror* from *terreo*, to frighten TERRIBLE] Fear that agitates the body and mind, dread, fright, the cause of extreme fear —*King of terrors*, death —*Reign of terror*, in the first French revolution, that period during which the rulers made the execution of all opponents the principle of their government, extending from April, 1793, to July, 1794 —**Terrorism** ter'ror izm, *n* A system of government by terror, intimidation —**Terrorist**, ter'ror ist, *n* One who rules by intimidation —**Terrorize**, ter'ror iz, *v t* To impress with terror, to repress or domineer over by means of terror —**Terror-stricken**, **Terror struck**, *a* Struck with terror, appalled

Terry, ter'i, *n* [Fr *tirer*, to draw] A textile fabric with a long, smooth pile, such as plush or velvet

Terse, ters, *a* [L *tersus*, pp of *tergo*, to rub or wipe] Free from superfluity, neat and concise, pithy said of style or language —**Tersely**, ters'li, *adv* In a terse manner, concisely —**Terseness**, ters'nes, *n* **Neatness and conciseness of style**

Tertial, ter'shal, *a* and *n* [L *tertius* third] A term applied to the feathers growing on the innermost joint of a bird's wing

Tertian, ter'shan, *a* [L *tertianus*, from *tertius*, third.] *Med* having its paroxysm every other day (a *tertian* fever)

Tertiary, ter'shi a-ri, *a* [L *tertiarius*, from *tertius*, third, from *ter*, thrice, *tres*, three] Of the third order, rank, or formation third —*Tertiary colour*, a colour produced by the mixture of two secondary colours —*Tertiary formation*, *geol* the third great division of stratified rocks, lying immediately above the secondary and resting on the chalk, being followed by the post-tertiary —*n Geol* the tertiary system of rocks, *ornith* a tertial

Tarzetto, ter-tset'tō, *n* [It] *Mus* a short composition for three performers

Teshoo lama, tesh o lā mā, *n* One of the two popes of the Buddhists of Thibet, the other being the *Dalai lama*

Tessellated, **Tesselated**, tes'e lā ted, *a* [L *tessella*, a dim of *tessera*, a square] Formed by inlaying differently coloured materials in little squares, triangles, or other geometrical figures, or by mosaic work —**Tessellation**, **Tesselation** tes-e-lā'shon *n* The operation of making tessellated work

Tessera, tes'e ra, *n* pl **Tesseræ**, tes'e rē [L, a cube, a die] A small cube of marble, precious stone, ivory, glass, wood, &c, used to form tessellated pavements and like purposes, a small square of bone, wood, &c, used as a token or ticket in ancient Rome —**Tesseral**, tes'e ral, *a* Pertaining to or containing tesseræ, cubical

Test test, *n* [O Fr *test* (Fr *tête*), from L *testum*, an earthen vessel, from *testa*, a piece of earthenware, the shell of shell fish TEST] A vessel used in refining gold and silver, a cupel, examination by the cupel, hence, any critical trial and examination, means of trial, a touchstone, a standard, the use of discrimination, *chem* a substance which is employed to detect the presence of any ingredient in a compound, by causing it to exhibit some known property, a reagent —*v t* To refine as gold or silver in a test, to bring to trial and examination, to prove by experiment or by some fixed standard, to try, *chem* to examine by the application of some reagent —**Tester**, tes'tėr *n* One who tests —**Test-furnace** *n* A kind of refining furnace —**Test glass**, *n* A glass to hold substances to be chemically tested —**Test-paper**, *n* A paper impregnated with some chemical reagent, and serving to detect the presence of certain substances by change of colour when they touch it —**Test-plate** *n* A glass plate ruled with exceedingly fine and close lines to test the power of microscopes —**Test tube**, *n* A glass tube to contain substances to be chemically tested

Test test, *n* [L *testa*, a shell, &c See TEST above] *Zool* the outside hard covering of certain animals, as the shell of molluscs or of the sea urchin *but* the outer integument of a seed —**Testacean**, tes tā shē'an, *n* A testaceous animal, a mollusc with a shell —**Testaceous** tes tā'shus, *a* [L *testaceus*] Having a molluscous shell, having the character of a test or shell

Test-act, *n* [L *testor* to witness, *testis*, a witness TESTAMENT] *Eng hist* an act passed in reign of Charles II, providing that all persons holding office from the crown should take oaths against popery, repealed in 1828

Testacy Under TESTAMENT

Testament tes'ta ment, *n* [L *testamentum*, from *testor*, to be a witness to make a will, from *testis*, a witness, similarly *testify*, *testimony*, *attest*, *contest* &c] *Law*, a duly executed instrument in writing, by which a person declares his will as to the disposal of his estate and effects after his death, a will, the name of each general division of the canonical books of the sacred scriptures (the Old *Testament*, the New *Testament*) when used alone the word is often limited to the New Testament —**Testamental**, tes ta men'tal, *a* Relating to a testament or will —**Testamentary**, tes'ta men'ta ri, *a* Pertaining to a will or to wills, bequeathed or arranged by will —**Testate**, tes'tāt, *a* [L *testatus*] Having made and left a will —**Testacy**, tes'ta si, *n* The state of being testate —**Testator**, tes tā'tor, *n* A man who makes and leaves a will at death —**Testatrix**, tes tā'triks, *n* [L] A woman who makes and leaves a will at death

Tester, tes'tėr, *n* [O Fr *testiere*, a head-piece, from *teste* (Fr *tête*), a head, from L *testa*, an earthen pot, the skull, the head TEST] The square canopy over a four-post bedstead, a flat canopy, as over a pulpit, tomb, and the like, an old French silver coin of the value of sixpence, so named from the *teste* (head) upon it, in modern slang, a sixpence

Testes, tes'tēz, *n. pl.* [L] *Anat* the testicles

Testicle, tes'ti-kl, *n* [L *testiculus*, dim of *testis*, a testicle] One of the glands which secrete the seminal fluid in males —**Testicular**, **Testiculate**, **Testiculated**, tes-tik'ū-lėr, tes tik'ū lāt, tes-tik'ū lā-ted, *a. Bot* Shaped like a testicle

Testify, tes'ti fi, *v t* —*testified*, *testifying* [O Fr *testifier*, from L *testificari—testis*, a witness, and *facio*, to make TESTAMENT] To make a solemn declaration, verbal or written, to establish some fact, *law*, to give evidence, under oath, to declare a charge —*v i* To affirm or declare solemnly, *law*, to affirm under oath before a tribunal, for the purpose of proving some fact.—**Testification**, tes'ti fi kā'shon, *n* [L *testificatio*] The act of testifying or giving evidence —**Testifier**, tes'ti fi-ėr, *n* One who testifies

Testily, **Testiness** Under TESTY

Testimony, tes'ti mo ni, *n*. [L *testimonium*, from *testis* a witness TESTAMENT] A solemn declaration or affirmation made for the purpose of establishing or proving some fact evidence, declaration, attestation, witness, anything equivalent to a declaration or protest, divine revelation —**Testimonial**, tes ti mō'ni al, *n* A certificate in favour of some one's character, a certificate of qualifications, a gift or token of appreciation raised by subscription in acknowledgment of an individual's services, or to show respect for his worth

Testoon tes tōn', *n* [It *testone* TESTER] An Italian silver coin worth about 1*s* 4*d*, also, a Portuguese coin worth about 5*d*

Testudo, tes-tū dō *n* [L, from *testa*, a shell] Among the ancient Romans a cover from missiles formed by soldiers holding their shields over their heads standing close to each other, *zool* the land tortoise —**Testudinal**, tes tū di nal, *a* Pertaining to the tortoise —**Testudinarious**, tes tū di nā'ri us *a* Resembling a tortoise shell in colour —**Testudinate**, **Testudineous**, tes-tū di nat tes tu din'ē us, *a* Resembling the back of a tortoise, arched, vaulted

Testy, tes'ti, *a* [O Fr *testu* (Fr *têtu*), headstrong wilful from *teste* (Fr *tête*), the head, from L *testa*, potsherd, shell TEST TESTER] Fretful, peevish, easily irritated —**Testily** tes'ti li, *adv* In a testy manner, fretfully —**Testiness**, tes'ti nes, *n* The state or quality of being testy

Tetanus tet'a nus *n* [Gr *tetanos*, tetanus, from *teinō*, to stretch THIN] Spasm with rigidity, a disease characterized by a more or less violent and rigid spasm of many or all of the muscles of voluntary motion, one form being lock jaw —**Tetanic**, tetan'ik, *a* Pertaining to tetanus —*n* A substance that tends to cause tetanus —**Tetanoid**, tet an-oid, *a* Resembling tetanus

Tetchy, tech'i TECHY

Tête à-tête tāt-a tāt, *adv* [Fr, lit head to head] Face to face, in private, in close confabulation —*n* A private interview with no one present but the parties concerned

Tête-du pont, tāt-dū pon, *n*. [Fr, lit bridge-head] *Fort* a work that defends the head or entrance of a bridge nearest the enemy

Tether, teth'ėr, *n* [Same as Icel *tjóthr*, a tether, *tjóthra*, to tether, O Fris *tieder*, L G *tüder*, O Sw *tiuther*, cord, tether; from same root as to tie] A rope or chain by which a grazing animal is confined within certain limits, scope allowed.—*v.t.* To confine with a tether

Tetrabranchiate, tet-ra-brang'ki-āt, *a* [Gr. *tetra*, four, and *branchia*, gills] Having four gills applied to an order of cephalopods

Tetrachord, tet'ra-kord, *n*. [Gr. *tetrachordon—tetra*, four, and *chordē*, a chord.] A scale of four notes; half of the octave scale

Tetrad, tet'rad, *n* [Gr *tetras*, *tetrados*, the number four] The number four; a collection of four things.

Tetradactyl, tet'ra-dak-til, *n.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *daktylos*, a finger or toe.] An animal having four toes on each foot.—**Tetradactylous**, tet-ra-dak'til-lus, *a.* Having four toes on each foot.

Tetradrachm, **Tetradrachma**, tet'ra-dram, tet-ra-drak'ma, *n.* [Gr. *tetradrachmon*—*tetra-*, four, and *drachmē*, a drachm.] An ancient Greek silver coin worth 3*s.* 3*d.*

Tetradynamous, tet-ra-din'a-mus, *a.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *dynamis*, power.] *Bot.* having hermaphrodite flowers with six stamens, four longer than the other two.

Tetragon, tet'ra-gon, *n.* [Gr. *tetragōnon*—*tetra-*, four, and *gōnia*, an angle.] *Geom.* a figure having four angles; a quadrangle, as a square, a rhombus, &c.—**Tetragonal**, te-trag'on-al, *a.* Having four angles or sides.

Tetragyn, tet'ra-jin, *n.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *gynē*, a female.] *Bot.* a monoclinous or hermaphrodite plant having four pistils.—**Tetragynous**, tet-raj'i-nus, *a.* *Bot.* having four carpels or four styles.

Tetrahedron, tet-ra-hē'dron, *n.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *hedra*, a base.] A triangular pyramid having four equal and equilateral faces; a solid bounded by four equal triangles. — **Tetrahedral**, tet-ra-hē'dral, *a.* Having the form of the tetrahedron.—**Tetrahedrite**, tet-ra-hē'drit, *n.* Fahlerz.

Tetrahexahedron, tet-ra-hek'sa-hē"dron, *n.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, *hex*, six, *hedra*, a base.] A solid bounded by twenty-four equal faces.

Tetralogy, tē-tral'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *tetralogia*—*tetra-*, four, and *logos*, discourse.] A collection of four dramatic compositions, three tragic and one satiric, which were exhibited together on the Athenian stage.

Tetrameron, te-tram'ėr-us, *a.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *meros*, a part.] Consisting of four parts; *bot.* having the parts in fours; *entom.* having four-jointed tarsi.

Tetrameter, te-tram'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *metron*, measure.] *Pros.* a verse consisting of four measures.

Tetrandr, te-tran'dėr, *n.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *anēr*, *andros*, a male.] *Bot.* a monoclinous or hermaphrodite plant having four stamens.—**Tetrandrian**, **Tetrandrous**, te-tran'dri-an, te-tran'drus, *a.* *Bot.* monoclinous or hermaphrodite and having four stamens.

Tetrapetalous, tet-ra-pet'al-us, *a.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *petalon*, a leaf.] *Bot.* containing four distinct petals.

Tetraphyllous, te-traf'i-lus or tet-ra-fil'us, *a.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] *Bot.* having four leaves or leaflets.

Tetrapla, tet'ra-pla, *n.* [Gr. *tetraploos*, fourfold, *tetra-*, four, and *term.* *-ploos*, akin to that of *double*.] An edition of the Bible arranged by Origen in four columns, containing four Greek versions; also, a version in four languages.

Tetrapod, tet'ra-pod, *n.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] A four-footed animal.

Tetrapteran, te-trap'tėr-an, *n.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *pteron*, a wing.] An insect which has four wings.—**Tetrapterous**, te-trap'tėr-us, *a.* Having four wings.

Tetraquetrous, te-trak'we-trus, *a.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and L. *-quetrus*, angular.] *Bot.* having four very sharp angles or corners.

Tetrarch, tet'rärk, *n.* [Gr. *tetrarchēs*—*tetra-*, four, and *archē*, rule.] A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province; a petty king or sovereign.—**Tetrarchate**, **Tetrarchy**, tet'rär-kāt, tet'rär-ki, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a tetrarch, or the district under his rule.—**Tetrarchical**, **tet-rär'ki-kal**, *a.* Pertaining to a tetrarch or tetrarchy.

Tetrasepalous, tet-ra-sep'al-us, *a.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and E. *sepal*.] *Bot.* applied to a calyx composed of four sepals.

Tetraspermous, tet-ra-spėr'mus, *a.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *sperma*, seed.] *Bot.* having four seeds.

Tetraspore, tet'ra-spōr, *n.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and E. *spore*.] *Bot.* among the algæ a collection of spores, of which usually there are four.

Tetrastich, te-tras'tik, *n.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *stichos*, verse.] A stanza or poem in four verses (or lines).

Tetrastyle, tet'ra-stil, *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *stylos*, columns.] Having or consisting of four columns; having a portico consisting of four columns.

Tetrasyllable, tet'ra-sil-a-bl, *n.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *syllabē*, syllable.] A word consisting of four syllables.—**Tetrasyllabic**, **Tetrasyllabical**, tet'ra-si-lab"ik, tet'ra-si-lab"i-kal, *a.* Consisting of four syllables.

Tetrathecal, tet-ra-thē'kal, *a.* [Gr. *tetra-*, four, and *thēkē*, a case.] *Bot.* having four cavities in the ovary.

Tetratomic, tet'ra-tom'ik, *a.* [Gr. *tetra*, four, and E. *atomic*.] Such that one atom in composition is equivalent to four atoms of hydrogen.

Tetter, tet'ėr, *n.* [A. Sax. *tetr*, G. *zitter*, tetter; comp. Skr. *dardra*, tetter.] A vague name of several cutaneous diseases affecting man, as herpes, impetigo, &c.; a cutaneous disease of animals, which may be communicated to man.—**Tetterous**, tet'ėr-us, *a.* Having the character of tetter.

Teutonic, tū-ton'ik, *a.* [L. *Teutones*, the Teutons, a Latinized form of their native name; akin *Dutch*.] Belonging to the Teutons or the peoples of Germanic origin in general; Germanic; pertaining to the *languages* spoken by these peoples, which include Gothic, Anglo-Saxon and English, Dutch, German, Icelandic, Norse, Danish, and Swedish. — *n.* The language or languages collectively of the Teutons.

Tew, tū, *v.t.* [Akin to *taw*.] To beat or press, as leather, hemp, and the like; to taw.

Tewel, tū'el, *n.* [O. Fr. *tuiel*, *tueil*, Fr. *tuyau*, a pipe, from L.L. *tubellus*, dim. of L. *tubus*, a pipe.] A pipe; a funnel, as for smoke; a tuyere.

Text, tekst, *n.* [Fr. *texte*, from L. *textus*, a tissue, a text, from *texo*, *textum*, to weave, seen also in *texture*, *textile*, *context*, *pretext*. Akin *tissue*, *toilet*.] A discourse or composition on which notes or a commentary is written; an author's own work as distinct from notes or annotations on it; a passage of Scripture, especially one selected as the theme of a sermon or discourse; any subject chosen to comment on; a topic; a kind of handwriting of a large size; a particular kind of letter or character (German *text*).—**Text-book**, *n.* A book used by students as a manual for a particular branch of study; a manual of instruction.—**Text-hand**, *n.* A large hand in writing.—**Textual**, teks'tū-al, *a.* Pertaining to or contained in the text.—**Textualist**, teks'tū-al-ist, *n.* One who can readily quote texts; one who adheres strictly to a text.—**Textually**, teks'tū-al-li, *adv.* In accordance with the text; placed in the text of a work.—**Textuary**, teks'tū-a-ri, *a.* Textual.

Textile, teks'til, *a.* [L. *textilis*, from *texo*, to weave. TEXT.] Woven or capable of being woven; formed by weaving.—*n.* A fabric made by weaving.—**Textorial**, teks-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to weaving.

Textual, &c. Under TEXT.

Texture, teks'tūr, *n.* [L. *textura*, from *texo*, *textum*, to weave. TEXT.] A fabric formed by weaving; the disposition or connection of threads or filaments interwoven; the disposition of the elementary constituent parts of any solid body; the grain or peculiar character of a solid.

Thalamus, thal'a-mus, *n.* [Gr. *thalamos*, a bed.] *Anat.* one of those points in the brain from which the optic nerves were formerly thought to proceed; *bot.* the receptacle of a flower or part on which the carpels are placed.—**Thalamiflorał**, thal'a-mi-flō'ral, *a.* [*Thalamus*, and L. *flos*, *floris*, a flower.] *Bot.* having the stamens rising immediately from the thalamus.

Thalassiophyte, tha-las'si-ō-fit, *n.* [Gr. *thalassios*, marine, from *thalassa*, the sea, and *phyton*, a plant.] A sea-plant.

Thalassometer, thal-as-som'et-ėr, *n.* [Gr. *thalassa*, the sea, *metron*, a measure.] A tide-gauge.

Thaler, tä'lėr, *n.* [G. DOLLAR.] A German coin, value about 3*s.* sterling.

Thalia, tha-lī'a, *n.* [Gr. *Thaleia*.] The Muse of comedy and the patroness of pastoral and comic poetry.

Thallium, thal'i-um, *n.* [Gr. *thallos*, a young green shoot—from the green line it gives in the spectrum.] A soft, heavy, grayish metal, resembling lead in appearance, discovered in 1861.—**Thallic**, **Thallious**, thal'ik, thal'i-us, *a.* *Chem.* pertaining to or containing thallium.

Thallus, thal'us, *n.* [Gr. *thallos*, a shoot, sprout, frond.] *Bot.* a solid mass of cells, or cellular tissue without woody fibre, forming the substance of the thallogens.—**Thalline**, thal'in, *a.* *Bot.* pertaining to or of the character of a thallus.—**Thallogen**, **Thallophyte**, thal'ō-jen, thal'ō-fit, *n.* [Gr. *thallos*, root *gen*, to produce, *phyton*, a plant.] A stemless plant consisting only of expansions of cellular tissue: applied to all cryptogams with the exception of ferns and mosses.—**Thallogenous**, thal-loj'e-nus, *a.* Belonging to the thallogens.

Thammuz, tham'muz, *n.* [Heb.] The tenth month of the Jewish civil year, answering to part of June and part of July; a Syrian deity for whom the Hebrew idolatresses held an annual feast or lamentation: supposed identical with Adonis.

Than, *unac.* than, *conj.* [Originally same as *then*; 'this is better *than* that' is equivalent to 'this is better, *then* that.'] A particle used after certain adjectives and adverbs which express comparison or diversity, such as *more*, *better*, *other*, *otherwise*, *rather*, *else*, &c., for the purpose of introducing the second member of the comparison: sometimes used to govern an objective like a preposition.

Thanatoid, than'a-toid, *a.* [Gr. *thanatos*, death, and *eidos*, resemblance.] Resembling death; death-like.—**Thanatology**, than-a-tol'o-ji, *n.* The doctrine of death.—**Thanatopsis**, than-a-top'sis, *n.* [Gr. *opsis*, a view.] A view or contemplation of death.

Thane, thān, *n.* [A. Sax. *thegen*, *thegn*, *thēn*, a thane = Icel. *thegen*, a warrior; O.H.G. *degan*, G. *degen*, a warrior; akin to O.E. *the*, *A.Sax. thēon*, to thrive.] A title of honour among the Anglo-Saxons; an Anglo-Saxon baron; a landed proprietor.—**Thanage**, thā'nāj, *n.* The land of a thane; thanes collectively.—**Thanedom**, thān'dum, *n.* The district or jurisdiction of a thane.—**Thanehood**, thān'hud, *n.* The office of a thane; thanes collectively.—**Thaneship**, thān'ship, *n.* The dignity of a thane.

Thanks, thangks, *n. pl.* [A. Sax. *thanc*, thanks, also thought, mind, will; Goth. *thagks*, Icel. *thökk*, D. and G. *dank*, thanks; from stem of *think*.] Expression of gratitude; an acknowledgment made to express a sense of favour or kindness received or offered.—*Thanks!* a common contraction for *I give* (offer, render, &c.) *thanks*, or the like.—*v.t.* [A. Sax. *thancian*, to thank, from the noun.] To express gratitude to for a favour; to make acknowledgments to for kindness bestowed.—*I will thank you*, a phrase of civility introducing a request.—*Thank you*, a colloquial or informal contraction of the phrase *I thank you*.—**Thankful**, thangk'ful, *a.* Impressed with a sense of kindness received and ready to acknowledge it; grateful; expressive of thanks.—**Thankfully**, thangk'ful-li, *adv.* Gratefully.—**Thankfulness**, thangk'fulnes, *n.* Gratefulness; gratitude.—**Thankless**, thangk'les, *a.* Unthankful; ungrateful; *not deserving or not likely to gain* thanks (a *thankless* task).—**Thanklessly**, thangk'les-li, *adv.* In a thankless manner.—**Thanklessness**, thangk'les-nes, *n.*—**Thank-offering**, *n.* An offering made as an expression of gratitude.—**Thanksgiving**, thangks'giv-ing, *n.* The act of rendering thanks; a public celebration of divine goodness; a day set apart for such a celebration; a form of words expressive of thanks to God.—**Thankworthiness**, thangk'wėr-thi-nes, *n.*—**Thankworthy**, thangk'wėr-wai, *a.* Worthy of or deserving thanks; meritorious.

That, *unac.* that, *a.* and *pron.* *pl.* **Those**, thōz. [A. Sax. *thæt*, neut. of the demonstrative and *def. art.* *the* or *se* and = Goth. *thata*, Icel. *that*, D. *dat*, G. *das*, Skr. *tat*; akin *the*, *these*, *this*, *there*, &c. THE.] A word used as pointing to a person or thing before mentioned or supposed to be under-

stood (*that* man, *that* city); frequently used in opposition to *this* (I will take *this* book, you can take *that* one); often used without a noun as a demonstrative pronoun, and also as a relative pronoun, in many cases equivalent to *who* or *which*, *who* being generally used for persons, *which* for things, and *that* for either When governed by a preposition the latter is put at the end of the clause (the book *that* I read *from*) — *conj* Introducing a reason because (not *that* I care), introducing an end or purpose (speak *that* I may hear), introducing a result or consequence (so weak *that* he cannot stand), introducing a clause as the subject or object of the principal verb (we know *that he is* dead), used to introduce a wish (would *that* he were dead!)

Thatch, thach, *n.* [A Sax *thæc*, thatch, *thecan*, to thatch, Icel *thak*, a roof, thatch, D *dak*, G *dach*, a roof, Dan *dække*, D *dekken*, G. *decken*, to cover, same root as L *tego*, *tectum*, to cover, Gr *tegos*, *stegos*, a roof, Skr *sthag*, to cover *Deck* is allied] Straw, rushes, reeds, heath, &c., used to cover the roofs of buildings or stacks of hay or grain —*v t* To cover with straw, reeds, or some similar substance —**Thatch er**, thach'*er*, *n* One who thatches

Thaumatrope, tha ma trōp, *n* [Gr *thaumata*, *thaumatos*, a wonder and *trepō*, to turn] An optical toy, which by revolving causes two pictures to seem connected

Thaumaturgy, tha ma tėr ji, *n* [Gr *thaumatourgia—thauma*, *thaumatos*, a wonder, and *ergon*, work] The act of performing something wonderful, wonder working, magic, legerdemain —**Thaumaturge**, **Thaumaturgist**, tha ma tėrj, tha ma tėr jist, *n* A dealer in miracles, a miracle worker — **Thaumaturgic Thaumaturgical**, tha ma tėr jik, tha ma-tėr'ji kal *a* Pertaining to thaumaturgy —**Thaumaturgics**, tha ma tėr jiks *n pl* Feats of magic or legerdemain —**Thaumaturgus**, tha ma tėr gus, *n* A miracle worker

Thaw, tha, *v i* [A Sax *thawan*, to thaw, Icel *tha*, a thaw, *theyga*, to thaw, D *dooi*, thaw, *dooyen*, to thaw, G *thauen* to melt, to thaw, comp Gr *tēkō*, to melt] To melt, as ice or snow, to become so warm as to melt ice and snow said of the weather and used impersonally, *hg* to become less cold, formal, or reserved, to become genial *v t* To melt ice or snow, to make less cold or reserved —*n* The melting of ice or snow, warmth of weather such as liquefies ice

The, thē or thi *def art* or *definitive a* [A Sax *the*, masc nom corresponding to *that* O Sax and O Fris *the*, D and L G *de*, Sw and Dan *den*, G *der* The *the* before comparatives represents the A Sax instrumental case *thi*, *thỹ*] Used before nouns with a specifying or limiting effect (*the* laws of our country), used before a noun in the singular number to denote a species by way of distinction or a single thing representing the whole (*the* elephant is sagacious), prefixed to adjectives to give them the force of abstract nouns (a passion for *the* sublime and beautiful), used before adjectives and adverbs in the comparative degree it means by that, by how much, by so much, *the longer* we continue in sin *the more difficult* it is to reform)

Theanthropism, thē-an thro-pizm, *n* [Gr *theos*, God, and *anthrōpos*, man] A state of being God and man, a conception of God or of gods as possessing qualities essentially human

Thearchy, thē ar ki, *n* [Gr *theos*, God, and *archē*, rule] Government by God, theocracy, a body of deities or divine rulers

Theatre, thē a tėr, *n.* [Fr *théâtre*, from L *theatrum*, from Gr *theatron*, from *theaomai*, to see, *thea*, a view] A building appropriated to the representation of dramatic spectacles, a play house, a room with seats rising stepwise for public lectures, anatomical demonstrations, &c, the locality where events take place (the *theatre* of war) —**Theatric**, **Theatrical**, thē-at'rik, thē-at'ri-kal, *a* Pertaining to a theatre or to scenic representations, calculated for display, meretricious, artificial, false —**Theatrically**, thē-at'ri-kal"i ti, *n.* Quality of being theatrical, something theatrical, theatrical display. —**Theatrically**, thē-at'ri-kal li, *adv* In a theatrical manner —**Theatricals**, thē-at'ri-kals, *n pl* A dramatic performance, especially in a private house

Theca, thē'ka, *n* pl **Thecæ**, thē'sē. [L, from Gr *thēkē*, a case] A sheath or hollow case, *but* the spore case of ferns, mosses, and other cryptogams. — **Thecal**, thē kal, *a* Pertaining to a theca. — **Thecaphore**, thē'ka fōr, *n* [Gr *phoros*, bearing] *Bot* a surface or receptacle bearing thecæ — **Thecasporous**, thē'ka spō-rus, *a* Having spores in thecæ

Thecodont, thē kō-dont, *n* [Gr *thēkē*, a case, *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth] An extinct saurian reptile having the teeth in sockets

Thee, thē, *pron* [A Sax *thé* dat and accus of *thú*, thou] The objective and dative case of *thou*

Theft, theft, *n* [A Sax *theófthe*, theft, from *theóf*, a thief Final *th* became *t* as in *height*] The wrongfully taking away the goods of another with intent to deprive him of them, the act of stealing

Theine, **Thein**, thē in *n* [From *Thea*, the generic name of the tea plant] A bitter principle found in tea, coffee, and some other plants, caffeine

Their, thar, *a* [From Icel *theirra*, their= A Sax *thaera* of them the genitive pl of which *the that*, are nominatives] Pertaining or belonging to them —**Theirs**, tharz, A possessive or genitive, properly a double genitive of *they*, used without a noun following either as a nominative, objective, or simple predicate

Theism, thē izm, *n* [Fr *théisme*, from Gr *theos*, God, seen also in *theocracy*, *theology*, *atheism*, &c] The belief or acknowledgment of the existence of a God, as opposed to *atheism* —**Theist** thē ist, *n* One who believes in the existence of a God Syn under DEIST — **Theistic**, **Theistical**, thē is tik, thē is ti kal, *a* Pertaining to theism or to a theist

Them, them, *pron* [Originally a dative corresponding to *their* Icel *theim* A Sax *thám*] The dative and objective case of *they*, those persons or things, those — **Themselves**, them selvz, *pron* pl of *himself*, *herself itself*

Theme, thēm, *n* [Gr *thema*, a proposition, a theme, a root word, from Gr *tithēmi* to place] A subject or topic on which a person writes or speaks, a subject of discussion or discussion, a short dissertation composed by a student on a given subject, *philol* the part of a noun or a verb unchanged in declension or conjugation, *mus* a series of notes selected as the text or subject of a new composition, the leading subject in a composition or movement —**Thematic**, thē mat ik, *a* Relating to a theme or to themes —**Thematist**, thē ma tist, *n* A writer of themes

Then, then, *adv* [A Sax *thenne thanne*, *thonne*, then, an acc form belonging to the pronominal stem *the*, *thet*, same word as *than*] At that time referring to a time specified, either past or future, soon afterward or immediately, at another time (now and *then*) — *By then*, by the time when or that — *Till then* until that time Often used elliptically, like an adjective, for *then existing*, but this usage is discountenanced by careful writers —*conj* In that case, in consequence, therefore, for this reason

Thenar, thē nar, *n* [Gr *thenar*, from *thenō*, to strike] *Anat* the palm of the hand or the sole of the foot. — **Thenal**, thē nal, *a* Pertaining to the thenar

Thence, whens *adv* [O E *thens*, *thennes*, *thannes*, genitive forms from A Sax *thanan*, *thonon*, thence, comp *hence*, *whence*] From that place, from that time, for that reason, from this, out of this, not there, elsewhere, absent —*From thence*, though pleonastic, is supported by custom and good usage — **Thenceforth**, whens-forth, *adv* From that time forward — **Thence forward**, whens'for-werd, *adv* From that time or place onward

Theobromine, thē-ō-brō'min, *n.* [From *Theobroma*, the generic name of the cacao tree—Gr *theos*, God, and *brōma*, food] A crystalline compound found in the seeds of cacao, analogous to theine

Theocracy, thē-ok'ra-si, *n.* [Gr. *theokratia—theos*, God, and *kratos*, power] Government of a state by the immediate direction of God, the state thus governed — **Theocrat**, thē'ō-krat, *n.* One who lives under a theocracy —**Theocratic**, **Theocratical**, thē-ō-krat'ik, thē-ō-krat'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a theocracy; administered by the immediate direction of God.

Theocrasy, thē-ok ra-si, *n* [Gr *theos*, God, and *krasis*, mixture] An intimate union of the soul with God in contemplation; a mixture of the worship of different gods.

Theodicy, thē-od i si, *n* [Gr *theos*, God, and *dikē*, justice] A vindication of the ways of God with a theory as to the existence of evil, a doctrine as to the being, attributes, and government of God, and the immortality of the soul — **Theodicean**, thē-od'i sē an, *a* Pertaining to theodicy

Theodolite, thē-od o lit, *n* [Origin doubtful, perhaps from Gr *thea*, a seeing, *hodos*, way, and *litos*, smooth] A surveying instrument for measuring horizontal and vertical angles by means of a telescope the movements of which can be accurately marked on two graduated circles —**Theodolitic**, thē-od o lit ik, *a* Pertaining to a theodolite, made by a theodolite

Theogony, thē og'o ni, *n* [Gr *theogonia—theos*, a god, and *gonos*, generation] A poem treating of the generation and descent of gods, doctrine as to the genealogy or origin of heathen deities — **Theogonic**, thē-ō-gon ik, *a.* Relating to theogony — **Theogonist**, thē-og'on ist, *n* One versed in or a writer on theogony

Theology, thē-ol o-ji, *n* [Gr *theologia—theos*, God and *logos*, discourse] The science of divine things or of the Christian religion, the science which treats of God and man in all their known relations to each other —**Theologian**, **Theologist**, thē-o-lō ji an, thē ol o-jist, *n* A person well versed in theology, a divine — **Theologic**, **Theological**, thē-ō lo jik, thē-ō-lo ji kal, *a* Pertaining to theology — **Theologically**, thē-ō-lo ji kal li, *adv* In a theological manner, according to theology —**Theologics**, thē ō lo jiks, *n pl* Theology —**Theologize**, thē-ol o-jiz, *v i.* —*theologized*, *theologizing* To theorize or speculate upon theological subjects — **Theologizer**, thē-ol o-ji-zėr, *n* One who theologizes

Theomachy, thē om a ki, *n* [Gr *theos*, a god and *machē*, combat] A fighting against the gods, a strife or battle among the gods

Theomancy, thē-om an si, *n* [Gr *theos*, God, and *manteia*, prophecy] Divination from the responses of oracles, or persons supposed to be inspired by some divinity

Theopathy, thē-op a thi, *n* [Gr *theos*, God, and *pathos*, passion] Emotion excited by the contemplation of God, piety, or a sense of piety —**Theopathetic**, **Theopathic**, thē ō-pa thet ik, thē ō path ik, *a* Relating to theopathy

Theophany, thē-of'a-ni, *n* [Gr *theos*, God, and *phainomai*, to appear] A manifestation of God to man by actual appearance —**Theophanic**, thē-ō fan ik, *a* Relating to a theophany

Theophilanthropist, thē ō-fi lan"throp ist, *n* [Gr *theos*, God, *philos*, loving, *anthrōpos*, man] One who practises or professes love to God and man, one of a society formed in the first French revolution, which had for its object to establish a new religion in place of Christianity —**Theophilanthropic**, thē ō-fil an throp"ik, *a* Pertaining to — **Theophilanthropism**, **Theophilanthropy**, thē ō fi lan"throp-izm, thē ō-fi lan"thrō-pi, *n* Love to both God and man

Theophilosophic, thē'ō-fil ō-sof"ik, *a.* [Gr *theos* God, and *philosophia*, philosophy.] Combining theism and philosophy.

Theopneusty, thē'op-nus-ti, *n.* [Gr. *theopneustos*, inspired of God, from *theos*, God, and *pneō*, to breathe] Divine inspiration. —**Theopneustic**, thē-op-nus'tik, *a.* Given by inspiration of the Spirit of God; divinely inspired

Theorbo, thē-or'bō, *n.* [It. *tiorba*, Fr. *theorbe*.] A musical instrument somewhat like a large lute, with two necks, to one of which

the bass strings were attached. —**Theorbist**, thē-or'bist, *n.* One who played a theorbo.

Theorem, thē'ō-rem, *n.* [Gr *theōrēma*, from *theōreō*, to look, to view THEORY.] A position laid down as an acknowledged truth or established principle, *math.* a proposition to be proved by a chain of reasoning, *alg* and *analysis*, a rule expressed by symbols or formulæ (the binomial *theorem*) —**Theorematic, Theoramatical, Theorem**tic, thē-ō-re mat'ik thē'ō-re-mat i kal, thē-ō-rem'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a theorem, comprised in a theorem —**Theorematist**, thē-ō-rem a tist, *n.* One who forms theorems

Theory, thē'ō ri, *n.* [L *theoria*, a theory, from Gr *theōria*, a looking at, theory, from *theōreō*, to see, from *theōros* an observer.] A supposition explaining something, a doctrine or scheme of things resting merely on speculation, hypothesis, plan or system suggested an exposition of the general or abstract principles of any science (the *theory* of music or of medicine), the science or rules of an art as distinguished from the practice, a philosophical explanation of phenomena, a connected arrangement of facts according to their bearing on some real or hypothetical law or laws —**Theoretic, Theoretical**, thē-ō ret ik, thē-ō-ret i kal *a.* [Gr *theōrētikos*.] Pertaining to theory depending on theory or speculation, speculative not practical —**Theoretically**, thē-o-ret i kal li *adv.* In or by theory, in speculation speculatively, not practically —**Theoretics** thē-o-ret iks, *n. pl.* The speculative parts of a science, speculation —**Theorist, Theorizer** thē'ō-rist, thē'ō-ri zēr, *n.* One who forms theories —**Theorize**, thē'ō-riz *v.i.* —*theorized, theorizing* To form a theory or theories, to form opinions solely by theory, to speculate

Theosophy, thē-os'o-fi, *n.* [Gr *theosophia*, knowledge of divine things—*theos* God, and *sophia* wisdom from *sophos* wise.] Knowledge of divine things, knowledge of the Divine Being obtained by spiritual ecstasy direct intuition or special individual relations.—**Theosophic Theosophical, Theosophistical** thē-o-sof ik thē ō sof i kal, thē-os o-fis ti kal *a.* Pertaining to theosophy —**Theosophically** thē-o-sof i kal li, *adv.* In a theosophical manner, with direct divine illumination —**Theosophism**, thē-os of izm, *n.* Pretension to divine illumination —**Theosophist Theosopher**, thē-os'of ist thē os of-er *n.* One who pretends to divine illumination or to derive his knowledge from divine revelation

Theotechnic, thē-ō tek nik *a.* [Gr *theos* God, and *technē*, art.] Pertaining to the action or intervention of the gods

Theotheca, thē ō-thē ka, *n.* [Gr *theos*, God, and *thēkē*, a case.] Same as *Monstrance*

Theow, thē-on, *n.* [A Sax *Ðeow*.] An Anglo-Saxon slave, serf or bondman

Therapeutic, Therapeutical, ther-a pū tik, ther-a-pū ti kal, *a.* [Gr *therapeutikos*, from *therapeuō*, to nurse serve, or cure.] Curative pertaining to the healing art —**Therapeutics**, ther a pū tiks, *n.* That part of medicine which relates to the composition, application and operation of remedies —**Therapeutist**, ther a-pū tist, *n.* One versed in therapeutics

There, *whār*, *adv.* [A Sax *ther, thorr*, there, a locative case of the pronominal stem *the, that, then* &c. In *thereafter, thereby*, &c, the dative case fem sing of the definite article.] In that place, at that place often opposed to *here there* generally denoting the place most distant, in that object or matter, at that point, after going to such a length, unto that place, to that place, thither often used to begin sentences before a verb when there is an inversion of the subject (*there* came many strangers to the town) —*Here and there, neither here nor there* Under HERE —**Thereabout, Thereabouts**, *whār* a-bout, *whār-a-bouts*, *adv* Near that place; near that number, degree, or quantity —**Thereafter**, *whār af'ter adv* According to that, accordingly, after that, afterward —**Thereat**, *whār-at*, *adv* At that place, at that thing or event; on that account —**Thereaway, whār'a-wā**, *adv* Away in that place or direction —**Thereby**, *whār-bī' adv* By that; by that means; annexed or attached to that, by or near that place, near that number or quantity —**Therefor, whār-for'**, *adv* For that or this or it —**Therefore**, *whēr'for, conj* or *adv* [*There*, the dat sing fem of the old def art, and *for*.] For that or this reason, referring to something previously stated, consequently, in return or recompense for this or that —**Therefrom**, *whār-from*, *adv* From this or that —**Therein**, *whār in*, *adv* In that or this place time, or thing in that or this particular point or respect —**Thereinto**, *whār in tō adv* Into that or that place —**Thereof**, *whār ov*, *adv* Of that or this —**Thereon**, *whār-on*, *adv* On that or this, thereupon —**Thereout**, *whār-out*, *adv* Out of that or this —**Thereto, Thereunto** *whār tō, whār un tō, adv* To that or this —**Theretofore**, † *whār tō-fōr' adv* Before that time the counterpart of *heretofore* —**Thereunder** *whār un dēr adv* Under that or this —**Thereupon** *whār up-on*, *adv* Upon that or this, in consequence of that, at once without delay —**Therewith**, *whār with adv* With that or this —**Therewithal** *whār with al*, *adv* With that or this

Theriac, thē'ri ak *n.* [L *theriaca* Gr *thēriakē* the snake from *thērion* a wild beast.] A name given anciently to various substances esteemed efficacious against the effects of animal or other poison **Theriac Theriacal** thē'ri ak thē ri a kal thē ri al, *a.* Medicinal, serving as an antidote

Theriotomy, thē-ri ot o mi *n.* [Gr *therion* a beast and *tomē* a cutting] The anatomy of animals, zootomy

Thermal Thermic ther'mal ther'mik *a.* [From Gr *thermos* hot, warm, from *therō* to warm.] Pertaining to heat warm *Thermal springs, thermal waters* hot springs —**Thermally** ther mal li *adv* In a thermal manner with reference to heat —**Thermo chemistry**, *n.* That branch of chemistry which treats of the influence —**Thermo-current** *n.* A current of thermo electricity set up by heat —**Thermo dynamic** *a.* Relating to thermo-dynamics —**Thermo dynamics** *n.* That department of physics which deals with the conversion of heat into mechanical force or energy, and vice versa.—**Thermo electric** *a.* Pertaining to thermo-electricity —**Thermo electricity**, *n.* Electricity developed at the junction of two metals or at a point where a molecular change occurs in a bar of the same metal when the junction or point is heated above or cooled below the general temperature of the conductor —**Thermograph Thermometrograph** ther'mō graf, ther mo met rō-graf *n.* An instrument for automatically recording variations of temperature —**Thermo-magnetism** *n.* Magnetism resulting from, or as affected by, the action of heat —**Thermometer**, ther mom et-er, *n.* [Gr *thermos* warm, and *metron* measure.] An instrument by which the temperatures of bodies are ascertained, usually a closed glass tube containing mercury or alcohol, which expands or contracts in accordance with the variations of temperature —**Thermometric Thermometrical**, ther mō met rik, ther mō-met ri kal, *a.* Pertaining to a thermometer, made by a thermometer —**Thermometrically**, ther mō met ri kal li, *adv* In a thermometrical manner —**Thermometrograph** ther mō met rō graf, *n.* A self registering thermometer —**Thermo pile**, *n.* An instrument for measuring very minute degrees of temperature —**Thermoscope**, ther'mō-skōp *n.* An instrument by which changes of temperature are indicated and the effects of heat measured —**Thermostat**, ther'mō stat, *n.* [Gr *stutos*, standing.] A self-acting apparatus for regulating temperature —**Thermotic, Thermotical**, ther mot ik, ther mot i kal, *a.* [From Gr *thermos*, warm.] Relating to heat, resulting from or dependent on heat —**Thermotics**, ther-mot iks, *n.* The science of heat

Therology, thē rol o-ji, *n.* [Gr *thēr, thēros*, a wild beast, and *logos*, discourse.] That branch of zoology which treats of the Mammalia.—**Therologist**, thē-rol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in therology

Thesaurus, thē-sa rus, *n.* [L *thesaurus*, from Gr *thēsauros*, from (*ti*)*thēmi*, to place.] A treasury, a lexicon or treasury of words

These, *thēz pron* and *a.*, pl of *this*

Thesis, thē sis, *n.* pl **Theses**, thē sēz [L *thesis*, Gr *thesis*, a position, from (*ti*)*thēmi*, to set.] A position or proposition which a person advances and maintains, a subject propounded for a school or college exercise; the exercise itself, an essay or dissertation, *pros* the part of a foot on which the depression of the voice falls opposed to *arsis*

Thespian, thes'pi an, *a.* [From *Thespis* who played an important part in the early history of the drama in Greece about B.C. 535.] Relating to Thespis, or to dramatic acting in general, hence, *the Thespian art* is equivalent to *the drama*

Theurgy, thē'er ji *n.* [Gr *theourgia*, from *theos* a god and *ergon*, work.] The working of some divine or supernatural agency in human affairs a working or producing effects by spiritual means, magic —**Theurgic Theurgical** thē-er'jik, thē-er ji kal *a.* Pertaining to theurgy —**Theurgist** thē'er jist, *n.* One who pretends to the art

Thews thūz *n. pl* [Perhaps same as A Sax *theawas* manners, habits.] Muscles sinews strength —**Thewed** thūd, *a.* Having thews muscle or strength —**Thewy**, thū i *a.* Brawny muscular

They, *thā pron* possess case *their*, obj case *them* [Partly from A Sax *tha* nom pl of the def art partly from Icel *their*, they nom pl of the pers pron.] The pl form for *he she* or *it* thus denoting more than one person or thing

Thibet-cloth ti bet kloth, *n.* A camlet or fabric of coarse goats' hair, a fine woollen cloth used for ladies' dresses

Thick thik *a.* [A Sax *thicce* O Fris *thikki*, Icel *thykkr*, Dan *tyk*, D *dik* G *dick* thick probably akin to *thigh* perhaps to *tight*.] Having more or less extent measured through and through or otherwise than in length or breadth said of solid bodies, relatively of great dimensions when thus measured opposed to *thin slender slim* dense having great consistence (*thick* fog or smoke), foggy or misty close set or planted, closely crowded together, close following each other close (*thick* as hail), without due flexibility of articulation (*thick* utterance), stupid, gross very friendly or familiar (*colloq.*) —*n.* The thickest part or the time when anything is thickest —*Thick and thin*, whatever is in the way, all obstacles or hindrances —*adv* In close succession one upon another fast or close together —**Thick-coming** *a.* Coming or following in close succession, crowding one after another **Thicken**, thik n *vt* To make thick or thicker —*vi* To become thick or thicker —**Thickening** thik n ing, *n.* Something put into a liquid or mass to make it more thick —**Thicket** thik et *n.* [Comp G *dickicht* from *dick*, thick.] A wood or collection of trees or shrubs closely set —**Thick head** *n.* A stupid fellow, a blockhead, a numskull —**Thick headed**, *a.* Dull, stupid —**Thickish**, thik ish *a.* somewhat thick —**Thick knee**, *n.* The stone plover or stone curlew —**Thickly**, thik li, *adv* In a thick manner or condition, to considerable depth on a surface, closely —**Thickness**, thik nes, *n.* The state of being thick in any sense of the word, measure through from surface to surface, density, consistence, closeness or crowded state, clumsy indistinctness of speech —**Thickset**, thik set, *a.* Close set or planted, having a short thick body, thick, stout, stumpy —*n.* A close or thick hedge, dense underwood —**Thickskin**, thik skin, *n.* A stolid person, not easily irritated by taunts or ridicule —**Thick-skinned**, *a.* Having a thick skin or rind, not easily moved or irritated, as by taunts, ridicule, or the like

Thief, thēf, *n.* pl **Thieves**, thēvz [A Sax. *theof*—Icel *thyfr*, Sw *tjuf*, D *dief*, G *dieb*, Goth *thiubs*, thief; root doubtful.] A person who steals or is guilty of theft; one

who deprives another of property secretly or without open force as opposed to a *robber*, who openly uses violence —*Thieves Latin*, a jargon used by thieves —**Thieve**, thēv, *v t* —*thieved*, *thieving* To steal, to practise theft —*v i* To take by theft, to steal —**Thievery**, thēv'ėr i, *n* The practice of stealing, theft —**Thievish**, thē'vish, *a* Given to stealing, of the nature of theft —**Thievishly**, thē'vish li, *adv* In a thievish manner —**Thievishness**, thē'vish nes, *n*

Thigh thi, *n* [A Sax *theoh*, the thigh Icel *thjó*, O H G *dioh*, D *dy*, O D *dyph*, thigh, probably allied to *thick*] The thick fleshy portion of the leg between the knee and the trunk —**Thigh bone**, *n* The bone of the thigh, the femur

Thill, thil, *n* [A Sax *thill*, *thille*, a stake, board Icel *thili*, *thil*, a deal a plank, G *diele*, a board, same root as Skr *tala*, surface] The shaft of a cart, gig, or other carriage —**Thiller**, **Thill horse**, thil'ėr, *n* A horse going between shafts

Thimble, thim bl, *n* [A Sax *thymel*, a thimble, from *thuma* thumb, having no doubt been first worn on the thumb, as the sailor's thimble still is THUMB] A metal cap or cover for the finger, used in sewing for driving the needle through, *naut* an iron ring with a rope spliced round it —**Thimble-case**, *n* A case for holding a thimble —**Thimbleful**, thim bl ful, *n* As much as a thimble would hold, hence, a very small quantity —**Thimble rig**, thim bl rig *n* [From *rig*, a trick] A sleight of hand trick played with three thimbles and a small ball or pea —**Thimblerigger**, thim bl rig ėr, *n* One who practises the trick of thimblerig

Thin, thin, *a* [A Sax *thynne* thin Icel *thunn*, D *dun*, Sw *tunn* G *dünn*, cog L *tenuis*, Skr *tanus*, thin, W *tenaw tenew*, thin, tair Ir *tana* thin slender, all from root *tan* to stretch, seen also in L *tendo*, to stretch, E *tend* Gr *tenos*, L *tonus* E *tone* L *tener* E *tender* &c] Not thick, having little extent from one surface to the opposite (a *thin* plate, a thin board), slight, flimsy (a *thin* veil rare not dense said of a mixture of fluids of semi-liquids, not close or crowded sparse not abundant (*thin* grass), not numerously filled slim, slender, lean, faint, feeble, destitute of fulness or volume as sound often used adverbially in composition as the first element in compounds (*thin* clad) —*v t* —*thinned*, *thinning* To make thin in all its senses —*v i* To diminish in thickness to grow or become thin with *out*, *away* &c —**Thinly**, thin li *adv* In a thin loose, scattered manner —**Thinner**, thin ėr *n* One who thins or makes thin —**Thinness**, thin nes, *n* The state of being thin —**Thinnish** thin ish *a* Somewhat thin

Thin skinned *a* Having a thin skin, hence, unduly sensitive, easily offended, irritable

Thine, thin *pronominal adj* [A Sax *thin*, thine, genit of *thú* thou The loss of the *n* produced *thy* Pron] Thy, belonging to thee used with or without a noun, and either for a nominative or objective or a predicate *Thine* like *thou*, is now used only in poetry or the solemn style, *your* and *yours* otherwise taking its place

Thing thing *n* [A Sax *thing*, a meeting, cause, affair, &c, L G and G *ding*, thing, matter, Dan and Sw *ting* Icel *thing*, a court, an assembly, root doubtful] What ever exists, or is conceived to exist, as a separate entity, whatever may be spoken or thought of, an inanimate object, a creature, applied to man and animals in pity, contempt, tenderness, or admiration, a transaction matter circumstance, event, *pl* clothes, personal belongings luggage —*The thing*, as it ought to be a colloquial phrase applied to an ideal or typical condition

Think, thingk, *v i* —pret and pp *thought* (A Sax *thincan thencan*, to think=Goth *thagkjan*, G and D *denken*, Icel *thekkja*, Dan *tenke*, allied to *thank*, and to A Sax *thyncan*, to seem, whence *methinks*] To have the mind occupied on some subject, to revolve ideas in the mind, to perform any mental operation, to cogitate, to muse, to meditate; to consider; to deliberate, to judge, conclude, be of opinion (I *think* it will rain), to purpose, design, intend, to imagine, suppose, fancy —*To think of*, to estimate, to esteem (to *think* little of a book) —*To think on* or *upon*, to meditate or muse on, to light on or discover by meditation (to *think on* an expedient) —*v t* To form in the mind, to imagine, to hold in opinion, to regard, consider, esteem, to form a conception of —*To think scorn*, to disdain, to scorn —*To think shame*, to feel shame, to be ashamed —**Thinkable**, thingk a bl, *a* Capable of being thought, conceivable, cogitable —**Thinker**, thingk ėr, *n* One who thinks, one who reasons or meditates (a deep *thinker*), one who writes on speculative subjects —**Thinking**, thingk ing, *a* Able to think, having the faculty of thought —*n* The act or state of one who thinks, thought, cogitation —**Thinkingly**, thingk ing li *adv* By thought

Thinly, **Thinness**, &c Under THIN

Third, thėrd, *a* [A Sax *thredda*, cog Goth *thridja* Icel *thridhi*, Sw *tredje*, Dan *tredie* D *derde* G *dritte* Gr *tritos* L *tertius*, Skr *trityas*, W *trydy*, Gael *treas*—all from words signifying *three* THREE] Next after the second, being one of three equal parts into which anything is divided —*Third estate*, in Great Britain the community or commons, represented by the House of Commons —*Third person*, *gram* the person spoken of *thu third person* in the Trinity, the Holy Spirit —*n* The third part of anything, the sixtieth part of a second of time *mus* an interval consisting of three conjunct degrees of the scale, the upper of the two notes including this interval —**Third borough** [*n* An under constable —**Thirdly**, thėrd li *adv* In the third place —**Third rate** *a* Next below second rate, quite inferior, in the *navy* applied to a certain class of men of war

Thirst thėrst, *n* [A Sax *thyrst thurst* thirst Sw and Dan *torst*, Icel *thorsti*, D *dorst*, G *durst* Goth *thaurstei* thirst, allied to Icel *thurr* G *dürr*, dry, the root being that of L *torridus* torrid *terra*, the earth as dry land, G *to-morren* to be dry Skr *tarsh* to thirst] The desire uneasiness or suffering, occasioned by want of drink, vehement desire for drink, a want and eager desire after anything (a *thirst* for knowledge) —*v i* [A Sax *thyrstian* Icel *thursta*] To experience thirst, to have desire to drink, to have a vehement desire for anything —**Thirster**, thėrs tėr *n* One who thirsts —**Thirsty**, thėrs ti *a* [A Sax *thurstig*] Feeling a painful sensation for want of drink, having thirst, very dry, parched, having a vehement desire of anything —**Thirstily**, thėrs ti li, *adv* In a thirsty manner —**Thirstiness** thėrs ti nes, *n* The state of being thirsty

Thirteen, thėr tēn *a* [A Sax *threotyne*, lit three ten] Ten and three —*n* The number which consists of ten and three —**Thirteenth**, thėr tenth, *a* The third after the tenth, being one of thirteen equal parts of a thing —*n* One of thirteen equal parts of anything

Thirty, thėr ti *a* [A Sax *thritig*, *thrityg*, from *threo*, *thre*, three and *tig* ten= D *dezen*, Gr *deka*, ten] Thrice ten, ten three times repeated —*n* The number which consists of three times ten —**Thirtieth**, thėr ti eth, *a* The next in order after the twentieth ninth, being one of thirty equal parts of a thing —*n* One of thirty equal parts of anything

This, thris *a* and *pron* pl. **These** thrēz [A Sax masc *thes* fem *theos*, neut *this*, from the pronominal stem seen in *the*, *that*, *thither*, &c, and A Sax *se*, *seo*, he(=Skr *sa*, he)] A demonstrative used with or without a noun to denote something that is present or near in place or time, or something just mentioned often opposed to *that* (the latter referring to something more remote), applied to time, *this* may refer to the present time, now, to time next to come, or to time immediately ended; frequently used to signify present state, condition, &c

Thistle, this'l, *n* [A Sax *thistel*, a thistle =Icel *thistill*, G and D *distel*, Sw *tistel*, Sc. *thrissels*, **thistle**, origin doubtful] The common name of a tribe of prickly plants of numerous species, most of them inhabitants of Europe, regarded as the national emblem of Scotland.—**Thistle-finch**, *n* The goldfinch —**Thistly**, this'l-i, *a* Overgrown with thistles; resembling a thistle, prickly

Thither, thiṿh ėr, *adv* [A Sax *thider*, Icel *thathra*, thither, there, from demonstrative stem seen in *the*, *that*, and suffix *ther—tra* in Skr *tatra*, there, from root *tar*, to go] To that place opposed to *hither*; to that end or result —*Hither and thither*, to this place and that, one way and another —**Thitherward**, thiṿh ėr wėrd, *adv* Toward that place

Thlipsis, thlip'sis, *n* [Gr *thlipsis*, pressure, from *thlibó*, to press] *Med* compression, constriction of vessels by an external cause

Tho, thō A contraction of *though*

Thole, **Thole pin**, thōl, *n* [A Sax *thol*, a thole pin=Icel *tholir*, a thole pin, a wooden peg, L G *dolle*, D *dol*, a thole] A pin inserted into the gunwale of a boat to serve as a fulcrum for the oar in rowing; often in pairs, the oar resting between, also written *Thowl*

Thole, thōl, *v t* —*tholed*, *tholing* [A Sax. *tholian* = Goth *thulan*, Icel *thola*, to endure, same root as L *tolerare*, to tolerate] To bear, to endure, to undergo [Pro]

Tholobate, thol ō bāt, *n* [Gr *tholos*, a dome, and *basis*, basis] *Arch* the substructure on which a dome rests

Thomist, tom ist, *n* A follower of the scholastic philosophy of *Thomas* Aquinas, in opposition to *Scotist*

Thong, thong, *n* [A Sax *thwang*, *thwong*, a thong, Icel *thwengr*, a strap, a latchet] A strap of leather used for fastening anything, a long narrow strip of leather or similar material

Thor, thor, *n* [Icel *Thorr* from older *Thunor*, equivalent to A Sax *thunor*, E *thunder* THUNDER] The second principal god of the ancient Scandinavians, the god of thunder, son of Odin *Thursday* is called after him

Thorax, thō riks, *n* [Gr *thōrax*, the chest, a breastplate] The cavity of the body formed by the spine, ribs, and breast-bone, and containing the lungs, heart, &c, the chest, the corresponding portion of animals the portion of an insect between the head and abdomen —**Thoracic**, thō ras'ik, *a* Pertaining to or contained in the thorax or chest —*Thoracic duct* *anat* the vessel which receives the chyle conveyed by the lacteals, and carries it along the spine to the left subclavian vein, where it enters the blood

Thorium, **Thorinum** thō ri um, thō-ri num, *n* [From *Thor*, the Scandinavian deity] A metal obtained as a gray powder which burns with great splendour —**Thoria**, **Thorina**, thō ri a thō ri na, *n* An oxide of thorium —**Thorite** thō rit, *n* A mineral found in Norway containing thorium

Thorn, thorn, *n* [A Sax *thorn*—Icel *thorn*, Goth *thaurnus* Dan *torn*, D *doorn*, G *dorn*, same word as Pol *tarn*, Bohem *trn*, Probably from a root meaning to pierce, seen also in *through*, *thrill*, &c] A common name of trees and shrubs armed with spines or prickles as the black-thorn, buck thorn, and especially the common hawthorn, any sharp-pointed spiny or prickly process growing on a plant; *fig* anything that annoys or torments sharply; a care or trouble —**Thorn apple**, *n* An annual plant of the potato family with narcotic properties, used medicinally —**Thorn back**, *n* A species of skate with spines on its back and tail —**Thorn-hedge**, *n* A hedge of hawthorn.—**Thorny**, thor ni, *a* Full of thorns, spines, or prickles, prickly, vexatious, harassing

Thorough thur'ō *a* [Same word as *through*] Going completely to the end; extending to all particulars; complete; perfect, —*Thorough bass*, the mode of expressing chords by means of figures placed over or under a given bass, such figures indicating the harmony *through* all the other parts; also sometimes used as equivalent to *harmony* —**Thorough-bred**, *a* Of pure or un-

mixed breed, bred from a sire and dam of purest blood; hence, high-spirited; mettlesome.—*n.* An animal, especially a horse, of pure blood —**Thoroughbass**, thur'ō-bās *n.* [A. Sax. *thurhbarx.*] An unobstructed way; especially an unobstructed road or street for public traffic —**Thorough-going**, *a.* Going or ready to go all lengths, extreme — **Thorough-lighted**, *a* Having windows on opposite sides, the light not being intercepted by partitions — **Thoroughly**, thur'ō li, *adv* In a thorough manner, fully, completely — **Thoroughness** thur'ō-nes, *n.*—**Thorough paced**, *a Lit.* trained to go through all the paces of a well-trained horse, hence, going all lengths; downright, consummate.

Thorp, Thorpe, thorp, *n* [A Sax *thorp*= Icel *thorp*, Sw and Dan *torp*, D *dorp*, G *dorf*, a village, a hamlet] A group of houses standing together in the country a hamlet, a village

Those, thōz, *a* and *pron* Historically the plural of *that*, being another form of *these*, but used as plural of *that*

Thoth, thoth, *n.* An Egyptian divinity whom the Greeks considered to be identical with Hermes (Mercury).

Thou, thou, *pron*, obj and dat *thee*, pl *ye* or *you* [A Sax *thu*, genit *thin*, dat and acc *the*, nom pl *ge*, genit *eówer*, dat and acc *eów*, Icel *thū*, Goth *thu*, D Dan and G *du*, L *tu*, Gr *su*, *tu*, Skr *tvam*, Slav *ti*, W. *ti*, Gael *tu*, thou] The second personal pronoun in the singular number used to indicate the person spoken to, but in ordinary language the plural form *you* is now universally substituted *thou* being used in the poetical or solemn style, as also among the Friends or Quakers

Though, thō, *conj* [A Sax *thāh* though—Icel *thó*, Dan *dog*, D and G *doch* Goth *thauh*, though, from stem of *that the*] Granting or allowing it to be the fact that, notwithstanding that.—*As though* as if — *What though*, elliptically for what though the fact or case is so Syn under WHILE, ALTHOUGH —*adv* However, for all that

Thought, that, pret and pp of *think*

Thought, that, *n* [A Sax *thoht*, *gethoht*, from *thencan*, to think, pret *thōhte*, pp *gethoht*; Icel *thātta*, G *gedacht* THINK] The act or power of thinking, cogitation, meditation, that which is thought, an idea, a conception, a judgment, a fancy, a conceit, deliberation, reflection, solicitude —*A thought*, a small degree or quantity [Colloq]—*Second thoughts*, maturer reflection, after-consideration — **Thoughtful**, that'ful, *a* Full of thought, contemplative; meditative, attentive, careful, mindful, full of anxiety, solicitous—**Thoughtfully**, that'ful li, *adv* In a thoughtful manner —**Thoughtfulness**, that'ful nes, *n.* Serious attention solicitude —**Thoughtless**, that'les, *a.* Free from thought or care, heedless, negligent, light-minded — **Thoughtlessly** that'les-li, *adv* Without thought, carelessly — **Thoughtlessness**, that'les nes, *n* The quality of being thoughtless, heedlessness, inattention — **Thought-reading**, *n.* A so-called psychical power by which it is claimed some persons are able to read the thoughts of others, or at least tell the object of their thoughts — **Thought-reader**, *n* One who possesses or pretends to possess the power of thought-reading

Thousand, thou'zand, *n* [A Sax *thusend* = Icel *thūs hund*, *thus hundrath* Dan *tusind*, D *duisend*, Goth *thusunds*, G *tausend.*] The number of ten hundred, proverbially, a great number —*a* Denoting the number of ten hundred, proverbially, a great number indefinitely —**Thousandfold**, thou'zand fōld, *a* Multiplied by a thousand.—**Thousandth**, thou'zandth, *a.* Completing the number a thousand, being one of a thousand equal parts of anything —*n.* The thousandth part of anything

Thowel, Thowl, thōl, *n* THOLE

Thrall, thral, *n.* [A Sax *thral* = Icel *threll*, Sw *trāl*, Dan *træl*, a serf, a slave] A slave, a bondman —**Thraldom**, thral'dum, *n.* Slavery, bondage

Thrap, thrap, *v t.* [Altered from *frap*] Naut. to frap

Thrash, Thresh, thrash, thresh, *v t.* [A Sax *threscan, therscan*, to thrash (corn), to beat —Icel *threskja*, Sw *tröska*, Dan *tærske*, D *dorschen*, G *dreschen*, Goth *thriskan*, comp. Lith. *traszkti*, to rattle] To beat out or separate the grain or seeds from by a flail or thrashing machine, or by treading with oxen, to beat soundly with a stick or whip, to drub —*v i.* To drive out grain from straw —**Thrasher, Thresher**, thrashēr, thresh ēr, *n* One who thrashes grain, a species of shark which uses its tail as a weapon —**Thrashing, Threshing**, thrashing, thresh ing, *n* The operation by which grain is thrashed, a beating or drubbing —**Thrashing floor**, *n.* A floor or area on which grain is beaten out —**Thrashing machine, Thrashing mill**, *n* A machine for separating grain from the straw, and in which the moving power is that of horses, oxen, wind, water, or steam

Thrasonical, thrā son i kal *a* [From *Thraso*, a boaster in old comedy] Given to bragging, boastful — **Thrasonically**, thrā son'i kal li, *adv* Boastingly

Thrave, thrāv, *n* [Icel *threfi*, a thrave, Dan *trave*, a score of sheaves] Two stooks or shocks of a grain crop of twelve sheaves each

Thread, thred, *n* [A Sax *thræd*, lit what is twisted, from *thriwan*, to twist, to throw, similarly Icel *thridr*, Dan *traad*, D *draad*, G *draht*, thread THROW] A fine cord, especially such as is used for sewing, the filaments of fibrous substances, such as cotton, flax silk, or wool, spun out into a slender line, anything resembling this, any slender filament, continued course or tenor (the *thread* of a discourse), the prominent spiral part of a screw — *v t* To pass a thread through the eye or aperture of, to pass or go through, as through a narrow way or any intricate course —**Threadbare** thred bār *a* Having the nap worn off so as to show the separate threads, hence trite hackneyed, used till it has lost novelty or interest —**Thread bareness**, thred'bār nes, *n* — **Thread-cell**, *n* NEMATOCYST — **Threader**, thred'er, *n* One who threads —**Threadiness** thred i nes, *n* The state of being thready —**Thread lace**, *n.* Lace made of linen thread — **Thread paper**, *n* A thin strip of paper for wrapping up a skein of thread — **Thready**, thred i, *a* Like thread, filamentous, containing thread

Threat thret, *n* [A Sax *threat* throat, punishment, from stem of A Sax *threótan*, to tire, harass, Goth *thrutan*, (*werithres sen*, to annoy, allied to L *trudo*, to thrust (in *intrude*)] A menace, a declaration of an intention to inflict punishment, loss or pain on another —*v t* and *i* To threaten (*Shak*] — **Threaten**, thret n, *v t* To use threats towards, to declare an intention of injuring to menace, to menace by action, to act as if intending to injure, to exhibit the appearance of bringing something evil or unpleasant on (the clouds *threaten* us with rain), to show to be impending (the sky *threatens* a storm) —*v i* To use threats or menaces —**Threatener**, thret n ēr, *n* One that threatens — **Threatening** thret n ing *a* Indicating a threat or menace, indicating something impending —**Threateningly** thret n ing li, *adv* In a threatening manner

Threave, thrēv, *n* Same as *Thrave*

Three, thrē, *a* [A Sax *thri, thrēo*—Goth *threis*, Icel *thrir* Dan *tre*, D *drie*, G *drei*, cog W Ir and Gael *tri*, Lith *trys*, L *tres*, Gr *treis* Skr *tri*] Two and one —*Three-times-three*, three cheers thrice repeated *n* The number which consists of two and one, a symbol representing this —*Rule of three*, the arithmetical rule otherwise called *Proportion.* — **Three-cornered**, *a* Having three corners or angles, triangular —**Three-decker**, *n.* A vessel of war carrying guns on three decks —**Threefold**, thrē fōld, *a* Consisting of three in one, triple —*adv* In a threefold manner, trebly —**Three-foot**, *a* Measuring three feet, as, a *three-foot* rule — **Three-pence**, *n.* A small silver coin of three times the value of a penny —**Three-penny**, *a* Worth three pence only; hence, of little worth.— **Three-pile**, *n.* An old name for the finest and most costly kind of velvet — **Threeply**, *a.* Threefold; consisting of three strands, as cord, yarn, &c.— **Three-score**, thrē'skōr, *a* Thrice twenty; sixty

Threne, thrēn, *n* [L *threnus*, Gr. *thrēnos*, lamentation] A complaint or lamentation — **Threnetic, Threnetical**, thrē-net ik, thrē-net i-kal, *a* Sorrowful, mournful — **Threnodial**, thrē-nō'di-al, *a* Pertaining to a threnody, elegiac —**Threnodist**, thrē nō-dist, *n* A writer of threnodies —**Threnody**, thrē'nō-di, *n* [Gr *thrēnōdia—thrēnos*, and *ōdē*, ode] A song of lamentation, a dirge

Thresh, *v t* and *i* THRASH

Threshold, thresh'old, *n* [A Sax *therscwald therscold therzold*, from *therscan*, to thrash or thresh, and apparently *wald*, a wood, timber, because this bar was thrashed or trod upon by the feet] A door sill, the stone or piece of timber which lies under a door, hence, entrance, beginning, outset (the *threshold* of an argument)

Threw, thrō, pret of *throw*

Thrice, thris, *adv* [O E *thries, thryes*, from *thris*, three, with genit term , like *once, twice*] Three times, also often used for emphasis or intensity (*thrice* blessed, &c)

Thrid, thrid, *v t* —*thridded, thridding* [A form of *thread.*] To pass through, as through an intricate way or narrow passage, to thread

Thrift, thrift, *n* [From Icel *thrift* THRIVE] A thriving state or condition (*Shak*)[, economical management in regard to property, economy, frugality, a plant which grows on the coasts of Britain, and is often planted in gardens as a border plant, sea pink — **Thriftily**, thrif ti-li, *adv* In a thrifty manner, frugally — **Thriftiness**, thrif ti nes, *n* The quality of being thrifty, economy, frugality —**Thriftless**, thrift les, *a* Having no thrift profuse, extravagant — **Thriftlessly**, thrift'les-li, *adv* Extravagantly — **Thriftlessness**, thrift les nes, *n* The quality of being thriftless —**Thrifty**, thrif ti *a* Having thrift, careful in husbanding resources, frugal economical

Thrill, thril, *v t* [A Sax *thyrlian thyrlian* (from *thirl, thyrel* a hole — *til* of *nostril*), to pierce — D *drillen* to bore to drill troops (whence E to *drill*), same root as *through*] To pierce in a figurative sense, to affect with a pricking or tingling sensation through the whole body — *v i* To pass through the system so as to cause a slight shiver or quiver, to feel a shivering sensation running through the body, to shiver, to quiver or move with a tremulous movement —*n* A warbling, a trill, a thrilling sensation

Thrive, thriv, *v i* — pret *throve*, pp *thriven* (thriv'n) ppr *thriving* [From Icel *thrifask*, to thrive (a reflexive verb, *sk* meaning self, as in *bask*), whence also *thrift* thrift, Dan *trives*, to thrive] To prosper or succeed, to be fortunate, to increase in goods and estate, to keep increasing one's acquisitions, to be marked by prosperity (a *thriving* business), to go on or turn out well, to have a good issue, to grow vigorously or luxuriantly, to flourish — **Thriver**, thri'ver, *n* One who thrives — **Thriving**, thri ving *a* Being prosperous, advancing in wealth, flourishing **Thrivingly**, thri ving li, *adv* In a thriving or prosperous way —**Thrivingness**, thri ving nes, *n*

Thro', thrō *a* Contraction of *Through*

Throat thrōt, *n* [A Sax *throte*, akin G *drossel*, the throat the throttle, comp D *strot*, throat, hence *throttle*] The anterior part of the neck of an animal, in which are the gullet and windpipe, the fauces, the pharynx, an opening or entrance somewhat resembling the throat (the *throat* of a valley), *but* the mouth of a monopetalous corolla, *arch* the part of a chimney between the gathering and the flue; *fort* same as *Gorge* — *To lie in one's throat*, to lie outrageously — **Throaty**, thrō'ti, *a* Guttural, uttered back in the throat

Throb, throb, *v i* — *throbbed, throbbing* [O E *throbbe*; origin doubtful] To beat, as the heart or pulse, with more than usual force or rapidity; to palpitate; to

quiver or vibrate —*Throbbing pain*, a pain augmented by the pulsation of the arteries —*n* A beat or strong pulsation, palpitation.—**Throbless**, throb'les, *a* Not beating or throbbing

Throe, thrō, *n* [A Sax *thrēd*, affliction, from *threówan*, to afflict, akin Icel *thrā*, a throe, a hard struggle] Extreme pain, agony, the anguish of travail in childbirth, a cleaving tool, a frow

Thrombus, throm bus, *n* [L, from Gr *thrombos*, a clot] A fibrinous clot of blood which forms in and obstructs a blood vessel —**Thrombosis**, throm bō-sis, *n* [Gr] *Pathol* the obstruction of a blood vessel by a thrombus

Throne, thrōn, *n* [O Fr *throne*, L *thronus*, from Gr *thronos*, a seat, chair] An elevated and ornamental chair of state used by a king, emperor, pope, bishop, &c, the official chair of a presiding official of certain societies, sovereign power and dignity, also the wielder of that power usually with *the* —*v t* —*throned*, *throning* To place on a royal seat, to enthrone, to exalt —**Throneless**, thrōn les, *a* Without a throne, deposed

Throng, throng, *n* [A Sax *thrang*, *throng*, a crowd, from *thringan*, to crowd, Icel *throng*, G *drang*, a crowd, distress, D and G *dringen*, to crowd, same root as L *torqueo*, to twist (whence *torsion*, *torture*, &c)] A multitude of persons pressed into a close body, a crowd, a great number, a number of things crowded or close together (a *throng* of words) —*v i* To crowd together, to come in multitudes —*v t* To crowd or press, to annoy with a crowd of living beings, to fill with a crowd

Thropple, throp l, *n* [Corrupted from *throttle*] The windpipe, the throttle

Throstle thros l *n* [A dim corresponding to *thrush*, A Sax *throstle*, G and Dan *drossel* a thrush Thrush] The song thrush or mavis, a machine for spinning wool, cotton &c from the rove —**Throstle-cock**, *n* The male thrush

Throttle throt l, *n* [From *throat*] The windpipe or trachea, the throat (colloq) —*v t* —*throttled*, *throttling* To choke, to stop the breath of by compressing the throat, to strangle to pronounce with a choking voice (*Shak*) —**Throttler** throt ler, *n* One who throttles —**Throttle valve**, *n* *Steam-engine*, a valve which regulates the supply of steam to the cylinder

Through thrō, *prep* [O F *thurgh thurch*, A Sax *thurh* L G *dorch*, G *durch*, D *door*, Goth *thaurh*, cog W *trw*, Armor *tre*, through, L *trans*, over, across, the root is Indo European *tar*, Skr *tri*, *tar*, to penetrate, seen also in E *thrill*, *trite*, &c *Thorough* is the same word] From end to end or from side to side of, between the sides or walls of (to pass *through* a gate) by the agency of, by means of, on account of, over the whole surface or extent of, throughout, among or in the midst of, in the way of passage, among in the way of experiencing, from beginning to end of —*adv* From one end or side to the other, from beginning to end, to the end, to completion —*To carry through* to complete, to accomplish —*to fall through*, to come to an unsuccessful issue to fail —*To go through with* something to prosecute it to the end —*a* Going with little or no interruption from one important place or centre to another (a *through* passenger, a *through* journey) —**Through carriage**, *n* A carriage in a through train —**Throughly**,† thrō li, *adv* Completely, thoroughly —**Throughout**, thrō-out', *prep* Quite through in every part of, from one extremity to the other of —*adv* Everywhere, in every part —**Through-ticket**, *n*. A ticket for the whole of a long journey —**Through traffic**, *n* The traffic from end to end of a railway or other system of conveyance, or over more than one system opposed to local traffic —**Through-train**, *n*. A train which goes the whole length of a railway, or a long route

Throve, thrōv, pret of *thrive*

Throw, thrō, *v t* —*threw* (thrō), *thrown* (thrōn) [A Sax *thrówan*, to twist (as to throw silk), to throw; akin D *draaijen*, G. *draken*, to twist, to turn; same root as L *torqueo*, to twist, to throw (whence *torture*) *Thread* is a derivative] To fling or cast in any manner, to hurl, to dash often *refl* (*threw* himself on the enemy), to prostrate, as in wrestling, to overturn, to divest one's self of, to shed, to give violent utterance or expression to, to send (to *throw* defiance), to put on or over with haste or negligence, to wind or twist two or more filaments of, as of silk, so as to form one thread, *pottery*, to form or shape roughly on a wheel or throwing engine —*To throw away*, to cast away, to part with or bestow without compensation, to spend recklessly, to squander, to waste, to reject, to refuse —*To throw back*, to cast or hurl back, to reject, to retort —*To throw by*, to cast or lay aside as useless —*To throw down*, to cast on the ground, to overturn, to subvert, to destroy —*To throw in*, to cast or fling in or into, to put in or deposit along with others, to interpolate, to give or add to the bargain —*To throw off*, to cast off or aside, to discard, to reject, to print at one impression —*To throw one's self on* or *upon*, to resign one's self to the favour, benevolence, protection &c, of —*To throw open*, to open suddenly or widely, to give free or unrestricted admission to —*To throw out*, to cast out, to eject, to reject or discard, to expel, to construct so as to project, to emit, to insinuate (*to throw out a hint*) —*To throw over*, to discard, to abandon —*To throw up*, to erect or build rapidly, to resign, to abandon, to eject from the stomach, to vomit —*v i* To perform the act of casting or flinging, to cast dice —*n* The act of one who throws, a cast, a cast of dice, hence risk, venture, decision of fortune, *geol* and *mining* a dislocation of strata up or down —**Thrower** thrō er, *n* One who throws, a person who twists silk, a throwster —**Throwing-engine**, **Throwing wheel**, *n* A potter's wheel —**Thrown silk**, *n* Silk consisting of two or more singles twisted together like a rope —**Throw-off** *n*. A start in a hunt or race —**Throwster** thrō ster, *n* One who throws or twists silk

Thrum, thrum *n* [Allied to D *dreum*, thrum, Icel *thromr*, margin edge, same root as L *terminus* an end] The end of a weaver's web, the fringe of threads by which it is fastened to the loom and from which the cloth when woven has to be cut, coarse yarn —**Thrummed mat** *n* A mat or piece of canvas with short strands of yarn stuck through it used in a vessel's rigging about any part, to prevent chafing —**Thrummy**, thrum i, *a* Furnished with or resembling thrums

Thrum thrum, *v t* —*thrummed*, *thrumming* [Akin to *drum*, comp *strum*] To play coarsely or unskilfully on a stringed instrument to make a drumming noise, *v t* To play roughly on with the fingers, to drum, to tap

Thrush thrush *n* [A Sax *thrusc* a thrush, akin to Icel *thostr* Sw *trost*, Rus *drozd*, same root as L *turdus* a thrush *Throstle* is a dim form] A passerine bird of various species, including the song thrush or mavis, the missel thrush, &c, celebrated for their powers of song

Thrush, thrush *n* [From Icel *thurr*, dry, and = Dan *troske* Sw *torsk* the thrush, akin *thirst*] *Pathol* a disease characterized by vesicles of a pearl colour, affecting the lips and mouth, aphthæ, also an inflammatory and suppurating disease in the feet of the horse

Thrust, thrust, *v t* —pret and pp *thrust* [O E *thruste*, *threste* from Icel *thysta*, to thrust, probably same root as L *trudo*, to thrust] To push or drive with force, to impel usually followed by *away*, *from*, *in*, *of*, &c —*To thrust on*, to impel, to urge —*To thrust through*, to pierce, to stab —*To thrust out*, to expel, to push out or protrude —*To thrust one's self in* or *into*, to obtrude, to intrude —*v i* To make a push, to make a lunge with a weapon —*n* A violent push or drive, as with the hand or foot or with a pointed weapon, a lunge a stab, *mech* the force exerted by any body against another body, such as the force exerted by rafters or beams against the walls supporting them. —*Thrust of an arch*, the force by which it tends to press outwards the abutments from which it springs —**Thruster**, thrus'ter, *n* One who thrusts —**Thrust-hoe**, *n*. A hoe which is worked by pushing

Thud, thud, *n* [Imitative; comp A Sax *thoden*, din] The sound produced by a blow upon a comparatively soft substance, a blow causing a dull sound.

Thug, thug, *n* [Hind] A member of a peculiar association of robbers and assassins formerly prevalent in India, who strangled their victims partly from religious motives —**Thuggee**, thug gē', *n*. The profession and practices of the Thugs Also **Thuggism**, **Thuggeeism**, thug izm, thug'ē izm

Thule thū lē, *n* The name given by the ancients to the most northern country which they knew of, supposed to have been Iceland, Norway, or the Shetland Islands, often spoken of by the Romans as *ultima Thule*, remotest Thule, hence, *fig*, a farthest point or limit —**Thulite**, thū lit, *n* A rare variety of the mineral epidote found in Norway

Thumb, thum, *n* [A Sax *thuma*, the thumb = Dan *tomme*, D *duim*, G *daumen*, from root seen in L *tumeo*, to swell, whence *tumid* *Thumble* is a derivative] The short, thick finger of the human hand, or the corresponding member of other animals —*Under one's thumb*, under one's power or influence —*Rule of thumb* Rule —*v t* To soil or wear with the thumb or the fingers, or by frequent handling —**Thumbed**, thumd, *a* Having thumbs, soiled or worn with the thumb or the fingers —**Thumbkins**, thum kinz, *n pl* An instrument of torture for compressing the thumbs by means of screws Called also *Thumb-screw* —**Thumbless**, thum les, *a* Having no thumb, hence, clumsy —**Thumb mark**, *n* A mark left by the thumb as on the leaves of a book —**Thumb-ring** *n* A ring formerly worn on the thumb —**Thumb-screw**, *n* A screw to be turned by the finger and thumb, the thumbkins —**Thumb-stall**, *n* A sheath of leather or other substance to be worn on the thumb by sail makers and others

Thummim, thum im, *n pl* A Hebrew word denoting perfections The *Urim* and *Thummim* were worn in the breastplate of the high priest, but what they were is not known

Thump, thump, *n* [Allied to Dan. *dump*, a plunge, *dump* dull low, D *dompen*, to plunge, perhaps of imitative origin, comp *bump* *plump*] The sound made by the sudden fall of a heavy body, hence, a heavy blow given with anything that is thick —*v t* To strike or beat with something thick or heavy —*v i* To strike or fall with a heavy blow —**Thumper**, thump'er *n* One who thumps, a person or thing which is huge or great (colloq) —**Thumping**, thump ing *a* Large, heavy [Colloq]

Thunder, thun dér, *n* [From A Sax *thunor*, thunder (with insertion of *d*, as in *gender*, *jaundice*), D *donder*, G *donner*, cog L *tonitru*, Per *tundur*, same root as L *tonare* to sound E *stun*, G *stohnen*, to groan, Gr *stonos*, a groaning THOR] The sound which follows a flash of lightning; a report due to the sudden disturbance of the air produced by a violent discharge of atmospheric electricity or lightning; any loud noise (*thunders* of applause), an awful or startling denunciation or threat (the *thunders* of the Vatican) —*v t* To make thunder often impersonal (*it thundered* yesterday), to make a loud noise, particularly a heavy sound of some continuance. —*v t* To emit as with the noise of thunder; to utter or issue by way of threat or denunciation —**Thunderbolt**, thun'dér-bōlt, *n* A destructive flash of lightning, formerly supposed to be accompanied by the fall of a solid body, a dreadful threat, denunciation, or censure, a fulmination —**Thunder clap**, *n* A clap or burst of thunder, a thunder peal —**Thunder-cloud**, *n*. A cloud that produces lightning and thunder, of dark and dense appearance.—**Thunderer**, thun'dér-ér, *n*. One who thunders; an epithet of Jupiter.—**Thunder-head**, *n*.

A kind of cumulus cloud. — **Thundering**, thun'dĕr-ing, *a.* Producing or characterised by a loud rumbling or rattling noise, as that of thunder or artillery, large or extraordinary (colloq.) — **Thunderous**, thun dĕr-us, *a* Producing thunder; making a noise like thunder, giving a loud and deep sound — **Thunder peal**, *n* A peal or clap of thunder —**Thunder shower**, *n* A shower that accompanies thunder — **Thunder-stone** *n* A thunderbolt (*Shak.*), a variety of crystalline iron pyrites, a belemnite, a flint arrow head —**Thunder storm**, *n.* A storm accompanied with thunder — **Thunderstruck**, thun'dĕr-struk, *p* and *a* Astonished, amazed, struck dumb by something surprising or terrible suddenly presented —**Thundery**, **Thundry**, thun'dĕr i, thun'dri *a.* Accompanied with thunder

Thurible, thū'ri-bl, *n.* [L *thuribulum*, from *thus*, *thuris*, frankincense] A kind of censer in the shape of a covered vase, perforated to allow the fumes of incense to escape —**Thurifer**, thū ri fĕr, *n R Cath Ch* the attendant who carries the thurible — **Thuriferous**, thū rif er us, *a* [L *thus*, and *fero*, to bear] Producing or bearing frankincense — **Thurification**, thū'ri fi kā shon, *n.* [L *thus*, and *facio*, to make] The act of burning incense — **Thurify**, thū ri fi, *v t* To perfume with incense, to cense

Thursday, thĕrz dā, *n* [That is, *Thor's day*, the day consecrated to Thor, the old Scandinavian god of thunder] The fifth day of the week

Thus, thus, *adv* [A Sax *thus*, akin to *thes*, *theos*, *this*, this THIS] In this way, manner, or state, accordingly, things being so, to this degree or extent, so (*thus* wise) — *Thus far*, *thus much*, to this point, to this degree

Thus, thus, *n* [L *thus*, *tus*] Frankincense, also the resin of the spruce fir

Thwack, thwak, *v t* [Modified from A Sax *thaccian*, to stroke gently, Icel *thyckka*, to thwack *Whack* is another form] To strike, bang, beat, or thrash —*n* A heavy blow with something flat or heavy, a bang

Thwart, thwart, *a* [From Icel *thvert*, transverse, Sw *tvärt*, Dan *tvert* across, *tvær*, *tver*, cross, akin A Sax *thweorh*, across, perverse] Transverse, being across something else —*v t* To place or pass over, to cross, as a purpose, to frustrate or defeat (a design, a person) —*n* Opposition, the seat of a boat placed athwart it — **Thwarter**, thwarter, *n* One who thwarts —**Thwartly**, thwart li *adv* With opposition, crossly, perversely —**Thwartness**, thwart nes, *n* —**Thwartship**, thwart-ship, *a Naut* lying across the vessel — **Thwartships**, thwart ships, *adv Naut* across the ship

Thy, thi, *pron* [THINE] Belonging or pertaining to thee possessive pronoun of the second person singular

Thyine, thi'in *n* [Gr *thyinos*, pertaining to the tree *thya*, *thye* tree with sweet smelling wood] An epithet for a precious wood, mentioned REV XVIII 12, supposed to be that of the white cedar or of the sandarach tree

Thylacine, thi'la-sin, *n* [Gr *thylakos*, a pouch] The Tasmanian wolf

Thylacoleo, thi la-kō lē-ō, *n* [Gr *thylakos*, a pouch, and *leon* (L *leo*), a lion] A remarkable extinct carnivorous marsupial, equalling a lion in size

Thyme, tim, *n* [L *thymum*, from Gr *thymon*, thyme, from *thyō*, to smell] A genus of small undershrubs, of which the common or garden thyme is a favourite on account of its aromatic odour —**Thymy**, ti'mi, *a* Abounding with thyme, fragrant

Thymus, thi'mus, *n.* [From Gr *thymos*, thyme, being compared to the flower of this plant by Galen] *Anat* a glandular body situated behind the sternum or breast bone in children, often entirely disappearing in adults

Thyroid, **Thyreoid**, thi roid, thi're-oid, *a* [Gr *thyreos*, a shield, *eidos*, form] Resembling a shield, applied to one of the cartilages of the larynx, to a gland situated near that cartilage, and to the arteries and veins of the gland

Thyrsus, ther'sus, *n.* [L *thyrsus*, from Gr *thyrsos*, a thyrsus] An attribute or emblem of Bacchus and his followers, consisting of a spear or staff wrapped round with ivy and vine branches, and often with a pine cone at the point, *bot* a form of inflorescence resembling a panicle but denser and closer — **Thyrsiform**, ther'si form, *a Bot* resembling a thyrsus — **Thyrsoid**, **Thyrsoidal**, ther'soid, ther'soi dal, *a Bot* having somewhat the form of a thyrsus

Thyself, thi self, *pron* A pronoun used after *thou*, to express distinction with emphasis, or used without *thou*, its usage being similar to that of *myself*, &c

Ti, tē, *n* A liliaceous plant of the Pacific islands, &c, with a highly nutritious root

Tiara, ti ā ra, *n* [L and Gr *tiara*, from the Persian] An ornament or article of dress with which the ancient Persians covered their heads, a kind of turban, the pope's triple crown, hence, *the tiara*, the papal dignity — **Tiaraed**, ti ā rad, *a* Adorned with a tiara

Tibia, tib i a, *n.* [L, a musical pipe, the large bone of the leg] A kind of pipe, the commonest musical instrument of the Greeks and Romans, *anat* the large bone of the lower leg, the shin bone, *entom* the fourth joint of the leg —**Tibial**, tib i al, *a* Pertaining to the tibia

Tic, tik, *n* [Fr *tic*, spasm] A convulsive twitching of certain muscles of the face, also tic-douloureux or facial neuralgia.— **Tic-douloureux**, tik do lo rū, *n* [Fr *douloureux*, painful] A painful affection of a nerve, coming on in sudden attacks, usually in the head or face

Tick, tik, *n* [Contr of *ticket*] Credit, trust —*To buy upon tick* to buy on a *ticket* or note, or on credit

Tick, tik *n* [L G *teke* D *teek*, G *zecke*, a tick] The name common to certain small parasitical arachnidans or mites which infest sheep, oxen dogs goats &c

Tick, tik *n* [Same as D *tyk*, G *zweche*, a cover a tick, from L *theca* Gr *thēkē* a case, a cover] The cover or case which contains the feathers wool or other materials of a bed, ticking —**Ticking**, tik ing, *n* A strong striped linen or cotton fabric used for the ticks of beds, mattresses, &c

Tick tik *v i* [From the sound, comp D *tikken*, to touch slightly and quickly, as with a pen, to dot] To make a small noise by beating or otherwise as a watch, to give out a succession of small sharp noises —*n* A small distinct noise, as that of a watch or clock, a small dot —*v t* To mark with a tick or dot, to check by writing down a small mark generally with *off*

Ticket, tik et, *n* [Fr *étiquette* O Fr *etiquet*, a bill note, ticket, label, &c, from G *stecken*, to stick, a ticket being something stuck on STICK, ETIQUETTE] A label stuck on the outside of anything to give notice of something concerning it, a small piece of paper, cardboard, or the like, with something written or printed on it, and serving as a notice, acknowledgment &c, a certificate or token of a share in a lottery or the like, a card or slip of paper given as a certificate of right of entry to a place of public amusement, or to travel in a railway or by other public conveyance *The ticket* the right or correct thing [Slang] —*Ticket of leave*, a license given to a convict before the expiry of his sentence to be, under certain restrictions, at large and labour for himself —*v t* To distinguish by a ticket, to put a ticket on — **Ticketed**, tik et-ed, *p* and *a* Marked with a ticket — **Ticket-porter**, *n* A licensed porter who wears a badge or ticket —**Ticket-writer** *n* One who writes or paints show-cards for shop-windows, &c

Ticking Under TICK (a cover)

Tickle, tik'l, *v t* —*tickled*, *tickling* [A freq of *tick*, to touch lightly, or by metathesis from A Sax *citelian*—Sc *kittle*, D *kittelen*, G *kitzeln*, to tickle] To touch lightly and cause a peculiar thrilling sensation, which commonly causes laughter; to titillate, to please by slight gratification; to stir up to pleasure, to flatter, to cajole; to puzzle — **Tickler**, tik'lĕr, *n.* One who tickles or pleases; something that puzzles or perplexes (colloq.) —**Tickling**, tik'ling, *n* A sensation similar to that produced by being tickled — **Ticklish**, tik'lish, *a* Easily tickled, in an unsteady or critical state, difficult, nice, critical —**Ticklishly**, tik'lish-li, *adv* In a ticklish manner — **Ticklishness**, tik'lish-nes, *n*

Tidbit, tid bit, *n* A titbit

Tide, tid, *n* [A Sax *tid*, time, season, hour—Icel *tith*, Sw and Dan *tid*, D *tyd*, G *zeit*, time, same root as *time* The tides are times of rising and falling of the sea Hence *tidy* *tidings*, *betide*] Time, season, the alternate rising and falling of the waters of the ocean and of bays, rivers, &c, connected therewith, depending on the relative position of the moon, and in a less degree of the sun, the whole interval between high and low water, a state of being at the height or acme (*Shak.*), stream, flow, current (a *tide* of blood), course or tendency of influences or circumstances, current See also NEAP SPRING, EBB, FLOOD **Tidal** ti dal, *a* Pertaining to tides, showing tides —*Tidal harbour*, a harbour in which the tide ebbs and flows, not having a dock with flood gates —*Tidal river*, a river up which the tide flows to a certain point in its course —*Tidal train*, a railway train which runs in connection with a steamer, and whose running is therefore regulated by the state of the tide — *Tidal wave*, tide wave —*v t* or *i* — *tided*, *tiding* To drive with the tide or stream — *To tide over*, to surmount by favourable incidents, by prudence, and management, or by aid from another — **Tide gate** *n* A gate through which water passes when the tide flows, and which is shut to retain it —**Tide gauge**, *n* A gauge for ascertaining the rise and fall of the tide, thus indicating the depth of water at every instant during the day — **Tide lock**, *n* A lock situated between the tide water of a harbour and an inclosed basin having double gates by which vessels can pass at all times of the tide —**Tide table**, *n* A table showing the time of high water at any place, or at different places, throughout the year — **Tide waiter**, *n* A custom house officer who watches the landing of goods to secure the payment of duties —**Tide wave**, *n* The great broad flat wave which follows the apparent motion of the moon to whose attraction, combined with that of the sun, it is due

Tidings, ti dingz, *n pl* [Lit events that happen or *betide*, Icel *tithindi* pl, tidings news, Dan *tidende*, D *tyding* (= *zeitung* TIDE] News, information, intelligence, account of what has taken place and was not before known

Tidy, ti di *a* [From *tide*, time, season, like D *tydig* Dan and Sw *tidig*, G *zeitig*, timely seasonable, TIDE] Seasonable[, arranged in good order or with neatness, dressed or kept with neatness, unless, practising neatness, moderately large or great (colloq.) —*v t* —*tided*, *tidying* To make neat or tidy, to put in good order —*n* A piece of knitted or crochet work for hanging over the back of a chair, the arms of a sofa, or the like —**Tidily**, ti di li, *adv* In a tidy manner —**Tidiness**, ti di nes, *n* The quality of being tidy

Tie ti, *v t* —*tied*, *tying* [A Sax *tigan*, a rope, from *teon*, to pull, akin *tug* *tow*] To fasten with a band or cord and knot, to bind, to fasten, to knit, to unite so as not to be easily parted, to limit or bind by authority or moral influence, to restrain, to confine, to oblige —*To tie down*, to fasten so as to prevent from rising, to restrain, restrict, or confine, to impose stipulations on —*To tie up*, to fasten up, to confine or restrain, to annex such conditions to that it cannot be sold or alienated —*n* Something used to fasten or bind, a fastening, an ornamental knot, a neck-tie, a bond, an obligation, moral or legal (the *ties* of blood or of friendship), *building*, a beam or rod which secures parts together and is subjected to a tensile strain, *mus* a curved line written over or under notes of the same pitch to indicate that the sound is to be unbroken by continued to the time

value of the combined notes, a state of equality among competing or opposed parties, as in certain games, competitions among marksmen, &c, a contest in which two or more competitors are equally successful —*To play or shoot off a tie*, to go through a second contest (the first being indecisive) to decide who is to be the winner —**Tie beam**, *n* The beam which connects the bottom of a pair of principal rafters in a roof —**Tier**, tī'er, *n* One who or that which ties —**Tie rod**, *n* A wrought-iron bar or rod for bracing together the frames of steam-engines, roofs, &c —**Tie wig**, *n* A wig having a queue tied with a ribbon

Tier, tēr, *n* [Fr *tire*, from *tirer*, to draw, from German word E to *tear*] A row, a rank, particularly when two or more rows are placed one above another

Tierce, tērs, *n* [Fr, a third, third part, from L *tertius*, third, from *tres*, three] Formerly a liquid measure equal to one third of a pipe, or 42 wine gallons, equal to 35 imperial gallons, a cask for salt provisions, &c, *mus* a major or minor third, *fencing*, a position in which the wrist and nails are turned downwards, the weapon of the opponent being on the right of the fencer

Tiercel, Tiercelet, tēr'sel, tērs'let *n* [Fr *tiercelet*, tiercelet, a dim from *tierce* L *tertius*, third—because said to be a third less than the female TIERCE] A male hawk or falcon

Tiff, tif, *n* [Originally a sniff, comp N *teef*, *t'eft*, scent] A small draught of liquor, a pet or fit of peevishness, a slight altercation or quarrel —*v i* To be in a pet —*v t* To sip, to drink

Tiffany tif'a ni, *n* [O Fr *tiffer*, to adorn] A species of gauze or very thin silk

Tiffin, tif'in, *n* [From Prov E *tiffing*, eating or drinking out of due season TIFF] In India a luncheon or slight repast between breakfast and dinner

Tiger, tī'gēr, *n* [Fr *tigre*, from L and Gr *tigris*, a tiger, from O Per *tigrā* an arrow] A large and dreaded carnivorous mammal of the cat family found in Southern Asia, about the size of the lion, but more cat like and having a striped skin, a boy in livery whose special duty it is to attend his master while driving out —**Tiger beetle**, *n* A name given to certain beetles that feed upon other insects —**Tiger cat**, *n* A name for various animals of the cat family of medium size —**Tigerine, Tigrine, Tigerish, Tigrish**, tī'gēr in, tī'grin, tī'gēr ish, tī'grish, *a* Resembling pertaining to, or characteristic of a tiger —**Tigress** tī'gres, *n* The female of the tiger —**Tiger lily**, *n* A plant common in English gardens having scarlet flowers turned downward, with the perianth reflexed —**Tiger moth**, *n* A name of various moths having wings richly streaked

Tight, tit, *a* [O E *thite*, *thiht*, *thyht*=Icel *thāttr* tight, Dan *tæt*, tight, close D *digt*, G *dicht*, thick, solid, dense, perhaps allied to *thick*] Having the parts or joints so close as to prevent the passage of fluids, impervious to air, gas, water, &c, compactly or firmly built or made, sound and strong, as applied to persons well knit, sinewy, strong, firmly packed or inserted, not loose, fitting too close to the body, tensely stretched or strained, taut, not *slack* (a *tight* rope), not easy to be obtained, not to be had on ordinary terms said of money when capitalists are disinclined to speculate (commercial slang) —**Tighten**, tī'tn, *v t* To make tight, to draw tighter —**Tightener, Tightner**, tī'tn-ēr, *n* One who or that which tightens —**Tightly**, tīt'li, *adv* In a tight manner, closely, compactly —**Tightness**, tīt'nes, *n* The state or quality of being tight, closeness of parts, imperviousness, compactness, tenseness —**Tight-rope**, *n* A tightly stretched rope on which an acrobat performs feats —**Tights**, tīts, *n pl* Tight-fitting breeches, a covering worn on the legs by acrobats, actors, dancers, and the like

Tigress, Tigrine, &c Under TIGER.

Tike, tīk, *n* [Icel *tīk*, Sw *tik*, a bitch, a cur] A dog; a cur, a boor, a clown

Tilbury, til'be-ri, *n* [From the name of the inventor, a London coach-builder in the beginning of the present century] A gig or two-wheeled carriage without a top or cover

Tile, tīl, *n* [A Sax *tigel*, from L *tegula*, a tile, from *tego*, to cover (seen also in *tegument*, *detect*, *protect*), from same root as E *thatch*, *deck*] A kind of thin slab of baked clay, used for covering the roofs of buildings, paving floors, lining furnaces and ovens, constructing drains, &c, a tube or tunnel shaped piece of baked clay for drains, a tall stiff hat (slang) —*Encaustic tiles* Under ENCAUSTIC —*v t* —*tiled*, *tiling* To cover with tiles *freemasonry*, to guard against the entrance of the uninitiated by placing the tiler at the closed door —**Tile drain**, *n* A drain constructed with tiles —**Tiler**, tī'lēr, *n* A man who makes or who lays tiles, the doorkeeper of a free masons' lodge —**Tilery**, tī'lēr i, *n* A tile work —**Tile work**, *n* A place where tiles are made, a tilery —**Tiling**, tī'ling, *n* Covering a roof with tiles, tiles collectively

Till, til, *n* [Formerly a drawer in general, from A Sax *tyllan*, to draw, comp D *tillen*, O Fris *tilla*, to lift, to raise] A money box in a shop, warehouse, &c, a cash-drawer

Till, til, *n* [Comp W *tel*, compact] A kind of hard clayey earth, *geol* unstratified boulder clay or any unstratified alluvial formation of considerable thickness —**Tilly**, til'i, *a* Having the character of till or boulder clay

Till, til, *prep* [Same as Icel and Dan *til*, Sw *till*, perhaps allied to Gr *telos*, end aim] To the time of, until (wait *till* next week), often used before verbs and clauses (I will wait *till* you arrive), also to, as far as, or up to —*Till now*, to the present time —*Till then* to that time

Till til, *v t* [A Sax *tilian* to labour, to till, lit to make fit or good, from *til* (A Sax and Goth), fit good, allied to D *telen*, to cultivate to breed, O G *zilōn* to cultivate *Toil* is a closely allied form] To plough and prepare for seed and to dress the crops of, to cultivate, to labour —**Tillable**, til'a bl, *a* Capable of being tilled, arable —**Tillage**, til'āj, *n* The operation or art of tilling land, cultivation, husbandry —**Tiller**, til'ēr, *n* One who tills, a cultivator?

Tiller, til'ēr, *n* [From O E *tillen*, to draw, akin D *tillen*, to lift TILL (drawer)] *Naut* the bar or lever fitted to the head of a rudder, and employed to turn the helm of a ship or boat in steering —**Tiller chain, Tiller rope**, *n* A chain or rope from the tiller to the barrel of the steering wheel

Tiller, til'ēr, *n* [Comp A Sax *telgor*, a plant, a shoot, akin D *telen* to breed] The shoot of a plant springing from the root, a sucker —*v i* To put forth shoots from the root.

Tilt, tilt *n* [A Sax *teld* a tent=Dan and L G *telt*, Icel *tjald*, G *zelt* tent] A tent; the cloth covering of a cart or wagon, a canopy or awning over the after part of a boat —*v t* To cover with a tilt or awning

Tilt tilt, *v i* [From A Sax *tealt*, unsteady or unstable, comp O Fris *tilla*, D and L G *tillen*, to raise, to heave up, Sw *tulta*, to waddle, Icel *tolt*, an amble] To rise one end of, as of a cask, for discharging liquor, to heave up at an angle, to hammer or forge with a tilt hammer —*To tilt up*, *geol* to throw up abruptly at a high angle of inclination (the strata are *tilted up*) —*v t* To run or ride and thrust with a lance, to joust, as in a tournament, to fight similarly, to rush as in combat, to rise into a sloping position, to heel —*n* A thrust, a military exercise on horseback, in which the combatants attacked each other with lances, a tilt-hammer, inclination forward (the *tilt* of a cask), *geol* the throwing up of strata at a high angle of inclination —**Tilter**, tilt'ēr, *n* One who tilts, one who jousts —**Tilt-hammer**, *n* A large hammer worked by steam or water power, lifted by a cam or projection on the axle of a wheel and again allowed to fall on the mass on the anvil

Tilth, tilth, *n* [A Sax *tilth*, culture, from *tilian*, to till; comp *spilth*, from *spill*] The operation of tilling, tillage, husbandry, the state of being tilled, tilled ground

Timber, tim'bēr, *n* [A Sax *timber*, timber, wood, structure=Icel *timbr*, Dan *tömmer*, D *timmer*, G *zimmer*, lit building materials, the root being that of Gr *demō*, to build, L *domus*, a house (whence *domestic*, *domicile*, &c)] Trees cut down and suitable for building purposes; trees felled and partly prepared for use, growing trees yielding wood suitable for constructive purposes, one of the main beams of a fabric, *naut* a curving piece of wood forming the rib of a ship (with a plural in this and preceding sense) —*v t* To furnish with timber —**Timbered**, tim bērd, *p* and *a* Furnished with timbers, covered with growing timber —**Timber-merchant**, *n* A dealer in timber —**Timber tree**, *n* A tree yielding timber —**Timber yard**, *n* A yard or place where timber is deposited

Timbre, tim bi, or tan bi, *n* [Fr, from L *tympanum*, a drum] *Mus* the quality which distinguishes any given tone or sound of one instrument or voice from the same tone or sound of another instrument or voice, and which depends on the harmonics coexisting with the fundamental tone and their relative intensities

Timbrel, tim'brel, *n* [A dim of Fr *timbre*, a bell, originally a drum See above] A kind of drum or tabor, a tambourine

Time, tīm, *n* [A Sax *time*, time, hour, season, Icel *tīmi*, Sw and Dan *time*, akin to *tide*, being from Indo European root *da*, Skr *dā*, to cut, to divide] The measure of duration, a particular portion or part of duration, whether past, present, or future, and either a space or a point, a period or a moment, occasion, season, moment, a proper occasion, opportunity (to bide our *time*), period at which any definite event occurred or person lived, an age (the *time* of James I), an allotted period of life, the present life, existence in this world, prevailing state of circumstances generally in plural (good *times*, bad *times*), leisure I have not *time* to speak with you), hour of death or of travail (his *time* was come), a performance or repetition among others, *mus* the style of movement marked by the regular grouping of a certain and equal number of notes, or of more or less notes equal in time value to that certain number through all the bars of a movement, rhythm, the absolute velocity or rate of movement at which a piece is executed —*At times*, at distinct intervals of duration —*The time*, the present age, the present period (men of *the time*), also, any period definitely referred to —*Absolute time*, time considered without relation to *bodies or their motions*, *duration flowing* on uniformly —*Relative time*, the sensible measure of any portion of duration —*Apparent time*, time regulated by the apparent motion of the sun, time as shown by a properly adjusted sun dial, solar time —*Astronomical time*, mean solar time reckoned through the twenty-four hours —*Civil time*, mean time adapted to civil uses, and distinguished into years, months days, &c —*Common time*, *mus* under COMMON —*Equation of time* Under EQUATION —*In time* in good season, at the right moment, sufficiently early, before it is too late, in the course of things, by degrees, eventually —*Mean time*, or *means solar time*, time regulated by the average or mean Under MEAN —*Nick of time*, the exact point of time required by necessity or convenience, the critical moment —*Sidereal time* Under SIDEREAL. —*Solar time* Same as *Apparent time* — *Time enough*, in season, early enough —*Time out of mind*, or *time immemorial*, time beyond the memory of man; *law*, the time prior to the reign of Richard I, A D 1189 —*To kill time*, to occupy one's self so as to make it pass without too much tediousness —*To lose time*, to fail to take full advantage of time or opportunity; to go too slow (as a watch or clock) —*v t* —*timed*, *timing*. To adapt to the time or occasion, to regulate as to time; to

mark or ascertain the time or rate of — *v.t.* To keep time; to harmonise. — **Time-ball**, *n.* A ball dropped down a staff at observatories to publish accurately certain preconcerted times, 1 P M being that in general use. — **Time-bargain**, *n.* A contract for the sale or purchase of merchandise, or of stock, at a certain time and price. — **Time-bill**, *n.* A time-table. — **Time fuse**, *n.* A fuse arranged so as to explode a charge at a certain interval after ignition. — **Time-gun**, *n.* A gun fired exactly at the same time every day to announce publicly the correct time. — **Time-honoured**, *a.* Honoured for a long time, venerable and worthy of honour by reason of antiquity and long continuance. — **Time-keeper**, *n.* A clock, watch, or chronometer, a person who keeps or marks the time, as that during which a number of workmen work. — **Timeless**, tim'les, *a.* Unseasonable, without end. — **Timeliness**, tim'li-nes, *n.* The quality of being timely. — **Timely**, tim'li, *a.* Seasonable, being in good time, sufficiently early. — **Timeous**, **Timous**, ti'mus, *a.* Timely, seasonable. — **Timeously**, **Timously**, ti'mus-li, *a.* Seasonably, in good time. — **Time-piece**, *n.* A clock, watch, or other instrument to measure time, especially a small portable clock. — **Time-server**, *n.* One who meanly and for selfish ends adapts his opinions and manners to the times, one who obsequiously complies with the ruling power. — **Time serving**, *a.* Obsequiously complying with the humours of men in power. — *n.* The conduct of a time-server. — **Time table**, *n.* A table or register of times, as of the hours to be observed in a school of the departure and arrival of railway trains, steamboats, &c.

Timid, tim'id, *a.* [L *timidus*, from *timeo* to fear, from same root as Skr *tamas* darkness.] Fearful, wanting courage to meet danger, timorous, not bold. — **Timidity**, **Timidness**, ti-mid'i-ti, tim'id-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being timid. — **Timidly**, tim'id-li, *adv.* In a timid manner, weakly, without courage.

Timocracy, ti-mok'ra-si, *n.* [Gr *timokratia* — *timē*, honour, worth, and *krateō*, to rule.] A form of government in which a certain amount of property is requisite as a qualification for office. — **Timocratic**, ti-mō-krat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to timocracy.

Timorous, tim'or-us, *a.* [L *timorosus* from L *timor*, fear, from *timeo*, to fear.] Fearful of danger, timid, destitute of courage, indicating or marked by fear. — **Timorously**, tim'or-us-li, *adv.* In a timorous manner. — **Timorousness**, tim'or-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being timorous.

Timous, **Timeous**. Under TIME.

Tin, tin, *n.* [A Sax. D. Dan. and Icel. *tin*, Sw. *tenn*, G. *zinn*, not connected with L. *stannum*.] A valuable metal of a white colour tinged with gray, in hardness intermediate between gold and lead, and very malleable, thin plates of iron covered with tin, tin plate, a cant name for money. — *v.t.* — *tinned*, *tinning* To cover with tin, or overlay with tin foil. — **Tin foil**, *n.* Pure tin, or the metal alloyed with a little lead, beaten and rolled into thin sheets. — **Tinman**, tin'man, *n.* A manufacturer of, or dealer in tinware. — **Tinner**, tin'er, *n.* One who works in a tin mine, a tinman. — **Tinning**, tin'ing, *n.* The act, art, or process of covering or coating other metals with a thin coat or layer of tin, the covering or layer thus put on. — **Tinny**, tin'i, *a.* Pertaining to, abounding with, or resembling tin. — **Tin-ore**, *n.* The ore of tin. — **Tin-plate**, *n.* Thin sheet-iron coated with tin, in order to protect it from oxidation or rust, white-iron. — **Tin smith**, *n.* One who makes articles of tin or tin plate. — **Tin-stone**, *n.* One of the principal ores of tin. — **Tinware**, tin'wār, *n.* Articles made of tinned iron.

Tinamou, tin'a-mō, *n.* [The native name.] A gallinaceous bird of South America, the species varying in size from a pheasant to a quail.

Tincal, ting'kal, *n.* [Malay *tingkal*, Hind. and Per. *tinkār*.] The commercial name of borax in its crude or unrefined state, employed in refining metals.

Tinct, tingkt, *n.* A tint or tincture. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Tinctorial, tingk-tō'ri-al, *a.* [From L. *tinctor*, a dyer. TINCTURE.] Pertaining to colours or dyes.

Tincture, tingk'tūr, *n.* [L. *tinctura*, from *tingo*, *tinctum*. TINGE.] A tinge or shade of colour, slight taste superadded to any substance, slight quality added to any thing, *med.* an extract or solution of the active principles of some substance in a solvent, the latter being often proof spirit so called from usually possessing colour. — *v.t.* — *tinctured*, *tincturing* To tinge or impart a slight foreign colour to, to imbue, impregnate, to imbue.

Tinder, tin'der, *n.* [A Sax. *tyndor*, *tender*, from *tyndan*, *tendan*, to kindle (Dan. *tænde*, G. *zünden*). Sw. and L. G. *tunder*, Icel. *tundr*, D. *tonder*, G. *zunder*, tinder.] An inflammable substance generally composed of partially burned linen, used for kindling fire from a spark struck with a steel and flint. — *German tinder* ARMADOU. — **Tinder box**, *n.* A box in which tinder is kept. — **Tindery**, tin'der-i, *a.* Like tinder, inflammable.

Tine, tin, *n.* [O E. *tinde*, A Sax. *tind* = Icel. *tindr*, Dan. *tind*, *tinde*, L. G. and Sw. *tinne*, same root as *tooth*.] The tooth or spike of a fork, a prong, the tooth of a harrow, a point or prong of a deer's horn. — **Tined**, tind, *a.* Furnished with tines.

Tinea, tin'ē-a, *n.* [L., a gnawing worm, a bookworm, a moth.] A term for ringworm or similar diseases of the skin.

Ting, ting, *n.* [Imitative, comp. *tinkle*, *jingle*, L. *tinnio*, to tinkle.] A sharp sound, as of a bell, a tinkling. — *v.t.* To sound or ring.

Tinge, tinj, *v.t.* — *tinged* *tinging* [L. *tingo*, *tinctum*, to moisten, stain, dye (seen also in *tincture*, *tint*, *taint*, *distain*, whence *stain*). cog. Gr. *tengō*, to wet.] To mix or imbue with some foreign substance so as to slightly affect or modify the colour, taste, or qualities of, to give a certain smack, flavour, or quality to, to colour. — *n.* A slight degree of colour, taste, flavour or quality infused or added to something, tincture, tint, smack.

Tingle, ting'gl, *v.i.* — *tingled* *tingling* [A dim. from *ting*.] To feel a kind of thrilling sensation as in hearing a small sharp ringing sound, to feel a sharp thrilling pain, to have a thrilling, sharp, or penetrating sensation. — *v.t.* To cause to give a sharp ringing sound, to ring. — **Tingling**, ting'gling, *n.* A thrilling, jarring, tremulous sensation.

Tinkal. TINCAL.

Tinker, ting'ker, *n.* [From *tink ting*, a sharp metallic sound.] A mender of kettles, pans, and the like, a repair, a cobbling or botching. — *v.i.* To mend like a tinker, to mend clumsily, to cobble, to botch. — *v.t.* To work at tinker's work, to cobble, to keep making petty repairs.

Tinkle ting'kl *v.i.* — *tinkled*, *tinkling* [A freq. from *tink ting*, imitative of sound.] To make small, quick, sharp sounds as by striking on metal, to clink, to jingle, to resound with a small sharp sound, to tingle. — *v.t.* To cause to make sharp, quick, ringing sounds, to ring. — *n.* A small, quick sharp, ringing noise. — **Tinkling**, tingk'ling, *n.* A small, quick, sharp sound.

Tinner, &c. Under TIN.

Tinnitus, tin-ni'tus, *n.* [L., a ringing, a tingling, from *tinnio*, to ring.] *Med.* a ringing in the ears.

Tinsel tin'sel, *n.* [Fr. *étincelle*, O. Fr. *estincelle*, from L. *scintilla*, a spark (whence also *scintillate*).] Thin shining metallic plate or foil for ornamental purposes, cloth or tissue of silk and silver threads, cloth overlaid with foil, something superficially showy, and more gay than valuable. — *a.* Consisting of tinsel; showy to excess, specious; superficial. — *v.t.* — *tinselled*, *tinselling* To adorn with tinsel or with something showy and without value.

Tint, tint, *n.* [It. *tinta*, Fr. *teint*, from L. *tinctus*, pp. of *tingo*. TINGE.] A slight colouring or tincture distinct from the ground or principal colour; a hue; a tinge, degree of intensity of a colour. — *v.t.* To tinge, to give a slight colouring to. — **Tintless**, tint'les, *a.* Having no tint; colourless. — **Tint-tool**, *n.* A kind of engraving tool.

Tintamar, **Tintamarre**, tin'ta-mär', *n.* [Fr.] A hideous or confused noise.

Tintinnabular, **Tintinnabulary**, tin-tin-nab'ū-lär, tin'tin-nab'ū-la-ri, *a.* [L. *tintinnabulum*, a bell, from *tintinno*, a freq. from *tinnio*, to ring, to jingle, a word imitative of sound.] Of or relating to bells or their sound. — **Tintinnabulation**, tin'tin-nab-ū-lā'shon, *n.* A tinkling or ringing sound, as of bells. — **Tintinnabulous**, tin'tin-nab'ū-lus, *a.* Tintinnabular.

Tiny, ti'ni, *a.* [For *teeny*, from old *teen*, sorrow, A. Sax. *teóna*, vexation, lit. poor, sorry, insignificant.] Very small, little, puny.

Tip, tip, *n.* [Closely allied to *top*, and= Dan. and D. *tip*, L. G. and Sw. *tipp*, a tip, allied also to *tap*, to touch, and perhaps *tap*, spigot.] A small pointed or tapering end or extremity, a gentle stroke, a tap, a small present in money (slang), an item of private information, especially in regard to the chances of horses engaged for a race, for betting purposes (slang). — *v.t.* — *tipped*, *tipping* To form the tip of, to cover the tip of, to cant up (a cart or waggon) so that a load may be discharged, to bestow a small money gift or douceur upon, to give or hand over (slang). — *To tip over*, to turn over. — *To tip off*, to drink off. — *To tip up*, to raise up one end of. — *To tip the wink* to direct a wink to another as a sign of caution or the like. [Slang.] — **Tip-cart**, *n.* A cart which can be canted up to empty its contents. — **Tip cat**, *n.* A game in which a small pointed piece of wood called a cat is made to jump from the ground by being struck on the tip with a stick. — **Tip cheese** TIP-CAT. — **Tip staff**, *n.* pl. **Tipstaves** A staff tipped with metal, an officer who bears such a staff, a constable, a sheriff's officer. — **Tipster**, tip'stér, *n.* One who for a fee sends tips for betting purposes. — **Tiptoe**, tip'tō, *n.* The tip or end of the toe. — *To be* or *to stand on tiptoe*, *fig.* to be on the strain, to be interested or anxious.

Tippet, tip'et, *n.* [A Sax. *teppet* a tippet, from L. *tapete*, cloth. TAPESTRY.] A sort of cape covering the shoulders, and sometimes descending as far as the waist.

Tipple, tip'l, *v.i.* — *tippled*, *tippling* [Freq. and dim. from *tip* to tilt or turn up, akin *tipsy*.] To drink spirituous or intoxicating liquors habitually, to drink frequently, but without getting drunk. — *v.t.* To drink *sip*, or imbibe often. — *n.* Liquor taken in tippling, drink. — **Tippled** tip'ld, *a.* Intoxicated. — **Tippler**, tip'ler, *n.* One who tipples, a toper, a soaker.

Tipsy tip'si, *a.* [Connected with *tipple*, comp. Prov. G. *tipsn*, *tipsen*, drunkenness.] Overpowered or muddled with strong drink, intoxicated, but not helplessly drunk, fuddled. — **Tipsily** tip'si-li, *adv.* In a tipsy manner. — **Tipsiness**, tip'si-nes, *n.* The state of being tipsy. — **Tipsy-cake**, *n.* A cake composed of pastry saturated with Madeira.

Tiptop, tip'top, *a.* [From *tip* and *top*, or a reduplication of *top* (like *ding dong*, *slipslop*, &c.).] First-rate, excellent or perfect in the highest degree. [Colloq.]

Tirade, ti'rād, *n.* [Fr. *tirade*, from *tirer*, to draw, from the Germanic verb = E. to *tear*.] A long violent speech, a declamatory flight of censure or reproof, a series of invectives, a harangue.

Tirailleur, ti'rāl'yér, *n.* [Fr.] In the French army, a skirmisher or a sharp shooter.

Tire, tir, *n.* A row or rank, a tier (*Mil.*)

Tire, tir, *n.* [Probably from *tiara*, influenced by *tire*, to adorn.] A head-dress, something that encompasses the head.

Tire † tir, *n.* [Contr. of *attire*.] Attire; furniture, apparatus. — *v.t.* To adorn, to attire. — **Tire woman**, *n.* A woman who attends to the dressing of her mistress, a lady's-maid, a dresser in a theatre. — **Tiring room**, *n.* The room where players dress for the stage.

Tire, tir, *n.* [For *tier*, from *tie*.] A band or hoop, usually of iron, round the circumference of the wheel of a vehicle to strengthen it.

Tire, tir, *v.t* —*tired*, *tiring*. [A Sax *teorian*, to tire; *tirigan*, to vex, annoy, akin to *teran*, to tear, Dan *tirre*, D *tergen*, to irritate] To exhaust the strength of by toil or labour, to fatigue, to weary, to exhaust the attention or patience of, with dulness or tediousness — *To tire out*, to weary or fatigue to excess, to exhaust — *v i* To become weary, to have the patience exhausted — **Tiredness**, tird nes, *n*. The state of being wearied, weariness —**Tiresome**, tir'sum, *a* Fitted or tending to tire, fatiguing, wearisome, tedious —**Tiresomely**, tir'sum li, *adv* In a tiresome manner — **Tiresomeness**, tir sum nes, *n* Wearisomeness, tediousness

Tiro, ti rō, *n* [L *tiro*, a raw recruit, a novice] A novice or mere beginner, a beginner in learning Also written *Tyro*

T iron, tē'i ėrn, *n* A kind of angle-iron having a flat flange and a web like the letter T

Tis, tiz A common contraction of *It is*

Tisan, ti san PTISAN

Tisri, **Tizri**, tiz ri, *n* [Heb] A Hebrew month answering to part of September and part of October

Tissue, tish ū, *n* [Fr *tissu* woven, pp of *tisser*, to weave, from L *texere*, to weave TEXT] A woven or textile fabric, cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or with coloured figures, *fig* a mass of connected particulars (a *tissue* of falsehood), *animal anat* one of the primary layers composing any of the parts of animal bodies, *vegetable anat* the minute elementary structures of which the organs of plants are composed — **Tissued**, tish ūd, *p* and *a* Clothed in or adorned with tissue, variegated — **Tissue paper**, *n* A very thin gauze like paper, used for protecting engravings in books, wrapping delicate articles &c

Tit, tit, *n* [Same as Icel *tittr*, a small bird, a tit, Dan *tite*, a sandpiper, N *tite*, a titmouse, originally anything small] A small bit, a morsel, a small horse, the titmouse, a contemptuous term for a woman —*Tit for tat*, an equivalent in the way of revenge or repartee

Titan, ti tan, *n* *Greek myth* one of the twelve children of Heaven and Earth, said to have been of gigantic size and enormous strength and to have been defeated by Zeus and thrown into Tartarus, poetical for the sun —**Titaness** ti tan es, *n* A female Titan, a female personage of surpassing power —**Titania**, ti tā ni a, *n* [Among the Romans a name of Diana] The queen of Fairyland and consort of Oberon —**Titanic** ti tan ik *a* Pertaining to the Titans, enormous in size or strength, huge, vast

Titanium, ti tā ni um, *n* [So called in fanciful allusion to the *Titans*] A metallic element somewhat resembling tin — **Titanate**, ti tan āt *n* A salt of titanic acid —**Titanian**, **Titanitic**, ti tan i an ti ta nit ik, *a* Pertaining to titanium —**Titanic**, ti tan ik, *a* Pertaining to titanium —*Titanic acid* dioxide of titanium called also *Titanic oxide* —**Titaniferous**, ti tan if ėr us, *a* Producing titanium

Titanotherium, ti tan-ō thē ri um, *n* [Gr *Titan*, *Titanos*, a Titan (in allusion to its size), and *therion*, a wild beast] A fossil herbivorous mammal, possibly twice the size of a horse, allied to the tapir

Titbit, **Tidbit**, tit bit, tid bit, *n* [From *tit*, anything small, and *bit*] A small and delicious morsel, a particularly nice piece

Tithe, tīvh, *n* [O E *tethe*, *teothe*, *teothe*, from A Sax *teotha* (for *teóntha*), the tenth TEN] The tenth part of anything, the tenth part of the profits of land and stock and the personal industry of the inhabitants, allotted to the clergy for their support, hence, any small part or proportion —*Commutation of tithes*, the conversion of tithes into a rent-charge payable in money, and chargeable on the land —*v t* —*tithed*, *tithing* To levy a tithe on, to tax to the amount of a tenth —*v i* To pay tithes.—**Tithable**, tī'vavh-bl, *a* Subject to the payment of tithes —**Tithe-free**, *a*, Exempt from the payment of tithes —**Tithe-gatherer**, *n* One who collects tithes —**Tithe-pig**, *n* One pig out of ten paid as a tithe or church-rate —**Tithe-proctor**, *n* A levier or collector of tithes or church-rates —**Tither**, ti'vavh'ėr, *n* One who collects tithes —**Tithing**, ti vsing, *n* The levying or taking of tithes, a tithe, formerly in England, a number or company of ten householders, who, dwelling near each other, were sureties or free pledges to the king for the good behaviour of each other — **Tithing man**, *n* The chief man of a tithing; a headborough, a sort of peace officer or constable

Tithonic, ti thon ik, *a* [From Gr *Tithonos*, the consort of Aurora] Pertaining to those rays of light which produce chemical effects, actinic

Titillate, tit i lāt *v t* —*titillated*, *titillating* [L *titillo*, *titillatum*, to tickle] To tickle, to give a slight relish or pleasure to — **Titillation**, tit i lā'shon, *n* The act of tickling, any slight pleasure —**Titillative**, tit i lā tiv, *a* Tending to titillate or tickle

Titivate **Tittivate**, tit i vāt *v t* [Perhaps from *tidy*] To put in order, to make look smart or spruce, to adorn [Slang]

Titlark, tit lārk, *n* [From *tit*, a small bird, and *lark*] A common European bird somewhat resembling a lark, a pipit

Title, ti tl, *n* [O Fr *title* (Fr *titre*), from L *titulus* a title] An inscription or superscription on anything as a name by which it is known, a label, the inscription at the beginning of a book or other composition containing the subject of the work or its particular designation, a particular section or division of a writing, especially a chapter or section of a law book, an appellation of dignity, distinction, or pre eminence given to persons, the appellation or honour distinctive of a sovereign prince, or nobleman, a name or appellation in general, a claim, a right, *law*, right of ownership, or the sources of such right, the instrument or document which is evidence of a right —*v t* —*titled*, *titling* To name, to call, to entitle — **Titled**, ti tld, *a* Having a title, especially, having a title of nobility —**Title deed**, *n* A writing evidencing a man's right or title to property — **Title page**, *n* The page of a book which contains the title — **Title rôle**, *n* The part in a play which gives its name to it, as Hamlet in the play of 'Hamlet

Titling, tit ling *n* [A dim of *tit* something small] The hedge sparrow, the titlark

Titmouse, tit mous *n* pl **Titmice**, tit mis [From *tit* a small thing, a small bird, and *mouse*, by corruption from A Sax *mâse* (D *mees* G *meise*) a titmouse] A name of several common insessorial birds, small and active, feeding on seeds, insects, &c, with shrill, wild notes

Titter, tit ėr, *v i* [An imitative word like *snigger* *tattle* &c] To laugh with a stifled sound or with restraint —*n* A restrained laugh — **Tittering**, tit ėr ing, *n* Restrained laughter

Tittle, tit l, *n* [O Fr *title*, a title a tittle. TITLE] A small particle, a jot, an iota

Tittlebat tit l bat *n* The stickleback

Tittle tattle, *n* [A reduplication of *tattle*, an imitative word] Idle trifling talk, empty prattle — *v i* To talk idly, to prate

Titubate † tit ū bāt *v t* and *i* [L *titubo*, *titubatum*, to stumble] To stumble, to rock or roll as a curved body on a plane —**Titubation**, tit-ū bā shon, *n* A stumbling, *med* restlessness, fidgets

Titular, tit ū lėr, *a* [Fr *titulaire*, from L *titulus*, a title. TITLE] Being such or such by title or name only, having the title to an office without the duties of it —*n* One who has merely the title of an office, one who may lawfully enjoy an ecclesiastical benefice without performing its duties — **Titularity**, tit-ū lar'i-ti, *n* The state of being titular — **Titularly**, tit'ū lėr-li, *adv* In a titular manner, by title only —**Titulary**, tit'ū-la ri, *a* and *n* Same as *Titular*

Tiver, ti'vėr, *n* [A Sax *tedfor*, a reddish colour] A kind of ochre used in marking sheep

Tivi, *n* TIVY

Tmesis, tmē'sis, *n*. [*Gr tmēsis*, from *temnō*, to cut] *Gram.* the division of a compound word into two parts, with one or more words between (of whom be thou *ware*).

To, tu, or when emphasised tō, *prep* [A Sax *tō*, to, towards, for, &c.—D *toe*, L G *to*, G *zu*, Goth *du*, cog Ir, and Gael *do*, Slav *do*] Denoting motion towards a place or thing (going *to* church), towards (point *to* the sky) opposed to *from*; indicating a point or limit reached (count *to* ten), denoting destination, aim, or design (born *to* poverty), denoting an end or consequence (*to* our cost), denoting addition, junction, or union (tied *to* a tree), compared with, often used in expressing ratios or proportions (three is *to* twelve as four is *to* sixteen), denoting opposition or contrast (face *to* face), often used in betting phrases (my hat *to* a halfpenny), according to, in congruity or harmony with (suited *to* his taste), denoting correspondency or accompaniment (dance *to* an air), in the character or quality of (took her *to* wife), for; denoting the relation of the dative in other languages (given *to* me), marking an object (a dislike *to* spirituous liquors), the sign of the infinitive mood of a verb, or governing the gerundial infinitive or gerund (slow *to* believe, we have *to* pay it) — *adv* Forward, on, often denoting motion towards a junction, union, or closing (shut the door *to*) — *To and fro*, forward and backward, up and down

Toad, tōd *n* [A Sax *tâdie*, *tâdige*, a toad; origin unknown *Tad* in *tadpole* is this word] A reptile somewhat resembling the frog with a heavy bulky body, it leaps badly and generally avoids the water — *Surinam toad* PIPA — *Toad in the hole*, meat cooked in batter — **Toad-eater**, *n* [Originally a mountebank's attendant, who pretended to swallow toads, &c] A fawning, obsequious parasite, a mean sycophant, a toady — **Toad eating**, *n* Parasitism, sycophancy —*a* Pertaining to a toad-eater or his ways — **Toad fish**, *n* A fish, the angler or fishing frog — **Toadlet**, tōd let, *n* A little toad — **Toad-spit**, *n* LUCKOO-SPIT —**Toad-stone**, Bufonite — **Toad stool** *n* A popular name of fungi. —**Toady**, tō di, *n* [short for *toad-eater*] A base sycophant, a flatterer, a toad-eater —*v t* —*toadied*, *toadying* To fawn upon in a servile manner, to play the toady or sycophant to — **Toadyism** tō di-izm, *n*. Mean sycophancy, servile adulation, nauseous flattery

Toast, tōst, *v t* [O Fr *toster*, from L *tostum*, pp of *torreo* to toast TORRENT.] To dry and scorch (a piece of bread) by the heat of a fire, to warm thoroughly (to *toast* the feet), to drink to the success of or in honour of —*n* Bread scorched by the fire, a piece of such bread put in a beverage, a lady whose health is drunk in honour or respect, anyone or anything named in honour in drinking, a sentiment proposed for general acceptance in drinking —**Toaster**, tōs tėr, *n*. One who toasts, an instrument for toasting bread, cheese, &c —**Toasting fork**, **Toasting-iron**, *n* A jocular name for a sword —**Toastmaster** *n* A person who at great entertainments announces the toasts —**Toast-rack**, *n*. A stand for a table for slices of dry toast

Tobacco, tō bak'ō, *n* [Of American origin] A narcotic plant, a native of the warmer parts of America, and now extensively cultivated in various regions, also the prepared leaves, used for smoking and chewing or in the form of snuff.—**Tobacconist**, tō-bak'ō nist, *n* A dealer in tobacco, a manufacturer of tobacco —**Tobacco-pipe**, *n*. An implement used in smoking tobacco, consisting essentially of a bowl for the tobacco, and a stem through which the tobacco smoke is drawn into the mouth, varying in form and material —**Tobacco-pouch**, *n* A small pouch for holding tobacco —**Tobacco-stopper**, *n*. A small implement for pressing down the tobacco as it is smoked in a pipe.

Tobine, tō'bin, *n*. [From G *tobin*, D *tabijn*, akin *tabby*] A stout twilled silk, used for dresses

Toboggan, Tobogan, tō-bog'an, *n.* [Corruption of Amer. Indian *odabagan*, a sled.] A kind of sled used for sliding down snow-covered slopes in Canada, also, a sledge to be drawn by dogs over snow —*v.i.* To use such a sled.

Tocher, toch'ėr, *n.* [Gael *tochradh*, Ir *tochar*, a portion or dowry] The dowry which a wife brings to her husband by marriage. [Scotch.]

Tocsin, tok'sin, *n.* [Fr *tocsin*, O Fr *toquesin*, from *toque*, a stroke, and *sin*, *sein*, a bell, from L *signum*, a sign. TOUCH, SIGN] An alarm bell, a bell rung as a signal or for the purpose of giving an alarm.

Tod, tod, *n.* [Icel *toddi*, a tod of wool, akin G *sotz*, a lock of wool] A bush, especially of ivy, a mass of growing foliage, an old weight used chiefly in buying wool, equal to 28 pounds, a fox, so named from his bushy tail.

To-day, tu-dā', *n.* [A Sax *tō-dæg* — *tō*, to, and *dæg*, day] The present day, also, on this day, adverbially seldom or never with on before it.

Toddle, tod'l, *v.i* —*toddled*, *toddling* [A freq akin to *totter*, comp G *sotteln*, to toddle] To walk with short steps in a tottering way, as a child or an old man —*n.* A little toddling walk.—**Toddler,** tod l ėr, *n* One who toddles, a young child.

Toddy, tod i, *n.* [Hind] The sweet juice of certain palms, palm wine, also, a mixture of spirit and hot water sweetened —**Toddy ladle,** *n* A sort of spoon with a deep circular bowl for filling a glass with toddy from the tumbler.

To-do, tu-dō', *n* Ado, bustle, hurry, commotion [Colloq.]

Tody, tō di, *n.* [Probably from some Indian name] A tropical passerine bird of gaudy plumage, allied to the king fishers.

Toe, tō, *n* [A Sax *tá*, toe—Icel *tá*, Sw *tå*, Dan *taa*, G *zehe* the toe] One of the small members which form the extremity of the foot, corresponding to a finger on the hand, the fore part of the hoof of a horse or other hoofed animal, the member of an animal's foot corresponding to the toe in man —*v.i.*—*toed*, *toeing* To touch or reach with the toes — **Toed,** tod, *a* Having toes often used in composition (narrow *toed*).

Toffy, Toffee, tof'i, *n.* [Perhaps from *tough*] A kind of hard sweetmeat or candy, composed of boiled sugar with a proportion of butter.

Toft, toft, *n.* [A Scandinavian word Icel and Dan *toft*, an inclosed field near a house] A messuage, a house and home stead.

Toga, tō'ga, *n* [L, from stem of *tego*, to cover] The principal outer garment worn by males among the ancient Romans, a sort of loose robe — **Togated,** tō gā-ted, *a* [L *togatus*] Dressed in a toga or gown.

Together, tu gevh ėr *adv* [A Sax *tōgædere* —*tō*, to, *gador*, *geador*, at once GATHER] In company, unitedly, in concert, in the same place, at the same time, so as to be contemporaneous, the one with the other; mutually, into junction or a state of union, without intermission, on end.

Toggery, tog'ėr i, *n* [Perhaps humorously formed from L *toga*] Clothes, garments [Slang.]

Toggle, tog'l, *n* [Connected with *tag* or *tug*] *Naut.* a pin through the bight or eye of a rope, or in a similar position, to prevent slipping — **Toggle joint,** *n* A joint formed by two pieces jointed together endwise, or by two plates hinged edgewise, a knee joint or elbow joint — **Toggle-press,** *n.* A kind of press in which the action of parts forming a toggle-joint is an important feature.

Toil, toil, *v i* [Perhaps from O D *teulen*, *tuylen*, to labour, *tuyl*, tillage, toil, O Fris *teula*, to labour, *teule*, labour, akin to *till*] To exert strength continuously with pain and fatigue of body or mind, particularly of the body, to labour; to work, to drudge —*v t* To labour on, to exhaust or overlabour —*n* Labour with pain and fatigue, labour that oppresses the body or mind — **Toiler,** toil'ėr, *n* One who toils.—**Toilful,** toil ful, *a* Full of toil, laborious —**Toilsome,** toil'sum, *a.* Attended with toil; laborious, fatiguing — **Toilsomely,** toil'sum-li, *adv* In a toilsome manner —**Toilsomeness,** toil'sum nes, *n* Laboriousness —**Toil-worn,** *a.* Worn out or exhausted with toil.

Toil, toil, *n.* [Fr *toile*, net, from L *tela*, a web, from *texo*, to weave TEXT] A net or snare for taking prey.

Toilet, toi'let, *n* [Fr *toilette*, formerly a sort of wrapping cloth, from *toile* cloth, L *tela*, a web TOIL, a net] A cloth spread over a table in a bed chamber or dressing room, a dressing table, the act or process of dressing, also, the mode of dressing, style or fashion of dress, attire, dress —*To make one's toilet*, to dress, to adjust one's dress with care —**Toilet-glass,** *n* A looking glass for the toilet table —**Toilet-service, Toilet-set,** *n* The collective earthenware and glass utensils necessary in a dressing room —**Toilet-table,** *n* A dressing table.

Toise, toiz, *n.* [Fr *toise*, from L *tensus* stretched, tense] An old measure of length in France containing six French feet, or 6 395 English feet.

Tokay, tō-kā', *n* A highly prized wine produced at *Tokay* in Hungary, made of white grapes, and distinguished by its aromatic taste.

Token, tō kn, *n* [A Sax *tácen*, *tácn* a token—Icel *tákn*, *teikn*, D *teken*, G *zeichen*, Goth *taikns*—a sign a token, akin to *teach* TEACH] Something intended or supposed to represent or indicate another thing or an event, a sign, a mark, indication, symptom, a memorial of friendship, a souvenir, a love token, something that serves by way of pledge of authenticity, good faith, or the like, formerly a piece of money current by sufferance and not coined by authority, *printing* ten and a half quires of paper.

Tolbooth tōl both TOLLBOOTH.

Told told, pret and pp of *tell*.

Toledo, tō-lē' do, *n* A sword blade of the finest temper named from *Toledo* in Spain, formerly famous for its sword blades.

Tolerate tol ėr āt, *v t* —*tolerated tolerating* [L *tolero*, *toleratum*, to bear or support from root seen in *tollo*, to lift up *tuli*, I have borne bkr *tul* to bear, E to *thole*] To suffer to be or to be done with out prohibition or hindrance, to allow or permit, to treat in a spirit of patience and forbearance, not to judge of or condemn with bigotry — **Toleration** tol ėr ā shon, *n* [L *toleratio*] The act of tolerating, allowance given to that which is not wholly approved, the recognition by the state of the right of private judgment in matters of faith and worship, a disposition to tolerate or not to judge or deal harshly in cases of difference of opinion or conduct, tolerance —**Tolerator** tol ėr ā-tėr *n* One who tolerates — **Tolerable,** tol ėr a bl *a* [L *tolerabilis*] Capable of being borne or endured supportable, either physically or mentally sufferable, moderately good or agreeable, not contemptible, passable, middling — **Tolerableness,** tol ėr a-bl nes, *n* The state of being tolerable — **Tolerably,** tol ėr a bli *adv* In a tolerable manner, moderately well, passably — **Tolerance,** tol ėr ans *n* [L *tolerantia*] The quality of being tolerant, the capacity or the act of enduring a disposition to be patient and indulgent towards those whose opinions or practices differ from one's own —**Tolerant,** tol ėr ant *a* [L *tolerans*, *tolerantis*, ppr of *tolero*] Inclined or disposed to tolerate, favouring toleration, forbearing, able to endure or suffer —**Tolerantly,** tol ėr ant-li, *adv* In a tolerant manner.

Toll, tōl, *n* [A Sax *toll*, tax or tribute—Icel *toltr*, Sw *tull*, Dan *told*, D *tol*, G *zoll*, toll, duty, custom, from stem of *tell*, to count] A tax or duty imposed for some liberty or privilege, as the sum charged for leave to offer goods in a market or fair, a fixed charge made by those intrusted with the maintenance of roads, streets, bridges, &c, for the passage of persons, goods, and cattle —*v i* To pay toll, to exact or levy toll — **Tollable,** tōl a-bl, *a* Subject to toll —**Tollage,** tōl āj, *n* Toll, payment of toll — **Toll-bar,** *n* A bar or gate to prevent persons or traffic passing without payment of toll —**Tollbooth, Tolbooth,** tōl'bōoth, *n* [*Toll*, and *booth*, originally a booth or slight structure where duties had to be paid and where defaulters were temporarily detained] A place where duties or tolls are collected], the old Scotch name for a burgh jail, formerly used in England also —**Toll-corn,** *n.* Corn taken at a mill in payment for grinding —**Toll gate,** *n* A gate where toll is taken, a toll bar — **Toll gatherer,** *n* The man who takes toll — **Toll house,** *n* A house placed by a road near a toll gate, where the man who takes the toll is stationed — **Toll-man,** *n* A toll gatherer, the keeper of a toll bar.

Toll, tōl, *v i* [Probably from the sound] To give out the slowly measured sounds of a bell when struck at uniform intervals, as at funerals —*v t* To cause (a bell) to sound with strokes slowly and uniformly repeated, to indicate by tolling or striking, to draw attention to by slowly repeated sounds of a bell, to ring for or on account of —*n* The sounding of a bell with slow, measured strokes.

Tolmen, tol men, *n* A dolmen.

Tolu to lo, *n* A fragrant resin or balsam produced by a tree of South America, first brought from Santiago de *Tolu*, in New Granada, and used in coughs, &c.

Tom tom, *n* A popular contraction of *Thomas*, used in slight contempt (a *tom tool*) or in the names of certain animals —**Tomboy,** tom boi *n* A rude boisterous boy, a wild, romping girl, a hoyden —**Tom-cat,** *n* A male cat, especially a full grown male cat —**Tomfool,** tom fol, *n* A great fool, a trifler — **Tomfoolery** tom fol ėr i *n* Foolish trifling, ridiculous behaviour silly trifles, absurd ornaments or knick knacks —**Tom noddy,** *n* A sea bird, the puffin, a blockhead, a dolt, a dunce —**Tomtit** tom tit *n* The titmouse.

Tomahawk, tom a hak *n* [From Virginian Indian *tamahaac*, *tamohake*, a hatchet] An American Indian hatchet, used in the chase and in war, not only in close fighting but by being thrown to a considerable distance —*v t* To strike, cut, or kill with a tomahawk.

Toman Tomaun tō-man, tō man, *n* A Persian gold coin at some places and times worth from 9*s* to 9*5s*, its present value being only 9*s* 4½*d* sterling.

Tomato tō mā to *n* [Fr and Sp *tomate*, from Mexican *tomatl*] A plant and its fruit, called sometimes the *Love apple* (in allusion to its supposed power of exciting the tender feelings) a common ingredient in sauces.

Tomb tōm, *n* [Fr *tombe*, It *tomba*, L L *tumba* from Gr *tymba*, *tymbos*, a mound, from root of L *tumeo*, to swell, *tumulus*, a mound] A grave, a chamber or vault formed for the reception of the dead, a monument erected in memory of the dead, any sepulchral structure —*v t* To bury, to entomb — **Tombless,** tōm les, *a* Without a tomb —**Tombstone,** tōm stōn, *n* A stone erected over a grave, a sepulchral stone.

Tombac, Tombak, tom'bak, *n* [Fr *tombac*, from Malay *tambaga*, copper] An alloy of copper and zinc, used as an imitation of gold for cheap jewelry When arsenic is added it forms *white tombac*.

Tomboy, Tom-cat Under TOM.

Tome tōm, *n* [Fr *tome*, from L *tomus*, a portion of a book, a book, from Gr *tomos*, a section, from *temnō* to cut] A volume, forming part of a larger work, a book, usually a ponderous one.

Tomentose Tomentous, tō-men tōs, tō men tus, *a* [L *tomentum*, down] Covered with hairs so close as scarcely to be discernible, or with a whitish down like wool, downy, nappy used chiefly in botany — **Tomentum,** tō-men tum, *n* Pubescence, downy matter.

Tomfool Under TOM.

Tomin, tō'min, *n.* A jeweller's weight of 12 grains.

Tommy, tom'i, *n* [Slang] A penny roll, bread, provisions, goods given to a workman in lieu of wages, the system of paying workmen in goods in place of money;

the truck system —**Tommy-shop, Tommy-store,** *n.* [Slang] A shop or store conducted on the truck system, a truck-shop
Tom-noddy Under TOM
To-morrow, tu-mor'ō, *n* [*To* and *morrow* Comp *to-day, to-night*] The day after the present, or, adverbially, on the day after the present, also used adjectively (*to-morrow* night)
Tompion, tom pi on, *n* [Fr *tampon*, a stopple TAMPION] The tampion or stopper of a cannon, the plug in a flute
Tomtit. Under TOM
Tomtom, tom tom, *n* Same as *Tam-tam*
Ton, tun, *n* [A Sax *tunne*, a butt, a large vessel TUN] A weight equal to 20 hundredweight or 2240 pounds avoirdupois, a certain weight or space (about 40 cubic feet) by which the burden of a ship is reckoned (a ship of 300 *tons*), a certain quantity of timber, as 40 feet of rough, and 50 feet of hewn —**Tonnage,** tun ĕj, *n* The cubical content or burden of a ship in tons, the number of tons a ship can carry with safety, the ships of a port or nation collectively estimated by their burthen in tons
Ton, ton, *n* [Fr TONE] The prevailing fashion, high mode (ladies of *ton*)
Tone, tōn, *n* [Fr *ton*, tone, accent, style, manner, &c , L *tonus*, a sound, a tone, from Gr *tonos*, a stretching, a tone, note, strength, &c , from *teinō*, to stretch, cog with L *tendo*, to stretch, and E *thin Tune* is the same word] Any sound considered with relation to its pitch, its quality or timbre, or its strength or volume, a modulation of the voice, as expressing some feeling, accent, a sing song manner of speaking, a drawl, a musical sound, also one of the large intervals between certain contiguous notes of the diatonic scale (known as *major* or *minor*), the peculiar quality of sound of any voice or instrument, timbre, that state of a living body in which all the parts and organs have due tension or are well strung, healthy activity of the organs, state or temper of mind, mood, the general or prevailing character as of morals, opinions or sentiments, *painting*, a harmonious relation of the colours of a picture in light and shade, the characteristic expression of a picture as distinguished by its colour — *v t* — *toned, toning* To give a certain tone to, to utter in an affected tone —*To tone down*, to soften the colouring of, to give a lower tone to, to render less pronounced or decided (*to tone down a statement*), to soften —**Toned,** tōnd, *a* Having a certain tone —**Toneless,** tōn les, *a* Having no tone, unmusical —**Tonal,** to nal, *a* Pertaining to tone — **Tonality,** to nal i ti *n Mus* the peculiarity characteristic of modern compositions due to their being written in definite keys, thereby conforming to certain defined arrangements of tones and semitones in the diatonic scale —**Tonic,** ton ik, *a* [Fr *tonique*, L *tonicus*] Relating to tones or sounds, *mus* pertaining to or founded on the key note, *med* increasing the strength or tone of the animal system, obviating the effects of weakness or debility and restoring healthy functions — *Tonic spasm, pathol* a steady and continuous spastic contraction enduring for a comparatively long time opposed to a *clonic spasm* —*n Med* any remedy which improves the tone or vigour of the stomach, or of the muscular fibres generally, as quinine, gentian, iron &c , *mus* the key note or fundamental note of a scale — **Tonicity,** to-nis i ti, *n Physiol* the elasticity of living parts —**Tonic Sol fa** A term applied to a system of writing and teaching music, the leading features of which are the substitution of letters denoting sounds, and of strokes, commas, and colons, denoting time, for the notes, &c , of the ordinary notation —**Tonic-sol faist,** *n* One who teaches or learns the tonic sol-fa notation
Tonga-bean, tong'ga-bēn, *n* The tonka-bean
Tongs, tongz, *n. pl.* [A Sax *tange*, pl *tangas*, D and Dan *tang*, Icel *tong*, G *zange*, **tongs, same root as** Gr *daknō*, to bite] An instrument of metal, a kind of large nippers, used for handling things, particularly fire or heated metals
Tongue, tung, *n* [A Sax *tunge*, a tongue, speech — L G and Dan *tunge*, Icel and Sw *tunga*, Goth *tuggo*, G *zunge;* cog O L *dingua*, L *lingua*, a tongue (whence *lingual, linguist*)] The fleshy movable organ within an animal's mouth, subserving the purposes of taste, prehension of food, swallowing, and in man of articulation or speech also, the instrument of speech (a bitter *tongue*), speech, the whole sum of words used by a particular nation, a language, a nation as distinguished by their language (O T), anything considered to resemble an animal's tongue, a point or strip of land running out into a sea or lake, a long low promontory, a tapering jet of flame, the pin of a buckle or brooch which pierces the strap, ribbon, or object to be fastened — *To have on* (or *at*) *the tip* (or *end*) *of one's tongue*, to be on the point of uttering, telling, or speaking —*To hold one's tongue*, to keep silence, to be silent —*v t* —*tongued, tonguing* To scold, *mus* to modify with the tongue in playing, as in the flute —**Tongued,** tungd, *a* Having a tongue or voice — **Tongueless,** tung les, *a* Having no tongue, speechless —**Tongue let,** tung let, *n* A little tongue, a little tongue shaped process — **Tonguester,** tung ster, *n* [*Tongue*, and suffix *ster*] A talkative person, a babbler (*Tenn*) — **Tongue tied, Tongue tacked,** *a* Unable to articulate distinctly, having an impediment in the speech, unable to speak freely from whatever cause
Tonic &c Under TONE
To night tu nit, *n* [Comp *to-day, to morrow*] The present night, or adverbially, in the present night, or the night after the present day
Tonite, ton'it *n* [L *tono*, to thunder] A very powerful explosive agent prepared from pulverized gun cotton
Tonka-bean, tong'ka-bēn, *n* [From *tonka*, the name of the bean in Guiana] The fruit of a shrubby leguminous plant of Guiana, containing a single seed, the odour of which is extremely agreeable
Tonnage Under TON
Tonsil, ton sil, *n* [L *tonsilla*, a tonsil, a mooring pole for a boat] *Anat* one of two oblong glands on each side of the throat or fauces, which secrete a mucous humour —**Tonsilar, Tonsillar, Tonsilitic, Tonsillitic,** ton sil ĕr, ton si lit ik, *a* Pertaining to the tonsils — **Tonsilitis,** ton sil i tis, inflammation of the tonsils, quinsy, malignant sore throat
Tonsile ton sil *a* [L *tonsilis*, from *tondeo, tonsum* to clip or shear] Capable of or fit to be clipped —**Tonsor,** ton sor *n* [L] A barber, one that shaves —**Tonsorial,** ton sō ri al, *a* Pertaining to a barber or to shaving —**Tonsure,** ton shur, *n* [L *tonsura*, the act of shaving or clipping] The act of clipping or shaving, the round bare place on the heads of the Roman Catholic priests and monks formed by shaving or cutting the hair —**Tonsured** ton shurd, *a* Having a tonsure, hence, clerical
Tontine, ton tin, *n* [Fr *tontine* from its inventor *Tonti*, an Italian of the seventeenth century] An annuity shared by subscribers to a loan, with the benefit of survivorship, the annuity being increased as the subscribers die, until at last the whole goes to the last survivor, or to the last two or three
Too tō, *adv* [A form of *to*, the preposition, A Sax *to*, meaning both *to* and *too* Comp G *zu*, to and too] Over, more than enough, denoting excess (*too* long, *too* short), sometimes with merely an intensive force very, exceedingly (I should only be *too* glad), likewise, also, in addition, besides, over and above (a painter and a poet *too*) —*Too, too*, repeated, denotes excess emphatically
Took, tuk, pret of *take*
Tool, tōl, *n* [A Sax *tōl*, a tool, probably from stem of *tawara*, to make, to prepare Taw] Any implement used by a craftsman or labourer at his work, an instrument employed in the manual arts for facilitating mechanical operations, a person used by another as an instrument to accomplish certain ends a word of reproach — *Machine-tool.* Under MACHINE. *A tool differs from an implement* in being more general or less specific, and from an *instrument* in being always used in reference to the manual arts; agricultural *implements*, gardeners' *tools*; joiners' *tools*, surgical *instruments*; mathematical *instruments*, musical *instruments* —*v t.* To shape with a tool, to drive, as a vehicle (slang) — **Tooling,** tōl ing, *n.* Skilled work with a tool, carving, ornamental embossing or gilding by heated tools upon the binding of books
Toom, tum, *a* [Same as Icel *tómr*, Dan. and Sw *tom*, empty] Empty [A provincial word]
Toon, Toona, tōn, tō na, *n* The wood of an East Indian tree, highly valued as a furniture wood
Toot, tōt, *v i* [Same as D *toeten*, G *tuten*, Sw *tuta*, to blow a horn, to toot, imitative of sound] To make a noise like that of a pipe or horn —*v t* To sound, as a horn —*n* A sound blown on a horn, a similar noise —**Tooter,** tō tĕr, *n* One who toots
Tooth, tōth, *n* pl **Teeth,** tēth [A Sax. *tōth*, pl *tēth* (comp *foot, feet, goose, geese*) =D Sw and Dan *tand*, Icel *tönn* (for *tönd*), G *zahn*, Goth *tunthus*, cog W *dant*, L *dens, dentis*, Gr *odous, odontos*, Skr *danta*—tooth, from root meaning to divide, seen also in Gr *daiō*, to divide] One of the projecting bony growths in the jaws of vertebrate animals, serving as the instrument of mastication, taste, palate, any projection resembling the tooth of an animal in shape, position, or office, a small, narrow, projecting piece, usually one of a set (as of a comb, a saw, a rake, a wheel) —*Tooth and nail* (lit. by biting and scratching), with one's utmost power, by all possible means of attack and defence —*To one's teeth*, in open opposition, directly to one's face —*In the teeth of*, in direct opposition to —*To cast* something *in one's teeth*, to taunt one with something, to retort reproachfully —*In spite of one's teeth* in open defiance of, in opposition to every effort —*To show the teeth*, to threaten (like a snarling dog) —*To set the teeth on edge*, to cause a tingling or grating sensation in the teeth —*v t* To furnish with teeth, to cut into teeth —**Teethe,** tēth, *v i* —*teethed, teething* To have the teeth grow —**Teething,** tē thing, *n.* The growth of the teeth in the young; dentition —**Toothache,** tōth āk, *n* Pain in a tooth or in the teeth arising from decay — **Toothbrush,** *n* A small brush for cleaning the teeth —**Toothed,** tōtht, *p* and *a.* Having teeth or cogs, having projecting points somewhat like teeth —**Toothedge,** tōth'ej, *n* The sensation of having the teeth set on edge —**Toothful** tōth ful, *n.* A small draught of any liquor —**Toothless,** tōth'les, *a* Having no teeth, deprived of teeth —**Tooth-ornament,** *n Arch* same as *Nailhead* — **Toothpick,** tōth'pik, *n.* A small instrument for picking substances from the teeth —**Tooth powder,** *n* A powder for cleaning the teeth a dentrifice —**Toothrash,** *n* A cutaneous disease of infants during the process of dentition —**Toothsome,** tōth sum, *a* Palatable, grateful to the taste — **Toothsomeness,** tōth sum-nes, *n.* Pleasantness to the taste, palatableness
Top, top, *n* [A Sax *top*, top=D and Dan. *top*, summit, Icel *toppr*, a tuft or lock of hair, top, G *sopf*, a tuft, a crest *Tip, tap* (of a cask) *tuft*, are allied] The highest part of anything, the most elevated or uppermost point, the summit, upper surface, the highest place or rank, the most honourable position, the utmost degree; the height, the crown of the head (from *top* to toe), the head or upper part of a plant, *pl* top-boots, *woollen manuf* the combed wool ready for the spinner; *naut* a sort of platform surrounding the head of the lower masts, serving to extend the shrouds, and for the convenience of men aloft —*The top of one's bent*, the utmost of one's inclination or liking (fooled to *the top of his bent*) —*a* Being on the top or summit, highest (*top* speed) —*v t* —*topped, topping* To rise aloft, to be eminent.—*v.t* To cover on the top, to cap; to rise above, to surpass, to take off the top or upper

part of; to rise to the top of —*To top off*, to complete by putting on the top, hence, to finish; to complete —**Top-boots**, *n. pl.* Boots having tops of light-coloured leather, used chiefly for riding —**Top-coat**, *n.* An upper or over coat.—**Top-draining**, *n.* The act or practice of draining the surface of land.—**Top-dress**, *v t* To spread manure on the surface of —**Top-dressing**, *n.* A dressing of manure laid on the surface of land —**Topgallant** top'gal-ant, *a. Naut.* being the third of the kind above the deck, above the topmast and below the royal mast (the *topgallant* mast, yards, &c.) —**Top-hamper**, *n Naut.* any unnecessary weight either aloft or about the upper decks —**Top-heavy**, *a* Having the top or upper part too heavy for the lower —**Top-knot**, *n* An ornamental knot or bow worn on the top of the head, as by women, the crest of a bird —**Topless**, top'les, *a* Having no top, very lofty —**Topmast** top' mast, *n. Naut* the second mast from the deck, or that which is next above the lower mast, main, fore, or mizzen —**Topmost**, top'mōst, *a* Highest, uppermost —**Topper**, top'er, *n.* One who tops or ex cels, anything superior [Colloq.]—**Topping**, top'ing, *p* and *a* Rising aloft, pre-eminent, surpassing, fine, noble; gallant —**Topsail**, top'sāl, *n Naut* the second sail above the deck on any mast (main, fore, or mizzen) —**Tops-and bottoms**, *n pl* Small rolls cut in halves and browned in an oven —**Top-sawyer**, *n* The sawyer who takes the upper stand in a saw pit, a first-rate man in any line (slang)—**Topsoil**, *n* The upper part or surface of the soil —**Top-soiling**, *n* Removal of the top-soil before a canal, railway, &c., is begun

Top, top, *n* [D *top* G *topf*—perhaps same word as above, being named from whirling round on its top or point] A child's toy, shaped like a pear, made to whirl on its point by means of a string or a whip

Toparch, top'ārk, *n* [Gr *toparchēs*, *top-archos*—*topos*, place, and *archē* rule] The principal man in a place or country, the governor of a toparchy —**Toparchy** top' ar-ki, *n* A little state, a petty country governed by a toparch

Topaz, tō'paz, *n* [Fr *topaze*, L *topazus*, from Gr *topazos*, the yellow or oriental topaz, comp Skr *tapas*, fire] A gem harder than quartz, transparent or translucent, and having the colour yellow, white, green, or blue —**Topazolite**, tō paz o-lit, *n* [*Topaz*, and Gr *lithos*, a stone] A variety of precious garnet of a topaz-yellow colour

Tope, tōp, *n* [Originally a Cornish word] A fish of the shark kind, attaining a length of six feet

Tope, tōp, *n.* [Skr *stūpa*, a tope] A species of Buddhist monument occurring in India and South-eastern Asia, intended for the preservation of relics (Dagoba) or the commemoration of some event (Stupa)

Tope, tōp, *v i.* [From Fr *tiper*, to cover a stake in gaming to accept a offer (hence, it might mean to vie in drinking), of Ger man origin and akin to *tap* to strike] To drink hard, to drink strong or spirituous liquors to excess —**Toper**, tō per, *n.* One who drinks to excess, a drunkard, a sot

Tophet, tō'fet, *n* [Heb, lit a place to be spit on] A place near Jerusalem where the idolatrous Jews worshipped the fire-gods and sacrificed their children, hence, the place of torment in a future life

Tophus, tō'fus, *n.* [L *tophus*, tufa or tuff] *Surg* a soft tumour on a bone, also, a con cretion in the joints —**Tophaceous**, to-fā shus, *a.* Pertaining to a tophus

Topiary, tō'pi-a-ri, *a* [L *topiarius*, from *topia* (*opera*), ornamental gardening, from Gr *topos*, a place] Shaped by clipping, pruning, or training —*Topiary work*, the trimming of thickets, trees, or hedges into fantastic shapes —**Topiarian**, tō pi-ā ri an, *n* Pertaining to topiary work

Topic, top'ik, *n* [Fr *topiques*, subjects of conversation, from L *topica*, Gr *topika* (pl.), the name of a work by Aristotle on *topoi* or commonplaces, from *topos*, a place, a commonplace, a topic.] Originally a general maxim or dictum regarded as being of use in argument or oratory, a general truth, in common usage, the subject of any discourse, any subject that is discussed or spoken of for the time being; the matter treated of —**Topical**, top'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a topic; pertaining to a place or locality; local, *med* pertaining to a particular part of the body (a *topical* application) —**Topically**, top'i kal li, *adv* Locally; with limitation to a part

Topography, to-pog ra-fi, *n* [Gr *topos*, place (hence *topic*), and *graphō*, to describe] The description of a particular place, city, town, parish, or tract of land, the detailed description of any country or region distinguished from geography in *dealing with the minuter features.* —**Topographer**, **Topographist**, to pog'raf er, to pog' raf ist, *n* One who deals with topography —**Topographic**, **Topographical**, top-o-graf'ik, top o-graf'i kal, *a* Per taining to topography, descriptive of a place or country —**Topographically**, top o-graf'i kal li, *adv* In the manner of topography

Toponomy, to-pon'o-mi, *n* [Gr *topos*, a place, and *onoma*, a name] The place-names of a country or district

Topple top'l, *v i —toppled*, *toppling* [From *top*] To fall forward, as something tall or high, to tumble down, to be on the point of falling —*v t* To throw down

Topsy turvy, top si tèr vi, *a* or *adv* [A word of uncertain origin] In an inverted posture, with the top or head downward and the bottom upward

Toque, tōk, *n* [Fr, from Armor *tôk*, W *toc* a hat or bonnet] A kind of bonnet or head dress

Tor, tor, *n* [W *tor* a bulge, a hill, allied to L *turris*, a tower] A high pointed rock or hill

Torch, torch, *n* [Fr *torche*, It *torcia* from L L *tortia* from L *torqueo tortus*, to twist, to turn (whence *torture* &c.), because the torch was made of a twisted roll of tow and the like] A light to be carried in the hand formed of some combustible substance as of twisted flax, hemp, &c., soaked with tallow, a flambeau —**Torch bearer**, *n* One whose office is to carry a lighted torch —**Torch dance**, *n* A dance with lighted torches —**Torch light** *n* The light of a torch or of torches —*Torch light procession*, a procession in which lighted torches are carried —**Torch-race**, *n* A race among the ancient Greeks in which the runners carried torches

Tore tōr, pret. of *tear*

Toreador, tor'e a-dor', *n* [Sp, from *toro*, a bull] A general name for a bull fighter in Spain, especially one who fights on horseback

Toreutic, to-rū tik *a* [Gr *toreutikos*, from *toreutēs* an embosser, from *toreuō* to em boss, to work in relief] Pertaining to carved or sculptured work especially to work in relief —**Toreumatology**, to rū'ma tol o-ji, *n* The art of sculpture

Torfaceous, tor fā shus, *a* [From *turf*, with Latin termination] Growing in bogs or mosses said of plants

Torment, tor'ment, *n* [O Fr *torment* (Fr *tourment*), from L *tormentum*, an engine for hurling missiles, a rack torture, from *torqueo*, *tortum*, to twist Torture] Extreme pain, anguish of body or mind, torture, what causes such pain —*v t* (tor ment) To put to extreme pain or anguish, to inflict excruciating pain on, to torture, to afflict, to tease, vex, or harass, to annoy —**Tormentor**, tor men'tèr *n* One who torments, a tormentor —**Tormenting**, tor men ting, *p* and *a* Causing torment —**Tormentor**, tor men tèr, *n* One who or that which torments, a kind of harrow with wheels, used for breaking up stiff soils

Tormentil, **Tormentilla**, tor'men til, tor men til a, *n* [Fr *tormentille*, from L *tormentum*, pain—because said to allay the pain of toothache] A common British weed with small yellow flowers, and large woody roots sometimes used in tanning

Tormina, tor'mi na, *n pl* [L. Torment] Severe griping pains, gripes.

Torn, tōrn, pp of *tear*

Tornado, tor-nā'dō, *n.* pl **Tornadoes**, tor-nā'dōz [Sp *tornada*, a return, from *tornar*, to turn Turn.] A violent whirling wind; a whirlwind or tempest, usually accompanied with severe thunder, lightning, and torrents of rain; a typhoon or hurricane.

Torous, **Torose**, tō'rus, tō'rōs, *a.* [L *torosus*, from *torus*, a protuberance] *Bot* and *zool.* protuberant, swelling in knobs. —**Torosity**, tō-ros'i-ti, *n.* The state of being torous

Torpedo, tor-pē'do, *n* pl. **Torpedoes**, tor-pē'dōz [L, from *torpeo*, to be stiff, numb, or torpid] A fish allied to the rays, noted for its power of discharging electric shocks when irritated, a destructive engine to be propelled under water against an enemy's ship and then exploded with deadly effect, an explosive agent placed where a hostile vessel would be likely to come in contact with it, an explosive shell or the like

Torpid, tor'pid, *a* [L *torpidus*, from *torpeo*, to be numb, motionless, same root as A Sax *theorf*, unfermented] Having lost motion or the power of motion and feeling, numb, dull, sluggish, inactive —**Torpidity**, **Torpidness**, tor-pid i ti, tor'pid nes, *n* The state of being torpid, numbness, insensibility, inactivity, sluggishness —**Torpidly**, tor'pid li, *adv* In a torpid manner, numbly, dully —**Torpescence**, tor pes ens, *n* A becoming torpid or benumbed —**Torpescent**, tor pes ent *a* [L *torpesco*, to grow numb, from *torpeo*] Becoming torpid or numb —**Torpify**, tor'pi fi, *v t —torpified*, *torpifying* [L *torpeo*, and *facio*, to make] To make torpid —**Torpor**, tor'por, *n* [L] Loss of motion or sensation, torpidity, numbness, sluggishness —**Torporific** tor po-rif'ik, *a* [L *torpor*, and *facio*, to make] Tending to produce torpor

Torque, tork, *n* [From L *torques*, a twisted neck chain, from *torqueo*, to twist] *Archæol* a personal ornament, consisting of a stiff collar formed of a number of gold wires twisted together, or of a thin twisted metal plate worn round the neck as a symbol of rank by certain ancient nations as by the ancient Britons, Gauls, and Germans —**Torquated**, tor kwāt ed, *a* Wearing a torque

Torrefy, tor'e fi *v t —torrefied*, *torrefying* [Fr *torréfier* from L *torreo*, to roast and *facio*, to make Torrent] To dry roast, scorch, or parch by a fire, *metal* to roast as metallic ores —**Torrefaction**, tor-e-fak shon *n* The operation of drying or parching by a fire

Torrent, tor'ent, *n* [Fr *torrent*, from L *torrens torrentis*, a torrent, from *torreo*, burning roaring, ppr of *torreo*, *torrere*, to burn, same root as E *thirst Torrid toast*, are of same origin] A violent stream, as of water, lava, or the like, *fig* a violent or rapid flow, a flood (a *torrent* of words) —**Torrential**, **Torrentine**, tor-en shal, tor en tin *a* Pertaining to a torrent

Torricellian, tor i sel'li an or tor i chel'li an *a* Pertaining to *Torricelli*, an Italian physicist, who in 1643, discovered the principle of the barometer —*Torricellian tube* a glass tube open at one end and hermetically sealed at the other, containing mercury, the essential part of the barometer —*Torricellian vacuum* the va cuum above the mercurial column in the barometer

Torrid, tor'id *a* [L *torridus*, from *torreo*, to roast Torrent] Dried with heat, parched, violently hot, burning or parching —*Torrid zone*, *geog* the broad belt round the middle of the earth which is included between the tropics, and divided into two parts by the equator, and where the heat is always great —**Torridity**, **Torridness**, tor id'i ti, tor id nes, *n* The state of being torrid

Torsion, tor'shon, *n* [L L *torsio*, from L *torqueo*, *torsi*, to twist Torture] The act of twisting, the twisting, wrenching or straining of a body; *mech* the force with which a body, such as a thread, wire, or slender rod, resists a twist, or the force with which it tends to return to its original state on being twisted, *surg* the twisting of the cut end of a small artery for the purpose of checking hemorrhage —*Torsion balance*, an instrument for estimating the intensity of a small force (as

of electricity) by the force with which a thread or wire resists twisting, as observed by the angle made by an arm horizontally suspended from the thread or wire —**Torsional**, tor'shon al, *a* Pertaining to torsion. — **Torsive**, tor'siv, *a* *Bot* twisted spirally

Torsk, torsk, *n* [Sw and Dan *torsk*, a cod-fish or torsk] A European fish of the cod tribe, caught in great quantities and salted and dried as food

Torso, tor'sō, *n* [It, lit a trunk or stump] *Sculp* the trunk of a statue deprived of head and limbs.

Tort, tort, *n* [Fr, from L *tortus*, twisted, from *torqueo*, to twist TORTURE] A legal term for any wrong or injury to person or property — **Tortious**, tor'shus, *a* Of the nature of or implying tort or injury — **Tortiously**, tor shus-li, *adv* By tort or injury

Tortile, Tortive, tor'til, tor'tiv, *a* [From L *torqueo, tortum*, to twist TORTURE] Twisted, wreathed, coiled —**Tortility**, tor-til'i ti, *n* The state of being twisted

Tortilla, tor tē'yä, *n* [Sp] A large thin cake of maize, baked on a heated iron plate

Tortoise, tor'tois or tor'tiz, *n* [Lit twisted or distorted animal (referring to its peculiar limbs), from O Fr *tortis* fem *tortisse*, twisted, from L *torqueo, tortum*, to twist TORTURE] A name common to a family of land reptiles covered with a flattened shell, a kind of bony box, from which the head and legs protrude TURTLE — **Tortoise-shell**, *n* The shell, or more strictly the scutes or scales, of the tortoise and other allied reptiles, used in the manufacture of combs, snuff boxes, &c, and in inlaying and other ornamental work

Tortuous, tor'tū us, *a* [L *tortuosus*, from *tortus*, twisted, pp of *torqueo*, to twist TORTURE] Twisted, wreathed, winding, *fig* proceeding in a circuitous and under hand manner, taking an oblique and deceitful course, not open and straight forward — **Tortuously**, tor'tū us-li, *adv* In a tortuous or winding manner —**Tortuousness**, tor'tū us nes *n* The state of being tortuous — **Tortuose**, tor'tū ōs, *a* Tortuous, twisted, winding —**Tortuosity**, tor tū os'i ti, *n* The state of being tortuose

Torture, tor'tūr, *n* [Fr *torture* from L *tortura*, a twisting, torture, from *torqueo, tortum*, to twist, torture (seen also in *torment, torsion, tortoise, torch, truss, distort, extort*, &c), same root as E to *throw*, G *drehen*, to turn] Excruciating pain, extreme anguish of body or mind, agony, torment, severe pain inflicted judicially, either as a punishment for a crime or for the purpose of extorting a confession, the act of inflicting excruciating pain —*v t* — *tortured, torturing* To pain to extremity, to torment bodily or mentally, to punish with torture, to wrest greatly from the right meaning —**Torturable**, tor'tūr a bl, *a* Capable of being tortured —**Torturer**, tor tūr er, *n* One who tortures, a tormentor

Torus, tō rus, *n* [L a swelling or protuberance] *Arch* a large moulding used in the bases of columns, having a semi circular section, *bot* the receptacle of a flower —**Torulose, Torulous**, tor'ū lōs, tor ū lus, *a* [From L *torulus*, dim of *torus*] *Bot* cylindrical with several swells and contractions

Tory, tō ri, *n* [From Irish *toruighe* or *toraidhe*, a pursuer, an Irish outlaw or plunderer] A political party name first used in England about 1679, and applied originally in reproach to all supposed abettors of the imaginary Popish Plot, then to those who refused to concur in excluding a Roman Catholic prince (in the particular instance James II) from the throne, latterly it was generally applied to those adverse to changes in the constitution; and in modern times it is much the same as *Conservative*, which has to a considerable extent supplanted it — *a* Pertaining to Tories —**Toryism** tō'ri izm, *n* The principles or practices of the Tories

Toss, tos, *v t* [Perhaps from W *tosiaw*, to toss, from *tos*, a toss, a jerk] To throw with the hand, to pitch; to fling; to cast; to throw up with a sudden or violent motion; to jerk (to *toss* the head), to dash about (to be *tossed* on the waves); to agitate; to make restless — *To toss off*, to swallow at one gulp, to drink hastily — *v i* To roll and tumble, to be in violent commotion; to writhe, to be flung or dashed about — *To toss, to toss up*, to throw up a coin, and decide something by the side turned up when it falls — *To toss oars*, to raise them perpendicularly with blades uppermost as a salute —*n* A throwing with a jerk, the act of tossing; a throw or jerk of the head, the tossing up of a coin to decide something — **Tosser**, tos er, *n* One who tosses —**Toss pot**, *n* A toper — **Toss-up**, *n* The throwing up of a coin to decide something, hence, an even chance or hazard

Tot tot, *n* [Dan *tot*, Icel *tottr, tuttr*, applied to dwarfish persons, perhaps allied to *tit*] Anything small or insignificant used as a term of endearment, a small quantity of liquor

Tot tot *v t* — *totted, totting* [Abbrev of *total*] To sum generally with *up* [Colloq]

Total, tō tal, *a* [L *totalis*, from *totus*, whole, from root *tu*, to swell, seen in *tumid, tumult*] Pertaining to the whole, comprehending the whole, entire (the *total* sum), complete in degree, absolute (a *total* wreck), thorough Syn under COMPLETE —*n* The whole, the whole sum or amount an aggregate —**Totality**, tō tal i ti, *n* The whole or total sum, whole quantity or amount —**Totally**, tō tal li, *adv* In a total manner, wholly, entirely, fully, completely — **Totalness**, tō tal nes *n* Entireness

Totem tō tem, *n* [American Indian term] A rude figure, as of a beast, bird, &c, used by the North American Indians as a symbolic name, an animal, plant, &c, used as a sort of badge of a tribe or family among rude races, and looked upon with some reverence —**Totemic**, tō-tem ik, *a* Belonging to the totem —**Totemism**, tō tem izm, *n* The system of having a totem

Tother, tuth er A colloquialism for *the other*, the initial *t* being the final *t* of *that* (old neuter article)

Totipalmate, tō ti pal māt, *a* and *n* [L *totus*, entire, and *palma*, a palm] A term applied to swimming birds whose hind toe is united with the others in a continuous membrane (as the pelican)

Totter, tot er, *v i* [O E *toteren*, allied to *toddle*, and to G *sotteln*, to trot, comp also A Sax *tealtrian*, to totter, from *tealt*, unstable] To appear as if about to fall when standing or walking, to walk unsteadily, to be on the point of falling, to threaten to topple down — **Totterer**, tot er er, *n* One who totters —**Tottery**, tot ēr i *a* Unsteady, shaking

Toucan, tō'kan, *n* [Fr *toucan* Pg and Braz *tucano* imitative of its cry] The name of a family of scansorial birds of tropical America, distinguished by their enormous beak

Touch, tuch, *v t* [Fr *toucher*, O Fr *tucher, tocher, toquer* — Sp and Pg *tocar*, It *toccare*, to touch from O H G *zuchon*, to draw, to pull, G *zucken*, to twitch, E to *tuck*] To perceive by the sense of feeling, to come in contact with in any manner, but particularly by means of the hand, finger, &c, to hit or strike against, to harm, to meddle or interfere with, to taste or eat, to come to, to reach or arrive at, to relate to or concern (a person or thing), to mark or delineate slightly, to add a slight stroke or strokes to, as with a pen, pencil brush, &c, to handle in a skilful or special manner (as a musical instrument), to discourse of, to write about, to make a mere reference to, to move or strike mentally, to excite with compassion or other tender emotion, to melt or soften the heart of, to make an impression on physically, to act on *geom* to meet without cutting; to be in contact with — *To touch off*, to sketch hastily, to finish by touches — *To touch up*, to repair or improve by slight touches or emendations. — *v i* To be in contact, to take effect; to say a few words in discourse — *Touch and go*, a phrase used either substantively or adjectively and applied to something, such as an accident, which had almost happened; a close shave. — *To touch at*, to come or go to in a voyage without staying — *To touch on*, to mention slightly; to say very little about —*n* The act of touching, or the state of being touched; contact, the sense of feeling which resides in the nervous papillæ of the skin and forms one of the five senses, a state in which one or other of two parties has a knowledge of the other's position, opinions, &c; a certain degree of some feeling, affection, or emotion (a *touch* of pity), a trait; a characteristic; a small quantity or degree, a smack; a little, a successful effort or attempt; a stroke (a *touch* of genius), a stroke of a pen, pencil, or the like, the act of the hand on a musical instrument, the peculiar handling usual to an artist, and by which his works may be known, the resistance of the keys of a musical instrument to the fingers — **Touchable**, tuch'a-bl, *a* Capable of being touched, tangible — **Toucher**, tuch er, *n* One who touches — **Touch-hole**, *n* The vent of a cannon or other species of fire-arms, by which fire is communicated to the charge — **Touching**, tuch'ing, *a* Affecting, moving, pathetic, —*pp* used as *prep* Concerning; relating to, with respect to — **Touchingly**, tuch'ing li, *adv* In a manner to touch the passions, pathetically, feelingly —**Touch-me not**, *n* A plant the seed-vessel of which, being touched and irritated when ripe projects the seeds to some distance; the disease lupus — **Touch-needle**, *n* A small bar of gold or silver, pure or alloyed, used along with the touchstone to test the quality of articles of gold and silver — **Touch paper**, *n* Paper steeped in nitre so that it catches fire from a spark and burns slowly used for firing gunpowder and the like —**Touch piece**, *n*, A coin given by the sovereigns of England to those whom they *touched* for the cure of scrofula or king's evil — **Touchstone**, tuch stōn, *n* A hard black siliceous stone used in ascertaining the purity of gold and silver, the streak made by rubbing the article on it being compared with that made by the touch needle, the quality of which is known, *fig* any test or criterion by which the qualities of a thing are tried. — **Touchwood**, tuch wud, *n* The soft white substance into which wood is converted by the action of several fungi, serving the purpose of tinder

Touchy, tuch i, *a* [A form of *techy, tetchy*, brought into use by the influence of *touch*] Apt to take offence, irritable, irascible, hence **Touchily, Touchiness**

Tough, tuf, *a* [A Sax *tōh*, tough, akin to D *taai*, G *zähe*, Prov G *zach*, tough] Having the quality of flexibility without brittleness, yielding to force without breaking; having tenacity, tenacious, strong, able to endure hardship, viscous, durable, stubborn, unmanageable —**Toughen**, tuf'n, *v t* To grow tough —*v t* To make tough — **Toughish**, tuf'ish, *a* Tough in a slight degree —**Toughly**, tuf'li, *adv* In a tough manner — **Toughness**, tuf'nes, *n* The quality of being tough, flexibility with firm adhesion of parts, viscosity, tenacity; strength of constitution or texture

Toupee, Toupet, tō-pē', tō'pā, *n* [Fr *toupet*, dim from O Fr *toupe* a tuft from G *zopf*, tuft Tor] A curl or artificial lock of hair, a small wig or upper part of a wig

Tour, tōr, *n* [Fr *tour*, a turn, trip, tour, &c, same origin as *turn*] A round or circuit, a journey in a circuit; a roving journey, a lengthy jaunt or excursion; turn or succession (a *tour* of duty) a military use of the word —*v i* To make a tour —**Tourist**, tōr'ist, *n* One who makes a tour, one who travels for pleasure.

Touraco, tō-rak'ō, *n* An African insessorial bird of the family of plantain-eaters

Tourbillion, tōr-bil'yon, *n* [Fr *tourbillon*, a whirlwind] An ornamental whirling firework

Tourelle, tō-rel', *n* [Fr, dim. of *tour*, a tower] A small tower on a building.

Tournalin, Tourmaline, tōr'ma-lin, *n* [A corruption of *tournamal*, a name given to

tō in Ceylon.] A mineral of various colours, frequently black or colourless, crystallised in three-sided or six-sided prisms, often found in granitic rocks and possessing strong electrical properties. Black tourmaline is schorl, red tourmaline, rubellite.

Tournament, tŏr'na-ment, *n.* [O Fr *tournement, tournoyement*, from *tourneer, tournoyer*, to turn or twirl about TURN] A martial sport or species of combat performed in former times by knights on horseback for the purpose of exercising and exhibiting their courage, prowess, and skill in arms, a tilting match among a number, hence, any contest of skill in which a number take part (a chess *tournament*) —**Tourney**, tŏr'ne, *n* [O Fr *tournoi.*] A tournament.—*v i.* To tilt, to engage in a tournament

Tourniquet, tŏr'ni-ket, *n.* [Fr, from *tourner*, to turn] A surgical bandage which may be tightened with a screw, used to check hemorrhages

Tournure, tŏr-nūr', *n* [Fr] Contour; figure, shape

Touse, touz, *v t.*—*toused*, *tousing* [Same as L G *tüsen*, G *sausen*, to pull, akin to *tease*] To pull or drag, to disorder the hair of, to tousle —**Tousle**, tou'zl, *v t* To put into disorder; to dishevel, to rumple [Colloq]

Tout, tout, *v i* [Formerly *toot, tote*, to pry, peep, from A Sax *tōtian*, to stick out or project] To ply or seek for customers — *n* One who plies for customers, as for an inn or hotel, a person who clandestinely watches the trials of race horses at their training quarters and for a fee gives information for betting purposes —**Touter**, tout'er, *n.* A tout

Tout-ensemble, tō tan san bl, *n* [Fr, all together] The whole taken together, any thing regarded as a whole, the general effect of a work of art

Tow, tō, *v t* [From stem of A Sax *téohan, téon*, to draw, to tug, whence *tohline*, a towing line, akin Icel *toga*, L *ducere*, to draw, Scot *tow*, Icel *taup, tog*, D *touw*, a rope or cord, cog L *duco*, to lead Akin *tug, tie*] To drag, as a boat or ship through the water by means of a rope —*n* The state of being towed (to take a boat *in tow*) —**Towage**, tō'āj, *n* The act of towing —**Tow-boat**, *n* A boat employed in towing a vessel, a boat that is towed —**Towing path**, *n* A path used by men and horses in towing boats along a canal or river —**Tow line, Tow rope**, *n.* A rope or hawser used to tow vessels

Tow, tō, *n* [A Sax *tow* tow, akin Icel *tó*, a tuft of wool, Dan *taue*, a fibre, pl *tauer*, tow, same root as *tow*, above] The coarse and broken part of flax or hemp separated from the finer part by the hatchel or swingle

Toward, Towards, tō'ẽrd, tō ẽrdz, *prep* [A Sax *tóweard, tóweardes*—*tó*, to, and *-weard*, expressing direction *Towards* is an adverbial genitive] In the direction of, in regard or with respect to (well disposed *toward* us), tending or contributing to, in aid of, for, nearly, about (*toward* three o'clock) — *Toward* was formerly sometimes divided by tmesis (*to* God*ward*) —*adv* In a state of preparation, being carried on —**Toward**, tō'wẽrd, *a* [Lit bending or turned to, comp *froward*, in the opposite sense] Pliable, docile, ready to do or learn, apt —**Towardliness, Towardness**, tō'wẽrd li nes, tō'wẽrd-nes, *n.* The quality of being toward, aptness; docility —**Towardly**, tō'wẽrd li, *a* Docile, tractable

Towel, tou'el, *n* [Fr *touaille* from O H G *twahilla, dwahilla*, a towel, from *twahan*, A Sax *thweahan* (for *thweahan*), Goth *thvahan*, to wash] A cloth, usually of linen, for wiping the hands and face, especially after washing; a similar cloth for wiping in domestic use —*An oaken towel*, a cudgel [Slang]—**Towel horse**, *n* A wooden frame or stand to hang towels on —**Towelling**, tou'el-ing, *n* Cloth for towels, usually of linen —**Towel roller**, *n* A revolving wooden bar for hanging a looped towel on

Tower, tou'ẽr, *n* [O E *tour*, from Fr *tour*, a tower, from L *turris*, a tower, cog Gr *tyrris, tyrsis*, Ir *túr*, W *tŵr*, Gael *torr*, a heap, a tower] A lofty narrow building of a round, square, or polygonal form, either insulated or forming part of a church, castle, or other edifice, a tall, movable wooden structure anciently used in storming a fortified place, a citadel, a fortress —*v i* To rise or fly high, to soar, to be lofty, to stand sublime —**Towered** tou'ẽrd, *a* Having towers, adorned or defended by towers —**Towering**, tou'ẽr ing, *a* Very high or lofty, extreme, violent, outrage ous (a *towering* rage) — **Towery**, tou'ẽr-i, *a* Having towers

Town, toun, *n* [A Sax *tun*, inclosure, homestead, town—O Sax and Icel *tún*, homestead, D *tuin*, a fence, G *zaun*, a hedge, allied to Celt *dun*, fortress, town] Originally a walled or fortified place, then houses inclosed with a wall, hence, any collection of houses larger than a village, a large assemblage of adjacent houses intersected by streets often opposed to *country*, the metropolis or county town, or the particular city, &c, in or near which the speaker or writer is (to go to *town*, to be in *town*), the inhabitants of a town (all the *town* talks of it) —*a* Pertaining to or characteristic of a town, urban —**Town clerk**, *n* The clerk to a municipal corporation, and who keeps the records of the town —**Town-council**, *n* The governing body in a municipal corporation elected by the ratepayers —**Town-councillor**, *n* A member of a town-council —**Town-crier**, *n* A public crier in a town —**Town-hall**, *n* A large hall or building belonging to a town or borough in which the town council ordinarily hold their meetings, a town house —**Town house**, *n* A public building in a town for the transaction of municipal business, for public meetings, &c —**Townless** toun'les, *a* Having no town —**Townlet** toun let, *n* A small town —**Townsfolk**, tounz fōk, *n. pl* People of a town or city —**Township**, toun ship, *n* The district or territory of a town, a division of certain parishes, in the United States a territorial district subordinate to a county, and the inhabitants of which have certain powers for regulating their own affairs —**Townsman** tounz man *n* An inhabitant of a town, one of the same town with another —**Townspeople**, tounz pē pl, *n pl* The inhabitants of a town, especially in distinction from country folk —**Town talk**, *n* The common topic among people of a town —**Townward, Townwards**, toun wẽrd, toun wẽrdz, *adv* Toward the town

Tow rope Under Tow, *v t*

Toxic, Toxical, tok sik, tok si kal, *a* [Gr *toxikon* poison, originally for arrows, from *toxon*, a bow] Pertaining to poisons, poisonous —**Toxicant** *tok si* kant, *n* A poison of a stimulating, narcotic, or anæsthetic nature —**Toxicological**, tok si kol oj i kal, *a* Pertaining to toxicology —**Toxicologically**, tok si kol oj i kal li, *adv* In a toxicological manner —**Toxicologist**, tok si kol o-jist, *n.* One who treats of poisons —**Toxicology**, tok si kol o-ji *n* [Gr *toxikon*, poison, *logos*, discourse] The doctrine of poisons, that branch of medicine which treats of poisons and their antidotes

Toxophilite tok sof'i lit, *n* [Gr *toxon*, a bow, and *philos* loving] A lover of archery —*a* Pertaining to archery

Toy, toi, *n* [Same as Dan *tøi*, D *tuig*, G *zeug*, as in Dan *lege-tøi* D *speel-tuig*, G *spielzeug*, a plaything or toy, same root as *tug, tow*] A plaything for children, a bauble, a thing for amusement and of no real value, a trifling object —*v i* To dally amorously, to trifle, to play —**Toyer**, toi'ẽr, *n* One who toys —**Toyish** toi ish, *a* Trifling, wanton —**Toyman**, toi'man, *n* One that deals in toys —**Toyshop**, toi'-shop, *n* A shop where toys are sold

Trace, trās, *n* [Fr *trace*, trace, track, outline, &c, from *tracer*, to trace, from L L *tractare*, from L *tractus*, pp *of traho, trahere*, to draw, whence also *tract, tractable, train, trait, treat, abstract, detract, extract*, &c In last sense directly from O Fr *trais*, pl *of trait*, the trace of a carriage, from *traire*, L *trahere*, to draw.] A mark left by anything passing, a track; any mark, impression, or appearance left when the thing itself no longer exists; visible evidence of something having been, token; vestige, a minute quantity or insignificant particle, one of the straps, chains, or ropes by which a carriage, wagon, &c, is drawn —*v t* —*traced, tracing* To follow by traces left, to track out, to follow by vestiges or indications, to draw or delineate with marks, to draw in outline, to copy, as a drawing or engraving, by following the lines and marking them on a sheet superimposed, through which they appear —*v i.* To walk, to travel —**Traceable**, trās a bl, *a* Capable of being traced —**Traceableness**, trās a bl-nes, *n* The state of being traceable —**Traceably**, trās a bli, *adv* So as to be traced —**Tracer**, trās ẽr, *n* One who or that which traces —**Tracery**, trās ẽr i, *n Arch* ornamental open work in stone in the head of a Gothic window, showing curves and flowing lines intersecting in various ways and enriched with foliations, any similar ornamental work —**Tracing**, trās ing *n* The act of one who traces, a copy of an original design or drawing made by following its lines through a transparent medium —**Tracing-paper**, *n* Transparent paper which is laid on a drawing, so that the outlines of the original may be drawn on it

Trachea, trā kē a *n.* pl **Trachem**, trā'kē-ē [L *trachia* Gr *tiachia* from *trachys*, rough, from the inequalities of its cartilages] The windpipe, a cartilaginous and membranous pipe through which the air passes into and out of the lungs, *bot* one of the spiral vessels of plants, *zool* one of those vessels in insects, &c, which receive air and distribute it to every part of the interior of the body —**Tracheal** trā kē al, *a* Pertaining to the trachea —**Tracheary**, trā kē a ri, *a Zool* breathing by means of trachere —**Tracheitis, Trachitis**, trā-kē i tis, trā ki tis, *n* Inflammation of the windpipe —**Trachenchyma**, trā ken ki ma, *n* [*Trachea* and Gr *enchyma*, an infusion] *Bot* the vascular tissue of plants which consists of spiral vessels —**Tracheocele**, trā kē o-sēl, *n* [*Trachea*, and Gr *kēlē*, a tumour] Bronchocele or goitre —**Tracheotome** trā'kē o tōm, *n* A surgical knife used in tracheotomy —**Tracheotomy** trā kē ot o-mi, *n* [*trachea* and Gr *tomē*, a cutting, from *temnō* to cut] *Surg* the operation of cutting into the trachea as in cases of suffocation, bronchotomy, laryngotomy

Trachyte trā kit *n* [Gr *trachys*, rough] A felspathic rock abundant among the products of volcanoes, and often containing crystals of glassy felspar, with sometimes hornblende and mica —**Trachytic**, trā kit ik, *a* Pertaining to trachyte or consisting of it

Track, trak, *n* [O Fr *trac*, a track or course, from D and L G *trek, treck*, a drawing, *trekken, trecken*, to draw] A mark left by something that has passed along, a mark left by the foot of man or beast, a trace, a footprint, a road, a beaten path, course followed, path, the course of a railway, the permanent way —*v t* To follow when guided by a track, to follow by tracks, *naut* to tow by a line from the shore —**Tracker**, trak ẽr, *n* One who tracks, one who hunts by following the track —**Trackless** trak'les, *a* Having no track pathless, untrodden —**Tracklessly**, trak'les li, *adv* So as to leave no track —**Tracklessness**, trak les-nes, *n* The state of being without a track —**Track-road**, *n* A towing path

Tract, trakt, *n.* [L *tractus*, a drawing, a district, from *traho, tractum*, to draw or drag, in second sense from *tractate* TRACE] A region or quantity of land or water of indefinite extent, a short dissertation, a short treatise, particularly on practical religion In this sense often adjectivally used; as, a *tract* society, a society for the printing and distribution of tracts, a length or extent of time (a *tract* of dry weather) —**Tractarian**, trak-tā'ri-an, *n* A term applied to the writers of the '*Tracts* for the Times,' a series of pa-

pers published at Oxford between 1833 and 1841, written by Anglican scholars, and showing a considerable leaning towards Roman Catholicism, also, a person who supports such opinions —**Tractarianism**, **trak-tā'ri an izm**, *n* The doctrines or teaching of the Tractarians —**Tractate**, **trak'tāt** *n* [L *tractatus*, a treatise, from *tracto*, to handle Tractable] A treatise, a tract

Tractable, **trak'ta bl**, *a* [L *tractabilis*, from *tracto*, to handle, manage, treat, freq of *traho*, to draw Tract] Capable of being easily trained or managed, very amenable to discipline, docile, govern able —**Tractableness**, **Tractability** trak ta bl nes, trak ta-bil'i ti, *n* The state or quality of being tractable, docility —**Tractably**, trak ta-bli, *adv* In a tractable manner

Tractarian Under Tract

Traction, trak shon, *n* [Fr *traction*, from L *traho*, *tractum*, to draw Tract] The act of drawing or dragging, the act of drawing a body along a plane, as when a vessel is towed in water or a carriage upon a road or railway —**Traction engine** *n* A steam locomotive engine for dragging heavy loads on common roads —**Tractive**, trak'tiv, *a* Serving to pull or draw, draw ing along —**Tractor**, trak tėr, *n* That which draws, a name given to two small bars of brass and steel formerly thought to have medical efficacy when drawn over diseased parts

Trade, trād, *n* [From verb to *tread*, and originally meaning a beaten path hence a way or path of life, traffic, trade The *trade* winds are so called from blowing in a regular course Tread] Regular employ ment or way of life, the business which a person carries on for procuring subsistence or for profit, occupation, particularly, a mechanical or mercantile employment or a handicraft, as distinguished from an art or profession the business of exchanging commodities for other commodities or for money, commerce, traffic, collectively those who are engaged in any trade, a trade wind —*Board of trade*, a department of the British government having important functions respecting the trade and navigation of the kingdom —*a* Per taining to trade or a particular trade — *v t* —*traded*, *trading* To barter or to buy and sell, to traffic, to carry on commerce, to engage in affairs generally, to deal or have dealings —*v t* To sell or exchange in commerce, to barter —**Trade allowance**, *n* A discount allowed on articles to be sold again —**Trade hall** *n* A hall for meetings of manufacturers traders &c , also a hall for meetings of incorporated trades —**Trade mark**, *n* A distinctive mark or device adopted by a manufacturer or producer, and impressed on his goods, labels &c to distinguish them from those of others —**Trade price** *n* The price charged to dealers for articles that are to be sold again —**Trader**, trā dėr, *n* One engaged in trade or commerce, a vessel employed regularly in any particular trade —**Trade-sale**, *n* A special sale of articles suited to a particular class of dealers —**Tradesfolk**, trādz fōk, *n pl* People employed in trade —**Tradesman** trādz man *n* A shopkeeper, a mechanic —**Trades people**, *n pl* People employed in various trades —**Trades-union**, *n* A combination of workmen of any particular trade or branch of manufacture to enable them all to secure the conditions most favourable for labour, and the redress of any of their grievances —**Trades unionism**, *n* The principles or practices of trades unions —**Trades unionist**, *n* A member of a trades union, one who favours the system of trades-unions —**Trade wind**, *n* One of those constant winds which occur in all open seas on both sides of the equator, and to the distance of about 30° north and south of it, blowing always or for half the year in the same direction —**Trading**, trā'ding, *a* Carrying on commerce, engaged in trade, venal

Tradition, tra-dish on, *n* [Fr *tradition*, from L *traditio*, a handing over, from *trado*, to deliver—*trans*, over, and *do*, to give *Treason* is a doublet of this word] The handing down of opinions, doctrines, practices, rites, and customs from father to son, or from ancestors to posterity by oral communication, that which is handed down from age to age by oral communication, a doctrine or statement of facts so handed down —**Traditional**, tra-dish on-al, *a* Pertaining to or derived from tra dition, communicated from ancestors to descendants by word only, transmitted from age to age without writing —**Traditionalism**, tra-dish on al izm, *n* Ad herence to or importance placed on tra dition —**Traditionalist**, tra dish on al ist, *n* One who holds to tradition or tra ditionalism —**Traditionally**, tra dish on al li, *adv* By tradition, by oral transmis sion —**Traditionarily**, tra-dish on a-ri li, *adv* In a traditionary manner, by tra dition —**Traditionary**, tra dish on a ri, *a* Traditional —**Traditionist**, tra dish on ist, *n* One who adheres to tradition —**Tradi tive** † trad i tiv, *a* Pertaining to or based on tradition, traditional

Traduce, tra dūs', *v t* —*traduced*, *traducing* [L *traduco*, *traducere*, to lead along, ex hibit, disgrace, defame—*trans*, over, and *duco*, to lead Duke] To misrepresent wilfully, to defame, to calumniate, to vilify —**Traducement** tra dūs ment, *n* The act of traducing, misrepresentation, calumny —**Traducer**, tra-dū sėr, *n* One that traduces, a slanderer, a calumniator —**Traducianism**, tra dū si an izm, *n* The doctrine that the souls of children as well as their bodies are begotten from their parents —**Traducible**, tra dū si bl, *a* Ca pable of being traduced

Traffic, traf ik *n* [Fr *trafic*, It *traffico* Sp *trafico*, *tráfago*, traffic, origin doubtful] An interchange of goods or mer chandise between countries, communities, or individuals, trade, commerce, goods or persons passing along a road railway, canal, steamboat route &c , viewed col lectively, dealings, intercourse — *v i* — *trafficked*, *trafficking* [Fr *trafiquer*, Sp *traficar* or *trafagar*] To trade, to buy and sell wares, to carry on commerce, to have business or dealings, to deal, to trade one with or merely —**Trafficker**, traf ik ėr *n* One who traffics, a trader, a mer ch ant —**Trafficless**, traf ik les *a* Desti tute of traffic —**Traffic manager** *n* The manager of the traffic on a railway canal, and the like —**Traffic return** *n* A peri odical statement of traffic on a railway, canal &c

Tragacanth, trag a kanth *n* [L *traga cantha*, *tragacanthum* from Gr *tragakantha*—*tragos* a goat and *akantha*, a thorn] Goat s-thorn a leguminous plant yielding a gummy juice used in confectionery, a variety of gum familarly termed gum dragon or gum tragacanth, used as a de mulcent in coughs and for other purposes

Tragedy, traj e-di, *n* [L *tragœdia* from Gr *tragōidia*, tragedy—*tragos*, a he goat, and *ōdē*, *oidē* a song from *aeidō*, to sing, because it is said, a goat was the prize of the early tragic choirs in Athens] A dra matic poem representing an important event or a series of events in the life of some person or persons, in which the dic tion is elevated and the catastrophe mel ancholy, that kind of drama in which some fatal or mournful event is the main theme, a fatal and mournful event, any event in which human lives are sacrificed, a murderous deed —**Tragedian**, tra jē di an, *n* [L *tragœdus*] A writer of tragedy, an actor of tragedy —**Tragedienne**, tra jē di en, *n* [Fr *tragédienne*] A female actor of tragedy, a tragic actress —**Tragic**, **Tragical**, traj ik, traj i kal, *a* [L *tragicus*] Pertaining to tragedy, of the nature or character of tragedy (in this sense *Tragic* is now the more common form), connected with or characterized by bloodshed or loss of life, murderous, dreadful, calamitous —**Tragically**, traj i kal li, *adv* In a tragic or tragical manner —**Tragicalness**, traj i kal nes, *n* —**Tragi-comedy**, *n* A kind of dramatic piece in which serious and comic scenes are blended, and of which the event is not unhappy — **Tragi-comic**, **Tragi-comical**, *a* Pertaining to tragi comedy —**Tragi-comically**, *adv* In a tragi-comical manner

Tragopan, trag'ō-pan, *n* [Gr *tragos*, a goat, and *Pan*, the deity] An Asiatic bird of the pheasant family with soft horn-like protuberances on the head

Tragus, trag'us, *n* [From Gr *tragos*, a goat, being sometimes furnished with a tuft of hair suggesting the beard of a goat] *Anat* a small cartilaginous emi nence at the entrance of the external ear

Trail, trāl, *v t* [From old *trails*, a sledge, from L *tragula*, a sledge, a drag-net, from *traho*, to draw Trace] To draw behind or along the ground, to drag, *milit.* to carry in an oblique, forward position, with the breech near the ground, the piece being held by the right hand near the middle (to *trail* arms) —*v i* To sweep over a surface by being pulled or dragged; to grow with long slender and creeping shoots or stems, as a plant.—*n* A track followed by a hunter, anything drawn to length (a *trail* of smoke), the end of the stock of a gun-carriage which rests upon the ground when a gun is in position for firing —**Trail board**, *n* A carved or orna mented board on each side of the stem of a vessel stretching to the figure-head.— **Trailer**, trāl ėr, *n* One who trails, a plant which cannot grow upward without sup port —**Trail net**, *n* A net trailed behind a boat, a drag net

Trail trāl, *n* [Abbrev of *entrails*] *Cook ery*, intestines of certain birds and fishes, which are sent to the table without being extracted

Train, trān, *v t* [Fr *trainer*, O Fr *trainer*, *trahiner*, to draw, from L L *trahinare*, from L *t ahere*, to draw Trace.] To draw along; to trail; to draw by artifice; to entice, to educate, to rear and instruct often followed by up, to form to any practice by exercise, to drill, to discipline, to break, to tame and reduce to docility, to teach to perform certain actions (*to train* dogs), to subject to proper regimen and exercise for the performance of some special exer tion or feat (*to train* horses for the Derby), *gardening*, to form to a desired shape by growth and pruning, &c —*v i* To undergo some special drill or discipline, to subject one s self to a special course of exercise and regimen for an athletic or other feat. —*n* That which is drawn along behind; that part of a gown or robe which trails behind the wearer, the tail of a comet, meteor, &c the tail of a bird, the after part of a gun carriage, a succession of con nected things, a series, way or course of procedure, regular method, course, a num ber or body of followers or attendants, a retinue, a procession, a connected line of carriages on a railway, together with the engine, a line of combustible material to lead fire to a charge or mine, a set of wheels, or wheels and pinions, as in a watch —*Train of artillery*, a certain num ber of pieces, with attendants, carriages, &c , organized for a given duty —**Train able**, trā na bl, *a* Capable of being trained —**Train band**, *n* A band or company of militia —**Train bearer**, *n* One who holds up a person's train or long state robe.— **Trained**, trānd, *p* and *a* Formed by train ing, exercised, educated, instructed, skilled by practice —**Trainer**, trā'ner, *n* One who trains, one who prepares men, horses, &c , for the performance of certain feats, as an oarsman for a boat-race, or a horse for racing — **Training**, trā ning, *p* and *a* Teaching and forming by practice —*Train ing college*, a normal school —*n* The act of one who trains, the process of educating; education, drill, course of exercise and regi men —**Training-ship**, *n* A ship equipped with instructors, officers, &c , to train lads for the sea

Train-oil, trān, *n* [D and L G *traan*, Dan. and Sw *tran*, G *thran*, train-oil; comp D *traan*, G *thräne*, a tear, a drop] The oil procured from the blubber or fat of whales

Traipse, trāps, *v i.* [Perhaps from Fr *trapasser*, to trespass Trape.] To walk sluttishly or carelessly, to trape.

Trait, trā or trā, *n* [Fr , a trait, a stroke, from L *tractus*, a drawing. Tract.] A

stroke; a touch; a distinguishing or peculiar feature; a peculiarity.

Traitor, trā'tėr, *n.* [O. Fr. *traitor* (Fr. *traître*), from L. *traditor*, from *trado*, to deliver up (whence *tradition*)—*trans*, over, and *do*, *datum*, to give.] One who violates his allegiance and betrays his country; one guilty of treason; one who, in breach of trust, plays into the hands of an enemy; one guilty of perfidy or treachery.—*a.* Traitorous.—**Traiterism**, trā'tėr-izm, *n.* Treachery.—**Traitorous**, trā'tėr-us, *a.* Acting the traitor; treacherous; perfidious; consisting in or partaking of treason.—**Traitorously**, trā'tėr-us-li, *adv.* In a traitorous manner.—**Traitorousness**, trā'tėr-us-nes, *n.* Treachery.—**Traitress**, trā'tres, *n.* A female traitor; a woman who betrays her country or her trust

Traject, tra-jekt', *v.t.* [L. *trajicio*, *trajectum*—*trans*, across, over, and *jacio*, to throw. JET.] To throw, cast, or make to pass through.—**Trajection**, tra-jek'shon, *n.* The act of trajecting.—**Trajectory**, tra-jek'to-ri, *n.* The path described by a body, such as a planet, comet, projectile, &c., under the action of given forces.

Tralatitious, tral-a-tish'us, *a.* [L. *tralatitius*, *translatitius*. TRANSLATE.] Metaphorical; not literal.—**Tralatitiously**, tral-a-tish'us-li, *adv.* Metaphorically.

Tram, tram, *n.* [Same as Sc. *tram*, the shaft of a cart, Sw. *trom*, *trum*, G. *tram*, a beam.] One of the rails or tracks of a tramway; a sort of four-wheeled wagon running on a tramway used in coal-mines.—**Tram-road**, *n.* A road in which the track for the wheels is made of pieces of wood, flat stones, or plates of iron, while the horse track between is left sufficiently rough for the feet of the horses.—**Tramway**, tram'wā, *n.* A tram-road; a railway laid along a road or the street of a town, on which cars for passengers or for goods are drawn by horses, or by some mechanical power.—*Tramway car*, a passenger carriage on a street tramway.

Tram, tram, *n.* [It. *trama*, from L. *trama*, weft.] A kind of doubled silk thread, in which two or more strands are twisted together.

Trammel, tram'el, *n.* [Fr. *tramail*, *trémail*, a net, from L.L. *tramaculum*, *tremaculum*, a kind of fishing-net, from L. *tres*, three, and *macula*, a mesh.] A kind of net for catching birds or fishes; a kind of shackles for regulating the motions of a horse and making him amble; whatever hinders activity, freedom, or progress; an instrument for drawing ovals, used by joiners and other artificers; a beam-compass.—*v.t.*—*trammelled*, *trammelling*. To confine; to hamper; to shackle.—**Trammeller**, tram'el-ėr, *n.* One who or that which trammels.—**Trammelled**, tram'eld, *p.* and *a.* Hampered; confined; shackled.

Tramontane, tra-mon'tān, *a.* [It *tramontano*, from L. *transmontanus*—*trans*, beyond, and *mons*, mountain.] Lying or being beyond the mountains; originally applied by the Italians to those on the other side of the Alps; hence, foreign; barbarous.

Tramp, tramp, *v.t.* [Same as L.G *trampen*, Dan. *trampe*, Sw. *trampa*, to tramp, nasalised forms corresponding to *D.* and *G. trappen*, to tread; akin *trap*, *trip*.] To tread under foot; to trample; to travel over on foot (to *tramp* a country).—*v.i.* To travel on foot.—*n.* The sound made by the feet coming in contact with the ground in walking or marching; an excursion on foot; a vagrant; a stroller.—**Tramper**, tram'pėr, *n.* One who tramps.—**Trample**, tram'pl, *v.t.*—*trampled*, *trampling* [A freq. from *tramp*; like D. *trampelen*, G. *trampeln*, to tramp.] To tread under foot; to tread down; to prostrate by treading; to crush with the feet; to treat with pride, contempt, and insult.—*v.i.* To tread in contempt; to tread with force; to stamp.—**Trampler**, tram'pl-ėr, *n.* One that tramples.—**Tramp-pick**, *n.* A kind of pick or lever of iron which the foot helps to drive into the ground by means of a rest fixed on it, used for turning up very hard soils.

Transe, trans, *n.* [Fr. *transe*, from L. *translitus*, a passage, from *trans*, across, beyond, and *eo*, *itum*, to go; so that *transe* and *transit* are doublets.] An ecstasy; a state in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body, or to be rapt into visions; a state of insensibility to the things of this world; a state of perplexity or bewilderment; *med.* same as *Catalepsy*.—*v.t.*—*transed*, *transing*. To entrance; to place in or as in a trance; to charm; to enchant.—**Transedly**, tran'sed-li, *adv.* In an absorbed or trance-like manner; like one in a trance.

Tranquil, tran'kwil, *a.* [Fr. *tranquille*, from L. *tranquillus*, quiet, calm.] Quiet; calm; undisturbed; peaceful; not agitated.—**Tranquillity**, tran-kwil'i-ti, *n.* [L. *tranquillitas*.] The state of being tranquil; quietness; calmness; freedom from agitation.—**Tranquillize**, tran'kwil-iz, *v.t.*—*tranquillised*, *tranquillising*. To render tranquil; to allay when agitated; to compose; to make calm and peaceful.—**Tranquillizer**, tran'kwil-i-zėr, *n.* One who or that which tranquillizes.—**Tranquilly**, tran'kwil-li, *adv.* In a tranquil manner; quietly; peacefully.—**Tranquilness**, tran'kwil-nes, *n.* Tranquillity.

Transact, tran-sakt', *v.t.* [L. *transigo*, *transactum*—*trans*, across, through, and *ago*, to lead, act.] To carry through, perform, or conduct (business, affairs, &c.); to do; to perform; to manage; to complete; to carry through.—**Transaction**, tran-sak'shon, *n.* The doing or performing of any business; some piece of business; a proceeding; an affair; *pl* reports containing papers or abstracts of papers, speeches, discussions, &c, read or delivered at the meetings of certain learned societies.—**Transactor**, tran-sak'tėr, *n.* One who transacts.

Transalpine, tran-sal'pin, *a.* [L. *transalpinus*, from *trans*, beyond, and *Alpinus*, pertaining to the *Alps*.] Lying or being beyond the Alps: generally used in regard to Rome; opposed to *Cisalpine*

Transatlantic, trans-at-lan'tik, *a* [L *trans*, beyond, and *Atlantic*.] Lying or being beyond the Atlantic; crossing the Atlantic (a *transatlantic* line of steamers).

Transcend, tran-send', *v t* [L *transcendo*—*trans*, beyond, and *scando*, to climb (as in *ascend*, *descend*, &c.). SCAN.] To rise above or beyond; to be or go beyond the grasp or comprehension of; to surpass, outgo, excel, exceed.—**Transcendence**, **Transcendency**, tran-sen'dens, tran-sen'den-si, *n.* Superior excellence; supereminence.—**Transcendent**, tran-sen'dent, *a.* Superior or supreme in excellence; surpassing others; going beyond or transcending human experience.—**Transcendental**, tran-sen-den'tal, *a* Transcendent; transcending the sphere of that knowledge which we acquire by experience; abstruesely speculative; beyond the reach of ordinary, everyday, or common thought and experience; *math.* applied to what cannot be represented by an algebraical expression of a finite number of terms, with numeral and determinate indexes.—**Transcendentalism**, tran-sen-den'tal-izm, *n.* The quality of being transcendental; a system of philosophy which professes to find knowledge of all things material and immaterial, human and divine, so far as the mind is capable of knowing them; sometimes used for that which is vague and illusive in philosophy.—**Transcendentalist**, tran-sen-den'tal-ist, *n.* One who believes in transcendentalism.—**Transcendentally**, tran-sen-den'tal-li, *adv.* In a transcendental manner.—**Transcendently**, tran-sen'dent-li, *adv* Supereminently; by way of eminence.—**Transcendentness**, tran-sen'dent-nes, *n.*

Transcribe, tran-skrīb', *v.t.*—*transcribed*, *transcribing*. [L. *transcribo*—*trans*, over, and *scribo*, to write. SCRIBE.] To write over again or in the same words; to copy.—**Transcriber**, tran-skrī'bėr, *n.* One who transcribes; a copier or *copyist*.—**Transcript**, tran'skript, *n.* [L. *transcriptum*, from *transcriptus*, pp. of *transcribo*.] A writing made from and according to an original; a copy; an imitation.—**Transcription**, tran-skrip'shon, *n.* The act of transcribing or *copying*; a *copy*; a transcript; *mus.* the arrangement of a composition for some instrument or voice other than that for which it was originally composed.—**Transcriptive**, tran-skrip'tiv, *a.* Having the character of a transcript.—**Transcriptively**, tran-skrip'tiv-li, *adv.* By transcription; as a copy.

Transelementation, trans-el'e-men-tā'shon, *n.* [Prefix *trans*, and *element*.] The change of the elements of one body into those of another; transubstantiation.

Transept, tran'sept, *n.* [L. *trans*, across, and *septum*, an inclosure.] *Arch.* that portion of a church built in the form of a cross, which is between the nave and choir and projects externally on each side so as to form the short arms of the cross.

Transfer, trans-fėr', *v.t.*—*transferred*, *transferring* [L. *transfero*—*trans*, and *fero*, to carry (as in *defer*, *confer*, &c.), *fero* being cognate with E. to *bear*. FERTILE.] To convey from one place or person to another; to transport or remove to another place or person; to make over the possession or control of; to convey, as a right, from one person to another; *lithography*, to produce a facsimile of on a prepared stone by means of prepared paper and ink.—*n.* (trans'fėr). The act of transferring; that which is transferred; *lithography*, a picture drawn or printed with a special ink on specially prepared paper, and transferred to the surface of a stone to be printed from.—**Transferability**, **Transferribility**, trans-fėr'a-bil'i-ti, trans-fėr'i-bil'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being transferable.—**Transferable**, **Transferrible**, trans-fėr'a-bl or trans'fėr-a-bl, trans-fėr'i-bl, *a* Capable of being transferred; capable of being legitimately passed into the possession of another.—**Transfer-book**, *n.* A register of the transfer of property, stock, or shares from one party to another.—**Transferee**, trans-fėr-ē', *n.* The person to whom a transfer is made.—**Transference**, trans'fėr-ens, *n* The act of transferring; the act of conveying from one place, person, or thing to another; the passage of anything from one place to another.—**Transfer-paper**, *n* Prepared paper used in lithography or copying-presses for transferring impressions.—**Transferrer**, trans-fėr'ėr, *n.* One who transfers

Transfigure, trans-fig'ūr, *v.t.*—*transfigured*, *transfiguring* [Fr *transfigurer*, from L. *transfiguro*—*trans*, over, and *figura*, figure. FIGURE.] To change the outward form or appearance of; to transform in appearance; to give an elevated or glorified appearance to; to elevate and glorify; to idealize.—**Transfiguration**, trans-fig'ū-rā''shon, *n.* A change of form or figure; the supernatural change in the personal appearance of our Saviour on the mount; an ecclesiastical feast held on 6th August in commemoration of this.

Transfix, trans-fiks', *v.t.* [L. *transfigo*, *transfixum*—*trans*, through, and *figo*, to fix. FIX.] To pierce through as with a pointed weapon.—**Transfixion**, trans-fik'shon, *n* The act of transfixing.

Transfluent, trans'flu-ent, *a.* [L. *trans*, through, and *fluens*, *fluentis*, ppr of *fluo*, to flow. FLUENT.] Flowing or running across or through

Transform, trans-form', *v.t.* [Fr *transformer*, from L. *transformare*—*trans*, across, and *forma*, form.] To change the form of; to give a new form to; to metamorphose; to change into another substance; to transmute; to change the character or disposition of.—*v.i.*† To be changed in form; to be metamorphosed.—**Transformable**, trans-for'ma-bl, *a.* Capable of being transformed.—**Transformation**, trans-for-mā'shon, *n.* The act or operation of transforming; the state of being transformed; an entire change in form, appearance, nature, disposition, &c.; a metamorphosis.—*Transformation scene*, a gorgeous scene at the end of the burlesque of a pantomime, in which the chief characters are supposed to be transformed into those that take part in the immediately following harlequinade.—**Transformative**, trans-for'ma-tiv, *a.* Having power or tendency to transform.

Transfuse, trans-fūz', *v.t.* — *transfused*, *transfusing*. [Fr. *transfuser*, from L. *trans-*

fundo, transfusum—trans, over, and *fundo, fusum*, to pour **Fuse**] To transfer by pouring, to cause to be instilled or imbibed, to instil, *surg* to transfer (blood) from the veins or arteries of one animal to those of another —**Transfusible**, trans fū'zi-bl, *a* Capable of being transfused —**Transfusion**, trans fū shon, *n* The act of transfusing, *surg* the transmission of blood from the veins of one creature to those of another, as from those of a man or one of the lower animals into a man, with the view of restoring vigour —**Transfusive**, trans-fū siv, *a* Tending or having power to transfuse

Transgangetic, trans-gan jet ik, *a* [Prefix *trans*, across, and *Ganges*] On the opposite side of the Ganges, pertaining to countries beyond the Ganges

Transgress, trans gres', *v t* [Fr *trans gresser*, from L *transgredior, transgressus — trans*, across, and *gradior*, to pass **Grade**] To overpass, as some law or rule prescribed, to break or violate, to infringe —*v i* To offend by violating a law, to sin —**Transgressible**, trans gres i bl, *a* Liable to or capable of being transgressed —**Transgression**, trans gresh'on, *n* The act of transgressing, the breaking or violation of any law, a trespass, an offence —**Transgressional**, trans gresh on al, *a* Pertaining to transgression —**Transgressor**, trans-gres ėr, *n* One who transgresses, an offender, an evil-doer

Tranship, tran-ship', *v t — transhipped, transhipping* To convey or transfer from one ship to another —**Transhipment**, tran ship ment, *n* The act of transhipping

Transient, tran si ent or tran shi ent *a* [L *transiens* ppr of *transeo*, to pass away —*trans* across, and *eo*, to go Akin *transition, transit, trance* **Itinerant**] Passing quickly away, of short duration, not permanent, lasting, or durable, momentary, passing *Transient* implies shortness of duration, *transitory*, uncertainty of duration, while *fleeting* refers to something in the act of passing away —**Transiently**, tran si ent-li *adv* In a transient manner —**Transience, Transiency Transientness**, tran si-ens tran si-en si tran si ent nes, *n* The state or quality of being transient, evanescence, fugitiveness.

Transit, tran sit, *n* [L *transitus*, a passing across, from *transeo transitum*, to go over *Transe* is a doublet of this word **Transient**] The act of passing, a passing over or through, the process of conveying, passage, conveyance (the *transit* of goods through a country), *astron* the passage of a heavenly body across the meridian of any place, the passage of one heavenly body over the disc of a larger one, as of the planets Mercury and Venus over the sun's disc, the transits of the latter being of great importance as affording the best known means of determining the sun s parallax, and consequently the dimensions of the planetary system —**Transit-instrument**, *n* An important astronomical instrument, which consists essentially of a telescope so fixed as to move in the plane of the meridian, the principal use of it being to determine the exact moment when a celestial body passes the meridian of the place of observation —**Transition**, tran sish on or tran zish on, *n* [L *transitio*] Passage from one place or state to another, change or process of change, *mus* a change in the course of a composition from one key to another, or the passage from one major scale to another more or less related —*Transition rocks, geol* a name formerly given to the lowest uncrystalline stratified rocks, as marking the transition from the non-fossiliferous to the fossiliferous period a —**Transitional, Transitionary**, tran-sish'on-al, tran-sish on-a-ri, *a* Containing or involving transition —**Transitive**, tran'si-tiv, *a*, Having the power of passing or making transition, *gram* taking an object after it, denoting action passing to an object that is expressed (a *transitive* verb) —*n* A transitive verb —**Transitively**, tran'si-tiv-li, *adv* In a transitive manner —**Transitiveness**, tran'si-tiv-nes, *n* State of being transitive.—**Transitorily**, tran'si-to-ri-li, *adv* In a transitory manner, with short continuance.—**Transitoriness**, tran'si-to-ri nes, *n* The state of being transitory —**Transitory**, tran'si-to-ri, *a* [L *transitorius*, from *transeo*] Passing away without continuance, unstable and fleeting, short and uncertain Syn. under **Transient** —**Transit-trade**, *n* The trade arising from the passage of goods through one country to another

Translate, trans-lāt', *v t —translated, translating* [O Fr *translater*, from L *trans latus—trans*, across, and *latus*, borne or carried, for *tlatus*, from root seen also in *tolerate*] To remove from one place to another†, to take up to heaven without dying (N T), to transfer from one office or charge to another, to remove a bishop from one see to another, in the Scotch Church, to transfer a minister from one parish to another, to transform (*Shak*)†, to render into another language, to interpret, to explain by using other words, *to* express in other terms —*v i* To be engaged in or practise translation —**Translatable**, trans lā ta bl, *a* Capable of being translated —**Translation**, trans lā shon, *n* The act of translating, a removal or motion from one place to another, the removal of a person from one office to another, especially the removal of a bishop from one see to another, the removal of a person to heaven without subjecting him to death, the act of turning into another language, that which is produced by turning into another language, a version —**Translator**, trans-lā tėr, *n* One who translates

Transliterate, trans lit ėr āt, *v t — transliterated, transliterating* [L *trans*, across, over, and *litera*, a letter **Letter**] To express or write in the alphabetic characters of another language, to spell in different characters intended to express the same sound — **Transliteration**, trans lit ėr ā shon, *n* The act of transliterating, a rendering in equivalent alphabetic characters

Translucent trans lū sent, *a* [L *trans lucens, translucentis—trans*, through, and *luceo* to shine **Lucid**] Transmitting rays of light, but not so as to render the form or colour of objects beyond distinctly visible transparent — **Translucence, Translucency**, trans lū sens, trans lū sen si *n* The state of being translucent, transparency —**Translucently**, trans lū sent li, *adv* In a translucent manner — **Translucid**, trans-lū sid, *a* [L *translucidus*] Transparent, clear translucent

Translunar, Translunary, trans lū nėr, trans lū na ri *a* [L *trans*, beyond, and *luna*, the moon **Lunar** Being beyond the moon opposed to *sublunary*

Transmarine trans ma rēn', *a* [L *transmarinus — trans*, across and *mare*, the sea **Marine**] Lying or being beyond the sea.

Transmeate † trans mē āt *v i* [L *transmeo transmeatum — trans*, through and *meo*, to pass] To pass over or beyond

Transmigrate, trans mi grāt, *v i. — transmigrated, transmigrating* [L *transmigro, transmigratum—trans* across, and *migro*, to migrate] To migrate, to pass from one country or region to another, to pass from one animal body into another —**Transmigration** trans-mi grā shon, *n* The act of transmigrating, the passing of a soul into another body after death, metempsychosis —**Transmigrator**, trans mi grā tėr, *n* One who transmigrates — **Transmigratory**, trans-mi gra to-ri, *a* Passing from one place, body, or state to another

Transmit trans mit', *v t. — transmitted, transmitting* [L *transmitto, transmissum —trans* across, through, and *mitto*, to send **Mission**] To cause to pass or be conveyed from one point to another; to communicate by sending, to send from one person or place to another, to hand down, to suffer to pass through or form a medium of passage, to let penetrate. — **Transmitter**, trans mit ėr, *n*. One who or that which transmits, the sending or despatching instrument in telegraphy —**Transmissibility**, trans-mis i-bil' i-ti, *n*. The quality of being transmissible — **Transmissible, Transmittible**, trans- mis'i-bl, trans-mit'i-bl, *a* Capable of being transmitted. — **Transmission**, trans-mish'on, *n*. [L *transmissio*] The act of transmitting, or the *state* of being transmitted, transference, a passing through, as of light through glass or other transparent body, also **Transmittal, Transmittance**, trans-mit'al, trans-mit'ans. — **Transmissive**, trans-mis'iv, *a* Transmitted, derived by transmission

Transmogrify, trans-mog'ri-fī, *v.t. — transmogrified, transmogrifying* [A fanciful formation from *trans*] To transform into some other person or thing, to change entirely the appearance of [Humorous] —**Transmogrification**, trans-mog'ri-fi kā'shon, *n* A transformation [Humorous]

Transmute, trans-mūt', *v.t — transmuted, transmuting* [L *transmuto—trans*, across, through, and *muto*, to change, from same root as *moveo*, to move **Move**] To change from one nature, form, or substance into another, *to* change into another thing or body, to metamorphose, to transform — **Transmutability, Transmutableness**, trans-mū ta-bil i ti, trans mū'ta-bl-nes, *n*. The quality of being transmutable — **Transmutable**, trans-mū ta bl, *a* Capable of being transmuted — **Transmutation**, trans-mū tā shon, *n* [L *transmutatio*] The act of transmuting, or state of being transmuted, change into another substance, form, or nature, *alchemy*, the changing of base metals into gold or silver —*Transmutation of energy*, in *physics*, the theory that any one of the various forms of energy may be converted into one or more of the other forms (as electricity into heat) —**Transmutationist**, trans-mū tā shon ist, *n* One who believes in transmutation —**Transmuter**, trans-mū tėr, *n*. One that transmutes

Transom, tran sum, *n* [Short for *transommer*, from *trans*, across, and *summer*, a beam, or from L *transtrum*, a transom] A strengthening beam across the stern of a ship, a horizontal bar of stone or timber across a mullioned window, the cross-bar separating a door from the fanlight above it, the piece of wood or iron joining the cheeks of gun-carriages

Transpadane, trans pa dān, *a* [L *transpadanus — trans*, across, and *Padus*, the Po] Being beyond the river Po

Transparent trans pā rent, *a* [Fr *transparent—trans*, across through, and *parens, parentis*, ppr of *pareo*, to appear (seen also in *apparent, appear*] Having the property of transmitting rays of light so that bodies can be distinctly seen through, pervious to light, diaphanous, pellucid, *fig* such as to be easily seen through, not sufficient to hide underlying feelings — **Transparently**, trans pā rent li, *adv* In a transparent manner, clearly — **Transparentness** trans pā rent nes, *n* Trans *parency* —**Transparency**, *trans-pā'ren-si, n* The quality or condition of being transparent, perviousness to light, something transparent, a picture painted on transparent or semi transparent materials, to be viewed by light shining through it.

Transpicuous, trans-pik ū-us, *a*. [L *trans*, through, and *specio*, to see] Transparent; pervious to the sight

Transpierce, trans-pērs', *v t* [Prefix *trans*, and *pierce*] To pierce through

Transpire, trans pir', *v i — transpired, transpiring* [Fr *transpirer*, from L *trans*, across, and *spiro*, to breathe **Spirit**] To emit through the excretories of the skin, to send off in vapour —*v i* To be emitted through the excretories of the skin; to exhale, to pass off in insensible perspiration, to become public gradually, to come to light, to ooze out [It is quite wrong to use this word in sense of take place or happen, as is sometimes done]—**Transpirable**, trans pī'ra-bl, *a*. Capable of being transpired.—**Transpiration**, trans-pi-rā'shon, *n* The act or process of transpiring, exhalation of moisture through the skin, exhalation of watery vapour from the leaves of plants. — **Transpiratory**, trans-pī'ra-to-ri, *a* Pertaining to transpiration, transpiring; exhaling.

Transplant, trans-plant', *v.t* [Prefix *trans*, and *plant*, Fr *transplanter*] To remove and plant in another place; to remove from

one place to another, to remove and settle or establish for residence in another place. —**Transplantation**, trans-plan-tā'shon, *n.* The act of transplanting, the shifting of a plant from one spot to another, *surg* the removal of a part of the human body to supply a part that has been lost.—**Transplanter**, trans-plan'tėr, *n* One who or that which transplants.

Transpontine, trans pon'tin, *a* [L. *trans*, beyond, and *pons, pontis*, bridge] Situated beyond the bridge, across the bridge

Transport, trans-pōrt', *v t* [Fr *transporter* from L *transportare—trans*, across, and *porto*, to carry PORT (to carry)] To carry or convey from one place to another, to carry into banishment, as a criminal, to hurry or carry away by violence of passion, to carry away or ravish with pleasure, to absorb —*n.* (trans'pōrt) Transportation, carriage, conveyance, a ship employed by government for carrying soldiers, warlike stores, &c, a vehement emotion, passion, rapture, ecstasy —**Transportability**, trans-pōr'ta-bil i ti, *n* The capacity of being transported —**Transportable**, trans-pōr'ta bl, *a* Capable of being transported, subjecting to transportation —**Transportal**, trans-pōr'tal, *n* The act of transporting, conveyance [*Darwin*] —**Transportation**, trans-pōr tā shon, *n* The act of transporting, a conveyance from one place to another, carriage, the banishing of a person convicted of crime to a penal settlement — **Transported**, trans-pōr'ted, *a* Carried to ecstasy or rapture, ravished with delight —**Transporter**, trans pōr'ter, *n* One who transports — **Transporting**, trans-pōr'ting *a* Ravishing with delight, ecstatic —**Transport-ship**, *n* A vessel employed in conveying soldiers, military stores, &c, a transport

Transpose trans pōz', *v t — transposed, transposing* [Fr *transposer*, prefix *trans*, and *poser*, to place POSE, COMPOSE] To change the place or order of by putting each in the place of the other, to cause to change places, *alg* to bring, as any term of an equation, over from one side to the other side, *gram* to change the natural order of words, *mus* to change the key of —**Transposer**, trans pō zėr *n* One who transposes —**Transposable**, trans pō za bl, *a* Capable of being transposed —**Transposal**, trans-pō zal, *n* The act of transposing, transposition — **Transposition**, trans pō-zish'on, *n* The act of transposing or state of being transposed, *alg* the bringing over of any term of an equation from one side to the other side, *rhet* a change of the natural order of words for effect, *mus* the change of a composition to a key either higher or lower than the original — **Transpositional, Transpositive**, trans-pō-zish'on al, trans-poz'i tiv, *a* Pertaining to transposition

Trans-ship TRANSHIP

Transubstantiate tran sub stan shi āt, *v t.* [L. *trans*, over, and *substantia* substance] To change to another substance —**Transubstantiation** tran-sub-stan shi ā shon, *n* Change of substance, *theol* the conversion of the bread and wine in the eucharist into the body and blood of Christ, a belief held by Roman Catholics and others —**Transubstantiator**, tran substan shi āt-ėr, *n* One who maintains the doctrine of transubstantiation.

Transude, tran-sūd', *v i —transuded, transuding* [L *trans*, across, through, and *sudo*, to sweat, allied to E *sweat*] To pass or ooze through the pores of a substance. —**Transudation**, tran sū-dā shon, *n* The act or process of transuding, osmose —**Transudatory**, tran-sū da-to-ri, *a* Passing by transudation

Transverberate, trans-vėr'bėr āt, *v t* [L. *trans*, through, and *verbero*, to strike] To beat or strike through

Transverse, trans-vėrs' or trans'vėrs, *a* [L *transversus — trans*, across, and *versus*, turned. VERSE] Lying or being across or in a cross direction, lying in a direction across other parts — *Transverse axis* or *diameter*, in *conic sections*, the diameter which passes through the foci — **Transversely**, trans-vėrs'li, *adv* In a transverse manner, in a cross direction —**Transversal**, trans-vėr'sal, *a.* Transverse, lying crosswise.—**Transversally**, trans-vėr'sal-li, *adv* In a direction crosswise

Trap, trap, *n* [A Sax *træppe, treppe*, a trap—O D *trappe*, O H G *trapo*, a trap, same root as *trip, tramp*, a trap often catching when trod upon] A contrivance that shuts suddenly and often with a spring, used for taking game and other animals, any device or contrivance to be tray or catch unawares, an ambush, a game, and also one of the instruments used in playing it, the others being a small bat and a ball, a drain trap, a familiar name for a carriage, on springs, of any kind —*v t — trapped trapping* To catch in a trap, to insnare, to take by stratagem —*v i* To set traps for game —**Trapper**, trap ėr, *n* One who sets traps to catch animals, usually for furs

Trap, trap, *n* [Dan *trap*, Sw *trapp*, G *trapp*, the rock, from Dan *trappe*, Sw *trappa*, G *treppe*, a stair stairs, akin to *trap* above The name was given from the terraced or step-like arrangement seen in many of these rocks] A kind of movable ladder or steps, a kind of ladder leading up to a loft, *geol* a name applied to the multiform igneous rocks of the palæozoic and secondary epochs that cannot be classed as either granitic or volcanic, comprising basalt, clinkstone, green stone felstone, &c —**Trappean, Trappous, Trappy**, trap ė an, trap us trap i *a* Pertaining to the rock known as trap, resembling trap —**Trap-door** *n* A door in a floor or roof, with which when shut it is flush or nearly so — **Trap-stair** *n.* A narrow stair or kind of ladder surmounted by a trap-door —**Trap tufa Trap-tuff**, *n Geol* a kind of sandstone composed of fragments and earthy materials from trap rocks cemented together

Trap trap *v t —trapped trapping* [O E *trappe*, a horse-cloth same word as Sp *trapo* L L *trapus* cloth Fr *drap* cloth, akin *drape*] To adorn, to dress with ornaments — **Trappings** trap ingz, *n pl* Ornamental accessories, as the ornaments put on horses, ornaments generally dress, finery —**Traps**, traps, *n pl* Small or portable articles for dress furniture &c, goods furniture, luggage

Trapan tra-pan', *v t* Same as *Trepan* (to insnare)

Trape trāp, *v i —traped traping* [Comp O Fr *treper* to trip or skip D and G *trappen*, to tread to tramp, akin *tramp trap*] To walk carelessly and sluttishly, to run about idly, to traipse —**Trapes** trāps *n* [TRAIPSE] A slattern, an idle sluttish woman —*v i* To gad or flaunt about in a slatternly useless way

Trapezium, tra-pē zi um *n* [L from Gr *trapezion* a little table dim of *trapeza* a table, for *tetrapeza* lit four footed thing] *Geom* a plane figure contained by four straight lines, none of them parallel, *anat* a bone of the wrist, so named from its shape —**Trapezate** trap e zāt *a* Having the form of a trapezium — **Trapeze**, tra pēz', *n* A trapezium, *gymnastics*, a sort of swing, consisting of one or more crossbars suspended by two cords at some distance from the ground, on which various feats are performed — **Trapeziform**, tra pē'zi form, *a* Having the form of a trapezium —**Trapezohedron** trē-pē zō-hē dron *n* A solid bounded by twenty four equal and similar trapezoidal planes — **Trapezoid**, trap'e-zoid, *n. Geom* a plane four sided figure having two of its opposite sides parallel — **Trapezoidal** trap-e zoi'dal, *a* Having the form of a trapezoid

Trapping Under TRAP to deck

Trappist, trap ist, *n* [From the abbey of La *Trappe*, in Normandy, the headquarters of the order] A member of a religious order of the Roman Catholic Church, founded in 1140, and remarkable for the austere life led by the monks

Trash, trash, *n* [Comp Icel *tros*, rubbish, leaves and twigs picked up for fuel] Loppings of trees, sugar-canes from which the juice has been expressed, waste or worthless matter, rubbish, refuse; dross, dregs, a worthless person —*v t* To free from superfluous twigs or branches, to lop —

Trashily, trash'i-li, *adv.* In a trashy manner —**Trashiness**, trash'i-nes, *n* The state or quality of being trashy — **Trashy**, trash'i, *a* Composed of or resembling trash, rubbish, or dross, waste; rejected, worthless, useless

Trass, tras, *n* [Prov G *trass, tarrass*, **trass**, from Fr *terrasse*, earthwork, from L *terra*, earth TERRACE] A volcanic production consisting of ashes and scoriæ, found near Coblentz, and used as a cement

Traumatic, tra-mat ik, *a* [Gr *trauma*, a wound] Pertaining to or applied to wounds, adapted to the cure of wounds —*n* A medicine useful in the cure of wounds — **Traumatism**, tra mat-izm, *n Pathol* the condition of the system occasioned by a grave wound

Travail, trav'al, *v i* [From Fr *travailler*, to labour, *travail*, labour, toil, originally an apparatus of bars to restrain a vicious horse from L *trabs*, a beam (TRAVE) *Travel* is the same word] To toil, to suffer the pangs of childbirth —*n* Severe toil, parturition, childbirth

Trave, trav, *n* [O Fr *traf, traf*, It *trave*, a beam from L *trabs, trabis*, a beam TRAVAIL] A cross beam, a wooden frame to confine an unruly horse while shoeing

Travel, trav el, *v i — travelled, travelling* [A different orthography and application of *travail*] To pass or make a journey from place to place on foot on horseback, or in any conveyance, to visit distant or foreign places, to journey, to go from place to place for the purpose of obtaining orders for goods collecting accounts &c, for a commercial house, to proceed or advance in any way, to pass —*v t* To journey over, to pass —*n* The act of travelling or journeying journeying to a distant country or countries, *pl* an account of occurrences and observations made during a journey —**Travelled** trav eld *a* and *a* Having made many journeys hence experienced —**Traveller** trav el ėr *n* One who travels, a wayfarer, one who visits foreign countries, one who explores regions more or less unknown, a person who goes from place to place to solicit orders for goods, collect accounts and the like — **Traveller's-joy**, *n* A plant lady's bower CLEMATIS — **Travelling**, trav el ing *a* Pertaining to or used in travel, incurred by travel (*travelling expenses*) —**Travelling crane** *n* A crane fixed on a carriage which may be moved on rails — **Travel stained** *a* Having the clothes, &c, soiled with travelling

Traverse trav ėrs *a* [O Fr *travers trans vers* from L *transversus* TRANSVERSE] Transverse, being in a direction across something else — *Traverse sailing* where a ship makes several courses in succession, the track being zigzag and the directions of its several parts lying more or less athwart each other —*n* A transverse piece, an untoward accident, *fort* a portion of parapet thrown across the covered way at certain points, *naut* the zigzag track described by a ship when compelled to sail on different courses, *arch* a gallery or loft of communication in a church or other large building, *law* a denial of what the opposite party has advanced in any stage of the pleadings —*v t — traversed, traversing* To cross, to lay in a cross direction, to thwart, to bring to nought, to wander over, to cross in travelling, *gun* to turn and point in any direction, *carp* to plane in a direction across the grain of the wood, *law*, to deny what the opposite party has alleged —*v i* To use the motions of opposition in fencing (*Shak*), to turn as on a pivot, to swivel — *adv* Athwart crosswise — **Traversable**, trav ėr sa-bl *a* Capable of being traversed —**Traverse board**, *n Naut* a board for indicating a ship's course by pegs inserted in holes —**Traverser**, trav ėr sėr, *n* One who traverses, *rail* a traverse table — **Traverse-table**, *n Navig* a table by means of which the dead reckoning is worked out, *rail* a movable platform with one or more tracks, for shifting carriages, &c, from one line of rails to another —**Traversing-platform**, *n Artillery*, a platform to sup-

port a gun and carriage which can be easily turned round

Travertin, Travertine, trav'ẽr-tin, *n.* [It. *travertino, tibertino, tiburtino,* L *lapis Tiburtinus,* from being formed by the waters of the Anio at *Tibur,* now Tivoli] A white concretionary limestone deposited from the water of springs holding carbonate of lime in solution

Travesty, trav'es ti, *v t* —*travestied, travesty ing* [Fr *travestir,* to disguise, to travesty, from L *trans,* over, and *vestio,* to clothe VEST] To give such a literary setting to as to render ludicrous after having been previously handled seriously, to burlesque —*n* A burlesque treatment or setting of a subject which had been originally handled in a serious or lofty manner

Travis, trav is, *n* [Same origin as *trave*] A partition between two stalls in a stable

Trawl, tral, *n* [From Fr *tröler,* to lead, to drag TROLL] A long line from which short lines with baited hooks are suspended, used in sea fishing, a trawl net —*v i* To fish with a trawl net —**Trawl boat,** *n* A boat used in fishing with trawls or trawl nets —**Trawler** tra'ler, *n* One who trawls, a fishing vessel which uses a trawl net —**Trawling,** tra ling *n* The act of fishing with a trawl net —**Trawl net,** *n* A long purse shaped net for dragging behind a boat, employed in deep sea fishing, being useful for taking fish which lie near or on the bottom

Tray, trā, *n* [A Sax *treg,* a tray, connected with *trough*] A small shallow wooden vessel used for various domestic purposes, as kneading mincing &c, a sort of salver or waiter on which dishes and the like are presented

Tray, trā, *n* [Fr *trois,* three] A projection on the antler of a stag

Treacherous, trech'ẽr us, *a* [O Fr *triche r* (Fr *tricheur*), a trickster, from O Fr *tricher, trecher,* to cheat, to trick, of Germanic origin, and akin to *trick*] Characterized by treason or violation of allegiance or faith pledged, faithless, traitorous, deceptive, illusory —**Treacherously,** trech ẽr us-li, *adv* In a treacherous manner, traitorously, faithlessly, perfidiously —**Treacherousness,** trech'ẽr us nes, *n* The quality of being treacherous —**Treachery,** trech ẽr i, *n* [Fr *tricherie,* trickery] Violation of allegiance or of faith and confidence, treason perfidy

Treacle, trē kl, *n* [O Fr *triacle* corrupted from L *theriaca,* from Gr *thēriaka* (*pharmaka,* drugs, understood), antidotes against the bites of venomous animals, from *thēr* ion a wild beast, dim of *thēr* an animal] A medicinal compound of various ingredients, formerly believed to be capable of curing or preventing the effects of poison, particularly that of a serpent, the uncrystallizable matter separated from sugar in sugar refineries, molasses, a saccharine fluid consisting of the inspissated juices of certain vegetables as the sap of the birch, sycamore, &c —**Treacly,** trē kli, *a* Composed of or like treacle

Tread, tred *v i* —pret *trod,* pp *trod, trodden* [A Sax *tredan,* pret *tred,* to tread O Frs *treda,* D and L G *treden* Dan *trade,* Icel *trotha,* Gr *treten,* Goth *trudan* to tread, root same as *tramp Trade* is from this verb] To set the foot down or on the ground, to press with the foot, to step, to walk with a more or less measured or cautious step, to copulate, as fowls —*To tread on* or *upon,* to trample, to set the foot on in contempt —*To tread upon the heels of,* to follow close upon —*v t* To step or walk on, to beat or press with the feet, to perform by motions of the feet, to dance, to crush under the foot, to trample in contempt or hatred, to copulate with, as a male bird —*To tread down,* to crush or destroy, as by tramping under foot —*To tread out,* to press out with the feet, to destroy or extinguish, as by treading or trampling —*To tread the stage* or *the boards* to perform a part in a drama —*n* A step or stepping, way of walking, gait, the flat horizontal part of the step of a stair —**Treader,** tred'ẽr, *n* One who treads —**Treadle,** tred'l, *n.* The part of a loom or other machine which is moved by the foot; a treddle; the albuminous cords which unite the yoke of the egg to the white —**Tread-mill,** *n.* A machine employed in prison discipline, the usual form of which is a wheel caused to revolve by the weight of the prisoners treading on steps on its periphery —**Tread-wheel,** *n* A wheel turned by men or animals such as that of a tread mill

Treason, trē zon, *n* [O Fr *trason* (Fr *trahison*), from L *traditio,* a delivering up from *tradlo,* to deliver up—*trans,* over, and *do,* to give *Treason* and *tradition* are doublets TRADITION] A betraying, treachery, or breach of faith, especially by a subject against the sovereign, liege lord, or chief authority of the state —**Treasonable,** trē zon a bl, *a* Pertaining to or consisting of treason —**Treasonableness,** trē zon a-bl nes, *n* Quality of being treasonable —**Treasonably,** trē'zon a-bli, *adv* In a treasonable manner —**Treason felony,** *n.* In Britain a felony of the nature of treason, punishable with penal servitude

Treasure, trezh'ũr, *n* [O E *tresoure,* Fr *trésor,* L *thesaurus,* from Gr *thēsauros,* a store, treasure, from root of *tithēmi,* to put or place (whence also *thesis, theme,* &c)] Wealth accumulated, particularly, a stock or store of money in reserve, a great quantity of anything collected for future use, something very much valued —*v t* —*treasured, treasuring* To hoard up, to collect for future use, to accumulate, to store, to retain carefully in the mind, to regard as precious, to prize —**Treasure-house,** *n* A house where treasures are kept —**Treasurer** trezh ũ rẽr, *n* One who has the care of a treasure or treasury, one who has the charge of collected funds, such as those belonging to incorporated companies or private societies —*Lord high treasurer,* formerly the third great officer of the English crown, whose duties are now discharged by commissioners entitled the *lords of the treasury* —**Treasurership,** trezh ũ rẽr ship *n* The office of treasurer —**Treasure trove** trõ *n* [O Fr *trové,* Mod Fr *trouvé* found TROUBADOUR] *Law,* money, gold, silver plate, or bullion found hidden in the earth or in any private place the owner of which is not known —**Treasury,** trezh ũ ri, *n* A place or building in which wealth or valuables are deposited, a place where public moneys are deposited and kept and where money is disbursed for government expenses, a department of government which has control over the management of the public revenue, and the chief of which, in Britain, called *the lord of the treasury* is, by custom, the head of the administration or prime minister though the virtual head of the treasury is the chancellor of the exchequer, the officers of the treasury department, any repository of valuable objects, *fig* a book containing much valuable information (a *treasury* of botany) — *Treasury bench,* the front bench on the right hand of the speaker in the House of Commons, occupied by the first lord of the treasury (when a commoner), the chancellor of the exchequer and other members of the ministry —*Treasury warrant* a warrant or voucher issued by the treasury for sums disbursed by the exchequer

Treat trēt *v t* [Fr *traiter,* O Fr *tracter,* to handle to treat, from L *tractare* a freq of *traho, tractum,* to draw (whence also *tract trace, trait, train,* &c) TRACE] To behave to or towards to act well or ill towards, to use in any manner, to handle in a particular manner, in writing or speaking or by any of the processes of art, to entertain without expense to the guest, to give food or drink to, to manage in the application of remedies (*to treat* a patient), *chem* to subject to the action of some other substance —*v i* To discourse, to handle in writing or speaking followed usually by *of,* to negotiate, to propose terms of accommodation —*n* An entertainment given as a compliment or expression of regard, anything which affords much pleasure, some unusual gratification —*To stand treat,* to pay the expenses of an entertainment for another or others —

Treater, trē'tẽr, *n.* One who treats. —**Treating,** trē'ting, *n.* The act of one who treats, bribing in parliamentary (or other) elections with meat and drink.—**Treatise,** trē'tiz, *n* [O Fr *tretis, traitis*] A written composition on some subject, in which the principles of it are discussed or explained, usually of considerable length —**Treatment** trēt'ment, *n* The act or the manner of treating, management; manipulation, manner of dealing with substances usage, good or bad behaviour towards a person, manner of applying remedies to cure —**Treaty,** trē ti, *n* [Fr *traité*] The act of treating or negotiating for the adjustment of differences, or for forming an agreement, negotiation, an agreement, league, or contract between two or more nations or sovereigns

Treble, treb l, *a* [O Fr *treble,* from L *triplus,* triple TRIPLE] Threefold, triple, *mus* pertaining to the highest or most acute sounds, playing or singing the highest part or most acute sounds.—*n* The highest vocal or instrumental part in a concerted piece of music, a soprano voice; a soprano singer —*v t* —*trebled, trebling* To make thrice as much, to multiply by three, to triple —*v i* To become threefold. —**Trebly,** treb li, *adv* In threefold number or quantity, triply

Treddle, tred l. Same as *Treadle.*

Tree, trē, *n* [A Sax *treów, tred,* a tree= Icel *tré,* Dan *træ,* Sw *träd,* O D *tre,* Goth *triu,* tree, wood, cog W *derw,* an oak, Gr *drus,* an oak, *doru,* a spear, Skr *dru* a tree *Tar* is allied] A perennial plant having a woody trunk of considerable size, from which spring branches, or, in the palms, fronds, something resembling a tree, consisting of a stem or stalk and branches, as, a genealogical *tree,* a generic name for many wooden pieces in machines or structures, as, axle *tree,* saddle *tree,* &c —*Tree of life,* the tree which grew in the midst of the garden of Eden, also, arbor vitæ —*v t* —*treed, treeing* To drive to a tree, to cause to take refuge in a tree (a dog *trees* a squirrel) —*v i* To take refuge in a tree, as a wild animal —**Tree-fern,** *n* The name given to ferns found in tropical countries which attain the size of trees —**Tree-frog,** *n* A variety of frog which climbs trees, and remains there all summer living upon insects —**Treeless,** trē'les, *a* Destitute of trees —**Treenail,** trē nāl *n* A cylindrical pin of hardwood used for securing the planking of wooden ships to the frames, or parts to each other —**Tree onion** *n* A species of onion the stalks of which produce small bulbs at the top —**Tree-wool,** *n* Pine-wool

Trefoil, trē foil, *n* [O Fr *trefoil,* trefoil, from L *tres,* three, and *folium,* a leaf] A three-leaved plant as the white and red clover, &c , so well known as fodder plants; an ornament used in Gothic architecture representing the form of a three lobed leaf

Trek, trek, *v i* —*trekked, trekking* [D *trekken,* to draw, to draw a wagon, to journey] To travel by wagon [South Africa]

Trellis, trel is, *n* [Fr *treillis,* lattice work, from *treille,* an arbour, from L *trichila,* a bower or arbour] A structure or frame of cross barred work or lattice-work, used for supporting plants, a kind of espalier for climbing plants or for training fruit-trees, a reticulated framing or lattice-work of wood or metal, for screens, doors, or windows —**Trellised,** trel'ist, *a* Furnished with a trellis —**Trellis work,** *n* Lattice work

Trematode, Trematoid, trem'a-tōd, trem'a toid, *a* [Gr *trema, trématos,* a hole, a pore] A term applied to certain annuloid parasitic worms living in the intestines of animals, some of them being called fluke worms

Tremble, trem'bl, *v i* —*trembled, trembling.* [Fr *trembler,* from L *tremulus,* trembling, from *tremo,* to tremble = Gr *tremō,* to tremble The *b* is inserted as in *number Tremor, tremulous, tremendous* have same origin] To shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold, weakness, &c ; to shudder- said of persons, to be moved with a quivering motion, to shake; to totter- said of things;

to quaver, as sound —*n* The act or state of trembling; an involuntary shaking or shivering through cold or fear —**Trembler**, trem'blėr, *n.* One who trembles —**Trembling**, trem'bling, *p* and *a* Shaking, as with fear, cold, or weakness; quaking, shivering —*Trembling poplar*, the aspen. —*n.* The act or state of shaking involuntarily, a tremor or quaking of the earth —**Tremblingly**, trem'bling-li, *adv* In a trembling manner —**Tremefaction**, trem-i fak'shon, *n.* [L *tremo*, to tremble, and *facio*, to make] Trembling, agitation

Tremella, trė-mel'a, *n.* [From L *tremo*, to tremble or shake] A fungus of a gelatinous appearance.

Tremendous, trė-men'dus, *a.* [L *tremendus*, lit to be trembled at, from *tremo*, to tremble TREMBLE] Sufficient to excite fear or terror, terrible, awful, dreadful, hence such as may astonish by magnitude, force, or violence —**Tremendously**, trė men'dus li, *adv* In a tremendous manner, dreadfully, terrifically — **Tremendousness**, trė-men dus-nes, *n.*

Tremolite, trem'ō lit, *n.* [From Val *Tremola*, a valley in the Alps where it was discovered.] A mineral regarded as a variety of hornblende, found in dolomite, crystalline limestone, &c

Tremolo, trem o-lō, *n* [It, from L *tremulus*, tremulous] *Mus* a rapid quavering effect in playing or singing, a vibration of the voice in singing, suitable for the production of certain effects.

remor, trė mor, *n.* [L, from *tremo*, to tremble. TREMBLE] An involuntary trembling, a shivering or shaking, a quivering or vibratory motion —**Tremulous**, trem ū lus, *a* [L *tremulus*, from *tremo*] Trembling, affected with fear or timidity, shaking, shivering —**Tremulously**, trem ū lus-li *adv* In a tremulous manner, tremblingly —**Tremulousness**, trem ū lus nes, *n*

Trenail, trė nāl Same as *Treenail*

Trench, trensh, *v i* [O Fr *trencher* to cut off (Fr *trancher*), perhaps from L *truncare*, to lop, from *truncus* a log, a trunk] To cut or dig, as a ditch to furrow deeply with the spade or plough, to break up and prepare for crops by deep digging to for lify by a ditch and rampart of earth, to intrench INTRENCH —*v t* To encroach with *on* or *upon* —*n* A long narrow cut in the earth, a ditch, *mult* a deep ditch with a parapet or breastwork, cut for defence (as in a siege or a position taken up) or to interrupt the approach of an enemy —*To open the trenches* to begin to dig or to form the lines of approach —**Trenchant** tren shant *a* [O Fr *tr enchant*] Cutting, sharp, keen, unsparing, severe —**Trencher**, tren shėr, *n.* [In second sense, lit that on which food is *trenched* or cut] One who trenches or cuts, a wooden plate on which meat may be cut or carved or on which it is eaten — **Trencher-cap** *n* A cap having a flat square top like a square board set on it, such as that worn at universities —**Trencher man**, *n* A hearty feeder, a table companion — **Trench plough**, *n* A plough for opening land to a greater depth than common

Trend, trend, *v i* [Lit to bend circularly, from stem of A Sax *trendel*, *tryndel*, a circle, Fris *trund*, *trund*, Dan and Sw *trund*, round, closely akin to *trundle*] To extend or lie along in a particular direction, to stretch (the coast *trends* to the south) —*n* Inclination of a coast or other line in a particular direction

Trental, tren tal, *n* [From Fr *trente*, L *triginta*, thirty] An office for the dead in the Roman Catholic service, consisting of thirty masses rehearsed for thirty days successively after the party s death, hence, a dirge, an elegy

Trepan, trė-pan', *n* [Fr *trépan*, It *trapano*, from Gr *trypanon*, an auger, a surgical instrument, from *trypė*, a hole] *Surg* an instrument in the form of a crown saw for removing portions of the bones of the skull, and thus relieving the brain from pressure —*v t*, —*trepanned*, *trepanning*, To operate on by the trepan.—**Trepanning**, trė-pan'ing, *n.* The operation of using the trepan.

Trepan, trė-pan', *v t* —*trepanned*, *trepanning* [Formerly *trapan*, from O Fr *trappas*, from *trappe*, a trap TRAP] To ensnare or entrap, to inveigle in some deceitful manner —*n.* A snare, a cheat, a deceiver —**Trepanner**, trė-pan'ėr, *n.* One who trepans, a cheat

Trepang, **Tripang**, trė pang', *n* [Malay name] The sea-slug, 'sea cucumber,' or bêche-de-mer, found in the eastern seas, and used as food in China

Trephine, tre fin or tre fēn, *n* [Fr *tréphine*, modified form of *trépan*] An improved form of the trepan

Trepidation, trep-i dā shon, *n.* [L *trepidatio*, from *trepido*, to tremble from *trepidus*, trembling, from obsolete *trepo*, to turn=Gr *trepō*, to turn] An involuntary trembling, a state of terror, a trembling of the limbs, as in paralytic affections —**Trepid**, † trep id, *a* Trembling, quaking with fear —**Trepidity**, † tre pid i ti, *n* The state of being trepid

Trespass, tres pas, *v i* [O Fr *trespasser*, from *tres* = L *trans*, beyond, and *passer*, to pass PASS] To pass over a boundary line and enter unlawfully upon the land of another, *to* intrude, *to* encroach, to commit any offence, *to* transgress, to violate any divine law or any known rule of duty —*n* The act of one who trespasses, a violation of some law or rule laid down, any voluntary transgression of the moral law, sin, *law*, any transgression of the law not amounting to felony especially wrong done by entering on the grounds of an other — **Trespasser** tres pas-ėr, *n* One who commits a trespass —**Trespass-offering**, *n* An offering among the Israelites, in expiation of a trespass

Tress, tres, *n* [Fr *tresse*, It *treccia*, a tress plait of hair, from Gr *trichē*, in three parts, from the usual mode of plaiting the hair, allied to *three*] A lock or curl of hair, a ringlet —**Tressed**, trest *a* Having tresses, formed into ringlets — **Tressy**, tres i, *a* Pertaining to tresses, having the appearance of tresses

Tressel, tres l, *n* Same as *Trestle*

Trestle tres l, *n* [O Fr *trestel* (Fr *tréteau*), a trestle, from Armor *treustel*, from *treust* *trest*, W *traws* a beam] A sort of frame for supporting things, a frame with three or four legs attached to a horizontal piece — **Trestle board** *n* An architect s or draughtsman s designing board formerly supported on trestles —**Trestle bridge** *n* A bridge in which the bed is supported upon framed sections or trestles

Tret tret *n* [Fr *trait* from O Fr *traire*, to draw, from L *trahere* to draw TRACE] An allowance of 4 lbs for every 104 to purchasers of certain goods for waste or refuse matter

Trevet, trev et *n* Same as *Trivet*

Trews, trōz *n pl* The tartan trousers of Highlanders or soldiers in Highland regiments

Trey, † trā *n* [O Fr *trei* Fr *trois*, L *tres*, three] A three at cards or dice [*Shak*]

Triable Under TRY

Triachenium, tri a-kē ni um *n* [Prefix *tri*, three, and *achenium*] *Bot* a fruit which consists of three achenia

Triacontahedral tri a kon ta-hē dral, *a* [Gr *triakonta* thirty, and *hedra*, side] Having thirty sides

Triad, tri ad, *n* [Gr *trias triados*, from *treis tria* three] A unity of three, three united, a trinity, *mus* the common chord formed of three radical sounds, a fundamental note, its third, and its fifth, *chem* an elementary substance, each atom of which combine with three atoms of a monad —**Triadic**, tri ad ik, *a* Pertaining to a triad

Triadelphous, tri-a-del fus, *a* [Gr *treis*, three, and *adelphos*, a brother] *Bot* having the stamens combined into three masses by the filaments

Trial Under TRY

Trialogue, tri a-log, *n.* [Gr *treis*, *tria*, three, and *logos*, discourse.] A colloquy of three persons.

Triander, tri'an-dėr, *n.* [Gr *treis*, three, and *anėr*, *andros*, a male] A monoclinous or hermaphrodite plant having three distinct and equal stamens.— **Triandrian**, **Triandrous**, tri-an'dri-an, tri-an'drus, *a.* Belonging to such plants.

Triangle, tri'ang-gl, *n* [Fr *triangle*, from L *triangulum*—*tres*, *tria*, three, and *angulus*, an angle] *Geom* a figure bounded by three lines and containing three angles, the lines or sides being straight in a plane triangle, and parts of circles in spherical triangles, a musical instrument of percussion, made of a rod of steel bent into this shape, open at one of the angles, a three-cornered straight edge, used by draughtsmen, &c, a kind of gin for raising heavy weights, *mult* three halberts stuck in the ground and united at the top, to which soldiers were bound when flogged — **Triangular**, tri ang gū lėr, *a* Having three angles, having the form of a triangle, three cornered — *Triangular compass*, a compass having three legs by means of which any triangle or any three points may be taken off at once —*Triangular pyramid*, a pyramid whose base is a triangle —**Triangularity**, tri ang'gū lar i ti, *n* Quality of being triangular —**Triangularly**, tri ang gū lėr li, *adv* After the form of a triangle —**Triangulate**, tri ang'gū lāt, *v t* —*triangulated triangulating* To make triangular, *surv* to divide into triangles, or survey by dividing into triangles — **Triangulation**, tri ang gū lā'shon, *n* The reduction of the surface of an area to triangles for the purpose of a trigonometrical survey —**Trianguloid**, tri ang'gū loid *a* Somewhat triangular

Triarchy, tri'ar ki *n* [Gr *treis*, three, and *archė*, rule] Government by three persons

Trias, tri as, *n* [Gr *trias*, the number three] *Geol* a name given to the upper new red sandstone, from its being composed in Germany of three well marked groups, only the highest and lowest of which are known in England —**Triassic**, tri as ik, *a* Pertaining to or composed of trias

Triatomic, tri a-tom ik, *a* [Gr *treis* three, and *atomos* an atom] *Chem* consisting of three atoms, having three atoms in the molecule

Tribasic tri bā sik, *a* [Gr *treis*, three, and *basis* base] *Chem* applied to acids which combine with three equivalents of a base

Tribe, trib *n* [L *tribus*, one of the three bodies into which the Romans were originally divided, from *tres*, three THREE] A division class, or distinct portion of a people or nation a family or race descending from the same progenitor, and kept distinct, as the twelve tribes of Israel, a nation or family of savages, forming a subdivision of a race, a number of persons of any character or profession in contempt, a term used by some naturalists to denote a number of things having certain characters or resemblances in common (a *tribe* of plants), a division of animals or plants intermediat between order and genus —**Tribal**, tri bal, *a* Belonging to a tribe, characteristic of a tribe —**Tribalism**, tri bal izm, *n* The state of existing in separate tribes, tribal feeling

Triblet trib let *n* [Fr *triboulet*, origin doubtful] A mandrel used in forging tubes, nuts and rings, and for other purposes, a mandrel for making lead pipe

Tribometer, tri bom et-ėr, *n* [Gr *tribō*, to rub, *metron*, measure] An apparatus, resembling a sled, for measuring the force of friction in rubbing surfaces

Triboulet, trib ō let, *n* TRIBLET

Tribrach, tri'brak, *n* [Gr *tribrachys*—*treis*, three, and *brachys*, short] *Pros* a poetic foot of three short syllables, a word of three short syllables

Tribracteate, tri brak'tē-at, *a* [Prefix *tri*, three, and *bracteate*] *Bot* having three bracts

Tribulation, trib-ū lā'shon, *n.* [Eccles, L *tribulatio*, distress, from L *tribulo*, *tribulatum*, to thrash, from *tribulum*, a threshing-sledge for dragging over corn, akin *tero*, *tritum*, to rub (whence *trite*)] That which occasions affliction or distress; severe affliction, distress, trouble, trial

Tribune, tri'būn or trib'ūn, *n.* [L. *tribunus*, a tribune, magistrate, or officer, from *tribus*, tribe; in latter senses short for *tribunal*.]

An officer in ancient Rome who represented a tribe for certain purposes; an officer or magistrate chosen by the common people of Rome to protect them from the oppression of the patricians, also a military officer commanding a division or legion; a raised seat or stand, the throne of a bishop; a sort of pulpit or rostrum where a speaker stands to address an assembly —**Tribunal**, tri bū'nal, *n* [L *tribunal*, from *tribunus*, a tribune] The seat of a judge; a bench for judges, a court of justice. —**Tribunate**, tri bū nāt, *n* Tribuneship — **Tribuneship**, tri'bun-ship or trib ūn-ship, *n*. The office of a tribune — **Tribunician**, **Tribunitial**, trib-ū nish an, trib-ū-nish al, *a* Pertaining to tribunes

Tribute, trib ūt, *n* [Fr *tribut*, L *tributum*, from *tribuo*, to give, to bestow, perhaps from *tribus*, a tribe TRIBE] An annual or stated sum paid by one prince or nation to another, either as an acknowledgment of submission or by virtue of some treaty, the obligation of contributing, a personal contribution, anything done or given, as that which is due or observed (a *tribute* of respect) —**Tributary**, trib ū ta-ri, *a* [L *tributarius*] Paying tribute to another, subject, subordinate, inferior, yielding supplies of anything; contributing —*n* An individual, government, or state that pays tribute, *poet* an affluent, a stream which contributes water to another stream — **Tributarily**, trib'ū ta-ri li, *adv* In a tributary manner — **Tributariness**, trib ū ta-ri nes, *n*. The state of being tributary — **Tribute-money**, *n*. Money paid as tribute

Tricapsular, tri kap'sū lėr, *a* [Prefix *tri*, and *capsule*] *Bot* having three capsules to each flower

Trice, tris, *v t* — *triced*, *tricing* [Same as L G *trissen*, Dan *trække* to hoist *trutse*, a pulley, Sw *trissa*, a pulley] *Naut* to haul or tie up by means of a small rope, to hoist

Trice, tris, *n* [From Sp *tris*, noise of breaking glass, a crack, an instant, a trice, *ventr en un tris*, to come in a trice] A very short time a moment now used only in the phrase *in a trice*, in an instant or moment

Tricennial, tri sen ni al *a* [L *tricennium*, a space of thirty years from *triginta* thirty, *annus*, a year] Belonging to thirty especially thirty years, occurring once in every thirty years

Tricentenary, tri sen te na ri, *n* [L *tri centi*, three hundred — prefix *tri*, three, *centum*, a hundred] The space of three hundred years, the commemoration of any event which occurred three hundred years before Called also *Tercentenary* —*a* Relating to three hundred years

Triceps, tri seps, *a* and *n* [L, from *tres* three, and *caput*, head] Three headed applied to certain muscles

Trichina, tri ki na *n* pl **Trichinæ**, tri ki nē [From Gr *thrix trichos*, a hair] A minute nematoid worm, the larva of which is found in the tissue of the muscles of man and several other mammals, giving rise to the disease trichiniasis —**Trichiniasis**, **Trichinosis**, trik i ni a sis, trik i nō sis, *n* A painful and frequently fatal disease produced by eating meat, especially pork, either raw or insufficiently cooked, infested with trichinæ —**Trichinous**, tri-ki'nus, *a* Connected with tri chinæ or trichiniasis

Trichocyst, trik'o-sist, *n* [Gr *thrix*, *trichos*, a hair, and *kystis*, a bag] A cell capable of emitting thread like filaments, found in infusoria —**Trichogenous**, tri koj en us *a* [Gr *thrix*, *trichos*, and root *gen*, to produce] Producing or encouraging the growth of hair —**Trichoma**, tri-kō'ma, *n* [Gr, from *thrix*, *trichos*] *Bot* the filamentous thallus of algals, *pathol* an affection of the hair, plica. —**Trichomatose**, trikom'a-tōs, *a* Affected with trichoma. —**Trichopteran**, tri kop ter-an, *n*. [Gr *thrix*, and *pteron*, a wing] One of an order of insects comprising the caddice flies, having hairy, membranous wings, — **Trichopterous**, tri-kop'ter-us, *a* Pertaining to the trichopterans

Trichord, tri'kord, *n*. [Gr *treis*, three, and *chordē*, a chord] A musical instrument with three chords or strings.—*a* Having three strings, — *Trichord pianoforte*, a pianoforte having three strings to each note for the greater part of its compass

Trichotomy, tri kot'o-mi, *n* [Gr *trycha*, *thrixe*, and *tome*, a cutting] Division into three parts —**Trichotomous** tri kot o mus, *a* Divided or branching by threes; trifurcate

Trick, trik *n* [Same as D *trek*, a pull, stroke, dash, trick, *track*, *treachery*, are of same origin, akin *strike*, *stroke*, *s* having been lost] An artifice, a stratagem, a fraudulent contrivance for an evil purpose, a cheat, a knack or art, a sleight-of hand performance, the legerdemain of a juggler, a particular practice or habit, an action peculiar to a person (a *trick* of frowning), anything mischievously and roguishly done, a prank, a frolic, *card-playing*, all the cards played in one round, *naut* a spell, a turn, the time allotted to a man to stand at the helm —*v t* To deceive, to impose on, to defraud, to cheat, to draw in outline, as with a pen, to define without colour, as heraldic devices [In last sense directly from D *trekken*, to draw, to delineate] —*v i* To live by deception and fraud —**Tricker**, trik ėr *n* One who tricks, a deceiver; a cheat, a trickster —**Trickery**, trik ėr i, *n* The practice of tricks, imposture, cheating, artifice — **Trickiness**, trik i nes, *n* The quality of being tricky —**Trickish** trik ish, *a* Given to tricks, artful, knavish — **Trickishly**, trik ish li, *adv* In a trickish manner — **Trickishness**, trik ish nes, *n* —**Trickiness** trik si nes, *n* The quality of being tricksy, playfulness —**Tricksome** trik sum, *a* Full of tricks — **Trickster**, trik stėr, *n* One who practises tricks a deceiver, a cheat —**Tricksy**, **Trickesy**, trik si, *a* Full of tricks and devices, artful, given to pranks —**Tricky**, trik i, *a* Trickish, mischievous

Trick, trik, *v t* [From above word, or from W *treciaw*, to trick out, from *trec*, harness, gear] To dress, to decorate, to set off, to adorn fantastically often followed by *out* —**Tricking**, trik ing *n* Dress, ornament

Trickle, trik l *v i* —*trickled*, *trickling* [Probably for *strickle*, from A. Sax *strican* to go Swed) To flow in a small gentle stream, to run down in drops

Triclinic, tri klin ik, *a* [Gr *treis*, three, *klinō* to incline] *Crystal* having three unequal axes intersecting obliquely — **Triclinium**, tri klin i um, *n* [L, from Gr *triklinion*] Among the Romans, a couch running round three sides of a table, for reclining on at meals, the dining room in which such a couch was laid —**Triclinary**, tri klin a ri, *a* Pertaining to

Tricoccous, tri kok us, *a* [Gr *treis* three, and *kokkos*, a berry] *Bot* having three cells with one seed in each

Tricolour, **Tricolor** tri kul ėr, *n* [Fr *tri colore*, of three colours—L *tres* three and *color*, colour] A flag having three colours, a flag having three colours arranged in equal stripes, adopted in France as the national ensign during the first revolution the colours being blue, white, and red, divided vertically — **Tricoloured**, tri'kul ėrd, *a* Having three colours

Tricorporal **Tricorporate**, tri kor'po ral, tri kor'po-rāt, *a* [L *tricorpor—tri=tres*, three, and *corpus*, *corporis*, a body] Having three bodies united together

Tricostate, tri kos'tāt, *a* [L *tri=tres*, three, and *costa*, a rib] *Bot*. having three ribs or ridges, three ribbed

Tricuspid **Tricuspidate**, tri kus'pid, tri-kus pi-dāt, *a* [L *tri=tres*, three, and *cuspis*, *cuspidis*, a point] Having three cusps or points, *bot* three-pointed, ending in three points

Tricycle, tri si kl, *n*. [Gr *tri=treis*, three, and *kyklos*, a circle, a wheel] A form of velocipede with three wheels, generally two driving wheels parallel to each other, and a steering wheel either in front or in the rear —**Tricyclist**, tri'sik-list, *n*. One who rides on a tricycle

Tridacna, tri-dak'na, *n*. [Gr *tridakmos*, eaten at three bites—*tri=treis*, three, and *dakno*, to bite] A genus of bivalve molluscs, some of them with shells of immense size

Tridactyle, **Tridactylous**, tri-dak'til-us, *a* [Gr *tri=treis*, three, and *daktylos*, a finger or toe] Having three toes or three fingers

Trident, tri'dent, *n* [L. *tridens*, *tridentis*—*tri=tres*, three, and *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth] Any instrument of the form of a fork with three prongs; the sceptre or spear with three barbed prongs with which Poseidon (Neptune), the sea-god, is represented.— **Tridentate**, **Tridentated**, tri-den'tāt, tri-den tā ted, *a* Having three teeth.—**Tridentiferous**, tri-den-tif'ėr-us, *a*. Bearing a trident

Tridentine, tri den tin, *a* [L *Tridentum*, Trent] Pertaining to Trent, or to the celebrated ecumenical council which met in that city in 1545

Tridimensional, tri di men'shon-al, *a*. [Prefix *tri*, three, and *dimension*] Having three dimensions.

Tridodecahedral, tri-dō-dek'a-hē'dral, *a*. [Prefix *tri*, and *dodecahedral*] *Crystal*. presenting three ranges of faces, twelve in each

Triennial, tri en ni al, *a* [L *triennium*, the space of three years—*tri=tres*, three, and *annus*, a year] Continuing three years, happening every three years — **Triennially**, tri-en ni al li, *adv* Once in three years

Trier Under TRY

Trierarch, tri ėr ärk, *n* [Gr *triērēs*, a trireme, and *archō*, rule] The commander of an ancient Greek trireme, also, a commissioner who was obliged to build ships and furnish them at his own expense

Trifarious, tri fā ri us, *a* [L *trifarius*, threefold — prefix *tri*, three, and term *farius*] Arranged in three rows, threefold

Trifid, tri fid, *a* [L *trifidus—tri=tres*, three, and *findo*, *fidi*, to divide] *Bot* cut or divided half way into three parts with straight margins, three cleft

Trifle, tri fl, *n* [O E *trifle*, *troffle*, *truffe*, a trifle, from O Fr *truffe*, *truffe*, mock, gibe, perhaps of Teutonic origin, comp Icel *truf*, trumpery] A thing of very little value or importance, a paltry toy, bauble, or luxury, a silly or unimportant action, remark, or the like, a kind of light dish or fancy confection —*v i* —*trifled*, *trifling* To act or talk without seriousness or with levity to indulge in light amusements — *To trifle with*, to treat as a trifle, to make a toy or a fool of, to mock —*v t* To waste to no good purpose, to spend usually followed by *away* —**Trifler**, tri fl-ėr, *n*. One who trifles — **Trifling**, tri fl ing *p* and *a* Acting with levity, frivolous, being of small value or importance, trivial — **Triflingly**, tri'fl ing li, *adv* In a trifling manner —**Triflingness** tri fl ing nes, *n*.

Trifloral **Trifforous**, tri flō'ral, tri-flō'rus, *a* [L *tri=tres*, three, and *flos floris*, flower] Three flowered, bearing three flowers

Trifoliate, **Trifoliated** tri fō'li āt, tri fō'li a ted *a* [L *tri=tres*, three, and *folium*, a leaf] Having three leaves —**Trifoliolate**, tri fō li ō-lāt *a* Having three leaflets

Triforium tri fō ri um, *n* [L *tri=tres*, three, and *foris*, pl *fores*, a door] *Gothic arch* a gallery above the arches of the nave of a church, generally in the form of an arcade

Triform, tri form, *a* [L *triformis—tri=tres*, three, and *forma*, shape] Having a triple form or shape

Trifurcate, **Trifurcated**, tri fėr'kāt, tri-fėr kā ted, *a* [L *tri=tres*, three, and *furca*, a fork] Having three branches or forks, trichotomous

Trig, trig, *v t* —*trigged*, *trigging* [Comp. W *trigaw*, to stay, to tarry; Pr. *trigar*, to stop] To stop, as the wheel of a vehicle, by putting something down to check it — *n* A stone, wedge, &c, used for this purpose

Trig, trig, *a* [Sw *tryg*, Dan. *tryg*, secure, safe] Trim, spruce, neat [Provincial.]

Trigamy, trig'a-mi, *n*. [Gr *tri=treis*, three, and *gamos*, marriage] The state of having three husbands or three wives at the same time —**Trigamist**, trig'a-mist, *n*. One who has three husbands or wives at the same time —**Trigamous**, trig'a-mus, *a*. Pertaining to trigamy; *bot*. having three sorts of

flowers in the same head, male, female, and hermaphrodite

Trigeminous, tri-jem'i-nus, *a.* [*L tri=tres*, three, and *geminus*, double] Being one of three born together, born three at a time, threefold

Trigger, trig'er, *n.* [Older form *tricker*, from D *trekker*, trigger, lit. a drawer, from *trekken*, to draw; allied to *trick*, *track*] The catch or lever which, on being pulled back, liberates the hammer of the lock of a gun or pistol, any similar device

Triglyph, tri glif, *n.* [Gr *tri=treis*, three, and *glyphē*, sculpture.] *Arch* an ornament in Doric friezes, repeated at equal intervals, consisting of two small perpendicular gutters or channels separated by three interstices.—**Triglyphic**, **Triglyphal**, tri glif'ik, tri glif'i kal, *a* Pertaining to triglyphs

Trigon, tri gon, *n.* [Fr *trigone*, L *trigonum*, from Gr *trigōnon—tri—treis*, three, and *gōnia*, an angle] A triangle, *astrol* the junction of three signs of the zodiac an ancient triangular lyre —**Trigonal** tri gonus, tri gon al tri gon us *a* Triangular, *bot* having three prominent longitudinal angles, as a style or ovary

Trigonometry, trig-o-nom et-ri, *n* [From Gr *trigōnon*, a triangle (*treis*, three, and *gōnia*, an angle) and *metron* a measure] The measuring of triangles, or the science of determining the sides and angles of triangles by means of certain parts which are given, of high importance in astronomy, navigation, and surveying It is of two kinds, *plane trigonometry* treating of triangles described on a plane and *spherical trigonometry*, of those described on the surface of a sphere —**Trigonometric** Trigonometrical trig'o-no-met rik trig'o-nomet'ri kal, *a* Pertaining to trigonometry, performed by or according to the rules of trigonometry — *Trigonometrical survey*, the survey of a country (such as the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain) carried on from a single base which must be measured with the most extreme accuracy, by the computation of observed angular distances and careful geodetical operations —**Trigonometrically**, trig'o-no-met ri kal *li*, *adv* In a trigonometrical manner, by trigonometry

Trigram **Trigraph**, tri gram tri graf, *n.* [Gr *tri = treis*, three, *gramma*, a letter, *graphē*, a writing] A name given to three letters having one sound, a triphthong as *eau* in *beau* —**Trigrammatic** **Trigrammic**, tri gram mat'ik, tri-gram mik, *a* Consisting of three letters, or three sets of letters

Trigyn, tri jin, *n.* [Gr *tri-* three and *gynē*, a female] *Bot* a plant having three styles or pistils —**Trigynian**, **Trigynous**, tri jin'i an, tri ji nus, *a* *Bot* having three styles

Trihedron, tri hē dron *n* [Gr *tri = treis*, three, and *hedra*, side] A figure having three equal sides —**Trihedral**, tri hē dral, *a* Having three equal sides

Trijugate, **Trijugous**, tri jū gāt, tri jū gus, *a* [L *tri=tres* three, and *jugum*, yoke] *Bot* in three pairs, as a pinnate leaf with three pairs of leaflets

Trilateral, tri lat ėr-al, *a* [L *tri* = *tres*, three, *latus*, *lateris*, a side] Having three sides, as a triangle —**Trilaterally**, tri lat ėr al li, *adv* With three sides.—**Trilateralness**, tri lat ėr al nes, *n*

Trilinear, tri lin ē-er, *a.* [L *tri=tres*, three, and *linea*, a line] Composed or consisting of three lines

Trilingual, tri ling'gwal, *a* [L *tri=tres*, three, and *lingua*, a tongue] Consisting of three languages.

Triliteral, tri lit'ėr-al, *a* [L *tri=tres*, three, and *litera*, a letter] Consisting of three letters, combining three letters, as the roots in the Semitic family of tongues.—*n* A word consisting of three letters —**Triliteralness**, tri lit'ėr-al nes, *n*

Trilithon, **Trilith**, tri'lith-on, tri'lith, *n.* [Gr *tri=treis*, three, and *lithos*, a stone] Three large blocks of stone placed together like door posts and a lintel, and standing by themselves, as in sundry ancient monuments.—**Trilithic**, tri-lith'ik, *a.* Relating to a trilithon, consisting of three stones.

Trill, tril, *n.* [Perhaps imitative of sound—D *trillen*, Dan. *trille*, to trill, to quaver; It. *trillo*, G. *triller*, a trill] A warbling, quavering sound, a rapid, trembling series or succession of tones.—*v.i* To sing with a quavering or tremulousness of voice, to sing —*v t.* To shake or quaver, to sound with tremulous vibrations, to sing with quavers, to pipe

Trill, tril, *v t* [Comp Sw *trilla*, Dan *trille*, to roll] To flow in a small stream, to trickle

Trillion, tril yon, *n.* [Formed from *tri-*, three, and *million*] The product of a million involved to the third power, or the product of a million twice multiplied by itself

Trilobate, **Trilobed**, tri lō'bāt, tri lōbd, *a* [Gr *tri=treis*, three, and *lobos*, a lobe] Having three lobes

Trilobite, tri lō-bit, *n* [Gr *tri—treis*, three, and *lobos*, a lobe] One of an extinct and widely distributed family of palæozoic crustacea abundant in the Silurian strata, having the body divided into three lobes, which run parallel to its axis —**Trilobitic**, tri lō-bit'ik *a* Pertaining to or resembling a trilobite

Trilocular, tri lok ū lėr, *a* [L *tri = tres*, three, and *loculus*, a cell, dim of *locus* a place] *Bot* three-celled, having three cells for seeds

Trilogy tril o-ji *n* [Gr *trilogia*, from *treis*, *tria*, three, and *logos* speech discourse] A series of three dramas each in a certain sense complete in itself yet together forming one connected whole, a term especially relating to the Greek drama.

Triluminar **Triluminous** tri lū min ėr, tri lū min us *a* [L *tri = tres*, three, and *lumen*, light] Having three lights

Trim, trim *v t* —*trimmed*, *trimming* [A Sax *trymman* to prepare to set in order, from *trum*, firm strong O Sax *trimm*, firm L G *betrimmen* to make firm] To put in due order for any purpose, to adjust, to invest, embellish or decorate as with ribbons, braid lace &c (to *trim* a gown), to bring to a neat or orderly condition by removing superfluous appendages or matter, to clip pare shave, prune lop or the like (to *trim* the hair, a hedge or a tree), *carp* to dress, as timber *naut* to adjust the weights in a ship or boat so that it shall sit well on the water and sail well —*v i.* To hold a middle course or position between parties so as to appear to favour each.—*a* Being neat and in good order properly adjusted having everything appropriate and in its right place, tight snug, neat, tidy, smart —*n* Dress garb, state of preparation, order, condition, mood, disposition, the state of a ship by which she is well prepared for sailing —**Trimly**, trim'li, *adv* In a trim manner or condition —**Trimmer** trim ėr, *n* One who trims, a labourer who arranges the cargo of coal on board a ship, one who fluctuates between parties, especially political parties or tries to keep on good terms with both —**Trimming** trim ing, *n* The act of one who trims, the act of one who fluctuates between parties, ornamental appendages to a garment, *pl* the accessories to any dish or article of food (colloq) —**Trimmingly**, trim ing li *adv* In a trimming manner — **Trimness** trim'nes, *n* The state or quality of being trim

Trimembral, tri mem'bral, *a* [Prefix *tri*, three and *member*] Having or consisting of three members

Trimerous, tri mer us, *a* [Gr *tri = treis*, three, and *meros* a part] *Bot* consisting of three parts, *entom* applied to beetles (Trimera) having three jointed tarsi

Trimester, tri mes tėr *n* [Fr *trimestre*, from L *trimestris*—prefix *tri*, three, and *mensis*, a month] A term or period of three months —**Trimestral**, **Trimestrial**, tri mes tral, tri mes'tri al, *a* Pertaining to a trimester, occurring every three months; quarterly

Trimeter, trim *et-ėr*, *n.* [Gr *tri = treis*, three, and *metron*, a measure] A line or verse of poetry consisting of three measures (often of two iambic feet each)

Trimorphism, tri-mor'fizm, *n.* [Gr *tri = treis*, three, and *morphē*, form] The state or property of having three distinct forms, crystal the property of crystallising in three fundamentally different forms.—**Trimorphic**, **Trimorphous**, tri-mor'fik, tri-mor'fus, *a.* Characterised by trimorphism; having three distinct forms.

Trimurti, tri-mur'ti, *n.* [Skr., from *tri*, three, and *mūrti*, body] The Hindu trinity, Brahma the creator, Vishnu the preserver, and Siva the destroyer, conceived as an inseparable unity

Trinal, **Trine**, tri nal, trin, *a.* [L *trinus*, threefold, from *tres*, three] Threefold, triple —**Trine** *n* The aspect of planets distant from each other 120 degrees, a triad

Trinervate, **Trinerved**, **Trinerve**, tri-nėr vāt, tri nėrvd, tri nėrv, *a* [L *tri = tres*, three, and *nervus* a nerve] *Bot* having three unbranched vessels extending from the base to the apex said of a leaf

Tringle tring'gl *n* [Fr, origin unknown] *Arch* a little square member or ornament, a curtain rod

Trinity, trin i ti *n* [Fr *trinité*, from L *trinitas*, from *trinus*, threefold, from *tres*, three **Three**] A union of three in one, *the state of being three, then the union of* three persons in one Godhead the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, a symbolical representation of the mystery of the Trinity frequent in Christian art —*Trinity Sunday* the Sunday next after Whitsunday observed in honour of the Trinity —*Trinity House*, an incorporation having its head quarters in London, intrusted with the regulation and management of the lighthouses and buoys of the shores and rivers of England, with supervision of those of Scotland and Ireland —**Trinitarian** trin i tā ri an, *a* Pertaining to the Trinity, or to the doctrine of the Trinity —*n* One who believes the doctrine of the Trinity — **Trinitarianism**, trin i tā ri an izm, *n* The doctrine of trinitarians

Trinket tring'ket, *n* [Probably a nasalized form of *tricket* from *trick*, to dress out] A small ornament as a jewel a ring and the like, a thing of no great value a trifle —*v i* To hold secret communication to intrigue, to traffic —**Trinketer** tring ket ėr *n* One who deals traffics or intrigues, a trinketer, an intriguer —**Trinketry** tring'ket-ri, *n* Ornaments of dress trinkets collectively

Trinoctial, tri nok shal *a* [L *tri — tres*, three and *nox*, *noctis*, night] Comprising three nights

Trinomial, tri nō mi al, *a* [Gr *tri=treis*, three and *nomē*, a division] *Alg* consisting of three terms connected by the signs + or — —*n* *Alg* a quantity of three terms

Trio, tri ō or trē ō *n* [It, from L *tres*, three] Three united *mus* a composition for three voices or three instruments, the performers of a trio

Triolet tri o-let, trē o let, *n* [Dim of *trio*] A stanza of eight lines in which the first line is repeated after the third, and the first and second lines after the sixth

Trip, trip, *v i* —*tripped tripping* [Lighter and non nasalized form akin to *tramp* and = Dan *trippe* Sw *trippa*, D *trippen*, G *trippen trippeln* to trip **Tramp**, **Trap**] To run or step lightly, to move the feet nimbly, as in running walking, dancing, to stumble and come near to fall, to make a false step, to lose the footing, to offend against morality, propriety, or rule to err, to go wrong —*v t* To cause to fall by striking the feet suddenly from under the person, to cause to stumble or make a false step often followed by *up*, to catch in a fault or mistake (*Shak*), *naut* to loose (an anchor) from the bottom by its cable. —*n* A light short step, a lively movement of the feet, a short journey or voyage, an excursion or jaunt; a causing to stumble or fall, a stumble, a false step, an error, a mistake — **Trip hammer**, *n* A large hammer used in forges, a tilt-hammer — **Tripper**, trip'ėr, *n* One who trips or trips up, one who walks nimbly — **Tripping**, trip'ing, *a* Stepping quickly or lightly, quick, nimble — **Trippingly**, trip ing-li, *adv* In a tripping manner, with rapid but clear enunciation; nimbly

Tripaleolate, tri-pā'lē-ō-lāt, *a* [L *tri=tres*, three, and *palea*] *Bot.* consisting of three pales or palæa.

Tripang Trepang

Tripartite, trip'ar tit, *a* [L *tripartitus—tri=tres*, three, and *partitus*, pp *of partior*, to part Part] Divided into three parts, having three corresponding parts, made between three parties (a *tripartite* treaty), *bot* divided into three parts down to the base, but not wholly separate —**Tripartitely,** trip'ar tit-li, *adv* In a tripartite manner —**Tripartition,** trip ar tish on *n* A division into three parts, a division by three —**Tripartible,** tri pär ti bl, *a* Divisible into three parts —**Tripartient,** tri pär shi ent, *a* Dividing into three equal parts

Tripe trip, *n* [Fr *tripe*, Sp and Pg *tripa*, It *trippa*, tripe, of Celtic origin W *trispa*, Ir *triopas*, Armor *stripen*, tripe] The stomach of ruminating animals when prepared for food —**Tripeman,** *n* A man who sells tripe —**Tripery,** tri pēr i, *n* A place where tripe is prepared or sold

Tripedal, trip e-dal, *a* [L *tripedalis—tri=tres*, three, and *pes, pedis*, a foot] Having three feet

Tripe-de-roche, trēp-dē rōsh, *n* [Fr, lit rock tripe] A substance furnished by various species of lichen used as food in the arctic regions of North America

Tripennate, tri pen āt *a* *Bot* tripinnate

Tripersonal, tri pēr'son al, *a* [Prefix *tri*, three, and *personal*] Consisting of three persons —**Tripersonalist,** tri pēr'son al ist, *n* A believer in the Trinity, a trinitarian —**Tripersonality,** tri pēr'son al i ti, *n* Trinity of persons in one Godhead

Tripetalod, tri pet al old, *a* [Gr *tri treis*, three, *petalon*, a leaf] *Bot* appearing as if furnished with three petals —**Tripetalous,** tri pet al us, *a* Having three petals

Triphthong, trif thong or trip thong *n* [Gr *tri=treis* three, and *phthongc*, sound] A combination of three vowels in a single syllable, three vowel characters represent ing a single sound (*eau* in beau), a trigraph — **Triphthongal,** trif thong gal or trip thong'gal, *a* Pertaining to a triphthong, consisting of a triphthong

Triphyllous, tri fil us, *a* [Gr *tri=treis*, three, and *phyllon*, a leaf] *Bot* three leaved, having three leaves

Tripinnate tri pin āt *a* [Prefix *tri*, three, and *pinnate*, *pinnatifid*, *pinnatisect*] *Bot* trebly pinnate said when the leaflets of a bipinnate leaf are themselves pinnate —**Tripinnatifid** tri pin nat i fid *a* *Bot* pinnatifid with the segments twice divided in a pinnatifid manner —**Tripinnatisect,** tri pin nat i sekt, *a* In *bot* parted to the base in a tripinnate manner as a leaf

Triple trip l *a* [Fr *triple* from L *triplus*, threefold triple, from *tres, tria* three, and term *plus* as in *double* (which see) *Treble* is a doublet of this] Consisting of three united, threefold, three times repeated, treble —*Triple crown* the crown worn by the popes, consisting of three crowns placed one above another surrounding a high cap or tiara —*Triple time, mus* time or rhythm of three beats, or of three times three beats, in a bar —*v t* —*tripled, tripling* To make threefold or three as much or as many, to treble —**Triplet,** trip let, *n* [Dim *from triple*] A collection or combination of three of a kind, or three united, three verses or lines of poetry rhyming together, *mus* a group of three notes of equal time value to be performed in the time of two, indicated by a slur and the figure 3 a combination of three lenses, one of three children at a birth —**Triply,** trip li *adv* In a triple or threefold manner, trebly

Triplicate, trip li kāt, *a* [L *triplicatus*, pp of *triplico*, to triple—*tres*, three, and *plico*, to fold Ply] Made thrice as much, threefold.—*Triplicate ratio*, in *math.* the *ratio* which the cubes of two quantities bear to one another, compared with the ratio which the quantities themselves bear to each other —*n* A third thing corresponding to two others —**Triplication,** trip-li-kā'shon, *n* The act of trebling or making threefold.—**Triplicity,** tri-plis'i-ti, *n* [From L, *triplex, triplicis*, triple] The state of being triple or threefold.

Triply Under Treble

Tripod, tri pod, *n* [Gr *tripous, tripodos—tri=treis*, three, *pous, podos*, a foot] A name for various ancient utensils or articles of furniture resting on three feet, the seat from which the priestesses at Delphi gave oracular responses, a three-legged frame or stand for supporting a theodolite, compass, &c

Tripoli, trip'o-li, *n* A kind of siliceous rotten stone, soft, and of a yellowish gray or white colour, composed of the shields of microscopic infusoria and diatomaceæ originally brought from *Tripoli*, used in polishing metals, marbles, glass, &c. —**Tripoline,** trip o-lin, *a* Pertaining to tripoli

Tripos, tri pos, *n* [Gr *tripous*, a tripod Tripod] A tripod, in Cambridge University, the examination for honours at taking one's degree in any of the departments of mathematics, classics, moral sciences &c, so called from the successful candidates being arranged in three classes or grades

Tripper Tripping Under Trip

Tripterous, trip ter us, *a* [Gr *tri=treis*, three, and *pteron*, a wing] Three-winged said of a leaf

Triptich Triptych, trip tik, *n* [Gr *tri=treis*, three, and *ptyché* a fold or folding] A picture carving, or other representation in three compartments side by side, most frequently such as is used for an altar piece, a writing tablet in three parts, two of which might be folded over the middle part, hence, sometimes, a book or treatise in three parts or sections

Triptote trip tōt, *n* [L *triptotum*, Gr *triptoton—tri=treis* three, and *ptōsis*, the case of a word] In *gram* a noun having three cases only —**Triptotic,** trip tot ik, *a* Pertaining to

Triquetrous, tri kwē trus *a* [L *triquetrus*, triangular from *tres, tria*, three] Three sided, triangular, *bot* having three acute angles with concave faces, as the stems of many plants three edged, three-cornered

Triradiate, Triradiated, tri rā di āt, tri rā di ā ted *a* [L *tri=tres*, three, and *radius* a ray] Having three rays

Trireme tri rēm *n* [L *triremis—tri=tres*, three, and *remus* an oar] A galley or vessel with three benches or ranks of oars on a side, a common class of war ship among the ancient Greeks, Romans, Carthaginians, &c

Trisagion, Trishagion, tri sā gi on tris hā gi-on *n* [Gr *trisagios*, thrice holy—*tris =tres* three, and *hagios* holy] *Eccles* the repetition of the words *Holy, Holy, Holy* by the choir in certain parts of the liturgy

Trisect, tri sekt, *v t* [L *tri=tres*, three, and *seco sectum*, to cut Section] To cut or divide into three equal parts —**Trisection** tri sek shon, *n* The division of a thing into three parts, particularly, in geometry the division of an angle into three equal parts

Trisepalous, tri sep al us, *a* [Prefix *tri*, and *sepal*] *Bot* having three sepals

Triserial Triseriate, tri sē ri al tri sē ri āt, *a* [Prefix *tri*, three and *series*] *Bot* arranged in three rows one beneath an other

Trismus, tris mus *n* [Gr *trismos*, gnashing of the teeth from *trizō*, to gnash] A species of tetanus affecting the under jaw with spastic rigidity, lock jaw

Trisoctahedron tris ok ta-hē dron, *n* [Gr *tris*, three times, *okto*, eight, and *hedra*, face] A solid bounded by twenty four equal faces, three corresponding to each face of an octahedron

Trispermous, tri spēr'mus, *a* [Gr *tri=treis*, three, and *sperma*, seed] *Bot* three-seeded, containing three seeds

Tristichous, tri stik us, *a* [Gr *tri=treis*, three, and *stichos*, a row] *Bot* arranged in three rows.

Trisulcate, tri sul'kāt, *a.* [L *trisulcus—tres*, three, *sulcus*, a furrow] Having three forks or three furrows.

Trisyllable, tris'sil-a-bl, *n* [L *tri=tres*, three, and *syllaba*, syllable] A word consisting of three syllables. — **Trisyllabic, Trisyllabical,** tris-si-lab'ik, tris si-lab'i-kal, *a* Pertaining to a trisyllable, consisting of three syllables.

Trite, trit, *a.* [L *tritus*, pp of *tero*, *tritum*, to rub, to wear (seen also in *triturate, contrite, detrition*, &c); *root tar, tra*, to pierce, &c, as in prep *trans* That] Used till so common as to have lost its novelty and interest, commonplace; hackneyed, stale —**Tritely,** trit'li, *adv* In a trite or commonplace manner, **stalely.** — **Triteness,** trit nes, *n* The quality of being trite, commonness, staleness

Triternate, tri ter'nāt, *a* [Prefix *tri*, and *ternate*] *Bot* three times ternate.

Tritheism, tri thē izm, *n* [Fr *trithéisme* —Gr *tri=treis*, three, and *Theos*, God.] The opinion that the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are three beings or Gods.—**Tritheist,** tri thē-ist, *n* One who believes that there are three distinct Gods in the Godhead, that is, three distinct substances, essences, or hypostases —**Trithеistic, Trithеistical,** tri thē-is tik, tri-the-is'ti-kal, *a* Pertaining to tritheism

Triton, tri ton, *n* [From *Triton*, the Greek sea deity, a son of Poseidon and Amphitrite] One of certain subordinate sea deities among the Greeks and Romans, having their lower extremities fish-like; a genus of gasteropodous molluscs with trumpet like shells, a genus of batrachian reptiles comprehending the newts

Tritone, tri tōn, *n* [Gr *tri=treis*, three, and *tonos*, a tone] *Mus* a dissonant interval consisting of three tones or of two major and one minor tone, or of two tones and two semitones

Triturate, trit ū rāt, *v t —triturated, triturating* [L L *triturо triturаtum*, to grind, from L *tritus*, pp of *tero*, to wear, Trite] To rub or grind to a very fine powder —**Triturable,** trit ū ra-bl, *a* Capable of being triturated —**Trituration,** trit-ū-rā shon, *n* The act of triturating, levigation — **Triturature,** trit ū rā-tūr, *n.* A wearing by rubbing or friction

Triumph, tri umf, *n* [L *triumphus*, a triumph, allied to Gr *thriambos*, a festal song, a procession in honour of Bacchus] *Rom antiq* a magnificent procession in honour of a victorious general, in which he entered the city riding in a chariot and followed by his army—the highest military honour which a general could obtain, hence, the state of being victorious; victory, conquest, joy or exultation for success, great gladness, rejoicing —*v i* To enjoy a triumph to celebrate victory with pomp, hence, to rejoice for victory, to obtain victory, to meet with success, to prevail, to exult upon an advantage gained, especially, to exult or boast insolently —**Triumphal,** tri um fal, *a* [L *triumphalis*] Pertaining to triumph, commemorating or used in celebrating a triumph or victory —*Triumphal arch*, originally a temporary arch erected in connection with the triumph of a Roman general, and through which he and his army passed, afterwards a massive and ornamental permanent structure, a decorated temporary arch in public rejoicings — **Triumphant,** tri-um fant, *a* [L *triumphans, triumphantis*, ppr of *triumpho* to triumph] Rejoicing for victory or as for victory, triumphing; exulting, victorious, graced with conquest —**Triumphantly,** tri um fant-li, *adv* In a triumphant manner, in the manner of a conqueror, with joy and exultation — **Triumpher,** tri umf ėr, *n.* One who triumphs

Triumvir, tri um'vėr, *n* [L *tres*, genit *trium*, three, and *vir*, man.] One of three men united in office —**Triumvirate,** tri um vi rāt, *n* A coalition of three men in office or authority, in Roman history the coalition in 59 B C between Cæsar, Pompeius, and Crassus, and that in 43 B.C between Antonius, Octavianus, and Lepidus, government by three men in coalition, a party of three men; three men in company or forming one company

Trium, tri un, *n.* [L *tri=tres*, three, and *unus*, one] Three in one: applied to express the unity of the Godhead in a trinity of persons —**Triunity,** tri-ū'ni-ti, *n.* The state of being triune; trinity.

Trivalent, triv'a-lent, *a.* [Prefix *tri*, three,

and L *valere*, to be worth] *Chem.* trivalent; tribasic.

Trivalve, trī'valv, *n.* [Prefix *tri-*, three, and *valve*.] Anything having three valves, especially a shell with three valves —**Trivalvular, trī-val'vū-lėr,** *a.* Having three valves.

Trivet, triv'et, *n.* [Corruption of *three-feet* or *three-foot*, or of Fr *trépied*, from L. *tripes, tripedis*, a three-footed stool—*tres*, three, and *pes, pedis*, a foot] Anything supported by three feet, a kind of iron frame or stand whereon to place vessels for boiling, &c., or to receive something placed before the fire frequently used as a proverbial comparison indicating stability, inasmuch as having three legs to stand on it is never unstable ('right as a *trivet*')

Trivial, triv'i-al, *a* [Fr *trivial*, from L *trivialis*, belonging to the public streets, hence common, from *trivium*, a place where three roads meet, a cross-road—*tri-*—*tres*, three, and *via*, a way, a road] Common place; trifling; insignificant, of little worth or importance, inconsiderable, occupying one's self with trifles, trifling —*Trivial name*, in *classification*, same as *specific name*, also used for the common English name —**Trivialism,** triv'i-al izm, *n.* A trivial matter or mode of acting —**Triviality,** triv i al i ti, *n.* The state or quality of being trivial, a trivial thing; a trifle —**Trivially,** triv'i al li *adv* In a trivial or trifling manner, lightly, inconsiderably, insignificantly —**Trivialness,** triv'i al nes, *n* The state of being trivial —**Trivium,** triv i um *n* A collective term given in the schools of the middle ages to the first three liberal arts—grammar, rhetoric, and logic. QUADRIVIUM

Tri-weekly, trī wēk li, *a.* Occurring or appearing once every three weeks, also, happening or appearing thrice a week

Trocar, trō'kär, *n* [Fr *trocar* from *trois*, three, and *carre*, a square, a face, the instrument having a triangular face] A perforating surgical instrument used in cases of dropsy, &c , for drawing off the fluid

Trochanter, trō-kan'tėr, *n* [Gr *trochantēr*, from *trochaō*, to run along from *trechō*, to run] *Anat* a process of the upper part of the thigh bone to which are attached the muscles which rotate the limb

Trochar, trō'kär, *n.* Same as *Trocar*

Troche, trōch or trosh, *n* [Gr *trochos*, something circular, a round ball or cake] A small circular cake or lozenge made up of sugar, mucilage and some drug, to be gradually dissolved in the mouth

Trochee, trō'kē, *n.* [L *trochæus* Gr *trochaios*, from *trechō*, to run] *Pros* a foot of two syllables the first long and the second short —**Trochaic,** trō-kā'ik *a* [L *trochaicus*] Pertaining to or consisting of trochees —*n* A trochaic verse

Trochilus, trok'i-lus, *n.* [L *trochilus* Gr *trochilos*] A small bird said in ancient legend to enter the crocodile s mouth and eat matters from among his teeth, also, arch same as *Scotia*

Trochite, trō'kīt, *n* [Gr *trochos*, a wheel] A name once given to the wheel-like joints of the encrinite

Trochlea, trok'lē-a, *n* [L , a pulley, from Gr *trochalia*, from *trochalos*, running, from *trechō*, to run.] A pulley like cartilage connected with one of the superior muscles of the eye —**Trochlear,** trok'lē-ėr, *a.* Pulley-shaped —**Trochlearis,** trok'lē-a ri, *a.* Pertaining to the trochlea (the *trochlearis* muscle)

Trochoid, trō'koid, *n* [Gr *trochos*, a wheel, and *eidos*, resemblance] *Geom* the curve otherwise called cycloid; *anat* a trochoidal articulation —**Trochoidal,** trō-koi'dal, *a* Pertaining to a trochoid, *anat* said of a species of joint in which one bone rotates upon another (as in the elbow)

Trod, trod, pret of *tread*.

Trodden, trod'n, pp of *tread*

Troglodyte, trō'glod īt, *n.* [Gr *trōglodytēs*, a troglodyte, from *trōgle*, a cavern, and *dyō*, to enter A cave-dweller, a name given by the ancient Greeks to the cave-dwellers on the coast of the Red Sea and on the Upper Nile, hence, one living in seclusion.—**Troglodytic,** trō-glo-dit'ik, *a* Pertaining to troglodytes

Trogon, trō'gon, *n.* [Gr *trōgōn*, gnawing] A name of certain tropical birds with long tail-plumes and most gorgeous plumage

Trogonotherium, trō'gon-ō-thē"ri um, *n.* [Gr *trōgōn*, gnawing, and *thērion*, wild beast.] An extinct rodent allied to the beavers, but much larger

Trojan, Troic, trō'jan, trō'ik, *a* Pertaining to ancient *Troy* —**Trojan,** *n* An inhabitant of ancient Troy

Troll, trōl, *v t* [From the Celtic partly through the French W *trōlaw*, to trundle, to roll, *trol*, a roller; Armor *trōl*, a twining plant, Fr *trôler*, to lead about, to drag TRAWL] To move in a circular direction, to roll (*Mil*), to pass round or cause to circle, as a vessel of liquor at table, to sing the parts of in succession, also, to sing in a full, jovial voice to angle in a certain way in or for —*v i* To go round in a circle, to move round, to angle, to fish for pike by trolling —*n* The act of going or moving round, repetition, a song the parts of which are sung in succession, a round, a reel on a fishing rod —**Troller,** trōl ėr, *n.* One who trolls —**Trolling,** trōl'ing, *n* The act of one who trolls, a certain method of fishing for pike with a rod and line and with a dead bait which is dropped into holes and worked up and down

Troll, trōl, *n* [Icel *troll*, Dan and Sw *trold*, L G *drôll*, hence E *droll*] A name of certain supernatural beings in Scandinavian mythology and literature dwelling in the interior of hills and mounds, described as in some respects obliging and neighbourly but also given to thieving

Trolley, Trolly trol i *n* [Akin to *troll* to roll] A kind of small truck a small narrow cart

Trollop, trol op *n* [Comp Sc *trollop, trallop*, a loose hanging rag Armor *trul*, a rag or tatter *truden* a slatternly woman, Ir *troll* corruption Gael *truaill* to pollute, also G *trulle*, a trull *Trull* is allied] A woman loosely dressed, a slattern, a draggle tail, a drab —**Trollopish,** Trol lopy, trol op ish, trol op i, *a* Like a trollop, slatternly

Trombone trom bōn, *n* [It , aug of *tromba* a trumpet TRUMP] A deep toned instrument of the trumpet kind, consisting of three tubes of which the middle one is doubled and slides into the other two like the tube of a telescope

Tromp tromp *n* [Fr *trompe*, a tube, a trumpet] The blowing machine used in a certain process of smelting iron

Tron, tron, *n* [L L *trona* from L *trutina*, a balance] A kind of steelyard or weighing machine formerly used —*Tron weight*, a system of weight once used in Scotland in which the pound was from 21 oz to 28 oz.

Trona trō'na, *n* [An African word.] Same as *Natron*

Troop trōp, *n.* [Fr *troupe*, It *truppa* Sp *tropa*, from L L *troppus*, a troop, perhaps from L *turba*, a crowd] A collection of people, a number, a multitude, a body of soldiers, *pl* soldiers in general whether more or less numerous, a body of cavalry, usually sixty in number, forming the command of a captain, a band or company of performers a troupe —*v i* To collect in numbers, to gather in crowds to march in a body or in company, to march in haste often with *off* —**Trooper,** trōp'ėr, *n* A private soldier in a body of cavalry, a horse-soldier —**Troop-ship** *n* A ship for the conveyance of troops; a transport

Tropial, trō'pi-al, *n* [From the great *troops* or flocks in which some of the species unite] A name of certain passerine birds akin to the orioles and starlings

Trope, trōp, *n* [Fr *trope*, from L *tropus*, from Gr *tropos*, a trope or figure, a turn, from *trepō*, to turn TROPHY, TROPIC] *Rhet* a figurative use of a word, a word or expression used in a different sense from that which it properly possesses; a figure of speech —**Tropical,** trop'i-kal, *a.* Figurative, rhetorically changed from its original sense.—**Tropically,** trop'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a tropical manner —**Tropist,** trō'pist, *n.* One who deals in tropes.—**Tropology,** trō-pol'ō-ji, *n.* [Gr *logos*, word, discourse.] A rhetorical mode of speech, including tropes —**Tropological,** trop-o-loj'ik, trop-o-loj'i-kal, *a.* Varied or characterised by tropes; figurative.—**Tropologically,** trop-o-loj'i-kal-li, *adv* In a tropological manner

Trophi, trō'fī, *n. pl* [Gr *trophos*, one who feeds, from *trephō*, to feed] *Entom* the parts of the mouth employed in the acquisition and preparation of food

Trophy, trō'fi, *n* [Fr *trophée*, the spoil of an enemy, from L *tropæum*, from Gr *tropaion*, a trophy, from *tropē*, a putting to rout, lit a turning, from *trepō*, to turn TROPE] Among the Greeks and Romans a monument or memorial in commemoration of some victory, consisting of arms and spoils of the vanquished enemy, hung on the trunk of a tree or on a pillar, hence, anything taken and preserved as a memorial of victory, as captured arms, standards, &c , anything serving as an evidence of victory —**Trophied,** trō'fid, *a* Adorned with trophies

Tropic, trop ik, *n* [Fr *tropique*, L *tropicus*, Gr *tropikos*, turning, pertaining to a turn, from *tropē* a turning from *trepō*, to turn, the sun turns back at each tropic TROPHY] The name of two circles on the celestial sphere, distant from the equator each 23½° nearly, the northern one being called the *tropic of Cancer* and the southern the *tropic of Capricorn*, bounding the sun's apparent annual path in the heavens, the name of two corresponding parallels of latitude or circles going round the globe at the same distance from the terrestrial equator, and including between them that portion of the globe called the torrid zone, having the equator for its central line, *pl* the regions lying between the tropics or near them on either side —*a* Tropical, pertaining to the tropics —**Tropical,** trop'i kal, *a* Pertaining to the tropics, being within the tropics, incident to the tropics (*tropical* diseases) See also under TROPE —**Tropic bird,** *n.* A tropical web footed bird of the pelican family, wonderfully powerful on the wing

Tropist, Tropology &c Under TROPE

Trot trot *v i* —*trotted, trotting* [Fr *trotter* It *trottare*, from L *tolutare*, to trot, modified into *tlutare, tlotare trotare*] To move faster than in walking; to walk or move fast, to run —*n* The pace of a horse or other quadruped more rapid than a walk; an endearing term used to a child, a contemptuous term for an old man or woman —*v t* To cause to trot, to ride at a trot —**Trotter,** trot ėr *n.* One who trots, a trotting horse, the foot of an animal, especially of a sheep

Troth troth, *n* [A form of *truth*] Truth, faith, fidelity, veracity —*To plight one s troth*, to pledge one's faith, to betroth one's self —**Troth plight,** *n* The act of betrothing or plighting faith —**Troth-plighted,** *a* Having fidelity pledged —**Troth ring,** *n* A betrothal ring

Troubadour, trö ba-dör *n* [Fr *troubadour*, from Pr *trobador*, a troubadour (Sp *trovador*, It *trovatore*), from *trobar*, Fr *trouver*, to find originally to invent or compose new poems, from L L *tropare*, to sing, from L *tropus*, a song, a trope TROPE] A name given to a class of early poets who first appeared in Provence, in France, and flourished from the eleventh to the latter part of the thirteenth century, their poetry being lyrical and amatory

Trouble, trub'l, *v t* —*troubled, troubling* [Fr *troubler*, by metathesis and alteration from L *turbula*, dim of *turba*, a crowd, confusion, akin *turbid, turbulent, disturb, perturb*] To put into confused motion, to agitate, to disturb; to annoy, fret, or molest, to afflict, to distress; to put to some slight labour or pains used in courteous phraseology —*n.* Distress of mind or what causes such; grief; great perplexity; affliction, anxiety, annoyance; pains; labour; exertion, *mining*, a fault or interruption in a stratum, especially a stratum of coal —*To take the trouble*, to be at the pains, to give one's self inconvenience —**Troubler,** trub'lėr, *n* One who troubles or disturbs —**Troublesome,** trub'l-

sum, *a.* Giving or causing trouble; harassing; annoying, vexatious, importunate. —**Troublesomely**, trub'l-sum-li, *adv.* —**Troublesomeness**, trub'l-sum-nes, *n.*
Troubleless, trub'les, *a.* Full of civil commotion, disturbance, or disorder, unsettled (*troublous* times)
Trough, trof, *n* [A Sax *trog*, *troh*—Icel D and G. *trog*, Dan *trug*, a trough, akin *tray*] A vessel of wood, stone, or metal, generally rather long and not very deep, for holding water, feeding stuffs for animals, or the like, a channel or spout for conveying water, anything resembling a trough in shape, as a depression between two ridges or between two waves, a basin shaped or oblong hollow
Trounce, trouns, *v t* —*trounced*, *trouncing* [O Fr *troncer*, *troncir*, to cut or break off or into pieces, from L *truncus*, a trunk Trunk] To punish or to beat severely, to castigate
Troupe, trōp, *n* [Fr , same as *troop*] A troop, a company, particularly, a company of players, dancers, acrobats, or the like
Trous-de-loup, trō dē-lō, *n. pl* [Fr , lit wolf holes—*trou* a hole, and *loup* a wolf] *Mil* holes or pits dug in the ground in the form of inverted cones or pyramids, in order to serve as obstacles to the advance of an enemy, each pit having a pointed stake in the middle
Trousers, trou zerz, *n pl.* [For older *trouses*, *trowses*, a kind of drawers, from O Fr *trousses*, a kind of hose, from *trousse*, a truss, case, or cover Truss] A garment worn by men and boys, extending from the waist to the ankles, covering the lower part of the trunk, and each leg separately —**Trousered**, trou zerd, *a* Wearing trousers —**Trousering**, trou zer ing, *n* Cloth for making trousers
Trousseau trō sō *n* [Fr , from *trousse*, a bundle, a truss Truss] The clothes and general outfit of a bride
Trout, trout, *n* [Fr *truite*, from L L *trutta*, L *tructa*, from Gr *trōktēs* a kind of fish, from *trōgō*, to gnaw] The common name of various species of the salmon family, as the bull trout, the salmon trout, the common trout, &c , esteemed a delicacy —**Trout-coloured** *a* White, with spots of black, bay, or sorrel —**Troutlet**, **Troutling**, trout let, trout'ling, *n* A small trout —**Trout stream**, *n* A stream in which trout breed
Trouvère, **Trouveur**, trō vār, trō vēr, *n* [Fr *trouver*, to find Troubadour] A name given to the ancient poets of Northern France, corresponding to the *Troubadours* of Provence but their productions partake of a narrative or epic character
Trover, trō vēr, *n* [O Fr *trover*, Fr *trouver*, to find Troubadour] *Law*, the gaining possession of goods by finding or by other means than purchase a form of action at law to recover goods or damages, now abolished
Trow, trō, *v t* [A Sax *trēowan*, *trēowan*, to believe, lit to believe to be *true* True] To believe, to trust, to think or suppose
Trowel, trou el, *n* [Fr *truelle*, from L *trulla*, a small ladle, dim of *trua*, a stirring spoon, a ladle] A tool somewhat resembling a small spade, used for spreading and dressing mortar and plaster, &c , a similar gardener's tool, used in taking up plants and for other purposes —*To lay on* (flattery or the like) *with a trowel*, to lay it on thickly and coarsely —*v t* —*trowelled*, *trowelling* To dress or form with a trowel
Trowsers, trou zerz Trousers
Troy, **Troy weight**, troi *n* [From *Troyes*, in France] A weight chiefly used in weighing gold and silver, divided into 12 ounces, each of 20 pennyweights, each of 24 grains The pound troy = 5760 grains; the pound avoirdupois 7000
Truant, trō ant, *n* [O Fr *truant* (Fr *truand*), a vagabond, from the Celtic Armor. *truand*, vagabond, W *truan*, wretched, Ir. and Gael. *truaghan*, poor] One who shirks or neglects his duty; an idler; especially, a child who stays from school without leave —*To play truant*, to stay from school without leave —*a* Shirking duty, wilfully absent from an appointed place; idle—
Truantly, trō ant-li, *adv.* Like a truant. —**Truancy**, trō an-si, *n.* The act of playing truant
Truce, trūs, *n.* [Properly a plural; O.H. *treuga*, *treuwa*, *triuwa*, *triwa*, O Fr *treues* (pl.), a truce, from O.H G *trauua*, *triwa*, G *treue*, faith, akin *true*, *trust*,] *Mil&* a suspension of arms by agreement of the commanders of the opposing armies, an armistice, any temporary intermission or cessation, short quiet —*Flag of truce* Flag — **Truce-breaker**, *n* One who violates a truce —**Truceless**, trūs'les, *a* Without truce
Truck, truk, *v t.* [Fr *troquer*, to truck, to barter, from Sp *trocar*, to exchange, probably from Ar *taraq*, to strike, comp E to *strike* a bargain] To exchange commodities, to barter —*v i* To exchange, to give in exchange, to barter —*n.* Exchange of commodities, barter, payment of wages in goods, commodities appropriate for barter or for small trade —*Truck system*, the practice of paying the wages of workmen in goods instead of money, which has prevailed particularly in the mining and manufacturing districts of Britain though prohibited by law —**Truckage**, truk āj, *n* The practice of bartering goods —**Trucker**, truk'ėr, *n.* One who trucks or traffics
Truck, truk, *n* [From L *trochus*, a hoop, from Gr *trochos*, a wheel, a disk, &c , from *trechō*, to run] A small wooden wheel, a cylinder, a small carriage or species of barrow with two low wheels, for heavy packages, an open wagon for the conveyance of goods on railways, *qun.* a circular piece of wood like a wheel fixed on an axle-tree, for moving ordnance, *naut* the small circular wooden cap at the extremity of a flagstaff or of a topmast —*v t.* To put in a truck, to send or convey by truck —**Truckage**, truk āj *n* Money paid for conveyance of goods on a truck, freight — **Truckle**, truk l, *n.* [Dim of *truck*, a wheel] A small wheel or castor, a truckle-bed —*v i* To move on rollers, to trundle —**Truckle bed**, *n* A bed that runs on wheels and may be pushed under another, a trundle bed
Truckle, truk l, *v i.* —*truckled*, *truckling* [Dim of *truck*, to barter, or from *truckle* bed because inferiors slept in them] To yield or bend obsequiously to the will of another, to cringe usually with *to* —**Truckler**, truk ler, *n* One who truckles —**Truckling**, truk ling, *a* Given to truckle, cringing, servile
Truculent, truk ū lent, *a* [L *truculentus*, from *trux*, *trucis*, fierce, savage] Fierce, savage, barbarous, inspiring terror, ferocious — **Truculently**, truk ū lent-li, *adv* In a truculent manner —**Truculence**, **Truculency**, truk ū lens, truk'ū len si, *n* [L *truculentia*] The quality of being truculent, savageness, fierceness
Trudge, truj, *v i* —*trudged*, *trudging* [Probably a modification of *tread*, through the influence of *drudge*] To travel on foot with fatigue or more or less painful exertion, to travel or march with labour or effort
True, trō, *a* [A Sax *trēowe* (whence *trēowan* to *trow*) = Icel *trui*, Dan *tro*, D *trouw*, G *treu*, faithful, true, cog Skr *dhru*, to be fixed Akin *truce*, *trust*, *troth*] Conformable to fact, not false or erroneous, free from falsehood, truthful, genuine, not counterfeit, false, or pretended, firm or steady in adhering to promises, to friends, or the like, faithful, loyal, honest, exact, correct, right, conformable to law and justice, legitimate, rightful — *True bill*, *law*, a bill of indictment endorsed by the grand jury after evidence as containing a well founded accusation —*v t* To give a right form to, to make exactly straight, square, level, or the like a workman's term — **True blue**, *a.* An epithet applied to a person of inflexible honesty and fidelity, staunch, inflexible —*n* A person of inflexible honesty or stanchness — **True born**, *a* Of genuine birth, having a right by birth to any title — **True bred**, *a* Of a genuine or right breed —**True hearted**, *a.* Being of a faithful heart, sincere, not deceitful.—**True-heartedness**, *n* Fidelity, sincerity —**True love**, *n.* One truly loved or loving; one whose love is pledged to another; a sweetheart. —**True's knot**, **Truelove's knot**, *n.* A kind of double knot, made with two bows on each side intersecting each other and with two ends—the emblem of affection —**Trueness**, trō nes, *n.* The quality of being true; sincerity; genuineness; accuracy — **Truepenny**, trō pen i, *n.* A familiar phrase for an honest fellow.—**Truism**, trō izm, *n* An undoubted or self-evident truth —**Truly**, trō li, *adv.* In a true manner, exactly; faithfully; honestly; legitimately, in reality, in fact.—**Truth**, trōth, *n.* [A Sax *treowthe*, from *treow*, true Formed similarly to *sloth*, *filth*, &c.] The state or quality of being true, conformity to fact or reality, veracity, purity from falsehood, fidelity, constancy, genuineness, that which is true, a true statement, fact, reality, verity, a verified fact. —*In truth*, in reality, in sincerity —*Of a truth*, truly, certainly —**Truthful**, trōth'ful, *a.* Full of truth, loving and speaking the truth — **Truthfully**, trōth'ful-li, *adv.* In a truthful manner —**Truthfulness**, trōth ful nes, *n* The state or character of being truthful — **Truthless**, trōth'les, *a.* Wanting truth, faithless.—**Truth-lover**, *n.* One devoted to the truth.—**Truth-teller**, *n* One who tells the truth
Truffle, truf l, *n.* [O Fr *truffe*, Fr *truffe* origin uncertain] An edible and much-esteemed fungus growing a few inches beneath the surface of the ground, of a dark colour, of a roundish form, and without visible root —**Truffled**, truf ld, *a.* Cooked or stuffed with truffles
Truism Under True
Trull, trul, *n* [Of similar origin with *trollop*] A low vagrant strumpet, a drab
Truly Under True
Trump, trump, *n* [Contr from *triumph*, which formerly had sense of *trump* See Triumph] A winning card, one of the suit of cards which takes any of the other suits, a good fellow, a person upon whom one can depend (colloq) —*To put to one's trumps*, to reduce to the last expedient.—*v t* To take with a trump card, to put a trump card upon in order to win.
Trump, trump, *n* [Fr *trompe*, a trumpet or horn, Sp and Pg *trompa*, It *tromba*, a trumpet, comp O H G *trumba*, *trumpa*, a drum, Lith *trubа*, a herdsman's horn, Akin *trombone* Hence *trumpet*] A wind-instrument of music, a trumpet
Trump, trump *v t* [Fr *tromper*, to deceive to dupe, probably from *trompe*, a trumpet, alluding to mountebanks or charlatans who summoned people by a trumpet] To obtrude or impose unfairly. —*To trump up*, to devise, to forge (*to trump up* a story) — **Trumpery**, trump'ėr i *n* [Fr *tromperie*, fraud, trumpery is what deceives by false show] Worthless finery, things worn out and of no value; rubbish —*a* Trifling, worthless
Trumpet, trum pet, *n.* [Fr *trompette*, a dim of *trompe*, a trumpet Tromp, a trumpet] A wind-instrument of music made of brass or silver, having a clear ringing tone, one who praises or proclaims praise Ear trumpet, Speaking trumpet. —*Feast of trumpets*, a feast among the Jews, so called from the blowing of trumpets in the temple with more than usual solemnity —*v t* To publish by sound of trumpet, hence, to blaze or noise abroad; to proclaim —**Trumpeter**, trum'pet-ėr, *n.* One who sounds a trumpet, one who proclaims, publishes, or denounces, a variety of the domestic pigeon, a grallatorial bird of South America, called also *Agami*. —**Trumpet-fish**, *n* The bellows-fish —**Trumpet-flower**, *n.* A name applied to various large tubular flowers —**Trumpet-major**, *n* A head trumpeter in a band or regiment —**Trumpetry**, trum'pet-ri, *n.* The sounding or sounds of a trumpet —**Trumpet-shell**, *n.* A molluscous shell resembling a trumpet. Tritон —**Trumpet-tongued**, *a* Having a tongue vociferous as a trumpet [*Shak.*]
Truncate, trung'kāt, *v t* [L *truncare*, *truncatum*, to cut short, from *truncus*, mutilated, and as substantive, the trunk of a tree] To shorten by cutting abruptly; to lop; to cut short.—*a.* Truncated; cut appearing

as if cut short at the tip (a *truncate* leaf) —**Truncated**, trung'kā-ted, *p* and *a* Cut short abruptly; having a part abruptly cut off, especially at the apex or top, or having the appearance of being so cut — *A truncated cone* or *pyramid* is one whose vertex is cut off by a plane parallel to its base.—**Truncation**, trung-kā'shon, *n.* The act of truncating or state of being truncated, cutting off

Truncheon, trun'shon, *n* [O Fr *tronchon*, Fr *tronçon*, from *tronche*, *tronce*, a trunk, staff, &c , L. *truncus* TRUNK] A short staff; a cudgel, a baton or staff of authority, a tree the branches of which have been lopped off to produce rapid growth —*v t.* To beat with a truncheon, to cudgel — **Truncheoned**, trun shond, *a* Furnished with a truncheon — **Truncheoner**, **Trun cheoneer**, trun shon-ēr, trun-shon-ēr', *n* A person armed with a truncheon

Trundle, trun dl, *v i* —*trundled*, *trundling* [A Sax *tryndel*, *trendel*, a circle, a wheel, akin Sw and Dan *trind*, round TREND] To roll, as on little wheels, to roll, to bowl along —*v t.* To wheel or move on wheels, to cause to roll (to *trundle* a hoop) —*n* A little wheel, a castor, a small carriage with low wheels, a truck —**Trundle-bed**, *n.* A truckle-bed — **Trundle tail**, *n* A curled tail, a dog with a curled tail [*Shak*]

Trunk, trungk, *n* [Fr *tronc*, trunk or stem, main body, broken shaft of a column, a charity box, from L *truncus*, mutilated, and as noun trunk or stem, body, piece cut off, &c (whence also *truncheon*, *truncate*) The elephant's *trunk* should have been *trump*, being from Fr *trompe*, a trumpet, a proboscis, but the word was confused with this TRUMP] The woody stem of trees, that part which supports the branches, the body of an animal with out the limbs, or considered as apart from the limbs, the main body of anything relatively to its branches or ramifications, a box or chest, often one covered with leather for containing clothes, &c , the long snout or proboscis of an elephant, also, a similar organ of other animals, as the proboscis of an insect, a tube, usually wooden, to convey air, dust, broken matter, grain, &c , a trough to convey water from a race to a water wheel, &c , a flume, a boxed passage for air to or from a blast apparatus or blowing-engine, *pl* trunk hose — *Trunk road*, a highway or main road — **Trunk breeches**, *n pl* Trunk hose —**Trunked**, trungkt, *a* Having a trunk —**Trunk-fish**, *n* OSTRACION — **Trunk-hose**, *n pl* [Named probably from being *truncated* or cut short] A kind of short wide hose gathered in above the knees, or immediately under them, and worn during the reign of Henry VIII , Elizabeth, and James I —**Trunk line**, *n* The main line of a railway, canal, &c — **Trunk-sleeve**, *n* A large wide sleeve [*Shak*]

Trunnion, trun'yon, *n* [Fr *trognon*, a stump, from *tronc*, L *truncus*, trunk of a tree TRUNK] A knob projecting on each side of a gun, mortar, &c , serving to support it on the carriage, *steam-engines*, a hollow gudgeon on each side of an oscillating cylinder to support it, and through which steam enters —**Trunnioned**, trun yond, *a* Provided with trunnions.

Truss, **trus**, *n* [Fr *trousse*, a bundle, in pl trunk-hose, breeches (whence E *trousers*), from *trousser*, O Fr *trosser*, *trusser*, to tuck up, to pack , L *tortiare*, to twist, from L *torquere*, *tortum*, to twist TORTURE] A bundle, especially a small handpacked bundle of dry goods, a quantity, as of hay or straw tied together, *surg* a bandage used in cases of rupture to keep up the parts or for other purposes, a tuft of flowers at the top of the main stalk of certain plants, an umbel, *building*, a combination of timbers, of iron, or of timbers and iron work, so arranged as to constitute an unyielding frame , *arch* a large corbel or modillion supporting some object projecting from the face of a wall —*v t* To put in a bundle, to pack up often with *up*, to seize and carry off said of birds of prey, to draw tight and tie the laces of, as of garments, to make fast, as the wings of a fowl to the body in cooking it, to skewer, to pull up by a rope or ropes, to hang —**Trussed**, trust, *a* Provided with a truss or trusses —**Trussing**, trus'ing, *n* The timbers, &c , which form a truss

Trust, trust, *n* [From stem of *true*, *trow* =Icel *traust*, trust, confidence, Dan and Sw *tröst*, G *trost*, consolation, hope TRUE] A reliance or resting of the mind on the integrity, veracity, justice, friend ship, &c , of another person, a firm reliance on promises or on laws or principles, confidence, confident expectation, assured anticipation, belief, hope, reliance or belief without examination (to take opinions on *trust*), the transfer of goods, property &c , in confidence of future payment, credit, a person confided in and relied on, that which is committed or intrusted to one, something committed to one s care for use or for safe-keeping, the state of being confided to another's care and guard, safe keeping, care, management, *law*, the conveying of property to one party (the *trustee*) in confidence that he will apply it for the benefit of a third party or to some specified purpose —*v t* To place confidence in, to rely on, to depend upon, to believe, to receive as true, to rely on with regard to the care of, to intrust (to *trust* him *with* money), to commit, as to one s care, to leave to one's self or to itself without fear of consequences, to sell to upon credit or in confidence of future payment, to be confident, to hope confidently followed by a clause —*v i* To have trust or reliance, to confide readily, to practise giving credit, to sell in reliance upon future payment —*To trust in*, to confide in, to rely on —*To trust to* to depend on, to have confidence in —*a* Held in trust (*trust* property) — **Trustee**, trus-tē , *n* A person appointed to hold property, to take care of and apply the same for the benefit of those entitled to it — **Trusteeship** trus tē ship *n* The office of a trustee — **Truster**, trus ter *n* One who trusts, one who relies, a believer —**Trust-estate**, *n* An estate held by a trustee or trustees —**Trustful**, trust ful, *a* Full of trust, trusting, worthy of trust, trusty —**Trustfully**, trust ful li, *adv* In a trustful manner — **Trustfulness**, trust ful nes *n* The state or quality of being trustful — **Trustily** trus ti li, *adv* In a trusty manner, faithfully — **Trustiness** trus ti nes *n* The quality of being trusty, fidelity, honesty — **Trustless**, trust les *a* Devoid of trust, not worthy of trust, unreliable - **Trustlessness** trust'les nes, *n* The quality of being trustless —**Trustworthiness**, trust wer thi nes, *n* The quality of being trustworthy — **Trustworthy**, trust wer thi, *a* Worthy of trust or confidence —**Trusty**, trus ti, *a* Admitting of being safely trusted, deserving confidence, fit to be confided in, not liable to fail a person (a *trusty* sword)

Truth, **Truthful**, &c Under TRUE

Truttaceous, trut-ā shus, *a* [From L *trutta*, trout TROUT] Pertaining to the trout

Try, tri, *v t* —*tried*, *trying* [Fr *trier*, to pick, cull, select, same as It *triare* *triare*, to grind, bruise, examine, L L *triare*, to thrash (corn), from L *tritum*, pp of *tero*, to rub, to cleanse corn by thrashing TRITE] To sift or pick out; to purify, assay, or refine, as metals, to test or prove by experiment, to make experience of, to subject to some severe test or experience, to cause suffering or trouble to, to examine or inquire into especially, to examine judicially, to subject to the examination and decision or sentence of a tribunal, to attempt, to undertake, to make experiment with; to see what will result from using or employing —*To try on*, to put on, as a garment, to see if it fits —*v i* To exert strength, to endeavour, to prove by a test —*To try back*, to go back, as in search of a road that one has missed —*n* The act of trying; a trial, experiment.—**Tryable**, **Triable**, trī'a-bl, *a* Capable of being tried, fit to be tried or stand trial —**Trial**, **trial**, *n* The act of trying or testing in any manner; an attempt, a test; experiment, a becoming acquainted by experience; that which tries or afflicts; that which tries the character or principle; affliction, temptation; the state of being tried, a process for testing qualification, an examination, *law*, the examination of a cause in controversy between parties before a proper tribunal — **Trial-fire**, *n.* A fire for trying or proving, ordeal-fire — **Trial trip**, *n* An experimental trip, especially, a trip made by a new vessel to test her sailing qualities, &c — **Trier**, trī'er, *n* One who tries —**Trying**, trī'ing, *a* Adapted to try, severe, afflictive —**Try sail**, *n* *Naut* a fore-and aft sail set with a boom and gaff, a spanker or driver

Tryst, trist, *n* [Closely akin to *trust*, Icel *treysta*, *to* trust] An appointment to meet, a rendezvous, a market (Falkirk *Tryst*) —*v t* To agree to meet at any particular time or place — **Trysting day**, *n* An appointed day of meeting or assembling — **Trysting-place**, *n* An arranged meeting place

Tsar, tsär, *n* CZAR — **Tsarina**, **Tsaritza**, tsä rē na, tsä rit sa, *n* CZARINA

Tschudi, **Tschudic** TSHUDI, TSHUDIC

Tsetse, tset sē, *n* A South African two winged fly whose bite is often fatal to horses, dogs, and cattle, but is innoxious to man and wild beasts

T square, tē skwār, *n* An instrument used in drawing consisting of two slips of hard wood of unequal length the longer fixed into the shorter like a T, and both having their edges dressed exactly straight and parallel

Tub tub *n* [Same as L G *tubbe*, D *tobbe*, a tub] An open wooden vessel formed with staves, bottom, and hoops, a half barrel open above, a small cask or barrel for liquor, any wooden structure resembling a tub, *mining* a corve or bucket for raising coal or ore from the mine —*A tale of a tub* an idle or silly fiction, a cock and bull story —*v t* —*tubbed tubbing* To plant or set in a tub (to *tub* plants) —*v i* To wash, to make use of a bathing tub — **Tubbing** tub ing, *n* Material for tubs, the lining of the shaft of a mine, of an artesian well, &c , to prevent falling in of the sides — **Tubbish**, tub ish, *a* Like a tub, tubby — **Tubby** tub i *a* Tub shaped, round like a tub or barrel, having a dull sound —**Tubful**, tub ful *n* A quantity sufficient to fill a tub, as much as a tub will hold —**Tub-wheel**, *n* A horizontal water wheel with a series of radial, spiral floats

Tube, tūb *n* [Fr *tube* from L *tubus*, a tube, *tuba* a trumpet] A pipe, a hollow cylinder of wood metal glass, india rubber &c used for the conveyance of fluids and for various other purposes, any similar object, a vessel of animal bodies or plants which conveys a fluid or other substance —*v t* —*tubed*, *tubing* To furnish with a tube — **Tube-well**, *n* A cylindrical iron tube having a sharp point, perforated immediately above the point with small holes, driven into the earth till symptoms of water appear, when a small suction pump is applied to the tube and the water pumped up —**Tubicolar**, **Tubicolous**, tū bik ō ler, tū bik ō lus *a* [L *tubus*, and *colo*, to inhabit] *Zool* inhabiting a calcareous tube —**Tubicole**, tū bi kōl, *n* One of an order of annelids which live in calcareous tubes — **Tubiform**, tū'bi-form, *a* Having the form of a tube, tubular — **Tubing**, tūb ing, *n* The act of making or providing with tubes a series of tubes, material for tubes —**Tubipore**, tū'bi-pōr, *n* [L *tubus*, and *porus*, a pore] One of those corals that consist of a cluster of small tubes, each tube being the abode of a polyp —**Tubular**, tū'bū lėr, *a* [From L *tubulus*, dim of *tubus*, a tube] Having the form of a tube or pipe, consisting of a pipe, fistular —*Tubular boiler*, a form of boiler in which the connection between the fire and the chimney is made by a large number of tubes surrounded by the water, which is heated by the gases, &c., passing through the tubes. — *Tubular bridge*, a bridge formed of a great rectangular iron or steel tube, through which the roadway or railway passes. — **Tubulated**, **Tubulate**, tū'bū-lā-ted, tū'bū-lāt,

a. Made in the form of a small tube; furnished with a small tube.—**Tubulation**, tū-bū-lā'shon, *n.* The act of making tubular.—**Tubuliform**, tū'bū-li-form, *a.* Having the form of a small tube.—**Tubulose**, **Tubulous**, tū'bū-lōs, tū'bū-lus, *a.* Tubular.

Tuber, tū'ber, *n.* [L., a swelling, tumour, protuberance; same root as *tumid*, *tumour*.] An underground fleshy stem or modification of the root of plants (as in the potato), roundish in shape, of annual duration, and with buds from which new plants are produced; *surg.* a knot or swelling in any part.—**Tubercle**, tū'ber-kl, *n.* [L. *tuberculum*, dim. from *tuber*.] A small tuber; a little projecting knob; *anat.* a natural small rounded body or mass; *pathol.* one of certain small masses of morbid matter which may be developed in different parts of the body, but are most frequently observed in the lungs (in the disease consumption). — **Tubercled**, tū'ber-kld, *a.* Showing tubercles; covered with tubercles. —**Tubercular**, tū-bèr'kū-lèr, *a.* Of the character of a tubercle; caused by tubercles; affected with tubercles.—**Tuberculate**, **Tuberculated**, **Tuberculose**, **Tuberculous**, tū-bèr'kū-lāt, tū-bèr'kū-lā-ted, tū-bèr'kū-lōs, tū-bèr'kū-lus, *a.* Affected with tubercles; having small knobs or pimples. —**Tuberculization**, tū-bèr'kū-li-zā'shon, *n.* The formation of tubercles, as in the lungs. —**Tuberiferous**, tū-bèr-if'èr-us, *a.* [L. *tuber*, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing tubers. —**Tuberiform**, tū'bèr-i-form, *a* Tuber-shaped. — **Tuberosity**, tū-bèr-os'i-ti, *n.* State of being tuberous; something that is tuberous; a swelling or prominence.—**Tuberous**, **Tuberose**, tū'bèr-us, tū'ber-ōs, *a* Covered with knobby or wart-like prominences; knobbed; *bot* having tubers; resembling a tuber. — **Tuberousness**, tū'ber-us-nes, *n* Quality of being tuberous.

Tuberose, tūb'rōz or tū'be-rōz, *n.* [From the Latin specific name *tuberosa*, which means simply 'tuberous;' so Fr. *tubéreuse*, Sp *tuberosa*.] An odoriferous plant with a tuberous root, a favourite flower and much cultivated.

Tubicolous, **Tubing**, **Tubular**, &c. Under Tube.

Tuck,‡ tuk, *n.* [From Fr. *estoc*, It. *stocco*, a rapier, from G. *stock*, a stick.] A rapier. [*Shak.*]

Tuck, tuk, *v t.* [Same as L G *tucken*, G. *zucken*, Sw. *tocka*, to draw together, to contract; akin *tug*, *tow*, *touch*.] To put into smaller compass by folding; to fold in or under; to gather up; to gather the bed-clothes close around (to *tuck* a child into a bed).—*v. i.* To contract; to draw together.—*n.* A fold sewed in some part of a dress to shorten it, especially a horizontal fold made on a skirt — **Tucker**, tuk'ér, *n* One who or that which tucks; an ornamental frilling of lace or muslin round the top of a woman's dress.

Tuckahoe, tuk'a-hō, *n.* [American Indian word for bread.] A singular vegetable growth of the United States, found underground like the truffle, its exact nature being not ascertained.

Tucket, tuk'et, *n.* [From It *toccata*, a prelude, from *toccare*, to touch. Touch.] A flourish on a trumpet; a fanfare. [*Shak.*] —**Tuck**, tuk, *n.* [From *tucket*.] The sound produced by beating a drum; beat.

Tuesday, tūz'dā, *n.* [A. Sax *Tiwesdæg*, that is, Tiw's day, the day of *Tiw*, the Northern Mars, or god of war; so Icel. *týsdagr*, *tyrsdagr*, Sw. *tisdag*, Dan. *tirsdag*, G *dienstag*. Comp. *Thursday* = *Thor's* day.] The third day of the week.

Tufa, **Tuff**, tū'fa, tuf, *n.* [It. *tufa*, Fr. *tuf*, a kind of porous stone, from L. *tophus*, tuff, tufa.] *Geol.* a term originally applied to a light porous rock composed of cemented scoriæ and ashes, but now to any porous vesicular compound. — **Tufaceous**, tū-fā'shus, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling it.

Tuft, tuft, *n.* [From Fr. *touffe*, a tuft, a thicket, with addition of *t* (comp. *graft* and *graff*); from G. *zopf*, Icel. *toppr*, a tuft—E. *top*. Top.] A collection of small flexible or soft things in a knot or bunch (a *tuft* of flowers, a *tuft* of feathers); a cluster; a clump (a tuft of trees); in English universities, a slang term for a young nobleman student: so called from the gold *tuft* on the cap formerly worn by him.—*v.t.* To adorn with or as with tufts or a tuft. — **Tufted**, tuf'ted, *p.* and *a.* Adorned with a tuft or tufts; growing in tufts or clusters.—**Tuft-hunter**, *n.* A hanger-on or toady in the society of titled persons.—**Tuft-hunting**, *n.* The practice of a tuft-hunter.—**Tufty**, tuf'ti, *a* Abounding with tufts; growing in tufts.

Tug, tug, *v.t.* — *tugged*, *tugging* [A. Sax. *teohan*, *teon*, to tug or pull; pret. pl. *tugon*, pp. *togen*; Icel. *toga*, *tyggja*, to draw; G. *zug*, a pull; akin *tow*, to pull, *tuck*, *tie*.] To pull with effort; to haul; to strain at; to drag by means of a steam-tug.—*v.i.* To pull with great effort; to labour; to strive; to struggle.—*n.* A pull with the utmost effort; a supreme effort; the severest strain or struggle (the *tug* of war); a tug-boat.—**Tug-boat**, *n* A strongly built steam-boat used for towing sailing and other vessels.

Tuition, tū-ish'on, *n.* [L. *tuitio*, *tuitionis*, guardianship, from *tueor*, *tuitus*, to see, to look to.] Guardianship or superintendence[; instruction; tutorship; teaching. —**Tuitionary**, tū-ish'on-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to tuition.

Tula-metal, tō'la, *n.* [From *Tula*, in Russia, where it is extensively made.] An alloy of silver, with small proportions of lead and copper.

Tulip, tū'lip, *n* [Fr. *tulipe*, from Sp. *tulipa*, *tulipan*, It. *tulipano*, a tulip, from Turk. *tolipend*, a turban, the name being given to the flower from its similarity. Turban.] A plant of the lily family of many species, much cultivated for the beauty of the flowers.—**Tulipist**, tū'lip-ist, *n.* A cultivator of tulips — **Tulipomania**, tū'lip-ō-ma''ni-a, *n.* [*Tulip*, and L *mania*, madness.] A violent passion for the cultivation or acquisition of tulips —**Tulip-tree**, *n* An American tree bearing flowers resembling the tulip, one of the most magnificent forest trees of temperate North America —**Tulip-wood**, *n* A beautiful striped, rose-coloured wood, the produce of a Brazilian tree, much used for inlaying.

Tulle, tūl, *n.* A kind of thin, open net, silk fabric, originally manufactured at *Tulle* in France, much used in female headdresses, collars, &c.

Tulwar, tul'war, *n.* [Hind.] An East Indian sabre.

Tumble, tum'bl, *v.i.* — *tumbled*, *tumbling*. [From Dan. *tumle*, Sw. *tumla*, to tumble, allied to A. Sax. *tumbian*, to dance, D. *tuimelen*, to tumble, G *taumeln*, to reel, to stagger.] To roll about by turning one way and the other; to toss the body about; to roll; to lose footing and fall, to be precipitated; to play acrobats' tricks —*v.t* To turn or throw about for examination or search; to toss over carelessly; to disorder, to rumple; to throw down; to precipitate. —*n.* A fall; a rolling over.—**Tumbler**, tum'blèr, *n.* One who tumbles; one who plays the tricks of an acrobat turning summersaults, &c; a large drinking glass, originally one that had not a base that it could stand on; a variety of the domestic pigeon, so called from its practice of turning over in flight; a sort of spring-latch in a lock which detains the bolt until a key lifts it. —**Tumblerful**, tum'blèr-ful, *n.* As much as a tumbler can contain.

Tumbrel, **Tumbril**, tum'brel, tum'bril, *n.* [O.Fr *tomberel*, from *tomber*, to fall, because tilted up to be emptied; of Germanic origin and akin to *tumble* Tumble.] A dung-cart; a low vehicle with two wheels used by farmers; a covered cart or carriage with two wheels, which accompanies troops for conveying the tools of pioneers, ammunition, &c.

Tumefy, tū'mi-fi, *v.t.*—*tumefied*, *tumefying*. [Fr. *tumefier*, from L. *tumeo*, to swell, and *facio*, to make. Tumid.] To swell or cause to swell or be tumid.—*v.i.* To swell; to rise in a tumour.—**Tumefaction**, tū-mi-fak'shon, *n.* A swelling up; a tumour.—**Tumescence**, tū-mes'ens, *n.* The state of growing tumid; tumefaction.

Tumid, tū'mid, *a.* [L. *tumidus*, from *tumeo*, to swell, from root *tu*, producing also *tumulus*, *tumultus*, *tumor*, *tuber*, &c. (whence *tumult*, *tumour*, &c.). Akin *tomb*.] Being swelled, enlarged, or distended; swollen; protuberant; swelling in sound or sense; pompous; bombastic.—**Tumidity**, **Tumidness**, tū-mid'i-ti, tū'mid-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being tumid.—**Tumidly**, tū'mid-li, *adv.* In a tumid manner or form. —**Tumour**, **Tumor**, tū'mor, *n.* [L. *tumor*, *tumoris*, from *tumeo*, to swell.] *Surg.* a morbid enlargement or swelling; more strictly, a permanent swelling occasioned by a new growth, and not a mere enlargement of a natural part.—**Tumoured**, tū'mord, *a.* Having a tumour or tumours; distended; swelled.

Tump, tump, *n.* [W. *tomp*, a round mass, a hillock; same root as *tumid*.] A little hillock

Tumular, **Tumulary**. Under Tumulus.

Tumult, tū'mult, *n.* [L. *tumultus*, from *tumeo*, to swell. Tumid.] The commotion, disturbance, or agitation of a multitude; an uproar; violent commotion or agitation, with confusion of sounds; irregular or confused motion.—**Tumultuarily**, tū-mul'tū-a-ri-li, *adv.* In a tumultuary manner.—**Tumultuariness**, tū-mul'tū-a-ri-nes, *n.* Disorderly or tumultuous conduct; turbulence.—**Tumultuary**, tū-mul'tū-a-ri, *a.* [L. *tumultuarius*.] Disorderly; promiscuous; confused; restless; agitated; unquiet. —**Tumultuous**, tū-mul'tū-us, *a.* [L. *tumultuosus*.] Full of tumult, disorder, or confusion; conducted with tumult; disorderly; agitated; disturbed, as by passion or the like; turbulent; violent.—**Tumultuously**, tū-mul'tū-us-li, *adv.* In a tumultuous manner; with turbulence.—**Tumultuousness**, tū-mul'tū-us-nes, *n.*

Tumulus, tū'mū-lus, *n.* pl. **Tumuli**, tū'mu-li. [L., a hillock, from *tumeo*, to swell. Tumid.] A mound; a barrow or artificial burial mound of earth. — **Tumular**, **Tumulary**, tū'mū-lèr, tū'mū-la-ri, *a.* Forming or relating to a tumulus or barrow.

Tun, tun, *n.* [A. Sax. *tunne*, a butt = Icel. sw. and O.H.G. *tunna*, L G. *tunne*, D. *ton*, G *tonne*, cask, tun; perhaps a Celtic word = Ir. and Gael. *tunna*, *tonna*; comp. W. *tynell*. *Ton* is the same word; *tunnel* is a derivative.] Originally any large cask or vessel for containing liquids; hence, a certain measure or quantity, as the old English *tun* of wine, which contained 4 hogsheads or 252 gallons.—*v.t.*—**tunned**, **tunning**. To put into casks.

Tundra, tun'dra, *n.* A term applied to the immense stretches of flat boggy country in the northern part of Siberia, where vegetation takes an arctic character.

Tune, tūn, *n.* [A form of *tone*. Tone.] A rhythmical, melodious series of musical tones produced by one voice or instrument, or by several voices or instruments in unison; an air; a melody; correct intonation in singing or playing; adjustment of a musical instrument so as to produce its tones in correct key-relationship, or in harmony with other instruments; frame of mind; mood; temper for the time being.—*To the tune of*, to the sum or amount of. [Colloq.]—*v.t.*—*tuned*, *tuning*. To put into or cause to be in tune; to sing with melody or harmony; to attune; to put into the proper state; to adapt.—**Tunable**, tūn'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being put in tune or made harmonious; musical; tuneful.—**Tunableness**, tūn'a-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being tunable—**Tunably**, tūn'a-bli, *adv.* In a tunable manner; musically.—**Tuneful**, tūn'ful, *a.* Harmonious; melodious; musical. — **Tunefully**, tūn'fūl-li, *adv.* In a tuneful manner; harmoniously; musically. — **Tunefulness**, tūn'ful-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being tuneful.—**Tuneless**, tūn'les, *a.* Unmusical; unharmonious; not expressed musically; without voice or utterance.—**Tuner**, tūn'ér, *n.* One who tunes; one whose occupation is to tune musical instruments.—**Tuning**, tūn'ing, *n.* The art or operation of adjusting a musical instrument so that the various sounds may be all at due intervals.—**Tuning-fork**, *n.* A steel instrument with two prongs, designed when set in vibration to give a musical sound of a certain fixed pitch.

Tungsten, tung'sten, *s.* [Sw. and Dan., from *tung*, heavy, and *sten*, stone, heavy stone, from the density of its ores.] A steel-grey-white, brittle and heavy metal. Called also *wolfram*.—**Tungstate**, **Tungstic**, tung-sten'ik, tung'stik, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from tungsten (*tungstic acid*).

Tunguse, tun-gus'ik, *a.* A term applied to a group of Turanian tongues spoken by tribes in the north-east of Asia.

Tunic, tū'nik, *s.* [L. *tunica*, a tunic.] A very ancient form of under garment worn by both sexes, and fastened by a girdle or belt about the waist; at the present day a loose garment worn by women and boys drawn in at the waist and reaching not far below it; a military surcoat; the garment worn by a knight over his armour; the full-dress, short uniform coat worn by soldiers; *anat.* a membrane that covers or composes some part or organ (the *tunics* or *coats* of the eye, the *tunics* of the stomach, &c.); a natural covering; an integument; *bot.* any loose membranous skin not formed from epidermis; the skin of a seed.—**Tunicary**, tū'ni-ka-ri, *s.* One of the Tunicata.—**Tunicata**, *tū-ni-kā'ta*, *s. pl.* An order of molluscoida, or lower mollusca, which are enveloped in a coriaceous tunic or mantle; an ascidian or sea-squirt.—**Tunicate**, **Tunicated**, tū'ni-kāt, tū'ni-kā-ted, *a. Bot.* covered with a tunic or membranes; coated; *zool.* enveloped in a tunic or mantle.

Tunker, tung'ker, *n.* [G. *tunken*, to dip.] Dunker.

Tunnel, tun'el, *s.* [From Fr. *tonnelle*, an arbour, a tunnel, from *tonne*, L.L. *tunna*, a cask. Tun.] A subterranean passage cut through a hill, a rock, or any eminence, or under a river, a town, &c., to carry a canal, a road, or a railway in an advantageous course.—*v.t.*—*tunnelled*, *tunnelling*. To form or cut a tunnel through or under.—**Tunnel-net**, *s.* A net with a wide mouth at one end and narrow at the other.—**Tunnel-shaft**, *s.* A shaft sunk to meet a tunnel.

Tunny, tun'i, *s.* [It. *tonno*, Fr. *thon*, from L. *thynnus*, from Gr. *thynnos*, a tunny, from *thyno*, to dart.] A food fish of the mackerel family, attaining a length of from four to even twenty feet, and found in immense quantities in the Mediterranean, there being also an American species taken chiefly for the oil it yields.

Tup, tup, *n.* [Comp. L.G. *tuppen*, *toppen*, to push, to butt.] A ram.

Tupaia, tu-pi'a, *s.* The banxring.

Turanian, tū-rā'ni-an, *a.* [Persian *Turan*, a name for the Turks and kindred races.] A term applied to the Altaic family of languages, which includes the Ugrian or Finnish, Turkish, Mongolian, &c.

Turban, ter'ban, *s.* [O.E. *tirband*, *turbant*, *tulibant*, &c., Fr. *turban*, Sp. and It. *turbante*, from Turk. *tulbend*, *dulbend*, Per. *dulband*, turban. *Tulip* is a form of this word.] A form of head-dress worn by the Orientals, consisting of a cap without brim, and a sash, scarf, or shawl wound about it; a kind of head-dress worn by ladies.—**Turbaned**, ter'band, *a.* Wearing a turban.

Turbary, ter'ba-ri, *n.* [L.L. *turbaria*, from O.H.G. *turba*, E. *turf*.] A place where turf is cut; the right of cutting turf.

Turbellaria, ter-bel-la'ri-a, *s. pl.* [From L. *turba*, a crowd, a stir, from the currents caused by their moving cilia.] An order of annuloid animals nearly all aquatic and non-parasitic, including the nemertids and others.

Turbid, ter'bid, *a.* [L. *turbidus*, from *turba*, a crowd, or *turbare*, to trouble (as in *disturb*, *perturb*, *turbulent*). Trouble.] Having the lees or sediment disturbed; muddy; foul with extraneous matter; not clear: said of liquids of any kind.—**Turbidity**, **Turbidness**, ter-bid'i-ti, ter'bid-nes, *s.* The state of being turbid.—**Turbidly**, ter'bid-li, *adv.* In a turbid manner; muddily.

Turbinate, **Turbinated**, ter'bi-nāt, ter'bi-nā-ted, *a.* [From *turbo*, *turbinis*, a top.] Shaped like a whipping-top; *conch.* spiral or wreathed conically from a larger base to the apex like a top; *bot.* shaped like a top or cone inverted.—**Turbination**, ter-bi-nā'shon, *s.* The act of spinning or whirling, as a top.

Turbine, ter'bin, *s.* [L. *turbo*, *turbinis*, that which spins or whirls round, a top.] A kind of horizontal water-wheel, made to revolve by the escape of water through orifices, under the influence of pressure derived from a fall.

Turbit, ter'bit, *s.* A variety of the domestic pigeon remarkable for its short beak.

Turbith, ter'bith, *n.* Same as *Turpeth*.

Turbot, ter'bot, *s.* [Fr. *turbot*, O.D. *turbot*, perhaps from L. *turbo*, a whipping-top, like Gr. *rhombos*, which means both top and turbot, there being a supposed similarity in shape.] A well-known and highly esteemed species of flat-fish plentiful off the British shores, often weighing from 70 to 90 lbs.

Turbulent, ter'bū-lent, *a.* [L. *turbulentus*, from *turbare*, to disturb. Turbid.] Being in violent commotion; tumultuous; disposed to insubordination and disorder; riotous; disorderly.—**Turbulence**, **Turbulency**, ter'bū-lens, ter'bū-len-si, *s.* The state or quality of being turbulent; riotous disposition; unruliness.—**Turbulently**, ter'bū-lent-li, *adv.* In a turbulent manner.

Turco, tur'ko, *n.* The name given by the French to Arab sharp-shooters in their army

Turcoman, tur'kō-man, *s.* Turkoman.

Tureen, tu-rēn', *s.* [From Fr. *terrine*, a tureen, lit. an earthen vessel, from *terre*= L. *terra*, earth. Terra.] A rather large deep vessel for holding soup or other liquid food at the table

Turf, terf, *s* pl. **Turfs**, terfs, now seldom **Turves**, tervz [A. Sax. *turf* = D. *turf*, Icel. Sw. and L.G *torf*, Dan. *törv*, turf.] The surface or sward of grass lands; a piece of earth with the grass growing on it; a sod; a kind of peaty substance cut from the surface of the ground and used as fuel.—*The turf*, the race-course, and hence, the occupation or profession of horse-racing.—*v.t.* To cover with turf or sod.—**Turf-clad**, *a.* Covered with turf.—**Turfen**, terf'n, *a.* Made of turf, covered with turf.—**Turfiness**, terf'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being turfy.—**Turf-spade**, *n.* A spade for cutting turf, longer and narrower than the common spade.—**Turfy**, terf'i, *a.* Abounding or covered with turf; having the qualities or appearance of turf, connected with the turf or race-ground; characteristic of horse-racing; sporting.

Turgent, ter'jent, *a.* [L. *turgens*, *turgentis*, ppr. of *turgeo*, to swell.] Swelling; tumid; turgid.—**Turgesce**,† ter-jes', *v.i.* [L. *turgesco*, incentive of *turgeo*, to swell.] To become turgid; to swell.—**Turgescence**, **Turgescency**, ter-jes'ens, ter-jes'en-si, *n.* The act of swelling or state of being swelled; inflation; bombast; *med.* superabundance of humours in any part of the body.—**Turgescent**, ter-jes'ent, *a.* [L. *turgescens*.] Growing turgid; in a swelling state.—**Turgid**, ter'jid, *a.* [L. *turgidus*, from *turgeo*.] Swelled; bloated; distended beyond its natural state; inflated; bombastic (a *turgid* style).—**Turgidly**, ter'jid-li, *adv.* In a turgid manner; pompously.—**Turgidity**, **Turgidness**, ter-jid'i-ti, ter'jid-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being turgid; distention beyond its natural state; inflated manner of writing or speaking; bombast.

Turio, tū'ri-ō, *s.* pl. **Turiones**, tū-ri-ō'nēs. [L.] *Bot.* the subterranean bud of a perennial herbaceous plant, annually developed, and producing a new stem.

Turk, terk, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Turkey; hence, a Mohammedan.†—**Turkey**, ter'ki, *n.* [So called because it was erroneously believed to have come from *Turkey*.] A large gallinaceous bird belonging to America, well known as an inmate of our poultry-yards, and highly valued.—**Turkey-buzzard**, **Turkey-vulture**, *s.* An American bird of the vulture family bearing a distant resemblance to a turkey.—**Turkey-carpet**, *s.* A carpet made entirely of wool, the loops being larger than those of Brussels carpets and always cut.—**Turkey-cock**, *s.* A male turkey.—**Turkey-red**, *s.* [Because originally produced by madder from Turkey.] A brilliant and durable red colour produced by madder or alizarine upon cotton cloth.—**Turkey-stone**, **Turkey-slate**, *s.* A very fine-grained siliceous slate originally brought from the Levant, used for sharpening small cutting instruments.—**Turkish**, ter'kish, *a.* Pertaining to Turkey or to the Turks.

Turkis, **Turkois**, ter'kis, ter'kois, *s.* Same as *Turquoise*.

Turko, tur'ko, *s.* Same as *Turco*.

Turkoman, tur'kō-man, *s.* One of a nomadic Tartar people of Asia, occupying a territory east and south-east of the Caspian Sea.

Turmeric, ter'mer-ik, *s.* [Probably from Hind. *surd*, yellow, and *mirch*, pepper.] A name of one or two East Indian plants of the ginger family, whose rhizomes are used as a condiment, a yellow dye, and as a chemical test for the presence of alkalies.

Turmoil, ter'moil, *s.* [Origin doubtful; probably *turn* and *moil*.] Harassing labour; molestation by tumult; commotion; disturbance.—*v.t.* To harass with commotion; to trouble; to molest.—*v.i.* To be in commotion.

Turn, tern, *v.t* [O. Fr. *turner*, *torner* (Fr. *tourner*), to turn, from L. *tornare*, to turn in a lathe, from *tornus*, a lathe, from Gr. *tornos*, a turner's chisel; same root as L. *tero*, *tritum* (E. *trite*), to grind, &c.; akin *tour*, *tournament*, *tornado*, *detour*, &c.] To cause to move round on a centre or axis, or as on a centre or axis; to put into circular motion; to rotate or revolve; to shape by means of a lathe; to direct or put into a different way, course, direction, or channel (to *turn* a person from a purpose, to *turn* the eyes towards); to apply or devote (to *turn* one's self to trade); to put to some use or purpose; to shift or change with respect to the top, bottom, front, back, sides, or the like; to reverse; to invert; to bring the inside of out; to change to another opinion or party; to convert; to translate; to alter into something else; to metamorphose; to transform, transmute, change; to revolve or ponder (*turn* the matter over); to consider and reconsider; to change from a fresh, sweet, or natural condition; to cause to ferment, become sour, or the like, to put, bring, or place in a certain state or condition (*turned* into ridicule).—*To turn adrift*, to expel from some place or office; to throw upon one's own resources.—*To turn against*, to direct towards or against; to use to one's disadvantage (his argument *was turned against* himself); to render unfavourable, hostile, or opposed to.—*To turn aside*, to ward off; to avert (a blow).—*To turn away*, to dismiss, discharge or discard; also, to avert.—*To turn back*, to cause to return the same way; to drive back.—*To turn down*, to fold or double down.—*To turn off*, to dismiss or put away; to discharge; to accomplish; to produce complete (the printer *turned off* 10,000 copies); to shut off, as a fluid, by means of a stopcock, valve, &c. (to *turn off* the gas).—*To turn on*, to admit, as a fluid, by means of a stopcock or valve (to *turn on* the gas).—*To turn out*, to drive out; to expel; to put out to pasture; to produce as the result of labour; to furnish in a complete state (to *turn out* 1000 pieces of cloth); to bring the inside of out; to bring out to view.—*To turn over*, to change the position of the top, bottom, or sides of; to overturn; to transfer; to put into different hands; to do business, sell goods, or draw money to the amount of (he *turns* over £500 a week); to open and turn the leaves of as of a book.—*To turn over a new leaf*, to take a different and better line of conduct.—*To turn up*, to bring from below to the top; to dig up (to *turn up* the soil); to bring a different surface or side uppermost; to place with the face upward (to turn up a card); to tilt up; to bring the end, tip, or point uppermost (to *turn up one's nose*, an expression of contempt); to refer to in a book.—*To turn upon* (or on), to cause to operate on or against.—*To turn the back*, to turn away; to go off; to flee.—*To turn the back on* or upon, to withdraw

one's favour, friendship, or assistance from. —*To turn a corner*, to go or pass round a corner.—*To turn the edge of*, to blunt or render dull.—*To turn on sword's point, blade, position, &c*, to manœuvre so as to pass round his forces and attack him from behind or on the side.—*To turn one's hand*, to apply or adapt one's self —*To turn one's head* or *brain*, to make one giddy or dizzy, to deprive of one's reason or judgment, to infatuate —*To turn a penny*, or *the penny*, to keep one's money in brisk circulation, to increase one's capital by business —*To turn the scale*, to make one side of the balance go down, *fig.* to decide in one way or another; to give superiority or success —*To turn the stomach*, to cause nausea, disgust, or loathing.—*To turn the tables*, to overthrow a formerly victorious rival, antagonist, or the like —*To turn tail*, to retreat with ignominy, to flee like a coward —*v i* To have a circular or rotatory motion, to move round, to revolve or rotate, *fig* to depend, as on the chief point for decision or the like, to hinge (the question *turns* upon this), to move the body, face, or head in another direction, to change the position or posture of the body, as in bed, to retrace one's *steps*, to go or come back, to return, to offer opposition; to show fight, to take an opposite or a new course, to be directed (the road *turns* to the right), to have recourse (knew not where to *turn*), to be transformed or transmuted, to be converted, in a general sense, to become, to grow (to *turn* pale), to change from a fresh or sweet condition, to become sour or spoiled, as milk, wine, cider, to become dizzy or giddy, as the head or brain, to reel, to become nauseated or qualmish, as the stomach, to become inclined in another direction, to change from ebb to flow or from flow to ebb, as the tide, to have a consequence, to result (to *turn* to account) —*To turn about*, to turn the face in another direction —*To turn again*, to return.—*To turn against*, to become unfavourable, unfriendly, or hostile to — *To turn aside*, to leave a straight course, to withdraw from the presence of others —*To turn away*, to deviate, to move the face to another direction, to avert one's looks —*To turn back*, to go or come back, to return —*To turn in*, to bend or double or point inwards, to enter, to go to bed (colloq.) — *To turn off*, to diverge, to deviate from a course (the road *turns off* to the right) —*To turn on* or *upon*, to show sudden anger or hostility to, to confront in a hostile or angry manner, to depend or hinge —*To turn out*, to bend or point outwards, to come abroad, to appear outside, to get out of bed, to prove in the result or issue, to terminate, to result (the affair *turned out* better) —*To turn over*, to move, shift, or change from side to side, or from top to bottom, to toll, to tumble —*To turn to*, to apply or betake one's self to, to direct one's mind or attention to — *To turn up*, to point upwards, to come to light, to occur, to appear —*n* The act of turning, a revolution or rotation, one round of a rope or cord, the point or place of deviation from a straight line; a winding, a bend, a flexure; an angle, a short walk, promenade, or excursion, alteration of course; new direction or tendency, change or alteration generally, vicissitude, opportunity enjoyed in alternation with another or others, or in rotation, due chance, time, or opportunity, occasion, occasional act of kindness or malice (a good or ill *turn*), purpose, requirement, use, exigence (to serve our *turn*), form, shape, or mould, manner, fashion, character or temper, a short spell or a little job (colloq.), a nervous shock, such as is caused by alarm or sudden excitement (colloq.), *mus* the sign ~ indicating a certain way of playing a group of notes —*By turns*, one after another; alternately, at intervals.—*In turn*, in due order of succession —*To a turn*, to a nicety; exactly, perfectly —*To take turns*, to take each other's place alternately.—*Turn of life*, the period of life in women between the ages of 45 and 50, when the menses cease naturally.—*Turn and turn about*, alternately; successively; by turns. —**Turn-coat**, *n.* One who forsakes his party or principles.—**Turn-cock**, *n.* The servant of a water company who turns on the water for the mains, regulates the fire-plugs, &c.—**Turn-down**, *a* Folded or doubled down (a *turn-down* collar).—**Turner**, tėr'ner, *n.* One who turns; one whose occupation is to form things with a lathe —**Turnery**, tėr'ner-i, *n.* The act of turning articles by the lathe, articles made by or formed in the lathe, a place where articles are turned.—**Turning**, tėr'ning, *n.* A bend or flexure, the place where a road or street diverges from another road or street, the art or operation of shaping articles in a lathe —**Turning lathe**, *n* A lathe used by turners to shape their work —**Turning-point**, *n* The point where a thing or person turns back, the point at which a deciding change takes place, as from good to bad, increase to decrease, or the opposite —**Turnkey**, tėrn'kē, *n.* [One who *turns* the *key* in locks.] A person who has charge of the keys of a prison for opening and fastening the doors —**Turn-out**, *n* A coming forth, a number of persons who have *come out* on some particular occasion (a great *turn-out* of spectators), that which is brought prominently forward or exhibited, hence, an equipage, a horse or horses and carriage, the net quantity of produce yielded —**Turn-over**, *n* The act or result of turning over, the amount of money turned over or drawn in a business, as in a retail shop, in a given time —**Turnpike**, tėrn'pik, *n* [Originally a turning frame with *pikes* or *spikes* projecting.] A turnstile, a gate set across a road in order to stop traffic or travellers, till toll is paid, a toll bar or toll gate, a turnpike-road —**Turnpike road**, *n* A road on which there are turnpikes or toll gates —**Turn-screw**, *n* A screw-driver —**Turnsick**, tėrn'sik, *n* A disease of sheep, gid or sturdy —**Turnspit**, tėrn'spit, *n* A person who turns a spit, a dog allied to the terrier formerly employed to drive a wheel to turn the spit for roasting in kitchens — **Turnstile**, tėrn'stil, *n* A post surmounted by four horizontal arms which move round as a person pushes by them —**Turnstone**, tėrn'stōn, *n* A bird of the plover family, so called from its practice of turning up small stones in search of worms, &c, on which it feeds —**Turn-table**, *n* A circular revolving platform used for shifting railway carriages from one line of rails to another, and for reversing engines on the same line of rails

Turnip, tėr'nip, *n.* [The latter part is A Sax *næep*, Icel. *nepa*, Sc *neip*, a turnip, from L *napus*, a turnip, the first syllable is perhaps W *tor*, something bulging.] A cruciferous, biennial plant, allied to the cabbage, with a round bulbous root, much cultivated as food for sheep and cattle, especially in winter, and as a flavouring for soups, &c — **Turnip-cutter**, *n* A revolving machine for slicing turnips for cattle and sheep —**Turnip-fly**, **Turnip-flea**, *n.* A small coleopterous insect, destructive to the seed leaves of turnips

Turnsole, **Turnsol**, tėrn'sōl, *n* [Fr *tournesol*, from *tourner*, to turn, and L *sol*, the sun.] A plant whose flower is said to turn toward the sun, a leguminous plant the juice of which is rendered blue by ammonia and air, and which serves as a test for acids, the purple dye obtained from this plant

Turpentine, tėr'pen-tin, *n* [D *terpentijn*, O Fr *turbentine*, turpentine, from L L *terbentina*, turpentine, from L *terebinthus*, Gr *terebinthos*, the turpentine-tree.] An oleo-resinous substance flowing naturally or by incision from several species of trees, as from the pine, larch, fir, pistacia, &c — **Turpentine tree** *n* The name of certain trees which yield turpentine

Turpeth, tėr'peth, *n.* [From Fr *turbith*, *turbit*, Sp *turbit*, from Per *turbed*, *turbid*, the plant, the name being given to the mineral on account of its medicinal properties and yellow colour like the roots of the plant.] The root of a convolvulus of Ceylon, Malabar, and Australia, which has cathartic properties; also, **turpeth-mineral**, *n.* **Yellow** basic sulphate of mercury, a useful errhine in cases of headache.

Turpitude, tėr'pi-tūd, *n.* [L. *turpitudo*, from *turpis*, foul, base.] Inherent baseness or vileness of principle, words, or actions; shameful wickedness; moral depravity.

Turquoise, tėr'koiz, *n.* [Fr. *turquoise*, so called because brought originally from *Turkey*, Fr *Turquie*.] A greenish-blue opaque precious *stone*, a favourite *gem* in rings and other articles of jewelry

Turret, tur'et, *n* [O Fr. *tourrete*, dim. of *tour*, a tower, from L *turris*, a tower. TOWER.] A little tower on a larger building, often crowning the angle of a wall, &c, a movable wooden tower formerly used in sieges —**Turreted**, tur'et-ed, *p* and *a.* Formed like a turret, furnished with turrets.—**Turret-ship**, *n* An armour-plated ship of war having on the deck heavy guns mounted within one or more turrets, which are made to rotate, so that the guns may be brought to bear in any required direction.—**Turriculate**, **Turriculated**, tu-rik'ū-lāt, tu rik'ū la-ted, *a* Resembling a turret in shape —**Turrilite**, tur'i-lit, *n.* [L. *turris*, a tower, and Gr *lithos*, a stone.] A fossil cephalopod, the shells of which, spiral, turreted, chambered, occur in the cretaceous formations —**Turritella**, tur i-tel'la, *n* [Dim of L *turris*, a tower.] A genus of gasteropods with elongated spirally striated shells

Turtle, tėr'tl, *n* [A Sax *turtle*, a corruption of L *turtur*, a turtle-dove, whence also D *tortel*, G *turtel*, Icel. *turtil*.] A bird of the pigeon family, smaller than the ordinary domestic pigeon, celebrated for the constancy of its affection, and therefore much sung by poets and appealed to by lovers. Also called *Turtle-dove*

Turtle, tėr'tl, *n* [Probably a corruption of *tortoise*, or Sp *tortuga*, a tortoise.] The name given to the sea tortoise, found in warm climates, the most important species being the green turtle, the flesh of which is so much prized as a luxury at the tables of the rich —**Turtle-soup**, *n* A rich soup, the chief ingredient of which is turtle meat

Tuscan, tus'kan, *a.* Pertaining to *Tuscany*, in Italy —*Tuscan order*, one of the five orders of architecture, devoid of ornaments, and having columns that are never fluted —*n* An inhabitant of Tuscany; *arch* the Tuscan order

Tush, tush, *interj* An exclamation indicating rebuke, impatience, or contempt, and equivalent to pshaw!

Tush, tush, *n* [A form of *tusk*.] A long, pointed tooth, a tusk applied especially to certain of the teeth of horses.—**Tushed**, tusht, *a* Tusked

Tusk, tusk, *n* [A Sax *tusc*, *tux*, a tusk; probably for *tuxc*, from *tux*, two.] The long, pointed, and often protruding tooth on each side of the jaw of certain animals, as in the elephant, the canine tooth of the boar, walrus, hippopotamus, &c, the share of a plough, a harrow tooth, or the like.—**Tusked**, tuskt, *a* Furnished with tusks. —**Tusker**, tus'kėr, *n* An elephant that has its tusks developed —**Tusky**, tus'ki, *a.* Furnished with tusks, tusked

Tussac-grass, *n* TUSSOCK-GRASS

Tussah silk, **Tussah-silk**, tus'sa, tus'sa, *n.* A strong, coarse, brown silk obtained from the cocoons of a wild Bengal silk-worm

Tussilago, tus i-lā'gō, *n.* [L., from *tussis*, a cough, for the cure of which the leaves have been employed.] Colt's-foot.

Tussle, tus'l, *n.* [A form of *tousle*, to pull about roughly.] A struggle; a conflict; a scuffle —*v i.*—*tussled*, *tussling*. To struggle; to scuffle

Tussock, tus'ok, *n.* [Modified from older *tusks*, *tushe*, a tuft, a bush, Dan. *dusk*, a tuft, a tassel.] A clump, tuft, or small hillock of growing grass.—**Tussock-grass**, *n.* A large grass of the Falkland Islands, Patagonia, &c., which grows in great tufts or tussocks, and contains a large quantity of saccharine constituents, rendering it a useful food for cattle.—**Tussock-moth**, *n.* A light, brownish-gray moth, so called from the tufts of hair growing on the caterpillar.—**Tussocky**, tus'ok-i, *a.* Abounding in or resembling tussocks or tufts.

Tut, tut, tutsy! An exclamation used to check or rebuke, or to express impatience or contempt; synonymous with *tush*.

Tutelage, tū'tel-āj, *n.* [From L *tutela*, protection, from *tueor*, to defend (whence also *tutor, tuitous*)] Guardianship, protection bestowed; the state of being under a guardian; protection enjoyed —**Tutelar, Tutelary,** tū'tel-ėr, tū'tel-a-ri, *a* [L *tutelaris*] Having the guardianship or charge of protecting a person or a thing, guardian, protecting

Tutenag, tū'te-nag, *n.* The Indian name of zinc or spelter; also, an alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc, used for table ware, &c

Tutor, tū'tor, *n.* [L., a defender or guardian, from *tueor*, to defend TUITAGE] One who has the care of the education of another; a private instructor; a teacher or instructor in anything, in English universities, one of a body of selected fellows attached to the various colleges or halls, by whom the education of the students is chiefly conducted, *law*, a guardian —*v t* To instruct, to teach, to train or discipline —**Tutorage,** tū'tor-āj, *n* The office of a tutor or guardian, guardianship —**Tutoress,** tū'tor-es, *n* A female tutor, an instructress —**Tutorial,** tū tō ri al, *a.* Belonging to a tutor or instructor —**Tutorship,** *n* The office of a tutor, guardianship, tutelage

Tutti, tut'tē [It, from L *totus*, pl *toti*, all] *Mus* all, a direction to every performer to take part in the execution of the passage or movement

Tutty, tut'i, *n.* [Fr *tutie*, Pg *tutia*, from Ar *tūtiā*] An impure protoxide of zinc, collected from the chimneys of smelting furnaces, and used as a polishing powder

Tuyere, twi yār' or tu yār', *n* [Fr *tuyère*, akin to *tuyau*, a pipe TUYEL] The nozzle of the pipe that introduces the blast of a blast-furnace, the blast-pipe itself, of which there are usually two

Twaddle, twod'l, *v i.—twaddled, twaddling* [Older form *twattle*, also *twittle twattle-twattle*, an imitative word like *tattle twitter*, &c] To talk in a weak, silly, or tedious manner, to prate —*n* Empty silly talk, a twaddler —**Twaddler,** twod'lėr, *n* One who twaddles —**Twaddling,** twod ling, *n* The act of one who twaddles, silly talk —**Twaddly,** twod'li, *a* Consisting of twaddle

Twain, twān, *a* [O E *twegne, tweyen*, &c, A Sax *twegen*, from *twā*, two — O Fris *twēne*, Dan *tvende*, G *zween*. Two] Two [Obsolete unless in poetry]—*n* A pair, a couple

Twang, twang, *n* [Imitative of a resonant sound, akin to *tang*] A sharp quick sound, an affected modulation of the voice, a kind of nasal sound, after taste, tang —*v i.* To sound with a quick sharp noise, to make the sound of a string which is stretched and suddenly pulled, to utter with a sharp or nasal sound —*v t* To make to sound, as by pulling and letting go suddenly, to utter with a short, sharp sound —*interj* Imitative of a sharp, quick sound, as that made by a bowstring —**Twanging,** twang'ging, *a* Twanging, shrill-sounding [*Shak*]

Twank, twangk, *v i* [Imitative of a more abrupt sound than *twang*] To cause to make a sharp, twanging sound, to twang —*n* A twang

Twankay, twang'kā, *n* [Chinese] A sort of green tea.

'Twas, twoz A contraction of *It was.*

Twattle, twot'l, *v s* and *n.* An older form of *Twaddle*

Tweak, twēk, *v t* [A Sax *twecean*, to twitch—L G *twikken*, D *zwikken*, G *zwicken*, an older form of *twitch*] To twitch, to pinch and pull with a sudden jerk —*n* A sharp pinch or jerk; a twitch

Tweed, twēd, *n* [Originally called *tweels*, that is *twills*, but this name was misread into *tweeds*, when the goods were sent to London, the idea being that they were so called from the river *Tweed.*] A twilled woollen fabric, principally for men's wear, the manufacture of which is largely carried on in the south of Scotland

Tweedle, twe'dl, *v.i* Same as *Twiddle*

Twell, twēl, *n.* Same as *Twill.*

Tween, twēn, *prep.* A contraction of *Between.*

Tweer, twēr, *n.* Same as *Tuyere.*

Tweezers, twē'zėrz, *n. pl.* [Formerly *tweesse*, from *twesse*, a surgeon's box of instruments, a case containing scissors, penknife, or similar articles, from Fr *étuis*, pl of *étui*, O Fr *estui*, a case or sheath (of Germanic origin)] Small pincers used to pluck out hairs, &c, small forceps —**Tweezer-case,** *n.* A case for carrying tweezers

Twelve, twelv, *a* [A Sax *twelf*—O Sax *twelif*, O Fris *twelef*, D *twaalf*, Icel *tólf*, Goth *twalif*, O H G *zwelif*, Mod G *zwölf*] Formed similarly to *eleven*, the elements being *two*, A Sax *twā*, and a suffix=*ten* ELEVEN] The sum of two and ten, twice SIX, a dozen —*Twelve tables* Under TABLE, —*n.* The number which consists of ten and two a symbol representing twelve units, as 12 or XII —*In twelves*, in duodecimo —**Twelfth,** twelfth, *a.* The second after the tenth, the ordinal of twelve, being one of twelve equal parts of anything —*n.* One of twelve equal parts of anything —**Twelfth-cake,** *n* A large cake, into which a bean was often introduced, prepared for Twelfth night festivities BEAN KING —**Twelfth-day,** *n* The twelfth day after Christmas, the festival of the Epiphany —**Twelfth night,** *n.* The evening of the festival of the Epiphany —**Twelvemo,** twelv'mō, *n* and *a* Duodecimo, contracted 12mo —**Twelvemonth,** twelv munth, *n* A year —**Twelve-penny,** *a.* Sold for or costing a shilling, worth a shilling

Twenty, twen ti, *a* [A Sax *twentig*, from *twegen*, two; *twain*, and *tig*, ten, *tig* being cog with L *decem*, ten, so D and L G *twintig*, G *zwanzig* Goth *twaitigus*] Twice ten, proverbially, an indefinite number —*n* The number of twice ten, a score, a symbol representing this, as 20 or XX —**Twentieth,** twen ti-eth, *a* The ordinal of twenty, being one of twenty equal parts of anything —*n* One of twenty equal parts —**Twenty fold,** *a* Twenty times as many

Twibill, twi bil, *n* [A Sax *twibill*, from *twi=two*, and *bill*, *bil*, an axe, a bill] A kind of double axe or mattock

Twice, twis, *adv* [O F *twies*, from A Sax *twi*, *twy* two or double,—*twice*, like *thrice*, being an adverbial genitive] Two times, doubly —**Twice told,** *a* Related or told twice

Twiddle, twid'l, *v t —twiddled, twiddling* [Perhaps akin to *twaddle* or *twitter*] To twirl, in a small way to touch lightly, or play with —*v i.* To play with a tremulous quivering motion

Twig, twig, *n* [A Sax *twig*, akin to *twi*, two, alluding to the bifurcation of the branch, L G *twug*, D *twijg*, G *zweig*, a twig] Twig] A small shoot or branch of a tree or other plant of no definite length or size —**Twiggen,** twig'en, *a* Made of twigs, wicker —**Twiggy,** twig'i, *a* Pertaining to a twig, resembling a twig, having twigs

Twig, twig, *v t —twigged, twigging* [Ir and Gael *twig*, to perceive, discern.] To take notice of, to observe keenly [Colloq]—*v i* To see, to apprehend or understand [Colloq]

Twilight, twi'lit, *n* [From *twi*, double (as in *twibill*), A Sax *twi*, *twy*, akin to *twā*, *two*, and *light*.] The faint light which is reflected upon the earth after sunset and before sunrise, crepuscular light, usually applied to evening twilight, morning twilight being called *dawn*, a faint light in general, hence, a dubious or uncertain medium through which anything is seen or examined (*the twilight of early history*) —*a* Imperfectly illuminated, seen, done, or appearing by twilight

Twill, twil, *v t* [Same as L G *twillen*, to make double; akin G *zwillich*, twilli; akin to *twin*, *two*, and the prefix *twi* of *twilight*, *twibill*] To weave in such a manner as to produce a kind of diagonal ribbed appearance upon the surface of the cloth.—*n.* A variety of textile fabric so woven as to have the appearance of parallel diagonal lines or ribs over the surface; the raised lines made by twilling —**Twilled,** twild, *p.* and *a.* Woven so as to present the appearance of diagonal ribs on the surface.

Twin, twin, *n.* [A. Sax. *twin*, double, *getwinne*, twins, from *twi*, two; so Icel. *tvennir, tvinnr*, a pair; G. *zwilling*, a twin, akin *twild, two, twain*, &c] One of two young produced at a birth by an animal that ordinarily bears but one; one very much resembling another —*The Twins*, a constellation and sign of the zodiac; Gemini —*a* Applied to one of two born at a birth; very much resembling something else —**Twin-born,** *a* Born at the same birth with another —**Twin-brother,** *n* One of two brothers who are twins; hence, the facsimile of something else —**Twinling,** twin ling, *n* A twin lamb. —**Twinned,** twind, *a* Produced at one birth, like twins —**Twin screw,** *a* and *n.* A steam-vessel fitted with two propellers on separate shafts —**Twin sister,** *n* One of two sisters who are twins —**Twin-steamer,** *n* A form of steam vessel, the deck, &c, of which is supported on two distinct hulls placed some distance asunder, and between which the paddle wheels are placed

Twine, twin, *v t —twined, twining* [A Sax *twinan*, from *twi*, two, so D *twijnen*, Icel *twinna*, to double, to twine Twin] To twist, to form by twisting two or more threads or fibres, to entwine, to encircle.—*v i* To wind circularly or spirally, to make flexures, to ascend or grow up in convolutions about a support (the plant *twines*) —*n* A strong thread composed of two or three smaller threads or strands twisted together, a small cord or string —**Twining,** twi ning, *p* and *a* Twisting or winding round, *bot* ascending spirally around a stem, branch or prop —**Twiningly,** twi ning-li, *adv* In a twining manner

Twinge, twinj, *v t —twinged, twinging* [Akin to Icel *tvinga*, to weigh down, to oppress, Dan *tvinge*, D *zwingen*, to constrain] To affect with a sharp, sudden pain, to torment with pinching or sharp pains, to pinch, to tweak —*v i* To have a sudden, sharp, local pain —*n* A sudden, sharp pain, a darting, local pain of momentary continuance, a pinch, a tweak

Twinkle, twing kl, *v i – twinkled, twinkling* [A Sax *twinclian*, to twinkle, a dim and freq corresponding to O E *twinken*, G *zwinken*, to wink with the eyes, nasalized forms corresponding to *twitch*] To open and shut the eyes rapidly, to gleam, to sparkle said of the eyes, to flash at intervals, to shine with a tremulous, intermitted light, to scintillate —*n* A wink or quick motion of the eye, a gleam or sparkle of the eye or of a star, a twinkling —**Twinkling,** twingk ling, *n* The act of that which twinkles, a quick movement of the eye, a wink, the time taken up in winking the eye, an instant

Twirl, twėrl, *v t* [Allied to Fris *twerren*, to whirl, D *dwarl*, a whirling, *dwarlen*, to whirl, O G *twirel*, what turns rapidly, Swiss *zwirlen*, to twirl] To cause to turn round with rapidity, to cause to rotate rapidly, especially with the finger —*v i.* To revolve with velocity, to be whirled round —*n* A rapid circular motion, a twist, a convolution

Twist, twist, *v t* [A Sax *twist*, a cord, from stem of *twā*, two, hence allied to *twine*, *twill*, *twig*, &c, similarly L G and D *twist* Dan and Sw *tvist*, G *zwist*, discord, division in two parties] To form by winding strands together, to twine, to form into a thread from many fine filaments, to contort, to crook spirally, to wreathe, to insinuate, to pervert, to turn from the true form or meaning —*To twist round one's finger*, to completely control the opinions and actions of —*v i* To be united by winding round each other; to be twisted —*n* The act of twisting, the result of the act, a convolution, a contortion, a flexure, what is formed by twisting, as a cord, thread, &c; manufactured tobacco in the form of a thick cord; the spiral in the bore of a rifled gun —**Twister,** twister, *n* One that twists —**Twisting-crook,** *n* An agricultural implement used for twisting straw ropes.

Twit, twit, *v.t.—twitted, twitting.* [O E *atwite, atwiten*, A. Sax *atwitan*, to twit,

reproach—*wt*, at, and *witan*, to blame; Sc. *wite*, blame, akin to Icel *vita*, to fine.] To vex or annoy by bringing to remembrance a fault, imperfection, or the like, to taunt; to upbraid, as for some previous act —**Twitter**, twit'ėr, *n* One who twits or reproaches

Twitch, twich, *v t* [A form of *tweak*] To pull with a sudden jerk, to snatch —*v i* To be suddenly contracted, as a muscle —*n* A pull with a jerk, a short quick pull, a short, spastic contraction of the muscles, a noose twisted around the upper lip of a horse to keep him quiet when shoeing

Twitch-grass, twich'-gras, *n* COUCH GRASS

Twite, twit, *n* [From its cry] A sort of finch, the mountain linnet

Twitter, twit'ėr, *v i* [Imitative of sound, like G *zwitschern*, D *kwetteren*, to twitter] To utter a succession of small, tremulous, in termitted notes, as certain birds do —*n* A small intermitted noise or series of chirpings, as the sound made by a swallow —**Twittering**, twit'ėr-ing, *n* A sharp, intermitted, chirping noise

Twixt, twikst A contraction of *Betwixt* used in poetry and colloquially

Two, to, *a* [A Sax *twā* = Icel *tvær*, *tvō*, Goth *twai*, D *twee*, G *zwei*, Rus *dwa*, Lith *du*, L and Gr *duo*, Ir and Gael *da*, *do*, Per *do*, Hind *do*, *doo*, Skr *dvi*, *dvau* *Twin*, *twine*, *twist*, *twain* *twist*, &c, are connected] One and one together often used indefinitely for a small number (a word or *two*, *two* or three hours) —*In two*, into two parts, asunder —*n* The number which consists of one and one, the symbol representing it, as 2 or ii —**Two cleft**, *a* Bifid —**Two-decker**, *n* A vessel of war carrying guns on two decks —**Two-edged**, *a* Having two cutting edges one on each side —**Two faced**, *a* Having two visages, like the Roman deity Janus, given to equivocation or double-dealing, insincere —**Twofold**, tō'fōld, *a* Double, multiplied by two, *bot* two and two together growing from the same place (*twofold* leaves) —*adv* In a double degree, doubly —**Two handed** *a* Having two hands requiring the two hands to grasp (a *two handed* sword) —**Two headed**, *a* Having two heads —**Twoness**, tō'nes *n* The state or condition of being two —**Two parted**, *a* Bipartite —**Twopence** tup'ens, *n* A small silver coin formerly current —**Two penny**, tup'en i, *a* Of the value of twopence, hence, mean, vulgar, of little worth —**Two ply** *a* Having two strands, as cord, or two thicknesses as cloth, carpets, &c —**Two tongued** *a* Double-tongued, deceitful

Twybill, twī'bil, *n* Same as *Twibill*

Tycoon, tī kōn', *n* [Chinese *Tai koon*, great lord] The generalissimo of the Japanese army, and formerly virtual emperor and real ruler of the country MIKADO

Tyfoon, tī fōn', *n* TYPHOON

Tyke, tīk, *n* [TIKE] A dog, a base fellow [*Shak*]

Tyle, tīl, *v t* Same as *Tile* in freemasonry

Tymbal, tim'bal *n* [Fr *timbale*, It *timballo*, *taballo*, from Ar *thabal*, a tymbal] A kind of kettle-drum

Tympan, tim'pan, *n* [Fr *tympan*, L *tympanum*, from Gr *tympanon*, *typanon* a drum, from *typtō*, to beat] A drum], *arch* same as *tympanum*, *printing*, a frame attached to the hand press or platen machine, and covered with parchment or cloth, on which the blank sheets are put in order to be laid on the form to be impressed.—**Tympanic**, tim-pan'ik, *a* Like a tympanum or drum, *anat* pertaining to the tympanum —**Tympanites**, tim-pa-nī'tēz, *n* *Med* a distention of the abdomen from a morbid collection of air in the intestines —**Tympanitic**, tim-pa-nit'ik, *a* Relating to or affected with tympanites —**Tympanitis**, tim pa nī'tis, *n* Inflammation of the lining membrane of the middle ear or tympanum — **Tympanum**, tim'pa-num, *n* *Anat* the drum of the ear, a cavity of an irregular shape, constituting the middle ear, *arch* the triangular space in a pediment, *mach* a drum shaped wheel with spirally curved partitions, by which water is raised for the purposes of irrigation, *bot* a membranous substance stretched across the theca of a moss —**Tympany**, tim pan i, *n* Tympanites, inflation of language, bombast

Type, tīp *n* [Fr *type*, from L *typus*, from Gr *typos*, a blow, an impression a mark, a type, from root of *typtō*, to strike] A distinguishing mark or stamp, an emblem, an allegorical or symbolic representation of some object, which is called the *antitype*, a symbol, what prefigures something else, an example of any class considered as eminently possessing the properties or characters of the class, the ideal representative of a group, distinctive plan of structure, the model or pattern which becomes the subject of a copy, *printing*, a rectangular piece of metal, wood, or other hard material having a raised letter, figure or other character on the upper end, which, when inked is used to make impressions on paper and other smooth surfaces, such types collectively —*In type*, set up ready for printing —*v t* To typify —**Type-founder**, *n* A person who manufactures type —**Type-founding** **Type-casting**, *n* The art or practice of manufacturing metallic movable types used by printers — **Type-foundry**, *n* A place where types are manufactured — **Type metal** *n* An alloy of lead antimony and tin, used in making types — **Type-setter**, *n* One who sets up type, a compositor, a type setting machine — **Type setting**, *n* The act or process by which type is set up or placed in the composing stick, ready to be printed from — **Type writer**, *n* A machine intended to be used as a substitute for the pen, and by which the letters are produced by the impression of inked types — **Typical** **Typic**, tip'i kal, tip'ik, *a* Pertaining to a type, serving as or having the character of a type, emblematic, figurative —**Typically**, tip'i kal li *adv* In a typical manner — **Typicalness**, tip i kal nes *n* The state of being typical —**Typification** tip i fi kā shon *n* The act of typifying — **Typifier** tip i fi ėr, *n* One who typifies — **Typify**, tip i fi *v t* —*typified*, *typifying* To represent by an image or resemblance, to serve as the type of, to prefigure, to exemplify —**Typographer**, tī pog raf'ėr, *n* A printer —**Typographic**, **Typographical**, tip o graf'ik, tip o-graf i kal *a* Pertaining to printing —**Typographically**, tip-o-graf i kal li, *adv* By means of types, after the manner of printers — **Typography**, tī pog ra fi, *n* [Gr *typos* and *graphō*, to write] The art of printing, matter printed, style in which anything is printed.—**Typology**, tī-pol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *typos*, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of types: a discourse on types, especially those of Scripture.

Typhoon, tī-fōn', *n* [Chinese *tai-fong*, great wind, influenced by Gr. *typhos*, a whirlwind.] One of the violent hurricanes which rage on the coasts of China and Japan, from May to November

Typhus, tī fus, *n* [Gr *typhos*, stupor or coma] A dangerous species of continued fever attended by great debility, contagious or infectious, and often epidemic; generally characterized by great depression of spirits, weariness, a frequent, small, and fluttering pulse, and an eruption of a deep livid colour on the skin, also known as hospital fever, jail fever, &c —**Typhoid**, tī foid, *a* Pertaining to or resembling typhus —*Typhoid fever*, a continued fever, characterized by abdominal pains and diarrhœa, and analogous in many respects to eruptive fevers Known also as *Enteric* and *Gastric Fever* — **Typhomania**, tī-fō-mā ni a, *n* The delirium which accompanies typhoid fever —**Typhous**, tī'fus, *a* Relating to typhus

Typical, **Typography**, &c Under TYPE.

Tyrant, tī rant, *n* [O Fr *tyran*, *tirant*, from L *tyrannus*, from Gr *tyrannos*, a lord, a despotic ruler The final *t* has been added, as in *pheasant*, *peasant*, &c] Originally, in ancient Greece, one who had usurped the ruling power without the consent of the people or at the expense of the existing government, a usurper, hence, a monarch or other ruler or master who uses power to oppress those under him, a cruel sovereign or master, an oppressor — **Tyrannic**, tī ran'ik, *a* Tyrannical — **Tyrannical**, tī ran'i kal, *a* [Fr *tyrannique*, Gr *tyrannikos*] Pertaining to or acting as a tyrant, unjustly severe in government, oppressive to subordinates, despotic, cruel — **Tyrannically**, tī ran'i kal li, *adv* In a tyrannical manner, oppressively — **Tyrannicalness**, tī ran'i kal-nes, *n* — **Tyrannicidal**, tī ran'i-sī' dal, *a* Relating to tyrannicide — **Tyrannicide**, tī ran i sīd *n* [L *tyrannus*, and *cædo*, to kill] The act of killing a tyrant, one who kills a tyrant —**Tyrannise**, tir'an iz, *v i* — *tyrannised*, *tyrannising* [Fr *tyranniser*] To act the tyrant, to exercise arbitrary power, to rule with unjust and oppressive severity —**Tyrannous**, tir'an us, *a* Tyrannical unjustly severe, oppressive —**Tyrannously**, tir'an us-li, *adv* In a tyrannous manner —**Tyranny**, tir'an i, *n* The rule of a tyrant, despotic exercise of power; cruel government, severity, oppression.

Tyrian tir'i an, *n* A native of ancient Tyre, the famous Phœnician city — *a* Pertaining to Tyre, of a purple colour — *Tyrian purple*, a celebrated purple dye formerly prepared at Tyre from shell-fish PURPURA, MUREX

Tyro, tī rō, *n* A bad spelling of *Tiro*

Tyrolese, tī rol-ēz or tir'ol-ēz, *a* Belonging or relating to the Tyrol or Tirol —*n* *sing* and *pl* A native of the Tyrol, the people of the Tyrol — **Tyrollenne**, tē-ro-lē-en, *n* [Fr] A Tyrolese popular melody, in which rapid alternation of the natural and falsetto voice is introduced —**Tyrolite**, tir'ol-īt, *n* A fine azure-blue or verdigris-green ore of copper

Tzar, **Tzarina**, tsär, tsä rē na Same as *Czar*, *Czarina*

U.

U The twenty first letter and the fifth vowel in the English alphabet

Ubiety, ū bī'e-ti, *n* [From L *ubi*, where] The state of being somewhere

Ubiquitous, ū-bik'wi-tus, *a* [From L *ubique*, everywhere] Existing or being every where, omnipresent — **Ubiquitously**, ū-bik'wi tus-li, *adv* In a ubiquitous manner —**Ubiquity**, ū-bik'wi-ti, *n* The state of being ubiquitous; existing everywhere at the same time, omnipresence —**Ubiquitarian**, ū bik wi tā'ri an, *n* A name of certain Lutherans, who maintained the omnipresence of Christ's body

Udal, ū dal, *a* [Icel *ódal*, ancestral possessions, allodium ALLODIUM] A term in Orkney and Shetland equivalent to allodial or freehold —**Udaller**, **Udalman**, ū'dal-ėr, ū dal man, *n* A freeholder without feudal superior

Udder, ud'ėr, *n* [A Sax *uder* —O Fris *uder*, O H G *ûtar*, G *euter*, cog L *uber*, Gr *outhar*, Skr *ûdhar*, an udder] The glandular organ or bag of cows and other quadrupeds, in which the milk is secreted and retained for the nourishment of their young —**Uddered**, ud'ėrd, *a* Having an udder

Udometer, ū-dom'et-ėr, *n* [L *udus*, moist, wet, and Gr *metron*, measure.] A pluviometer; a rain-gauge.

Ugh, ū, *interj* An expression of horror or recoil usually accompanied by a shudder.

Ugly, ug'li, *a.* [O E *uggely, ugbke,* from Icel *uggligr,* dreadful, terrible, from *uggr,* fear, and *-ligr* = E *-like -ly,* akin Icel. *uggsa,* to fear, E *awe*] Possessing qualities opposite to beauty, offensive to the sight, deformed, morally repulsive, hateful —*n.* A kind of sun-shade worn by ladies in front of their bonnets —**Ugilly,** ug'li li, *adv* In an ugly manner —**Ugliness,** ug'li nes, *n.* The quality of being ugly, want of beauty, deformity of person, moral repulsiveness

Uglian, ö'gri-an, *a* [From name of a Finnish tribe] Applied to the Finnic group of Turanian tongues and peoples, comprising the Lapps, Finns, and Magyars By some used as equivalent to Turanian

Uhlan, ö'lan, *n* [G *uhlan,* from Polish *ulan,* a lancer, from *ula,* a lance] A name given to light cavalry soldiers in the Russian, Austro Hungarian and German armies Written also *Ulan*

Ukase, ö kās', *n* [Rus , from *kasat's,* to show] A Russian edict or order emanating from the government, and having the force of law

Ulan, ö lan, *n.* Uhlan

Ulcer, ul'sėr, *n* [Fr *ulcère,* from L *ulcus, ulceris,* an ulcer or sore akin Gr *helkos,* an ulcer or wound] A sore, in any of the soft parts of the body, and attended with a secretion of pus or some kind of discharge —**Ulcerate,** ul'sėr āt, *v i* —*ulcerated, ulcerating* To be formed into an ulcer —*v t* To affect with an ulcer or with ulcers.—**Ulceration** ul sėr ā'shon *n* [L *ulceratio*] The process of becoming ulcerous the state of being ulcerated, an ulcer —**Ulcerative,** ul'sėr ā tiv *a* Producing ulcers —**Ulcered** ul'sėrd *a* Ulcerated —**Ulcerous** ul'sėr us *a* Having the nature or character of an ulcer affected with an ulcer or with ulcers —**Ulcerously,** ul'sėr us-li, *adv* —**Ulcerousness,** ul'sėr us nes, *n*

Ulema, ö lē'ma, *n* [Ar *ulemā,* wise or learned men] The collective name of the hierarchical corporation of learned men in Turkey, who have charge of the department of government relating to sacred matters, composed of the Imams, the Muftis, and the Cadis

Uliginous, Uliginose, ū lij'i nus ū lij'i nōs, *a.* [L *uliginosus,* from *uligo, uliginis,* ooziness] Muddy, oozy, slimy, *bot* growing in swampy places

Ullage ul'āj *n* [O Fr *eillage* the filling up of leaky wine vessels from *eil,* the eye, the bunghole, from L *oculus,* the eye. Ocular] The quantity that a cask wants of being full

Ulmaceous, ul mā'shus, *a* [L *ulmus,* an elm] Belonging to the order of plants of which the elm is type —**Ulmic,** ul'mik, *a* Applied to an acid produced by decaying vegetable matter, humic —**Ulmin** ul'min, *n* Same as *Humus*

Ulna, ul'na, *n.* [L *ulna,* the elbow the arm, an ell Ell] The larger of the two bones of the forearm, reaching from the elbow to the wrist, its upper extremity forming the point of the elbow, *old law,* an ell —**Ulnar,** ul'nėr, *a.* Pertaining to the ulna

Ulodendron, ū lō-den dron *n.* [Gr *oulē* a scar, and *dendron,* a tree] A genus of fossil trees in the coal formation that show on their stems two rows of oval or circular scars (whence the name)

Ulotrichous, ū lot'ri kus *a* [Gr *oulotrichos,* from *oulos,* crisp or curly and *thrix, trichos,* hair] Pertaining to the crisp- or woolly-haired races of man Leiotrichous

Ulster, ul'stėr, *a* Pertaining to Ulster, the northern province of Ireland —*n* A long loose overcoat for either a male or a female, originally made of frieze cloth in Ulster

Ulterior, ul tē'ri-or, *a* [L, compar from *ulter,* beyond, further Ultra] Being beyond or on the further side, not at present in view or consideration, more remote, distant (*ulterior* views or objects) —**Ulteriorly,** ul tē'ri-or li, *adv* More distantly, remotely

Ultima, ul'ti-ma, *n* [L *ultimus,* last, fur thest, superl of *ulter,* further Ulterior] *Gram.* the last syllable of a word.—**Ultimate,** ul'ti-māt, *a* Furthest, most remote in place; last or final, arrived at as a final result, such that we cannot go beyond; incapable of further resolution or analysis, —*Ultimate analysis, chem* the resolution of a substance into its absolute elements opposed to *proximate analysis,* or the resolution of a substance into its constituent compounds —**Ultimately,** ul'ti māt li, *adv* As an ultimate or final result, at last, finally — **Ultimatum,** ul ti mā'tum, *n* pl **Ultimatums,** ul ti mā'tums, or **Ultimata,** ul ti mā'ta. [A coined word] Any final proposal or statement of conditions, in diplomatic negotiations, the final terms offered by a negotiator or party —**Ultimo,** ul'ti mō, *a* [L *ultimo mense,* in the last month] Last as distinguished from the current month and all others usually contracted to *ult*

Ultra, ul'tra, *prefix, a* and *n* [L *ultra* beyond from pronominal root seen in *ille,* that person he, and *tra,* as in *contra, intra,* &c *Outrage* is from this word] A Latin preposition used as a prefix, in sense of beyond exceedingly, in a high degree (*ultra* conservative, *ultra* liberal), also as an independent adjective, to signify beyond due limit extreme (*ultra* measures), and as a noun, to signify one who advocates extreme views or measures, an ultraist — **Ultraism,** ul tra-izm, *n* The principles of men who advocate extreme measures —**Ultraist** ul'tra ist *n* One who pushes a principle or measure to extremes, one who advocates extreme measures — **Ultramarine,** ul tra ma rēn', *a* [L *ultra,* and *marinus,* marine] Situated or being beyond the sea —*n* Lapis lazuli being brought from beyond sea] A beautiful and durable sky blue colour formed of the mineral called lapis lazuli —**Ultramontane** ul tra mon'tān *a* [L *ultra* and *mons* mountain] Being or lying beyond the mountains tramontane belonging to the Italian or ultra papal party in the Church of Rome, holding the doctrines of ultramontanism —*n* One who belongs to the Italian or ultra papal party in the Church of Rome one holding the doctrines of ultramontanism — **Ultramontanism** ul tra mon'tān izm *n* The views of that party in the Church of Rome who place an absolute authority in matters of faith and discipline in the hands of the pope —**Ultramundane,** ul tra mun'dān *a* [L *ultra* and *mundus* world] Being beyond the world, or beyond the limits of our system

Ultroneous, ul trō'nē us *a* [L *ultroneus,* from *ultro* of one's own accord, akin to *ultra*] Spontaneous, voluntary — **Ultroneously,** ul trō'nē-us-li *adv* In an ultroneous manner, of one's own free will

Ululate ul'ū lāt, *v i* [L *ululo, ululatum,* to howl] To howl as a dog or wolf — **Ululant,** ul'ū lant *a* Ululating howling —**Ululation,** ul ū lā'shon, *n.* A howling, as of the wolf or dog, a wailing

Umbel, um'bel *n* [L *umbella,* a little shade, dim of *umbra* a shade Umbrage] *Bot* a particular mode of inflorescence which consists of a number of flower stalks or pedicels, nearly equal in length, spreading from a common centre, each bearing a single flower, as in the ivy, carrot, &c. — **Umbellal, Umbellar** um bel'al, um bel'ėr *a* Pertaining to an umbel, having the form of an umbel — **Umbellate, Umbellated,** um'bel āt, um bel'ā ted *a* Bearing umbels, umbel like — **Umbellifer** um bel'i fėr *n* A plant producing an umbel, a plant belonging to an extensive and important nat order, including many esculent plants such as the carrot parsnip, celery &c., and some poisonous as hemlock — **Umbelliferous,** um bel lif'ėr us, *a* Producing umbels, bearing umbels

Umber, um'bėr, *n* [L *umbra,* a shade, or from *Umbria,* a district of Italy, where, according to some, it was first obtained] A soft earthy combination forming a pigment of an olive-brown colour in its raw state, but much redder when burnt —*v t* To colour with umber, to shade or darken —**Umbery,** um bėr-i, *a* Pertaining to umber; dark brown, dark, dusky

Umbilical, Umbilic um-bil'i-kal or um-bil'kal, um-bil'ik, *a* [L *umbilicus,* the navel, akin to Gr *omphalos,* the navel] Pertaining to the navel, formed in the middle like a navel, navel-shaped, central —*Umbilical cord, anat* a cord-like structure which passes from the navel of the fetus or embryo of the higher mammalia to the placenta, the navel-string —**Umbilicate, Umbilicated,** um bil'i kāt, um bil'i kā ted, *a* Navel shaped, *bot* fixed to a stalk by a point in the centre —**Umbilicus,** um bil'i kus, *n* [L] *Anat* the navel, *bot* the part of a seed by which it is attached to the placenta, the hilum, *conchol* a circular depression in the lower whorl of many spiral univalves.

Umbles, um'biz, *n pl* [Humbles] The humbles or entrails of a deer —**Umble pie,** um bl pi *n* Humble-pie Under Humbles

Umbo, um bō, *n* [L *umbo,* a boss on a shield, any boss or knob] The boss or protuberant part of a shield, *bot* the knob in the centre of the pileus or hat of the fungus tribe, *conch* the projection of a bivalve shell situated immediately above the hinge —**Umbonate, Umbonated,** um bo-nāt um bō-nā ted *a* Bossed, knobbed in the centre, *bot* round with a projecting point in the centre — **Umbonulate,** um-bon ū lāt, *a Bot.* terminated by a very small boss

Umbra um bra, *n* [L a shadow] *Astron.* the total shadow of the earth or moon in an eclipse or the dark cone projected from a planet or satellite on the side opposite to the sun as contrasted with the *penumbra,* the dark central portion of a sun spot surrounded by a brighter annular portion

Umbraculiferous, um brak ū lif'ėr us, *a* [L *umbraculum,* a sort of umbrella, dim of *umbra* a shade and *fero* to bear] *Bot.* bearing a body in the form of an expanded umbrella —**Umbraculiform** um brak'ū li form *a* Umbrella shaped

Umbrage um'brāj *n* [O Fr *umbrage,* Fr *ombrage* from L *umbra,* a shade (whence also *umbel* an *brella, umbraculum*] A shade, shadow shade caused by foliage, hence, the feeling of being overshadowed, jealousy of another as standing in one's light or way, suspicion of injury, offence, resentment —**Umbrageous** um brā'jus, *a.* [Fr *ombrageux*] Shading, forming a shade, shady, shaded (an *umbrageous* garden) — **Umbrageously,** um brā'jus li, *adv* In an umbrageous manner —**Umbrageousness** um brā'jus nes, *n*

Umbrella um brel'la *n* [It *ombrella,* an umbrella dim of *ombra,* a shade, from L *umbra* a shade Umbrage] A portable shade screen, or canopy of silk, cotton &c , extended on an expanding frame composed of bars of steel cane &c , inserted in, or fastened to a rod or stick and carried in the hand for sheltering the person from the rays of the sun or from rain or snow

Umbriferous um brif'ėr us *a* [L *umbra,* a shade and *fero* to bear Umbrage] Casting or making a shade —**Umbrifer ously** um brif'ėr us-li *adv* So as to make or cast a shade

Umlaut, um'lout *n* [G , from prefix *um,* indicating alteration and *laut* sound—change of sound] *Philol* the change of a vowel in one syllable through the influence of one of the vowels *a, i, u,* in the syllable immediately following—a common feature in several of the Teutonic tongues, mutation

Umpire um pir *n* [From O E *noumpere, nowmpere nompere* and with loss of initial *n* (as in *apron*), *owmper,* &c , from O Fr *nomper* not equal, odd—L *non,* not, and *par,* equal a pair Pair Lit. an odd person, in addition to a pair] A person to whose sole decision a controversy or question between parties is referred, one agreed upon as a judge, arbiter, or referee in case of conflict of opinions —**Umpirage,** um'pir āj, *n* The post of umpire, the act of one who arbitrates as umpire, arbitrament —**Umpireship,** um'pir ship, *n* The office of an umpire

Un A prefix derived from two sources and with two uses, viz those of negation and those of reversal or undoing As expressive of simple negation it is A Sax.

un- (Goth **un-**, G **un-**, D **on-**, L **in-**, all signifying not), and in this sense it is used chiefly before adjectives, past participles passive, and present participles used adjectively, being also prefixed to some nouns, as in **untruth**, **undress**, **unrest**, **unwisdom**, &c Before some words of Latin origin it may be used alternatively with **un-** or **non-**, thus, **unalterable**, **inalterable**, **unelastic**, **inelastic**, and **non-elastic** As expressing reversal it represents A Sax **on**, **ond-**, **and**, **an-** in **answer** (Icel and Goth **and-**, G **ant-**, L **ante**, before), and is generally prefixed to active transitive verbs, as, **undo**, **unlearn**, **unlock**, **unmake** &c As adjectives and participles with the prefix **un**, simply in the sense of not, are almost unlimited in number, and their meaning generally quite obvious, many of them are omitted from this work When such words, however, have a special signification or usage of their own, and are not simply to be explained as equivalent to 'not' and their latter element, they are here given (as, for instance, **unaccountable**, **unruly**, **unconscionable**, **unparalleled**, &c) Verbs and nouns with the other **un-** as a prefix are also carefully defined

Unabashed, un a-bash't, *a* Not abashed or daunted, not put to shame or confusion

Unabated, un a bāt'ed, *a* Not diminished in strength or violence

Unable, un ā'bl, *a* Not able, not having sufficient ability, not equal for some task Syn under INCAPABLE

Unabolished, un a bol'isht, *a* Not abolished, repealed, or annulled, remaining in force

Unabridged, un a brijd', *a* Not abridged, not shortened

Unaccented, un ak sent'ed, *a* Not accented, having no accent

Unacceptable, un ak sep'ta bl, *a* Not acceptable or pleasing, not welcome, not such as will be received with pleasure

Unaccommodating un ak kom'mo dāt ing, *a* Not ready to accommodate or oblige

Unaccompanied, un ak kum'pa nid, *a* Having no attendants companions, or followers, **mus** performed or written without an accompaniment

Unaccomplished un ak kom'plisht, *a* Not accomplished, not performed completely, not having accomplishments

Unaccountable, un ak koun'ta bl, *a* Not to be accounted for, not explicable, such that no reason or explanation can be given —**Unaccountableness**, un ak koun'ta-bl nes, *n*

Unaccredited, un ak kred'it-ed, *a* Not accredited, not authorized

Unaccustomed, un ak kus'tumd, *a* Not accustomed, not habituated

Unacknowledged, un ak nol'ejd *a* Not acknowledged or recognized, not owned, confessed, or avowed

Unacquainted, un ak kwān'ted, *a* Not having formed an acquaintance, not having knowledge followed by *with*

Unacted, un akt'ed, *a* Not acted, not performed on the stage, not executed

Unadjusted, un ad just'ed, *a* Not adjusted, settled, or regulated

Unadmired, un ad mīrd', *a* Not regarded with admiration

Unadmonished, un ad mon'isht, *a* Not cautioned, warned, or advised

Unadored, un a dōrd', *a* Not adored or worshipped

Unadorned, un a-dornd' *a* Not adorned, not decorated, not embellished

Unadulterated, un a dul'tėr āt'ed, *a* Not adulterated, genuine, pure

Unadvisable, un ad vī'za bl, *a* Not advisable, not to be recommended, not expedient, not prudent —**Unadvised**, un ad vīzd', *a* Done without due consideration, rash —**Unadvisedly**, un ad vī'zed li, *adv* Imprudently, indiscreetly —**Unadvised ness**, un ad vī'zed nes, *n*

Unaffected, un af fek'ted, *a* Not having the feelings moved, not showing affectation, natural, not artificial, simple, not hypocritical, sincere —**Unaffectedly**, un-af-fek'ted-li, *adv* In an unaffected manner, naturally, simply, sincerely

Unaided, un-ād'ed, *a* Not aided, not assisted

Unalienable, un-āl'yen-a-bl, *a* Not alienable, inalienable (which is more common)

Unallied, un al līd', *a* Having no alliance or connection, either by nature, marriage, or treaty

Unalloyed un al loid', *a* Not alloyed, having no admixture of alloy, without disturbing elements (*unalloyed* happiness or satisfaction)

Unalterable, un al'tėr a-bl, *a* Not alterable, unchangeable, immutable — **Unalterableness**, **Unalterability**, un al tėr a-bl nes, un al tėr a bil i ti, *n* —**Unalterably**, un al'tėr a bli, *adv* —**Unaltered**, un al'tėrd, *a* Not altered or changed

Unambiguous, un am big'ū us, *a* Not of doubtful meaning, plain, clear, certain

Unambitious, un am bi'shus, *a* Free from ambition, not affecting show, not showy or prominent

Unamiable un ā'mi a bl, *a* Not amiable or lovable, not adapted to gain affection

Unaneled ; un a nēld', *a* or *pp* [From **un**, not, old **an** for **on** and A Sax **elan** to oil from **ele**, oil] Not having received extreme unction [*Shak*]

Unanimous, ū nan'i mus, *a* [L **unanimus**, of one mind — **unus**, one, and **animus**, mind ANIMAL] Being of one mind, agreeing in opinion or determination, formed by unanimity (a **unanimous** vote) —**Unanimously**, ū nan'i mus li *adv* With entire agreement of minds —**Unanimity**, ū na nim'i ti, *n* The state of being unanimous

Unanswerable, un an'sėr a bl, *a* Not to be satisfactorily answered, not capable of refutation —**Unanswerableness** un an'sėr a bl nes, *n* —**Unanswerably**, un an'sėr a bli, *adv* So as to be beyond refutation

Unanticipated, un an tis'i pā-ted, *a* Not anticipated

Unapostolic, **Unapostolical**, un ap-os tol'ik, un ap os tol'i kal *a* Not apostolic, not agreeable to apostolic usage

Unappalled, un ap pald' *a* Not appalled or daunted, not impressed with fear

Unappealable, un ap-pēl'a bl, *a* That can not be carried to a higher court by appeal, not to be appealed from

Unappeasable un ap pēz'a bl, *a* Not to be appeased or pacified

Unapprehensive, un ap prē hen'siv *a* Not apprehensive, not fearful or suspecting, not quick of apprehension or understanding

Unapprised, un-ap prīzd', *a* Not apprised, not previously informed

Unapproachable un ap prō'cha-bl *a* That cannot be approached, inaccessible, not to be equalled

Unappropriate un ap prō'pri āt, *a* Not appropriate, inappropriate — **Unappropriated**, un ap prō'pri ā'ted, *a* Not appropriated, not applied to any specific object, not granted to any person, company, or corporation (**unappropriated** lands)

Unapproved, un ap-prov'd, *a* Not having received approbation

Unapt un apt', *a* Not apt, dull, not ready to learn, unfit unsuitable (*Shak*)

Unarmed, un ārmd', *a* Not having on arms or armour not equipped

Unarrayed un a rād', *a* Not arrayed, not dressed not disposed in order

Unasked un askt', *a* Not asked, not invited, unsolicited, not sought by entreaty or care

Unaspirated un as'pi rā-ted, *a* Having no aspirate, pronounced or written without an aspirate

Unaspiring un as-pīr'ing, *a* Not aspiring, not ambitious

Unassailable un as sā'la bl, *a* Incapable of being assailed, not to be moved or shaken from a purpose

Unassimilated, un as sim'i lā ted, *a* Not assimilated, *physiol* not taken into the system by way of digestion

Unassuming, un as-sūm'ing, *a* Not assuming, not bold or forward, not arrogant, modest

Unattached, un at tacht', *a* Not attached, *law*, not taken on account of debt, *milit* not belonging to any one company or regiment, or on half-pay said of officers

Unattainable, un-at-tā'na-bl, *a* Not to be gained or obtained

Unattempted, **un-at-temp'ted**, *a* Not attempted; not tried, not essayed

Unattended, **un at-tend'ed**, *a* Not accompanied, having no retinue or attendance

Unauthentic, **un-a-then'tik**, *a* Not authentic, not genuine or true —**Unauthenticated**, un-a-then'ti kā-ted, *a* Not attested, not shown to be genuine

Unauthorized, **un-a'thor-izd**, *a* Not warranted by proper authority, not duly commissioned

Unavailing, un-a vā'ling, *a* Not having the effect desired, of no avail, ineffectual, useless, vain

Unavenged, un a venj'd', *a* Not avenged, not having obtained revenge or satisfaction, not punished, not atoned for

Unavoidable, un a voi'da bl, *a* Not avoidable, not to be shunned, inevitable —**Unavoidably**, un a voi'da-bli, *adv* Inevitably

Unawakened, un a wāk'nd, *a* Not roused from sleep, not roused from spiritual slumber or to a sense of sin

Unaware, un a-wār', *a* Not aware; not knowing, not cognizant Sometimes used adverbially for **unawares** —**Unawares**, un a wārz', *adv* [An adverbial genitive, like **betimes**, &c] Unexpectedly, without previous preparation, inadvertently —**At unawares** unexpectedly

Unawed, un ad', *a* Not awed, not restrained by fear undaunted

Unbalanced, un bal anst, *a* Not balanced, not in equipoise, not brought to an equality of debit and credit

Unbar un bar', *v t* To remove a bar or bars from, to unfasten, to unlock

Unbearable, un bār'a bl *a* Not to be borne or endured, intolerable —**Unbearably**, un bār'a bli, *adv* In an unbearable manner, intolerably

Unbecoming, un bē-kum'ing, *a* Not becoming, improper, indecorous —**Unbecomingly**, un be kum'ing li, *adv* Indecorously

Unbefitting un bē fit'ing *a* Not fitting or suitable unsuitable unbecoming

Unbefriended un be fren'ded, *a* Not supported by friends, having no friendly aid

Unbegot, **Unbegotten**, un be got', un-bē-got'n *a* Not begot, having never been generated, having always been self-existent

Unbelief, un be lēf', *n* Incredulity, the withholding of belief infidelity, disbelief of divine revelation, disbelief of the truths of the gospel —**Unbelievable**, un be lē'va-bl *a* Such as cannot be believed, impossible to believe —**Unbeliever**, un be lē'ver, *n* One who does not believe, an infidel, one who discredits revelation, or the mission and doctrines of Christ —**Unbelieving**, un be lē'ving, *a* Incredulous, infidel, discrediting divine revelation

Unbend, un bend', *v t* To become relaxed or not bent, to rid one's self of constraint, to act with freedom to give up stiffness or austerity of manner — *v t* To free from bend or flexure, to relax, to set at ease for a time (to **unbend** the mind), **naut** to unfasten from the yards and stays, as sails —**Unbending** un ben'ding, *p a* and *n* Unyielding, resolute, inflexible —**Unbendingly**, un ben'ding li, *adv* Obstinately

Unbeneficed, un ben'e fist, *a* Not enjoying or having a benefice

Unbesseming un bē-sem'ing, *a* Unbecoming, not befitting

Unbias, un bi as *v t* To free from bias, prejudice, or prepossession —**Unbiased**, un bi ast, *a* Free from bias, undue partiality, or prejudice, impartial

Unbidden, un bid'n, *a* Not commanded; spontaneous, uninvited, not requested to attend.

Unbind, un bind', *v t* To untie, to unfasten; to loose, to set free from shackles.

Unbishop, un bish up, *v t* To divest of the rank of bishop

Unbleached, un blecht', *a* Not bleached; not whitened by bleaching

Unblemished, un blem'isht, *a* Not blemished, free from turpitude or reproach; untarnished, pure; spotless (**unblemished** reputation)

Unblest, un-blest', *a* Not blest; excluded

from benediction, hence, cursed, wretched, unhappy.

Unblown, un-blōn', *a* Not blown, not having the bud expanded.

Unblushing, un-blush ing, *a.* Not blushing, destitute of shame, impudent —**Unblushingly,** un blush ing li, *adv* In an unblushing or shameless manner

Unbolt, un bōlt, *v t.* To remove a bolt from, to unfasten, to open —**Unbolted,** un-bōlt ed, *p* and *a* Freed from fastening by bolts, (in this sense of different origin) not bolted or sifted (*unbolted* meal)

Unborn, un born, *a* Not yet born, future, to come, never born or brought into existence

Unbosom, un bō'zum, *v t* To reveal in confidence, to disclose, as one's secret opinions or feelings often used with reflexive pronouns (to *unbosom himself*).

Unbought, un bat, *a* Not bought, obtained without money or purchase

Unbound, un bound, *a* Not bound, loose, not tied, not bound by a bookbinder, not bound by obligation or covenant, also pret of *unbind*

Unbounded, un boun ded, *a* Having no bound or limit, unlimited in extent, very great, excessive —**Unboundedly,** un boun ded li, *adv*

Unbrace, un brās', *v t* To remove the braces from, to free from tension; to loosen, to relax

Unbridle, un bri dl, *v t* To free from the bridle, to let loose. —**Unbridled,** un bri dld, *p* and *a* Loosed from the bridle, hence, unrestrained, unruly, violent, licentious

Unbroken, un brō kn, *a* Not broken not violated, not subdued, not tamed and rendered tractable, not interrupted

Unbuckle un buk l, *v t* To loose from buckles, to unfasten the buckle or buckles of

Unbuilt, un bilt, *a* Not yet built, not erected.

Unburied, un ber'id, *a* Not buried, not interred

Unburned, Unburnt un bèrnd, un bèrnt, *a* Not burned, not consumed or injured by fire, not hardened in fire, as brick

Unburthen, Unburden, un bèr rùn, un bèr'dn, *v t* To rid of a load or burden, to relieve the mind or heart of, as by disclosing what lies heavy on it with reflexive pronouns

Unbutton, un but n, *v t* To loose the buttons of

Uncalled, un kald, *a* Not called, not summoned, not invited —*Uncalled for,* not required, not needed or demanded, improperly brought forward Also written *Uncalled for*

Uncanny, un kan'i, *a* [Scotch and occasional in English] Not canny, eerie, mysterious not of this world of evil and supernatural character

Uncared, un kārd, *a* Not regarded, not heeded with *for*

Uncase, un kās, *v t* To disengage from a case or covering

Unceasing, un sē'sing, *a* Not ceasing, not intermitting, continual — **Unceasingly,** un sē'sing li *adv* In an unceasing manner, without intermission, continually

Unceremonious, un sē'rē mō ni us, *a* Not using ceremony or form, not ceremonious, familiar —**Unceremoniously,** un sē'rē mō ni us-li, *adv* In an unceremonious manner, without ceremony, informally

Uncertain, un sèr'tun, *a* Not certain, doubtful, not certainly known, ambiguous, not having certain knowledge, not sure, unreliable, not to be depended on, undecided, not having the mind made up, not steady, fitful, fickle, inconstant, capricious —**Uncertainly,** un sèr'tin li, *adv* In an uncertain manner —**Uncertainty,** un sèr'tin ti, *n* The quality or state of being uncertain, want of certainty, doubtfulness, state of doubting, dubiety, hesitation, something not certainly and exactly known, a contingency

Unchain, un-chān', *v t* To free from chains or slavery, to let loose

Unchallenged, un-chal enjd, *a* Not challenged or called to account, not objected to; not called in question

Unchangeable, un-chān'ja-bl, *a.* Not capable of change; immutable, not subject to variation — **Unchangeableness,** un chān'ja bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being unchangeable — **Unchanging,** un chān'jing, *a* Suffering no alteration, unalterable

Uncharitable, un-char'i ta bl, *a* Not charitable, ready to think evil or impute bad motives, harsh, censorious, severe in judging — **Uncharitableness,** un-char i ta bl nes, *n* The quality of being uncharitable

Uncharitably un char'i ta bli, *adv* In a manner contrary to charity

Unchaste, un-chāst', *a* Not chaste, not continent, libidinous, lewd —**Unchastity,** un chas ti ti *n* The quality of being unchaste, incontinence lewdness

Unchristian un kris tyan, *a* Contrary to the laws or opposed to the spirit of Christianity

Uncial un shi al, *a* [From L *uncia,* an inch, the letters being about an inch long Orig] 4 term applied to letters of a large size used in ancient Latin and Greek manuscripts —*n* An uncial letter

Unciform, un si form *a* [L *uncus* a hook, and *forma,* form] Hook like, having a curved or hooked form —**Uncinate,** un si nāt, *a* [L *uncinatus*] *Bot.* hooked at the end as an awn

Uncircumcised, un sèr'kum sizd, *a* Not circumcised — **Uncircumcision,** un sèr' kum si zhon *n.* Absence or want of circumcision

Uncivil un sivil *a* Not courteous, ill mannered, rude, coarse —**Uncivilized** un siv il izd, *a* Not civilized or reclaimed from savage life rude barbarous, savage

Unclaimed un klāmd *a* Not claimed, not demanded not called for

Unclasp un klasp, *v t* To loose or undo the clasp of, to open what is clasped

Uncle ung kl *n* [O Fr *uncle* (fr *oncle*), from L *avunculus* an uncle a dim of *avus* a grandfather] The brother of one's father or mother also applied to the husband of one's aunt

Unclean un klēn *a* Not clean foul dirty, filthy, morally impure foul with sin, wicked evil ceremonially impure according to the Jewish law **Uncleanly** un klen'li *a* Foul, filthy dirty indecent unchaste, obscene —**Uncleanness** un klēn nes, *n* The state of being unclean

Unclerical un kler'i kal *a* Not clerical, not befitting the clergy

Uncloak, un klōk, *v t* To deprive of the cloak, to tear the disguise from, to unmask

Unclose, un klōz, *v t* To open to disclose, to lay open — **Unclosed** un klozd *p* and *a* Not closed or shut open opened

Unclothe un klōthe *v t* To strip of clothes, to make naked, to divest of covering — **Unclothed,** un klothd *p* and *a* Stripped of clothing, not clothed wanting clothes

Unclouded un kloud ed *a* Free from clouds, free from gloom, clear

Uncock, un kok, *v t* To let down the cock of as of a gun

Uncoil, un koil, *v t* and *i* To unwind or open as the turns of a rope or a spiral spring, to open out its coils, as a snake

Uncoined, un koind, *a* Not coined or minted

Uncollected, un kol lek'ted, *a* Not collected, not received, not having one's thoughts collected

Uncoloured un kul èrd, *a* Not coloured, not heightened in description

Uncomely, un kum li *a* Not comely, wanting grace, unbecoming — **Uncomeliness,** un kum li nes, *n* Want of comeliness

Uncomfortable, un kum fer ta bl, *a* Affording no comfort, causing bodily discomfort, giving uneasiness, uneasy, ill at ease —**Uncomfortableness,** un kum'fer ta bl nes, *n* The state of being uncomfortable — **Uncomfortably,** un kum'fer ta-bli *adv* In an uncomfortable manner

Uncommissioned, un-kom-mish ond, *a* Not commissioned or duly appointed, not having a commission

Uncommitted, un-kom-mit'ed, *a* Not committed or done, not referred to a committee, not pledged by anything said or done

Uncommon, un-kom'on, *a* Not common; unfrequent; rare, remarkable; extraordinary — **Uncommonly,** un-kom'on-li, *adv* Rarely, not usually; remarkably.

Uncommunicable, un-kom-mū'ni-ka-bl, *a* Not communicable, incommunicable

Uncommunicative, un-kom-mū'ni-kā-tiv, *a* Not apt to communicate to others, reserved — **Uncommunicativeness,** un kom mū ni kā tiv nes, *n*

Uncompanionable, un kom-pan'yon-a-bl, *a* Not companionable or sociable

Uncomplaining, un kom plā ning, *a* Not complaining, not disposed to murmur or complain

Uncompromising, un kom'prō-mi zing, *a* Not accepting of any compromise, not agreeing to terms, inflexible

Unconcern, un kon sèrn *n* Want of concern freedom from solicitude, cool and undisturbed state of mind —**Unconcerned** un kon sèrnd *a* Feeling no concern or solicitude, easy in mind, having or taking no interest, not affected —**Unconcernedly,** un kon sèrnd li *adv* In an unconcerned manner, without anxiety, coolly —**Unconcernedness** un kon sèrnd nes, *n*

Unconditional, un kon dish on al, *a* Not limited by any conditions, absolute, unreserved **Unconditionally,** un kon-dish on al li *adv* Without terms or conditions —**Unconditioned,** un kon dish ond, *a Metaph* a word employed to designate that which has neither conditions relations nor limitations either as regards space or time used commonly in the noun phrase *the unconditioned,* that is, the absolute the infinite

Unconfined un kon find, *a* Not confined, free from restraint or control not having narrow limits wide and comprehensive

Unconfirmed un kon fèrmd *a* Not firmly established, not strengthened or established by additional testimony not confirmed according to the church ritual

Unconformable un kon for'ma-bl, *a* Not consistent *geol* applied to strata whose planes do not lie parallel with those of the strata above or below but have a different inclination — **Unconformability,** un kon for ma bil i ti *n* — **Unconformably,** un kon for ma bli *adv*

Unconnected un kon nek ted *a* Not connected separate not coherent not joined by proper transitions or dependence of parts loose, rambling

Unconquerable un kong kèr a bl *a* Not conquerable, not to be overcome in contest, incapable of being subdued or brought under control, insuperable —**Unconquerably** un kong'kèr a bli, *adv* In vincibly, insuperably

Unconscionable, un kon shon a bl *a* Not conscionable, exceeding the limits of any reasonable claim or expectation inordinate unreasonable (*un unconscionable* demand or claim) — **Unconscionableness,** un kon shon a bl nes, *n* —**Unconscionably,** un kon shon a bli *adv*

Unconscious un kon shus, *a* Not conscious, devoid of consciousness, having no mental perception not knowing, not perceiving — **Unconsciously,** un kon shus li, *adv* In an unconscious manner, without perception — **Unconsciousness,** un kon shus nes *n* The state of being unconscious, want of perception

Unconstitutional, un kon sti tū'shon al, *a* Not agreeable to the constitution of a country, contrary to the principles of the constitution — **Unconstitutionally,** un kon sti tū shon al li *adv*

Unconstrained un kon strānd, *a* Free from constraint, voluntary, having no feeling that checks one's words or actions —**Unconstrainedly,** un-kon-strā ned-li, *adv* Without constraint, spontaneously —**Unconstraint,** un kon-strānt, *n.* Freedom from constraint, ease

Uncontested, un kon-test ed, *a* Not contested, not disputed

Uncontrollable, un-kon trōl a bl, *a* That cannot be controlled, ruled, or restrained, ungovernable — **Uncontrollably,** un-kon-trōl a-bli, *adv*

Uncontroverted, un-kon'trō-vèr-ted, *a* Not controverted, not disputed or called in question

Unconverted, un-kon-vėr'ted, *a* Not converted, not turned from one faith to another

Unconvinced, un kon-vinst', *a* Not convinced, not persuaded — **Unconvincing,** un kon vin'sing, *a* Not sufficient to convince

Uncord, un-kord, *v t* To loose from cords, to unfasten the cord or cords of

Uncork, un kork, *v t* To draw the cork from

Uncorrected, un ko rek ted, *a* Not corrected, not revised, not reformed or amended, not chastised

Uncorrupted, un ko rup ted, *a* Not corrupted, not depraved

Uncouple, un ku pl, *v t* To loose, as dogs coupled together, to disjoin

Uncourteous un kŏr'tē-us, *a* Not courteous uncivil, unpolite — **Uncourteously,** un kŏr'tē us li, *adv* Uncivilly, unpolitely — **Uncourtly,** un kŏrt li *a* Not courtly, not bland or polite of manner, blunt, uncivil — **Uncourtliness,** un kŏrt li nes, *n* The quality of being uncourtly

Uncouth, un kōth, *a* [A Sax *uncuth* unknown—*un*, not, and *cūth*, pp of *cunnan* to know (see) Strange, odd in appearance, awkward, ungainly — **Uncouthly,** un kōth li, *adv* Oddly, strangely, awkwardly — **Uncouthness,** un kōth'nes, *n* Oddness, strangeness

Uncovenanted, un kuv e nan ted *a* Not promised by covenant, not proceeding from the covenant made between God and his people through Christ, a theological term, as in the phrase *uncovenanted mercies*, that is such mercies as God may be pleased to show to those not sharing in the covenant

Uncover, un kuv ėr, *v t* To remove a cover or covering from to divest of a cover or covering, hence, to lay bare to disclose — *v i* To bare the head, to take off one's hat — **Uncovered,** un kuv ėrd, *p* and *a* Deprived of a cover, not provided with a cover or covering bare, naked

Uncreated un krē a ted, *p* and *a* Not yet created, not produced by creation

Uncrippled un krip pld *a* Not crippled or lamed, not having the powers of motion activity, usefulness &c impaired

Uncritical, un krit i kal, *a* Not critical, wanting in critical powers, not according to the rules of criticism

Uncropped un kropt, *a* Not cropped, not bearing a crop

Uncrossed un krost, *a* Not crossed, not traversed, not thwarted

Uncrown, un kroun, *v t* To deprive of a crown, to dethrone

Unction, ungk shon, *n* [L *unctio*, *unctionis*, from *ungo*, *unctum*, to anoint (whence *unguent ointment*, *unctuous*, same root as Skr *anj*, to anoint] The act of anointing or rubbing with an unguent, ointment or oil, an unguent a salve, *fig* something soothing or lenitive, that quality in language mode of address or manner which excites devotion or sympathy, religious fervour, sham devotional fervour oiliness — *Extreme unction* Under EXTREME — **Unctuous,** ungk tū us, *a* Of an oily or greasy character, fat and clammy, soapy, greasy or soapy to the feel when rubbed or touched by the fingers a characteristic of steatite and other minerals, nauseously bland, sympathetic, devotional, or the like, oily, fawning — **Unctuously,** ungk tū us li, *adv* In an unctuous manner — **Unctuousness, Unctuosity,** ungk tū us nes ungk tū-os i ti, *n* The state or quality of being unctuous

Uncultivated, un kul ti vā ted, *a* Not cultivated or tilled, rough or rude in manners, not improved by labour, study, care, or the like

Uncurl, un kėrl', *v t* To straighten out, as something curled — *v i* To fall from a curled state, as ringlets, to become straight — **Uncurled,** un kėrld, *a* Not curled

Uncut, un kut, *a* Not cut, not cut open at the edges, as the leaves of a book

Undamaged, un-dam'ājd, *a* Not damaged, not made worse

Undated, un'dā-ted, *a* [L *undatus*, from *unda*, a wave. UNDULATE] Rising and falling in waves towards the margin, as a leaf, waved

Undated, un-dā'ted, *a* Not dated, having no date

Undaunted, un dan ted, *a* Not daunted, not depressed by fear, fearless, intrepid — **Undauntedly,** un-dan ted li, *adv* In an undaunted manner, boldly, intrepidly — **Undauntedness,** un-dan ted nes, *n* Boldness, intrepidity

Undecagon, un-dek a gon, *n* [L *undecim*, eleven, and Gr *gōnia*, an angle] A hendecagon

Undecaying, un dē kā ing, *a* Not decaying, lasting for ever, undying

Undeceive un dē sēv, *v t* To free from deception, misapprehension, or mistake, whether caused by others or by ourselves, to open one's eyes

Undecennial, un-dē sen ni al, *a* [L *undecim*, eleven, and *annus*, a year] Belonging to a period of eleven years

Undecided, un dē si ded, *a* Not decided or determined, not settled, not having the mind made up, hesitating, irresolute

Undecked, un dekt, *a* Not having a deck (an *undecked* vessel)

Undeclinable, un dē klī na bl, *a* Not to be declined *gram* indeclinable

Undecomposable, un dē kom po za bl, *a* Not admitting of decomposition, indecomposable

Undefended, un dē fen ded, *a* Not defended, being without works of defence, *law*, not characterized by a defence being put forward

Undefinable un dē fī na bl *a* Not definable in definable — **Undefined** un dē find, *a* Not defined, not having its limits distinctly marked or seen

Undemonstrative, un-dē mon stra tiv, *a* Not demonstrative, not apt to let the feelings betray themselves, reserved, cold in manner

Undeniable, un dē ni a bl *a* Incapable of being denied, indisputable, evidently true — **Undeniably,** un-dē-ni a bli, *adv* Indisputably

Under un dėr *prep* [A Sax *under*, under, among—Sw and Dan *under* Icel *undir*, D *onder* G *unter* Goth *undar* (cog L *inter* Skr *antar*), in the midst under The term *ter*, *dar tar* is the comparative suffix, and the root portion is akin to the preposition *in*, *on*] In a lower place or position &c, so as to be overtopped, overhung, or covered by, beneath denoting a state of being loaded, oppressed or distressed by, subject to the government, direction, instruction, or influence of, in a state of liability or limitation with respect to inferior to in rank, social position &c, inferior to or less than with respect to number quantity, value &c, falling short of, included in, in the same category, division class &c as with the character pretext or cover of, being the subject of (*under* discussion) — *Under arms* fully armed and equipped so as to be ready for action — *Under fire* exposed to the enemy's shot taking part in a battle or engagement — *Under ground* below the surface of the ground — *Under one's hand*, *signature*, *seal* or the like attested or confirmed by writing one's name or by affixing a seal — *Under sail* having the sails unfurled or spread out to catch the wind, hence, in motion — *Under the breath* with a low voice, in a whisper, very softly — *Under the rose* in secret — *Under water* below the surface of the water — *Under way* *naut* having just weighed anchor or left moorings and making progress through the water — *adv* In a lower or subordinate condition or degree (to keep a person *under*) — *To knock under* KNOCK — *Under*, with its adverbial force, is frequently used as the first element of a compound with verbs and adjectives when it denotes not sufficiently or imperfectly (*under*bred, *under*done), or it may have reference to literal inferiority of place (to *under*mine, &c) — *a* Lower in position rank, or degree, subject, subordinate (*under* sheriff) *Under*, in this sense, is often used with nouns as the first element of a compound

Underagent, un-dėr ā'jent, *n* A subordinate agent

Underbid, un-dėr-bid', *v t* To bid less than, as in auctions, to offer to execute work or the like at a lower price than

Underbrace, un-dėr brās, *v t* To bind, fasten, or tie together below

Underbred, un dėr-bred, *a* Of inferior breeding or manners, vulgar

Underbrush, un dėr-brush, *n* Shrubs and small trees in a wood, growing under large trees, undergrowth

Underbuy, un dėr bī', *v t* To buy at a lower price than

Undercharge, un dėr chārj, *v t* To charge less than a fair price for, to take too low a price from — *n* (un dėr chārj) Too low a charge or price

Underclay, un dėr klā, *n* A layer of clay underlying another deposit, a layer of clay underlying the tilled soil, a stratum of clay underlying a seam of coal

Undercliff, un dėr klif, *n* A terrace along the sea shore at the base of a cliff, formed by materials falling from the cliff

Underclothes, Underclothing, un'dėr klōTHz un dėr klōTH ing, *n* Clothes worn under others or next the skin

Undercoat, un dėr kōt, *n* A coat worn under another

Undercroft, un dėr kroft, *n* [*Under*, and *croft* a corruption of *crypt*] A vault under the chancel of a church

Undercurrent, un dėr kur-ent, *n* A current below the surface of the water; *fig* an influence at work out of sight or not readily apparent

Underdo un dėr dū, *v t* To do less thoroughly than is requisite, to cook insufficiently (the beef was *underdone*)

Underdrain un dėr drān, *n* A drain below the surface of the ground — *v t* (un dėr drān) To drain by cutting a channel below the surface

Underdressed, un dėr drest, *a* Not well or sufficiently dressed, underdone, as meat

Underestimate, un-dėr-es ti māt, *v t* To estimate at too low a rate — *n.* An estimate at too low a rate

Undergird, un dėr gėrd, *v t* To gird round the bottom [N T]

Undergo un dėr go, *v t* To bear up against; to endure with firmness, to suffer, to pass through, to be subjected to, to experience (*to undergo* changes)

Undergraduate, un-dėr grad ū āt, *n* A student or member of a university or college who has not taken his first degree

Underground un dėr ground, *a* Being below the surface of the ground.—*adv* Beneath the surface of the earth

Undergrowth, un dėr grōth, *n* That which grows under something else, shrubs or small trees growing among large ones

Underhand, un dėr hand, *adv* [The opposite of *above board* and borrowed from the gaming table] By secret means, in a clandestine manner and often with a bad design —*a* Working by stealth, clandestine usually implying meanness or fraud, or both, sly and sinister — **Underhanded,** un dėr han-ded, *a* Kept secret, underhand

Underhung, un dėr hung, *a* Projecting beyond the upper jaw applied to the under jaw

Under keeper, *n* A subordinate or assistant warder gamekeeper, or the like

Underlaid un dėr lād, *p* and *a* Having something lying or laid beneath (sand *underlaid* with clay)

Underlay, un dėr lā, *v t* To lay beneath, to put under, to support by laying something under

Under lease *n* *Law*, a sublease

Underlet un dėr let, *v t* To let below the value, to sublet

Underlie un dėr lī, *v t* —pret *underlay*, pp *underlain* ppr *underlying* To lie beneath, to be situated under, to be at the basis of, to form the foundation of, to be subject or liable to — *v i* To lie beneath — **Underlying** un dėr-lī'ing, *a* Lying beneath or under, *geol* applied to rocks or strata lying below others

Underline, un'dėr-lin, *v t* To mark underneath or below with a line, to underscore.

Underling, un'dėr-ling, *n* [*Under*, and term *ling*] An inferior person or agent; a mean sorry fellow

Undermaster, un'dĕr-mas-tĕr *n.* A master subordinate to the principal master

Undermine, un-dĕr-mīn, *v.t* To form a mine under, to sap to make an excavation beneath, especially for the purpose of causing to fall, or of blowing up, *fig* to subvert clandestinely, to injure by secret or dishonourable means —**Undermīner**, un-dĕr-mī nĕr, *n.* One who undermines.

Undermost, un'dĕr-mōst, *a.* Lowest in place, rank, or condition

Underneath, un-dĕr nēth', *adv* [*Under*, and *-neath*, as in *beneath* NAPIER] Beneath, in a lower place —*prep* Under, beneath.

Underpay, un-dĕr-pā', *v.t* To pay insufficiently

Underpeopled, un'dĕr-pē-pld, *a* Not fully peopled

Underpin, un-dĕr-pin, *v.t* To pin or support underneath, to place something under for support or foundation when a previous support is removed. —**Underpinning**, un-dĕr-pin ning, *n.* The act of one who underpins, the solid building or other supports introduced beneath a wall, &c, already constructed.

Underplot, un dĕr-plot, *n.* A plot subordinate to another plot, as in a play or a novel, an underhand clandestine scheme

Underprop, un-dĕr prop, *v.t* To prop from beneath, to uphold

Underrate, un-dĕr rāt', *v.t* To rate too low to undervalue

Underscore, un-dĕr skōr', *v.t* To underline or draw a line or lines under

Under secretary, *n* A secretary subordinate to the principal secretary

Undersell, un-dĕr sel, *v.t* To sell cheaper than

Under-servant, *n* An inferior or subordinate servant

Under-sheriff, *n* A sheriff's deputy

Undershoot, un dĕr shōt, *v.t* To shoot short of, to fail to reach in aiming at — **Undershot**, un dĕr-shot, *a* Moved by water passing under or acting on the lowest part said of a water wheel, and opposed to *over shot*

Undershrub, un dĕr shrub, *n* A plant of shrubby habit, but scarcely attaining the dimensions of a shrub

Underside, un dĕr sīd, *n* The lower side or side beneath.

Undersign, un dĕr sīn *v.t* To write one's name at the foot or end of, to subscribe —**Undersigned**, un dĕr sīnd, *p* and *a* Subscribed *at* the bottom or end —*The undersigned*, the person or persons signing any document, the subscriber or subscribers.

Undersized, un'dĕr-sizd, *a* Being of a size or stature less than common, dwarfish

Undersoil, un dĕr-soil, *n* Soil beneath the surface, subsoil

Undersong, un'dĕr-song *n* The burden or accompaniment of a song, a subordinate strain

Understand, un-dĕr stand *v.t* —pret and pp *understood*, formerly sometimes incorrectly *understanded*. [A Sax *understandan*, to understand, lit to stand under— *under*, and *standan*, to stand, so O Fris *understonda*, Icel *undirstanda*] To apprehend or comprehend fully, to know or apprehend the meaning of, to perceive or discern by the mind, to have just and adequate ideas of, to comprehend, to see through, to be informed, to learn governing a clause, to suppose to mean, to interpret (how do you *understand* it?), to take as meant or implied, to infer, to assume, to supply or leave to be supplied mentally, to recognize as implied or meant although not expressed —*To give to understand*, *to let understand*, *to make understand*, to tell, to inform, to let know —*v.i* To have the use of the intellectual faculties, to have understanding, to be informed by another, to learn — **Understanding**, un-dĕr-stan'ding, *a.* Knowing, skilful, intelligent — *n* The act of one who understands or comprehends, comprehension, apprehension and appreciation, discernment, intelligence between two or more persons, anything mutually understood or agreed upon, that power by which we perceive, conceive, and apprehend; that mental faculty which comprehends the just import, relations, and value of all notions and ideas, however derived, the faculty of forming judgments on the communications made through the senses; in a more popular sense, clear insight and intelligence in practical matters, wisdom and discernment

Understate, un-dĕr-stāt', *v.t* To state or represent less strongly than the truth will bear, to state too low —**Understatement**, un-dĕr stāt ment, *n* —The act of understating, a statement under the truth

Understock, un dĕr-stok, *v.t* To supply insufficiently with stock (a farm)

Understrapper, un dĕr strap-ĕr, *n* [Comp *strapper*, in local sense of groom] A petty fellow, an inferior agent

Understratum, un dĕr-strā tum, *n* A sub stratum, subsoil

Understroke, un-dĕr strōk, *v.t* To under line, *to* underscore —*n.* (un dĕr strōk) A stroke or line under

Undertake, un-dĕr-tāk, *v.t* — pret *under took*, pp *undertaken*, ppr *undertaking* To take on one's self, to lay one's self under obligations to perform or execute, to pledge one's self to do often with infinitives, to engage in, to take in hand, to set about, to attempt, to warrant, to answer for, to guarantee often governing a clause (*undertook* that he would go) —**Undertaker**, un dĕr tā kĕr, *n* One who undertakes any business, one who manages and provides things necessary for funerals — **Undertaking** un dĕr tā king, *n* That which a person undertakes, an enterprise, a promise, an engagement, a guarantee, the business of an undertaker

Undertenant, un dĕr ten ant, *n* The tenant of a tenant one who holds lands or tenements of a tenant

Undertone un dĕr ton, *n* A low or subdued tone, a tone lower than is usual, as in speaking

Under tow *n* A current of water below the surface in a different direction from that at the surface, the backward flow of a wave breaking on a beach

Undervalue un dĕr val ū *v.t* To value or estimate below the real worth, to esteem lightly, to despise to hold in mean estimation — **Undervaluation** un dĕr val ū ā shon *n* The act of undervaluing — **Undervaluer**, un-dĕr val ū-ĕr, *n* One who undervalues

Underwear un dĕr wār, *n* A wearing under the lower clothing

Underwent un-dĕr went, pret of *undergo*

Underwood un dĕr wud *n* Small trees and bushes that grow among large trees, coppice, underbrush

Underwork un dĕr wĕrk *v.t* To work against or destroy by clandestine measures, to do like work at a less price than

Underworld, un dĕr wĕrld, *n* The lower world, the subluinary world, the antipodes, the place of departed souls, Hades

Underwrite, un-dĕr rīt *v.t* To write below or under, to subscribe, to subscribe or set one's name to a policy of insurance along with others for the purpose of becoming answerable for loss or damage to a certain amount —**Underwriter**, un dĕr-rītĕr, *n* A marine insurer a person who practises the business of insuring ships so called because he writes his name at the foot of the policy of insurance, generally along with others The London underwriters form an influential society known as *Lloyd's* — **Underwriting**, un'dĕr rīt-ing, *n* The business of an underwriter

Undescribable, un dē skrī'ba-bl, *a* Incapable of being described, indescribable

Undeserved, un-dē zĕrvd, *a* Not deserved, not merited —**Undeservedly**, un-dē zĕr ved li *adv* Not according to merit or desert —**Undeserving**, un-dē-zĕr'ving, *a* Not deserving, not having merit.

Undesigned, un-dē-sīnd' or un-dē-zīnd, *a* Not intended, unintentional —**Undesignedly**, un-dē-si ned-li or un-dē-zī'ned-li, *adv* Without design or intention —**Undesigning**, un-dē-si ning or un-dē-zī'ning, *a.* Not having any underhand design.

Undesirable, un-dē-zī'ra-bl, *a* Not desirable; not to be wished.

Undetermined, un-dē-tĕr'mīnd, *a.* *Not* determined: not decided, fixed, or settled.

Undeviating, un-dē'vi-ā ting, *a.* Not departing from a rule, principle, or purpose; steady, regular

Undid, un-did, pret of *undo*

Undigested, un-di-jes'ted, *a* Not digested, not acted on or prepared by the stomach, not properly prepared or arranged, crude.

Undignified, un-dig'ni fid, *a* Not dignified, not consistent with dignity

Undiluted, un di lū'ted, *a* Not diluted or mixed with water, not tempered with any admixture

Undine, un dīn, *n* [From L *unda*, a wave] A water spirit of the female sex, resembling in character the sylphs or spirits of the air, and corresponding somewhat to the naiads of classical mythology

Undiscernible, un-diz zĕr ni bl, *a* That cannot be discerned or discovered, invisible —**Undiscerning**, un-diz zĕr'ning, *a* Not discerning, wanting judgment or discrimination

Undischarged, un-dis chārjd, *a* Not discharged, not freed from obligation

Undisciplined, un dis si plīnd, *a* Not disciplined, not properly trained, raw

Undiscoverable, un-dis kuv ĕr a bl, *a* That cannot be discovered or found out —**Undiscovered**, un-dis kuv ĕrd, *a* Not discovered, not had open to view, lying hid

Undiscriminating, un-dis-krim'i nā ting, *a* Not discriminating or distinguishing, disregarding or not perceiving differences

Undisguised un dis-gīzd *a* Not disguised, not covered with a mask, hence, open, candid, artless

Undishonoured un-dis-on'ĕrd, *a* Not dishonoured, not disgraced

Undismayed, un dis mād, *a* Not dismayed, not disheartened by fear, undaunted

Undisposed un dis pōrd *a* Not set apart, not allocated, not appropriated with *of* (goods *undisposed of*)

Undisputed un dis-pū'ted, *a* Not disputed, not called in question

Undissolvable un-diz zol va bl, *a* Incapable of being dissolved or melted, incapable of being loosened or broken —**Undissolved** un diz-zolvd, *a* Not dissolved, not melted, not loosened, broken, &c

Undistinguishable, un dis ting gwish a bl, *a* Incapable of being distinguished by the eye, not to be distinctly seen, not to be known or distinguished by the intellect by any peculiar property —**Undistinguishably**, un dis-ting gwish a bli *adv* So as not to be distinguished —**Undistinguished**, un dis ting gwisht, *a* Not having any distinguishing mark, not treated with any particular respect, not famous not distinguished by any particular eminence

Undisturbed, un dis tĕrbd, *a* Free from interruption, not molested or hindered, calm, tranquil not agitated —**Undisturbedly**, un dis tĕr bed li, *adv* Calmly, peacefully

Undiversified, un di vĕr'si fid, *a* Not diversified or varied, uniform

Undiverted un di vĕr'ted, *a* Not diverted, not turned aside, not amused

Undivided, un di vi ded, *a* Not divided, unbroken, whole (one's *undivided* attention)

Undo, un-dō *v.t* —pret *undid*, pp *undone* [With *un-* in sense of reversal Us] To reverse, as something which has been done, to annul, to untie or unfasten, to unravel, to open out, to bring ruin or distress upon, to ruin the morals, reputation, or prospects *of*, to destroy, to impoverish —**Undoer** un dō ĕr *n* One who undoes, one who reverses what has been done, one who ruins — **Undoing**, un-dō ing, *n* The reversal of what has been done, ruin, destruction —**Undone**, un-dun', *pp* Untied or unfastened, reversed, ruined

Undo, un dō, *v.t* [With *un-*, not] To leave unperformed —**Undone**, un dun, *pp* Not done or performed

Undoubted, un-dou ted, *a* Not doubted; not called in question, indubitable; indisputable — **Undoubtedly**, un dou ted li, *adv* Without question; indubitably, —**Undoubting**, un-dou'ting, *a* Not doubting, not hesitating respecting facts; not

fluctuating in uncertainty —**Undoubtingly**, un-dou'ting-li, *adv* Without doubting

Undraw, un-drą, *v t* To draw aside or open.—**Undrawn**, un-drąn, *p* and *a* Not drawn, not pulled, not portrayed, drawn aside

Undreamed, Undreamt, un drēmd, un dremt, *a* Not dreamed, not thought of, not imagined often followed by *of*

Undress, un dres, *v t* To divest of clothes, to strip, to disrobe, to take the dressing or bandages from —*v i* To take off one's dress or clothes —*n* (un drus) A loose negligent dress, also, ordinary dress, as opposed to full dress or uniform —**Undressed** un drest, *p* and *a* Divested of dress, not attired, not prepared, in a raw state

Undrinkable, un dring'ka bl, *a* Not drinkable, not fit for drinking

Undue, un dū, *a* Not due, not yet demandable by right (a debt, money), not right, not lawful, improper, unworthy, erring by excess, excessive, inordinate (an *undue* attachment to forms) —**Unduly**, un-dū li, *adv* Improperly, unlawfully, unwarrantably, inordinately

Undulate, un dū lāt, *v i* —*undulated, undulating* [L *undulo, undulatum*, from L *unda*, a little wave, dim of *unda*, a wave (seen also in *inundate, abundant, abound, redundant*, &c), from a root seen also in E *water*] To have a wavy motion, to rise and fall in waves, to move in curving or bending lines, to wave *v t* To cause to wave, or move with a wavy motion —**Undulate Undulated**, un dū lat un dū la ted, *a* Wavy, having a waved surface —**Undulating**, un dū la ting, *p* and *a* Waving, rising and falling like waves in form resembling a series of waves, wavy —**Undulatingly** un dū lā ting li, *adv* In an undulating manner **Undulation** un dū lā shon *n* The act of undulating a waving motion, a wavy form, *physics*, a vibratory motion transmitted through some fluid medium by impulses communicated to the medium any one vibration of such fluid —**Undulatory**, un dū la to-ri *a* Having an undulating character moving in the manner of waves, pertaining to such a motion —*Undulatory theory* the, theory which regards light as the effect on the eye of vibrations propagated from a luminous source by undulations in the subtle medium (ether) presumed to pervade all space

Unduly Under Undue

Undutiful, un dū ti ful *a* Not dutiful, not performing or not in accordance with duty, disobedient rebellious, irreverent —**Undutifully** un dū ti ful li *adv* In an undutiful manner —**Undutifulness**, un dū ti ful nes *n*

Undying, un dī ing *a* Not dying not subject to death, immortal

Unearned, un ėrnd, *a* Not merited by labour or service

Unearth, un ėrth, *v t* To drive or bring forth from an earth or burrow to bring to light, to discover or find out —**Unearthly** un ėrth li, *a* Not earthly, not terrestrial, supernatural weird

Uneasy, un ē zi *a* Feeling some degree of pain either mental or physical, unquiet, troubled, anxious constrained, cramped, stiff, awkward causing constraint, discomfort, or want of ease, irksome —**Uneasily**, un ē zi li, *adv* In an uneasy manner —**Uneasiness**, un ē zi nes, *n* The state of being uneasy, want of ease or comfort, physical or mental

Uneatable, un ē ta bl, *a* Not eatable, not fit to be eaten

Uneclipsed, un ē klipst, *a* Not eclipsed, not dimmed or lessened in brightness or splendour

Unedified, un ed i fid, *a* Not edified —**Unedifying**, un-ed i fi ing, *a* Not edifying, not improving to the mind

Uneducated, un ed ū kā-ted, *a* Not educated, illiterate

Unembarrassed, un-em bar'ast, *a* Not embarrassed, not perplexed or put to some confusion of feeling, free from pecuniary difficulties

Unembellished, un-em bel'ished, *a* Not embellished.

Unembodied, un-em-bod'id, *a* Free from a corporeal body, disembodied; not embodied, not collected into a body (*unembodied militia*)

Unemotional, un ē-mō shon-al, *a* Not emotional, free from emotion or feeling, impassive

Unemphatic, Unemphatical, un em fat ik, un-em fat i kal, *a* Not emphatic, having no emphasis or stress of voice —**Unemphatically**, un em fat i kal li, *adv* In an unemphatic manner, with no emphasis

Unemployed, un em ploid *a* Not employed, having no work or occupation, at leisure, not being in use —*The unemployed*, work people who are out of work

Unending un-en ding, *a* Not ending, having no end, perpetual, eternal

Unendowed un en doud, *a* Not endowed, not furnished, having no endowment or settled fund

Unendurable, un en dū ra bl, *a* Not to be endured intolerable

Unenfranchised, un en fran chizd, *a* Not having the franchise or right to vote for a member of parliament

Unengaged, un en gājd *a* Not engaged, free from obligation to any person, free from attachment that binds, disengaged, unoccupied, not busy

Unenglish, un ing glish *a* Not English, not characteristic or worthy of English men, opposed in character or feeling to what is English

Unenjoyed, un en joid, *a* Not enjoyed, not experienced with pleasure, not obtained not possessed

Unenlightened, un en li tend, *a* Not enlightened, not mentally or morally illuminated

Unenlivened, un en li vend, *a* Not enlivened not rendered gay, cheerful, or animated

Unenterprising un en tėr pri zing *a* Not enterprising not adventurous

Unentertaining, un en ter tā ning, *a* Not entertaining or amusing

Unenviable un en vi a bl *a* Not enviable, not to be envied or viewed with envy (an *unenviable* notoriety) —**Unenvied**, un-en vid *a* Not envied, exempt from envy

Unequable un ē kwa bl *a* Not equable, not uniform changeful fitful

Unequal, un ē kwal, *a* Not equal, not of the same size length breadth quantity, quality strength, talents age station, inadequate, insufficient, not equable or uniform —**Unequalled**, un ē kwald, *a* Not to be equalled unparalleled unrivalled —**Unequally** un ē kwal li, *adv* In an unequal manner or degree

Unequivocal un ē kwiv ō kal, *a* Not equivocal, not doubtful, clear, evident, not ambiguous **Unequivocally** un ē kwiv ō kal li, *adv* In an unequivocal manner

Unerring un ėr ing, *a* Committing no mistake incapable of error, incapable of missing the mark, certain —**Unerringly**, un ėr ing li, *adv* In an unerring manner

Unessential un-es sen shal, *a* Not essential, not constituting the real essence, not absolutely necessary, not of prime importance —*n* Something not essential or of absolute necessity

Uneven un ē vn, *a* Not level, smooth, or plain, rough, not straight, crooked, not uniform or equable, changeable, not fair, just, or true, *arith* odd, not divisible by 2 without a remainder —**Unevenly**, un-ē vn li, *adv* In an uneven manner —**Unevenness**, un ē vn nes, *n* The state or quality of being uneven, inequality of surface, want of uniformity, variableness

Unexamined, un eg zam ind, *a* Not interrogated judicially, not submitted to inquiry, investigation, discussion, or the like

Unexceptionable, un-ek-sep'shon-a bl, *a* Not liable to any exception or objection, unobjectionable, faultless, excellent, admirable —**Unexceptionably**, un-ek-sep shon a bli, *adv* In an unexceptionable manner perfectly, admirably

Unexecuted, un ek sē kū-ted, *a* Not executed, not performed, not having the proper attestations or forms that give validity

Unexhausted, un-egz-has ted, *a* Not exhausted; not spent or used up, not worn out with fatigue

Unexpected, un-eks-pek'ted, *a* Not expected, not looked for, unforeseen, sudden —**Unexpectedly**, un-eks-pek' ted li, *adv* At a time or in a manner not expected or looked for, suddenly

Unexpired, un-eks pird', *a* Not having come to an end or termination, not having reached the date at which it is due (an *unexpired* promissory note or bill)

Unexplored, un eks plōrd', *a* Not explored; not examined by any traveller

Unexposed, un-eks pōzd', *a* Not exposed; not laid out or open to view, sheltered

Unfading un fā ding *a* Not liable to fade, not losing strength or freshness of colouring, not liable to wither or to decay

Unfailing, un fā ling, *a* Not liable to fail, ever fulfilling a hope, promise, or want, sure, certain

Unfair, un fār, *a* Not fair, not honest; not impartial, disingenuous, using trick or artifice, proceeding from trick or dishonesty —**Unfairly**, un fār li, *adv* In an unfair or unjust manner —**Unfairness**, un fār nes, *n* The character of being unfair, injustice, bias

Unfaithful, un fāth ful, *a* Not observant of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty, faithless, violating trust or confidence; violating the wedding vow —**Unfaithfully**, un fāth ful li, *adv* In an unfaithful manner —**Unfaithfulness**, un fāth ful-nes, *n* The quality of being unfaithful

Unfamiliar un fa mil yer, *a* Not familiar, not well known by frequent use, having an element of strangeness —**Unfamiliarity**, un fa mil-i-ar i ti, *n* The state of being unfamiliar

Unfashionable, un fash on a bl *a* Not according to the prevailing fashion or mode, not complying in dress or manners with the reigning custom

Unfasten, un fas n, *v t* To loose, to unbind, to untie

Unfathered un fa thėrd, *a* Having no father fatherless, having no acknowledged father —**Unfatherly**, un fa ther li, *a* Not becoming a father unkind

Unfathomable, un fath um a bl, *a* Incapable of being fathomed or sounded, too deep to be measured

Unfavourable un fa vėr a bl, *a* Not favourable, not propitious, discouraging, giving an adverse judgment or opinion, somewhat prejudicial —**Unfavourably**, un fa vėr a bli *adv* In an unfavourable manner, adversely, with some censure

Unfeeling un fē ling *a* Devoid of feeling, insensible, without sensibility, devoid of sympathy with others, hard hearted —**Unfeelingly** un fē ling li, *adv* In an unfeeling or cruel manner

Unfeigned un fānd *a* Not feigned, not counterfeit, not hypocritical, real, sincere —**Unfeignedly**, un fā ned li, *adv* In an unfeigned manner

Unfelt, un felt, *a* Not felt, not perceived

Unfeminine, un fem in in, *a* Not feminine, not according to the female character or manners

Unfenced, un fenst, *a* Having no fence.

Unfermented un fėr men ted, *a* Not fermented, not having undergone fermentation, as liquor, not leavened or made with yeast, as bread

Unfetter, un fet ėr, *v t* To loose from fetters, to unchain, to unshackle, to free from restraint, to set at liberty —**Unfettered**, un fet ėrd, *a* Unshackled, free from restraint, unrestrained

Unfilial, un fil i-al, *a* Unsuitable to a son or daughter, not becoming a child.

Unfinished un fin isht, *a* Not finished; not complete, imperfect, wanting the last hand or touch

Unfit, un fit, *a* Not fit, improper, unsuitable, unbecoming said of things, wanting suitable qualifications, physical or moral; not suited or adapted, not competent, of persons —*v t* To render unfit, to make unsuitable, to deprive of the strength, skill, or proper qualities for anything —**Unfitly**, un fit'li, *adv* In an unfit manner, not properly, unsuitably.—**Unfitness**, un-fit'nes, *n* The quality of being unfit. —**Unfitted**, un-fit'ed, *p* and *a* Rendered

or being unfit, unsuitable — **Unfitting,** unfit'ing, *a* Improper; unbecoming

Unfix, un-fiks', *v t* To make no longer fixed or firm, to loosen from any fastening, to detach, to unsettle — **Unfixed** un-fikst', *p* and *a* Not fixed, loosened, erratic, an constant, irresolute, undetermined — **Unfixedness,** un fik sed nes, *n.* The state of being unfixed or unsettled

Unflagging, un flag'ing, *a* Not flagging, not drooping, maintaining strength or spirit

Unflattering, un flat'er ing, *a* Not flattering, not colouring the truth to please, not affording a favourable prospect

Unfledged, un fledjd, *a* Not yet furnished with feathers, not having attained to full growth or experience

Unflinching, un flinsh'ing, *a* Not flinching, not shrinking

Unfold, un fold', *v t* To open the folds of, to expand, to spread out, to lay open to view or contemplation, to disclose, to reveal —*v i* To become gradually expanded, to open out, to become disclosed or developed, to develop itself

Unforbidden Unforbid un for bid'n, un for bid', *a* Not forbidden, not prohibited, allowed, permitted

Unforced, un fôrst', *a* Not forced or compelled, not constrained, not feigned, not artificially assumed or heightened not strained, easy, natural

Unforeseen, un fôr sēn', *a* Not foreseen, not foreknown — *The unforeseen,* that which is not foreseen or expected

Unforgiveable, un for giv'a bl, *a* Incapable of being forgiven, unpardonable — **Unforgiven,** un for giv'n *a* Not forgiven, not pardoned — **Unforgiving** un for giving, *a* Not forgiving, not disposed to overlook or pardon offences implacable

Unforgotten, Unforgot un for got'n un for got', *a* Not forgot, not lost to memory, not overlooked, not neglected

Unformed, un formd', *p* and *a* Not having been formed, not fashioned, not moulded into regular shape

Unfortified, un fort'i fid, *a* Not fortified, not having fortifications, not strengthened by means of adventitious spirit, as wine

Unfortunate, un fort'ū nat *a* Not successful, not prosperous, unlucky, unhappy —*n* One who is unfortunate a woman who has lapsed from virtue, a prostitute —**Unfortunately,** un fort'ū nāt li *adv* In an unfortunate manner, by ill fortune, unhappily

Unfounded, un found'ed *a* Having no real foundation, groundless, idle, baseless

Unfranchised, un fran chizd, *a* Not franchised, disfranchised

Unfree, un frē', *a* Not free, in bondage

Unfrequent, un frē' kwent *a* Not frequent, infrequent — **Unfrequented** un frē kwen ted, *a* Rarely visited seldom resorted to by human beings, solitary

Unfriended, un frend'ed, *a* Wanting friends, not countenanced or supported — **Unfriendliness,** un frend li nes *n* The quality of being unfriendly, want of kindness, disfavour — **Unfriendly,** un frend li, *a* Not friendly, not kind or benevolent, not favourable —*adv* In an unkind manner, not as a friend

Unfrock, un frok', *v t* To deprive or divest of a frock, hence to deprive of the character and privileges of a priest or clergyman

Unfruitful, un frōt'ful, *a* Not producing fruit or offspring, barren, unproductive, not fertile (an *unfruitful* soil), not productive of good (an *unfruitful* life), fruitless, ineffectual — **Unfruitfulness,** un-frōt ful nes, *n* The quality of being unfruitful

Unfulfilled, un ful fild', *a* Not fulfilled, not accomplished

Unfunded, un fun ded, *a* Not funded, having no permanent fund established for the payment of its interest said of government debt when it exists in the form of exchequer bills or the like

Unfurl, un fėrl', *v t.* To loose from a furled state, to expand to the wind

Unfurnish, un fėr'nish, *v t* To strip of furniture, to strip in general — **Unfurnished,** un-fėr'nisht, *a* Not furnished, not supplied with furniture, unsupplied, unprovided with furniture in general

Ungainly, un-gān'li, *a* [From *un-*, not, and old *gainly, geinly,* from Icel *gegn,* ready, serviceable, akin to *gain* in *again*] Clumsy, awkward, uncouth, ill-shaped in person — **Ungainliness** un gān li nes, *n* The state or character of being ungainly, clumsiness, awkwardness

Ungallant, un gal ant, *a* Not gallant, uncourtly to ladies

Ungathered, un gaṫh'erd, *a* Not gathered, not culled, not picked

Ungenerous un jen ėr us, *a* Not generous, not showing generosity or liberality of mind or sentiments, illiberal, mean — **Ungenerously,** un jen ėr us li *adv* In an ungenerous manner, illiberally

Ungenteel, un jen tēl', *a* Not genteel un polite, rude of persons or manners — **Ungenteelly,** un jen tēl' li, *adv* In an ungenteel manner

Ungentle, un jen'ti, *a* Not gentle, harsh, rude

Ungentlemanlike un jen'tl man lik *a* Not like or becoming a gentleman

Ungentlemanly, un jen'tl man li, *a* Not becoming a gentleman, such as no gentleman would do

Ungifted, un gif'ted *a* Not gifted, not endowed with peculiar faculties

Ungird, un gėrd', *v t* To loose or free from a girdle or band to divest of a girdle or what is girt on to unbind

Unglazed, un glāzd', *a* Not furnished with glass (as windows), wanting glass windows, not covered with vitreous matter (*unglazed* pottery)

Unglove un gluv', *v t* To take off the glove or gloves from

Unglue un glo', *v t* To separate, as any thing that is glued or cemented

Ungodly un god'li *a* Not godly, careless of God, godless, wicked, impious, sinful — **Ungodliness,** un god li nes *n* Impiety, wickedness

Ungovernable un guv ėr na bl *a* Incapable of being governed ruled or restrained, refractory, unruly, wild, unbridled — **Ungovernableness,** un guv ėr na bl nes, *n* — **Ungovernably,** un guv ėr na bli *adv* In an ungovernable manner — **Ungoverned** un guv ėrnd *a* Not governed, unbridled, licentious

Ungraceful, un grās ful *a* Not graceful, wanting grace and elegance, inelegant, clumsy — **Ungracefully** un grās ful li *adv* In an ungraceful manner awkwardly in elegantly — **Ungracefulness** un grās ful nes *n* The quality of being ungraceful

Ungracious un grā shus, *a* Unmannerly, rude, not well received not favoured — **Ungraciously** un grā shus li, *adv* In an ungracious manner — **Ungraciousness** un grā shus-nes *n* State of being ungracious

Ungrammatical un gram mat i kal *a* Not according to the rules of grammar — **Ungrammatically** un gram mat i kal li *adv* In a manner contrary to the rules of grammar

Ungrateful, un grāt ful, *a* Not grateful, not feeling thankful or showing gratitude, making ill returns for kindness, unpleasing, unacceptable, disagreeable, harsh — **Ungratefully,** un grāt ful li *adv* In an ungrateful manner — **Ungratefulness** un grāt ful nes *n* The state or character of being ungrateful, ingratitude — **Ungratified** un grat i fid, *a* Not gratified, not satisfied, not indulged

Ungrounded, un ground'ed *a* Having no foundation or support, groundless, baseless, unfounded

Ungrudging, un gruj ing, *a* Not grudging, freely giving, liberal, hearty — **Ungrudgingly,** un gruj ing li, *adv* In an ungrudging manner

Ungual, ung gwal, *a* [From L *unguis* a nail, claw, or hoof] Pertaining to a nail, claw, or hoof, having a nail, claw, or hoof — **Unguicular,** ung-gwik ū lėr, *a* [L *unguiculus,* dim of *unguis*] Pertaining to a claw or nail — **Unguiculate, Unguiculated,** ung-gwik ū lāt, ung-gwik ū lā-ted, *a* Clawed; having claws — **Unguiferous,** ung gwif ėr us, *a* [L *unguis,* and *fero,* I bear] Producing, having, or supporting nails or claws — **Unguiform,** ung'gwi-form, *a* Clawshaped

Unguarded, un-gar'ded, *a* Not guarded, having no guard or watch; not being on one's guard, not attentive to danger, not cautious, negligent, not done or spoken with caution — **Unguardedly,** un-gar'ded-li, *adv* In an unguarded manner — **Unguardedness** un-gar'ded-nes, *n* State of being unguarded

Unguent, ung'gwent, *n* [L *unguentum,* from *ungo,* to anoint UNCTION] Any soft composition used as an ointment, or for the lubrication of machinery

Unguicular, Unguiferous, &c Under UNGUAL

Unguided, un gi ded *a* Not guided, led, or conducted, not regulated, ungoverned

Unguinous, ung gwi nus, *a* [L *unguinosus* from *unguen, unguinis,* fat, from *ungo,* to anoint UNCTION] Oily, unctuous, fatty, greasy

Ungula ung gū la, *n* [L *ungula* a hoof, dim of *unguis,* a nail or claw UNGUAL] A hoof as of a horse, *geom* a part cut from a cylinder, cone &c, by a plane passing obliquely through the base and part of the curved surface so named from its shape — **Ungulata,** ung gū lā ta, *n pl* The hoofed quadrupeds, a large and important order of the mammalia, including the pig horse rhinoceros &c, in one section, and the ox, sheep, deer and all other ruminants in another ARTIODACTYLA, PERISSODACTYLA — **Ungulate** ung'gū lāt, *n* A hoofed quadruped, one of the order Ungulata or hoofed animals —*a* Hoof shaped, having hoofs

Unhackneyed, un hak nid, *a* Not hackneyed, not stale flat, or commonplace from frequent use or repetition

Unhallowed, un hal od, *a* Not hallowed, consecrated, or dedicated to sacred purposes unholy, profane impious

Unhampered un ham pėrd, *a* Not hampered hindered, or restricted

Unhand, un hand', *v t* To take the hand or hands from, to release from a grasp, to let go

Unhandily Unhandiness Under UNHANDY

Unhandled un han dld, *a* Not handled, not touched, not treated or managed Inca

Unhandsome un hand sum *a*d, inca some not well formed, not hen - Ungenerous or liberal, unfair, insolved, coming **Unhandsomely** un, &c *adv* In an unhandsome wish a bl, **handsomeness,** un hand sumshed by

Unhandy un han di *a* Not, not to dexterous not skilful and intellect use of the hands, not convenient **Unhanging** — **Unhandily** un han di li *adv* In an unhandy manner — **Unhanguished,** han di nes *n* ving any

Unhanged Unhung, un hanged with *a* Not hung or hanged, not hanging eminence

Unhappy, un hap i, *a* Never from cheerful or gay, in some debilitated, or wretched, marked by **Indisturmishap, ill omened, evil** — **Unhappily,** hap i li *adv* In an unhappy fortunately, by ill fortune not diverwould have it — **Unhappiness** *n* The state of being diverted, fortune, ill luck

Unharbour, un har'ber, *v t* divided, harbour or shelter, to dislodge often

Unharmed, un harmd', *a* Not h injured

Unhat un hat', *v t* and *i* To take off the hat, as in respect or reverence

Unhealthy, un hel thi, *a* Wanting health, not sound and vigorous of body, habitually weak or indisposed, wanting vigour or growth, unfavourable to the preservation of health (an *unhealthy* season or city), adapted to generate disease, unwholesome, insalubrious (an *unhealthy* climate), not indicating health, resulting from bad health, morbid — **Unhealthily,** un-hel thi li, *adv* In an unwholesome or unsound manner — **Unhealthiness,** un-hel thi-nes, *n* The state or quality of being unhealthy

Unheard, un hėrd', *a* Not heard, not perceived by the ear, not admitted to audience — *Unheard-of,* unprecedented, such as was never known before, not known to fame, not celebrated

Unhedged, un hejd', *a* Not surrounded by a hedge, not shut in or inclosed

Unheeded, un-hē'ded, *a.* Not heeded, disregarded, neglected, unnoticed — **Unheededly,** un-hē'ded li, *adv* Without being noticed —**Unheedful,** un hēd'ful, *a* Not heedful, unheeding, not cautious, inattentive; careless, inconsiderate —**Unheedfully,** un-hēd'ful li, *adv* In an unheedful manner —**Unheeding,** un hē'ding, *a* Not heeding, careless, negligent

Unhesitating, un hez'i tā ting, *a* Not hesitating, not remaining in doubt, prompt, ready — **Unhesitatingly,** un hez'i tā ting li, *adv* Without hesitation

Unhinge, un hinj' *v t* To take from the hinges, to unsettle, to render unstable or wavering, to discompose or disorder (the mind, opinions), to put quite out of sorts, to incapacitate by disturbing the nerves

Unhit, un hit', *a* Not hit not receiving a stroke or blow

Unhitch, un hich', *v t* To disengage from a fastening

Unholy, un hō'li, *a* Not holy, not sacred, not hallowed or consecrated, impious, wicked —**Unhollily,** un hō'li li, *adv* In an unholy manner —**Unholiness** un hō'li nes, *n* The quality or state of being unholy

Unhonoured, un on'erd *a* Not honoured, not regarded with veneration, not celebrated

Unhook, un hōk', *v t* To loose from a hook, to undo the hook or hooks of

Unhoped, un hōpt' *a* Not hoped for not so probable as to excite hope —*Unhoped-for* unhoped, not hoped for —**Unhopeful** un hop'ful *a* Not hopeful, hopeless

Unhorse, un hors' *v t* To throw or strike from a horse, to cause to fall from the saddle, to remove the horse or horses from

Unhouse un houz' *v t* To drive from the house or habitation, to deprive of shelter —**Unhoused,** un houzd' *p* and *a* Having no house or home, deprived of a house home roof, or shelter

Unhouseled, † **Unhousel'led** † un hou'zld, *a* [Houseled] Not having received the sacrament [*Shak*]

Unhurt, un hert', *a* Not hurt, not harmed, free from wound or injury —**Unhurtful,** un hert'ful *a* Not hurtful

Unhusk, un husk', *v t* To deprive of husks

Uniaxal, Uniaxial ū ni ak'sal ū ni ak'si al, *a* [L *unus*, one, and *axis*] Having but one axis

Unicameral ū ni kam'er al, *a* [L *unus* one *camera* a chamber] Consisting of a single chamber said of a legislative body

Unicellular ū ni sel'ū lėr *a* [L *unus* one, and L *cellula*] Consisting of a single cell, exhibiting only a single cell

Unicity ū nis'i ti *n* [*unicus* single from *unus* one] The state of being unique or of forming one individual

Uniclinal ū ni kli'nal *a* [L *unus* one and *clino*, to slope] Inclined in one direction only, *geol* applied to a bend or inclination of a stratum either up or down opposed to *anticlinal* and *synclinal*

Unicorn, ū'ni korn *n* [L *unicornis* one horned—*unus* one, and *cornu* horn] An animal with one horn a fabulous animal having the head neck and body of a horse the legs of a deer the tail of a lion and a long horn growing out of the forehead —*Sea unicorn* the narwal or narwhal —**Unicornous** ū ni kor'nus, *a* Having only one horn

Unicostate, ū ni kos'tāt *a* [L *unus* one, and *costa* a rib] *Bot* having one large vein running down the centre, called the *mid rib*

Unifacial ū ni fā shi al, *a* [L *unus*, one and *facies*, a face] Having but one front surface

Unific, ū nif'ik, *a* [L *unus*, one, and *facio*, to make] Making one, forming unity —**Unification,** ū ni fi kā shon, *n* The act of uniting into one

Unifilar, ū ni fi'lėr, *a* [L *unus*, one, and *filum*, a thread] Having only one thread, applied to a magnetometer consisting of a magnetic bar suspended by a single thread.

Uniflorous, ū ni-flō'rus, *a* [L *unus*, one, and *flos, floris*, flower] *Bot* bearing one flower only

Uniform, ū'ni-form, *a* [Fr *uniforme*, L *uniformis — unus*, one, and *forma*, form] Having always the same form, not changing in shape, appearance, character, &c., not varying in degree or rate, equable, invariable, of the same kind or matter all through, homogeneous, consistent at all times, conforming to one rule or mode —*n* A dress of the same kind, fabrics, fashion or general appearance as others worn by the members of the same body, whether military, naval, or any other, intended as a distinctive costume —**Uniformitarian** ū ni for'mi tā ri an *n* One who upholds a system or doctrine of uniformity, one who maintains that all geological changes and phenomena are due to agencies working uniformly and uninterruptedly and of the same character as those we still see in operation, as opposed to a *catastrophist* —*a* Pertaining to uniformity or some doctrine of uniformity —**Uniformity,** ū ni for'mi ti *n* The state or character of being uniform a state of matters in which sameness is exhibited, freedom from variation or difference conformity to one type — *Act of uniformity*, in *Eng hist* an act of parliament passed in the reign of Charles II (1662) regulating the form of worship to be observed in all the churches — **Uniformly,** ū ni form li *adv* In a uniform manner, invariably — **Uniformness,** ū ni form nes, *n* State of being uniform, uniformity

Unify ū ni fi *v t* [L *unus* one and *facio*, to make] To form into one to reduce to unity, to view as one — **Unification,** ū ni fi kā'shon *n* The act of unifying

Unigeniture, ū ni jen'i tūr, *n* [From L *unigenitus* only begotten—*unus* one and *genitus*, pp of *gigno genitum* to beget] The state of being the only begotten —**Unigenous** ū nij'e nus *a* [L *unus* one and root *gen* to beget] Of one kind, of the same genus

Unilateral ū ni lat'e ral *a* [L *unus* one and *latus lateris* side] One sided pertaining to one side, *bot* growing chiefly to one side

Uniliteral ū ni lit'e ral *a* [L *unus*, one, and *litera* a letter] Consisting of one letter only

Unilluminated un il lū'mi nā ted *a* Not illuminated, not enlightened, darkening rant

Unilocular ū ni lok'ū lėr *a* [L *unus*, one and *loculus* cell dim of *locus* a place] Having one cell or chamber only, not divided into cells (a *unilocular* pericarp)

Unimaginable un im maj'in a bl, *a* Not capable of being imagined, conceived or thought of inconceivable — **Unimaginableness** un im maj'in a bl nes *n* — **Unimaginably** un im maj'in a bli *a lv* — **Unimagined** un im maj'ind *a* Not imagined conceived or formed in idea

Unimpaired un im pārd' *a* Not impaired not diminished, not enfeebled by time or injury

Unimpassioned, un im pash'ond *a* Not impassioned, not moved or agitated by passion, calm, tranquil, not violent

Unimpeachable, un im pēch'a bl *a* Not impeachable, not to be called in question, blameless, irreproachable — **Unimpeachableness** un im pēch'a bl nes *n* — **Unimpeached,** un im pēcht', *a* Not impeached, not called in question

Unimportance, un im portans, *n* Want of importance or consequence — **Unimportant,** un im portant, *a* Not important, not of great moment

Unimposing un im pō'zing *a* Not imposing not commanding respect or awe

Unimpressible un im pres'i bl, *a* Not impressible not sensitive, apathetic

Unimproved un im prōvd', *a* Not made better or wiser not used for a valuable purpose, not tilled, not cultivated

Unimpugnable un im pū'na bl, *a* Not capable of being impugned, unimpeachable

Unimuscular, ū ni mus'kū lėr, *a* [L *unus*, one, and *musculus*, a muscle] Having only one muscle only and one muscular impression said of bivalve molluscs

Uninclosed, un in-klōzd', *a* Not inclosed, not surrounded by a fence, wall, &c

Unincorporated, un in kor po-rā-ted, *a* Not incorporated, not mixed or united in one body, not associated or united in one body politic.

Uninhabitable, un-in-hab'i ta-bl, *a* Not inhabitable, unfit to be the residence of men —**Uninhabitableness,** un-in hab'i-ta bl nes, *n* —**Uninhabited,** un-in hab'i-ted, *a* Not inhabited, having no inhabitants

Uninjured, un in jurd, *a* Not injured, not hurt, suffering no harm

Uninspired un in spird', *a* Not having received any supernatural instruction or illumination, not produced under the direction or influence of inspiration

Uninstructed un in struk'ted, *a* Not instructed or taught, not educated, not furnished with instructions —**Uninstructive** un in struk'tiv, *a* Not serving to instruct or improve the mind

Unintelligent un in tel'i jent, *a* Not having reason or understanding, not having the mental faculties acute not showing intelligence dull - **Unintelligibility,** un in tel'i ji bil'i ti, *n* The quality of being not intelligible — **Unintelligible,** un in tel'i ji bl, *a* Not intelligible, not capable of being understood, meaningless — **Unintelligibly,** un in tel'i ji bli, *adv* In an unintelligible manner

Unintentional, un in ten shon al, *a* Not intentional done or happening without design —**Unintentionally** un in ten'shon-al li, *adv* Without design or purpose

Uninterested un in'ter es ted, *a* Not interested, not personally concerned, not having the mind or feelings engaged — **Uninteresting** un in'ter-es-ting, *a* Not capable of exciting an interest, or of engaging the mind or passions

Unintermitted, un in ter mit ted, *a.* Not intermitted, not suspended for a time, continuous — **Unintermittedly,** un in ter mit ed li *adv* Unintermittingly —**Unintermitting** un in ter mit ting *a* Not intermitting not ceasing, for a time, incessant

Uninterrupted un in ter rup ted *a* Not interrupted uninterrupted, incessant — **Uninterruptedly** un in ter rup ted li, *adv* Without interruption

Uninvited un in vi ted *a* Not having received an invitation unbidden

Union ūn'yon *n* [Fr *union* from L *unio, unionis* oneness unity, later a union, from *unus* one (see also in *unit, unity unique, universal* &c), allied to E *one* Ons] The act of joining two or more things into one and thus forming a compound body, the state of being united, junction, coalition concord, agreement and conjunction of mind will, affections or interest that which is formed by a combination of individual things or persons a combination, a confederation a confederacy, two or more parishes united into one whole for better administration of the poor laws, a permanent combination among workmen engaged in the same occupation or trade; a trades union a joint screw &c, uniting parts of machinery, or the like, a kind of coupling, a mixed fabric cotton, flax, jute, silk wool &c —*The union* or *union flag* of Britain, the national banner of the United Kingdom, formed by the union of the cross of St George (red on a white ground), the diagonal cross or saltire of St Andrew (white on a blue ground), and the saltire of St Patrick (red on a white ground) used alone, or in the upper inner corner of another flag —**Unionism** ūn'yon izm *n* Trades-unionism —**Unionist** ūn-yon ist *n* One who promotes or advocates union, a trades unionist —**Union jack,** *n* A name often given without strict correctness to the union flag JACK

Uniparous ū nip'a rus, *a.* [L *unus* one, *pario*, to bear] Producing one at a birth; *bot* having but one peduncle

Uniped, ū ni ped *n* [L *unus*, one, *pes, pedis*, a foot] An animal having only one foot

Unipersonal, ū ni pėr'son-al, *a* [L *unus*, one, *persona*, a person] Having but one person, existing in one person, as the Deity, *gram* used only in one person: said chiefly of impersonal verbs.—**Unipersonalist,** ū ni-pėr'son-al-ist, *n* One who believes there is but a single person in the Deity

Unipetalous, ū-ni-pet'a-lus, *a* [L. *unus*, one, and E. *petal*] Having the corolla exhibiting one petal only

Unipolar, ū-ni-pō lėr, *a* [L *unus*, one, *polus*, a pole] Having but one pole, capable of receiving only one kind of electricity

Unique, ū nēk', *a* [Fr *unique*, from L. *unicus*, from *unus*, one UNION] Without a like or equal, unmatched, unequalled, single in its kind of excellence —**Uniquely**, ū nēk li, *adv* So as to be unique — **Uniqueness**, ū nēk nes *n*.

Uniseptate, ū ni sep tāt *a* [L *unus*, one, *septum*, a partition] *Bot* having but one septum or partition

Uniserial, ū ni sē ri al, *a* [L *unus* one, *series*, a row] Having only one row or series

Unisexual, ū ni sek sū-al, *a* [L *unus* one, *sexus*, a sex] Having one sex only, *bot* applied to plants having separate male and female flowers.

Unison, ū ni son, *n* [L *unus*, one, and *sonus* sound UNION, SOUND] *Mus* the state of sounding at the same pitch, the combination of two or more sounds equal in pitch, or at one or more octaves apart, hence, accordance, harmony — **Unisonance**, ū nis ō nans, *n* Accordance of sounds, unison —**Unisonant Unisonous**, ū nis ō nant ū nis o-nus, *a* Being in unison, concordant

Unit, ū nit, *n* [L *unitas* unity from *unus*, one UNION] A single thing or person regarded as having oneness for the main attribute, a single one of the smallest individual, also one the least whole number, *math* and *physics* any known determinate quantity by the constant repetition of which any other quantity of the same kind is measured (as a foot pound, a gramme a dyne)

Unitarian, ū ni tā ri an, *n* [From L *unitas*, unity, from *unus*, one UNION] One who ascribes divinity to God the Father only, one of a religious sect distinguished by the denial of the received doctrine of the Trinity, also, a monotheist —*a* Pertaining to Unitarians or their doctrines — **Unitarianism** ū ni tā ri an izm *n* The doctrines of Unitarians

Unite, ū nit, *v t* —*united*, *uniting* [L *unio unitum*, from *unus*, one UNION] To combine or conjoin, so as to form one, to incorporate in one, to associate by some bond legal or other, to join in interest affection, or the like, to ally to couple, to cause to adhere, to attach — *v i* To become one, to become incorporated, to coalesce, to commingle, to join in an act to concur —**Unitable**, ū ni ta bl, *a* Capable of being united —**United**, ū ni ted *p* and *a* Joined or combined, made one — *United Brethren* a religious community commonly called Moravians — *United Presbyterians* the Presbyterian church formed in Scotland by the union in 1847 of certain bodies who had seceded from the Established Church —**Unitedly**, ū ni ted li, *adv* In a united manner, jointly, amicably — **Uniter**, ū ni tėr, *n* The person or thing that unites —**Unitive**, ū ni tiv, *a* Having the power of uniting

Unity, ū ni ti, *n* [L *unitas*, from *unus*, one UNION] The property of being one, oneness, concord, agreement, oneness of sentiment, affection, and the like, the principle by which a uniform tenor of story and propriety of representation are preserved in literary compositions, *math* any definite quantity taken as one, or for which 1 is made to stand in calculation —*The unities* (of *time place*, and *action*), formerly deemed essential to a classical drama, demanded that there should be no shifting of the scene from place to place, that the whole series of events should be such as might occur within the space of a single day, and that nothing should be admitted irrelevant to the development of the single plot

Univalent, ū niv'a-lent, *a* [L *unus*, one, and *valens* to be worth] Monatomic

Univalve, ū ni valv, *a* [L *unus*, one, and E. *valve*] Having one valve only, as a shell or pericarp —*n* A shell having one valve only, a mollusc with a shell composed of a single piece, usually of a conical and spiral form — **Univalved**, **Univalvular**, ū'ni-valvd, ū ni-val'vu lėr, *a* Having one valve only, univalve

Universal, ū-ni vėr'sal, *a* [L *universalis*, from *universus*, universal, lit turned into one—*unus*, one, and *versus*, turned UNION VERSE] Extending to or comprehending the whole number, quantity, or space, pervading all or the whole, all-embracing, all reaching, total, whole, comprising all the particulars — *Universal church* the church of God throughout the universe — *Universal joint* JOINT — *Universal proposition*, *logic*, one in which the subject is taken in its widest extent and the predicate applies to everything which the subject can denote —*n* A general notion or idea, a predicable, a universal proposition — **Universalism** ū ni vėr sal izm, *n* *Theol* the doctrine of the Universalists — **Universalist** ū ni vėr'sal ist *n* One who holds the doctrine that all men will finally be saved in opposition to the doctrine of eternal punishment — **Universality**, ū ni vėr sal i ti *n* The state of being universal — **Universally**, ū ni vėr'sal li *adv* In a universal manner, with extension to the whole, without exception —**Universe**, ū ni vėrs *n* [L *universum*, the universe, neut of the adj *universus*] The general system of things all created things viewed as constituting one system or whole, the world *World* properly signifies this globe and everything inhabiting it *Universe* designates the entire mass of worlds, with everything associated with them

University ū ni vėr si ti *n* [L *universitas* the whole of anything the universe, later an association corporation, company &c] An establishment or corporation for the purposes of instruction in all or some of the most important branches of science and literature and having the power of conferring certain honorary dignities, termed *degrees* in several faculties as arts medicine, law and the like

Universology ū ni vėr-sol o ji *n* [L *universum* the universe, and Gr *logos* discourse] The science of the universe a science covering the whole ground of philosophy and the sciences in their general aspects —**Universological** ū ni vėr-so-loj i kal *a* Pertaining to universology

Univocal ū niv o kal *a* [L *unus* one and *vox vocis* a voice a word] Having one meaning only not equivocal having uniform sounds —*n* A word having only one meaning —**Univocally** ū niv o kal li *adv* In one sense, not equivocally

Unjointed un join'ted *p* and *a* Having no joints disconnected incoherent

Unjust un just, *a* Not just, not acting according to law and justice, contrary to justice and right — **Unjustly**, un just li, *adv* In an unjust manner, wrongfully

Unjustifiable un jus'ti fi a bl *a* Not justifiable *not* to be vindicated or defended —**Unjustifiably** un jus'ti fi a bli *adv* In a manner that cannot be justified

Unkempt un kemt *a* Uncombed hence, rough, unpolished [Obsolete or poetical]

Unkennel un ken'el *v t* To drive or force from a kennel, to rouse from secrecy or a close retreat

Unkind un kind, *a* Wanting in kindness affection or the like, harsh cruel — **Unkindliness** un kind li nes *n* Unkindly conduct — **Unkindly** un kind li *a* Unkind, ungracious —*adv* In an unkind manner, without kindness or affection, harshly — **Unkindness**, un kind nes *n* The quality of being unkind, want of kindness or affection, unkind conduct, an unkind act

Unknit, un nit, *v t* To separate so as to be no longer knit, to smooth out (the brow)

Unknowable, un nō a-bl, *a* Incapable of being known or discovered —**Unknowing**, un nō ing, *a* Not knowing, ignorant — **Unknowingly**, un nō ing-li, *adv* Without knowledge or design —**Unknown**, un nōn, *a* Not known, not discovered or found out, not ascertained often used adverbially in the phrase *unknown to* —without the knowledge of (he did it *unknown to* me)

Unlace, un-lās', *v t* To loose the lacing or fastening of, to unfasten by untying the lace of.

Unlade, un-lād, *v t* To take out the cargo of, to remove, as a load to discharge

Unlamented, un-la men'ted, *a* Not lamented, whose loss is not deplored

Unlatch, un lach, *v t* To open by lifting the latch

Unlawful, un la'ful, *a* Contrary to law, illegal, begotten out of wedlock, illegitimate —**Unlawfully**, un la ful li, *adv* In an unlawful manner, illegally, illegitimately —**Unlawfulness**, un la'ful nes, *n* *The quality of being unlawful, illegality*

Unlearn, un lėrn, *v t* To divest one's self of the acquired knowledge of, to forget the knowledge of —**Unlearned** un-lėr ned, *a* Not learned or erudite, ignorant, illiterate, inexperienced —*a* (un lėrnd) Not made known by study, not known

Unleash un lēsh, *v t* To free from a leash, to let go

Unleavened, un lev nd *a* Not leavened, not raised by leaven or yeast

Unless, un les, *conj* [For *on less* (than), the older forms being *onles*, *onlesse*—on lower terms on any lower condition] If it be not that, if not supposing that not, except, excepting By omission of a verb *unless* may have the force of a preposition=except but for

Unlettered un let'ėrd, *a* Unlearned, untaught, ignorant

Unlicensed un li senst *a* Not having a license or legal permission done or undertaken without due license

Unlike, un lik *a* Not like having no resemblance — *Unlike quantities* *math* quantities expressed by different letters or by the same letters with different powers — *Unlike signs* the signs *plus* (+) and *minus* (−) **Unlikelihood** **Unlikeliness** un lik li hud un lik li nes, *n* The state of being unlikely, improbability — **Unlikely** un lik li *a* Such as cannot be reasonably expected improbable, not holding out a prospect of success, likely to fail, unpromising **Unlikeness**, un lik nes *n* Want of resemblance, dissimilarity

Unlimber un lim'bėr *v t* To take off the limbers to *untimber* the guns)

Unlimited un lim'i ted *a* Not limited, boundless indefinite, unconfined, not restrained

Unlink un lingk, *v t* To separate the links of, to loose as something fastened by a link

Unload, un lōd *v t* To take the load from to discharge or disburden to remove from a vessel or vehicle *hg* to relieve from anything onerous or troublesome to withdraw the charge from (to *unload* a gun)

Unlock, un lok, *v t* To unfasten something which has been locked, to open, in general, to lay open

Unlooked for un lōkt'fōr *a* Not looked for not expected, not foreseen

Unloose un los, *v t* To loose to untie to undo, to set free from hold or fastening, to set at liberty

Unlovely, un luv li, *a* Not lovely, tending rather to repel, not beautiful or attractive

Unlucky un luk i, *a* Not lucky or fortunate not successful in one s undertakings, resulting in failure, disaster, or misfortune, ill omened, inauspicious —**Unluckily**, un luk i li, *adv* In an unlucky manner, unfortunately, by ill luck —**Unluckiness**, un luk i nes, *n* The state of being unlucky, ill fortune

Unmaidenly, un mā dn li, *a* Not becoming a maiden, wanting maidenly modesty

Unmake un māk, *v t* To destroy the essential form and qualities of, to cause to cease to exist —**Unmade**, un mād, *p* and *a*

Unman, un man, *v t* To deprive of the character or qualities of a man, to deprive of manly courage and fortitude, to dishearten, to overpower with womanish weakness; to quite unnerve. — **Unmanly**, un-man'li, *a* Not manly, or the reverse of manly, effeminate, womanish, childish, unbecoming in a man; cowardly — **Unmanliness**, un-man'li-nes, *n* State of be-

ing unmanly, effeminacy —**Unmanned**, unmand, *p* and *a* Deprived of the qualities of a man, rendered effeminate or weak
Unmanageable, un-man ăj-a-bl, *a* Not manageable, not easily restrained or directed, not controllable, beyond control
Unmannerly, un man ėr li, *a*. Not mannerly, not having good manners, rude, ill bred —**Unmannerliness**, un man'ėr li nes, *n* Want of good manners, rudeness of behaviour
Unmanufactured, un man ū fak tūrd *a* Not manufactured, not wrought into the proper form for use
Unmarketable, un mar'ket a-bl, *a* Not fit for the market, not saleable
Unmask, un mask, *v t* To strip of a mask or of any disguise, to lay open to view — *v s* To put off a mask
Unmatched, un macht, *a* Matchless, having no equal
Unmeaning, un mēn ing, *a* Having no meaning or signification, mindless, senseless
Unmeasured, un mezh ūrd, *a* Not measured, plentiful beyond measure, immense, infinite, excessive, immoderate
Unmeet, un mēt *a* Not meet or fit not worthy or suitable —**Unmeetly**, un mēt li, *adv* Not fitly, not suitably — **Unmeetness**, un mēt nes, *n*
Unmelodious, un me lō di us *a* Not melodious, wanting melody, harsh
Unmentionable, un men'shon a bl, *a* Incapable of being mentioned unfit for being mentioned or noticed *n pl* Trousers, as a piece of dress not to be mentioned in polite circles [Colloq and humorous]
Unmerciful, un mėr si ful, *a* Not merciful, cruel, inhuman merciless uncommiserable —**Unmercifully**, un mėr si ful li *adv* In an unmerciful manner cruelly —**Unmercifulness** un mer si ful nes *n*
Unmerited, un mer i ted, *a* Not merited or deserved obtained without service or equivalent, not deserved through wrong doing
Unmindful un mind ful *a* Not mindful, not heedful, regardless —**Unmindfully** un mind ful li, *adv* Carelessly, heedlessly — **Unmindfulness** un mind ful nes, *n* Heedlessness, inattention
Unmistakable Unmistakeable, un mis tāk a bl, *a* Not capable of being mistaken or misunderstood, clear, evident
Unmitigable un mit i ga bl *a* Not capable of being mitigated, softened or lessened **Unmitigated**, un mit i ga ted *a* Not mitigated, not softened or toned down, perfect in badness having no redeeming feature (an *unmitigated* scoundrel)
Unmixed, Unmixt un mikst *a* Not mixed, pure unadulterated unalloyed
Unmolested, un mō lest ed *a* Not molested or disturbed, free from disturbance
Unmoor un mōr, *v t* *Naut* to loose from anchorage or moorings
Unmotherly, un mum'ėr li *a* Not resembling or not becoming a mother
Unmoved un mōvd, *a* Not moved, not changed in place, not changed in purpose or resolution, unshaken, firm not touched by passion or emotion calm cool
Unmuffle, un muf l *v t* To uncover by removing what muffles or conceals
Unmurmuring, un mur muring, *a* Not murmuring or given to murmur, uncomplaining
Unmusical, un mū zi kal, *a* Not musical, not melodious
Unmutilated, un mū ti lā ted, *a* Not mutilated, not deprived of a member or part, entire
Unmuzzle, un muz l, *v t* To remove a muzzle from, to free from restraint
Unnameable, un nām a bl, *a* Incapable of being named, indescribable —**Unnamed** un nāmd, *a* Not having received a name, not mentioned
Unnatural, un nat ū ral, *a* Not natural, contrary to the laws of nature, contrary to the natural feelings; acting without the affections of our common nature, not representing nature, forced, affected, artificial.—**Unnaturally**, un nat ū ral li, *adv* In an unnatural manner, in opposition to natural feelings and sentiments. — **Unnaturalness**, un nat ū ral-nes, *n*.
Unnavigable, un nav'i-ga-bl, *a* Incapable of being navigated
Unnecessary, un nes'es-sa-ri, *a* Not necessary, needless, not required by the circumstances of the case — **Unnecessarily**, un nes es sa ri li, *adv* In an unnecessary manner, needlessly — **Unnecessariness**, un nes es sa ri nes, *n* Needlessness
Unneighbourly, un nā bėr li, *a* Not neighbourly, not suitable to the duties of a neighbour, not kind and friendly
Unnerve, un nėrv, *v t* To deprive of nerve, force, or strength, to enfeeble, to deprive of coolness or composure of mind
Unnoted, un nō ted, *a* Not noted, not observed, not heeded or regarded
Unnoticed, un nō tist, *a* Not observed, not regarded not treated with the usual marks of respect
Unnumbered un num'bėrd, *a* Not numbered, innumerable, indefinitely numerous
Unobjectionable un-ob jek shon a bl, *a* Not liable to objection, incapable of being condemned as faulty, false, or improper, unexceptionable
Unobscured un ob-skūrd', *a* Not obscured, not darkened or overcast
Unobservable, un ob zėr va bl, *a* Not observable not discoverable —**Unobservant, Unobserving** un ob zėr vant un ob zėr ving *a* Not observant, not attentive, heedless —**Unobserved** un ob zėrvd *a* Not observed, noticed, or regarded, not heeded — **Unobservedly**, un ob-zėr ved li, *adv* Without being observed
Unobstructed, un ob struk ted *a* Not obstructed, not filled with impediments, not hindered
Unobtrusive un ob-trō siv, *a* Not obtrusive, not forward, modest —**Unobtrusively** un ob trō si li, *adv* Not forwardly
Unoccupied un ok kū pid *a* Not occupied, not possessed, not employed or taken up in business or otherwise
Unoffending un of fen ding, *a* Not giving offence harmless innocent, inoffensive
Unofficial, un-of fish al, *a* Not official, in official
Unopposed un op pōzd *a* Not opposed not resisted not meeting with any obstruction or opposition
Unorganized un or gan izd *a* Not organized not organic
Unorthodox, un or thō doks, *a* Heterodox, heretical
Unostentatious un os ten tā shus, *a* Not ostentatious not making show and parade modest not glaring or showy — **Unostentatiously** un os ten tā shus li *adv* Without show or ostentation
Unowned un ond, *a* Having no known owner, not acknowledged as one's own
Unpack un pak *v t* To take from a pack as, to unpack a wagon or from, to unload
Unpaid un pad *a* Not paid, not discharged, as a debt, not having received what is due, not receiving a salary or wages —*Unpaid for* not paid for, taken on credit
Unpalatable, un pal a ta bl *a* Not palatable, disgusting to the taste, not such as to be relished, disagreeable to the feelings
Unparagoned un par a gond *a* Unequalled matchless
Unparalleled un par a leld *a* Having no parallel or equal, unequalled, matchless, such that nothing similar was ever seen
Unpardonable un pär dn a bl, *a* Not to be forgiven, incapable of being pardoned
Unparliamentary, un pär li men ta ri, *a* Contrary to the usages or rules of proceeding in parliament, not such as can be used or uttered in parliament
Unpathed, un pāthd, *a* Not trodden, trackless
Unpatriotic, un pā tri ot ik, *a* Not patriotic
Unpatronized, un pat ron izd, *a* Not having a patron, not supported by friends
Unpaved un pāvd', *a* Not paved, having no pavement
Unpensioned, un pen shond, *a* Not pensioned, not having a pension
Unpeople un pē pl, *v t* To deprive of inhabitants, to depopulate, to dispeople
Unperceivable, un-pėr-sē'va-bl, *a* Incapable of being perceived, not perceptible
Unperformed, un-pėr-formd', *a* Not performed, not done; not fulfilled
Unperturbed, un-pėr-tėrbd', *a* Not perturbed, not disturbed
Unperverted, un-pėr-vėr'ted, *a* Not perverted, not wrested or turned to a wrong sense or use
Unphilosophic, Unphilosophical, un fil'ō-sof ik, un fil'ō-sof'i kal, *a* Not philosophic, the reverse of philosophic, not according to the principles of sound philosophy
Unpin, un pin, *v t* To loose from pins, to unfasten or undo what is held together by a pin or pins
Unpitied, un pit id, *a* Not pitied, not regarded with sympathetic sorrow —**Unpitying**, un pit i ing, *a* Having no pity, showing no compassion
Unplagued, un plāgd, *a* Not plagued, harassed or tormented
Unplanted, un plan ted, *a* Not planted, of spontaneous growth
Unpleasant, un plez ant, *a* Not pleasant, not affording pleasure, disagreeable — **Unpleasantly**, un plez ant li, *adv* In a manner not pleasing — **Unpleasantness**, un plez ant nes, *n* Disagreeableness — **Unpleasing**, un plē zing, *a* Unpleasant, offensive, disagreeable — **Unpleasingly**, un plē zing li, *adv*
Unpliable Unpliant un pli a bl, un pli ant, *a* Not pliable, not easily bent, not readily yielding the will
Unplumbed, un plumd, *a* Not plumbed or measured by a plumb line, unfathomed
Unpoetic, Unpoetical, un pō-et ik, un pō-et'i kal *a* Not poetical, not having poetical qualities, not proper to or becoming a poet —**Unpoetically**, un pō-et i kal li, *adv* In an unpoetic manner
Unpolished un pol ished *a* Not polished, not made smooth or bright by rubbing; not refined in manners, rude, plain
Unpolite, un po lit, *a* Not polite, uncivil, rude —**Unpolitely**, un pō lit li, *adv* In an uncivil manner
Unpolluted un pol lu ted, *a* Not polluted or defiled, pure
Unpopular un pop u lėr *a* Not popular, not having the public favour — **Unpopularity** un pop ū lar'i ti, *n* The state of being unpopular —**Unpopularly**, un-pop'ū lėr li *adv* Not popularly
Unpractical un prak ti kal, *a* Not practical impractical
Unpractised un prak'tist *a* Not having been taught by practice, raw, unskilful
Unprecedented, un pres ē-den ted, *a* Having no precedent, not matched by any other instance, unexampled — **Unprecedentedly**, un pres ē-den ted li *adv* Without precedent exceptionally
Unprejudiced, un prej ū-dist, *a* Not prejudiced, free from undue bias or prepossession, unbiassed, impartial
Unpremeditated, un prē med i tā ted, *a* Not previously meditated or prepared in the mind; not previously purposed or intended, not done by design
Unprepared un prē pārd, *a* Not prepared, not fitted or made suitable or ready, not brought into a right or suitable condition in view of a future event, contingency, danger or the like —**Unpreparedly**, un-prē pā red li *a* Without due preparation **Unpreparedness**, un prē pā'red nes, *n*
Unprepossessed, un prē'poz zest, *a* Not biassed by previous opinions, not prejudiced —**Unprepossessing**, un prē'poz zes'ing, *a* Not having a prepossessing or winning appearance, not attractive or engaging
Unpresentable, un prē zen'ta-bl, *a* Not fit for being presented to company or society
Unpresuming un-prē-zū'ming, *a* Not presuming, modest, humble —**Unpresumptuous**, un prē zum'tū us, *a* Not presumptuous
Unpretending, un-prē-ten'ding, *a* Not pretending to any distinction; making no pretensions to superiority, unassuming
Unprincipled, un prin'si pld, *a* Not having settled principles, destitute of virtue, profligate, immoral, iniquitous, wicked.

Unprivileged, un priv'i lejd, *a* Not enjoying a particular privilege or immunity
Unproductive, un prō-duk'tiv, *a* Not productive, not producing large crops, not making profitable returns for labour, not producing profit or interest, not producing articles for consumption or distribution, not producing any effect — **Unproductiveness**, un prō-duk'tiv'nes, *n*. The state of being unproductive
Unprofessional, un prō-fesh'on al *a* Not pertaining to one's profession contrary to the rules or usages of a profession, not belonging to a profession
Unprofitable, un prof'i ta bl, *a* Not profitable, bringing no profit, serving no useful end, useless, profitless — **Unprofitableness**, un prof'i ta bl nes *n* Uselessness — **Unprofitably**, un prof'i ta bli *adv* Without profit, advantage, or use, to no good purpose
Unprohibited, un prō-hib'i ted *a* Not forbidden, lawful
Unprolific un prō-lif'ik *a* Barren, not producing young or fruit
Unpromising, un prom'is ing *a* Not affording a favourable prospect of success, of excellence of profit &c — **Unpromisingly**, un prom'is-ing li *adv*
Unpronounceable un prō noun'sa bl *a* Incapable of being pronounced, unfit for being named, unmentionable
Unpropitious un pro pish'us *a* Not propitious or favourable, inauspicious
Unprosperous, un pros'per us *a* Not attended with success, unfortunate — **Unprosperously**, un pros'per us-li, *adv* Unsuccessfully, unfortunately
Unprotected, un pro-tek'ted *a* Not protected or defended, without protector or guardian
Unproved, un prōvd', *a* Not tested or known by trial, not established as true by proof
Unprovided, un prō-vi'ded, *a* Not provided not supplied
Unprovoked, un prō vōkt' *a* Not provoked, not proceeding from provocation or just cause
Unpublished, un pub'lisht *a* Not made public, not published or issued from the press to the public, as a manuscript or book.
Unpunctual, un pungk'tū al *a* Not punctual, not exact as to time
Unpunished un pun'isht *a* Suffered to pass with impunity
Unpurchased, un per'chāst *a* Not bought
Unqualified, un kwol'i fid, *a* Not having the requisite qualifications without sufficient talents, abilities or accomplishments, not legally competent to act not having passed the necessary examinations and received a diploma or license, not modified by conditions or exceptions (*un qualified* praise)
Unquenchable, un kwensh'a bl, *a* Incapable of being quenched, extinguished, or the like — **Unquenchably**, un kwensh'a bli, *adv* In an unquenchable manner
Unquestionable, un kwes'tyun a bl, *a* Not to be doubted or called in question in dubitable, certain — **Unquestionably** un kwes'tyun a bli *adv* Without doubt, indubitably — **Unquestioned**, un kwes'tyund, *a* Not called in question, not doubted, not interrogated.
Unquiet, un kwi'et, *a* Not calm or tranquil, restless, agitated, disturbed —**Unquietly**, un kwi'et-li, *adv* In an unquiet manner, in an agitated state —**Unquietness**, un kwi'et-nes, *n* Agitation, uneasiness, restlessness
Unravel un rav'el *v t* To disentangle, to disengage or separate to clear from complication or difficulty, to unriddle to unfold or bring to a denouement as the plot or intrigue of a play —*v i* To be unfolded, to be disentangled.
Unread, un-red', *a* Not perused, not instructed by books — **Unreadable**, un rē'da bl, *a* Incapable of being read or deciphered, illegible, not worth reading, so dull or ill-written as to repel readers
Unready, un red'i, *a* Not prepared, not fit, not prompt — **Unreadiness**, un red'i nes, *n* Want of promptness or of preparation.
Unreal, un rē'al, *a* Not real, not substantial, having appearance only —**Unreality**, un rē-al'i-ti, *n*. Want of real existence; that which has no reality
Unreason, un rē'zn, *n* Want of reason, folly, absurdity — **Unreasonable**, un rē'zn a bl, *a* Not agreeable to reason, not guided by reason, exceeding the bounds of reason, exorbitant, immoderate, unconscionable —**Unreasonableness** un rē'zn a bl nes, *n* The state or quality of being unreasonable —**Unreasonably**, un rē'zn a bli *adv* In an unreasonable manner, excessively, immoderately — **Unreasoning** un rē'zn ing *a* Not having reasoning faculties characterized by want of reason, not taking a reasonable view
Unreckoned un rek'nd *a* Not computed, counted or summed up
Unreclaimed un rē klāmd' *a* Not brought to a domestic state, not tamed not brought into tillage, not reformed, not called back from vice to virtue
Unrecognizable un rek'og ni za bl, *a* Incapable of being recognized, irrecognizable
Unrecommended un rek om men ded, *a* Not favourably mentioned
Unrecompensed un rek'om penst *a* Not rewarded or requited
Unreconciled un rek'on sild *a* Not reconciled not made consistent, not restored to friendship or favour still at enmity
Unrecorded un rē kor'ded *a* Not recorded or registered not kept in remembrance by public monuments
Unredeemed un rē-dēmd' *a* Not redeemed, not ransomed not recalled into the treasury or bank by payment of the value in money *Unredeemed bills* not having any countervailing quality unmitigated
Unredressed un rē-drest' *a* Not redressed, not having received redress, not remedied or reformed
Unrefined un rē find' *a* Not purified not polished in manners taste or the like
Unreformed un rē formd' *a* Not reclaimed from vice not corrected or amended
Unregarded un rē gar'ded *a* Not heeded, neglected slighted
Unregenerate un rē jen'ēr āt un rē jen'ēr-ā-ted *a* Not regenerated or renewed in heart remaining at enmity with God
Unregistered un rej'is tērd *a* Not entered in a register
Unrelated un rē lā'ted *a* Not connected by blood or affinity, having no connection of any kind
Unrelenting un rē len'ting *a* Not becoming lenient gentle or merciful relentless hard, pitiless
Unreliable un rē lī'a bl, *a* Not reliable, not to be relied or depended on — **Unreliableness** un rē lī'a bl nes *n* The character of being unreliable
Unrelieved un rē lēvd' *a* Not eased or delivered from pain not succoured, not delivered from distress, not relieved from duty
Unremembered, un rē mem'bērd *a* Forgotten
Unremitted un rē mit'ted *a* Not remitted, not forgiven not having a temporary relaxation — **Unremitting** un rē mit'ing *a* Not abating not relaxing for a time, incessant continued
Unremovable un rē mōv'a bl, *a* Fixed, irremovable immovable
Unrenewed un rē nūd' *a* Not made anew, not regenerated
Unrepaid un rē pād', *a* Not compensated, not requited
Unrepealed un rē pēld', *a* Not repealed, revoked or abrogated, remaining in force
Unrepentant un rē-pen'tant, *a* Not penitent, not contrite for sin — **Unrepented**, un rē pen'ted, *a* Not repented of
Unrepining un rē pī'ning *a* Not peevishly murmuring or complaining
Unrepresented, un rep rē-zen'ted, *a* Not represented, not having a representative or person to act in one's stead, not yet put on the stage
Unrequited, un rē-kwī'ted, *a* Not requited, not recompensed, not reciprocated
Unreserved, un rē-sērvd', *a* Not reserved or restricted, not withheld in part, full, entire, open frank, concealing nothing — **Unreservedly**, un rē-sēr'ved-li, *adv* Without limitation or reservation, frankly, without concealment — **Unreservedness**, un-rē sēr'ved nes, *n*
Unresisted, un rē-zis'ted, *a* Not resisted or opposed — **Unresisting**, un rē-zis'ting, *a* Not making resistance, submissive
Unresolved, un rē solvd', *a*. Not determined, not solved, not cleared
Unrest un rest' *n* Disquiet, want of tranquillity, uneasiness, unhappiness — **Unresting** un res'ting *a* Never resting or ceasing, continually in motion
Unrestored un rē stōrd' *a* Not given back, not restored to a former and better state
Unrestrained un rē-strānd', *a* Not restrained or controlled, not limited, un controlled, licentious, loose —**Unrestraint**, un rē-strānt' *n* Freedom from restraint
Unrestricted, un rē strik'ted *a* Without restriction not limited or confined
Unrevenged un rē venjd', *a* Not having obtained revenge, not having taken vengeance, remaining without vengeance taken
Unrewarded un rē war'ded *a* Not having received a reward not compensated by reward bestowed unrequited
Unriddle un rid'l *v t* To solve or explain, to interpret
Unrighteous un rī'tyus *a* Not righteous, not just wicked not honest and upright of persons or things — **Unrighteously** un rī'tyus-li *adv* Unjustly wickedly **Unrighteousness** un rī'tyus nes, *n* Injustice a violation of the principles of justice and equity, wickedness
Unripe un rīp' *a* Not ripe, not mature, not fully prepared not completed —**Unripeness** un rīp'nes, *n* Want of ripeness, immaturity
Unrivalled un rī'vald *a* Having no rival or equal peerless incomparable
Unrobe un rōb' *v t* To strip of a robe to undress to disrobe
Unroll un rōl' *v t* To open out as something rolled or convoluted to lay open or display —*v i* To unfold to uncoil
Unromantic un ro man'tik *a* Not romantic not given to romantic fancies having nothing of romance connected with it
Unroof un rōf' *v t* To strip off the roof or roofs of
Unroot un rōt' *v t* To tear up by the roots, to extirpate to eradicate
Unruffled un ruf'ld *a* Calm tranquil, not agitated not disturbed
Unruly un rō'li *a* [From O E *unroo* un rest from *un* not and O F *roo ro* rest, quietness (with term. *ly*) from A Sax *rōw* Icel *rō* D *roe* G *ruhe* rest *Rule* has influenced the meaning.] Disregarding restraint disposed to violate laws, turbulent ungovernable, disorderly **Unruliness** un rō'li nes, *n* Disregard of restraint turbulence
Unsaddle un sad'l, *v t* To take the saddle from
Unsafe, un sāf', *a* Not affording or accompanied by complete safety, not free from danger perilous, hazardous — **Unsafely**, un sāf'li, *adv* Not without danger
Unsaid un sed', *a* Not spoken, not uttered
Unsaintly, un sānt'li, *a* Not like a saint unholy
Unsaleable un sā'la bl, *a* Not saleable, not meeting a ready sale, that cannot find a purchaser
Unsanctified, un sangk'ti fid, *a* Unholy, profane, wicked, not consecrated
Unsatisfactory un sat-is-fak'to-ri, *a* Not satisfactory, not satisfying, not giving satisfaction **Unsatisfactoriness** un sat-is-fak'to ri nes *n*.—**Unsatisfied**, un sat'is-fīd, *a* Not having enough, not gratified to the full, not content, not pleased, not convinced or fully persuaded, unpaid — **Unsatisfying**, un sat'is fī ing, *a* Not affording full gratification, not convincing the mind
Unsavoury, un-sā'vēr i, *a* Not savoury, tasteless, insipid, disagreeable to the taste or smell; unpleasing, offensive — **Unsavourily**, un-sā'vēr i-li, *adv* — **Unsavouriness**, un sā'vēr i nes, *n*.

Unsay, un-sā′, *v.t* To recant or recall after having been said; to retract; to take back
Unscathed, un-skāvd′, *a.* Not scathed or injured; without scathe; uninjured
Unschooled, un-skōld′, *a.* Not schooled; not taught; illiterate.
Unscrew, un-skrū′, *v t* To draw the screws from; to unfasten by screwing back.
Unscriptural, un-skrip′tū-ral, *a.* Not agreeable to the Scriptures; not warranted by the authority of the Word of God —**Unscripturally**, un-skrip′tū-ral li, *adv* In a manner not according with the Scriptures
Unscrupulous, un-skrō′pū lus, *a* Having no scruples; regardless of principle —**Unscrupulously**, un-skrō pū-lus li, *adv* In an unscrupulous manner —**Unscrupulousness**, un-skrō′pū-lus-nes, *n* Want of scrupulousness
Unseal, un-sēl′, *v t* To open after having been sealed —**Unsealed**, un-sēld , *p* and *a* Not stamped with a seal, not ratified or sanctioned
Unsearchable, un sėr′cha-bl, *a* Incapable of being discovered by search; inscrutable, mysterious — **Unsearchableness**, un-sėr′cha-bl-nes, *n*
Unseasonable, un-sē′zn-a-bl, *a* Not seasonable, not agreeable to the time of the year, ill-timed, untimely, not suited to the time or occasion —**Unseasonableness**, un sē′zn-a-bl-nes, *n* The quality of being unseasonable — **Unseasonably**, un sē′zn a-bli, *adv* Not seasonably, not at the most suitable time —**Unseasoned**, un-sē znd, *a* Not seasoned, not kept and made fit for use, not inured, not flavoured with seasoning
Unseat, un-sēt′, *v t* To remove from a seat, to throw from one's seat on horseback, to depose from a seat in the House of Commons
Unseaworthy, un-sē′ wėr′thi, *a* Not fit for a voyage said of ships not in a fit state to encounter the ordinary perils of a sea voyage —**Unseaworthiness**, un-sē-wėr′thi-nes, *n*
Unseconded, un-sek′un ded, *a* Not supported, not assisted, without any one to second
Unsectarian, un-sek tā ri-an, *a* Not sectarian, not characterized by any of the peculiarities of a sect, not belonging to any one sect
Unseeing, un-sē′ing, *a* Wanting the power of vision, blind
Unseemly, un-sēm li, *a* Not seemly, not becoming, indecorous, indecent —*adv* Indecently, unbecomingly — **Unseemliness**, un-sēm′li-nes, *n* Unseemliness, indecency, indecorum
Unseen, un-sēn , *a* Not seen, invisible — *The unseen*, that which is unseen, especially, the world of spirits, the hereafter
Unselfish, un sel fish, *a* Not selfish or unduly attached to one's own interest
Unsent, un-sent , *a* Not despatched, not transmitted —*Unsent for*, not called to attend
Unsentenced, un-sen′tenst, *a* Not having received sentence
Unsentimental, un-sen′ti-men′tal, *a* Not apt to be swayed by sentiment, matter-of-fact
Unserviceable, un-sėr′vis-a-bl,*a* Not bringing advantage, use, profit, or convenience; useless
Unsettle, un-set′l, *v t* To change from a settled state, to unhinge; to make uncertain or fluctuating; to disorder the mind of; to derange —**Unsettled**, un-set′ld, *p.* and *a* Not fixed in resolution, unsteady or wavering, disturbed or troubled; not calm or composed; having no fixed place of abode; apt to change one's abode or occupation; displaced from a fixed or permanent position; not adjusted; unpaid; not occupied by permanent inhabitants. —**Unsettledness**, un-set′ld nes, *n.*
Unsex, un seks′, *v t* To deprive of the qualities of sex, to transform in respect to sex; usually, to deprive of the qualities of a woman.
Unshackle, un-shak′l, *v.t* To unfetter; to set free from restraint.
Unshaken, un-shā′kn, *a.* Not shaken; not agitated; not moved in resolution; firm; steady.
Unshamed, un-shāmd′, *a.* Not ashamed; not abashed.
Unshaped, **Unshapen**, un-shāpt′, un-shā′pn, *a* Shapeless; misshapen; deformed. —**Unshapely**, un-shāp′li, *a* Ill formed.
Unsheathe, un-shēth′, *v.t.* To draw from the sheathe or scabbard —*To unsheathe the sword*, often equivalent to to make war
Unshed, un-shed′, *a* Not shed, not split
Unshielded, un-shēl′ded, *a* Not protected; exposed
Unship, un-ship′, *v t* To take out of a ship or other water craft, *naut* to remove from the place where it is fixed or fitted
Unshod, un-shod′, *a* Having no shoes
Unshorn, un-shorn′, *a* Not sheared, not clipped
Unshot, un-shot′, *v t* To take or draw the shot or ball out of —**Unshotted**, un shot′-ed, *a* Not loaded with shot
Unshrinking, un-shrungk′ing, *a* Not with drawing from danger or toil, not recoiling
Unshroud, un shrowd′, *v t* To remove the shroud from, to uncover, to disclose
Unsifted, un-sif ted, *a* Not separated by a sieve; not critically examined
Unsightly, un-sit′li, *a* Disagreeable to the eye; repulsive, ugly, deformed —**Unsightliness**, un-sit li-nes, *n* Repulsiveness, deformity, ugliness
Unsinking, un-singk′ing, *a* Not subsiding, not falling
Unsinning, un-sin′ing, *a* Untainted with sin
Unsisterly, un sis tėr-li, *a* Not like or becoming a sister
Unsized, un-sizd′, *a* Not sized or stiffened; not made with size (*unsized* paper)
Unskilful, un-skil ful, *a* Not skilful, having no or little skill, wanting knowledge and dexterity —**Unskilfully**, un-skil ful li, *adv* Without skill or dexterity, clumsily — **Unskilfulness**, un-skil′ful-nes, *n* The quality of being unskilful, want of skill —**Unskilled**, un-skild , *a* Destitute of skill or practical knowledge — *Unskilled labour*, labour not requiring special skill or training, simple manual labour
Unslaked, un slākt′, *a* Not slaked or quenched, not mixed with water and so reduced to powder (*unslaked* lime.)
Unsleeping, un slēp ing, *a* Never sleeping, ever wakeful
Unsling, un sling′, *v t* *Naut* to release from slings
Unsmirched, un smėrcht′, *a* Not stained or soiled
Unsociable, un sō shi a-bl, *a* Not sociable; not suitable for society, not inclined for society, not free in conversation, not companionable — **Unsociableness**, **Unsociability**, un sō shi a-bl nes, un-sō′shi a-bil′i ti, *n* The state or quality of being unsociable —**Unsocially**, un sō′shi-a-bli, *adv* —**Unsocial**, un-sō shal, *a* Not social, not adapted to society, not caring to mix with one's fellows
Unsoiled, un soild′, *a* Not soiled; unpolluted, pure
Unsold, un-sōld′, *a* Not sold, not transferred for a consideration
Unsolicited, un sō-lis i-ted, *a* Not solicited, not applied to or petitioned, not asked for, not eagerly requested
Unsolved, un-solvd′, *a* Not explained or cleared up
Unsophisticated, un-sō-fis′ti-kā-ted, *a* Not sophisticated, not adulterated, unmixed, pure, in the natural and simple state, natural; void of the conventionalities or artificialities of polite society
Unsought, un-sąt′, *a* Not searched for; unasked for, unsolicited
Unsound, un-sound′, *a* Not sound or healthy, corrupt, decayed; not solid, firm, or the like; not founded on truth or correct principles, not valid, erroneous; not orthodox —**Unsoundly**, un sound′li, *adv* In an unsound manner — **Unsoundness**, un-sound nes, *n* Want of soundness; want of strength or solidity, weakness; erroneousness, defectiveness
Unsoured, un-sourd′, *a.* Not made sour, morose, or crabbed
Unsowed, **Unsown**, un-sōd′, un-sōn′, *a* Not sowed; not planted with seed; not scattered on land for growth; not propagated by seed scattered.
Unsparing, un-spā′ring, *a.* Not parsimonious; profuse; not merciful or forgiving; severe; rigorous in treatment.
Unspeakable, un-spē′ka-bl, *a.* Incapable of being spoken or uttered; unutterable; ineffable. — **Unspeakably**, un-spē′ka-bli, *adv.* Unutterably.
Unspecified, un-spes′i-fid, *a.* Not specified or particularly mentioned.
Unspent, un-spent′, *a* Not spent; not used or wasted; not exhausted.
Unspiritual, un-spir′i-tū-al, *a.* Carnal; worldly
Unspoken, un-spō′kn, *a.* Not spoken or uttered
Unspotted, un-spot′ed, *a.* Free from spots; free from moral stain, untainted with guilt, unblemished; faultless, pure.
Unstable, un-stā′bl, *a* Not stable; inconstant, irresolute, wavering — **Unstableness**, un-stā′bl nes, *n* Instability.
Unstaid, un-stād′, *a* Not staid or steady; not settled in judgment; volatile — **Unstaidness**, un-stād′nes, *n.*
Unstained, un-stānd′, *a.* Not stained; not polluted, tarnished, or dishonoured.
Unstamped, un-stampt′, *a* Not having a stamp impressed or affixed (an *unstamped* receipt or letter)
Unsteady, un sted′i, *a.* Not steady, shaking, staggering, reeling, wavering; fluctuating, not constant in mind; fickle; unsettled, not regular, equable, or uniform; varying —**Unsteadily**, un-sted′i-li, *adv.* In an unsteady manner, without steadiness; waveringly, totteringly, restlessly, inconsistently —**Unsteadiness**, un-sted i-nes, *n.* Want of firmness, fixedness, or stability; restlessness, inconstancy.
Unstinted, un-stin′ted, *a* Not stinted; bestowed abundantly, rather profuse or lavish
Unstop, un-stop′, *v t* To free from a stopper, as a bottle or cask; to free from obstruction
Unstormed, un-stormd′, *a* Not assaulted; not taken by assault
Unstrained, un-strānd′, *a* Not purified by straining, not forced, easy or natural
Unstratified, un strat i-fid, *a* Not consisting of a series of strata or layers (as is the case with rocks deposited by water), but forming amorphous masses.
Unstring, un string , *v t* To deprive of strings, to relax or untune the strings of; to take from a string, to relax the tension of, to loosen or relax (the nerves) —**Unstrung**, un strung , *pp* Deprived of strings; having the nerves shaken
Unstudied, un stud id, *a* Not studied; not premeditated, not laboured, easy; natural; ignorant, unskilled
Unsubdued, un-sub-dūd′, *a.* Not brought into subjection, not conquered
Unsubstantial, un-sub-stan′shal, *a.* Not substantial or solid; not real, not having substance —**Unsubstantiality**, un-sub-stan shi-al′i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being unsubstantial, want of substance or reality
Unsuccessful, un-suk-ses′ful, *a.* Not successful, having met with no success; not fortunate in the result or issue.—**Unsuccessfully**, un-suk-ses′ful-li, *adv.* Without success, unfortunately. — **Unsuccessfulness**, un-suk-ses′ful-nes, *n.*
Unsuitable, un sū′ta-bl, *a* Not suitable, fit, or adapted; unfit; improper —**Unsuitableness**, un-sū′ta-bl-nes, *n* Unfitness.—**Unsuitably**, un sū′ta-bli, *adv* Unfitly; inadequately.—**Unsuited**, un-sū′ted, *a.* Not suited or adapted; unfit.
Unsullied, un-sul′id, *a* Not sullied; not stained or tarnished; free from imputation of evil; pure, stainless
Unsung, un-sung′, *a.* Not sung; not celebrated in song.
Unsupplied, un-sup-plīd′, *a* Not supplied; not provided, not furnished.
Unsupported, un-sup-pōr′ted, *a.* Not supported; not upheld; not sustained; not countenanced; not aided.
Unsuppressed, un-sup-prest′, *a.* Not suppressed; not subdued or put down.
Unsurpassable, un-sėr-pas′a-bl, *a.* Not capable of being surpassed, excelled, or exceeded.—**Unsurpassed**, un-sėr-past′, *a.* Not excelled, exceeded, or outdone.

Unsusceptible, un-sus-sep'ti-bl, *a.* Not susceptible, insusceptible
Unsuspected, un-sus-pek'ted, *a.* Not suspected, not an object of suspicion.—**Unsuspecting**, un-sus-pek'ting, *a* Not imagining that any ill is designed, free from suspicion.—**Unsuspicious**, un-sus-pish'us, *a* Not inclined to suspect or to imagine evil, unsuspecting
Unswathe, un-swāṫH, *v t* To take a swathe from, to relieve from a bandage or ban dages.
Unswayed, un-swād, *p* and *a* Not biassed or influenced
Unswept, un-swept', *a* Not swept, not cleaned by sweeping, not passed over by a sweeping motion
Unswerving, un-swėr'ving, *a* Not deviating from any rule or standard, unwavering, firm
Unsworn, un-swōrn, *a* Not bound by an oath, not having taken an oath
Unsymmetrical, un-sim met ri kal, *a* Wanting symmetry or due proportion of parts
Unsystematic, Unsystematical, un sis-te-mat'ik, un sis-te mat'i kal, *a* Not systematic, wanting a proper system
Untainted, un tān'ted, *a* Not tainted, not impregnated with foul matter, not putrescent, not sullied, unblemished
Untaken, un tā kn, *a* Not taken, not seized or captured
Untamable, Untameable, un tā ma-bl *a* Not capable of being tamed —**Untamed**, un tāmd, *a* Not reclaimed from wildness not domesticated, not subdued or brought under control
Untarnished, un tar nisht *a* Not soiled or tarnished, unstained, unblemished
Untasted, un tās'ted, *a* Not tried by the taste, not experienced or enjoyed
Untaught un tat *a* Not instructed or educated, unlettered, unskilled, unschooled, not made the subject of teaching
Untaxed, un takst, *a* Not charged with or liable to pay taxes, not charged with any fault
Unteach, un tēch, *v t* To cause to forget disbelieve, or give up what has been taught. — **Unteachable**, un tē cha bl, *a* That cannot be taught indocile
Untempered, un tem pėrd, *a* Not tempered, not duly mixed, not regulated, moderated, or controlled
Untenable, un ten a bl, *a* Not tenable, that cannot be held in possession, that cannot be maintained by argument, not defensible
Untenantable, un ten an ta bl *a* Not capable of being tenanted, uninhabitable —**Untenanted**, un ten an ted, *a* Not occupied by a tenant, not inhabited
Unthanked, un thangkt, *a* Not having received thanks, not repaid with acknowledgments — **Unthankful**, un thangk ful, *a* Ungrateful, not making acknowledgments for good received
Untheological, un thē o loj i kal, *a* Not according to sound theology
Unthinkable, un thingk a bl, *a* That can not be made an object of thought, incognitable —**Unthinking**, un thingk ing, *a* Not heedful, inconsiderate not indicating thought or reflection — **Unthinkingly** un thingk ing li, *adv* Without reflection, thoughtlessly — **Unthought**, un that *a* Not imagined or conceived, not considered often followed by *of*
Unthread, un thred', *v t* To draw or take out a thread from
Unthrift, un thrift, *n* A prodigal — **Unthriftiness**, un thrif'ti-nes *n* The state of being unthrifty, prodigality — **Unthrifty**, un thrif ti, *a* Prodigal, profuse, lavish, wasteful
Untie, un ti, *v t.* To loosen, as a knot, to undo, to unfasten, to unbind, to set loose
Until, un til', *prep* [From a prefix *und-* (seen in O Frie , O Sax , and Goth), and *till*, the prefix itself meaning till or to, and occurring also in *unto*] Till, to used before nouns of time, preceding a sentence or clause till the time that, till the point or degree that
Untillable, un til'a-bl, *a* Incapable of being tilled, barren —**Untilled**, un tild', *a* Not cultivated
Untimely, un-tim'li, *a.* Not timely, not done or happening in the right season, inopportune, premature —*adv* Before the natural time, unseasonably
Untinctured, un-tingk'tūrd, *a* Not tinctured, not tinged, mixed, or imbued
Untinged, un-tinjd, *a* Not tinged, stained, or discoloured
Untiring, un-ti ring, *a.* Not becoming tired or exhausted, unwearied
Untitled, un ti tld, *a* Having no title of rank, not belonging to the nobility
Unto, un'tō, *prep* [Prefix *und* and *to* UNTIL] To *Unto* is now antiquated, though still sometimes used in the solemn or elevated style
Untold, un tōld, *a* Not told, not related, not revealed, not numbered
Untouched, un tucht *a* Not hit, not meddled with, unmjured, not mentioned, not affected, not affected emotionally
Untoward, Untowardly un to wėrd un tō wėrd li, *a* Froward, perverse, not easily guided or taught, awkward, inconvenient, vexatious —*adv* In an untoward manner, perversely — **Untowardness**, un tō wėrd nes *n* Frowardness, perverseness
Untraceable, un trās a bl, *a* Incapable of being traced or followed
Untracked, un trakt, *a* Not tracked, not marked by footsteps
Untractable, un trak ta bl, *a* Not tractable, intractable refractory
Untrained un trānd *a* Not trained, not disciplined not instructed
Untrammelled un tram eld *a* Not trammelled or fettered quite free to act
Untransferable un trans fe a bl *a* Incapable of being, transferred or passed from one to another
Untranslatable un trans-lā ta bl *a* Not capable of being translated or rendered into another language
Untravelled un trav eld *a* Not trodden by passengers, not having gained experience by travel
Untried un trid, *a* Not tried not attempted, not showing capabilities by trial or proof given not having passed trial, not heard and determined in a court of law
Untrod Untrodden un trod un trod n *a* Not having been trod, not marked by the feet, unfrequented
Untroubled un trub ld, *a* Free from trouble, not disturbed by care sorrow or business, not agitated or ruffled, not raised into waves
Untrue un tro *a* Not true, false, contrary to the fact, not faithful to another, not to be trusted, inconstant in love — **Untruly** un tro li, *adv* Falsely, not according to reality
Untrustworthy un trust wėr thi *a* Not worthy of being trusted, not deserving of confidence
Untruth un troth *n* The quality of being untrue, contrariety to truth want of veracity want of fidelity a false assertion, a lie —**Untruthful** un troth ful, *a* Wanting in truth or veracity
Untunable un tū na bl *a* Not capable of being tuned, discordant, not musical — **Untune** un tūn *v t* To put out of tune, to disorder, to confuse
Untutored un tū tord, *a* Untaught, un instructed, rude
Untwine, untwin, un twin, *v t* To untwist, to open or separate after having been twisted, to cause to cease winding round and clinging — *v i* To become untwined
Untwist, un twist, *v t* To separate and open, as threads twisted, to turn back from being twisted — *v i* To become untwisted
Unurged un-ėrjd, *a* Not urged not pressed with solicitation unsolicited
Unused, un ūzd, *a* Not employed, disused, that has never been used, not accustomed
Unusual, un ū zhū al, *a* Not usual, not common; rare —**Unusually**, un-ū zhū al li, *adv* In an unusual manner, not commonly
Unutterable, un ut ėr a-bl, *a* Incapable of being uttered or expressed; ineffable, inexpressible — **Unutterably**, un-ut'ėr-a-bli, *adv* Inexpressibly —**Unuttered**, un-ut'ėrd, *a* Not uttered or spoken.
Unvalued, un-val'ud, *a* Not valued or prized; neglected
Unvanquished, un-vang'kwisht, *a* Not conquered; not overcome
Unvaried, un vā'rid, *a* Not varied, not altered, not diversified, always the same —**Unvarying**, un vā ri-ing, *a* Not altering, uniform
Unvarnished, un-vār'nisht, *a* Not overlaid with varnish, *fig* not artfully embellished, plain
Unveil, un vāl', *v t* To remove a veil from, to disclose to view —*v i* To remove one's veil
Unventilated, un ven ti lā-ted, *a* Not ventilated, not purified by a free current of air
Unveracious, un ve rā'shus, *a* Not veracious, untruthful —**Unveracity**, un ve ras i ti, *n* Want of veracity, untruthfulness.
Unversed, un vėrst, *a* Not versed or skilled, unacquainted
Unviolated, un vi ō lā ted, *a* Not violated, not injured, inviolate
Unvoiced, un voist, *a* Not spoken, un uttered, *phonetics* not uttered with voice as distinct from breath
Unwakened un wa knd *a* Not roused from sleep or as from sleep
Unwarlike un warlik *a* Not warlike, not used to or fond of war, not military
Unwarned un warnd, *a* Not warned or cautioned not previously admonished of danger
Unwarped, un warpt, *a* Not warped, not biassed, impartial
Unwarrantable un wor an ta bl *a* Not defensible not justifiable, improper — **Unwarrantably** un wor an ta bli, *adv* In a manner that cannot be justified unjustifiably —**Unwarranted** un wor an ted, *a* Not authorized, not assured or certain, not guaranteed
Unwary un wā ri *a* Not wary or vigilant against danger not cautious, unguarded —**Unwarily** un wā ri li *adv* Without vigilance and caution heedlessly — **Unwariness** un wā ri nes *n* Want of caution, heedlessness
Unwashed un wosht *a* Not washed, not cleansed by water filthy — *The great unwashed* a phrase first applied by Burke to the artisan class now used to designate the lower classes generally, the mob, the rabble — **Unwashen**, un wosh n, *a* Unwashed [N T]
Unwasted un wās ted *a* Not wasted or lavished away, not consumed or diminished by time or other means
Unwatchful un woch ful *a* Not vigilant
Unwavering un wāv er ing *a* Not wavering not unstable fixed, steadfast
Unwearied, un wē rid *a* Not tired, not fatigued, indefatigable, assiduous — **Unweariedly** un wē rid li *adv* Indefatigably **Unweariedness** un wē rid nes, *n*
Unweave un wēv, *v t* To undo what has been woven, to disentangle
Unwed un wed, *a* Unmarried
Unwedgeable un wej a bl, *a* Not to be split with wedges [*Shak*]
Unweeded, un wē ded *a* Not cleared of weeds
Unweighed, un wād, *a* Not having the weight ascertained, not deliberately considered and examined
Unwelcome, un wel kum *a* Not welcome, not pleasing or grateful, not well received
Unwell, un wel, *a* Indisposed, not in good health, ailing
Unwept, un wept *a* Not wept for, not lamented, not mourned
Unwholesome, un hōl sum, *a* Not wholesome, unfavourable or prejudicial to health, insalubrious, causing sickness, not sound diseased — **Unwholesomeness**, un hōl sum nes, *n* State of being injurious to health, insalubrity
Unwieldy, un wēl di, *a* [From *un*, not, and old *weldy, wieldy*, active WIELD,] Movable with difficulty, too bulky and clumsy to move or be moved easily, unmanageable from weight, ponderous —**Unwieldily** un-wēl'di li, *adv* Cumbrously — **Unwieldiness**, un-wēl'di nes, *n* Heaviness, difficulty of being moved
Unwilling, un-wil'ling, *a* Not willing, loath, disinclined, reluctant — **Unwillingly**, un-

wil'ing-li, *adv* Against one's will, reluctantly.—**Unwillingness**, un wil ing-nes, *n* Loathness, disinclination, reluctance

Unwind, un wind, *v t* To wind off, to disentangle — *v i* To admit of being unwound

Unwinking, un wingk'ing, *a* Not winking, not shutting the eyes, not ceasing to wake or watch

Unwisdom, un wiz dom, *n* Want of wisdom, foolishness, unwise conduct or speech — **Unwise**, un wiz, *a* Not wise, defective in wisdom, foolish, injudicious —**Unwisely**, un wiz li, *adv* Foolishly, in judiciously, indiscreetly

Unwished, un wisht, *a* Not wished or desired, unwelcome

Unwitnessed, un wit nest, *a* Not witnessed, not attested by witnesses

Unwitting, un wit ing, *a* Not knowing, unconscious, unaware —**Unwittingly**, un wit ing li *adv* Without knowledge or consciousness, inadvertently

Unwomanly, un wu man li, *a* Unbecoming a woman

Unwonted, un wun ted, *a* Not wonted, not common, unusual, infrequent, un accustomed —**Unwontedly**, un wun ted li, *adv* In an unaccustomed manner — **Unwontedness**, un wun ted nes, *n* Uncommonness, rareness

Unwooed un wöd, *a* Not wooed or courted

Unworldly un wêrld li *a* Not influenced by worldly or sordid motives —**Unworldliness**, un wêrld li nes, *n* State of being unworldly

Unworn, un wörn, *a* Not worn, not impaired by wearing

Unworshipped, un wer shipt *a* Not adored

Unworthy un wêr'thi, *a* Not deserving, not worthy (*unworthy of*—undeserving worthless, vile base, beneath the character (work *unworthy of* the man) —**Unworthily** un wêr'thi li *adv* Not according to desert —**Unworthiness** un wêr'thi nes, *n* Want of worth or merit

Unwounded, un wön ded *a* Not hurt, not injured in body

Unwrap, un rap, *v t* To open or undo as what is wrapped up, to take off a wrapper from

Unwreath, Unwreathe, un rēth, *v t* To untwist or untwine

Unwritten, un rit n, *a* Not reduced to writing, oral, not written upon, blank *Unwritten law* a law not formulated in any written document

Unwrought un rat, *a* Not manufactured, not worked up

Unwrung, un rung, *a* Not pinched or galled

Unyielding, un yēl ding *a* Unbending, unpliant, stiff, firm, obstinate

Unyoke, un yōk *v t* To loose from a yoke

Up, up, *adv* [A Sax *up, upp* up D and Dan *op*, Icel *upp*, Sw *up upp*, Goth *iup* G *auf*, akin to *over*] The opposite of *down*, to a higher place or position, from a lower to a higher place, on high, aloft, raised, upright, out of bed, no longer in bed, in a state of action, in commotion, excitement, insurrection, or the like, higher or advanced in price rank social standing, &c, to a more complete or mature condition, reaching a certain point, as far as with *to* (*up to the roof*), not below or inferior with *to* (*up to one's expectations*), denoting approach or arrival (*to bring up troops*), quite, thoroughly often used intensively a verb (*to eat up* all the food), in a place where it is kept when not used, in a state of being brought together or into close compass, often used elliptically for rise up, go up, &c, followed by *with* in this elliptical use it signifies set up, erect, raise (*up with* the flag, he *up with* his hand) — *All up*, all over, completely done or ruined, come to an end (*it is all up with him*) — *To come up with*, to overtake — *The time is up*, the allotted time is past — *To have one up* or *pull one up*, to bring one before a magistrate or court of justice — *Up and down*, here and there, hither and thither, from one place to another — *prep* From a lower to a higher place or point on, at or in a high or higher position on; towards the interior (generally the more elevated part) of a country, in a direction from the coast, or towards the head or source of a stream —*n* Used in the phrase *ups and downs* rises and falls, alternate states of prosperity and the contrary, vicissitudes —It is also used adjectively in such expressions as the up line of a railway See compounds below —

Uppish, up'ish, *a* Proud, arrogant, putting on airs — **Uppishness**, up'ish nes, *n* The quality of being uppish

Upas, ū pas, *n* [Malay *upas*, poison] A tree of Java and the neighbouring islands yielding a poison, concerning the deadly properties of which exaggerated stories were formerly current its exhalations being said to be fatal to both animal and vegetable life at several miles' distance

Upbear, up-bār', *v t* To bear or raise aloft, to elevate, to sustain aloft, to support —

Upbind up-bind, *v t* To bind up — **Upbraid**, up brād, *v t* [From *up* and *braid*, in old sense of to scold BRAID] To cast some fault or offence in the teeth of, to charge reproachfully followed by *with* or *for* before the thing imputed, to reprove with severity, to chide to be a reproach to — **Upbraiding** up brā ding, *n* Reproach, reproof —**Upbreak** up brāk, *n* A breaking or bursting up — **Upbringing** up bring ing, *n* The process of bringing up, training, education breeding — **Upcast** up kast, *a* cast up thrown or turned upward, directed up *n* The ventilating shaft of a mine up which the air passes after circulating in the mine — **Upcoil**, up koil, *v t* or *i* To make or wind up into a coil —**Upcurl** up kèrl *v t* To curl or wreathe upwards —**Upgather**, up gath er *v t* To gather up or together —**Upgaze** up gāz *v i* To gaze upwards —**Upgrow**, up grō, *v i* To grow up —**Upheaval** up hē'val, *n* The act of upheaving, *geol* a lifting up of a portion of the earth's crust by some expansion or elevating power from below — **Upheave**, up-hēv, *v t* To heave or lift up from beneath, to raise up or aloft —**Upheld** up held, pret and pp of *uphold* — **Uphill**, up hil, *a* Leading or going up a rising ground, attended with exertion, difficult, fatiguing — **Uphold**, up-hold *v t* To raise on high, to keep elevated to keep erect to support, to sustain, to keep from declining —**Upholder**, up hōl der *n* A supporter, a defender

Upholsterer, up hol ster-er, *n* [Lengthened from older *upholdster* to resemble *fruiterer poulterer* lit an *upholder* Comp *undertaker* as to similar specialized meaning] One who furnishes houses with curtains, carpets cushions for chairs and sofas &c —**Upholster**, up hol ster *v t* To furnish with upholstery — **Upholstery**, up hol ster i *n* The business or goods of an upholsterer

Upkeep, up kēp *n* Maintenance in a state of efficiency — **Upland** up land, *n* The higher ground of a district, ground elevated above meadows and valleys, slopes of hills, &c —*a* Pertaining to uplands or higher grounds — **Uplander** up land-er *n* An inhabitant of the uplands — **Uplandish**, up-land ish *a* Pertaining to uplands, rustic — **Uplift** up lift, *v t* To raise aloft to elevate — **Up line**, *n* A line of railway which leads to the metropolis or to a main terminus from the provinces —**Upmost**, up most, *a* Highest, topmost, uppermost

Upon, up on, *prep* [A Sax *uppon* upon — *upp*, up, and *on*, on Ur Ox] On, especially, resting on, at or in contact with the upper or outer part of a thing, resting, lying, or placed in contact with all but synonymous with *on* though sometimes rather more emphatic

Upper up er *a* [Compar from *up*] Higher as contrasted with *lower*, higher in place, superior in rank or dignity (*the upper house* of a legislature) — *Upper case*, among printers, the top one of a pair of cases, used by compositors to hold capital letters, reference marks, and other less used type —*Upper House*, in England the House of Lords, as distinguished from the Lower House, or House of Commons — *Upper ten thousand*, the higher circles; the leading classes in society, the aristocracy often contracted to *the upper ten* — *n* An abbreviation of *Upper-leather* — **Upper-hand**, *n* Superiority, advantage —**Upper-leather**, *n* The leather for the vamps and quarters of shoes.—**Uppermost**, up'er-möst, *a* Highest in place, highest in power or authority —**Upper-world**, *n* The ethereal regions, heaven, the earth, as opposed to the *infernal regions*

Uppish Under **Up**

Upraise, up rāz', *v t* To raise or lift up — **Uprear**, up-rēr', *v t* To rear up, to raise

Upright, up rit, *a* [That is *right*, or directly *up*] Erect, perpendicular, erect on one's feet, pricked up, shooting directly from the body, adhering to rectitude, of inflexible honesty, conformable to rectitude — *n* Something standing erect, a vertical piece in some structure —**Uprightly**, up rit-li, *adv* In an upright manner, perpendicularly, honestly, justly —**Uprightness**, up rit nes *n* The quality or condition of being upright, honesty; integrity, probity

Uprise, up riz, *v i* —pret *uprose* (sometimes in poetry *uprist*), pp *uprisen* To rise up, as from bed or from a seat, to ascend above the horizon, to slope upwards —**Uprising**, up ri zing *n* The act of rising up, rise, an ascent or declivity, a riot, a rebellion

Uproar, up rōr, *n* [From D *oproer*, uproar tumult = Dan *uproer*, Sw *upror*, G *aufruhr*, from *op, up, auf*, up, and D *roeren*, Dan *rore*, Sw *röra*, G *rühren*, to stir; the spelling being affected by *roar*] A violent disturbance and noise, bustle and clamour, a noisy tumult — **Uproarious**, up ro ri us *a* Making an uproar or tumult, tumultuous —**Uproariously**, up rō'ri us li, *adv* With great noise and tumult — **Uproariousness**, up rō'ri us-nes, *n*

Uproot, up röt, *v t* To tear up by the roots, or as if by the roots, to eradicate —**Uprouse** up-rouz, *v t* To rouse up, to awake —**Uprush** up rush, *n* A rush upward — **Upset** up-set, *v t* To overturn, to overthrow to overset, to put out of one's normal state, to discompose completely —*n* (up set) The act of upsetting —*a* Fixed, determined — *Upset price*, the price at which anything is exposed to sale by auction —**Upshoot** up shōt, *v i* To shoot or grow up —**Upshot**, up shot, *n* Final issue, conclusion — **Upside**, up sid, *n* The upper side — *Upside down* the upper part undermost, hence in complete disorder —**Upspring** up spring', *v i* To spring up — **Upstairs** up stārz *a* Pertaining or relating to an upper story or flat —*adv* In or towards an upper story — **Upstart**, up-start, *v i* To start or spring up suddenly —*n* (up start) One that suddenly rises from a humble position to wealth, power, or consequence, a parvenu —**Up-stroke** *n* An upward line made by the pen or pencil in writing — **Upthrow**, up thrō, *v t* To throw up, to elevate —*n* (up thrō) *Geol* a lifting up of a portion of the earth's crust, an upheaval —**Up-train**, *n* A railway train on an up line —**Upturn**, up tèrn, *v t* To turn up, to throw up, to furrow —**Upward, Upwards**, up wèrd, up wèrdz, *adv* [A Sax *upweard, upweardes* the latter being an adverbial genitive, like *towards*, &c] Toward a higher place, in an upward direction, toward heaven and God, with respect to the higher part, toward the source or origin — *Upwards of, upward of*, more than, above —**Upward**, *a* Directed or turned to a higher place

Uremia, ū rē mi a, *n* [Gr *ouron*, urine, and *haima*, blood] A condition of the blood in which it contains urine or urea.

Uralic, Uralian, ū ral ik, ū rā'li an, *a* Pertaining to the *Ural* Mountains or that region, Finnish —**Uralo-Altaic**, ū-ral'o-al tā ik, *a* Same as *Turanian*.

Urania, ū rā ni a, *n* [L *Urania*, Gr *Ourania*, lit 'the Heavenly,' from *ouranos*, heaven] The muse of astronomy, generally represented holding in her left hand a celestial globe —**Uranic**, ū-ran'ik, *a* Pertaining to the heavens, celestial, pertaining to uranium —**Uranite**, ū'ran-īt, *n* An ore of uranium, of a green or yellow colour — **Uranium**, ū-rā'ni um, *n* A rare metal, of a colour resembling that of nickel or iron, forming several oxides, which are used in painting on porcelain

— **Uranography**, ū-ra-nog'ra-fi, *n* [Gr *ouranos*, heaven, and *graphō*, to describe.] The determination of the positions of the heavenly bodies, the construction of celestial maps and globes, &c.

Uranous, ū'ra-nus, *a* Pertaining to the metal uranium — **Uranus**, ū'ra-nus, *n.* [The Greek name of heaven.] A deity of Greek mythology, father of Kronos or Saturn, *astron* one of the primary planets, the most distant of all except Neptune, possessing several satellites

Urari, ū ra-rē, *n* Curari

Urban, ėr'ban, *a* [L *urbanus*, from *urbs*, a city (seen also in *suburb*).] Belonging to or included in a town or city (*urban* population) —**Urbane**, ėr bān', *a* [Same word used differently.] Courteous, polite, suave, elegant or refined —**Urbanity**, ėr ban i ti, *n.* That civility or courtesy of manners which is acquired by associating with well bred people, politeness, courtesy

Urceolate, **Urceolar**, ėr'se-o-lāt, ėr'se-o-lėr, *a.* [From L *urceolus*, dim of *urceus*, a pitcher] *Bot* shaped like a pitcher, swelling or bulging out like a pitcher

Urchin, ėr'chin, *n.* [Prov Fr *hurchon*, *harchon*, Fr *hérisson*, O Fr *ericon*, from L.L *ericio*, *ericionis*, from L *ericius*, a hedgehog from *er* = Gr *chēr*, hedgehog] A hedgehog, a familiar, half-chiding name sometimes given in sport to a child, a sea urchin

Urdu, ur'dū, *n* Same as *Hindustani*.

Urea, ū rē-a, *n* [From the *ur* of *urine*] A crystalline compound which exists in healthy urine, and may also be prepared artificially —**Ureter**, ū rē'tėr, *n* [Gr *ourētēr*, from *oureō*, to make water] The duct or tube that conveys the urine from the kidney to the bladder —**Urethra** ū rē thra, *n.* [Gr *ourēthra*] The canal by which the urine is conducted from the bladder and discharged —**Urethral**, ū rē thral, *a* Pertaining to the urethra.—**Uretic** ū ret ik, *a* Relating to or promoting the flow of urine

Urge, ėrj, *v t* —*urged*, *urging* [L *urgeo*, *urgere*, to press, push, urge, same root as A Sax *wrecan*, to wreak] To press, impel, or force onward, to press the mind or will of, to serve as a motive or impelling cause, to stimulate, to press or ply hard with arguments, entreaties, or the like, to importune, to solicit earnestly, to press upon attention, to insist on (to *urge* an argument) — *v i* To press forward —**Urgency**, ėrjen si, *n* The state or character of being urgent, importunity, earnest solicitation, pressure of necessity —**Urgent**, ėrjent, *a* [L *urgens urgentis*] Pressing, necessitating or calling for immediate action, eagerly soliciting, pressing with importunity —**Urgently**, ėrjent-li, *adv* In an urgent manner, with pressing importunity, vehemently

Uric, ū rik, *a* [From *ur* in *urine*] Pertaining to or obtained from urine, applied to an acid which is a main constituent of guano

Urim, ū'rim, *n* [Heb *urim*, lights or flames, pl of *ūr*, flame] A kind of ornament or appendage belonging to the breast of the Jewish high priest in ancient times, along with the Thummim, in virtue of which he gave oracular answers to the people

Urine, ū rin, *n.* [Fr *urine*, from L *urina*, allied to Gr *ouron*, urine, Skr *vâri* water, A Sax *ūrig*, humid, Icel *ur*, drizzling rain] An animal fluid secreted by the kidneys, whence it is conveyed into the bladder by the ureters, and through the urethra discharged —**Urinal**, ū ri nal, *n* [L *urinal*] A vessel for receiving urine in cases of incontinence, a convenience, public or private, for the accommodation of persons requiring to pass urine —**Urinary**, ū ri na ri, *a* Pertaining to urine or to the organs connected with its secretion and discharge —*Urinary organs*, the kidneys, the ureters, the bladder, and the urethra.—*n* A reservoir for the reception of urine, &c, for manure —**Urinate**, ū'ri-nāt, *v i* To discharge urine —**Urino genital**, ū ri-nō-jen i tal, *a* Pertaining to the urinary and genital organs Also *Urogenital* —**Urinometer**, ū-ri-nom'et-ėr, *n* An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of urine —**Urinous**, **Urinose**, ū'rinus, ū'ri nōs, *a* Pertaining to urine, or partaking of its qualities.

Urn, ėrn, *sc* [L *urna*, from *uro*, to burn, as being made of burned clay] A kind of vase—a term somewhat loosely applied, a rather large vessel with a foot or pedestal, and a stop-cock, employed to keep hot water at the tea table, a tea urn, a vessel in which the ashes of the dead were formerly kept, a cinerary urn, *bot* the spore case of mosses — **Urnful**, ėrn ful, *n* As much as an urn will hold

Urodela, ū rō-dē la, *n pl* [Gr *oura*, a tail, and *dēlos*, evident] The tailed amphibians, such as the newt —**Urodele**, ū rō-dēl, *n*, and *a* One of, or pertaining to, the Urodela

Urogenital, ū rō jen i tal, *a* Urino-genital

Uroscopy, ū ros ko pi, *n* [Gr *ouron*, urine, and *skopeō*, to view] The judgment of diseases by inspection of the urine

Ursa, ėr'sa, *n* [L, a she bear, a constellation] A name of two constellations *Ursa Major*, the Great Bear, one of the most conspicuous of the northern constellations, situated near the pole and popularly called *Charles's Wain* or the *Plough*, and *Ursa Minor* the Little Bear, the constellation which contains the pole star —**Ursiform**, ėr'si form, *a* Having the shape of a bear —**Ursine** ėr'sin, *a* [L *ursinus*] Pertaining to or resembling a bear

Urson, ėr'son, *n.* [Same as *urchin*, Fr *hérisson*] Canadian

Ursuline, ėr sū lin, *a* Applied to an order of nuns who took their name from St *Ursula* and who devote themselves to the succour of poverty and sickness, and the education of female children

Urticaceous, ėr ti kā shus *a* [L *urtica* a nettle, from *uro*, to burn] *Bot* pertaining to plants of the nettle family —**Urticaria** ėr ti kā ri a, *n* Nettle-rash —**Urticating**, ėr'ti kā ting *p* and *a* Stinging like a nettle, pertaining to urtication —**Urtication** ėr ti kā shon *n* The stinging of nettles or a similar stinging, the whipping of a benumbed or paralytic limb with nettles, in order to restore its feeling

Urubu u rō'bū, *n* The black vulture of America

Urus, ū rus *n* [L] The wild ox of Gaul and ancient Germany probably the same animal which still exists at Chillingham in Northumberland and Hamilton in Lanarkshire

Us us *pron* [A Sax *ūs*, acc and dat, Goth *unsis*, *uns*, G *uns* us] The objective or accusative case of *we*, the dative of *we*, used after certain verbs, such as verbs of *giving*

Usage, **Usance** Under Use

Use ūs, *n.* [O Fr *us*, use, from L *usus*, use, a using, service need from *utor usus*, to use (whence also *utility*, *utensil*, *usury*, *abuse*, &c)] The act of employing any thing, or the state of being employed, employment, conversion to a purpose (*to make use of*, that is, to use or employ), the quality that makes a thing proper for a purpose, utility, service, convenience, need for employing, exigency (I have no *use* for it), continued or repeated practice, wont, usage a liturgical form of service for use in a diocese (the *Sarum use*) — *Use and wont*, the common or customary practice —*v t* (ūz)—*used*, *using* [Fr *user*, from L L *usare*, to use, from *usus* pp of L *utor*, to use] To employ or make use of, to act with or by means of, to do work with, to consume or exhaust by employment (to *use* flour for food), to practise or employ (to *use* treachery), to make a practice of, to act or behave towards, to treat (to *use* one ill), to accustom, to render familiar by practice *To use up*, to consume entirely by using, to exhaust or wear out the strength of — *v i* To be accustomed, to be in the habit, to be wont —**Usable**, ūz-bl, *a* Capable of being used —**Usage**, ū zāj, *n* [Fr *usage*, from *user*, to use] Treatment, behaviour of one person towards another, long-continued practice, customary way of acting, custom, practice; established mode of employing some particular word.—**Usance**, ū'zans, *n.* [Fr *usance*, from *user*, to use.] Usury, interest paid for the loan of money; the time which in certain countries is allowed by custom or usage for the payment of bills of exchange drawn on those countries —**Useful**, ūs ful, *a* Valuable for use, suited or adapted to the purpose, beneficial, profitable —**Usefully**, ūs'ful li, *adv* In a useful manner, profitably, beneficially —**Usefulness**, ūs'ful nes, *n* The state or quality of being useful, use, profitableness —**Useless**, ūs'les, *a* Having no use, unserviceable, producing no good end, not advancing the end proposed — **Uselessly**, ūs'les-li, *adv* Without profit or advantage — **Uselessness**, ūs les nes, *n* Unfitness for any valuable purpose or for the purpose intended —**User**, ū zėr, *n* One who uses — **Usual**, ū zhū al *a* [L *usualis*, Fr *usuel*] In common use, customary, ordinary, frequent **Usually**, ū'zhū al li, *adv* Customarily, ordinarily —**Usualness**, ū zhū al nes, *n* Commonness, frequency

Ushas, **Uhasa**, ū shas, ū-shā sa, *n* [From Skr *ush*, to shine] The Hindu goddess of dawn

Usher, ush ėr *n* [O Fr *ussier*, *ussuer*, *hussier*, Fr *huissier*, a door keeper, from O Fr *uis*, *huis*, from L *ostium*, a door] An officer or servant who had care of the door of a court hall chamber, &c, hence, an officer whose business is to introduce strangers or to walk before a person of rank, an under teacher or assistant to a schoolmaster or principal teacher — *v t* To act as an usher towards, to introduce, as forerunner or harbinger generally followed by in, *forth*, &c —**Ushership**, ush ėr-ship *n* Office of an usher

Usquebaugh us kwē baⱪ *n* [Ir and Gael *uisge beatha* whisky, lit water of life Whisky] Whisky

Ustulate, us tū lāt, *a* [L *ustulatus*, pp of *ustulo* dim of *uro*, *ustum* to burn] *Bot* blackened as if burned —**Ustulation**, us tū lā shon, *n* The act of burning or searing, the operation of expelling a substance by heat as sulphur from ores

Usual, **Usually**, &c Under Use

Usucaption, ū zū kap shon, *n* [L *usus*, use and *capio captum*, to take] In *civil law* the acquisition of property by uninterrupted undisputed possession of it for a certain term

Usufruct, ū zū frukt, *n* [L *usufructus*—*usus* use, and *fructus* fruit] *Law* the use and enjoyment of lands or tenements without the right to alienate such

Usurp, ū zėrp, *v t* [Fr *usurper*, from L *usurpare*, from *usus*, use, and *rapio*, to seize Usk Rapid] To seize and hold possession of by force or without right, to appropriate or assume illegally or wrong fully (a throne power, or rank) — *v i* To be or act as a usurper, to encroach —**Usurpation** ū zėr pā shon, *n* The act of usurping, the seizing or occupying the place or power of another without right, especially, the unlawful occupation of a throne, an encroaching — **Usurpatory**, ū zėr pa-to ri *a* Characterized or marked by usurpation, usurping —**Usurper**, ū zėr'pėr, *n* One who usurps, one who seizes power or position without right —**Usurping**, ū zėr ping, *p* and *a* Characterized by usurpation —**Usurpingly**, ū zėr'ping li, *adv* By usurpation

Usury, ū zhu ri, *n* [O E *usure*, later *usurie*, from Fr *usure*, L *usura*, interest for money lent lit a using, from *utor*, to use Usk] Interest for money, an excessive or inordinate premium for the use of money borrowed, extortionate interest, the practice of taking exorbitant or excessive interest —**Usurer**, ū zhur ėr, *n* Formerly, any person who lent money on interest, now, one who lends money at an exorbitant rate of interest — **Usurious**, ū zhū ri us, *a* Pertaining to or practising usury, taking exorbitant interest for the use of money —**Usuriously**, ū-zhū ri us li, *adv* In a usurious manner —**Usuriousness**, ū zhū'ri us-nes, *n* The state or quality of being usurious

Ut, ut, *n* The first or key note in the musical scale of Guido (being the initial word in a Latin hymn), now superseded by *do*.

Utensil, ū ten sil or ū ten-sil, *n* [Fr *utensile*, from L *utensilis*, fit for use, from *utor*, to use] An implement, an instrument, particularly, an instrument or vessel used in domestic business

Uterine, ū tėr-in, *a* [L *uterinus*, from *uterus*, the womb] Pertaining to the womb, born of the same mother but by a different father

Utility, ū til i ti, *n* [L *utilitas*, from *utilis*, useful, from *utor*, to use] Use] The state or quality of being useful, usefulness — **Utilitarian** ū til i-tā ri-an, *a* [From *utility*] Consisting in or pertaining to utility, holding forth utility as a standard in ethics or politics — *n* One who holds the doctrine of utilitarianism — **Utilitarianism**, ū til i tā ri an izm, *n* The doctrine that the greatest happiness of the greatest number should be the end and aim of all social and political institutions, or the doctrine that utility is the standard of morality, that actions are right in proportion as they tend to promote happiness, wrong as they tend to produce the reverse of happiness **Utilization**, ū til i zā shon *n* The act of utilizing or turning to account —**Utilize** ū til iz *v t* — *utilized, utilizing* [Fr *utiliser*, from *utile*, L *utilis* useful] To turn to profitable account or use, to make useful, to adapt to some useful purpose

Utmost ut mōst *a* [A Sax *utemest* utmost, outmost, a double superlative, being from *utena*, which itself is a superlative and *est*, also a superlative termination, similarly *aftermost* *Outmost* is another form, *utter* is the comparative] Being at the farthest point or extremity; farthest out, most distant, extreme, being in the greatest or highest degree often used substantively, signifying the most that can be, greatest power, degree, or effort (strained to *the utmost*, try *your utmost*)

Utopia, ū tō pi-a, *n* [Lit the land of No-place, from Gr *ou*, not, and *topos*, a place] A name invented by Sir Thomas More, and applied by him to an imaginary island which he represents as enjoying the utmost perfection in laws, politics, &c, as contrasted with the defects of those which then existed, hence, a place or state of ideal perfection — **Utopian**, ū tō pi an, *a* Pertaining to Utopia, founded upon or involving imaginary or ideal perfection — *n* An inhabitant of Utopia, an ardent but impracticable reformer

Utricle, ū tri kl, *n* [L *utriculus*, dim of *uter*, *utris*, a bottle of hide or skin] A little bag or reservoir, a microscopic cell in an animal or vegetable structure, any thin bottle like or bladder like body in plants — **Utricular, Utriculate**, ū trik ū lėr, ū trik ū lāt, *a* Having utricles, resembling a utricle or bag —**Utriculiform, Utriculoid**, ū trik ū li form, ū trik ū loid, *a* Shaped like a bladder or bottle

Utter ut ėr *a* [A Sax *utor*, *utter* compar of *at*, out *Outer* is the same word OUT, UTMOST] Outer†, situated at or beyond the limits of something†, complete, total, entire, perfect — *v t* [From the above word, comp as also from comparatives, the verbs to *lower*, to *better*] To put into circulation, as money, notes, base coin, &c, to give expression to, to give vent to by the vocal organs, to pronounce; to speak — **Utterable**, ut ėr-a-bl, *a* Capable of being uttered, pronounced, or expressed — **Utterance**, ut ėr-ans, *n* The act of uttering, manner of speaking, expression, circulation, as of money — **Utterer**, ut ėr-ėr, *n* One who puts into circulation, one who pronounces, speaks, discloses, or publishes —**Utterless**,† ut ėr-les, *a* That cannot be uttered, unutterable — **Utterly**, ut ėr li, *adv* To the full extent, fully, perfectly, totally —**Uttermost**, ut ėr-mōst, *a* Extreme, being in the furthest, greatest, or highest degree, utmost used also substantively, like *utmost*

Uvea ū vē a, *n* [From L *uva*, a grape—from resembling a grape skin] *Anat* the black layer on the back part of the iris.—**Uveous** ū vē us, *a* Resembling a grape or a bunch of grapes

Uvula, ū ū la, *n* [L, dim of *uva*, a grape, the uvula] The small conical fleshy substance which hangs from the soft palate over the root of the tongue — **Uvular**, ū vū lėr, *a* Pertaining to the uvula

Uxorious, ug zō ri us, *a* [L *uxorius*, from *uxor*, *uxoris*, a wife] Excessively or foolishly fond of one's wife, doting on one's wife —**Uxoriously**, ug zō ri us-li, *adv* In an uxorious manner —**Uxoriousness**, ug zo ri-us nes, *n* The state or quality of being uxorious — **Uxorial**,† ug zo ri-al, *a* Pertaining to a wife or married woman — **Uxoricide**, ug zor i sid, *n* [L *uxor*, and *cædo* to kill] The murder of a wife by her husband, a husband who murders his wife

V.

V, the twenty second letter of the English alphabet, formerly as a character used indiscriminately with *u*

Vacant, vā kant *a* [L *vacans vacantis*, ppr of *vaco*, to be empty to have leisure (from same stem *vacuity vacuum*)] Having no contents, empty unfilled void, not occupied or filled by an incumbent possessor or official unoccupied, unemployed not required to be spent in work, leisure, free (*vacant hours*), free from thought, not given to thinking study reflection or the like, wanting intelligent facial expression, inane —**Vacancy** vā kan si, *n* The quality or state of being vacant empty space, vacuity, a space between objects an unoccupied space, an unoccupied interval of time, an unoccupied post, position or office, a situation or office destitute of a person to fill it, vacuity or inanity **Vacate** va kāt, *v t* —*vacated vacating* To make vacant, to quit the occupancy or possession of, to leave empty or unoccupied, to make void or of no validity —**Vacation** va kā shon *n* [Fr *vacation*, L *vacatio*] The act of vacating, the act of leaving without an occupant, a stated interval in a round of duties, holidays, the time when a post has no occupant

Vaccinate, vak si nāt *v t* —*vaccinated, vaccinating* [L *vaccinus* pertaining to a cow, from *vacca*, a cow] To inoculate with the cow pox by means of matter or lymph taken directly from the cow or from a person previously treated, for the purpose of procuring immunity from small pox or of mitigating its attack —**Vaccination**, vak si nā shon *n* The act of vaccinating, the art or practice of inoculating persons with the cow pox, by lymph taken from a pustule caused by previous vaccination in a healthy child *Inoculation* is artificial communication of the small pox itself —**Vaccine**, vak sin, *a* [L *vaccinus*] Pertaining to cows or to cow pox — *Vaccine matter*, the lymph contained in the pustules produced by vaccination or derived from cow-pox vesicles

Vacillate, vas i lāt *v i* —*vacillated, vacillating* [L *vacillo, vacillatum*, to sway to and fro, perhaps allied to *E wag*] To waver, to move one way and the other, to fluctuate in mind or opinion to be unsteady or inconstant — **Vacillating**, vas i lā ting, *p* and *a* Moving so as to vacillate, unsteady in opinion or resolution, wavering —**Vacillatingly**, vas i lā ting li, *adv* In a vacillating manner —**Vacillation** vas i lā shon *n* [L *vacillatio*] The act of vacillating, a wavering, vacillating conduct, fluctuation of mind, unsteadiness, change from one object to another, inconstancy

Vacuity va kū i ti, vak ū i ti, *n* [L *vacuitas*, from *vacuus* empty VACANT] The state of being empty or unfilled, emptiness, a space unfilled or unoccupied, or occupied with an invisible fluid only, a vacuum freedom from mental exertion, absence of thought, absence of intelligence in look, vacant expression — **Vacuole**, vak ū-ōl, *n* [A dim from *vacuum*] A minute cell or cavity in the tissue of organisms as in the Protozoa —**Vacuous**, vak ū us *a* [L *vacuus*] Empty, unfilled, void vacant —**Vacuum** vak ū um, *n* [L, an empty space, neut sing of *vacuus*, empty] Space empty, or space devoid of all matter or body, an inclosed space from which air is more or less completely removed, as from the receiver of an air pump, a portion of a barometric tube &c — **Vacuum brake**, *n* A steam brake for railway carriages, &c, in which the power employed is the pressure of the atmosphere produced by creating a vacuum — **Vacuum gauge**, *n* A gauge for indicating to what extent a vacuum is produced — **Vacuum pan** *n* A vessel for boiling saccharine juices in a partial vacuum in sugar making —**Vacuum tube**, *n* A tube employed to examine the effects of a discharge of electricity through air or gas rarefied or exhausted to a certain degree

Vade mecum, vā-dē-mē kum, *n* [L *vade mecum*, go with me] A book or other thing that a person constantly carries with him, a manual, a pocket companion

Vagabond, vag a bond, *a* [Fr *vagabond*, from L *vagabundus*, wandering, from *vagor*, to wander, same root as E *wagon*, *wesph.* VAGUE] Wandering, moving from place to place without any settled habitation, pertaining to a vagrant or worthless stroller — *n* An idle worthless stroller from place to place without fixed habitation or visible means of earning an honest livelihood, an idle worthless fellow, a scamp, a rascal **Vagabondage**, vag'a-bon daj, *n* The state or condition of a vagabond — **Vagabondism**, vag'a bond izm, *n* The ways or habits of a vagabond, vagabondage

Vagary va gā ri, *n* [From It *vagare*, to wander or directly from L *vagari*, to wander (whence *vagabond*, &c)] A wandering of the thoughts, a wild freak, a whim, a whimsical purpose

Vagina, va ji na, *n* [L, a sheath] *Bot* and *anat* a name for any part having the character of a sheath, the canal in females leading from the exterior to the womb — **Vaginal**, va ji nal or vaj i nal, *a* Pertaining to or resembling a sheath, pertaining to the vagina —**Vaginate, Vaginated**, va ji nāt, va ji nā ted, *a* *Bot* sheathed, invested by the tubular base of the leaf — **Vaginopennous**, va ji'nō-pen"us, *a* [L *penna*, a feather] Sheath winged, coleopterous

Vagrant, vā grant, *a* [Formerly *vagarant*, same origin as *vagary*] Wandering without any settled habitation, pertaining to one who wanders, unsettled, moving without any certain direction —*n* A wanderer; one without a settled home or habitation, an idle wanderer or stroller, a vagabond, a tramp, *law*, a term for various minor offenders, such as beggars, prostitutes, fortune tellers, and other impostors. — **Vagrancy**, vā gran si, *n* A state of wandering without settled home, the condition of being a vagrant

Vague, vāg, *a* [Fr *vague*, from L *vagus*, wandering VAGABOND] Wandering†; vagabond†, unsettled as regards meaning, scope, or the like, indefinite, hazy; uncertain, doubtful, proceeding from no known authority, of uncertain origin or foundation (a *vague* report) — **Vaguely**, vāg'li, *adv* In a vague, uncertain, unsettled manner — **Vagueness**, vāg nes, *n* The character of being vague, want of clearness, haziness.

Vail, vāl, *n* and *v* Same as *Veil*

Vail,† vāl, *v t* [Abbrev from O E. *avale*, *avail*, from Fr *avaler*, to let down, from

L *ad*, to, and *vallis*, a valley VALLEY] To let down; to lower; to let fall [*Shak*]

Vail, vāl, v i [An abbrev of *avail*.] To profit. [Poet]—*n* Money given to servants by a visitor on going away, formerly regarded by domestics as a perquisite which they might demand a term now disused

Vain, vān, *a* [Fr *vain*, vain, empty, vain glorious, &c, from L *vanus*, empty, void (whence also *vanish*, *evanescent*), same root as to *wane*, *want*] Having no real value or importance, unsubstantial, empty; idle, worthless; unsatisfying, producing no good result, fruitless, ineffectual, light minded, foolish, silly, proud of petty things or of trifling attainments, having a foolish craving for the admiration or applause of others, puffed up, inflated, conceited —*In vain*, to no purpose, without effect, ineffectually —*To take the name of God in vain*, to use the name of God with levity or profaneness —**Vainglorious**, vān glō'ri us, *a* Feeling or proceeding from vainglory, vain to excess of one's own achievements, boastful —**Vainglori ously**, vān glō'ri us li, *adv* With vain glory or empty pride —**Vainglory**, vān glō'ri, *n* Glory, pride, or boastfulness that is vain or empty tendency to unduly exalt one s self or one s own performances, vain pomp or show —**Vainly**, vān li *adv* In a vain manner, without effect, to no purpose, in vain in a conceited manner, foolishly —**Vainness** vān nes *n* The state of being vain, empty pride, vanity —**Vanity**, van i ti *n* [Fr *vanité*, L *vanitas*] The quality or state of being vain worthlessness, falsity unrealness, want of substance to satisfy desire, the desire of indiscriminate admiration, empty pride inspired by an overweening conceit of one s personal attainments or decorations, ambitious display, anything empty, vision ary, or unsubstantial Syn under EGOTISM

Vair, vār, *n* [O Fr *var*, from L *varius* various, variegated] An old name for a kind of fur, said to have been the skin of a species of squirrel with a gray back and white belly *her* one of the furs represented by little pieces like shields alternately silver and blue

Vaisya, vis'ya, *n* A member of the third caste among the Hindus comprehending merchants, traders, and cultivators

Vakeel, va kel', *n* In the East Indies an ambassador or agent, a native attorney, a native law pleader

Valance, Valence, val ans val ens, *n* [From Norm *valaunt*, O Fr *avalant* descending hanging down, from *avaler* to let down VAIL (to let down)] The drapery hanging round a bed, from the head of window curtains, from a couch, &c

Vale, vāl, *n* [Fr *val*, from L *vallis* a valley VALLEY] A tract of low ground between hills, a valley more poetical and less general than *valley*, *fig* a state of decline or wretchedness

Vale, vā lē, *n* [L, imper of *valere*, to be well, to be strong VALID] Farewell, adieu —**Valediction**, val e-dik shon *n* [L *vale dico*, *valedictum*—*vale*, and *dico* to say] A farewell, a bidding farewell **Valedictory**, va le-dik to-ri *a* Bidding farewell, pertaining to a leave taking farewell

Valenciennes, va-lan sē-en, *n* A rich variety of lace made at *Valenciennes* in France

Valentine, val en tin *n* A sweetheart selected or got by lot on St Valentine's Day, 14th February, a letter or missive of an amatory or satirical kind, sent by one young person to another on St Valentine's Day

Valerian, va lē'ri an, *n* [Supposed to be from the Emperor *Valerianus*, who had benefited from it] The common name of a genus of ornamental flowering plants, two of which are natives of Britain, and are extensively collected for their medicinal properties —*Valerian oil*, an aromatic essential oil obtained from the root of the officinal or great wild valerian

Valet, val'et, *n* [Fr *valet*, O Fr *varlet*, *vaslet*, a lad, a servant, dim of *vassal* VASSAL. *Varlet* is the same word] A manservant who attends on a gentleman's person

Valetudinarian, val-e-tū'di nā"ri an, *a* [L *valetudinarius*, from *valetudo*, good or ill health, from *valeo*, to be well VALID] Sickly, in a poor state of health, infirm, seeking to recover health —*n* A person of an infirm or sickly constitution, one who is seeking to recover health —**Valetudinarianism**, val-e-tū di nā ri an izm, *n* A state of feeble health, infirmity —**Valetudinariness**, val e tū di na ri nes, *n* State of being valetudinary —**Valetudinarious**, val e-tū di nā ri us, *a* **Valetudinary**, val e-tū di na ri *n* and *a* Same as *Valetudinarian*

Valhalla, val hal'la, *n* [Icel *valholl*, the hall of the slain—*valr*, slaughter, and *holl*, a hall] In the Scandinavian mythology the palace of immortality, inhabited by the souls of heroes slain in battle, *fig* any edifice which is the final resting place of many of the heroes or great men of a nation

Valiant, val yant, *a* [Fr *vaillant* from *valoir*, L *valere* to be strong VALID] Brave, courageous, intrepid in danger, pussant performed with valour, heroic —**Valiantly**, val yant li, *adv* In a valiant manner —**Valiantness**, val yant nes, *n* The quality of being valiant, valour

Valid, val id, *a* [Fr *valide*, L *validus* strong, powerful, from *valeo*, to be strong, to be well (seen also in *value*, *valiant* *valour* *valetudinary* *avail* *prevail*, &c), perhaps from a root meaning to cover or protect, same as in *valley*, *wool*] Sufficiently supported by actual fact, well grounded sound, just, good not weak or defective having sufficient legal strength or force, good or sufficient in point of law —**Validate** val i dāt *v t* To make valid, to confirm —**Validity**, **Validness** va lid i ti valid nes *n* The state or quality of being valid strength or cogency from being supported by fact justness sound ness, legal strength or force sufficiency in point of law —**Validly**, val id li, *adv* In a valid manner, so as to be valid

Valise, va lēs', *n* [Fr] A small leather bag or case for holding a traveller s equipment a portmanteau

Valkyr Valkyria, val'ker val kē'ri a *n* [Icel *valkyrja*—*valr* the slain and *kjósa*, to select] One of the sisters of Odin who led to Valhalla the souls of those who fell in battle, where they ministered at their feasts —**Valkyrian**, val kē'ri an *a* Of or relating to the Valkyrs or Valkyrias

Vallar Vallary val'er val'er i *a* [L *vallaris* from *vallum* a rampart] Pertaining to a rampart or palisade

Valley, val i, *n* [Fr *vallée* O Fr *valee* from *val* a *vale* from L *vallis* a valley VALE] Any hollow or surface depression of some width bounded by hills or mountains and usually traversed by a stream or natural sugle formed by the meeting of the two inclined sides of a roof

Vallum, val lum *n* [L *vallum* from *vallus*, a stake] A rampart, a palisaded rampart, such as that with which the Romans inclosed their camps

Valonia va lō ni a *n* [It *vallonia*, from Mod Gr *balania* the holm oak, from Gr *balanos* an acorn an oak] The acorn cups of a species of oak exported from the Levant for the use of tanners and dyers

Valour, val'or, *n* [O Fr *valor*, Mod Fr *valeur*, L L *valor*, worth, from L *valeo*, to be strong VALID] That quality which enables a man to encounter danger with firmness, personal bravery, especially as regards fighting, intrepidity, prowess —**Valorous**, val or us, *a* Brave, courageous, valiant, intrepid —**Valorously**, val'or us li, *adv* In a valorous manner, valiantly

Value, val ū, *n* [O Fr *value*, the fem of *valu*, pp of *valoir*, from L *valere*, to be strong, to be worth VALID] Worth, that property or those properties of a thing which render it useful or estimable, the degree of such property or properties, utility, importance, what makes a person of some account, estimation, or worth, estimate of worth, price equal to the worth, market price, the money for which a thing is sold or will sell, equivalent in the market, import, precise signification (the *value* of a word or phrase), *mus* the relative length or duration of a tone or note —*v t* —*valued*, *valuing* To estimate the worth of, to rate as a certain price, to appraise, to consider with respect to importance, to rate, whether high or low, to have in high esteem, to prize, to regard, to hold in respect and estimation —**Valued**, val ūd, *p* and *a* Regarded as of high value, highly esteemed —**Valueless**, val ū les, *a* Being of no value, having no worth, worthless —**Valuer**, val ū er, *n* One who values, an appraiser —**Valuable**, val'ū a bl, *a* Having value or worth, having a high value, having qualities which are useful and esteemed, precious —*n* A thing, especially a small thing, of value, a choice article of personal property usually in the plural —**Valuableness**, val ū a bl nes, *n* The quality of being valuable, preciousness —**Valuation**, val ū a shon, *n* The act of valuing, the act of setting a price, appraisement, estimation, value set upon a thing, estimated worth —**Valuator** val ū ā tēr, *n* One who sets a value, an appraiser

Valve valv, *n* [Fr *valve* from L *valvæ*, folding doors, from same root *volvo*, to roll (whence *volubile* &c)] One of the leaves of a folding door a kind of movable lid or partition adapted to a tube or orifice, and so formed as to open communication in one direction and to close it in the other, used to regulate the admission or escape of water gas or steam, *anat* a partition within the cavity of a vessel opening to allow the passage of a fluid in one direction and shutting to prevent its return (the *valves* of the heart), *bot* one of the divisions of any dehiscent body *conch* one of the separable portions of the shell of a mollusc —**Valvate** valvāt *a* Having or resembling a valve —**Valved** valvd, *a* Having valves or hinges composed of valves **Valve gear, Valve motion** *n* The combination of mechanical devices for working a valve in steam engines —**Valvular** valvū lēr, *a* Containing valves, having the character of or acting as a valve **Valvule Valvelet**, val vūl, valv let *n* [Dim from *valve*] A little valve

Vambrace, vam brās *n* [Also *vantbrace*, *vantbras* [L *avant* before, and *bras*, arm VAN (front)] The piece of plate armour which covered the forearm

Vamp vamp *n* [Formerly *vampey*, from Fr *avant pied*—*avant*, before and *pied*, the foot VAN (front)] The upper leather of a boot or shoe, any piece or patch intended to give an old thing a new appearance, a piece added for appearance sake, *mus* an improvised accompaniment —*v t* To put a new vamper upper leather on, to furbish up, to give a new appearance to, to patch **Vamper**, vam pēr, *n* One who vamps

Vampire vam pir *n* [Fr, from G *vampyr*, from Serv *vampi*, *vampira*, a vampire] A kind of spectral being or ghost still possessing a human body, believed to leave the grave during the night and suck the blood of living men and women while they are asleep, a person who preys on others, an extortioner or *blood* sucker, a vampire bat —*a* Pertaining to or resembling a vampire in character —**Vampire bat**, *n* A blood sucking bat of South America of several species, with long sharp teeth —**Vampirism**, vam pir izm *n* Belief in vampires, the action of a vampire, blood sucking, *fig* the practice of extortion or preying on others

Van van, *n* [Abbrev from *vanguard*, from Fr *avant-garde*—*avant*, before, and *garde*, guard AVAUNT, GUARD] The front of an army, or the front line or foremost division of a fleet **Vanguard**, van'gard, *n* The troops who march in the van of an army, the advance guard, the van

Van, van, *n* [Fr *van*, from L *vannus*, a van or fan for winnowing FAN] A fan or any contrivance for winnowing grain, a wing

Van van, *n* [Abbrev from *caravan*] A caravan, a covered vehicle used by tradesmen and others for carrying goods, a close

railway-carriage for carrying luggage or for other purposes

Vanadium, va nā di um, *n* [From *Vanadis*, a surname of the Scandinavian goddess Freyja, from its being discovered in a Swedish ore] A silvery brittle metal of rare occurrence discovered in 1830 in Swedish iron —**Vanadic, Vanadous,** va nad ik, van a-dus, *a* Pertaining to vanadium

Vandal van dal, *n* [L *Vandali, Vandili, Vindili*, the Vandals] One of a Teutonic race who pillaged Rome in the fifth century and unsparingly destroyed the monuments of art and the productions of literature, hence, one who wilfully or ignorantly destroys any work of art, literature, or the like —**Vandal, Vandalic,** van dal ik, *a* Pertaining to or resembling the Vandals —**Vandalism,** van dal izm, *n* Wilful or ignorant destruction of works of art or literature, hostility to art or literature

Vandyke van dik, *n* A pointed collar of lace or sewed work worn by both sexes during the reign of Charles I, and to be seen in portraits painted by Vandyke (whence the name) —*Vandyke brown*, a pigment obtained from a kind of peat or bog-earth, of a fine, deep, semi transparent brown colour

Vane, van, *n* [O E *fane* a banner, a weathercock, from A Sax *fana* O H G *fano* G *fahne*, D *vaan* a flag, Goth *fana*, cloth, cog L *pannus*, cloth] A weather cock, arrow, or thin ship of metal, wood, &c, placed on a spindle at the top of a spire, tower &c for the purpose of showing by its turning and direction which way the wind blows any somewhat similar device or movement, the broad part of a feather on either side of the shaft, one of the plates or blades of a windmill, a screw propeller &c

Vanessa, va nes sa, *n* A genus of brightly coloured butterflies, including the tortoise shell butterfly, the peacock butterfly &c

Vang vang *n* [D *vangen* G *fangen*, to catch] *Naut* a steadying rope from a gaff to the ship's side

Vanguard Under VAN

Vanilla, va nil a *n* [From Sp *vainilla*, dim of *vaina*, a scabbard from L *vagina*, a sheath, the pod resembles a scabbard] A genus of orchidaceous plants natives of tropical America the fleshy pod like fruit of several species of which is remarkable for its fragrant odour and is used in medicine, confectionery and perfumery

Vanish van ish *v i* [From L *evanesco*, *evanescere* to vanish to pass away (through the old French), from *vanus* vain VAIN] To disappear, to pass from a visible to an invisible state to pass beyond the limit of vision, to be annihilated or lost, to be no more *math* to become less and less till the value is nothing, or is denoted by 0 —*Vanishing point* the point in a view or picture at which all parallel lines in the same plane tend to meet when correctly represented in a picture

Vanity Under VAIN

Vanquish, vang kwish, *v t* [From Fr *vaincr* pret *vainquis* subj *vainquisse*, O Fr *veinquir*, from L *vincere*, to conquer Victor] To conquer, overcome, or subdue in battle, to defeat in any contest, to get the better of, to confute, to overpower, to prostrate, to be too much for —Syn under CONQUER —**Vanquishable** vang kwish a bl, *a* Capable of being vanquished, conquerable —**Vanquisher,** vang kwish-ėr, *n* A conqueror, a victor

Vantage, van tāj, *n* [Fr *avantage* An VANTAGE] Advantage, vantage ground —**Vantage ground,** *n* Superiority of position or place, the place or condition which gives one an advantage over another, favourable position

Vapid vap id adj [L *vapidus*, vapid, having lost spirit, same root as *vapour*] Having lost its life and spirit, insipid, dead, flat, dull, unanimated, spiritless —**Vapidly,** vap id li, *adv* In a vapid manner —**Vapidity, Vapidness,** va-pid i ti, vap id nes, *n* The state or quality of being vapid, deadness, flatness, dulness, want of life or spirit

Vapour, Vapor, vā por, *n* [L *vapor*, steam, vapour, akin to *vapidus*, vapid, having lost flavour, *vappa*, vapid wine] An exhalation or fume, a gaseous substance, visible steam, the gaseous form which any solid or liquid substance assumes when heated, any visible diffused substance floating in the atmosphere, as fog or mist, hazy matter, something unsubstantial, fleeting, or transitory, a mental fume, a vain imagination, an unreal fancy, *pl* an old name for a nervous hypochondriacal or hysterical affection, the blues —*v i* To boast or vaunt with ostentatious display, to bully, to hector, to brag, to bounce —**Vapour bath,** *n* The application of vapour or steam to the body in a close place, the place or bath itself —**Vapourer** vā por ėr, *n* One who vapours, brags, or bullies, a braggart, bully or boaster —**Vapouring,** vā por ing *p* and *a* Boasting, given to boast or brag —*n* Boastful or windy talk —**Vapourish,** vā por ish, *a* Affected by vapours, hypochondriac, whimsical, fanciful —**Vapourishness,** vā por ish nes *n* —**Vapoury,** vā por i, *a* Vaporous, full of vapours —**Vaporability,** vā por a bil i ti, *n* The quality of being vaporable —**Vaporable,** vā por a bl, *a* Capable of being converted into vapour —**Vaporiferous,** vā por if ėr us *a* [L *vapor*, and *fero*, to bear] Conveying or producing vapour —**Vaporific,** vā-por if ik, *a* [L *vapor*, and *facio* to make] Forming vapour, converting into steam, or into a volatile form —**Vaporizable** vā por i za bl, *a* Capable of being vaporized —**Vaporization** va por i za shon, *n* The act of vaporizing, conversion into vapour —**Vaporize,** vā por iz *v t* —*vaporized vapourizing* To convert into vapour by the application of heat or artificial means, to cause to evaporate to sublimate —*v i* To pass off in vapour —**Vaporose,** vā por os *a* Vaporous —**Vaporosity, Vaporous ness** vā por os i ti vā por us nes, *n* The quality of being vaporous —**Vaporous,** vā por us, *a* Being in the form of or having the character of vapour, full of vapours or exhalations, promoting exhalation or effluvia unsubstantial, vainly imaginative or soaring whimsical

Vaquero, va kėr o *n* [Sp a cowherd from *vaca* L *vacca* a cow] In Mexico and the western United States a herdsman

Varangian va ran ji an *n* [Icel *Væring ja* lit confederates or sworn men from *vār* an oath] One of those Scandinavians Anglo-Saxons &c who entered the service of the Byzantine emperors and became the Imperial Guard

Variable Variance &c Under VARY

Varicella, var i sel la *n* [Dim of *variola*, the small pox] The chicken pox

Varicocele var i kō sēl *n* [L *varix*, a dilated vein and Gr *kēlē*, a tumour] A varicose enlargement of the spermatic veins, or the veins of the scrotum

Varicose var i kōs, *a* [L *varicosus* from *varix*, a varicose vein] Exhibiting a morbid enlargement or dilation, knotty and irregular in shape as often seen in the veins of the lower extremities, which sometimes burst with considerable hemorrhage —**Varicosity,** var i kos i ti, *n* The state of being varicose

Variegate vā ri e gāt *v t* —*variegated variegating* [L *variego variegatum*, to variegate, from *varius* various and term from *ago*, to do VARY] To diversify by means of different tints or hues —**Variegated** vā ri-gā ted, *p* and *a* Diversified with tints or hues, *bot* irregularly marked with spots of a light colour said of leaves —**Variegation** vā ri e gā shon, *n* The state of being variegated, diversity of colours, especially on leaves or petals of plants

Variety Under VARY

Variola va ri ō la, *n* [Fr *variole*, Mod L *variola*, small pox, from L *varius*, spotted] The small pox —**Variolar, Variolic, Variolous,** va ri ō lėr, vā-ri ol ik, va ri ō-lus, *a* Pertaining to or designating the small-pox —**Variolite,** va ri ō lit, *n* [Gr *lithos*, stone] A porphyritic rock in which the imbedded substances are imperfectly crystallized, or are rounded, giving a spotted appearance —**Variolitic,** va-ri-ō-lit ik, *a* Pertaining to variola, thickly marked with small round specks or dots, spotted —**Varioloid,** va-ri ō-loid, *a* Resembling variola, spotted.

Variorum, vā-ri-ō rum, *a* [From L *editio cum notis variorum*, an edition with the notes of various persons] A term applied to an edition of some work in which the notes of different commentators are inserted (a *variorum* edition of Shakspere)

Various Under VARY

Varix, vā riks, *n* pl **Varices,** var i sēz [L] A varicose vein VARICOSE

Varlet, vär let, *n* [O Fr *varlet, vaslet* VALET] Anciently, a page or knight's follower, an attendant on a gentleman, hence, a term of contempt for one in a subordinate or menial position, a low fellow, a rascal —**Varletry,** vär let-ri, *n* The rabble, the crowd

Varnish, vär nish, *n* [From Fr *vernis*, varnish, *vernisser*, *vernir*, to varnish, from L *vitrum*, glass, from *vitrum*, glass —varnish giving a glassy surface VITREOUS] A solution of resinous matter, forming a clear limpid fluid, used by painters, cabinet-makers, &c, for coating the surface of their work in order to give it a shining, transparent and hard surface, capable of resisting the influences of air and moisture, what resembles varnish either naturally or artificially, a glossy or lustrous appearance, outside show, gloss —*v t* To lay varnish on, to give an improved appearance to, to give a fair colouring to, to gloss over —**Varnisher,** vär nish-ėr, *n* One who varnishes, one who gives a fair external appearance —**Varnish tree,** *n* The name of certain trees found chiefly in India Burmah, and China, which exude resinous juices employed as varnishes

Varsovienne, var so vi-en, *n* [Fr] A dance, named from *Warsaw*, in Poland, where it probably originated

Vary, va ri, *v i* — *varied, varying* [Fr *varier*, from L *variare*, to vary, from *varius* variegated, diverse, various] To alter in form appearance, substance, or position, to make different by a partial change, to change, to diversify, *mus* to embellish, as a melody or theme with passing notes, arpeggios, &c —*v t* To alter or be altered in any manner, to suffer change, to appear in different forms, to differ or be different, to be unlike or diverse, to change as in purpose, opinion, or the like, to deviate, to swerve, to alternate, to disagree, to be at variance, *math* to be subject to continual increase or decrease —**Variable,** va ri a bl, *a* Capable of varying, changing or altering, liable to change often changing, changeable (*variable* winds), fickle, unsteady, inconstant, capable of being varied or changed —*Variable quantities, math* quantities subject to continual increase or diminution —*Variable stars*, stars which undergo a periodical increase and diminution of their lustre —*n* That which is variable, a variable quantity, a shifting wind as opposed to a trade wind, hence *the variables*, the region between the north-east and the south east trade-winds —**Variableness, Variability,** vā ri-a-bl nes, vā-ri a bil i ti, *n* The state or quality of being variable —**Variably,** va ri a bli, *adv* In a variable manner, changeably, mutably, inconstantly —**Variance,** vā ri-ans, *n* Difference that produces dispute or controversy, disagreement, dissension, discord —*At variance*, in disagreement; in a state of dissension, in enmity —**Variant,** vā ri ant, *a* Different, diverse, variable; varying —*n* Something that is really the same though with a different form, a different reading or version —**Variation,** vā-ri ā shon, *n* [L *variatio*] The act or process of varying, partial change in the form, position, state, or qualities of the same thing, alteration, mutation; change; modification, the extent to which a thing varies, the amount or rate of change, the act of deviating, deviation; *gram.* change of termination of words, inflection; *astron.* any deviation from the mean orbit or mean motion of a heavenly body, occasioned by another disturbing body; *physics* and *navig* same as *declination*; *mus* one of a series of ornamental changes or embellishments in the treatment of a tune, more-

ment, or theme during several successive repetitions. — *Calculus of variations*, a branch of analysis, the chief object of which is to find what function of a variable will be a maximum or minimum on certain prescribed conditions — **Varied**, *va'rid, p* and *a* Altered, changed, characterised by variety, diversified, consisting of various kinds or sorts differing from each other, diverse, various — **Variedly**, *va'rid li, adv* Diversely —**Varier**, *vā'ri-ėr n* One who varies [*Town*.]—**Varietal**, *va ri'e-tal, a* Pertaining to a variety, as distinguished from an individual or a species —**Variety**, *va ri'e-ti, n* [L *varietas*, from *varius*.] The state or quality of being varied or various, intermixture or succession of different things, or of things different in form, diversity, multifariousness, manysidedness, a collection or number of different things, a varied assortment, something differing from others of the same general kind, a sort, a kind, in scientific classifications, a subdivision of a species of animals or plants, according to the evolution theory, a species in process of formation —**Variform**, *vā'ri form, a* Having different shapes or forms — **Variformed**, *vā'ri formd, a* Formed with different shapes —**Various**, *vā'ri us a* [L *varius*.] Differing from each other, different, diverse, manifold, divers, several, exhibiting different characters, multiform —**Variously**, *vā'ri us li, adv* In various or different ways, with diversity, diversely, multifariously

Vascular, *vas'kū lėr, a* [L *vasculum*, a vessel, dim of *vas*, a vessel.] Pertaining to the vessels or tubes connected with the vital functions of animals or plants and especially making up the circulatory system, consisting of, containing, or operating by means of animal or vegetable vessels —*Vascular plants* the plants pertaining to the phanerogamous division of plants —*Vascular tissue*, tissue composed of small vessels like the woody tissue or substance of flowering plants used in contradistinction to *cellular* —*Vascular system*, *anat* the system formed by all the blood vessels, lacteals, &c **Vascularity** *vas-kū lar'i ti, n* The state or quality of being vascular —**Vasculose**, *vas kū lōs, a Bot* same as *Vascular* —*n* The substance constituting the principal part of the vessels of plants —**Vasculum**, *vas kū lum, n* A botanist's case for carrying specimens as he collects them, *bot* a pitcher shaped leaf

Vase, *vāz* or *vāz, n.* [Fr *vase* from L *vasum* (rarely used for *vas*) a vessel, akin *vessel vascular*.] A vessel of some size of various materials, forms and purposes, often merely serving for ornament, *arch* a sculptured ornament representing the vessels of the ancients, as incense pots, flower pots, &c, the body of a Corinthian or Composite capital —**Vasiform**, *vā si form, a* In the form of a vase. *Vasiform tissue* Same as *Bothrenchyma* —**Vasomotor**, *vas-ō-mō'tėr, a* [L *vas* a vessel, and *motor* a mover.] Applied to the system of nerves distributed over the muscular coats of the blood vessels

Vassal, *vas'al, n* [Fr *vassal*, L.L *vassalus*, a vassal, dim of *vassus*, a domestic from Armor *gwas*, W *gwas*, a youth, a servant Of the same origin are *valet*, *varlet*.] A feudal tenant holding lands under a lord, and bound by his tenure to feudal services, a subject, a dependant, a retainer, a servant, a bondman, a slave —*a* Servile, subservient —**Vassalage**, *vas al āj, n* The state of being a vassal, servitude, dependence, slavery —**Vassalry**, *vas al ri, n* A body of vassals

Vast, *vast, a* [Fr *vaste*, from L *vastus*, waste, desert, vast, huge (hence *vasto*, to lay waste, to *devastate*), allied to G *wüste*, a desert. Waste.] Waste or desert†, lonely†, of great extent, boundless, huge in bulk and extent, immense, very great in numbers or amount, very great as to degree or intensity —*n.* A boundless waste or space, immensity [Poetical.]—**Vastly**, **vast'li**, *adv* Very greatly, to a vast extent or degree —**Vastness**, *vast nes, n* The quality of being vast; great extent, immensity, greatness in general —**Vasty**, **vas'ti**, *a* Vast, boundless, very spacious [*Shak*.]

Vat, *vat, n* [Also *fat*, a vat, from A Sax *fat*, a vat—D *vat*, Icel and Sw *fat*, a vat, G *fass*, a cask.] A large vessel for holding liquors, a large vessel of the tub kind, a tun, a wooden tank or cistern —*v t* —*vatted, vatting* To put in a vat —**Vatful**, *vat fyl, n* As much as a vat will hold, the contents of a vat

Vatic †, *vat ik, a.* [L *vates*, a prophet.] Pertaining to a prophet, oracular, inspired

Vatican, *vat i kan, n* A most extensive palace at Rome upon the Vatican hill, the residence of the pope, hence, *the Vatican* is equivalent to the papal power or government — *Vatican Council* the Ecumenical council which met in the Vatican in 1870 and declared the infallibility of the pope to be a dogma of the church — **Vaticanism**, *vat i kan izm n* The doctrines and tenets promulgated by the Vatican, ultramontanism

Vaticinate, *vā tis'i nāt v t* —*vaticinated vaticinating* [L *vaticinor vaticinatus* to prophesy, from *vates*, a prophet.] To prophesy, to practise prediction —*v i* To prophesy, to foretell —**Vaticination** *vā tis i nā shon n* A prediction, a prophecy — **Vaticinator**, *vā tis'i nā-tėr n* One who vaticinates or predicts

Vaudeville, *vod vēl n* [Fr *vaudeville* from O Fr *Vau de Vire*, *Val de Vire* the valley of the Vire in Normandy originally applied to songs of Oliver Basselin, who lived there.] A French name for a light, gay song consisting of several couplets and refrain or burden sung to a familiar air a ballad a dramatic piece whose dialogue is interrupted with light or comic songs set to popular airs

Vault *valt n* [O Fr *vaute voute* (Fr *voûte*) from L L *volta voluta* a vault from L *volvo volutum*, to turn round to roll.] An arched roof a concave roof or roof like covering (the *vault* of heaven) *arch* a continued arch an arched apartment a subterranean chamber used for a place of interment a cellar —*v t* To form with a vault or arched roof, to arch —**Vaulted** *valted p* and *a* Arched, concave covered with an arch or vault —**Vaulting** *val ting, n* Vaulted work, vaults collectively

Vault, *valt, n* [Fr *volte* from It *volta* a turn a leap or vault, from *volvo volutum* to roll to turn Hence this word is a doublet of *Varlet* above.] A leap or spring a bound a leap by means of a pole or assisted by resting the hand or hands on something, —*v i* To leap, to bound to spring, to exhibit equestrian or other feats of tumbling or leaping, —**Vaulter** *valter, n* One that vaults, a leaper, a tumbler —**Vaulting**, *val ting, n* The art or practice of a vaulter

Vaunt, *vant, n* [From Fr *vanter*, to vaunt, from L L *vanitare* to boast from L *vanus*, vain Vain.] To boast, to talk with ostentation, to brag, to glory, to exult —*v t* To boast of, to magnify or glorify with vanity, to display or put forward boastfully —*n* A boast, a brag — **Vaunter** *vanter n* A boaster, a man given to vain ostentation —**Vaunting**, *van ting, n* Vain boasting, bragging **Vauntingly**, *van ting li, adv* Boastfully, with vain ostentation

Vavasor, *vav a sor, n* [O Fr *vavassor*, L L *vavassor, vassassor*, probably a contr of *vassus vassorum* the vassal of vassals Vassal.] A principal vassal not holding immediately of the sovereign but of a great lord, and having himself vassals

Vaward †, *vā ward, n* [From *van* and *ward*, for *vanward*=*vanguard*.] The van or van guard

Veal, *vēl n* [O Fr *veel*, *vedel* from L *vitellus* dim of *vitulus*, a calf, from root of L *vetus*, *veteris*, old (whence *veteran*, Gr (*v*)*etos*, a year).] The flesh of a calf killed for the table

Vector, *vek'tor, n* [L, a bearer or carrier, from *veho*, to carry.] *Math* a quantity used in quaternions, also, a radius vector Radius

Veda, *vē'da* or *vē'da, n* [Skr, from *vid*, to know, cog L *video*, E. *wit*, to know. Wit.] The general name for the body of ancient Sanskrit hymns, with accompanying comments, believed by the Hindus to have been revealed by Brahma, and on which the Brahmanical system is based —**Vedanta**, *ve-dān'ta, n. A system* of philosophy among the Hindus founded on the Vedas —**Vedic** *vē dik, a* Relating to a Veda or the Vedas

Vedette, **Vidette**, *vē-det', vi-det', n* [Fr *vedette*, from It *vedetta*, a vedette, from *vedere*, L *videre*, to see. Vigilia.] A sentinel on horseback stationed on an outpost or elevated point to watch an enemy and give notice of danger, a picket or outpost

Veer, *vēr v t* [Fr *virer*, to turn, veer, tack, &c from L L *tirare*, to turn, from L *virus*, a ring a bracelet, akin *environ*.] To shift or change direction, as the wind, to go round, to change the direction of its course by turning (as a ship), to turn round, vary, be otherwise minded said in regard to persons, feelings, intentions —*v t Naut* to direct into a different course, to wear or cause to change a course by turning the stern to windward in opposition to *tacking* —**Veering**, *vē ring, p* and *a* Turning, changing shifting —**Veeringly**, *vē ring-li, adv* Changingly, shiftingly

Vegetable, *vej e ta bl a* [Fr *végétable*, from L *vegetabilis* enlivening, from *vegeto* to enliven from *vegetus*, lively, from *vegeo*, to rouse excite, from root seen also in *vigour*, *vigilant*.] Belonging pertaining or peculiar to plants having the characteristics of a plant or plants — *Vegetable ivory* Ivory nut — *Vegetable marrow* Marrow — *Vegetable mould* mould consisting wholly or chiefly of humus —*n* A plant often distinctively a plant used for culinary purposes or used for feeding cattle and sheep or the animals —**Vegetal** *vej e tal a* Having the characteristics or nature of a plant pertaining to that class of vital phenomena common to plants and animals *n* A plant, a vegetable [*Johnson*.]—**Vegetality** *vej e-ta'li ti, n* The property of being vegetal, those vital phenomena which constitute plant life —**Vegetarian** *vej e-tā'ri an, n.* One who abstains from animal food and maintains that vegetable food is the only kind proper for man *a* Belonging to the diet or system of the vegetarians **Vegetarianism** *vej e-tā'ri an izm n* The theory and practice of living solely on vegetable food —**Vegetate** *vej'e tāt v t* —*vegetated vegetating* [In form from L *vegeto vegetum*, to enliven but in meaning from *vegetable*.] To grow in the manner of plants, hence, to live a merely vegetable life to have a mere existence **Vegetation** *vej-e-tā shon, n* The process of growing exhibited by plants, vegetable growth vegetables or plants in general or collectively —**Vegetative** *vej'e tā tiv a* Growing as plants having the power to produce or support growth in plants —**Vegetativeness** *vej'e tā tiv nes n* The quality of being vegetative —**Vegeto-animal** *vej e tō an i mal, a* Partaking of the nature both of vegetable and animal matter

Vehement *vē hē ment a* [Fr *véhément*, from L *vehemens vehementis* eager, vehement lit carried out of one's mind, from *veho*, to carry and *mens*, *mentis*, the mind Varro.] Proceeding from or characterized by strength or impetuosity of feeling, very eager or urgent, fervent, passionate, acting with great force or energy (*vehement* wind, fire), energetic, violent, very forcible —**Vehemently**, *vē he ment li, adv* With great force and violence, urgently, passionately — **Vehemence** *vē he-mens, n* [Fr *véhémence*, L *vehementia*.] The character or quality of being vehement, violent ardour, fervour, impetuosity, fire, impetuous force, boisterousness, violence —**Vehemency**, *vē hemen si, n* Vehemence

Vehicle, *vē hi kl, n* [L *vehiculum*, a vehicle, a carriage, from *veho*, to carry (seen also in *weigh*, *vehement*), from a root seen also in E *wagon way*.] Any kind of carriage moving on land, a conveyance, that which is used as the instrument of conveyance, transmission, or communication

(language is the *vehicle* for conveying ideas), a substance in which medicine is taken, a menstruum or medium in which paints, gums, varnishes, &c., are dissolved and prepared for use —**Vehicled**, vē'hi kld, *p* and *a* Conveyed in or by a vehicle —**Vehicular**, **Vehiculary**, vē-hik'ū-lėr, vē hik ū la-ri, *a* Pertaining to a vehicle, of the nature of a vehicle

Vehmgerichte, fām ge rĭch te, *n pl* [G] A system of secret tribunals widely spread over Germany in the middle ages —**Vehmic**, vē mik, *a* Pertaining to the vehmgerichte

Veil, vāl, *n* [O Fr *velle*, *vaile* (Fr *voile*), from L *velum*, a sail, a veil, from root seen also in *veho*, to carry, and in E *way*, *wagon*] Something hung up or spread out to intercept the view, a screen, a curtain, especially, a more or less transparent piece of dress worn to conceal, shade, or protect the face, *fig* anything that prevents observation, a covering, mask, disguise, or the like, *anat* the soft palate —*To take the veil*, to assume the veil on becoming a nun, to retire to a nunnery —*v t* To cover or conceal with a veil, to eushroud, to envelop, to keep from being seen, to conceal from view, to conceal, figuratively, to mask, to disguise —**Veilless**, vāl les, *a* Destitute of a veil

Vein, vān, *n* [Fr *veine*, from L *vena*, a vein, also natural bent, genius, same root as *veho*, to carry VEHICLE, VEIL] One of a system of membranous canals or tubes distributed throughout the bodies of animals for the purpose of returning the impure blood from the extremities, surfaces, and viscera to the heart and lungs, a tube or an assemblage of tubes through which the sap of plants is transmitted along the leaves, a crack or fissure in a rock, filled up by substances different from the rock, and which may either be metallic or non metallic, a streak or wave of different colour appearing in wood, in marble, &c, disposition or cast of mind, particular mood, humour, or disposition for the time being —*v t* To fill or furnish with veins, to streak or variegate with veins —**Veined** vānd, *a* Full of veins, streaked, variegated, *bot* having vessels branching over the surface, as a leaf —**Veining**, vā'ning, *n* A streaked appearance as if from veins —**Veinless**, vān les, *a* Destitute of veins —**Veinlet**, vān let, *n* A vein branching off from a larger vein —**Veiny**, vā ni, *a* Full of veins

Velar, vē ler, *a* [L *velum*, a veil VEIL] Pertaining or relating to a veil, pertaining to the veil of the palate —**Velate**, vē lāt *a* *Bot* having a veil, veiled

Veld, felt, *n* [D *veld*, a field E *field*] A term in S Africa for open unenclosed country

Velleity, vel lē'i ti, *n* [Fr *velléité*, from L *velle*, to will] *Philos* volition in the weakest form, an indolent or inactive wish or inclination towards a thing

Vellicate, vel'i kāt, *v t* [L *vellico*, *vellicatum*, from *vello*, to pull] To twitch —**Vellication**, vel i kā shon, *n* A twitching, a convulsive twitching of muscles

Vellum, vel um, *n* [Fr *vélin* from L *vitulinus*, pertaining to a calf, from *vitulus*, a calf VEAL] A fine kind of parchment made of calf's skin, and rendered clean, smooth, and white for writing on —**Vellumy**, vel um i, *a* Resembling vellum

Velocipede, vē-los'i-pēd, *n* [From L *velox*, *velocis*, swift, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot] A light vehicle or conveyance consisting mainly of wheels and driven or impelled by the feet of the rider or pair of riders, a bicycle or tricycle —**Velocipedist**, vē los'i pēd-ist, *n* One who uses a velocipede

Velocity, vē-los'i ti, *n* [Fr *vélocité*, from L *velocitas*, *velocitatis*, from *veloz*, *velocis*, swift, rapid] Quickness or speed in motion or movement, swiftness, rapidity, not applied to the movements of animals, or but rarely; *physics*, rate of motion, the rate of change of position of a point per unit of time SYN under CELERITY

Velum, vē'lum, *n* [L, a veil] *Bot* the horizontal membrane connecting the margin of the pileus of a fungus with the stipes; *anat* the veil of the palate.

Velumen, ve-lū'men, *n* [L, a cover, a fleece] *Bot* the velvety coating of leaves.

Velutinous, ve lū'ti-nus, *a* [From It. *velluto*, velvet VELVET] Resembling velvet, velvety

Velvet, vel'vet, *n* [O E *velouette*, *velvet*, *vellute*, L L *villuetum*, *vellutum*, It *velluto*, from L *villus*, shaggy hair] A rich silk stuff, covered on the outside with a close, short, fine, soft shag or nap, a cotton stuff manufactured in the same way, distinctively called *velveteen* or *cotton velvet*, a delicate hairy integument covering a deer's antlers in the first stages of growth —*a* Made of velvet, soft and delicate like velvet —**Velveteen**, vel ve tēn, *n* A cloth made of cotton in imitation of velvet, cotton velvet —**Velveting**, vel vet ing, *n* The fine nap or shag of velvet —**Velvet-pile**, *n* A kind of carpet with a long soft nap —**Velvety**, vel've ti, *a* Made of or resembling velvet, smooth, soft, or delicate in surface

Vena, vē'na, *n* [L] *Anat* a vein —*Vena cava* (the hollow vein) the largest vein in the body, which receives blood from the other parts and transmits it to the right auricle of the heart —*Vena portæ* (the vein of the entrance), the great vein situated at the entrance of the liver, which receives the blood from the abdominal viscera, and carries it into the liver, where it is utilized in the formation of bile

Venal vē nal, *a* [L *venalis*, venal, for sale, from *venum* sale, akin *vend*] Ready to sell one's self for money or other consideration and entirely from sordid motives ready to accept a bribe, mercenary —**Venality** vē nal i ti, *n* Prostitution of talents, offices, or services for money or reward, mercenariness

Venation, vē nā shon, *n* [From L *vena*, a vein] *Bot* the manner in which the veins of leaves are arranged

Vend, vend, *v t* [From L *vendo*, to sell, from *venum*, sale, and *do* to give VENAL] To sell —**Vendee**, ven-dē, *n* The person to whom a thing is sold opposed to *vendor* —**Vender**, ven'dėr, *n* One who vends or sells —**Vendible**, ven'di bl, *a* Capable of being sold, saleable, marketable —**Vendibleness**, **Vendibility**, ven di bl nes, ven di bil i ti, *n* The state of being saleable —**Vendibly**, ven di bli *adv* In a saleable manner —**Vendor**, ven dor, *n* A seller

Vendace, ven dās, *n* [O Fr *vendese*, Fr *vendoise* the dace origin unknown] A fish of the salmon family found only in a few British lakes, and in some of the rivers and lakes of Sweden very delicate eating

Vendetta, ven det'tā, *n* [It, from L *vindicta*, revenge VINDICTIVE] A blood-feud the practice of the nearest of kin executing vengeance on the murderer of a relative, as among the Corsicans, Arabs, &c

Vendue ven dū, *n* [O Fr *vendue*, from *vendre*, to sell VEND] A sale by auction

Veneer ve nēr', *n* [From G *furnier* a veneer, *furnieren*, to veneer, from Fr *fournir*, to furnish (which see)] A thin piece of wood (sometimes ivory or other substance) laid upon another of a less valuable sort, so that the whole article appears to be of the more valuable sort —*v t* To overlay or face over with veneer, *fig* to put a fine superficial show on, to gild —**Veneering**, ve-nēr'ing, *n* The act of one who veneers, the material laid on, *fig* superficial show

Venerate, ven'ėr āt, *v t* —*venerated*, *venerating* [L *veneror*, *veneratus*, to venerate, from the stem of *Venus*, *Veneris*, Venus, love, allied to *sker van*, to worship, to love VENUS] To regard with respect and reverence, to reverence, to revere, to regard as hallowed —**Veneration**, ven-ėr ā shon, *n* [L *veneratio*] The highest degree of respect and reverence, a feeling or sentiment excited by the dignity, wisdom, and goodness of a person, or by the sacredness of his character, and with regard to place, by whatever makes us regard it as hallowed —**Venerator**, ven'ėr-ā-tėr, *n* One who venerates —**Venerable**, ven'ėr a-bl, *a* [L *venerabilis*] Worthy of veneration; deserving of honour and respect, to be regarded with awe and reverence; hallowed by associations —**Venerableness**, ven'ėr-a-bl-nes, *n* The state or quality of being venerable —**Venerably**, ven'ėr-a-bli, *adv* So as to excite veneration or reverence.

Venereal, ve-nē'rē-al, *a* [L *venereus*, from *Venus*, *Veneris* (which see)] Pertaining to sexual love or its indulgence, relating to or arising from sexual intercourse.—**Venery**, ven'ėr-i, *n* Sexual intercourse.

Venery, ven'ėr-i, *n* [Fr *vénerie*, from O Fr. *vener*, L *venari*, to hunt, whence also *venison*] The act or exercise of hunting; the sports of the chase

Venesection, ven e sek'shon, *n* [L *vena*, vein, and *sectio*, a cutting] The operation of opening a vein for letting blood, bloodletting, phlebotomy

Venetian, vē-nē shi an, *a* Pertaining to Venice in Northern Italy — *Venetian blind*, a blind made of thin narrow transverse slips of wood, so connected as to overlap each other when closed, and to show a series of open spaces for the admission of light and air when in the other position [In this usage the capital letter need not be employed]—*Venetian chalk*, *Venetian talc* Same as *French chalk* — *Venetian door*, a door with long narrow side lights —*Venetian red*, a burnt ochre which owes its colour to the presence of an oxide of iron —*Venetian white*, a carefully prepared carbonate of lead. —*n.* A native of Venice, a venetian blind

Vengeance, ven jans, *n* [Fr. *vengeance*, from *venger*, to revenge, from L *vindicare*, to avenge VINDICATE] Punishment inflicted in return for an injury or an offence, generally implying indignation on the part of the punisher and more or less justice in the nature of the punishment syn under REVENGE The word is often used in curses or imprecations (*a vengeance* on you!), the phrase *with a vengeance!* is expressive of excess in degree, vehemence, violence, and the like (a forced march, *with a vengeance!*) —**Vengeful**, ven'ful, *a* Vindictive, retributive, revengeful — **Vengefully**, ven ful-li, *adv* In a vengeful manner, vindictively

Venial, vē ni al, *a* [L *venialis*, from L *venia*, pardon, akin to *Venus* (which see)] That may be forgiven, pardonable, not deeply sinful excusable, that may pass without censure —**Venialness**, **Veniality**, vē ni al nes, vē ni al i ti, *n* Quality of being venial —**Venially**, vē ni al-li, *adv* In a venial manner, pardonably

Venison, ven en or ven'zn, *n* [O Fr *venison* (Fr *venaison*), from L *venatio*, a hunting, from *venari* to hunt (whence *venery*, hunting)] The flesh of such wild animals as are taken in the chase and used as human food, in modern usage restricted to the flesh of animals of the deer kind.

Venom, ven om, *n* [O E *venim*, *venime*, O Fr *venim*, *venin*, Mod Fr *venin*, from L *venenum*, poison] The poisonous fluid secreted by certain animals and introduced into the bodies of other animals by biting, as in the case of serpents, and stinging, as in the case of scorpions, bees, &c, hence, spite, malice, malignity, virulency —**Venomous**, ven om us, *a* Full of venom, noxious to animal life from venom; poisonous, malignant, spiteful, malicious. —**Venomously**, ven om us li, *adv* In a venomous manner, malignantly, spitefully —**Venomousness**, ven om-us-nes, *n.*

Venous, vē'nus, *a* [L *venosus*, from *vena*, a vein VEIN] Pertaining to a vein or to veins, contained in veins (*venous* blood, distinguishable from arterial blood by its darker colour), consisting of veins; *bot* veined or venose —**Venose**, vē'nōs, *a* *Bot* having numerous branched veins, as leaves —**Venosity**, vē-nos'i ti, *n.* The state or quality of being venous or venose

Vent, vent, *n* [From Fr *vent*, wind, air, from L *ventus*, wind (in *ventilate*), so that the original meaning would be air-hole; or same as *fent*] A small aperture or opening, the priming and firing aperture of a gun, the touch-hole; the anus; the opening at which the excrements of birds and fishes are discharged; the flue or funnel of a chimney; an outlet; means of outward manifestation or expression (a *vent* for one's feelings); utterance; expression.— *To give vent to*, to suffer to escape; to keep

no longer pent up (anger or the like).—*v t* To let out, to give passage to, to emit, to keep no longer pent up in one's mind, to pour forth, to utter, to publish

Vent, vent, *n* [Fr *vente*, sale, a market, from L *vendo*, *venditum*, to sell VEND] A selling; sale, market.

Ventage, ven tāj, *n* [From Fr *vent*, L *ventus*, wind. VENTILATE] A small hole, as of a flute. —**Ventail**, ven tāl, *n.* [Fr *ventail*, L L *ventaculum*, from L *ventus*.] The movable front of a helmet

Venter, ven'tər, *n* [L, the belly] *Anat* the abdomen or lower belly, the belly of a muscle, *law*, the womb

Ventilate, *ven ti lāt, v t —ventilated, ventilating* [L *ventilo*, *ventilatum*, to winnow, to ventilate, from *ventus*, wind, same root as Skr *vā*, to blow, L *vend.*] To expose to the free passage of air or wind, to supply with fresh and remove vitiated air, to expose to common talk or consideration, to let be freely discussed. —**Ventilation**, ven ti lā shon, *n* [L *ventilatio*] The act of ventilating, the replacement of vitiated air by pure fresh air, the art or operation of supplying buildings mines, and other confined places with a necessary quantity of fresh air, public examination or discussion of questions or topics —**Ventilative**, ven ti lā tiv *a* Belonging to ventilation —**Ventilator**, ven ti lā tər *n* One who ventilates a contrivance for keeping the air fresh in any close space

Ventral, ven tral, *a.* [From L *venter ventris*, the belly] Belonging or pertaining to the belly or to the surface of the body opposite to the dorsal side or back —**Ventricle**, ven tri kl *n* [L *ventriculus* dim of *venter*, belly] A small cavity in an animal body serving some function —*Ventricles of the heart* two cavities of the heart (distinguished as *right* and *left*) which propel the blood into the arteries —**Ventricous**, **Ventricose** ven tri kus, ven'tri kōs *a* [L *ventricosus*] Swelled out, *bot* swelling out in the middle —**Ventricular** ven trik ū lər *a* Pertaining to a ventricle, distended in the middle —**Ventriloquium**, ven tri lō kwizm *n* [L *ventriloquus*, a ventriloquist—*venter* and *loquor*, to speak, the notion being that the voice proceeded from the belly] The act art, or practice of speaking or uttering sounds by employing the vocal organs in such a manner that the voice appears to come not from the person but from some distance as from the opposite side of the room, from the cellar, &c —**Ventriloquist** ven tri lō-kwist, *n* One who possesses or is skilled in ventriloquism —**Ventriloquize**, ven tri lō-kwiz *v i* To practise ventriloquism —**Ventrilocution**, ven tri lo kū shon *n.* Ventriloquism —**Ventriloqual**, **Ventriloquous** ven tri lo kwal, ven tril ō-kwus, *a* Pertaining to ventriloquism

Venture, ven tūr, *n.* [Abbrev of *aventure*, old form of *adventure*, from Fr *aventure*, L *ad*, to, and *venturus*, about to come, from *venio*, to come also in *advene*, *advent*, *convene*, *convent*, *event*, *invent*, *present revenue*, &c] COME] An undertaking of chance or danger; the risk ing or staking of something, a hazard, a scheme for making gain by way of trade, a commercial speculation, the thing put to hazard, something sent to sea in trade, chance; luck, contingency —*At a venture*, at hazard, without seeing the end or mark, or without foreseeing the issue —*v t.* —*ventured*, *venturing* To dare, to have courage or presumption to do, undertake, or say something, to run a hazard or risk, to risk one's self —*v t.* To expose to hazard, to risk, to expose one's self to —**Venturer**, ven tūr-ər, *n.* One who ventures —**Venturesome**, ven'tūr-sum, *a* Inclined to venture, venturous —**Venturesomely**, ven tūr-sum li, *adv* In a venturesome manner —**Venturesomeness**, ven tūr-sum nes, *n.* —**Venturous**, ven tū-rus, *a* Daring, bold, intrepid, adventurous —**Venturously**, ven tū rus-li, *adv* Daringly; fearlessly, boldly —**Venturousness**, ven tū rus-nes, *n.*

Venturine, ven tū rin, *n* [Same as *aventurine*, *aventurine*] Powdered gold used in japanning to cover varnished surfaces.

Venue, ven'ū, *n* [Fr *venue*, a coming, from *venir*, L *venire*, to come VENTURE] *Fencing*, a coming on, an onset, a bout, a turn, a thrust, *law*, a locality, the place where an action is laid, or the trial of a cause takes place.

Venule, ven ūl, *n* [L *venula*, a small vein VEIN] A small vein

Venus, vē nus, *n.* [L *Venus Veneris* (hence *venereal*), cog with A Sax *wine*, Icel *vin*, O G *wini*, a friend, Skr *van*, to love, to worship VENERATE, VENIAL] The goddess of beauty and love among the Romans, often identified with the Greek *Aphrodite*, a planet having its orbit between Mercury and the earth the most brilliant of all the planetary bodies sometimes the morning, sometimes the evening star

Veracious, vē rā shus, *a* [L *verax*, *veracis* from *verus* true VERY] Observant of truth, habitually disposed to speak truth characterized by truth, true —**Veraciously** vē rā shus li, *adv* In a veracious manner, truthfully —**Veracity**, vē ras i ti, *n* The state or quality of being veracious or true, regard to or observance of truth, truthfulness, truth, agreement with actual fact

Veranda, **Verandah** vē-ran da, *n* [Pg *varanda*, from Skr *varanda*, a veranda, from *vri*, to cover] A kind of open portico, or a sort of light external gallery attached to the front of a building with a sloping roof supported on slender pillars

Veratrin **Veratrine**, vē rā trin *n* [L *veratrum*, hellebore] A vegetable alkaloid found in plants of the hellebore genus used as external application in neuralgia and rheumatism

Verb verb *n* [Fr *verbe* from L *verbum* a word a verb same root as L *word*] *Gram* that part of speech whose essential function is to predicate or assert something in regard to something else (the subject or thing spoken of) divided into *active* and *neuter* *transitive* and *intransitive* &c —**Verbal**, ver'bal *a* [L *verbalis*] Spoken, expressed to the ear in words, oral respecting words only and not things, literal having word answering to word (a *verbal* translation) *gram* derived from a verb (a *verbal* noun) —*n Gram* a noun derived from a verb —**Verbalism**, ver'bal izm, *n* Something expressed orally —**Verbalist** ver'bal ist *n* One who deals in words merely, a literal adherent to or a minute critic of words. —**Verbality** ver bal i ti, *n* The state or quality of being verbal —**Verbalization** ver'bal i zā shon *n* The act of verbalizing —**Verbalize** **Verbify** ver'bal iz, ver'bi fi *v t* To convert into a verb, to use as a verb —*v i* To use many words, to be verbose or diffuse —**Verbally** ver'bal li *adv* In a verbal manner by words uttered orally, word for word —**Verbarian** vēr bā ri an *n* A word-coiner, a verbalist **Verbatim** ver bā tim *adv* [L] Word for word, in the same words (to tell a story *verbatim*) —*Verbatim et literatim* (lit ēr & tim) word for word, and letter for letter —**Verbiage**, ver'bi aj *n* [Fr] Verbosity, use of many words without necessity, wordiness —**Verbose**, vēr bōs *a* [L *verbosus*] Abounding in words, using or containing more words than are necessary, wordy, prolix —**Verbosely**, vēr bōs'li *adv* In a verbose manner, wordily —**Verboseness** **Verbosity** vēr bos nes vēr bos'i ti, *n.* The state or quality of being verbose, wordiness, prolixity

Verbena, vēr bē na, *n* [L *verbena* any green bough used in sacred rites] A genus of plants, mostly American, though one species, common vervain—formerly supposed to possess remarkable virtues—is common in Britain while others are cultivated for the great beauty of their flowers

Verbiage, **Verbose**, &c Under VERB

Verdant, ver'dant, *a* [From Fr *verdir*, to grow green, O Fr *verd*, green, from L *viridis*, green] Green with herbage or foliage, covered with growing plants or grass, green in knowledge, simple by reason of inexperience (colloq) —**Verdancy**, ver'dan-si, *n.* Greenness, rawness; inexperience —**Verdantly**, ver'dant-li, *adv* In a verdant manner —**Verd-antique**, ver'dan-tēk', *n* [Fr, from *verd*, green, *antique*, ancient] The green incrustation seen on ancient coins, brass or copper, *mineral*, an aggregate of serpentine and white crystallized marble, having a greenish colour; also, a green porphyry used as marble.—**Verderer**, **Verderor**, ver'dēr-ər, ver'dēr-or, *n.* [Fr *verdier*, L L *viridarius*] An official having charge of the trees, &c., in a royal forest

Verdict, ver dikt, *n* [L L *verdictum*, *vere dictum* from L *vere*, truly, and *dictum*, something declared from *dico*, *dictum*, to say VERY, DICTION] The answer of a jury given to the court concerning any matter of fact in any cause committed to their trial and examination, hence, a decision judgment, or opinion pronounced in general

Verdigris, vēr di gris *n* [O Fr *verd-de gris*, verdigris apparently from *verd*, green, *de*, of, *gris*, gray, but perhaps from L *viridis æris* lit green of brass VERDANT] A substance obtained by exposing copper to the air in contact with acetic acid, used as a pigment as a mordant, and otherwise

Verditer, vēr'di tər, *n* [Fr *verd de terre*, green of earth VERDANT] A blue or bluish green pigment, generally prepared by decomposing nitrate of copper with chalk

Verdure, vēr'dūr, *n* [Fr *verdure* greenness green vegetation, from *verd vert*, green from L *viridis*, green VERDANT] Greenness or freshness of vegetation, green plants or foliage —**Verdured** vēr dūrd *a* Covered with verdure —**Verdurous**, vēr'dūr us, *a* Covered with verdure, verdant

Verge verj *n* [Fr *verge*, a rod mace ring, or hoop from L *virga* a rod] A rod or staff of office a mace, a ring or circle (*Shak*) compass space, room, scope, the extreme side or edge of anything, the brink, border margin limit —**Verger**, vēr jər *n* One who carries a verge, an officer who bears the verge or staff of office before a bishop dean or other dignitary, the official who takes care of the interior of the fabric of a church

Verge vēr) *v i —verged verging* [L *vergo*, to turn to incline] To tend downward, to bend to slope to tend, to incline, to approach to border **Vergency** vēr jen si, *n* The act of verging, tending, or inclining

Veridical ve rid i kal *a* [L *veridicus—verum* truth and *dico* to say VERDICT] Truth telling veracious

Verify ver i fi *v t —verified, verifying* [Fr *vérifier*, from L *verus* true, and *facio* to make VERY] To prove to be true, to confirm, to establish the truth correctness, or authenticity of —**Verifiable** ver i fi a bl *a* Capable of being verified —**Verification** ver i fi kā shon *n* The act of verifying, authentication, confirmation —**Verificative** ver i fi kā tiv, *a* Serving to verify —**Verifier**, ver i fi er, *n* One who or that which verifies

Verily ver'i li, *adv* [From *very*] In truth, in very truth or deed, in fact, certainly, really in sincere earnestness

Verisimilar, ver i sim i lər, *a* [L *verisimilis — verus*, true, and *similis* like VERY, SIMILAR] Having the appearance of truth, probable, likely —**Verisimilitude**, ver i si mil i tūd *n* [L *verisimilitudo*] The appearance of truth, probability, likelihood

Verity, ver'i ti, *n* [Fr *vérité*, from L *veritas*, from *verus*, true VERY] The quality of being true or real, true or real nature, reality, truth, fact, a true assertion or tenet, a truth —*Of a verity*, in very truth or deed, of a truth, certainly —**Veritable**, ver'i ta-bl, *a* [Fr *véritable*] True, agreeable to truth or fact, real, actual —**Veritably**, ver'i-ta-bli, *adv* In a veritable or true manner, truly

Verjuice, vēr jūs, *n* [Fr *verjus*, from *verd*, *vert*, L *viridis*, green, and *jus*, juice. VERDANT, JUICE] An acid liquor expressed from crab-apples, unripe grapes, &c, used for culinary and other purposes, *fig* sourness or acidity of temper, manner, or expression

Vermeil, vēr'mil, *n.* [Fr *vermeil*. VER-

MILION] **Vermilion**, a bright, beautiful red, the colour of vermilion (poet.), silver or bronze gilt; a liquid applied to a gilded surface to give lustre to the gold

Vermes, vĕr'mēz, *n pl* [L] Worms: the name given by Linnæus to all animals which could not be arranged among vertebrates and insects

Vermicelli, vĕr-mi-chel'li, *n* [It , lit little worms, pl of *vermicello*, from L *vermiculus*, dim. of *vermis*, a worm VERMIN] An Italian food preparation of flour, yolks of eggs, sugar, and saffron, in the form of long, slender tubes or threads

Vermicide, vĕr'mi sid, *n* [L *vermis*, a worm, and *cædo*, to kill VERMIN] A substance which destroys intestinal worms, a worm killer

Vermicular, vĕr mik'ū lĕr, *a* [From L *vermiculus*, a little worm, dim of *vermis*, a worm VERMIN] Pertaining to worms, resembling a worm, particularly resembling the motion of a worm, peristaltic —*Vermicular* or *vermiculated work*, mosaic work showing knots or windings resembling the tracks of worms, a species of rusticated masonry appearing as if eaten into or formed by the tracks of worms —**Vermiculate**, vĕr mik'ū lāt *a* Worm like in shape or appearance, crawling or creeping like a worm —**Vermiculated**, vĕr mik'ū lā-ted *p* and *a* Formed with a worm like pattern —**Vermiculation** vĕr mik'ū lā shon, *n* Motion in the manner of a worm, a worm like ornament or body of any kind the state of being worm eaten —**Vermicule**, vĕr'mi kūl *n* A little worm —**Vermiculite** vĕr mik'ū lit *n* [L *vermiculus*, and Gr *lithos* a stone] *Geol* a short worm track seen on the surface of many flagstones —**Vermiculose**, **Vermiculous**, vĕr mik'ū lōs vĕr mik'ū lus *a* [L *vermiculosus*] Containing worms or grubs, resembling worms —**Vermiform** vĕr'mi form *a* [L *vermis* and *forma* form] Having the form or shape of a worm or of its motions —**Vermifugal** vĕr mif'ū gal *a* [L *vermis* and *fugo* to expel] Tending to prevent or destroy worms, anthelmintic —**Vermifuge**, vĕr'mi fūj *n* A medicine or substance that destroys or expels intestinal worms, an anthelmintic

Vermilion, vĕr mil'yn, *n* [Fr *vermillon*, from *vermeil*, vermilion, red, from L *vermiculus* (dim of *vermis*, a worm) a little worm the kermes insect, hence a scarlet colour such as that obtained from the kermes insect This colour was formerly called *worm dye* VERMIN] The red sulphide of mercury or cinnabar, a bright red pigment formed of this or artificially prepared from a preparation of sulphur and mercury, a colour such as that of the above pigment, a beautiful red colour —*v t* To colour with vermilion, to cover with a delicate red

Vermin, vĕr min *n sing* and *pl* used chiefly in plural [Fr *vermine* vermin, parasitic insects, from L *vermis* a worm (seen also in *vermicular vermilion*, *vermiceth*, &c), cog with *worm* A name given to the smaller mammalia or certain birds which damage man s crops or other belongings and to noxious or destructive insects or the like, also used of noxious human beings —**Verminate**, vĕr'mi nāt, *v i* [L *vermino verminatum*] To breed vermin —**Vermination**, vĕr mi nā shon *n* The breeding of parasitic vermin, a griping of the bowels —**Vermin killer**, *n* A poisonous substance intended to kill mice or other vermin.—**Verminous**, vĕr'mi nus *a* Caused by or arising from the presence of vermin on the body —**Vermiparous**, vĕr-mip'a-rus, *a* [L *vermis*, and *pario*, to bear] Producing or breeding worms —**Vermivorous**, vĕr-miv'o-rus, *a* [L *ver mis*, and *voro*, to devour] Devouring worms, feeding on worms

Vermuth, vĕr'mųth, *n* [Fr *vermout*, *vermouth*, from G *wermuth*, absinthe, WORMWOOD] A liquor compounded of white wine, absinthe, angelica, and other aromatics, used to excite the appetite

Vernacular, vĕr-nak'ū lĕr, *a* [L *vernaculus*, domestic, indigenous, from *verna*, a slave born in his master s house, a native] Belonging to the country of or place of one's birth, belonging to the speech that we all naturally acquire, or more particularly to the everyday idiom of a place —*n* One's mother tongue, the native idiom of a place —**Vernacularism**, vĕr nak'ū lĕr-izm, *n* A vernacular idiom —**Vernacularly**, vĕr nak'ū lĕr li, *adv* In agreement with the vernacular manner

Vernal, vĕr'nal, *a* [L *vernalis*, from *ver*, spring, cog Icel. *vár*, Dan *vaar*, the spring, from root signifying to be bright, to burn, seen in *Vesta*, *Vesuvius* &c] Belonging to the spring, appearing in spring, belonging to youth, the spring of life —*Vernal equinox* Under EQUINOX —**Vernation**, vĕr-nā shon, *n* [L *verno*, *vernatum*, to be spring like] *Bot* the disposition of the nascent leaves within the bud

Vernier, vĕr'ni-ĕr *n* [From the inventor, Peter *Vernier* of Brussels, who died 1637] A small sliding scale parallel with the fixed scale of a barometer theodolite, or other instrument, used for measuring fractional parts of the divisions on the fixed graduated scale

Vernility † vĕr nil'i ti *n* [L *vernilitas*, from *vernilis* slavish, servile, from *verna*, a slave] Servility, fawning behaviour like that of a slave

Veronica, vē ron'i ka, *n* [From a supposed female saint of the name of *Veronica*] A genus of plants including the various species of speedwell

Verral Verrule, ver'el, ver'ūl, *n* A ring at the end of a cane &c , a ferrule

Verrucose Verrucous, ver'ū kōs ver'ū kus, *a* [L *verrucosus* warty, from *verruca*, a wart] Warty, having little knobs or warts on the surface —**Verruculose**, ve rū kū lōs *a* Having minute wart like protuberances

Versant, vĕr sant, *n* [Fr *versant*, a mountain slope from *verser*, to shed, to pour, from L *versare*, to turn, freq of *verto* VERSE] All that part of a country which slopes or inclines in one direction, general slope of surface, aspect

Versatile vĕr'sa til, *a* [L *versatilis* from *verso* to turn freq of *verto versus*, to turn VERSE] Capable of being moved or turned round turning with ease from one thing to another readily applying one s self to a new task or to various subjects, many sided, *bot* turning like the needle of a compass, fixed but freely movable —**Versatilely**, vĕr'sa til li *adv* In a versatile manner —**Versatility**, **Versatileness**, vĕr sa til i ti, vĕr'sa til nes *n* The state or quality of being versatile, the faculty of easily turning one s mind to new tasks or subjects, facility in taking up various intellectual pursuits

Verse vĕrs *n* [L *versus*, a row, a line in writing, a verse from *verto versum*, to turn seen also in *advert*, *convert*, *revert*, *adverse converse inverse*, *version*, *vertex* &c , same root as E *worth* (verb)] A line of poetry consisting of a certain number of metrical feet poetry, metrical language poetical composition, versification a short division of a poetical composition, a stanza.—**Versicle**, vĕr'si kl *n* [L *versiculus*, dim of *versus*] A little verse, a short verse in a church service spoken or chanted by the priest or minister alternately with a response by the people —**Versicular**, vĕr sik'ū lĕr *a* Pertaining to verse or verses —**Versification**, vĕr'si fi kā shon, *n* The act or practice of composing poetic verse, a turning into verse the construction of poetry, metrical composition —**Versifier**, **Versificator**,† vĕr'si fi ĕr, vĕr si fi kā tĕr, *n* One who versifies, one who makes verses, one who converts into verse —**Versify**, vĕr'si fi, *v i* —*versified*, *versifying* [Fr *versifier*, L *versificare* — *versus*, a verse, and *facio*, to make] To make verses —*v t* To relate in verse, to treat as the subject of verse, to turn into verse

Versed, vĕrst *a* [Fr *versé*, from L *versatus*, pp of *versor* to turn about frequently, to be engaged, from *verto* VERSE] Thoroughly acquainted, practised, skilled with *us*.—*Versed sine* Under SINE

Versiform vĕr'si form, *a* [L *versiformis*, from *verto*, *versum*, to turn, and *forma*, shape] Varied in form, changing form.

Version, vĕr'shon, *n* [From L *verto*, *versum*, to turn, change, translate, &c VERSE] The act of translating from one language into another, a translation; that which is rendered from another language (the revised *version* of the Scriptures), a statement or account of incidents or proceedings from some particular point of view; a school exercise consisting of a translation of one language into another

Verst, verst, *n* A Russian measure of length, containing 1166⅔ yards, or two-thirds of an English mile

Versus, vĕr'sus [L , against, turned in the direction of VERSE] Against, used chiefly in legal phraseology (Doe *versus* Roe)

Vert, vĕrt, *n* [Fr *vert*, green, from Latin *viridis*, green VERDANT] *Forest law*, everything within a forest that grows and bears a green leaf, *her* a green colour, expressed in engraving by diagonal lines drawn downward from left to right.

Vert, vĕrt, *n* One who goes over from one church or sect to another, a colloquial contraction of *Fervert* or *Convert*.

Vertebra, vĕr'te-bra, *n* pl **Vertebræ**, vĕr'te brē [L *vertebra*, a joint, a joint or vertebra of the spine, from *verto*, to turn VERSE] One of the bones of which the spine or backbone of an animal consists, *pl* the spine —**Vertebral**, vĕr'te-bral, *a* Pertaining to the vertebræ (the *vertebral* column, that is, the spine), vertebrate.—*n* A vertebrate animal —**Vertebrata**, vĕr'te brā'ta *n pl* The highest division of the animal kingdom, consisting of those animals which possess a backbone, including the fishes, amphibians, birds, reptiles, quadrupeds, and man.—**Vertebrate**, vĕr'te brāt, *n* *Zool* a member of the Vertebrata.—**Vertebrate**, **Vertebrated**, vĕr'te-brā-ted, *a* Having a spine or vertebral column

Vertex, vĕr teks, *n* pl **Vertexes**, vĕr'tek sez, or **Vertices**, vĕr'ti sēz [L *vertex*, an eddy, top, summit, lit a turning-point from *verto*, to turn VERSE.] The highest or principal point, apex, top; crown, summit, *math* the point in any figure opposite to and most distant from the base, the point of a conic section where the axis meets the curve —**Vertical**, vĕr'ti kal, *a* Relating to the vertex, situated at the vertex, directly overhead, in a position perpendicular to the plane of the horizon, upright, plumb —*Vertical angles*, the opposite angles made by two straight lines which intersect each other — *Vertical circle astron.* a great circle passing through the zenith and the nadir —*Vertical plane*, a plane perpendicular to the plane of the horizon — *Vertical steam-engine* an engine in which the piston moves vertically, or straight up and down —*n* A vertical circle, plane, or line —*Prime vertical*, *astron* that vertical circle which passes through the zenith, and the east and west points of the horizon —**Vertically** vĕr'ti kal li, *adv* In a vertical manner position, or direction —**Verticalness** **Verticality**, vĕr'ti kal nes, vĕr-ti kal'i ti *n* The state of being vertical

Verticil Vertices vĕr'ti-sil, vĕr'ti sel, *n* [L *verticillus* dim of *vertex*, a whirl VERTEX] *Bot* a mode of inflorescence in which the flowers surround the stem in a kind of ring, a whorl —**Verticillate**, **Verticillated**, vĕr tis'i lāt, vĕr tis'i-lā-ted, *a*. *Bot* growing in a whorl, or on the same plane round the axis

Vertigo, vĕr-ti go or vĕr'ti-go, *n* [L *vertigo*, from *verto*, to turn VERSE] Dizziness or swimming of the head, giddiness arising from some disorder of the system —**Vertiginous**, vĕr tij'i nus, *a* [L *vertiginosus*.] Affected with vertigo, giddy, dizzy, apt to make one giddy —**Vertiginously**, vĕr-tij'i-nus-li, *adv* In a vertiginous manner —**Vertiginousness**, vĕr tij'i-nus-nes, *n*. Giddiness.

Vertu, vĕr'tų, It. pron ver-tö', *n* [It. *virtù*, virtue, goodness, excellence, &c] Excellence in objects of art or curiosity; objects of art, antiquity, or curiosity taken collectively

Vervain, vĕr'vān, *n*. [Fr. *verveine*, from L. *verbena*. VERBENA.] The popular name of some plants of the genus Verbena, for-

merly believed to have medicinal properties.

Verve, verv, *n.* [Fr.] Poetical or artistic rapture or enthusiasm, great spirit, energy; rapture, enthusiasm

Very, ver'i, *adv.* [O E *verri, veray, verray, verrea*, from O Fr *vrai*, Fr *vrai*, true, from a L L form *veracus*, from L *verax*, veracious, from *verus*, true (seen also in *verify, verity, aver, verdict*, &c.), cog. D *waar*, G *wahr*, true.] In a high degree, to a great extent, extremely, exceedingly.—*a.* Veritable, real, true, actual, often placed before substantives to indicate that they must be understood in their full, unrestricted sense (my *very* heart-strings), to denote exact conformity with what is expressed by the word, or to express identity (the *very* words), to give emphasis or force generally (even your *very* eyes). [*Very* is sometimes met with in the comparative and superlative.]

Vesical, ves'i kal, *a.* [L *vesica* a bladder.] Pertaining to the bladder.—**Vesicate**, ves'i-kāt, *v.t.*—*-ated, -ating.* To raise vesicles or blisters on, to blister.—**Vesication**, ves i kā'shon, *n.* The process of blistering.—**Vesicant**, ves'i kant, *n.* A blistering application or agent.—**Vesicatory**, ves'i ka-to-ri, *a.* Having the property, when applied to the skin of raising a blister; blistering.—*n.* A blistering agent.—**Vesicle**, ves'i kl, *n.* [Fr. *vésicule*, L *vesicula*, a little bladder, dim. of *vesica*.] Any small bladder like structure, cavity, cell, or the like in a body, a little sac or cyst, a small blister or pustule on the skin.—**Vesicular**, **Vesiculose**, **Vesiculous**, ve sik'ū lèr, ve sik'ū lōs, ve-sik'ū lus, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of vesicles, bladdery, cellulose, full of interstices.—**Vesiculate**, ve-sik'ū lāt, *a.* Full of vesicles, vesicular

Vesper, ves'pèr, *n.* [L., akin to Gr *Hesperos*, the evening, the evening star; same root as *vest.*] The evening star, hence the evening, *pl.* the time of evening service in some churches, *pl.* evening worship or service.—*Sicilian vespers* Under Sicilian.—*a.* Relating to the evening or to vespers.—**Vesper bell**, *n.* The bell that summons to vespers.—**Vespertine** ves'pèr tin, *a.* [L *vespertinus.*] Pertaining to the evening

Vespiary, ves'pi-a-ri, *n.* [From L *vespa*, a wasp. Wasp.] A nest or colony of wasps, hornets, &c.

Vessel, ves'el, *n.* [O Fr *vessel, vesseel* (Fr *vaisseau*), from L *vascellum*, a dim. of *vas*, a vessel. Vase.] A utensil proper for holding liquors and other things as a barrel, kettle cup, dish, &c., a ship, a craft of any kind, but usually one larger than a mere boat, *anat* any tube or canal in which the blood or other humours are contained, secreted, or circulated, *bot* a canal or tube in which the sap is contained and conveyed, *fig.* in scriptural phraseology, a person into whom anything is conceived as poured or infused (a chosen *vessel, vessels* of wrath).—*The weaker vessel*, applied in a jocular way to a woman, a usage borrowed from 1 Pet. iii. 7

Vest, vest, *n.* [Fr *veste* from L *vestis*, a garment, a vest (whence also *vesture, vestry, vestment, invest, divest*), cog. with *wæthis*, dress, Skr. *vas*, to put on, Goth. *wasjan*, to clothe.] A garment or dress, a short sleeveless garment worn by men under the coat, covering the upper part of the body, a waistcoat.—*v.t.* To clothe, to invest or clothe, as with authority, to endow, to confer upon (*vested with* power), to confer possession or enjoyment of (to *vest* dominion in a person).—*v.i.* To devolve, to take effect, as a title or right (the estate *vests* in the heir).—**Vested**, ves'ted, *p.* and *a.* Clothed, habited, *law*, not in a state of contingency or suspension, fixed (*vested* rights or interests in property).—**Vesting**, ves'ting, *n.* Cloth for vests.

Vesta, ves'ta, *n.* [L.] One of the great divinities of the ancient Romans, the virgin goddess of the hearth, in honour of whom a sacred fire was kept constantly burning under the charge of six stainless virgins; *astron.* one of the asteroids.—**Vesta** match which ignites by friction.—**Vestal**, ves'tal, *a.* [L *vestalis.*] Pertaining to Vesta; pure, chaste.—*n.* Among the ancient Romans, a virgin consecrated to Vesta, hence, a virgin or woman of spotless chastity, a nun

Vestibule, ves'ti būl, *n.* [Fr *vestibule*, from L *vestibulum*, a vestibule, from same root as Skr *vas*, to dwell, E *was.*] A passage, hall, or ante chamber next the outer door of a house, a lobby, a hall, *anat* a cavity belonging to the labyrinth of the ear.—**Vestibular**, ves tib'ū lèr, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a vestibule

Vestige, ves'tij, *n.* [L *vestigium*, a footprint (seen also in *investigate*).] A footprint, a trace, mark or appearance of something which is no longer present or in existence, remains of something long passed away

Vestment, vest ment, *n.* [O Fr *vestement*, L *vestimentum* from *vestio*, to clothe. Vest.] A covering or garment, some part of clothing or dress, especially, some part of outer clothing.—*Ecclesiastical* or *sacerdotal vestments*, articles of dress or ornament worn by clergymen in the celebration of divine service

Vestry, ves'tri, *n.* [Fr *vestiaire*, L *vestiarium*, a wardrobe, from *vestis*, a garment. Vest.] A place or room appendant to a church, where the ecclesiastical vestments are kept, and where the clergy robe themselves in *England*, a parochial assembly, so called from its meetings being held in the vestry, a select number of ratepayers elected to carry on the local government of a parish.—**Vestry man**, *n.* One of a vestry board

Vesture, ves'tūr, *n.* [O Fr *vesture.* Vest.] A garment or garments generally, clothing apparel, dress, that which invests or covers, envelope, integument.—**Vestured**, ves'tūrd, *a.* Clothed, enveloped

Vesuvian, vē sū'vi an, *a.* Pertaining to *Vesuvius* a volcano near Naples.—*n.* The mineral idocrase, a kind of match for lighting cigars, &c.

Vetch, vech, *n.* [O Fr *veche vesse* Mod. Fr *vesce* It. *veccia* from L. *vicia* a vetch, cog. Gr. *bikos* a vetch. *Pitch* is another form.] The popular name of plants allied to the bean some of them, as the common tare, cultivated for fodder to cattle.—**Vetchling** *vech'ling, n.* [Dim. of *vetch.*] A name for various vetch like plants.—**Vetchy**, vech'i, *a.* Consisting of or abounding with vetches

Veteran vet'e-ran, *a.* [L *veteranus*, from *vetus veteris*, old, same root as Gr. *(wetos* a year, seen also in L *vitulus* a calf. Veal.] Having been long exercised in anything, long practised or experienced in war and the duties of a soldier.—*n.* One who has been long exercised in any service or art, particularly in war

Veterinary, vet'e-ri na-ri, *a.* [L L *veterinarius*, pertaining to beasts of burden, from L *veterinæ* beasts of burden.] Pertaining to the art or science of treating the diseases of domestic animals (a *veterinary* surgeon, a *veterinary* college or school)

Veto, vē'tō, *n.* [L *veto*, I forbid.] The power which one branch of a legislature has to negative the resolutions of another branch, the act of exercising this power or right, any authoritive prohibition, interdict, refusal, or negative.—*v.t.*—*-toed, -toing.* To put a veto on, to forbid, to interdict

Vex, veks, *v.t.* [Fr *vexer*, to vex, from L *vexare*, to vex, a freq. or intens. of *veho, vectum* to carry. Vehicle.] To excite slight anger or displeasure in, to trouble by petty or light annoyances, to irritate, fret, plague, annoy, to make sorrowful, to grieve or distress.—**Vexation**, vek sā shon, *n.* The act of vexing or state of being vexed, irritation, annoyance, cause of irritation, affliction.—**Vexatious**, vek sā'shus, *a.* Causing vexation, annoying, mortifying.—**Vexatiously**, vek sā'shus li, *adv.* In a vexatious manner.—**Vexatiousness**, vek sā'shus-nes, *n.*—**Vexed**, vekst, *p.* and *a.* Annoyed, troubled, much disputed or contested, causing contention (a *vexed* question).—**Vexer**, vek'sèr, *n.* One who vexes

Vexillum, vek'sil-um, *n.* [L., a dim. of *velum*, a veil. Veil.] The standard of the cavalry of ancient Rome; *bot* the standard or fifth petal placed at the back of a papilionaceous corolla.—**Vexillar**, **Vexillary**, vek'sil-èr, vek si-la-ri, *a.* Pertaining to an ensign or standard; *bot* pertaining to or having a vexillum.—**Vexillary**, *n.* A standard bearer

Via, vi a, *prep.* [L., a way or road. Way.] By way of (to send a letter *via* Falmouth)

Viable, vi a-bl, *a.* [Fr., likely to live, from *vie*, L *vita*, life. Vital.] Capable of sustaining independent life, said of a newborn child.—**Viability**, vi-a bil'i-ti, *n.* The state of being viable

Viaduct, vi a-dukt, *n.* [L *via*, way, and *ductus*, a leading, a duct. Way, Duke.] A long bridge or series of arches conducting a railway or road over a valley or district of low level

Vial, vi al, *n.* [A modification of *phial.*] A small glass vessel or bottle, a phial

Viand, vi and, *n.* [Fr *viande*, viands, food, from L L *vivanda*, provisions, from L *vivo*, to live. Vital.] Meat dressed, food, victuals: used chiefly in the plural

Viaticum, vi at'i kum, *n.* [L *viaticus*, pertaining to a way or road, from *via*, way. Voyage.] Provisions for a journey, *R. Cath. Ch.* the communion or eucharist given to a dying person

Vibrate, vi brāt, *v.i.*—*vibrated, vibrating* [L *vibro vibratum*, to vibrate, brandish, shake.] To swing, to oscillate, to move one way and the other, to play to and fro, to produce a vibratory or resonant effect, to quiver.—*v.t.* To move or wave to and fro, to oscillate, to cause to quiver, to measure by vibrating or oscillating (a pendulum which *vibrates* seconds).—**Vibraculum** vi brak'ū lum, *n.* pl. **Vibracula**, vi brak'ū la. A long filamentous appendage in polyzoa.—**Vibrant**, vi'brant, *a.* [L *vibrans vibrantis*, ppr. of *vibro.*] Vibrating, tremulous, resonant.—**Vibratile** vi'brā til, *a.* Adapted to or used for vibratory motion, vibratory.—**Vibratility**, vi brā til'i ti, *n.* The quality of being vibratile.—**Vibrating**, vi'brā ting *p.* and *a.* Vibratory.—**Vibration** vi brā'shon, *n.* [L *vibratio, vibrationis.*] The act of vibrating, an oscillation or swing of a pendulum or similar body, one of a series of rapid tremulous motions produced in a body or substance, tremulous motion of a sonorous body.—**Vibratory**, vi'bra to-ri, *a.* Consisting in or belonging to vibration, causing to vibrate, vibrating

Vibrion vi'bri-on, *n.* [From *vibrate.*] One of certain little moving filaments developed in organic infusions

Vibrisse, vi bris'sē, *n. pl.* [L *vibrissæ*, the hairs in the nostrils.] The stiff long bristles on the head in many mammals, the hairs about the mouth of certain birds, as the fly catchers

Vicar, vik'èr, *n.* [Fr *vicaire*, from L *vicarius* forming a substitute from *vices*, change (whence prefix *vice* in *viceroy* &c., *vicissitude.*)] A substitute in office, a representative, the priest of a parish in England who receives only the smaller tithes or a salary.—**Vicarage**, vik'èr āj, *n.* The benefice of a vicar, the house or residence of a vicar.—**Vicar apostolic**, *n. R. Cath. Ch.* a bishop who possesses no diocese, but who exercises jurisdiction over a certain district by direct authority of the pope.—**Vicar general** *n.* The official assistant of a bishop or archbishop.—**Vicarial**, **Vicariate**, vi-kā'ri al, vi kā'ri āt, *a.* Pertaining to a vicar, vicarious, delegated.—**Vicarious**, vi kā'ri us, *a.* [L *vicarius.*] Belonging to a deputy or substitute, delegated, filling the place of another, performed or suffered for, or instead of, another.—**Vicariously**, vi kā'ri us li, *adv.* In the place of another, by substitution.—**Vicarship**, vik'èr ship, *n.* The office of a vicar

Vice, vis, *n.* [Fr *vice*, from L *vitium*, vice, blemish, fault, error, crime, from root *vi*, to twist (as in *withe, wine*, and in *vice*, the instrument. See below.)] A defect, fault, or blemish, a fault or bad trick in a horse; any immoral or evil habit or practice, a moral failing, a particular form of wickedness or depravity, the indulgence of impure or degrading appetites or passions,

depravity or corruption of manners (an age of *vice*) — **Vicious**, vish'us, *a* [Fr *vicieux*, L *vitiosus*, from *vitium*, vice] Characterized by vice, faulty, defective, imperfect, addicted to vice, depraved, wicked, contrary to morality, evil, bad (*vicious* examples), not genuine or pure, faulty, incorrect (a *vicious* style in language), addicted to bad tricks (a *vicious* horse) — **Viciously**, vish'us li, *adv* In a vicious manner —**Viciousness**, vish'us nes, *n* The quality or state of being vicious

Vice, vis, *n* [Fr *vis* a screw, from L *vitis*, a vine (from twining of vine tendrils), root *vi*, to twist See above] An instrument with a pair of iron jaws brought together by means of a screw, so that they can take a very fast hold of anything placed between them

Vice, vi'sē, *prep* [L *vice*, in the room of, ablative of *vicis*, change, turn, &c, the stem being seen also in *vicar*, *vicissitude*] In place of, in room of (A B appointed to be captain *vice* C D promoted) — **Vice versa**, *adv* [L] Contrariwise, the reverse, the terms or the case being reversed

Vice, vis [Fr *vice*, from L *vice* See above] A prefix denoting position second in rank sometimes used by itself as a noun, the context making the intended meaning clear — **Vice admiral**, *n* An officer next in rank and command to the admiral — **Vice admiralty**, *n* The office of a vice admiral —**Vice chancellor**, *n* An officer next to a chancellor, a judge in the chancery division of the High Court of Justice in England, an officer of a university who discharges certain duties of the chancellor —**Vice consul**, *n* One who acts in the place of a consul a consul of subordinate rank —**Vicegerency** vis'jē ren si *n* The office of a vicegerent —**Vicegerent** vis'jē rent *n* [Fr *vicegerent*—*vice*, and L *gerens gerentis*, ppr of *gero*, to act GESTURE] An officer who is deputed to exercise the powers of another, a substitute, one having a delegated power —**Vice presidency** *n* The office of vice president —**Vice president**, *n* An office bearer next in rank below a president —**Vice regal** *a* Pertaining to a viceroy —**Viceroy**, vis'roi *n* [Fr *vice-roi*—*vice*, in the place of and *roi* L *rex*, a king REGENT] One who rules in the name of the king (or queen) with regal authority —**Viceroyalty**, **Vice royship**, vis-roi'al ti, vis'roi ship, *n* The dignity or jurisdiction of a viceroy

Vicenary, vis'e na ri, *a* [L *vicenarius* from *vicens*, twenty] Belonging to or consisting of twenty

Vicennial vi sen'ni al, *a* [L *vicens*, twenty, and *annus* a year] Lasting or continuing twenty years

Vice regal **Viceroy** &c Under VICE (prefix)

Vicinage, vis'in āj *n* [O Fr *veisinage* (Fr *voisinage*) neighbourhood, from L *vicinus*, neighbouring, from *vicus*, a village, akin to Gr (*woikos* Ski *weca*, a house] Neighbourhood, the place or places adjoining or near, the vicinity —**Vicinity**, vi sin i ti *n* [L *vicinitas* from *vicinus* neighbouring] The quality of being near, propinquity proximity, nearness in place, neighbourhood, the adjoining district, space, or country

Vicious &c Under VICE

Vicissitude, vi sis'i tūd, *n* [L *vicissitudo* from *vices*, a change VICAR] A passing from one state or condition to another, change especially in regard to the affairs of life or the world, mutation —**Vicissitudinary**, vi-sis'i tū di na ri *a* Subject to vicissitudes —**Vicissitudinous**, vi sis'i tū di nus, *a* *Full of vicissitude*, *character* ized by changes

Victim vik tim, *n* [Fr *victime*, from L *victima*, a victim, lit a well grown beast, same root as *vigeo*, *vesco* (to grow)] A living being sacrificed to some deity, or in the performance of a religious rite, a person or thing destroyed, a person sacrificed in the pursuit of an object, a person who suffers severe injury from another, one who is cheated or duped, a gull —**Victimize**, vik'tim-iz, *v t* —*victimized*, *victimizing* To make a victim of, to make the victim of a swindling transaction

Victor, vik'tėr, *n* [L from *vinco*, *victum*, to conquer (seen also in *convince*, *evince*, *invincible*, *vanquish*)] One who wins or gains the advantage in a contest, especially, one who conquers in war —*a* Victorious —**Victoress**, vik tėr-es, *n* A victress — **Victoria**, vik tō'ri a, *n* [L *victoria*, victory, hence the name of the British queen] A kind of four wheeled carriage, with a calash top, seated for two persons, and with an elevated driver s seat in front —*Victoria cross*, a British naval and military decoration granted for bravery, and securing to the recipient a pension of £10 a year — **Victorine**, vik to rēn, *n* A small fur tippet worn by ladies, a variety of peach — **Victorious**, vik tō'ri us, *a* [Fr *victorieux*, from L *victoriosus*] Having conquered in battle or contest, being victor, conquering, associated with victory, indicating victory —**Victoriously**, vik tō'ri us li, *adv* In a victorious manner, with conquest, triumphantly —**Victory**, vik'to-ri, *n* [L *victoria*] The defeat of an enemy in battle, or of an antagonist in a contest, the superiority gained in any contest (as over passions, temptations, &c) —**Victress** vik tres, *n* A female that conquers

Victual vit'l, *n* [O Fr *victaille*, Mod Fr *victuaille* from L L *victualia*, provisions, *victualis*, pertaining to food, from L *victus*, food, from *vivo*, *victum*, to live VITAL] Provision of food, provisions now generally in plural, and signifying food for human beings, prepared for eating —*v t* *victualled*, *victualling* To supply or store with victuals, to provide with stores of food —**Victualler** vit'l ėr *n* One who furnishes victuals, a tavern keeper, one who keeps a house for selling intoxicating liquors by retail —**Victualling ship**, *n* A ship which conveys provisions to the navy —**Victualling yard**, *n* A place where provisions are deposited for supplying war vessels and transports

Vicugna **Vicuña**, vi kön'ya, *n* [Sp *vicuña*, from native name] A South American animal of the camel family closely allied to the llama, yielding short, soft, silken fur used for making delicate fabrics

Vide, vi'dē [L imper of *video*, to see] See a word indicating reference to some thing stated elsewhere

Videlicet, vi-del'i set *adv* [L, contr for *videre licet*, it is permitted to see, one may see] To wit that is, namely most frequently met with in its contracted form Viz

Vidette, vi det', *n* VEDETTE

Vidimus vi'di mus *n* [L we have seen] An examination or inspection (a *vidimus* of accounts), an abstract or syllabus of the contents of a document, book, and the like

Vie, vi *v i* [Contr from old *envie*, *envye* (accent on last), from Fr *envier* to invite, to vie in games, from L *invitare* INVITE] In old games of cards, to wager on one s hand against an opponent hence, to strive for superiority, to contend followed by *with* and said of persons or things

Vielle, vē el, *n* [Fr *vielle*, akin to *viol*] A hurdy gurdy

Viennese vi en ēz', *n sing* and *pl* A native of *Vienna*, natives of Vienna

View, vū, *n* [O Fr *veue* (Fr *vue*) from *veii*, *veu* L L participle *vidutus*, from L *video*, *videre* to see VISION] The act of looking seeing, or beholding, survey, look, sight, a mental survey, consideration, range of vision, power of seeing or perception, either physical or mental, that which is viewed, seen, or beheld, a sight or spectacle presented, scene, prospect, a scene *portrayed*, a *representation* of a land scape or the like, manner or mode of looking at things, judgment, opinion, way of thinking, something looked towards or forming the subject of consideration, intention, purpose (to act with a *view* to happiness) —*Field of view*, the whole region or space within the range of vision — *Point of view*, the direction from which a thing is seen, hence *fig* the particular mode or manner in which a subject is considered, standpoint —*On view*, open or submitted to public inspection, exhibited to the public —*v t* To see, to look on, to examine with the eye, to inspect, to survey, to survey intellectually; to consider — *v i* To look; to take a view —**Viewer**, vū-ėr, *n* One who views, an official appointed to inspect or superintend something, an overseer —**View-halloo**, *n* The shout uttered by the huntsman on seeing the fox break cover —**Viewless**, vū'les, *a* Not capable of being viewed or seen, invisible — **Viewy**, vū i, *a* Holding, or prone to hold, peculiar views, holding the notions of a doctrinaire

Vigesimal, vi jes'i mal, *a* [L *vigesimus*, twentieth, from *viginti*, twenty] Twentieth

Vigil, vij il, *n* [Fr *vigile*, vigil, from L *vigilia*, a watch, from *vigil*, watchful, from *vigeo*, to be vigorous, from root seen in E *wake* VIGOUR, WAKE] The act of keeping awake, forbearance from sleep, a period of sleeplessness, a watch or watching, a devotional watching, devotions performed during the customary hours of sleep, *eccles* the eve or evening or whole day preceding a festival, as Christmas, Easter, or some principal saint's day — **Vigilance**, vij i lans, *n* The state or quality of being vigilant, watchfulness, circumspection —**Vigilant**, vij i lant, *a* [L *vigilans*, *vigilantis*, ppr of *vigilo*, to watch] Watchful, ever awake and on the alert, circumspect —**Vigilantly**, vij i lant-li, *adv* Watchfully, circumspectly

Vignette, vin yet' or vi net', *n* [Fr, dim of *vigne*, L *vinea*, a vine] An ornament representing vine leaves, tendrils, and grapes, such as those with which capital letters in ancient manuscripts were often surrounded, hence, flowers, head and tail pieces, &c, in printed books, any woodcut or engraving not inclosed within a definite border, a small photographic portrait

Vigour, vig'or, *n* [L *vigor*, vigour, from *vigeo* to be strong, from root also seen in *virgil*, *vegetable*, *victim*] Active strength or force of body in animals, physical strength, strength of mind, intellectual force energy, strength in animal or vegetable nature or action —**Vigorous**, vig'or us, *a* Possessing vigour or physical strength, strong, lusty, exhibiting or resulting from vigour energy, or strength, either of body or mind, powerful, energetic —**Vigorously**, vig or-us li, *adv* In a vigorous manner, forcibly, with active exertions —**Vigorousness**, vig'or us-nes, *n* Strength, force energy

Viking, vik ing, *n* [Ice] *vikingr*, lit one who frequents bays and fiords —*vik*, a bay and term *-ing*, one who belongs to or is descended from (r being the masc art)] A rover or sea robber belonging to the predatory bands of Northmen who infested the European seas during the eighth, ninth and tenth centuries

Vile vil *a* [Fr *vil*, *vile*, from L *vilis*, worthless, vile] Worthless, despicable; morally base depraved, bad, wicked, villainous — **Vilely** vil li, *adv* Basely, shamefully, odiously, worthlessly —**Vileness**, vil'nes, *n* The state or quality of being vile, moral or intellectual baseness, degradation, sinfulness, extreme badness —**Vilify**, vil i fi *v t* —*vilified*, *vilifying* [L *vilifico* —*vilis*, vile, and *facio*, to make] To attempt to degrade by slander, to defame; to traduce —**Vilifier**, vil i fi-ėr *n* One who defames or traduces —**Vilification**, vil i fi kā shon, *n* The act of vilifying or defaming

Vilipend vil i pend, *v t* [L *vilipendo*, to hold in slight esteem—*vilis*, worthless, vile, and *pendo*, to weigh, to value VILE, PENDANT] To express a *disparaging* or *mean* opinion of, to slander

Villa, vil a, *n* [L *villa*, a country house, farm, villa a contr of *vocula*, from *vocus*, a village VICINAGE, VILLAIN] A country residence, usually of some size and pretension, a rural or suburban mansion —**Village**, vil'āj, *n* [Fr *village*, from L *villa*] An assemblage of houses smaller than a town or city and larger than a hamlet —*a* Pertaining to a village, hence, rustic —**Villager**, vil'a-jėr, *n* An inhabitant of a village

Villain, vil'an or vil'an, *n* [O Fr *villain*, *villein*, *vilein* (Fr *vilain*), from L L *vil-*

lanus, a farm-servant, from *villa*, a country house. VILLA.] A feudal serf, a man of the lowest grade in feudal times, hence, a boor, peasant, or clown. latterly, a man extremely depraved, and capable or guilty of great crimes, a vile, wicked person.—**Villainous**, vil'a-nus, *a* Pertaining to a villain, very wicked or depraved; vile, proceeding from depravity, sorry, mean.—**Villainously**, vil'a-nus-li, *adv* In a villainous manner.—**Villainy**, vil a ni, *n* The quality of being villainous; extreme depravity, great wickedness, a villainous act; a crime, an action of deep depravity

Villein, vil'en, *n.* [O Fr *vilein*. VILLAIN.] A feudal tenant of the lowest class.—**Villenage, Villeinage**, vil en ij, *n* A feudal tenure of lands and tenements by base services, and at the will of a lord.

Villi, vil'i, *n. pl.* [Pl. of L *villus*, hair.] *Anat.* fine small fibres like the pile of velvet, as on the internal coat of the intestinal canal, *bot* long, straight, and soft hairs covering fruit, flowers, &c.—**Villiform**, vil'i-form, *a.* Having the form or character of villi.—**Villosity**, vil los'i ti, *n.* The state of being villous.—**Villous, Villose**, vil lus, vil lōs, *a.* [L *villosus*, from *villus*, hair.] Abounding with villi, having the surface covered with fine hairs or woolly substance

Vimen, vi men, *n.* [L *vimen, viminis*, from *vieo*, to weave.] *Bot* a long and flexible shoot of a plant.—**Viminal**, vim i nal, *a* Pertaining to twigs

Vinaceous, vi nā shus, *a* [L *vinaceus*, from *vinum*, wine.] Belonging to wine or grapes, of the colour of wine

Vinaigrette, vin ā gret', *n* [Fr from *vin aigre*, vinegar.] A small box of gold silver, &c., with perforations, for holding aromatic vinegar (in a sponge) or smelling salts used like a smelling bottle

Vincible, vin si bl, *a* [From L *vinco*, to conquer. VICTOR.] Capable of being conquered or subdued

Vinculum, ving kū lum, *n* [L, from *vincio*, to bind.] A bond of union, a bond or tie, *alg* a line over a quantity of several terms in order to connect them together as one quantity

Vindemial, vin dē mi al, *a* [L *vindemialis*, from *vindemia*, vintage, from *vinum*, wine, and *demo*, to take away.] Belonging to a vintage or grape harvest.—**Vindemiation**, vin-dē'mi ā shon, *n.* The operation of gathering grapes

Vindicate, vin di kāt, *v t*—*vindicated vindicating* [L *vindico vindicatum* to lay claim to, to avenge or revenge, from *vindex, vindicis*, one who lays claim, perhaps from root meaning desire, love (in *Venus*), and *dico*, to declare. Of same origin are *vengeance, avenge, revenge*.] To assert a right or claim to, to prove (a claim) to be just or valid, to maintain the cause or rights of, to deliver from wrong oppression, or the like, to support or maintain against denial, censure or objections, to defend (*to vindicate* a theory), to justify.—**Vindicable**, vin di kabl, *a* That may be vindicated.—**Vindication**, vin di kā'shon *n* [L *vindicatio, vindicationis*.] The act of vindicating justification against censure, objections, or accusations, the proving of anything to be just, defence from wrong or oppression, by force or otherwise.—**Vindicator** vin di kā-tėr, *n.* One who vindicates.—**Vindicatory**, vin'di ka to-ri, *a* Tending to vindicate, justificatory.—**Vindictive**, vin-dik tiv, *a* [L *vindicta*, revenge.] Revengeful, given to revenge.—**Vindictively**, vin-dik'tiv-li *adv* By way of revenge; revengefully.—**Vindictiveness**, vin dik tiv nes, *n* Revengeful spirit, revengefulness

Vine, vin, *n* [O Fr *vine* (Fr *vigne*), a vine, from L *vinea* a vine, from *vineus* adj. from *vinum*, wine. WINE.] A well known climbing plant with a woody stem, producing the grapes of commerce, the trail ing or climbing stem of a plant.—**Vine-clad**, *a* Clad or covered with vines.—**Vine-disease**, *n* A disease affecting the vine. ŒDIUM PHYLLOXERA.—**Vine-dresser** *n.* One who trims or prunes vines.—**Vine-fretter**, *n* A small insect that injures vines.—**Vinery**, vī'nėr-i, *n.* A kind of greenhouse where vines are cultivated by artificial heat.—**Vineyard**, vin'yārd, *n* A plantation of vines producing grapes.—**Vinosity**, vi-nos'i-ti, *n.* State or quality of being vinous.—**Vinous, Vinose**, vī'nus, vī'nōs, *a* [L. *vinosus*, from *vinum*, wine.] Having the qualities of wine.—*Vinous fermentation*, the fermentation that produces wine from grape juice

Vinegar, vin e-gėr, *n* [Fr *vinaigre*, from *vin*, L. *vinum*, wine, and *aigre*, L. *acer*, sharp, sour. WINE, EAGER.] Dilute and impure acetic acid, usually obtained by the souring or acetification of fermented fruit juices, or an infusion of malt, any thing really or metaphorically sour, sourness of temper.—*Aromatic vinegar*, a vinegar holding camphor and essential oils in solution.—*Wood vinegar* PYROLIGNEOUS ACID.—**Vinegar cruet, n** A small glass bottle for holding vinegar.—**Vinegarette**, vin e-gėr-et, *n* A vinaigrette.—**Vinegar plant**, *n* A fungus found on decaying substances, and in fluids in a state of acetification

Vinery, Vineyard. Under VINE

Vingt-un, vant ūn, *n.* [Fr, twenty one.] A game at cards in which the object is to get points as near as possible in number to twenty-one without exceeding it

Vin-ordinaire van-or dē nār', *n* [Fr, ordinary wine.] A cheap claret much drunk in France

Vinous Under VINE

Vintage, vin taj *n* [Partly from *vintner*, partly from Fr *vendange*, vintage, from L *vindemia*, the vintage—*vinum*, wine, and *demo*, to take away. VINE.] The gathering of a crop of grapes, the crop produced, the wine from the crop of grapes in one season.—**Vintager**, vin ta jėr, *n* One engaged in the vintage

Vintner vint nėr *n* [O E *vinter*, O Fr *vinetier*, from I L *vinitarius*, from L *vinum*, wine. VINTAGE.] One who deals in wine, a wine seller, a licensed victualler, a taverner.—**Vintnery**, vint ner i *n* The trade or occupation of a vintner.—**Vintry** vin tri, *n* A place where wine is stored or sold

Viol vī ol, *n* [Fr *viole*, It *viola* Pr *viola, viula* L L *vitulari*, to celebrate a festival (probably by killing a calf—*vitulus* a calf).] An ancient stringed musical instrument of much the same form as the violin.—**Viola**, vi o-la *n* [It.] A large kind of violin to which the part between the second violin and the bass is generally assigned.—**Violist** vī ol ist, *n* A player on the viol or viola

Viola vī o la, *n* [L.] The violet an extensive genus of plants.—**Violaceous**, vī ō lā shus, *a* [L. *violaceus*.] Pertaining to the violet family, resembling the violet in colour.—**Violascent**, vī-ō-las sent, *a* Approaching a violet in colour

Violable Under VIOLATE

Violate, vī ō-lāt, *v t*—*violated, violating* [L *violo violatum* to violate, akin to *vis* force.] To treat roughly and injuriously, to do injury to, to outrage, to break in upon, to disturb, to desecrate, to treat with irreverence, to profane or profanely meddle with, to infringe, to sin against, to transgress, to ravish, to commit rape on.—**Violable** vī ō la bl, *a* Capable of being violated.—**Violation**, vī ō lā shon, *n* The act of violating, desecration, profanation, infringement, transgression.—**Violator**, vī ō-lā-tėr, *n* One who violates, one who infringes or transgresses, one who profanes or desecrates.—**Violence**, vī ō-lens, *n* [L *violentia*, from *violentus*, violent.] The quality of being violent, vehemence, intensity of action or motion, highly excited feeling, impetuosity, injury done to anything which is entitled to respect or reverence, profanation, violation, unjust force, outrage, attack, assault.—**Violent**, vī ō-lent, *a* [L *violentus*, violent, akin *violate*.] Characterized by the exertion of force accompanied by rapidity, impetuous, furious, effected by violence, not coming by natural means (a *violent* death), acting or produced by unlawful, unjust, or improper force; unreasonably vehement, passionate, severe, extreme, sharp or acute (*violent* pains).—**Violently**, vī ō-lent-li, *adv* In a violent manner, by violence, forcibly, vehemently.

Violet, vī ō-let, *n* [Fr *violet, violette*, from *viole*, L *viola*, a violet; allied to Gr (*v*)*ion*, a violet.] The common name of a genus of plants that includes the pansy and other well-known species.—*Violet powder*, starch reduced to a very fine powder, and perfumed, used for nursery and other purposes

Violin, vī ō-lin, *n.* [It *violino*, a dim. of *viola* VIOL.] A well known musical instrument of wood, having four catgut strings stretched by means of a bridge over a hollow body, and played with a bow, a fiddle.—**Violinist**, vī ō lin ist, *n* A person skilled in playing on a violin

Violoncello, vī ō-lon sel lō or vē ō lon-chel'lō, *n* [It, a dim of *violone*, which is an augmentative of *viola*, a viol. VIOL.] A powerful and expressive bow instrument of the violin kind, held by the performer between the knees, and filling a place between the violin and double-bass.—**Violoncellist**, vī ō lon sel ist or vē ō lon-chel ist, *n* A performer on the violoncello

Viper, vī pėr, *n* [Fr *vipère*, from L *vipera*, from *vivus*, alive and *paro*, to bring forth, as bringing forth its young alive.] A name of certain poisonous serpents, one of them the common viper or adder found in Britain, a mischievous or malignant person.—**Viperine**, vī pėr in *a* [L *viperinus*.] Pertaining to a viper or to vipers.—**Viperish**, vī pėr ish, *a* Inclining to the character of a viper.—**Viperous** vī pėr us, *a* Having the qualities of a viper, malignant, venomous

Virago, vi rā gō, *n* [L, a heroic maiden, a heroine, a female warrior, from *vir*, a man. VIRILE.] A manlike woman, a bold, impudent turbulent woman, a termagant

Virescent vi res sent, *a* [L *virescens, virescentis*, ppr of *viresco*, to grow green, incept verb from *vireo*, to be green.] Slightly green, beginning to be green

Virgate, vėr gāt, *a* [From L *virga* a rod.] Having the shape of a rod or wand.—*n* [L *virga*, a rod in L L a measure of land, like *rod, pole*, or *perch*.] A yard land

Virgilian vėr jil i an *a* Pertaining to *Virgil* the Roman poet, resembling the style of Virgil

Virgin vėr jin, *n* [O Fr *virgine* L *virgo, virginis* a virgin from same root as *virga*, a rod or twig, Gr *orgaō*, to swell.] A woman who has had no carnal knowledge of man, a maiden of inviolate chastity, a man who has preserved his chastity, the sign or the constellation Virgo *a* Pertaining to a virgin, maidenly, modest, chaste, untouched, fresh, unsullied.—**Virginal**, vėr jin al *n* [Fr *virginal* from being commonly played by young ladies or virgins.] An obsolete keyed musical instrument resembling the spinet.—**Virginity**, ver jin i ti, *n* [L *virginitas*.] The state of being a virgin, perfect chastity.—**Virgin's bower**, *n* A plant of the Clematis genus.—**Virgo**, vėr gō, *n* One of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 22d of August

Viridity, vi rid i ti, *n* [L *viriditas*, from *viridis*, green. VERDANT.] Greenness, verdure

Virile vir'il or vir il, *a* [Fr *viril*, from L *virilis*, from *vir*, a man. cog A Sax *wer*, Icel *verr*, a man, Gr *hērōs* a hero, Skr *vira*, a hero. From L *vir* comes also *virtus*, E *virtue*.] Pertaining to a man as opposed to a woman masculine, not puerile or feminine.—**Virility**, vi ril i ti *n.* [Fr *virilité*, L *viriditas*.] Manhood, the power of procreation, masculine conduct or action

Virose, vi rōs, *a.* [L *virosus*, from *virus*, poison.] Poisonous, *bot* emitting a fetid odour

Virtu, vėr-tū', *n.* [It *virtù*.] Same as *Vertu*

Virtue, vėr tū, *n* [Fr *vertu*, virtue, goodness, power, efficacy, from L *virtus, virtutis*, properly manliness, bravery, hence worth, excellence, virtue, from *vir*, a man. VIRILE.] Moral goodness; uprightness; morality: the opposite of *vice*, a particular moral excellence (*the virtue* of temperance), specifically, female purity, chastity; any good quality, merit, or accomplish-

ment; an inherent power or property (the medicinal *virtues* of plants); efficacy; active, efficacious power —*By virtue of*, or *in virtue of*, by or through the efficacy or authority of — *Cardinal virtues* CARDINAL —*Theological virtues*, the three virtues, Faith, Hope, and Charity —**Virtual**, vĕr'tū al, *a* [Fr *virtuel*] Being in essence or effect, not in fact, not actual but equivalent, so far as result is concerned (a *virtual* denial of a statement) —**Virtually**, ver'tū al li, *adv* In a virtual manner, in efficacy or effect if not in actuality — **Virtueless**, vĕr'tū les, *a* Destitute of virtue — **Virtuous**, vĕr'tū us, *a* Imbued with or proceeding from virtue, morally good, practising the moral duties and abstaining from vice, often specifically, chaste, pure applied to women —**Virtuously**, vĕr'tū us li, *adv* In a virtuous manner

Virtuoso, vĕr tū ō'so, *n* pl **Virtuosi**, vĕr tū ō'si [It VERTU] One skilled in or having a taste for artistic excellence, one skilled in antiquities, curiosities, and the like

Virulent, vir'ū lent, *a* [Fr *virulent*, from L *virulentus*, poisonous, from *virus*, poison VIRUS] Extremely poisonous or venomous, very actively injurious to life, very noxious or baneful, very bitter in enmity, malignant —**Virulently**, vir'ū lent li, *adv* With malignant activity, with bitter spite —**Virulence**, vir'ū lens, *n* [Fr *virulence*, L *virulentia*] The quality of being virulent, intensity of destructive quality, acrimony of temper, rancour or malignity

Virus, vī rus, *n* [L, poison, allied to Gr *ιος* (for *ϝιος*, *ϝιοσ*), Skr *visha*, Ir *fi*, poison] Contagious poisonous matter, as of small pox cholera, hydrophobia, &c, *fig* extreme acrimony or bitterness, malignity

Vis, vis, *n* [L, pl *vires*] Force, power, energy — *Vis inertiæ* lit force of inertia INERTIA — *Vis mortua* (mor tū a), dead force, force doing no work, but merely producing pressure — *Vis viva* (vī va), living force, the force of a body moving against resistance or doing work

Visage viz'āj, *n* [Fr *visage*, from L *visus*, a look, from L *video*, *visum*, to see VISION] The face, countenance, or look of a person or of other animal chiefly applied to human beings —**Visaged**, viz'ājd, *a* Having a visage of such or such kind

Visard, viz'ārd, *n* A mask VISOR

Vis-à-vis, vē zā vē, *adv* Fr, lit face to face, from O Fr *mes*, a visage, L *visus*, a look VISAGE] In a position facing each other, standing or sitting face to face — *n* One who is face to face with another, one person who faces another in certain dances, a light town carriage for two persons, who are seated facing each other

Viscera, vis'e ra, *n pl* [L *viscera* pl of *viscus*, *viscerus*, akin to *vescus*] The entrails, the bowels —**Visceral** vis'e ral, *a* Pertaining to the viscera —**Viscerate** vis e rāt, *v t* To deprive of the entrails or viscera, to eviscerate

Viscid, vis'id, *a* [L L *viscidus* clammy, from L *viscum*, the mistletoe, bird lime] Sticking or adhering, and having a ropy or glutinous consistency, semi fluid and sticky —**Viscidity**, vis sid'i ti, *n* The state or quality of being viscid, glutinousness, stickiness —**Viscosity**, vis-kos'i ta, *n* The quality of being viscous, stickiness, glutinousness, viscidity —**Viscous**, vis'kus, *a* [L *viscosus*] Glutinous, sticky, adhesive, tenacious

Viscount, vī'kount, *n* [Lit a vice-count, O E *viconte*, O Fr *vicerconte*, *visconte*, Fr *vicomte* VICE, COUNT] A degree or title of nobility next in rank to an earl, and above that of baron —**Viscountess**, vī kount-es, *n* The wife of a viscount, or a lady having equal rank —**Viscountship**, **Viscounty**, vī'kount-ship, vī'koun-ti, *n* The quality or rank of a viscount

Viscous. Under VISCID

Viscus, vis'kus, *n* [L See VISCERA] One of the viscera; one of the organs (as the heart, liver, &c) contained in the larger cavities of the body

Visé, vē-zā, *n* [Fr *visé*, pp of *viser*, to put a visé to, from L *visus*, seen, *video*, *visum*, to see VISION] An indorsation made upon a passport, denoting that it has been examined and found correct.

Vishnu, vish'nū, *n*. [Skr *Vishnu*, from *vish*, to pervade.] The Hindu deity, called 'the Preserver,' who, with Brahma and Siva, forms the *trimurti*, or trinity

Visible, viz'i-bl, *a* [L *visibilis*, from *video*, *visum*, to see VISION] Perceivable by the eye, capable of being seen, in view, apparent —*Visible church*, the whole body of professed believers in Christ on earth —*Visible speech*, a system of alphabetical characters designed to represent every possible articulate utterance of the organs of speech, each organ and every mode of action having its appropriate and suggestive symbol —**Visibility**, **Visibleness**, viz i bil'i ti, viz i bl nes, *n* The state or quality of being visible —**Visibly**, viz i bli, *adv* Perceptibly to the eye, manifestly, obviously

Visier, vi zēr' VIZIER

Visigoth, viz i goth, *n* One of the Western Goths, as distinguished from the *Ostrogoths*, or Eastern Goths GOTH, OSTROGOTH —**Visigothic**, viz i goth'ik, *a* Pertaining to the Visigoths

Vision, vizh'on, *n* [Fr *vision*, from L *visio*, *visionis*, from *video*, *visum*, to see, from root seen also in Gr *ϝιδειν*, to see (*ϝοιδα*, I know, Skr *vid*, to know, E *wit*, *wot* The Latin verb is seen also in *visual*, *visible*, *visit*, *visage*, *vista*, *advise*, *evident provide* Fr *vue*, L *view* &c] The act or faculty of seeing, the power or faculty by which we perceive the forms and colours of objects, sight, that which is seen, an object of sight, something supposed to be seen otherwise than by the ordinary means of sight, something seen in a dream, trance, or the like, an apparition, a phantom, a mere creation of fancy, fanciful view —**Visional**, vizh on al, *a* Pertaining to a vision — **Visionariness**, vizh on a ri nes, *n* The quality of being visionary — **Visionary**, vizh on a ri, *a* [Fr *visionnaire*] Apt to behold visions of the imagination, given to indulging in day dreams, fanciful theories, or the like, not real, having no solid foundation, imaginary —*n* One who sees visions or unreal sights, one who forms impracticable schemes

Visit, viz'it *v t* [Fr *visiter*, from L *visitare*, a freq from *viso*, to go to see, from *video*, *visum* to see VISION] To go or come to see (a person or thing), to make a call upon, to proceed to in order to view, to come or go to generally, to afflict, to overtake or come upon said especially of diseases or calamities, to send a judgment upon, to inflict punishment for —*v i* To practise going to see others, to make calls —*n* The act of visiting, a going to see a person, place or thing, a short stay of friendship, ceremony, business, curiosity, &c, a call —**Visitant**, viz'i tant, *n* One who visits, a visitor —**Visitation**, viz i tā shon, *n* [L *visitatio*] A visit, a formal or judicial visit by a superior, superintending officer &c, a special dispensation or judgment from heaven, communication of divine favour or goodness, more usually of divine indignation and retribution — **Visitatorial**, viz i ta tō ri al, *a* Pertaining to a judicial visitor or visitation — **Visiter**, **Visitor**, viz i tĕr, viz i tor, *n* One who visits, a caller, a guest — **Visiting**, viz it-ing *n* Pertaining to visits, authorized to visit and inspect —*n* The act or practise of paying visits or making calls, prompting, influence (*Shak*) — **Visiting-card** *n* A small card bearing one's name, &c, to be left in making calls or paying visits

Visor, **Vizor**, viz or, *n* [Fr *visière*, a visor, from O Fr *vis*, the face or visage VISAGE] A mask used to conceal the face or disguise the wearer, the movable face-guard of a helmet —**Visored**, viz'ord, *a* Wearing a visor

Vista, vis'ta, *n* [It, sight, view, from L *video*, *visum*, to see VISION] A view or prospect through an avenue, as between rows of trees; the trees that form the avenue

Visual, vish'u al, *a*. [Fr *visuel*, L L *visualis*, from L *visus*, sight VISION] Pertaining to sight, used in sight; serving as the instrument of seeing —*Visual angle*, the angle formed at the eye by the rays of light from the extremities of the object. —*Visual rays*, *rays of light* from the object to the eye. — **Visuality**, vish-u-al'i-ti, *n* The quality of being visual

Vital, vī'tal, *a* [Fr *vital*, from L *vitalis*, vital, pertaining to life, from *vita* (for *vivita*), life, from stem of *vivus*, living, *vivo*, *victum*, to live (whence also *vivid*, *vivacity*, *victual*, *victual*, &c), from a root seen also in E *quick*] Pertaining to life, either animal or vegetable; contributing to life, necessary to life, being the seat of life, being that on which life depends (a *vital* part), hence, absolutely necessary; essential, indispensable —*Vital functions*, those functions on which life immediately depends, as the circulation of the blood, respiration, digestion, &c —**Vitality**, vī-tal'i-ti, *n* The state of showing vital powers, the principle of life, animation, manifestation of life or of a capacity for lasting. —**Vitalization**, vī tal i-zā'shon, *n* The act of vitalizing —**Vitalize**, vī'tal iz, *v t*.—*vitalized*, *vitalizing* To give life to; to furnish with the vital principle —**Vitally**, vī tal li, *adv* In a vital manner; essentially (*vitally* important) —**Vitals**, vī'talz, *n pl* Internal parts or organs of animal bodies essential to life, the part of a complex whole essential to its life, existence, or to a sound state

Vitellus vi tel us, *n* [L, the yolk of an egg] The yolk of an egg, a membrane inclosing the embryo in some plants — **Vitelline**, vi tel'lin, *n* A substance consisting of casein and albumen in the yolk of birds' eggs

Vitiate, vish i āt, *v t* — *vitiated*, *vitiating* [L *vitio*, *vitiatum*, from *vitium*, a fault, vice VICE] To render faulty or imperfect, to injure the quality or substance of, to impair, to spoil, to render invalid or of no effect, to invalidate —**Vitiation**, vish i ā shon, *n* The act of vitiating

Viticulture, vit i kul tūr, *n* [L *vitis*, a vine, and *cultura* culture] The culture or cultivation of the vine

Vitreous, vit rē us, *a* [L *vitreus*, from *vitrum*, glass, same root as *video*, to see VISION] Pertaining to or obtained from glass, consisting of glass, resembling glass (the *vitreous* humour of the eye, a transparent gelatinous fluid occupying the posterior of the globe) —*Vitreous electricity*, that produced by rubbing glass, as distinguished from *resinous electricity* —**Vitreousness**, vit rē us nes, *n* The quality of being vitreous —**Vitrescence**, vi tres'sens, *n*. The quality of being vitrescent. — **Vitrescent**, vi tres sent, *a* Turning into glass, tending to become glass —**Vitrescible**, vi-tres si bl, *a* Capable of being vitrified — **Vitric**, vit rik, *a* Of a glassy nature —**Vitrification**, **Vitrifaction**, vit ri-fak'shon, vit-ri-fak'shon, *n* The process or operation of vitrifying —**Vitrifactory**, vit ri-fak'tor-i, *n* The manufacture of glass —**Vitrifiable**, vit'ri fī a bl, *a* Capable of being vitrified —**Vitrified**, vit'ri fīd, *p* and *a* Converted into glass —*Vitrified forts*, a class of prehistoric hill fortresses, the walls of which are wholly or partially vitrified or transformed into a kind of glass —**Vitriform**, vit ri form, *a* Having the form or resemblance of glass — **Vitrify**, vit'ri fī, *v t* — *vitrified*, *vitrifying* [L *vitrum*, and *facio*, to make] To convert into glass by fusion or the action of heat — *v i* To become glass, to be converted into glass

Vitriol, vit ri-ol, *n* [Fr *vitriol*, L L *vitriolum*, vitriol, from L *vitrum*, glass VITREOUS] The common name of sulphuric acid and of many of its compounds, which, in certain states, have a glassy appearance — *Blue vitriol* or *copper vitriol*, sulphate of copper —*Green vitriol*, copperas. —*Lead vitriol*, sulphate of lead —*Oil of vitriol*, concentrated sulphuric acid.—*Red vitriol*, a sulphate of cobalt; also, red sulphate of iron — *White vitriol*, sulphate of zinc — **Vitriolate**, **Vitriolize**, vit'ri-ō-lāt, vit ri-ōl-iz, *v t* To convert into a vitriol. —**Vitriolation**, **Vitriolization**, vit'ri-ō-lā'shon, vit'ri-ol-i-zā'shon, *n*. The act of conversion into a vitriol. — **Vitriolic**, vit-ri-ol'ik, *a*. Pertaining to vitriol; having the qualities of vitriol.

Vitta, vit *a, n.* pl. **Vittæ, vit'ē** [L.] A headband, fillet, or garland, bot a name given to the receptacles of oil in the fruits of umbelliferous plants, as anise, fennel, caraway, &c.—**Vittate,** vit'at, *a* Filleted, *bot.* striped lengthwise

Vituline, vit'ū lin, *a* [L *vitulinus,* from *vitulus,* a calf VEAL] Belonging to a calf or to veal

Vituperate, vi tū' pe rāt, *v t* — *vituperated, vituperating* [Fr *vituperer,* from L *vitupero, vituperatum—vitium,* a vice, a fault, and *paro,* to prepare VICE, PARE] To blame with abusive language, to abuse, to rate, to objurgate —**Vituperable,** vi tū' pe ra-bl, *a.* Deserving vituperation, censurable — **Vituperation,** vi tū pe ra' shon, *n* [L *vituperatio*] The act of vituperating, abuse, railing —**Vituperative,** vi tū' pe rā tiv, *a* Containing or expressing abusive censure, abusive —**Vituperatively,** vi tū' pe-rā-tiv li, *adv* With vituperation, abusively — **Vituperator,** vi tū' pe-rāt-ėr, *n.* One who vituperates

Viva, vē' vä, *interj* [It VIVE] An Italian exclamation of applause or joy, corresponding to the French *vive,* long live

Vivace, vē-vä' chä, *a* or *adv* [It.] *Mus* vivacious, brisk, in a brisk lively manner

Vivacious, vi vā' shus, *a* [L *vivax vivacis,* from *vivus,* alive VITAL] Lively, active, sprightly in temper or conduct, proceeding from or characterized by sprightliness — **Vivaciously,** vi vā' shus-li *adv* With vivacity, life, or spirit — **Vivaciousness,** vi vā' shus-nes, *n* Vivacity, liveliness —**Vivacity,** vi vas' i ti, *n* [L *vivacitas*] Liveliness of manner or character, sprightliness of temper or behaviour, animation, briskness, cheerfulness, spirit

Vivandière, vē-vän-dē-ār' *n.* [Fr VIAND] A female attached to French and other continental regiments, who sells provisions and liquor

Vivarium, vi vā' ri um, *n* pl **Vivaria** vi vā' ri a. [L, from *vivus,* alive VITAL] A place artificially prepared for keeping animals alive, in as nearly as possible their natural state

Viva voce, vī' va vō' sē, *adv* [L, by the living voice] *By word of mouth, orally,* sometimes used adjectively (a *viva voce* examination)

Vive, vēv, *interj* [Fr, from *vivre,* L *vivere* to live. VITAL] Long live, success to (*vive le roi,* long live the king)

Vivid, vivid, *a* [L *vividus,* from *vivus,* alive VITAL] Exhibiting the appearance of life or freshness, bright clear, lively, fresh (*vivid* colours), forming brilliant images or painting in lively colours, realistic.—**Vividly,** vivid li *adv* In a vivid or lively manner, with strength or intensity, in bright or glowing colours, with animated exhibition to the mind —**Vividness, Vividity,** vivid nes, vi vid i ti, *n* The quality of being vivid, liveliness, bright scene

Vivify, viv i fi, *v t* —*vivified vivifying* [Fr *vivifier,* L *vivificare — vivus,* alive, and *facio,* to make] To endue with life, to animate, to make to be living —*v i.* To impart life or animation. —**Vivific,**† **Vivifical,**† vi vif ik, vi vif' i kal *a* [L *vivificus*] Giving life, reviving, enlivening, vivifying — **Vivification,**† viv i fi kā shon, *n* The act of vivifying

Viviparous, vi vip' a-rus, *a* [L *vivus,* alive, and *paro,* to bear] Producing young in a living state, as distinguished from *ovi parous,* producing eggs — **Viviparously,** vi vip' a-rus-li, *adv* In a viviparous manner — **Viviparity, Viviparousness,** viv i par'i-ti, vi vip' a-rus-nes, *n* State or character of being viviparous

Vivisection, viv i-sek' shon, *n* [From L *vivus* alive, and *sectio, sectionis,* a cutting] The dissection of, or otherwise experimentation on, a living animal, for the purpose of ascertaining or demonstrating some fact in physiology or pathology — **Vivisector,** viv i-sek'-tėr, *n* One who practises vivisection

Vixen, vik'sen, *n* [A Sax *fixen, fyxen,* a she-fox, fem of *fox* (with change of *f* to *v*), comp G *füchsin,* a she-fox, *fuchs,* a fox] A she-fox, a froward, turbulent, quarrelsome woman, a scold, a termagant —**Vixenish,** vik'sen-ish, *a* Pertaining to a vixen. —**Vixenly,** vik'sen-li, *a* Having the qualities of a vixen

Viz A contraction of L *videlicet,* meaning namely, to wit, and read as so

Vizier, vi zēr' or vi zēr', *n* [Fr *visir,* from Ar *wasir,* a vizier, lit a bearer of burdens, a porter, from *wasara,* to bear a burden] The title of high political officers in the Turkish Empire and other Mohammedan states, a minister of state —*Grand vizier,* the president of the divan, the prime minister —**Vizierate,** vi zi ėr āt or vi zēr'āt, *n* The office, state, or authority of a vizier —**Visierial,** vi zē ri al, *a* Pertaining to a vizier

Vizor, viz or *n* VISOR

Vocable, vō' ka bl, *n* [L *vocabulum,* from *voco,* to call VOICE] A word, a term, a word without regard to its meaning — **Vocabulary,** vō-kab' ū la ri, *n* [Fr *vocabulaire,* from L *vocabulum*] A list or collection of words arranged in alphabetical order and briefly explained, a word book, sum or stock of words employed, range of language (a limited *vocabulary*)

Vocal vō' kal *a* [L *vocalis,* from *vox* voice VOICE] Pertaining to the voice or speech, uttered or modulated by the voice, endowed or as if endowed with a voice, *phonetics,* voiced or sonant said of certain sounds, having a vowel character — *Vocal chords* two elastic membranous folds so attached to the cartilages of the larynx and to muscles that they may be stretched or relaxed, so as to modify the sounds produced by their vibration — **Vocalist** vō' kal ist *n* A vocal musician, a singer — **Vocality, Vocalness** vo kal' i ti, vō' kal nes, *n* The quality of being vocal —**Vocalization** vō kal i zā' shon *n* Act of vocalizing, the state of being vocalized — **Vocalize,** vō' kal iz, *v t* — *vocalized vocalizing* To form into voice, to make vocal, to utter with voice and not merely breath, to make sonant —**Vocally** vō' kal li *adv* In a vocal manner, with voice, verbally

Vocation vō-kā' shon *n* [Fr *vocation* from L *vocatio,* from *voco, vocatum* to call VOICE] A calling or designation to a particular state or profession, a summons, a call, employment, calling, occupation, trade —**Vocative,** vok a tiv, *a* [L *vocativus* from *voco* to call] Relating to calling or addressing by name applied to the grammatical case in which a person or thing is addressed —*n* The vocative case

Vociferate, vō sif' ėr āt *v i* — *vociferated, vociferating* [L *vociferor, vociferatus—vox vocis,* the voice and *fero* to bear VOICE, FERTILE] To cry out with vehemence, to exclaim —*v t* To utter with a loud voice or clamorously, to shout — **Vociferation,** vō sif' ėr ā shon, *n* The act of vociferating, a violent outcry, clamour, exclamation —**Vociferous** vō-sif'ėr us, *a* Making a loud outcry, clamorous noisy —**Vociferously,** vō-sif'ėr us li *adv* In a vociferous manner —**Vociferousness,** vō-sif'ėr us-nes, *n*

Vodka vod'ka, *n* An intoxicating spirit distilled from rye, and much used in Russia

Voe, vō, *n* [Icel *vor,* a voe] An inlet, bay, or creek [Orkneys and Shetland]

Vogue, vōg, *n* [Fr *vogue* fashion lit rowing of a ship, from It *vogare* a rowing, from G *wogen,* to wave, akin to E *wag wave*] The prevalent mode or fashion, popular repute or estimation now almost exclusively used in the phrase *in vogue* that is, in fashion, held in esteem for the time being

Voice vois, *n* [O E *voys,* O Fr *vois,* Mod Fr *voix,* from L *vox, vocis,* voice, a word, from stem of *vocare,* to call (seen also in *vocation, vocative, vocal, vowel, advocate convoke, invoke, &c*), allied to Skr *vach,* to speak] The sound uttered by the mouths of living creatures, whether men or animals, especially, human utterance in speaking, singing, or otherwise, the sound made when a person speaks or sings, the faculty of uttering audible sounds, the faculty of speaking, language, a sound produced by an inanimate object, sound emitted, the right of expressing an opinion, *vote, suffrage* (you have no *voice* in the matter); *phonetics,* sound uttered with resonance of the vocal chords, and not with a mere emission of breath, sonant utterance, *gram.* a form of verb inflection (active *voice,* middle *voice,* passive *voice*) — **Voiced,** voist, *a* Furnished with a voice, *phonetics,* uttered with voice, having sonant utterance —**Voiceful,** vois ful, *a* Having a voice, vocal —**Voiceless,** vois les, *a* Having no voice, utterance, or vote

Void, void, *a* [O Fr *voide, vuide* (Fr *vide*), empty, void, from L *viduus,* widowed, bereaved, allied to E *widow* Hence also *avoid, devoid*] Empty or not containing matter, having no holder or possessor, vacant, unoccupied, devoid, destitute (*void of* learning), not producing any effect, in effectual, in vain, having no legal or binding force, null (a deed not duly signed and sealed is *void*) —*n* An empty space, a vacuum —*v t* [O Fr *voider,* to empty] To make or leave vacant, to quit or vacate, to emit, throw, or send out, to evacuate from the bowels —**Voidable,** voi da-bl, *a* Capable of being voided — **Voidance,** voi dans, *n* The act of voiding, ejection from a bowel fice vacancy as of a benefice —**Voider,** voi dėr, *n* One who voids

Volant vō' lant, *a* [Fr *volant,* flying from *voler,* L *volare* to fly] Flying, nimble, rapid, *her* represented as flying

Volatile vol a til, *a* [Fr *volatil* from L *volatilis,* from *volo volatum,* to fly] Having the quality of passing off by spontaneous evaporation, diffusing more or less freely in the atmosphere, passing off insensibly in vapour, of a lively, brisk or gay temperament fickle, apt to change — **Volatility Volatileness** vol a til' i ti, vol a til nes *n* The quality of being volatile, capability of evaporating or dissipating, flightiness, fickleness — **Volatilizable** vol a til i za bl, *a* Capable of being volatilized — **Volatilization,** vol a til i zā shon, *n* The act or process of volatilizing —**Volatilize** vol a til iz *v t* — *volatilized volatilizing* [Fr *volatiliser*] To cause to exhale or evaporate, to cause to pass off in vapour or invisible effluvia

Volcano, vol kā nō, *n* pl **Volcanoes** vol kā' nōz [It *vulcano vulcano,* Fr *volcan* from L *Vulcanus* the god of fire (cog Skr *ulkā* fire)] A hill or mountain more or less perfectly cone shaped, with a circular cup like opening or basin (called a *crater*) at its summit from which are sent out clouds of vapour, gases showers of ashes hot fragments of rocks, and streams of lava —**Volcanic,** vol kan' ik, *a* Pertaining to volcanoes, changed or affected by the heat of a volcano —*Volcanic foci,* subterranean centres of igneous action, from which minor exhibitions diverge — *Volcanic glass* obsidian — *Volcanic rocks,* rocks which have been formed by volcanic agency —**Volcanicity, Volcanism,** vol ka nis' i ti vol kan izm, *n* State of being volcanic, volcanic power —**Volcanist** vol kan ist, *n* One versed in volcanoes, a vulcanist —**Volcanite,** vol kan it, *n* Same as *Augite* —**Volcanization,** vol kan i zā shon, *n* The process of volcanizing **Volcanize,** vol kan iz, *v t* —*volcanized, volcanizing* To subject to volcanic heat and modify by its action

Vole, vōl, *n* [Fr, from *voler,* to fly] A deal at cards that draws all the tricks

Vole, vōl, *n* [Also called *vole mouse,* perhaps for *wold mouse*] A name of several rodent animals, resembling, and in many cases popularly bearing the names of rats and mice, as the short-tailed field mouse, the water rat, &c

Volition, vō-lish' on, *n* [L *volitio,* from *volo,* to will, same root as E *will* VOLUNTARY] The act of willing, the exercise of the will, the power of willing, will — **Volitional,** vō-lish' on al, *a* Pertaining to volition —**Volitive,** vol' i tiv, *a* Having the power to will, originating in the will, *gram* used in expressing a wish or permission (a *volitive* proposition)

Volley, vol' i, *n* [Fr *volée,* a flight, from *voler,* L *volare,* to fly VOLATILE] A flight of missiles, as of shot, arrows, &c, a simultaneous discharge of a number of missile weapons, as small-arms, a noisy or explosive burst or emission of many things

at once —*v t* —*volleyed, volleying* To discharge with a volley, or as if with a volley —*v i* To be discharged at once or with a volley, to sound like a volley of artillery

Volt, volt, *n* [Fr *volte*, from L *volvo, volutum*, to turn VAULT] A bound or spring, *fencing*, a sudden movement or leap to avoid a thrust

Volt, volt, *n* [From *Volta*, the discoverer of voltaism] The unit of electro motive force —**Voltaic,** vol tā ik, *a* Pertaining to ordinary current electricity or galvanism —*Voltaic battery*, a voltaic apparatus for accumulating galvanic electricity —*Voltaic electricity*, galvanism — *Voltaic pile* Under PILE —**Voltaism,** vol ta-izm *n* Voltaic electricity, galvanism —**Voltameter,** vol tam et-er, *n* [*Voltaic*, and Gr *metron*, measure] An instrument for measuring the force of an electric current in terms of the quantity of water decomposed

Voltigeur, vol ti zhēr, *n.* [Fr , from *voltiger*, to vault] A soldier in a select light-infantry company in a French regiment

Volubile, vol ū bil, *a* [Fr *voluble*, L *volubilis*, revolving, fluent, voluble, from *volvo, volutum*, to roll (whence also *vault, volume, revolve, involves, convolution*, &c), cog E *wallow, walk*] Having a great flow of words or glibness of utterance, speaking with over great fluency, over fluent, *bot* twisting applied to stems which twist or twine round other bodies —**Volubly,** vol ū bli, *adv* In a voluble or fluent manner —**Volubility, Volubleness** vol ū bil i ti, vol ū bl nes, *n* [Fr *volubilité*, L *volubilitas*] The quality of being voluble in speech, over great fluency or readiness of the tongue, unchecked flow of speech

Volume vol ūm, *n* [Fr *volume* from L *volumen*, a roll, a roll of manuscript a book, from *volvo* to roll VOLUBILE] A roll of manuscript, such as anciently formed a book a book, a tome, a part or portion of an extended work that is bound up together in one cover, something of a convolved rounded, or swelling form, a coil, a convolution, a wreath (*volumes of smoke*), the cubic contents of a body, mass or bulk, a quantity as having a certain bulk (a *volume* of a gas), *mus* quantity, fulness, power, or strength of tone or sound — **Voluméd** vol ūmd, *a* Having the form of volumes or rounded masses, consisting of rolling masses —**Volumenometer,** vol ū men-om e tēr, *n* [L *volumen*, a volume, and Gr *metron*, a measure] An instrument for measuring the volume of a solid body, a stereometer —**Volumetric,** vol ū met rik, *a Chem* pertaining to estimation by measured volumes of standard solutions of reagents —*Volumetric analysis*, a method of chemical analysis in which the quantity of a substance present in a solution is estimated by the amount of a standard solution required to produce a certain reaction —**Volumetrically,** vol ū met ri kal li, *adv* By volumetric analysis

Voluminous, vō lū mi nus, *a* [Fr *volumineux*, from L *volumen, voluminis*, a volume VOLUME] Consisting of many coils or complications (*Mil*), of great volume, bulky, having written much, producing books that are bulky or writing many of them (a *voluminous* writer) —**Voluminously,** vō lū mi nus li, *adv* In a voluminous manner —**Voluminousness,** vō lū mi nus-nes, *n*

Voluntary, vol un ta-ri, *a* [L *voluntarius*, from *voluntas*, will, choice, from *volens*, for *volens*, part pres of *volo, velle*, to will (whence *volens, (bene)volence, (male)volence*), cog E *will*] Proceeding from the will, done of one's own accord or free choice, spontaneous, not prompted or suggested by another, of one's or its own accord or choice, subject to or controlled by the will, regulated by the will, endowed with free will, pertaining to the doctrines of the voluntaries (a *voluntary* church) — *n* A person who maintains that churches should be supported entirely by voluntary contributions, and should be quite free from connection with the state, *mus* an organ solo performed at the beginning, during, or at the end of a church service — **Voluntarily,** vol'un-ta-ri-li, *adv* In a voluntary manner; spontaneously — **Voluntariness,** vol un-ta-ri-nes, *n* The character of being voluntary, spontaneity — **Voluntaryism,** vol'un-ta-ri-izm, *n.* The principle of supporting religion by voluntary effort and association — **Volunteer,** vol un tēr', *n.* [Fr *volontaire*] A person who enters into any service of his own free-will, a person who of his own free will offers the state his services in a military capacity without the stipulation of a substantial reward, a person belonging to one of the corps of riflemen, artillery, engineers, &c , in Britain, who voluntarily undergo a military training for home defence —*v t* To offer or bestow voluntarily or without solicitation or compulsion — *v i* To enter into any service of one's free will

Voluptuary, vō lup tū a ri, *n* [L *voluptuarius*, from *voluptas*, pleasure, akin to *volo* to wish VOLUNTARY] A man wholly given up to luxury or the gratification of the appetite and sensual pleasures, a sensualist — **Voluptuous** vō-lup tū us *a* [L *voluptuosus*] Pertaining to sensual pleasure, gratifying the senses, exciting or tending to excite sensual desires, sensual —**Voluptuously,** vō lup tū us li, *adv* In a voluptuous manner, luxuriously, sensually — **Voluptuousness,** vō-lup tū us-nes, *n* The state or quality of being voluptuous

Volute, vo lūt *n* [L *voluta*, a volute, from *volutus*, pp of *volvo, volutum*, to roll VOLUBLE] *Arch* a kind of spiral scroll used in the Ionic, Corinthian and Composite capitals of which it is a principal ornament —**Voluted** vō lūt ed, *a* Having a volute or volutes —**Volution** vō lū shon, *n* A spiral turn, a convolution *n*

Volva vol v a *n* [L a wrapper] *Bot* a wrapper or bag that envelops certain fungi when young

Vomer, vō mēr *n* [L , a ploughshare] *Anat* the slender thin bone between the nostrils —**Vomerine,** vō mēr in *a* Pertaining to the vomer

Vomic nux VOMICA

Vomit vom it *v t* [From L *vomo, vomitum*, to vomit, allied to Gr *emō* (for *vemō*) Skr *vam*, to vomit] To throw up or eject from the stomach, to belch forth, to emit — *v i* To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth, to spew —*n* The matter ejected from the stomach, an emetic —*Black vomit*, dark coloured matter ejected from the stomach in the last stage of yellow fever hence, yellow fever — **Vomiting,** vom it ing, *n* That which is vomited, vomit —**Vomitory,** vom i to ri, *n* [L *vomitorius*, causing vomiting, *vomitoria*, passages for exit in a theatre] An emetic, *arch* an opening or door in an ancient theatre and amphitheatre which gave ingress or egress to the people

Voracious, vō rā shus *a* [L *vorax, vo acis*, from *voro*, to devour, same root as Gr *bora*, food, Skr *gar*, to swallow] Greedy for eating, eating food in large quantities, rapacious, ready to devour or swallow up —**Voraciously,** vō rā shus li, *adv* In a voracious manner, ravenously — **Voraciousness, Voracity,** vō-rā shus nes, vō ras i-ti, *n* The quality of being voracious

Vortex, vor'teks, *n* pl **Vortices,** vor ti sēz, or **Vortexes,** vor'teks ez [L , from *verto*, anciently *vorto*, to turn VERSE] A whirling or gyratory motion in any fluid, whether liquid or aeriform, a whirlpool or a whirl wind, an eddy —*Vortex ring*, a whirling ring of aeriform matter composed of a number of small rotating circles placed side by side, like beads on a string, as the singular smoke rings which are sometimes produced in smoking tobacco —**Vortical, Vorticose,** vor'ti kal, vor'ti kōs, *a.* Pertaining to a vortex, whirling, turning —**Vortically,** vor'ti kal li, *adv* In a vortical manner, whirlingly

Votary, vō'ta ri, *n* [From L *votum*, a vow VOTE] One devoted, consecrated, or engaged by a vow or promise, a person devoted, given, or addicted to some particular service, worship, study, or state of life —**Votarist,** vō ta-rist, *n* A votary — **Votaress,** vō'ta-res, *n.* A female devoted to any service, worship, or state of life.

Vote, vōt, *n* [Fr *vote*, a vote, from L *votum*, a vow, wish, will, from *voveo, votum*, to vow (seen also in *devote, devout*) Vow] The expression of a desire, preference, or choice in regard to any measure proposed, in which the person voting has an interest in common with others, a suffrage, that by which will or preference is expressed in elections or in deciding proposals; a ballot, a ticket, &c , a thing conferred by vote, a grant —*v t* —*voted, voting* To give a vote, to express or signify the mind, will, or preference in electing men to office or the like —*v i* To elect by some expression of will, to enact, establish, or grant by vote —**Voter,** vō tēr, *n.* One who votes or has a legal right to vote, an elector — **Voting paper,** *n* A paper by which a person gives his vote —**Votive,** vō'tiv, *a* [L *votivus*, from *votum*, a vow] Given, paid, or consecrated, in consequence of some vow —*A votive offering*, a tablet, picture, &c , dedicated in consequence of the vow of a worshipper —**Votively,** vō tiv-li, *adv* In a votive manner, by vow

Vouch, vouch, *v t* [O Fr *vocher*, from L *vocare*, to call, hence *avouch* VOICE] To declare, assert, affirm, or attest, to maintain by affirmations, to warrant, to answer for —*v i* To bear witness, to give testimony or attestation, to maintain, to assert, to aver —**Voucher,** vouch ēr, *n* One who vouches, a paper or document which serves to confirm and establish facts of any kind, the written evidence of the payment of a debt, as a discharged account or the like

Vouchsafe, vouch sāf , *v t* — *vouchsafed, vouchsafing* [From *vouch* and *safe*, to vouch or attest as safe, formerly often as two words] To condescend to grant, to concede (to *vouchsafe* an answer) —*v i* To condescend, to deign, to yield —**Vouchsafement,** vouch sāf ment, *n.* The act of vouchsafing

Voussoir, vōs'war, *n* [Fr , akin in origin to *vault*] One of a series of *stones*, &c , shaped like truncated wedges, with which an arch is constructed, the uppermost or middle one of which is called the **keystone**

Vow vou *n* [O Fr *vou*, Mod Fr *veu*, a vow, from L *votum*, a vow, hence really the same word as *vote Avow* is a derivative] A solemn promise, an engagement solemnly entered into, an oath made to God or to some deity, to perform some act on the fulfilment of certain conditions, a promise to follow out some line of conduct, or to devote one's self to some act or service —*v t* To promise solemnly, to give, consecrate, or dedicate by a solemn promise, as to a divine power, to threaten solemnly or upon oath (*to vow* vengeance) —*v i* To make vows or solemn promises — **Vowed,** vou d, *p* and *a* Devoted, confirmed by oath, sworn, inveterate — **Vower,** vou ēr, *n* One who makes a vow.

Vowel, vou el, *n* [Fr *voyelle*, from L *vocalis*, vocal, lit a vocal letter, from *vox, vocis*, the voice VOICE] A sound uttered by opening the mouth and giving vent to voice, a sound uttered when the vocal organs are in an open position, as the sound of *a* or *o*, the letter or character which represents such a sound —*a* Pertaining to a vowel, vocal —*Vowel points* Under POINT —**Vowelism,** vou'el izm, *n.* The use of vowels —**Vowelled,** vou'eld, *a.* Furnished with vowels

Vox humana, voks hū-mā'na, *n.* [L , human voice] A reed stop in an organ, so called from its resemblance to the human voice

Voyage, voi'āj, *n* [Fr *voyage*, a journey; It *viaggio*, Sp *viage*, from L *viaticus*, from *viaticus*, pertaining to a journey, from *via*, a way (seen also in *viaduct, deviate, obviate, obvious, previous, convey*, &c), same root as E *way*] Formerly, a journey by sea or by land, now, a journey by sea from one place, port, or country to another, especially a journey by water to a distant place or country —*v i.*—*voyaged, voyaging.* To take a journey or voyage, to sail or pass by water —*v t* To travel; to pass over — **Voyageable,** voi'āj-a-bl, *a* Navigable — **Voyager,** voi'āj-ēr, *n.* One who makes a voyage.—**Voyageur,** vwa-yā-zhēr, *n.* [Fr ,

lit. a traveller.] The Canadian name of a class of men employed in the fur trade, &c., in transporting goods by land or water

Vraisemblance, vrā-sañ-blāns, *n* [Fr] The appearance of truth.

Vulcan, vul'kan, *n.* [L *Vulcanus* or *Volcanus* (hence *volcano*), akin Skr *vibhā*, a fire] The Roman deity who presided over fire and the working of metals, the name given to a hypothetical intra-Mercurial planet, believed to have been discovered in 1859 —**Vulcanian,** vul-kā'ni-an, *a* Pertaining to Vulcan, or to work in iron, &c., volcanic, *geol* pertaining to vulcanism —*Vulcanian theory,* the Plutonic theory Under PLUTONIC —**Vulcanic,** vul-kan'ik, *a* Volcanic —**Vulcanicity,** vul-ka-nis'i-ti, *n* Volcanic power or action, volcanicity —**Vulcanism,** vul'kan izm, *n* The phenomena due to the internal heat of the earth, as volcanoes, hot springs, &c —**Vulcanist,** vul'kan ist, *n.* One who supports the Vulcanian theory —**Vulcanite,** vul'kan it, *n* A kind of vulcanized caoutchouc differing from ordinary vulcanized caoutchouc in containing a larger proportion of sulphur, and in being made at a higher temperature, used for combs, brooches, bracelets, &c., ebonite, a name for pyroxene, from its being found in ejected blocks and lavas.—**Vulcanization,** vul'kan i-zā'shon, *n.* A method of combining caoutchouc or India-rubber with sulphur and other ingredients to effect certain changes in its properties, and yield a soft (*vulcanized India-rubber*) or a hard (*vulcanite*) product — **Vulcanize,** vul'kan-īz, *v.t.* —*vulcanized, vulcanizing* To subject to the process of vulcanization —**Vulcanologist,** vul-ka-nol'o-jist, *n.* A student of vulcanology —**Vulcanology,** vul-ka-nol'o-ji, *n* The science of volcanic phenomena.

Vulgar, vul'gėr, *a* [Fr *vulgaire,* from L *vulgaris,* from *vulgus,* the common people, the crowd, same root as *urgeo,* E to *urge* URGE.] Pertaining to the common people or the multitude, plebeian, common, ordinary, in general use, hence, national, vernacular (the *vulgar* tongue), pertaining to the lower or less refined class of people, hence, somewhat coarse, rude, boorish, low —*Vulgar fractions* Under FRACTION —*The vulgar,* the common people collectively, the uneducated, uncultured class of people —**Vulgarian,** vul gā'ri-an, *n* A vulgar person —**Vulgarism,** vul'gėr izm, *n* Vulgarity, a vulgar phrase or expression — **Vulgarity,** vul gar i-ti, *n* The quality of being vulgar, coarseness or clownishness of manners or language, an act of low manners —**Vulgarize,** vul'gėr īz, *v.t* —*vulgarized, vulgarizing* To make vulgar or common —**Vulgarly,** vul'gėr li, *adv* In a vulgar manner, commonly, by popular usage, coarsely, clownishly —**Vulgarness,** vul'gėr nes, *n* Vulgarity *The Vulgate* (L *vulgata editio,* the edition made public or given to all), the authorized Latin version of the Scriptures in the Roman Catholic Church

Vulnerable, vul'nėr-a-bl, *a* [Fr *vulnerable,* from L *vulnero,* to wound, from *vulnus, vulneris,* a wound; from a root meaning to tear, whence also *wolf*] Capable of being wounded; liable to injury, subject to be affected injuriously —**Vulnerability, Vulnerableness,** vul'nėr-a-bil'i-ti, vul'nėr-a-bl nes, *n.* The quality of being vulnerable.—**Vulnerary,** vul'nėr-a-ri, *a* [L. *vulnerarius*] Useful in healing wounds —*n.* Any plant, drug, or composition useful in the cure of wounds

Vulpine, vul'pin, *a* [L. *vulpinus,* from *vulpes,* a fox] Pertaining to the fox, resembling the fox, cunning —**Vulpicide,** vul pi sid, *n* [L *vulpes,* and *cædo,* to kill] The practice of killing foxes, a fox-killer

Vulpinite, vul pin it, *n* [From *Vulpino,* in Italy, where it is found] A variety of gypsum sometimes employed for small statues and other ornamental work.

Vulture, vul tūr *n* [O Fr *vultor,* L *vultur,* same root as *vulnerable*] The name of well-known raptorial birds which live chiefly on carrion —**Vulturine** vul'tu rin, *a* [L *vulturinus*] Having the qualities of or resembling the vulture Also **Vulturish, Vulturous**

Vulva, vul va, *n.* [L *vulva, volva,* a wrapper the womb, from *volvo,* to roll] *Anat* the opening of the external parts of generation in the female —**Vulvo-uterine,** *a* Pertaining to the vulva and the uterus

Vying vi ing, *p* and *a* Competing, emulating VIE

W.

W is the twenty third letter of the English alphabet, taking its form and name from the union of two V s or U s

Wabble, wob l, *v i* —*wabbled, wabbling* [WOBBLE] To vacillate, to wobble —*n* A rocking unequal motion, as of a top imperfectly balanced —**Wabbly,** wob li, *a* Inclined to wabble, unsteady

Wacke, wak'e, *n.* [G *wacke, grauwacke,* wacke, graywacke.] A soft earthy variety of trap-rock, generally of a grayish green colour, and usually containing crystals

Wad, wod, *n* [Same word as Sw *vadd,* Dan *vat,* G *watte,* wad] A soft mass of fibrous material, as cotton-wool or the like, used for stuffing, stopping an aperture, &c.; a little mass of some soft or flexible material, used for stopping the charge of powder in a gun and pressing it close to the shot.—*v t* —*wadded, wadding* To furnish with a wad, to stuff or line with wadding, as a garment —**Wadding,** wod ing, *n* A fabric of cotton fibre or the like, used for stuffing various parts of articles of dress, material for ramming down above the charge of firearms.

Wad, Wadd, wod, *n* An earthy ore of manganese, also, a name of plumbago or black-lead.

Waddle, wod'l, *v i* —*waddled, waddling* [A dim and freq formed from *wade*] To sway or rock from side to side in walking, to walk in a tottering or vacillating manner; to toddle —**Waddler,** wod lėr *n* One who waddles — **Waddlingly,** wod'ling li, *adv* With a vacillating gait

Wade, wād, *v i* —*waded, wading* [A Sax *wadan,* to go, to wade = L G *waden,* Icel and Sw *vada,* D *waden,* G *waten,* to wade, same root as L *vado,* to go INVADE] To walk through any substance that impedes or hinders the free motion of the limbs (as long grass or snow), to move stepwise through a fluid, to move or pass with difficulty or labour —*v t* To pass or cross by wading; to ford.—**Wader,** wā'dėr, *n* One who wades, specifically, the name applied to such birds as the heron, snipe, rail, &c GRALLATORES

Wadmal, Wadmoll, wad'mal, wad'mol, *n.* [Icel. *wad-mál,* Sw *vadmal,* Dan *vadmel*] A coarse cloth formerly manufactured.

Wady, wod'i, *n* [Ar *wādi*] The channel of a water-course which is dry, except in the rainy season; a water-course a term used chiefly in the topography of certain Eastern or North African countries

Wafer, wā fėr, *n* [O Fr *waufre* (Fr *gaufre*) wafer from G *waffel* D *wafel* a thin cake, a wafer] A small thin sweet cake, a thin circular portion of unleavened bread, used in the Roman Church in the celebration and administration of the eucharist, a small thin disc of dried paste used for sealing letters, &c

Waffle wof'l, *n* [L *wafel,* G *waffel* WAFER] A kind of thin cake

Waft wäft, *v t* [Closely akin to *wave,* and to Sw *vefta,* to waft, Dan *vifte,* to waft to fan, *vift* a puff] To convey through water or air, to make to sail or float, to buoy up, to keep from sinking —*v i* To sail or float —*n* The act of one who or that which wafts, a sweep, a breath or current, as of wind —**Waftage,** waf tāj, *n* The act of wafting or state of being wafted —**Wafter,** waf tėr, *n* One who wafts

Wag wag, *v i* —*wagged, wagging* [A Sax *wagian,* to wag, to shake, Sw *vagga,* to wag, Icel *vaga,* to wag, to waddle, D *waggelen* to stagger, G *wackeln,* to waggle, akin *wagon, wain, weigh, way, wave*] To cause to move backwards and forwards, or from side to side alternately, to cause to oscillate or vibrate slightly, to wave —*v t* To move backwards and forwards, to hang loosely and shake, to oscillate, to sway, to be in motion or action, to move off or away, to be gone —*n* [Most likely a shortening of the old term *waghalter,* one likely to *wag* in a *halter* or gallows Comp Sc *hempie,* a gallows bird, a frolicsome fellow, lit one fitted for the hempen rope] A person who is fond of making jokes, one who is full of frolicsome tricks, a humorist, a wit, a joker —**Waggery,** wag'ėr-i, *n* The manner, action, or pranks of a wag, jocular sayings, pleasantry — **Waggish,** wag'ish, *a* Belonging to a wag, full of sportive or jocular tricks, antics, sayings, &c, frolicsome — **Waggishly,** wag'ish-li, *adv* In a waggish manner; in sport — **Waggishness,** wag'ish-nes, *n*

Wage, wāj, *v t* —*waged, waging* [O Fr *wager,* to pledge, to promise (hence, to pledge one's self to combat), Fr *gager,* to stake, to pledge, from L L *vadium, vadimonium,* Goth *vadi,* a pledge, same word as A Sax *wed,* a pledge. WED *Gage* is another form of this word] To engage in (a contest), to carry on (war), to undertake —*n* A gage or pledge], hire, wages —**Wages,** wā jez *n pl* [O Fr *wage, gage,* a pledge, *wages* are what the person hiring another has pledged himself to give] The payment given for services performed, the price paid for labour, hire, recompense Though a plural, *wages* sometimes has a verb in the singular

Wager wā jėr *n* [O Fr *wageure, gageure,* from L L *vadiatura,* from *vadium,* a pledge WAGE] An occasion on which two parties bet, a bet the stake laid, the subject of a bet —*Wager of battle,* the legal trial of a cause by combat either between the parties themselves or their champions, formerly in practice in England —*v t* To hazard on the issue of some question that is to be decided, to bet, to stake —*v i* To make a bet, to bet —**Wagerer,** wā jėr-ėr, *n* One who wagers

Wages Under WAGE

Waggle, wag l, *v i* —*waggled, waggling* [A freq and dim from *wag*] To move with a wagging motion, to sway or move from side to side —*v t* To cause to wag frequently and with short motions

Wagon, Waggon, wag'on, *n* [From D *wagen,* rather than from A Sax *wægen,* a wagon (whence *wain*), Icel and Sw *vagn,* Dan *vogn,* G *wagen,* in what carries, from stem of *weigh,* cog Skr *vah,* L *veho,* to carry (whence *vehicle*), akin also *way, wag,* &c] A four-wheeled vehicle for the transport of heavy loads, an open four wheeled vehicle for the conveyance of goods on railways —*v t* To transport or carry in a wagon —**Wagonage,** wag on-āj, *n* Money paid for conveyance by wagon. —**Wagoner,** wag on-ėr, *n* One who drives a wagon, the constellation Charles's Wain or Ursa Major —**Wagonette,** wag-on-et', *n* [Dim of *wagon.*] An open four-wheeled pleasure vehicle of light construction, seated for six or eight persons.

Wagtail, wag'tāl, *n* A small bird of several species, distinguished by its brisk and lively motions, as well as by the length of its tail, which it jerks up and down incessantly, hence the name; a pert person

Wahabee, Wahabi, wa-hā'bē, *n.* From Abdel *Wahab,* a reformer of Mohammedanism about 1760] A member of a very strict sect of Mohammedans in Arabia.

Waif, wāf, *n.* [O Fr *waif, paif,* a waif; of

Scandinavian origin, like E *waise*] A stray or odd article, an article that no one claims, goods found of which the owner is not known, a wanderer, a neglected, homeless wretch

Wail, wāl, *v t* [From Icel *væla*, *vāla*, to wail or lament, perhaps connected with *woe*] To lament, to bewail —*v i* To express sorrow audibly, to lament —*n* Loud weeping, violent lamentation —**Wailing**, wā'ling, *n* Cries of sorrow

Wain, wān, *n* [A Sax *wæen*, a contracted form of *wægen*, a wagon, from *wegan*, to carry —WAGON, WEIGH] A four wheeled vehicle for the transportation of goods, a wagon a constellation, Charles's Wain.

Wainscot, wān'skot, *n* [From D *wagenschot*, wainscot for *wageschot*, from *wieg*, a wall, and *schot* boarding, a covering of boards] A wooden lining or boarding of the walls of apartments, usually made in panels — *v t* To line with wainscot — **Wainscoted**, wān skot-ed *p* and *a* Covered with wainscot —**Wainscotting**, wān skot ing, *n* Wainscot, or the material used for it

Waist, wāst, *n* [A Sax *wæstm*, growth, stature, form from stem of *wax*, to grow] That part of the human body which is immediately below the ribs or thorax, or between the thorax and hips, the middle part of a ship, or that part between the fore and main masts —**Waistband**, wāst band *n* A band round the waist, the band at the top of a pair of trousers round the waist —**Waistcoat**, wāst kot, *n* A garment without sleeves, under the coat, covering the chest and waist, a vest

Wait, wāt, *v i* [O Fr *waiter* (Fr *guetter*), to watch or lie in wait from *waite* a watchman or sentinel from O H G *wahta*, a watchman, akin L *watch* *wake*] To stay or rest in expectation or patience to perform the duties of a servant or attendant, to serve at table —*To wait on* or *upon* to attend upon, to perform menial services for, to visit on business or for ceremony, to attend or follow as a consequence, to accompany —*v t* To stay or wait for, to await —*n* The act of waiting, a waiting in concealment, ambush, a musician who with others promenades the streets in the night about Christmas time, performing music appropriate to the season —*To lie in wait*, to lie in ambush hence, *fig* to lay snares or make insidious attempts —**Waiter**, wā'ter *n* One who waits a male attendant on the guests in a hotel, inn, or similar place, a salver or small tray —**Waiting** wā'ting *n* The act of staying, in expectation, attendance —*In waiting*, in attendance (lords *in waiting*, certain officers of the royal household) — **Waiting maid**, **Waiting woman**, *n* A female servant who attends a lady —**Waitress** wā'tres *n* A female attendant in an inn tavern, &c

Waive, wāv, *v t* [The verb corresponding to the noun *waif*, lit it would seem to mean to leave loose or unregarded, comp Icel *veifa* to swing loosely, to vibrate WAIF] To relinquish or give up, not to insist on or claim, to forego

Waiwode, wā'wōd WAYWODE

Wake, wāk, *v i* pret and pp *woke* or *waked*, ppr *waking* [A Sax *wacan*, also *wæcian*, to arise, to wake, to be awake, Icel *vaka*, D and L G *waken*, Goth *vakan*, G *wachen* to wake, cog with L *vigil*, watchful (whence *vigilant*) Hence *waken* *watch*] To be awake, to continue awake, not to sleep, to cease to sleep, to be aroused, to be excited from a torpid or inactive state, to be put in motion, to revel or carouse late at night —*v t* To rouse from sleep, to excite or stir, to put in motion or action often with *up*, to hold a wake for —*n* [A Sax *wacu*, a watching, a vigil] Vigils, the feast of the dedication of a parish church, formerly kept by watching all night, a merry making, a festive gathering (*Shak*), the watching of a dead body prior to burial by the friends and neighbours of the deceased —**Waking**, wā'king, *p* and *a* Being awake, rousing from sleep, exciting —*Waking hours*, the hours when one is awake —**Wakeful**, wāk'ful, *a* Keeping awake after going to bed, watchful, vigilant —**Wakefully**, wāk'ful li, *adv* In a wakeful manner —**Wakefulness**, wāk'ful-nes, *n* The state of being wakeful, indisposition to sleep —**Waken**, wā kn, *v t* [A Sax *wæccnan*, to become awake, from *wæcan*, to wake] To wake, to cease to sleep —*v t* To excite or rouse from sleep, to awaken, to excite to action, to rouse, to stir, to produce, to call forth (*to waken* love or fear) —**Waker**, wā'kn ér, *n* One who or that which wakens —**Wakening** wā'kn ing, *n* The act of one who wakens, a ceasing from sleep —**Waker**, wā kér *n* One who wakes —**Wake robin**, *n* A plant, the arum

Wake wāk *n* [Same as Prov E *wake*, a row of grass, Icel *vok*, a channel for a vessel in ice] The track left by a ship in the water, and which may be seen to a considerable distance behind

Waldenses, wal den sēz *n* [From Peter *Waldo* or *Waldus* the founder of the sect in the twelfth century] A sect of Christians in northern Italy whose faith is substantially that of the Reformed churches, formerly much persecuted

Wale wāl, *n* [A Sax *walu* a wale=O Fris *walu*, Icel *volr*, Goth *walus* a rod a staff Hence *wale* in *gunwale*] A streak or stripe produced by the stroke of a rod or whip on animal flesh, a weal, a plank from one end of a ship to another a little above the water line —*v t* —*waled*, *waling* To mark with wales or stripes

Walhalla wal hul la *n* VALHALLA

Walk, wak *v i* [A Sax *wealcan* to roll to turn about, to rove (whence *wealcere*, a fuller origin of the name *Walker*)—Icel *valka* Dan *valke* G *walken*, to full same root as *wallow* *well* L *volvo*, to roll (whence *volubile* &c)] To step along, to advance by alternate steps, lifting one foot past the other without running to go or travel on foot, to go or come, as used in the ceremonious language of invitation (*walk* in), to haunt or show itself in some place as a spectre, to conduct one's self, to pursue a particular course of life —*v t* To pass over or through on foot, to cause to walk or step for exercise —*To walk the hospitals* to attend the medical and surgical practice of hospitals for instruction —*n* The act of one who walks, the pace of one who walks a short excursion on foot, for pleasure or exercise, manner of walking, gait, a place in which one is accustomed to walk an avenue, promenade, or the like sphere of action, a department as of art science or literature, a way of living a tract or piece of ground in which animals graze, a sheep walk, a district habitually served by an itinerant vendor of any commodity —**Walker** wa'kér, *n* One who walks, a pedestrian — **Walking beam** Same as WORKING BEAM —**Walking gentleman**, *n* An actor who fills subordinate parts requiring a gentlemanly appearance —**Walking leaf** *n* LEAF INSECT —**Walkingstick** wa king stik *n* A staff or stick carried in the hand in walking

Wall, wal *n* [A Sax *weall* a wall a rampart=O Sax O Fris and D *wal*, Dan *val*, Sw *vall*, G *wall*, a rampart, from L *vallum*, a fence of stakes, a rampart (seen also in *interval*), from *vallus* a stake] A structure of stone, brick, or other materials, of some height and breadth, serving to inclose a space form a division, support superincumbent weights, &c, the side of a building or room, a solid and permanent inclosing fence, a rampart, a fortified enceinte or barrier in this sense often spoken of as plural, means of security or protection, *mining*, the rock inclosing a vein —*To go to the wall*, to get the worst of a contest, to be overpowered —*To push* or *thrust to the wall*, to crush by superior power —*v t* To inclose with a wall, to defend by walls, to fill up with a wall —**Walled** wald, *p* and *a* Provided with a wall or walls, fortified —**Waller**, wal'er, *n* One who builds walls —**Wallflower**, wal'flou ér, *n* The name of a cruciferous plant —a biennial or perennial herb or undershrub—which exhales a delicious odour, and is a great favourite in gardens, so called because in its wild state it grows on old walls and in stony places —**Wall-fruit**, *n* Fruit grown on trees trained against a wall.—**Walling**, wal'ing, *n* Walls in general, materials for walls.—**Wall-paper**, *n* Paper for covering room walls paper-hangings **Wall-plate**, *n* A piece of timber fixed horizontally in or on a wall under the ends of girders, joists, and other timbers —**Wall-saltpetre**, *n* NITRO-CALCITE —**Wall tree**, *n* A fruit-tree nailed to a wall for the better exposure of the fruit to the sun, &c

Wallachian, wal-lak'yan, *a* Pertaining to *Wallachia*, its language, or inhabitants —*n* A native of Wallachia, the language, one of the Romance family of tongues, spoken in Roumania (Wallachia and Moldavia) and adjoining regions

Wallet, wol et, *n* [Probably a corruption of old *watel*, a bag WATTLE] A bag or sack for containing articles which a person carries with him, a knapsack, a pack, bundle, or bag

Wall-eye, *n* [Icel *vagl-eygr*, wall-eyed, from *vagl*, a beam or defect in the eye] An eye in which the iris is of a very light gray or whitish colour said commonly of horses —**Wall eyed**, *a* Having such an eye said of horses, glaring-eyed, fierce-eyed (*Shak*)

Walloon, wal lōn, *n* [From a Teutonic word meaning foreign, seen also in *walnut*, *Welsh*] One of the descendants of the old Gallic Belgæ who occupy part of Belgium and north eastern France, speaking a French dialect containing Gallic and Low German words, the language of the Walloons

Wallow wol ō, *v i* [A Sax *wealwan*, to roll akin to E to *well* up, same root as L *volvo*, to roll VOLUBLE] To roll one's body on the earth in mire, or in other substance, to tumble and roll in anything soft, to live in filth or gross vice —**Wallower**, wol ō ér, *n* One who wallows

Walnut, wal nut *n* [A Sax *wealh hnut*, a walnut lit a foreign nut—*wealh*, foreign, and *hnut*, nut, so G *wallnuss*, D *walnoot* WELSH] A large handsome tree and its fruit, a native of Persia, yielding timber of great value as a cabinet and furniture wood —**Walnut oil**, *n* A bland oil obtained from the walnut fruit and much used by painters

Walrus, wol rus *n* [From D *walrus*, a walrus, lit a whale-horse—*wal*, a whale, and *ros*, a horse, so G *wallross*, Dan *vallros* Sw *vallross*, A Sax *hors hwæl*, Icel *hross hvalr*, horse whale] A large marine carnivorous mammal of the Arctic regions allied to the seal, also known as the morse, sea horse and sea cow, hunted for its oil and for the ivory of its tusks

Waltz, walts, *n* [Short for G *walser*, from *walzen*, to roll to waltz, akin to *wetter*] A dance performed by two persons, who, almost embracing each other, swing round the room with a whirling motion, the music composed for the dance —*v i* To dance a waltz —**Waltzer**, walt'sér, *n* A person who waltzes

Wamble, wom bl, *v i* [Same as Dan *vamle*, to nauseate, akin Icel *vorma*, to loathe, *verma*, nausea.] To be disturbed with nausea said of the stomach

Wampum, wom pum, *n* (American Indian, said to mean white] Small beads made of shells used by the American Indians as money, or wrought into belts, &c, as an ornament

Wan, won, *a* [A Sax *wan*, *won*, *wann*, dark, dusky] Having a pale or sickly hue, languid of look, pale, gloomy often applied to water —*v t* To grow or become wan [Poetical]—**Wanly**, won'li, *adv* In a wan manner, palely —**Wanness**, won'nes, *n* Paleness a sallow, dead colour —**Wannish** won'ish, *a* Somewhat wan

Wand, wond, *n* [Same as D *waand*, O Sw *wand*, Icel *vöndr*, Goth *wandus*, a twig, a wand, probably akin to *wind* (*v*), from its flexibility] A long slender stick; a rod, a rod or similar article, having some special use or character, a staff of authority; a rod used by conjurors or diviners.

Wander, won'dér, *v i* [A Sax *wandrian*, to wander—O D *wandren*, Dan. *vandre*, Sw *vandra*, G *wandern*, to wander, freq forms akin to *wend*. WEND, WIND

(verb).] **To ramble here and there without any certain course or object in view, to roam; to stroll, to leave home, to go through the world, to deviate, to err, to be delirious, not to be under the guidance of reason** —*v i.* To travel over without a certain course, to traverse — **Wanderer**, won dèr-èr, *n.* One who wanders —**Wandering**, won dèr ing, *p* and *a.* Given to wander, roaming, unsettled.— *n.* A travelling without a settled course, peregrination, aberration, deviation, mental aberration — **Wanderingly**, won dèring li, *adv* In a wandering manner

Wanderoo, won de-rö, *n.* A monkey inhabiting the East Indies

Wane, wān, *v i* —*waned, waning* [A Sax *wanian*, to diminish, become less, from *wan*, deficient, akin *want*] To diminish, to decrease or grow less particularly applied to the illuminated part of the moon, *as opposed to wax, to decline, to approach its end (the autumn wanes)* —*n* Decrease of the illuminated part of the moon to the eye of the spectator; decline (his fortunes were on the *wane*)

Wanion, wŏn yon, *n.* [Connected with *wane*, perhaps the old infinitive *wanian*, to wane] A misfortune or calamity, mischief used chiefly as an imprecation in the phrases, '*with a wanion*,' '*wanion on you*, &c

Wanly, Wanness, &c Under WAN

Want, wont, *n* [From Icel *vant neut of vanr*, lacking, wanting, *vanta*, to be lacking, akin *wane, wan* in *wanton*] The state of not having, absence or scarcity of what is needed or desired, lack, need, necessity (to supply one's *wants*), poverty, indigence, lack of the necessaries of life (to suffer from *want*) —*v t* To be without, not to have, to lack, to have occasion for, to require, to need, to feel a desire for to long for —*v i* To be deficient, to be lacking, to be absent or not present where required or expected, to be in want —**Wanter**, won ter, *n* One who wants

Wanton, won ton *a* [O E *wantowen, wan* from, undisciplined dissolute from *wan*, prefix denoting want or deficiency (A Sax *wan*, lacking), and *towen*, A Sax *togen* pp of *teon*, to draw, to educate WANT, TUG] Indulging the natural impulses or appetites without restraint, licentious, lustful, unrestrained in various ways, as in gaiety or sport, playful, frolicsome, sportive, playing freely or without constraint (*wanton* ringlets), unrestrained in growth, growing too luxuriantly, arising from recklessness or disregard of right or consequences, unprovoked (*wanton* mischief) —*n* A licentious man or woman, a pampered, petted creature —*v i* To revel, to frolic unrestrainedly, to sport or dally in lewdness —**Wantonly**, won ton li *adv* In a wanton manner, without cause or provocation —**Wantonness**, won ton nes, *n* The state or quality of being wanton, lewdness, negligence of restraint, sportiveness.

Wap wop, *v t* To beat, to whop [Colloq]

Wapentake, Wapinschaw wa pn shā wā pin-shā, *n.* [Lit a *weapon shew*] In Scotland, a review of persons under arms, made formerly at certain times in every district, now applied in some quarters to the periodical gatherings of the volunteer corps of a district

Wapentake, wa'pn tāk, *n* [Lit a *weapon-taking* or weapon touching—from the men of a district touching the arms of a superior in token of fealty] The name for merly given in some of the northern shires of England, and still given in Yorkshire, to a division of the county, corresponding to a *hundred*

Wapiti, wap'i-ti, *n.* [Indian name] The North American *stag*, closely resembling the European red-deer, though larger

War, war, *n* [A Sax *wer*, O D *werre*, O H G *werru*, war (whence Fr *guerre*, war), akin to G *wirren*, to embroil, confuse; D *war*, entanglement, perhaps allied to *worse*] A contest between nations or states (*international war*), or between parties in the same state (*civil war*), carried on by forces of arms, the profession of arms, art of war, a state of violent opposition or contest, hostility, enmity (feelings at *war* with each other) —*Articles of war* Under ARTICLE.—*Council of war* Under COUNCIL —*v i.*—*warred, warring* To make or carry on war, to carry on hostilities, to contend, to strive, to be in a state of opposition —**War cry**, *n.* A cry or phrase used in common by a body of troops or the like in charging an enemy —**War-dance**, *n* A dance engaged in by savage tribes before a warlike excursion, a dance simulating a battle —**Warfare**, warfār, *n.* Military service, military life, hostilities, war — *v i* To carry on warfare, to engage in war, to contend, to struggle —**War horse**, *n* A horse used in war, a trooper's horse, a charger — **Warlike**, warlik, *a* Fit for war, disposed or inclined for war, military, pertaining to war, having a martial appearance, having the qualities of a soldier —**War-office**, *n* That department of *the British government* presided *over* by the secretary of state for war — **War paint**, *n* Paint put on the face and other parts of the body by savages before going to war —**War path**, *n* The route or path taken on going to war, a warlike expedition or excursion used chiefly in regard to the American Indians —**Warring**, warring *a* Adverse, conflicting, antagonistic, hostile —**Warrior**, war-èr, *n* A soldier, a man engaged in military life, a brave soldier —**War-ship**, *n* A ship constructed *for engaging* in naval warfare *a man of* war —**War whoop**, *n* A whoop or yell raised in presence of the enemy a shout such as the American Indians raise when they enter into battle

Warble, war bl *v t* — *warbled, warbling* [O Fr *werbler*, from O H G *hwerbalon* G *werbeln* a whirl, to warble Wright] To sing in a trilling quavering or vibrating manner, to modulate with turns or variations to sing or carol generally, to utter musically —*v i* To have a trilling quavering, or vibrating sound, to carol or sing with smoothly gliding tones, to trill — *n* A soft sweet flow of melodious sounds, a trilling flexible melody, a carol, a song —**Warbler** warbler, *n* One who warbles, a song bird, the popular name given to members of a dentirostral family of birds *comprising most of the small woodland* songsters of Europe and North America

Warble, warbl *n* [Perhaps from D *var* ox and *bol* ball, bulb] A small tumour on the backs of cattle, containing the maggot or larva of a fly

Ward ward, *v t* [A Sax *weardian* to guard, from *weard* a guard a watch G *wart*, Icel *vorthr*, Goth *vards* guard from the root of A Sax Fr *garder* G *gewahren* Akin to *wary*] To fend off, to keep from hitting, to turn aside as anything mischievous that approaches often followed by *off* —*n* [Partly from A Sax *weard*, a guard partly from the verb] The act of guarding, guard (to keep watch and *ward*), a defensive motion or position in fencing or the like, the state of being under a guard, confinement, custody, guardianship, *one who is* guarded, specially a minor who is under guardianship, a certain division or section of a town or city, such as is constituted for the convenient transaction of local public business, one of the apartments into which an hospital is divided, a curved ridge of metal inside a lock to oppose the passage of a key which has not a corresponding notch, the notch in the key —**Warden**, warden *n* O Fr *wardein, gardien*—a Germanic word with a Latin termination *anus*] A guard or watchman, an officer of rank in charge of something, a keeper; the title given to the head of some colleges and to the superior of some conventual churches —*Warden of a church* CHURCHWARDEN, under CHURCH —**Wardenship, Wardenry** war'den-ship, war'den-ri, *n* The office of a warden.—**Warder**, war'dèr, *n* One who guards or keeps, a keeper; a guard, a truncheon or staff of authority —**Wardrobe**, ward rōb, *n* A place in which clothes are kept, often a piece of furniture resembling a press or cupboard; wearing apparel in general —**Ward-room**, *n* The mess-room of the chief officers in a war-ship —**Wardship**, ward ship, *n.* The office of a ward or guardian; guardianship, also pupilage.

Ware, wār, *a* [A Sax *wær*, wary=Icel. *varr*, Dan. and Sw *var*, wary, aware. WARY] On one's guard, aware, conscious, assured [*Post.*]—*v t* To take heed of, to beware of

Ware, wār, *n* [A. Sax *waru* = D *waar*, Icel *vara*, Dan *vare*, G *waare*, ware, merchandise; perhaps connected with *worth* (value), *wary*] Articles of merchandise; goods, commodities; manufactures of a particular kind properly a collective noun, as in the compounds china*wares*, hard*ware*, tin*wares*, &c, but generally used in the plural form when articles for sale of different kinds are meant —**Warehouse**, war'hous *n* A house in which wares or goods are kept, a building for storing imported goods on which customs dues have not been paid, a store for the sale of goods wholesale, also a *large* retail *establishment* —*v t* To deposit or secure in a warehouse —**Warehouseman**, war'hous-man, *n.* One who keeps a warehouse, one who is employed in a warehouse

Ware, wār, *n* [A Sax *war*, sea weed, akin D *wier*, sea weed] A name of various sea weeds employed as a manure, in the manufacture of kelp, &c

Warfare, **Warlike** Under WAR

Warily, Wariness Under WARY

Warlock Under WARLOCK

Warlock, war lok, *n* [Icel *varthlokur, varthlokkur*, lit weird songs or spells the name being transferred from the things to the person who used them] A male witch, a wizard or sorcerer

Warm warm, *a* [A Sax *wearm*, warm=O Sax G and D *warm* Icel *varmr*, Dan and Sw *varm*, warm, comp O L *formus*, Gr *thermos*, warm] Having heat in a moderate degree, not cold, having the sensation of heat, feeling hot, flushed, subject to heat, having prevalence of heat (a *warm* climate), full of zeal, ardour or affection, zealous, ardent (a *warm* friend), somewhat ardent or excitable, irritable (a *warm* temper), somewhat excited nettled, brisk, keen (a *warm* contest) wealthy, moderately rich, well-off (colloq)—*Warm colours* such as have yellow or yellow red for their basis opposed *to cold colours* such as blue and its compounds —*Warm tints cold tints* modifications of the preceding —*v t* To make warm, to communicate a moderate degree of heat to, to interest to excite ardour or zeal in to animate, to inspirit, to give life to to flush, to cause to glow —*v i* To become moderately heated, to become ardent or animated — *n* A warming a heating [Colloq] —**Warm blooded** *a* Having warm blood *tool* said of mammals and birds, in contradistinction to fishes, amphibians and reptiles or cold blooded animals —**Warm hearted**, *a* Having warmth of heart, cordial, sincere, hearty **Warm heartedness**, *n* Warmth or kindness of heart, cordiality —**Warming pan** *n* A covered pan with a long handle for warming a bed with ignited coals —**Warmly**, warm li, *adv* In a warm manner, with warmth or heat, with warmth of feeling eagerly, ardently, hotly —**Warmth**, warmth *n* The quality or state of being warm, the sensation of heat, gentle heat, hearty kindness or good feeling, ardour, zeal, fervour, earnestness, slight anger or irritation, *panting*, that glowing effect which arises from the use of warm colours

Warn, warn, *v t* [A Sax *warnian, wearnan*, to warn, to take heed, from *wearn*, refusal, denial, Icel and Sw *varna*, G *warnen*, to warn, of same origin as *ware, wary*] To give notice of approaching or probable danger or evil, that it may be avoided, to caution against anything that may prove injurious, to advise, to expostulate with, to inform previously, to give notice to —**Warner**, war'nèr, *n* One who warns —**Warning**, war'ning, *n* Caution against danger, or against faults or evil practices which incur danger, previous notice, a notice given to terminate the relation of master and servant or landlord and tenant —**Warningly**, war'ning-li, *adv.* In a warning manner

Warp, warp, *v t* [From A Sax. *weorpan*, pret *wearp*, to throw, to cast, Icel *verpa*, to throw, and reflexively to warp or shrink, also *warpa*, to throw, Dan *varpe*, to warp a vessel, Goth *vairpan*, G *werfen*, to throw Akin *wrap* As to first meaning comp *cast* in sense of twist] To turn or twist out of shape, or out of a straight direction, by contraction (the heat of the sun *warps* boards), to turn aside from the true direction, to pervert (the mind or judgment), *naut* to tow or move, as a ship into a required position, by means of a rope attached to something, *agri* to fertilize by artificial inundation from rivers which hold large quantities of earthy matter in suspension —*v i* To twist or be twisted from straightness, to turn from a straight, true, or proper course, to deviate, to swerve, to wind yarn off bobbins to form the warp of a web, *naut* to work forward by means of a rope —*n* [A Sax *wearp*, the warp of cloth, from *weorpan*, to cast, so D *werp*, O H G *warf*, warp] *Weaving* the threads which are extended lengthwise in the loom and crossed by the woof *naut* a rope used in moving a ship by attachment to an anchor, post, &c , a towing line, *agri* an alluvial deposit of water artificially introduced upon low lands, a tidal deposit of marine silt, the twist of wood in drying —**Warped** warpt, *p* and *a* Twisted by shrinking, perverted, unnatural —**Warper** warp'er *n* One who warps, one who or that which prepares warp for weaving — **Warping machine** **Warping mill** *n* A machine for laying out the threads of a warp and dividing them into two sets

Warrant, wor'ant, *v t* [O Fr *warantir* (*e garantir*) to warrant *warant*, *garant*, a warrant, from O H G *warjan*, to give bail for, to defend (*e gewithren*, to warrant, akin *wary*, *ward*] To give an assurance or surety to to guarantee to give authority or power to do or forbear anything, to justify sanction support allow, to give one's word for or concerning, to assert as undoubted, to furnish sufficient grounds or evidence to, to give a pledge or assurance to or in regard to (*to warrant* goods to be as said) —*n* An authority granted by one person to another to do something which he has not otherwise a right to do, a document or anything that authorizes an act security, guarantee, pledge, a voucher an attestation, a document or negotiable writing authorizing a person to receive money or other thing, an instrument giving power to arrest or execute an offender *army* and *navy*, a writ or authority inferior to a commission —**Warrantable**, wor'ant a bl, *a* Justifiable, defensible, lawful —**Warrantableness**, wor'ant a bl nes *n* —**Warrantably**, wor'ant a bli, *adv* Justifiably, legally — **Warranter** wor'ant er, *n* One who warrants — **Warrant officer** *n* An officer in the army or navy next below a commissioned officer acting under a warrant from a department of state, and not under a commission — **Warranty**, wor'an ti, *n* A legal deed of security, any promise from a vendor to a purchaser, that the thing sold is such as represented, *insur* an absolute condition, non compliance with which voids the insurance

Warren, wor'en, *n* [O Fr *warenne*, *warenne*, of similar origin to *warrant*] A piece of ground appropriated to the breeding and preservation of game or rabbits, a preserve for keeping fish in a river — **Warrener**, wor'en-er, *n* The keeper of a warren

Warrior Under WAR

Wart, wart, *n* [A Sax *wearte*, a wart Icel *varta*, Dan *vorte*, D *wrat*, G *warze*, same root as L *verruca*, a wart] A small dry hard growth in the skin, most common on the hands, a spongy excrescence on the hinder pasterns of a horse, a roundish glandule on the surface of plants — **Wart-hog**, *n* A species of swine found in Africa notable for its large tusks and warty growths or excrescences on the cheeks.—**Warty**, war'ti, *a* Covered with warts, of the nature of warts.

Wary, wā'ri, *a* [Formed from *ware*, wary, aware (the *ware* of *a-ware*, *be-ware*), from A. Sax *wær*, cautious=Icel *varr*, Dan and Sw *var*, Goth *vars*, from root of L *vereor*, to regard, to dread. (REVERE) Of kindred origin are *warn*, *warrant*, *ward*, *guard*, &c] Carefully watching against deception, artifices, and dangers, ever on one's guard, cautious, circumspect, prudent, careful as to doing or not doing something —**Warily**, wā'ri li, *adv* In a wary manner, cautiously — **Wariness**, wā'ri nes, *n* The quality or state of being wary

Was, woz [A Sax *ic wæs*, I was, *hé wæs*, he was, *thú wære*, thou wert, pl *wæron*, were, inf *wesan*, to be, Icel *vesa* or *vera*, to be, G *wesen*, to be, *war*, I was, Dan *vere* Sw *vara*, to be, allied to Goth *visan*, to dwell, to be, Skr *vas*, to dwell see also AM, BE] The past tense of the verb to be, as, I *was*, thou *wast* or *wert*, he *was*, we, you, or they *were* The subjunctive is seen in if I *were*, or *were* I to go, if thou *wert*, *were* thou, *were* they, &c

Wash, wosh, *v t* [A Sax *wascan*, to wash =L G *wasken*, Dan *vaske*, Sw *vaska*, G *waschen*, same root as *water*] To apply water or other liquid to, for the purpose of cleansing, to scour, scrub or the like, with water or other liquid, to cover with water or other liquid, to overflow or flow along, to wet copiously, to remove by ablution, literally or figuratively with *away off*, *out*, &c , to sweep away by a rush of water (a man *washed* overboard), to cover with a watery or thin coat of colour, to tint lightly or thinly, to overlay with a thin coat of metal, to separate from earthy and lighter matters by the action of water (*to wash* gold *to wash* ores) —*v i* To perform the act of ablution on one's own person, to perform the business of cleansing clothes in water, to stand the operation of washing without being injured, spoiled, or destroyed hence, to stand being put to the proof, to stand the test (colloq) —*n* The act of washing, the clothes washed on one occasion, the flow or sweep of water, a piece of ground sometimes over flowed, a shallow, waste liquor containing the refuse of food such as is often given to pigs, swill or swillings, the fermented wort from which spirit is extracted, a liquid used for toilet purposes, such as a liquid dentifrice, a hair wash, &c , a lotion, a thin coat of colour spread over surfaces a thin coat of metal —**Washable**, wosh a bl *a* Capable of being washed —**Wash ball** *n* A ball of soap to be used in washing the hands or face — **Wash board**, *n* A board with a ribbed surface for washing clothes on a broad thin board on the edge of a boat to prevent the sea from breaking over, a board round the bottom of the walls of a room —**Washer**, wosh'er *n* One who or that which washes, an annular disc or flat ring of metal, leather, or other material used to reduce friction, form an air tight or water tight packing, &c — **Washerwoman**, wosh'er wum an, *n* A woman that washes clothes for hire — **Washhand basin**, *n* A basin for washing the hands in **Washhand stand**, *n* A stand for holding one or more washhand basins, &c —**Wash house** **Washing house**, *n* A house generally fitted with boilers, tubs, &c , for washing clothes, &c —**Washiness**, wosh i nes, *n* The quality of being washy —**Washing** wosh'ing, *n* A cleansing with water, ablution, clothes washed at one time, a wash —**Washing machine**, *n* A machine for washing clothes — **Wash leather**, *n* A kind of soft leather, usually from split sheepskins, used for domestic purposes, as cleaning glass or plate, polishing, &c —**Wash pot**, *n* A vessel in which anything is washed [O T]— **Wash tub** *n* A tub in which clothes are washed —**Washy**, wosh i, *a* Watery, too much diluted, thin, feeble, worthless

Wasp, wosp, *n* [A Sax *wæsp*, by metathesis for *wæps*, D *wesp*, G *wespe*, cog L *vespa* (for *vepsa*), a wasp, Lith *vapsa*, a gad fly] The common name applied to various hymenopterous insects which live in societies, and consist of males, females, and neuters, the two latter classes being armed with powerful and in some cases highly venomous stings, *fig* a person characterised by ill-nature, irritability, or petty malignity — **Waspish**, wos'pish, *a* Resembling a wasp in form, snappish, irritable, irascible —**Waspishly**, wos'pish li, *adv* Venomously, irritably —**Waspishness**, wos'pish nes, *n* Irascibility, snappishness

Wassail, wos el, *n* [A Sax *wes hael*, *wes hael*, be hale, that is, health be to you, an old pledge or salutation in drinking—*wes*, imper of *wesan*, to be WAS, HALE] A festive occasion where drinking and pledging of healths are indulged in, a drinking bout, a carouse, the liquor used on such occasions, especially about Christmas or the New Year — *v i*. To hold a merry drinking meeting — **Wassail-bowl**, *n*. A large bowl in which wassail was mixed and set before a festive company — **Wassailer**, wos el er, *n* One who takes part at a wassail or drinking feast, a reveller

Wast, wost The second person of *was* WAS

Waste, wāst, *v t* —*wasted*, *wasting* [O Fr *waster*, to waste, lay waste (later *gaster*, Mod Fr *gâter*, to spoil), from O H G *wastên*, from L *vastare*, to lay waste, *vastus*, vast, waste VAST] To bring to desolation, to devastate, to desolate, to ravage, to wear away gradually, to spend uselessly, vainly, or foolishly, to squander, *law*, to damage, injure, or impair, as an estate voluntarily, or by allowing the buildings, fences, or the like, to go to decay —*v i* To decrease gradually, to be consumed, to dwindle —*a* Resembling a desert or wilderness, desolate, not cultivated, producing no crops nor timber, rendered unfit for its intended use, spoiled in making or handling, refuse —*To lay waste*, to render desolate, to devastate —*n* The act of wasting or process of being wasted lavish expenditure, gradual decrease in quantity, strength, value, &c , a desert region, a wilderness, a tract of land not in cultivation, and producing little or no herbage or wood —*To run to waste*, to become useless, exhausted, or spoiled from want of proper attention care, or skill —**Wastage**, wās taj, *n* Loss by use, decay, leakage, and the like —**Waste basket**, *n* A basket used in offices, &c , to hold waste papers — **Waste book**, *n* Same as *Day book* — **Wasteful** wāst ful, *a* Causing waste, grossly thriftless, ruinous, lavish, prodigal —**Wastefully**, wāst ful li, *adv* In a wasteful manner — **Wastefulness**, wāst'ful nes, *n* Lavishness, prodigality — **Wasteness**, wāst nes, *n* The state of being waste, desolation — **Waste-paper**, *n* Spoiled or used paper, fit only for re manufacturing purposes — **Waste pipe**, *n* A pipe for conveying away waste water, &c , an overflow pipe — **Waster**, wās'ter, *n*. One who wastes, a squanderer, a prodigal, an excrescence in the snuff of a candle which causes it to waste —**Wasting**, wās'ting, *p* and *a* Desolating, laying waste, diminishing or gradually sapping the bodily strength (a *wasting* disease)

Watch, woch, *n* [A Sax *wæcce*, a watch, a watching, from stem of *wacan*, to wake WAKE] A keeping awake for the purpose of attending, guarding, preserving, or the like, a vigil, vigilant attention, vigilance, a guard or number of guards, a watchman or body of watchmen; the time during which a person or body of persons are on guard, a division of the night, when the precautionary setting of a watch is most generally necessary, *naut* the period of time occupied by each part of a ship's crew alternately while on duty; a certain part of the officers and crew of a vessel who together attend to working her for an allotted time; a small time-piece, now universally circular in shape, to be carried in the pocket or about the person. —*v i* To be or continue without sleep; to keep vigil, to be attentive, circumspect, or vigilant, to be closely observant; to give heed, to act as a watchman, guard, sentinel, or the like, to look forward with expectation, to be expectant; to wait.—*To watch over*, to be cautiously observant of, to guard from error and danger —*v t*. To look with close attention at or on; to

keep a sharp look-out on or for; to regard with vigilance and care; to have in keeping; to tend; to guard; to look for; to wait for.—**Watch-dog**, *n.* A dog kept to watch or guard premises and property.—**Watcher, woch'er**, *n.* One who watches.—**Watch-fire**, *n.* A fire kept up in the night as a signal or for the use of a guard.—**Watchful, woch'ful**, *a.* Careful to observe; observant; giving wary attention; vigilant.—**Watchfully, woch'ful-li**, *adv.* Vigilantly; heedfully.—**Watchfulness, woch'ful-nes**, *n.* Vigilance; heedfulness; wary attention.—**Watch-glass**, *n.* A concave-convex glass for covering the dial of a watch.—**Watch-guard**, *n.* A chain, cord, ribbon, &c., by which a watch is attached to the person.—**Watch-house**, *n.* A house in which a watch or guard is placed; a guard-house; a lock-up.—**Watch-key**, *n.* A small key by which a watch is wound up.—**Watch-maker**, *n.* One whose occupation is to make and repair watches.—**Watch-making**, *n.* The art of making watches; the business of a watch-maker.—**Watchman, woch man**, *n.* A person set to pay heedful attention over something; one who holds a post of observation; a guard; a sort of night policeman, the care-taker of a building by night.—**Watch-pocket**, *n.* A small pocket for carrying a watch.—**Watch-spring**, *n.* The mainspring of a watch.—**Watch-tower**, *n.* A tower on which a sentinel is placed to watch for enemies.—**Watchword, woch'werd**, *n.* The word given to sentinels and such as have occasion to visit guards, as a token by which a friend is known from an enemy; a countersign; a password; a word used as a motto, and as expressive of a principle or rule of action.

Water, wa'ter, *n.* [A Sax *water*, water = O. Sax. *watar*, D and L. G. *water*, G. *wasser*, akin to Icel. *vatn*, Sw *vatten*, Goth *wato*, water; from root seen also in L. *udus*, wet, *unda*, a wave (whence *undulate*); Gr *hydôr*, Skr. *udan*, water. Akin *wet*, *otter*.] A compound substance, consisting of hydrogen and oxygen in the proportion of 2 volumes of the former gas to 1 volume of the latter; a fluid covering about three-fifths of the entire surface of the earth, and forming an essential constituent of vegetable and animal organisms; this fluid as opposed to *land* (to travel by *water*); any natural collection of it, sometimes used of other fluids, humours, &c.; urine; the colour or lustre of a diamond or other precious stone (a diamond of the first *water*, that is, perfectly pure and transparent).—*Water of crystallization*, the water which unites chemically with many salts during the act of crystallizing.—*To hold water*, to be able to retain water without leaking; hence, *fig.* to be correct, valid, or well-grounded: said of arguments, theories, &c.—*v.t.* To irrigate; to overflow or wet with water; to supply with water or streams of water (a country well *watered*); to supply with water for drink (to *water* horses); to subject to a calendering process, as silk, &c., in order to make it exhibit a variety of undulated reflections and plays of light.—*v.i.* To shed water or liquid matter (his eyes *water*), to take in water (the ship put into port to *water*); to gather saliva as a symptom of appetite; to have a longing desire (his mouth *watered*).—**Water-bailiff**, *n.* A custom-house officer in a port for searching ships; one who watches a salmon river to prevent poaching.—**Water-bath**, *n.* A bath of water; *chem.* a bath of water at a certain temperature, in which vessels may stand for heat or evaporation.—**Water-bed**, *n.* A bed composed of india-rubber cloth inflated with water on which a patient rests; a hydrostatic bed.—**Water-boatman**, *n.* The boat-fly.—**Water-bottle**, *n.* A bottle for holding drinking water.—**Water-butt**, *n.* A large open-headed cask as a reservoir for rain-water.—**Water-carriage**, *n.* Conveyance by water.—**Water-cart**, *n.* A cart carrying water for sale or for watering streets, gardens, &c.—**Water-cask**, *n.* A strong barrel in ships for holding water for those on board.—**Water-cement**, *n.* A cement which hardens under water.—**Water-clock**, *n.* A clepsydra.—**Water-closet**, *n.* A privy in which the discharges are removed by means of water through a waste-pipe.—**Water-colour**, *n.* A pigment or colour carefully ground up with water and isinglass or other mucilage instead of oil.—*Water-colour painting*, painting in which water-colours are used instead of oil-colours; a painting done in water-colours.—**Water-course**, *n.* A stream of water; a channel for the conveyance of water.—**Water-cress**, *n.* An aquatic plant much used as a salad. Nasturtium.—**Water-cure**, *n.* Hydropathy.—**Water-dog**, *n.* A dog having remarkable swimming powers.—**Watered**, wa'terd, *a.* Having a wavy appearance on the surface (*watered* silk or paper).—**Waterfall**, wa'ter-fal, *n.* A fall or perpendicular descent of the water of a river or stream; a cascade; a cataract.—**Water-flag**, *n.* A plant, a species of iris.—**Water-flea**, *n.* A minute animal belonging to the entomostraca.—**Water-fowl**, *n.* A bird that lives about rivers, lakes, or on or near the sea, an aquatic fowl; such birds collectively, wild-fowl.—**Water-frame**, *n.* Arkwright's frame for spinning cotton, at first driven by water; a throstle.—**Water-gall**, *n.* [O.E *galle*, Icel *galli* G *galle*, fault, flaw, imperfection.] An appearance in the sky known to presage rain, a rainbow-coloured spot, a weather-gall.—**Water-gas**, *n.* An illuminating gas obtained by decomposing water.—**Water-gauge, Water-gage**, *n.* An instrument for measuring or ascertaining the depth or quantity of water, as in the boiler of a steam-engine.—**Water-glass**, *n.* A soluble alkaline silicate made by boiling silica in an alkali, as soda or potassa, used to give surfaces, as of walls, a durable covering resembling glass.—**Water-god**, *n.* A deity that presides over the water.—**Water-gruel**, *n.* A liquid food composed of water and a small portion of meal or other farinaceous substance boiled and seasoned.—**Water-hen**, *n.* The gallinule or moor hen.—**Water-hog**, *n.* A South American rodent mammal of aquatic habits; the capybara, also, an animal allied to the wart hog.—**Wateriness**, wa'ter-i-nes, *n.* The state of being watery.—**Watering**, wa'ter-ing, *n.* The act of supplying with water; the process of giving a wave like appearance of ornamentation whereby an article is made to exhibit a wavy lustre and different plays of light, tabbying.—**Watering-place**, *n.* A place where water may be obtained, as for a ship, for cattle, &c.; a place to which people resort at certain seasons in order to drink mineral waters, or for bathing, &c., as at the sea-side.—**Watering-can, Watering-pot**, *n.* A hand vessel for sprinkling water on plants.—**Watering-trough**, *n.* A trough in which cattle and horses drink.—**Waterless**, wa'ter-les, *a.* Destitute of water.—**Water-level**, *n.* A levelling instrument in which water is employed, consisting of a bent glass tube open at both ends, and having the ends turned up.—**Water-lily**, *n.* The common name of several genera of aquatic plants distinguished for their beautiful flowers and large floating leaves.—**Water-line**, *n.* The line of floatation in a ship, one of those horizontal lines supposed to be described by the surface of the water on the bottom or side of a ship.—**Water-logged**, *a.* Lying like a log on the water: applied to a ship when by leaking and receiving a great quantity of water into her hold she has become so heavy as to be nearly or altogether unmanageable, though still keeping afloat.—**Waterman**, wa'ter-man, *n.* A boatman; a ferryman; one who plies for hire on rivers, &c.—**Water-mark**, *n.* The mark indicating the rise and fall of water; any distinguishing device or devices indelibly stamped in the substance of a sheet of paper during the process of manufacture.—**Water-meadow**, *n.* A meadow that may be kept in a state of fertility by being overflowed with water at certain seasons.—**Water-melon**, *n.* A plant and its fruit extensively cultivated in dry hot parts of the world, the fruit abounding with a sweetish refreshing liquor, and the pulp remarkably delicious.—**Water-meter**, *n.* An instrument that measures the quantity of water that passes through it, as a gas-meter measures gas.—**Water-mill**, *n.* A mill whose machinery is moved by water.—**Water-mole**, *n.* The duck-mole or ornithorhynchus.—**Water-murrain**, *n.* A disease among cattle.—**Water-newt**, *n.* A name of two newts from their frequenting ponds, ditches, &c.—**Water-ousel**, *n.* The dipper, a European bird of the thrush family that can walk about under the surface of water.—**Water-parsnep**, *n.* Skirret.—**Water-parting**, *n.* A watershed.—**Water-pipe**, *n.* A pipe for the conveyance of water.—**Water-pitcher**, *n.* A pitcher for holding water; a pitcher-plant.—**Water-plant**, *n.* Any plant that lives entirely in water, or requires a great deal of water for its existence.—**Water-pot**, *n.* A vessel for holding water; a watering-pot.—**Water-power**, *n.* The power of water employed or capable of being employed as a prime mover in machinery.—**Water-pox**, *n.* A variety of chicken-pox.—**Water-privilege**, *n.* The right to use running water to turn machinery.—**Waterproof**, wa'ter-prōf, *a.* Impervious to water, so firm and compact as not to admit water.—*n.* Cloth rendered waterproof; an over-coat or other article of dress made of such cloth.—*v.t.* To render impervious to water, as cloth, leather, &c.—**Water-rail**, *n.* A bird, a species of rail, the only one found in Europe.—**Water-ram**, *n.* Same as *Hydraulic ram*. Under Ram.—**Water-rat**, *n.* A rodent animal of the vole genus which lives in the banks of streams or lakes.—**Water-rate**, *n.* A rate or tax for the supply of water.—**Water-sapphire**, *n.* A transparent precious stone of an intense blue colour found in Ceylon.—**Watershed**, wa'ter-shed, *n.* [*Shed* has sense of parting.] An imaginary line which runs along the ridge of separation between adjacent seas, lakes, or river-basins, and represents the limit from which water naturally flows in opposite directions.—**Water-side**, *n.* The bank or margin of a stream or lake; the sea-shore.—**Water snake**, *n.* A snake or serpent that lives in water; a sea-snake.—**Water-spaniel**, *n.* The name of two varieties of the spaniel, excellent swimmers.—**Water-spout**, *n.* A meteorological phenomenon frequently observed at sea, and consisting of a pillar of dark cloud caused to revolve by a whirlwind and forming a vast funnel, which descends to the surface of the sea and draws up a certain quantity of spray or water; a water-spout (so-called) on land is merely a very heavy shower.—**Water supply**, *n.* The amount of water supplied to a community.—**Water-tap**, *n.* A tap or cock by which water may be drawn from any supply.—**Water-tight**, *a.* So tight as to retain or not to admit water; staunch.—**Water-twist**, *n.* A kind of cotton twist, first made by the water-frame.—**Water-vole**, *n.* A water-rat.—**Water-wagtail**, *n.* A wagtail.—**Water-way**, *n.* That part of a river, arm of the sea, &c., through which vessels enter or depart, the fair-way; also, a name given to the thick planks along the scuppers of a ship.—**Water-wheel**, *n.* A kind of wheel for raising water in large quantities, as the Persian wheel; a wheel moved by water, and employed to turn machinery.—**Water-works**, *n. pl.* The aggregate of constructions and appliances for the collection, storage, and distribution of water for the use of communities.—**Water-worn**, *a.* Worn by the action of water; smoothed by the action of running water.—**Watery**, wa'ter-i, *a.* Pertaining to water; resembling water; thin or transparent, as a liquid; consisting of water; abounding in, filled with, or containing water; wet; moist; tasteless; insipid; vapid; spiritless.—**Water-yam**, *n.* The lattice-plant of Madagascar, having a root-stock which is farinaceous and used for food.

Wattle, wot'l, *n.* [A. Sax. *watel*, *watul*, a wattle, a hurdle, &c.] A hurdle made of interwoven rods or wands; the fleshy lobe that grows under the throat of the domestic fowl, or any appendage of the like

kind.—*v t*—*wattled, wattling* To twist, interweave, or interlace (twigs or branches), to plat (to *wattle* a hedge); to form by platting twigs —**Wattled**, wot'id, *a* Furnished with wattles, as a cock or turkey —**Wattle-turkey**, *n* Same as *Brush turkey* —**Wattling**, wot'ling, *n* A wattled structure

Wave, wāv, *v i* —*waved, waving* [From A Sax *wafian*, to waver or hesitate through astonishment, Icel. *vafa*, to wave, to vibrate, O G *waben*, to fluctuate *Waver*, *waft*, are derivative forms] To move loosely backwards and forwards, to float or flutter; to undulate, to be moved as a signal, to beckon —*v t* To move one way and the other, to brandish, to signal to by waving the hand or the like, to beckon —*n.* [O E *wæge*, a wave of the sea, from A Sax *weg*, a wave (akin to *weg*), modified by the verb above] A swell or ridge on the surface of water or other liquid resulting from the oscillatory motion of its component particles, when disturbed from their position of rest by any force, especially, a swell or surge on the surface of the sea or other large body of water by the action of the wind, a billow; *physics*, a vibration propagated from one set of particles of an elastic medium to the adjoining set and so on, anything resembling a wave, one of a series of undulating inequalities on a surface, an undulation, a swelling outline, that which advances and recedes, rises and falls, comes and goes, &c, like a wave, the undulating line or streak of lustre on cloth watered and calendered, a signal made by waving the hand, a flag, or the like —**Wave length**, *n* The distance between the crests of or hollows between two adjacent waves —**Waveless**, wāv'les, *a* Free from waves —**Wavelet**, wāv'let, *n* A small wave, a ripple on water —**Wave worn**, *a* Worn by the waves —**Waviness** wā'vi nes *n* The state or quality of being wavy —**Wavy**, wā'vi, *a* Rising or swelling in waves, full of waves, *hot* undulating on the border or on the surface

Wave, wāv, *v t* Same as *Ware*

Wavellite, wā'vel it, *n* [From Dr *Wavel* the discoverer] A mineral, a phosphate of aluminium

Waver, wā'vėr, *v i* [A freq corresponding to the verb to *ware*, to fluctuate Icel *vafra*, to hover] To play or move to and fro, to flutter, to be unsettled in opinion, to be undetermined to fluctuate, to vacillate, to hesitate to be in danger of failing or failing, to totter, to reel —**Waverer**, wā'vėr ėr, *n* One who wavers one who is unsettled in doctrine, faith or opinion —**Waveringly**, wā'vėr ing li, *adv* In a wavering, doubtful, or fluctuating manner —**Waveringness**, wā'vėr ing nes *n*

Wax, waks, *n* [A Sax *weax* wax=G *wachs*, Icel and sw *vax*, Dan *v æx*, D *pas*, cog Pol *wosk*, Rus *voska*, Lith *waaskas*, wax] A thick viscid, tenacious substance, excreted by bees from their bodies, and employed in the construction of their cells, any substance resembling this in appearance or properties a vegetable product which may be regarded as a concrete fixed oil; vegetable wax a substance excreted in the ear ear wax, a substance used in sealing letters, sealing wax, a thick resinous substance used by shoemakers for rubbing their thread —*v t* To smear or rub with wax —**Wax candle**, *n.* A candle made of wax —**Wax cloth** *n* A popular but erroneous name for *Floor cloth* —**Wax doll**, *n* A child's doll made or partly made of wax —**Waxen**, wak'n, *a* Made of wax, resembling wax, covered with wax —**Wax-end, Waxed end**, *n.* A thread pointed with a bristle and covered with shoemakers' *wax*, used in sewing boots and shoes —**Waxiness**, wak si-nes, *n* The state or quality of being waxy —**Wax-light**, *n* A taper made of wax —**Wax-modelling**, *n* The art of forming models and figures in wax, ceroplastic —**Wax-myrtle**, *n* The candle berry tree —**Wax-palm**, *n* A species of S American palm, which exudes a thick secretion, consisting of resin and wax —**Wax wing**, *n.* The name of a dentirostral bird, so called because it has small, oval, horny appendages on the secondaries of the wings of the colour of red sealing-wax —**Wax-work**, *n* Work in wax, figures formed of wax in imitation of real beings, a place where a collection of such figures is exhibited —**Waxy**, wak si, *a* Resembling wax, made of wax, abounding in wax

Wax, waks, *v i.*—pret *waxed*, pp. *waxed* or *waxen* (the latter now only poetical) [A Sax *weaxan*, to grow, to become=Icel *vaxa*, Dan *væxe*, Sw *växa*, G *wachsen*, D *waassen*, to wax, allied to L *augeo* (whence *augment*), Skr *vakshâmi*, to increase, to wax, from a root seen also in L *vigor*, E *vigour*, *vegetable*, &c] To increase in size, to grow, to become larger or show a larger disc (as the moon), to become (to *wax* strong)

Way, wā, *n* [A Sax *weg*, a way, road, passage—Dan *vei*, Sw *väg*, Icel *vegr*, D and G *weg* Goth *wigs*, way, from a root meaning to move, go, take, carry, seen also in E *wagon*, *weigh*, *wain*, L *via*, a way (in *viaduct*), *veho*, to carry (whence *vehicle*), *velum*, a sail (E *veil*), *vehemens*, E *vehement*, &c] A track or path along or over which one passes or journeys, a path, route, or road of any kind, distance (a good *way* off), path or course in life, direction of motion, means by which any thing is accomplished, scheme, device, plan, method or manner of proceeding, mode, style, usual or habitual mode of acting or behaving, plan or mode of action selected, course approved of as one's own, sphere of observation (to come in one's *way*), *naut* progress or motion through the water, *pl* the timbers on which a ship is launched —*To give way*, to break or fall, as under pressure or a strain, to make room for another person passing, to yield, to submit —*To go one's way* or *ways*, to take one's departure, to set out —*To go the way of all the earth*, to die [O T]—*To lead the way*, to go in front, to act the part of a leader, guide, &c —*To make one's way*, to go forward, to proceed, to stand aside, to give place —*To make one's way*, to find and keep a successful career, to advance in life by one's own exertions —*To take one's way* to follow one's own settled opinion inclination or fancy —*By the way* in the course of the journey, in passing, without necessary connection with the main subject, parenthetically —*By way of* as being, to serve as for, in lieu of —*In the way* in a position or of such a nature as to obstruct or impede —*In the way of* in a favourable position for doing or getting —*On the way*, in going or travelling along, advancing towards completion —*Out of the way*, not in the proper course or position, not where it can be found or met with, concealed or lost out of the beaten track, extraordinary striking —*Milky Way* GALAXY —*Right of way*, in *law*, a privilege which a person or persons have of going over another's ground — *Ways and means*, methods, resources, facilities, means for raising money for governmental purposes, resources of revenue —**Way bill**, *n.* A list of passengers or goods carried by rail or other public conveyance —**Wayfarer**, wā'fā rėr, *n* One who journeys or travels, a traveller, a passenger —**Wayfaring**, wā'fā ring, *a* Being on a journey, travelling —**Waylay**, wā'lā or wā'lā, *v t* —pret and pp *waylaid*, ppr *waylaying* [*Way* and *lay*] To watch insidiously in the way, with a view to seize, rob, or slay, to beset in ambush —**Waylayer**, wā'lā ėr or wā'lā-er, *n.* One who waylays —**Wayless**, wā'les, *a* Pathless, trackless —**Wayside**, wā'sid, *n* The side, border, or edge of a road or highway —*a* Growing, situated, &c, by or near the side of the way (*wayside* flowers) —**Way warden**, *n* The surveyor of a road —**Way worn**, *a* Worn or tired by travel

Wayward, wā'wėrd, *a* [For *awayward*, comp *froward*, *toward*] Full of peevish caprices or whims, froward, perverse —**Waywardly**, wā'wėrd-li, *adv* Frowardly, perversely —**Waywardness**, wā'wėrd nes, *n* Frowardness; perverseness.

Waywode, Waiwode, wā'wōd, *n.* [Pol. and Rus *woywoda*] A name originally given to military commanders in various Slavonic countries, and afterwards to governors of towns and provinces.

We, wē, *pron., pl. of I* [A Sax *wē*, O Sax *we*, *wi*, Icel *vēr*, *vær*, Dan and Sw *vi*, D. *wij*, G *wir*, Goth *weis*, cog Skr *vayam*, we] I and another or others, I and he or she, or I and they *We* is frequently used by individuals, as editors, authors, and the like, when alluding to themselves, in order to avoid the appearance of egotism, and the plural style is also used by kings and other potentates

Weak, wēk, *a* [Same as Icel *veikr*, *veykr*, Sw *vek*, Dan *veg*, L.G and D *week*, G *weich*, pliant, soft, weak, the A Sax form being *wic*, allied to Gr *(e)eikein*, to yield *Wick*, *wicker*, are from same root] Not strong, wanting physical strength, feeble, infirm, not able to sustain a great weight or strain, easily broken, brittle, frail; wanting in ability to perform functions or office (a *weak* stomach, *weak* eyes), deficient in force of utterance (a *weak* voice), unfit for effective attack or defence (a *weak* fortress or body of troops), deficient in essential or characteristic ingredients (*weak* tea, &c), deficient in intellectual power or judgment, silly; not decided or confirmed (*weak* faith), vacillating, wanting resolution, easily moved or worked upon; facile, wanting moral courage, not supported by the force of reason or truth (*weak* arguments), ineffective not founded in right or justice, deficient in force of expression; not affecting the mind or the senses strongly, slight, *gram* a term applied when inflection is effected by adding a letter or syllable (*love, loved* as compared with *rue, rue*) distinguished from *strong* —**Weak side**, that side of a person's character on which he is most easily influenced or affected —**Weaken**, wē kn, *v t* To make weak or weaker, to enervate, to enfeeble —*v i* To become weak or weaker —**Weakener**, wē kn ėr, *n* One who or that which weakens —**Weakening** wē kn ing, *p* and *a* Having the quality of reducing strength —**Weak headed**, *a* Having a weak mind or intellect —**Weakish**, wē kish, *a* Somewhat weak —**Weakling**, wēk ling, *n.* A feeble creature —**Weakly**, wēk li, *adv* In a weak manner, with little physical strength, faintly, not forcibly, with feebleness of mind or intellect, injudiciously —*a* Not strong of constitution, infirm —**Weakness**, wēk nes, *n* The state or quality of being weak, want of physical, mental, or moral strength, feebleness, want of strength of will or resolution, want of cogency, a defect, a failing —**Weak spirited**, *a* Having a weak or timorous spirit, pusillanimous

Weal, wēl, *n* [A Sax *wela*, prosperity, lit the state of being well, from *wel*, well, Dan *vel*, Sw *väl* WELL] A sound healthy, prosperous state, welfare, prosperity, happiness — The *public, general*, or *common weal*, the interest, well being, prosperity of the community, state, or society —**Wealth**, welth, *n* [From *well*, and suffix *th*, comp *health*, *sloth*, &c] Well being or welfare!, a collective term for riches, material possessions in all their variety, affluence, opulence, profusion, abundance; *pol econ* all and only such objects as have both utility and can be appropriated in exclusive possession, and therefore exchanged —**Wealthy**, wel thi, *a* Having wealth, having large possessions in lands, affluent, rich, opulent, large in point of value, ample —**Wealthily**, wel thi li, *adv* In a wealthy manner, richly —**Wealthiness**, wel thi nes, *n.* State of being wealthy, richness

Weal wēl, *n* The mark of a stripe WALE

Weald, wēld, *a* [A Sax *wealdan* a forest tract, akin G *wald*, a wood or forest. It is a form of *wold*] A piece of open forest land, a wold as a proper name applied to the tract of country lying between the North and South Downs of Kent and Sussex —**Weald-clay**, *n* The upper portion of the Wealden formation, composed of beds of clay, sandstone, &c —**Wealden**, wēl den, *a.* Pertaining to a weald, belonging to the Weald of Sussex and Kent —*Wealden formation, group, or strata, geol.* a series of fresh-water strata belonging to

the lower cretaceous epoch, and occurring between the uppermost beds of the oolite and the lower ones of the chalk formation —*n* The Wealden group or formation

Wealth, Wealthy, &c Under WEAL

Wean, wēn, *v t* [A Sax *wenan*, to accustom, whence *dwenan*, to wean, Icel *venja*, to accustom, Dan *venne*, to accustom, *venne fra brystet*, to wean, lit to accustom from the breast, from stem seen in *wont* Wonr] To accustom to do without the mother's milk as food, to reconcile to the want of the breast, to detach or alienate, as the affections, from any object of desire, to reconcile to the want or loss of some thing, to disengage from any habit — **Weanling,** wēn'ling, *n* A child or other animal newly weaned

Weapon, wep on, *n* [A Sax *waepen* a weapon = Icel *vapn*, Dan *vaaben*, Sw *vapen*, D *wapen*, G *waffe*, a weapon, Goth *wepna* (pl), arms] Any instrument of offence or defence, an instrument for con test or for combating enemies, an instru ment that may be classed among arms, *bot* a thorn, prickle, sting, or the like with which plants are furnished for defence — **Weaponed,** wep ond, *a* Armed, furnished with weapons — **Weaponless,** wep on les, *a* Unarmed. — **Weapon-schaw,** wep on sha, *n* WAPENSHAW

Wear, wār, *v t* —pret *wore*, pp *worn* [A Sax *werian*, to wear (on the body), O H G *werian*, to put on, Icel *verja* Goth *wasjan*, to clothe, same root as in L *vestis*, a gar ment Vest] To carry covering or appen dant to the body, as clothes, weapons, ornaments, &c , to have on, to deteriorate or destroy (clothes, &c) by frequent or habitual use, to waste or impair by rub bing or attrition, to destroy by degrees to produce by constant rubbing or attrition (to *wear* a channel), to have or exhibit an appearance of, to exhibit, to show (to *wear* a glad face) —*To wear away*, to impair or destroy by gradual or imperceptible at trition —*To wear off*, to remove or diminish by attrition — *To wear out*, to wear till useless, to waste by degrees, to tire or harass completely, to waste the strength of —*v i* To be undergoing gradual impair ment or diminution, to waste gradually, to pass away, as time, to make gradual progress (winter wore over) —*To wear well* or *ill*, to be wasted away slowly or quickly, to be affected by time or use with diffi culty or easily —*To wear of*, to pass away by degrees — *n* The act of wearing, the state of being worn, diminution by fric tion, use, time, or the like, style of dress, fashion or vogue in costume — *Wear and tear*, loss or deterioration by wearing or ordinary use, tear and wear —**Wearable,** wār a bl, *a* Capable of being worn — **Wearer,** wār'er, *n* One who wears — **Wearing,** wār'ing, *a* Applied to what is worn (*wearing* apparel)

Wear, wār, *v t* [A form of *veer*] *Naut* to bring on the other tack by turning the vessel round, stern towards the wind.

Wear, wēr, *n.* WEIR

Weary, wē'ri, *a* [A Sax *wériy*, weary, perhaps from *wór*, a swampy place, the word originally having reference to the fatigue of walking on wet ground] Having the strength much exhausted by toil or violent exertion, tired, fatigued, im patient of the continuance of something painful, irksome, or the like, sick, dis gusted (*weary of* life), tiresome, irksome —*v t* —*wearied, wearying* To make weary, to tire, to fatigue, to exhaust the patience of, to harass by anything irksome —*v i* To become weary, to tire —**Wearily,** wē ri li, *adv* In a weary manner, like one fatigued — **Weariness,** wē'ri nes, *n.* The state of being weary or tired, lassitude or exhaustion of strength induced by labour, fatigue, tedium; ennui, languor —**Weari some,** wē ri-sum, *a.* Causing weariness, tiresome, irksome, monotonous —**Weari somely,** wē'ri-sum-li, *adv* Tediously — **Wearisomeness,** wē'ri-sum-nes, *n.* Tire someness; tediousness.

Weasand, wē'zand, *n* [A Sax *wásend*, the windpipe, O Fris *wasende*, O H G *wetsant*; perhaps named from the *wheezing* sound made in breathing WHEEZE] The windpipe Written also *Wesand*, *Wasand*, and *Weasand*

Weasel, wē'zl, *n* [A Sax *wesle*=D *wesel*, Dan *vasel*, G *wiesel*, weasel, perhaps akin to G. *wiese*, a meadow] A small carnivor ous animal distinguished by the length and slenderness of its body, feeding on mice, rats, moles and small birds, a lean, mean, sneaking fellow —**Weasel faced,** *a* Having a thin sharp face like a weasel

Weather, weth'er, *n* [A Sax *weder* = D and L G *weder*, Icel *vethr*, Sw *väder*, G *wetter*, supposed to be from same root as *wind* *Wither* is a derivative] The atmo spheric conditions at any particular time, the state of the atmosphere with respect to its temperature, pressure, humidity, motions, or any other meteorological phe nomena —*v t* To bear up against and come through, though with difficulty *to weather* a gale), hence, to bear up against and overcome, as danger or difficulty, *naut* to sail to the windward of —*v i* *Geol* to suf fer change, disintegration, or waste, by exposure to the weather, as a rock or cliff —*a* *Naut* toward the wind, windward opposite of *lee* —**Weather beaten,** *a* Beat en or harassed by the weather, seasoned by exposure to every kind of weather — **Weather board,** *n* That side of a ship which is toward the wind, the windward side, one of a set of overlapping boards on a roof —**Weather boarding** *n* Overlap ping boards nailed on roofs, &c —**Weather bound,** *a* Delayed by bad weather **Weather bow,** *n* The side of a ship's bow that is to windward —**Weathercock,** weth er kok *n* A vane or figure on the top of a spire which turns with the wind and shows its direction so called from the figure of a cock being a favourite form of vane, a fickle, inconstant person — **Wea thered** weth'erd, *p* and *a.* Wasted, worn, or discoloured by exposure to atmospheric influences said of stones or rock surfaces — **Weather-eye** *n* The eye that looks at the sky to forecast the weather —*To keep one's weather-eye open* or *awake*, to be vigi lantly on one's guard —**Weather gage** *n* *Naut* the situation of one ship to the windward of another, hence advantage of position, superiority — **Weather gall** *n* Same as *Water gall* — **Weather glass** *n* An instrument to indicate the state of the atmosphere a term popularly applied to the barometer —**Weather-gleam** *n* A peculiar clear sky near the horizon — **Weathering,** weth'er-ing *n* *Geol* the action of the elements in altering rocks — **Weatherly,** weth'er li, *a* *Naut* applied to a ship that makes very little leeway — **Weather moulding,** *n* A dripstone or canopy over a door or window, intended to throw off the rain —**Weather proof** *a* Proof against rough weather —**Weather prophet** *n* One skilled in forseeing the changes or state of the weather —**Wea ther side** *n* *Naut* that side of a ship under sail which is to windward — **Wea ther wise,** *a* Skilful in forecasting the weather —**Weather worn,** *a* Worn by the action of the weather; weathered

Weave wēv, *v t* —pret *wove*, ppr *weaving*, pp *woven* pret and pp formerly often *weaved* [A Sax *wefan*, to weave = D *we ven*, Icel *vefa* Dan *væve*, G *weben*, to weave, cog Skr *vabh*, to weave Akin *web weft*, *woof*] To form by interlacing anything flexible, such as thread, yarn, filaments or strips of different materials, to form by a loom, to form a tissue with, to entwine into a fabric, to unite by in termixture or close connection, to work up into one whole (to *weave* incidents into a story), to contrive or construct with de sign (to *weave a plot*) —*v i* To work with a loom, to become woven —**Weaver,** wē ver, *n* One who weaves or whose occupa tion is to weave, an aquatic insect, the whirligig beetle, a weaver-bird —**Weaver bird,** *n.* An insessorial tropical bird, so called from its nest being woven of various vegetable substances. — **Weaver-fish,** *n* WEEVER —**Weaving,** wē'ving, *n* The act of one who weaves, the act or art of pro ducing cloth or other textile fabrics

Weazen, wē'zn, *a* [Icel *visinn*, wizened, withered. WIZEN] Thin, lean, wizened

Web, web, *n.* [A Sax *web*, *webb*, from stem of *weave* WEAVE] That which is woven, the whole piece of cloth woven in a loom, something resembling this, a large roll of paper such as is used for newspapers and the like, the blade of a saw, a flat portion of various things, the membrane which unites the toes of many water-fowl, the threads or filaments which a spider spins, a cobweb, *fig* anything carefully contrived and put together, as a plot or scheme — **Webbed,** webd, *a* Having the toes united by a membrane or web — **Webbing,** web ing, *n* A strong fabric of hemp, 2 or 3 inches wide, for supporting the seats of stuffed chairs, sofas, &c — **Webby,** web i, *a* Relating to a web, resembling a web — **Web-eye,** *n* A disease of the eye pro duced by a film — **Web fingered,** *a* Having the fingers united by webs of skin —**Web foot,** *n* A foot whose toes are united by a web or membrane — **Web footed,** *a* Having web feet, palmiped

Weber, vā ber, *n* [From Wilhelm Edouard *Weber*, a German physicist.] The electric unit of magnetic quantity

Wed, wed, *v t* —*wedded, wedding, wed* as pret and pp also occurs [A Sax *weddian*, to engage to pledge, from *wed*, a pledge, similarly Goth (*ga*)*wadjan*, to pledge, to betroth from *wadi*, a pledge Akin *gage*, *wage*, *wager*] To marry, to take for hus band or for wife, to join in marriage, to unite closely by passion or prejudice, to unite inseparably —*v i* To marry, to con tract matrimony — **Wedded,** wed ed, *a* Pertaining to matrimony (*wedded* life), intimately united or joined together — **Wedding** wed ing *n* Marriage, nuptial ceremony, nuptial festivities —*Silver wed ding golden wedding, diamond wedding*, the celebrations of the twenty fifth, the fiftieth, and the sixtieth anniversaries of a wedding Syn under MARRIAGE — *a* Pertaining to a wedding — **Wedding cake** *n* A richly decorated cake to grace a wedding — **Wedding-card,** *n* One of a set of cards sent by a newly married couple to friends to announce the event — **Wedding day,** *n* The day of marriage — **Wedding dower** *n* A marriage portion — **Wedding favour** *n* A rosette or bunch of white ribbons worn by males attending a wedding — **Wedding feast,** *n* A feast prepared for the guests at a wedding — **Wedding ring** *n* A plain gold ring placed by the bridegroom on the third finger of the bride's left hand at the marriage cere mony — **Wedlock** wed lok, *n* [A Sax *wedlác*, a pledging from *wed*, a pledge, and *lác*, sport a gift, latterly used as a mere termination of abstract nouns] Mar riage, matrimony Syn under MAR RIAGE

Wedder, wed'er *n* A wether

Wedding Under WED

Wedge, wej, *n* [A Sax *wecg*, a wedge= Icel *vegr* Dan *vægge*, Sw *vigg*, D *weg*, G *weck* wedge, perhaps akin to *wag*, *way*, *weigh*, and signifying lit the mover] A piece of wood or metal, thick at one end and sloping to a thin edge at the other, used in splitting wood rocks &c , one of the mechanical powers, a mass of metal, especially if resembling a wedge in form, anything in the form of a wedge —*The thin* or *small end of the wedge*, is used figuratively of an initiatory move of small apparent importance, but calculated to produce ultimately an important effect — *v t* —*wedged, wedging* To split with a wedge or with wedges, to rive, to drive as a wedge is driven, to crowd or compress closely, to fasten with a wedge or with wedges, to fix in the manner of a wedge

Wedgwood ware, wej'wud, *n* [After Josiah *Wedgwood* (1730 1795) of Etruria, Stafford shire, the inventor] A superior kind of semivitrified pottery capable of taking on the most brilliant and delicate colours, and much used for ornamental ware, as vases, &c.

Wedlock Under WED

Wednesday, wenz dā, *n* [A Sax *Wódnes dæg*, that is Woden's day Woden is the same as Odin Odin] The fourth day of the week, the next day after Tuesday

Wee, wē, *a* [A form of *way*, its present

meaning being due to its frequent usage in the phrase 'a little ios' (or *wea*)—a little way, a little bit] Small, little [Colloq]

Weed, wēd, *n* [A Sax *weód*, a weed, D. *wiede*, weeds, affinities doubtful] The general name of any plant that is useless or troublesome, a plant such as grows where it is not wanted, and is either of no use to man or injurious to crops, a sorry, worthless animal, a leggy, loose bodied horse, a cigar —*v t* To free from weeds or noxious plants, to take away, as noxious plants, to extirpate, to free from anything hurtful or offensive —**Weeder,** wēd ér, *n* One that weeds, a weeding tool —**Weed grown,** *a* Overgrown with weeds —**Weeding tool** *n* An implement for pulling up, digging up, or cutting weeds —**Weedless,** wēd les, *a* Free from weeds —**Weedy,** wēd i, *a* Consisting of weeds, abounding with weeds, worthless for breeding or racing purposes (a *weedy* horse)

Weed, wēd, *n* [A Sax *waed, waede*, a garment, O Fris *wede* D *(ge)waad*, Icel *vad*, from same root as Goth *ga widan*, to bind, and as E *withy*] A garment, *pl* mournings, especially the mourning dress of a widow

Week, wēk, *n* [A Sax *wice* a week=D *week*, Icel *vika*, a week, akin to *woche*, a week, root doubtful] The space of seven days, the space from one Sunday to an other —*This (that) day week* the same day a week afterwards, the corresponding day in the succeeding week —**Week day** *n* Any day of the week except Sunday —**Weekly,** wēk li, *a* Pertaining to a week or week days, lasting for a week, happening or done once a week —*adv* Once a week —*n* A periodical, as a newspaper, appearing once a week

Ween, wēn, *v i* [A Sax *wénan*, to ween, from *wén*, Icel *vón*, Goth *wens*, expectation, hope WIN] To be of opinion, to have the notion, to think, to imagine

Weep wēp, *v i* —pret and pp *wept* [A Sax *wépan*, to weep, from *wop*, clamour, out cry, O Sax *wopan* Goth *wopjan* to cry, cog Rus *vopit*, Lith *vapiti*, to weep, L *vox*, voice, Skr *vach*, to speak] To manifest grief or other strong passion by shedding tears, to drop or flow like tears, to let fall drops, to rain, to give out moisture, to have the branches drooping or hanging downwards, to droop —*v t* To lament, bewail, or bemoan, to shed tears for, to shed or let fall drop by drop, to pour forth in drops, as if tears, to get rid of by weeping followed by *away, out*, &c —**Weeper,** wēper, *n* One who weeps, a sort of white linen cuff or band on a dress, worn as a badge of mourning —**Weeping-ash,** *n* A variety of ash which has its branches arching downwards instead of upwards —**Weeping birch,** *n* A variety of the birch with drooping branches —**Weeping elm** *n* An elm with pendulous branches —**Weepingly,** wē ping li *adv* With weeping, tearfully —**Weeping willow,** *n* A species of willow whose long and slender branches hang down almost perpendicularly

Weever, wē vér, *n* [O Fr *wivre, guivre* from L *nupera*, a viper, akin *vipera*] An edible fish of the British seas which inflicts wounds with the spines of its first dorsal fin

Weevil, wē vil *n* [A Sax *wifel* L G and D *wevel*, G *wiebel*, cog Lith *vabalas*, a beetle] The name applied to various insects of the beetle family, distinguished by the prolongation of the head, so as to form a sort of snout or proboscis, dangerous enemies to the agriculturist from destroying grain, fruit, &c —**Weevilled, Weevily,** wē vild, wē vil i, *a* Infested by weevils

Weft weft, *n* [A Sax *weft*, the woof, from *wefan*, to weave, so Icel *veftr* WEAVE] The woof of cloth, the threads that are carried in the shuttle and cross the warp

Weigh, wā, *v t* [A Sax *wegan*, to lift, to weigh, to move, *weg*, a balance, a pair of scales, D *wegen*, to weigh, Icel *vega*, to bear, lift, move, G *wiegen*, to rock, same root as *way, wain, wag*, &c] To raise or bear up, to lift so that it hangs in the air (to *weigh* anchor), to examine by the balance so as to ascertain how heavy a thing is, to pay, allot, or take by weight, to consider for the purpose of forming an opinion or coming to a conclusion, to estimate, to balance, to compare.—*To weigh down*, to preponderate over, to oppress with weight or heaviness, to overburthen —*v i* To have weight, to be equal in weight to (to *weigh* a pound), to be considered as important, to have weight in the intellectual balance, to bear heavily, to press hard —*n* A way, *naut* a corruption of *way*, used only in the phrase *under weigh* —**Weighable,** wā a bl, *a* Capable of being weighed —**Weighage,** wā āj, *n* A rate or toll paid for weighing goods —**Weigh bridge,** *n* A machine for weighing carts, wagons, &c, with their load —**Weigher,** wā ér, *n* One who or that which weighs —**Weigh house,** *n* A building at or in which goods are weighed —**Weighing,** wā ing, *n* The act of ascertaining weight —**Weighing machine,** *n* Any contrivance by which the weight of an object may be ascertained, generally applied only to contrivances employed for ascertaining the weight of heavy bodies —**Weight,** wāt, *n* [O E *weght wght*, A Sax *wht*] That property of bodies by which they tend toward the centre of the earth, the measure of the force of gravity as determined for any particular body, the amount which any thing weighs, a certain mass of brass, iron or other substance to be used for determining the weight of other bodies (a pound *weight*), a heavy mass, something heavy, in clocks one of the two masses of metal that by their weight actuate the machinery, pressure, burden (the *weight* of grief), importance, influence, consequence, moment, impressiveness, *med* a sensation of oppression or heaviness —*Dead weight*, a heavy and oppressive burden —*v t* To add or attach a weight or weights to, to add to the heaviness of —**Weightily,** wā ti li, *adv* In a weighty manner, heavily, ponderously, with force or impressiveness —**Weightiness,** wā ti nes, *n* Ponderousness, gravity, force, importance —**Weightless,** wāt les, *a* Having no weight —**Weighty,** wā ti, *a* Having great weight, heavy, ponderous, important, momentous, grave, adapted to turn the balance in the mind, or to convince, cogent, grave or serious

Weir, wēr, *n* [A Sax *wer, wer* a fence, an inclosure, for fish, G *wehr*, weir, dam, lit a fence or defence, being akin to *ward, ware wary, warren*] A dam across a stream to stop and raise the water, for the purpose of conveying water to a mill for irrigation, &c, a fence of twigs or stakes set in a stream for catching fish

Weird wērd *n* [A Sax *wyrd, wird*, fate, destiny from stem of *weorthan* G *werden*, Goth *wairthan*, to become to be Worth *v*] Destiny a person's allotted fate —*a* Connected with fate or destiny, able to influence fate, partaking of the supernatural, unearthly, suggestive of unearthliness —**Weirdness,** wērd nes, *n*

Welcher Welsher, welsh ér, *n* [Yorkshire *welch*, a failure, a form of *welk*, to fail, to fade=D and G *welken* to fade] A professional betting man who receives the sums staked by persons wishing to back particular horses and does not pay if he loses [Turf slang]

Welcome, wel kum, *a* [Equivalent to *well come*] Received with gladness, admitted willingly to one's house and company, producing gladness on its reception, grateful, pleasing, free to have or enjoy —in phrases of courtesy —*n* Salutation of a new-comer, kind reception of a guest or new-comer —*To bid welcome* to receive with professions of friendship, kindness, or gladness —*v t —welcomed, welcoming* To salute a new-comer with kindness, to receive hospitably and cheerfully, to accept or meet with gladness (*to welcome* death) —**Welcomer,** wel kum-ér, *n* One who welcomes

Weld, Wold, weld, wōld, *n* [O E *welde, wolde*, Sc *wald*, origin unknown] A plant native to Britain and several European countries, used by dyers to give a yellow colour, and sometimes called *Dyers' Weed*, sometimes also called *Wild Woad*

Weld, weld, *v.t.* [O. E. *welle*, Sc *weal* (the final *d* has been added) = G and D. *wellen*, to boil, to weld; Sw *valla*, to weld, same word as *vell*, to boil, to bubble up] To unite or join together into firm union, as two pieces of metal, by hammering or compression when raised to a white heat, hence, *fig* to unite very closely (*welded* by affection) —*n* A junction of two pieces of iron by hammering when heated to a white heat —**Weldable,** wel'da-bl, *a* Capable of being welded —**Welder,** wel dér, *n.* One who welds

Welfare, wel fār, *n* [Lit a state of *faring well* WELL, FARE] A state of exemption from misfortune, calamity, or evil; the enjoyment of health and the common blessings of life, well being, prosperity

Welk, welk, *v i* [Same as D and G *welken*, to wither, to fade] To fade, to decay

Welkin, wel'kin, *n* [O E *welkne, wolkne*, A Sax *wolcen, wolcn*, a cloud, pl the sky, G *wolke*, O H G *wolchan*, a cloud] The sky, the vault of heaven [Poetical]

Well, wel, *n* [A Sax *well, welle*, a well, fountain, *weallan*, to well up, to boil; Icel. *vell*, a boiling, D *wel*, a spring, Dan *vold*, a spring, G *welle*, a wave, *wallen*, to boil, from root of *walk, wallow*, L *volvo*, to roll (whence *volume*, &c)] A spring, a fountain, an artificial structure from which water is obtained, often a round pit sunk perpendicularly into the earth to reach a supply of water, a compartment at the bottom of certain things, a compartment in a fishing vessel having holes to let in water so that fish may be kept alive, *arch* the space in a building in which winding stairs are placed, fig a spring, source, or origin —*v i* To spring or issue forth, as water from the earth, to flow, to bubble up —**Well-sinker,** *n* One who digs wells —**Well-sinking,** *n.* The operation of sinking or digging wells —**Well room,** *n.* A room into which the water of a mineral spring is conducted —**Well-spring,** *n* A fountain, a source of continual supply

Well wel, *a* [A Sax *wel*, well, enough, much=D *wel*, Icel and Dan *vel*, Sw *väl*, Goth *wala*, G *wohl* well, of same origin as *will*, and meaning originally according to one's *will* Akin *weal, wealth*] Not ill; in accordance with wish or desire (the business turned out *well*), satisfactory: often in impersonal usages (it is *well*); being in health, not ailing or sick, having recovered, comfortable, being in favour; favoured (to be *well* with the king), just, right, proper (was it *well* to do this?) This word is almost always used predicatively, not attributively —*To let well alone*, not to try and improve what is already well —*adv* In a proper manner, justly, rightly, not ill or wickedly, in a satisfactory manner, skilfully, with due art (the work is *well* done), sufficiently, very much (I like it *well*), to a degree that gives pleasure, with praise, commendably (to speak *well* of one); conveniently, suitably (I cannot *well* go); easily, fully, adequately, thoroughly, considerably, not a little (*well* advanced in life) This word is often merely expletive or used to avoid abruptness (*well*, the work is done, *well*, let us go, *well, well*, be it so) —*As well*, rather right, convenient, or proper than otherwise (it may be *as well* to inform you before you go) —*As well as*, together with, and also, not less than, one as much as the other (a sickness long *as well as* severe) —*Well enough*, in a moderate degree, so as to give satisfaction or so as to require no alteration —*Well nigh*, nearly; almost —*To be well off*, to be in a good condition, especially as to property —**Well-appointed,** *a* Fully furnished and equipped —**Well behaved,** *a* Of good conduct or behaviour —**Well-being,** wel be-ing, *n* Welfare, happiness, prosperity —**Well-born,** *a* Born of a noble or respectable family, not of mean birth —**Well-bred,** *a* Of good breeding, polite, cultivated; refined; of good breed, stock, or race —**Well-conducted,** *a.* Properly led on, of good conduct, well-behaved —**Well-doing,** *n* Performance of duties, upright conduct —**Well-educated,** *a.* Having a good education, well-instructed —**Well-favoured,** *a* Handsome, well-formed, pleasing to the eye —**Well-foun-**

ded, *a.* Founded on good and valid reasons. —**Well-informed**, *a.* Well furnished with information, intelligent — **Well-knit**, *a.* Firmly compacted, having a strong bodily frame. — **Well-known**, *a* Fully known, generally known or acknowledged —**Well-meaning**, *a* Having a good intention — **Well-meant**, *a.* Rightly intended, sincere, not feigned — **Well-met**, *interj* A term of salutation denoting joy at meeting — **Well-off**, *a.* In comfortable circumstances, having a good store of wealth, fortunate —**Well-ordered**, *a.* Rightly regulated or governed.—**Well proportioned**, *a.* Having good proportions, well-shaped —**Well-read**, *a.* Having read a great deal, conversant with books.—**Well regulated**, *a.* Having good regulations, well-ordered — **Well spent**, *a.* Spent or passed in virtue, spent to the best advantage —**Well spoken**, *a* Spoken well or with propriety; speaking well, fair-spoken, civil, courteous —**Well timed**, *a* Done at a proper time, opportune.—**Well-to-do**, *a.* Being in easy circumstances, well off, prosperous. — **Well wisher**, *n.* One who wishes the good of another —**Well-won**, *a* Honestly gained, hardly earned. — **Well worn**, *a* Much worn or used

Welladay, wel a-dā', *interj* [A corruption of *welawey*, from A Sax. *wá, lá, wa*, woe! lo! woe!] Welaway! alas! lackaday!

Wellington, wel ing ton, *n.* A kind of long legged boot, worn by men, named after the Duke of *Wellington* used also adjectively —**Wellingtonia**, wel ing tō ni a, *n.* A name popularly given to a genus of trees (Sequoia) comprising the mammoth trees of America. Under MAMMOTH

Welsh, welsh, *a* [A Sax *welisc, wilisc*, lit. foreign, from *wealh*, a foreigner, similarly G *welsch*, *welsch* is foreign, especially French or Italian, and *Wälschland* is Italy So *walnut* is the welsh or foreign nut Akin *Walloon*. Cornwall] Pertaining to Wales or to its people, Cymric — *Welsh rabbit*. Under RABBIT —*n.* The language of Wales a member of the Celtic family, forming with the Breton and now extinct Cornish the Cymric group, the inhabitants of Wales.—**Welshman Welsh woman**, welsh man welsh wum an, *n* A native of the principality of Wales

Welsher, *n.* WELCHER

Welt, welt, *n.* [Probably from W *gwald*, a hem, a welt] A border, a kind of hem or edging a strip of leather sewed round the edge of the upper of a boot or shoe and the inner sole, and to which the outer sole is afterwards fastened —*v t* To furnish with a welt

Welter, wel ter *v i.* [From A Sax *wealtan*, to roll, L G *weltern*, Sw *vältra* G *wälzen*, to roll, to wallow, to welter; same root as *walk*, *wallow* Akin *waltz*] To wallow to tumble about, to roll or wallow in some foul matter; to rise and fall as waves

Wen, wen, *n.* [A Sax *wenn*, D *wen*, L G *ween*, Prov G *wenne* a swelling a wart] A tumour without inflammation or change of colour of the skin —**Wennish**, **Wenny**, wen ish, wen i, *a.* Having the nature of a wen

Wench, wensh, *n.* [O E *wenche*, from *wenchel*, a child, A Sax *wencel*, weak, allied to G *wanken*, to totter WINK] A familiar expression applied to a woman, especially a young woman in any variation of tone between tenderness and contempt, in a bad sense, a young woman of loose character —*v i.* To frequent the company of women of ill fame —**Wencher**, wensh er, *n* One who wenches, a lewd man

Wend, wend, *v t.* —pret. and pp *wended* *Wend*, which is really the pret of this verb, is now detached from it and used as pret of *go* [A Sax *wendan*, to turn, to go = Icel *venda*, Dan *vende*, D and G *wenden*, to change, to turn a caus of the verb to *wind*, to turn, to twist WIND] To go; to pass to or from a place, to travel —*v t.* To go, to direct in the phrase to *wend one's way*, also used reflexively (*wend* *thee* homewards)

Went, went, old pret. and pp of *wend* now used as the pret. of *go*, or vulgarly as its pp

Wept, wept, pret and pp of *weep*

Were, wer [See WAS.] The indicative past tense plural of the verb to *be*, and the past or imperfect subjunctive—*wert* being used as second person singular

Werewolf, wēr'wulf, *n.* A werwolf

Wergild, **Weregild**, wer'gild, wēr'gild, *n* [A Sax *wergild—wer*, man, and *gild*, *geld*, a payment] Formerly a fine of varying amount for manslaughter and other crimes against the person, by paying which the offender got rid of every further obligation or punishment

Wernerian, wēr nē ri an, *a* Pertaining to *Werner*, a celebrated German mineralogist and geologist, or to his theory of the earth, which was also called the *Neptunian Theory* Under NEPTUNE

Wert, wert, See WERE

Wertherian, wēr tē ri an or ver tē ri an, *a* [After the hero of Goethe's work] Sentimental, namby pambyish

Werwolf, wer wulf, *n* [A Sax *werewulf*, lit man wolf, from *wer* (Icel *verr*, Goth *vaur*), a man, and *wulf*, a wolf, *wer* is cog with L *vir*, a man VIRILE] A man transformed for a time or periodically into a wolf, a man by day and a wolf by night, a lycanthrope

Wesleyan, wes li an, *a* Pertaining to John *Wesley*, or the religious sect (the Methodists) established by him about 1739 — *n* One who adopts the principles and doctrines of Wesleyanism — **Wesleyanism** wes li an ism *n* The system of doctrines and church polity of the Wesleyan Methodists

West, west, *n.* [A Sax *west* west westward = D *west*, Icel *vestr*, Dan. and Sw *vest* G *west* (whence Fr *ouest*) probably from a root *vas* to dwell, as the home of the sun WAS] That point of the horizon where the sun sets at the equinox and midway between the north and south points, the region of the heavens near this point the region or tract lying opposite the east, or nearer the west point than another point of reckoning — *West End*, the fashionable or aristocratic quarter of London used often adjectively —*a* Being in the west or lying towards the west, western, coming or moving from the west or western region — *adv* To the western region at the westward, more westward, —*v i.* To pass to the west, to assume a westerly direction —**Westering** wes ter ing, *p* and *a* Passing to the west [Poet] —**Westerly**, wes ter li, *a* Being toward the west situated in the western region, coming from the westward — *adv* Tending, going, or moving toward the west —**Western**, wes tern, *a* Being in the west, or in the direction of west moving or directed to the west, proceeding from the west (a *western* breeze) —**Westerner**, wes ter nēr, *n* A native or inhabitant of the west —**Westernmost**, wes tern mōst, *a* Farthest to the west, most western — **Westing**, wes ting, *n* Space or distance westward, space reckoned from one point to another westward from it —**Westmost**, west mōst, *a* Farthest to the west — **Westward**, **Westwards** west wērd, west wērdz *adv* [A Sax *west*, and *weard* denoting direction. *Westwards* is an adverbial genitive] Toward the west — **Westwardly**, west ward li, *adv* In a direction toward the west

Wet, wet, *a* [O E and So *weet*, A Sax *wast*, Icel *vátr*, Dan *vaad*, wet, akin to *water*] Containing water, soaked with water, having water or other liquid upon the surface, rainy, drizzly, very damp (*wet weather*) —*n* Water or wetness, moisture or humidity in considerable degree, rainy weather, rain —*v t* —pret and pp *wet* or *wetted* (the latter regularly in the passive to avoid confusion with the adjective *wet*), ppr *wetting* To make wet, to moisten, drench, or soak with water or other liquid, to dip or soak in liquor —**Wet-dock**, *n* Under DOCK —**Wetness**, wet'nes, *n* The state of being wet, a watery or moist state of the atmosphere, moisture —**Wet-nurse**, *n.* A woman who suckles and nurses a child not her own opposed to *dry-nurse* —**Wetshed**, wet shed, *n* Wet over the shoes —**Wettish**, wet'ish, *a.* Somewhat wet, moist, humid

Wether, wem'ēr, *n* [A. Sax, *wether*, a ram; a word common to the Teutonic tongues, and allied to L *vitulus*, a calf, lit. a yearling VEAL.] A castrated ram

Wey, wā, *n* [A Sax *weage*, a weight] WEIGH.] A certain weight or measure; of wool, 182 lbs; of wheat, 5 quarters; of cheese, 224 lbs

Whack, whak, *v t* [THWACK] To thwack; to give a heavy or resounding blow to [Colloq]—*v i* To strike or continue striking anything with smart blows [Colloq]

Whale, whāl, *n.* [A Sax *hwæl*, a whale, Icel *hvalr*, Sw and Dan. *hval*, *hvalfisk* (whalefish), D *walvisch*, G *wallfisch*, perhaps connected with A. Sax *hwelan*, to roar, to bellow, from the noise they make in blowing] The common name given to the larger mammals of the order Cetacea, the typical representative being the common or Greenland whale, so valuable on account of the oil and whalebone which it furnishes —**Whale boat**, *n* A strong car vel built boat from 23 to 28 feet in length rounded at both ends, used in hunting whales — **Whale bone**, *n* A well known elastic horny substance which adheres in thin parallel plates to the upper jaw of certain species of whales, baleen.—**Whalefishery**, *n* The fishery or occupation of taking whales — **Whale fishing**, *n.* The employment of catching whales **Whaler**, whā'ler, *n.* A person or a ship employed in the whale fishery —**Whaling**, whā'ling, *a* Pertaining to the capture of whales **Whall**, whal, *n* [Probably for *wall*, in *wall eyed*] A disease of the eyes, glaucoma — **Whally** whal'i, *a* Having greenish white eyes

Whap, whop *v t* Same as WHOP

Wharf wharf *n* pl **Wharfs**, wharfs, or **Wharves**, wharvz [A Sax *hwerf*, *hwearf*, a turning a bank, a wharf, O Sw *hwarf*, a turning a wharf, Icel *hvarf* a turning, a shelter, D *werf*, a wharf, a yard a turn Perhaps originally an embankment or dam that turns the course of a stream, from A Sax *hweorfan*, Icel *hverfa* to turn] A quay of wood or stone on a road stead harbour or river, alongside of which ships are brought to load or unload —*v t* To place or lodge on a wharf —**Wharfage**, wharfāj, *n* Money paid for using a wharf a wharf or wharfs collectively — **Wharfinger**, wharfin jer, *n* [For *wharfager*, the *n* being inserted as in *messenger passenger*] A person who owns or who has the charge of a wharf

What, whot *pron* [A Sax *hwæt* what, also, why lo, &c., neut of *hwa* who WHO] An interrogative pronoun used in asking questions as to things and corresponding in many respects to *who* but used adjectively as well as substantively (*what's the matter?* I do not know *what* the matter is, *what* stuff is this?) Used alone in introducing a question it has an emphatic force or is almost an interjection equivalent to is it possible that? really? (*what*, do you believe that?), hence, such expressions as, *what if*— what would be the consequence if what will it matter if? *what of*—what follows from? why need you speak of? *what though*— what does it matter though? granting or admitting that Used to introduce an intensive or emphatic phrase or exclamation, and when employed adjectively it is equivalent to how great how remarkable how extraordinary (*what a season it has been!*) It often has the force of a compound relative pronoun when used substantively—the thing (or things) which, that which (I know *what* you mean) when used adjectively = the which, the sort or kind of which, such as (*what money I have is my own*) It also stands for whatever or whoever, whatsoever or whosoever (come *what* will) In such phrases as, *I tell you what*, *I'll tell you what*, &c, *what* is used to lay some stress on what is about to be stated—*What's his (its) name? what do you call it?* &c colloquial phrases generally signifying that the speaker cannot supply a definite name or word —*What not*, is used in concluding an enumeration of several articles or particulars, and is equivalent to something

more which I need not mention; et cetera —*To know what's what*, to know the nature of things; to be knowing —*What ho!* an exclamation of calling —*What with* (repeated), partly by or in consequence of (*what with* one thing *what with* another the scheme miscarried) — **Whatever**, whot ev'er, *pron* Anything soever that, be it what it may that, all that used substantively, or any kind soever, be what may the used adjectively Often contracted to **Whate er**, whot-ăr — **What-not**, *n* A stand or piece of household furniture having shelves for papers, books, &c —**What soe'er, Whatsoever**, whot sō ăr, whot sō ev ĕr, *prom* No matter what thing or things more emphatic than *whatever*

Wheal, whēl, *n* [Corn *hwel*, a mine] A mine, particularly a tin mine

Wheal, whēl, *n* [In first meaning from A Sax *hwele* (*l*), putrefaction] A pimple or pustule, a wale or weal

Wheat, whēt, *n* [A Sax *hwaete* = Sc *whit*, Icel *hveiti*, Sw *hvete*, Dan *hvede*, D *weit*, Goth *hwaiteis*, G *weizen* Lit the *white* grain WHITE] A plant belonging to the grass family, of several varieties, the seeds collectively of the plant, a well known grain which furnishes a white nutritious flour **Wheat ear**, *n* An ear of wheat —**Wheat-eel**, *n* A disease in wheat, called also *Ear cockle* —**Wheaten**, whē tn, *a* Made of wheat —**Wheat fly, Wheat midge**, *n* A small two winged fly, the maggots of which destroy the flower of the plant HESSIAN FLY —**Wheat moth**, *n* The grain moth

Wheatear, whēt ēr, *n* [A Sax *hwit* white, *ers*, posteriors] A bird akin to the stonechat a common summer visitant to Britain having a conspicuous white patch at the base of the tail

Wheedle whē dl, *v t* *wheedled*, *wheedling* [Probably from W *chwedla* to talk, to gossip from *chwedl* a story, discourse] To entice by soft words, to gain over by coaxing and flattery, to cajole, to procure by coaxing *v i* To flatter, to coax —**Wheedler**, whēd lĕr, *n* One who wheedles **Wheedling** whēd ling *a* Coaxing, flattering

Wheel, whēl *n* [A Sax *hweol* contr from *whemol*, akin D *wiel* Dan *hjul* Icel *hjol hvel* connections doubtful] A circular frame or solid disc turning on an axle as applied to carriages which usually consists of a nave, into which are inserted radiating spokes connecting it with the periphery or circular ring, an apparatus or machine the essential feature of which is a wheel (a spinning *wheel*, a pottery *wheel*), a circular frame with projecting handles and in such on which is wound the rope or chain in raising it with the rudder for steering a ship, an instrument of torture formerly used, the victim being fastened on it and his limbs broken by successive blows, a whirling round a revolution or rotation, circumgyration *Wheel and axle* one of the mechanical powers, an application of the general principle of the lever consisting of a cylindrical axle on which a wheel is firmly fastened, power being applied to the wheel and a weight raised by a rope coiled round the axle — *Wheels within wheels*, a complication of circumstances, motives, influences, or the like —*To put one's shoulder to the wheel* Under SHOULDER *Wheel of life* ZOETROPE —*v t* To cause to turn round or revolve, to give a circular motion to, to rotate, to whirl, to convey in a wheeled vehicle, to give a circular direction or form to —*v i* To turn on an axis or as on an axis, to revolve, to rotate, to turn round, to make a circular flight, to roll forward or along, to march, as a body of troops, round a point that serves as a pivot — **Wheel animal, Wheel animalcule**, *n* A rotifer —**Wheel barometer**, *n* A barometer in which the motion of the mercury is communicated to a hand that shows the variations on a dial —**Wheel barrow**, *n* A frame or box with a wheel in front and two handles behind, rolled by a single individual —**Wheel-carriage**, *n* Any sort of carriage moved on wheels, as a coach, wagon, cart, &c —**Wheel-chair**, *n* A chair or small carriage on wheels; an invalid's chair — **Wheeled**, whēld, *a* Having wheels often in composition [a two *wheeled* carriage] — **Wheeler**, whē lĕr, *n* One who wheels, a maker of wheels, a wheel-horse, or one next the wheels of the carriage — **Wheel horse**, *n* WHEELER — **Wheel house**, *n* *Naut* a kind of house built over the steering wheel in large ships —**Wheel lock**, *n* A kind of old musket lock with a wheel which revolved against a flint, for producing sparks — **Wheelman**, whēl man, *n* One who uses a bicycle or tricycle or similar conveyance —**Wheel plough**, *n* A plough with a wheel or wheels regulating the depth of the furrow —**Wheel race**, *n* The place in which a water wheel is fixed — **Wheel window**, *n* A circular Gothic window with radiating mullions —**Wheel work**, *n* The combination of wheels which communicate motion to one another in machinery —**Wheel wright** *n* A man whose occupation is to make wheels

Wheel, whēl *n* Same as *Weal*, a mine

Wheeze, whēz, *v t* —*wheezed*, *wheezing* [A Sax *hwesan*, *hwæsnan*, to wheeze, Dan *hvæse*, Icel *hvæsa* to hiss an imitative word, akin to *whisper* *whistle*] To breathe hard and with an audible sound as persons affected with asthma — **Wheezy**, whē zi, *a* Affected with or characterized by wheezing

Whelk, whelk, *n* [A Sax *weole*, *welue*, allied to *wealcan* to turn, bt a twisted shell W *chwilc*] An edible mollusc with a spiral shell used for food in England

Whelk, whelk *n* [Dim from *wheal* pustule] A pustule or pimple [*Shak*]

Whelm whelm, *v t* [Apparently modified from old *whelve*, *whelfe* to overturn, to cover over, from A Sax *hwylfan* to vault over, from *hwealf*, a vault or arch Icel *hvelf*, Sw *hvalf* a vault] To throw over so as to cover, to engulf, to swallow up, to ruin or destroy by overpowering, disaster

Whelp whelp *n* [A Sax *hwelp* D *welp* G *welf*, Dan *hvalp*, Icel *hvelpr* a whelp] The young of the canine species and of several other beasts of prey, a puppy, a cub, a son, a young man in contempt or sportiveness —*v t* To bring forth whelps —*v i* To bring forth as a bitch does hence to give birth to or originate in contempt

When when *adv* [A Sax *hwenne hwonne*, O Frs *hwonne* G *wann wenn* Goth *hwan*, when akin to *who* Comp L *quum quando* when, *qui* who] At what or which time used interrogatively (*when* did he come), at the time that, at or just after the moment that used relatively (he came *when* I went) at which time, at the same time that while whereas (you were absent *when* you should have been present), which time, then preceded by *since* or *till* —**Whene er** when ĕr Contracted form of *Whenever* **Whenever**, when ev'er, *adv* At whatever time —**Whensoever**, when sō ev'er, *adv* At whatever time

Whence whens *adv* [O E *whannes* from *when* by adding a genitive termination as in *hence thence*, *thence*, &c] From what place, from what or which source, origin, premises antecedents, principles facts, and the like how used interrogatively (*whence* and what art thou?), from which referring to place source, origin, facts, arguments, &c, and used relatively (the place *whence* he came) —*From whence*, although a pleonastic mode of expression is used by good writers — **Whencesoever**, whens-sō-ev ĕr, *adv* From what place or what cause or source soever

Where whār, *adv* [A Sax *hwer*, akin to *who*, *what* like *there* and *that*] At or in what place, in what position, situation, or circumstances used interrogatively, at or in the place in which, in which case, position, circumstances, &c used relatively, to which place, whither used both interrogatively and relatively — **Whereabout**, whār a bout', *adv* Near what or which place, the place near which, concerning or about which also frequently used as a noun (a notice of your *whereabout*) —**Whereabouts**, whār-a-bouts', *adv* Near what or which place; whereabout: often used substantively (*I do not know his whereabouts*) —**Whereas**, whār az', *conj* The fact or case really being that, when in fact, the thing being so that; considering that things are such that —**Whereat**, whār at', *adv* At which used relatively, at what used interrogatively —**Whereby**, whār bī, *adv* By which used relatively; by what used interrogatively — **Wherefore**, whār'for, *adv* and *conj* For which reason used relatively, why; for what reason used interrogatively — **Wherein**, whār-in, *adv* In which, in which thing, time respect, &c used relatively, in what thing, time, &c used interrogatively — —**Whereinto**, whār in to', *adv* Into which: used relatively, into what used interrogatively — **Whereness**, whār'nes, *n* The state or quality of having a place or position, ubiety — **Whereof**, whār-ov', *adv* Of which used relatively, of what used interrogatively — **Whereon**, whār on', *adv*, On which used relatively, on what used interrogatively — **Wheresoe er, Wheresoever**, whār sō ĕr', whār sō ev ĕr, *adv* In what place soever, in whatever place — **Wherethrough**, whār thrō, *adv* Through which, by reason of which — **Whereto**, whār to', *adv* To which used relatively; to what, to what end used interrogatively —**Whereupon**, whār up on', *adv* Upon which, upon what, immediately after and in consequence of which — **Where'er, Wherever**, whār ār', whār-ev'ĕr *adv* At whatever place —**Wherewith, Wherewithal** whār with', whār with al', *adv* With which used relatively, with what used interrogatively — *The wherewith, the wherewithal*, a sufficiency of resources or money

Wherry, wher'i, *n* [Perhaps akin to Icel *hverfa* crank, said of vessels and to A Sax *hwearfan*, to turn] WHARF] A light shallow boat, suited for passengers and plying on rivers —**Wherryman**, wher'i-man *n* One who rows a wherry

Whet whet, *v t* —pret and pp *whetted* or *whet* ppr *whetting* [A Sax *hwettan*, to whet from *hwæt* sharp keen, bold, so Icel *hvetja* from *hvatr*, bold, D *wetten*, G *wetzen* to whet] To sharpen by rubbing on or with a stone, to sharpen in general to make keen or eager, to excite; to stimulate (to *whet* the appetite), to provoke *n* The act of sharpening; something that provokes or stimulates the appetite —**Whet-stone** *n* A stone for sharpening cutlery or tools by friction — **Whetter** whet'ĕr *n* One who or that which whets or sharpens

Whether whe ĕr *pron* [A Sax *hwæther*, which of two, also conj, O H G *hwedar*, Goth *hwathar*, from the interrogative *who* and comparative suffix *ther*, as in *hither*, *other*, &c] Which of two, which one of the two used interrogatively and relatively —*conj* Which of two or more alternatives used to introduce the first of a series of alternative clauses, the succeeding clause or clauses being connected by *or* or by *or whether* — *Whether or no*, in either alternative in any case

Whew, whū, *n* [Imitative] To whistle with a shrill pipe as plovers —*interj* A sound expressing astonishment, aversion, or contempt

Whey, whā, *n* [A Sax *hwæg* = D *wei*, *hst*, L G *wey* whey] The watery part of milk separated from the more coagulable part, particularly in the process of making cheese **Wheyey**, whā i, *a* Partaking of or resembling whey —**Whey face**, *n* A face white or pale, as from fear —**Whey-faced** *a* Having a white or pale face; pale faced —**Wheyish**, whā'ish, *a* Wheyey; thin, watery

Which, which, *prom* [A Sax *hwile*, *hwylc*, contr from *hwilic*, lit *why-like*, from *hwi*, instrumental case of *wha*, who, *what*, what, and *lic*, like, so Icel *hvilikr*, Dan *hvilken*, Goth *hweleiks*, D *welk*, G *welch* Comp *each—so-like* Like who, which was originally an interrogative; as such it is of any gender, but as a relative it is now only neuter It is both singular and plural] An interrogative pronoun, by which one or more among a number of persons or things (frequently one of two)

is inquired for used adjectively or substantively (*which* man is it? *which* are the articles you mean?), a relative pronoun, serving as the neuter of *who* often used adjectively, the relative coming before the noun by a kind of inversion (within *which* city he resides), used as an indefinite pronoun, standing for any one which (take *which* you will) —**Whichever, Whichsoever, which-ev'er,** *which-so-ever, pron* No matter which, anyone used both as an adjective and as a noun

Whiff, whif, *n* [Imitative of the sound of blowing, comp *puff,* W *chwif,* a whiff, a puff, *chwaf,* a quick gust] A sudden expulsion of air, smoke, or the like from the mouth, a puff, a gust of air conveying some smell —*v t* To puff, to throw out in whiffs, to smoke —*v i* To emit puffs, as of smoke, to puff, to smoke —**Whiffle** whif'l, *v i* [Probably from *whiff,* but comp D *weifelen,* to waver, Icel *veifa,* to shake often] To veer about, as the wind, to change from one opinion or course to another, to use evasions, to prevaricate

Whiffler, whif'lėr, *n.* One who whiffles, a piper or fifer; hence, a harbinger (*Shak*)

Whig, whig *n* [From the name *whiggamores* applied to a body of covenanters who marched from the south west of Scotland to Edinburgh in 1648, said to be from *whiggam,* a word used in South western Scotland in driving horses akin to Sc *whig,* to jog along briskly, the connections of this being doubtful] A designation given to the members of a political party in Britain opposed to *Tory* now applied to the more conservative section of the Liberal party, and opposed to *Radical* —*a* Belonging to or composed of Whigs, whiggish —**Whigamore Whiggamore** whigamōr, *n* A Whig, applied formerly in contempt to a Scotch Presbyterian **Whiggery, Whiggism** whig'ėr i whig'izm, *n* The principles of the Whigs —**Whiggish,** whig'ish, *a* Pertaining to Whigs or their principles

While, whil, *n* [A Sax *hwil,* a time a space of time, D *wijl,* myle Goth *hweila* G *weile,* a time, Icel *hvila* a place of rest, Dan *hvile,* rest, allied to L *quies,* rest QUIET] A time, a space of time (especially, a short space of time during which something happens or is to happen or be done — *The while* in the meantime — *Worth while,* worth the time which it requires, worth the time and pains or the trouble and expense —*conj* During the time that, as long as, at the same time that — *While* implies less of contrast in the parallel than *though,* sometimes indeed implying no contrast at all (*while* I admire his bravery, I esteem his moderation, but *though* I admire his courage, I detest his cruelty) —*v t whiled, whiling* To cause to pass pleasantly and without irksomeness, languor or weariness usually with *away* (to *while away* time) —**Whilst,** whilst *conj* [From *whiles,* an adverbial genitive, with *t* added as in *amongst, amidst between*] The same as *while,* but less commonly used

Whilom,† whi'lom, *adv* or *adj* [A Sax *hwilum,* dat pl of *hwil,* a time WHILE] Formerly, once, quondam

Whim, whim, *n* [Probably akin to Icel *hvima,* to wander with the eyes, Sw *hvimsa,* to be unsteady, Dan *vimse,* to skip about Comp also W *chwim,* motion] A sudden turn of the mind, a freak, a capricious notion, a kind of large capstan worked by horse-power or steam for raising ore, water, &c, from the bottom of a mine —**Whimsey,** whim'zi, *n* A whim, a freak, a capricious notion —**Whimsical,** whim'zi kal, *a* [From *whimsey*] Full of whims, freakish, capricious, odd in appearance, fantastic — **Whimsicality, Whimsicalness,** whim zi-kal'i ti, whim'zikal nes, *n* The state or quality of being whimsical, an oddity, a whim —**Whimsically,** whim'zi kal li, *adv* Freakishly

Whimbrel, whim'brel, *n* [Perhaps from its cry resembling a *whimpering*] A British bird closely allied to the curlew, but considerably smaller

Whimper, whim'pėr, *v i* [Akin to G *wimmern,* to whimper, and to *whine,* both being imitative words] To cry with a low, whining, broken voice —*v t* To utter in a low, whining, or crying tone —*n* A low, peevish, broken cry —**Whimperer,** whimper-ėr, *n* One who whimpers —**Whimpering,** whim pėr ing, *n* A whimper

Whimsey Under WHIM

Whin, whin, *n* [W *chwyn,* weeds] Gorse, furze FURZE —**Whin chat** *n* A passerine bird visiting Britain in summer, and commonly found among broom and furze —

Whinny, whin'i *a* Abounding in whins —**Whinstone,** whin stōn *n* [Probably first given to the blocks of whinstone often found lying in waste places] A name for greenstone and also applied to any dark coloured and hard unstratified rock

Whine whin *v i* *whined, whining* [A Sax *hwinan,* to whiz, Icel *hvina,* Dan *hvine* to whir, imitative words like *uhu, uhu,* &c] To express distress or complaint by a plaintive drawling cry, to complain in a mean or unmanly way, to make a similar noise, as dogs or other animals —*n* A drawling plaintive tone, a mean or affected complaint —**Whiner,** whi'nėr, *n* One who whines —**Whiningly,** whi'ning li, *adv* In a whining manner

Whinny whin'i, *v i* —*whinnied whinnying* [Imitative and akin to *whine,* comp L *hinnio,* to whinny] To neigh —*n* The neigh of a horse, a low neigh

Whip, whip, *v t* —*whipped whipping* [Allied to D *wippen,* to skip to toss up a swing a swipe O D *wippe,* a whip L G *wippen* Dan *vippe* to see saw, G *wippen* to rock, to see saw, &c, comp also W *chwip,* a quick turn, *chwipiaw,* to move briskly] To take or give with a sudden motion, to carry or convey suddenly and rapidly with *away* and *up,* and the like to sew slightly, to form into gathers to overlay, as a rope or cord, with a cord twine or thread going round and round, to strike with a lash or with anything tough and flexible, to lash, to flog to drive with lashes to make to spin round with lashes (to *whip* a top to lash in a figurative sense, to treat with cutting severity to fish in with rod and line, to beat into a froth as eggs cream &c —*To whip in* to keep from scattering as hounds in a hunt hence to bring or keep the members of a party together —*v i* To start suddenly and run, to turn and run with *away, round,* &c —*n* An instrument for driving horses, cattle &c, or for exercise consisting commonly of a handle to which is attached a thong of plaited leather a lash a coachman or driver of a carriage (a good *whip*), a member of parliament or other legislative body who secures the attendance of as many members as possible at important divisions, a call made upon members to be in their places at a certain time — **Whip-cord** *n* A hard twisted cord of which lashes for whips are made —**Whip hand** *n* The hand that holds the whip in riding or driving —**Whip-hand** *n* The lash or striking end of a whip —**Whipper,** whip'ėr, *n* One who whips —**Whipper in** *n* One who keeps hounds from wandering and *whips* them in, if necessary —**Whipper snapper,** *n* A diminutive, insignificant person, a whipster —**Whipping,** whip ing, *n* Punishment with a whip, flagellation —**Whipping post,** *n* A post to which offenders were tied when whipped —**Whipping top,** *n* A boy's top made to revolve by whipping —**Whip-poor will,** *n* The *popular name of an American bird,* allied to the European goat sucker or night jar, so called from its cry —**Whip-saw,** *n* A thin narrow saw set in a frame —**Whipster** whip'stėr, *n* A nimble little fellow, a sharp shallow fellow used with some degree of contempt

Whir, whėr *v i* [From the sound, partly influenced in meaning by *whirl, comp whiz*] To whiz, to fly, dart, revolve, or otherwise move quickly with a whizzing or buzzing sound —*n* The buzzing or whirring sound made by a quickly revolving wheel, a partridge's wings, and the like —**Whirring,** whe'ring, *n* The sound of *something* that whirs, the sound of a partridge's or pheasant's wings

Whirl, whėrl, *v t* [A freq corresponding to A Sax *hweorfan,* to turn (whence *wharf*), equivalent to Icel and Sw *hvirfla,* Dan *hvirvle,* O D *wervelen,* G *wirbeln,* similar frequentatives] To turn round or cause to revolve rapidly, to turn with velocity, to carry away by means of something that turns round —*v i* To turn round rapidly, to revolve or rotate swiftly, to move along swiftly as in a wheeled vehicle —*n* A turning with velocity, rapid rotation, something that moves with a whirling motion, a hook used in twisting, as in a rope machine, *bot* and *conch* same as *Whorl* —**Whirl about,** *n* Something that whirls with velocity, a whirligig —**Whirl blast,** *n* A whirlwind **Whirler,** whėrl'ėr *n* One who or that which whirls —**Whirligig** whėr'li gig, *n* [*Whirl* and *gig*] A toy which children spin or whirl round — **Whirlpool,** whėrl pōl, *n* A circular eddy or current in a river or the sea produced by the configuration of the channel, by meeting currents by winds meeting tides, &c —**Whirlwig,** whėrl wig, *n* [*Whirl,* and A Sax *wicga, wagga,* a beetle or similar insect, comp *earwig*] A beetle which may be seen circling round on the surface of ponds, &c, with great rapidity —**Whirlwind,** whėrl wind *n* A whirling wind a violent wind moving in a circle, or rather in a spiral form, as if moving round an axis this axis having at the same time a progressive motion

Whisk whisk *v t* [Same as Dan *viske,* to wipe from *mask,* a wisp, a bunch, Icel *visk,* a wisp Sw *viska* to wipe, akin to *wash*] To sweep, brush, or agitate with a light, rapid motion to move with a quick, sweeping motion —*v i* To move nimbly and with velocity —*n* A rapid, sweeping motion as of something light, a sudden puff or gale, a wisp or small bunch, a brush or small besom, *cookery* an instrument for rapidly agitating certain articles, as cream, eggs &c **Whisker** whis'kėr, *n* One who or that which whisks, the hair growing on the cheeks of a man formerly also the hair on the upper lip the moustache the bristly hairs growing on the upper lip of a cat or other animal at each side —**Whiskered** whis'kėrd *a* Having whiskers formed into whiskers

Whiskey whis'ki *n* [From *whisk* because it whisks along rapidly] A kind of one horse chaise Sometimes called *Tim whiskey*

Whisky, Whiskey whis'ki *n* [Ir and Gael *uisge baitha* whisky, usquebaugh lit water of life —*uisge* water, *beatha* life *Whisky* therefore means simply water] An ardent spirit distilled generally from barley, but sometimes from wheat rye, sugar, &c, there being two chief varieties —viz malt whisky and grain whisky, the former of finer quality, and made from malted grain —**Whiskeyfied, Whiskified,** whis'ki fid, *a* Affected with whisky, intoxicated

Whisp, whisp *n* Same as *Wisp*

Whisper, whis'pėr *v i* [A Sax *hwisprian,* to whisper, an imitative word, like G *wispern* O D *uhuspren* and Icel *hvisk'a,* to whisper Comp *rustle whist whizz,* &c] To speak with a low hissing or sibilant voice, to speak softly or without sonant breath, to make a low, sibilant sound, as the wind —*v t* To say in a whisper or under the breath —*n* A low, soft, sibilant voice, the utterance of words with the breath merely what is uttered by whispering, a low, sibilant sound, as of the wind

Whisperer, whis'pėr ėr, *n* One who whispers, one who tells secrets —**Whispering,** whis'pėr ing, *p* and *a* Speaking in a whisper, making secret insinuations of evil, backbiting, making a low, sibilant sound — *Whispering gallery* or *dome,* a gallery or dome in which the sound of words uttered in a low voice or whisper is communicated to a greater distance than under ordinary circumstances **Whisperingly,** whis'pėr ing li, *adv* In or with a whisper

Whist, whist, *interj* [Akin to *hush, hist*] Silence! hush! be still! —*a* Silent, still —*n* A well known game at cards, played by four persons and with the full pack,

said to be so called because the parties playing it have to be *whist* or silent
Whistle, whis l, *v t* —*whistled, whistling* [A Sax *hwæthlan,* to whistle, to pipe, Dan *hvisle,* Sw *hvissla,* to whistle, Icel *hvissla,* to whisper, all imitative words like *whisper, wheeze, whizz,* &c] To utter a kind of musical sound by pressing the breath through a small orifice formed by contracting the lips, to utter a sharp or piercing tone, or series of tones, as birds, to pipe, to produce a shrill sound, to sound with a loud shrill wind instrument, to sound shrill or like a pipe —*v t* To utter or modulate by whistling, to call, direct, or signal by a whistle —*To whistle off,* to send off by a whistle, to send from the hot in pursuit of prey a term in falconry — *n* The sound produced by one who whistles, any similar sound, the shrill note of a bird, a sound of this kind from an instrument, an instrument or apparatus for producing such a sound, the instrument sounded by escaping steam used on rail way engines, steam ships, &c —the mouth or throat (in the colloquial phrase *to wet one's whistle* to take a drink or dram) — *To pay for one s whistle* or *to pay dear for one's whistle,* to pay a high price for something one fancies to pay dearly for indulging one s taste or wish — **Whistler,** whis lər, *n* One who whistles
Whit, whit, *n* [By metathesis from A Sax *wiht,* a creature, a wight, a whit Wight] The smallest part or particle imaginable, an iota, a tittle used generally with a negative (not a *whit* better)
White, whit *a* [A Sax *hwit* white D *wit,* Icel *hvitr,* Dan *hvid* Sw *hvit,* G *weiss* Goth *hveits,* cog Skr *çveta,* white, *cut* to shine Hence *wheat* the *white* grain] Being of the colour of pure snow not tinged or tinted with any of the proper colours or their compounds, snowy, the opposite of black or dark, pale, pallid, bloodless as from fear or cowardice, pure and unsullied, gray grayish white or hoary as from age grief, fear &c (*white* hair), lucky, favourable (a *white* day) —*n* The colour of snow, the lightest colouring matter or pigment or the hue produced by such, a part of something having the colour of snow, the central part of the butt in archery, the albumen of an egg, that part of the ball of the eye surrounding the iris or coloured part a member of the white race of mankind —*v t* To make white to whiten —**White ant** *n* A termite —**White arsenic** *n* Arsenious oxide —**White bait** *n* A very small fish of the herring kind abounding in the Thames, and much prized as a delicacy **White bear** *n* The polar bear —**Whiteboy** whit boi *n* A member of an illegal association formed in Ireland about 1760 — **Whitechapel cart** *n* [From *Whitechapel* in London] A light two wheeled spring cart Often called *Chapel cart* **White clover,** *n* A small species of perennial clover bearing white flowers —**White copper** *n* Same as *Packfong* and *Tutenag* — **White crop,** *n* A grain crop in contradistinction to *green crop, root crop,* &c — **White faced** *a* Having a white or pale face **White feather** *n* The symbol of cowardice, a term introduced from cock fighting, a game cock having no white feathers generally used in such phrases as *to show the white feather* to show cowardice, to behave like a coward —**White fish,** *n* A general name for whitings and haddocks —**White friar,** *n* A friar of the Carmelite order, from their white cloaks —**White gum** *n* A species of resin in which the pimples are whitish **White heat** *n* That degree of heat at which iron becomes glowing white **White herring,** *n* A herring salted but not smoked — **White iron** *n* Thin sheet iron covered with a coating of tin, tinplate —**White lead,** *n* A carbonate of lead much used in painting, cerusse Under LEAD **White-leather,** *n* Leather prepared with alum and salt, and therefore of a white colour —**White-leg,** *n* PHLEGMASIA —**White-lie,** *n* A lie for which some kind of excuse can be offered, a harmless or non malicious falsehood — **White light,** *n* The light which comes directly from the sun, a whitish light produced artificially — **White livered,** *a* [From an old notion that pusillanimous persons had pale-coloured or bloodless livers] Cowardly, dastardly —**White metal,** *n* A general name for any alloy in which zinc, tin, nickel, or lead is used in such quantity as to give it a white colour, as Britannia metal, German silver, queen's-metal, &c —**White money,** *n* Silver coin —**Whiten,** whi tn, *v t* To make white, to bleach, to blanch —*v i* To grow white, to turn or become white —**Whitener,** whi tn ər, *n* One who or that which whitens — **Whiteness,** whit nes, *n* The state of being white, want of blood in the face, paleness, purity, cleanness —**White nun,** *n* A name of the smew —**White pine,** *n* A valuable pine of Canada and the northern United States —**White poplar,** *n* A poplar that has the under side of the leaves white —**White precipitate,** *n* A white mercurial preparation used in medicine as an outward application — **White pyrites,** *n* An iron ore of a tin white colour passing into a brass yellow or steel gray —**Whites,** whits, *n pl* A superior kind of flour made from white wheat, cloth goods of a plain white colour, also leucorrhœa —**White smith,** whit smith, *n* A tinsmith, a worker in iron who finishes or polishes the work — **White spruce,** *n* A species of spruce —**White squall,** *n* Under SQUALL **White swelling** *n* A popular name for severe diseases of the joints which are the result of chronic inflammation the knee, ankle, wrist, and elbow being the joints most subject to white swellings —**White thorn** *n* The common hawthorn —**White throat** *n* A small British bird of the warbler family —**White vitriol,** *n* A name for sulphate of zinc employed in medicine as an emetic and tonic — **Whitewash** whit wosh *n* A wash or liquid for whitening something, a composition of lime and water, or of whiting, size, and water for whitening walls ceilings &c — *v t* To cover with whitewash, hence *ag* to clear from imputations, to rest on the reputation of colloquially to clear from the effects of bankruptcy by passing through a judicial process —**Whitewasher,** whit wosh ər *n* One who whitewashes — **White wine,** *n* Any wine of a clear transparent colour —**White witch,** *n* A witch of beneficent disposition —**White wood,** *n* A name applied to a number of trees —**Whitish** whi tish *a* Somewhat white **Whither** whith ər *adv* [A Sax *hwadr,* whither, from stem of *who, what,* and suffix *ther* closely akin to *whether*] To what place used interrogatively, to which place used relatively *Whence* has now a considerable extent taken the place of *whither* —**Whithersoever,** whith ər so ev ər *adv* To whatever place
Whiting whi ting, *n* [From *white,* in first meaning with dim term *ing,* in second with term of verbal noun] A small fish of the cod tribe which abounds on all the British coasts and forms a delicate article of food chalk pulverized and freed from impurities used in whitewashing for cleaning plate, &c — **Whiting pollack** *n* The pollack —**Whiting pout,** *n* A British fish of the cod family, called also *Bib*
Whitlow, whit lō, *n* [A corruption of *whickflaw* for *quick flaw,* lit a *flaw* or sore of the *quick*] An inflammation affecting one or more of the joints of the fingers, generally terminating in an abscess, an inflammatory disease of the feet in sheep
Whitsunday, whit sun dā, *n* [Lit *White* Sunday The name was given because Pentecost was formerly a great season for christenings, in which white robes are a prominent feature] The seventh Sunday after Easter, a festival of the church in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost, in Scotland, a term day (May 15, or May 26 Old Style) —**Whit-Monday,** *n* The Monday following Whitsunday, in England generally observed as a holiday —**Whitsun,** whit sun, *a* Pertaining to Whitsuntide —*Whitsun Monday, Tuesday,* &c, the *Monday, Tuesday,* &c, *following* Whitsunday —**Whitsuntide,** whit'sun-tid, *n* [*Whitsun,* and *tide,* time, season] The season of Pentecost
Whittle, whit'l, *n* [O E *thwitel,* dim from A Sax *thwitan,* to cut, O E and Sc *white,* to cut with a knife] A knife rarely now used except in provincial English or Scotch —*v t* —*whittled, whittling* To cut or dress with a knife
Whiz, whiz, *v i* —*whizzed, whizzing* [An imitative word, comp *wheeze, whistle, whirr,* &c] To make a humming or hissing sound, like an arrow or ball flying through the air — *n* A sound between hissing and humming
Who, hō, *pron relative,* possessive **Whose,** hōz, objective **Whom,** hōm [A Sax *hwá,* who, masc and fem , *whæt,* what, neut always an interrogative, Icel *hver, hvat,* Dan *hvo, hvat,* D *wie, wat,* G *wer, was,* Goth *hwas, hwo, hwata,* cog L *qui,* W *pwy,* Gael and Ir *co,* Per *ki,* Skr *kas,* who Akra are *when, where, whither, which,* &c WHY, How] A relative and interrogative pronoun always used substantively (that is, not joined with a noun), and with reference to a person or persons, used interrogatively who —what or which person or persons? of what personality (*who* is he? I do not know *who* he is), used relatively — that, which person, sometimes used elliptically for *he, they,* or *those, who* or *whom* —*As who should say,* as one who should say, as if he should say *Who, Which, That* These agree in being relatives, *who* being used for persons, *which* for things, and *that* for either, but *that* has often more precseness, and in some cases it cannot be used for *who* ('James *who,*' not 'James *that* '—**Whoever,** hō-ev ər, *pron* Any person whatever, no matter who — **Whoso,** hō sō, *pron* Whosoever, whoever —**Whosoever,** hō sō-ev ər, pron Whoever, whatever person — **Whosesoever,** hōz so ev ər *pron* Of whatever person the possessive or genitive case of *whosoever*
Whoa, whō a, *exclam* Stop' stand still'
Whole, hol, *a* [O E *hole, hoot* (the *w* being erroneous as in *whore*), from A Sax *hál,* whole sound safe, D *heel,* Icel *heill,* G *heil* Goth *hails* healthy, sound, whole HALE, HEAL, HOLY] In a healthy state, sound, well, restored to a sound state, healed, unimpaired unimpured, not broken or fractured not defective or imperfect, entire, complete, comprising all parts, units, &c that make up an aggregate, all the, total (*the whole* city) —*Whole number,* an integer, as opposed to a fraction Syn under COMPLETE —*n* An entire thing, a thing complete in itself, the entire or total assemblage of parts, a complete system, a regular combination of parts — *Upon the whole,* all circumstances being considered, upon a review of the entire matter —**Whole length,** *n* A portrait or statue exhibiting the whole figure — **Wholeness,** hōl nes, *n* The state of being whole, entire, or sound, entireness, totality —**Wholesale,** hōl sāl, *n* Sale of goods by the entire piece or large quantity, as distinguished from *retail* —*a* Pertaining to the trade by wholesale, dealing by wholesale, *fig* in great quantities, extensive and indiscriminate — **Wholesome,** hōl sum, *a* [*Whole,* and affix *some*] Tending to promote health, good for the bodily system, nourishing, healthful, favourable to morals, religion, or prosperity, salutary —**Wholesomely,** hōl sum li, *adv* In a wholesome manner — **Wholesomeness,** hōl sum nes, *n* The quality of being wholesome, salutariness —**Wholly,** hōl'li, *adv* [For *whole ly*] Entirely, completely, perfectly, totally, exclusively
Whoop, whop, *v i* [Perhaps from Fr *houper,* to whoop, an imitative word, comp *hoot* Hence *hooping* or *whooping-cough*] To shout with a loud, clear voice, to call out loudly, as in excitement, to halloo, to hoot, as an owl —*v t* To insult with shouts —*n* A shout, a loud clear call — **Whooping-cough,** *n* HOOPING-COUGH.
Whoot, whoot, *v i* The same as *Hoot*
Whop, whop, *v t* —*whopped, whopping* [W *chwapiaw,* to strike, from *chwap,* a stroke] To strike, to beat [Colloq] — **Whopper,**

whopper, *n.* [The idea of greatness or bulk is often associated with that of a blow; thus a *striking* likeness is an impressive likeness.] Anything uncommonly large, a manifest lie [Colloq.]

Whore, hōr, *n.* [A Sax *hōr*, Icel *hóra*, Dan *hore*, D *hoer*, G *hure*, a whore, same root as L *carus*, dear, Skr *kāma*, love The *w* has intruded as in *whole*.] A woman who prostitutes her body for hire, a harlot, a prostitute, a lewd woman —*v t* —**whored**, **whoring** To have to do with prostitutes —*v t* To corrupt by lewd intercourse —**Whoredom**, hōr'dum, *n* Fornication, idolatry (O T) —**Whoremonger**, hōr'mung-gĕr, *n* One who has to do with whores, a fornicator, a lecher —**Whoreson**, hōr'sun, *n* A bastard a term of contempt or abuse —*a* Bastard like, scurvy —**Whorish** hō'rish, *a* Incontinent, unchaste —**Whorishly**, hō'rish-li *adv* In a whorish manner —**Whorishness**, hō'rish-nes, *n*

Whorl, whorl, *n.* [A form of *whirl*, which is also used in same sense] A ring of leaves or other organs of a plant all on the same plane, a verticil, a turn of the spire of a univalve shell, the fly of a spindle, generally made of wood, sometimes of hard stone —**Whorled**, whorld, *a* Furnished with whorls verticillate

Whortleberry, whort'le-ber-ri, *n* [From A Sax *wyrtil*, a small shrub dim of *wort*, a wort WORT] The bilberry and its fruit —**Whort**, whort, *n* The fruit of the whortleberry or the shrub itself

Whose, **Whoso**, &c Under WHO

Why, whi, *adv* [A Sax *hwi*, *hwy* the instrumental case of *hwæt* who *hwæt* what *How* is a form of the same word WHO] For what cause reason or purpose wherefore interrogatively (direct or indirect), for what reason or cause, for what wherefore used relatively —*Why so* for what reason, wherefore *Why* is sometimes used substantively (the how and the *why* —*interj* Used emphatically or to enliven the speech or to draw attention

Wick, wik, *n* [A Sax *weoc*, *weocca* a wick D *week* a wick, a tent for a wound Sw *veke* Dan *vege* a wick, allied to *weak* (being pliant) and to *wicker*] A sort of loose spongy string or band which draws up the oil in lamps or the melted tallow or wax in candles to be burned

Wicked wik-ed, *a* [From old *wicke*, *wikke* wicked (comp *wretched*), apparently from A Sax *wicca*, a wizard *wicce* a witch Wiccan] Evil in principle or practice, doing ill, sinful, bad, wrong, iniquitous, mischievous, prone or disposed to mischief, often good natured mischief, roguish —**Wickedly** wik-ed-li, *adv* In a wicked manner, viciously, corruptly immorally —**Wickedness** wik-ed-nes *n* The state or quality of being wicked, depravity, sinfulness, vice, crime, sin a wicked act

Wicker, wik-ĕr, *a* [O E *wiker* *wiker* a withy, from stem of *weak*, comp Sw *vika*, to bend, Dan *vegre* a withy G *weichel* a roll WEAK, WICK] Made of plaited twigs or osiers, covered with such plaited work —*n* A small pliant twig a withe a basket —**Wickered**, wik-ĕrd, *a* Made of or covered with wickers or twigs —**Wicker work**, *n* A texture of twigs, basket work

Wicket wik-et *n* [O Fr *wiket* (Fr *guichet*) from Icel *vikja*, to turn, to bend same word as A Sax *wican*, to yield WEAK] A small gate or doorway especially a small door forming part of a large r one, a hole in a door, *cricket*, the object at which the bowler aims, consisting of three upright rods, having two small pieces lying in grooves along their tops, the ground on which the wickets are set

Wide, wid, *a* [A Sax *wid*, wide, broad, extensive = D *wyd*, Icel *vidr* Sw and Dan *vid* G *weit*, wide, connections doubtful] Having a great or considerable distance or extent between the sides, broad opposed to *narrow*, having a great extent every way, vast, extensive, *fig* not narrow or limited, enlarged, liberal, broad to a certain degree (three feet *wide*), failing to hit a mark, hence, remote or distant from anything, as truth, propriety, or the like —*adv* To a distance, to a considerable extent or space, far, far from the mark or from the purpose, astray —**Wide-awake**, *a* On the alert, ready prepared, knowing [Colloq.] —*n* [So called because worn greatly by smart sporting men] A species of soft felt hat with a broad brim turned up all round —**Widely**, wid-li, *adv* In a wide manner or degree, with great extent each way, very much, greatly, far —**Widen**, wid'n, *v t* To make wide or wider, to extend the breadth of —*v i* To grow wide or wider, to extend itself —**Wideness**, wid-nes, *n* The state or quality of being wide, breadth large extent in all directions —**Wide-spread**, *a* Spread to a great distance, extending far and wide —**Width** width, *n* [Comp *breadth*, *length*] Breadth, wideness

Widgeon, wij-on, *n* [Fr *vigeon*, *vingeon* names of ducks, comp L *vepto*, *vipunus*, a small crane] A migratory bird allied to the duck family, which breeds in high northern latitudes

Widow wid-ō, *n* [A Sax *widuwe*, *wuduwe* a widow = D *weduwe* L G *wedeue*, G *wittwe* Goth *widuwo*, cog Rus *vdova*, L *vidua* from *viduus*, deprived (Voy), Skr *vid* *hard*, a widow] A woman who has lost her husband by death, and who remains still unmarried also used adjectively (a *widow* lady) —*v t* To reduce to the condition of a widow, to bereave of a husband or mate, to strip of anything good —**Widower**, wid-ō-ĕr, *n* A man who has lost his wife by death —**Widowhood** wid-o-hud, *n* The state of a man or woman whose husband or wife is dead and who has not married again the state of being a widow

Width Under WIDE

Wield weld *v t* [O I *weldan*, A Sax (*ge*)*wealdan* (*ge*)*wyldan* from *wealdan* to rule Icel *valda* G *walten*, to rul Goth *waldan* to govern same root as I *valeo*, to be strong VALID] To use in the hand or hands with full command or power to hold aloft or swing freely with the arm to use or employ with the hand to manage employ or have full control over *To wield the sceptre* to govern with supreme command —**Wieldable** wēl-da-bl *a* Capable of being wielded —**Wielder** wēl-der *n* One who wields —**Wieldy** wēl-di *a* Capable of being wielded, wieldable

Wier, wēr *n* Same as *Weir*

Wife wif *n* pl **Wives** wivz [A Sax *wif* a woman a wife D *wyf* Icel *kvi* Dan *kone* G *weib*, woman in root doubtful This word gives the first syllable of *woman* Originally any woman of mature age still so used in compounds (*ale wife* fish *wife*, a woman or female of any age who is united to a man in wedlock the correlative of *husband* **Wifehood** wif-hud *n* State and character of a wife —**Wifeless** wif-les, *a* Without a wife married —**Wifelike** wif-lik *a* Resembling or pertaining to a wife or woman —**Wifely** wif-li, *a* Like a wife becoming a wife

Wig wig *n* [The final syllable of *periwig*] An artificial covering of hair for the head used generally to conceal baldness, but formerly worn as a fashionable means of decoration —**Wig block** *n* A block or shaped piece of wood for fitting a wig on —**Wigged** wigd, *a* Having the head covered with a wig —**Wiggery**, wig-ĕr-i, *n* The work of a wigmaker false hair —**Wigging** wig-ing, *n* A rating a scolding [Colloq.] —**Wigless**, wig-les, *a* Without a wig

Wigan, wig-an, *n* [From *Wigan* in Lancashire] A stiff, open canvas like fabric used for stiffening and protecting the lower inside surface of skirts, &c

Wight, wit, *n* [A Sax *wiht*, *wuht* a creature, a thing, D *wicht*, a baby, G *wicht* creature, fellow, Goth *waihts*, *waiht*, a thing, a whit, originally 'moving creature,' allied to *wag*, *weigh* *What* is the same word, and it is also contained in *aught*, *nought* or *nought*] A being, a human being, a person either male or female

Wight, wit, *a* [Icel *vigr*, neut *vigt*, war like, fit for war, from *vig* (A Sax *wig*), war, akin Sw *vig*, agile, nimble] Having warlike prowess; strong and active; agile [Poet]

Wigwam, wig'wam, *n* [A native Indian term] An Indian cabin or hut, so called in North America

Wild, wild, *a* [A Sax *wild*, wild, not tame, savage = Sc *wild*, Icel *villr*, wild, astray, bewildered, Dan and Sw *vild*, D *wild*, G *wild*, Goth *wilthesa*, wild, akin to *will*, an animal that is wild also wandering at its will WILL] Living in a state of nature, roving at will, not tame, not domestic; savage, uncivilized, ferocious, sanguinary, growing or produced without culture, not cultivated, desert, uncultivated, as left by nature (a *wild* scene), turbulent, tempestuous, stormy, furious in both a physical and moral sense, violent, unregulated, passionate (a *wild* outbreak of rage), disorderly in conduct, frolicsome, wayward, reckless, rash, not based on reason or prudence, wanting order and regularity, extravagant, fantastic, indicating strong emotion or excitement, excited bewildered, distracted (a *wild* look) excessively eager, ardent to pursue, perform or obtain —*To run wild*, & take to a wild life to let loose way of living, to escape from cultivation and grow in a wild state —*n* A desert, an uninhabited and uncultivated tract or region —**Wild basil** *n* Basil weed —**Wild beast** *n* An untamed or savage animal

Wild boar *n* An animal of the hog kind the ancestor of the domesticated swine —**Wild cat**, *n* A ferocious animal closely akin to the domestic cat, but with a shorter bushy tail formerly abundant in Britain —**Wild duck** *n* A web footed bird the stock of the common domestic duck, the mallard —**Wildfire** wild fir, *n* A composition of inflammable materials readily catching fire and hard to be extinguished a kind of lightning unaccompanied by thunder a name for erysipelas, also a name for an eruptive disease a species of lichen **Wild fowl** *n* A name given to any wild birds pursued as game, but ordinarily restricted to water fowl —**Wild goose** *n* The stock of the domestic goose formerly abundant in England but now only a winter visitant **Wild goose chase** the pursuit of anything in ignorance of the direction it will take, a foolish pursuit or enterprise —**Wilding** wil-ding, *n* A plant that grows wild or without cultivation —**Wildish**, wil-dish *a* Somewhat wild **Wildly** wild-li *adv* In a wild state or manner savagely with disorder, perturbation or distraction extravagantly irregularly —**Wildness** wild-nes *n* The state of being wild, desert or uncultivated state, savageness fierceness, distraction great perturbation of look —**Wild oat** *n* A British plant of the oat genus a common weed also a kind of wild grass —**Wild oats** Under OAT **Wild rice** *n* Same as *Canada rice* under CANADIAN —**Wild swan** *n* A swan which in winter visits Northern Europe and Asia, residing in summer within the Arctic circle, the hooper —**Wild wood** *n* Belonging to wild or unfrequented woods

Wilder wil-der *v t* From the *wilder* of *wild was* hence *bewilder*] To cause to lose the way or track, to puzzle with mazes or difficulties to bewilder **Wildedly**, wil-der-li *adv* In a wildered manner —**Wilderment** wil-der-ment, *n* Bewilderment

Wilderness wil-der-nes, *n* Formed with suffix *-ness* from older *wilderne*, a wilder ness, from A Sax *wilder*, a wild animal, from *wild*, wild, *deór*, an animal, comp D *wilderms* G *wildniss*, wilderness] A desert, a tract of land or region uncultivated and uninhabited by human beings, whether a forest or a wide barren plain, a portion of a garden set apart for things to grow in unchecked luxuriance

Wile, wil, *n* [A Sax *wile*, *wil*, Sc *wile*, Icel *vil* *vild*, artifice, craft, trick, connections doubtful *Guile* is the same word, but has come to us directly from the French GUILE] A trick or stratagem practised for insnaring or deception, a sly, insidious artifice —*v t* —*wiled*, *wiling* To draw or turn away, as by diverting the mind; to

cajole or to wheedle (Sc) —**Wilful**, wil'ful, *a* Full of wiles, wily, tricky —**Willy**, wil'i-li, *adv* In a wily manner, insidiously, craftily, cunningly —**Wiliness**, wi li nes, *n* The character of being wily, cunning, guile —**Wily**, wi li, *a* Capable of using wiles, full of wiles, subtle, cunning, crafty

Wilful Under WILL

Will, wil, *n* [A Sax *willa*, will, from *wil lan*, to desire, and=D *wil*, Icel *vili*, Dan *villie*, Sw *vilja*, G *wille*, will See the verb] That faculty or power of the mind by which we determine either to do or not to do something, the power of control which the mind possesses over its own operations, volition, power of resisting impulse, determination, the determination or choice of one possessing an thority, wish or pleasure of a superior, strong wish or inclination (*it is against my will*), *law*, the legal declaration of a man s intentions as to what he wishes to be performed after his death in relation to his property, a testament, the written paper containing such a disposition of property Good will, Ill will —*At will*, at pleasure, as one wishes —*With a will*, with willingness and pleasure, heartily — *v aux*, pres *I will*, thou *wilt*, he *will*, past *would*, no past participle [A Sax *willan*, pret *wolde*, D *willen*, Icel *vilja*, Dan *ville*, to will, G *will*, I will infin *wollen* to be willing cog L *volo* I will *velle*, to will (*voluntas* Gt *boulomai*, I will Akin *well*, *weal*, *wold*] A word denoting either simple futurity or futurity combined with volition according to the subject of the verb In the first person it expresses willingness consent, intention or promise and when emphasized determination or fixed purpose (*I will go*), simple futurity with the first person being expressed by *shall* (SHALL) In the second and third persons *will* expresses only a simple future or certainty the idea of volition purpose or wish being thrown lost —**Would**, wud past tense of *will* stands in the same relation to *will* that *should* does to *shall*, being seldom or never a preterite indicative pure and simple, but mainly employed in subjunctive, conditional, or optative senses, in the latter case having often the force of an independent verb —*vt* (From the noun rather than from the auxiliary verb In this use the conjugation is regular, pres ind *I will*, thou *willest* he *wills* &c , pret and pp *willed*] To determine by an act of choice (a man may move if he *wills* it), to ordain, to decree, to desire or wish, to intend, to dispose of by testament, to give as a legacy, to bequeath —*vi* [From the noun] To form a volition, to exercise an act of the will to desire to wish, to determine, to decree —**Willing**, wil ing *a* Ready to do or grant, having the mind inclined not averse, desirous ready, borne or accepted voluntarily, voluntary —**Willing hearted**, *a* Having a kindly consenting heart or disposition — **Willingly** wil ing li, *adv* In a willing manner, with one's free choice or consent, with pleasure, cheerfully, readily gladly —**Willingness**, wil ing nes, *n* – **Wilful**, wil ful *a* Governed by one's own will without yielding to reason, not to be moved from one s notions or inclinations, obstinate, refractory, wayward, done by design, intentional (*wilful murder*) – **Wilfully**, wil ful li, *adv* In a wilful manner, waywardly, obstinately, by design, intentionally — **Wilfulness**, wil ful nes, *n* Obstinacy, stubbornness, perverseness, intention, character of being done by design

Willow, wil ō, *n* [A Sax *welig*, *welig*, D *wilg*, L G *wilge*, a willow] A name for numerous well known species of plants of a tree like or shrubby habit, loving moist grounds, and valuable for a variety of purposes, including basket making, an instrument for opening and disentangling locks of wool previous to manufacture — **Willow-pattern**, *n* A well known design on stoneware and porcelain dishes in imitation of a Chinese design so called from a willow-tree (or what may pass for one) which is a prominent object in it —**Willow-warbler**, **Willow-wren**, *n* A small song-bird a common summer visitant in Britain —**Willowy**, wil ō-i, *a* Abounding with willows, resembling a willow, slender and graceful

Will-with a-wisp, *n* IGNIS FATUUS

Wilt, wilt, *v* The second pers sing of *will*

Wilton carpet, *n* [Made originally at *Wilton*] A variety of Brussels carpet in which the loops are cut open into an elastic velvet pile

Wily Under WILE

Wimble, wim bl, *n* [Same (with inserted *b*) as Sc *wimmle* or *wummle*, Dan *vimmel*, an auger, akin D *wemelen*, to bore, *weme*, an auger, Sw *wimla*, G *wimmeln*, to be in tremulous movement *Gimlet* is a diminutive form of WIMBLE] An instrument of the gimlet, auger, or brace kind used for boring holes

Wimple, wim pl, *n* [A Sax *wimpel*, a wimple D *wimpel*, Icel *vimpill*, Dan *vimpel*, G *wimpel*, a pennon, perhaps akin to *wisp*, *gimp*] A former female head dress laid in plats over the head and round the chin, sides of the face, and neck still worn by nuns —*vt* —*wimpled*, *wimpling* To cover as with a wimple or veil, hence to hoodwink —*vi* To resemble or suggest wimples, to undulate, to ripple (a brook that *wimples* onwards)

Win, win *vt* —pret and pp *won* (wun), ppr *winning* [A Sax *winnan*, to strive, labour, fight struggle D *winnen*, Icel *vinna*, Dan *vinde*, G *gewinnen*, to fight, strive, win &c , both *winnan* and *vinna* from root meaning to desire eagerly, seen also in the name of the goddess *Venus*, akin *wean* *wont*] To gain by proving one s self superior in a contest, to be victorious in, to gain as victor, to gain possession of by fighting, to get into one s possession by conquest (to *win* a fortress), to gain, procure or obtain in a general sense, but especially implying labour, effort, or struggle to allure by kindness or compliance, to gain or obtain as by solicitation or courtship to gain to one s side or party, as by solicitation or other influence —*vi* To be superior in a contest or competition to be victorious, to gain the victory —**Winner** win er, *n* One who wins – **Winning** win ing, *a* Attracting, adapted to gain favour, charming (a *winning* manner) —*n* The sum won or gained by success in competition or contest usually in the pl —**Winningly**, win ing li *adv* In a winning manner, charmingly —**Winning post**, *n* A post or goal in a race course the order of passing which determines the issue of the race

Wince, wins, *vi* —*winced*, *wincing* [Formerly also *winch* from O Fr *wenchir*, *guenchir*, *wenchir* (?), from O G *wenken*, to start aside Akin to *wink*] To twist or turn as in pain or uneasiness, to shrink, to start back —*n* The act of one who winces, a start, as from pain —**Wincer**, win er, *n* One that winces

Wincey, win si, *n* [Probably a corruptd contr of *linsey woolsey*, the steps being *linsey winsey*, then simply *wincey* The word was originally Scotch] A strong and durable cloth plain or twilled, composed of a cotton warp and a woollen weft

Winch winsh, *n* [A Sax *wince*, a winch, a reel for thread, akin *wince* *wink*, *winkle*] The crank for turning an axle, a hoisting machine in which an axis is turned by a crank handle and a rope or chain wound round it so as to raise a weight

Wind, wind, *n* poetry often wind, *n* [A Sax *wind* D and G *wind*, Dan and Sw *vind*, Icel *vindr* Goth *vinds*, cog L *ventus*, W *gwynt* wind The root is in Goth *waian* Skr *vā*, to blow *Weather* is from same root] Air naturally in motion with any degree of velocity, a current of air, a current in the atmosphere, as coming from a particular point, a point of the compass especially one of the cardinal points (O T), air artificially put in motion (the *wind* of a cannon-ball), breath modulated by the respiratory organs or by an instrument, power of respiration, lung power, breath, empty or unmeaning words, idle or vain threats, gas generated in the stomach and bowels; flatulence.—*Between wind and water*, in that part of a ship's side which is frequently brought above the water by the rolling of the vessel —*How the wind blows or lies*, the direction of the wind. *fig* position or state of affairs, how matters stand —*In the wind's eye*, *in the teeth of the wind*, directly towards the point from which the wind blows, right against the wind —*Something in the wind*, something within the region of suspicion or surmise, without being acknowledged or announced (colloq) —*To get* (*take*) *wind*, to become public, to be disclosed, to become generally known —*To raise the wind*, to obtain the necessary supply of cash (colloq.) —*To sail close to the wind*, to sail as much against the direction of the wind as possible — *vt* (wind) Pret and pp generally *winded*, sometimes *winded* [From *wind*, the above noun, pronounced as wind, the strong conjugation has been introduced through confusion with *wind*, to twist] To blow, to sound by blowing —*vt* (wind) [From *wind n* , pronounced wind] To perceive or follow by the scent, to nose (hounds *wind* an animal), to expose to the wind, to render scant of wind by riding or driving (a horse), to let rest and recover wind. – **Windage**, win dāj, *n* *Gun* the difference between the diameter of the bore of a firearm and that of the ball or shell, the influence of the wind in deflecting a missile, the extent of such deflection —**Windbag**, *n* A bag filled with wind, a man of mere words a noisy pretender **Windbound**, wind bound, *a* Prevented from sailing by a contrary wind —**Wind-chest**, *n* The chest or reservoir in an organ or harmonium for storing the wind produced by the bellows — **Wind egg**, *n* An egg surrounded only by a membrane —**Windfall**, wind fal, *n* Fruit blown from a tree, timber blown down, an unexpected legacy, any unexpected piece of good fortune — **Wind flower**, *n* The anemone —**Windgall**, *n* A soft tumour on the fetlock joints of a horse, a streak of light on the edge of a cloud, reckoned a sign of approaching stormy weather —**Wind-gauge**, *n* An instrument for ascertaining the velocity and force of wind, an anemometer —**Wind hover**, *n* A name of the kestrel —**Windiness** win di nes, *n* the state of being windy —**Wind instrument**, *n* An instrument of music played by breath or wind is the flute, horn, organ, harmonium, &c —**Windless** wind les *a* Free from wind, calm unruffled —**Windmill**, wind mil, *n* A mill driven by the force of the wind, and used for grinding corn, pumping water, &c —**Windpipe**, wind pip, *n* The passage for the breath to and from the lungs, the trachea —**Wind rose**, *n* A card with lines corresponding to the points of the compass showing the connection of the wind with the barometer, &c —**Windrow**, *n* A row or line of hay raked together for the purpose of being rolled into cocks or heaps —**Wind sail**, *n* A tube or funnel of canvas used to convey air into the lower apartments of a ship, one of the vanes or sails of a windmill —**Windward**, wind werd, *n* The point from which the wind blows —*a* On the side toward which the wind blows —*adv* Toward the wind, —**Windy**, win di, *a* Consisting of wind, formed by gales, tempestuous, boisterous, exposed to the wind, resembling the wind, as empty as the wind, flatulent

Wind, wind, *v t* —pret and pp *wound* (occasionally *winded*) [A Sax *windan*, to wind twist, twine=D and G *winden*, Icel and Sw *vinda*, Goth *windan*, akin *wand*, *wend*, *wander*] To coil round something; to form into a ball or coil by turning, to turn by shifts and expedients, *refl* to insinuate, to bend or turn to one's pleasure, to enfold or encircle —*To wind off*, to unwind; to uncoil —*To wind up*, to coil up into small compass, to bring to a conclusion, as a speech or operation, to make a final settlement of, to coil anew the spring or draw up the weights of (a watch or clock).—*v i* To turn around something, to have a spiral direction, to have a course marked by bendings; to meander, to make one's way by bendings —*To wind up*, to come to a

conclusion; to conclude, to finish — **Winder**, win'dĕr, *n* One who or that which winds yarn or the like, an instrument or machine for winding — **Winding**, win'ding, *a* Bending, having curves or bends, spiral —*n* A turn or turning, a bend — **Windingly**, win'ding-li, *adv* In a winding form — **Winding engine**, *n* A hoisting engine for mines — **Winding-machine**, *n* A twisting or warping machine — **Winding-sheet**, *n* A sheet in which a corpse is wrapped, a piece of tallow or wax hanging down from a burning candle regarded as an omen of death — **Wind up**, *n* The conclusion or final settlement of any matter, the closing act, the close

Windlass, wind'las, *n* [Partly from D *windas*, or Icel *vindāss*, bt winding beam, partly from old *windle*, a wheel or reel, a dim from the verb to *wind*] A modification of the wheel and axle, consisting of a horizontal barrel turned by a winch or by levers, for raising a weight that hangs at the end of a rope or chain wound on to the barrel

Windlestraw, win'dl-stra, *n* [A Sax *windelstreow*, properly straw for plaiting, from *windel*, a basket, from *windan*, to wind Wind] A name given to various species of grasses, a stalk of grass

Window, win'dō, *n* [O E *windop* *windohe* from Icel *vindauga*, a window, bt a wind *eye*—*vindr*, wind, and *auga*, an eye Wind, Eye] An opening in the wall of a building for the admission of light or of light and air when necessary, an opening resembling or suggestive of a window, the sash or other thing that covers the aperture

Window blind, *n* A blind, screen, or shade for a window —**Window curtain**, *n* A curtain, usually decorative, hung over the window inside a room —**Windowed**, win'dōd, *p* and *a* Having a window or windows —**Window frame**, *n* The frame of a window which receives the sashes

Window glass, *n* Glass for windows of an inferior quality to plate glass —**Window less** win'dō-les, *a* Destitute of windows —**Window sash**, *n* The light frame in which panes of glass are set for windows

Windsor-chair, *n* A kind of strong, plain, polished chair, made entirely of wood, seat as well as back —**Windsor soap**, *n* A kind of fine scented soap, the chief manufacture of which was once confined to Windsor

Wine, wīn, *n* [A Sax *win*, borrowed (like D *wijn*, Icel *vin*, G *wein* from L *vinum* wine, akin to *viēis* the vine, the twining plant (cog with L *vithy* the root being seen also in E to *wind*, *wire* &c] An alcoholic liquor obtained by the fermentation of the juice of the grape or fruit of the vine, also the juice of certain fruits prepared in imitation of this (currant *wine*, gooseberry *wine*) — *Quinine wine*, sherry with a bitter of quinine in solution —*Spirit of wine*, alcohol —**Wine bibber**, *n* One who drinks much wine — **Wine biscuit**, *n* A light biscuit served with wine — **Wine-cellar**, *n* An apartment or cellar for stowing wine —**Wine coloured**, *a* Approaching the colour of red wine —**Wine-cooler**, *n* A vessel for cooling wine before it is drunk —**Wine fat**, *n* The vat into which the liquor flows from the wine press — **Wine glass**, *n* A small glass in which wine is drunk — **Wine grower**, *n* One who cultivates a vineyard and makes wine — **Wine measure**, *n* An old English measure for wines and spirits, in which the gallon was to the imperial gallon as *5 to 6* nearly — **Wine-merchant**, *n* A merchant who deals in wines — **Wine palm**, *n* A palm from which palm wine is obtained — **Wine press**, *n* An apparatus in which the juice is pressed out of grapes — **Wine-taster**, *n* A person employed to taste and judge of wine for purchasers — **Wine-vault**, *n* A vault or cellar for wine, a name frequently assumed by a public-house or tavern — **Winy**, wīn'i, *a* Having the taste or qualities of wine

Wing, wing, *n* [Same as Sw and Dan *vinge*, Icel *vængr*, a wing, probably akin to *vaig*] One of the anterior limbs in birds, specially modified and provided with feathers, in most cases serving as organs of flight; an organ used for flying by some other animals, as insects and bats, act of flying, flight (to take *wing*), that which moves or acts like a wing, as the sail of a windmill, of a ship, &c, a projection of a building on one side of the central or main portion, a lateral extension of anything, a leaf of a gate or double door, one of the sides of the stage of a theatre, also, one of the long narrow scenes which fill up the picture on the side of the stage, one of the extreme divisions of an army, regiment, fleet, or the like —*On the wing*, flying (to shoot wild fowl *on the wing*), speeding to its object, on the road *vt* To furnish with wings, to enable to fly, to transport by flight (to *wing* me home), to move in flight through, to traverse by flying (to *wing* the air), to wound in the wing, to disable a wing or limb of — *To wing a flight* or *way*, to proceed by flying, to fly —**Wing case**, *n* The hard case which covers the wings of beetles, &c, the elytron — **Winged**, winged, *a* Having wings, swift, rapid, passing quickly, *hot* and *conch* same as *Slate* — **Wingless**, wing'les, *a* Having no wings —**Winglet** wing'let, *n* A little wing, the bastard wing of a bird

Wink wingk, *vi* [A Sax *wincian*, to wink, akin to *wancol*, unsteady, D *winken*, *wenken* Icel *vanka*, to wink, Dan *vinke* Sw *vinka*, to wink or nod, G *winken*, to beckon, root perhaps same as in *weak*, G *weichen*, to yield or turn aside Akin *wince* *wanch*] To close and open the eyelids quickly and involuntarily, to blink, to meditate, to give a significant hint by motion of the eyelids, to twinkle, to connive, to seem not to see, to wilfully shut the eyes with *at* (to *wink at* faults)

n The act of closing the eyelids quickly no more time than is necessary to shut the eyes, a hint given by shutting the eye with a significant cast —**Winker** wing'ker *n* One who winks, one of the blinds of a horse, a blinker

Winkle wing'kl, *n* A common abbreviation of *Periwinkle*

Winner, **Winning**, &c Under Win

Winnow, win'o, *vt* [A Sax *windwian* to winnow, from *wind* the wind (Wind) Comp L *ventilare* to winnow from *ventus*, the wind] To drive the chaff from by means of wind, to fan, *hg* to examine sift or try as for the purpose of separating falsehood from truth *vi* To separate chaff from corn **Winnower** win'o-ĕr, *n* One who or that which winnows

Winsey win'si *n* Same as *Wincey*

Winsome, win'sum, *a* [A Sax *wynsum* pleasant, delightful, from *wunn* delight joy (akin to *won*) and term *sum*, later *some*] Attractive, agreeable, engaging —**Winsomeness** win'sum-nes *n* Attractiveness, engagingness

Winter, win'tĕr *n* [A Sax *winter* winter D and G *winter*, Sw and Dan *vinter* Icel *vetr*, *vittr* (for *vintr*), Goth *vintrus*, allied to *wind* or to *wet*] The cold season of the year, which in northern latitudes may be roughly said to comprise December, January, and February, a year the part being used for the whole, also often used as an emblem of any cheerless situation *a* Belonging to winter *vi* To pass the winter, to hibernate — *vt* To keep, feed, or manage during the winter (to *winter* cattle) — **Winter apple**, *n* An apple that keeps well in winter or that does not ripen till winter —**Winter barley** *n* A kind of barley which is sowed in autumn — **Winter cress**, *n* A name of two British cruciferous plants, one of them bitter and sharp to the taste, and sometimes used as a salad — **Winter green**, *n* The common name of certain perennial plants allied to the heaths, some of which are medicinal, whilst an American species yields an oil, used in confectionary and to disguise the taste of disagreeable medicines —**Winterly**, *a* winter li, *a* Wintry, cheerless — **Winter moth**, *n* A moth which appears in its perfect state in the beginning of winter — **Winter-quarters**, *n pl* The quarters of an army during the winter, a winter residence or station —**Winter's-bark**, *n* [From Capt John *Winter*, who introduced it to notice] A South American plant or its bark, which has an aromatic taste, and is sometimes used as a stimulant tonic — **Winter tide**, *n* The winter season — **Winter-wheat**, *n* Wheat sown in autumn — **Wintry**, **Wintery**, win'tri, win'tĕr i, *a* Suitable to winter, brumal, cold, bleak and cheerless

Winy Under Wine

Winze, winz, *n* [Icel *vinsa*, to winnow, from *vindr*, wind] A small shaft in a mine sunk from one level to another, for ventilation or communication

Wipe, wip, *vt* — *wiped*, *wiping* [A Sax *wipian*, to wipe akin to L *vappo*, G *wisch*, a wisp of straw and to *whip* and *wisp*] To rub with something soft for cleaning, to clean by gentle rubbing, to strike or brush gently often with *off*, *up*, *away* &c —*To wipe away*, to remove by gentle rubbing, *hg* to remove or take away in general (to *wipe away* a reproach) — *To wipe out*, to efface, to obliterate *n* The act of one who wipes, a rub for the purpose of cleaning, a gibe, a jeer **Wiper**, wī'pĕr, *n* One who wipes, something used for wiping, *mech* a piece projecting from axle for raising stampers or pistons, and letting them fall

Wire, wīr, *n* [A Sax *wir*—L, G *wire* Icel *vīr*, Dan *vire*, wire, allied to L *vieo*, bracelets, of same root as *wind*, to twist, *withe*] A thread of metal, a fine or slender metal rod of uniform diameter, such metallic threads collectively, a telegraph wire, hence, the telegraph — *vt* — *wired*, *wiring* To bind with wire, to apply wire to, to snare by means of a wire to send by telegraph — *vi* To communicate by means of the telegraph — **Wire bridge** *n* A bridge suspended by cables formed of wire — **Wire cloth** *n* A texture of wire intermediate between wire gauze and wire netting, **Wiredraw**, wīr'dra *vt* To form into wire by forcing through a series of holes, to draw or spin out to great length and tenuity —**Wiredrawer**, wīr'dra-ĕr *n* One who draws metal into wire **Wiredrawing** wīr'dra-ing, *n* The act or art of extending ductile metals into wire the drawing out of an argument or discussion to prolixity by useless distinctions disquisitions &c **Wire fence**, *n* A fence made of parallel wires attached to upright posts **Wire gauze** *n* A kind of stiff close fabric made of fine wire — **Wire grub** *n* The wire worm **Wire guard**, *n* Wire netting placed in front of a fire — **Wire netting** *n* A texture of wire used for light fencing, &c — **Wire puller** *n* One who pulls the wires of puppets, hence one who instigates the actions of others without his influence appearing, an intriguer — **Wire pulling**, *n* The procedure of a wire-puller **Wire rope** *n* A strong rope made of iron or steel wire twisted together **Wire work**, *n* Some kind of fabric made of wire — **Wire worker**, *n* One who manufactures articles from wire — **Wire worm** *n* A name for several kinds of larvæ or grubs very destructive to crops, the name being given from the cylindrical form and hardness of these grubs **Wire wove**, *n* A paper had on a paper of fine quality and glazed — **Wiry**, wīr'i, *a* Made of wire like wire, tough, lean and sinewy — **Wiriness**, wīr'i-nes, *n* The state or quality of being wiry

Wise, wīz, *a* [A Sax *wis*, wise, prudent—D *wijs*, Icel *viss*, Dan *vis*, G *weise*, wise, from same root as *wit* *wot*, L *video*, to see (Vision) The wise man is therefore the man that sees and knows Wit] Having the power of discerning and judging correctly, possessed of discernment, judgment, and discretion; prudent; sensible, sage, judicious, experienced, skilled; *scrip* godly, pious — *Wise man*, a man skilled in hidden arts, a sorcerer — *Wise woman*, a witch, a fortune teller — **Wisdom**, wiz'dom, *n* [A Sax *wisdom*, from *wis*, and term *dōm*—Icel *visdōmr*, Sw *visdom*, Dan *visdom*] The quality of being wise, the power or faculty of forming the fittest and best judgment in any

matter presented for consideration, sound judgment and sagacity, prudence, discretion, sound common sense often opposed to *folly*, *Scrip* right judgment concerning religious and moral truth, godliness —**Wisdom tooth**, *n* A large back double tooth, so named because not appearing till a person is grown up —**Wisely**, wīz'li, *adv* In a wise manner, judiciously, discreetly —**Wiseness**, wīz'nes, *n* Wisdom

Wise, wīz, *n* [A Sax *wise*, manner—D *wys*, Icel *vis*, *visa*, Dan *vis*, G *weise*, originally knowledge or known way, akin to the adjective *wise* *Gurney* is the same word] Manner, mode now used only in such phrases as *in any wise*, *in no wise*, &c, or in composition, as in *likewise*, *length wise*, &c, having then much the same force as *ways* in *lengthways*, &c

Wiseacre, wīz'ā-kĕr, *n* [Corrupted from G *weissager*, a soothsayer, from O H G *wizagon*, *wizago*, a seer=A Sax *witega*, a seer, lit one who is wise or knowing, akin to *wit* and *wise*] One who makes pretensions to great wisdom, a would be wise person

Wish, wish, *vt* [O E *wische*, *wusche*, A Sax *wyscan*, to wish, from *wuse* a wish D and G *wunsch* a wish, allied to Skr *kan*, to love, *vanchh*, to desire L *Venus* the goddess, *venero* or *venerate* WIN VENERATE] To have a desire, to long with *for* before the object—*vi* To desire to long for often governing an infinitive or a clause, to frame or express desires concerning, to desire to be (with words completing the sense) to *wish* one well, to *wish* himself rich), to imprecate, to invoke (to *wish* one evil)—*n* A desire, a longing, an expression of desire a request, a petition, the thing desired —**Wish bone**, **Wishing bone** *n* A fowl's merry thought —**Wisher**, wish'er *n* One who wishes or expresses a wish **Wishful** wish'ful, *a* Having a desire, desirous with *of* before an object, showing desire, longing —**Wishfully** wish'fu li, *adv* Longingly wistfully —**Wishfulness**, wish'ful nes *n* —**Wishing cap** *n* The cap of Fortunatus, in the fairy tale upon putting on which he obtained whatever he wished for

Wish wash, wish wosh *n* [A reduplication of *wash* thin or waste liquor] Any sort of weak, thin drink —**Wishy washy**, wish'i wosh'i *a* Very thin and weak, diluted hence, feeble, wanting in substantial qualities

Wisp, wisp, *n* [O E *wispe*, *wesp*, *wips*, akin to L G *wisp*, *topp* a wisp also to *whip*] A bundle of straw or other like substance a bunch of fibrous matter a whisk or small broom, an ignis fatuus or will o the wisp

Wist wist, pret of *wit*

Wistful wist'ful *a* [Modified from old *wistly*, observantly from *wist* known pp of *wit* to know] Anxiously observant, pensive from the absence or want of something, earnest from a feeling of desire, longing —**Wistfully** wist'fu li *adv* In a wistful manner, pensively, longingly —**Wistfulness** wist'ful nes *n*

Wistiti, wis-ti'ti, *n* [Native name] The marmoset

Wit, wit, *vt* and *i*, present tense I *wot*, thou *wottest* or *wost*, he *wots* or *wot*, pl *wot*, pret *wist* in all persons, ppr *witting*, also *wotting* [A Sax *witan*, to know, pres *ic wat* I wot, pl *witon*, pret sing *wiste*, pl *wiston*, pp *wist* D *weten*, pret *wist*, Icel *vita*, pret *vissa*, Dan *vide* pret *vidste*, (with *witan*, pret *wissa*, G *wissen*, pret *wusste*, cog L *video*, *visum*, to see (Vision), Gr (*eidein*, to see, (*epi*)*eidesai* to know Skr *vid*, to know, to perceive Hence *wit* the noun, *witness* Akin are *wise*, *wisard*] To know, to be or become aware, to learn *To wit* is now used parenthetically to call attention to something particular, or as introductory to a detailed statement of what has been just before mentioned generally, and is equivalent to namely, that is to say **Wittingly**, wit'ing li, *adv* Knowingly, not inadvertently or ignorantly

Wit, wit, *n* [A Sax *wit*, *gewit*, knowledge, mind, understanding, Icel. *vit*, Dan *vid*, G *witz*, understanding, wit See WIT, *v*.] Intellect, understanding or mental powers collectively, a faculty or power of the mind (he has all his *wits* about him), wisdom, sagacity, the faculty of associating ideas in a new and ingenious, and at the same time natural and pleasing way exhibited in apt language, a quality or faculty akin to humour, but depending more on point or brilliancy of language, facetiousness, a person possessing this faculty, one distinguished for bright or amusing sayings, a humorist — *The five wits* the five senses — *at one's wits end*, at a loss what further steps or measures to adopt, unable to think further —*To live by one's wits*, to live by shifts or expedients, as one without a regular means of living —**Witless**, wit les, *a* Destitute of sense or understanding, silly, senseless, foolish —**Witlessly**, wit les li, *adv* Sillily, foolishly —**Witlessness** wit les nes, *n*.—**Witling** wit ling, *n* [Dim from *wit*] A person who has little wit, a pretender to wit —**Witted**, wit'ed, *a* Having wit or understanding used chiefly in composition (a quick *witted* boy) —**Witticism** wit'i sizm, *n* [From *witty*, comp such words as *Atticism* *Gallicism*] A witty sentence, phrase or remark, an observation characterized by wit —**Witty** wit'i *a* [A Sax *witig*] Possessed of wit, smartly or clever in fictitious, bright and amusing —**Wittily** wit'i li *adv* In a witty manner, with wit —**Wittiness** wit'i nes, *n* The quality of being witty

Witch wich *n* [A Sax *wicce*, a witch, *wicca* a wizard, origin doubtful, perhaps akin to *wit* Hence *wicked*] Formerly a person of either sex given to the black art, now a woman supposed to have formed a compact with the devil or with evil spirits and by their means to operate supernaturally, one who practises sorcery or enchantment, a bewitching or charming young woman —*Witches' Sabbath* a grand meeting of witches and devils at night accompanied by obscene revels —*vt* To bewitch to fascinate, to enchant —**Witch craft**, wich'kraft *n* The practices of witches sorcery, power more than natural, enchantment, fascination —**Witch elm** WICH'ELM —**Witchery**, wich'er i *n* Witchcraft fascination entrancing influence —**Witch finder**, *n* A professional discoverer of witches, one whose services were taken advantage of formerly when the persecution of so called witches was in vogue —**Witch hazel** WICH HAZEL —**Witching** wich'ing *a* Bewitching, suited to enchantment or witchcraft —**Witch meal** *n* The powdery pollen of club moss, so rapidly inflammable that it is used in theatres to represent lightning, lycopode —**Witch tree**, *n* The rowan tree or mountain ash

Witenagemot, wit'en a ge mot, *n* [A Sax *witena*, gen pl of *wita*, a wise man, *(ge)mot*, a meeting *moot* WIT, MEET] Among the Anglo Saxons the great national council or parliament, consisting of athelings or princes nobles or ealdormen the large landholders principal ecclesiastics, &c

With, WITH *prep* [A Sax *with* near, by, against, now ones, Icel *vith* a branch, along with, Dan *ved* near, with, against The A Sax *wither* opposite, against (seen in *withers*), is a comparative from this like Icel *vithr* Dan *veder* G *wieder* Hence *withal*, *within*, *without* *withdraw*, *withhold*, &c] Against, competing against (to fight, contend, or vie *with*), not apart from, in the company of, on the side of or in favour of, in the estimation, consideration, or judgment of (*with* you art is useless), having as a concomitant, consequence or appendage (*with* a blush), so as to contrast or correspond, immediately after (*with* that he left), correspondence, through or by, as means cause, or consequence (pale *with* fear) —*With child*, pregnant, in the family way

With, with, *n* A withe

Withal WITH al', *adv* [*With* and *all*] With the rest, together with that, likewise —*prep* With used after relatives or equivalent words, and transposed to the end of a sentence or clause.

Withdraw, WITH-drą', *v t* —pret *withdrew*; pp *withdrawn* [Prefix *with*, against, opposite to, and *draw*] To draw back or in a contrary direction, to lead, bring, or take back, to recall, to retract —*v i* To retire from or quit a company or place, to go away, to retreat —**Withdrawal**, WITH-drą'al, *n* Act of withdrawing or taking back, a recalling —**Withdrawment**, WITH drą'ment, *n* Withdrawal, a recalling

Withe, **Withy**, with or with, with'i, *n* [A. Sax *withig*, a willow, a withe, Icel *vithja*, *vith*, a withy, a withe, Dan *vidie*, Sw *vide*, *vidja*, G *weide*, a willow, allied to Gr *itea* (*for vitea*), a willow, from a root meaning to twist or bend seen also in L *vimen*, a withe, *vitis*, a vine WIND] A willow or osier, a willow or osier twig, a flexible twig used to bind something, a fastening of plaited or twisted twigs

Wither, WITH ėr, *v i* [Lit to *weather*, to suffer from or expose to the weather WEATHER] To dry and shrivel up, as a plant, to lose freshness and bloom, to fade, to become dry and wrinkled, as from the loss of animal moisture, to lose pristine freshness, bloom, or vigour, to decline, to pass away —*v t* To cause to fade, to make sapless and shrunken, to cause to lose bloom, to shrivel, to blight, injure, or destroy, as by some malign or baleful influence —**Witheredness**, WITH ėrd nes, *n* The state of being withered —**Witheringly**, WITH ėr ing li, *adv* In a manner tending to wither

Withers WITH ėrz, *n pl* [Lit the parts that act against or resist, from A Sax *wither*, against, from prep *with*, against] The junction of the shoulder bones of a horse, forming an elevation at the springing of the neck —**Wither band**, *n* A piece of iron laid under a saddle near a horse's withers to strengthen the bow —**Witherwrung**, *a* Injured or hurt in the withers

Withhold, WITH hold', *v t* —pret and pp *withheld* [*With* in sense of against, and *hold*] To hold back to restrain, to keep from action, to retain to keep back, not to grant —**Withholder**, WITH hōl'dėr, *n* One that withholds

Within, WITH in', *prep* [A Sax *withinnan* —*with*, against towards, and *innan*, within, inwardly, from *in*, in] In the inner or interior part or parts of, inside of opposed to *without* in the limits range, reach, or compass of, not beyond, inside or comprehended by the scope, limits, reach, or influence of, not exceeding, not overstepping, &c —*adv* In the interior or centre, inwardly, internally, in the mind, heart, or soul, in the house or dwelling, indoors, at home —*From within*, from the inside, from within doors, &c

Without, WITH out', *prep* [A Sax *withutan*, without—*with*, towards, against, and *ūt* out] On or at the outside or exterior of, out of opposed to *within*, out of the limits, compass, range, or reach of, beyond, not having or not being with, in absence or destitution of, deprived of, not having —*conj* Unless, except now rarely used by correct speakers and writers.—*adv* On the outside, outwardly, externally, out of doors —*From without*, from the outside opposite to *from within*

Withstand, WITH stand', *v t* —pret and pp *withstood* [*With*, in sense of against, and *stand*] To resist, either with physical or moral force, to oppose —*v i* To resist, to make a stand —**Withstander**, WITH-stan'dėr, *n* One that withstands, an opponent.

Withy Under WITHE

Witless, **Witling**, &c Under WIT, *n*

Witness, wit'nes, *n* [A Sax *witnes*, testimony, lit what one knows, from *witan*, to know WIT] Attestation of a fact or event, testimony, that which furnishes evidence or proof, a person who knows or sees anything, one personally present; *law*, one who sees the execution of an instrument, and subscribes it for confirmation of its authenticity, a person who gives testimony or evidence in a judicial proceeding —*With a witness*, effectually; with a vengeance, so as to leave some mark as a testimony behind —*v t* To attest, to testify, to see or know by personal presence, to be a witness of, to give or

serve as evidence or token of, to subscribe as witness.—*v i.* To bear testimony; to give evidence.—**Witnesser**, wit'nes-ér, *n.* One who witnesses

Wittedness, Wittily, &c Under WIT, *n.*

Wittingly *Under* WIT, *v*

Wittol, † wit'ol, *n.* [Probably for *wittal, witwal, woodwale*, old names for a bird in whose nest the cuckoo's eggs were sometimes laid, comp the origin of the term *cuckold*.] A cuckold, a man who knows his wife's infidelity and submits to it

Witty Under WIT, *n*

Witwal, Witwall, wit'wal, *n.* [A form akin to *woodwale* (which see)] A name for merely given to the greenfinch or other bird, now generally applied to the green woodpecker

Wive, † wiv, *v t* and *i* [From *wife*] To marry, to provide with a wife, to take for a wife —**Wives**, wivz, pl of *wife*.

Wizard Wizard, wiz'erd, *n.* [From *wise*, and term *ard*] Originally, a wise man, a sage, latterly, an adept in the black art, a sorcerer, an enchanter, a magician, a conjurer

Wizen, wiz'n, *a* [A Sax *wisnian* to become dry, akin to Icel *visna*, to wither, from *wisan* withered, palsied] Hard, dry, and shrivelled, withered, wazen —**Wizen faced**, *a* Having a thin, shrivelled face

Wo wō, *n* A spelling of *Woe*

Woad, wod, *n* [A Sax *wad*, D *weede* Dan *vaid, ved*, G *waid, weid*, woad, connected with L *vitrum*, woad] A cruciferous plant, the pulped and fermented leaves of which yield an excellent blue dye —**Woaded**, wō'ded, *a* Dyed or coloured blue with woad —**Woad mill**, *n* A mill for bruising and preparing woad

Wobble, wob'l, *v i* —*wobbled, wobbling* [Also *wabble*, akin to Lo G *wabbeln*, G *wabern, webeln, weiben* to move to and fro] To move unsteadily in rotating or spinning, to rock, to vacillate

Woden, wō'den, *n* [Akin to A Sax *wod*, mad, G *wuth*, rage, or to *wind*] The Anglo-Saxon form of the name of the deity called by the Norse Odin *Wednesday* derives its name from him

Woe wō, *n* [A Sax *wa* often as an interjection, as in *wa la wa* woe lo woe! well away! D *wee*, Icel *vei*, Dan *vee*, G *weh*, Goth *wai*, a natural sound of grief, like L *vae!* Gr *ouai!* alas] Grief, sorrow, misery, heavy calamity *Woe* is frequently used in denunciations either with a verb or alone, it is also used in exclamations of sorrow, a pronoun following being then in the dative (*woe* is me) The phrase '*Woe worth* the day,' means *woe be to* the day Wobrth, *v i* —**Woebegone**, wō'be-gon, *a* [That is, surrounded or overwhelmed with woe, *begone* being from A Sax *begán*, to surround—*be*, by, and *gán*, to go] Overwhelmed with woe, immersed in grief and sorrow - **Woeful Woful** wō'ful, *a* Full of woe, afflicted sorrowful, expressing woe, doleful, distressful, piteous, wretched —**Woefully, Wofully**, wō'ful li, *adv* Sorrowfully, lamentably, wretchedly miserably extremely —**Woefulness, Wofulness**, wō'ful nes *n*

Weld, wōld, *n* [A Sax *wald, weald* a wood, O Sax O Fris and G *wald*, a wood or forest *Weald* is the same word which is also seen in *threshold*] A wood, a forest, a weald or open country, a low hill, a down in the plural, a hilly district or a range of hills

Weld, wōld, *n* A plant WEID

Wolf wulf, *n* pl **Wolves**, wulvz [A Sax *wulf*-] D and G *wolf*, Icel *ulfr*, Dan *ulv*, Sw *ulf* Goth *wulfs*, cog L *lupus*, Gr *lukos*, Skr *vrika*, a wolf traced to a root meaning to tear] A carnivorous quadruped belonging to the dog family, and closely related to the dog, swift of foot, crafty, and rapacious, but, in general, cowardly and stealthy, hence, a term for a person considered ravenous, cruel, cunning, or the like, *mus* a jarring discordant sound produced by instruments tuned to unequal temperament —*To cry wolf*, to raise a false alarm in allusion to the shepherd-boy in the fable —*To keep the wolf from the door*, to keep away hunger or want.—**Wolf-dog**, *n* A large kind of dog kept to keep off or destroy wolves.—**Wolf-fish**, *n* An edible fish of the British seas, 6 or 7 feet long, so called from its ferocious aspect and habits Called also *Sea-cat, Sea wolf* —**Wolfish**, wulf'ish, *a.* Like a wolf, savage —**Wolfishly**, wulf'ish-li, *adv* In a wolfish manner —**Wolfkin**, wulf'kin, *n.* A young or small wolf —**Wolf's-bane**, *n* A poisonous plant of the aconite kind, yielding the virulent poison aconitin, monk's-hood or aconite

Wolfram, wolf'ram, *n* [*G wolf'am—wolf*, wolf, *ram, rahm*, froth, cream, soot] A native tungstate of iron and manganese, the ore from which tungsten is usually obtained, a name of the metal tungsten

Wollastonite, wol as-ton it, *n* Same as *Tabular spar*

Wolverene, Wolverine, wul'vér-en, wul'vér-in, *n* [A dim formed from *wolf*] A carnivorous mammal the glutton

Woman, wum'an, *n* pl **Women**, wim'en [A Sax *wifman*, later *wimman*, from *wif*, wife, and *man*, in its primitive sense] Human being person Wife, Man] The female of the human race, an adult or grown up female, as distinguished from a girl, a female attendant on a person of rank —**Womanhood**, wum'an hud *n* The state, character or collective qualities of a woman — **Womanish** wum'an ish, *a* Suitable to a woman, feminine, effeminate often in a contemptuous sense — **Womanishly** wum'an ish li, *adv* Effeminately — **Womanishness**, wum'an ish nes *n* State or quality of being womanish

Womankind, wum'an kind, *n* Women in general, the female sex — **Womanliness**, wum'an li nes *n* Quality of being womanly —**Womanly** wum'an li, *a* Becoming or suiting a woman, feminine, in the praiseworthy sense, not masculine

Womb woom *n* [A Sax *womb, womb* the belly D *wam* Icel *vomb* Dan *vom* G *wamme wampe* Goth *wamba* the belly] The belly or stomach, the uterus of a female something likened to this any large or deep cavity that receives or contains anything

Wombat wom'bat, *n* [Corruption of the native name *womback* or *wombach*] A marsupial mammal of Australia and Tasmania about the size of a badger, it inhabits a burrow and feeds on roots

Women pl of *woman*

Won wun pret and pp of *win*

Wonder, wun'dér *n* [A Sax *wundor*—D *wonder*, G *wunder*, Icel *undur*, Sw and Dan *under*, perhaps akin to *wind* (*v*), *wend* a prodigy being such as to turn a person away through awe] That emotion which is excited by something new strange and extraordinary, or that arrests the attention by its novelty, grandeur or inexplicableness a feeling less than *astonishment* and much less than *amazement*, a cause of such feeling, a strange or extraordinary thing a prodigy - *A nine days wonder*, something that causes a sensation or astonishment for a short time —*v t* To be struck with wonder to marvel to be amazed to look with admiration, to entertain some doubt and curiosity, to be in a state of expectation, mingled with doubt and slight anxiety, followed by a clause. — **Wonderer**, wun'dér-er *n* One who wonders —**Wonderful** wun'dér ful, *a* Adapted to excite wonder, strange, astonishing, marvellous — **Wonderfully**, wun'dér ful li *adv* In a wonderful manner, surprisingly, strangely colloquially often equivalent to *very* —**Wonderfulness**, wun'dér ful nes, *n* The state or quality of being wonderful - **Wonderingly**, wun'dér ing li, *adv* With wonder —**Wonder land**, *n* A land of wonders or marvels **Wonderment**, wun'dér ment, *n* Wonder, surprise, astonishment —**Wonderstruck**, wun'dér-struk, *a* Struck with wonder or surprise **Wonder work**, *n* A prodigy, a miracle —**Wonder worker**, *n* One who performs wonders - **Wondrous**, wun'drus, *a* Such as to excite wonder, wonderful, marvellous, strange - *adv* In a wonderful degree, remarkably, exceedingly (*wondrous wise*) —**Wondrously**, wun'drus-li, *adv* In a strange or wonderful manner or degree

Won't, wōnt. A contraction for *will not*

Wont, wunt, *a.* [For older *wonsd*, a participle or participial adjective, from A Sax *wunia, gewunia*, custom, habit, or from the kindred *wuntan*, to dwell, akin Icel *vani*, custom, *vanr*, accustomed Wran, Win] Accustomed, having a certain habit or custom, using or doing customarily — *n* [From old *wone*, A Sax *wuna*, habit, custom, through the influence of *wont*, adjective] Custom, habit, use —*v i* pret *wont*, pp *wont, wonted* [For old *wone*, to be accustomed, to dwell The pret and pp *wont* are thus put for *wonsd*, and *wonted* is a double form] To be accustomed or habituated, to use, to be used — **Wonted**, wun'ted, *p* and *a* Customary or familiar from use or habit, usual, accustomed, made or having become familiar by using, frequenting, &c

Woo, wō, *v t* —*wooed, wooing* [A Sax *wógan* to woo, from *wóh* genit *wóps*, bent, bending, the meaning is therefore to bend or incline another towards one's self] To court, to solicit in love, to invite, to seek to gain or bring about, to court (to *woo* destruction) —*v i* To make love —**Wooer**, wō'er, *n* One who woos, one who courts or solicits in love, a suitor **Wooing**, wo'ing, *n* Courtship, time of courtship

Wood † wod *a* [A Sax *wod*, Sc *wud*, Goth *wods*, mad, furious, G *wuth*, rage, fury] Mad, furious, frantic [*Shak*]

Wood, wud, *n* [A Sax *wudu*, a wood, timber, akin O D *weda*, Icel *vithi*, Dan and Sw *ved*, wood, a tree, comp W *gwydi*, trees, shrubs] A large collection of growing trees, a forest the substance of trees or their trunks, timber, *pl* wind instruments in an orchestra, such as the flute, clarionet, oboe, &c —*v t* To take in or get supplies of wood —*v i* To supply with wood, or get supplies of wood for —**Wood acid** *n* Same as *Wood vinegar* —**Wood ashes** *n pl* The remains of burned wood or plants **Woodbine Woodbind** wud'bin wud'bind *n* [Bind] The wild honeysuckle, formerly the bindweed —**Wood carving**, *n* The art of carving wood into figures or ornamental forms, a dance or figure carved on wood **Wood-chat** *n* A species of butcher-bird or shrike. **Wood chuck**, *n* A species of marmot common in the United States and Canada, the ground hog **Wood-coal** *n* Charcoal, also lignite or brown coal **Woodcock** wud'kok, *n* A bird allied to the snipe but with a more robust bill and shorter legs, a winter visitant to Britain where it sometimes breeds esteemed for the table —**Wood cracker** *n* The nuthatch **Woodcraft** wud'kraft *n* Skill in anything, which pertains to woods or forests, skill in hunting, deer, &c **Wood cut** *n* An carving on wood or a print from such engraving —**Wood-cutter** *n* A person who cuts wood, an engraver on wood — **Wood cutting**, *n* The act or employment of cutting wood, wood engraving - **Wooded** wud'ed, *a* Supplied or covered with wood (land well *wooded*) — **Wooden** wud'n *a* Made of wood, consisting of wood, ungainly, awkward, without spirit or expression **Wood engraver**, *n* An artist who engraves on wood - **Wood engraving** *n* The art of engraving on wood, or of producing by special cutting tools a design or picture in relief on the surface of a block of wood (generally box), from which impressions can be taken by means of ink or pigment —**Woodenly**, wud'n li, *adv* In a wooden manner, stiffly, clumsily, awkwardly **Wood-grouse**, *n* The capercalzie — **Woodiness**, wud'i nes, *n* State or quality of being woody - **Wood land**, wud land *n* Land covered with wood —*a* Relating to woods, sylvan **Wood lark**, *n* A small species of lark which usually sings perched on the branch of a tree — **Wood-louse**, *n* An insect, the onisous or slater, a flattish insect of a slaty colour frequenting rotten wood, &c — **Woodman**, wud'man, *n.* A forester, one who fells timber - **Wood-mite**, *n* A small insect found in old wood — **Wood mouse**, *n* The long tailed field mouse — **Wood-nymph**, *n* A goddess of the woods; a dryad — **Wood-oil**, *n* A balsamic sub-

stance obtained from trees in the Eastern Archipelago —**Wood opal**, *n* A striped variety of opal, having the form and texture of wood —**Woodpecker**, wud'pek-er, *n* [So called from pecking or tapping with the bill on trees] The name for certain climbing birds which feed on insects and their larvæ that they find on trees —**Wood pigeon**, *n* The ring dove or cushat —**Wood pile**, *n* A stack of piled up wood for fuel —**Wood reeve**, *n* In England, the steward or overseer of a wood —**Woodruff**, **Woodroof**, wud'ruf, wud'rof, *n* [A Sax *wuderofe*, *wuduroſe*, the latter part of doubtful meaning] A well known plant found in Britain in woods and shady places and cultivated in gardens for the beauty of its whorled leaves and simple white blossoms, but chiefly for the fragrance of its leaves —**Wood rush**, *n* The common name of several species of rush —**Wood sage**, *n* A species of germander (*Teucrium scorodonia*) extremely bitter, and sometimes used as a substitute for hops —**Wood screw** *n* An iron screw suited for joining pieces of wood in carpenter or joiner work —**Wood shock** *n* A species of marten, the pekan —**Wood sorrel**, *n* A small species of sorrel, supposed by some to be the Irish shamrock —**Wood spirit**, *n* A crude spirit obtained by distilling wood in closed vessels —**Wood spite** *n* [*spite* = *spight*, woodpecker] The green woodpecker —**Wood swallow**, *n* A bird of Australia and the East Indies, much resembling swallows in habit —**Wood tin** *n* A fibrous nodular variety of oxide of tin —**Wood vinegar**, *n* A sort of vinegar obtained by the distillation of wood —**Woodwale**, wud'wāl *n* [Latter part of doubtful origin] An old name of a bird, the wryneck —**Wood warbler**, *n* A small bird visiting England in summer —**Wood wasp** *n* A species of solitary wasp —**Wood work** *n* Work formed of wood: the part of any structure that is made of wood —**Woody**, wud'i, *a* Abounding with wood: consisting of wood: ligneous: pertaining to woods —*Woody tissue* that which constitutes the basis of the wood in trees —**Woody nightshade**, *n* Same as *Bitter sweet*

Wooer Under Woo

Woof, wūf *n* [O E *oof*, *owef*, from A Sax *ōwf*, from prefix *o* for *on* and *wefan* to weave] Weave] The threads that cross the warp in weaving, the weft, texture

Wool wul, *n* [A Sax *wull*, *woll*, D *wol*, G *wolle*, Goth *wulla*, Icel and Sw *ull* Dan *uld* allied to L *vellus*, shaggy hair *vellus*, a fleece, from a root signifying to cover, seen also in L *vallis* a valley and in *velo*, to be strong Vallı] That soft species of hair which grows on sheep and some other animals the fleecy coat of the sheep, also applied to other kinds of hair especially short, crisped, and curled hair like that of a negro any fibrous or fleecy substance resembling wool **Wool comber** *n* One whose occupation is to comb wool **Wool combing**, *n* The act or process of combing wool, generally of the long stapled kind for the purpose of worsted manufacture —**Wool dyed** *n* Dyed in the form of wool or yarn before being made into cloth **Wool gathering**, *n* The act of gathering wool, usually applied figuratively to the indulgence of idle fancies, a foolish or fruitless pursuit often with *a* (*on*) prefixed —**Wool grower**, *n* A person who raises sheep for the production of wool **Woollen** wul'en *a* Made of wool, consisting of wool, pertaining to wool —*n* Cloth made of wool, such as blankettings, serges, flannels, tweeds, broad cloth, and the like **Woolliness**, wul'i-nes, *n* The state of being woolly —**Woolly**, wul'i, *a* Consisting of wool, resembling wool, clothed or covered with wool, *hot* covered with a pubescence resembling wool —**Wool mill** *n* A mill for manufacturing wool and woollen cloth —**Woolpack**, wul'pak, *n* A bag of wool, a bundle or bale weighing 240 lbs —**Woolsack**, wul'sak, *n* A sack or bag of wool; the seat of the lord chancellor in the House of Lords, a large square bag of wool, without back or arms, covered with red cloth —**Wool-sorter**, *n* One who sorts wools according to their qualities —**Wool-stapler**, *n* A dealer in wool, a sorter of wool —**Woolward**, wul'wērd, *adv* [*Wool* and *ward*, that is, with the skin next or toward the wool] In wool or woollen underclothing

Woorali, wu-ra-li, *n* Curari

Wootz, wuts, *n* A very superior kind of steel made in the East Indies, and imported into Europe and America for making the finest edge tools

Wop, wop, *vt* To whop, to give a beating to [Colloq]

Word, wurd, *n* [A Sax *word*, a word=D *woord*, G *wort*, Icel Sw and Dan *ord*, Goth *waurd*, cog Lith *vardas*, name, L *verbum*, a word (whence *verb*), from a root meaning to speak, seen in Gr (*e*)*werō*, to speak] A single articulate sound, or a combination of articulate sounds or syllables, uttered by the human voice, and by custom expressing an idea or ideas, a vocable, a term, speech exchanged, conversation, talk in this sense without an article and only as a singular (to send *word* of one's safe arrival), a watchword, a password, a motto, a term or phrase of command, an injunction an order, an assertion or promise, an affirmation on honour, a declaration with possessives (to take him at his *word*), terms or phrases not changed in contention, anger or reproach in plural and often qualified by *high*, *hot*, *harsh*, *sharp*, &c —*The Word* the Scriptures, or any part of them, the second person of the Trinity, the Logos —*Word for word*, in the exact words or terms, verbatim, exactly —*By word of mouth* by actual speaking, orally —*good word* (a pressed good opinion, a recommendation (to speak a *good word* for a person) —*In a word*, in mere phraseology —*In a word* or *in one word* briefly, to sum up in short —*Treat on a word* to retract what one has said —*Word and a blow* threat and its immediate execution —*vt* To express in words, to phrase —**Word book** *n* A vocabulary, a dictionary, a lexicon —**Wordily** wer'di-li *adv* In a wordy manner **Wordiness** wer'di-nes *n* The quality of being wordy verbosity —**Wording** wer'ding *n* Expression in words, form of expression **Wordless** wurd'les, *a* Not speaking, silent —**Word painter**, *n* A writer who has the power of peculiarly graphic or vivid description, one who affects great picturesqueness of style —**Word painting**, *n* The act or art of a word painter —**Word picture** *n* A vivid description of any scene or event —**Wordy**, wer'di, *a* Using many more words than are necessary, verbose, consisting of words, verbal

Word wurd, *pret* and *pp* of *wear*

Work wėrk, *n* [A Sax *wore weorc* D *werk*, Icel and Sw *verk* Dan *værk* G *werk* work from same root as Gr (*e*)*ergon*, work] Exertion of energy physical or mental, effort directed to some purpose or end, toil, labour, employment, the matter upon which one is employed, engaged or labouring, that which engages one's time or attention, an undertaking, an enterprise, a task, that which is done, performance, deed, feat, achievement perhaps on that which is made or produced, a product of nature or art a literary or artistic performance, a composition sometimes extensive structure as a dock, bridge, fortification &c, and establishment, where labour is carried on extensively (an iron *work*) the plural being often applied to one such establishment, *much* the overcoming of resistance, the act of producing a change of configuration in a system in opposition to a force which resists that change *Unit of work*, a foot pound Under Foot —*vt* —*pret* and *pp* *wrought* or *worked* [From the noun, A Sax *wercan*, *wyrcan*, *pret* *worhte*, *pp* *geworht*] To make exertion for some end or purpose, to be engaged or employed on some task, labour, duty, or the like, to labour, to toil; to be engaged in an employment or occupation, to perform the duties of a labourer, workman, man of business, &c, to be in motion, operation, or activity (the machine *works* well), to act; to operate, to have or take effect, to exercise influence, to tend or conduce (things *work* to some end), to be tossed or agitated, as the sea, to be in agitation, to boil (passion *works* in him), to make way laboriously and slowly, to act as a purgative or cathartic; to ferment, as liquors —*To work against*, to act in opposition to, to oppose actively —*To work on* or *upon*, to act on, to influence —*vt* To bestow manual labour upon, to carry on the operations of (to *work* a mine or quarry), to bring about, to effect, perform, do (to *work* mischief), to keep at work, to keep busy or employed (he *works* his horses, his servants), to bring by action to any state (to *work* one's self out), to make or get by labour or exertion (to *work* one's way), to make into shape, to fashion, to mould, to embroider, to operate on, as a purgative, to purge, to cause to ferment, as liquor —*To work a passage*, to give one's work or services as an equivalent for passage money —*To work in* or *into*, to intermix gradually, as in the process of manufacture, to cause to enter or penetrate by repeated efforts, to introduce artfully, to insinuate (he *works* himself *into* favour) —*To work off*, to get rid of by some gradual process, to produce, as separate articles of the same kind from a machine or the like —*To work out*, to effect by continued labour or exertion, to solve, as a problem; to exhaust by drawing all the useful material (to *work out a* mine) —*To work up*, to stir up, to excite, to agitate, to use up in the process of manufacture or the like to elaborate (to *work up* a story or article) —**Workable** wėrk'a-bl, *a* That can be worked or that is worth working —**Workaday**, wėrk'a-dā *a* Working day, everyday, toiling —**Work bag**, *n* A small bag used by ladies for containing needle work &c, a reticule —**Work box**, *n* A small box for holding needle work, &c —**Worker**, wėrk'er, *n* One who works, a labourer, a toiler, a performer, a working bee —**Work fellow**, *n* One engaged in the same work with another —**Workhouse**, wėrk'hous, *n* A house in which ablebodied paupers are compelled to work, a pauper asylum —**Working**, wėrk'ing, *p* and *a* Engaged in or devoted to bodily toil (the *working* classes), laborious, industrious taking an active part in a business (a *working* partner) —*n* The act of labouring, fermentation, movement, operation —**Working beam**, *n* The oscillating lever of a steam engine forming the medium of communication between the piston rod and the crank shaft, a walking beam —**Working class** *n* A collective name for those who earn their bread by manual labour usually used in the plural —**Working day**, *n* Any day on which work is ordinarily performed, as distinguished from sundays and holidays, such part of the day as is devoted or allotted to work —*a* Relating to days on which work is done, plodding, laborious —**Workman**, wėrk'man, *n* Any man employed in work, especially manual labour, a labourer, a dealer, a worker, a skilful artificer or operator —**Workmanlike** wėrk'man-lik, *a* Skilful; well performed —**Workmanly**, wėrk'man-li *a* Skilful, workmanlike —**Workmanship** wėrk'man-ship, *n* The art or skill of a workman, the style or character of work performed on anything, operative skill; the result or objects produced by a workman, artificer, or operator —**Work-people**, *n* People engaged in labour, particularly manual labour —**Workshop**, wėrk'shop, *n* A shop or building where any work or handicraft is carried on —**Workwoman**, wėrk'wum an, *n* A woman who performs any work

World, wėrld, *n* [A Sax *world*, *worold* =O Sax *werold*, D *wereld*, Icel *veröld*, Sw *verld*, O H G *weralt*, G *welt*, lit manage, age of man, age, hence, course of time, world, from A Sax *wer*, a man (cog with L *vir*, whence *virtis*, *virtus*), and *eld*, *yld*, age, akin to *old*] The earth and all created things thereon, the terraqueous globe, the universe, any celestial orb or planetary body, a large portion or division of our globe

(the Old *World*, or eastern hemisphere, the New *World*, or western hemisphere, the Roman *world*), the earth as the scene of human existence and action, any state or sphere of existence (a future *world*), a domain, region, or realm (the *world* of dreams, of art), the human race, the aggregate of humanity, the public, the people among whom one lives, the life of humanity at large, the people united by a common faith, aim, pursuit, &c (the religious *world*, the heathen *world*), the people exclusively interested in secular affairs, the unregenerate or ungodly part of humanity. It is sometimes used to signify a great multitude or quantity, a great degree or measure (a *world* too large). It is also used in emphatic phrases expressing perplexity or surprise (what in the *world* am I to do?) — *World without end*, to all eternity, eternally, unceasingly — *For all the world*, exactly, precisely, entirely — *The world's end*, the remotest part of the earth — **Worldliness**, werld'li-nes *n* The state of being worldly — **Worldling**, werld'ling *n* One who is devoted exclusively to the affairs and interests of this life — **Worldly**, werld'li *a* Belonging to the world or present state of man's existence, temporal, secular, desirous of temporal benefit or enjoyment merely earthly as opposed to heavenly or spiritual, carnal, sordid — **Worldly minded** *a* Devoted to worldly aims — **Worldly mindedness**, *n* — **World wide**, *a* Wide as the world, extending over all the world

Worm, werm, *n* [A Sax *wurm* a worm, a serpent = D *worm*, G *wurm*, Goth *waurms*, Icel *ormr* Dan and Sw *orm*, cog L *vermis*, a worm (whence *vermicular* and *vermin*)] A term loosely applied to many small creeping animals, chiefly wanting feet or having but very short ones, any somewhat similar creature, an intestinal parasite of lengthened form, *pl* the disease due to the presence of such parasites, a maggot, a canker, an epithet of scorn, disgust, or contempt, anything vermicular or spiral, the thread of a screw, the spiral pipe of a still placed in a vessel of cold water and through which the vapour of the substance distilled is conducted to cool and condense it, a small vermicular ligament under the tongue of a dog often cut out to prevent the young dog from gnawing things — *vt* To advance by wriggling, *refl* to insinuate one's self, to work gradually and secretly — *t* To effect by slow and stealthy means, to extract or get artfully or cunningly (to *worm* a secret out of a person) to cut the worm from (a dog — **Worm-cast**, *n* A small mass of fine earth voided by the earth worm after all the nutritive matter has been extracted from it. — **Worm-eaten**, *a* Gnawed by worms, having a number of internal cavities made by worms — **Wormed** wermd, *a* Bored or penetrated by worms, injured by worms — **Worm fever**, *n* A popular name for infantile remittent fever — **Worming**, wêrming, *n* *Naut* yarn wound round ropes between the strands — **Worm-ling**, wêrm-ling, *n* A minute worm — **Worm seed**, *n* The *seed* of a species of wormwood brought from the Levant and used as an anthelmintic — **Worm wheel**, *n* A wheel which gears with an endless screw — **Wormy**, wêrm'i, *n* Containing a worm or worms, earthy, grovelling

Wormwood, wêrm'wud *n* [A corruption of a name having no connection with *worm* or *wood*, A Sax *wermod*, D *wermoet*, G *wermuth*, lit *ware-mood*, mind preserver (from some old notion as to its virtues), the *wer* being akin to *warein beware*, *wary* (Wary, Mood)] The plant was used as a remedy for worms, hence the corruption] A well-known plant, celebrated for its intensely bitter, tonic, and stimulating qualities

Worn, wôrn, pp of *wear* — **Worn out**, *a* Destroyed or much injured by wear, wearied, exhausted with toil

Worry, wur'i, *vt* pret and pp *worried* [O E *wirre*, *wurre*, *worrare*, &c, from A Sax *wyrgan*, seen in *á-wyrgan*, to strangle, to injure; D *worgen*, *wurgen*, G *würgen*, to strangle, akin to *wring*, *wrong*, nasalized forms] To seize by the throat with the teeth, to tear with the teeth, as dogs when fighting, to harass with importunity or with care and anxiety, to plague, tease, bother, vex, persecute — *vi* To be unduly careful and anxious, to be in solicitude or trouble, to fret *n* The act of worrying or mangling with the teeth, perplexity, trouble, anxiety, harassing turmoil

Worrying, wur'i-ing, *p* and *a* Troubling, harassing, fatiguing — **Worryingly**, wur'i-ing-li, *adv* Teasingly, harassingly

Worrier, wur'i-er, *n* One that worries

Worriment wur'i-ment, *n* Worry, anxiety

Worrisome, wur'i-sum *a* Causing worry — **Worrit**, wur'it, *vt* To worry, to harass, to annoy — *n* Worry, annoyance, vexation

Worse, wêrs, *a* [A Sax *wiersa* adj, *wyrs*, adv, Icel *verri*, *verr* Dan *værre*, Goth *wairs*, adv, *wairsiza* adj, same root as *G würgen*, to entangle] *Bad* and *ill* as a greater degree, less good or perfect, of less value, inferior, more unwell, more sick, in poorer health, in a less favourable situation, more ill off, also used substantively often with *the* loss defect, disadvantage, something less good or desirable (*worse* remains behind) — *adv* In a manner more evil or bad, in a smaller or lower degree, less (it pleases him *worse*), in a greater manner or degree with a notion of evil (he hates him *worse*) — **Worsen**, wêr'sn *vt* To grow worse, to deteriorate

Worser, wêr'ser, *a* and *adv* A redundant comparative of *worse* sometimes used by good writers — **Worst** wêrst *a* Bad in the highest degree whether in moral or physical sense — *n* The most evil or aggravated or ultimate state or condition usually with *the* — *adv* Most ill or extreme, most intensely, he hates us *worst* — *vt* To get the advantage over in contest, to defeat, to overthrow

Worship wêr'ship *n* [From *worth* and term *ship*, A Sax *weorthscip* honour] Excellence of character, worth, honour, a title used in addressing certain magistrates and others of rank or station, the performance of the rites and notions in honour of a deity the act of paying divine honours to the Supreme Being, religious exercises, reverence submissive respect loving or admiring devotion — *vt* **worshipped**, **worshipping** To pay divine honours to, to reverence with supreme respect and veneration to perform religious service to, to adore, to idolize — *vi* To perform acts of adoration, to perform religious service — **Worshipful** wêr'ship-ful, *a* Worthy of honour, honourable (term of respect specially applied to magistrates and corporate bodies — **Worshipfully**, wêr'ship-ful-li *adv* Respectfully honourably — **Worshipfulness** wêr'ship-ful-nes, *n* — **Worshipper Worshiper**, wêr'ship-er *n* One who worships, one who pays divine honours to any being, one who adores

Worst Under Worse

Worsted, wus'ted, *n* [From *Worsted*, in Norfolk, where it was first manufactured] A variety of woollen yarn or thread spun from long staple wool, used in knitting stockings, &c

Wort, wêrt *n* [A Sax *wyrt* a plant = *G würz*, Goth *waurts*, Icel and Dan *urt* This word is contained in *orchard* and is of same root as *root radical* (which see)] A plant, a herb now used chiefly in compounds thus *wort*, spice *wort*)

Wort (wurt), *n* [A Sax *wyrte*, wort, must, Icel *virti*, O D *wort* G *würze*, wort, probably akin to above word] New beer unfermented or in the act of fermentation, the sweet infusion of malt

Worth, wêrth, *vi* [A Sax *weorthan*, to be or to become Icel *vertha*, Dan *vorde*, D *worden*, G *werden*, Goth *wairthan*, same root as in L *verto*, to turn, whence E *verse* (which see)] To be, to become, to befall now used only in the phrases *woe worth* the day, *woe worth* the man, &c, equivalent to *woe be to* the day, &c

Worth, werth, *n* [A Sax *weorth*, *wurth*, price, value, honour, or as an adj. valuable, honourable, with similar forms in the other Teutonic languages, perhaps from root meaning to guard, as in *wary*, *beware*] That quality of a thing which renders it valuable, value, money value, price, rate, value in respect of mental or moral qualities, desert, merit, excellence — *a* Equal in value or price to, deserving of (a castle *worth* defending), having estate to the value of, possessing (a man *worth* £10,000) — *Worth while* Under While — **Worthily**, wêr'thi-li, *adv* In a worthy manner, suitably, excellently, deservedly, justly according to merit — **Worthiness**, wêr'thi-nes, *n* The state or quality of being worthy or well deserved, excellence, dignity, virtue **Worthless**, werth'les, *a* Having no value, having no dignity or excellence, mean, contemptible, unworthy, not deserving — **Worthlessly**, werth'les-li *adv* In a worthless manner — **Worthlessness**, werth'les-nes, *n* The quality of being worthless — **Worthy**, wêr'thi, *a* Having worth, excellent, deserving praise, valuable, estimable applied to persons and things, such as merits, deserving (*worthy of* love or hatred), suitable, proper, fitting — *n* A person of worth or distinguished for estimable qualities, a local celebrity, a character (a village *worthy*)

Would wud pret of *will* Under Will — **Would be**, *a* Wishing to be, vainly pretending to be (a *would be* philosopher) — *n* A vain pretender

Wound woond, *n* [A Sax *wund* a wound, also, as an adjective, wounded from *wan man*, to hurt, D *wonden*, Icel *und* Dan *vunde* G *wunde* a wound Wix] A cut, breach, or rupture in the skin and flesh of an animal caused by violence an injury in a soft part of the body from external violence, a mental injury to plant any injury, hurt pain as to the feelings — *vt* To inflict a wound on, to cut slash or lacerate, to hurt the feelings of to pain — *vi* To inflict hurt or injury — **Woundable** woon'da-bl *a* Capable of being wounded — **Wounder** woon'der, *n* One who or that which wounds

Wound, woond pret & pp of *wind*

Wourali, wu-ra'li *n* Curari

Wove wov, pret and sometimes pp of *weave* — *Wove or woven paper*, writing paper made with a surface of uniform appearance without water mark or lines — **Woven** wo'vn pp of *weave*

Wrack, rak *n* [A form of *wrack*, the sea weed also called as being cast up by the waves Comp Dan *vrag* wreck *vrage*, to reject Sw *vrak* wreck, to refuse *vraka*, to reject Wreck] *Naut* A popular name for seaweed generally, but more especially when thrown ashore by the waves, also a wreck, ruin — *vt* To wreck, to destroy **Wrack grass**, *n* Same as *Grass wrack*

Wrack rak, *n* [Rack] A thin, flying cloud, a rack

Wraith rath, *n* [Gael and Ir *arrach*, a spectre or apparition] An apparition in the exact likeness of a person, supposed by the vulgar to be seen before or soon after the person's death

Wrangle rang'gl *vi* *wrangled wrangling* [A freq from *wring* A Sax *wrangian*, pret *wrang*, to press] To dispute angrily, to brawl, to altercate, to engage in discussion and disputation, to argue, to debate *n* An angry dispute, a noisy quarrel — **Wrangler**, rang'gler, *n* One who wrangles, an angry or noisy disputant, in Cambridge University, the name given to those who have attained a certain rank in the public examination for honours in mathematics *Senior wrangler*, formerly the student who took the first place of all in the examination for honours in mathematics — **Wranglership**, rang'gler-ship, *n* The honour of being a wrangler — **Wrangling**, rang'gling, *n* Angry disputation or altercation

Wrap, rap, *vt* *wrapped*, *wrapping* [O E *wrappe*, formed by metathesis from *warpe*, in old sense of to throw, hence to throw clothes or the like round Warp, Lap (to fold), Envelop] To fold together, to arrange so as to cover something, to envelop

or muffle, to cover up or involve generally —*To be wrapped up in*, to be bound up with or in, to be involved in, to be engrossed in or entirely devoted to (*wrapped up in* his studies) —*n* An outer article of dress for warmth, a wrapper —**Wrappage**, rap'aj, *n* That which wraps, covering —**Wrapper**, rap'er, *n* One who wraps, that in which anything is wrapped, an outer covering, a loose upper garment, a lady's dressing gown or the like —**Wrapping**, rap'ing *a* Used for wrapping (*wrapping paper*) —*n* That in which anything is wrapped, a wrapper —**Wrap rascal**, *n* A colloquial term for a coarse upper coat

Wrasse, ras *n* [W *wrach*] The English name of a genus of prickly spined fishes with oblong scaly bodies and a single dorsal fin, inhabiting the rocky parts of the British coast

Wrath, rath, *n* [A Sax *wraeththo* wrath, from *wrath* wrathful, wroth, Icel *reith* wrath, from *reithr*, wroth, from *ritha* for *vritha*, to writhe or twist Sw and Dan *vrede*, wrath, akin to *writhe*, *wreathe* *wrest*] Violent anger, vehement exasperation, indignation, rage Syn under ANGER —**Wrathful**, rath'ful *a* Full of wrath wroth, greatly incensed, raging, furious, impetuous —**Wrathfully** rath'fulli, *adv* In a wrathful manner —**Wrathfulness**, rath'fulnes, *n* Vehement anger

Wreak, rēk, *vt* [A Sax *wrecan*, to punish, to revenge originally to banish or drive away = D *wreken* to avenge or revenge, Icel *reka* to repel, G *rechen*, to revenge, Goth *wrikan* to persecute, same root as L *urgeo* I *to urg* Wretch *wreck* are closely akin] To revenge or avenge, to inflict or cause to take effect (to *wreak* vengeance, rage, &c)

Wreath rēth *n* [A Sax *wraath* from *writhan* to twist Warrick] Something twisted or curled, a twist or coil, a garland, a chaplet, an ornamental twisted bandage to be worn on the head **Wreathe**, rēth *vt* —*writhed* *wreathing* To turn into a wreath, to make or fashion by twining or twisting the parts together, to entwine, to intertwine, to surround with a wreath, to twine round to encircle *vi* To twine circularly, to be interwoven or entwined —**Wreathen** re rum an old *pp* Wretched twisted **Wreathless** rēth'les *a* Destitute of a wreath **Wreathy** rē'thi *a* Forming a wreath, twisted, spiral

Wreck, rek, *n* [Same as A Sax *wræc* exile, punishment from *wrecan* to *wreak* originally to drive the special meaning of shipwreck being seen in D *wrak* a *wreck*, Dan *vrag*, O Dan *vrak* a wreck, Icel *rek* for *vrek* Sw *vrak*, what is dashed ashore *Wrack* sea weed cast up is the same word Wrack, Wreak] The destruction of a vessel by being driven ashore, dashed against rocks or the like, shipwreck, the ruins of a ship stranded or floating about, goods which after a shipwreck, have been thrown ashore by the sea, destruction or ruin generally, a person whose constitution is quite ruined the remains of anything destroyed, ruined, or fatally injured —*vt* To cause to become a wreck, to cast away, as a vessel, by violence collision, or otherwise, to cause to suffer shipwreck, to ruin or destroy generally physically or morally —**Wreckage** rek'aj, *n* The act of wrecking, the remains of a ship or cargo that has been wrecked, material cast up by the sea from a wrecked vessel —**Wrecker**, rek'er, *n* One who plunders the wrecks of ships, one who, by delusive lights or other signals, causes ships to be cast ashore, that he may obtain plunder from the wreck, one whose occupation is to recover cargo or goods from wrecked vessels

Wren, ren, *n* [A Sax *wrenna* a wren, allied perhaps to *wrænne*, lascivious] A name of various small birds, more especially a well known insessorial little bird, of brisk and lively habits, with a comparatively strong and agreeable song

Wrench, rensh, *n* [Same as A Sax *wrenca*, *wrenc*, deceit, fraud (a figurative meaning), allied to G *renken*, to sprain, to wrench, O D *wrenck*, contortion, akin *wring*, *wrong*, *wrinkle*] A violent twist, or a pull with twisting, a sprain, an injury by twisting, as in a joint, an instrument consisting essentially of a bar of metal having jaws adapted to catch upon the head of a bolt or a nut to turn it, a screw key —*vt* To pull with a twist, to wrest, twist, or force by violence, to sprain, to distort, *fig* to pervert, to wrest

Wrest, rest *vt* [A Sax *wraestan*, to writhe to twist, Icel *reista* (for *vreista*), Dan *vriste* to wrest, to twist, akin to *writhe*, *wreathe*, *wrist*, *wrath* is a derivative] To twist, to wrench, to apply a violent twisting force to, to extort or bring out, as by a twisting, painful force, to force, as by torture to turn from truth or twist from the natural meaning by violence, to pervert —*n* A wrench or twist, an instrument of the wrench or screw key kind, a key to tune stringed musical instruments with —**Wrester**, res'ter *n* One who wrests

Wrestle res'l, *vi* —*wrestled*, *wrestling* [A freq of *wrest*, A Sax *wraestlian* D *vras teln* wrestlen to wrestle] To contend by grappling, and trying to throw down, to struggle, strive or contend —*vt* To contend with in wrestling —*n* A bout at wrestling, a wrestling match —**Wrestler**, res'ler *n* One who wrestles, or is skilful in wrestling

Wretch, rech, *n* [A Sax *wrecca*, an outcast an exile from *wrecan*, to banish to wreak WREAK, WRECK] A miserable, poor, or sunk in the deepest distress, one who is supremely unhappy, a worthless mortal, a mean base or vile person, often used by way of slight or ironical pity or contempt, like *thing* or *creature* —**Wretched**, rech'ed, *a* [from *wretch*, similar in formation to *wicked*] Miserable or unhappy, sunk into deep affliction or distress extremely afflicting, worth less paltry very poor, mean despicable

Wretchedly rech'ed li *adv* In a wretched manner, miserably, meanly, contemptibly —**Wretchedness** rech'ed nes *n* The state or quality of being wretched

Wretchless rech'les *a* [A form of *reckless* Reckless

Wriggle rig'l *vi* —*wriggled* *wriggling* [Freq from older *wrig* *wrigge* to wriggle, s D *wriggelen* to wriggle a freq from *wrikken* Dan *vrikk* to wriggle, akin *wry* *wreuh* *wring* *wrong*] To move the body to and fro with short motions like a worm or an eel, to move with writhing or twisting of the body hence to proceed in a mean grovelling manner to work by paltry shifts or schemes (to *wriggle* into one's confidence) —*n* The motion of one who wriggles, a quick twisting motion like that of a worm or an eel —**Wriggler**, rig'ler *n* One who wriggles

Wright rit *n* [A Sax *wraehta* a worker, a maker from *wyrht* a work from *wo can* to work Work] An artisan or artificer, a worker in wood a carpenter now chiefly used in compounds as in ship *wright*, wheelwright, also playwright

Wring ring, *vt* —prt and pp *wrung* [A Sax *wringan*, to wring strain press —L G and D *wringen*, Dan *vrænge* Sw *wränga* G *rangen* to wring, twist, &c, all mutilated forms of stems seen in *wriggle*, and in A Sax *wrôgan* to bend (whence *wry*), and akin to *wrong*] To twist and squeeze or compress, to pain as by twisting squeezing or racking, to torture, to distress (to *wring* one's heart), to squeeze or press out, hence, to extort or force (to *wring* a confession or money from a person) —*To wring off*, to force off by wringing or twisting —*To wring out* to squeeze out by twisting, to free from a liquor by wringing —*vi* To writhe, to twist as with anguish —**Wringer**, ring'er, *n* One who wrings, an apparatus for forcing water from clothes, after they have been washed, by compression between rollers

Wrinkle ring'kl *n* [A Sax *wrincle*, a wrinkle—O D *wrinckle*, a wrinkle, a dim form corresponding to Dan *rynke*, Sw *rynka*, a wrinkle, akin to *wring* *wrench*, &c] A small ridge or a furrow, formed by the shrinking or contraction of any smooth substance, a crease, a fold —*vt* —*wrinkled*, *wrinkling* To contract into wrinkles or furrows, to furrow, to crease —*vi* To become contracted into wrinkles —**Wrinkly**, ring'kli, *a* Somewhat wrinkled, puckered, creasy

Wrinkle, ring'kl, *n* [Dim from A Sax *wrenc*, *wrence*, a trick WRENCH] A valuable hint, a new or good idea, a notion, a device [Colloq]

Wrist rist *n* [A Sax *wrist*, *handwrist*, the wrist, lit the turning joint, from *writhan*, to twist, Dan and Sw *vrist*, Icel *rist* (for *vrist*), the instep, G *rist*, the wrist, the instep WRITHE, WRIST] The joint by which the hand is united to the arm, and by means of which the hand moves on the forearm, the carpus —**Wristband**, rist'band, *n* The band or part of a sleeve, especially of a shirt sleeve, which covers the wrist —**Wristlet**, rist'let, *n* An elastic band round a lady's wrist to confine the upper part of a glove

Writ, rit, *n* [A Sax *writ*, *gewrit*, a writing, a writ, from *writan* to write] That which is written particularly applied to the Scriptures (*holy writ*, *sacred writ*), a formal document or instrument in writing, *law*, a precept issued by competent authority commanding a person to do a certain act therein specified

Write, rit, *vt* —pret *wrote* (formerly also *writ*) pp *written*, ppr *writing* [A Sax *writan* pret *wrât* pp *writen* to write—Icel *rita*, to scratch write, Sw *rita*, to draw to trace, D *rijten* G *reissen*, to tear Originally it meant to scratch marks with something sharp] To form or trace by a pen pencil graver or other instrument, to produce by tracing legible characters expressive of ideas to set down in letters or words, to inscribe, to cover with characters or letters, to make known or express by means of characters formed by the pen, &c to compose and produce as author, to style in writing, to entitle *fig* to impress deeply or durably —*To write down* to trace or form with a pen, &c, the words of to put an end or stop to by writing an unfavourable ct —*To write off* to note or record the deduction or cancelling of —*To write out* to make a copy or transcription of, *refl* to exhaust one's ideas or literary faculties by too much writing —*To write up* to heighten the reputation of by written reports or criticisms, to give the full details of in writing, *book keeping*, to make the requisite entries in up to date, to post up —*vi* To trace or form characters with a pen pencil or the like, upon paper or other material to be engaged in literary work to be an author, to conduct epistolary correspondence, to convey information by letter or the like —**Writer**, rit'er *n* One who writes, a penman, a scribe, a clerk a title given to clerks in the service of the late East India Company, a member of the literary profession, in Scotland a law agent solicitor, attorney, or the like —*Writer to the Signet* SIGNET —*Writer's cramp* a spasmodic affection frequently attacking persons (generally middle aged) who have been accustomed to employ the pen much —**Writership**, rit'er ship, *n* The office of writer —**Writing**, rit'ing *n* The act or art of setting down words or characters on paper or other material, for the purpose of recording ideas, anything written, a literary or other composition, a manuscript, a book; an inscription —**Writing book**, *n* A copy-book —**Writing chambers**, *n pl* Apartments occupied by lawyers and their clerks &c —**Writing desk**, *n* A desk with a sloping top used for writing on —**Writing ink**, *n* Ink suited for writing with —**Writing master**, *n* One who teaches the art of penmanship —**Writing paper**, *n* Paper finished with a smooth surface for writing on, general y sized —**Writing-school**, *n* A school where penmanship is taught —**Writing-table**, *n* A table used for writing on, having commonly a desk part drawers, &c —**Written**, rit'n, *p* and *a* Reduced to writing as opposed to *oral* or *spoken* —*Written law*, law contained in a statute or statutes

Writhe, rith, *vt* —*writhed*, *writhing* [A Sax *writhan*, to writhe, wreathe, twist—

Icel. *vrida* (for *vrithia*), Dan. *vride*, Sw. *vrida*, Goth. *writhan* [from same root as *wreath* (which see), L. *vertere*, to turn (Vassal, Akin *wrath, wrathful, wroth, wrest.*] To twist with violence (to *writhe* the body); to distort; *to wrest.*—*v.i.* To twist the body about, as in pain.

Wrang, rong, *a.* [A participial form from *wring*; Dan. *vrang*, Icel. *rangr*, *vrangr*, wrong; D. *wrang*, sour, harsh (lit. twisting the mouth). Wring.] Not right; not fit or suitable; not according to rule, wish, design, or the like, not what ought to be; not according to the divine or moral law; deviating from rectitude; not according to facts or truth; inaccurate, erroneous, holding erroneous notions; being in error, mistaken.—*n.* What is not right, especially morally, a wrong, unfair, or unjust act; a breach of law to the injury of another, an injustice; any injury, hurt, pain, or damage.—*In the wrong*, holding a wrong or unjustifiable position as regards another person; blamable towards another.—*adv.* In a wrong manner; erroneously, incorrectly.—*v.t.* To treat with injustice, to deal harshly or unfairly with, *to do* injustice to by imputation, to think ill of unfairly.—**Wrang-doer**, *n.* One who does wrong or evil.—**Wrang-doing**, *n.* The doing of wrong; evildoing.—**Wronger**, rong'er, *n.* One who wrongs or injures another.—**Wrongful**, rong'ful, *a.* Injurious; unjust; illegal.—**Wrongfully**, rong'ful-li, *adv.* In a wrongful manner; unjustly.—**Wrongfulness**, rong'ful-nes, *n.* Injustice.—**Wrongheaded**, rong'hed-ed, *a.* Perversely wrong, having a perverse understanding.—**Wrongheadedly**, rong'hed-ed-li, *adv.* Obstinately, perversely.—**Wrongheadedness**, rong'hed-ed-nes, *n.*—**Wrongly**, rong'li, *adv.* Unjustly, amiss.—**Wrongness**, rong'nes, *n.* The state or condition of being wrong.—**Wrongous**, rong'us, *a.* [O E *wrongwis*, that is *wrong-wise*, the opposite of *righteous* or righteous.] *Scots law*, unjust, illegal (*wrongous* imprisonment).

Wrote, rōt, pret. and old pp. of *write*

Wroth, rath, *a.* [A Sax. *wrath*, angry, enraged (whence *wrath*), lit twisted, from *writhan*, to twist or writhe. Wrath, Writhe.] Very angry, much exasperated, wrathful.

Wrought, rat, pret. and pp. of *work*.—*Wrought iron.* Under Iron.

Wrung, rung, past and pp. of *wring*.

Wry, ri, *a.* [A Sax. *wrigian*, to bend, to turn, to incline; akin to *wrigle* (which see).] Abnormally bent or turned to one side; twisted; distorted; crooked.—**Wryly**, ri'li, *adv.* In a wry, crooked, or distorted manner.—**Wry-mouthed**, *a.* Having the mouth awry.—**Wryneck**, ri'nek, *n.* A twisted or distorted neck; a small European bird allied to the woodpeckers, so called from the singular manner in which it twists its neck.—**Wrynecked**, ri'nekt, *a.* Having a distorted neck.—**Wryness**, ri'nes, *n.* The state of being wry or distorted.

Wurrus, wur'us, *n.* A brick-red dye-powder, somewhat resembling dragon's-blood.

Wych-elm, wich, *n.* [O E *wicke*, *wycke*, A Sax. *wice*, a name applied to various trees; allied to *wicker*.] A variety of elm with large leaves and sometimes pendulous branches, forming a 'weeping' tree.—**Wych-hazel**, *n.* An American shrub with yellow flowers grown in gardens or shrubberies.

Wyvern, wi'vern, *n.* [O Fr *wivre*, *vivre* (with *n* added as in *bittern*), a viper, a dragon, from L. *vipera*, a viper. Viper, Wivern.] *A heraldic monster*, a sort of dragon, with two wings, two legs, and a tapering body

X.

X, the twenty fourth letter of the English alphabet, representing a double consonant sound and—*cs* or *ks*

Xanthic, zan'thik, *a.* [Gr *xanthos*, yellow.] Tending towards a yellow colour; yellowish.—*Xanthic flowers*, flowers which have yellow for their type, and which are capable of passing into red or white, but never into blue.—**Xanthin**, **Xanthine**, zan'thin, *n.* A name of certain yellow colouring matters.—**Xanthite**, san'thit, *n.* A mineral of a yellowish colour, a variety of vesuvian

Xanthochroi, zan-thok'ro-i, *n. pl.* [Gr *xanthochroos*, yellow-skinned, from *xanthos*, yellow, and *chroa*, colour.] One of the five groups into which Huxley classifies man, comprising the fair whites.—**Xanthochroic**, zan-tho-krō'ik, *a.* Pertaining to this group

Xanthophyll, zan'tho-fil, *n.* [Gr *xanthos*, yellow, *phyllon*, a leaf.] The yellow colouring matter of withering leaves

Xanthous, zan'thus, *a.* [Gr *xanthos*, yellow.] Of the fair-haired type, having brown, auburn, yellow, flaxen, or red hair

Xebec, zē'bek, *n.* (Sp *xabeque*, from Turk *sumbeki*, a xebec; Ar *sumbūk*, a small vessel.] A small three-masted vessel having both square and lateen sails, used in the Mediterranean

Xenogenesis, zen-o-jen'e-sis, *n.* [Gr *xenos*, strange, and *genesis*, birth.] Heterogenesis, the production of offspring entirely unlike their parents.—**Xenogenetic**, zen'-o-je-net'ik, *a.* Pertaining to

Xeroma, zē-rō'si a, *n.* [From Gr *xēros*, dry.] A disease of the hair, which becomes dry and ceases to grow.—**Xeroderma**, zē'ro-dėr'ma, *n.* [Gr *derma*, skin.] A morbid dryness of the skin in its severest form constituting fish skin disease.—**Xerophthalmy**, **Xerophthalmia**, zē'rof thal mi zē-rof thal mi a, *n.* [Gr *ophthalmos*, the eye.] A dry red soreness or itching of the eyes.—**Xerotes**, zē'rō-tēz, *n.* [Gr *xērotēs*, dryness.] A dry habit of the body

Xiphoid, zi'foid, *a.* [Gr *xiphos*, a sword, and *eidos*, likeness.] Shaped like or resembling a sword, ensiform.—*Xiphoid or ensiform cartilage*, a small cartilage at the bottom of the breast bone

Xylite, zi'lit, *n.* [Gr *xylon*, wood.] Lignform asbestos, mountain wood, or rock wood.—**Xylocarp**, zi'lō-kärp, *n.* [Gr *xylon*, and *karpos*, fruit.] *Bot* a hard and woody fruit.—**Xylocarpous**, zi-lō-kär'pus, *a.* Having fruit which becomes hard or woody

—**Xylograph**, zi'lō-graf, *n.* [Gr *xylon*, and *graphō*, to write or engrave.] A wood-engraving.—**Xylographer**, zi log'ra-fer, *n.* One who engraves on wood.—**Xylographic**, **Xylographical**, zi lō graf'ik, zi-lō-graf'i-kal, *a.* Relating to xylography.—**Xylography**, zi log'ra-fi, *n.* Wood-engraving, a process of decorative painting on wood.—**Xyloid**, zi'loid, *a.* [Gr *xylon*, and *eidos*, form.] Having the nature of wood, resembling wood.—**Xyloidine**, zi loi'din, *n.* An explosive compound produced by the action of strong nitric acid upon starch or woody fibre.—**Xylophagous**, zi lof'a-gus, *a.* [Gr *phagō*, to eat.] Eating or feeding on wood.—**Xylophilous**, zi lof'i lus, *a.* [Gr *philos*, loving.] Growing upon or living in wood.—**Xylopyrography**, zi'lō-pi rog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr *pyr*, *pyros*, fire.] The art of producing a picture on wood by charring it with a hot iron.—**Xyloretine**, zi'lō-rē-tin, *n.* [Gr *rhetinē*, resin.] A resinous substance found in connection with the pine-trunks of certain peat-mosses

Xystus, zis'tus, *n.* [L *xystus*, Gr *xystos*, from *xyō*, to scrape, from its smooth and polished floor.] A covered portico or open court in which the ancient athletes performed their exercises.

Y.

Y, the twenty-fifth letter of the alphabet, sometimes a vowel, sometimes a consonant.

Yacca-wood, yak'a, *n.* [Of West Indian origin.] A brownish cabinet wood of the West Indies, yielded by a large tree belonging to the yew family

Yacht, yot, *n.* [From O D *jacht*, Mod D *jagt*, a yacht, a chase, from *jagen*, G *jagen*, Dan *jage*, to hunt.] A light and elegantly fitted up vessel, used either for pleasure trips or racing, or as a vessel of state to convey sovereigns, princes, &c.—*v.i.* To sail or cruise in a yacht.—**Yacht-club**, *n.* A club or union of yacht-owners for racing purposes, &c.—**Yachter**, yot'er, *n.* One who commands a yacht; one who sails in a yacht.—**Yachting**, yot'ing, *a.* Belonging to a yacht or yachts.—**Yachtsman**, yots'-man, *n.* One who keeps or sails a yacht

Yaffle, yaf'l, **Yaffler**, yaf'l-er, **Yaffil**, yaf'il-gil, *n.* [From the cry.] The green woodpecker.

Yagger, yag'er, *n.* [G. *Jäger*, lit. a huntsman, from *jagen*, to hunt. Yeager.] A soldier in certain regiments of light infantry in the armies of various German states.

Yahoo, ya'hō, *n.* [Coined by Swift.] A name given by Swift, in *Gulliver's Travels*, to a race of brutes having the form of man and all his degrading passions, hence, a rude, boorish, uncultivated character

Yak, yak, *n.* [Thibetan.] A kind of ox with long silky hair, a bushy mane, and horse-like tail, inhabiting Thibet and the Himalayas

Yam, yam, *n.* [*Pg inhame*, a yam; origin unknown.] A large esculent tuber or root produced by a genus of tropical plants, forming a wholesome and nutritious food

Yankee, yang'ke, *n.* [Probably a corrupt pronunciation of *English* or *Fr Anglais* formerly current among the American Indians.] A cant name for a citizen of New England; in Britain often applied more widely to natives of the United States.—**Yankee-Doodle**, *n.* A famous air, now regarded as American and national.

—**Yankeeism**, yang'ke-izm, *n.* An idiom or practice of the Yankees

Yap, yap, *v.i.* [Imitative of sound.] To yelp; to bark.—*n.* The cry of a dog; a bark; a yelp

Yapock, yap'ok, *n.* An opossum of Brazil and Guiana, aquatic in its habits and resembling a small otter

Yard, yärd, *n.* [A Sax. *gyrd*, *gird*, a rod, a yard measure—D *gaarde*, G *gerte*, a rod, a twig, Goth. *gazds*, a goad, cog with L. *hasta*, a spear.] The British and American standard measure of length, equal to 3 feet or 36 inches, the foot being practically the unit; also 9 square feet and 27 cubic feet (the square and cubic yard); a long cylindrical piece of timber in a ship, slung crosswise to a mast, and supporting and extending a sail.—**Yard-arm**, *n.* The end of a ship's yard.—*Yard-arm and yard-arm*, the situation of two ships lying alongside of each other so near that their yard-arms over-lap or touch.—**Yard-land**, *n.* A quantity of land in England from 15 to

36 acres, a virgate. —**Yard-stick**, *n.* A stick, 3 feet in length, used as a measure of cloth, &c

Yard, yärd, *n* [A. Sax. *geard*, a yard, a court, &c; Icel. *garthr*, an inclosure (E *garth*), Dan and D *gaard*, a garden, G *garten*, a garden, same root as L *hortus*, a garden Akin *garden*, *gird*, to surround *Orchard* contains this word] A small piece of inclosed ground adjoining a house, an inclosure within which any work or industry is carried on (a brick *yard*, a dock *yard*, &c) —*v t* To inclose or shut up in a yard, as cattle

Yare, yär, *a* [A Sax *gearu*, Prepared, ready, yare, akin *garb*, *gear*] Ready, quick, dexterous

Yark, yärk, *v t* Same as *York*

Yarn, yärn, *n* [A Sax *gearn*, Yarn=D *garen*, Icel Sw Dan and G *garn* yarn, comp Icel *garnir*, intestines Gr *chordē*, a chord, an intestine] Any kind of thread prepared for weaving into cloth, one of the threads of which a rope is composed, *fig* a long story or tale (colloq)

Yarrow, yar ō, *n* [A Sax *gearwe*, D *gerw* G *garbe*, O G *garwe*, yarrow] A British plant, also called *Milfoil*

Yataghan, yat'a-gan, *n* [Turk] A dagger like sabre about 2 feet long the handle without a cross-guard worn in Mohammedan countries

Yaw *y*, *v t* [Comp prov G *gugen* to rock to move unsteadily] To steer wild, to deviate from the line of her course in steering said of a ship —*n* A temporary deviation of a ship or vessel from the line of her course

Yawl yal, *n* [From D *jol*, a yawl, a skiff Sw *julle*, Dan *jolle* a jolly boat a yawl *Jolly* in *jolly-boat* is this word] A small ship's boat, usually rowed by four or six oars a jolly boat, the smallest boat used by fishermen

Yawl, yal *v i* [Akin to *yowl yell*] To cry out, to howl, to yell

Yawn yan, *v i* [A Sax *ganan* to yawn to gape, akin Sc *gant* to yawn G *gähnen* to yawn from root seen in Gr *chainō* L *hio* to gape, also in G *gans* E *gander*, goose From same root are *chasm chaos*] To have the mouth open involuntarily through drowsiness or dulness, to gape, to open wide, to stand open, as a harm or gulf or the like —*n* An involuntary opening of the mouth from drowsiness, a gaping or opening wide —**Yawningly,** ya ning li *adv* In a yawning manner

Yaws, yaz, *n* [African *yaw* a raspberry] A contagious disease of the African races characterized by cutaneous tumours, growing to the size of a raspberry

Ye Ye, Ye, Ye,

Yew, yū, *n* [A Sax *iw*, the yew, O H G *îwa*, G *eibe*, *D gif*, Icel *ýr* cog W *yw*, *ywen*, Armor *ivin*, Corn *hiuin*, the yew] An evergreen tree allied to the conifers and indigenous in Europe and Asia, yielding a hard and durable timber used for cabinet work and formerly for making bows, frequently planted in churchyards, and thus associated with death, perhaps from its poisonous leaves

Yex, yeks, *n* [A Sax *geocsa*, a sobbing, to *geocsian*, the hiccup] The hiccup —*v i* To hiccup

Yield, yēld, *v t* [A Sax *gildan*, *gieldan*, to yield, pay, render Icel *gialda*, Dan *gielde*, to yield Sw *gilla*, to be of consequence, D *gelden*, G *gelten*, to be worth, to avail &c, akin *guild*] To pay, to requite, to give in return or by way of recompense, to produce as return for labour or capital, to produce generally, to bring forth, give out, or furnish (trees *yield* fruit), to afford, to grant or give (to *one's* consent), to give up as to superior power to relinquish, to surrender in this sense often followed by *up* —*To yield up the ghost* or *life* to die —*v i* To give way, as to superior force, to submit to surrender to give way as to entreaty argument &c to comply to consent to give place, as inferior in rank or excellence —*n* Amount yielded product return (artificially produced resulting from agriculture) —**Yielder** yēl'dėr *n* One who yields —**Yielding**, yēl'ding, *a* Ready to submit comply or yield compliant unresisting —**Yieldingly** yēl'ding-li *adv* With compliance —**Yieldingness** yēl'ding-nes *n*

Yodel, **Yodle** yō'dl *v t* and *i* (German Swiss) To sing like the Swiss in Tyrolese mountaineers by suddenly changing from the natural voice to the falsetto, and vice versa

Yoicks, yoiks, *interj* An old fox hunting cry

Yoke yōk *n* [A Sax *geoc*, *geoce*, *ioce*, *D juk*, *jok* G *joch* Goth *juk* Icel and Sw *ok* Dan *aag*, cog L *jugum* Gr *zygon* Skr *uuga* a yoke, from a root meaning, to join see in Skr *yug* to join L *jungo* to join Join] A part of the gear or tackle of draught animals particularly oxen passing across their necks and so that two are connected for drawing a pair of draught animals, especially oxen yoked together something resembling a yoke in form or use a frame to fit the shoulders and neck of a person for carrying pails or the like *fig* servitude slavery or burden imposed something which couples or binds together a bond of connection a tie —*v t* —*To yoke*, *yoking* To put a yoke on to join in a yoke to couple to join with another —*v i* *To be joined together* —**Yoke fellow** *n* One associated with another in labour one connected with another by marriage a partner a mate —**Yoke mate** *n* Same as *Yoke fellow*

Yokel, yō'kl, *n* [Perhaps from *yoke* one who drives yoked animals, or akin to *gawk*] A rustic or countryman, a country bumpkin, a country lout

Yolk, yōk, *n* [A Sax *geolca*, lit the yellow of the egg, from *geolu*, yellow Yellow] The yellow part of an egg, the vitellus, the yelk, the unctuous secretion from the skin of sheep which renders the pile soft and pliable —**Yolk bag**, *n* The sac or membranous bag which contains the yolk of an egg

Yon, yon, *a* [A Sax *geon*, you that, Goth *jains*, G *jener*, that, of pronominal origin, and akin to Skr *yas* who, also to *yea* and *yes*] That, those referring to an object at a distance, yonder, now chiefly used in the poetic style —**Yonder** yon'dėr, *a* [A comparative form from *yon*, comp Goth *jaindre* there] Being at a distance within view, that or those, referring to persons or things at a distance —*adv* At or in that place there

Yoni yō'ni *n* Among the Hindus the female power in nature, or a symbol of it in the form of an oval

Yore yōr *adv* [A Sax *geâra*, formerly of old originally genitive pl of *geâr* a year being thus an adverbial genitive of time, like *twice thrice* &c] In time long past, long since, in old time Now used only in the phrase *of yore* that is, of old time, long ago in days *(of years)*

You yo *pron* [A Sax *eow* dat and acc pl of the pronoun of the second person, *ge* being properly the nom pl, O Sax *iu* D *u* you *gy* ye, O H G *iu* you *iuwar*, your cog Skr *yuyam* you Ye] The nominative and objective plural of *thou* also commonly used when a single person is addressed *upon us*, *u us*, &c, being sull f one pers n)

Young yung *a* [A Sax *geong* *gung* *ung* D *jong* G *jung*, Goth *juggs* Icel *ungr* *yngri* Dan and Sw *ung* cog L *juvenis* (when compared) Skr *yuvan* young] Being in the first early stage of life or growth not yet arrived at maturity not old, being in the early part of existence not far advanced having the appearance of early life fresh or vigorous having little experience raw green pertaining to the early life —*n pl* The offspring of an animal collectively —*With women* pregnant grand **Younger** younger *n* One who is not so old as another a junior —**Young eyed** *a* Having the fresh bright eyes or look of youth **Youngish** yung'ish *a* Somewhat young **Youngling** yung'ling *n* An animal in the first part of life also a young person **Youngly** yung'li *adv* In a young manner —**Youngness** yung'nes *n* The state of being young **Youngster** yung'stėr *n* A young person a lad **Younker** yung'kėr, *n* [From Du *jonker* *jonkheer*, lit young sir (*heer* = G *herr* sir gentleman)] A young fellow, a lad, a youngster

Your, yōr, *a* [A Sax *eówer*=D *uwer*, G *euer*, the possessive corresponding to *ye*, *you*, and therefore properly plural (*thy* being the singular), but now like *you* used as singular or plural] Pertaining or belonging to you —**Yours**, yōrz, *poss pron* A double possessive of *you*, that or those which belong to you, belonging to you used with or without direct reference to a preceding noun, your property, your friends or relations *Yours truly*, *yours faithfully*, &c, phrases preceding the signature at the end of a letter, hence, sometimes used playfully by a speaker in alluding to himself —**Yourself** yōr self, *pron* pl **Yourselves**, yōr selvz You not another or others, you in your own person or individually used distinctively or reflexively

Youth yōth *n* [A Sax *geogoth* for *geongoth* (*geongth*, *young* and *D*), from *geong*, young, Aotus] The state or quality of being young, youthfulness, the part of life between childhood and manhood, a young man, a stripling or lad, young persons collectively **Youthful** yōth'ful, *a* Being in the early stage of life young, pertaining to the early part of life, suitable to the first part of life, fresh or vigorous as in youth **Youthfully** yōth'ful-li *adv* In a youthful manner —**Youthfulness** yōth'ful-nes *n* The state or quality of being youthful

Yowl youl *v i* [Akin to *yell*] To give a long distressful or mournful cry, as a dog —*n* A long distressful or mournful cry, as that of a dog

Yttria it'ri-a *n* A metallic oxide or earth, having the appearance of a white powder, the protoxide of yttrium discovered in 1794 in a mineral found at *Ytterby* in Sweden whence the name —**Yttrious**, it'ri-us, *a* Pertaining to yttria or yttrium —**Yttrium** it'ri-um *n* A rare metal found in Sweden of a dark texture a grayish black colour and a perfectly metallic lustre Written also *Ittrium*

Yucca yuk'ka *n* [From some American name] A genus of American plants of the lily family of considerable size with white flowers in large panicles and long rigid pointed leaves cultivated in British gardens

Yule yōl *n* [A Sax *geol* *giul* *iul* *geôl* Christmas Icel *jol* Dan *juul* Sw *jul*, originally a pagan festival etym doubtful *Ilby* is from this through the French] The Old English and still the Scotch and Northern English name for Christmas **Yule block** **Yule block** A large log of wood forming the basis of a Christmas fire in the Yule time **Yule tide** *n* The time or season of Yule or Christmas

Yw is *adv* [A Sax *gewis* *gewis* certain, sure D *gewis* G *gewiss* certainly, from root of *wit* with prefix *ge*] Certainly, verily, truly

Z.

Z, the last letter of the English alphabet equivalent to the *s* in *wise* *ease* &c

Zabaism **Zabism**, za'ba-izm zā'bizm Same as *Sabaism*

Zaffre *zaf'ėr*, *n* [Fr *zaffre* *safre* *safre*, Sp *zafre*, probably of Arabic origin] Impure oxide of cobalt, the residuum of cobalt after the sulphur arsenic, and other volatile matters have been expelled by calcination, much used by enamellers and porcelain manufacturers as a blue colour

Zambo zam'bō, *n* [Sp *zambo*, bandy legged, a zambo] The child of a mulatto and a negro, also sometimes of an Indian and a negro

Zamia, zā'mi-a, *n* [L *zamia*, a fir cone] A genus of plants of the cycad order, the stem of some of which yield a starchy path used for food

Zamindar, zam'in dār', *n* Same as *Zemandar*

Zante, zan'tā, *n* A species of sumach from *Zante* in the Mediterranean used for dyeing

Zany zā'ni, *n* [Fr *zani* from It *zanni* *zane* a zany or clown, originally simply a familiar and abbreviated pronunciation of *Giovanni* John] A buffoon or mimic and hence **Zanyism** zā'ni-izm *n* The character or practice of a zany, buffoonery

Zareba Same as *Zeriba*

Zarnich *zar'nik* *n* [From Ar *az zernikh*, from Gr *arsenikon* arsenical Arsenic] A name given to the native sulphurets of arsenic, sandarach or realgar, and orpiment

Zax, zaks, *n* [A Sax *seax*, Icel *sax*, a knife or short sword] An instrument used by slaters for cutting and dressing slates

Zeal, zēl, *n* [Fr *zèle*, from L *zelus* Gr *zelos*, zeal, from stem of *zeō*, to boil, which is akin to E *yeast* Jealous] Passionate ardour in the pursuit of anything, eagerness in any cause or behalf, good or bad, earnestness, fervency, enthusiasm —**Zealot** zel'ot *n* [Fr *zélote* L *zelotes*, from Gr *zelotes*] One who is zealous or full of zeal, one carried away by excess of zeal a fanatical partisan **Zealotism** zel'ot-izm *n* The character or conduct of a zealot **Zealotry**, zel'ot-ri, *n* Behaviour of a zealot, excessive zeal, fanaticism **Zealous** zel'us, *a* [From *zeal* *Jealous* is really the same word] Inspired with zeal, warmly engaged or ardent in the pursuit of an object, fervent, eager earnest —**Zealously**, zel'us-li, *adv* In a zealous manner **Zealousness**, zel'us-nes, *n* The quality of being zealous, zeal

Zebec, **Zebeck**, zē'bek, *n* Same as *Xebec*

Zebra, zē'bra, *n* [A native African word] A quadruped of southern Africa allied to the horse and *ass*, nearly as large as a horse, white, striped with numerous brownish black bands —**Zebra-opossum**,

Zebra-wolf, *n* The thylacine or Tasmanian wolf —**Zebra-wood,** *n* A South American wood somewhat resembling the skin of a zebra in colour, used by cabinet makers —**Zebrine,** zē'brin, *a* Pertaining to the zebra

Zebu, zē'bu, *n* [The Indian name] A species of ox found extensively in India, and regarded with veneration by the Hindus, having one, or more rarely two, humps of fat on the shoulders

Zechin, zek'in, *n* [It *zecchino*, Fr *sequin* SEQUIN] A sequin

Zedoary, zed'ō-ā-ri, *n* [Sp and Pg *zedoaria*, from Ar and Pers *zedwer*, zedoary] An Asiatic root used for similar purposes as ginger

Zemindar zem'in-dar', *n* [Per *zemindār*, a landholder *zemin* land, and *dār*, holding, a holder] In India, a landholder or landed proprietor subject to the payment of the land tax or government land revenue —**Zemindary,** zem'in-da-ri, *n* The position of a zemindar, the land possessed by a zemindar

Zenana, ze-nā'na, *n* [Hind *zunanah*, from Per *zan* a woman] That portion of a house exclusively for the females in a family of good caste in India

Zend zend, *n* An ancient Iranian language belonging to the Aryan family, and closely allied to Sanskrit, in which are composed the sacred writings of the Zoroastrians —**Zend Avesta** zend a-ves'tā, *n* The collective name for the sacred writings of the Parsees, ascribed to Zoroaster

Zenith zē'nith *n* [Fr *zenith*, from Sp *zenit zenith* a corruption of Ar *samt samt*, abbreviated for *samt ar rās samt er ras*, way of the head zenith *samt* being a way (*ras* head) Akin *azimuth*] The vertical point of the heavens at any place or point right above spectators head, the upper pole of the celestial horizon, *hy* the high celestial point —*Zenith distance*, the number of degrees intercepted between a heavenly body and the zenith —**Zenithal** ze-nith'al, *a* Pertaining to the zenith

Zeolite zē'o-līt, *n* [Gr *zeō*, to boil, *lithos*, stone so named from boiling and swelling when heated by the blow pipe] A generic name of hydrated double silicates in which the principal bases are aluminium and calcium —**Zeolitic** zē-o-lit'ik, *a* Pertaining to zeolite, consisting of zeolite or resembling it —**Zeolitiform** zē-o-lit'i-form, *a* Having the form of zeolite

Zephyr Zephyrus zef'er, zef'i-rus, *n* [L *zephyrus* from Gr *zephyros*, allied to *zophos* darkness, gloom the west] The west wind, and poetically, any soft, mild, gentle breeze

Zereba ze-rē'ba, *n* A temporary camping place surrounded by a fence of bushes, stones, &c used in the Sudan

Zero zē'ro, *n* [Fr *zéro*, It and Sp *zero*, by contraction from Ar *sifr* cypher, the same word as *cypher*] No number or quantity, number or quantity diminished to nothing a cypher, nothing, *phrases*, the point of a graduated instrument at which its scale commences, the starting point on a graduated scale generally represented by the mark 0 In thermometers the zero of the Centigrade and Reaumur scales is the freezing point of water, in Fahrenheit's scale 32° below the freezing point of water, temperatures being counted upwards and downwards from this

Zest zest *n* [Fr *zeste* the peel of orange or lemon, from L *schistus*, Gr *schistos*, split, divided, from *schizō*, to split (whence also *schism*, *schist*)] Originally, a piece of orange or lemon peel, used to give flavour to liquor, hence, that which serves to enhance enjoyment, a relish, keen enjoyment, gusto

Zetetic, zē-tet'ik, *a* [Gr *zētētikos*, from *zēteō* to seek] Proceeding by inquiry, seeking —*n* One who seeks or investigates

Zeuglodon, zū'glo-don, *n* [Gr *zeugle*, the loop of a yoke, and *odous odontos*, a tooth, lit *yoke-tooth* so called from the peculiar form of its molar teeth] An extinct genus of marine mammals belonging to the eocene and miocene, and attaining a length of 70 feet

Zeugma, zūg'ma, *n* [Gr *zeugma*, from *zeugnymi*, to join, same root as E *yoke*.] A figure in grammar in which two nouns are joined to a verb suitable to only one of them, but suggesting another verb suitable to the other noun, or in which an adjective is similarly used with two nouns —**Zeugmatic,** zūg-mat'ik, *a* Pertaining to zeugma

Zeus, zūs, *n* The supreme divinity among the Greeks generally treated as the equivalent of the Roman Jupiter

Zibet, zib'et, *n* [CIVET] An animal closely akin to the civet

Zigzag, zig'zag, *n* [Fr *zig zag*, from G *zick zack*, reduplicated from *zacke*, a tooth or sharp point] Something that consists of straight lines or pieces with short sharp turns or angles, a zigzag moulding, a chevron —*a* Having sharp and quick turns or flexures —*v t* —*zigzagged, zigzagging* To move or advance in a zigzag fashion, to form zigzags —**Zigzaggy,** zig'zag-i, *a* Having sharp and quick turns, zigzag,

Zimb, zimb, *n* [Ar *zimb*, a fly] A fly of Abyssinia, resembling the tsetse in being destructive to cattle

Zinc, zingk *n* [Fr *zinc*, G Sw and Dan *zink*, allied to G *zinn* tin] A metal frequently called *spelter* having a strong metallic lustre and a bluish white colour, brittle at low or high degrees of heat, but between 250 and 300° F both malleable and ductile, so that it may be rolled or hammered into thin sheets and drawn into wire, also used in brass and other alloys —*v t* —*zinked, zinking* To coat or cover with zinc —**Zinc blende,** *n* Native sulphide of zinc, a brittle transparent or translucent mineral —**Zinc bloom,** *n* A mineral of the same composition as calamine —**Zinciferous, Zinckiferous,** zing-kif'er-us *a* [*Zinc* and L *fero* to bear] Producing zinc —**Zincky,** zingk'i, *a* Pertaining to zinc, containing zinc, having the appearance of zinc —**Zincode** zingk'od *n* [*Zinc* and Gr *hodos* a way] The positive pole of a galvanic battery —**Zincographer,** zing-kog'ra-fer, *n* One who practises zincography —**Zincographic, Zincographical,** zingk-o-graf'ik, zingk-o-graf'i-kal, *a* Relating to zincography —**Zincography** zingk-kog'ra-fi *n* Art similar to lithography, the stone printing surface of the latter being replaced by that of a plate of polished zinc **Zincoid** zingk'oid *a* Resembling zinc, pertaining to zinc —**Zincous,** zingk'us, *a* Pertaining to zinc, or to the positive pole of a voltaic battery —**Zinc white,** *n* Oxide of zinc a pigment now largely substituted for white lead as being more permanent and not poisonous

Zingiberaceous, Zinziberaceous, zin-jib-er-ā'shus zin-zib-er-ā'shus, *a* [L *zingiber, zinziber*, ginger] Pertaining to ginger, or to the order of plants of which ginger is the type

Zircon zer'kon *n* [Singalese] A mineral, one of the gems, originally found in Ceylon, and appearing in colourless or coloured specimens, pagodite being also a name of it —**Zirconia,** zer-kō'ni-a, *n* An oxide of the metal zirconium discovered in the zircon of Ceylon —**Zirconic** zer-kon'ik, *a* Pertaining to or containing zirconium —**Zirconium** zer-kō'ni-um, *n* The metal contained in zirconia commonly obtained in the form of a black powder, but also known in the crystalline state

Zither, Zithern tsit'er, tsit'ern, *n* [G from L *cithara* CITHARA] A flat stringed musical instrument consisting of a sounding box with thirty one strings played with the right hand, the strings being stopped with the left

Zoantharia zō-an-thar'i-a, *n pl* [Gr *zōon*, an animal, and *anthos*, a flower] A division of the actinozoa, including sea anemones, &c

Zodiac, zō'di-ak, *n* [Fr *zodiaque*, L *zodiacus*, the zodiac, from Gr *zodiakos* (*kyklos*, circle, understood), from *zōdion*, dim of *zōon*, an animal] An imaginary belt or zone in the heavens, extending about 8° on each side of the ecliptic, within which the motions of the sun, moon, and principal planets are confined —*Signs of the zodiac* Under SIGN —**Zodiacal,** zō-dī'a-kal, *a* Pertaining to the zodiac —*Zodiacal light*, a luminous tract lying nearly in the ecliptic, its base being on the horizon, seen at certain seasons either in the west after sunset or in the east before sunrise

Zoetrope, zō'ē-trōp, *n* [Gr *zoē*, life, and *tropē*, a turning] An optical contrivance which has figures painted in its interior, and these from the persistence of vision, produce the appearance of natural motion when the instrument is made to revolve

Zoilism, zō'il-izm *n* [After *Zoilus*, a grammarian who criticised Homer, Plato, &c , with exceeding severity] Illiberal or carping criticism, unjust censure —**Zoilean,** zo-il'e-an, *a* Bitterly or malignantly critical

Zollverein, tsol'ver-in, *n* [G *zoll*, toll, custom, and *verein*, union] The German customs union, established in order that there might be a uniform rate of customs duties throughout the various states

Zone, zon, *n* [L *zona*, a belt or girdle, a zone of the earth, from Gr *zonē*, a girdle, from *zonnymi*, to gird] A girdle or belt, any well marked band or stripe running round an object, *geog* one of the five great divisions of the earth, bounded by circles parallel to the equator, named according to the temperature prevailing in each, the *torrid zone* two *temperate zones*, and two *frigid zones*, *nat hist* any well defined belt within which certain forms of plant or animal life are confined —**Zoned,** zōnd, *a* Wearing a zone, having zones or bands resembling zones —**Zonular,** zō'nū-ler, *a* Zone shaped —**Zonule, Zonulet,** zō'nūl, zō'nū-let *n* A little zone, band or belt —**Zonal,** zō'nal *a* Having the character of a zone or belt **Zonar, Zonnar,** zō'nar, zō'nar, *n* [Gr *zonarion* dim of *zonē*, a girdle] A belt or girdle which native Christians and Jews in the East were obliged to wear to distinguish them from Mohammedans —**Zonate,** zō'nat, *a Bot* marked with zones or concentric bands of colour

Zoogony Zoogeny, zō-og'o-ni, zō-oj'e-ni, *n* [Gr *zōon*, an animal, and roots *gon*, *gen*, to produce] The doctrine of the formation of living beings

Zoography zō-og'ra-fi *n* [Gr *zōon*, an animal, and *graphō* to describe] A description of animals, their forms and habits —**Zoographer Zoographist,** zō-og'ra-fer zō-og'ra-fist *n* One who describes animals —**Zoographic Zoographical** zō-o-graf'ik, zō-o-graf'i-kal, *a* Pertaining to zoography

Zooid zō'oid, *a* [Gr *zoon*, an animal, and *eidos*, likeness] Resembling or pertaining to animals —*n* Among animal bodies, a cell or spermatozoon in some respects resembling a distinct animal one of the more or less completely independent organisms produced by gemmation or fission, as in polyzoa, tapeworms, &c

Zoolatry zō-ol'a-tri, *n* [Gr *zōon*, an animal, and *latreia*, worship] The worship of animals

Zoolite zō'o-līt *n* [Gr *zōon*, an animal, and *lithos*, stone] An animal substance petrified or fossil

Zoology, zō-ol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *zōon*, an animal, and *logos*, discourse] That science which treats of the natural history of animals, or their structure physiology, classification habits and distribution —**Zoological** zō-o-loj'i-kal *a* Pertaining to zoology —*Zoological garden*, a garden in which a collection of living animals is kept —**Zoologically,** zō-o-loj'i-kal-li, *adv* In a zoological manner —**Zoologist,** zō-ol'o-jist, *n* One who studies or is well versed in zoology

Zoomorphic, zō-o-mor'fik, *a* [Gr *zōon*, an animal, *morphē*, shape] Pertaining to animal forms, exhibiting animal forms —**Zoomorphism,** zō-o-mor'fizm, *n* The state of being zoomorphic

Zoon, zō'on, *n* [Gr , an animal] An animal having a distinct and independent existence

Zoonomy, zō-on'o-mi, *n* [Gr *zōon*, an animal, and *nomos*, law] The laws of animal life, or the science which treats of the phenomena of animal life

Zoophagous, zō-of'a-gus, *a.* [Gr *zōon*, an animal, and *phagō*, to eat] Feeding on animals; carnivorous; taking living prey

Zoophile, Zoophilist, zō'o-fil, zō-of'i-list, *n* [Gr *zōon*, an animal, *philos*, love] A lover of animals —**Zoophily**, zō-of'i-li, *n* Love of animals

Zoophyte, zō'o-fit, *n* [Gr *zōon*, an animal, *phyton*, a plant] A name loosely applied to many plant-like animals, as sponges, corals, sea-anemones, sea mats, and the like —**Zoophytic**, zō-o-fit'ik, *a* Relating to zoophytes. —**Zoophytoid**, zō-of'i-toid, *a* Like a zoophyte —**Zoophytological**, zō-o-fit-o-loj'i-kal, *a* Pertaining to zoophytology —**Zoophytology**, zō-o-fi-tol'o-ji, *n* The natural history of zoophytes.

Zoosperm, zō'os-pėrm, *n* [Gr *zōon*, an animal, and *sperma*, seed] One of the spermatozoa of animals

Zoospore, zō'os-pōr, *n* [Gr *zōon*, an animal, *spora*, a sowing, seed] A spore of algæ, fungi, &c, which can move spontaneously to some extent by its cilia or long filiform processes —**Zoosporic**, zō-os-por'ik, *a* Pertaining to zoospores

Zootheca zō-o-thē'ka, *n* [Gr *zoon*, an animal, *thēkē*, a case] *Bot* a cell containing a spermatozoond

Zootomy zo-ot'o-mi, *n* [Gr *zōon*, an animal, and *tomē*, a cutting, from *temnō* to cut] The anatomy of the lower animals, that branch of anatomical science which relates to the structure of the lower animals —**Zootomical**, zō-o tom'i-kal, *a* Pertaining to zootomy —**Zootomist**, zō-ot'o mist, *n* One who dissects animals

Zoroastrian, zor-o as'tri an, *a* Pertaining to *Zoroaster*, whose system of religion was the national faith of ancient Persia, and is embodied in the Zend Avesta —*n* A believer in this religion —**Zoroastrianism** zor-o-as'tri an izm, *n* The religion founded by Zoroaster, one feature of which was a belief in a good and an evil power or deity perpetually striving against each other

Zouave, zwäv, *n* [Fr, from the name of a tribe inhabiting Algeria] A soldier belonging to certain light-infantry corps in the French army, originally organized in Algeria, and having a dress of a somewhat Turkish fashion

Zounds, zoundz An exclamation contracted from *God wounds* formerly used

Zulu zö'lo or zu'lu, *n* A member of a warlike branch of the Kafir race dwelling north of Natal

Zumbooruk, zum bö'ruk *n* In the East a small cannon fired from a camel's back

Zygapophysis zig-a-pof'i-sis, *n* [Gr *zyg'on*, a yoke and *apophysis*] One of the processes by which the vertebræ articulate with each other

Zygodactylic Zygodactylous, zi gō-dak til'ik, zi gō-dak'til us, *a* [Gr *zyg'on*, what joins, and *daktylos* a finger or toe] Having the toes disposed in pairs, as the parrots; scansorial

Zygoma, zi-gō'ma, *n* [Gr *zygōma*, from *zygos*, a yoke] *Anat* the prominence of the cheek bone, or the part that joins it with the cranium **Zygomatic**, zi-gō-mat'ik, *a* Pertaining to the cheek-bone

Zymic, zim'ik, *a* [Gr *zymē*, leaven] Pertaining to a ferment or to fermentation, causing fermentation —**Zymologic, Zymological** zi mō-loj'ik, zi mō loj'i kal, *a* Pertaining to zymology —**Zymologist**, zi-mol'o jist, *n* One skilled in zymology —**Zymology**, zi mol'o ji, *n* The doctrine of ferments and fermentation **Zymometer**, zi mom'e ter *n* An instrument for ascertaining the degree of fermentation of a fermenting liquor **Zymosis** zi mō'sis, *n* [Gr fermentation] Fermentation, a zymotic disease, the origin or production of such diseases —**Zymotic** zi mot'ik, *a* [Gr *zymōtikos*, from *zymoo* to ferment, from *zymē* ferment] Pertaining to or produced by fermentation — *Zymotic diseases*, epidemic, endemic contagious or sporadic diseases supposed to be produced by *some morbific principle* acting on the system like a ferment **Germ theory** —**Zymotically**, zi mot'i kal li, *adv* In a zymotic manner — **Zymurgy**, zi mėr ji, *n* [Gr *zymē* and *ergon* work] That part of chemistry which treats of the principles of wine making, brewing, distilling, and the preparation of yeast and vinegar

SUPPLEMENT.

Abalone, ab-a lō'nē, *n* [Spanish of unknown origin] A name in California for a marine mollusc, a species of ear shell which furnishes mother-of pearl

Acanthocephalous a kan tho sef'a lus, *a* [Gr *akantha*, thorn, *kephalē*, head] *Zool* having *spines or hooks on the head* as certain intestinal worms (the Acanthocephala), which are thus attached within the bodies of animals

Acaroid Gum or **Resin**, ak'a roid A resin that exudes from the grass trees of Australia, and is used in varnishes, &c

Acarus, ak'a-rus *n* [See ACARIDA in Dict] The genus to which the true mites belong, a mite or tick generally

Acetylene, a set'i len, *n* [From *acetic* and Gr *hylē* matter] A hydrocarbon, a colourless gas which forms explosive compounds with certain metals

Acholia, a kō'li a *n* [Gr *a*, not, *cholē*, bile] *Med* absence of bile

Acidic a sid'ik, *a* Chem pertaining to acid, containing a large amount of an acid constituent

Acierage, a sē'er āj *n* [Fr *acier*, steel from L *acies*, sharp edge same root as in *acid*] Acid] A process by which an engraved copper plate, or an electrotype from an engraved plate, has a thin of iron deposited over its surface by electricity, in order to protect the engraving from wear in printing

Acroaphony See ACROPHONY

Adenitis ad e nī'tis, *n* [Gr *adēn*, a gland, and *itis*, denoting inflammation] *Med* inflammation of one or more of the lymphatic glands —**Adenoma**, ad e nō'ma, *n* A tumour originating in a gland

Ægophony, ē gof o-ni, *n* [Gr *aix, aigos*, a goat, *phonē*, voice] *Pathol* a sound heard in certain chest diseases when auscultation is employed

Aerophor, ā'er-o for, *n* [Gr *aēr*, air, and *phero*, to bring] An apparatus for distributing moisture through the air in spinning factories, to counteract the influence of the frictional electricity generated by the machinery

After-image, *n.* An image of a bright object still remaining after the eye is removed from the object

Agnus castus, ag nus-kas'tus, *n* [Gr *agnos*, the name of the shrub, and L *castus*, chaste, it was supposed to be preservative of chastity] A shrub of the verbena family, a native of the Mediterranean countries with white flowers and acrid aromatic fruits

Agouta a gou'ta *n* [W Indian name] An *insectivorous animal [cognate to Hutia]* of the tanrec family, and rather larger than a rat

Akreophagy ak rē-of'a ji *n* [Gr *a*, not, and *kreas*, flesh] The practice of abstaining from eating flesh —**Akreophagist**, ak rē-of'a jist, *n* One who abstains from flesh

Alactaga a lak'ta ga, *n* A rodent allied to the jerboa inhabiting southern Russia and Asia

Alalia, a lā'li a, *n* [Gr *alalos*, not speaking, *a*, not, *lalo* to talk] *Med* loss of the power of speaking from paralysis of the muscles concerned

Album, al'bum *n* [L, from *albus*, white whence *albumen*, &c] An affection of the eye, consisting in a white opacity of the cornea, also called *leucoma*

Albumin, al bū'min *n* Same as *Albumen* but used more strictly as a chemical term

Albuminuria al bū'min nu'ri a *n* [From *albumen*, and Gr *ouron* urine] *Pathol* a condition in which the urine contains albumen, evidencing a diseased state of the kidneys

Alewife, al'wif, *n* A fish of the shad genus caught in the Severn also a similar N American fish much used as food

Alfalfa, alf al'fa, *n* [Sp] A common name in the U States for the fodder plant lucerne

Alfenid, al'fe nid, *n* [Origin doubtful] An alloy of nickel plated with silver used for spoons, forks, candlesticks, tea services, &c

Algine al'jin, *n* [From L *alga*, sea-weed] A substance obtained from sea-weeds and used for such purposes as horn is used for —**Algist**, al'jist, *n* One who scientifically studies algæ

Alienism, āl yen-izm, *n* The scientific study and treatment of mental alienation or insanity **Alienist**, āl'yen ist, *n* One who studies or practises alienism

Allotment, —*Allotment system*, the system of allotting small portions of land, say an acre or less, to farm labourers or other workers, to be cultivated after their regular work by themselves and their families

Altazimuth alt az'i muth, *n* [Fr *altazimuth* and *azimuth*] An astronomical instrument for determining the altitude and azimuth of heavenly bodies, consisting of a vertical circle and attached telescope the two having both a vertical and a horizontal motion

Aluminium —*Aluminium bronze* an alloy of aluminium and copper, possessed of great tenacity, and used for various industrial purposes

Amadavat am a da vat *n* [An East Indian name] A small granivorous bird of India, having a red conical beak and red and black plumage, often brought to Europe as a cage bird

Amaryllis am a ril'lis *n* [Greek female name] A genus of bulbous rooted plants with fine flowers, some of them called lilies forming the type of a natural order of plants, the Amaryllidaceæ

Ambatch, am'bach, *n* [African name] A thorny leguminous shrub with yellow flowers, growing in tropical African rivers, with light spongy wood, often made into rafts

Amblyopia, Amblyopy, am bli ō'pi a, am'bli o pi *n* [From Gr *amblys* dull, and *ōps, opos* the eye] Dullness or dimness of eyesight without any apparent defect in the organs the first stage in amaurosis

Amelanchier, a me lan'shi-ėr, *n* [Fr] A genus of small trees allied to the medlar, natives of Europe and N America, cultivated both for flowers and fruit

Amenorrhœa a men-o rē'a, *n* [Gr *a*, priv, *mēn, mēnos*, month, *rheō*, to flow] *Med* a morbid or unnatural suppression of menstruation

Ammoniacum, Ammoniac, am mō'ni a kum, am mō'ni ak, *n* An exudation of an umbelliferous plant with a fetid smell, used as an antispasmodic and expectorant and in plasters

Ammoniaphone, am-mō'ni a fōn, *n* [From *ammonia*, and Gr *phonē*, voice] A contrivance by means of which ammonia is inhaled, in order to strengthen the voice and make it fuller, richer, and clearer

Amorce, a-morś', *n* [Fr *amorce*, from L. *ad*, to, *mordēre, morsus*, to bite] A sort of percussion cap, a toy detonator con-

sisting of a small quantity of explosive matter between two bits of paper gummed together

Amoretto, am o ret tō (pl **Amoretti**), **Amorino**, am o rē nō (pl **Amorini**), *n* [It, from L *amor*, love AMOROUS] Terms in art for loves or cupids

Ampere, am pār, *n* [From *Ampère*, the name of a French electrician] *Elect* the unit employed in measuring the strength of an electric current

Amphirhine, am fi rin, *a* [Gr prefix *amphi*, and *rhis*, *rhinos*, nose] *Zool* having the nostrils double

Amphistomous, am fis to mus, *a* [Gr *amphi*, on both sides, *stoma*, mouth] *Zool* having a mouth or equivalent at either end of the body, said of certain parasitic worms

Analgesia, an al jē zi a *n* [Gr *analgēsia*—*an*, priv, and *algos* pain] *Pathol* incapacity for feeling pain in some part of the body —**Analgetic**, an al jet ik *a* Pertaining to analgesia, insensible to pain

Anallantoic an al lan tō ik, *a* [Prefix *an*, not and *allantoic*] Not possessing an allantois

Anatomism, an at o mizm *n* Anatomical structure or analysis, exhibition of anatomical details, explanation of vital phenomena by anatomical structure

Anergy, an er ji, *n* [Gr prefix *an*, not, *ergon*, work] *Pathol* a mental or moral loss of energy more or less permanent

Anergic, an er jik, *a* Pertaining to anergy

Angioma an ji ō mà *n* [Gr *angeion* a vessel] *Med* a tumour produced by the enlargement of a blood vessel

Ankyloblepharon an kil blef a ron *n* [Gr *ankulōsis* and *blepharon* eyelid] Adhesion of the eyelids to one another Also written *ankyloblepharon*

Anopisthographic, an o pis thō graf ik *a* [Gr *anopisthios* behind *graph* to write] Not having writing on the reverse side

Antepast an tē past *n* [L *ante* before, *pastus* food PASTOR] A foretaste

Anthracene, an thra sēn *n* [ANTHRACITE] A hydrocarbon obtained from coal tar and furnishing alizarin

Anthropoglot an thro po glot *n* [Gr *anthrōpos* man *glōtta* tongue] An animal with a tongue like that of man as the parrot

Antiguggler an ti gug gler *n* A small tube admitting air into a vessel from which liquid is poured, to prevent a gurgling sound

Antimere, an ti mēr, *n* [Gr *anti* opposite *meros*, part] *Biol* one of two or more corresponding parts on opposite sides of animals

Antipyrin an ti pī rin, *n* [From Gr *anti* against and *pyr*, fire, referring to the heat in fevers Pyrine] A drug obtained from coal tar products valuable in reducing fever and in relieving pain, headache, much used in nervous headache and neuralgia

Antonym, an to nim *n* [Gr *anti* against, opposite, *onoma* name] A word of directly contrary signification to another, the opposite of a synonym

Apartment house, *n* A house built to accommodate a number of families, each with its own set of rooms and separate entrance but not usually with separate cooking facilities

Aphasia a fa zi a, *n* [Gr, from *a* not, *phanai*, to speak] Loss of the faculty of speech or of connecting words and ideas owing to morbid conditions of the brain while the speech organs and general intelligence remain unaffected

Aphesis, af e sis *n* [Gr *aphesis*, a letting *go*, *apo*, from, *hiēmi*, to send] *Philol* loss of a short unaccented syllable at the beginning of a word, as in *square* for *esquare* —**Aphetic**, a fet ik, *a* Pertaining to —**Aphetize**, af e tīz, *vt* To shorten by aphesis

Aquarelle, ak wa rel, *n* [Fr, from L *aqua*, water] Water colour painting or a painting in water-colour

Arbitrage, ar bi-trāsh or ar bi trāj, *n* The calculation of the best mode in any particular case by which advantage may be taken of differences in the value of money, stocks, &c, at different places at the same time, also the dealing in bills of exchange, stocks, &c, for the purpose of making profit by such calculations —**Arbitrageur**, ar bi-trā zhēr, *n* One whose business is to make such calculations

Archæan, ar kē an, *a* [Gr *archaios*, an cient] *Geol* applied to the oldest rocks of the earth's crust, crystalline in character, and embracing granite, syenite, gneiss, &c. —**Archæolithic**, ar kē ō lith ik, *a* [Gr *archaios*, ancient, *lithos*, stone] Pertaining to the early stone period of prehistoric times, palæolithic

Archebiosis ar kē bī ō sis *n* [Gr *archē*, beginning, *bios*, life] The origin of life, the origin of living from non living matter

Argyria Argyriasm ar jir i a, ar jir izm, *n* [Gr *argyros* silver] Discolouration of the skin from the use of preparations of silver as medicine

Army worm *n* The larva of a moth so called from its habit of marching, in company bodies of enormous numbers devouring almost every green thing, particularly destructive in N America

Aurigation, ā ri gā shon, *n* [L *aurigatio*, from *aurīga* a charioteer] The art of driving vehicles [*D Quincy*]

Azedarach a zed a rak, *n* [Fr *azédarac*, from Pers *azad* noble *darakht* tree] An Asiatic tree and a drug obtained from it, used as a vermifuge emetic and purgative

Bacteriology, bak tē ri ol o jī *n* The doctrine or study of bacteria —**Bacteriologic**, **Bacteriological** bak tē ri o loj ik, bak tē ri o loj i kal *a* Pertaining to bacteriology —**Bacteriologist** bak tē ri ol o jist, *n* One who investigates the phenomena of bacteria especially in relation to disease

Badger dog DACHSHUND

Balata, ba la ta *n* A gum obtained from a S American tree used for similar purposes to india rubber and in the U States as a chewing gum BULLET TREE

Ballade ba lād *n* [Fr BALLAD] A poem consisting, in its normal form of three stanzas of eight lines each with a closing stanza of envoy of four lines, the rhymes throughout being not more than three

Barometer ba rom e ter *n* [Gr *baros*, weight, *skopeō* to see] An instrument for exhibiting changes of atmospheric pressure, a kind of weather glass

Basic —*Basic slag* the slag or refuse matter got in making basic steel a valuable fertilizer from the phosphate of lime it contains —*Basic steel* steel made in a Bessemer converter, which is lined with lime or other similar substance to absorb impurities in the iron

Bay rum, *n* A spirituous liquor containing the oil of the bay berry of Jamaica, a species of pimento, and used for the hair

Beam tree, *n* [*Beam* is short for *white beam* the full name, that is *white tree* from the white under surface of the leaves] A British tree of the same genus as the mountain ash and apple, having edible berries of a scarlet colour

Bear berry, *n* An evergreen shrub of the heath family growing on barren moors in the colder parts of the northern hemisphere, the leaves being used as an astringent and tonic under the name *uva ursi*

Belleter bel e ter, *n* A bell founder

Bellite, bel īt, *n* [From the name *Bell*] An explosive substance recently introduced and fired by means of a detonator, its chief ingredient being ammonium nitrate

Belted —*Belted cruisers*, a class of British ships of war protected by a belt of armour at the water line and with an armoured deck

Benedictine, ben e dik tin, *n* A liqueur made by Benedictine monks at Fécamp in Normandy, consisting of spirits containing juices of certain plants

Beriberi, ber i ber i, *n* [Singhalese *beri*, weakness] A dangerous disease endemic in parts of India, Ceylon, &c, characterized by paralysis, numbness, difficult breathing, and often other symptoms

Bilophodont, bī lof o-dont, *a* [Prefix *bi*, double, Gr *lophos*, crest, *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth] Double-crested, said of teeth

Biventral, bi-ven tral, *a* [Prefix *bi*, and L *venter*, belly] Having two bellies: a term applied to a muscle at the back of the neck in man and certain other animals

Black fish, *n* A name applied to fishes of various species, also to the salmon after spawning (hence the terms *black fisher*, *black fishing*), and to a small species of whale

Blastula, blas tū la, *n* [From Gr *blastos*, a germ] An embryo so far developed from a germ or ovum as to consist of a sack formed of a single layer of cells —**Blastulation**, blas tū lā shon *n* The process by which a germ becomes a blastula

Blepharitis, blef a-rī tis, *n* [Gr *blepharon*, eyelid, and term *itis*] Inflammation of the eyelids

Blizzard, bliz erd, *n* [Akin to *blaze*, *blast* Originally provincial English, but used first in literature in America] A wintry storm with high wind, intense cold, and fine drifting snow

Blue coat, *n* A person wearing a blue coat as a special dress —*Blue-coat boy*, a boy attending one of certain charity schools in England, especially Christ's Hospital, London, where the boys are dressed in a long blue coat with yellow stockings So *blue coat schools*, *blue coat hospitals* are spoken of —**Blue fish** A name of certain American fishes, one of them a food fish allied to the mackerel, common on the Atlantic coast of N America —**Blue grass**, *n* A name of several grasses, more especially a grass of Kentucky highly valued for pasturage and hay —**Blue gum** A species of eucalyptus or gum tree with valuable medicinal properties, and now planted in many various localities in various countries with beneficial results It yields the drug eucalyptol

Bonassus bo nas us *n* [L *bonasus* Gr *bonasos bonassos* a wild ox] The aurochs or wild bison of Europe

Bonder, bon der *n* [From Dan *bonde*, pl *bønder*, a yeoman, a peasant, same as A Sax *bonda*, a householder, the *band* of husband] In Scandinavia, a yeoman, a small landholder

Bond holder *n* A person who holds a bond for money lent

Boodle, bō dl *n* [D *boedel*, goods, lumber] Goods fraudulently obtained, gain made by cheating in public office, lot, crowd, or pack [American]

Boom, bōm, *n* [Same as *boom*, noise] A sudden briskness or rise of prices in some branch of trade or commerce

Boroglyceride bo ro-glis er īd, *n* [From *boron* and *glycerine*] A substance composed of boric acid and glycerine, now used as an antiseptic

Bottle-tree, *n* An Australian tree allied to the baobab, with a stem which bulges out enormously in the middle, and contains much nutritive sap

Boza bo za *n* [Of oriental origin] An intoxicating fermented drink made in Egypt or elsewhere from millet-seed, an intoxicating drink made from darnel and hemp seed

Brachistochrone, bra kis to-krōn, *n* [Gr *brachistos*, shortest, and *chronos*, time] *Math* the curve of shortest descent, or that along which a body will move in the least possible time from one point to another Also incorrectly spelled *Brachystochrone*

Briquette, bri ket', *n* [Dim of Fr *brique*, a brick] A lump of fuel, in the form of a brick, made from coal dust, with some binding material such as coal tar

Brittle, brit l, *v t* —*brittled*, *brittling* [Same origin as adj *brittle*] To cut up a deer, an old hunting term

Brome (brōm), **Brome-grass**, *n* [Gr *bromos*, oats] A name of several oat-like species of grass

Brontosaurus, bron-to-sa rus, *n* [Gr *brontē*, thunder, *sauros*, lizard] A fossil reptile of huge size with a remarkably small skull.

Brooklime, bruk'lim, *n* [*Brook*, stream, and A Sax *hleomoc*, brooklime] A water-loving species of speedwell with small blue flowers.

Brucine, brō'sin *n* [From the name *Brucea*] A vegetable alkaloid akin to strychnine, bitter and acrid, but less powerful in its action

Bucku, buk'u, *n* [S African] Medicinal plants of Cape Colony used in disorders of the urino-genital organs.

Bullet-tree, bul'et, **Bully tree,** bul'i, *n* [Corruption of some native name] The name of several tropical American trees, one of which yields balata gum

Burette, bū-ret', *n* [Fr, from O Fr *burre*, a flagon, from L *bibere*, to drink] A tube used in chemistry for accurately measuring out quantities of fluids

Cable, kā'bl, *v t* —*cabled*, *cabling* To send (a message) by electric cable

Cabrit, kab'rit, *n* A name of the prong buck of North America

Cachucha, ka-chō'cha, *n* [Sp] A Spanish dance similar to the bolero, a piece of music for it.

Cacodyle, kak'o-dil, *n* KAKODYLE

Cacoon, ka-kōn', *n* [African] The large seeds of a climbing tropical leguminous plant, often made into scent boxes, &c

Cadge, kaj, *v t* and *i* [Perhaps from the noun *cadger*] To carry about for sale, to hawk, to go about begging

Cadre, ka'dr, *n* [Fr, from L *quadrum*, a square] The permanent skeleton or framework of a regiment, which may be filled up as need requires

Calamint kal'a-mint *n* [Gr *kalamunthē*, *kalamunthos*] A name for labiate plants allied to mint

Camelry, kam'el-ri *n* Troops mounted on camels, a camel corps

Camel's-thorn, *n* A spiny leguminous shrub on which camels browse and which yields a kind of manna.

Campylospermous kam-pi-lō-spėr'mus, *a* [Gr *kampylos*, curved, *sperma* seed] *Bot* having the albumen curved so as to present a longitudinal furrow said of seeds —**Campylotropal,** kam-pi-lot'ro-pal, *a Bot* curved so that the ends of an ovule or seed are brought close together

Canalize Also, to make like a canal (to *canalize* a river)

Canntular, kan-ū'lėr, *a* Having the form of a cannula or small tube

Cantaloupe, Canteloupe, kan'ta-lōp, kan'te-lōp, *n* [From *Canlalupo* in Italy] A variety of the musk melon

Canthus, kan'thus, *pl* **Canthi,** kan'thi, *n* [Gr *kanthos*] The angle formed by the meeting of the upper and under eyelid

Cantor, kan'tor, *n* [L, a singer CHANT] A leader of the singing in a cathedral or other church

Canzone, kan-zō'nā, *n* [It, from L *cantio*, *cantionis*, from *cano* to sing CHANT] A certain form of song or air of Provençal origin

Capeline, Capelline, kap'e-lin, *n* [Fr *capeline*, a dim from L L *capa*, *cappa*, a cap or hood CAP, CHAPEL] A kind of hood worn by ladies when going to evening entertainments, a surgical bandage for the head.

Carambole, ka'ram-bōl, *n* [Fr, origin unknown] In billiards the stroke otherwise called a canuon Also used as a *v i*

Cardigan, kär'di-gan, *n* [After a recent Earl of Cardigan] A kind of knitted waistcoat or garment to be worn over or instead of the waistcoat

Cardiograph, kär'di-o-graf, *n* [Gr *kardia*, the heart, *graphō*, to write] An instrument by which the movements of the heart are traced and recorded

Cardioid, kär'di-oid, *n* A curve of a heart shape.

Carpet-bagger, *n* A new-comer to a place, having all his property in a carpet-bag, a new-comer who takes part in public, especially political affairs, without having property in a community

Cascara, kas-kä'ra, *n* A mild purgative medicine obtained from the bark of an American tree

Casserole, kas'e-rōl, *n* [Fr, ultimately of same origin as E *kettle*] A kind of stew-pan or saucepan, a kind of stew, rice, potatoes, &c, formed into a cup to hold some other sort of food; a small dish with a handle used in chemical operations

Cassolette, kas-o-let', *n* [Fr, akin to *casserole*] A small box for holding perfumes, with a perforated lid to allow them to exhale

Cassonade, kas-on-ād', *n* [Fr, from O Fr *casson*, a large chest, being imported in large chests CAISSON] Raw or unrefined sugar

Cat-bird, *n* A N American singing bird, a species of thrush, which utters a cry of alarm like the mew of a cat

Cat tail, **Cat's tail** Same as *Reed mace*

Cavezon, kav'e-zon, *n* [Fr *cavezon* from It *cavezzone*, from *cavezza* a halter, from L *caput*, the head CAPITAL] A kind of nose band used in breaking horses

Cayuse, ka-yūs', *n* [Amer Indian] A pony, especially an American Indian pony [U States]

Centesimal, sen-tes'i-mal, *a* [L *centesimus*, hundredth, from *centum*, hundred] Hundredth, pertaining to division into a hundred parts —**Centesimally,** sen-tes'i-mal-i, *adv* By division into hundredths —**Centesimate** sen-tes'i-māt, *v t* To punish every hundredth man of —**Centesimation,** sen-tes'i-mā-shun, *n*

Centre board *n* A sort of movable keel used especially in American yachts, and capable of being raised and lowered in a well passing longitudinally amidships

Cephalic —*cephalic index* a number denoting the ratio of the transverse to the longitudinal (front to back) diameter of the skull, and according to which skulls and races of people are called brachycephalic or dolichocephalic

Ceratitis ser-a-ti'tis KERATITIS

Ceratodus, se-rat'o-dus *n* [Gr *keras*, *keratos* horn, and *odous*, tooth] A fish of Australia, one of the few that have lungs, said to be able to leave the water for a time

Cerebritis, ser-ē-bri'tis *n* [L *cerebrum* brain] Inflammation of the brain

Ceroplasty, sē'ro-plas-ti *n* [Gr *kēros*, wax *plasso*, to mould PLASTIC] The art of modelling in wax

Chætopod ke'to-pod *n* [Gr *chaitē* mane *pous podos* foot] The name for a great many annelids, a kind of marine worms having feet provided with bristles

Chenomorph, kē'no-morf, *n* [Gr *chēn*, *goose morphē*, form] *Ornith* any bird of the duck tribe

Cherimoyer *cher'i-moi-ėr n* [From Peruvian *name*] *A fruit of S America allied to* the custard apple

Child crowing *n* A nervous disease of children, consisting in a spasm of the larynx, causing a peculiar crowing sound

Chinkapin, ching'ka-pin, *n* [Of American Indian origin] The dwarf chestnut of the U States, yielding edible nuts, also an American tree allied to the oak

Chlosma, klo-az'ma, *n* [Gr *chloē*, yellowish green verdure] An affection of the skin in which it shows yellowish or brownish spots

Cholæmia, ko-lē'mi-a *n* [Gr *cholē*, bile, *haima*, blood] A morbid accumulation of bile in the blood

Chrysochlore, kris'o-klōr, *n* [Gr *chrysos*, gold, *chlōros*, greenish yellow] A mole like animal of S Africa, having fur with a gold and green lustre, the golden mole

Chrysophanic Acid, kris-o-fan'ik [Gr *chrysos*, gold, *phainō*, to shine] A yellow substance of vegetable origin used as an ointment in skin diseases

Chthonian, Chthonic, kthō'ni-an, kthon'ik, *a* [Gr *chthonios* from *chthōn*, *chthonos*, the earth] Pertaining to the earth, belonging to the under world or subterranean regions (*chthonic* divinities)

Chyluria, ki-lū'ri-a, *n* [From *chyle*, and Gr *ouron*, urine] The presence of chyle in the urine

Cicely, sis'e-li, *n* [L *seseli*, from Gr *seseli*] A popular name applied to several umbelliferous plants, *sweet cicely*, or sweet chervil, being an aromatic plant with fine fern like foliage

Cinch, sinch, *n* [Sp *cincha*, *cinchō*, same origin as *cincture*] A saddle-girth [U States]

Clamp, klamp, *n* [A form of *clump*] A heap of turnips, potatoes, &c, covered over with straw and earth for winter keeping, a pile of bricks for burning

Clearing nut, *n* A tree of the nux vomica genus, the seeds of which are said to clear turbid water

Cloud burst, *n* A tremendous downpour of rain over a limited area

Clutch kluch *n* [A form of *cluck*, the *cry of a brooding hen*] The eggs laid and hatched by a bird at one time

Cnida, ni'da, pl **Cnidæ,** ni-dē [Gr *knidē*, a nettle] One of the cells by which the jelly fishes cause a stinging sensation

Cocaine kō'ka in, *n* The active principle of coca, which has invigorating properties, and is also used as a local anæsthetic in minor surgical operations

Coccosteus, kok-os-tē'us, *n* [Gr *kokkos*, berry, *osteon* bone] A fossil fish with berry like tubercles on the bony plates covering its body

Cockle kok'l, *v t* and *i* —*cockled*, *cockling* [Perhaps from *cockle* the shell which is marked with wrinkles] To wrinkle or ridge, to give or assume a wrinkled or ridged surface (as a piece of paper) *n* [Fr *coquille*, a shell, a stove] A kind of stove, a stove in which the fuel-chamber is surrounded by an air space

Cognovit, kog-nō'vit, *n* [L, he has acknowledged] Law, a written acknowledgment by a defendant that the action of the plaintiff is just, thus allowing judgment to be given against him

Cohobate, kō-ho-bāt, *v t* —*cohobated*, *cohobating* [Fr *cohober*, perhaps of Arabic origin] To redistil or subject to several distillations —**Cohobation** kō-ho-bā'shun, *n* The act of cohobating

Colonial, *n* A person belonging to a colony —**Colonialize** kō-lō'ni-al-iz *v t* To invest with a colonial character or attributes

Columbarium, kol-um-bā'ri-um, *n* [L a pigeon house, from *columba*, a pigeon] An ancient sepulchre with recesses for urns containing the ashes of the dead

Columella, kol-ū-mel'a *n* [L dim of *columna*, a column] A name for various parts in plants and animals having somewhat the appearance of a small column

Condensed Milk. Milk preserved by evaporating part of its moisture and packing in air tight cans

Conscience *Conscience Clause* In an enactment a clause by which a person is relieved from doing something that his conscience would *not permit him to do*, and which otherwise the enactment enjoins

Coprology, kop-rol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *kopros*, dung, *logos*, discourse] Literary treatment of base or dunghill topics —**Coprologist** kop-rol'o-jist, *n* One who writes on nasty topics

Cordite, kor'dit *n* [From being made in *cord* like forms] A new smokeless gunpowder for use in ordnance

Corinthian, *n* Also a gentleman who does the work in sailing his own or a friend's yacht, as opposed to a paid hand a gentleman who rides his own horse in a race

Cormogen, kor'mo-jen, **Cormophyte,** kor'mo-fit, *n* [Gr *kormos*, stem, root, *gen*, to produce, *phyton*, plant] *Bot* a name for plants with regular stem and root, as opposed to *thallogens*

Corody, kor'o-di, *n* [Origin obscure] Formerly a right which a layman might have to maintenance from the funds of a religious house

Corpus, kor'pus, pl **Corpora,** kor'po-ra, *n* [L] A body, a collected whole, a material substance, *anat* a name for certain small bodies of various kinds

Coulomb, kō'lomb, *n* [From *Coulomb*, a French physicist.] The unit of quantity in measurements of current electricity

Couvade, kō-vād', *n* [Fr, from *couver*, to brood, to hatch, from L *cubare*, to lie Covey] A widely prevalent custom among primitive races of men, by which at the birth of a child the father takes to bed and is attended as if he were the mother.

Cow boy, *n* A boy who takes charge of cows, a man who has to look after cattle on a large stock farm and does this work on horseback.

Crocidolite, krō sid o līt, *n* [Gr *krokus, krokudos*, nap of cloth, *lithos*, stone] A sort of fibrous quartz brought from the Cape Colony, and made into trinkets, &c

Cromorna krō - mor na, *n* [From G *krummhorn* lit crooked horn] A stop or set of pipes in an organ with a tone like that of a clarionet

Crop, *n* A kind of riding whip which has a loop at the end but no lash, also called a *hunting-crop*

Cubicle, kū bi kl, *n* [L *cubiculum*, a bed chamber, from *cubare*, to lie INCUBATE] A sleeping place, a compartment in a dormitory for one bed

Cuscus, kus kus, *n* [Native name] A name of several marsupial animals, about the size of a cat, resembling opossums, having prehensile tails living in trees and eating leaves, natives of the smaller Australasian Islands

Cuspidor, kus pi dor, *n* [Pg, from *cuspir*, to spit] A spittoon [U States]

Cycle, *n* Now means also a bicycle, tricycle, or similar conveyance —*v t* —*cycled, cycling* To use a cycle —**Cyclist,** sik'list, *n* One who uses a cycle

Dachshund, dăks'hunt, *n* [Ger 'badger dog —*dachs*, badger *hund*, dog E *hound*] The badger dog, a long bodied short legged dog, with pendulous ears, and short hair, black with yellow extremities

Dacryoma, dak ri ō ma *n* [Gr *dakry*, a tear] *Med* the stoppage of one or both of the tear passages so that the eyes thus causing the tears to overflow on the cheek

Dartre, dar tr, *n* [Fr] A name for herpes or other skin diseases —**Dartrous,** dar trus, *a* Pertaining to dartre

Dash pot *n* A cylinder partly filled with water or other fluid, and having a loosely fitted piston working in it and thus serving to prevent shock to some piece of mechanism

Date plum, *n* The name of several trees of the ebony family with more or less edible fruits

Daturine dat ū rin, *n* [From *Datura Stramonium*, the botanic name of the plant] A poisonous alkaloid found in the thorn apple

Deadhead, ded hed *n* A person who is allowed to travel by a public conveyance, or to attend a theatre or other entertainment without paying [American]

Deal fish [From *deal*, in sense of board] A name for a fish of the northern seas with an extremely compressed body

Deaspirate, dē as pi rāt *v t* —*deaspirated, deaspirating* To deprive of the aspirate to pronounce without an aspirate

Del credere del kre dē re *n* [It] A guarantee which an agent or factor gives his principal that the persons to whom he sells goods or transfers property are solvent

Deliriant dē-lir i ant, *a* Causing or tending to cause delirium —**Delirifacient** dē lir'i fā shi ent *a* [L *faciens, facientis* pres part of *facere*, to make] Causing delirium

Demography, dē-mog ra fi, *n* [Gr *dēmos*, people, and *graphō*, to write] The description of peoples or communities in regard to their social relations and institutions, especially as compared with other communities —**Demographic,** dē mō graf ik, *a* Pertaining to demography.

Dene hole, dēn hōl, *n* A name of certain ancient artificial pits dug in the chalk formation in England, perhaps for storage purposes or to obtain flints

Depullulation, † dē pul ū lā shon, *n* [L *de*, intens, and *pullulare* to sprout, *pullus, pullus*, a young animal, a sprout] A sprouting with vigour or abundance of growth [*De Quincey*]

Deuteroscopy, † dū-tėr os ko-pi, *n* [Gr *deuteros*, second, *skopeō*, to see] Second-sight

Diapedesis, dī'a-pē-dē'sis, *n* [Gr *diapēdēsis—dia*, through, *pēdaō*, to leap] The passing of blood corpuscles through the walls of the vessels without rupture of tissue

Diathetic, di a-thet ik, *a* Pertaining to diathesis, constitutional

Diatomaceous, di a to mā shus, *a* Pertaining to diatoms, containing or made up of the siliceous parts of diatoms

Diatomite, di at o mit, *n* A name for certain earthy deposits, consisting of the minute siliceous parts of diatoms, forming when dry a fine powder, and used in making dynamite, glaze for pottery, polishing, &c.

Dicondylian, di kon-dil i an, *a* [Prefix *di*, double, and *condyle*] *Zool* having two condyles at the base of the skull

Didunculus, di-dung'kū lus, *n* [Dim from *didus*, the generic name of the dodo] The nearest living ally of the dodo, the tooth billed pigeon of Samoa

Dinoceras, di nos e ras, *n* [Gr *deinos* terrible, *keras* horn] A fossil animal as large as an elephant and with three pairs of horns

Diphrelatic dif rē lat ik, *a* [Gr *diphrelatēs*, a charioteer] Pertaining to the driving of vehicles [*De Quincey*]

Dipolar, di pō lėr, *a* [Prefix *di*, double, and *polar*] Having two poles, doubly polar as certain crystals

Diss, Dis, dis *n* A grass growing wild in Algeria and now beginning to be used in the manufacture of paper

Ditokous, di to kus *a* [Gr *ditokos*—prefix *di*, and *tiktō*, to bring forth] *Zool* producing two young, laying two eggs

Dog bane *n* A N American plant with an intensely bitter root used instead of ipecacuanha

Doob dōb *n* [Hindustani] A kind of fodder grass of India now acclimatized in the U States

Dooly Doolie, dō li, *n* [Hindustani] A kind of light litter used in India

Dorse dors *n* [L G and G *dorsch*, the dorse, a form equivalent to the Scandinavian *torsk*] A small variety of the cod fish

Dosage dō sāj, *n* *Med* the act of dosing, administering of medicine by doses

Dowsing rod, dou zing rod *n* A name for the divining rod

Dromond dro mond *n* [Gr *dromōn*, from *dramein* to run] A kind of fast sailing ship of war formerly in use

Dropwort drop wėrt *n* A species of Spiræa or meadow sweet with finely-cut leaves

Dualin, dū a lin, *n* [Probably from the duality of its chief ingredients] An explosive compound of nitro glycerine, salt petre and sawdust

Dude dūd, *n* [A colloq term of recent introduction and unknown derivation, whether a product of England or America is uncertain] A dandy of the first water, a brainless exquisite

Dukhn, dukhn *n* A kind of millet cultivated in Egypt, Spain, and elsewhere

Dunder, dun'dėr *n* [West Indian] The lees or dregs of the juice of the sugar cane used for distilling rum

Dyarchy, dī ar ki, *n* [Gr *dyo* two, *archē*, rule] The rule or government of two acting together, double rule

Dynamo, di na mō **Dynamo machine** *n* A dynamo electric machine, a machine for producing an electric current by means of mechanical power, that is for converting energy from a mechanical into an electrical form, by the use of electro magnets

Dysmenorrhœa dis men o rē a, *n* [Gr *dys*, difficult, *mēn*, month, *rheō*, to flow] *Pathol* difficult or painful menstruation

Dysteleology, dis tel ē ol o-ji, *n* [Prefix *dys*, and *teleology*] The doctrine of the absence of purpose or intention in the structure of animals, as seen in the existence of rudimentary organs that can be of no use in the animal economy

Earth tremor, *n* A slight shaking of part of the earth's surface that may be noted by special instruments, cause unknown

Ecaudate, ē-kā dāt, *a* [L *e*, privative, and *cauda*, tail] Not having a tail, tailless used in descriptions in natural history

Ecbatic, ek bat'ik, *a* [Gr *ekbasis*, event—*ek*, out, *bainō*, to go] *Gram* pertaining to an event that has happened, denoting a mere consequence or result, as opposed to *telic*

Ecbolic, ek bol ik, *a* and *n* [Gr *ekbolē*, a throwing out—*ek*, out, *ballō*, to cast] Promoting parturition, a drug that aids child birth

Echinococcus, ē-ki no kok-us, *n* [Gr *echinos*, urchin, *kokkos*, berry] The hydatid of a certain tapeworm occurring in man and other animals.

Echinoid, ē ki noid, *a* Resembling an echinus or sea urchin

Ectopia, ek tō pi a, *n* [Gr *ek*, out, *topos*, place] *Pathol* a displacement of internal parts of the body

Ectoplasm, ek to plazm, *n* [Gr *ektos*, without, and *plasma* PLASMA] *Biol.* the exterior portion of a cell, matter forming a cell wall

Ectrotic, ek trot ik, *a* [Gr *ektrōtikos*, causing abortion—*ek*, out, and root of *titrōskō*, to wound] *Med* preventing development, especially preventing a disease from developing

Edelweiss, ā'del vis, *n* [G *edel*, noble, *weiss*, white] A composite plant inhabiting the Alps, and having a specially woolly foliage and involucre, now cultivated in Britain and elsewhere, but apt to lose its peculiar appearance

Egophony See ÆGOPHONY in Supp

Eidoloclast, i dō lo klast, *n* IDOLOCLAST

Elevator Also a series of travelling buckets or boxes attached to a belt and used for raising grain into a store, or for raising any kind of material in the same way, large grain stores furnished with such contrivances being themselves called elevators

Emmenite, em men īt, *n* [From *Emmens*, the inventor] A powerful explosive recently introduced for use in torpedoes, &c

Emmetropia, em me trō pi a, *n* [From Gr *en* in, *metron* measure, and *ōps*, the eye] The state of the eye being normal as regards the focal length, as opposed, for instance to hypermetropia

Emulsify ē mul si fi, *v t* —*emulsified, emulsifying* To make or form into an emulsion —Also **Emulsionise,** ē mul shon iz in same sense

Encenia, en sē ni a, *n pl* [Gr *en*, in, *kainos*, new] A feast commemorative of a foundation or consecration, a commemorative ceremonial

Endoplasm, en do plazm, *n* [Gr *endon*, within, and *plasma* PLASMA] *Biol* internal matter of a cell, internal protoplasm —**Endoplast,** en dō-plast, *n* The nucleus of a cell

Endosteum, en-dos tē um, *n* [Gr *endon*, within, *osteon*, bone] *Anat* the lining membrane of the marrow cavity of a bone —**Endostitis,** en dos ti tis, *n* *Med* inflammation of the endosteum

Enteralgy, Enteralgia, en tėr al gi, en tėr al ji a, *n* [Gr *enteron*, intestine, *algos*, pain] Intestinal neuralgia

Entoplasm, en tō plazm, *n* Same as *Endoplasm*

Entropium, en trō pi um, *n* [Gr *entropia—en*, in, *trepō*, to turn] *Med* an ailment consisting in the turning in of the edge of the eyelid bringing the eyelashes against the eyeball

Eohippus, ē o-hip-us, *n* [Gr *ēōs*, dawn, and *hippos*, horse] *Geol* a fossil horse of the Eocene period about the size of a fox, with four toes in the fore feet and three in the hind

Eosin, ē ō sin, *n* [Gr *ēōs*, dawn] A dye obtained from coal-tar products, giving a rose-red colour

Epacris, ep a kris, *n* [Gr *epi*, on, *akros*, top—alluding to the flowers] A genus of shrubby flowering plants, type of a natural order, allied to the heaths and mostly Australian.

Epicranium, ep-i-krā'ni-um, *n* [Prefix *epi*, upon, and *cranium*] What is upon the cranium, the scalp in man, the upper surface of an insect's head

Epinasty, ep'i-nas-ti, *n* [Gr *epi*, upon, *nastos*, pressed] *Bot* a bending down-

wards of an organ owing to the more rapid growth of its upper than its under surface. So **Epinastic, Epinastically.**

Epiphragm, ep'i fram, *n.* [Gr *epiphragma*, a lid—*epi*, on, *phrassein*, to fence in] A lid-like organ in animals or plants, the disc or plate with which certain snails close the aperture of their shell

Epithelioma, ep i thē-li-ō' ma, *n.* [EPITHELIUM] Cancer of the skin

Equanimously, ek wan'i-mus-li, *adv* With equanimity [*Thack*]

Erythrite, e-rith'rit, *n* [Gr *erythros*, red] A mineral, a hydrous arseniate of cobalt, also a rose red felspar

Etagère, ā tà shar', *n.* [Fr, from *étage*, stage.] A piece of cabinet furniture with shelves for holding ornamental articles.

Etypical, Etypic, ē-tip'i kal, ē-tip'ik, *a* Diverging from, or not conforming to, a type

Eucalyptol, ū'ka-lip-tol, *n.* [From *eucalyptus*, and L *oleum*, oil] The oil of the blue-gum tree (*Eucalyptus globulus*), used as a remedy for asthma and other ailments

Euchology, ū kol o-ji, *n.* [Gr *euchē*, prayer, *legō*, to say] A book of prayers, a liturgy

Eugenic, ū jen ik, *a* [Gr *eu*, well root *gen*, to produce] Pertaining to the production of fine offspring —**Eugenics,** ū jen iks, *n* The science or department dealing with this subject

Eupnœa ūp-nē'a, *n* [Gr *eupnoia — eu* well, *pneō*, to breathe] Easy and natural breathing

Eurhythmy, ū rith'mi, *n* [Gr *eu*, well, *rhythmos*, rhythm] Artistic harmony a proportion in anything, harmonious movement, *med* regularity of the pulse

Eventration, ē ven tra shon *n* [*e* out, *venter*, the belly] The act of coming out, the belly, protrusion of an organ from the abdomen

Exocarp, ek sō karp, *n* [Gr *exō* outside, *karpos*, fruit] *Bot* the outer layer of a pericarp

Exoculate, ē eks ok'ū lāt, *v t* To put out the eyes of —**Exoculation,** *n.*

Exophthalmia, eks-of thal'mi a, *n* [Gr *ex*, out, *ophthalmos*, eye] *Med* a protrusion of the eyeball from disease

Excind, ek sind', *v t* [L *excindo—ex*, out *scindo*, to cut] To cut out or off

Exsect, ek sekt', *v t* [L *exsecco exsectum—ex*, out, *seco*, to cut] To cut out or away

Faddist, fad'ist, *n.* One who deals in fads Also *Fad monger* —**Faddish,** fad'ish, *a* Pertaining or given to fads, faddy —**Faddishness,** *n*

Fag master, *n.* At certain public schools, one who has a fag or fags under him

Fan palm, *n* A name for the talipat and one or two other palms.

Felsitic, fel-sit'ik, *a* [L *felix*, *felicis*, happy, *facio*, to make] Making to be happy, causing happiness

Felsite, fel'sit, *n* [From the *fels* of *felspar*, *felstone*] An eruptive rock, made up of quartz and other close felspar and very hard.—**Felsitic,** fel-sit'ik, *a* Pertaining to or containing felsite

Ferula, fer'ū la, *n* [L] A ferule, a genus of plants, members of which yield asafetida, galbanum, &c.

Ferulaceous, fer ū lā'shus, *a* [L *ferula* a reed] Pertaining to reeds or canes, growing similar to a reed

Fibroid, fi'broid, *a.* [From L *fibra*, fibre] Of a fibrous character —*Fibroid phthisis*, a form of consumption characterized by the growth of fibrous matter in the lungs. —**Fibrosis,** fi-brō'sis, *n Pathol* a morbid growth or development of fibrous matter —**Fibroma,** fi brō'ma, *n Pathol* a tumour or growth consisting largely of fibrous matter

Fibrovascular, fi-brō-vas'kū-lėr, *a Bot* consisting of woody fibres and vessels

Fico, fīk'ō, *n* [It, from L *ficus*, a fig] A fig, as used in expressions of scorn or contempt. [*Shak.*]

Fid, fid, *n.* [Origin and connections obscure] A bar or short piece of wood or metal, a square bar helping to support a topmast; a wooden pin for various purposes on board ship

Figurine, fig-ū-rēn', *n.* [Fr, dim of *figure*] A small ornamental figure or piece of statuary, a statuette

Filoplume, fil'ō-plōm, *n.* [L *filum*, hair, *pluma*, feather] *Ornithol* one of the thread-like or hair like feathers of a bird

Florin, fl'o-rin, *n.* [Comp Ir *fothrea*, a kind of grass, Ir and Gael *feur*, grass] A common British grass not of much agricultural value

Fire crest, *n* A small British bird very similar to the gold-crest, and so named from the colour of the feathers on the top of the head also called *Fire crested Wren*

Fissilingual, fis-i ling gwal, *a* [L *fissus*, cleft, *lingua*, tongue] Having the tongue cleft or forked, as certain lizards

Flabbergast, flab'ėr gast *v t* [Of doubtful origin, but *flabby* and *aghast*, may have had some influence in its formation] To strike with astonishment, consternation, and dismay [Colloq]

Flèche, flesh, *n* [Fr] *Fort* a simple field work with two faces forming an angle pointing forward, *arch.* a slender spire such as may be often seen at the intersection of the nave and transepts of a church

Fluorite flu'o rit, *n* A name equivalent to fluor spar

Fourchette fōr shet', *n* [Fr dim of *fourche*, a fork FORK] A small fork shaped piece or ligament, the furcula or merry thought of a bird

Fractional *Fractional distillation*, the distillation of a mixture of liquids that have different boiling points, so that the most volatile comes over first the other or others as more heat is applied, as in refining shale-oil or petroleum —**Fraction ize** **Fractionate** frak'shon iz frak'shon āt *v t* To subject to this process

Frangulin frung gū'lin, *n.* A yellow colouring matter used in dyeing and obtained from the bark of the alder buckthorn (*Rhamnus frangula*)

French Berries Yellow berries (which see) —**French Honeysuckle** a leguminous plant grown in gardens for its scarlet flowers, and in S Europe as a fodder plant

Fricative, frik'a tiv *n* [From L *frico* to rub FRICTION] A sound, or letter representing it characterized by a rubbing or rustling of the breath as it passes through a narrow opening made by the vocal organs, as *f s* or *th*

Frigatoon, frig a tōn', *n* [FRIGATE] A ship-rigged sloop-of war

Fusarole fū'sa rōl *n* [Fr *fusarolle* ultimately from L *fusus*, a spindle] *Arch* a kind of moulding used in the capitals of pillars, an astragal

Gadolinite, gad o-lin it, *n* [From *Gadolin*, a Prussian chemist] A mineral of a blackish colour, a silicate of the metals yttrium and cerium, and containing also iron

Galago, ga lā'gō, *n.* A name given to certain animals of the lemur family

Gastrocnemius, gas-trō-knē'mi us, *n* [Gr *gastrokn mia*, the calf, from *gastēr*, belly, and *knēmē*, lower half of the leg] A muscle which forms the chief part of the calf of the leg —**Gastro enteric** gas'trō-en ter ik, *a* [Gr *gastēr*, stomach, *enteron*, intestines] Pertaining to the stomach and intestines **Gastro-enteritis,** gas trō-en te rī tis, *n* Inflammation of the stomach and intestines - **Gastrolith,** gas'trō-lith, *n* [Gr *gastēr*, and *lithos*, a stone] A calculus or stony concretion in the stomach —**Gastrophrenic,** gas-trō-fren'ik, *a* [Gr *phrēn*, diaphragm] Pertaining to the stomach and diaphragm - **Gastrovascular,** gas-trō-vas'kū lėr, *a* Belonging alike to digestion and circulation (the *gastrovascular* body-cavity of certain animals)

Gastrula, gas'trū la, *n* [A dim of L *gaster*, Gr *gastēr*, belly] A germ or embryonic form developed by invagination from a morula or blastula, and having the character of a double-walled sac with an orifice leading into it.—**Gastrulation,** gas-tru-lā'shon, *n.* The process by which a gastrula is produced

Gelsemium, jel-sē mi-um, *n.* [It *gelsomino*, jasmine] A twining shrub, the yellow jasmine of the U States; a drug derived from this plant and used in various diseases, but rather dangerous

Genipap, jen i-pap, *n* [From *genipapo*, the name in Guiana.] The fruit of a S American and W Indian tree of the madder family, about the size of an orange

Georgia Bark The bark of a small tree of the Southern U States belonging to the cinchona family, used in fevers

Germanium, jer ma'ni um, *n* [From *Germania* Germany] A metallic element discovered in 1885 of a grayish white colour and fine lustre

Germicide jer mi sīd *n* [E *germ*, and L *cædo* to kill] A substance that destroys germs especially disease germs

Geropigia, Jerupigia, jer-o pij i-a, jer u pij i a, *n.* [Sp *geropiga*, *Jeropiga*] A mixture of grape juice, brandy, colouring matter, &c., used to sophisticate port wine

Giallo-antico jal lō an tē kō, *n* [It *giallo*, yellow, *antico* ancient] A fine yellow marble used in ancient Rome and obtained from Numidia

Gilt Toys The trade term for trinkets of copper or other metal with a thin coating of gold or silver

Gingelly-oil, jin jel i, *n* [Indian name] The oil of Indian sesame

Glissade, glis ād', *n* [Fr *glissade* from *glisser* to glide or slide from D *glissen* to slide allied to F *glide*] A sliding or gliding, a sliding down a slope

Globigerina glō bi je-ri na, *n.* [L *globus*, a ball *gerō*, to bear] One of the Foraminifera, a microscopic animal having a many celled shell, both found fossil and still so abundant in our seas that its shells form great calcareous deposits called globigerina ooze

Glory pea, *n* A leguminous plant of Australia with fine scarlet blossoms

Glossic glos'ik, *n* [Gr *glōssa* tongue] A system of phonetic spelling introduced by the late Mr A J Ellis whereby the same sound is invariably represented by the same letter or letters

Glossohyal glos'o hī al, *a* [Gr *glōssa*, tongue and *hyoid*] *Anat* pertaining to the tongue and the hyoid bone —**Glossopharyngeal** glos ō fa-rin jē al, *a* Pertaining to the tongue and pharynx (the *glossopharyngeal* nerve)

Gloxinia, glok sin i a, *n.* [After *Gloxin*, a German botanist] A genus of almost stemless plants with fine bell shaped flowers, natives of tropical America

Glucoseuria, Glycoseuria, glū kos ū ri a, glī kos ū ri-a *n* [From *glucose*, and Gr *ouron*, urine] *Pathol* the presence of glucose in the urine

Glutæus, glō tē us pl **Glutei** glō-tē'i, *n* [GLUTEAL] A name common to three muscles of the buttocks

Gnathic, nath'ik, *a* [Gr *gnathos*, jaw] Pertaining to the jaw or jaws

Goat-moth, *n* A large British moth the larvæ of which, about 3 inches long, do much injury to trees by hollowing out the galleries in them

Gold-crest, *n* The smallest British bird, the golden-crested wren

Goldan rod, *n* A name of certain composite plants with rod like stems and terminal spikes or racemes of small yellow flowers

Gold mole, *n.* CHRYSOCHLORE

Gorgonzola, gor-gon-zō la, *n.* A kind of Italian ewe milk cheese named after Gorgonzola, a village not far from Milan

Gouache, gwash, *n* [Fr] A method of painting in water-colours so mixed as to present a dead opaque surface

Goura, gou'ra, *n* [Native name] The name of pigeons with a large crest inhabiting New Guinea.

Gram, *n* The name of a chick-pea extensively cultivated in the E Indies, and used as food and fodder

Grippe, grip, *n* [Fr] A name for influenza

Ground-nut. ARACHIS, EARTH-NUT

Gruyère, grū-yār', *n.* A kind of cheese

made from a mixture of goats' and ewes' milk, so named from Gruyère in Switzerland.

Gyrus, jī'rus, pl **Gyri**, jī'ri, *n.* [Gr *gyros*, a circle] *Anat* a name given to the ridges or raised convolutions on the surface of the brain.

Hæmatophilia, Hæmophilia, hē mat-o-fil-i-a, hē-mo-fil'i-a, *n.* [Gr *haima, haimatos*, blood, and *philos*, loving] *Med* a constitutional weakness, manifested by a tendency to excessive bleeding from very slight injuries, or even spontaneously, the result often being death

Hazeline, hā'zel in, *n* A drug obtained from the American witch hazel, usefully applied for stanching bleeding and promoting healing in wounds, bruises, sprains, piles, &c

Heelball, hēl'bal, *n* A composition for blackening the heels of shoes and used also for taking impressions from engraved plates, monumental brasses, &c

Helbeh, hel'be, *n* The seeds of a species of fenugreek used in Egypt for food

Heliogravure, hē'li-o grav'ūr, *n* [Fr *héliogravure*—Gr *hēlios*, the sun, and Fr *gravure*, engraving] A process by which a photographic print is mechanically etched on a copper plate, from which impressions are then taken

Henequen, hen'e ken, *n* The Mexican name for sisal grass (which see)

Hepatica, hē pat'i ka, *n* [Hepatic] A species of anemone with trilobed leaves, any one of an order of plants (Hepaticæ) allied to the mosses, and called liverworts —**Hepatocystic** hep a tō sis'tik, *a* [Gr *hepar, hepatos*, liver, *kystis*, bladder] Pertaining to the liver and gall bladder jointly —**Hepatogastric** hep a tō gas'trik, *a* [Gr *gastēr*, stomach] Pertaining both to the liver and stomach —**Hepatotomy**, hep-a tot'o mi, *n* [Gr *tomē* a cutting] The operation of cutting into the liver

Hesperornis, hes pēr or'nis, *n* [Gr *hes peros*, evening, western, *ornis* bird] A fossil swimming bird of N America without wings, and with strong teeth in both jaws

Heterodont, het'er o-dont, *a* [Gr *heteros*, other, different *odous odontos*, a tooth] Having teeth of different kinds, as molars incisors, and canines opposed to *homodont*

Heteronym, het'er-o nim, *n* [Gr *heteros*, other, *onoma*, name] A word having the same spelling with another but a different pronunciation, a different name for the same thing

Heterophemy, het ēr of'e mi, *n* [Gr *heteros*, other, *phēmē* speech] The saying or writing of one thing when another is intended, sometimes resulting from mental disorder

Heteroplastic, het'er ō plas'tik, *a* [Gr *heteros*, other, *plassō*, to form] Dissimilar or abnormal in structure

Heterotopy, het-er ot'o pi, *n* [Gr *heteros* other, *topos*, place] *Biol* displacement in position, abnormal position of an organ or structure

Hiera picra hī'e ra pik'ra, *n* [Gr *hieron* sacred, *pikros*, bitter] A cathartic medicine composed of aloes and canella

Hipparion, hip a'ri on, *n.* [Gr *hipparion*, a small horse, from *hippos* a horse] A small species of fossil horse with three-toed feet

Hippurite, hip'ū rit, *n* [Gr *hippos*, horse, *oura*, tail] The name of certain fossil bivalves characteristic of the Cretaceous epoch —**Hippuritic**, hip ū rit'ik, *a* Pertaining to or abounding in hippurites

Holcus, hol'kus *n* [L *holcus*, Gr *holkos* a kind of grain] A genus of soft hairy grasses of little agricultural value, though one of them is very fragrant

Homodont, hō'mo-dont, *a* [Gr *homos*, same, *odous, odontos*, tooth] Having teeth all similar opposed to *heterodont*

Homoplasmy, hō mo plas mi, *n* [Gr *homos*, same, *plassō*, form] *Biol* resemblance in form or structure with difference in origin — **Homoplastic**, hō-mō-plas'tik, *a.* Similar in form or general structure.

Hordeolum, hor-dē'o-lum, *n* [A dim. from L *hordeum*, barley, as resembling a grain of barley] A stye on the eyelid

House-carl, hous kārl, *n* A member of the body-guard of a king or nobleman in Anglo Saxon or Danish England

Huckleberry, huk'l-be-ri, *n* [A corruption of *whortleberry*] A name for certain N American plants allied to the whortleberry.

Hypermetropia, Hypermetropsy, hī pėr metrō'pi a, hī-pėr-met'ro pi, *n* [Gr *hyper*, over, *metron*, measure, *ōps*, the eye] A defect of the eyesight in which the focus for all objects falls behind the retina, and which is corrected by convex glasses, long sightedness —**Hypermetropic**, hī pėr me trop'ik, *a*

Hyperphysical, hī pėr fiz'i kal, *a* Beyond what is merely physical, immaterial, supernatural

Hyperplasia, hī-pėr plā si-a, *n* [Gr *hyper*, beyond, *plassō*, to form] *Pathol* excessive growth of a part by multiplication of cells.

Hyperpyrexia, hī pėr pi rek si a, *n* [Prefix *hyper*, and *pyrexia*] An excessive degree of fever

Hypha, hī'fa, *n*, *pl* **Hyphæ**, hī'fē [Gr *hyphē*, a web] The thready or filamentous matter forming the mycelium of a fungus —**Hyphal**, hī'fal *a* Pertaining to

Hypnosis, hip nō'sis *n* The hypnotic state, a sort of sleep artificially induced, often by the person fixing his attention steadfastly upon some bright object, being accompanied with more or less unconsciousness, mesmeric sleep —**Hypnotist**, hip'no tist, *n* One who hypnotizes —**Hypnotizable** hip nō'ta za bl, *a* Capable of being hypnotized

Hyponasty, hī pō nas'ti, *n* [Gr *hypo*, under, *nastos*, pressed] *Bot* excessive growth of the under surface of an organ causing it to bend upwards, as opposed to *epinasty*

Hypophosphite, hī pō'fos fīt *n* The name of certain bodies containing phosphorus, some of which are used medicinally

Hyposulphite, hī po-sul'fit, *n* The name of certain substances containing sulphur, of which the hyposulphite of sodium is used in medicine and the arts

Iatrochemical, ī a trō kem'ik al, *a* [Gr *iatros*, physician] Pertaining to an old medical theory in which chemistry was relied on as explaining physiological or pathological phenomena —**Iatrophysical**, ī a trō fiz'ik al, *a* *Med* explaining phenomena by physics or natural philosophy

Idiomorphic, id-i-o mor'fik *a* [Gr *idios*, one's own, *morphē* form] Having a peculiar or distinctive form

Imperatorial, im per a to'ri al, *a* [From L *imperator* a commander an emperor] Pertaining to a commander or an emperor, commanding, imperial

Impignorate im pig'nō rāt, *vt* [L *in* in, and *pignus pignoris*, a pledge] To pledge or pawn, to transfer as security

Impressionist im presh'on ist *n* One who lays much stress on impressions, an artist who tries to depict scenes by their general and most striking characteristics as they first impress the spectator —**Impressionism** im presh'on izm, *n* The views or practice of an impressionist —**Impressionistic** *a*

Infix, in fiks, *n* A part of a word similar to a prefix or suffix, but inserted in the body of the word

Ingesta, in jes'ta *n pl* [Lit things carried in INGEST] Substances absorbed by an organism, substances entering the alimentary canal, things taken into the mind

Inosite, ī no-sit, *n.* [Gr *is, inos*, strength, nerve] A saccharine substance found in the human body and also in plants

Interclavicle, in-tėr-klav'i kl, *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *clavicle*] A bone between the clavicles or in front of the breast-bone in many vertebrates —**Interclavicular**, in'tėr kla vik'ū lėr, *a* Situated between, or pertaining to the space between, the clavicles

Interfemoral, in-tėr-fem'o-ral, *a* [L. *inter*, between, *femora*, the thighs] Between the thighs (the *interfemoral* membrane of bats)

Interregal, in-tėr-rē'gal, *a* [L *inter*, between, and *rex, regis*, a king] Made or carried on between kings

Intervocalic, in'tėr-vō-kal'ik, *a.* Placed between two vowels in a word.

Isobathytherm, Isothermobath, ī-sō-bath'i-thėrm, ī-sō thėr mo-bath, *n* [Gr *isos*, equal, *bathys*, deep, *thermē*, heat] A line of equal temperatures at different depths in the ocean

Isonephelic, ī sō-nef e lik, *a* [Gr *isos*, equal, *nephelē*, cloud] Showing an equal degree of cloudiness in the sky

Isopycnic, ī-sō pik nik, *a* [Gr *isos*, equal, *pyknos*, dense] Showing an equal degree of density

Ixtle, iks'tle, *n* A name for a kind of fibre obtained in Mexico from a species of agave

Jaborandi, jab-ō-ran di, *n* [Brazilian] A drug obtained from a Brazilian plant of the rue family, causing increase of saliva and profuse perspiration.

Jaborine, jab'o rin, *n* An alkaloid extracted from jaborandi.

Jeroboam, jer o-bō am, *n* A fanciful name for a large old fashioned bottle or jar for liquor

Jettee, jet-ē, *n* A strong silky fibre produced by an Indian plant (genus Marsdenia, order Asclepiadaceæ)

Jinrikisha, jin rik'i-sha, *n* [Japanese] A small two-wheeled carriage, with an adjustable hood or cover, drawn by one or more men, and extensively used in Japan.

Jougs, jōgz, *n pl* [Fr *joug*, L *jugum*, a yoke] An instrument of punishment formerly used in Scotland, consisting of an iron collar with a short chain attached, which again was fastened to a wall or post

Jubate, jō bāt, *a* [L *juba*, a mane] Having a mane, or hair similar to a mane

Jube jōbē, *n* [Fr *jubé*] *Arch* a name given to a rood loft, or a rood screen

Jumping hare, *n* A South African rodent animal, allied to the jerboa.

Junker, yung'kėr, *n* [Ger, equivalent to *jung herr*, young master] A young German nobleman especially one who cherishes aristocratic and feudal prejudices

Jupati palm ju pa-tē, *n* The S American palm that yields the raphia fibre

Jussive jus'iv, *a* [From L *jussum*, an order, from *jubeo jussum*, to order] Pertaining to or having the effect of an order; expressive of command

Kafir bread, *n.* A kind of sago produced by one or two species of S Africa.—**Kafircorn** *n* A variety of millet (sorghum) cultivated in parts of Africa —**Kafir ox**, *n* The Cape buffalo

Kairin, kī rin, *n* [Gr *kairos*, the nick of time] An alkaloid drug used with marked effect in reducing fever

Kaka, kā'kā, *n* [From its cry] A New Zealand parrot or cockatoo, which makes itself a pest by tearing portions of flesh from the backs of sheep

Kakemono, kak-e mō nō, *n* A Japanese name for a painting on paper or silk, hung on a wall like a map

Kakodyle, kak'o dil *n* [Gr *kakos*, bad, *odōdē* smell, and *hylē*, matter] A compound of hydrocarbon and arsenic, a clear liquid with an insupportably offensive smell and poisonous vapour

Kalmia, kal mi a, *n.* [From Peter *Kalm*, a botanist] A genus of American evergreen shrubs of the heath family, with showy flowers in corymbs

Kamala, kam a-la, *n.* [Of Asiatic origin.] A drug obtained from an Asiatic tree, used as a vermifuge and also as a dye-stuff

Karma, kär'ma, *n* [Skr, act, fate] In the Buddhist religion, the quality belonging to actions in virtue of which they entail upon the actor a certain fate or condition in a future state of existence: a term used also in theosophy

Kava, kä'vä, *n.* A Polynesian shrub of the pepper family, and a beverage made from it

Kea, ke'a, *n.* Same as *Kaka.*

Keratitis, ker-a-tī'tis, *n.* [Gr *keras, keratos*, horn, alluding to the horny cornea.] *Pathol.* inflammation of the cornea of the eye

Kermes-mineral, *n.* A substance containing antimony, used in medicine

Kincob, kin'kob, *n.* [An Indian word.] A silken fabric made in India, enriched with gold or silver thread

Kinesodic, ki-nē-sod'ik, *a.* [Gr *kinēsis*, motion, *hodos*, way or path.] Transmitting motor impulses said of nerves

Kitchener, kich'en-ėr *n.* A kind of cooking stove with various conveniences commonly arranged

Krummhorn, krum'horn, *n.* [G., 'crooked horn.] An old crooked wind instrument of wood, an eight-foot reed stop in an organ

Kumquat, kum'kwat, *n.* [A Chinese word.] A delicious variety of orange about the size of a large gooseberry

Labret, lab'ret, *n.* [From L. *labrum*, lip.] A lip ornament worn by certain savage peoples, consisting of a piece of bone, wood, or the like, inserted in an artificial opening

Lagomorphous, lag-ō-mor'fus, *a.* [Gr *lagōs*, a hare, *morphē*, shape.] Having the structure or appearance of a hare, leporine

Laisser faire, lā sā fār', *n.* [Fr *laisser*, to let, *faire*, to do.] A letting alone, non interference, a term especially used in regard to the interference of a government with social, commercial, or other matters

Lanoline, lan'o-lin *n.* [L *lana*, wool *oleum*, oil.] An oily or greasy substance obtained from unwashed wool, and said to have valuable therapeutic properties in ointments, &c.

Larrikin, lar'i-kin *n.* [Origin doubtful, perhaps connected with verb to *lark*.] A term in Australia for a rowdy or turbulent fellow

Larvarium, lar-vā'ri-um *n.* [From *larva*.] A case or covering made by a caterpillar, a place in which insects are hatched

Leipoa, li-pō'a *n.* [Probably of native origin.] One of the megapodes or mound birds of Australia

Lemon-kali, *n.* An effervescing drink made by mixing lemon juice with dissolved bicarbonate of potash

Lemures, lem'ū-rēz, *n. pl.* [L.] The ghosts or spirits of the dead, regarded by the ancient Romans as mischievous beings that had to be rendered harmless by certain rites

Lemurine, lem'ū-rin, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the lemurs.—**Lemuroid**, lem'ū-roid, *a.* Resembling the lemurs, belonging to the family or group of the lemurs

Lepisma, le-pis'ma, *n.* [From Gr *lepis*, a scale.] The name of certain small wingless insects covered with silvery scales and living about houses

Leptorhine, Leptorrhine, lep'tō-rin, *a.* [Gr *leptos*, thin, *rhis, rhinos*, the nose.] Having the nasal bones thin or slender

Letter perfect, *a.* Perfect to the very letter, having a speech perfectly committed to memory

Levogyrate, Levogyrate, lē'vo-jī'rāt, *a.* [L *levus*, left, *gyro, gyratum*, to turn round.] Turning rays to the left in the polarization of light said of crystals.—opposite of *dextrogyrate*

Lillypilly, lil'i-pil'i, *n.* [Probably native Australian.] An Australian tree of the myrtle family, with white flowers

Limnophilous, lim-nof'i-lus, *a.* [Gr *limnē*, marsh, *philos*, loving.] Loving or living in pools and marshes

Limonite, li'mon-īt, *n.* [From Gr *leimōn*, a moist meadow.] An important ore of iron, varieties of which are bog iron-ore and brown hematite

Linhay, lin'hā, *n.* [Probably *lin*=verb to lean, *hay* being A Sax *haga*, an inclosure.] A kind of open shed, forming part of the building of a farm

Listerism, lis'tėr-izm, *n.* [From Sir Joseph *Lister*, the introducer.] The antiseptic system in surgery, the object of which is to exclude living germs from wounds.—**Listerian**, lis-tē'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to this system.

Littoral, lit'tō-ral, *n.* [LITTORAL, *a.*] A coast strip or district (the Red Sea *littoral*).

Lobar, lō'bar, *a.* Pertaining to a lobe, as of the liver or brain.—*Lobar pneumonia*, inflammation of a whole lobe of the lungs, as distinguished from *lobular pneumonia*, which attacks the lungs in patches

Local.—*Local option*, the principle by which a certain proportion of the inhabitants of a locality may prohibit the sale of intoxicants there

Locomotor, lō-kō-mō'tor, *a.* *Physiol* pertaining to locomotion.—*Locomotor ataxy*, a sort of paralysis in which a person has not command of his limbs, the movements of which are often so irregular that he cannot walk

Log rolling, *n.* The joining of a number of persons to collect logs as in lumbering or clearing land of trees, hence the union of politicians for carrying out some purpose [American]

Loofa, lō'fa, *n.* [Arabic name.] The dried fibrous interior of a kind of gourd grown in Egypt and elsewhere, used as a flesh brush in washing or bathing. Also written *Luffa, Loufa*

Lovage, luv'āj, *n.* [By corruption from L. *ligusticum*, lovage, from *Ligusticus*, Ligurian.] A name of certain stout, umbelliferous plants of Europe, one of them specially known as Scotch lovage

Lubra, lō'bra, *n.* A name in Australia for a female of aboriginal race

Lucernarian, lū-sėr-nā'ri-an *n.* [L *lucerna*, lamp.] A name for certain jelly fishes, some of them phosphorescent

Lucifugal, Lucifugous, lū-sif'ū-gal, lū-sif'ū-gus *a.* [L *lux, lucis* light and *fugio* to flee.] Shunning or avoiding the light of day as bats or cockroaches

Lymphadenoma, limf-ad-e-nō'ma *n.* [*Lymph* and *adenoma*.] A disease affecting the lymphatic glands

Lyssa, lis'a *n.* [Gr *lyssa*, madness.] A name for hydrophobia

Machete, ma-chā'tā *n.* [Sp.] A kind of large knife or cutlass used by Spanish Americans as a tool and as a weapon

Machine gun, *n.* A piece of ordnance that is loaded and fired mechanically, and can discharge a number of projectiles simultaneously or in rapid succession, having usually two or more barrels as in the case of the Gatling gun the mitrailleuse, &c.

Macrognathic mak-rog-nath'ik *a.* [Gr *makros* long *gnathos*, jaw.] Having long, or prominent jaws

Madia mā'di-a *n.* [From *madi*, the Chilian name.] A composite plant allied to the sunflower, cultivated for the oil obtained from its seeds

Magazine rifle *n.* A rifle with an attached magazine or chamber containing a number of cartridges that can be fired off in rapid succession by special mechanism

Mahatma, ma-hät'ma, *n.* [Skr *mahā*, great, *ātmā*, mind, soul.] A name among theosophists for certain Asiatic chiefs of their faith said to be able to communicate by occult or non material means with other persons at any distance

Malambo bark, ma-lam'bō, *n.* [S American.] The bark of a tropical American shrub of the croton genus used as a remedy for diarrhœa and as a vermifuge, also in adulterating spices

Manganese.—*Manganese bronze*, a variety of bronze containing a certain quantity of manganese and iron alleged to possess valuable qualities for various purposes

Manicure, man'i-kūr, *n.* [L *manus*, the hand, *cura* care.] A person whose occupation is to trim the nails and improve the appearance of the hands

Manus mā'nus, *n.* [L., the hand.] The hand, the part of an animal's fore limb *corresponding* to the hand in man

Margarine This name in Britain is now by law attached to butterine or other artificial imitation of butter, which is not allowed to be sold unless distinctly so marked

Marking nut, *n.* A tree of the cashew family, the black juice of the unripe fruits of which is used as marking ink

Marsh-mallow, *n.* A plant of the hollyhock genus, growing naturally in marshes, and possessed of valuable demulcent properties

Massage, ma sāzh' or mas'āj, *n.* [Fr., from Gr *massō*, to knead.] The process of kneading, rubbing, pressing, slapping, &c., parts of a person's body who is suffering from neuralgic or certain other ailments, in order to bring relief or effect a cure. Also used as a *v.t.*—**Massagist**, ma sāzh'ist, mas'a jist, *n.* A person who practises the operation of massage, also called a *masseur* (mas-ėr').—**Massageuse**, ma sazh'ėz, *n.* A female who practises massage

Matriarchy, mā'tri-ār'ki, *n.* [Gr *matēr, mātēr*, mother, *archē*, rule.] The rule or predominance of the mother in a family, the principle of determining descent and inheritance on the mother's side and not on the father's, as is done by certain primitive tribes.—**Matriarchal**, mā'tri-ār'kal *a.* Pertaining to matriarchy.—**Matriarchism**, mā'tri-ār'kal-izm, *n.* The practices belonging to matriarchy

Matte, Matt, mat, *n.* [Fr *matte* from Gr *matt*, dull, dim.] Metal imperfectly smelted or purified, regulus

Meibomian, mi-bō'mi-an, *a.* [From *Meibom* a German physician.] *Anat* a name for the small sebaceous glands of the eyelids

Melanæmia mel-a-nē'mi-a, *n.* [Gr *melas, melan* black, *haima*, blood.] A condition of the blood in which it contains blackish particles

Melanic me-lan'ik, *a.* [Gr *melas melanos*, black.] Black, belonging to a black type or class

Melinite mel'in-īt, *n.* An explosive made in France the composition of which is kept secret

Menology mē-nol'o-ji *n.* [Gr *mēn menos*, a month (same root as *moon*) and *logos* account.] A register or calendar of events according to the days of the months, a calendar of saints and martyrs with their feasts throughout the year

Menopause, men'o-pauz *n.* [Gr *mēn mēnos* month *pausis* a stopping.] The cessation of menstruation at the change of life in woman

Mentation men-tā'shon *n.* [L *mens mentis*, the mind.] The action or operation of the mind

Menthol men'thol *n.* [L *mentha* mint *oleum*, oil.] A white crystalline substance obtained from oil of peppermint used externally in cases of nervous headache

Mesaticephalic, mes-a-ti-se-fal'ik *a.* [Gr *mesatos*, midmost, *kephalē* head.] Having a medium cephalic index between brachycephalic and dolichocephalic

Mesognathous, me-sog'na-thus *a.* [Gr *mesos* middle *gnathos* jaw.] *Anthropol* Intermediate between prognathous and orthognathous

Mesquite, mes-kēt' *n.* [Sp *mezquite* probably of American origin.] A leguminous tree or shrub of America, with edible pods

Metabolism, me-tab'o-lizm *n.* [Gr *metabolē* change.] *Physiol* the final process by which nutritive matter is absorbed into the substance of cells or is prepared for excretion.—**Metabolize** me-tab'o-līz *v.t.* To subject to metabolism

Metazoa, met-a-zō'a *n. pl.* [Gr *meta* after *zōon* animal.] All animals that are higher in the scale of life than the protozoa.—**Metazoan** met-a-zō'an, *a.* and *n.* Belonging to or one of the metazoa

Metrotomy mē-trot'o-mi, *n.* [Gr *mētra*, womb *tomē* cutting.] The operation of cutting into the womb, hysterotomy

Micro organism, mi-krō or gan-izm, *n.* [Gr *mikros* small, and E *organism*.] A microscopic organism, as a bacterium or bacillus

Micropyle, mi-krō-pīl, *n.* [Gr *mikros*, small, *pylē*, gate.] *Bot* the opening by which a pollen tube enters the ovule, *zool* an opening by which the spermatozoa fertilize an ovum

Mina, mi'na, *n.* [Indian name.] An Indian bird of the starling family that can be taught to speak, and is often kept in cages in Europe and America

Misocapnic, mi-sō-kap'nik, *a.* [Gr *miseō*,

to hate, and *kapnos*, smoke] Hating smoke, especially tobacco-smoke [C *Kingsley*]

Molendinary, mo-len'di-na-ri, *a* [L *molendinum*, a mill, from *molere*, to grind] Pertaining to a mill or milling —Also **Molinary,** mol'i na-ri, *a* [L *molina*, a mill]

Monocondylous, mon ō kon di lus, *a* [Prefix *mono*, and *condyle*] Having a single occipital condyle, as birds and reptiles

Monsignore Monsignor, mon sē nyō rā, mon sēn yor, *n* [It] Same as *Monseigneur* (in Dict)

Moorva, mor va, *n* [Skr] A strong silky fibre, obtained from an E Indian plant of the lily family

More pork *n* [From its cry] An Australian bird of the goatsucker family

Morning glory, *n* A name given to several climbing plants of the convolvulus family with handsome flowers

Morphinomania Morphiomania, mor fin ō mā ni a mor fē ō mā ni a, *n* [From *morphine morphia*, and *mania*] A morbid and uncontrollable craving for morphia, the practice of taking morphia habitually, especially by subcutaneous injection —**Morphinomaniac,** mor fin o mā ni ak, *n* One given to this practice

Morula, mor ū la, *n* [A dim from L *morum* mulberry, from the appearance of the mass of cells] *Physiol* a roundish mass of cells (called blastomeres), resulting from the division or segmentation of an ovum or its yolk in the process of development

Mowburn mo burn *v t* To heat and ferment when in the mow and thus receive injury said of hay or grain

Mucopurulent mū kō pū rū lent *a* [From *mucus* and *purulent*] Consisting of mucus and pus (a *mucopurulent* discharge from a sore)

Mugwump mug wump *n* [Algonkin *mugquomp* a great man a chief] A person who takes an independent position in politics or in any question, one who thinks himself a person of importance [U States]

Murie mur ie [Etymology doubtful] A name for the common guillemot

Musang mu sang, *n* [Malay] An animal of south eastern Asia allied to the civet

Musculocutaneous mus kū lo kū tā nē us *a* [L *musculus*, muscle, *cutis* skin] Pertaining to the muscles and skin said of nerves that give off motor branches to muscles but terminate in the skin as nerves of sensation

Myosin mī o sin *n* [Gr *mys*, *myos* a muscle] A peculiar constituent of muscle

Myosis mī o sis *n* [Gr *myo* to close the eye] *Pathol* an abnormal contraction of the pupil of the eye **Myotic** mī ot ik *a* and *n* Causing such contraction, or a drug that causes it

Nainsook nān suk *n* [Hindustani] A kind of muslin plain and striped, originally made in India

Naseberry nas ber i, *n* [From Sp *nispero*, medlar from L *mespilus* medlar, modified so as to have an English form like *barberry*] The fruit of the sapodilla

Natal, nā tal, *a* [L *nates* the buttocks] Pertaining to the buttocks (the *natal* callosities of monkeys)

Necrographer, ne krog ra fer, *n* [Gr *nekros* dead *graphō* to write] One who writes an obituary notice [*Thackeray*]

Neoplatonism nē ō plā ton izm *n* [Gr *neos*, new and E *Platonism*] A philosophical system that grew up in Alexandria and prevailed chiefly from the 3d to the 5th century after Christ, deriving elements from the philosophy of Plato and from Christianity, Gnosticism and oriental beliefs

Neurasthenia nū ras thē ni a, *n* [Gr *neuron*, nerve, *asthenia*, weakness As THENIA] *Med* nervous debility or exhaustion

Neuromuscular, nū rō mus kū lèr, *a* Pertaining to or having the character of both nerves and muscles

Neuropathology, nū'rō-pa thol"o jī, *n* [Gr *neuron*, a nerve] That branch of pathology which treats of ailments of the nervous system

Noils, noilz, *n pl* [Origin doubtful] The knots and short wool separated out from the long wool in combing

Notorycter, nō-tō rik tēr, *n* [Gr *notos*, south, *orykter*, a digger] A mole like eyeless marsupial living in sandy tracts in the centre of Australia

Noxal, nok'sal, *a* [L *noxa*, injury NOXIOUS] Pertaining to damage or injury a legal word

Nurl, nėrl, *v t* [Same as *knurl*, *knarl*, *gnarl*] To mill or indent on the edge —**Nurling** nėr'ling *n* The milling on the edge of a coin or the head of a screw

Nyctitropic, nik ti trop ik, *a* [Gr *nyx*, *nyktos* night *tropos*, a turn] *Bot* said of certain plants, the leaves of which as some certain positions at night

Nystagmus nis tag mus, *n* [Gr *nystagmos*, a nodding] *Med* an involuntary rolling motion of the eyes

Oak leather, *n* A fungous growth of leathery appearance in the fissures of old oaks

Occultism ok ult izm *n* A system of occult or mysterious doctrines, the beliefs of the theosophists

Oceanography, ō shan og ra fi *n* The department of knowledge that deals with oceanic phenomena

Ocuba wax, o kū ba, *n* A vegetable wax, obtained from trees of the nutmeg genus

Odontoglossum ō don to glos um, *n* [Gr *odous odontos* a tooth, and *glōssa* a tongue] A genus of tropical American orchids, prized by cultivators for their magnificent flowers

Oestrus estrus *n* [Gr *oistros*, gadfly, vehement desire] Irresistible impulse, passion, sexual impulse of animals

Okro ō kro *n* A plant of the mallow family (genus Abelmoschus) cultivated as a vegetable in the East and West Indies, and elsewhere

Ootrum, ō trum, *n* [Indian name] A strong white silky fibre obtained from the stem of an Indian plant

Opeidoscope o pi do skop *n* [Gr *ops* voice *eidos* form *skopeo* to see] An instrument for rendering visible vibratory movements caused by sound, by means of a small mirror attached to a membrane and reflecting rays of light on a screen

Ophiura, Ophiuran of i ū ra, of i ū ran *n* [Gr *ophis* serpent, *oura* tail] A name for star fishes with a central disc very distinct from the surrounding arms

Opisthographic o pis thō graf ik, *a* [Gr *opisthen*, behind, *graphō* to write] Having writing on the back as well as the front

Orache, Orach, or ach *n* [Formerly *arrach* from Fr *arroche*, orache, origin unknown] A name of several British plants of which a garden species is used like spinach

Ormer, or mėr *n* [Fr *ormier* L *auris maris*, lit ear of the sea] An ear shell or sea ear, especially one of economic importance

Ornis or nis *n* [Gr *ornis* a bird] The birds of a region or its avifauna —**Ornithotomy,** or ni thot o mi *n* [Gr *ornis*, *ornithos* bird, *tomē* a cutting] The anatomy of birds

Orogeny ō roj e ni, *n* [Gr *oros*, mountain and root *pen* GENUS] The origin and formation of mountains

Osteomalacia, os tē o ma lā si a *n* [Gr *osteon* bone, *malakia*, softness] *Pathol* a disease and softening of the bones

Ostiole, os ti-ōl, *n* [L *ostiolum* dim of *ostium*, door] A small orifice or opening, as in certain sacs or cells in plants —**Ortiolar,** os ti o-lėr, *a* Pertaining to an ostiole —**Ostiolate,** os ti o lāt, *a* Furnished with an ostiole

Otocyst, ō tō-sist, *n* [Gr *ous ōtos*, ear, and *kystis*, bladder] A sac, vessel, or cavity containing the hearing apparatus of an animal, especially one of the invertebrates

Ozonoscope, ō zō nō-skōp, *n* [E *ozone* and Gr *skopeō*, to view] A contrivance for showing the presence of ozone in the atmosphere, usually a test-paper impregnated with iodide of potassium

Pademelon, pad'e-mel-on, *n* [Australian word] A name of certain kangaroos that live in the bush

Paigle, pā gl, *n* [Compare Welsh *pigl*, a plant name] The cowslip or primrose

Palatalize, pal a-tal iz, *v t* To give a palatal sound to, to convert from guttural to palatal (*church* is palatalized as compared with *kirk*)

Palmarian, Palmary, pal mā'ri an, pal mari, *a* Worthy of obtaining the palm, of supreme excellence

Palm cat See PARADOXURE

Paludal, pal ū dal, *a* [From L *palus*, *paludis*, a marsh] Pertaining to marshes, generated by marshes (*paludal* fever)

Papyrograph, pa pi rō-graf, *n* [Gr *papyrus*, papyrus, paper, and *graphō* to write] An apparatus for producing a number of copies of a written document

Parabasis, pa rab a sis, *n* [Gr] Part of an old Greek comedy in which the chorus addressed the audience in name of the poet

Paradoxure, par a doks ūr, *n* [*Paradox*, and Gr *oura*, tail] An animal of south eastern Asia allied to the civet, living on the fruit of palms and able to curl its tail into a tight spiral called also *Palm cat*

Parapodium, par a pō di um, *n pl* **Parapodia** [Gr *para*, beside *pous*, *podos*, foot] A name for the rudimentary limbs of many worms

Paudron pal dron, *n* [O Fr *espalleron*, from *espalle* shoulder EPAULE] A piece of armour covering the shoulder

Pedicure ped i kūr, *n* [L *pes*, *pedis*, the foot *cura* care] A person who practises the care taking of other people's feet, cutting their corns trimming their nails, &c

Peirastic pi ras tik, *a* [Gr *peirastikos* from *peira* trial] Making trial or test, tentative

Pelage, pel āj *n* [Fr *pelage* hair, from L *pilus* hair PILE] *Zool* the hairy covering of an animal

Pelecoid pel e koid *n* [Gr *pelekys*, an axe] A mathematical figure somewhat in the shape of the blade of a battle axe

Pentad pen tad *n* [Gr *pentas*, *pentados*, from *pente* five] An aggregate of five, a period of five years

Peplus pep lus, *n* [Gr *peplos*] A kind of large shawl worn as an outer garment by ancient Greek women

Periapt per i apt *n* [Gr *periapton—peri*, around, *haptō* to fasten] An armlet or charm worn about a person [*Shak*]

Pes, pes *n* [L *pes* foot] The foot, the part of any vertebrate corresponding to the human foot, any foot-like organ

Peziza pe ri za, *n* [Gr *peza*, a mush room] A generic name of numerous cup-shaped fungi

Philately fi lat e li, *n* [Fr *philatélie*, a ridiculous compound, from Gr *philos*, loving, and *ateleia* exemption from payment] The practice of collecting all sorts of postage stamps **Philatelist,** fi lat'e list, *n* One who collects postage stamps

Phloem, flo em *n* [Gr *phloios*, bark] *Bot* the liber or bast tissue in plants

Phonation fo nā shon, *n* [Gr *phōnē*, voice] The act of uttering vocal sounds.

Photogravure, fō to grav ūr, *n* [Gr *phōs*, *photos*, light, and Fr *gravure*, engraving] A process by which an engraving is produced on a metal plate by light acting on a sensitive surface

Photosculpture, fō tō-skulp'tūr, *n* A process by which sculpture is assisted by photography, a person whose portrait is to be produced in sculpture being photographed all round by a number of cameras, and these pictures being successively shown to the artist by a magic lantern as he makes the clay model

Phylum, fi lum, *n* *pl* **Phyla** [Gr *phylon*, a tribe] One of the grand subdivisions of the animal or vegetable kingdoms

Physic nut, *n* The seed of one or two tropical plants (genus Jatropha), having strong purgative and emetic properties.

Piciform, pī'si-form, *a* [L *picus*, woodpecker, and *forma*, form] *Ornithol* having the form or characters of the woodpecker and kindred birds

Picric, pik'rik, *a* [Gr *pikros*, sharp, bitter] Same as *Carbazotic*

Piney-tallow, *n* A kind of vegetable wax obtained from the fruit of an Indian tree (*Vateria indica*) —**Piney varnish**, *n* A resinous varnish obtained from the same tree

Pinnatilobate, pin-nat'i lō'bāt, *a* *Bot* pinnate with the pinnæ lobe-shaped

Platinotype, plat'i nō-tip, *n* [From *platinum* and *type*] A permanent photographic print produced by a process in which platinum is used

Plumicorn, plō'mi-korn, *n* [L *pluma*, feather, *cornu*, horn] One of the so-called horns or ear-tufts of owls

Podalgia, po-dal'ji-a, *n* [Gr *pous*, *podos*, the foot, *algos*, pain] Pain in the foot, especially neuralgic pain

Podarthrum, po-där'thrum, *n* [Gr *pous*, *podos*, foot, *arthron*, joint] *Ornithol* the foot joint, the joint uniting the toes to the rest of the leg

Pokeweed pōk'wēd, *n* [Of American Indian origin] A N American plant (genus Phytolacca) whose berries and root have emetic and purgative properties

Polypody, pol'i pō-di, *n* [Gr *polypodion*, a kind of fern, from *polys*, many, and *pous*, *podos*, foot—from its spreading rootstock] A name of various ferns, one of them common to Britain and N America.

Poon, pōn, *n* [Indian name] The name of several valuable timber trees of India (genus Calophyllum)

Poonac, po nak, *n* [A Tamil word] The substance left after the oil is expressed from cocoa nuts, used for feeding stock and for manure

Porgis, Porgy, por'gi, *n* [Origin doubtful] The name given to a number of different fishes, some of them used as food

Pornography, por nog'ra fi *n* [Gr *pornē*, a prostitute, *graphō*, to write] Literature in which prostitutes figure, obscene writing —**Pornographer**, por nog'ra fėr, *n* One who treats such subjects —**Pornographic**, por nō graf'ik, *a* Pertaining to the literary treatment of such subjects

Post-tonic, pōst-ton ik, *a* Following the tonic or accented syllable

Potentize, pō'ten tīz, *n* [L *potens*, *potentis*, powerful] A blasting substance recently introduced

Poundal, poun dal, *n* [From *pound*] A unit of force, being the force which acting for one second upon a mass of one pound, gives it a velocity of one foot per second

Preconize, Praeconize, prē kon īz *vt* [L *praeco*, *-onis*, a herald or public crier] To summon publicly, to proclaim publicly or officially

Predella, pre-del'a, *n* [It] The basal part of an altar piece, a sort of shelf or ledge above and at the back of an altar

Prognosis, prog nō'sis, *n* [Gr *prognōsis*, from *pro*, before, *gnōsis*, a knowing Gnostic] Foreknowledge, a forecast, a forecast of the probable course of a disease

Prosencephalon, pros-en-sef'a-lon, *n* [Prefix *pros* and *encephalon*] The fore-brain or anterior part of the brain

Prostemporaneous, pro-tem'pō rā"nē-us, *a* [L *pro tempore*, for the time being] For the time being temporary [*Thackeray*]

Psychometry, sī kom'e-tri, *n* [Gr *psychē*, soul, mind, *metron*, measure] The estimation of the relative strength of mental faculties.

Pterylosis, ter-i lō'sis, *n* [Gr *pteron*, feather, *hylē*, a wood] *Ornithol* the peculiar disposition or arrangement of a bird's feathers on the different parts.

Pullicate, pul'i-kat, *n* [Probably of Indian origin] A kind of coloured cotton handkerchief made originally in India

Pupivorous, pū-piv'o-rus, *a* [From *pupa*, and L *voro*, to devour] Eating or living on the pupæ of other insects

Pyuria, pi-ū'ri-a, *n* [Gr *pyon*, pus, *ouron*, urine] *Pathol.* the presence of pus in the urine.

Quadriceps, kwod'ri-seps, *n* [L *quadrus*=*quatuor*, four, and *caput*, head] A large muscle in the front of the thigh —**Quadricipital**, kwod-ri-sip'i tal *a* Four-headed, belonging to the quadriceps

Quadridigitate, kwod-ri dij'i-tāt, *a* [L *quadrus*=*quatuor*, four, *digitus*, a digit] Having four fingers or toes

Quadriform, kwod'ri form, *a* [L *quadrus* *quatuor*, four, *forma*, form] Fourfold as regards form or shape

Quadriliteral, kwod ri lit'ėr al, *a* [L *quadrus* = *quatuor*, four, and *litera*, a letter] Consisting of four letters

Quatercentenary, qua ter sen te na ri, *n* [L *quater*, four times, *centum*, a hundred] A four-hundredth anniversary

Quebracho, ke-bra chō, *n* The name of S American timber trees, the bark of one of which is used in tanning, that of another in medicine

Quezal, Quetzal, kwe zal, kwet'zal, *n* [Native name] A magnificent bird of Central America, one of the trogons

Quincentenary, kwin sen te na ri, *n* [L *quinque*, five, *centum*, a hundred] A five-hundredth anniversary

Quitclaim, kwit klām, *n* The giving up of a claim, a deed or document resigning some claim in favour of another

Rackarock, rak a rok, *n* [From verb to *rack*, and *rock*] An explosive substance used in mining, &c consisting of potassium chlorate and nitro benzole

Raffia, raf i a, *n* [Name in Madagascar] A fibrous substance obtained from a palm of Madagascar and another of S America, used for agricultural tie bands, &c

Ragee Raggee, rag'ē *n* [Indian word] A grain plant cultivated in India and elsewhere

Rancheo, ran chā'ō, *n* [See RANCH in Dict] A person employed on a ranch or who owns or manages a ranch —**Rancheria** ran che'ri a *n* The abode of labourers or herdsmen employed on a ranch

Range finder, *n* An instrument for determining the distance of objects from the place where it is used especially for the guidance of the fire of artillery Also called a *telemeter*

Raphia, rā fi a, *n*. A genus of palms and the fibre obtained from them RAFFIA

Real school, *n* G *realschule* that is, real or practical school] The name of secondary schools in Germany in which the so-called modern subjects are chiefly taught

Recto rek tō, *n* [L *rectus* right] A right hand page when a book is open, the first page of a folio or leaf always odd in number opposed to *verso*

Referendum ref ėr-en dum, *n* [L, something to be referred] The reference to public vote of measures passed by a representative assembly for final approval or rejection, practised in Switzerland

Religiosity Also means a kind of weak sentimentality in religion readiness to be swayed by superficial religious sentiment while not really guided by religious dictates

Reed rock, *n* Same as *Lithofracteur*

Re-orient, rē ō'ri ent, *a* [Prefix *re*, and *orient*] Rising again [*Tennyson*]

Retrochoir, ret'rō kwir or ret', *n* [Prefix *retro*, and *choir*] That part of a church which is situated behind the choir or on the other side of it from the body of the building

Revising barrister, *n* In England, one of those barristers appointed annually to revise the lists of parliamentary voters and holding courts for the purpose

Rhesus, rē'sus, *n* A small monkey held sacred in India

Rhinolith, rī'nō-lith, *n* [Gr *rhis*, *rhinos*, the nose, *lithos*, stone] A concretion formed in the nose —**Rhinologist**, ri-nol'ō-jist, *n* One who has a special knowledge of diseases of the nose

Rhodium-oil, *n* A volatile oil obtained from plants of the convolvulus genus growing in the Canaries and used as a perfume; also an oil prepared artificially.

Rider's bone, *n*. A hard lump which sometimes forms on the inside of the thigh of persons who ride much.

Right of Way The right of passing over land not one's own, the right of the public to a road or path over a certain piece of ground

Roburite, rō'bur it, *n*. [L *robur*, strength] An explosive substance of recent introduction having ammonium nitrate as its basis

Rocou, rō'kō, *n* Same as *Annatto*

Rosaniline, rō-zan i lin, *n* [*Rose* and *aniline*] A substance derived from aniline, and when mixed with certain substances yielding useful dyes

Rosolic Acid, rō-zol ik A dye stuff akin to rosaniline

Rubella, rō-bel'a, *n* [L *rubellus* reddish, from *ruber*, red] A disease resembling measles, accompanied by a reddish rash and other symptoms, but less serious than measles called often *German Measles*

Runrig, run'rig, **Rundale**, run dal, *n* A system of holding land in which successive strips or ridges belong to different owners or occupiers, an old custom in connection with villages in Scotland and Ireland

Rutabaga, rō-ta-bā'ga, *n* [Origin doubtful] A name for the Swedish turnip

Sabianism, sā bi-an izm, *n* Same as *Sabæism*

Saccharin, sak a rin, *n* A substance of intense sweetness artificially obtained from coal tar, of no nutritive value but apparently harmless when taken into the system

Sacro iliac, sā krō-il i ak *a* *Anat* pertaining to both the sacrum and the ilium (*sacro iliac* ligaments)

Sacrosanct, sak rō sangt, *a* [L *sacrosanctus* = *sacer*, sacred, *sanctus*, holy] Sacred and inviolable, holy and venerable —**Sacrosanctify**, t sak rō sang ti fi, *t* — *fied*, *fying* To render sacrosanct or sacred and inviolable

Sacrosciatic sā'krō sī at ik, *a* [From *sacrum* and *sciatic*] *Anat* pertaining jointly to the sacrum and ischium

Salangane, sal an gan *n* [Of Eastern origin] The species of swift which produces the edible nests prized by the Chinese.

Salt bush *n* A name for Australian plants of the orache genus which flourish in dry regions and are browsed by sheep

Samovar, sam o-var, *n* [Russian] A tea urn used in Russia in which the water is heated by a tube passing through it containing live coals

Saprolegnia, sap-ro leg ni a *n* [Gr *sapros*, rotten, *legnon*, edge] The fungus which causes the well known salmon disease

Saree, sa rē, *n* [Hindustani] The chief garment of a Hindu woman, consisting of a long piece of cloth wound round the waist, with the one end hanging down in front, the other taken up and thrown over the head

Scad, skad, *n* [Same as *shad*] A food fish of Britain Also called *horse mackerel*

Scaturient, t ska tū'ri-ent, *a* [L *scaturiens*, *ppr* of *scaturio*, to gush forth] Gushing forth, as water from a spring [*Lamb*]

Scenario, sē-nā ri-ō, Ital pron she nā'rē ō, *n* [It] An abstract of the chief incidents in any dramatic work arranged according to act and scene, giving a sort of skeleton of the piece

Schizocarp, skiz'ō kārp or skiz', *n* [Gr *schizō*, to split, *karpos*, fruit] *Bot* a dry fruit which splits at maturity into distinct one seeded carpels

Schizognathous, shi-zog'na-thus or skiz-, *a* [Gr *schizō*, and *gnathos*, jaw] *Ornithol* having the bony palate cleft in a particular way

Schizomycetes, skiz'ō-mi-sē"tēz, *n pl* [Gr *schizō*, and *mykēs*, fungus] A division of minute vegetable organisms known as microbes, bacteria, &c

Schizorhinal, shiz-ō-rī'nal or skiz-, *a* [Gr. *rhis*, *rhinos*, nose] *Ornithol* having the nasal bones cleft in a particular way

Scorzonera, skor-zō-nē'ra, *n*. [It] A genus of composite plants, one of which is cultivated for its carrot-shaped edible root.

Scrawl, skrąl, n. [Perhaps from *scrawl*, a form of *crawl*] A young crab (*Tennis.*)
Scrophularia skrof-ū-lā'ri-a, *n* [Because used as a remedy for *scrofula*] A genus of gamopetalous plants common in Britain, type of a family containing the foxglove, antirrhinum calceolaria, &c
Seborrhœa sē-bo-rē'a, *n* [L *sebum* tallow, Gr *rheō*, to flow] Excess of the fatty secretion of the skin
Semasiology sē'ma-si-ol'o-ji, *n* [Gr *sēmasia* signification, from *sēma*, sign] The signification of words
Sepsis, sep'sis, n [Gr *sēpsis*, putrefaction from *sēpō*, to rot] Putrefaction, blood poisoning septicemia
Sheat fish, shēt fish, *n* Same as *Silurus*
Shippon Shippen ship'en *n* [O E *scheppe, scheppene* A barn *scypen* akin to *shop*] A house for cattle or sheep, a stable
Ship railway *n* A railway by which a ship may be conveyed from one piece of water to another
Siphonostomatous sī-fo-nō-stom'a-tus, *a* [Gr *siphōn* tube, *stoma* mouth] *Zool* having a tubular mouth, having a tube or siphon conveying water to the gills, as certain molluscs
Sippet sip'et *n* [A dim form from *sip* or *sop*] A small sip, a little bit of something eatable a small piece of bread served along with soup, broth &c
Sloyd sloid, *n* [Sw *slöjd*, akin to E *sleight*] A system of manual training for pupils in schools originating in Sweden
Sow bread, *n* [From the roots being eaten by swine] The common British species of cyclamen —**Sow thistle,** *n* A genus of composite plants somewhat resembling thistles and greedily eaten by various animals
Sphalerite sfal'er-it *n.* [Gr *sphaleros*, deluisive from *sphallō* to trip to fail] Same as *Zinc blende*
Spindle tree *n* A small tree (genus Euonymus) found wild in Britain
Spine tail *n* A name of several birds having stiff pointed feathers in the tail
Spinifex spin'i-feks *n* An excessively spiny grass growing in tussocks and covering large areas in Australia where it forms a great impediment to travellers
Spirillum spi-ril'um *n* [From its *spiral* growth] A microscopic germ of the bacteria class
Splenology splē-nol'o-ji *n* [Gr *splēn* the spleen *logos* doctrine] Knowledge or body of facts regarding the spleen —**Splenotomy** splē-not'o-mi *n* [Gr *tomē*, cutting] A cutting into, or the anatomy of the spleen
Spiurge spurj *n* [Probably a coined word suggested by *splash surge* or the like] A showing off, a great display or ostentation [Colloq]
Spode spōd *n* [Gr *spodos* ashes] A material composed of calcined bones of which vases and ornaments are made
Spodumene spod'ū-mēn *n* [Gr *spodou menos*, converted into ashes from *spodos*, ashes] A mineral a silicate of aluminium and lithium an emerald green variety of which is used as a gem
Spoil five, *n* A game of cards played with the whole pack each player getting five cards, which no one takes three tricks the game is said to be spoiled
Sputum, spū'tum, *n*, *pl.* **Sputa.** [L *sputum* spittle from *spuo*, to spit] Spittle, matter expectorated
Staphyloma, Staphylosis, staf-i-lō'ma staf-i-lō'sis, *n.* [Gr *staphylē* a grape cluster] *Pathol* a tumour or bulging out of the eyeball in front
Star-shot, *n* Same as *Nostoc* —**Starwort,** star'wėrt, *n* The popular name of British plants, some of them of the chickweed genus
Steatopygous, stē-a-top'i-gus, *a* [Gr *stear, steatos*, fat, *pygē*, buttocks] Having an accumulation of fat on the buttocks, a peculiarity of Hottentot and other women
Steel toys, *n.* A technical name for small articles of steel, as buttons, buckles, &c
Steganopodous, steg-a-nop'o-dus, *a* [Gr *steganos*, covered, *pous, podos*, foot] *Ornithol* having all four toes webbed, as the gannet and pelican.
Stereobate, stēr'ē-ō-bāt, *n* [Gr *stereobatēs* —*stereos*, firm, solid, and *bainō* to go] *Arch* a kind of continuous pedestal at the bottom of a wall
Stereopticon, ster-ē-op'ti-kon, *n* [Gr *stereos*, solid, *optikos*, optic] An apparatus in which two magic lanterns are combined
Stodge stoj, *v t* —*stodged, stodging* [Perhaps akin to *stock, stick, stoke*] To stuff or cram —*n* A mass jumbled together —**Stodgy,** stoj'i, *a* Crammed together roughly, crude and indigestible
Stomach staggers *n pl* A disease in horses depending on a paralytic affection of the stomach
Strabotomy, stra-bot'o-mi *n* [Gr *strabos*, squinting, *tomē* cutting] A surgical operation for the cure of squinting (strabismus)
Stramonium stra-mō'ni-um *n* The thorn apple (*Datura Stramonium*) and a drug obtained from it with similar properties to belladonna
Strophanthin strō-fan'thin, *n* [From *Strophanthus* the genus to which the plant belongs —Gr *strophō* to twist *anthos* flower] A drug obtained from the seeds of an African plant (order Apocynaceæ) a muscle poison, but used in heart disease
Sudamina, sū-dam'i-na *n pl* [From L *sudo sudare* to sweat] *Pathol* minute vesicles appearing on the skin in certain cases
Symbiosis sim-bi-ō'sis, *n* [Gr *syn* to get[illegible] and *bios*, life] A sort of parasitism in which two kinds of animals or plants, or a plant and an animal live in close relationship the one being of service to the other for protection or food

Tallegalla TALEGALLA
Tallow tree *n* A tree yielding vegetable tallow especially a tree belonging to China introduced into India and America
Tank-car *n* A car or railway wagon carrying a large tank for the conveyance of petroleum
Taoism Taouism tā'o-izm tā'ou-izm *n* [From Chinese *tao* way or path] A Chinese religion nitrodued by Laotse non theistic but teaching a pure morality latterly associated with beliefs in magic and other superstitions
Taqua nut tak'wa *n* The ivory nut
Tara fern tā'ra *n* A New Zealand fern of the bracken genus with an edible rhizome
Tarantass tar-an-tas' *n* A covered Russian carriage without springs.
Tarpon Tarpum tär'pon tär'pum *n* [Origin unknown] A fine large sea fish of the Southern United States and the W Indies belonging to the herring family, and giving excellent sport to the angler
Tarsia tär'si-a *n* [It] A kind of Italian mosaic woodwork or marquetry
Tarsometatarsus tär-so-met-a-tär'sus, *n* *Ornithol* same as *Tarsus*
Taxel, tak'sel *n* The N American badger
Teal, tēl *n* [Indian name] Indian sesame
Teknonymy, tek-non'i-mi *n* [Gr *teknon* child *onoma* name] The custom of naming a parent after his child, prevalent among some uncivilized peoples —**Teknonymous** tek-non'i-mus *a* Pertaining to or practising teknonymy
Telautograph te-law'tō-graf *n* [Gr *tēle* far and E *autograph*] A telegraph that reproduces a facsimile of the person's hand writing who sends a message
Telemeter [See in Dict] Also an apparatus by which the variations recorded by any physical or other instrument furnished with an index can be shown at a distance by means of electricity —**Telemetry,** te-lem'e-tri *n.* Measurement or observation by means of a telemeter
Telepathy, te-lep'a-thi, *n* [Gr *tēle*, far *pathos*, feeling] The communication of feelings or impressions between persons at some distance from each other —**Telepathic,** tel-e-path'ik, *a.* Pertaining to telepathy
Telpherage, tel'fėr-āj, *n* [Badly formed from Gr *tēle*, far, *phorō*, to carry] A system of automatically transporting goods on a kind of elevated railway by means of electricity —**Telpher line, Telpher railway,** *n* A railway of this kind
Terre plein, tār plān, *n.* [Fr] *Fort* that part of a rampart on which the guns are placed
Theatrophone, thē-at'rō-fōn, *n.* [From *theatre* and the *phone* of *telephone*] A telephone to enable a person to hear what is said or sung in a theatre though not present at the performance
Theriomorphic thē-ri-ō-mor'fik, *a* [Gr *thērion* animal, *morphē*, shape] Having the form of an animal.
Thrips, thrips, *n* [Gr a kind of worm] A genus of minute insects, one of them very destructive to wheat
Thymol, tim'ol, *n* [From *thyme* and L *oleum*, oil] A crystalline substance obtained from oil of thyme a strong antiseptic and disinfectant used as a gargle, for inhalation in skin diseases &c
Tiger flower *n* A Mexican plant of the iris family with magnificent flowers
Til, tēl, *n* Indian sesame
Tillandsia, til-and'si-a *n* [After a botanist *Tillandsius*] A magnificent genus of tropical American epiphytes of the bromelia family
Timothy grass *n* [First recommended by *Timothy* Hanson] A kind of hard, coarse pasture grass extensively cultivated
Toad flax *n* The name of several indigenous British plants allied to the antirrhinum
Tombola tom-bō'la *n* [It] A kind of lottery, in which articles of various kinds are the prizes
Traveller's tree, *n* A characteristic tree of Madagascar belonging to the banana family, so named because the traveller in quenching his thirst from water in the hollow at the base of the leaf stalks
Trigger fish *n* A name of certain fishes which have a dorsal fin with a strong ray or spine in front that cannot be pressed down till the second ray is depressed
Tropæolum trō-pē'o-lum *n* [Gr *tropaion*, a trophy the leaves being shield shaped, the flowers helmet shaped] A genus of S American trailing or climbing plants of the geranium family some of them well known as Indian cress and nasturtium
Tuba tū'ba *n* [L a trumpet TUBE] A large musical instrument of brass, low in pitch and resembling the bombardon
Tuberculine, tū-ber'kū-lin *n* A medicine introduced by Dr Koch for the treatment of tuberculosis.—**Tuberculosis,** tū-ber'kū-lō'sis *n* A disease due to the formation of tubercles in various organs of the body, a consumptive state of the system
Tucum tō'kum *n* A S American palm, yielding a valuable fibre and oil
Tug-of-war *n* A trial of strength between two parties of men who tug at opposite ends of a rope each side trying to pull the other over a certain mark
Turps tėrps, *n* A name now often used as short for spirits or oil of turpentine, which is popularly but incorrectly, called turpentine
Twist twist *n* [Akin to *two, twig twine*, verb to *twist* &c. *two*-ness being the idea involved in all] The part of the body where the legs divide or bifurcate a good old word [*Defoe*]
Twy-natured, twī-nā'tūrd, *a* Double natured, having an animal and non-animal nature combined [*Tennyson*]
Typhlitis, tif-lī'tis, *n* [Gr *typhlos*, blind (referring to cæcum from L *cæcus*, blind), and term *itis*, denoting inflammation] *Med* inflammation of the cæcum
Typhomalarial, tī'fō-ma-lā"ri-al, *a* *Med* having the character both of typhus and malarial fever

Ule, ūlē, *n.* [American.] A tree of tropical America which supplies large quantities of rubber
Ultrared, ul-tra-red', *a.* Belonging to that part of the solar spectrum which is con-

tinued beyond the red rays. Similarly **Ultraviolet**, said of the opposite end of the spectrum.—**Ultratropical**, trop'i kal, *a.* Outside of the tropics, extratropical, also, extremely tropical (as heat).—**Ultrazodiacal**, ul tra-zō-di'a-kal, *a* Situated outside of the zodiac, belonging to parts of the heavens beyond the zodiac

Umbellule, um bel ūl, *n.* [Dim of *umbel*] *Bot* a small or partial umbel

Umiak, ö mi ak, *n* [Eskimo] A flat-bottomed boat of skin rowed by the Eskimo women

Unau, ū nou, *n.* [S American] The two-toed sloth

Unearned.—*Unearned increment* the increase in the value of land which is not due to any expenditure on the part of the owner as when it arises from growth of population

Unguis, ung'gwis, *n* [L, a nail or claw] A nail, claw, or hoof of an animal, something resembling this, *bot* a claw like portion of a petal

Uredo, ū rē dō, *n* [L, blight of plants, from *uro*, to burn] A genus of parasitic fungi which cause such diseases in plants as smut, rust, &c

Uropod, ū'ro-pod, *n* [Gr *oura* tail *pous podos* foot] A name of certain posterior appendages of the abdomen in crustaceans serving as feet

Uropygium, ū rō pij i um *n* [Gr *ouropygion*] *Ornith* the rump of birds.—**Uropygial**, ū ro-pij i al, *a*

Vagus vā gus *n* [L *vagus* wandering, from its course VAGUE] Same as *Pneumogastric Nerve*

Valence, Valency, va lens vā lun si *n* [From L L *valentia*, strength from L *valeo*, to be strong VALID] *Chem* the combining strength or capacity of atoms referred to hydrogen as a standard the force which determines with how many atoms of an element an atom of another element will combine

Vallisneria val is-nē ri a, *n* [After I *allisneri*, an Italian naturalist] A genus of plants that grow at the bottom of water

Vaseline vas e-lin, *n* [Apparently a fanciful name] A substance of a greasy appearance and yellowish colour obtained from petroleum and used in ointments, pomades &c

Velarium vē-lā ri um, *n* [L, from *velum* a veil] An awning stretched over an ancient Roman theatre or amphitheatre, these buildings being open to the sky

Verso, vėr'sō, *n* [L *versus pp* of *verto, vertere*, to turn VERSE] A left hand page, the second page of a leaf or folio, opposed to *recto*

View point, *n* Point of view, point from which a prospect may be obtained

Vigneron, vēn yė ron, *n* [Fr, from *vigne*, vine] A vine-grower, a wine-grower

Virelay, vire lā, *n* [Fr *virelai*, from *virer*, to turn, to *veer*, and *lai*, a lay] In French literature a short poem, in short lines, with a refrain, and only two rhymes throughout

Vley, Vlei, vli or fli, *n* [D] In S Africa a name for a swampy hollow or pool that dries up at certain seasons

Volar, vō lėr, *n* [L *volare* to fly VOLATILE] Pertaining to flight, used in flying (the *volar* membranes of bats)

Voodoo, vö-dö, *n* [Perhaps of African origin] Among the West Indian and United States negroes a person who professes to be a sorcerer or to possess mysterious powers, such mysterious and malign powers collectively, an evil spirit Also used adjectively.—**Voodooism**, vö-dö izm, *n* Voodoo beliefs or practices

Wallaby, wal a bi, *n* [Native Australian] A name in Australia for several kangaroos of small size

Wattle Wattle tree wot l *n* A name in Australia for various species of acacia, some of them with beautiful flowers

Wattle bird, *n* A name of certain Australian birds of the honey eater family, having wattles hanging below the ear

Welwitschia wel wich i a *n* [From the German *Welwitsch* who discovered it] A curious plant of S Africa growing in dry regions and having the form of a stumpy mass of wood with two cotyledonary leaves, and several short flower stalks

Wistaria, wis tā ri a *n* [After Caspar *Wistar* an American anatomist] A genus of climbing and twining leguminous plants, of which a N American and a Chinese species are now well known in Europe

Woodite wod it *n* [From the inventor Mrs *Wood*] A recently introduced material one form of which consists mainly of india rubber specially treated and is recommended as a backing to armour plates another more buoyant variety being intended for raft purposes in ship construction

Xanthoma zan thō ma *n* [Gr *xanthos* yellow] An affection of the skin consisting in the appearance of irregular yellowish patches on it, especially in the eyelids

Xenian, zē'ni-an, *a* [Gr *xenios*, from *xenos*, guest, stranger] Pertaining to the bond of hospitality and friendship established between persons living in different states or countries [*Gladstone*]

Xenogamy, ze-nog a mi, *n* [Gr *xenos*, strange, *gamos*, marriage] In *bot* cross-fertilization

Xylem, zi lem, *n* [Gr *xylon*, wood] In vegetable histology that portion of a fibro-vascular bundle which develops into wood —**Xylene**, zi lēn, *n* A name of certain hydrocarbons found in coal tar and wood tar.—**Xylidine**, zi li-din *n* A name for several coal tar hydrocarbons resembling aniline, one of them yielding a fine red colour

Xylobalsamum zi lo bal sa mum A kind of balsam obtained from a tree of Western Asia

Xylophone zi lō-fon, *n* [Gr *xylon*, wood *phonē*, sound] A musical instrument in which the notes are given by pieces of wood struck with hammers

Yeast plant, *n* The plant or vegetable organism of which yeast consists, a simple cellular growth

Yen yen *n* The unit of account in Japanese money, nominally of the value of 4s sterling

Ytterbium it tėr bi um *n* [From] *Iterby* in Sweden] A rare chemical element allied to erbium and terbium

Yulan yū lan *n* The name given in America to a species of magnolia with large white blossoms.

Zoea zo ė a *n* [From Gr *zoe*, life] The name given to an embryonic stage in the development of crustaceans

Zoochemistry zō o kem is tri *n* [Gr *zōon*, animal and E *chemistry*] Animal chemistry the chemistry of animal substances

Zoocium zo-ē si um, *n* Gr *zoon* animal, *oikos* house] The chamber or receptacle in which resides one of the semi independent animals of the polyzoa in company with others in similar chambers

Zoogamy zō-og a mi *n* [Gr *zoon* animal, and *gamos* marriage] The sexual union of animals to produce young

Zoogeography zō o je og ra fi *n* [Gr *zōon*, animal and E *geography*] The geographical distribution of animals, or branch of knowledge dealing with it

Zymogen, zi mo-jen *n* [Gr *zymē* leaven, and *root gen* to produce] Any substance which gives rise to a ferment without being itself a ferment

KEY

TO NOTED NAMES IN FICTION, MYTHOLOGY, &c.

[Certain other names not entered here will be found in the Dictionary itself]

Abdiel, ab'di-el A seraph in Milton's Paradise Lost who withstood the revolt of Satan, 'faithful found among the faithless, faithful only he.'

Abou Hassan, ab-ó has-an A young man of Bagdad in the Arabian Nights, who is carried while asleep to the bed of the Caliph Haroun al Rashid and next morning is persuaded that he really is the caliph

Absolute, Sir Anthony A hot-tempered and domineering but good hearted and generous old gentleman, in Sheridan's comedy of The Rivals His son the gallant and spirited **Captain Absolute,** is in love with Lydia Languish and has Bob Acres for his rival

Abudah A merchant in the Tales of the Genii, almost driven distracted by an old hag that haunts him every night

Achates, a-kā'tēz The faithful companion of Æneas in Virgil's Æneid adopted as a type of staunch companionship

Acheron ak'e-ron In classical fable a river of the infernal regions

Achilles a-kil'ēz The chief Greek hero in the siege of Troy as told in Homer's Iliad He slew Hector but according to later writers was himself slain by Paris, who wounded him in the right heel where alone he was vulnerable His bosom friend was Patroclus who was killed by Hector See *Ilium Hecto* &c

Acis ā'sis According to Ovid a Sicilian shepherd beloved by Galatea and killed by the Cyclops Polyphemus who wished Galatea for himself

Acrasia A beautiful enchantress in Spenser's Faërie Queene, typifying uncontrolled indulgence in sensual pleasures

Acres Bob A blustering, swearing, but cowardly character in Sheridan's comedy of The Rivals See *Absolute*

Actæon, ak-tē'on A huntsman who, having surprised Diana bathing, was turned by her into a stag and torn by his own dogs

Adamastor ad-a-mas'tor The spirit of the Cape of Storms (Good Hope) described by Camoens in his poem the Lusiads

Adams, Parson A country curate in Fielding's Joseph Andrews poor pious learned, absent-minded, and extremely ignorant of the world

Admetus, ad-mē'tus A mythological king of Thessaly under whom, for a year, Apollo served as a shepherd See *Alcestis*

Adonis, a-dō'nis In Greek mythol a beautiful youth beloved by Venus and killed by a wild boar The myths connected with Adonis are of Eastern origin and he himself appears to be a personification of the sun

Ægeus, ē'jūs A legendary king of Athens, the father of Theseus

Æneas ē-nē'as The hero of Virgil's poem the Æneid, a Trojan warrior who came to Italy after the fall of Troy, having passed through various adventures by the way, and was regarded as the remote founder of Rome He was said to be the son of Anchises and Venus See also *Dido*

Æolus, ē'o-lus God of the winds among the Greeks and Romans He kept the winds confined in a cave in the Æolian Islands

Æsculapius, es-kū-lā'pi-us The god of medicine among the Greeks and Romans

Agamemnon, ag-a-mem'non Leader of the Greeks in the war against Troy, slain by his wife Clytemnestra and her paramour Ægisthus. His brother was Menelaus, his son Orestes, and his daughters Iphigenia and Electra

Aguecheek, Sir Andrew A silly and ridiculous character in Shakspere's Twelfth Night, a crony of Sir Toby Belch

Ahriman Ahrimanes, a-ri-man, a-ri-ma-nēz The evil principle or deity in the religious system of Zoroaster

Aimwell, Viscount In Farquhar's comedy The Beaux Stratagem a gentleman who seeks the hand of Dorinda, daughter of Lady Bountiful He and his friend Archer are the 'beaux,' who carry on their schemes in disguise

Ajax, ā'jaks A Greek hero of the war against Troy, and of a tragedy by Sophocles, who became frenzied and killed himself when the armour of Achilles was awarded to Ulysses

Aladdin a-lad'din A well-known character in the Arabian Nights, son of a poor tailor in China who gains possession of a magic ring and lamp and thus has at his beck and call the Genii who are attached to them as slaves

Alasnam A prince in the Arabian Nights who possessed eight precious statues but was led to seek for one still more precious, and found it in the person of a pure and beautiful woman He got a magic mirror, which became dimmed when it reflected any damsel sullied with impurity

Alastor a-las'tor In Greek a name for an avenging deity, adopted by Shelley as that of the Spirit of Solitude in his poem Alastor

Al Borak A celestial animal of wonderful form that carried Mohammed to the seventh heaven

Alcestis al-ses'tis The heroine of a drama of Euripides She was the wife of Admetus and gave herself up to death in his stead, but was brought back from the grave alive by Hercules

Alcides al-sī'dēz A name of Hercules

Alcinous al-sin'o-us In Homer's Odyssey king of the Phæacians and father of Nausicaa, hospitably entertains Ulysses

Alcmena, alk-mē'na The mother of Hercules by Jupiter See *Amphitryon*

Aldiborontiphoscophornio A character in Henry Carey's burlesque Chrononhotonthologos (1734), the name being humorously given by Sir Walter Scott to his friend and printer James Ballantyne

Alecto In classical myth one of the three Furies

Ali Baba The hero of the story of The Forty Thieves (in the Arabian Nights) whose treasure cave he is enabled to enter by overhearing their magic password 'Open sesame' (sesame being the grain of that name) His brother is Cassim Baba his female slave Morgiana

Allworthy, Mr A country gentleman in Fielding's Tom Jones distinguished for benevolence, charity, rectitude and modesty He brings up Jones who turns out to be the natural son of his sister

Alnaschar, al-nas'kar A young man in the Arabian Nights who lays out all his money on a basket of glassware and while dreaming of the fortune he is to make in trade with this as a foundation kicks it over and thus ruins his hopes

Alpheus, al-fē'us A river god of Greek mythol See *Arethusa*.

Alsatia, al-sā'shi-a A popular name formerly given to the district of Whitefriars in London, a sanctuary for debtors and law-breakers It figures in Scott's Fortunes of Nigel

Al Sirat In Mohammedan belief a bridge of incredible slenderness leading across the abyss of hell into paradise, and which all must cross to get there.

Amadis de Gaul, am'a-dis dē gal The hero of a famous romance of chivalry, supposed to have been originally written in Portugal, *Gaul* standing for Wales, and the romance belonging to those connected with King Arthur and his knights His mistress was Oriana

Amalthea A nymph of classic fable, with whose story is connected the cornucopia or horn of plenty

Amaryllis, am-a-ril'is A country girl in ancient pastoral poetry, hence a rustic beauty in general

Amelia The heroine of Fielding's novel of same name, wife of the profligate Captain Booth, and a most perfect specimen of wifehood

Ammon An ancient Egyptian deity, regarded by the Greeks and Romans as identical with Jupiter, represented with the head or horns of a ram

Amory, Blanche A young lady in Thackeray's Pendennis, good looking, clever, and pretending to sentiment, but shallow, selfish, and a vixen She was at one time engaged to Pendennis, and also to Harry Foker

Amphion, am-fi'on A son of Zeus or Jupiter at the sound of whose lyre the stones moved into their places so as to form the walls of Thebes in Greece

Amphitrite am-fi-trī'tē A goddess of the sea, the wife of Poseidon

Amphitryon, am-fit'ri-on In Greek myth a fabulous king of Thebes, husband of Alcmena, who became mother of Hercules by Jupiter when he assumed Amphitryon's form There are comedies by Plautus and Molière on the incidents connected with this story

Anchises, an-kī'sēz The father of Æneas by Venus

Ancient Mariner Hero of a famous poem by Coleridge, turning on the shooting of an albatross by the mariner

Andrews, Joseph. A novel by Fielding, written to ridicule Richardson's Pamela, the hero being a virtuous footman who overcomes temptations

Andromache, an-drom'a-kē The wife of Hector, a beautiful and touching figure in Homer's Iliad See *Hector Ilium*

Andromeda, an-drom'e-da In Greek fable the fair daughter of an Ethiopian queen, exposed to a sea monster at the command of an oracle but rescued by Perseus

Angelic Doctor A name given to Thomas Aquinas

Antæus, an-tē'us A giant invincible so long as he touched the earth, killed by Hercules who held him up and crushed him

Antigone, an-tig'o-nē The heroine of Sophocles tragedy of this name, daughter of Œdipus, put to death by the tyrant Creon of Thebes, for burying her brother contrary to his orders

Antiphotus The name of the twin brothers, exactly resembling each other, who are the chief characters in Shakspere's Comedy of Errors

Antiquary See *Oldbuck*

Antonio The name of the merchant in Shakspere's Merchant of Venice, hated by Shylock the Jew

Anubis, a-nū'bis The dog-shaped divinity of ancient Egypt

Aphrodite, af-rō-dī'tē The Greek goddess identified by the Romans with Venus

Apis, ā'pis The sacred bull of ancient Egypt, worshipped as a symbol of the god Osiris.

Apollo The Greek and Roman god of music and prophecy, the averter of disease and suffering, originally a sun god (his epithet Phœbus meaning radiant or beaming) He was a son of Zeus and Latona, and sister of Artemis (Diana)

Apollonius of Tyre The hero of a tale which was very popular in the middle ages, and furnished the plot for Shakspere's Pericles, Prince of Tyre

Apostle of Germany St Boniface, an Anglo-Saxon ecclesiastic of the 8th century,—**of Ireland**, St. Patrick,—**of Temperance**, Father Matthew,—**of the English**, St Augustine, who introduced Christianity into Saxon England, and died in 604 or 605,—**of the Gauls**, St Irenæus (2d century),—**of the Gentiles**, St Paul

Arachne, a-rak'nē In class. mythol a maiden that, having surpassed Minerva in weaving, was changed by her into a spider

Archimago, Archimage, ar-ki-mā'gō, ar'ki-māj An enchanter in Spenser's Faerie Queene, a type of hypocrisy

Ares, ā'rēz The Greek god of war, same as Mars

Arethusa, a-re-thū'sa One of the Nereids, changed by Artemis into a fountain near Syracuse, to free her from the pursuit of the river god Alpheus, whose waters however, flowed under the sea from Greece to mingle with those of the nymph

Argo In Greek legend the ship in which Jason and his companion heroes the *Argonauts* sailed to bring back the golden fleece from Colchis at the eastern extremity of the Euxine Jason obtained the fleece by the aid of Medea daughter of the King of Colchis See *Jason, Medea*

Argus A creature of Greek mythol who had a hundred eyes and was ever watchful

Ariadne, a-ri-ad'nē In Greek myth the daughter of Minos, king of Crete She gave Theseus a clue of thread to guide him out of the labyrinth after killing the Minotaur Theseus deserted her in the isle of Naxos, and she was commonly said to have been married by Bacchus

Ariel, ā'ri-el A spirit of Jewish and middle-age fable, adopted by Shakspere in The Tempest, and also by Pope in his Rape of the Lock

Arion, a-ri'on An ancient Greek poet (ab 625 B.C.) fabled to have been flung into the sea by sailors, who coveted his treasures, but to have been carried safe to land by a dolphin

Armida, ar-mē'da A beautiful and seductive enchantress in Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, who allures the hero Rinaldo into her delightful palace and garden, where for a time he forgets his high calling as a crusader

Artegal A character in Spenser's Faerie Queene typifying justice

Artemis The Greek goddess identified by the Romans with Diana

Artful Dodger, The A youthful pickpocket in Dickens's Oliver Twist

Arthur A British king at the time of the settlement of the Anglo-Saxons in Britain Nothing is really known of him but he has become the centre of a vast upgrowth of legend or fable, especially in regard to the exploits of his Knights of the Round Table

Ascanius In Virgil's Æneid the son of Æneas and his wife Creusa

Asgard In Scand mythol the abode of the gods, rising above Midgard, that is the earth

Ashton, Lucy The heroine of Scott's novel The Bride of Lammermoor, loving and loved by Edgar Ravenswood Married against her inclination to Frank Hayston of Bucklaw, she goes mad on her marriage night

Asmodeus, as-mō-dē'us or as-mō-dē'us An evil spirit of the ancient Jews mentioned in the book of Tobit, and introduced by Le Sage in his Diable Boiteux, or Devil on Two Sticks.

Astarte A Phœnician goddess equivalent to the Ashtaroth of the Hebrews. She in some respects corresponded with the Greek Aphrodite or Roman Venus.

Astræa In class. mythol goddess of justice, the last of the deities to leave the earth at the close of the golden age

Atalanta A famous huntress of Greek myth, who agreed to marry anyone who could outstrip her in running, the consequence of failure being death to the wooer She was vanquished by a wooer (Hippomenes), who dropped successively three golden apples as he ran, and thus led her to stop and pick them up

Ate, ā'tē A Greek goddess of hatred, crime, and retribution.

Athene, a-thē'nē The Greek goddess of wisdom, usually identified with the Roman Minerva, and also called Pallas or Pallas Athene

Atlantis A large island believed by the ancients to have existed in the Atlantic westward of the Straits of Gibraltar Bacon has left an allegorical fragment, The New Atlantis, in which he represents himself as having been wrecked on such an island, and having found there an ideal community

Atlas In Greek myth a Titan compelled to support the vault of heaven

Atreus, at'rūs In Greek myth the father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, who are hence called Atridæ (a'tri-dē)

Atropos One of the three Fates among the Greeks, it was she who cut the thread of life The others were Clotho and Lachesis

Audrey a'dri A country wench in Shakspere's As You Like It

Aurora, a-rō'ra In Roman mythol the goddess of the dawn, in Greek called *Eos* See *Tithonus*

Autolycus a-tol'i-kus A roguish pedlar in Shakspere's Winter's Tale

Avalon A sort of fairyland or elysium mentioned in connection with the legends of King Arthur

Averno a name for the lower world among the Romans originally given to a gloomy lake regarded as the entrance to the lower regions

Azrael The angel of death among the Mohammedans

Baal See in Dict.

Bacchus bak'us The Greek and Roman god of wine, in Greek commonly called Dionysus

Backbite Sir Benjamin A spiteful scandal monger in Sheridan's School for Scandal

Bagstock, Major A purple faced, pompous, and irascible retired officer in Dickens's Dombey and Son always swaggering and boasting about himself as 'Joey B,' Old Joe B &c

Balder Baldur A Scand deity the son of Odin and Frigga, beautiful, wise, amiable and beloved of all the gods slain through the guile of the evil god Loki

Balderston, Caleb A devoted but ridiculous old domestic in Scott's Bride of Lammermoor who thinks it his duty by all shifts to uphold the dignity of the family in the direst scarcity of all external aids to assist him

Banquo bang'kwō A thane in Shakspere's Macbeth, whom Macbeth causes to be murdered, and whose ghost haunts him

Barataria In Cervantes's romance of Don Quixote the so-called island of which Sancho Panza believes himself to be appointed governor

Bardell, Mrs Mr Pickwick's landlady in Dickens's Pickwick Papers, who gets damages against Mr Pickwick in a trumped up case of breach of promise of marriage

Bard of Avon—Shakspere —**of Ayrshire**, Burns,—**of Hope**, Campbell (Pleasures of Hope),—**of Memory**, Rogers (Pleasures of Memory),—**of Olney**, Cowper (from his residence),—**of Twickenham**, Pope

Bardolph The red-nosed follower of Falstaff in Shakspere's Merry Wives and Henry IV —a swaggering, drunken, but amusing rascal.

Barkis A carrier in Dickens's David Copperfield, who marries David's old nurse Peggotty, expressing his proposal so to do so by the words, 'Barkis is willin''.

Barmecide, bar'mē-sid In the Arabian Nights a prince of the Barmecide family, who pretended to treat a beggar named Shacabac to a sumptuous feast, pressing him to eat, though no dishes were on the table

Barrowell, George The hero of a tragedy by Lillo (1730), a London apprentice who is led by a base woman to rob his master, and then to rob and murder his uncle, and is betrayed by her to the scaffold

Bassanio The lover of Portia in Shakspere's Merchant of Venice See *Portia*

Bates, Charley A merry young pickpocket in Dickens's Oliver Twist

Baucis and Philemon, bā'sis, fi-lē'mon An aged and affectionate couple, who, having hospitably entertained the gods Jupiter and Mercury, had their humble abode changed into a splendid temple, while they themselves, in response to their wish that they might die together, were changed into two trees

Bayes, bāz The chief character in Buckingham's burlesque The Rehearsal (1671), intended as a caricature of Dryden

Beatrice, bē'a-trē (It bā'a-trē-chā) A young lady beloved by Dante and celebrated in his Divine Comedy, also the heroine of Shakspere's Much Ado About Nothing

Beau Tibbs A vain foppish, but hard up character in Goldsmith's Citizen of the World

Bede Adam The hero of a novel by George Eliot, a manly and straightforward artisan, in love with Hetty Sorrel who is seduced by the young squire Arthur Donnithorne He marries Dinah Morris

Bedivere Sir One of King Arthur's knights the last who remained to him at his death and who threw his famous sword into the mere, as described in Tennyson's Morte d'Arthur

Belch Sir Toby A jolly toper the uncle of Olivia in Shakspere's Twelfth Night who plays on the folly of Sir Andrew Aguecheek

Belial A biblical word meaning worthlessness or wickedness often treated as a proper name and by Milton made one of the chief of the fallen angels.

Belinda The heroine of Pope's Rape of the Lock, and of a novel by Miss Edgeworth

Bell Adam An archer and outlaw of northern England a hero of ballad romance in association with Clym of the Clough and William of Cloudesley

Bell Peter The subject of a poem by Wordsworth, a hardened uncultivated boor, whose heart, however, is touched by the fidelity of an ass to its dead master

Bellaston, Lady An abandoned woman of rank in Fielding's Tom Jones

Bellenden, Lady Margaret The mistress of Tillietudlem Castle in Scott's Old Mortality a strong adherent of the Stuarts Her granddaughter Edith Bellenden marries Henry Morton, who belongs to the Covenanting party

Bellerophon A hero of Greek myth who killed the Chimæra when mounted on the winged horse Pegasus He tried to mount to heaven on Pegasus, but fell and wandered about blind till his death

Bellona The goddess of war among the Romans

Belphœbe A huntress in Spenser's Faërie Queene, intended as a likeness of Queen Elizabeth

Belvidera The heroine of Otway's tragedy Venice Preserved, who is driven mad by grief

Benedick One of the chief characters in Shakspere's Much Ado About Nothing, who has many an encounter of wit with Beatrice, whom he at last marries. His name (frequently spelled Benedict) is often used as typical of a married man.

Beowulf The hero of a celebrated Anglo-Saxon epic, who kills two man-eating semi-human monsters, and at last slays a fiery dragon, but dies from its poisonous bite

Bertram Count of Rousillon, the unworthy

husband of Helena in Shakspere's All's Well that Ends Well.—Also the name of the family to which belongs the hero, Harry Bertram, of Scott's Guy Mannering.

Beu'lah In Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress the land of sunshine and all delight, in which the pilgrims rest till called upon to cross the river to the Celestial City

Bevis of Hampton A famous hero of romance, English, French, and Italian

Big'low, Hosea The professed writer of several satirical poems on public affairs in the U States, the real author being Prof J Russell Lowell

Biron A 'merry madcap young lord in the court of the King of Navarre, in Shakspere's Love's Labour's Lost

Bla'dud A legendary king of England, said to have been the father of King Lear, and to have founded Bath

Blanchefleur, blansh flŭr A heroine of mediæval story, beloved by Flores

Blatant Beast. A monster in Spenser's Faërie Queene, supposed to typify the voice of the mob or popular outcry

Blimber, Dr In Dickens's Dombey and Son, the proprietor of a select academy at Brighton, where a few boys were crammed with knowledge, one of these being young Paul Dombey His daughter Cornelia was an exceedingly learned young lady who wore spectacles and despised sentiment

Blouzelinda, blou-ze-lin'da A country girl in Gay's pastoral poems natural and uncultivated, such as one might really meet and not a figure from an ideal Arcadia

Bob'adil, Captain A cowardly braggart in Ben Jonson's Every Man in his Humour He proposes to annihilate a hostile army by selecting nineteen other warriors like himself and challenging and killing the enemy by successive twenties

Bois-Guilbert Brian de, bois gil'bert A brave but cruel and irreligious leader of the Knights Templars in Scott's Ivanhoe, inspired with an evil passion for the Jewish maiden Rebecca He falls dead when about to encounter Ivanhoe

Bombastes Furioso The hero of a burlesque tragic opera by W Barnes Rhodes, produced in 1790

Bona Dea. A Roman female deity whose worship was exclusively confined to women

Bon Gaultier The pretended author of a book of humorous ballads written by Prof Aytoun and Theodore Martin

Booby, Lady A lady of loose morals in Fielding's Joseph Andrews, who tries to lead Joseph astray

Booth, Captain. The husband of Amelia, in Fielding's novel of that name, dissipated but good natured

Border Minstrel. Sir Walter Scott

Boreas, bō'rē-as In Greek and Roman myth a personification of the north wind

Bottom, Nick The Athenian weaver in Shakspere's Midsummer Night's Dream, upon whom the fairy queen Titania is made to dote, and whose head is changed by Puck into that of an ass

Bountiful, Lady A benevolent country lady in Farquhar's Beaux Stratagem

Bowling, Tom, bōl'ing A naval character in Smollett's Roderick Random, an excellent piece of portraiture

Boythorn, Laurence A gentleman in Dickens's Bleak House, who expresses ferocious sentiments in regard to persons of whom he disapproves, but is really gentle and kind-hearted, and plays with a tame canary

Bradamant, Bradamante, brad-a-man'ta. A 'virgin knight in the Italian epics on Orlando, armed with an irresistible spear

Bradwardine, Baron, brad'war'din A Scottish nobleman in Scott's Waverley, brave, pedantic, and a devoted adherent of the exiled Stuarts. His daughter Rose is in love with, and latterly married to Waverley.

Brag, Jack The amusing hero of Theodore Hook's novel of that name, vulgar, boastful, and servile.

Bragi, brā'gē A Scand. deity, son of Odin and Frigga, the god of eloquence and poetry.

Brahma, brā'ma The supreme god of the Hindu trinity, the creator, as opposed to Vishnu the preserver, and Siva the destroyer

Brashie, Matthew. An elderly gentleman in Smollett's Humphrey Clinker, shrewd, cynical, and irascible, but generous and benevolent His sister Tabitha is a niggardly, malicious, vain, and ridiculous old maid, who finally weds Lismahago

Brass, Sampson In Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop, a knavish attorney who has a sister Sally, a congenial spirit

Breitmann, Hans, brit'man The name under which the American writer C G Leland has published a number of humorous ballads in the Pennsylvania Dutch or German English dialect

Brentford, The Two Kings of Two characters in Buckingham's farce The Rehearsal represented as living in the most perfect unison

Briareus bri-a'rŭs In Greek fable a giant with a hundred arms and fifty heads

Brick, Jefferson An American journalist in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit, a slight pale young man, giving utterance to war like and bombastic sentiments

Brit omart A 'lady knight" in Spenser's Faërie Queene, typifying chastity, and armed with an irresistible magic spear

Brobdingnag The country of the giants in Swift's Gulliver's Travels often written *Brobdignag*

Brother Jonathan. A playful personification of the people of the United States collectively

Brown Tom The hero of Thomas Hughes's stories Tom Brown's School days, and Tom Brown at Oxford, a merry, natural fellow, nowayes over fond of books.

Brunnehild, bro'ne hilt A princess of extraordinary strength and prowess in the German epic the Nibelungenlied over come by the devices of Siegfried and married to Gunther, King of Burgundy Her vengeance on Siegfried, when she discovers how she has been tricked, leads to many important incidents in the poem

Bucephalus, bū sef'a lus The famous horse of Alexander the Great

Buddha, bud'a Th founder of Buddhism, an Indian sage who appears to have lived in the 5th century B.C

Bull, John The English nation personified originally used in Arbuthnot's political satire The History of John Bull

Bumble The celebrated pompous parish beadle in Dickens's Oliver Twist

Bunsby, Jack In Dickens's Dombey & Son the skipper of a trading vessel, friend of Captain Cuttle who regards him as an oracle, his words are few, and his ideas seem to be equally so

Burchell, Mr, bėr'chel A chief character in Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, who appears as a plain man of abrupt manners and no position in life, but is really the baronet Sir William Thornhill

Burfux, Serjeant A bullying lawyer in the famous breach of promise trial in Dickens's Pickwick

Byron, Miss Harriet A beautiful and accomplished lady, who is married to Sir Charles Grandison in Richardson's novel of this name

Cabiri, ka bī'rī Mystic deities of whom little is known, anciently worshipped in some of the Greek islands and elsewhere

Cacus. A mythical robber and giant of ancient Italy, slain by Hercules for stealing his cattle

Cadenus. A name assumed by Swift, being an anagram of *L decanus*, dean

Cadmus. The reputed introducer of letters into ancient Greece, and the founder of Thebes in Bœotia, said to have been a Phœnician

Caius, Dr, kā'yus. A French doctor in Shakspere's Merry Wives

Caliban. A deformed, brutal, and malignant creature in Shakspere's Tempest, offspring of the hag Sycorax, and servant of Prospero.

Calidore, Sir, kal'i-dōr A knight who typifies courtesy in Spenser's Faërie Queene.

Calliope, kal-lī'o-pē The muse who presided over eloquence and heroic poetry

Calydonian Boar A fabulous monster of ancient Greece, which ravaged the district of Calydon, and was slain by the hero Meleager

Calypso, ka-lip'sō An ocean nymph who lived in the island Ogygia, where she detained Ulysses for seven years when on his return from Troy

Cam buscan. A king of Tartary in Chaucer's Squire's Tale Milton pronounces it kam bus kan erroneously

Cam elot A locality associated with the legends of King Arthur

Camilla. In Virgil's Æneid queen of the Volscians, so swift of foot that she could fly over standing corn without causing it to bend

Canace, kan'a sē In Chaucer's Squire's Tale, daughter of Cambuscan, possessor of a magic ring and mirror

Candour, Mrs A backbiting lady in Sheridan's School for Scandal

Cantwell, Dr The hypocritical hero of Bickerstaff's play called The Hypocrite (1768)

Capulets The noble house in Verona to which Juliet belonged in Shakspere's Romeo and Juliet

Carabas, Marquis of A fanciful title standing for a great nobleman or grandee, most familiar from its occurrence in the story of Puss in Boots

Carker, James In Dickens's Dombey & Son Mr Dombey's manager, conspicuous for his white teeth and snarling smile, treacherous to his employer

Cassandra Daughter of King Priam of Troy, gifted with the power of prophecy, but condemned by Apollo to be always disbelieved.

Cassiopeia, pē'ya. In Greek fable a queen of Ethiopia, mother of Andromeda, made a constellation after her death

Castle of Indolence A poem by Thomson, the castle being a luxurious abode in a delightful land, inhabited by an enchanter who strives to drown all he can in sensual pleasures

Castlewood The title of a family in Thackeray's Esmond See *Esmond.*

Castor and Pollux Twin deities among the Greeks and Romans, sons of Jupiter, latterly placed among the stars as *Gemini* or the Twins

Caudle, Mrs A lady who figures in a series of humorous papers by Douglas Jerrold, professing, to give the Curtain Lectures she delivered to her patient spouse

Cecrops The first king of Attica, the mythical introducer of civilisation into the country

Cedric, sed'rik The wealthy Saxon thane in Scott's Ivanhoe The name appears to be borrowed from a historic King Cerdic (ker dik)

Celia. Daughter of the usurping Duke in Shakspere's As You Like It, and bosom friend of Rosalind, with whom she goes, both in disguise, to the forest of Arden.

Cerea, Cereres See in Dict

Chadband Rev Mr A hypocritical clergyman in Dickens's Bleak House

Charon, kā'ron The Greek and Roman god who ferried the souls of the dead across the Styx to Hades.

Charybdis, ka rib'dis See *Scylla*

Cheeryble Brothers Two merchants in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby, alike in their kind and benevolent characters.

Chevy Chase A famous old ballad describing a contest near the Cheviot Hills between Percy and Douglas and their followers, supposed to stand for the battle of Otterburn

Chiron, kī'ron One of the Centaurs, famed for his knowledge of medicine, music, and other arts, the preceptor of Achilles and other heroes of ancient Greece.

Chloe, klō'e. A shepherdess in the famous pastoral romance of Daphnis and Chloe by the Greek writer Longus (3rd century after Christ).

Chriemhilda, krem'hild. The wife of Sieg-

fried in the Nibelungenlied, who exacts dreadful vengeance for the murder of her husband

Christabel The heroine of a beautiful but unfinished romantic poem by Coleridge.

Christian. The hero of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, his wife being Christiana.

Chrysomhotonthologos The hero of the burlesque of same name See *Aldiboron tiphuscophornio.*

Chuzzlewit, Martin. The hero of Dickens's novel of same name, a young man who goes to America with Mark Tapley, and meets with experiences that do much to improve his character His grandfather, old Martin, has been filled with bitter feelings by the way his relatives plot to get his money, but is fond of young Martin A relative, Jonas Chuzzlewit, is an odious scoundrel, who poisons himself to escape the hangman. The famous Pecksniff is another relative Tom Pinch, Sarah Gamp, and Betsy Prig also occur in this novel

Cimmerians. A people fabled by Homer to live in a land of darkness

Cinderella. The heroine of a well known and widely spread fairy tale

Circe, sĕr'sē A sorceress of Greek mythol See *Circeum* in Dict

Circumlocution Office. A term used by Dickens in Little Dorrit as a designation of one of the government offices, intended to satirize the management of such public departments

Claudius. The name of Hamlet's uncle

Clelishbotham, Jedediah, klesh both am The imaginary editor of Scott's Tales of my Landlord

Clifford, Paul A romantic highwayman the hero of Lytton's novel of this name reformed by virtuous love

Clinker, Humphrey The hero of a novel by Smollett brought up in the workhouse and latterly employed as a servant by Matthew Bramble He turns out to be a natural son of his employer, and marries his fellow servant, Winifred Jenkins

Clio, klī'o One of the nine Muses having history as her province

Clo'ten. A base and ill-conditioned lout the would be lover of Imogen in Shakspere's Cymbeline, son of Cymbeline's second wife

Clo'tho One of the Fates or Parcæ among the Greeks and Romans, she who spins the thread of life, the other two being Atropos and Lachesis

Clondesley William of A famous north country archer and outlaw in English legend, whose companions were Clym of the Clough and Adam Bell.

Clytemnestra, klī tem nes'tra. The wife of Agamemnon, whom she and her paramour Ægisthus murdered on his return from Troy She was slain by her son Orestes

Clytie klī'ti-ē A nymph who fell in love with Apollo, and was changed into a sunflower

Cockaigne, Land of ko-kān' An imaginary country where all sorts of good things are to be had for the taking, and exist in overflowing abundance, celebrated both in French and English literature.

Cocytus, kō-sī'tus. In classical myth a river of the infernal regions.

Codlin and Short Two Punch and Judy men in Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop, who render some service to Nell and her grandfather under the impression that ultimately they will be well paid Codlin tries to represent himself as the real benefactor and not Short.

Coffin, Long Tom A fine type of a seaman, a character in Cooper's Pilot

Col'brand. A Danish giant of romance

Co'mus A god of revelry among the ancients, in Milton's masque of same name a lewd enchanter

Con'ingsby The hero of a novel by Disraeli (Earl of Beaconsfield), standing as a type of the Young England party

Cophe'tua. A legendary king of Africa, celebrated in a ballad as having loved and married a beggar maid

Copperfield, David. The hero of Dickens's novel of same name, in which are introduced also Mr Micawber, David's aunt Betsy Trotwood, the Peggottys, Steerforth, Uriah Heep, Agnes Wickfield, Mr Dick, &c Experiences of Dickens's own early life are embodied in this novel

Cordelia. In Shakspere's King Lear the youngest and favourite daughter of the king, whose mind, however, is turned against her, so that he disinherits her, giving over his kingdom to her two sisters See *Lear*

Cor'ydon The name of a shepherd in the poems of Theocritus and Virgil, hence used for a shepherd or rustic in general

Costard. A clown in Shakspere's Love's Labour's Lost

Costigan, Captain. In Thackeray's Pendennis, a hard up Irish warrior, boastful and making a ridiculous show of dignity, but far too fond of liquor and rather disreputable His daughter was an actress, about whom Pendennis went wild as a young fellow

Cotyt'to A goddess of licentiousness among the ancients

Coverley, Sir Roger de An old knight and country gentleman pictured by Steele and Addison in the pages of the Spectator, a delightful compound of simplicity, modesty, benevolence, harmless pomposity, eccentricity, and whim

Crawley The name of an aristocratic family in Thackeray's Vanity Fair Old Sir Pitt is a sad reprobate, miserly, ignorant, coarse, and drunken, but not devoid of shrewdness His son Pitt latterly Sir Pitt, was the very reverse of this but pompous, priggish and dull His other son Rawdon was a heavy dragoon, a rare less spendthrift always in debt He married Becky Sharp but her intimacy with Lord Steyne made him throw her off

Cressida The fair but frail heroine of Shakspere's Troilus and Cressida and sung also by Chaucer the daughter of one of the Trojans Her name does not occur in the classics.

Crispin The patron saint of shoemakers He and his brother Crispian are said to have preached the gospel in Gaul and supported themselves by making shoes

Cronos A Greek deity corresponding with the Italian Saturn

Crummles Mr Vincent In Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby a kind hearted eccentric theatrical manager in whose theatrical company Nicholas was engaged for a time

Crusoe, Robinson, kro'so The hero of Defoe's famous story which everyone has read

Cuttle Captain A retired sea captain in Dickens's Dombey & Son simple credulous ignorant warm hearted, and generous He has an iron hook in place of one of his hands, and a favourite saying of his is, 'When found make a note of'

Cybele sib'e-lē A goddess of agriculture and settled life among the Greeks and Romans, represented with a sort of towered crown on her head

Cymbeline sim'be-lin A semi mythical king of Britain standing for the historical Cunobelinus, whose name occurs on coins

Cynthia, sin thi-a A name for Diana or the moon

Cytherea, sith-e-rē'a. A name of Venus

Dædalus A mythical Greek sculptor and artificer, who fled from Crete by means of wings invented by himself His son Icarus accompanied him, but was drowned

Dagonet, Sir The court fool of the famous King Arthur

Dalgetty, Dugald, dal get'i. A soldier of fortune in Scott's Legend of Montrose, brave and experienced, but vulgar, conceited, pedantic, and always with an eye to the main chance

Damocles, dam'o-klēz A courtier whom King Dionysius of Syracuse treated to a splendid feast, but over whose head he caused a naked sword to be suspended by a horse hair, as a lesson that danger may overhang greatness and outward felicity

Damon and Pithias (or Pythias) Two Greeks of Syracuse whose names have become typical of friendship When Phintias was condemned to death, but was allowed to go home to settle his affairs, Damon took his place as surety that he would return—as he did—to meet his fate.

Danaë, dan a-ē A Greek princess shut up in a brazen tower, to which Jove gained access in form of a golden shower, and thus became by her the father of Perseus

Daphne, daf'nē A maiden pursued by Apollo, whom she escaped by being changed into a laurel

Daphnis See *Chloe*

Darby and Joan. A married couple, the type of simple domestic happiness, celebrated in an old ballad

Davus A common name for a slave in Latin comedy.

Deans, dēnz, **Jeanie and Effie** The heroines of Scott's Heart of Midlothian, daughters of the peasant Davie Deans Effie was condemned for child murder, but Jeanie trudged all the way to London and obtained her pardon Their father was very strict in religious matters and strong in theological controversy

Dedlock Lady The wife of Sir Leicester Dedlock in Dickens's Bleak House, mother out of wedlock to Esther Summerson

Dejanira The wife of Hercules, unintentionally the cause of the hero's death by giving him a garment poisoned with the blood of the centaur Nessus who told her she would thus retain her husband's love

Delectable Mountains In Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress a delightful range from which the Celestial City could be seen

Delia. In classical literature a name of Diana from the island of Delos Also a poetical name for a young woman generally

Demeter de mē'ter The Greek goddess corresponding with the Roman Ceres See in Dict

Demogorgon A mysterious divinity mentioned by some writers as greatly to be dreaded and as holding powerful sway in the unseen world

Desdemona. The heroine of Shakspere's Othello, killed by her husband Othello, who is led by the devilish malice of Iago to believe her unfaithful to him

Deucalion and Pyrrha, dū kā'li-on, pir'a. In Greek mythol a man and wife who alone survived a deluge and became originators of a new race of men

Diana, dī an'a The Roman goddess corresponding with the Greek Artemis, the sister of Apollo a chaste virgin, goddess of hunting and of the moon

Dick Mr An amiable half witted gentleman in Dickens's David Copperfield, who thinks he is bound to prepare a certain 'memorial,' but cannot keep himself from putting into it something about the head of Charles I

Diddler, Jeremy An artful swindling, but amusing character in Kenny's farce of Raising the Wind (1803)

Dido The mythical queen of Carthage, described by Virgil in the Æneid as hospitably entertaining the shipwrecked Æneas, falling in love with him and putting an end to her life when he deserted her

Din'mont, Dandie (that is, Andrew) A farmer in Scott's Guy Mannering, brawny, pugnacious, genuinely hospitable, and kind hearted

Diomede, dī'o-mēd A renowned Grecian chief at the siege of Troy

Dionysus, dī-o-nī'sus A Greek name of the god Bacchus

Dioscuri, dī-os-kū'rī A name of the twins Castor and Pollux

Dives, dī'vēz. The Latin word for a rich man, came to be used as a sort of proper name for the rich man of the parable of Lazarus, and hence for a luxurious rich man generally

Dobbin, Colonel One of the chief characters in Thackeray's Vanity Fair, an excellent soldier and thorough gentleman, but somewhat shy and awkward, devoted to Amelia Sedley as also to her late husband George Osborne.

Doda, Meg The famous landlady of an inn in Scott's St Ronan's Well.

Dodson and Fogg The pettifogging lawyers who carried on the breach of promise action against Mr Pickwick in Dickens s Pickwick Papers

Doe, John, dō An imaginary person whose name used to appear in certain English actions at law, along with that of Richard Roe, an equally shadowy personage

Dogberry and Verges Two ridiculous constables in Shakspere s Much Ado about Nothing

Dombey, Mr In Dickens's Dombey & Son a wealthy London merchant full of pride and self importance, cold and cruel to his daughter Florence, as being a mere girl, but built up in his young son Paul, whose death is a great blow to him, while the elopement of his wife and the loss of his fortune completely humble him Captain Cuttle and his friend Bunsby, Dr Blimber, Major Bagstock, &c , also appear in this novel

Domdan'iel In oriental legend a vast subterranean cavern haunted by sorcerers, genii, &c

Dominie Sampson The profoundly learned tutor at Ellangowan in Scott s Guy Mannering, exceedingly awkward and utterly ignorant of the world

Don Bellianis of Greece, bel i a nis The hero of an old romance of chivalry

Don Juan The hero of a Spanish legend which has been much employed for the dramatic and operatic stage and furnished the name to Byron s poem The don is the type of a finished and reckless libertine who is at last dragged down alive to the infernal regions Byron s unfinished poem borrows little or nothing but the name from the old legend

Don Quixote (Spanish pron kē hō tā) The hero of the great Spanish romance of Cervantes, a Castilian country gentleman so crazed by reading books of chivalry that he sallies forth as a knight errant to succour the oppressed and redress wrongs As his squire he takes along with him Sancho Panza, an ignorant credulous and vulgar peasant pot-bellied, gluttonous, and selfish, yet faithful to his master, shrewd and amusing The knight, mounted on his steed Rosinante, equally gaunt with the rider, and the squire on his ass Dapple have various amusing experiences since the don looks upon flocks of sheep as armies, wind mills as giants, and galley slaves as oppressed gentlemen

Dotheboys Hall (that is, 'do the boys,' cheat them) The famous academy of the ignorant and brutal schoolmaster Squeers in Dickens s Nicholas Nickleby

Doubting Castle The castle of giant Despair in the Pilgrim s Progress

Dousterswivel, dōs ter swiv el In Scott s Antiquary, a swindling German who professes to be able to find hidden treasures by magical or cabalistic means and extracts sums of money from Sir Arthur Wardour

Dowlas, Dick, dou las A young scapegrace in Colman s comedy The Heir at law, son of a petty shopkeeper of Gosport, who, until the real heir at law appears, figures as a peer of the realm Dr Pangloss was Dick's tutor

Draw'cansir A bully and braggart in Buckingham s satiric play of The Rehearsal (1671)

Dromio The name of the twin brothers in Shakspere s Comedy of Errors, attendants on the brothers Antipholus

Drugger, Abel In Ben Jonson s Alchemist, a simple character who keeps a tobacco shop

Dryasdust, Rev Dr A fictitious personage brought forward by Scott to introduce some of his novels The name is used as equivalent to a historical writer or investigator of the driest and most matter of fact kind

Duessa. A witch in Spenser s Faërie Queene who deceives the Red Cross Knight, and becomes the leman of the giant Orgoglio, but she and her paramour are overthrown by Prince Arthur

Dulcin'ea del Tobo'so The country girl whom Don Quixote selected as the lady of his knightly devotion

Dumbiedikes, dum bi-diks A 'laird or small proprietor in Scott s Heart of Mid lothian, fond of money and also of Jeanie Deans, to whom he pays his addresses (without effect) in the most silent and undemonstrative way His father was a hard-drinking, irreligious character, whose death bed scene forms a striking picture

Dundreary, Lord, dun drē ri The chief character in Tom Taylor s play, Our American Cousin, an amusing portrait of a nobleman whose head is full of trivialities and whimsicalities

Duran'dal The wonderful sword of Orlando in the hero of Italian romance

Dur'ward, Quentin The hero of Scott s novel of same name, an archer in the Scottish Guard of Louis XI of France, who finally wins the hand of the young Countess Isabella De Croye

Eb'lis In Mohammedan mythology, the chief of the evil angels

Egeria ē jē ri a In Roman legend a nymph from whom King Numa Pompilius is said to have received instructions in regard to religious institutions

Elaine, ē lān A damsel of the times of King Arthur, who pines and dies of love for Lancelot, the heroine of one of Tenny son s Idylls

Eldorado The name of a country exceedingly rich in gold, once imagined to exist in the Orinoco region of S America

Electra The daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and sister of Orestes, whom she abetted in the murder of their mother, to avenge the death of their father Her story was treated by the Greek tragedians, and Sophocles has a tragedy called by her name

Elshie, Cannie The Black Dwarf in Scott s novel of this name

Emily Little Emily, niece of Daniel Peggotty in Dickens s David Copperfield, betrothed to Ham Peggotty but seduced by Steerforth

Encel'adus A giant overthrown by the thunderbolts of Jove and cast under Etna, when he turned from one side to the other he shook the whole island

Endymion, en dim i on A beautiful shepherd kissed by Diana as he lay asleep on Mount Latmus Keats has celebrated in a poem of this name

Enid The heroine of one of Tennyson s Idylls, a perfect example of conjugal love and patience

Eos The Greek name equivalent to Aurora

Epigoni, e pig o nī Certain legendary heroes of Greece who took and destroyed the town of Thebes, sons of the seven princes who had previously attacked it and who are celebrated in the tragedy of Æschylus, The Seven Against Thebes

Epimenides, ep i men i dēz A sage or wise man of ancient Greece, a prophet or seer who is fabled to have slept in a cave for fifty seven years

Epimetheus, ep i mē thūs The brother of Prometheus and husband of Pandora

Erato One of the muses she presided over lyric and especially amatory poetry

Erebus, Erinnys See in Dict

Eris A Greek goddess of strife or discord

Erl King An evil elf or goblin of German superstition

Eros The Greek name of the god of love, Cupid

Esmond, Col Henry The hero of Thackeray s novel called Esmond (time the reign of Queen Anne), a chivalrous soldier and man of taste He is on the Jacobite side and assists in a plan for bringing back the Stuarts He is attracted for a time by his kinswoman, the imperious and ambitious beauty Beatrix Esmond, but latterly marries her mother and retires to America.

Eteocles and Polynices, e-tē'o klēz, pol i ni sēz In Greek myth sons of Œdipus who quarrel regarding the succession to the throne, and fall in single combat by each other s hands

Eumæus, ū mē us In Homer's Odyssey the faithful swine-herd of Ulysses, attached to and respected by his master

Euphrosyne, ū-fros i-nē In Greek myth one of the three graces, the others being Aglaia and Thalia

Euphues See *Euphuism* in Dict

Europa A nymph of Greek fable carried off by Jove in the form of a white bull

Eurya'lus, ū-ri a lus See *Nisus*

Eurydice, ū rid i sē The wife of the poet Orpheus See *Orpheus*

Euterpe, ū-tèr'pē The muse of music

Evangeline The heroine of Longfellow's well known poem, founded on the expulsion of the French colonists from Acadia (Nova Scotia) in 1756

Evans, Sir Hugh. A laughable Welsh schoolmaster in Shakspere s Merry Wives

Excalibur The famous sword of King Arthur

Eyre, Jane, ār The heroine of a novel by Charlotte Brontë, governess to a gentleman called Rochester, to whom she is married after the death of his insane wife

Fag The lying servant of Captain Absolute in Sheridan s comedy The Rivals.

Fagin, fā gin An old Jew and receiver of stolen goods in Dickens s Oliver Twist, who trains boys to steal

Fair Maid of Perth The heroine of Scott s novel so named, her proper name being Catherine Glover, marries Hal o the Wynd, the stalwart armourer

Fairservice, Andrew In Scott's Rob Roy the pragmatical, conceited, and not over honest Scotch gardener at Osbaldistone Hall

Faithful A companion of Christian in Bunyan s Pilgrim's Progress, burned alive at Vanity Fair

Falstaff, Sir John, fal staf The 'fat knight, the finest comic character of Shakspere and of literature, appearing in Henry IV (both parts) and the Merry Wives Gross, sensual, dishonest, and utterly unprincipled, he would be despicable were it not for his overflowing wit and humour, his gaiety and good sense

Farintosh, Marquis of A Scottish nobleman in Thackeray s Newcomes, who has neither abilities character, nor breeding to recommend him, but is a great catch in the marriage market and is expected to become the husband of Ethel Newcome

Fat Boy In Dickens s Pickwick a boy named Joe, always either eating or sleeping

Father of Comedy Aristophanes,—**of English Poetry,** Chaucer,—**of Epic Poetry,** Homer —**of History,** Herodotus,—**of Tragedy,** Æschylus

Fathom Ferdinand, Count An unmitigated scoundrel, the hero of a novel by Smollett

Fatima The last of Bluebeard s wives.

Faulconbridge, Philip In Shakspere s King John a natural son of Richard I , an outspoken and daring soldier, true and steel to his friends

Faust, fast or foust The hero of Goethe's celebrated dramatic poem, in popular German legend known as Dr Faustus, as also in Marlowe s tragedy of same name Faustus was a magician and astrologer who sold himself to the devil on condition of obtaining for a period every kind of worldly enjoyment, at the end of which he realizes with horror and despair the penalty he has now to pay The Faust of Goethe is a creation of a higher character. He is a scholar who has mastered all the science of his day, and has meditated on the problems of life, finding that all is but vanity and vexation of spirit The tragic element here is furnished by the fate of the hapless Margaret, whom he seduces, and who is condemned for murdering her baby The Mephistopheles of Goethe—the demonic being who fulfils all Faust's wishes—is also a far more interesting figure than the vulgar fiend of the older stories

Feeble Jestingly called by **Falstaff** 'most forcible Feeble,' one of the knight's 'ragged regiment in Henry IV part ii.,' a puny, timid creature.

Fenella. A fairy-like damsel in Scott's Peveril of the Peak

Ferrex and Porrex. Sons of a mythical British king Gorboduc, appearing in an old English tragedy by T Norton and T Sackville Lord Buckhurst

Fer'umbras, Sir The hero of an old English metrical romance.

Figaro A sharp-witted barber and valet, the hero of Beaumarchais's French comedies the Barber of Seville and Marriage of Figaro, on which are based operas by Rossini and Mozart

Fitz Boodle George A name under which Thackeray contributed a number of papers or articles to Fraser's Magazine, of varying character but all marked by his humour and characteristic features of style

Florac, Paul de In Thackeray's Newcomes a French nobleman married to an English wife, a kind hearted prodigal who latterly settles in England and assumes the character of the English country gentleman while remaining as thoroughly French as ever Colonel Newcome was passionately in love with Florac's mother in early life

Florimel A virtuous lady in Spenser's Faerie Queene A witch made by sorcery a figure that was mistaken for her, but the false Florimel vanished away when the real one was brought side by side

Florizel The Prince of Bohemia in Shakspere's Winter's Tale, in love with Perdita

Fluellen. A brave but pedantic Welsh captain in Shakspere's Henry V, whose parallel between Monmouth and Macedonia is well known

Flying Dutchman. A phantom ship seen in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope, said to be commanded by a Dutch captain (Vanderdecken) who for his impiety has to sail till the day of judgment

Foker, Harry In Thackeray's Pendennis the son of a wealthy brewer a sporting, slangy, wide-awake young sybarite who for a time is enthralled by the siren Blanche Amory

Foppington, Lord A coxcomb in Vanbrugh's comedy The Relapse, and Sheridan's Trip to Scarborough

Ford, Mrs One of Shakspere's Merry Wives of Windsor, who befools Falstaff for his evil intentions

Fortunatus. The hero of a popular tale who obtained an inexhaustible purse and a cap that would carry him wherever he pleased

Fra Diavolo, frä dē ä'vō lō A brigand chief of S Italy who has given name to a comic opera by Auber, with words by Scribe

Frankenstein, -stīn A student of physiology in Mrs. Shelley's romance of same name, who attains profound knowledge and constructs a hideous monster endued with the attributes of humanity The monster, though craving sympathy and love, proves the curse and ruin of its creator.

Freischutz, fri'shütz A marksman of German legend who obtains seven magic balls, six of which hit whatever he aims at, but the seventh goes as the fiend directs

Freya, frī'a A Scandinavian goddess of love and song, often confounded with Frigga.

Friar John In Rabelais's romance of Gargantua and Pantagruel a profane and debauched but bold and amusing character, always in the heart of everything that is going on.

Friar Tuck. The friar who is said to have been among Robin Hood's merry men

Fribble An effeminate and contemptible coxcomb in Garrick's Miss in her Teens.

Frigga. A Scandinavian goddess, wife of Odin, and corresponding in some respects with Venus

Fudge Family An English family whose doings and adventures in Paris are amusingly chronicled by the poet Moore in a series of letters in verse, supposed to be written by them

Gal'ahad, Sir One of the knights of King Arthur's Round Table, celebrated for his chastity

Galatea, gal-a-tē'a A nymph of Greek fable beloved by and loving Acis, who was killed by the Cyclops Polyphemus from jealousy

Gamp, Sarah A monthly nurse in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit, fond of liquor, carrying a big baggy umbrella, and making frequent references to a purely imaginary friend of hers named Mrs Harris

Ganelon One of Charlemagne's knights, celebrated for malevolence and treachery

Ganymede, gan'i mēd A beautiful youth of Greek fable, carried to heaven from Mount Ida by an eagle, and made cupbearer to the gods

Gareth One of King Arthur's knights who served as a scullion for a year before being knighted His expedition in the company of Lynette to liberate her sister Lyonors is the subject of one of Tennyson's Idylls

Gargantua The hero of the humorous and fantastic romance of same name by Rabelais He was a giant of tremendous size who had a son equally wonderful named Pantagruel

Gawain One of the knights of the Round Table, a nephew of King Arthur renowned for strength as well as courtesy

Gawreys Living women described in the story of Peter Wilkins (by Robert Paltock 1750) who is shipwrecked and meets with them in a strange land of twilight The winged men are called *Glumms*

Geierstein Anne of, gī'er-stīn The heroine of one of Scott's novels dealing with events of early Swiss history

Gelert gel'ert The faithful hound of Llewellyn which kills a wolf that would have devoured its master's infant and is rashly slain by him before he sees how matters really stand Similar stories are of almost world wide currency

Gellatley Davie gel'at li In Scott's Waverley a crazy domestic of the Baron Bradwardine given to answer questions with snatches of song.

Genevieve St, jen-e-vēv' An apocryphal saint a lady who according to legend was falsely accused of adultery and condemned to death, but escaped and lived six years in a forest till her husband found her and took her home convinced of her innocence

George a Green. The pinner or pound keeper of Wakefield, one of the associates of Robin Hood

Geraint, ger'ant A knight of the Round Table, married to Enid and celebrated in one of Tennyson's Idylls of the King *See Enid*

Geryon, jē'ri on In ancient classical legend, a monstrous king of Hesperia, who fed his oxen on human flesh and was slain by Hercules

Giant Despair A formidable giant of the Pilgrim's Progress who lived in Doubting Castle

Gil Blas, zhel blä's. The hero of a diverting novel by Le Sage, written in French, though the scene is laid in Spain and incidents are taken from Spanish writers

Gilpin, John, gil pin A London linen draper and train band captain whose exploits on horseback are celebrated in Cowper's humorous poem of same name

Ginevra, ji nev'ra The bride who according to a well known story, out of frolic shut herself into a chest on her wedding day and was thus entombed alive

Giovanni, Don, jo-vän'nē The Italian form of Don Juan and the title of a noble opera by Mozart based on the Don Juan legend.

Glasse, Mrs A name attached to a famous cookery book of 1747, in which the recipe for cooking a hare is said to begin with the words 'First catch your hare, though this is not really the case

Glaucus. A Greek divinity of the sea.

Gloriana. The queen of fairyland in Spenser's Faërie Queene, intended to stand for Queen Elizabeth.

Glubbdubdrib In Swift's Gulliver's Travels an island inhabited by sorcerers or magicians, who called up at Gulliver's desire the spirits of many personages of former times.

Glumdalclitch. An amiable girl giantess (forty feet high) who had the care of Gulliver when he was in Brobdingnag

Glumms See *Gawreys*

Gobbo, Launcelot An amusing clown in Shakspere's Merchant of Venice, at one time servant to Shylock

Godiva, Lady The wife of Leofric, Earl of Mercia, in the eleventh century, who, according to the story, obtained relief from burdensome taxes for the people of Coventry by riding naked through the town, as her rude husband challenged her to do before he would grant the favour Only one person, hence called Peeping Tom, ventured to look out and was immediately struck blind The story has been versified by Tennyson

Golden Ass. The name of a tale by the Latin writer Appuleius, relating to the adventures of a young man who for a time has been made to assume the form of an ass The story of Cupid and Psyche occurs in it

Golden Fleece In class myth the fleece of a famous ram hung in a grove in Colchis, and guarded by a dragon It was carried off by the Argonauts (which see in Dict)

Gon eril One of the two evil daughters of King Lear *See Lear*

Goodfellow Robin A tricksy imp or sprite of popular English tales, called also *Puck*

Gorboduc A fabulous British king See *Ferrex*

Grad grind, Thomas A successful business man connected with the iron trade in Dickens's Hard Times who is above all sentiment and cares only for what is practical and matter of fact

Grandison, Sir Charles The hero of Richardson's novel, The History of Sir Charles Grandison a somewhat tiresome character intended to exemplify the perfect Christian gentleman

Great Commoner William Pitt — **Great Duke** The Duke of Wellington — **Great Magician** Sir Walter Scott — **Great Moralist** Dr Johnson **Great Unknown** Sir Walter Scott before he was known as the author of the Waverley Novels

Greatheart In the Pilgrim's Progress the guide of Christiana and her children to the Celestial City

Greaves Sir Lancelot, grēvz A sort of English Don Quixote, the hero of a novel by Smollett

Green, Verdant. The hero of a story of Oxford life by Cuthbert Bede (Rev J Bradley) When he enters the university as a freshman he is as green as his name implies and has many jokes played on him

Gretchen A German diminutive of Margaret often used of the heroine of Goethe's Faust See *Faust*

Griselda The heroine of one of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, borrowed from the Italian She was subjected to the cruelest trials by her husband in order to test her patience and obedience, but never complained or murmured

Grub Street The former name of a street in London which has become identified with hack writers and poor literature

Grundy, Mrs A farmer's wife frequently spoken of by Mrs Ashfield, another farmer's wife in Morton's comedy, Speed the Plough (1798) Mrs. Ashfield is much given to speculating about 'what Mrs. Grundy will say in such and such circumstances

Gudrun gud'run The heroine of an old German epic, a princess who is carried off and is kept for years at servile drudgery, because she refuses to marry against her inclinations.

Guinevere, gwin'e-vēr The wife of King Arthur, notorious for her guilty attachment to Sir Lancelot, latterly retires to a nunnery; best known from Tennyson's Idylls.

Gulliver, Lemuel The hero of Swift's famous Gulliver's Travels, who makes various voyages, and in one way or another visits some remarkable countries, especially Lilliput, Brobdingnag, Laputa, and the land of the Houyhnhnms. See these

entries, also *Glubdubdrib, Glumdalclitch, Struldbrugs*

Gummidge, Mrs The widow who keeps house for Daniel Peggotty in Dickens's David Copperfield, always in the deyths of melancholy, as 'a lone lorn creetur

Gurth The faithful and sturdy swineherd of Cedric in Scott's Ivanhoe

Gurton, Gammer The heroine of the second known Old English comedy, Gammer Gurton's Needle (1575), which turns on the loss of this useful article and the finding of it sticking in her husband Hodge's breeches

Guy of Warwick A hero of English legend, one of whose exploits was the killing of a formidable 'dun cow

Guyon, Sir, gī'on A knight in Spenser's Faerie Queene, the personification of temperance and self restraint

Gyges, jī'jēz A king of ancient Lydia fabled to have had a magic ring that rendered him invisible, and thus helped him to slay his predecessor Candaules

Hagen, hä'gĕn A warrior in the Nibelungenlied who kills Siegfried, and is himself killed by Chriemhild

Haidee In Byron's Don Juan the daughter of the pirate Lambro, a beautiful girl who rescues Juan when cast ashore, and dies when her father drags him off to slavery

Halcyone, hal sī'o nē In Greek myth daughter of Æolus and wife of Ceyx, at whose death she threw herself into the sea and became a kingfisher

Hamlet The prince of Denmark, hero of Shakspere's finest tragedy, the substance of which is contained in old chronicles

Hardcastle, Squire In Goldsmith's comedy, She Stoops to Conquer, an English country gentleman whose house Young Marlow mistakes for an inn, and whose daughter 'stoops to conquer' him, pretending to be the chambermaid The squire is a jovial old gentleman, fond of telling stories, and has one especial favourite of 'grouse in the gun room

Mrs Hardcastle is a lady who is devoted to what is genteel Tony Lumpkin is her son by a former marriage See *Lumpkin*

Harlowe, Clarissa. The heroine of Richardson's novel of this name, a girl of great sweetness, purity, and moral dignity, who is overcome by drugs and betrayed by the man she loves, the fine Lovelace, and latterly, scorning his offered reparation of marriage, dies of grief and shame

Harmonia In classical myth a daughter of Mars and Venus and wife of Cadmus On her marriage day she received a necklace which proved unlucky to everyone that came into possession of it

Harold, Childe The hero of Byron's poem 'Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, the Childe being a mark of birth, wealth, and intellect, who, while still young, has become sated with pleasure, and resolves to travel, thus giving the poet an opportunity for much fine description and reflective writing

Harpagon A wretched miser, the hero of Molière's comedy L'Avare (The Miser)

Harris, Mrs Mrs Gamp's oft quoted but imaginary friend See *Gamp*

Hatchway, Lieutenant An amusing half-pay naval officer, the companion of Commodore Trunnion in Smollett's Peregrine Pickle

Hatteraick, Dirk. The captain of the Dutch smuggling vessel in Scott's Guy Mannering, in whose lugger Harry Bertram is carried off, a reckless desperado, but honest to his employers

Hatto In German legend, an archbishop of Mainz devoured by an army of rats (or mice) as a judgment upon him for having, during a severe famine, shut up a number of poor people in a barn and burned them The Mouse-tower, on an island of the Rhine near Bingen, is said to have been the scene of the bishop's death

Hawk, Sir Mulberry, In Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby, a worthless roué who insults Kate Nickleby and kills in a duel the young Lord Verisopht, who has been his associate and admirer

Headrigg, Cuddie (Cuthbert) An amusing farm-servant in Scott's Old Mortality

Heart of Midlothian. A name for the old tolbooth or jail of Edinburgh, adopted by Sir W Scott as the title of one of his novels, in which it makes a figure. See *Deans*

Hebe The Greek goddess of youth and cup-bearer to the gods (before Ganymede), represented as a very beautiful young girl

Hecate, hek'a tē A Greek goddess whose powers were various, and who was sometimes confounded with Artemis (Diana) and Proserpine, but latterly became especially a goddess of the infernal regions and patroness of magicians and witches

Hector The son of Priam, King of Troy, and husband of Andromache, the most valiant among the Trojans, and the noblest hero described in the Iliad He was latterly slain by Achilles, and his body dragged round the city walls in revenge for his having killed Patroclus See *Ilium*

Hecuba The wife of King Priam of Troy, and mother of Hector, Paris, and Cassandra After the fall of Troy she was given to Ulysses as a slave, and some say she drowned herself in despair

Heep, Uriah. Clerk to Mr Wickfield, the lawyer, in Dickens's David Copperfield, a sneaking and malignant character, always proclaiming how 'umble' he is, but trying to ruin his employer and marry his daughter Agnes

Hel or Hela The Scandinavian goddess of the dead, daughter of Loki, a frightful being, half black and half of fair complexion

Helen The wife of Menelaus, King of Sparta, and daughter of Jupiter and Leda, the most beautiful woman of her time She was carried off to Troy by Paris, and thus caused the Trojan war, the Greek princes having combined in a great expedition against Troy in order to recover her

Helena The heroine of Shakspere's All's Well that Ends Well, married to Bertram, count of Rousillon, who neglects and despises her till brought to a better frame of mind

Helicon A mountain of Greece anciently sacred to Apollo and the muses

Helios The Greek name for the sun and the sun god, in the latter sense identified with Phœbus or Apollo

Hephæstus Same as *Vulcan.*

Hera Same as *Juno*

Hercules or **Herakles** In classical mythology, a hero or demi god, son of Jupiter and Alcmena, renowned for his wonderful achievements twelve of which are specially singled out as the *twelve labours of Hercules* He was for a time slave to Omphale, Queen of Lydia, and latterly married to Dejanira (which see) Being mortally poisoned by the garment of Nessus, he voluntarily ascended his funeral pile and was received among the gods See also *Hydra, Omphale, Cerberus, &c*

Hermes, her'mēz The Greek deity regarded as equivalent to the Roman Mercury, the messenger of the gods, the inventor of the lyre (which he resigned to Apollo), the god of commerce, and also of fraud and cunning He is generally represented with small wings attached to his head and ankles, and with a winged rod—the *caduceus*

Hermes Trismegistus A mythical personage, the same as the Egyptian god Thoth, represented as the author of a great number of ancient writings

Hermia One of the heroines of Shakspere's Midsummer Night's Dream

Hermione, hèr-mī'o nē In Shakspere's Winter's Tale the wife of King Leontes of Sicily, unjustly suspected by her husband She is an example of 'dignity without pride, love without passion, and tenderness without weakness

Hero The beautiful priestess of Venus at Sestos, to visit whom Leander used to swim the Hellespont. On his death she drowned herself Another Hero has an important part in Shakspere's Much Ado

Hesperides, hes-per'i-dēz. In Greek myth. three nymphs who lived in pleasant gardens in an island of the western ocean, and had charge of a tree which produced golden apples. Hercules had to fetch apples from this tree, which was watched by a dragon.

Hesperus In classical literature, a personification of the evening star (the planet Venus)

Hestia The Greek name of the goddess Vesta.

Hiawatha, hī-a-wa'tha. A mythical hero of the N American Indians, subject of a poem by Longfellow

Hippocrene, -krē-nē or -krēn. A fountain of the muses in ancient Greece near Mount Helicon

Hippolyta. In classical literature a queen of the amazons, married to Theseus.

Hippolytus. In Greek fable, a chaste youth whose stepmother Phædra tries to seduce him, and finding her efforts vain accuses him to his father of attempting her virtue, thus bringing about his death.

Hippomenes, hip-pom e-nēz See *Atalanta.*

Hodge The goodman of Gammer Gurton in the old comedy of this name, and also adopted as a name typical of a country rustic or farm labourer

Holofernes A pedant in Shakspere's Love's Labour's Lost

Honeycomb, Will One of the members of the club described in the Spectator, an oracle on matters of fashion.

Honeyman, Charles A lackadaisical High Church clergyman in Thackeray's Newcomes, an uncle to Clive Newcome, smacking of the humbug and sylvanite

Hood, Robin The famous archer and outlaw of mediæval England, a mere creation of popular mythology

Hopeful A companion of Christian in the Pilgrim's Progress

Horæ Ancient deities personifying the changes of the seasons, usually called in English the Hours

Horatio In Shakspere's Hamlet the friend and intimate of the Prince of Denmark

Horus An ancient Egyptian deity personifying the sun

Houyhnhnms, hō-inmz In Swift's Gulliver's Travels the race of wonderful horses among whom his hero is thrown, they are endowed with reason and form a civilized community, their servants being the Yahoos (which see in Dict.)

Hudibras The hero of the famous satire in verse by Samuel Butler directed against the Nonconformists, Hudibras being a ridiculous Presbyterian knight-errant with a squire named Ralph

Hugh of Lincoln A young boy who, according to an old English legend, the subject of Chaucer's Prioress's Tale, was murdered by the Jews and his fate miraculously made known

Hunter, Mrs Leo A ridiculous matron in Dickens's Pickwick Papers, noted for hunting after any social 'lion' within her reach

Hyacinthus A beautiful boy beloved by Apollo by whom he was accidentally killed when playing at the discus; from his blood sprang the flower hyacinth

Hydra A many headed monster slain by Hercules See in Dict

Hylas A youth beloved by Hercules and carried off by water-nymphs charmed with his beauty

Hyperion, hi-pē'ri-on, more strictly hi-pēr'on In ancient mythol one of the Titans; sometimes a name equivalent to the sun.

Iachimo, yak'i-mō. An Italian villain in Shakspere's Cymbeline who leads Posthumus to believe that his wife Imogen has been unfaithful to him

Iago, i-ä'gō The 'ancient' or ensign of Othello in Shakspere's tragedy who, out of jealousy and devilish malignity, persuades Othello of Desdemona's unfaithfulness.

Icarus, the son of Daedalus, fled with his father but soared too high, and the sun melted his artificial wings, so that he fell into the sea and was drowned. See *Daedalus*

Idomeneus, ī-dom'e-nūs. A king of ancient Crete, who sacrificed his own son in fulfilment of a rash vow similar to that of Jephthah

Ilium or **Ilion**. A poetic name of Troy, whence the name of Homer's Greek poem the Iliad. This poem (in twenty-four books) describes incidents that take place during part of the ten years war waged by the Greeks against Troy, the cause of which was the abduction of Helen, wife of the Greek prince Menelaus, by Paris, son of Priam King of Troy It begins with a quarrel and its important consequences between Achilles, the chief Grecian warrior, and Agamemnon, the generalissimo of the Greek host, and ends with the funeral of Hector, who is slain by Achilles, and whose parting with his wife Andromache before the fatal contest is one of the most famous passages in the epic Gods as well as heroes are freely introduced, and the whole sets before us a varied, richly-coloured, and impressive picture of antique life

Imogen, im o-jen The wife of Posthumus and heroine of Shakspere's Cymbeline She suffers sorrow and hardship through her husband's belief in her infidelity (see *Iachimo*), but is made happy in the end

Indra. A Hindu god of the heavens

Invincible Doctor A name for the English scholastic philosopher William of Occam (1270-1347)

Io In classical myth a princess beloved by Jupiter, and temporarily changed into a cow to avoid the enmity of Juno

Iphigenia, if je ni a A daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who was about to be sacrificed to avert the wrath of the gods, but was miraculously carried away from Aulis to Tauris

Iris. The ancient goddess of the rainbow, also a messenger of the gods, especially of Juno

Isaac of York. A wealthy Jew, father of Rebecca in Scott's Ivanhoe

Isabella. The heroine of Shakspere's Measure for Measure for whom Angelo the deputy of the Duke of Vienna, has an evil passion, and whose brother Claudio is willing to sacrifice her virtue in return for his own safety

Isengrim, i zn grim The name of the wolf in the famous story of Reynard the Fox

Isis. An Egyptian goddess of the moon wife of Osiris and mother of Horus, often represented as veiled

Islands of the Blest or **Fortunate Islands** Islands believed by the Greeks to lie far out in the Atlantic and to form a sort of Elysium

Isolde, i-sold A heroine of mediæval romance belonging to the Arthurian cycle the beloved of Sir Tristram

Israfil In Mohammedan mythology the angel who will blow the trump at the resurrection, and who himself has 'the sweetest voice of all God's creatures'

Ithuriel. An angel in Milton's Paradise Lost who when he found Satan in shape of a toad touched him with his spear and thus at once restored him to his own proper shape

Ivanhoe The hero of Scott's well known novel son of Cedric the Saxon, and a favourite of Richard I., loves and marries Rowena the Saxon beauty

Ixion. In classical mythology, a Thessalian king who for his wickedness was punished in the infernal regions by being bound to a perpetually revolving fiery wheel

Jack, Colonel. The hero of a fictitious biography by Defoe, who from a pickpocket becomes a slave-owner in America.

Janus. A Roman deity represented with two faces turning opposite ways, and whose temple was closed in time of peace

Jaques, jak wes or shāk A melancholy and contemplative lord in Shakspere's As You Like It

Jarley, Mrs The proprietrix of a travelling waxwork in Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop

Jarvie, Bailie Nicol A Glasgow magistrate in Scott's Rob Roy, an admirably humorous creation

Jason. An ancient Greek hero, the leader of the Argonauts and husband of Medea.

Jeames, jēmz Jeames de la Pluche, the professed writer of an amusing diary, one of Thackeray's contributions to Punch, a footman who makes money by railway speculation and for a time is a man of consequence

Jellyby, Mrs, jel i bi In Dickens's Bleak House a lady so immersed in missionary matters, and so much concerned for the poor heathens in Africa, that she neglects her own household

Jenkins, Winifred In Smollett's Humphrey Clinker, Miss Tabitha Bramble's maid, who writes letters amusing from their blunders, and becomes the wife of Humphrey

Jenkinson, Ephraim A swindler in Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, who cheats the vicar and his son Moses, and talks learnedly about the cosmogony of the world

Jessica The daughter of Shylock the Jew in Shakspere's Merchant of Venice

Jingle, Alfred. An amusing swindling stroller in Dickens's Pickwick, who talks in a peculiar elliptical style, and after cheating Mr Pickwick is rescued by him from a debtors prison His henchman is Job Trotter

Jocasta See *Œdipus*

Jones Tom. The hero of a novel by Fielding, manly and good hearted, but dissipated and wanting in self respect He marries Sophia daughter of Squire Western

Jotunheim yō'tun him The abode of the frost giants in Scandinavian mythology

Juan, Don See *Don Juan*.

Juliet The heroine of Shakspere's famous tragedy Romeo and Juliet a member of the Capulet family, while Romeo is one of the Montagues

Juno The supreme goddess among the Romans identified with the Greek Hera See in Dict

Jupiter The supreme Roman deity, identified with the Greek Zeus See in Dict

Kaf In Mohammedan mythol a mountain that surrounds and walls in the earth

Kama. The Hindu god of love

Kay, Sir A rude boastful and mannerless knight at King Arthur's court

Kehama A great Indian rajah who obtains supernatural powers but meets a wretched doom the subject of Southey's poem The Curse of Kehama

Kew, Lady In Thackeray's Newcomes an aristocratic dowager aunt of Ethel Newcome, given to domineering over all the members of her family, though her niece Ethel is apt to rebel Her son Lord Kew was at one time engaged to Ethel

Kilmansegg, Miss. A rich heiress with an artificial leg of gold, celebrated in a comic poem by Hood She was married for her money, and her husband killed her with her precious leg

Kite, Sergeant The disreputable but amusing hero of Farquhar's Recruiting Officer (1706)

Klaus, Peter, klows The German prototype of Rip Van Winkle (*see Winkle*)

Knickerbocker, Diedrich, dē drick An imaginary Dutchman put forward as the author of a fictitious history of New York written by Washington Irving

Kriemhild. See *Chriemhild*.

Krook In Dickens's Bleak House, a drunken old dealer in rags and bones who dies of spontaneous combustion

Kuvera, ku vē ra. The Hindu god of wealth

La Creevy, Miss A kind-hearted sprightly little miniature painter in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby

Lady Bountiful. See *Bountiful*

Lady of Lyons See *Melnotte*

Lady of the Lake A female of supernatural powers who figures in the legend of King Arthur.—Also the name of a poem by Sir Walter Scott from its heroine Ellen Douglas, whose father has been banished from court by James V of Scotland, and lives in retirement at Loch Katrine

Laertes, lā-ėr tēz In Greek story the father of Ulysses, in Shakspere's Hamlet son of Polonius and brother of Ophelia

Laga do In Swift's Gulliver's Travels, the capital of Balnibarbi, visited by Gulliver in his Laputa journey, with a celebrated academy of projectors, whose schemes for extracting sunbeams from cucumbers, converting ice into gunpowder &c, are attempted to be carried to perfection

Lalla Rookh The heroine of Moore's poem represented as a daughter of the emperor Aurungzebe, and as going to Cashmere to marry the King of Bucharia On the way she is entertained by a series of tales told by a young poet with whom she falls in love, and who turns out to be her betrothed

Lambro In Byron's Don Juan, a Greek pirate, father of Haidee, represented as having his headquarters in a small island of the Ægean, and as being the mildest mannered man that ever scuttled ship or cut a throat

Lammermoor Bride of Lucy Ashton heroine of a tragic novel by Scott See *Ashton, Ravenswood*

Lancelot or **Launcelot** The most famous of King Arthur's knights, paramour of Queen Guinevere

Languish, Lydia A very romantic young lady, the heroine of Sheridan's comedy The Rivals

Laocoon lā-ok o-on In Greek legend, a Trojan priest who along with his two sons was killed by two enormous serpents an incident represented in a very famous group of statuary

Laodamia, lā o da mi a In classic fable the wife of Protesilaos whom she followed to Hades after his death

Laputa A sort of flying island visited by Gulliver, raised above the earth by means of a huge loadstone, and inhabited by persons engaged in the most abstruse studies These philosophers were apt to become so deeply immersed in study as to be quite oblivious to everything else and hence they had attendants called flappers whose duty it was to rouse their attention by striking them with a blown bladder attached to a handle

Latona The mother of Apollo and Diana

Launce An amusing clown in Shakspere's Two Gentlemen, with a favourite dog, named Crab

Lavinia In Virgil's Æneid the second wife of Æneas previously betrothed to Turnus King of Latium

Leander In Greek story a young man of Abydos who used to swim the Hellespont to visit Hero of Sestos See *Hero*

Lear, lēr A mythical king of Britain, the subject of Shakspere's tragedy King Lear Believing in the love of his daughters Goneril and Regan, he divides between them his kingdom, thinking that his other daughter Cordelia is undutiful, but the former drive him mad by ingratitude and he only learns the worth of Cordelia when too late

Leda In Greek mythol the mother of Castor and Pollux Helen, and Clytemnestra She was visited by Jupiter, in the form of a swan

Lefevre lē favr A lieutenant whose death forms a very affecting scene in Sterne's Tristram Shandy

Legree A brutal slave owner in Mrs Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin

Lenore le nōr' A heroine of German ballad whose dead lover in spectral form carries her on horseback with him to the graveyard

Leontes, le-on tēz In Shakspere's Winter's Tale, King of Sicily, husband of Hermione, and father of Perdita. The play turns on his insane suspicion of his wife and the consequences following thereon

Leporello The valet of Don Giovanni, a cowardly fellow who aids him in his libertinism, though with qualms of conscience

Lilith In Jewish mythol a sort of female demon who was Adam's wife before Eve was created

Lilliput The land of the Lilliputians, pigmies about six inches high, in Swift's Gulliver's Travels

Lindabrides, lin-dab'ri dēz A heroine of old romance, whose name became synonymous with that of a mistress or sweetheart

Lirriper, Mrs A kind hearted and voluble London lodging house keeper, who is the chief character in two of Dickens's Christmas stories

Lismahago In Smollett's Humphry Clinker a Scotch half pay officer, gaunt and grim, pedantic and disputatious, and full of national pride, he gets married to Tabitha Bramble and her £4000

Little Dorrit The heroine of a novel by Dickens, born and brought up in the Marshalsea Prison

Lockit An inhuman jailer in Gay's Beggar's Opera His daughter Lucy is in love with Macheath, the dashing highwayman

Locrine, lō-krin A mythical king of England, son of the equally mythical Brut or Brutus

Loki In Scandinavian mythol the evil god who brought about the death of Baldur

Lorelei lōr'ē lī In German legend a siren of the Rhine who lures men to destruction

Lothair The hero of a novel by Disraeli, a young nobleman who shows some favour for the Roman Catholic religion, but ultimately marries Lady Corisande and attaches himself to the English Church

Lovelace The libertine hero of Richard Savage's novel Clarissa Harlowe

Lubberland Same as Cockaigne

Lucretia The heroine of a legendary tale of early Rome, who stabbed herself after being defiled by Sextus Tarquinius

Lud A fabulous king of Britain

Luggnagg An island in Swift's Gulliver's Travels See *Struldbrugs*

Lumpkin, Tony The son of Mrs Hardcastle by her first marriage in Goldsmith's comedy She Stoops to Conquer, an ignorant, idle mischievous, but good natured young booby

Lycidas, lis'i das A poetic name under which Milton in a celebrated elegy laments his deceased friend Edward King

Lyndon Barry The hero of Thackeray's Memoirs of Barry Lyndon, an Irishman who relates his own adventures as an audacious sharper and swindler

Lyonnesse, lī-o-nes A tract in the south west of England said to be now covered by the sea

Mab The queen of the fairies according to Shakspere and other English poets

Macaire, Robert, ma kār' A scoundrel hero of certain popular French plays

Macbeth A historic personage who raised himself to be king of Scotland, and is celebrated along with his wife Lady Macbeth, in Shakspere's famous tragedy the events of which, however, are almost entirely fictitious

Macduff A Scottish thane who slays Macbeth See preceding entry

Mac Flecknoe flek nō The name under which Dryden lampoons the poet Shadwell in a poetical satire of same name

Macheath, Captain, mak hēth The high wayman hero of Gay's Beggar's Opera, who declared he could be so happy with either Polly Peachum or Lucy Lockit but was married to the former, though he promised to marry the latter and was assisted by her to escape from jail

Mac Ivor, Fergus and Flora In Scott's Waverley, a Highland chief and his sister both devoted to the cause of Charles Edward Stuart Waverley proposed to Flora, who was high-minded and beautiful Fergus was executed

Macsycophant, Sir Pertinax The hero of Macklin's comedy The Man of the World, a Scotsman who raised his fortunes by 'booing' (bowing) to the great and wealthy

Madoc. A prince or king of Welsh tradition, who is said to have discovered America long before Columbus, the subject of a poem by Southey

Maeonides, mē on'i dēz A poetical designation of Homer

Maid Marian The wife of Robin Hood

Malagrowther, Sir Mungo A peevish and bitter tongued old courtier in Scott's Fortunes of Nigel

Malaprop, Mrs A lady in Sheridan's comedy The Rivals, notorious for her amusing blunders in the use of words, aunt and guardian to Lydia Languish

Malvolio The pompous and conceited steward or major-domo of Olivia in Shakspere's Twelfth Night

Mambrino's Helmet A wonderful helmet of mediæval romance which Don Quixote claimed to have found, though his was merely a barber's basin

Manfred The hero of a drama by Byron, a man of sombre character who has dealings with the powers of evil

Mannering, Guy The English officer and gentleman who gives name to Scott's well known novel, and whose daughter is married to its hero Harry Bertram

Man of Brass See *Talus*

Man of Feeling The hero of a sentimental and lachrymose novel by Henry Mackenzie (1771)

Mantalini, man ta lē nē A dissipated fop in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby husband to a fashionable milliner, latterly reduced to turn his wife's mangle

Marchioness, The A half starved girl, maid of all work to Sampson Brass in Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop, latterly married to Dick Swiveller

Margaret The heroine of Goethe's Faust See *Faust*

Marlow The hero of Goldsmith's comedy She Stoops to Conquer bashful with ladies, but by no means so with chambermaids See *Hardcastle*

Marmion A brave but profligate English lord hero of Scott's poem of same name, the scene of which is partly in Scotland, slain at Flodden

Marner Silas The character who gives name to a novel by George Eliot a weaver who believes himself deserted by God, and has his small store of gold stolen but is restored to heart and hope by a little foundling child who comes to him

Mars The Roman god of war See in Dict

Marsyas mar si as A satyr fabled to have been conquered by Apollo in a musical contest and to have been flayed alive by the victor

Mawworm A canting hypocrite in Bickerstaff's comedy The Hypocrite, a believer in Dr Cantwell

Medea The daughter of a king of Colchis, in Greek legend a famous sorceress, who helps Jason to carry off the golden fleece is married but afterwards deserted by him and in revenge murders their two children

Megæra, me jē ra In classical myth one of the three Furies

Meleager, mel e ā'jēr A Greek legendary hero, slayer of the formidable Calydonian boar and lover of Atalanta, his life depended on how long a firebrand remained unconsumed

Melnotte, Claude The hero of Lytton's play The Lady of Lyons, a gardener's son, who marries a proud Lyons beauty under pretence of being a prince then becomes a colonel in the army, and when misfortune overtakes her father finds happiness with her at last,

Melpomene, mel pom e-nē The Muse who presided over tragedy

Mélusine, mā lū sēn A fairy of French legend, who is condemned to become every Saturday a serpent from the waist downward

Memnon A king of Ethiopia slain in the Trojan war, where he fought on the Trojan side

Menelaus, men e-lā'us A mythical king of Sparta, husband of Helen and brother of Agamemnon

Mephistopheles, mef is-tof'e-lēz. A fiend or spirit of evil who figures in the Faust story, and is made a striking personage by Goethe See *Faust*

Mercury. See *Hermes*

Mercutio, mėr-kū'shi-ō The witty and elegant friend of Romeo in Shakspere's Romeo and Juliet

Merlin The famous enchanter of the legends connected with King Arthur

Merrilies, Meg, mer'ri lēz An old gypsy woman who forms a striking character in Scott's Guy Mannering

Micawber, Mr Wilkins A delightfully humorous character in Dickens's David Copperfield, given to high flown language, fond of good living, and carelessly improvident, often, if one could believe him, in the deepest gloom, but generally hopeful and waiting 'for something to turn up

Midas A legendary king of Phrygia, who having obtained from the gods the gift of turning everything he touched into gold, found it a curse Apollo gave him an ass's ears for deciding a musical contest against him

Miggs In Dickens's Barnaby Rudge the shrewish maid servant of Mrs Varden

Minerva See in Dict

Minos A legendary king and lawgiver of Crete, made after death one of the judges of the lower world

Minotaur A monster of Greek fable, half man half bull, lived in the Cretan labyrinth, and was slain by Theseus

Miranda The daughter of Prospero in Shakspere's Tempest

Mirza A fictitious personage described in The Spectator (No 159) as seeing a noble allegorical vision of human life

Modred The nephew of King Arthur, against whom he rebelled, he was slain in the battle that ensued, and in it King Arthur also received his death wound

Montague, mon ta gū The noble house of Verona, to which Romeo belonged in Shakspere's Romeo and Juliet

Morgiana, mor ji an a The clever female slave of Ali Baba in the famous story of The Forty Thieves.

Munchausen, mun-cha sn The name attached to a collection of most extravagant and amusing fictions, corrupted from the real name of a certain German officer

Nancy An unfortunate girl in Dickens's Oliver Twist, kind hearted, and faithful to Bill Sikes, who brutally murdered her

Narcissus A youth of Greek fable, who fell in love with his own image as he saw it reflected in a fountain, and pined away and died

Nausicaa, na sik'a-a A princess of the Phæacians in Homer's Odyssey, who takes compassion on Ulysses when shipwrecked

Neæra, nē-ē'ra A female name occurring in some of the Latin poets

Nell The child heroine of Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop, living with her grandfather, who has a passion for gambling, and at last wanders away with her into the country where both die

Nephelococcygia, nef e lē-kok-sij"i-a. Cloud-cuckoo-town, the residence of the birds in Aristophanes's famous comedy The Birds, a satire upon Athens and the Athenians

Neptune, Nereids. See in Dict

Nessus A centaur who brought about the death of Hercules See *Dejanira.*

Nestor A legendary king in southern Greece, one of those who went to Troy, wise, and the longest-lived among men

Newcome, Colonel One of the most prominent characters in Thackeray's novel The Newcomes, brave, simple, and good, though not over wise He loses his fortune and retires to the Charterhouse, where he dies His son Clive, a fine, handsome young fellow, who adopts the profession of an artist, long hankers in vain after his beautiful, clever, and spirited cousin Ethel Newcome, who is the daughter of a wealthy banker, and is intended to marry into the nobility She is brought up to love wealth and title, but latterly is married to Clive. Other members of the Newcome family are introduced, especially the odious Sir Barnes, whose ill-treatment causes his wife to ran

away from him See also *Florac, Honeyman, Kew*

Nibelungen, nē' be-lung en A race or family in German legend possessed of a great treasure, and whose name is attached to the old German epic the Nibelungenlied or song of the Nibelungs See *Siegfried, Chriemhild, Brunchild*

Nickleby, Nicholas The hero of a novel of same name by Dickens, who teaches under Squeers at Dotheboys Hall, joins the theatrical company of Mr Crummles, and is befriended by the brothers Cheeryble His mother, with her rambling and inconsequent style of speaking, is very amusing His sister Kate is a charming young lady, his uncle Ralph is a hard hearted and miserly money lender, who hangs himself when his schemes fail

Niflheim, nēf l hum A region of cold and darkness in Scandinavian mythology

Niobe, nī o-bē A queen of classic story, whose children were all slain by Apollo and Diana, and herself turned into stone *She is an accepted type of grief*

Nisus, n sus In Virgil s Æneid a Trojan youth who accompanied Æneas to Italy and fell in attempting to rescue his intimate friend Euryalus The two are proverbial types of friendship

Noggs, Newman In Dickens s Nicholas Nickleby an extremely odd but kind hearted character, clerk to Ralph Nickleby, once a country gentleman

Norns. The three fates of Scandinavian mythology

Norval The hero of the last century tragedy Douglas, by the Rev John Home He was the son of Lord Douglas but was brought up as a peasant and was killed by his stepfather Lord Randolph, who was in ignorance of the relationship

Nym A follower of Falstaff's in Shakspere's Merry Wives and Henry V , an amusing rogue who latterly gets hanged

Oberon. The king of the fairies, familiar to us from Shakspere s Midsummer Night s Dream celebrated also in a poem by Wieland and opera by Weber

Ochiltree, Edie och il trē A blue gown or licensed beggar a shrewd and humorous character in Scott s Antiquary

O'din. The supreme Scandinavian deity king of gods and men As god of war he holds his court in Valhalla, surrounded by warriors who have fallen in battle He has two ravens that sit on his shoulders and bring him tidings of all that goes on in the world His wife is Frigga, one of his sons is Baldur the Beautiful

Odysseus, o-dis'us The Greek form of Ulysses, hence the name of the great Homeric epic, the Odyssey, which narrates the wanderings and adventures of Ulysses on his way home from the Trojan war The poem, like the Iliad, is in twenty four books, and in it we read of the Lotus-eaters, the Cyclops Polyphemus the enchantress Circe, the nymph Calypso the descent of Ulysses to *Hades*, Scylla and Charybdis, the Sirens, the return of Ulysses to Ithaca, and his slaughter of the wooers who pestered his wife Penelope and wasted his substance

Œdipus, ē di-pus. A legendary king of Thebes in Greece, son of Laius and Jocasta, celebrated in tragedy Unaware of his parentage, he unwittingly killed his own father, and having answered the riddle of the Sphinx obtained the throne of Thebes and his own mother as his wife When the real state of matters became known Jocasta hanged herself, and Œdipus put out his eyes and left Thebes as a poor wanderer, attended by his daughter Antigone

Œnone, ē-nō'nē A nymph of classic fable married to Paris who deserted her for Helen, the famous beauty

Old'buck, Jonathan An elderly gentleman of antiquarian tastes, from whom Scott s Antiquary takes its name, a confirmed bachelor and contemner of women, hasty, sarcastic, and whimsical, but shrewd and kind-hearted, an admirably humorous portrait

Old Man of the Sea In the Arabian Nights a malignant old wretch who managed to get himself planted on the shoulders of Sinbad, who only got rid of him by intoxicating him

Old Mortality A novel by Scott dealing with the persecution of the Covenanters The real Old Mortality was an old man who made it his task to keep fresh the tombstones of the Covenanters in country churchyards

Oliver One of the twelve peers of Charlemagne See *Rowland*

Olivia In Shakspere s Twelfth Night a rich countess whose love is sought by the Duke of Illyria, but who falls in love with Viola when dressed as a page and marries her brother and counterpart Sebastian Also a daughter of the vicar in Goldsmith s Vicar of Wakefield She elopes with young Squire Thornhill, who thinks he deceives her by a mock marriage, which is found to be real after all

Olympus A mountain of northern Greece *anciently fabled to be the abode of the gods*

Omphale, om fa lē A queen of Lydia whom Hercules served for three years as a slave, spinning among her women and dressed in women s clothes, while Omphale kept his club and lion s skin

Ophelia. The daughter of Polonius in Shakspere s Hamlet, loving and loved by Hamlet, but driven mad by his treatment of her and her father s death

Orestes A hero of Greek tragedy the son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. He killed his mother in punishment of his father s murder and for this crime was pursued by the Furies His friendship with Pylades who married his sister Electra was proverbial

Orlando A legendary princess of England beloved by Amadis de Gaul

Orion, o-rī on A giant and mighty hunter of Greek fable, who was blinded as a punishment but recovered his sight by travelling eastwards and exposing his eyes to the rays of the rising sun After death he became a constellation

Orlando One of the paladins of Charlemagne, a hero of romance and Italian epic *Roland* is another form of the name In Shakspere s As You Like It Orlando is the name of Rosalind s lover

Ormuzd The supreme deity of the ancient Persians and the modern Parsees the good spirit who is opposed by the evil spirit Ahriman, the antagonism of the two being a leading principle in the Zoroastrian religion

Orpheus, or fus A mythical musician of Greece, who could charm beasts and make rocks and woods move to his melody His wife Eurydice having died he went to *Hades* in quest of her and his music so charmed the infernal deities that they consented to let her follow him, only he must not look behind him till they had quite reached the upper world But Orpheus was too impatient and thus lost her for ever

Orson See *Valentine*

Osbaldistone A family who appear in Scott's Rob Roy, the hero of the story being Frank Osbaldistone, who is in love with and ultimately marries Diana Vernon Rashleigh Osbaldistone is the villain of the novel, and is killed by Rob Roy

Osborne, Capt George In Thackeray's Vanity Fair a dandified, selfish, and shallow hearted young officer, who marries Amelia Sedley and is killed at Waterloo after proposing an elopement with Becky Sharp His father, a harsh, purse-proud, coarse, and domineering merchant, had previously given him offence because he objected to the marriage, Amelia s father having become bankrupt

O'Shanter, Tam. The hero of a narrative poem by Burns, who sees a dance of witches—with the devil as their musician—in old Alloway Church He is chased by them to the river Doon, and one of them tears the tail from his mare Maggie.

Ossia. See in Dict

Ossian. A hero of Gaelic and Irish tradition

Othello In Shakspere s tragedy a Moor or African who commands the Venetian forces, marries Desdemona, the daughter of a Venetian senator, kills her when deceived by the devilish Iago, and then kills himself

O'Trigger, Sir Lucius A fighting Irish man in Sheridan s comedy The Rivals A very pretty quarrel as it stands' is a phrase of Sir Lucius

Overreach, Sir Giles A proud and unscrupulous rascal in Massinger's comedy A New Way to Pay Old Debts.

Pacolet A dwarf with a magic horse in the old story of Valentine and Orson

Page, Mrs In Shakspere's Merry Wives a lady who joins with Mrs Ford in making sport of Falstaff Her daughter Anne is desired in marriage by Slender, but marries Fenton

Palinurus The name of Æneas s pilot in Virgil s Æneid, often used as a general *term for a pilot or steersman*

Pallas A name of Minerva

Pamela, pa me la or pam é la The heroine of a novel by Richardson, a servant who resists her master s attempts to seduce her, and latterly becomes his wife

Pan Among the Greeks and Romans a god of flocks and herds, represented with two horns pointed ears and goat s legs

Pandora In classical myth a woman sent by the gods to bring evils upon men as a punishment of the theft of fire by Prometheus Prometheus would not have anything to do with her, but his brother Epimetheus married her Later accounts say she had a box of blessings, which being incautiously opened all escaped except hope

Pangloss Dr A ridiculous pedant in Colman s comedy The Heir at Law See *Dowlas*

Pantagruel An enormous giant son of Gargantua in Rabelais s famous romance See *Gargantua*

Panurge, pa nurj An important character in Rabelais s romance of Gargantua and Pantagruel a great friend of the latter, a drunkard rogue and coward, but remarkably clever and amusing

Panza Sancho san chō pan thā or san kō pan za See *Don Quixote*

Paris. The son of Priam of Troy celebrated for passing judgment as to the comparative beauty of the three goddesses Juno Venus, and Minerva, and for carrying off Helen the wife of Menelaus, and thus causing the Trojan war

Parolles pa rol ēs A braggart and coward in Shakspere s All s Well

Partington Mrs An imaginary old lady to whom are assigned many laughable blunders in the use of words An anecdote was told by Sydney Smith of a Mrs Partington who, during a tempest and high tide was seen with her mop trying to keep the Atlantic out of her house

Partridge The attendant of Tom Jones in Fielding s novel of this name, faithful, simple, and ignorant of the world, but naturally shrewd

Patroclus The bosom friend of Achilles in Homer s Iliad, slain by Hector

Paul and Virginia A pair of youthful lovers, whose history is told in St. Pierre's very popular story of same name

Peachum, pēch'um A harbourer of thieves in Gay s Beggar s Opera. His daughter Polly is married to Macheath, and is virtuous in the midst of depravity See *Macheath*

Pecksniff In Dickens s Martin Chuzzlewit a sleek, unctuous hypocrite, an architect by profession, so thoroughly imbued with hypocrisy that it has become second nature with him His daughters are called Charity and Mercy, the former a shrew, the latter giddy and thoughtless, but softened by marriage with the scoundrel Jonas Chuzzlewit

Peebles, Peter In Scott's Redgauntlet a disreputable old pauper, with a cause for litigation.

Pegging Tom See *Goding*

Peggotty, Clara. Nurse of David Copper-

field in Dickens's novel of this name, latterly married to Barkis (which see). Her brother Daniel is a Yarmouth fisherman, with whom lives his nephew Ham Peggotty and niece 'Little Emily'

Pelops In Greek myth the son of Tantalus, killed and served as food to the gods by his father, who wished to test their divine powers He was restored to life, and received an ivory shoulder in place of the one eaten by Ceres His sons were Atreus and Thyestes, and the tragic events connected with 'Pelops' line' were famous in antiquity

Pendennis, Arthur The hero of Thackeray's novel Pendennis, a young man of middle class rank, somewhat conceited, but clever, honourable, and good hearted, who makes his way as a novelist and man of letters, and after being engaged to Blanche Amory marries his cousin Laura Bell His mother is a singularly sweet and good woman devoted to her son His uncle, Major Pendennis, is a dinner-out and man about town who sincerely worships rank and wealth Pendennis's chief friend is the barrister and publicist George Warrington It is Pendennis who is supposed to write Thackeray's novel The Newcomes

Penelope pe-nel'o-pē The wife of Ulysses, during whose long absence from home she is pestered with wooers Faithful to her husband she puts them off by saying she will wed no one till the web she has in hand is finished, and at night unweaves what she has woven by day

Penthesilea pen-thes'i-lē'a In Homer and Virgil a queen of the Amazons

Perdita The heroine of Shakspere's Winter's Tale daughter of Leontes King of Sicily, exposed as a child and brought up as a shepherdess, beloved by Florizel

Pericles, per'i-klēz The hero of Shakspere's Pericles, Prince of Tyre, and of a popular tale of the middle ages

Perseus per'sūs The slayer of the Gorgon Medusa and deliverer of Andromeda, the son of Zeus and Dana It was by means of Medusa's head that he rescued Andromeda having by it turned into stone the sea monster that threatened her

Petruchio, pe-trō'chi-ō The hero of Shakspere's Taming of the Shrew, husband of the shrew Katharina.

Phaeacians, fē-ā'shi-anz An island people with whom Ulysses came in contact in his wanderings See *Alcinous, Nausicaa*

Phædra Wife of Theseus, who fell in love with her stepson Hippolytus (which see)

Phaethon See *Phaeton* in Dict

Phantom Ship See *Flying Dutchman*

Philemon See *Baucis*

Philoctetes fil-ok-tē'tēz A Greek hero, who had been a companion of Hercules and had some of this hero's arrows without which Troy could not be taken, the subject of a tragedy by Sophocles

Philomela A legendary princess of Athens, violated by her sister Procne's husband Tereus, and changed into a nightingale, Procne being changed into a swallow

Phlegethon, fleg'e-thon In Greek fable a river of the infernal regions

Pickle, Peregrine The hero of an amusing novel by Smollett, a debased character with the outward guise of a gentleman See *Hatchway, Pipes, Trunnion*

Pickwick, Samuel The hero of Dickens's Pickwick Papers, in which are narrated the diverting experiences of Mr Pickwick and certain members of a club named after him, especially Messrs Winkle, Tupman and Snodgrass

Pied Piper of Hamelin. A wonderful musician of German legend who pipes away all the rats from the town of Hamelin, but is defrauded of his promised reward, and thereupon pipes away the children of the town, who with him enter a neighbouring hill and are never more seen

Pinch, Tom. In Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit an assistant to Pecksniff the architect, who takes advantage of his simplicity and unselfishness, and treats him as a drudge, till Tom discovers his baseness and leaves him, being afterwards befriended by old Martin Chuzzlewit. Tom was a great performer on the organ His sister Ruth became the wife of his friend John Westlock

Pipes, Tom In Smollett's Peregrine Pickle a retired boatswain's mate who kept Commodore Trunnion's servants in order

Pistol A follower of Falstaff in Shakspere's plays, a ranting, swaggering bully and coward

Plagiary, Sir Fretful A character in Sheridan's comedy The Critic, a vain and irritable playwright

Plummer, Caleb In Dickens's Cricket on the Hearth a poor old toy maker with a blind daughter, whom he makes believe they are quite well off and living in good style—a pathetic yet humorous portrait

Polonius Lord Chamberlain of Denmark in Shakspere's Hamlet, father of Laertes and Ophelia, garrulous and not without worldly wisdom, but not so wise as he thinks

Polynices See *Eteocles*

Polyphemus A Cyclops or one-eyed giant in Homer's Odyssey, who imprisoned Ulysses and his companions in his cave and devoured some of them, but the rest blinded him when in a drunken sleep and escaped

Pomona The Roman goddess of fruits and fruit trees, wife of Vertumnus

Ponto Major One of the chief figures in Thackeray's Book of Snobs a retired officer and country gentleman of small estate, who is forced into the ranks of the snobs through his wife's ambition to mix only with the county families

Pope Joan A woman who according to a once credited but fictitious story, having long lived disguised as a man got herself made pope and reigned as such for two years (855-857)

Portia por'shi-a A rich heiress in Shakspere's Merchant of Venice whose father has settled that the suitor who shall marries must first select from three sealed caskets the one which contains her picture. Fortunately her lover, Bassanio chooses rightly Disguised as a learned doctor of law she afterwards gives judgment against Shylock the Jew See *Shylock*

Poseidon po-sī'don The Greek sea god *corresponding* with Neptune

Post humus, Leonatus The husband of Imogen in Shakspere's Cymbeline, who too rashly believes in the infidelity of his wife

Poyser Mrs In George Eliot's Adam Bede a farmer's wife, remarkable for the sharpness of her tongue, and her pithy and epigrammatic sayings

P P Clerk of this Parish The fictitious author of a volume by Dr Arbuthnot, giving what professes to be memoirs of a parish clerk a worthy who pompously chronicles very small beer

Priam The King of Troy in the classical story of the Trojan war father of Hector and Paris, and husband of Hecuba, slain by Pyrrhus

Primrose, Dr The vicar in Goldsmith's famous Vicar of Wakefield a good and simple man with amiable weaknesses and vanities His wife is a great housekeeper and stickler for gentility His daughters are Olivia and Sophia, his sons George and Moses, the latter of whom is simple and pedantic and foolishly gives a good horse for a gross of green spectacles

Procne or **Progne,** prok'nē, prog'nē See *Philomela*

Prometheus, prō-mē'thūs A divine personage of Greek mythology, who brought fire from heaven to man, and was punished by Zeus (Jupiter), who had him chained to a rock of Mount Caucasus, where an eagle or vulture fed constantly on his liver

Proserpine The daughter of Ceres and wife of Pluto, who carried her off to the lower world while gathering flowers in Sicily

Prospero The magician and exiled Duke of Milan in Shakspere's Tempest, father of Miranda, and master of Ariel and Caliban

Proteus See in Dict

Pry, Paul A meddlesome busybody in Poole's comedy of same name (1826).

Psyche, sī'kē. An allegorical personification of the soul, a beautiful maiden whose charming *story* is given by the Latin writer Apuleius. Cupid fell in love with her, but Psyche had to undergo many trials, partly due to the jealousy of Venus, before the lovers were finally united.

Puck. See *Goodfellow*

Puff A literary quack, 'a professor of the art of puffing as he calls himself, in Sheridan's comedy The Critic

Pure, Simon In Mrs Centlivre's comedy A Bold Stroke for a Wife, a Quaker who is cheated out of a rich wife by Colonel Feignwell, who personates him and passes himself off as the 'Real Simon Pure.

Pygmalion, pig-mā'li-on A Greek sculptor who is said to have fallen in love with the statue of a beautiful woman he had made, and to have had his prayer granted that she should be endowed with life

Pylades, pil'a-dēz The bosom friend of Orestes

Pyramus and Thisbe, pir'a-mus, this'bē In Ovid's Metamorphoses two lovers of Babylon, whose parents were against their marriage, and who conversed through a chink in a wall Having agreed to meet at the tomb of Ninus, Thisbe arrived first, but ran away at the sight of a lioness all bloody, leaving her robe, which Pyramus found stained with blood Thinking her dead, he killed himself, and finding his dead body, Thisbe did likewise.

Pythias, pith'i-as See *Damon.*

Quarll, Philip The hero of a story called The Hermit, relating the adventures of a sort of Robinson Crusoe, who had an ape instead of a man Friday, author unknown, published in 1727

Quickly, Mrs The hostess of a London inn frequented by Falstaff in Shakspere's Henry IV, garrulous and foolish, and taken advantage of by Falstaff, who runs in debt to her

Quilp A hideous and malignant dwarf in Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop, latterly drowned in the Thames

Quixote, Don. See *Don Quixote*

Random, Roderick. The hero of a novel by Smollett, a worthless young fellow who has many amusing adventures in different parts of the world

Raphael raf'a-el An archangel who is introduced in the apocryphal book of Tobit, and who takes a considerable place in Milton's Paradise Lost

Rasselas A prince of Abyssinia, in a moral tale by Dr Johnson, detained in delightful captivity in a certain 'happy valley' From this he escapes and travels through the world, but finding no greater happiness there returns to his old abode

Ravenswood, Edgar The hero of Scott's tragic romance The Bride of Lammermoor, who is separated by her friends from his betrothed Lucy Ashton and perishes in a quicksand

Rebecca In Scott's Ivanhoe the daughter of Isaac the Jew, the real heroine of the novel, beautiful, high principled, benevolent, loving Ivanhoe and persecuted by Bois Guilbert In Thackeray's humorous continuation of the novel—Rebecca and Rowena—Rebecca is latterly married to Ivanhoe

Red-cross Knight A knight in Spenser's Faërie Queene who slays a dreadful dragon and marries Una

Regan One of King Lear's unnatural daughters

Remus. See *Romulus*

Rhadamanthus A legendary king of Lycia, who for his justice was made after death a judge in the other world

Rhea, rē'a. A goddess of the Greeks and Romans, also known as Cybele.

Rinal'do A famous hero of Italian romantic epic, one of Charlemagne's paladins, and cousin of Roland or Orlando.

Robin Hood. See *Hood.*

Roderick Dhu. An outlawed Highland chief in Scott's *Lady of the Lake*, who is defeated in a desperate hand-to-hand

fight with Fits-James, that is, the king of Scotland, James V

Roe, Richard. A fictitious character whose name formerly appeared in certain English legal proceedings along with that of John Doe.

Roister Doister, Ralph The hero of the earliest English comedy, by Nicholas Udall, printed in 1556

Ro'land. A hero of tales connected with Charlemagne, whose nephew he was, said to have been killed in the rout of Charlemagne's rear guard at Roncesvalles. See *Rowland, Orlando*

Ro'meo The hero of Shakspere's well known tragedy Romeo and Juliet, one of the Montague family, while Juliet was a Capulet.

Rom'ola. The heroine of a novel of same name by George Eliot, the scene of which is Florence, in the time of Savonarola and the revival of learning in Italy Romola is a patrician maiden, the daughter of a learned man, and marries a handsome young Greek scholar, Tito Melema, who turns out to be self-seeking, unprincipled, and altogether unworthy of his noble wife

Romulus, rom'ū-lus The legendary founder and first king of Rome, twin brother of Remus

Rosalind, roz'a lind The sprightly and charming daughter of the banished duke in Shakspere's As You Like It, beloved by Orlando Dressed in male attire, and accompanied by her cousin Celia and Touchstone the jester, she seeks her exiled father in the forest of Arden

Rosinante, roz i nan'tē Don Quixote's famous steed See *Don Quixote*

Round Table The large circular table at which King Arthur and his knights used to sit, giving its name to an order of knighthood instituted by the king

Rowena In Scott's Ivanhoe the fair Saxon lady whom the hero gets for wife. See *Rebecca*

Rowland, rō'land Same as *Roland* Rowland and Oliver were two of the most renowned of Charlemagne's heroes, and their names became proverbial

Rudge, Barnaby The hero of a novel by Dickens, a half witted young man always accompanied by a tame raven called 'Grip' He takes an innocent part in the Gordon 'No Popery' riots, and is condemned to death, but pardoned His mother's life was overshadowed by the knowledge that her husband and Barnaby's father was a murderer, skulking about the country in danger of his life

Sabrina. A fabulous princess of ancient Britain, said to have become the nymph of the river Severn

Sampson, Abel See *Donnine Sampson*

Sandford and Merton. A popular didactic tale for boys, written by Thomas Day in last century, and recording the doings of Harry Sandford and Tommy Merton, and their tutor Mr Barlow

Sangra'do, Dr A doctor in Le Sage's novel Gil Blas, who prescribes copious bleeding and the drinking of hot water for every sort of ailment

Santa Claus A personage of popular mythology in the United States, represented as bringing presents to the young on Christmas-eve The name is equivalent to St Nicholas, being based on the Dutch form *Sant Niklaas*

Sawyer, Bob A roystering young doctor in Dickens's Pickwick, close friend of Ben Allen, another medical student

Scheherazade or **Shahrazād,** shā-hā-ra-zad', shā-ra-zad' The bride of the Sultan Shahriyar, and the narrator of the stories that form the Arabian Nights

Schlemihl, Peter, shlā'mēl The hero of a short German story by Chamisso, which tells how he sold his shadow to a mysterious 'man in gray,' and the events thence following

Scriberus, Martinus A fictitious character, a man of learning but no taste, the subject of humorous memoirs written by Dr John Arbuthnot in connection with Pope

Scrooge, skrōj In Dickens's Christmas Carol, 'a grasping, covetous old hunks' of a London merchant, who is converted to an entirely different disposition by a series of visions or dream pictures he sees at Christmas

Scylla, sil'a In ancient geography a rock in the Strait of Messina which with the adjacent whirlpool **Charybdis** (ka-rib'dis), was proverbial as a source of danger to mariners, since in trying to avoid the one they were liable to encounter the other Scylla was also represented as a hideous monster

Sedley, Amelia. One of the two chief female characters of Thackeray's Vanity Fair, amiable and affectionate but not intellectual, and thus very different from Becky Sharp She marries George Osborne, and cherishes his memory till she finds how unworthy he was, and then marries Colonel Dobbin Her father, at one time wealthy, became a poor, broken down creature, fruitlessly trying to sell wine, coals &c Her brother Jos (Joseph), an Indian civilian, was a fat and cowardly dandy, latterly victimized by Becky Sharp

Semele, sem'e-lē In ancient myth the mother of Bacchus by Jupiter

Semir'amis A legendary queen of Assyria, wife and successor to Ninus, and mother of Ninyas

Serapis A deity worshipped in Egypt, chiefly by Greek and Roman residents there

Set'ebos A god of the Patagonians mentioned in Shakspere's Tempest

Seven against Thebes See *Epigoni*

Seven Champions of Christendom St George of England, St Andrew of Scotland, St Patrick of Ireland St David of Wales St Denis of France St James of Spain St Anthony of Italy

Seven Sleepers The subject of a legend which tells how seven Christian youths of Ephesus having taken refuge from persecution in a cave were there walled up but were miraculously made to sleep for two or three hundred years

Shacabac See *Barmecide*

Shafton Sir Piercie A character in Scott's Monastery whose language is marked by the affectation called euphuism

Shallow, Justice A foolish justice in Shakspere's Merry Wives, and Henry IV (second part)

Shandon, Captain. A literary man in Thackeray's Pendennis with excellent abilities but easy and self indulgent, spending much of his time in a debtors' prison

Shandy, Tristram The titular hero of Sterne's Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, in which, however, his father and uncle Toby take the chief place The former (Walter Shandy), a retired merchant is a man of much reading, but a strange embodiment of whims and fantastic notions Uncle Toby, who has been an officer in the army in Flanders, and has been wounded, in his childlike simplicity, and his all-embracing humanity—with the minute sieges that he carries on in his garden, and the attempts of Widow Wadman to hook him—is one of the finest and most genuinely humorous characters in literature

Sharp, Becky One of the two chief female characters in Thackeray's Vanity Fair—clever, good looking, heartless, ambitious and utterly unscrupulous She marries Rawdon Crawley, is justly discarded by him for her intrigue with Lord Steyne, turns adventuress, cheats Jos Sedley out of his money, and then becomes respectable. See *Sedley, Osborne*

Short See *Codlin*

Shylock The famous Jew in Shakspere's Merchant of Venice, who lends money to Antonio, 'the merchant,' stipulating that if it is not paid at a certain date he may take a pound of his debtor's flesh instead

Siegfried, zēg'frēt A hero of Teutonic legend, who is celebrated in the German epic the Nibelungenlied. *Sigurd* is another form of the name

Sigismunda, sij-is-mun'da. In a story by Boccaccio the daughter of a prince of Salerno who poisons herself when her father sends to her the heart of her lover, a page of his named Guiscardo

Sikes, Bill A brutal housebreaker in Dickens's Oliver Twist, who murders the girl Nancy that lives with him, and gets hanged by a rope in trying to escape

Silence A country justice, friend of Justice Shallow, in Shakspere's Henry IV

Sile nus In classical myth the companion of Bacchus, represented as a jovial, drunken, sensual, old man

Sindbad the Sailor A merchant and mariner in the Arabian Nights who makes several wonderful voyages

Sis'yphus See *Sisyphean* in Dict

Skimpole, Harold In Dickens's Bleak House, an utterly selfish character who poses as a man of artistic tastes and a child in money matters, and takes advantage of his friends good nature

Slawkenbergius An imaginary author quoted in Sterne's Tristram Shandy, and represented as having a huge nose

Slender A foolish country lout in love with 'Sweet Anne Page' in Shakspere's Merry Wives

Slick, Sam An imaginary Yankee clock maker and pedlar, a shrewd and amusing character who figures in several humorous narratives by Judge Haliburton of Nova Scotia

Slop, Dr A narrow minded and irritable, medical man in Sterne's Tristram Shandy

Sly, Christopher A tinker in the 'Induction' to Shakspere's Taming of the Shrew, who is taken when dead drunk dressed up, and made to fancy himself a lord

Smelfungus A nickname given by Sterne to Smollett who wrote a peevish account of his journey through France and Italy

Smike An ill used boy in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby befriended by Nicholas and discovered to be the son of his uncle Ralph

Sneak, Jerry A henpecked husband in Foote's farce The Mayor of Garratt

Snodgrass, Augustus A poetical young man one of the companions of Mr Pickwick

Sosia sō'zi-a A slave of Amphitryon in Plautus's comedy of this name, puzzled by the god Mercury assuming his form

Spenlow and Jorkins In Dickens's David Copperfield a firm of proctors to whom David was articled Jorkins had little share in the business but was represented by Spenlow as very strict and stern, and as setting his face against any lenient or indulgent course that he himself would otherwise incline to adopt

Sporus A name under which Pope satirizes Lord Hervey

Squarr See *Thrackma*

Squeers In Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby the ignorant and brutal schoolmaster of Dotheboys Hall

Steerforth. A young man of wealth who leads little Emily astray, in Dickens's David Copperfield and is drowned in a shipwreck at Yarmouth where Ham Peggotty is also drowned trying to rescue him

Stella. A poetical name given by Swift to Esther Johnson, a young lady with whom he was long on most intimate terms

Stephano A drunken butler in Shakspere's Tempest

Steyne Marquis of, stān A great English nobleman, who figures in Thackeray's Vanity Fair, and also appears in Pendennis—proud, sarcastic, irreligious, sensual, despising his toadies yet accepting their attentions, heartless in pursuit of pleasure, yet maintaining a reputable position in society and the world at large His intrigue with Becky Sharp caused her husband to discard her

Stiggins A hypocritical dissenting preacher, in Dickens's Pickwick, given to the consumption of strong waters, and dipped in the horse-trough by Old Weller

Strap The faithful friend and attendant of Roderick Random (see *Random*), who shows him but little gratitude for many services rendered.

Strephon. The name of a shepherd in Sir Philip Sidney's Arcadia, often used in a general sense for a rural swain

Struldbrugs Wretched beings described in Swift's Gulliver's Travels, living in Luggnagg, who cannot die, but suffer from the infirmities of old age

Styx See *Stygian* in Dict

Surface, Charles A spendthrift but good hearted fellow in Sheridan's School for Scandal His brother Joseph is a plausible hypocrite who professes much prudence and benevolence

Swiveller, Dick The light hearted and amusing shabby genteel clerk to Sampson Brass in Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop who latterly comes into a small annuity and marries 'The Marchioness

Sycorax A foul witch mentioned in Shakspere's Tempest, mother of Caliban

Tadpole and Taper Electioneering agents in Disraeli's novel Coningsby

Talus A wonderful man of iron in Spenser's Faerie Queene who had an iron flail with which he executed summary justice (Spenser's Talus is based on the classical *Talos*, a brazen man made by Vulcan)

Tannhäuser, tan hoi zer In German legend a knight who gains admission into a hill where Venus holds her court, and there remains for years sunk in sensual delights Being at last allowed to go, he repairs to Rome to seek absolution from the pope but is refused and thereupon returns and is no more seen

Tantalus See *Tantalize* in Dict

Tapley, Mark In Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit the humble friend who accompanies young Martin to America and whose pride in life it is to keep 'jolly' in the most depressing circumstances

Tappertit, Simon A conceited and ridiculous shrimp of an apprentice in Dickens's Barnaby Rudge employed by Varden the locksmith, and having designs on his daughter Dolly

Tartuffe tar tuf A hypocritical priest in Molière's comedy of same name hence anyone who uses religion as a cloak

Teazle, Lady The heroine of Sheridan's School for Scandal wife of Sir Peter Teazle, who is much her senior She is ignorant of the world thoughtless and imprudent, and thus gives rise to scandal though really fond of her husband

Telemachus te lem a kus Son of Ulysses of whom when he had been long absent after the fall of Troy, Telemachus went in quest, accompanied by Minerva in the form of Mentor

Tereus, te rus See *Philomela*

Terpsichore See in Dict

Teucer, tu ser A Greek warrior in the Trojan war, the best archer among the Greeks

Teufelsdröckh Herr toi felz drek The hero of Carlyle's Sartor Resartus a learned German professor of things in general, who expounds a new philosophy—the philosophy of clothes

Thalaba A destroyer of evil spirits and sorcerers in Southey's poem Thalaba the Destroyer

Thalia See in Dict

Thammuz An ancient Syrian deity, equivalent to the classical Adonis

Thélème, Abbey of, ta lam An institution in Rabelais's romance of Gargantua, where all good things may be enjoyed, and whose motto is 'Do what you will' (The name is from Gr *thelema*, will)

Themis The Greek goddess of justice

Thersites, ther sī tēz The ugliest and most scurrilous of the Greeks in the Trojan war,

Theseus, the sūs A famous legendary king of Athens who overcame the Centaurs and slew the Minotaur by the assistance of Ariadne, whom he afterwards deserted

Thetis A sea-nymph of Greek mythol, mother of Achilles by Peleus

Thisbe See *Pyramus*

Thor See in Dict.

Thornhill, Squire A dissolute young man in Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, who abducts the vicar's daughter Olivia, and goes through what he thinks is a mock marriage with her, but it turns out to be binding His uncle, on whom he is dependent, passes himself off as Mr Burchell (which see)

Thwackum and Square In Fielding's Tom Jones two members of Mr Allworthy's household, the former engaged as tutor to young Jones and Blifil The Rev Mr Thwackum's moral system was based entirely upon the precepts of revealed religion and the 'divine power of grace,' whereas Square was a philosopher, and his morality was derived from 'the natural beauty of virtue, and the eternal fitness of things They were alike in being narrow minded pedants, without a spark of real goodness between them

Thyestes, thi es tēz Son of Pelops and brother of Atreus, ate in ignorance the flesh of his own son, served up to him by Atreus out of revenge

Tilburina Daughter of the governor of Tilbury Fort, a character in the burlesque tragedy introduced in Sheridan's comedy The Critic

Timon A misanthropical Athenian, the hero of Shakspere's Timon of Athens

Tinto, Dick A very mediocre artist described in the introductory chapter to Scott's Bride of Lammermoor

Tiresias A celebrated blind soothsayer of Greek fable

Tisiphone ti sif o nē In classical myth one of the three Furies

Titania The queen of the fairies and wife of Oberon

Titans A race of giant Greek deities who warred against Saturn and Jupiter and were thrown into Tartarus

Tite Barnacle The head of the Circumlocution Office in Dickens's Little Dorrit, a caricature of heads of government departments

Tithonus A young man of whom Aurora is fabled to have been enamoured and whom Jupiter made immortal but as he was not also endowed with perpetual youth he withered away and was changed into a cicada

Titmarsh Michael Angelo An assumed personality under which some of Thackeray's works were written such as Dr Birch and his Young Friends The Fickle Barrison the Rhine &c Titmarsh's cousin Samuel is the hero of the story called The Great Hogarty Diamond

Todgers, Mrs Keeper of a London boarding house for commercial gentlemen in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit

Toots Mr In Dickens's Dombey & Son a well to do young man warm hearted and muddle headed but rather scatter brained, who thinks himself dreadfully in love with Florence Dombey but this, to use his favourite expression, 'is of no consequence

Topsy An amusing young slave girl in Mrs Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin

Touchstone A wise and witty clown in Shakspere's As You Like It

Trim, Corporal An old soldier acting as servant to Uncle Toby in Sterne's Tristram Shandy, simple, ignorant, honest, and affectionate

Trinculo A jester in Shakspere's Tempest

Triptolemus An ancient Greek god of agriculture and inventor of the plough, son of Demeter or Ceres

Trismegistus See *Hermes Trismegistus*

Tristram, Sir A knight of King Arthur's court and a famous hero of mediæval romance lover of Isolde, wife of his uncle, King Mark of Cornwall

Troil, Magnus A wealthy Shetlander in Scott's Pirate, with two charming daughters Minna and Brenda

Troilus A son of Priam of Troy, represented in post classical times as in love with Cressida

Trotwood Mrs Betsy The aunt of David Copperfield in Dickens's novel of this name, kind hearted and strong minded

Troy See *Ilium*

Trulliber, Parson. A coarse ignorant clergyman in Fielding's Joseph Andrews

Trunnion, Commodore An old retired seadog in Smollett's Peregrine Pickle, whose household arrangements are made to coincide as far as possible with those on board ship, his servants being made to keep the watches and sleep in hammocks. See *Hatchway, Pipes*

Tug, Tom An honest young waterman in Dibdin's comic piece The Waterman (1774).

Tulliver The name of a family with whose fortunes George Eliot's Mill on the Floss deals The chief characters are the brother and sister, Tom and Maggie Tulliver, who at the close of the book are both drowned together in the Floss.

Tupman, Mr Tracy One of the companions of Mr. Pickwick, rather fat, but a bit of a dandy and an admirer of the ladies.

Turveydrop, Mr In Dickens's Bleak House a vain and selfish dancing-master who apes the prince regent (George IV), poses as a master of deportment, and selfishly lives on his son's earnings

Twist, Oliver Hero of Dickens's novel of same name, a boy of good parentage brought up in a workhouse and thrown among thieves in London, but always gentle and innocent

Twitcher, Jemmy A scoundrelly highwayman in Gay's Beggar's Opera, who at last 'peaches on the more gentlemanly rogue Captain Macheath

Tybalt A fiery young Capulet in Shakspere's Romeo and Juliet, who slays Mercutio and is slain by Romeo

Tyr, tēr In Scandinavian mythol the god of war, son of Odin and brother of Thor

Ugolino o gō lē nō A nobleman of Pisa who, being defeated by his political opponents, was starved to death along with two sons and two grandsons, a dreadful story treated by Dante and other writers

Ulysses u lis ēz, in Greek **Odysseus,** ō dis ūs King of Ithaca one of the heroes of the Trojan war, husband of Penelope and father of Telemachus, his wanderings after the war form the subject of the Odyssey See *Odysseus*

Una A lovely damsel in Spenser's Faerie Queene a personification of truth She is introduced as riding on a white ass and leading a lamb, and she comes to the court of the fairy queen Gloriana to get a champion to slay a destructive dragon, the Red Cross Knight being accordingly sent with her When separated from the Red Cross Knight a lion fawns on her and becomes her attendant Latterly she is married to the Red Cross Knight.

Uncle Toby See *Shandy*

Uncle Tom A negro slave, the hero of Mrs Stowe's novel of same name, depicting the evils of slavery in the United States

Undine un dīn, (sometimes un dē nē A water-nymph or sylph, heroine of a charming German story by Fouqué

Urania The muse who presided over astronomy

Uranus, ū ra nus A Greek deity, represented as the most ancient of the gods, the father of Cronos or Saturn and grandfather of Zeus or Jupiter The name means literally heaven

Uriel, ū ri el An archangel in Milton's Paradise Lost, one of the seven who stand nearest God's throne, regent of the sun, and sharpest sighted of all the angels.

Uther A legendary king of Britain, father of King Arthur

Utopia See in Dict.

Valentine One of Shakspere's Two Gentlemen of Verona a gallant young fellow who marries Silvia. Also the brother of Margaret in Goethe's Faust, stabbed by Mephistopheles

Valentine and Orson The heroes of an old romance, twin brothers born in a forest, and the one suckled and brought up by a bear, the other reared at the king's court. Orson became a wild man of the forest, but was ultimately reclaimed from savagery by his brother

Valhalla, Valkyr See in Dict.

Vanessa A poetical name given by Swift to Miss Esther Vanhomrigh, a young lady with whom he coquetted and who would have gladly married him.

Vanity Fair A famous fair in the Pilgrim's Progress, held in the town of Vanity, where Christian and Faithful are mal treated, and the latter condemned to be burned. Vanity Fair is the name of one of the chief of Thackeray's novels See *Crawley, Dobbin, Osborne, Sedley, Sharp, Steyne*

Varden, Gabriel. An honest master lock smith in Dickens's Barnaby Rudge, with a charming daughter named Dolly, who gets married to young Joe Willet Mrs. Varden was a religious shrew, a perse cuted martyr in her eyes, and in those of her sycophantic servant Miggs.

Vathek The hero of Beckford's power ful romance of same name, an eastern monarch guilty of the greatest crimes, in league with demons, and bitterly en tombed in the abyss of Eblis or hell

Veal, Mrs. An imaginary woman of whose appearance after death to a Mrs Bargrave at Canterbury, Defoe has given a most circumstantial account, a fiction intended it is said to help the sale of an edition of Drelincourt on Death

Veiled Prophet of Khorassan One of the metrical tales forming Moore's Lalla Rookh, founded upon the story of a real personage. The prophet claims to have supernatural powers, and pretends to wear a veil to hide the excessive brightne s of his countenance, but really to conceal his deformed features

Venus. See in Dict

Verges, ver jez See *Dogberry*

Verisopht, Lord. A young nobleman in Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby the admirer and pupil of Sir Mulberry Hawk

Vernon, Diana. The heroine of Scott's Rob Roy, perhaps the most charming of all his female characters—beautiful well read and educated, fond of field sports, spirited and self reliant We meet with her at Osbaldistone Hall and in the Highlands and are told that she became the wife of Frank Osbaldistone Her father was a gentleman who intrigued in favour of the exiled Stuarts

Vertumnus A Roman god of the crops and orchards.

Vicar of Bray An English vicar said to have lived in the reign of Henry VIII Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth, and to have been twice a R Catholic and twice a Protestant

Vicar of Wakefield. See *Primrose*

Viola. The chief heroine of Shakspere's Twelfth Night sister of Sebastian, in love with the Duke Orsino, between whom and the lady Olivia she acts as intermediary dressed as a page The duke ultimately marries her

Virginia. A beautiful Roman girl whom the lustful tribune Appius Claudius wished to get into his power on plea of her being a slave, but who was stabbed by her own father to preserve her from such a fate See also *Paul and Virginia*

Vivien or Vivian A wanton connected with the story of King Arthur, whose charms overcome the enchanter Merlin, so that she inclosed him in a hollow oak for all time coming

Vortigern A mythical or semi mythical British king said to have married Rowena, daughter of Hengist

Vulcan, Vulcanus The Roman deity who presided over fire and the working of metals, identified with the similar Greek deity Hephæstus. He made thunderbolts for Jupiter, arms for gods and heroes, and many wonderful contrivances and had forges in Olympus as well as under Etna, where the Cyclops were his workmen He is always represented as lame.

Wadman, Widow A buxom lady in Sterne's Tristram Shandy, whose wiles nearly captivate Uncle Toby

Wagg and Wenham Two sycophants and doers of dirty work for the Marquis of Steyne in Thackeray's Vanity Fair and Pendennis.

Wamba. The hare brained jester of Cedric the Saxon in Scott's Ivanhoe

Wandering Jew A Jew who, according to a legend that arose in the middle ages, was condemned for harsh treatment of Christ to wander over the world till his second coming

Warrington, George In Thackeray's Pen dennis a young man of good family, a barrister and writer for the press, whose prospects have been blasted by an unfor tunate early marriage—a great friend of Pendennis Members of the same family, but of an earlier generation, give name to Thackeray's novel The Warringtons

Waverley The first of Scott's great series of novels to which it gives name The hero is Edward Waverley a young Eng lish gentleman, and the scene is chiefly in Scotland during the rebellion of 1745 The characters include the Baron Brad wardine and his daughter Rose, Fergus and Flora Mac Ivor, Prince Charles Edward himself, and Davie Gellatley

Wayland, the Smith A supernatural smith of English and Scandinavian myth ology A farrier called Wayland Smith is introduced by Scott into his novel of Kenilworth

Weissnichtwo, vis nicht vo That is know not where the place in which was situated the university of Professor Teufelsdrockh in Carlyle's Sartor Resartus.

Weller Sam The valet or personal at tendant of Mr Pickwick in Dickens's Pickwick Papers a genuine Londoner uneducated ready witted full of humour and devoted to his master's interests His father Tony Weller is a fat old coach man ign rant of almost everything except what belongs to his business Having married a widow who kept the Marquis of Granby Inn he held strong opinions about widows and their artfulness

Werther vär ter A young German student the sickly sentimental hero of Goethe's Sorrows of Werther, who puts an end to himself, because he vainly covets his neighbour's wife Thackeray compresses the story into a few humorous verses more pithy than complimentary to the hero

Western Squire A jolly ignorant coarse, hot tempered and intensely prejudiced English squire in Fielding's Tom Jones His charming daughter Sophia is in love with and marries Tom Jones

Whiskerandos, Don. The lover of Til burina in Puff's ridiculous tragedy that is introduced into Sheridan's comedy The Critic

Whittington Dick The hero of a story known to every one, and which seems to have been at least founded on fact

Wickfield, Agnes. A beautiful amiable, and sensible young lady in Dickens's David Copperfield daughter of Mr Wickfield, a lawyer, becomes David Copperfield's second wife Uriah Heep was clerk to her father, and nearly brought ruin upon him

Wild, Jonathan. A notorious English robber who is the hero of Fielding's satiric novel The Adventures of Jonathan Wild the Great

Wildfire, Madge A young woman in Scott's novel The Heart of Midlothian, whose brain has been turned by seduction and the murder of her infant, and who still retains the giddiness and love of finery natural to her character

Wild Huntsman. A spectral huntsman of German legend, who goes careering along at night with a noisy train of men and dogs, the subject of a ballad by Bürger, translated by Sir Walter Scott

Wilkins, Peter The hero of a tale by a Robert Paltock (written about 1750), a sort of Crusoe who meets with a winged race of people in a land of twilight See *Gawreys*

Willet, John. The ignorant, pig headed landlord of the Maypole in Dickens's Barnaby Rudge, who tyrannises over his son Joe in such a way as to make him run away and enlist Joe afterwards marries Dolly Varden and becomes landlord himself

Wimble, Will An amusing character in the Spectator, a member of the club to which Sir Roger de Coverley and others belong

Winkle, Mr Nathaniel One of the com panions of the immortal Pickwick, repre sented as the would be sportsman of the party but knowing as little of shooting as he does of skating He marries Arabella Allen

Winkle Rip Van. An American Dutch man, hero of a story by Washington Irving, a good humoured indolent sort of fellow, who encounters a strange company play ing at nine pins in the Kaatskill Moun tains and having tasted their liquor falls asleep and does not awake for twenty years

Woden Same as *Odin*.

Wooden Horse A huge figure of a horse made of wood and containing armed Greeks which the Trojans were induced by the Greeks to admit into Troy, thus leading to the capture of the city

Yahoo See in Dict

Yama An Indian deity lord of hell, fierce and terrible

Yellowplush Mr A fictitious London foot man who figures as the author of certain memoirs and sketches by Thackeray, written as an illiterate footman might write

Yggdrasil The tree of the universe a huge ash which holds an important place in Scandinavian mythology and cosmo gony

Yorick Jester to the king of Denmark in Shakspere's Hamlet Sterne has introduced a personage of this name into his Tristram Shandy simple light hearted, and humorous—intended as a portrait of himself

Ysolde See *Isolde*

Yvetot ē vō A small town of northern France not far from Rouen the site or territory of which formerly gave the title of king to its lord or possessor An imaginary king of Yvetot has been celebrated in humorous verse by the French poet Béranger

Zanoni The hero of a novel by Bulwer Lytton, a man who can communicate with spirits has the secret of prolonging life, of producing gold and gems &c

Zephon. A cherub in Milton's Paradise Lost, sent with Ithuriel to seek for Satan in Eden

Zephyrus, Zephyr In classical mythol a personification of the west wind

Zeus See in Dict

Zuleika, zu lē ka An oriental female name said by the Mohammedans to have been that of Potiphar's wife The heroine of Byron's Bride of Abydos is so named.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ENGLISH WRITERS,

WITH DATES OF BIRTH AND DEATH.

Abbott, Edwin A , D D , theol and misc writer, 1838——
Abbott, Lyman, D D , Amer divine 1835——
Adams, W H Davenport, misc writer, 1828 —
Addison, Jos , essayist and poet, 1672 1719
Agassiz, Louis, naturalist, 1807 1873
Aikin, Lucy, biographer, 1787 1864
Ainsworth, W Fran , trav and geog , 1807——
Ainsworth, Wm Harrison, novel , 1805 1881
Aird, Thomas, poet, 1802 1876
Airy, Sir Geo Biddell, astron , 1801——
Akenside, Mark, poet, 1721 1770
Alcott, Louisa M , Amer writer of tales, 1833 1888
Aldrich, Thos Bailey, Amer poet and novelist, 1836——
Alford, Henry, Dean, scholar and poet, 1810 1871
Alison, Rev Arch , theologist and essayist, 1757 1839
Alison, Sir Arch , historian, 1792 1867
Allingham, Wm , poet, 1828 1889
Arbuthnot, Dr John, physician and wit, 1675 1735
Argyle, Duke of, scientific writer, 1823——
Armstrong, Prof Geo F , poet, 1845——
Armstrong, John, poet and physician, 1709 1779
Arnold, Sir Edwin, poet and misc writer, 1832 —
Arnold, Matthew, poet and misc writer, 1822 1888
Arnold, Dr Thomas, historian, 1795 1842
Ascham, Roger (*Toxophilus*), 1515 1568
Ashmole, Elias, antiquary, 1617 1692
Atterbury, Francis, Bp , 1662 1732
Aubrey, John, antiq , 1626 1697
Austen, Jane, novelist, 1775 1817
Austin, Alfred, poet, 1835——
Aytoun, Prof Wm Edmondstoune, poet and misc writer, 1813 1865

Bacon, Francis, Lord 1561 1626
Baden Powell, Sir Geo S , polit 1847——
Bailey, Philip James, poet 1816——
Baillie, Joanna, poetess, 1762 1851
Bain, Alex , LL D , gram and mental science, 1818——
Baker, Sir Rich , chronicler, 1568 1645
Baker, Sir Samuel W , traveller, 1821——
Bale, John, Bp , chronicler, 1495 1563
Ballantine, James, poet, 1808 1877
Ballantyne, Rob M , novelist, 1825——
Bancroft, Geo , Amer hist , 1800 1891
Banim, John, novelist, 1798 1842
Banim, Michael, novelist 1796 1874
Barbauld, Mrs , poet and misc writer, 1743 1825
Barbour, John, Scottish poet 1316-1396
Barclay, Alex (*Ship of Fools*), poet and divine, 1475 1552
Barham, Rev Rich Harris, 'Ingoldsby,' 1788 1845
Baring Gould, Rev Sabine, novel and misc writer, 1834 —
Barlow, Joel, Amer poet, 1755 1812
Barnfield, Rich , poet, 1574 1627
Barrie, J M , novelist, 1860——
Barrington, Hon Daines, misc writer, 1727 1800
Barrow, Dr Isaac, divine and mathematician, 1630-1677
Barton, Bernard, poet, 1784 1849
Bastian, Prof H C , physiol , 1830——
Baxter, Richard, divine, 1615 1691
Bayly, Thomas Haynes, poet, 1797-1839
Bayne, Peter, biog , 1830——
Beaconsfield See DISRAELI
Beattie, James, poet, 1735-1803
Beaumont, Francis, dramatist; 1584-1616
Beaumont, Sir John, poet, 1583 1627
Beaumont, Rev Joseph, D D , poet (*Psyche*), 1616-1699.
Beckford, Wm. (*Vathek*); 1759-1844.
Beddoes, Thomas Lovell, poet, 1803-1849

Beecher, Lyman, D D , Amer divine, 1775-1863
Beecher, Hen Ward, Amer preacher, 1813-1887
Behn, Mrs Aphra, dramatist, 1640 1689
Bellenden, John, poet and translator, 1533-1587
Bentham, Jeremy, jurist, 1748 1832
Bentley, Rich , classical scholar, 1662 1742
Berkeley, Geo , Bp , metaphys , 1685 1753
Berners, Lord, trans of Froissart, 1467-1533
Besant, Walter novelist, 1838——
Bickerstaff, Isaac, dramatist, 1735 1812
Bickersteth, Ed divine, 1786 1850
Birch, Sam , Egyptologist, 1813 1885
Black, Wm , novelist, 1841——
Blackie, John Stuart, Prof of Greek, poet and misc writer, 1809——
Blackmore, Sir Rich , poet, d 1729
Blackmore, Rich D , novelist, 1825——
Blackstone, Sir Wm , jurist, 1723 1780
Blair, Hugh, D D , preacher and rhetorician, 1718 1800
Blair, Robert, poet, 1699 1746
Blake, Wm , artist poet, 1757 1827
Blessington, Countess of, novel , 1789-1849
Bloomfield, Robert, poet, 1766 1823
Boece, Hector, hist , 1470 1550
Bolingbroke, Henry St John, Lord, misc writer, 1678 1751
Borrow, Geo , trav and linguist, 1803-1881
Boswell, James, biographer, 1740 1795
Bourcicault, Dion, dramatist, 1822 1890
Bowles, Wm Lisle, poet, 1762 1850
Bowring, Sir John, poet translator, 1792 1872
Boyd, Zachary, divine and poet 1585 1653
Boyle, Robert, physicist, 1627 1691
Braddon, Mary Eliz (Mrs Maxwell), novelist, 1837——
Bray, Mrs Anna Eliza, novelist, 1790 1883
Breton, Nicholas, poet 1545 1626
Brewster, Sir David, physicist, 1781-1868
Brome, Rich , dramatist, d 1652.
Bronte, Anne, novelist, 1820 1849
Bronte, Charlotte, novelist, 1816 1855
Bronte, Emily, novelist, 1818 1848
Brooke, Henry, novelist, &c , 1703 1783
Brooks, Chas Shirley, humorous writer, 1816 1874
Brougham, Henry, Lord, statesman, 1779-1868
Broughton, Rhoda, novelist, 1840——
Brown, Chas Brockden, Amer novelist, 1771 1810
Brown, John, divine, 1722 1787
Brown, John, M D , physician and essayist, 1810 1882
Brown, 'Tom' humorist, 1663 1704
Brown, Dr Thos , metaphys , 1778-1820
Browne, Sir Thos , physician 1605 1682.
Browne, William, poet, 1591 1643
Browning, Eliz B , poetess, 1809 1861
Browning, Robert, poet, 1812 1889
Bruce, James, traveller, 1730-1794
Bruce, Michael, poet, 1746-1767
Bryant, Wm Cullen, Amer poet, 1794 1878
Buchanan, Robert, poet, 1841——
Buckland, Fr T , naturalist, 1826 1880
Buckland, Wm , D D , geol , 1784 1856
Buckle, Henry Thomas, histor , 1822-1862
Buckstone, John B , dramatist, 1802-1879
Budgell, Eustace, misc writer, 1685-1736
Bulwer Lytton See LYTTON
Bunyan, John, relig writer, 1628-1688
Burke, Edmund, orator, 1730-1797
Burnand, Fr C , humorous writer, 1837——
Burnet, Gilbert, Bp , histor , 1643-1715
Burnett, Mrs Frances Hodgson, novelist, 1849——
Burney, Chas , Mus Doc , 1726-1814.
Burney, Fanny, Mdme. D'Arblay, novel , 1752-1840
Burns, Robert, poet, 1759-1796
Burton, John Hill, historian, 1809-1881
Burton, Sir Rich. F., traveller and linguist, 1821-1890
Burton, Robert (*Anat. of Mel.*), 1577-1640.

Butler, Joseph, Bp , theol., 1692 1752.
Butler, Sam , poet (*Hudibras*), 1612-1680
Butler, Wm Archer, religion and philos., 1814-1848
Byrom, John, satiric poet, 1692-1763
Byron, Lord, poet, 1788-1824.

Cable, Geo W , Amer novelist, 1844——.
Caird, John D D , preacher, 1820——
Calamy, Edmund, divine, 1600-1666.
Calamy, Edmund, D D , biog , 1671-1732
Calverley, Chas Stuart, poet, 1831-1884
Camden, Wm , antiquarian, 1551-1623
Campbell, Geo , D D , divine, 1719 1796
Campbell, John, LL D , misc writer, 1708-1775
Campbell, John, Lord-chan : 1779-1861
Campbell, Thomas, poet, 1777-1844.
Canning, George, statesman and poet, 1770-1827
Carew, Richard, poet and antiq , 1555-1620
Carey, Henry, musician and poet, d 1743.
Carleton, Wm , Irish novelist, 1794-1869
Carlyle, Thomas, historian and essayist, 1795 1881
Carpenter, Dr Wm Benj , physiol , 1813-1885
Carruthers, Robert, LL D , misc writer; 1799 1878
Cartwright, Wm , poet, 1611-1643
Cary, Rev Henry Francis, poet, 1772-1844
Caxton, William, printer and translator, 1422? 1491
Centlivre, Susanna, dramatist, 1667-1723
Chalmers, Alex , misc writer, 1759-1834
Chalmers, Geo , historian, 1742-1825
Chalmers, Thomas, D D , theologian and economist, 1780 1847
Chamberlayne, Wm , poet, 1619-1689
Chambers, Robt , LL D , misc writer and publisher, 1802 1871
Chambers, Wm , LL D , misc writer and publisher; 1800 1883.
Channing, Wm Ellery, Amer divine, 1780-1842.
Chapman, Geo , poet, 1557 ?-1634
Chatterton, Thomas, poet, 1752-1770
Chaucer, Geoffrey, poet 1340 ?-1400
Chesterfield, Earl of (*Letters to his Son*), 1694 1773
Chettle, Henry, dramatist, d 1607 ?
Chillingworth, Wm , theol , 1602-1644.
Churchill, Charles, poet and misc writer; 1731 1764
Churchyard, Thos , poet, 1520-1604
Cibber, Colley, dramatist, 1671-1757
Clare, John, poet, 1793-1864
Clarendon, Edwd Hyde, Earl of, historian; 1608 1674
Clarke, Adam, LL D , theol , 1762-1832.
Clarke, Edw Dan , LL D , trav , 1769-1822.
Clarke, Mrs Mary Cowden, misc writer; 1809——
Clarke, Dr Samuel, divine, 1675-1729
Clay, Henry, Amer statesman, 1777-1852.
Clemens, Sam. Langhorne, Amer humorist, 1835——
Cleveland, John, poet, 1613-1658
Clough, Arthur Hugh, poet, 1819-1861
Cobbe, Miss Frances P , misc writer; 1822——
Cobbett, Wm , polit and misc. writer; 1762-1835
Colenso, Jno W , Bp , theol ; 1814-1883.
Coleridge, Hartley, poet; 1796-1849.
Coleridge, Samuel Taylor, poet and philosopher, 1772-1834.
Collier, Jeremy, divine, 1650-1726
Collins, Mortimer, novelist and poet; 1827-1876
Collins, Wm , poet; 1721-1759
Collins, Wm Wilkie, novelist; 1824-1889.
Colman, George, dramatist, the elder; 1733-1794.
Colman, George, dramatist, the younger; 1762-1836.
Colton, Rev. Chas. Caleb (*Lacon*); 1780-1832

Combe, Dr Andrew, phrenologist and physiol, 1797–1847
Combe, George, phrenologist, 1788–1858
Congreve, Wm, dramatist, 1670–1729
Constable, Henry, poet, 1562 1613
Cook, Eliza, poetess, 1818–1889
Cook, Capt. James, navigator; 1728–1779
Cooke, Thos., poet and misc writer, 1703–1756
Cooper, Jas. Fenimore, Amer novelist; 1789–1851
Corbet, Rich, Bp, poet, 1582 1635
Cornish, Joseph, theolog, works 1780–1790
Cornwall Barry See PROCTER
Cottle, Jos., poet, 1770–1853.
Cotton, Charles, poet, 1630–1687
Cotton, Nath, poet and physic, 1705–1788
Cotton, Sir Robt Bruce, antiq, 1571–1631
Coverdale, Miles, biblical trans, 1488–1568
Cowley, Abraham, poet, 1618 1667
Cowper, William, poet, 1731 1800
Cox, Sir G W, historian, &c., 1827——
Crabbe, Rev Geo, poet, 1754 1832
Craik, Dinah Maria Mulock, Mrs, novelist, 1826–1887
Craik, George Lillie, historian, 1798–1866
Crashaw, Rich, poet, 1613? 1649
Crawford, Francis Marion, Amer novelist, 1854——
Creasy, Sir Edward, histor, 1812 1878
Creech, Thomas translator, 1659–1700
Creighton, Mandell, Bp, histor, 1843——
Croker, In Wilson, misc writer, 1780 1857
Croker, Thos. Crofton, legends, 1798–1854
Croly Rev Geo, poet, 1780 1860
Crowe Mrs Cath, novelist, 1800 1876
Crowe, Eyre Evans, hist, 1799 1868
Crowne, John, dramatist, d 1703?
Cudworth, Ralph, philos, 1617 1688
Cumberland Rich, dramatist, 1732 1811
Cunningham, Allan, poet and misc writer 1784–1842
Cunningham, Jos D hist, 1812 1851
Cunningham, Peter misc writer 1816–1869
Curran, John P, orator 1750 1817
Curtis Geo T, Amer hist 181.——
Cust, Robt N, philol, 1821——

Dale Thos, theol, 1797 1870
Dallas, Rob C, misc writer, 1754 1824
Dalrymple Sir David See HAILES
Dampier, Wm, navigator, 1652 1715
Dana, Jas Dwight, Amer nat, 1813——
Dana, Rich Henry, Amer poet, 1787 1879
Dana, Rich Henry jr (*Two Years Before the Mast*), 1815–1882
Daniel, Samuel, poet, 1562 1619
D'Arblay, Madame See BURNEY
Darwin, Chas, naturalist, 1809–1882
Darwin, Erasmus, poet and physician, 1731 1802.
Dasent, Sir Geo. Webbe, Scand scholar, &c, 1820——
Davenant, Sir Wm, dramatist and poet, 1606–1668
Davidson, Sam, D D, bibl critic, 1807——
Davies, John, poet, 1565 1618
Davies, Sir John, poet, 1569–1626
Davy, Sir Humphry, physicist, 1778–1829
Dawkins, Prof W Boyd, geol, 1838——
Dawson, Sir John W geol, 1820——
Day, John, dramatist, fl 1606
Day, Thos. (*Sandford and Merton*), 1748–1789
Defoe, Daniel, novelist and misc writer; 1661–1731
Dekker, Thos, dramatist, 1570?–1641?
De Morgan, Augustus, math, 1806–1871
Denham, Sir John, poet, 1615–1669
Dennis, John, dramatist, &c, 1657–1734
De Quincey, Thomas, essayist, 1785 1859
Derby, Earl of, trans of *Homer*, 1799 1869
Derham, Wm, philosopher and divine, 1657 1735
De Vere, Aubrey Thos, poet, 1814——
Dibdin, Charles, song-writer, 1745–1814
Dibdin, Dr Thos Frognall, bibliog, 1776–1847
Dickens, Charles, novelist, 1812 1870
Digby, Sir Kenelm, philos., 1603 1665
Dilke, Sir Charles, traveller and politician, 1843——
Disraeli, Benj, Earl of Beaconsfield, statesman and novelist, 1804–1881
D'Israeli, Isaac, misc writer; 1766–1848
Dixon, Wm Hepworth, histor and trav, 1821–1879
Dobell, Sydney, poet and critic, 1824–1874.
Dobson, Austin, poet, 1840——

Doddridge, Philip, divine, 1702–1751
Dodsley, Robt, bookseller and poet; 1703–1764.
Donne, Dr John, poet, 1573–1631
Doran, Dr John, misc writer, 1807–1878.
Doubleday, Thomas, poet and dramatist, 1790–1870
Doudney, Sarah, stories, 1842——
Douglas, Gavin, Scottish poet, 1474–1522
Dowden, Prof Edward, critic and biog, 1843——
Doyle, Sir Francis H, poet, 1810–1888
Drake, Nathan, M D, essayist, 1766 1836
Draper, Jn W, scientific writer, 1811 1882
Drayton, Michael, poet, 1563–1631
Drummond, Prof Henry, science and religion, 1851——
Drummond Wm, poet, 1585–1649
Dryden John, poet, 1631 1700
Dugdale, Sir Wm, antiq, 1605 1686
Dunbar, Wm Scottish poet 1465? 1530?
D'Urfey, 'Tom,' dramatist and song writer, 1653 1723
Dwight, Timothy, D D, Amer theol, 1752 1817
Dyer, John, poet, 1700 1758
Dyer, Thos Henry, historian, 1804 1888

Earle John Bp, essayist, 1601 1665
Echard Laurence, hist, 1670 1730
Edgeworth Maria, novelist, 1767 1849
Edwards, Miss Amelia B, novelist, Egyptologist, &c, 1849——
Edwards, Hen Sutherland, misc writer, 1828——
Edwards, Jonath, Amer divine, 1703 1758
Edwards, Miss Matilda Betham, novelist, 1836——
Edwards Richard dramatist, 1523 1566
Eagleston Edwd Amer novelist, 1837——
Eliot George (Marian Evans), novelist, 1819 1880
Eliot In Amer Indian scholar, 1604 1690
Elliott, Charles John, D D, Bp, theol, 1819——
Elliott, Eben, poet, 1781 1849
Ellis George, misc writer, 1753–1815
Ellis Sir Henry, antiq 1777 1869
Elyot Sir Thomas polit and educational writer, 1490 1546
Emerson Ralph Waldo, Amer misc writer, 1803 1882
Erskine Thos lord chancellor 1750–1823
Etherege, Sir George, dramatist 1635–1691
Eusden Laurence poet, 1688 1730
Evelyn, John, diarist, &c, 1620 1706
Everett, Edward, Amer orator, 1794 1865

Faber, Dr Fred Wm, poet and theol, 1814 1863
Faber Geo Stanley, theol 1773–1854
Fabyan, Robert, chronicler, 1450 1513
Fairfax, Edwd, poet d 1635
Falconer, Wm, poet, 1732 1769
Fanshawe, Sir Rich, statesman and poet, 1608 1666
Faraday, Michael, scientific writer, 1791 1867
Farquhar, Geo, dramatist, 1678 1707
Farrar, Fred Wm, D D, theol, sacred hist, &c, 1831
Fawcett Hen, statesman and pol econ, 1833 1884
Fawkes, Francis, poet, 1720 1777
Fellows, Sir Chas, traveller, 1799 1860
Felltham Owen (*Resolves*), 1602? 1668
Fenn, Geo Manville, novelist, 1830——
Fenton, Elijah poet, 1683 1730
Ferguson, Dr Adam, hist, 1723 1816
Ferguson, Jas, astron, 1710 1776
Ferguson, Sir Sam, poet, 1810–1886
Fergusson, James, architect, 1808–1886
Fergusson, Robert, poet, 1750 1774
Ferrier, Jas. Fred, metaph, 1808 1864
Ferrier, Susan E, novelist, 1782–1854
Fielding, Henry, novelist, 1707 1754
Fielding, Sarah, novelist, 1710–1768
Filmer, Sir R, polit writer; d 1653
Finlay, Geo, LL D, hist, 1799–1875
Fisher, John, Bp, 1459–1535
Fitzgerald, Percy, misc writer; 1834——
Flecknoe, Rich, poet, d 1678.
Fleetwood, Wm, Bp, 1656–1723
Fleming, Dr John, naturalist, 1785 1857
Fletcher, Giles, poet, 1588–1623
Fletcher, John, dramatist; 1579–1625.
Fletcher, Phineas, poet; 1582–1650
Florio, John, trans and lexicog.; 1553–1625.

Fonblanque, Albany, journalist, 1793–1872.
Foote, Sam, dramatist; 1720–1777
Forbes, Arch, journalist, 1838——
Forbes, Edw, naturalist, 1815 1854
Forbes, James D, physicist, 1809–1868.
Ford John, dramatist, 1586–1639
Forster, John, hist and biog, 1812–1876.
Forsyth, Wm, hist, law, &c, 1813——
Fosbroke, Rev Thos, antiq, 1770 1842
Foster, Rev John, essayist, 1770–1843
Fowler, Thos, D D, philos, 1832——
Fox, Charles James, politician, 1749–1806
Fox, Geo, Quaker, 1624 1691
Foxe, John, martyrologist, 1516 1587
Francillon, Rob Ed, novelist, 1841——
Francis, Rev Philip, misc writer, 1708 1773
Francis, Sir Philip, politician, 1740 1818
Franklin, Benj, Amer misc writer, 1706 1790
Fraser, Prof Alex Campbell, philos, 1819——
Fraser, Jas Baillie traveller and novelist, 1783 1856
Freeman, Edw Augustus, hist, 1823——
Frere, John Hookham, poet, 1769 1846
Froude, James Anthony hist, 1818–
Fuller, Andw, Baptist divine, 1754 1815
Fuller, Thomas, D D, divine and hist, 1608 1661

Gardiner Jas, hist, 1828——
Galt, John novelist, 1779 1839
Galton Francis, travels &c, 1822——
Gardiner Sam R, hist, 1829-
Garnett, Richard, LL D poet and biog, 1835—
Garrick, David, actor and dramatist, 1717 1779
Garth Sir Sam, M D poet, 1661 1719
Gascoigne, George poet 1525 1577
Gaskell, Elizabeth Cleghorn, novelist, 1810 1865
Gauden, John D D, Bp theol, 1605 1662
Gay John, poet, 1685 1732
Geikie, Sir Archibald geologist, 1835——
Geikie James geologist 1839——
Gibbon, Edward historian, 1737 1794
Gifford Wm, critic and editor, 1756 1826
Gilbert John Thos hist, 1829——
Gilbert Wm Schwenck dramat, 1836——
Gilfillan Rev Geo misc writer 1813 1878
Gilfillan, Rob, poet, 1798 1850.
Gillies John, LL D, histor, 1747 1836
Gilpin Wm, divine, writer on scenery, &c, 1724 1804
Gladstone, William Ewart, statesman, 1809—
Glanville, Joseph, divine and philos, 1636 1680
Glenie, Geo Rob, divine and histor 1796–1868
Glover, Richard, poet, 1712 1785
Godwin, Wm, novelist, 1756 1836
Gold-smith, Oliver, poet and misc writer, 1728 1774
Good, John Mason, M D, misc writer, 1764 1827
Googe Barnaby, poet, 1540 1594
Gordon, Adam Lindsey, Austral poet, 1833 1870
Gordon Cumming, Miss Constance F, travels, 1857—
Gore, Cath Grace novelist, 1799–1861
Gosse, Edmund W poet, 1849—
Gosse, Philip Hen, zool, 1810–1888
Gough, Richard, antiq, 1735–1809
Gower, John, poet, 1325 1408
Grafton, Richard, chronicler, d 1572?
Grahame, James, poet, 1765–1811
Grainger, Jas M D poet, 1721 1766
Grant, Mrs Anne, misc writer, 1755–1838
Grant James, novelist, 1822 1887
Grant, Prof Rob, LL D, astronomer, 1814——
Grant, Thos C, novelist and misc writer, 1792–1864
Grattan, Henry, statesman, 1746–1820
Graves, Rev Richard, poet and novelist 1715–1804
Gray, David, poet, 1838 1861
Gray, Thomas, poet, 1716 1771
Green, John Richard, hist, 1838–1883.
Green, Matthew, poet, 1696–1737
Greene, Robert, dramatist, 1560–1592
Greg, Wm Rathbone, essayist, 1809–1881
Grew, Nehemiah, M D, natur, 1641–1712
Griffin, Ger, novelist and poet, 1803–1840.
Grimald (Grimoald), Nich., poet, 1519–1562.

Grose, Francis, antiq , 1731–1791
Grote, George, hist , 1794–1871
Grove, Sir Geo , mus and bibl scholar, 1820——
Gurney, Archer T , divine, 1820–1887
Gurney, Edw , philos writer, 1847 1888
Guthrie, Rev Thos , D D , 1803–1873

Habington, Wm , poet, 1605 1654
Hacket John, D D , Bp , 1592 1670
Haggard, Henry Rider, novelist, 1856——
Hailes, sir David Dalrymple, Lord, histor , 1726 1792
Hakluyt, Rich , *Voyages*, 1553 1616
Hale Edw Everett, Amer misc writer, *1822–* –
Hale, Sir Matthew, jurist , 1609 1676
Halhurton, Thos Chandler, novelist, 1802 1865
Halifax Chas Montagu, Earl of, poet, 1661 1715
Hall, Lalwd , chronicler, 1499 1547
Hall John poet 1627 1656
Hall, Joseph, D D , Bp , divine and satirist, 1574 1656
Hall, Marshall, M D physiol , 1790 1857
Hall Rev Newman, divine 1816——
Hall Robert, divine, 1764 1831
Hall, Sam Carter, misc writer, 1800 1889
Hall Mrs Sam Carter, novelist, &c , 1800 1881
Hallam, Henry hist , 1778 1859
Halleck, Fitz Greene Amer poet 1790 1867
Halliday Andrew, essayist and dramatist, 1830 18—
Halliwell Phillips, James Orchard, antiq , 1820 1889
Hamerton Philip Gilbert, misc and art writer, 1834 ——
Hamilton Alex , Amer statesman and soldier 1757 1804
Hamilton Elizab misc writer, 1758 1816
Hamilton William poet, 1704 1754
Hamilton Sir Wm , mutaph , 1788 1856
Hammond Henry, D D , divine 1605 1660
Hammond James poet, 1710 17—
Hampden, Renn D D Bp , theol 1793 1868
Hanway James, novelist &c , 1707 18 3
Hardy Thomas, novelist 1840 —
Hardyng, John, chronicler, 1378 1465
Hare Aug J C trav , 1834–
Hare Aug Wm , divine 1792 1834
Hare Julius Charles, divine 1795 1855
Harington Sir John, poet &c , 1561 1612
Harrington, Jas., polit theorist (*Oceana*), 1611 16—
Harris, James philol 1709 1780
Harris, John D D divine, 1802 1856
Harte Francis Brt, Amer novelist and poet, 1839 ——
Hartley, David, M D philos , 1705 1757
Hartlib Samuel, misc writer, d 1670
Harvey, Gabriel, poet, 1545 1630
Hatton, Joseph, *novelist and misc writer*, 1839 ——
Hawes, Stephen, poet, d 1523
Hawker Rev Robert S , poet, 1803 1875
Hawkesworth John, LL D , essayist, &c , 1715 17—
Hawkins, Sir John, misc writer, 1719 1789
Hawthorne Julian Amer nov , 1846——
Hawthorne, Nathaniel, Amer novelist, 1804 1864
Hayley, William poet, 1745 1820
Hayward, Abraham, Q C , essayist, 1801–1884
Hayward, Sir John, hist , 1564 1627
Hazlitt Wm , critic, &c , 1778 1830
Head, Sir Francis B , misc writer, 1793–1875
Hearne, Thomas, antiq , 1678 1745
Heber, Reginald, D D , Bp poet, 1783 1826
Helps, sir Arthur, hist and essayist, 1817–1875
Hemans, Felicia D , poetess, 1793 1835
Henley, Rev John, orator, 1692 1756
Henry, Matthew, divine, 1662 1714
Henry, Robert, hist , 1718 1790
Henryson, Robert, Scot poet, 1430 1506
Henty, George A , novelist, 1832——
Herbert, Lord Edward, philos , poet, &c , 1583 1648
Herbert, George, poet, 1593 1633
Herbert, Sir Thos , traveller, 1606–1682
Herrick, Robert, poet, 1591 1674
Herschel, Sir John F W , astron , 1792–1871
Hervey, Rev Jas (*Meditations*), 1714–1758
Hervey, John, Lord, poet and misc writer, 1696–1743.

Heylin, Peter, D D , theol. and hist , 1600–1662
Heywood Thos , dramatist, d about 1650
Hickes, George, D D , divine and philol , 1642 1715
Hill, Aaron, poet, &c , 1685–1750
Hoadly, Benjamin, Bp , theol , 1676–1761
Hobbes, Thos , philosopher, 1588 1679
Hodge, Chas , D D , Amer theol , 1797–1878
Hoffman, Chas Fenno, Amer poet, &c , 1806–1884
Hogg, Jas , Ettrick Shepherd, poet, 1772–1835
Holcroft, Thomas, novelist and dramatist, 1745–1809
Holinshed, Raphael, chronicl , d ab 1580
Holland, sir Henry, M D , medicine, &c , 1788 1873
Holland, Philemon, M D , translator, 1551–1636
Hollingshead, John misc writer, 1827——
Holmes, Oliver Wendell, Amer poet, &c , 1809——
Home, Rev John, dramatist 1722 1808
Home William, antiq , 1780 1842
Hood, Thomas, poet, &c , 1798 1845
Hook, Theodore Edwd , novelist, &c , 1788 1841
Hook, Walter Farquhar, D D , eccles hist , 1798 1875
Hooke Nathaniel, hist , 1690–1763
Hooker, Sir Joseph Dalton, botanist and trav , 1817——
Hooker Richard divine, 1554 1600
Hoole, Jno , trans of Tasso &c 1727–1803
Hope, Thomas novelist, 1770 1831
Horne, Richard Hengist poet, 1803 1884
Horne Thos Hartwell, theol 1780 1862
Horsley, Sam LL D Bp theol 1733 1806
Houghton, Richard Monckton Milnes, Lord poet 1809 1885
Howell James traveller &c 1594 1666
Howells Wm D Amer novelist, 1837——
Howitt Mary misc writer, 1805–1888
Howitt, William, misc writer, 1792 1879
Hughes Thos novelist &c 1823——
Hume David hist and philos , 1711 1776
Hunt Leigh poet 1784 1859
Hunter, Sir Wm Wilson, Indian subjects, 1840——
Hurd Rich , D D Bp , theol and critic, 1720 1808
Hutchesou Francis, LL D , philos , 1694 17—
Hutton James geol 1726 1797
Huxley, Thos Henry, biologist 1825——

Inchbald, Elizabeth, dramatist, &c , 1753 1821
Ingelow, Jean poetess, 1820——
Ingram John H misc writer, 1849——
Innes Cosmo, hist and antiq , 1798 1874
Ireland, Wm Henry, dramatist and misc writer (*Shakspere forgeries*), 1777 1835
Irving, Washington, Amer misc writer, 1783 1859

James Geo P R , novelist, 1801 1860
James, Henry, Amer novelist and misc writer, 1844——
James I of Scotland, poet, 1394 1437
Jameson, Mrs Anna, misc writer, 1797–1860
Jeffreson, Jno Cordy, novelist and misc writer, 1831——
Jefferson, Thos , Pres U S , 1743 1820
Jeffrey, Francis, Lord, critic, 1773 1850
Jenyns, Soame misc writer, 1704 1787
Jerrold Douglas, novelist and dramatist, 1803 1857
Jesse John Heneage, misc writer, 1815 1874
Jessop, Augustus, D D , hist and biog &c , 1824——
Jewell, John, D D Bp , theol , 1522 1571
Jewsbury, Geraldine E , novelist, 1812 1880
Johnson, Dr Sam , poet, essayist, and lexicog , 1709 1784
Jones, Sir William, Orientalist, 1746–1794
Jonson, Ben, dramatist, 1574–1637
Jortin, John, D D , theol , 1698–1770
Jowitt, Rev Ben , theol. and Greek scholar, 1817——

Kames, Henry Home, Lord, philos ; 1696–1782
Kavanagh, Julia, novelist; 1824–1877.
Kaye, Sir John W , hist , 1824–1874.

Keats, John, poet, 1795–1821
Keble, John, poet, 1792–1866
Keightley, Thos , hist., &c., 1789–1872
Kemble, Frances Anne, memoirs, &c , 1809——
Kemble, John M , A -Sax scholar; 1807–1857
Ken, Thos , Bp , theol and hymn writer; 1637–1711
Kent, Charles, poet and journalist; 1823——
Kent, James, LL D , Amer jurist , 1763–1847
King, Henry, D D , poet, 1592 1669
Kinglake, Alex Wm , hist , 1811–1891
Kingsley, Rev Chas., novelist and poet, 1819 1875
Kingsley, Henry, novelist, 1830–1876
Kipling, Rudyard, novelist and poet, 1864——
Kirby, William, entomol , 1759–1850
Kitto, John, D D , theol , 1804–1854
Knight, Chas , hist. and misc writer; 1791–1873
Knight, Henry Gally, poet, 1786–1846
Knolles, Rich , hist , 1543 1610
Knowles, Jas Sheridan, dramatist, 1784–1862
Knox, John, reformer, 1505–1572
Knox, Vicesimus D D , essayist, 1752–1821
Kyd, Thos , dramatist, works 1594–1599.

Laing, Malcolm, hist , 1762–1818
Lamb, Lady Caroline novelist, 1785–1828
Lamb Chas , essayist and poet, 1775–1834
Landon, Letitia E , poetess, 1802 1838
Landor, Walter Savage, poet and author of *Imaginary Conversations*, 1775–1864
Lane, Ed Wm , Arabic scholar, 1801 1876.
Lane Poole, Stanley, Orientalist, 1854 ——
Lang Andrew, misc writer, 1844——
Langhorne, Rev John, poet 1735 1779
Langland, Wm (*Piers Plowman*), 1332?–1399?
Lankester, Prof Edwin Ray, biologist, 1847——
Lardner Dr Dionysius, scientific writer; 1793 1859
Latham Robert Gordon philol , 1812 1888.
Latimer Hugh, Bp , reformer, 1490–1555
Lauder, Sir Thos Dick, novelist and misc writer, 1784 1848
Law, William divine 1686–1761
Lawrence, Geo Alfred, novelist, 1827–1876
Layard, Sir Austen H , trav and archæol , 1817——
Lecky, Wm E H hist , 1838——.
Lee, Harriet, novelist, 1766–1851
Lee, Nath , dramatist, 1657–1691
Lee Sophia, novelist 1750 1824
Leighton, Robt , D D , Abp , theol , 1611–1684
Leland, Chas G , Amer misc. writer; 1824——
Leland, John, *antiq* , 1506–1552
Leland, John, D D , theol , 1691–1766.
Leland, Thos , D D , Irish hist , &c , 1722–1785
Lemon, Mark, dramatist and humorist, 1809 1870
Lennox, Charlotte novelist, &c , 1720–1804.
Leslie, John, Bp , hist , 1526–1596
Leslie, Sir John, physicist, 1766–1832
L Estrange sir Roger, journal , 1616–1704.
Lever, Charles James, novelist, 1806–1872
Lewes, George Henry, philos., biog , &c , 1817–1878
Lewes, Mrs —' George Eliot ' See Eliot
Lewis Sir Geo Cornewall, hist , 1806–1863
Lewis, Matt Gregory, novelist, 1775 1818
Leyden John, poet and Orientalist; 1775–1811
Lightfoot, John, D D , divine, 1602–1675
Lillo, Geo , dramatist, 1693–1739
Lindley, John botanist, 1799–1865
Lingard, John, D D , hist , 1771–1851
Linton, Mrs Eliz Lynn, novelist and essayist, 1822——
Livingstone, David, LL D , trav , 1813–1873.
Lloyd, Robt , poet, 1733–1764
Locke, John, philos , 1632–1704
Locker Lampson, Fred., poet, 1821——.
Lockhart, John Gibson, biog and novelist; 1794–1854
Lockyer, Jos Norman, astron.; 1836——.
Lodge, Thos , dramatist; 1556–1625
Logan, John, poet; 1748–1788
Longfellow, Hen. Wadsworth, Amer poet; 1807–1882.
Loudon, John Claudius, botan.; 1783–1843.

Lovelace, Richard, poet; 1618-1656.
Lover, Samuel, novelist, &c , 1797-1868.
Lowell, James Russell, Amer. poet and critic, 1819-1891
Lowth, Robt., D D , Bp , divine; 1710-1787
Lubbock, Sir John, scientist, 1834——.
Lydgate, John poet, 1375-1460
Lyell, Sir Charles, geol., 1797-1875
Lyly, John, dramatist, &c., 1553-1600
Lyndsay, Sir David, Scotch poet, 1490-1567
Lyttelton, Geo , Lord, poet, 1709-1773
Lytton, Earl of, poet, 1831——
Lytton, Ed Geo Bulwer-Lytton, Baron, novelist and poet, 1803-1873.

Macaulay, Thos Babington, Lord, hist , 1800 1859
M'Carthy, Justin, novelist, &c., 1830——
M'Cosh, James, D D , LL D., metaph , 1811——
M'Cric, Thos., D D , eccles hist 1772 1835
M'Culloch, John Ramsay, political econ , 1789-1864
MacDonald, Geo , LL D , novel and poet , 1824——
Mackay, Charles, LL D , poet and misc writer, 1812 1889
Mackenzie, Henry, novelist, 1745 1831
Mackintosh, Sir James, philos and hist , 1765 1832
Macklin, Charles, dramatist, 1690? 1797
Maclagan, Alex , poet, 1811 1880
Macleod, Rev Norman, D D , stories, &c , 1812-1872
Macpherson, Jas , poet (*Ossian*), 1738-1796
Maginn, Wm , LL D , misc writer, 1794 1842
Mahaffy, John P , D D , Greek hist , &c , 1839——
Mahony, Fr (Father Prout), misc writer, 1804 1866
Malcolm, Sir John hist , 1769 1833
Mallet David, poet, 1700 1765
Malone, Edmund, antiq , &c , 1741 1812
Malory, Sir Thos (*Morte Darthur*), 1430? 1470?
Malthus, Rev Th R , pol econ , 1766 1834
Manderville Bernard de, poet, 1670 1733
Manning, Hen Edw , cardinal 1808 ——
Mansel, Henry Longueville, philosopher, 1820 1871
Mant, Rich , D D , theol , 1776-1848
Mantell, Gideon, geol , 1790 1852
Markham, Clement R traveller, 1830——
Marlowe, Christopher dramat , 1564 159
Marryat, Capt Fred , novelist, 1792 1848
Marsh, Herbert, D D , Bp , theol , 175- 1839
Marston, John, poet and dramatist, 1570 1634
Marston, Philip Bourke, poet, 1850-187-
Marston, Westland, dramatist and poet, 1820 1890
Martin, Sir Theodore, biograph , poet, &c , 1816——
Martineau, Harriet, hist and misc writer; 1802 1876.
Martineau Rev James, LL D , theol. and philos , 1805——
Marvell, Andrew, poet &c , 1620 1678
Mason, Wm , poet and divine, 1725 1797
Massey, Gerald, poet, 1828——
Massinger, Philip dramatist, 1584 1640
Masson, David, critic and literary hist , 1822——
Mather, Cotton, Amer theol , 1663 1728
Maurice, Jn F Denison, divine, 1805-1872.
May, Thos , poet and hist , 1594 1650
May, Sir Thos Erskine, hist , 1815 1886
Mayhew, Henry, dramatist, &c , 1812 1886
Mayne, John, Scotch poet, 1759-1836
Melville, Geo Jno Whyte, nov , 1821-1878
Meredith, George, novelist, 1828——
Merivale, Chas , D D , hist., 1808——
Mickle, Wm Julius, poet, 1734 1788
Middleton, Conyers, D D , biog and theol , 1683-1750
Middleton, Thomas, dramatist; 1570 1627
Mill, James, hist and philos., 1773-1836
Mill, John Stuart, logic and pol economy, 1806-1873
Miller, Hugh, geol , 1802-1856
Miller, Joaquin, Amer poet, 1842——.
Milman, Henry Hart, D D , poet and hist ; 1791-1868
Milton, John, poet, 1608-1674
Mitford, Mary Russell (*Our Village*), 1786-1855.
Mitford, Wm., hist. of Greece; 1744-1827.
Mivart, St George, naturalist, 1827——
Moir, David M (*Delta*), poet; 1798-1851.
Montagu, Charles See HALIFAX
Montagu, Lady M W , letter writer, 1690-1762
Montgomery, Alex , Scot poet; d ab 1606.
Montgomery, James, poet, 1771-1854
Montgomery, Rev Robt , poet 1807-1855
Moore, Edward, dramatist, 1712-1757
Moore, Dr John, novelist, &c , 1730-1802
Moore, Thomas, poet, 1779 1852
More, Hanuah, moralist, 1745 1833
More, Henry, D D , divine and philosopher; 1614-1687
More, Sir Thomas (*Utopia*), 1480-1535
Morgan, Lady, novelist, &c , 1786-1859
Morier, James, novelist, 1780-1849
Morley, Henry, English lit hist , 1822——
Morley, John, critic and essayist, 1838——
Morris, Lewis, poet, 1834——
Morris, William, poet, 1834——
Morton, Thomas, dramatist, 1764 1838
Motherwell, William, poet, 1797-1835
Motley, John Lothrop, hist , 1814-1877
Moultrie, Rev John, poet, 1799 1874
Mudie, Robert, misc writer, 1777 1842
Muir, John, orientalist, 1810 1882
Muir Sir W orientalist, 1819——
Muller, Fred Max, philol , 1823——
Mulock, Dinah See CRAIK
Munday, Anthony, poet, 1553 1633
Murchison, Sir Rod I , geol , 1792 1871
Mure, Wm (*Hist of Greek Lit*), 1799 1860
Murphy, Arthur dramatist, &c , 1730-1805
Murray, David Christie, novelist, 1847——

Nabbes, Thomas, dramatist, d 1645
Nairne, Caroline Oliphant, Baroness, poetess 1766 1845
Napier, Sir Wm F P hist 1785 1860
Nash Thomas, dramatist, 1558-1600
Neale, John Mason D D , hymn writer and theol 1818-1866
Nelson Robert relig writer, 1656 1715
Newcastle, Duchess of, poetess, &c , 1624-1674
Newman, Prof Fr Wm , hist theol , linguistics pol econ &c , 1805——
Newman, John Henry, Cardinal, theol poet, &c , 1801 1890
Newton Sir Isaac, mathemat and theol , 164- 1727
Newton, Rev John divine, 1725 1807
Nichol, John poet and critic 1833—
Nichol, John Pringle, astron , 1804 1859
Nicoll Robert, poet, 1814 1837
Norris, John, divine and poet, 1657 1711
North Hon Roger, biog , &c , 1650 17-
Norton, Hon Mrs , novelist and poet, 1808 1877

O Keefe John dramatist 1747 1833
Oldys, Wm , antiq and biog , 1687 1761
Oliphant, Mrs Margt , novelist 1828 —
Opie, Mrs Amelia novelist, 1769 1853
Otway Thomas, dramatist 1651 1685
Ouida See RAMÉ
Overbury Sir Thos , poet &c , 1581 1613
Owen, John, D D , theol 1616 1683
Owen, Sir Richard palæontologist and compar anatomist, 1804 —

Paine, Thomas deistical writer, 1737 1809
Paley, Wm , D D , moral phil , 1743 1805
Palgrave, Sir Francis, hist , 1788-1861
Palgrave Francis Turner, poet and editor of poetry, 1824 ——
Palgrave, Wm Gifford, traveller, 1826 1888.
Park, Mungo, traveller, 1771 1806
Parker, Theodore, Amer theol , 1810 1860
Parnell, Thomas, D D , poet, 1679 1718.
Parr, Samuel D D , theol , 1747 1825
Patmore, Coventry, poet, 1823-
Pattison, Mark, essayist, 1813-1884.
Paulding, Jas Kirke, Amer misc writer, 1779 1860
Payn, James, novelist, 1830——
Pearson, John, D D , Bp , theol , 1612-1686
Peele, George, dramatist, 1558-1598
Pennant, Thomas, LL D , naturalist, &c ; 1726-1798.
Pepys, Samuel (*Diary*), 1632-1703.
Percy, Thomas, D D , Bp (*Reliques of Ancient Eng Poet*), 1728-1811
Petty (or Pettie), Sir Wm , pol econ ; 1623-1687
Philips, Ambrose, poet, 1671-1749
Philips, John, poet; 1676-1708.
Phillips, John, geol ; 1800-1874
Pinkerton, John, hist., 1758-1826.
Piozzi, Mrs (previously Thrale), 1741-1821.
Planché, Jas. R , dram and misc. writer, 1796-1880.
Poe, Edgar Allan, Amer poet, 1811-1849
Pollok, Robert, poet, 1799-1827.
Pomfret, John, poet, 1667-1703
Pope, Alexander, poet; 1688-1744
Porson, Richard, class scholar, 1759-1808.
Porter, Anna Maria, novelist, 1781-1832.
Porter, Jane, novelist, 1776-1850
Porter, Noah, Amer philos , 1811——
Porter, Sir Robt Ker, traveller, 1775-1842
Porteus, Beilby, D D , Bp , theol , 1731-1808
Potter, John, D D , Abp of Canterbury, classics and theol , 1674 1747
Praed W Mackworth, poet, 1802 1839
Prescott, Wm Hickling, Amer hist , 1796 1859
Price, Sir Uvedale (*The Picturesque*), 1747-1829
Prideaux, John, D D , divine, 1587-1650
Priestley, Dr Joseph, philos and divine, 1733 1804
Pringle Thomas, poet, 1788 1834
Prior Matthew, poet, 1664 1721
Procter, Adelaide A , poetess, 1825-1864
Procter Bryan Waller, poet, 1790-1874
Proctor Richard A , astron , 1837 1888
Prynne Wm polemical writer (*Hustrio Mastix*), 1600 1669
Purchas Sam D D collector of voyages and travels, 1577 1626
Puttenham, Geo (*Art of Poesie*), 1530-1600

Quarles, Francis, poet, &c , 1592 1644

Radcliffe Mrs novelist 1764 1823.
Ralegh Sir Walter, hist and poet, 1552-1618
Ramé, Louise de la (Ouida), novelist, 1840—
Ramsay Allan Scotch poet 1685 1758
Ramsay Andw Crombie geol 1814 —
Ramsay Sir Geo , Bart , polit econ , &c , 1800 1871
Randolph, Thos , poet, 1605 1634
Rawlinson Rev Geo hist , 181-——
Ray John naturalist 1627 1704
Reach, Angus B , misc writer 1821 1856
Reade, Charles novelist 1814 1884
Reeve Clara, novelist 1725 1803
Reid Capt Mayne novelist, 1818 1883
Reid Thos philosopher 1710-1796
Reynolds, Fred , dramatist, 1765 1841
Ricardo, David, pol econ , 17- 1824
Richardson, Dr B W , hygienc 1828——
Richardson, Sam novelist, 1689 1761
Riddell Hon Scott Scotch poet, 1798 1870
Robertson Rev Fred Wm , preacher, 1816 1854
Robertson Will , D D , historian 1721 1793
Rochester, Earl of poet 1647 1680
Rogers Henry, philosopher 1806 1877
Rogers Samuel, poet, 1763 1855
Romilly, Sir Samuel, M P , pol 1757-1818
Roscoe Will , historian, 1753-1831
Roscommon, Earl of poet, 1635 1684
Ross, Alex , misc writer, 1590 1654
Ross, Alex , Scotch poet, 1699 1784
Rossetti Christina, poetess, 1830 —
Rossetti Dante Gabriel poet, 1828 1882
Rowe, Nicholas, dramatist, 1674 1718
Rowley, Will , dram , works 1607-1663
Ruskin, John, LL D , art critic, 1819——
Russell, John, Earl, biog , 1792 1878.
Russell Wm Clark, novelist, 1844——
Russell, Wm Howard, journal and hist , 1821——
Rutherford, Rev Samuel, theol , 1600 1661
Ruxton, G A Fred , traveller; 1821 1848
Rymer, Thos., antiq , 1638-1714

Sabine, Sir Ed , physicist; 1788 1883
Sackville, Thos , Earl of Dorset, poet, 1536-1608.
St. John, Jas Aug , travels, &c , 1801-1875
Saintsbury, George, critic, 1845——
Sala, Geo. Augustus, misc writer, 1828——
Sanderson, Robt , D D , Bp , theol , 1587-1663
Sandys, George, poet; 1577-1644.
Savage, Marmion W , novelist, d 1872.
Savage, Rich , poet, 1696-1743
Saxe, John Godfrey, LL D , Amer. poet; 1816-1887.
Sayce, Arch. Henry, philol.; 1846——.

Schaff, Philip, Swiss-Amer bibl scholar; 1819——
Scott, Michael, novelist, 1789-1835
Scott, Thos, D D, theol, 1747-1821
Scott, Sir Walter, poet, novelist, and hist, 1771-1832
Sedgwick, Catherine Maria, Amer novelist, 1789-1867
Sedley, Sir Chas, dramatist, 1639-1701
Seeley, Prof John R, hist, 1834——
Selden, John, polit writer, 1584-1654
Senior, Nassau W, pol econ, 1790 1864
Seward, Anna, poetess, 1747 1809
Seward, Wm, biog, 1747-1799
Sewell, Eliz, novelist, 1815——
Shadwell, Thos, dramatist, 1640-1692
Shaftesbury, Earl of, philos, 1671 1713
Shakspere, William, 1564 1616
Sharpe, Samuel, Egyptologist, 1800 1881
Sheffield, John, Duke of Buck, 1649 1720
Sheil, Rich Lalor, dramatist, 1791 1851
Shelley, Percy Bysshe, poet, 1792-1822
Shenstone, William, poet, 1714 1763
Sheridan, Richard Brinsley, dramatist, 1751 1816
Sherlock, Thos, D D, Bp, theol, 1678 1761
Sherlock, Dr William, theol, 1641 1707
Shirley, James, dramatist, 1596 1666
Sibbes, Rich, D D, theol, 1577 1635
Sidney, Algernon, polit science, 1622 1678
Sidney, Sir Philip, poet, 1554 1586
Sigourney, Mrs, poet, 1791 1865
Simms, Wm Gilmore, Amer novelist, 1806 1870
Sims, Geo Rob, dramatist, 1847 ——
Skeat, Walter Will, philol, 1835- -
Skelton John, poet, 1460 15.9
Skene, Wm F, hist, 1809 -
Skinner Rev John Scotch poet 1721 1807
Smart, Christopher, poet, 1722 1771
Smollie, Wm, misc writer, 1740-1795
Smiles, Samuel, biog, 181-
Smith, Adam, polit econ, 1723 1790
Smith, Albert, novelist, &c, 1816 1860
Smith, Alex poet, 1830 1867
Smith, Mrs Charlotte, novelist and poet 1749 1806
Smith, Geo Barnett, misc writer, 1841——
Smith, Goldwin hist and polit 18-3——
Smith, Horace parodist and novelist 1779 1849
Smith, James parodist, 1775 1839
Smith, Rev Sydney, divine and essayist, 1771 1845
Smith, Wm, LL D, class scholar, 1813 —
Smith, Will Robertson, bib critic, 1846——
Smollett, Tobias Geo, novelist, 1721 1771
Somerville, Mrs, scient writer, 1780 1872
Somerville, William poet, 1677 1742
South, Robt, D D divine, 1633 1716
Southern, Thos, dramatist, 1660 1746
Southey, Robert, poet and misc writer, 1774 1843
Southwell, Robt, poet &c, 1560 1595
Spedding, James, biog &c, 1810-1881
Spelman, Sir Henry, hist, 1562 1641
Spence, Rev Jos, misc writer, 1699 1768
Spencer, Herbert, philos, 1820——
Spenser, Edmund poet, 1553 1599
Spottiswood, Jn, Archbp, hist, 1565 1639
Sprat, Thos, Bp, hist, 1636 1713
Spurgeon, Rev Chas Haddon, preach and bibl expositor, 1834——
Stackhouse, Thos divine, 1680-1752
Stanhope, Lady Hester, travels, 1776-1839
Stanhope, Philip Henry, Earl, hist, 1805-1875
Stanihurst, Rich, hist, poet, 1545 1618
Stanley, Arthur Penrhyn, D D, divine and eccles histor, 1815 1881
Stanley, Henry M, African trav, 1841——
Steele, Sir Richard, essayist, 1671-1729
Stevens, Geo, Shak comment, 1736-1800
Stephen, Sir James, hist, &c, 1789-1859
Stephen, Sir James Fitzjames, jurist, 1829——
Stephen, Leslie, critic and essay; 1832——
Sterling, John, essayist, 1806-1844
Sterne, Rev Laurence, novelist, 1713 1768.
Stevenson, Robt Louis, novelist, 1850——
Stewart, Dugald, metaph, 1753-1828.
Still, Bp, John, dramatist, 1543?-1608
Stillingfleet, Edward, D D, Bp, theol; 1635-1699.
Stirling, Jas. Hutchinson, LL D, philos, 1820——
Stirling-Maxwell, Sir Wm, biog, 1818-1878
Stoddard, Richard Henry, Amer misc writer; 1825——
Story, Jos., LL.D., Amer. jurist; 1779-1845.
Story, Wm Wetmore, Amer poet and misc writer, 1819——
Stoughton, Jn, D D, eccles hist, 1807——
Stow, John, antiq, 1525-1605
Stowe, Mrs Harriet Beecher, novelist, 1812——
Strangford, Lord, philol, &c, 1825-1869
Strickland, Agnes, hist, 1796-1874
Strutt, Joseph, antiq, 1742-1802
Strype, John, eccles biog, &c, 1643-1737
Stubbs, Wm, D D, Bp, hist, 1825——
Suckling, Sir John, poet, 1609-1642
Sully, James, M A, psychol, 1842——
Surrey, Henry Howard, Earl of, poet, 1516-1547
Swift, Jonathan, satirist and misc writer, 1667 1745
Swinburne Algernon Chas, poet, 1837——
Sydney, Sir Philip, poet, &c, 1554 1586

Tait Peter Guthrie, physicist, 1831——
Talfourd, Sir Thomas Noon, poet and dramatist, 1795 1854
Tannahill, Robert, Scotch poet, 1774-1810
Tate, Nahum, poet, 1657 1715
Taylor, Bayard, Amer poet and miscel writer, 1825 1878
Taylor, Sir Henry, dramatist 1800 1886
Taylor, Isaac, philos and hist, 1787 1865
Taylor Rev Isaac, philol 1829——
Taylor, Jeremy, Bp, preacher, 1613 1667
Taylor, John, water poet, 1580 1654
Taylor, Tom dramatist, 1817 1880
Temple, Sir W, statesman, memoirs, es says, &c, 1628-1699
Tennant, Wm, LL D, poet 1784 1848
Tennyson, Alfred, Lord, poet 1809——
Thackeray, Anne Isabella (Mrs Ritchie), 1838——
Thackeray, William Makepeace, novelist, 1811 1863
Thirlwall, Connop, Bp, hist, 1797 1875
Thompson, Jos, African trav, 1858——
Thomson, James, poet 1700-1748
Thomson, James poet, 1834 1882
Thomson, Wm D D, Abp, divine and philos, 1819 1890
Thomson, Sir Wm, physicist and mathematician, 18.4——
Thornbury, Walter, novelist and poet, 1828-1876
Tickell Thomas, poet, 1686-1740
Ticknor, Geo Amer hist, 1791 1871
Tighe Mrs Mary, poetess, 1774-1810
Tillotson, John, D D, Abp, preacher, 1630 1694
Tindal Matthew, theol, 1657 1733
Toland John deist, 1669 1722
Tomlinson, Chas physicist, 1808——
Tooke, John Horne, philol, 1736 1812
Trench, R Chenevix, Abp, poet and theol, 1807 1886
Trevelyan, Sir Geo Otto, biog, 1838——
Tristram, Rev Henry B, oriental trav and naturalist, 1822——
Trollope, Anthony, novelist, 1815 1882
Trollope, Frances, novelist, 1780 1863
Trollope Thos A, novelist, &c, 1810——
Tucker, Abraham, philos, 1705-1774
Tulloch, John, D D, theol, 1823 1886
Tupper, Martin F, poet, 1810 1889
Turberville, Geo, poet, 1530 1600?
Turner, Sharon, hist, 1768 1847
Tusser, Thos, bucolic poetry, 1515-1580
Twain, Mark See CLEMENS
Twiss, Sir Travers, jurist, 1809——
Tylor, Edward B, archæol and ethnol, 1832——
Tyndale, Will, biblical trans, 1480 1536
Tyndall, John LL D, physicist, 1820——
Tytler, Patrick Fraser, hist and biog, 1791-1849

Udall, Nich, dramatist, 1506-1564
Urquhart, Sir T, trans, d 1660?
Ussher, Jas, D D, divine and hist, 1580-1656

Vanbrugh, Sir John, dramatist; 1666-1726
Vaughan, Chas John, D D, theol, 1816——
Vaughan, Henry, poet, 1621-1695
Veitch, Prof John, philos and poet, 1829——
Vere, Aubrey Thos. de, poet, 1814——

Wakefield, Gilbert, theol; 1756-1801
Walford, Edw., hist. and misc. writer; 1823——
Walford, Mrs. L. B., novelist; ?——
Wallace, Alfred Russell, biologist and trav; 1822——
Waller, Edmund, poet; 1605-1687
Walpole, Horace, novelist, &c; 1717-1797
Walton, Izaak (*Complete Angler*), 1593-1683.
Warburton, Elliot, trav and misc writer; 1810-1852
Warburton, Wm, D D., Bp, theol; 1698-1779
Ward, Adolphus, Wm, hist and biog; 1837——
Ward, Mrs (Eliz Stuart Phelps), Amer. novelist, &c, 1844——
Warner, Chas Dudley, Amer misc writer, 1829——
Warner, Susan, Amer novelist, 1819 1885.
Warner, Will, poet, 1558 1609
Warren, Samuel, novelist, &c, 1807-1877
Warton, Joseph, poet, 1722-1800
Warton, Thos, poet, 1728-1790
Waterland, Daniel, D D, divine, 1683-1740.
Waterton, Chas, trav and naturalist, 1782-1865
Watson, Dr Richard, theol, 1737-1816
Watson, Robert, LL D, hist, 1730-1781.
Watts, Alaric A, poet, 1799 1864.
Watts, Isaac, D D, poet and moralist; 1674-1748
Webster, Augusta, poetess, &c, ?——
Webster, Daniel, Amer statesman, 1782-1852
Webster, John dramatist, 1585?-1654?
Wesley, Rev Chas, hymn writer, 1708-1788.
Wesley, Rev John theol, 1703-1791.
West, Gilbert LL D, poet and religious writer, 1700? 1756
Westcott, Brooke Foss, D D, Bp, theol, 1825——
Wetherell, Eliz See WARNER, SUSAN
Whately, Rich, D D, Abp, theol and pol econ, 1787 1863
Wheatstone, Sir Chas, physicist, 1802-1875
Whewell Will, D D, scientist and philos, 1795-1866
Whiston, Will theol, 1667 1752
White, Rev Gilbert, of Selborne, naturalist, 1720-1793
White, Henry Kirke, poet, 1785-1806
Whitehead Will poet, 1715-1788
Whitman Walt, Amer poet, 1819——
Whitney Mrs Adeline D, Amer novelist and misc writer, 18.4——
Whitney, Wm Dwight, philol, 1827——
Whittier, J Greenleaf, Amer poet, 1807——
Wickliffe, John reformer, 1324 1384
Wilberforce, Sam, D D, Bp, theol, 1805-1873
Wilkes, John, polit, 1727 1797
Wilkinson, Sir John G, Egyptologist, 1797 1875
Williams Sir Chas Hanbury, political squibs, &c, 1709-1759
Williams, Helen Maria, poems, &c, 1762-1827
Williams, Dr Rowland, theol, 1817-1870
Willis, Nath Parker, Amer poet, &c, 1807 1867
Willmott, Robt Aris, misc writer, 1809-1863
Wills, Wm G, dramatist, 1828——
Wilson, Alex, poet and naturalist, 1766-1813
Wilson, Sir Dan, LL D, archæol, 1816——
Wilson, John ("Christopher North"), poet and novelist, 1785 1854
Wither, George, poet, 1588 1667
Wodrow, Robt, eccles hist, 1679-1734.
Wolcot, John, M D (Peter Pindar), satiric poet, 1738-1819
Wolfe, Charles, poet, 1791-1823
Wood, Anthony à, antiq; 1632-1695
Wood, Mrs Henry, novelist, 1820-1887
Wood, Rev John Geo, naturalist; 1827-1889
Wordsworth, Chas., D D, Bp, theol, and scholar, 1806——
Wordsworth, Wm, poet, 1770-1850
Wotton, Sir Henry, poet, &c., 1568-1639.
Wyatt, Sir Thos, poet; 1503-1542.
Wycherley, William, dramatist, 1640-1715.

Yarrell, Will., naturalist; 1784-1856.
Yates, Edmund, novelist, &c.; 1831——.
Yonge, Charlotte M, novelist; 1823——.
Yonge, Chas, Duke, hist.; 1813——.
Young, Arthur, agriculturist; 1741-1820.
Young, Edwd., poet; 1684-1765.
Yule, Col. Sir Henry, orientalist and geog.; 1820-1889.

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF GREEK, LATIN, SCRIPTURAL, AND OTHER ANCIENT NAMES.

RULES AND DIRECTIONS FOR PRONUNCIATION.

The pronunciation indicated in the following list is that usually heard from educated speakers of English, who as a rule do not attempt to pronounce Greek or Latin or Scriptural names in the way in which they were pronounced by the ancients themselves —if that could be with certainty determined—but rather seek to assimilate the pronunciation to that of their own language There is therefore no great difficulty in the pronunciation of such words, and by attention to the following rules and directions any name in the list can be sounded correctly

Special knowledge required for the right pronunciation of these words is—

1 The seat of accent, and

2. The sound to be given to the letters as they stand in the word.

The syllable of the word which is to receive the accent is denoted by the usual mark, an acute accent, placed immediately after it, as the first syllable of the word Ca'to, the second of the word Cam-by'ses, and the third of the word San-cho-ni'a-thon The seat of the accent varies considerably in words of more than two syllables, though it is never on the last syllable, in dissyllables it is always on the first The pronunciation of the latter, therefore, as also of monosyllabic words, after the following remarks are studied, will present no difficulty, and consequently few of them are given in the list below The division into separate syllables is denoted by the mark - as well as by the accentuation mark Two vowels coming together in a word, but having one or other of these marks between them, must therefore always be pronounced as belonging to different syllables

The sounds to be given to the several letters will be considered under two general heads, viz · 1 The vowel letters, and 2 The consonant letters. It must always be borne in mind that silent letters, so common in English (*e* final for instance), are the exception in the words here treated of.

I.—THE VOWEL LETTERS.

The vowels heard in the words *fate*, *me*, *pine*, *note*, and *tube*, are called long vowels; while those heard in the words *fat*, *met*, *pin*, *not*, and *us*, are called short vowels

1. When any of the vowel letters *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *u*, constitute an accented syllable, and also when they end one, they are pronounced as long vowels, thus, in the first syllable of the words Ca'to, Pe'lops, Di'do, So lon, and Ju'ba, they are pronounced as in the respective key-words *fate*, *me*, *pine*, *note*, and *tube*

2. When the vowel letters are followed by one or more consonants in a syllable, they are pronounced as short vowels; thus, in the first syllable of the words Cas ca, Hec'u-ba, Cin'na, Cor'du-ba, and Pub'li-us, they are pronounced as in the respective key-words *fat*, *met*, *pin*, *not*, and *us*

3. When the letter *a* constitutes an unaccented syllable, as in A-by'dos, and when it ends one, as in Ju'ba, it is pronounced as *a* in *fat*.

4. The so-called diphthongs *æ*, *œ*, are always pronounced as the *e* of *me*, and are therefore simple vowel sounds, as in Cæ'sar, Pæs'tum, Æ'o-lus, Bœ-o'ti-a.

5 The digraph *ai* in a syllable is pronounced like *ai* in *wait* It occurs only in Scriptural names. The *ai* of Greek words was pronounced like common English affirmative *ay*, or much the same as *i* in *pine;* but by the common spelling it is Latinized into *æ*. An *a* and an *i* coming together, but belonging to different syllables, will of course have either the accent or the mark - between them.

6. When *r* follows *a* in the same syllable, and is itself followed by a consonant, as in Ar'go, Car-tha'go, the *a* is pronounced as in *far*. In such a word as Ar'a-dus it is sounded as in *fat*.

7 The digraph *au*, as in Clau'di-us, Au-fid'i-us, is pronounced as *a* in *fall* An *a* and a *u* coming together, however, may belong to different syllables, as in Em-ma us

8 When *e* constitutes an unaccented syllable, as in the first of the word E-te'o-cles, and when it ends one, as in E vad ne, it is pronounced as *e* of *me* And when *e* is followed by *s* as the final letter of a word, as in Her'mes, Ar-is-toph a nes, it is always pronounced as *e* of *me*

9 When *e* is followed by *r* in the same syllable, as in Her mes, Mer-cu ri-us, the *e* is pronounced as *e* of *her* The letters *i*, *u*, and *y*, before *r*, have the same sound, as in Vir'gil, Bur'sa, Cy rus. When *er* is followed by a vowel, however, *e* is sounded as in *met*, thus Era to, Me ro-e

10 The digraph *ei*, as in Plei a-des, is pronounced as *i* of *pine* An *e* and *i* coming together, however, may belong to different syllables Compare Rules 5 and 7

11 The diphthong or digraph *eu*, as in Leu-cip'pus, E-leu'sis, Ti mo theus, is pronounced as *u* of *tube* It occurs chiefly in Greek names In other cases the *e* and *u* belong to separate syllables Compare Rules 10 and 7

12 When *i* constitutes the first and last syllables of words, whether accented or not, as in I-be ri a, Fa bi i, it is pronounced as *i* of *pine* And *i* as the terminal vowel of a syllable at the end of words is also so pronounced, as in Im ri, Ac-eph a-li

13 But *i* at the end of any other unaccented syllable than the last, as in In di a, Fa'bi i, is pronounced as *i* of *pin*

14 In many cases *i* assumes the value of *y* consonant in English; thus Aquilei a is pronounced as if Aqui-le ya, Cains as if Ca yus This is especially common in the terminations of words

15 *O* at the end of an unaccented syllable, as also when constituting an unaccented syllable by itself, is generally pronounced long or of medium length Followed by *r* in the same syllable, as in Gor'gus, it is not usually pronounced long, but as *o* of *not* The *o* in such a position is, however, by some speakers pronounced rather long than short, this being pretty much a matter of taste

16 At the end of an unaccented syllable, or forming an unaccented syllable (as in Æ du i, A-bi hui), *u* is pronounced much the same as when accented, but shorter Following *q* it is pronounced as *w*

17. The letter *y* is pronounced as *i* would be in corresponding positions. thus the *y* in Ty'ra nis is as *i* of *pine;* and the *y* in Tyn'da-rus as *i* of *pin*

II.—THE CONSONANT LETTERS.

The consonant letters, *b*, *d*, *f*, *h*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *v*, *y*, and *z*, have each but one sound, and as that is the English sound, they present no difficulty. The letters *c*, *g*, *s*, *t*, and *x*, have each more than one sound, and hence require rules to pronounce them aright.

1 *C* and *g* are hard, or *sounded as in call and gun* respectively, when immediately followed by the vowel letters *a*, *o*, and *u*, as in Cas'ca, Cor-ne'li-a, Cur'ti-us, Hec'a-te, Hec'u-ba, Gal'lus, Gor'di-us, Au-gus'tus, Meg'a-ra. *C* and *g* are also hard immediately before other consonant letters, as in Clau'di-us, Ec-bat'a-na, Hec'tor, Glau'cus

2 *C* and *g* are soft when immediately followed by the vowel letters *e*, *i*, and *y*, and the so-called diphthongs *æ*, *œ*, either in the same or in the following syllable, as in Cer'be-rus, Cin'na, Cy-re'ne, Cic'e-ro, Gel'li-us, Gis'co, Gy'as, Ag-e-la'us, Cæ'sar, Cæ-cil'ius. In words such as Dacia, Sicyon, Phocion, Accius, Glaucia, Cappadocia, the *ci* or *cy*, having the accent immediately before it, is often pronounced as *shi;* some authorities, however, retain the *s* sound in such words.

3 In *Scriptural* names, such as Megiddo, Gideon, *g* is always hard, except in the single word Bethphage In consulting the list this will have to be kept in mind The *s* following Scriptural names will serve as a guide

4 When *c* and *g* are initial letters of a syllable, and immediately followed by *n* or by *t* they are usually left silent in pronunciation, thus, Cneus is pronounced Ne'us, Gnidus Ni'dus, and Ctenos, Te'nos Some persons, however pronounce the *c* and *g* in these combinations, and should the reader elect to do so, he must pronounce them hard

5 In Scripture names *h* often follows a vowel in the same syllable, as in Micah, Isaiah, Calneh, the vowel in these cases being pronounced with its *short sound and the h being mute In Greek* names *rh* is equivalent to simple *r*

6 The digraph *ch* is pronounced as *k* thus Achilles is pronounced A kil'les, Chios Ki'os, Enoch E'nok The Scripture name Rachel is the single exception to this rule, *ch* in it being sounded as in *chain*

7 *S* as an initial of words is pronounced as *s* of the word *son* as in Solon, Sparta Styx It is commonly so pronounced as an initial of other than the first syllable of words, as in Susa Sidenna, but in some exceptional cases the *s* receives the sound of *z* as in the word Cæsar which is pronounced Cæ'zar These exceptions will be denoted by the direction *s* as *z* inclosed within parentheses, thus Cæsar (*s* as *z*) See also Rule 10

8 *S* final of words when preceded by *e* is pronounced as *z*, thus Aristides is pronounced Ar is ti dēz And the *e* so placed is that of the word *me* as remarked already But when the final *s* is preceded by any other vowel it is pronounced as *s* of *son* as in Archytas Amphipolis Alcidos Adiastus

9 *S* at the end of words when preceded by a liquid *l m n* or *r* is pronounced as *z*, as in Mars, which is pronounced Marz Arunns Arunz

10 *Si* forming an unaccented syllable preceded by an accented syllable with a final consonant and followed by a vowel is commonly pronounced *shi* as in Alsium Hortensius When the *s* is preceded by a vowel it is very commonly pronounced as *z* as in Mœsia Hesiod Alesia Caesius and sometimes as the *s* of *pleasure*, as in Aspasia, The-o-do'si-a. But the usage in these cases is not very well settled, and some persons carefully preserve the pure sound of the *s* even in such situations

11 When *ti* followed by a vowel occurs next after the accented syllable of a word, it is pronounced as *sh*, thus Statius is pronounced Sta'shi us, Helvetii, Hel ve'shi i, and similarly with Abantias Actium, Maxentius, Laertius, &c The proper sound of the *t* is preserved, however, when *ti* is accented or when it follows *s* or another *t*, as in Miltiades, Sallus'ti us, Brut'ti i, so also in the termination tion, as in Action In such words as Domitius the *t* itself may be said to receive the *sh* sound Domish'i us

12 *The digraph th is pronounced as th of the word thin, as in* Thalia

13 *X* at the beginning of syllables is pronounced as *z* thus Xenophon is Zenofon But at the end of syllables it retains its voiceless sound of *ks* thus Oxus is pronounced Oks'us If, however the *x* end a syllable which immediately precedes a vowel in the accented syllable, then the *x* may be pronounced with its voiced sound that of hard *g* followed by *z*, as in Alexarchus, which is often pronounced Al-egz-ar'chus

14 The letter *p* when initial and followed by *t*, is not usually uttered as in Ptolemæus, which is pronounced Tolemæus

15 *Ph* represents the Greek character ϕ and is pronounced as *f*, thus Philippi is pronounced Filippi But when *ph* is followed by a consonant in the same syllable as in Phthia, it is usually omitted in utterance this word being pronounced Thi'a

16 *Ps* represents the Greek character ψ which as an initial is pronounced as *s* the *p* being generally omitted in utterance as in Psyche which is pronounced Syke Many persons however, pronounce the *p* as well as the *s* of *ps*

17 As a general rule when any combinations of consonant letters which are difficult to utter occur at the initial part of words the utterance of the first may be omitted thus Tmolus may be pronounced Molus Mnemosyne Nemosyne, Ctesiphon Tesiphon while the digraph *ch* is dropped in Chthonia making the pronunciation Thonia

GREEK, LATIN, SCRIPTURAL, AND OTHER ANCIENT NAMES.

(The names distinctively Scriptural are followed by *s*)

A'alar *s*
Aaron (*ā'ron*), *s*
Ab'a cuc *s*
Abad'don *s*
Ab-a-di'as *s*
Aba'na
Abar'im, *s*
Abar'is
Abde'el, *s*
Ab-de'ra
Abdi'as, *s*
Abdi'el *s*
Abed'ne go *s*
Abel Me-ho'lah, *s*
Abe-o'na
Abga'rus
Abi'a, *s*
A-bi'ah, *s*
A bi'a-saf *s*
A bi'a thar, *s*
A-bi'dah, *s*
Abi'dan, *s*
Ab'i-el, *s*
Ab-i-e'zer, *s*
Abi'-gail, *s*
A bi'hu, *s*
A-bi'hud, *s*
A-bi'jah, *s*
A-bi'jam, *s*.
Ab'i-la
Ab-i-le'ne
A-bim'a-el, *s*
A-bim'e-lech, *s*.
Abi'na dab *s*
Abi'ram *s*
Abi'shag *s*
A bish'a i *s*
A bish'a lom *s*
A'lish'u a *s*
Abi'shur *s*
Abi'sum *s*
Abi'tal *s*
Abi'tub, *s*
A bi'ud, *s*
Ab-o-ni'ca
Ab-ra'da tes
A broc'o mas
Absa'lom, *s*
A by'dus
Ac-a-de'mus
Ac'a mas
Ac'a-ra
Ac'ar na nes
Ac-ar na'ni a
Ac'ba rus
Ac'ci us
A cel'da ma, *s*
A cer'a-tus
A chæ'a
A chæ'i
A-chæ'me-nes
Ach-æ'men i-des
A-cha'ia
A-cha'i-cus
A-cha'tes
Ach-e-lo'us
Ach'e-ron
Ach e ru'si a
A chi'ach a rus *s*
A chi'as *s*
Achil'le us
A chil'leus
A chi'or, *s*
Achi'tob, *s*
A chi'vi
Ach me'tha, *s*
Ach ra di'na
A ci'pha, *s*
A ci'tho *s*
Ac ra'gas
Ac ris'i o ne
A cris'i us
A cri'tas
Ac ro ce'rau ni a
A-croc'o mæ
Ac tæ'on
Ac ti a
Ac ti'um
Ac tor'i des
A cu'si las
Ad a-dah, *s*
Ad-a'i ah, *s*
Ad a'li a, *s*
Ad a mas
Ad a'mi, *s*
A-da'mus
Ad a na
Ad'a-sa, *s*
Ad'be-el, *s*
Ad her'bal
A dia'be ne
A di'el *s*
Ad i tha'im *s*
Ad la'i *s*
Ad ma'tha *s*
Ad me'tus
Ad o ni *s*
A do'neus
Ad o ni'as *s*
A don i'le zek, *s*
Ad o-ni'zah *s*
Ad o ni'ram, *s*
A do'nis
A don i'ze dek, *s*
A do'ram *s*
A-dram me'lech, *s*
Ad ra myt'ti um
A dri-a
A dri a'nus
A dri-el, *s*
Ad u at'i ci
A du'el, *s*
A-dul'lam, *s*
A-dum'mim, *s*
Æ ac'i-des
Æ a-cus
Æ æa
A e-di'as, *s*
A-e'don
Æ'du i
Æ-e'tes
Æ-ge'on
Æ gal'e os
Æ-ga'tes
Æ ge'ri a
Æ'geus
Æ-gi'na
Æ gis'thus
Æ go'ne
Æ go'nes
Æ gos'i ot i mos
Æ gos'the na
Æ gyp'ti i
Æ gyp'tus
Æ'li a
Æ-li a'nus
Æ'li us
Æ'ma thi-a
Æ mil'i a
Æm il'i a nus
Æ mil'i us
Æ mo'na *or* Æ-mo'na
Æ'mo-nis
Æ ne'as
Æ ne'is
Æ-o'li a
Æ-o'li-des
Æ o-lis
Æ o-lus
Æ'py tus
Æ-quic'o-li
A-er'o-pe
A er'o-pus
Æs'chi nes
Æs chy'lus
Æs-cu la'pi us
Æ so'pus
Æs ym ne'tæ
Æ thi o-pe
Æ thi-o-pi a
Æ thi'ops
A-e-ti'us
Æ'to li
Æ to-li a
Æ'to lus
Af ri ca'nus
Af'ri cus
Aga'ba, *s*
Ag'a bus *s*
Ag-a me'des
Ag a-mem'non
Ag a mem non i-des
Ag a nip'pe
Ag'a pe
Ag a pe'nor
Ag a-pe'tus
Ag'a-tha
Ag-ath-ar'chus
A-ga'thi as
Ag'a tho
A-gath o-cles
Ag'a thon
Ag-a tho-ni'cus
A-ga've
Ag bat'a-na
Ag e-e, *s*
Ag-e-la'us
A ge'nor
Ag e nor'i-des
A ges i'la us
Ag-e sip o-lis
Ag-e sis'tra tus
Ag-la'ia
Ag la o-phon
Ag'o ra
A gric o-la
Ag ri gen'tum
A grip'pa
Ag rip pi'na
A har'ah, *s*
A has'a i, *s*
A has'ba i, *s*.
A has-u-e'rus,
A ha'vah, *s*
A har'a-i, *s*
A ha zi'ah, *s*
A hi'ah, *s*
A hi'am, *s*
A-hi-e'zer, *s*.
A hi'jah, *s*
A-hi'kam, *s*.
A-him'a-az, *s*
A-him'e-lech, *s*
A-hin'a-dab, *s*.
A-hin'o-am, *s*.
A-hi'ram, *s*
A-hish'a-har, *s*.
A-hi'shara, *s*
A-hi'shar, *s*.
A-hith'o-phel, *s*
A-hi'tub, *s*.

A-ho'ah, s.
A-ho'bite, s.
A-ho'li-ab, s.
A-hol'i-bah, s.
A-ho-li-ba'mah, s.
A'i (ā'i), s.
A-i'ah, s.
A-i-do'neus
A-i'jah, s.
Ai'ja-leth, s.
A-ja-lon, s.
Ak-rab'bim, s.
A-lam'me-lech, s.
Al'a-moth, s.
Al-a-ri'cus
Al-ba'ni-a
Al'bi-on
Al-cæ'us
Al-cam'e-nes
Al-ca'nor
Al-ces'te or Al-ces'tis
Al-ci-bi'a-des
Al-cid'a-mas
Al-ci-da'mus
Al-ci'des
Al-cim'e-don
Al-cim'e-nes
Al-ciu'o-e
Al-cin'o-us
Al'ci-phron
Al-cip'pe
Alc-mæ'on
Alc-mæ-on'i-dæ
Alc-me'na
Al-cy'o-ne
A-lec'to
A-lec'try-on
Al'e-ma, s.
Al'e-meth, s.
A-le'mon
A-le'sa
A-le'si-a
A-leu'a-dæ
Al-ex-am'e-nes
Al-ex-i'nus
Al-fe'nus
Al'gi-dus
A-li'ah, s.
A-li'an, s.
A-li'fæ
Al'li-a
Al-li'fæ
Al-lob'ro-ges
Al-lon-bach'uth, s.
Al-mo'dad, s
Al'na-than, s.
Al-o'i-des
A-lo'pex
Al-phæ'us, s.
Al-phe'us
Al-pi'nus
Al-thæ'a
A-ly-at'tes
A-ly'mon
A-mad'a-tha, s.
A-mad'a-thus, s.
Am'a-lek, s
Am-al-thæ'a
Am'a-na, s.
A-mar'a-cus
Am-a-ri'ah, s.
Am-a-ryl'lis
Am'a-sa, s.
A-mas'a-i, s.
Am-a-si'ah, s.
A-ma'sis
Am a-the'is, s.
Am-a-zi'ah, s.
A-maz'o-nes
Am-bi'o-rix
Am-bra'ci-a
Am-bro'si-a
A-med'a-tha, s.
Am-e-no'phis
A-mil'car
A-min'a-dab, s.
A-mit'ta-i, s.
A-miz'a-bad, s.
Am-med'da-tha, s.
Am'mi-el, s.
Am-naf'hud, s.
Am-mi-shad'da-i s.
Am-mon-phar'e-tus
Am'o-rites
Am-phi'a-raz

Am-phi-a-ra'us
Am-phic-ty'o-nes
Am-phid'a-mas
Am-phil'o-chus
Am-phim'a-chus
Am-phi'on
Am-phip'o-lis
Am-phi-tri'te
Am-phit'ry-on
Am-phry'sus
Am'pli-as, s.
Am'ra-phel, s.
A-my'clæ
Am'y-cus
Am'y-don
Am-y-mo'ne
Am'y-ris
Am-y-tha'on
An-a-char'sis
An-ac're-on
A-nac-to'ri-um
An-a-dy-om'e-ne
An'a-el, s.
An-a-hi'rath, s.
An-a-ni'as, s.
A-nan'i-el, s.
An'a-phe
A-na'pus
An'a-thoth, s
A-nat'o-le
An-ax-ag'o-ras
An-ax-ar'chus
An ax-e'nor
An-ax-i-la'a
A-nax-i-da'mus
A-nax-i-man'der
An-ax-im e-nes
An-chi'se-s
An-chi-a a-des
An-co'na
An-cy'le
An-cy'ra
An-doc'i-des
An-drag'o-ras
An'dre-as
An'dreus
An'dri-a
An-dro-bu'lus
An-dro-cle'a
An'dro-cles
An-dro-cli'des
An'dro-clus
An-drog'e-nes
An-dro'ge-us
An-drom'a-che
An-drom'e-da
An dro-ni'cus, s
An'e-thoth-ite, s.
An'ge-lus
A-ni'am, s.
An'na-as, s.
An'ni-bal
An'nu-us, s.
An-tæ'a
An-tæ'us
An-tag'o-ras
An-tal'ci-das
An-te a
An-te'nor
An-te-nor'i-des
An'te-ros
An-the'a
An-the'is
An-the'ne
An'ti-as
An-ti-cle'a
An-tic'y-ra
An-tid'a-mus
An-ti-do'rus
An-tig'o-ne
An-ti-go-ni'a
An-tig'o-nus
An-ti-lib'a-nus
An-til'o-chus
An-tim'a-chus
An-tin'o-us
An-ti-o-chi'a
An-ti'o-chus
An-ti'o-pe
An-tip'a-ros
An'ti-pas, s.
An-tip'a-ter
An'ti-phas
An'ti-phon

An-tip'o-lis
An-tis'the-nes
An'ti-um
An-to'ni-a
An-to-ni'nus
An-to'ni-us
An-to-thi'jah, s.
A-nu'bis
An'y-tus
A-o'ni-a
A-on'i-des
A-pel'les
Ap-en-ni'nus
Aph-a-ra'im, s.
A-phar'sach-ite, s.
A-phar'sath-chite, s
A-phe'kah, s.
A-pher'e-ma, s.
Aph'e-tæ
A-phi'ah, s.
Aph-o-be'tus
Aph-ro-dis'i-a
Aph-ro-dis'i-as
Aph-ro-di'te
A-pic'i-us
A'pi-on
A-pol-li-na'ris
A-pol-lo-do'rus
A-pol-lo'ni-a
Ap-ol-lo'ni-us
A-pol'los, s
A-poll'yon, s.
Ap'pa-im, s.
Ap'phi-a (af'fi-a), s
Ap'phus (af'fus), s.
Ap-pi-a'nus
Ap'pi-a Vi'a
Ap'pi-i Fo rum
Ap'pi-us
Ap-pu-le'ius
A'pri-es
Ap-ri'lis
Ap-u-le'ia
A-pu'li-a
Aq'ui-la
Aq-ui-le'ia
Aq'ui-lo
Aq-ui-lo'ni-a
A-qui'nas
A-qui'num
Aq-ui-ta'ni-a
Ar'a-bah, s
Ar-a-bat-tha'ne, s
Ar-a-bat-ti'ne, s.
A-ra'bi-a
A-rach'ne
Ar'a-dus
Ar'a-rath, s.
A-ra'thes, s.
A-ra'tus
A-rau'nah, s.
A-rax'es
Ar'ba-ces
Ar'bath-ite, s.
Ar-be'la
Ar-be'lus
Ar-bo'na
Ar-bo'na-I, s
Ar'ca-des
Ar-ca'di-a
Ar-ces'i-las
Ar-ces-i-la'us
Ar-che-la'us
Ar-ches'tra-tus
Ar'che-vite, s.
Ar'chi-as
Ar-chi-da'mus
Ar-chil'o-chus
Ar-chi-me'des
Ar-chi-pel'a-gus
Ar-chy'tas
Arc-ti'nus
Arc-tu'rus
Ar'de-a
Ar-de-a'tes
A-re'li, s.
A-re'lite, s.
A-re'næ
A-re-op'a-gus
Ar-e-ta'us
Ar'e-tas, s.
Ar'e-te
Ar-e-thu'sa
Ar-e-ti'num
A-re'us, s.

Ar-ge'us
Ar'ga-lus
Ar-ge'tra-tus
Ar-gi-nu'sæ
Ar-gi'o-pe
Ar-gi-phon'tes
Ar-gi'vi
Ar'go-lis
Ar'gy-ra
Ar'gy-re
Ar-gy-rop'o-lis
A'ri-a
A-ri-ad'ne
A-ri-æ'us
A-ri-am'nes
A-ric'i-a
Ar-i-ci'na
A-rid'a-I, s
A-rid'a-tha, s.
A-ri'eh, s.
A'ri-el, s
Ar-i-ma-the'a, s
A-rim'i-num
A-ri-o-bar-za'nes
A-ri'och, s.
A-ri-o-me'des
A-ri'on
A-ri-o-vis'tus
A-ris'a-i, s
Ar-is-tæ'us
Ar-is-tag'o-ras
Ar-is-tar chus
A-ris'te-as
A-ris'te-us
Ar-is-ti'des
Ar-is-tip'pus
A-ris-to-bu'lus
A-ris-to-cle'a
A-ris-to-de'mus
A-ris-to-gi'ton
Ar-is-tom'a-che
Ar-is-tom'e-don
Ar-is-tom'e nes
A-ris'ton
Ar-is-toph'a-nes
Ar-is-tot'e-les
Ar-is-tox e nus
A'ri-us or A-ri'us
Ar-ma-ged'don, s.
Ar-min'i-us
Ar-mo'ni, s.
Ar-mor'i-cus
Ar-no'bi-us
Ar'o-di, s.
Ar'o-er, s
Ar-phax'ad, s.
Ar-pi'nas
Ar-pi'num
Ar'ri-a
Ar'ri-an, s'nus
Ar'ri-us
Ar'sa-ces
Ar-sin'o-e
Ar-ta-ba'nus
Ar-ta-ba-za nes
Ar-ta-ba'zus
Ar'ta-ce
Ar-ta-ce'ne
Ar-ta'nes
Ar-ta-pher'nes
Ar-tax-erx es
Ar'te-mas
Ar-tem-i-do'rus
Ar'te-mis
Ar-te-mis'i-a
Ar to'na
Ar'u-both, s.
A-ru'mah, s.
Ar'u-si'ni
Ar-vir'a-gus
As-a-di'as, s.
As'a-el, s.
As'a-hel, s.
As-a-i'ah, s.
As'a-na, s.
A-sar'a-el, s.
A-sar'e-el, s.
As-a-re'lah, s.
As-bar'a-reth, s.
As-cal'a-phus
As'ca-lon, s.
As-ca'ni-us
As-cle-pi'a-des
As-cle-pi-o-do'rus
As-cle'pi-us
As-co'ti-us
As'cu-lum
As'dru-bal
A-se'as, s
A-seb-o-bi'a, s.

As-e-bi'a, s.
As'e-nath, s.
A-se'rer, s.
Ash'che-nas, s.
Ash'i-mah, s.
Ash'ke-lon, s.
Ash'ke-naz, s.
Ash'ri-el, s.
Ash'ta-roth, s.
Ash'to-reth, s.
As-i-bi'as, s.
A'si-el, s.
As i-na'ri-a
As-i-na'rus
As'ke-lon, s
As'ma-dai, s
As'ma-veth, s.
As-mo-ne'an, s.
As-pa'si-a
As'pa-tha, s.
As-phal-ti'tes
As-phar'a-sus, s.
As'ri-el, s
As-sa-bi'as, s.
As-sal'i-moth, s.
As-sa-ni'as, s
As-sar'a-cus
As-sa-re'moth, s.
As-si-de'ans, s.
As-su-e'rus, s.
As-syr'i-a
As'ta-cus
As'ta-roth, s.
As-tar'te
As-te'ri-a
As-ter'o pe
As-træ'a
As-ty'a-ges
As-ty'a-nax
As-ty-da-mi'a
As-ty'no-me
As-ty'o-che
As-ty-pa-læ'a
At'a-ce
A-tar'ga-tis
At'a-roth, s
A-ter-e-zi'as, s.
A thach, s
Ath-a-i'ah, s.
Ath-a-li'ah, s.
Ath'a-nas
Ath-a-na'si-us
Ath-a-ri'as, s
A-the'na
A-the'næ
Ath-e-na'us
Ath-e-nag o-ras
Ath-e-na'is
A-the'ne
A-the-na-do'rus
Ath'lai, s.
Ath mo-num
A-til'la
At'i-pha, s
At-lan'ti-des
A-treb'a-tes
At'reus
A-tri'dæ
A-tri'des
At-ro-pa-te'ne
At'ro-pos
At'tai, s
At-ta-li'a, s.
At'ta-lus
At-thar'a-tes, s.
At'ti-ca
At'ti-cus
At'ti-la
At-ti'tus
Au-fi-di'us
Au-fid'i-us
Au'fi-dus
Au-ge'as
Au-gus'ta
Au-gus-ti'nus
Au-gus-to-bri'ga
Au-gus-to-du'-num
Au-gus'tus-lus
Au-gus'tus
Au-le'tes
Au-ra'nus, s.
Au-re'li-a
Au-re-li-a'nus
Au-re'li-us
Au-ro'ra
Au-su'si-a
Au-so'ni-us

Au-te'as, s.
Au-tol'y-cus
Au-tom'e-don
Au-to-me-du'sa
Au-ton'o-e
A'ur-a-run, s.
Av-a-ri'cum
A'var-ron, s.
Av-en-ti'nus
A-ver'nus
A-vi-e'nus
Ax-i'o-chus
Ax-i'on
Ax'i-us
Az'a-el, s.
Az-a-e'lus, s.
Az-a-li'ah, s.
Az-a-ni'ah, s.
A-za'phi-on, s.
Az'a-ra, s.
A-za're-el, s.
Az-a-ri'ah, s.
Az-a-ri'as, s.
A'zaz, s.
A-za'zel, s.
Az-a-zi'ah, s.
Az-baz'a-reth, s.
A-ze'kah
As-e-phu'rith, s.
A-zo'tus, s.
A-zu'bah, s.
Az'u-ran, s

B.

Ba'al-ah, s
Ba'al-ath, s.
Ba'a-nah, s
Ba-a-ni'as, s.
Ba'a-ruh, s
Ba-a-se'ah, s
Ba a-shah, s
Bab'y-lon
Bac chi-des
Bac-chi'us
Bac-chyl'i-des
Bac-tri-a'na
Ba-ge'us
Bag o-i, s.
Ba-hu'rum-ite, s.
Ba-hu'rus, s
Ba-hu'rus, s
Ba'ic (ba'yc)
Bak-buk-i'ah, s.
Ba'la-am (or ba'-lam), s
Bal'a-dan, s.
Bal'a-mo, s.
Ba-le-a'res
Bal-tha'sar, s
Ban-a-i'as, s.
Ban-na'is, s
Ban'u-us, s
Ba-rab'bas, s.
Bar'a-chel, s
Bar-a-chi'as, s
Bar-a-chi'as, s
Bar-ha'tus
Bar-da'nes
Bar-hu'mite, s.
Ba-ri'ah, s.
Ba-ri'ne
Ba'ri-um
Bar-jo'sus, s.
Bar-jo'na, s.
Ba-ro'dis, s.
Bar'sa-bas, s.
Bar-si'ne
Bar'ta-cus, s.
Bar-thol'o-mew, s.
Bar-ti-me'us, s.
Bar-za'nes
Bar-zil'la-I, s.
Bas'a-loth, s.
Bas'ca-ma, s.
Bash'e-math, s.
Bas'ta-I, s.
Ba-ta'vi
Ba-ta-vi'a
Bath-she'bah, s.
Bath'shu-a, s.

Be-thyl'us
Bav'a-I, s.
Ba'vi-us
Be-a-li'ah, s.
Be'a-loth, s.
Be'an, s.
Bel'a-I, s.
Bel'ly-ces or Be-bry'ces
Be-cho'rath, s.
Bech'ti-leth, s.
Bed-a-i'ah, s.
Be-el-i'a-da, s.
Be-el'se-rus, s.
Be-el'ze-bub, s.
Be'er, s.
Be-e'ra, s.
Be-er-e'lim, s.
Be-e'ri, s.
Be-er-la-ha'i-roi, s
Be-e'roth, s.
Be-er-she'bah or Bé-er'she-bah, s.
Be-esh'te-rah, s.
Bel'e-mus, s
Be'li-al, s.
Bel-i-sa'ri-us
Bel-ler'o-phon
Bel-lo'na
Bel-lov'a-ci
Bel'ma-lin, s
Bel'phe-gor
Bel-shaz'zar, s.
Bel-te-shaz'zar, s.
Be-na'cus
Be-na'iah, s
Ben-e-be'rak, s.
Ben-e-ja'a kan, s.
Ben-ha'dad, s.
Ben'hail, s.
Ben-ha'nan, s
Ben'i-nu, s.
Ben'ja-min, s.
Ben'ja-mite, s.
Ben-nu'i, s
Ben-o'ni, s
Ben-zo'heth, s
Ber'a-chah, s
Ber-a-chi'ah, s.
Ber-a-i'ah, s.
Be re'a, s
Ber-e-chi'ah, s
Ber-e-ni ce
Be-ri'ah, s
Ber-ni'ce, s
Be-ro dach-Bal'a-dan, s.
Ber'o-e
Ber'o-nus
Be-ro'thah, s.
Ber'o-thai, s
Ber're-tho, s
Ber'y-tus or Ber-y'tus
Ber-ze'lus, s
Be'sai, s.
Bes-o-de'iah, s
Bes'ti-a
Bet'a-ne, s.
Beth-ab'a-ra, s.
Beth'a-ny, s
Beth-ar'a-bah, s
Beth-a'ram, s
Beth-a'ven, s.
Beth-az'ma-veth, s
Beth-ba'rah, s.
Beth-e'mek, s.
Beth-es'da (sas'z), s.
Beth-e'zel, s.
Beth-hac'ce-rim, s
Beth-ha'ran, s.
Beth-ho'ron, s.
Beth-jesh'i-moth s.
Beth-leh'a-oth, s
Beth'le-hem, s.
Beth-ma'a-chah, s.
Beth-me'on, s.
Beth-o'ron, s.
Beth-pa'let, s.
Beth-pe'or, s.
Beth'pha-ge (g as j), s.
Beth-phe'let, s.
Beth-ra'pha, s.

C.

Cab'a-dist
Ca-ba'ne
Ca-ba'ni
Cab'a-ne
Cab'a-no
Cab'a-no
Cad-me'a
Cad'mi-ai, s.
Ca-dru'si
Ca-cil'i-a
Ca-cil-i-a'nus
Ca-cil'i-us
Ca-ci'na
Ca'ca-bum
Ca'li-a
Ca'li-us
Ca'neus
Ca'sar (s as z)
Ca-sa-ro'a (s as z)
Ca-sa'ri-on (s as z)
Cas-co'na
Cas-sen'ni-us
Ca'si-a
Ca'si-us
Cas-so'ni-a
Cas-so'ni-us
Ca-sa'pa-thus
Car-pe-ta'ni
Car-poc'ra-tes
Car-she'na, s.
Car-te'ia
Car-tha'go
Car-vil'i-us
Ca'ry-æ
Ca-ry-a'tæ
Cas i-li'num
Ca-siph'i-a, s
Ca'si-us
Cas'seu, s
Cas'iu-him, s.
Cas-pe ri-a.
Cas-si-o-do'rus
Cas-si'o-pe
Cas-si-o-pe'a
Cas-su-ter'i-des
Cas-si-ve-lau'nus
Cas-ta li-a
Cas-to'ius
Cat'a-na
Ca-thu'a, s.
Cat-i-li'na
Ca'ti-us
Cat-o-bri'ga
Cat'u-lus
Ca-tu'ri-ges
Cau'ca-sus
Cau-co'nes
Cau'di-um
Cau-lo'ni-a
Ca-y'cus
Ca-ys'ter
Ce-cil'i-us
Ce-ci'na
Ce-cro'pi-a
Ce-crop'i-dæ
Ce'crops
Ce'dron (or kē'-dron), s.
Cel'lan (oci—sē), s.
Cel'a-don
Ce-les'no
Cel-ti-be'ri
Cel'ti-ca
Cen-chre'a
Cen'chre-æ
Ce-ni'na
Cen-so-ri'nus
Cen-tau'rus
Cen-tim'a-nus
Cen-tu'ri-pe
Ceph'a-lus
Ceph'a-las
Ceph-al-le'ni-a
Ceph'a-lus
Ce'phens
Ce'phi'us
Ce-phis-o-do'rus
Ce-phi'sus or Cephis'sus
Ce'phren
Cer-a-mi'cus
Cer'a-sus
Ce-re'tæ
Ce-re'tes
Cer-ne'a-nus, s.
Cer-ne'ne
Cer-o'ne, s.

Ce-ro'ne
Ce-ro'ni
Ce-ro'ni-a
Ce-ro'ni-a, s.
Cha'ro-a
Chæ-ro'nea
Chæ'ro-phon
Chæ-rip'pus
Chæ'ro-las
Chæ-ro-ne'a
Chal-ce'don
Chal-cid'i-ce
Chal-cid'i-cus
Chal-ci'o-pe
Chal-ci'tis
Chal-dæ'a
Chal'y-bes
Cha'naan (see Canaan), s.
Cha'o-nes
Cha-o'ni-a
Cha-o-ni'tis
Char'a-ka, s.
Char'a-shim, s.
Char'che-mish, s.
Cha're-a, s.
Char'i-cles
Char-i-cli'des
Char-i-la'us
Char'i-tes
Char'mi-das
Char'mi-des
Cha-ryb'dis
Chas-e-ba, s.
Ched-or-la'o-mer, s.
Chel'ei-as, s.
Che-li'don
Che-lo'ne
Che-lu'bai, s.
Chem'a-rums, s.
Che-na'a-nah, s.
Chen'a-ni, s
Chen-a-ni'ah, s.
Che-phi'rah, s.
[illegible] s
[illegible]ims, s
[illegible]ites, s
Cher-so-ne'sus
Chos'a-ias, s.
Che-thi'im, s.
Chil e-ah, s
Chi-li'on, s
Chi-mæ'ra
Chin'ne-reth, s.
Chin'ne-roth, s.
Chi-on'i-des
Chis'leu, s.
Chlo'e
Cho-a'ni
Cho-as'pes
Chob'a-i, s.
Cho'ri-lus
Cho-ra'shan, s
Cho-ra'zin, s.
Chos-a-me'us, s.
Chor'ro-æ
Cho-se'ba, s.
Chres'i-phon
Chrys-ag'o-ras
Chry-as'or
Chry-as'o-ris
Chry-se'is
Chry'seus
Chry-sip'pus
Chrys-o-la'us
Chrys-o-lo'ras
Chry-sop'o-lis
Chry-sos'to-mus
Chry-seth'e-mis
Chtho'ni-a
Chtho'ni-us
Chu'shan Rish-a-tha'im, s.
Cib-a-ri'tis
Cib-da'li
Ci-ba'nus
Cil'y-ra
Cil'o-ro
Cil'o-nes
Cil-i-ci'a
Cim-me'ri-i
Cin-cin'na-tus
Cin-ga'nus
Cin-ge'tes
Cin-ge'tus
Cin-o'ne
Cin-o'ne, s.
Cin'o-ps
Cin-o-ce'phalæ
Ci-nas'son
Cir'i-um
Cir'cu-di-a
Clau-di-a'nus
Clau'di-us
Cla-som'e-næ
Cle-ar'chus
Cle'o-bis
Cle-o-bu'lus
Cle-o-da'mus
Cle-om'e-chus
Cle-om'bro-tus
Cle-o-me'des
Cle-om'e-don
Cle-om'e-nes
Cle-o'ne
Cle-o'ne
Cle-o-ni'cus
Cle-o'nus
Cle-on'y-mus
Cle'o-pas
Cle-op'a-tra or Cle-o-pa'tra
Cle-oph'a-nes
Cle'o-phas, s.
Cle'o-phon
Cle'o-pus
Clim'e-nus
Clm'i-as
Clis'the-nes
Cli-tom'a-chus
Clit'o-phon
Clo-a'ca
Clo-a-ci'na
Clo'di-a
Clo'di-us
Cloe'li-a
Clu'si-um
Clym'e-ne
Clyt-em-nes'tra
Coc-ce'ius
Co-cy'tus
Coe-cil'i-us
Coe-lo-syr'i-a
Cœl-i-o-bri'ga
Cœ'li-us
Cœl-o-syr'i-a
Col-hō'seh, s.
Co'li-us, s.
Col-la'ti-a
Col-la ti'nus
Col'o-e
Co-lo'nes
Col'o-phon
Co-los'se, s.
Col-u-mel'la
Com-a-ge'na
Co-ma'na
Co-me'tes
Comm-ma-ge'ne
Comm'mo-dus
Com-plu'tum
Con-a-ni'ah, s.
Con-cor'di-a
Con'dy-lus
Co-ni'ah, s.
Con-o-ni'ah, s.
Co-no'pe
Con-o-pe'um
Con-stan'ti-a
Con-stan-ti-nop'o-lis
Con-stan-ti'nus
Con-stan'ti-us
Co'os, s.
Co-pa'is
Cor'bu-lo
Cor-cy'ra
Cor'du-ba
Co-rin'na
Co-ri-o-la'nus
Co-ri'o-li
Cor-ne'li-a
Cor-ne'li-us
Cor-na'cum
Cor'ne-a
Co-ro'nis
Co-ro'pe
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Dinocha'res
Dinocra'tes
Diocle'a
Dioc-cles
Dioc-le'tia'nus
Dio'dorus
Dio-ge'nes
Di-og'ne'tus
Dio'medc
Dio'me'dea
Dio-mi'des
Dio-mi'don
Dio'næa
Dio'ne
Dio'nicus
Dio'nysia
Dio'nysio'do'tus
Dio'nysius
Dio-ny'sus
Dio'pe
Dio'phanes
Dio'phantus
Di-op'thes
Diopo'lis
Dio'scori'des
Dios'curi
Di-sci'plis
Dios'me
Dot'imus
Di-tre'phes
Dith'ilus
Div'is
Div'ia
Divi'tia'cus
Divo-du'rum
Div'na
Diz'ahab
Do'amus
Do'dec
Do'do'nam
Dodo'na'a
Dod'ma
Dola'bella
Do'lopes
Do'lus
Dio'pia
Dom'itia'nus
Dos'mitius
Dra'co
Dra'gis
Dru'sus
Dry'a'dum
Dry'a'dum
Dry'mus
Dry'ope
Dry'o'pes
Dry'o'pis
Dua'ca
Duil'ius
Du'lichium
Du'mah
Dy'nam'ne
Dy'sorus

E

Ea'nes
Earl'mus
Ea'ne'zer
Ea'sa'ph
Eb'ra'tum
Eb'ro'nah,
Eb'u'lus
Eb'u'rnes
Ec'mus
Ec'bat'ana
Ec'ba'tanes
Ec'bmus
Ec'bi'on
Ec'chu'ra
Ec'ci'nides
Ec'e'mos
Ed'has
Ed'esse
Ed'nes
Edre'i
Ec'tion
Eg'a'le'o

Eg'e'na
Eg'es'ta
Eg'la'ma
Eg'matia
Eg'na'tius
Ek'ro'nite
Ek'ron
El'adah
Ela'sa
El'ead
El'e'a'leh
El'e'a'sah
El'e'a'zar
El'e'a'zurus
El'e'tra
El'e'try'on
El'e'phan'tine
El'e'phan'tis
El'e'si'nia
El'i'as
El'ia'thah
El'ia'thah
El'i'ba'sus
El'i'chi'a
El'i'ezer
El'i'ezer'i
El'i'ezer'i'on
El'i'ezur
El'i'ezurus
El'i'ma
El'i'mi'des
Em'a'thi'des
Em'a'thus
Em'bo'lus
Em'e'sa
Em'i'nes
Em'i'nes
Em'mo'ra
Em'o'dus
Em'pe'do'cles
Em'pu'sa
Em'u'sa
Em'y'lus
En Eg'la'im
Enc'li
En'gad'di
En Gan'nim
En Ged'i
En Hak'ko're
En'na'tus
En'nius

En'nius
En'no'mus
En'ki'mon
En Rog'el
En She'mesh,
En Tap'puah,
En'yam'mon'das
Epa'phras,
Epa'phro'di'tus
Epe'phus
Epe'netus
Eph'e'sus
Eph'ia
Eph'ra'ates
Eph'ra'im
Eph'ra'im
Eph'ra'im

Hermotimus
Hermundduri
Hermuti
Hermydes
Herodianus *s*
Herodias *s*
Herodotus
Herodus
Heroe
Herophila
Herostratus
Herpa
Herpetus
Herpicus
Herpyllis
Hersilia *s*
Hersilus *s*
Hertha *s*
Hesiodus *s*
Hesperia
Hesperides
Hesperus
Hesperus
Hesychius
Hetruria
Hezeki *s*
Hezekiah *s*
Hezion *s*
Hezrai *s*
Hiarbas
Hibernia
Hiberus
Hicetas
Hicetaon *s*
Hicetaonides
Hiempsal
Hieracles
Hieranymus
Hierapolis
Hierax
Hierocles
Hieromnemon *s*
Hieronymus
Hierophanta *s*
Hierophantis
Hierosolyma
Higgaion *s*
Hilen
Hilerus
Hilkiah *s*
Himera
Hipparchus
Hippias
Hippo
Hippocoon
Hippocrates
Hippocrene
Hippodamia
Hippodamus
Hippolochus
Hippolytus
Hippomedon
Hippomenes
Hippona
Hippostratus
Hippotes
Hippotades
Hippotes
Hippotus
Hippus, *s*
Hirpini
Hirtius
Hispania
Hispanus
Histiæa
Histiæotis
Histiæus
Hizkiah *s*
Hobah *s*
Hodaiah *s*
Hodesh *s*
Hohab *s*
Hoktan *s*
Holofernes *s*
Homerida
Homerus
Honestus
Horatius
Horeb Hakkadmah *s*
Horem *s*
Hortensius
Hosea *s*
Hoshaiah *s*
Hoshama *s*
Hoshea *s*
Hostilius
Hyacinthus
Hyades
Hyæna
Hybreas
Hybrestes
Hycsos
Hydaspes
Hydrochoüs
Hydrophoria
Hydrus
Hygeia
Hyginus
Hylæus
Hymenæus
Hymettus
Hypænis
Hypatus
Hyperbolus
Hyperesia
Hyperides *or* Hyperïdes
Hyperion
Hypermnestra
Hypsipyle
Hyrcania
Hyrcanus
Hyrtacus
Hysiæ

I

Iacchus
Iachimus
Ialysus
Iamblichus
Iambe
Iamus
Iapetus
Iapyx
Iarbas
Iasides
Iberia
Iberus
Icarus
Ichabod *s*
Ichobates
Ichonium
Ichthyophagi
Ichthys
Icilius
Icium
Icmalius
Icolmkill
Icosium
Ictinus
Idalium
Idalus
Idas
Idmon
Idomeneus
Idothea
Idrieus
Idumea
Iduna
Iduthun *s*
Iphis
Iphitus
Iphthime
Ira *s*
Irad *s*
Iram *s*
Iranus
Irasa (izak) *s*
Isæus
Isaiah (isaas), *s*
Isander
Isauria
Isaurus
Iscariot, *s*
Isdael *s*
Ishbosheth *s*
Ishi *s*
Ishijah, *s*
Ishmael, *s*
Ishmaiah *s*
Ishod *s*
Ishuah *s*
Ishuas
Ishui *s*
Isidorus
Ismachiah *s*
Ismaiah *s*
Ismanus
Ismene
Ismenus
Isocrates
Isocrates *s*
Isodromia *s*
Isogonus
Isonoë
Isopolis
Israel *s*
Issachar *s*
Issachar *s*
Isshiah *s*
Istiæus *s*
Isthmia
Istria
Isuah *s*
Itabyrium
Itabyrius
Itanus
Itea
Itonia
Itonus
Itonus
Itylus
Ivah *s*
Ivan
Izeharites *s*
Izhar *s*
Izrahiah *s*
Izreel *s*

J

Jaakan *s*
Jaakobah *s*
Jaalam *s*
Jaalon *s*
Jaanai *s*
Jaasau *s*
Jaazaniah *s*
Jaazer *s*
Jabal *s*
Jabbok
Jabesh *s*
Jabez *s*
Jabin *s*
Jabneel *s*
Jachan *s*
Jachin *s*
Jachinites *s*
Jachin and Boaz *s*
Jacinthus
Jadau *s*
Jaddua *s*
Jadon *s*
Jaeel *s*
Jagur *s*
Jahath *s*
Jahaz *s*
Jahaziah *s*
Jahaziel *s*
Jahdai *s*
Jahdiel *s*
Jahdo *s*
Jahleel *s*
Jahleelites *s*
Jahmai *s*
Jahzeel *s*
Jahzerah *s*
Jair *s*
Jairus *s*
Jakan *s*
Jakeh *s*
Jakim *s*
Jalon *s*
Jambres *s*
Jambri *s*
Jamin *s*
Jamlech *s*
Janai *s*
Janim *s*
Janna *s*
Janoah *s*
Janohah *s*
Janum *s*
Japhia *s*
Japhlet *s*
Japhletites *s*
Japhleti *s*
Japho
Japhthah *s*
Japhthites *s*
Japhthuel *s*
Jaraah *s*
Jaresiah *s*
Jarha *s*
Jarib *s*
Jarmuth *s*
Jaroah *s*
Jasael *s*
Jashen *s*
Jashobeam *s*
Jashubi, *s*
Jashubilehem *s*
Jashubites *s*
Jasiel *s*
Jasmachiah *s*
Jasmin
Jason *s*
Jasonium
Jasper
Jathniel *s*
Jaazeel *s*
Jattir *s*
Javan *s*
Javelin
Jazer *s*
Jaziz *s*
Jeaterai *s*
Jeberechiah *s*
Jebusi *s*
Jebusite *s*
Jecamiah *s*
Jechoiachin *s*
Jechonias *s*
Jecoliah *s*
Jecoliah *s*
Jecoliah

Lyg'da-mis
Lyg'da-mus
Lyn ceus
Ly san'der
Lys i as
Lys i-cles
Ly sim-a chi a
Ly sim a chus
Ly-sip pus
Ly-sis tra-tus

M

Ma a-cah, *s*
Ma a chah, *s*
Ma ach a thi, *s*
Ma a dai, *s*
Ma a-di ah *s*
Ma a i, *s*
Ma a-leh Ac-rab bim, *s*
Ma a-leh Ha-gol-lim, *s*
Ma a-leh Ha-ze-ro-th, *s*
Ma a-leh Ha-zi-ta, *s*
Ma a-leh Ha-zi-tim, *s*
Ma a-leh Ha-zi-tim, *s*
Ma a-leh Ha-zi-tim

Pa-sar'ga-dæ
Pa-se'ah, *s*
Pa-siph'a-e
Pa-sith'e a
Pat a ra
Pat a-reus
Pat a-vi nus
Pa-ta vi-um
Pa the'us, *s*
Path ru sim, *s*
Pa tro'cles
Pa-tro clus *or* **Pat ro clus**
Pa'u, *s*
Pau li na
Pau sa ni as
Ped a hel, *s*
Pe dah'zur, *s*
Pe da iah, *s*
Pe-da ni us
Ped a sus
Peg'a sus
Pe ka hi'ah, *s*
Pe la gi us
Pe la iah, *s*
Pel a li ah, *s*
Pe las gi
Pe las gus
Pe la ti ah, *s*
Pe le'th ite, *s*
Pe'leus
Pe li as, *s*
Pe li'des
Pe lig ni
Pe li on
Pel le ne
Pe lop i-das
Pel-o-pon ne sus
Pe lo rum *or* **Pe-lo rus**
Pe lu si um
Pe ne ia
Pe ne ius
Pe ne lo pe
Pe ne us
Pe ni'el, *s*
Pen tap o-lis
Pen tel i cus
Pen the si le a
Pen theus
Pe nu'el *s*
Pep a re thos
Pe ra'zim, *s*
Per dic cas
Per e gri nus
Per ga ma
Per'ga mum
Per ga mus
Pe ri an der
Per i bœ a
Per'i cles
Per i-cli des
Per i cli tus
Pe ri cly me ne
Per-ic ti o-ne
Pe ri da, *s*
Pe rig o-ne
Per i la us
Per i me de
Per i ne la
Pe rin thus
Pe rip a tus
Per-ip ha tus
Pe riz zite *s*
Per'me nas, *s*
Per se us
Per-seph o ne
Per-seph o-lis
Per'sens
Per si us
Per ti nax
Pe-ru da, *s*
Pe ru si a
Pe tha-hi'ah, *s*
Pe thu'el, *s*
Pe-til i us
Pe-træ'a
Pe-tre ius
Pe-tro ni-us
Peu-ce ni
Pe-ul'thai, *s*
Phæ'a reth, *s*
Phæ-a'ces
Phæ-a'ci-a
Phæ'dri-a
Phæ-nar'e-te
Pha'e-thon
Pha-e-thon'ti-as
Phal'sar, *s*
Phal'a-ris
Phal da'ius, *s*
Pha-le as, *s*
Pha le'reus
Pha-le'rus
Phal ti-el *s*
Pham e no phis
Pha nu el, *s*
Phar'a-cim, *s*
Pha raoh (fā rō), *s*
Pha ri ra, *s*
Phar na-ba zus
Phar na-ces
Phar sa li a
Phar sa lus
Pha se ah, *s*
Pha-se lis
Phas i ron *s*
Phas sa ron *s*
Phav o-ri nus
Pha yl lus
Phe mi us
Phe mi ce *s*
Phe mo'e a *s*
Phe-re cy des
Pher-e mo ce
Pher-e ti ma
Phi a le
Phi a lus
Phi c e sith *s*
Phi di as
Phi dip pi des
Phig a le a
Phil a del phi a
Phil a del phus
Phil i le thes
Phi lar ches *s*
Phi la chus
Phi lar e tus
Phi le bus
Phi le mon
Phi le tus
Phi lip pi
Phi lip pi des
Phil ip pop o-lis
Phi lis pus
Phi lis'ti a, *s*
Phi lis'tim, *s*
Phi lis'tine *s*
Phil oc te tes
Phil o-de re tus
Phil o-la us
Phi lol o gus
Phi lom bro tus
Phil o me des
Phi lo-me la
Phil o-mi tor
Phi loj a tor
Phil o pœ men
Phi los'tra tus
Phi lo tas
Phil o-ti mus
Phi lox e nus
Phil y ra
Phim e as *s*
Phim e es *s*
Phin e has *s*
Phi neus
Phi no'a
Phle gy e thon
Phle gy'a
Phlyn i-si a
Pho ce a
Pho ci on
Pho cy li des
Phœ bi das
Phœ-ni ce
Phœ ni ces
Phœ ni cus
Phor'mi-o
Phos pho rus
Pho-ti nus
Pho ti us
Phra-a tes
Phra-or tes
Phryg i a
Phryn i-chus
Phthi a
Phthi-o tis
Phy leus
Phyl'i ra
Phyt a-lus
Pi-ce'ni
Pi-cen'ti-a
Pi-ce'num
Pic-ta'vi
Pi-e'ri-a
Pi eri des
Pi e ris
Pi lis hi roth, *s*
Pi la tus
Pil e ha, *s*
Pil e ser *s*
Pil ne ser, *s*
Pil tai, *s*
Pim ple a
Pin da rus
Pi ræ us *or* **Pi ræ eus**
Pir'a thon, *s*
Pi rith o-us
Pi san der
Pis i dæ
Pi sid i a
Pi sis tra-tus
Pi so nes
Pith e cu sa
Pi thom, *s*
Pit ta-cus
Pit theus
Pla-cen ti a
Pla-cid i a
Pla cid i us
Pla ta a
Plat a nus
Pla te a
Plex i-des
Plin i us
Plis thè nes
Plis t a nax
Plo ti nus
Plo ti us
Plu tar chus
Plu vi us
Pœ che'th *s*
Pod a lir i us
Pol ax ius
Pol e mæ'a-des
Ptol-e me us
Ptol-e mæ is
Ptol-e me us *s*
Pub li ci us
Pub lic o-la
Pub li us
Pu dic'a
Pul cher i a
Pu te o-li
Pu ti'el *s*
Pyg ma-li-on
Pyl a des
Pyr a mi-des
Pyr a mus
Pyr e mæus
Pyr e ne
Pyr rhleg'e thon
Pyr rha-chus
Pyr rhi-chus
Pyth a, o-ras
Pyth e as
Pyth i a
Pyth i as
Pyth i o-nice
Pyth o des
Pyth o do rus
Py thi'des
Pyth o-la us

Q

Qua-dra tus
Quad ri ceps
Quad ri remes
Qui e tus
Quinc til i a
Quinc ti us
Quin quen i ri
Quin til i a
Quin til i a nus
Quin ti lis
Quin til i us
Quin ti us
Quir i na lis
Qui ri nus
Qui ri tes

R.

Ra a mah, *s*
Ra-a mi ah, *s*
Ra am ses, *s*
Rab-bo ni, *s*
Ra-bir'i us
Rab'sa-ces, *s*
Rab'sa ris, *s*
Rab'sha-keh, *s*
Ra'chel (*ch as in church*), *s*
Rad dai, *s*
Ra gau, *s*
Ra-gu el, *s*
Ra-ma-tha im, *s.*
Ram a them, *s*
Ram o ses, *s*
Ra mi ah, *s*
Raph a-el, *s*
Raph a im, *s*
Ra thu mus, *s*
Rau ra ci
Ra-ven na
Re a iah, *s*
Re-a te
Re bec'a, *s*
Reh-a-bi'ah *s*
Re ho-bo am *s*
Re hob'th *s*
Re ma li ah, *s*
Rem a lius
Re mi
Re'gu lus
Re hab i th *s*
Rek-a-bi'ah *s*
Re la iah, *s*
Re li'qui æ
Re mus
Re u el *s*
Re u m th, *s*
Re zi a, *s*
Rhid a man thus
Rhæ ti a
Rhæ mp si mi tus
Rhe gi um
Rhex e nor
Rhi noc o lu ra
Rhi ja hæ us
Rhod a nus
Rhod ia
Rhod o cus, *s*
Rhod o pe
Rhe do pis
Rhoj a lus
Rhox o-la ni
Ri'ci us
Ri ch ram, *s*
Rim mæ
Rim mon
Ro ma ni
Ro ma næ
Rom a ni a
Ro mil i us
Ro mu la
Ro mu lus
Ros ci us
Rox a na
Rox o la ni
Ru bi con
Ru fi nus
Ru fi nus
Ru ha mah, *s*
Ru pil i us
Ru thu ni
Ru tu li
Ru tu pæ
Ru tu pi æ

S.

Sa bu tha ni, *s.*
Sa be i
Sa ba oth, *s*
Sab a te as, *s*
Sab a te us *s*
Sal a tus *s*
Sab ba tha
Sab ba the us, *s*
Sab be us, *s*
Sa be ans, *s*
Sa'bi e, *s*
Sa bi na
Sa bi ni
Sa bi nus
Sa bri na
Sal te chah, *s*
Sa bu ra
Sa da mi as, *s*
Sad-de'us, *s*
Sad'du cee, *s*
Sa dy-at tes
Sa la mis
Sa-la'thi-el, *s*
Sa'li-i
Sa-li'næ
Sal i na'tor
Sal lar, *s*
Sal lu mus, *s*
Sal lus'ti us
Sal ma cis
Sal ma na'sar, *s*
Sal mo'ne
Sal mo neus
Sa lo'me
Sal o-mon
Sal pi nus
Sal vi a
Sam a-el, *s*
Sa-ma ias *s*
Sa ma ri a
Sa me lus, *s*
Sam ni um
Sa mos a ta
Sam o thra ce
Sam o-thra ces
Sam u el *s*
San a bas sar, *s*
San a bas sa rus, *s*
San a sib, *s*
San bal'lat, *s*
San cho ni a thon
San gu'i us
San san nah, *s*
San to nes
San to ni
Saph a ti as, *s*
Sap phi ra (*saf=saf*) *s*
Sa pho (*saf=saf*)
Sar a bi as, *s*
Sa rai *or* **Sa ra i,** *s*
Sa ra iah, *s*
Sa ra nas, *s*
Sar a mel *s*
Sar ched o nus
Sar dan a pa'lus
Sar din i a
Sar'd nes
Sa rep ta *s*
Sa rej ta *s*
Sar ma tæ
Sar ma ti a
Sa ron i-cus
Sa ro thri, *s*
Sar pe don
Sar sa chim *s*
Sas san i da
Sat a nas
Sath ra bu za-nes *s*
Sat ur na li a
Sa tu ni a
Sat ur ni nus
Sa tur ni us
Sa tur'nus
Sat y ri
Sa tu rom a tæ
Sav a ran, *s*
Sa vi as, *s*
Sax o nes
Scæ vo la
Sca man der
Scar do na
Sche di a
Sche ri a
Schœ ne us
Sci a thos
Sci pi a-des
Scip i-o
Sci ron i-des
Scol o-ti
Scop e li'nus
Scop e-los
Scri bo ni a
Scri bo ni us
Scyl a ce'um
Scyl læ'um
Scyth i a
Scy thop'o lis
Se bas ta
Seb as te'a
Seb-as ti a
Seb-as top o-lis
Seb-en'ny tus
Se-le thus
Sec'a-cah, *s*
Sech-e ni'as, *s*
Se-cun'dus
Sed-e-ci'as, *s*
Se-du'ni
Se-ges ta
Seg-o-bri'ga
Se-gon ti a
Seg-on ti'a-ci
Se-go vi a
Se-gun ti um
Se i rath, *s*
Se-ja'nus
Sel-e mi'a, *s*
Sel-e mi as, *s.*
Se le no
Sel-eu-ci a
Se leu ci-dæ
Se leu'cus
Sel'go-væ
Se-li nus
Sel la ri a
Se lym bri a
Se ma chi ah, *s*
Se ma'iah, *s*
Sem e-i, *s.*
Sem e-le
Se-mel li us, *s*
Se mir'a-mis
Sem no-nes
Sem pro ni-a
Sem pro'ni us
Se na ah, *s*
Sen e-ca
Sen nach'e-rib, *s*
Sen o nes
Sen ti num
Se nu ah, *s*
Se o rim, *s*
Se pha rad, *s*
Se phar va im, *s*
Se phe la, *s*
Sep tem tri o
Sep tim i us
Sep ti mus
Sep tu na
Sep tu ni
Se ra iah, *s*
Se ra pis
Ser bo nis
Se-re na
Ser'gi us
Se ri phus
Ser vil i us
Ser'vi us
Se sos tris
Ses ti us
Set a bis
Se-ve rus
Sex ti a
Sex ti lis
Sex ti us
Sha-a lab bin, *s*
Sha al bim, *s*
Sha aph, *s*
Sha a ra im, *s*
Sha ash gaz, *s*
Shab'be-thai, *s*
Shad da-i, *s*
Sha ha ra im, *s*
Sha-haz i mah, *s*
Shal i sha, *s*
Shal le-cheth, *s*
Shal ma i, *s*
Shal man-e ser, *s*
Sham a ri ah, *s*
Sham mai, *s*
Sham mu a, *s.*
Sham mu ah, *s.*
Sham-she-ra'i, *s*
Shar'a-i, *s*
Sha-ra im, *s.*
Shar-e zer, *s*
Sha'ul, *s*
She-al ti-el, *s*
She-ar i ah, *s*
She ba-ni'ah, *s.*
Sheb a rim, *s.*
She bu'el, *s*
Shech-a ni'ah, *s.*
She-de'ur, *s*
She-ha ri'ah, *s.*
Shel e-mi'ah, *s.*
Shel'o-mi, *s*
She lo'meth, *s*
She-lu'mi-el, *s*
Shem'a-ah, *s*
She-ma'iah, *s*
Shem-e-ri'ah, *s.*
Shem-e'ber, *s.*
She-mi'dah, *s.*
Shem'i-nith, *s.*

Sha-mir'a-moth, s.
Sha-mir'el, s.
Shaph-a-khi'ah, s.
Shaph-a-ti'ah, s.
Sha-phat'phan, s.
Sha-re'ser, s.
Shar'shai, s.
Shash-bas'sar, s.
Shaw'shar Boa'-nai, s.
Shua-gai'on, s.
Shi-gi'o-noth, s.
Shi-lo'ah, s.
Shi-lo'ni, s.
Shi'lon-ite, s.
Shi-me'ah, s.
Shi-me'ath, s.
Shi-me'i, s.
Shim'e-on, s.
Shim'shai, s.
Sho-shan'nim, s.
Shu'ba-el, s.
Shu'la-mite, s.
Shu'math-ite, s.
Shu'nam-ite, s.
Shu-the'lah, s.
Si'a-ha, s.
Sib'be-cai, s.
Sib'bo-leth, s.
Sib-ra'im, s.
Si-cam'bri
Si-cam'bri-a
Si-ca'ni
Si-ca'ni-a
Si-ca'nus
Sic'ci-us
Si-cil'i-a
Sic'u-li
Sic'y-on
Sa-y-o'ni-a
Si-do'nes
Sid'o-nis
Si-gas'um *or* Si-ge um
Si-gi'o-noth, s.
Si-la'nus
Si-le'nus
Si-lo'ah, s.
Si-lo'am, s.
Si-lo'as, s.
Si-lo'e, s.
Sil-va'nus
Sil'vi-us
Sim'e-on, s.
Si-me'thus
Sim'mi-as
Sim'o-is
Si-mon'i-des
Sim-plic'i-us
Si'nai, s.
Si-no'pe
Sip'y-lus
Sir-bo'nis
Sir'i-on, s.
Sir'i-us
Sir'mi-um
Si-sam'a-i, s.
Sis'e-ra, s.
Sis-i-gam'bis
Si-sin'nes, s.
Sis'y-phus
Sit-a-ce'ne
Si-thon'ne
Sit'i-us
Sit'ta-ce
Smin'theus
So-bu'ra
Soc'ra-tes
Sod'o-ma
Sog-di-a'na
So-li'nus
Sol'o-e
Sol'o-mon, s.
Sol'y-ma
Sol'y-mi
Sop'a-ter
Soph'e-nith, s.
So'phi-a
Soph'i-lus
Soph'o-cles
Soph-o-nis'ba
So-phro'ni-a
Soph-ro-nis'cus
So-phro'ni-us
So-phros'y-ne
So-rac'te
So-ra'nus
So'si-a
Sos'i-cles
So'si-i
So-sip'a-ter
So-sis'tra-tus
Sos'the-nes
So-som'e-nus
Spar'ta-cus
Spar-ta'nus
Spar-ti-a'nus
Spar-ti-a'tæ
Spar-to lus
Sper-chi'us *or* Sper-chi'us
Sphac-te'ri-a
Sphen'do-ne
Spin'tha-rus
Spo-le'ti-um
Spo-le'tum
Spor'a-des
Spu'ri-us
Sta-be'ri-us
Sta'bi-æ
Sta-gi'ra
Stag-i-ri'tes
Staph'y-lus
Sta ti ra
Sta'ti-us
Stel'li-o
Steph a-nas, s
Steph'a-nus
Ste phen (ste'-va), s
Ste-sich o-rus
Sthen'e-lus
Stil'i-cho
Strat o-cles
Strat-o-ni ce
Strat-o-ni'cus
Strep-si'a-des
Stron'gy lus
Stroph'a-des
Strym'o-nis
Stym-pha'lis
Stym-pha'lus
Sua-de'la
Su-blic'i-us
Su'bu-lo
Su-bu'ra
Su-bur'ra
Su'ca-thites, s.
Su'di-as, s
Sues'so-nes
Sue-to'ni-us
Su-e'vi
Suf'fe-tes
Su'i-das
Sul-pic'i-a
Sul-pic'i-us
Su'ni-um
Su-re nas
Su-san nah (sus = saw), s.
Su-sa'ri-on
Su-si-a'na
Syb'a-ris
Syb-a-ri'tis
Syb'o-tas
Sy-ce'us, s.
Sy-e'nes, s.
Sy-e'ne
Sy-e-ni'tes
Syl-va nus
Syl'vi-a
Syl'vi-us
Sym-pleg'a-des
Sy-ne'si-us
Sy-no'di-um
Syn'ti-che, s
Syr-a-cu'sæ
Sy'ri-on, s.
Sy-ro-phe-ni'-ci-a, s.

T.

Ta'a-nach, s.
Ta'a-nath, s.
Tab'a-oth, s.
Tab'ba-oth, s.
Tab'e-al, s.
Tab'e-el, s.
Ta-bel'li-us, s.
Tab'e-rah, s.
Tab'i-tha, s.
Tab'ri-mon, s.
Tach'mo-nite, s
Tac'i-tus
Tæ'na-rum
Tæn'a-rus
Ta-hap'a-nes, s.
Tah'pe-nes, s.
Tah-re'a, s.
Tal'a-us
Tal-thyb'i-us
Tam'e-sis
Tan a-gra
Tan'a-is
Tan'a-quil
Tan-hu'meth, s
Tan'ta-lus
Tap-pu'ah, s
Tar'a-lah, s.
Ta-re'a, s
Tar-en-ti nus
Ta-ren tum
Tar-pe'ia
Tar-quin'i i
Tar-quin'i us
Tar'ta rus
Tar-te sus
Ta ti-a'nus
Ta ti-us
Tau ro-me ni-um
Tax i-la
Ta-yg'e-tus
Te-a num
Teb-a-li'ah, s.
Tec-mes sa
Tec-tos a-ges
Teg'e-a
Teg'y ra
Te-haph ne-hes, s.
Te-hun'nah, s.
Te-ko'a, s
Te-ko'ah, s
Tel a-im, s
Tel a mon
Te-las sar, s
Tel-chi nes
Te-leb o as
Tel e-clus
Tel-e-da mus
Te-leg'o-nus
Te-lem a-chus
Tel'e-phus
Tel-e-si'nus
Te-leu ti-as
Tel'li-as
Tel phu sa
Tem a-ni, s.
Tem e ni, s
Tem-e-ni'tes
Tem e-nos
Tem e-sa
Tenc-te ri
Ten'e-dos
Ten ty-ra
Ter'a-phim, s
Te-ren'ti-a
Te-ren-ti-a'nus
Te-ren'ti-us
Ter'eus
Ter gem'i-nus
Ter-i-da'tes
Ter'mi-nus
Terp-sich o-re
Ter-ra-ci'na
Ter'ti-us
Ter-tul-li-a'nus
Ter-tul'lus, s
Tet-ra-go'nis
Te-trap'o-lis
Teu'cri-a
Teu'to-nes
Teu'to-ni
Thad-dæ'us, s.
Thad'do-us, s.
Tha-las'si-o
Tha-las'si-us
Tha-le'tas
Tha-li'a
Tham'na-tha, s.
Tham'y-ras
Tham'y-ris
Thar'sa-cus
Thau-man'ti-as
The-æ-te'tus
The-ag'e-nes
The-a'no
The-ba'is
The-co'e, s.
Thel'a-sar, s
The-ler'sas, s
Thel-pu'sa
The-mis-cy'ra
Them'i-scu
The-mis'to-cles
The-oc'a-nus, s
The-o-clym'e-nus
The-oc'ri-tus
The-od'a-tus
The-o-do'ra
The-o-do-re'tus
The-o-do-ri'cus
The-o-do'rus
The-o-do'si-us
The-od o-tes
The-od'o-tus
The-og'e-nes
The-og-ne'tus
The-o-gnis
The-oph a-nes
The-o-phras'tus
The-o-phy-lac'-tus
The-ram'e-nes
Ther'ma-leth, s
Ther-mo'don
Ther-moy'y læ
Ther-sil'o-chus
Ther-si tes
The-se'i-dæ
The-se'is
The-se'um
The'seus
Thes'pi-æ
Thes-pro ti-a
Thes-sa'li-a
Thes-sa-lo-ni ca
Thes'sa lus
Thes ti-a
Thes'ty lis
Thes'ty-lus
Thim-na thah, s
Thom o-i, s
Thra ci-a
Thra se-a
Thra-sæ'as, s
Thras-y bu lus
Thra-sym a-chus
Thra-sym'e-nes
Thras-y-me'nus
Thu-cyd'i-des
Thu'ri i
Thu'ri um
Thy-a-ti ra
Thy-es'tes
Thy'ias
Thym-bræ'us
Thym e-le
Thy-o'ne
Thy-o'neus
Thyr'e-a
Ti-be'ri-as
Tib-e-ri'nus
Tib'e-ris
Ti-be'ri us
Ti-bul'lus
Tib-ur-ti nus
Ti-ci'nus
Ti-fa'ta
Ti-gel'li-us
Ti-gra'nes
Tig-a-ri'ni
Ti-mæ'us
Ti-mag'o-ras
Tim-a-re'tus
Ti-mar'chi-des
Ti-mar'chus
Ti-ma'rus
Ti-mæ'us, s
Ti-moc'ra-tes
Ti-mo'le-on
Ti-mo'lus
Ti-mo'the-us
Ti-re'si-as
Tir'ha-kah, s
Tir'ha-nah, s.
Tir'i-a, s.
Tir-i-ba'zus
Tir-i-da'tes
Tir'sha-tha, s
Ti-sag'o-nes
Ti-sam'e-nus
Ti-siph'o-ne
Tis-sa-pher'nes
Ti-ta'ni-a
Ti-tho'nus
Ti-tin'i-us
Tit'i-us
Tit'y-rus
Tit'y-us
Tle-pol'e-mus
To'a-nah, s
To-bi'ah, s
To-bi'as, s
To'bi-e, s
To-bi'el, s
To-gar'mah, s
To'la-ite, s
Tol-ba'nes, s
To-lo'sa
To-mæ us
Tom a-rus
Tom'y-ris
Tor-qua'tus
To'u, s.
Tra'be-a
Trach-o-ni'tis
Tra-ja'nus
Trans-al-pi nus
Trans-pa-da'nus
Trans-tib-er i'na
Trap'e-sus
Tras-i-me'nus
Tre-ba'ti us
Tre-bel li-a'nus
Tre-bel'li us
Tre'bi-a
Tre-bo'ni us
Trev'e-ri
Tri-cor'y thus
Tri-na cri a
Trin'a-cris
Trip-tol e-mus
Trit-o-ge-ni a
Tri to nes
Tri to nis
Tri um vi-ri
Triv i-a
Tro a-des
Træ-ze'ne
Trog lo-dy'tæ
Tro-gyl li-um, s.
Tro'i lus
Tro-ja ni
Troph'i-mus
Tro-pho ni-us
Try phe na, s
Tu-bi'lus, s
Tu-gu-ri nus
Tul'li-a
Tul li-a num
Tul'li us
Tur-de-ta'ni
Tus-ca ni-a
Tus-cu-la num
Tu'ti-a
Ty a-na
Ty a næ'us
Ty-a-ni'tis
Tych'i-cus
Ty'deus
Ty-di'des
Tym-pa ni-a
Tyn'da-reus
Tyn-dar'i-des
Tyn'da-ris
Tyn'da-rus
Ty-pho'eus
Tyr-rhe'num
Tyr-tæ'us

U.

U'bi-i
U-cal'e-gon
Ul-pi-a nus
U-lys'ses
Um-bre'nus
U-phar'sin, s.
U-ra'ni-a
U'ra-nus
Ur-ba'nus
Ur'bi-cus
U-ri'ah, s.
U-ri'as, s.
U-ri'el, s.
U-rim'ah, s.
U-sa'phi-on, s
U-sa'thi
U-sa'ti-cus
U'ti-ca
Ux-el-lo-du'num
U'zal, s.
Uz-zi'a, s
Uz-zi'ah, s
Uz-zi'el, s

V.

Va-cu'na
Vad-i mo nis
Va'ha lis
Va je-za'tha, s
Val-a-mi'rus
Val da-sus
Val en-ti nus
Va-le'ri-a
Va le'ri-us
Van'da-li
Van gi'o-nes
Va-ni'ah, s
Van'ni us
Va re'nus
Va'ri-a
Va ri-us
Vas'co-nes
Vat-i-ca'nus
Vec'to-nes
Ve-ge'ti-us
Ve'i-a
Ve-ien'tes
Ve'li (vē yi)
Vej'o-vis
Ve'li-a
Ve-li na
Ve li num
Ve-li'træ
Vel-le'ius
Ven e ti
Ve-ne'ti a
Ven-tid'ius
Ven u-le ius
Ven'u-lus
Ve-nu'si-a
Ver-cin-get'o-rix
Ver-gil'i-us
Ver-giu'i-us
Ve-ro na
Ver-on'i-ca
Ver'ta-gus
Ver-u la nus
Ve-se vus
Ves-pa-si-a'nus
Ve-su'vi-us
Vet-to'nes
Ve-tu'ri a
Vib i us
Vic-to-ri'nus
Vim i-na'lis
Vin-cen'ti-us
Vin-del'i-ci
Vin-de-lic'i-a
Vin'di-li
Vin-dob'o-na
Vip-sa ni-a
Vip-sa ni-us
Vi-ra'go
Vir-gil i-us
Vir gin'ia
Vir-gin'i-us
Vir-i-a'thus
Vir-i-dom'a-rus
Vi-sel'li-us
Vis'ta-la
Vi-sur'gis
Vi tel'li-us
Vi-tru'vi-us
Vo-log'e-ses
Vol'sci-us
Voi-sin'i-um
Vo-lum'ni-a
Vo-lum'ni-us
Vol-u-se'nus
Vul-ca'nus

X.

Xan'thi-as
Xan-thip'pe
Xen'o-cles
Xen-o-cli'des
Xe-noc'ra-tes
Xe-noc'ri-tus
Xe-nod'i-ce
Xen-o-do'rus
Xe-nod'o-tes
Xe-nod'o-tus
Xen-o-me'des
Xe-noph'a-nes
Xen'o-phon
Xen-o-ti'mus
Xi-me'ne

Z.

Za-a-na'im, s
Za'a-nan, s
Za-a-nan'nim, s.
Za a-van, s
Zab-a-da'ans, s.
Zab-a-da'ias, s
Zab-a-de'ans, s
Zab'a-tus
Zab'bai, s.
Zab-de'us, s
Zab'di-el, s
Za-bu'lon, s
Zac'cai, s
Zac-chæ'us, s
Zac-che'us, s
Zach a ri'ah, s.
Zach-a-ri'as, s.
Zach'a-ry, s
Za-cyn'thus
Za-leu'cus
Zal-mo nah, s
Zal-mun'nah, s
Zam-zum'mim, s
Za-no ah, s
Za'ra-ces, s
Zar-a-i as, s
Za're-ah, s
Za're-ath-ite, s
Zar'e-phath, s
Zar'e tan, s
Zar'ta-na, s
Zath'o-e, s
Za-thu'i, s
Zeb-a-di'ah, s
Ze-ba'im, s
Zeb'e-dee, s
Ze-bi'nah, s
Ze-bof'im, s
Ze-bo'im, s
Ze-bu'dah, s
Zeb'u-lun, s
Zech-a-ri'ah, s
Zed-e-chi'as, s
Zed-e-ki'ah, s
Ze-lo phe-had, s
Ze-lo'tes, s
Ze-ma-ra'im, s.
Zem'a-rite, s
Ze-no'bi-a
Zen-o-do rus
Zeph-a-ni'ah, s
Zeph'i-a, s
Zeph'on-ite, s.
Zeph'y-rus
Zer-a-hi'ah, s.
Zer-a-i ah, s.
Ze-re'da, s
Ze-red'a-thah, s
Zer'e-rath, s
Ze-ru'ah, s.
Ze-rub-ba'bel, s.
Ze-ru-i'ah, s.
Zeu'xis
Zib'e-on, s.
Zib'i-a, s
Zib'i-ah, s.
Zid-ki'jah, s.
Zi'ph'i-on, s.
Zip'pe-rah, s.
Zo-be'bah, s.
Zo-he'leth, s.
Zo'i-lus
Zom'a-rus
Zop'y-rus
Zo'ro-ah, s.
Zo-zeb'a-bel, s.
Zos'i-mus
Zu-ri'el, s.
Zu-ri-shad'dai, s.

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

HINTS ON THE PRONUNCIATION OF FOREIGN NAMES.

Foreign geographical names are spelled in English books either in the same manner as they are spelled in the language of the country to which they belong (when that language uses the Roman alphabet), or phonetically in accordance with the prevailing sounds of the letters of the English alphabet

In foreign languages there are many sounds or shades of sound not heard in English, but for ordinary purposes it is not necessary to try to reproduce all these, and in the key below it will be seen that only six signs are used to represent an English sounds These must be learned by the ear from those who are able to render them accurately but it may be mentioned that the French sound heard long in *vâle* and short in *but* is like the sound of u in the Scotch word *abune*, that that heard long in *blēch* and short in *nēf* has some resemblance to the sound of *e* in *her*, that the sound represented by n (as in the French *on*) is produced by emitting voice through the mouth and nose at the same time and is accordingly not a pure nasal (like the English *ng* in *sing* but a semi nasal, and that the *ch* in the German *nacht* is a strongly aspirated guttural like *ch* in the Scotch word *loch* [Strictly speaking *ch* has this sound after the vowels *a o u* only after the other vowels and after consonants it is produced between the point of the tongue and the fore part of the palate] As the key shows, *y* is always used with its consonantal sound as in *yes* It will be understood that in respelling names to indicate pronunciation the consonants *b, d, f h j k l, m, n p r t v w* and *z* and the digraphs *ng, ai*, and *sh* always have their usual English sounds, and *s* always has the hissing sound as in *sea*

Vowels and Vowel Digraphs

a is usually sounded ä (see bottom of page) but sometimes long, sometimes short In Hungarian it is often like *o* in *not*

å in Swedish is sounded ō

ä or ae is usually sounded like ā or e, in Flemish (and old Dutch) like ä

aa in Danish is sounded as ō in Dutch as ä.

ai and ay usually have each of the vowels sounded, the sound of ä being rapidly followed by that of ē In German they are sounded like i in *pine* in French mostly like ā

ão in Portuguese is sounded as oun

au is usually pronounced either with the sounds of the vowels separately, or as a diphthong like ou In French it is pronounced like o in *note*

e is usually sounded like ā or e in *met* Very often it has an obscure sound as in the English *golden* In French it is often mute

eau in French has the sound of o in *note*

ei and ey, like ai and ay usually have each of the vowels sounded separately, the sound of ä being rapidly followed by that of ē. In Dutch and German they have the sound of ī In French they are pronounced like ā or e

eu is sounded in Dutch as in French, in German like oi, in other languages with the sounds of the vowels separately

i is usually sounded like ē or, when short much like ĭ

ie in Dutch, German, and French is sounded like ē except where the letters belong to two syllables

ij in Dutch has a sound like that of i in *pine*

o is usually sounded like ō or o, in Danish and Norwegian sometimes like ö.

ö or oe is sounded in German, Danish, and Swedish like eu in French.

ø in Danish has a sound similar to ö

oi is usually pronounced with the sounds of the separate vowels, in French it is like wa in *war*

ou in French has the sound of ö, in Dutch and Norwegian that of ou

u is usually sounded as ö or ụ, in French, as already mentioned, the sound is peculiar, and in Dutch is much the same

ü or ue in German is sounded like ū or ü

û in Welsh is sounded like ē

ui in Dutch is pronounced like oi in *oil*

y is usually sounded like ē, in Danish, Swedish, and Polish like the French u In old Dutch it is used where the digraph ij is used in modern orthography In Welsh, without an accent mark it has the sound of u, except at the end of a word, when it sounds like ĭ

ŷ in Welsh has the sound of e in *me* (like the Welsh û)

Consonants and Consonantal Digraphs

Most of the consonants have the same sound in the languages of the European continent using the Roman alphabet as they have in English but the following peculiarities are to be noted —

b at the end of a word is often sounded in German like p In Spanish it is pronounced with very feeble contact of the lips so as to be softened almost to a v-sound

c before another consonant and before the vowels a, o, u is usually sounded like k Before the vowels e and i in French, Danish, Swedish, and Portuguese it is sounded like s, in Italian like ch in *chain*, in Spanish like th in *thin*, in German like ts In Italian where another vowel follows ci (as well as gi or sci) the i is not sounded, having merely the effect of softening the c In Spanish America c is usually pronounced as *s* in those cases in which in Spain it is pronounced th In Bohemian and Polish it is always sounded like ts and in Celtic always like k

ç is used in French and Portuguese to indicate the s-sound of c before the vowels a, o, and u

ch in Dutch Polish and Bohemian, as well as in German, has the sound of ch, in Italian it has the sound of k, in French (except in some words derived from the Greek, in which it is sounded like k) that of sh

cs in Hungarian has the sound of ch in *chain*

cz in Polish has the sound of ch in *chain*, in Hungarian that of ts.

d at the end of a word in German and Dutch is often sounded like t In Spanish and Danish between two vowels, and after a vowel at the end of a word, it is softened to a sound resembling TH (=th in *thine*) At the beginning of a word and when the Spanish d is preceded by another consonant a sound like that of the English d is produced When d comes after l, n, r in Danish it is not sounded

dd in Welsh has the sound of TH

g before a consonant and before the vowels a, o, and u mostly has the sound of g in *go*, and it has the same sound before other vowels also in German and Danish, and in all situations in Polish and Welsh After a vowel it frequently has in German and Danish a guttural sound like ch of Scotch *loch* In Dutch the sound is always like this, except in the combinations gh and ng, the former of which is pronounced like g in *go*, the latter like ng in *sing* In French, Portuguese, Spanish, and Swedish it has the sound of the j of the same languages in all situations in which it has not the sound of g in *go*, and in Italian it is then sounded like our j (See above under c)

gh in Italian and Dutch has the sound of g in *go*

gl in Italian has the sound of ly (y being sounded as in *yes*: gli=lyē).

gn in French and Italian has the sound of ny (Bologna=bōlōn'ya)

gu in French always, and in Portuguese and Spanish before e and i, has the sound of g in *go*

gy in Hungarian has the sound of dy or dsh

h in French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese is silent or scarcely audible In Spanish it is heard as a slight aspiration before the combination ue In Danish it is not sounded before j and v

j in most languages has the sound of y; in French and Portuguese that of sh, in Spanish that of *ch*. In Danish the sound of the Danish j (that is, the sound of the consonant y) is always interpolated after the consonants k and g before the vowels æ, ø, å, y, and i

k in Norwegian before e, æ, j, y, and the modifications of a and o, is sounded like ty

lh in Portuguese has the sound of lv (Ital gl)

ll in French in formal speech has the sound of ly, but colloquially is generally sounded like the consonant v without any l-sound. In Spain it always has the former sound (Sevilla—sevelya), but in Mexico the latter is often substituted In Welsh it has a peculiar sound, which is approximately rendered when one attempts to pronounce tl at the beginning of a syllable

m in French and Portuguese often has the sound of n

n in French has the peculiar pronunciation already mentioned

ñ in Spanish } have the sound of French and Italian gn
nh in Portuguese }

qu in French always, and in Portuguese and Spanish before e and i, is sounded like k

r is almost always more strongly trilled than in English

ř in Bohemian } are both sounded like rzh
rz in Polish }

s in German is usually pronounced soft, like English z at the beginning of a word when a vowel follows, in Hungarian it is sounded as sh

sc in Italian before e and i has the sound of sh (See above under c)

sch in German has the sound of sh, in Dutch is equivalent to *sch*, in Italian to sk

sk before e, i, j y and the modifications of a and o is sounded in Norwegian like sh

stj in Swedish when followed by a vowel has the sound of sh

ś in Polish } are both sounded like sh
s in Bohemian }

sz in Hungarian is sounded like s

th in Welsh is sounded like th in *thin* in all other European languages using the Roman alphabet like the simple t

tj in Swedish when followed by a vowel has the sound of ch in *chain*

ts in Hungarian is sounded like ch in *chain*

w in German and Dutch has a sound closely resembling that of v produced by bringing the lips feebly into contact not by placing the upper teeth against the lower lip In Welsh it has the sound of u or ŏ

x in Portuguese has the sound of sh, in old Spanish spelling it is used where j is now used to represent the sound of *ch*

y may be either a vowel or a consonant and the latter sound is heard in Hungarian after d, g, l, n and t

z in German and Swedish has the sound of ts, in Italian sometimes that of dz, sometimes that of ts, in Spanish that of th in *thin* In Spanish America it has usually the sound of s in *sing*

ž in Bohemian } have the sound of zh
zs in Hungarian }

The above rules have reference to languages such as most of those of Europe, that use the Roman alphabet (with certain modifications) In regard to languages that do not use this alphabet, the general rule is to spell geographical names in English phonetically in accordance with the prevailing sounds of the letters of the English alphabet In such phonetic spellings, however, the vowels usually receive their continental sounds (as in *far*, *vase*, *pique*, *rule*) In Indian and some other Asiatic names and in Arabic names a is often used also to represent the sound of the English u in but The vowel digraph ai usually represents the sound of y in *fly*, but sometimes that of a in *fate*, ei, most commonly that of a in *fate*, but sometimes that of y in *fly*, au for the most part sounds as ow in *now*, but in some cases as a in *fall*. In the spelling of Indian names this last digraph was often used where á is now mostly used, the sound intended being that of a in *far*, or perhaps one somewhat broader The consonants j, w, y, z have as a rule their characteristic English sounds, as in *jet*, *yet* *well*, *zeal*, g usually has its hard sound as in *get* Ch usually represents the sound which it has in *chaise*, gh sometimes that of a very rough aspirate, sometimes a sound like that of the Northumberland or Berwickshire burr, sometimes, before e or i, merely the hard sound of g, kh is the combination most frequently used to represent the sound of *ch*, and th usually stands for the sound which it has in *thin*, sometimes for that which it has in *then*

In Indian, Arabic and some other names aspirated consonants occur, and are represented in spelling by an h following the consonant, as in Bhotan The proper sound of this combination is accurately represented by the letters composing it, but in the English pronunciation of such names this peculiarity is commonly disregarded

In the spelling of geographical names belonging to languages which do not use the Roman alphabet numerous variations are found from different causes Very often the variation is due to the irregularity in the use of our own alphabet, which leads one person to represent the same sound phonetically in one way, another in another, as in Moorzook, Mursuk, &c Sometimes the variation is due to the obscurity of the sounds themselves, as where a vowel sound is so short that its exact quality can hardly be determined as in Bedouin Bedawin In other cases the variation is due to the adoption in English of a continental mode of spelling as where dj is adopted from the French for j, as in Djebel for Jebel or tch from the same language for ch, as in Kamtchatka (the common spelling) for Kamchatka or j from the practice of most continental nations using it for y as in Jakutsk for Yakutsk Other variations are due to the fact that the sounds to be represented have no signs for them in the Roman alphabet or any of its commonly used digraphs, so that different signs are adopted to represent them approximately in accordance with the conceptions of different persons In other cases, again, the variation is accounted for by differences of dialect, or different pronunciations of the same dialect in different parts of the country or region in which a particular language is spoken

Such variations should be kept in mind by those who consult this list since names not found under one spelling may be found under some other equivalent spelling Thus names not found spelled with ch z y &c may be found under the spellings kh, s, j &c respectively, Spanish names in x may be found spelled with j Dutch names in y may be found in ij, and so forth

Accent

As to the position of the accent no general rules can be given Many languages exhibit no such marked accentual stress as is heard in English This is the case with French indeed, though French words are commonly regarded as having an accent on the last The accentuation of German, Dutch, and the other Teutonic tongues, in its main features coincides with that of English, the root syllable having the accent Italian words ending in a vowel usually accent the syllable next the last, the same is the case with Spanish and Portuguese Spanish words ending in a consonant almost always accent the last, if there is any peculiarity in accentuation the accented syllable is usually printed with an acute

MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

AACHEN

Aachen, ä *chen*
Aalborg ōl borch
Aar är
Aargau är gou
Aarhuus, ōr'hōs
Abaco ab'a kō
Abana ab'a-na
Abano, à bā nō
Abbeville ăb'vēl
Abergavenny ab-ĕr ga ven i or ab-ĕr gā ni
Aberdeen ab-ĕr-gē li
Aberystwith ab-ĕr ist with
Abistada, ab-is tā da
Abo, ō bō
Abonkir ă-bō kēr
Abruntos ă brän tes
Abrolhos ă brōl yos
Abruzzo ă-brōt sō
Absdos a l i los
Acajutla à kā-*chut* là
Achaia a-kā ya
Achaitzik a *chāl* tsĕk
Achem ä-chēm
Achill, ak'il
Achray *ach* rā
Aci Reale ä chē rā a lā
Aconcagua ä kon ka gwa
Aconquija ä kon kē *chā*
Acre ä kēr
Adahi ä-dā lē-a
Adana, ä da nä
Adelsheim a delz him
Aden ä den
Aderbijan ad-ĕr bi jän
Adige ä dē jā
Adour ä-d ir'
Adriinople, ăd rē-a-nō pl
Adriati ad rē-at ik
Ægean ē jē an
Aeré ä rē'
Aerschot är'skot
Ætna et na
Afghanistan af ghăn i stan
Agades ag a dez
Agadir ä gä dēr
Agde agd
Agen ä zhan
Aggersoe ag, gĕr sœ'
Agincourt à zhan kör
Agnano an ya nō
Agoa ä gwa
Agua, à gwä
Aguascalientes, ä gwäs kä lē en tes
Aguilar ä gē lär
Agulhas ä gō lyas
Ahmedabad, ăh med ä bad
Aidin i-dēn'
Aigues-mortes äg mort
Ain an
Aisne ān
Aix āks
Aix la Chapelle, āks la shä pel
Ajaccio ä yäch ō
Ajmir aj mēr'
Akabah ä-kä bäh
Akermann ä'ker man
Akhalzikh ä-*chäl* tsĕch
Akhisar, äk his är'
Akreyri, äk ri rē
Alabama, al-a bă ma
Alacranes à lä-krä nes
Alagoas, à la-gō äs
Alais, à-lā
Alamo ăl ä-mō
Alamos, ăl ä mos
Aland, ä'länd or ō land
Alashehr al a-shähr'
Alatamaha a la ta-ma hą
Alatyr, al-à tēr'
Alava, al'à vą
Albacete, äl-bä-thā te
Albemarle, al'be-märl
Albuera, äl-bų-ā'rą
Albuquerque, äl-bų-ker'kā

Alcala de Henares, äl kä lä de e nä res
Alcamo al kä mō
Alcañiz äl kä-*nyēth*
Alcantara, al kăn ta rä
Alcazar al ka thär'
Alcester ăl stēr
Alcira, al thē rä
Alcobaça äl ko bä sä
Alcolea, al kō le ä
Aldermey ăl d r mi
Alemtejo a len tā zhō
Al nq u a l in sōn
Alfreton al fre ton
Algarve al gär'vā
Algeciras al *the* thē räs
Algeria al j r i-a
Algiers al jērz
Alg a al gu a
Alhama al a ma
Alicante ä lē kan te
Alicura a l kū rä
Alife ä lē fä
Alighur al i gur
Al Jezireh al je zē re
Allahabad al la ha bad
Alleghany al le gā ni
Aller äl lē ä
Alloa al o a
Almaden al ma *then*
Almah al mä lē
Almeria al mā rē a
Almonte äl mōn'tā
Almouth al muth
Alnwick, an ik
Alora ä lo rä
Alost a lost
Alt ujarras al j *char* räs
Alsace al-sas
Altai al ti
Altamaha al ta ma ha
Altenburg, äl ten l urch
Altkirch alt kērch
Alva, al ta na
Alyth ä lith
Amager a ma ger
Amaraj ura ä mä rä j ō ra
Amazichi a n aks-ē kē
Amaz nas an a zō nas
Amboise am bwaz
Ameland ä me länt
Amersfort ä murz fört
Amhara am ha rä
Amiens ä mē an
Amirante, am i ran te
Amlwch am lok
Amoy a moi
Amur ä mör
Anabyr a na lēr
Anahuac a na-wak
Anam a nam
Ancona an kō nä
Andaman an-da mān
And ver an d ver
Andujar an-d *char*'
Angermünde ang-ĕr mün de
Angers on zhā
Anglesey ang gl sē
Angola än gō lä
Angora an gō rą
Ang stura än gos to rä
Angouleme on gō lām
Angoumois on gō-mwą
Angra Pequeña äng grä pā-kā nyä
Anguilla ang gil la
Anjou oń zhō
Ankobar än kō bär
Ankova, än kō vä
Annapolis an nap ō-lis
Annecy an sē
Annonay, an nō-nā
Antakia än tä kē a
Antananarivo, än-ta na-na rē'vō
Antibes, oń tēb

Antigua, an tē gä
Antioquia än tē ō-kē'ä
Antisana än ti sä nä
Antivari än tē vä rē
Anzin on zan
Aosta ä ōs tä
Apalachmans ap pa lä chē-anz
Apalachicola ap pa la *chi* ko la
Appenzell ap-pen tsel
Apure a pō rā
Apurimac, ä pō rē mak
Aquila ä kwē la
Aracan a ra-kan
Aragon ä ra gon
Aral ä räl
Aranjuez a rän *cho*-eth
Araraboe a rą a-hō
Arauco a rou k
Arbela är bō ga
Arbela är lē wa
Arbroath är brōth
Arcachon, är kä shōn
Archangel ärk ān jel
Ardahan ar-da han
Ardennes ar-den
Ardnamurchan ard na mur *chan*
Ardres, ar dr
Ardrishaig, ard rish āg
Arequipa ä re kē pä
Arezzo ä ret sō
Argolis är zhe lä
Argons ar zhon
Argentat r, ar jen ta rō
Argenteuil ar zhan tœ'ye
Argentières ar zh n tē-är
Argost li ar ps to lē
Argyll, ar gil
Arica ä re kä
Arizona ä ri zō na
Arkansas är kan są
Arles arl
Armagh ar mä
Armuña, ar mä nyäk
Armentières ar mon ti är
Arquin ar pē nō
Arques ärk
Arras ar rä
Artois ar twa
Arundel a run-del
Ascalon, ash ēr'z la ben
Ascoli as kō-lē
Ashantee ash an tē
Ashtabula, ash ta bū la
Asnara ä-sē nä ra
Assam as sam
Assaye as si
Assiniboine as-sin i boin
Assisi äs sē zē
Assouan äs s an
Asterabad äs te rä bad
Astrakhan as tra kän or as-tra-*chän*
Asturias äs tū rē as
Atacama ä tä kä mä
Atchafalaya ach a fa li yą
Athalasca a tha bas ka
Athenry ath en ri
Athens ath enz
Athlone ath lōn
Athy a thi
Atrato ä trä tō
Aube ōb
Aubigny ō bē-nyē
Auch ōsh
Aude ōd
Audenarde, ō-dē närd
Auerbach ou ĕr-*bäch*
Augsburg ougz bŏrch
Aullagas, oul yä gäs
Aumale ō-mäl
Aurillac, ō-rē-yäk

BEARN

Austerlitz ous tĕr lēts
Autun ō-tŭn
Auvergne ō vĕr nyē
Auxerre ōs sär
Auxtune ōs-son
Aveiro ä-vā ē-rō
Avellino ä vel lē nō
Avesnes ä vän
Aveyron a vā rōn
Avignon a vē nyoń
Avila à vi lä
Avranches à-vronsh
Ayacucho, ä-yä-kō *chō*
Azerbijan à zĕr bi jän
Azores, à-zōrz

B

Baalbec bäl bek'
Bahadagh ba bä-dag'
Baechighone bäk kē-lyō nä
Ba harach ba *cha rach*
Bacs bach
Bahiaca bä-ya-*cho*th
Badakhshan bud *uch*-shän
Baden bä den
Bacza bä ä thä
Bagdad bag-dad
Bagnères bä nyār
Bagues bā-nyē
Bahamas ba hä maz
Bahia ba-ē ä
Bahrem ba rm
Bahr-el Ahmad bär el-ab ō-ad
Bahr el Azrek bär-el az rek
Baiern bi ern
Baikal bi kal
Baireuth bi roit
Baktchiserai, bäk chē-se-ri"
Balasore bā lä sor
Balaton bal a ton
Bale bal
Balfrush bal frösh
Balize bä lēz
Balkan bal kän
Balkash bal kash
Balkh bälkh
Ballarat bal a rat
Ballina bal l i na
Ballinasloe, bal li nas lō
Ballymena bal li mē na
Balmoral bal mor'al
Baltic bal tik
Baltimore bal ti mōr
Banff bamf
Bangalore bäng gä-lōr'
Bangkok bäng kok
Bangweolo bang we-ō lō
Banjermasin, bän jēr mas sē
Pantam bän tām
Bapaume bä pōm
Barbados bar bā dōz
Barbuda, bär bū da
Barcelona bär-the-lō nä
Barèges bä räzh
Barnaly bä nā li
Barnfleur bär-flĕur
Barnaul bär nä ul
Baroach, bä rōch'
Baroda, bä rō dä
Barquisimeto bär-kē-sē-mā'tō
Barranquilla bär rän kēl yä
Basel, bä zel
Bassein bas-sān
Bassora, bäs sō ra
Bastia, bäs tē'ä
Bathurst ba'thĕrst
Baton Rouge, bat'un rōsh
Batoum, bä tōm'
Bayeux, bä yĕ
Bayonne, bä yon
Bayreuth, bī roit
Bayuda, bä-yō'dä
Beaminster, bem'in-stĕr
Bearn, bā-ärn

j, *job*; y, *yes*; w, *then*, th, *thin*, zh, *azure*. French, vûe, bût; bleu, neuf. ń, on. Scotch and German, ch, *loch*, *nacht*

Beas, bē'as
Beaujolais, bō-zhō-lā
Beauly, bū'li
Beaumaris, bō-ma'ris
Beauvais, bō-vā
Beauvoir, bō-vwar
Beckerek, bech-ka'rek
Bédarieux, bā-dā-rē-ō
Beerbhoom, bēr-bhūm'
Behring's Strait, bā'rings
Beira, bā ē-ra
Beirout or Beirut See Beyroot
Bejapoor, bē-ja-pōr
Bekes, bā-kesh
Belfast, bel-fāst'
Belgioyoso, bel-jō-yō'sō
Belgrade, bel-grād'
Belize, bel-ēz'
Bellary, bel-lā'rē
Belluno, bel-lo'nō
Beloochistan, be-lō-chis-tān'
Belvoir, bē'vēr
Benares, be-nā'res
Benbecula, ben bek'ū-la
Bencoolen, ben-kō'len
Bendigo, ben'di-gō
Bengal, ben-gal'
Benguela, ben-gā'la
Benin, ben-ēn'
Benkoolen, ben kō'len
Berar, be rār'
Berbera, bēr be-rā
Berbice, bēr-bēs
Berchtesgaden, berch tes ga den
Beresina, bā rā zē'na
Berezov, bā rā zof
Bergamo, ber'ga-mō
Bergen, ber'gen
Berlichingen, ber lē ching-en
Berlin, ber-lēn
Bermudas, bēr-mū daz
Bernera, bēr ne ra
Berwick, ber ik
Besançon, bā zon sōn
Besika, bā-sē'ka
Bettws, bet'tuz
Beveland, bā vā-lant
Beveren, bā vē ren
Beverwijk, bā vēr-vik
Bewdley, būd li
Beyra, bā'ē ra
Beyroot or Beirut, bi-rōt or bā-rōt'
Beziers, bā-zē ā
Bhopaul, bhō pal'
Bhotan, bhō tan'
Bhurtpoor, bhurt-por'
Biafra, bi-ā frā
Biarritz, bē ar-rēts
Biberach, bē'be-rach
Bicanere, bē-kā-nēr'
Bicester, bis'ter
Bidassoa, bē-das-sō'ā
Bideford, bid e ford
Bielefeld, be le felt
Bielitz, bē lēts
Bierliet, ber vlēt
Bihacs, bē hach'
Bilbao, bel-bā'ō
Bingen, beng en
Birkenfeld, bēr'ken felt
Birkenhead, bēr'ken hed
Birmingham, bēr'ming-am
Bisaccia, bē-sach'a
Biscaglie, bē-shal'yā
Bischweiler, bish'vi-lēr
Bissagos, bēs-sā'gōs
Blankenese, blān ke nā'zē
Blantyre, blan-tīr'
Blaye, blā
Blenheim, blen'im
Blois, blwa
Bocholz, bō'cholz
Bodensee, bō'den-zē
Boeotia, bē-ō'shi-a
Bogota, bō-gō-tā'
Böhmen, beh'men
Böhmerwald, beh'mer-vält
Bois le Duc, bwa le dūk
Bojador, bō-yā-dōr'
Bojano, bō-ya nō
Bokhara, bō-cha'ra
Bolivar, bō-lē'var
Bologna, bō-lō'nya
Bolsena, bōl-sā'na
Bomarsund, bō'mär-sond
Bombay, bom-bā'

Bonifaccio, bō-nē-fät'chō
Bonin, bō-nēn'
Boorhanpoor, bör-hän-pör'
Bootan, bō-tān'
Bordeaux, bör-dō
Bormida, bōr-mē'dā
Bornholm, börn'holm
Borodino, bō-rō-dē'nō
Bosna-serai, bos-na-se-rī'
Bosnia, bos'nē-a
Bosporus, bos'pō-rus
Bouillon, bö yōn
Boulac or Boolak, bo-lak'
Boulogne, bō-lo nyē
Bourbon, bör-bōn
Bourges, börzh
Boussa, bus'sa
Bovino, bō-vē'nō
Bowdoin, bō dēn
Boyacá, bō-ya-ka'
Brabant, brā bant'
Braemar, brā mär'
Braganza, brā gän'za
Brahilow, brā hē-lov
Brahmapootra, bra-ma-pō'tra
Braila, bra-ē'la
Brake, bra ke
Brandenburg, bran dan-börch
Brechin, brech in
Breton, bre kon
Breda, brā da
Bregenz, brā gents
Breisgau, bris'gou
Bremen, brā men
Bremerhaven, brā mēr hā fen
Brescia, brā shē a
Breslau, bres lou
Bretagne, brā ta-nyē
Brettuil, brā tēu yē
Briançon, bre on-sōn
Brienz, brē ents
Brieux, brē ēūk
Brignolles, brē nyōl
Brindisi, brēn dē sē
Brives, brēv
Brixham, briks am
Brody, bro di
Bromwich, brum ich
Brooklyn, bruk lin
Broughty ferry, bra ti fe ri
Broussa, brös'sa
Bruges, brūzh
Brühl, brul
Brünn, brün
Brunswick, brunz wik
Bruxelles, brū sel
Buchan, buch an
Buchanan, bu-kan an
Bucharest, bo cha rest
Buchholz, buch holts
Buckeburg, bu ke borrh
Budukhshan, bud uck shan
Budweis, bod vis
Buenaventura, bu-e na ven tū-rā
Buenos Ayres, bu-e nōs i res
Builth, bilth
Bukowina, bo kō-vē nā
Bunziau, bonts lou
Burdwan, burd-wan
Burgos, bör'gōs
Burgundy, bēr gun di
Burntisland, bernt i land
Burtscheid, bört shit
Bury, ber'i
Bushire, bo-shēr'
Bussorah, bus so-rah
Buttevant, but'te vant
Buyukdere, bō yuk-dā rā

C.

Cabul or Cabool, ka'bul or ka-bul'
Cabulistan, ka-bul-is-tān'
Caceres, ka-thā'res
Cachao, kach'ou
Cadiz, kā'diz or ka-ruēth'
Caen, kon
Caerleon, kār-le'on
Caermarthen, kār mär'then
Caernarvon, kār nar'von
Cagliari, ka lya-rē
Cahir, kā'ēr
Cahors, kā-or
Caicos, kī'kōs
Cairo, kī'rō

Caithness, kāth'nes
Cajamarca, kā-chā mär'kā
Calabar, ka-la-bär'
Calais, kā-lā
Calatrava, kā-lā-tra'vā
Caldera, kal-dā'ra
Callao, kāl-lyā'ō
Calvados, kal-va-dōs
Camarñas, kā-mā-rē nyās
Cambray, kon-brā
Cambrésis, kon-brā-zē
Cambridge, kām'brij
Camerino, ka mā rē'nō
Cameroons, ka-me rūnz'
Campagna, kām pā'nya
Campeche, kam pe che
Camperduin, kam pēr-doin
Cananore, kan-an ōr'
Canara, kā'na rā
Candahar, kan da här'
Candeish, kan desh
Canea, ka-nē a
Cantal, kon-tal
Cantire, kan-tir'
Canton, kan ton
Capitanata, kā pē tā-na tā
Caprera, ka pra ra
Capua, kap'ū a or kā pu-a
Caracas, kā-ra kās
Carbonara, kär-bō na ra
Carcagente, kär ka chen'te
Cardiff, kar dif
Cardigan, kär'di-gan
Caraaco, kā rē-a'kō
Cariguano, ka-rē-nya nō
Carlisle, kar lil
Carlowitz, kär'lo vēts
Carlshamn, karl'ham
Carlsruhe, karl'rō e
Carmagnola, kär ma nyō la
Carmola, kär-nē ō la
Carony, kā-rō-nē
Carpentras, kar pan tras
Carrara, kar ra ra
Cartagena, kär ta chā na
Cartago, kär tā gō
Casale, kā-za lā
Cashel, kash el
Cashgar, kash gar'
Cashmere, ka-sh mēr
Cassaquiari, kas se kē-a rē
Castellon, kas tel yon
Castelnau, kas tel-nō
Castiglione, kas tē lyō'nā
Castile, kas tēl
Castlebar, kas l bar
Castres kastr
Catanzaro, ka tan tsa rō
Catawba, ka ta ba
Cattaro, kat ta rō
Caucasus, ka ka sus
Caudebec, kōd bek
Cauquenes, kou ka nes
Cauteretz, kō tē-rā
Cavan, ka van
Cawnpoor, kan-pör'
Caxamarca, ka-chā-mar'ka
Cayenne, kī en
Cayuga, ka yō ga
Cearo, sā a rā'
Cefalu, chā-fa lō'
Celano, chā la nō
Celebes, sel ē bez
Celle, sel'le
Cenis, sa nē'
Cephalonia, sef-a-lō'nē a
Ceram, se ram
Cerigo, cher'ē-gō
Cernowitz, tsär'nō-vēts
Cervin, ser-vañ
Ceuta, sē'ta
Cevennes, sē-ven
Ceylon, sē-lōn'
Chablis, shab-lē
Chagres, cha'gres
Chaleur, sha-lör'
Chalons, shā-lōñ
Chalus, sha-lūs
Chambéry, shoñ-bā-rē
Chamouni, shā-mō-nē
Champagne, shoñ pā-nyē
Champlain, shām-plān'
Chantilly, shoñ-tē-yē
Chapala, chā-pā lā
Charente, shā-roñt
Charleroi, shär-rwa

Chartres, shärtr
Chartreuse, shär-trēūz
Chateaubriant, shā-tō-brē-oñ
Chateauroux, shā-tō-rō
Chatelet, shāt-lā
Chatellerault, shā-tel-rō
Chatham, chat'am
Chatillon, shā-tē-yōñ
Chaudière, shō-dē-ār'
Chaux de Fonds, shō dē fōñ
Cheadle, chē'dl
Cheltenham, chel'tn-am
Chelyuskin, chel-yus'kin
Chemnitz, chem'nēts
Chenango, she-nang'gō
Cherbourg, sher-bör
Cheribon, chē'ri-bon
Cherson, chēr-sōn'
Chesapeake, ches a-pēk
Cheyenne, shī-en'
Chiapas, chē-ā'pas
Chiavari, kē-a-vā'rē
Chiavenna, kē-a-ven'nā
Chicago, shi-ka'gō
Chichester, chi ches-tēr
Chiclana, chē-klā'nā
Chiem-See, chē'em-zā
Chiete, kē-ā tā
Chihuahua, chē-wā'wā
Chile, chil e
Chillecothe, chil-le-koth'ē
Chiloe, chē lō-e'
Chiltepeque, chel-te-pe'ke
Chimborazo, chim-bō-rā zō
chēm-lo-krā'thō
Chingleput, ching-gel-put'
Chioggia, kē-oj'a
Chippenham, chip'pen-am
Chippeway, chip'pē-wā
Chiquimula, chā-kē-mo'la
Chiquitos, chē-kē'tōs
Chiriqui chē re-kē'
Chiusa, kē-ō'za
Chiva, See Khiva.
Chobe, chō bā
Cholula, chō-lō lā
Christiana, krēs tē-a'nē ā
Chrudim, chro dēm
Chudleigh, chud'li
Chuquisaca, cho-kē-sa ka
Chur, chör
Chusan, cho-san'
Cienfuegos, sē-en-fu-ā'gōs
Cincinnati, sin-sin-na'ti
Cinque Ports, sink pōrts
Cintra, sēn tra
Ciotat, sē ō tā
Cirencester, sī'ren-ses-tēr or sis'e-tēr
Ciudad Real, thē ō dād' re-āl'
Ciudad Rodrigo, thē-ō-dad' ro drē gō
Civita Vecchia, chē-vē tā' vek' kē-a
Clapham, klap'am
Cleves, klēvz
Clitheroe, kli'thē-rō
Clogher, klo'chēr
Clones, klōns
Clonmel, klon-mel'
Cloud, St , san klō
Clwyd, klwid
Coahuila, kō-a-wē'la
Cobija, kō-bē'cha
Coblenz, kō blents
Cochin, kō chēn'
Cognac, kō-nyak
Cohoes, kō-hōz'
Coimbatoor, kō-im-ba-tör'
Coimbra, kō-ēm'brā
Coire, kwar
Colchagua, kol-chā'gwa
Colchester, kol'ches-tēr
Coleraine, kōl-rān'
Colima, kō-lē mā
Colne, kōln
Cologne, kō-lōn'
Colorado, kol-ō-ra'dō
Comayagua, kō-mā-yā'gwa
Comoro, kom'o-rō
Compiègne, koñ-pē-ān
Conchagua, kōn-chā'gwa
Congleton, kong'gel-ton
Connaught, kon-nat'
Connecticut, kon-net'i-kut
Coomassie, kō-mas'si
Copenhagen, ko-pen-hā'gen
Copiapo, kō-pē-ā-pō'

Coquet, kok'et
Coquimbo, kō-kēm'bō
Cordillera, kor-dēl-yā'rā
Cordoba or Cordova, kor'do-vā
Corigliano, ko-rēl-yā'nō
Corneto, kōr-nā'tō
Cornwall, korn'wal
Cortona, kor-tō'na
Coruna, kō-run'na; Spanish, Coruña, ko-lin'yā
Cosenza, ko-sen'tsa
Cosseir, kos-sā'er
Cossimbazar, kos-sim-ba-zār'
Côtes-du-Nord, kōt-dū-nor
Cotopaxi, kō-tō-pak'sē
Cotrone, ko-trō'nā
Courtray, kör-trā'
Coutances, kö-tons
Coventry, kuv'en-tri
Cowes, kouz
Cracow, krā-kou'
Cremona, krā-mō'na
Creuzot, krēū-zō
Crewe, kro
Crieff, krēf
Crimea, krī-mē'a
Croagh Patrick, krō *ach* pat'rik
Croatia, krō-ā'shi-a
Cromarty, krom'ėr-ti
Cronstadt, kron'stat
Csaba, chob'o
Csongrad, chōn'grad
Cuddalore, kud'da-lōr'
Cuenca, kū-en'ka
Culloden, kul-lod'en
Cumana, kō-na'nā
Curaçao or Curaçoa, kō-rā-sā'ō, kō-rā-sō'a
Curico, kō-rē'kō
Curzola, kör-dzō'la
Cuyaba, kō-ya-ba'
Cuyahoga, ki-a-hō'ga
Cuzco, kōs'kō
Cyclades, sik'la-dēz
Czaslau, chas'lou
Czernowitz, cher'nō-vēts

D.

Daghestan, da-ges-tan'
Dahomey, da-hō'mi
Dakota, dā-kō'ta
Dalkeith, dal-kēth'
Dalry, dal'rī'
Dalton, dal'ton
Dankali, dā-na-kē'
Dankali, dan'ka-lē'
Danzig, dān'tsėch
Dardanelles, dar-da-nelz'
Darfur, dār'fōr'
Darien, dā'rē-en
Darjiling, dār'jē'ling
Darlaston, dar'las-ton
Darwar, dār'-wār'
Dauphiné, dō-fē-nā'
Davi'ntry, da'ven-tri or dan'trē
Davos, da vōs'
Dawalagiri, da-wa-la-gē'rē
Debreczin, dā'bre-tsēn
Decatur, de-kā'tėr
Delagoa, de-la-gō'a
Delaware, del'a-war
Delfzijl, delf'zil
Delhi, del'i or del-hi'
Delhi'tzsch, ne-lēch'
Demboa, dem'bō-a
Demerara, de-me-rā'ra
Denbigh, den'bi
Dendera, den'de-ra
Dendermonde, den-der mon'de
Denliquin, de-nil'i kwin
Denis, St., san de nō
D'Entrecasteaux, doⁿ-tr-kās-tō
Deptford, det'fōrd
Derby, dėr'bi
Desaguadero, dā-sa-gwā-de'rō
Deseada, de-se-ā'da
Deseret, des-ėr-et'
Désirade, dā-zē-rād'
Des Moines, dē moin'
Detroit, de-troit'
Dettingen, det'ting-en
Deutz, doits
Deux Ponts, dēū pōn
Deventer, dev'en-ter
Devizes, dē-vī'zes
Dharwar, dhār-wār'
Diablerets, dē-ā-blē-rā
Diarbekir, dē-ār'be-kēr
Dieppe, dē-ep
Digne, dē-nyē
Diloto, di-lō'tō
Dissentis, dis'sen-tēs
Dnieper, nē'pėr or dnyep'er
Dniester, nēs'tėr or dnyes'ter
Doab, do-ab'
Dobrudsha, dō-brūd'shā
Dobrzyn, dob'zhin
Doesburg, dōz'burg
Dolgelly, dol-gel'i
Dolores, dō-lō'res
Dominica, dom-i-nē'kā
Donaghadee, do-na *chā*-dē'
Donauwörth, do nou-vēūrt
Doncaster, dong'kas-tėr
Dongul, don'ſ gal
Donneraile, don-er āl
Dongola, dong'gō la
Dordogne, dōr-do nyē
Dordrecht, dor dre*ch*t
Dortmund, dort mont
Dourmenez, do ār ne nā
Douay, do-ā
Douba, do
Douglas, dug'las
Douro, do rō or dō'u rō
Dovrefjeld, dō vre fyel
Drave, drāv or drāv
Drunthe, dren ta
Dreux, drēū
Drogheda, dro'*che*-da
Drohobycz, drō'hō-bēch
Dromore, dro mōr
Dromtheim, drōnt'hım
Dubois, dū-boi' or du-bois
Dubuque, du bok'
Duero, dū-e rō
Duisburg, dō ės-bėrg
Dulcigno, dōl-*ch*ē nyō
Dulwich, dul ich
Dumfries, dum-frēs'
Duna, dū'na
Dundalk, dun dak'
Dunfermline, dun-ferm'lin
Durazzo, dō rat sō
Durham, dur am
Dusseldorf, dus sel-dorf
Dysart, di zert

E.

Ebro, ē'brō or ā'brō
Echternach, ek-kl-*fech* an
Echmiadzin, ech mi ad'zin
Echuca, e chō ka
Ecija, i thē *cha*
Eckmühl, ek'mul
Ecuador, ek-wa-dōr'
Edam, ā-dam
***Edinburgh*, *ed* in-bu ru**
Edirneh, ed re ne
Ekripo, eg ri-pō
Ehrenbreitstein, ā-ren-brit stin
Eil, Loch, loch ēl
Eilan, i lan
Einsiedeln, in'zē-deln
Eisenach, i ze *nach*
Eisleben, is'lā-ben
Ekowe, ech ō-we
Elbe, elb or el be
Elberfeld, el ber-felt
Elbeuf, el bēuf
Elche, el chā
El Dorado, el dō-rā dō
Eleuthera, el ū'the ra
Elgin, el gin
Ellesmere, elz mēr
Ellora, el-lō ra
Elmina, el-mē'na
Elsinore, el'se-nōr
Eltham, elt'am
Ely, ē'li
Embrun, on-brūn
Emmerich, em'me-rē*ch*
Enara, e-nā'ra
Engadin, en'ga-dēn
Enghien, on-gē an
Enkhuizen, enk-hoi'zen
Entrecasteaux, d', doⁿ-tr-kās-tō
Epernes, ā-pā-rē-esh'
Epernay, ā per-nā
Epirus, e-pī'rus
Erie, ē'ri
Erivan, e'rē-van
Erlach, *er'lach*
Erlangen, er'läng-en
Erzeroum, er-ze-rōm'
Erzgebirge, erts-ge-bēr'ge
Eschwege, esh'vā-ge
Esquimalt, es-kē malt
Esquimaux, es'ki-mō
Essequibo, es-se-kē'bō
Esslingen, es'ling-en
Estremadura, es-tre-mā-dö'rā
Eszek, es ek
Etaweh, ē-tā'we
Etienne, St., san-tā-tē-en
Etive, et'iv
Etretat, ā-tr-tā
Eubœa, ū-bē'a
Euphrates, ū-frā'tēz
Eure, ēr
Eutin, oi-tēn
Evesham, ēvz'ham or ēvz'am
Evora, e'vo-ra
Evreux, ā vrēū
Exeter, eks'e-ter
Eye, ā or ī
Eylau, ī'lou

F.

Faaborg, fō'*borch*
Faenza, fa en tsā
Faeroe, fā'rō
Fahlun, fa lon
Fanoon, fi-nōn'
Falkirk, fal kirk
Falkland, fak land
Falmouth, fal muth
Faroe, fa rō
Faucigny, fō sē nyē
Faversham, fav er-sham
Fayal, fi al'
Fayence, fa yons
Fayetteville, fā-yet vil
Fayoum, fi ōm'
Fécamp, fā kon
Felipe, San, san fe lē pe
Femeren, fā me *ren*
Fermanagh, tėr-man a
Fermoy, fėr mo'
Fernex or Ferney, fer nā
Ferrozpoor, fe-roz-por'
Ferrara, fer ra'rā
Ferrol, fe-rōl'
Fezzan, fez zān'
Fichtelgebirge, *fēch'*tel ge-bēr' ge
Fiesole, fē-ā sō-lā
Figueac, fē-zhāk
Figueras, fi-gā ras
Fiji, fē jē
Finisterre, fē-nės tār
Firenze, fē-ren'tsā
Fiume, fē o mā
Fleurus*, *flēū-rū
Flores, flō res
Florida, flo ri da
Fluelen, flū e-len
Flushing, flush ing
Foggia, fo ja
Foix, fwa
Fojano, fō-yā'nō
Foldvar, *fēld'* var'
Folgno, fō-lē nyō
Folkestone, fōk stōn
Fontainebleau, fon tān-blō
Fontenoy, fon-te-nwa
Fontevrault, fon-te vrō
Formentera, fōr-men tā'ra
Formosa, fōr mō sa
Forres, for'es
Fossano, fōs-sā'nō
Fotheringay, fo *thėr* in-gā
Fougères, fō-zhār
Fowey, foi
Francker, frā'ne-ker
Frankfort, frangk'fort; Ger. Frankfurt, frängk'furt
Frascati, frās-kā'tē
Fray Bentos, fri ben'tōs
Freiburg, fri bōrch
Frejus, frā-zhūs
Fremont, fre-mont'
Fribourg, frē-bör'
Friedland, fred'länt
Friesland, frēz'land
Frische Haff, fre'shā häf
Friuli, frē-ō'lē
Fuego, fu-ā'gō
Funchal, *fön-shāl'*
Fünen, fū'nen
Furneaux Isls., fėr-nō'
Furnes, fūrn
Fürth*, *fürt
Fyen, fū'en
Fyne, Loch, loch fin
Fyzabad, fi-za-bād'

G.

Gaboon, ga-bōn'
Gaeta, ga-ā'ta
Galapagos*, *ga-la-pā'gos* or *gā-la'pa-gōs
Galashiels, ga-la-shēlz'
Galata, gā'la-ta
Galena, ga-lē'na
Gallipoli, gal-lē'pō-lē
Galveston, gal ves-ton
Galway, gal'wā
Gambier, gam'bēr
Gard, gar
Gargano, gar-gā'nō
Garigep, ga-rēp'
Garonne, gā-ron'
Garvagh, gar'*vach*
Gaspe, gas'pā
Gastein, gās tin
Geelong, gē-long'
Geelvink, gāl-vingk'
Gefle, yā flā
Gelderland, gel'der-lant
Geldern, gel'dėrn
Gemona, jā-mō nā
Genessee, jen-e sē'
Geneva, je-nē'va
Genève, zhē-nāv'
Genoa, jen'ō ā
Genova, jen'ō-va
Gerona, *che*-rō na
Gers, zhār
Ghadames, gā-da mes
Ghauts, ghats
Gheel, gāl
Ghent, gent
Ghilan, gē lan
Ghizeh, gē ze
Ghuznee, guz'nē
Gibraltar, ji-bral tar
Giessen, gēs en
Gigha, gē ga
Gijon, *chē-chōn'*
Gilghit, gil git
Giliolo, jē-lō lō
Girgenti, jėr jen'tē
Gironde, zhē-rōnd
Girvan, ger'van
Gitschin, gēch'en
Giurgewo, jör-jā'vō
Gizeh, gē ze or jē'ze
Glencoe, glen-kō
Gloucester*, *glos'tėr
Glückstadt, glūk stät
Gmünden, gmū'n den
Gnesen, gnā zen
Goajira, gō-a-*chē'*rā
Godalming, god al ming
Godavery, gō da ve-ri
Golconda, gol-kon'da
Goldau, gōl'dou
Golspie, gol'spi
Gomera, gō-mā'ra
Goree, go-rē'
Gorgonzola, gör-gōn-tsō'la
Gorlitz, gör'lēts
Görz, gērz
Göteborg, *yö'te*-borg
Gotha, gō'tā
Gothard, St., *sint goth'ärd*
Gothland, *goth'land*
Gottenburg, *göt'ten*-bürg
Göttingen, *gēt'ing*-en
Gouda, gou'da
Goyaz, gō-yas'
Graaf-Reynet, grāf-rī'net
Granada, gra-nā'*e*wa
Granard, gra-nārd'
Grand Pré, gron prā
Grangemouth, *gran'j* mouth
Granja, La, la gran'*chā*
Grantham, graut'am
Gratz, grets
Graubünden, grou'bünd-en
Graudenz, grou'dents
Gravelines, grāv-lēn'

Gravesande, grā-ve-zān'de
Gravina, grā-vē'nā
Greenwich, grin'ich
Greifswalde, grīfs'väl-de
Greitz, grīts
Grenada, gre-nā da
Grigua, gre'kwa
Grisons, grē zōn
Groningen, grō'ning-en
Grosswardein, grōs-vär din
Grütli, grüt'lē
Gruyères, grü-yär'
Guadalaxara, gwä dä-la-chä'rä
Guadalquivir, gwä-dal-kē-vēr'
Guadalupe, gwä-dä-lō'pä
Guadarranna, gwä-dä-rä'ma
Guadeloupe, gä-de-lōp
Guadiana, gwä-de-ä'na
Guajiro, gwä-chē'ro
Guanahani, gwä-na-hä'nē
Guanajuato, gwa-nä-chu-a tō
Guardafui, gwär'da-fwē
Guatemala, gwa-te-mä lä
Guayana, gwī-ä nä
Guayaquil, gwī-ä-kēl
Guayra, gwä'ē-rä or gwī ra
Guelders, gel derz
Guercino, gwer-chē nō
Guernsey, gérn zi
Guiana, Guyana, gi-à nà
Guienne, gē-en
Guildford, gild ford
Guinea, gi nē
Guines, gēn
Gumgamp, gań-gon
Guisborough, giz bu ru
Gujerat, go je-rät
Gundamuk, gun da-muk
Gurhwal, gur hwal
Gwalior, gwa lē-or
Gympie, gim pi
Gyula, dyo lo

H.

Haag, hag
Haarlem, Haerlem, har'lem
Habana, à-và nà
Hadramaut, ha-dra-mout'
Hague, The, hag
Hainaut or Hainault, hā-no'
Hakodade, ha-kō-dā de
Halicz, hā lēch
Halle, hal le
Hamadan, ha-mā-dan'
Hamburg, hām borg
Hanau, ha nou
Harderwijk, har'der-vik
Hardfeur, har-flēr
Har-Rud, hā'rē-rōd
Harlech, här'lech
Harlingen, här'ling en
Hartlepool, har'tel-pol
Harwich, har'ich
Harz, harts
Hastings, hās'tingz
Hatteras, hat te-ras
Havanna or Havana, hā va nā
Haverfordwest, ha vēr förd-west or hār'ford-west
Havre, à-vr
Hawaii, hā-wī ē
Hawarden, här den
Hawick, hą'ik
Haynau, hī'nou
Hayti or Haïti, hā'ti
Hebrides, heb'ri-dez
Heidelberg, hī del-berch
Heilbronn, hil'brōn
Helena (St.), he-lē'na
Heliers (St.), hel yēra
Hellespont, hel'les-pont
Heisingör, hāl'sēng-ēur
Helvellyn, hel-vel'lin
Helvoetsluis, hel'vut-sloïs
Henlopen, hen-lō'pen
Herat, he-rät'
Hérault, à-rō'
Hereford, he're-ford
Héricourt, à-re-kür'
Hermosand, här'nē-sän
Hertford, hert'ford or här'ford
Hertogenbosch, her-tō'gen-bosch
Herzegovina, herts-e-gō-vē'na
Hesse, hes'se or hes

Heves, hā-vesh'
Hexham, heks'am
Hières, ē-är
Higuera, ē-gā'rà
Hildburghausen, hält'börch-hou-zen
Hildesheim, hēl'des-hīm
Himalaya, hē-ma'la yà or Hima-lā'ya
Hirschova, hir-shō'va
Hjelmar, yel'mär
Hjörring, yēr'ing
Hoang-Ho, hwang-hō'
Hoboken, ho-bō ken
Hochheim, hōch him
Hohenlinden, hō en-lēn-den
Hohenlohe, hō en lō-e
Hohenzollern, hō-en-tsol ern
Hokitika, hō ki tē ka
Holstein, hōl stin
Honduras, hon-dū'ras
Honfleur, hōn flēr
Honolulu, ho no-lo'lō
Hooghly, hog'li
Hoorn, hōrn
Hornsea, horn'sē
Horsham, hors am
Houghton, hō ton
Hounslow, hounz lō
Houpe, hō-pà
Housatonic, hō-sa ton ik
Houssa, hous'sa
Howth, hōth
Hoxter, hōks'ter
Huaheine, ho-a hi ne
Hualfaga, wal lya gà
Huancavelica, wan kà-ve lē'ka
Huasco was'ko
Hue, hwa
Huelva, ụ el va
Huerta, ụ-er ta
Huesca, ụ es ka
Hulme, hūm
Hungerford, hung ger ford
Huntingue, hū nang
Hurdwar, hurd war
Huy, hoi or wē
Hyères, ē ār
Hythe, hīth

I.

Ibrahim, ēb-ra hem
Ibrahla, ē bra- la
Ichaboe, ik a bō
Icolmkill, ī kom kil'
Idaho, i da ho
Iglau, ē glou
Ij, i
Ijssel, is sel
Ilfracombe, il fra kom
Ilha Grande, ēl ya gran dà
Ilkeston, il'kes-ton
Illimani, ēl yē ma nē
Illinois, il li noiz' or il-li noi'
Ilmenau, ēl me nou
Iloilo, ē-lo ē lō
Imbaburu, ēm ba bo'rà
Imola, ē mō la
Indiana, in-di an a
Indre, an-dr
Ingolstadt, ēng ol-stät
Inhambane, ēn yam-ba'nā
Innerleithen, in nēr-lē'then
Innspruck, ens'prok
Interlaken, ēn-ter lä'ken
Inveraray, in-vē-rā'ri
Inverkeithing, in-vēr-kēth'ing
Iona, ī-ō'na
Iowa, ī'ō-wa
Ipswich, ips'ich
Iquique, ē-kē'ke
Iquitos, ē-kē'tōs
Irak Ajemi, ē rak a-je-mē
Irak Arabi, ē'rak ar'a-bē
Irkutsk, ēr-kotsk'
Iroquois, ī-rō-kwoi'
Irrawaddy, ēr-rā'wad-di
Irvine, ēr'vin
Ischia, is'kē-a
Ischim, ish-ēm'
Isère, ē-zār
Iserlohn, ē'zer-lōn
Iskanderieh, is-kan-de-rē'e
Islay, ī'lā
Islay (Peru), es-lī'
Islington, iz'ling-ton

Ismail, ēs-mā-ēl'
Ismallia, es-mā-ē'lē-ā
Ispahan, ēs-pā-hān'
Ithaca, ith'a-ka
Itzehoe, ēt'zo-ho
Ives, ēt, sint īvz
Ivica, ē-vē'sa
Ivrea, ēv-rā'à

J.

Jaen, chā-en
Jagerndorf, yā gern-dorf
Jahde, yāh'de
Jalapa, chà-lā'pà
Jalisco, chà-lēs'kō
Jamaica, ja-mā ka
Jamna or Yamna, yā mē-nà
Jan Mayen, yān mi en
Japura, chà-pō rà
Jaroslau, yà rō slav
Jassy, yäs'sē
Javari, yà-và rō'
Jedo, ye dō
Jelalabad, jel-al-a-bäd'
Jena, yā nà
Jerez, cher'eth
Jersey, jér'zi
Jeypoor, jī pör'
Jihomir, zhiť ō-mēr
Joachimsthal, yō'a-chēmz tāl
Joaquin, San, san wa-ken
Johannisberg, yō-han nēs-berch
Johore, jō-hōr'
Johnville, zhwan vēl
Joliba, jol i-ba
Jonkjöping, yeñn tyeñp ing
Jorullo, cho-ro lyō
Juan, San, san chụ-än
Juba h, yū bech
Jujuy, cho chwē'
Juliers, zhu lē-ā
Jumanges, zhū mē-ązh
Jungfrau, yong'frou
Junin, cho nēn
Jutaj, cho ta
Jylland, yul lan

K.

Kabul, ka bul or ka bul'
Kairwan, ku wan
Kaisarieh, ki sa rī e
Kaiserswörth, ki zerz vēurt
Kalahari, ka la ha rē
Kalamazoo, ka la ma zo
Kalisz, ka lesh
Kalocsa, ko-loch o
Kaluga, ka lo gà
Kamtchatka, kam chat ka
Kanagawa, ka na-ga wa
Kandahar, kan da-här'
Kanoje, ka'nōj
Kansas, kan zas
Kara-Dagh, ka rā'dag
Karakorum, kā-rā-kō rum
Karatschin, kā-ra-tę-gēn
Karikal, kā'rē-kal
Kasan, kā-zan'
Kaschau, kash'au
Kashan, ka shan'
Kastamuni, kās tā-mō nē
Katahdin, ka tah din
Katwijk, kät vik
Kazan, kā zan'
Kebir, ke bēr'
Kecskemet, kech-ke met'
Keewatin, kē wā'tin
Kediri, ke-dē'rē
Kehl, kāl
Keighley, keth'li
Kelat, ki-lat'
Kenia, kē-nē'a
Kenosha, ke-nō'sha
Kentucky, ken-tuk'i
Keokuk, kē'o-kuk
Kerbela, ker-bā'lā
Kerguelen, kēr'ge-len
Kermanshah, ker-mān'shā
Kerrera, ker're-ra
Keswick, kez'ik
Kewatin, ke-wāt'in
Khania, cha-nī'à
Khanpoor, khān-pōr'
Kharkow, chär-kof'
Khartoum, chär-tōm'

Kherson, cher-sōn'
Khiva, chē'vą
Khojend, chō-jend'
Khokand, chō-kānd'
Khorassan, chō-ras-sān'
Khotan, chō-tān'
Khuzistan, chō-ze-stān'
Khyber, chi'ber
Kiachta, kē-ach'ta
Kichinev, kish-in-ef'
Kiel, kēl
Kiev, kē-yef'
Kilauea, ki-lou-ā'a
Killala, kil-la-lā'
Killaloe, kil-la-lō'
Kilmalcolm or Kilmacolm, kil-ma-kōm'
Kirghiz, kēr-gēz'
Kirkcaldy, kēr-ka'di
Kirkoudbright, kēr-kū'bri
Kishenev, kē-she-nef'
Kissingen, kēs ing-en
Kjusiu, kē-o'sē-o'
Kyoto, kē-ō tō
Kjöbenhavn, kyēñ'ben-houn
Klagenfurt, klā'gen-furt
Klamath, kla'mat
Klausenburg, klou'zen-bōrch
Knaresborough, nārz'bu-ru
Koibe, koh'bē
Köbenhavn, kyēñ'ben-houn
Kohistan, kō-hēs-tān'
Kokan, kō-kān'
Köln, kēuln
Kolozsvar, kol-osh-vär'
Kolyma, kō lē-ma
Komeh, kō nē-e
Koniggrätz, kēñ'nēg grets
Konigsberg, kēñ'nēgz-berch
Konigstein, kēñ'nēg-stin
Koordistan, kōr-dis tān'
Kordofan, kor-dō-fan'
Korsabad, kor sa-bäd'
Korsor, kör'sēur
Kosciusko, kos-i-us'kō
Kosel, kō zel
Kosseir, kos-sā'ēr
Kossovo, kos-sō'vō
Kostroma, kōs-trō mā
Kothen, kōh ten
Kouban, ko-ban'
Kouenlun, kō-en-lun'
Koursk, körsk
Koutayeh, kō-tā'ye
Kowno, kov'nō
Krugeröe, krā ge-rēñ-e
Kragujevatz, krā-go-yā'vāts
Krajova, krā yō'và
Krakow, krā'kou
Krefeld, krā felt
Kreuznach, kroits'nach
Kronach, krō'nach
Kronstadt, krōn'stät
Krylov, kri-lof'
Kuban, kō-ban'
Kumaon or Kumaun, kụ-mā'on or kụ-moun'
Kurdistan, kēr-dis-tān'
Kurrachee, ku-ra'chē
Kustenji, kōs ten'je
Kustrin, kūs'trēn
Kutais, kō'tis
Kutayeh, kō-tā ye

L.

Laaland, lō'lan
Labrador, lab-ra-dōr'
Labuan, lā-bụ-an'
Laccadives, lak-a-dīvz'
Lachine, la-shēn'
Ladak, la-dāk'
Ladoga, lad'ō-ga
Ladrones, lā-drōnz'
Lafayette, laf-a-yet'
Lahore, la-hōr'
Lalbach, lī'bach
La Manche, la mānch'
Lambayeque, lām-bā-yā'ke
Lanark, lan'ärk
Lancashire, lang'ka-shir
Lancaster, lang'kas-ter
Lanciano, lan-chā'nō
Landes, lond
Landrecies, lon-dr-sē
Landshut, lants'hųt
Langeland, lang'e-lan

Langenaes, läng'e-näs
Langenau, läng'e-nou
Langenesalza, läng-en-zäl'tsä
Langholm, lang'om
Langres, longr
Languedoc, lon-ge-dok
Lanzarote, län-sä-rō tä
Laou, lä ou
Laos, lä os
Laramie, lär'a-mē
Laristan, lä rēs-tän'
Larnaca, lär'na-kä
Laswaree, las wä rē
Latakia, lä tä-kē'ä
Lattakoo, lat-ta kō'
Laubach, lou bäch
Lauenburg, lou en bŏrch
Laugharne, la gar'ne
Launceston, länn ton
Laurlcoocha, lou-rē ko chä
Lausanne, lō-zän
Lausitz, lou zēts
Lavoro, lä-vō rō
Laybach, li bäck
Leamington lem ing ton
Lebrija, lā-brē'ha
Lecce, les chä
Leeuwarden, lā u vär-den
Lefkosia, lef ko zē'a
Legnago, lā nyä gō
Legnano, lā nyä nō
Lehigh, lē hı
Leicester, les'tēr
Leiden, li den
Leigh lē
Leighlin, lē lin
Leighton, lē ton (U S)
Leighton Buzzard, lā ton buz zard
Leinster, len stēr
Leipsic, lip sik or Leipzig lip tsech
Leith, lēth
Lentrim, lē trim
Leominster lem stēr or Ie u ms tēr
Leonard's (St.) len ŭrdz
Le Puy le pwē
Lerchenfeld, ler'chen f
Lerici ler i chē
Le rida, le'ri-da
Lérins, lā ran
Lerwick ler'wik
Les Andelys lāz ond lē
Lesina, lā sē na
Leumnabyglow, les mä hä gō
Leuchtenberg, ak ich ten berch
Leukerbad, loi ker bad
Levant, lē vant
Levuka, le-vō ka
Lewes lō es
Lewis lō is
Lewisham lu ish am
Leyden li den
Libertad, lē ber tavn
Lichfield, lich fēld
Liddesdale lid der-dāl
Lidköping, lēd tyŭh ing
Liechtenstein, lēch ten stin
Liège, lē ăzh
Liegnitz lēg'nēts
Liestal, les tal
Ligny, lē-nyē
Lilm Fjord, lēm fyōr
Lima, le me or li ma
Limasol, lē mäs sol
Limbourg, lan bŏr
Limburg, lēm bŏrch
Limerick, lim'e-rik
Limoges, lē-mōzh
Limousin, lē mō-zan
Limpopo, lim pō pō
Linares, lē nä'res
Lincoln, ling kon
Linköping, lēn tyeŭh'ing
Linlithgow, lin lith gō
Linthe, lin'ni
Linz, lēnts
Lipari, lē'pä-rē
Lippe, lēp'pe
Lisbon, lis bon
Lisieux, lē-zē-ŭ
Liskeard, lis-kärd'
Lisle, lil
Listowel, lis-tŭ'el
Livorno, lē-vōr'nō
Llandaff, lan-daf'
Llandovery, lan-duv'e
Llandudno, lan-did'nō
Llangollen, lan-gol'len or tlan-goth'len
Llanidloes, lą-nid'lōs
Llanquihue, lyan-kē wā
Llanrwst, lan röst
Loango, lō-ăng'gō
Lochaber, loch-ä bēr
Loches, lōsh
Locle lō kl
Lodomir, lō-dō mēr
Logroño, lō grō nyō
Loir, lwar
Loire lwgr
Loiret, lwa rā
Loja or Loxa, lō chä
Lojano Loya no
Lokeren, lō kē-ren
London, lun dun or lun den
Longwy, lon vē
Lorto, lō-rā tō
Lorient, lō-rē-on
Lostwithiel, lost with el
Lot l o or lot
Lothian lō thi an
Loudoun, lou dun
Loughborough luf bu ru
Lough Neagh, loch nā ch nä ach
Loughrea, loch rā
Louis (St.), lō is or lō i (U S)
Louisburg lō is-bŏrg
Louisiade, lo-ē-zē ad
Louisiana lō-ēz-i a nä
Louisville lō is vil
Lourdes, lōrd
Lourenço Ma ren sō
Louth, louth
Louvain l vau
Louviers l v ā
Lowell l el
Lowestoft l stoft
Loyalty Islands l a l or Lo ja, l o'cha
Lovola lō-yō'lä
Lozère lō zār
Lualaba lu a la'ba
Luanda, lu a n da
Lubeck lu beck
Lucayos lu ki ōs
Lucerne lu sern
Lucknow luk now
Ludlow lud lō
Lugano lo ga no
Lukuga lu ko gä
Luta lo lä-o
Lund l nd
Lüneburg lü ne bu rch
Lunenville lü nā vēl
Lupata, lu pa tä
Lusignan, lü zē nyon
Lützen, lüt sen
Luxembourg luk sem bŏr
Luzern lu sern
Luzon lo zon or l o th on
Lymington, lim ing ton
Lyngby lŭng bü
Lyon, lē on
Lyonnais lē on nā
Lyons li onz

M

Maas mäs
Maassluis, mäs sloïs
Maastricht, mäs trēcht
Macao, ma kā ō or mä kou
Macclesfield, mak klz fēld
Macerata, mä-chā rä ta
Mackinaw or Mackinac mak i naw
Macon, mā kŏn
Macon (U S) mā kon
Macquarie, mak kwŏ'ri
Madeira, ma dē ra or mä-dā ē ra
Madras, ma dras
Madrid, ma-drid', Sp ma thrēth'
Madura, mä dō rä
Maelstroem, māl strŏm
Maestricht, mäs'trēcht
Magadoxo, mä gä-dok'sō or mä-gä-dō shō
Magala, mag-dä'la
Magdalena, mäg-dä-lā nä
Magdeburg, mäch de-bŏrch
Magellan, ma gel'an
Magenta, mä-jen'tä
Magerö, mä'ge-rŏ-e
Maggiore, mä-jō'rā
Mahanuddy, ma hä'nud-i
Mahé, ma hā
Mahmoudieh, mä mō dē e
Mahon, mä ōn
Mähren, mā ren
Main, mīn
Mainz, mints
Majorca, ma-jor'kä
Makadishu, mä kä-dē shō
Malabar, mä la bär'
Malaga mā la gä
Malar, mā lär
Maldives, mal dīvz
Malesherbes, mäl zerbz
Malmesbury, mämz be ri
Malmo, mäl meŭ
Malplaquet, mäl plä kā
Malta, mąl ta
Malton, mąl ton
Malvern, mąl vėrn
Malwa, mäl wä
Mamoré mä mō rā
Manaar ma när'
Manaos ma na os
Manche, monsh
Mandalay man da la
Mangalore, man ga lor
Manhattan man hat tan
Manilla, ma nil la Sp. Manila ma nē la
Manisa ma nē sä
Manitoba man i tō'bä
Manitowoc, man i tō wok
Mannheim man him
Mans Le le mon
Mantua man tū a
Manzanera man za nā ra
Manzanares man tha na'rās
Manzanillo man sa nil'yō
Maracaibo mä rä kä'ē bō
Maravo ma ra vo
Marandhon ma ran ram
Maranhão mä ra nyoun
Marchena mar chā na
Marcotis mar ko tis
Margate mar gāt
Maria Theresienstadt ma ri a tā ri zē en stat
Mariaz il ma ri a tsel
Mariupol ma rē'ä pōl
Marlborough marl bu ru
Marmora mär mo rä
Marmot mär to
Marne märn
Marquesas mär kā sas
Marsala mar sä la
Marseilles, mär sālz' Fr. Marseille mar sā yē
Martaban mar ta ban
Martigny mär tē nē
Martinique mär tē nēk
Massa Fuera mä sa fu e rä
Mascara, mas ka rä
Massachusetts mas sa chō sets
Massowa mäs sō'a
Masulipatam, mä sū-lē pa täm
Matamoros mä tä mō ros
Matanzas ma tan sas
Matapan, ma ta pan
Matawin, ma tä wē e
Mauch Chunk mąk chungk
Maulmain, moul mīn
Mauritius ma rish us
Mayaguez mi ä wez
Mayenne, ma yen
Mayn or Main, mīn
Maynooth, mā nōth'
Maypu, mā ē po
Mazagan ma za gän'
Mazanderan, mä zän-de rän'
Mazzara, mät sä rä
Mexico, mek'si kō
Mevnee, mē ā nē
Meath, mēth
Meaux, mō
Mechlin, mek'lēn
Mechoacan, mä-chō-ä kän'
Mecklenburg, mek'len-bŏrch
Medellin, me-del yēn'
Medina, mā-dē nä
Memmingen, mi'nĕng-en
Meissen, mis'en
Mekinez, mek ē-nez
Mekong, mā-kong'
Mekran, mäk-rän
Melbourne, mel bėrn
Memphremagog, mem frē mā-gog
Menai, men'i
Menam, mā-näm'
Mentone, men tō'nā
Menzaleh, men zā le
Mequinez, mek ē nez
Mercedes mer sā des
Mergui, mer-gē
Merida, mar'ē ŭnä
Meriden mer'i den
Merionoth, me rē-on'eth
Meroe, mer ō-ē
Merseburg, mär'ze bŏrch
Mersey, mėr zi
Merthyr Tydvil, mėr thėr tid'-vil
Messina, mes sē nä
Meudon mēn dōn
Meuse, mēōz
Mexico mek si kō or me'chē kō
Meziéres mā zē-ār
Miako nē ä kō
Miami, mi am i
Michigan, mish i-gan
Michilimackinac, mish i-li-mak i nac
Michoacan mē chō ä kän
Middlesborough mid dlz bu ru
Miguel (San) mē gel
Mikhailow mē chi lof
Milan mi lan or mil an
Milledgeville mil lej vil
Milngavie, mil gi
Milwaukee, mil wą kē
Mimas-Geraes mē nās zhe rā es
Mincio, mēn chō
Mindanao, mēn dā na ō
Mindoro mēn-dō rō
Minho mē nyŭ
Minnesota min nē sō ta
Miquelon mik e lon
Mir muchi mir a mi shē
Mirecourt mēr kor
Mississippi, mis sis sip i
Missolunghi mis sō long'gē
Missouri, mis sō ri
Mistassini mis tas-sin i
Mittylene, mi ti lē nē
Mobile, mo bēl
Mocha, mo k a
Modena mod e na
Moen, mēn en
Moero mo-ē ro
Mogador mō ga dōr'
Moghilev mo chē lef
Mohacs, mō-hach
Mollendo mol yen dō
Monaco, mon a kō
Monaghan, mon a chan
Monagh Lea, mō nach la
Mondovi, mōn dō-vē
Monghir mon gēr'
Monmouth, mon muth
Monomoeni mō nō-mō ā zē
Monomotapa, mō-nō mō-tä pa
Monongah la, mo-non ga hē la
Mons mons
Montalegre, mōn tä-le gre
Montana, mon ta na
Montauban, mōn to bon
Montelliard, mōn bel lē är
Montcalm, mont-kam'
Montego mōn tē gō
Montelth mon tēth
Montélimart, mōn tā lē mär
Montenegro, mōn tā nā grō
Montepulciano, mōn tā pūl-chā nō
Monterey, mon-te-rā
Montevideo, mōn tā vi dē ō
Montijo, mōn tē chō
Montluçon, mōn lü sōn
Montmorency, mont mō ren si
Montpellier, mōn pēl lē-ā
Montreal, mon trē-al'
Montreuil, mōn trēū ē yo
Montrose, mon-trōs'
Moquegua, mō-ke'gwä
Morava, mō rä'vä
Moray, mur'i
Morbihan, mōr-bē-on
Morecambe, mōr'kam

Moreloa, mō-rel'ōs
Morlaix, mōr-lā
Mortara, mōr-tä'rä
Moulins, mō-laṅ
Moulmain, moul-min'
Moultan, mōl-tan'
Mourzouk, mōr-zōk'
Moville, mō-vil'
Mozambique, mō-zam-bēk'
Mühlhausen, mül'hou-zen
Mulhacen, mōl-a-then'
Mullingar, mul-lin-gär'
Multan, mōl-tän'
München, mün-chen (= Munich)
Munich, mū'nik
Munkacs, mon'kach
Munster, mün'ster
Murcia, mor'thē-a
Murfreesborough, mėr-frēz'bu-ru
Murghab, mōr-gäb'
Muscat, mus-kat'
Muskegon, mus-kē'gon
Muskingum, mus-king'gum
Mysore, mi-sōr'

N.

Naas, nās or **nä'as**
Nablus, na-blos'
Nagasaki, nä-ga-sä'kē
Nagy Banya, nody bon'yo
Nagy Körös, nody kėū'rėush
Nahant, na-hant'
Namaqualand, na-mä'kwa land
Namur, na-mur
Nancy, non-sē
Nangasaki, nan-ga-sa kē
Nanking, nan-king'
Nantes, nont
Nantucket, nan-tuk et
Nantwich, nan tu ch
Napoli (Naples), na pō-lē
Nashua, nash'u-a
Nassau, nas'sou
Natal, na-tal'
Natchez, nach'iz
Natchitoches, nak'i-tosh
Naumburg, *noum bŏrck*
Nauplia, na plē-a
Navan, nav an
Navarino, nä va rē nō
Neagh, nā or nä *ach*
Neath, nēth
Nebraska, ne-bras'ka
Nellgherries, nēl ge'rız
Nesse, nis se
Némours, nā mor
Nenagh, nē na or nē'n*ach*
Nepaul, nē-pal
Neuberg, noi'berck
Neuchâtel, nėū-sha-tel
Neudorf, noi'dorf
Neuenburg, noj en *bŏrch*
Neufchâtel, nėū-sha tel
Neuilly, nėū-ē lyē
Neukirch, noi'kĭrch
Neusiedler See, noi-zēd'ler zā
Neustadt, noi stät
Neuwied, noi'vēd
Nevada, ne-vä'dä
Nevers, nė-vär
Newcastle, nū'kas-*el*
Newfoundland, nu'found-land
New Orleans, nū or'lē-anz
Newry, nū'ri
Ngami, n-ga'mē
Niagara, ni-ag'a ra
Nicaragua, nē-ka-ra'gwä
Nice, nēs
Nicobar, nik-ō-bär'
Nicolaiev, nē-kō-li'yef
Nicopoli, nē-ko'pō-lē
Nicosia, nē-kō-sē'a
Niemen, nyä'men
Nieuweveld, nyėū've-velt
Nièvre, nē-ėvr'
Niger, ni'jėr
Nilgala, nē-ē-gä'lä
Nijkerk, ni'kerk
Nijmegen, ni'mā-gen
Nijnei-Novgorod, nish-ni-nov'-gō-rod
Nikita, nē-kē'tä
Nimwegen, nim-vā'gen
Nizrk, nē-ōr
Nipbon, nē-fon'
Nipissing, nip'is-ing
Nismes, nēm
Nivelles, nē-vel
Nivernais, nē-vėr-nā
Nord, nor
Nördlingen, nėrd'lėng-en
Norfolk, nor'fok
Norrköping, nōr-chėū'ping
Norwich, nor'ich
Nossa-be, nos-s-bā'
Noumea, nō-mā-ä
Novara, nō-vä rä
Novaya Zemlya, nō-vī'yä zem'-lyä
Novgorod, nōv gō-rod
Novi-Bazar, nō vē-bä-zär'
Nuevitas, nwe-vē'tas
Nuneaton, nun-ē ton
Nürnberg, nūru berch
Nyangwe, nyang'we
Nyanza, nyän za
Nyassa, nyas sh
Nyborg, nu'borg
Nykerk, ni kerk
Nyköping, nu-chėū'ping
Nystad, nėū stad

O.

Oahu, ō-ä-ho
Oajaca, ō-a-cha ka
Oban, ō'ban
Obe, ō be
Obeid, ō-bā'ēd
Oberland, ō ber lant
Ocaña, o ka nya
Ochill (Hills), *ŏch il*
Ochotsk, ō chotsk'
Oconee, ō-kō nē
Odense, ō den sa
Odenwald, ō den valt
Odessa, ō-des sa
Oedenburg, ēū den *bŏrch*
Oeland, ēū lan
Oerebro or Orebro, ēū re-brō
Oesel, ēū'sel
Oettingen, ēut ing-en
Ogowe, og'o-wā
Ohio, ō hī ō
Ohlau, ō lou
Oise, wāz
Okhotsk, ō chotsk'
Oldham, ōld am
Olenek, ō lā nek
Oléron, ō-lā-rōn
Olivaes, ol-ē-v es
Olivaza, o-lē-vä'θa
Olmütz, ōl mūts
Omsch, ō-ma'
Omaha, ō ma-ha
Onega, ō-nē'gä
Oneida, ō-nī da
Ontario, on tā ri ō
Oojein, ō-jin'
Oorsomiyah, o rō mī ya
Oosterhout, ōs'ter hout
Oran, ō-rän'
Oregon, or'i gon
Orel, o-rel'
Orenburg, ō'ren-bŏrg
Orense, o-ren se
Orgâns, ōr-gounz'
Orient, L', lō-rē-oñ
Orihuela, ō-rē-wā'lä
Orinoco, ō-rē-nō'kō
Orizaba, ō rē-sa vä
Orléans, ōr-lā-oñ
Oronoco, ō-rō nō'kō
Orotava, ō rō-tä va
Oravva, or sō'vä
Orthez, ōr tā
Oruro, ō-rō'rō
Orvieto, or-vē-ā'tō
Osage, ō'sej
Osaka, ō-sä'kä
Osnabrück, os'nä-brūk
Ostend, ōs-tend'
Osterode, ōs-tā-rō'de
Oswego, os-wē'gō
Oswestry, or'es-tri
Otago, ō-tä'gō
Otaheite, ō-tä-hi'tē
Otsego, ot-sē'go
Ottawa, ot'ta-wa
Ottumwa, *ot*-um'wa
Ouachita, wą'shi-ta
Oude or Oudh, oud
Oudenarde, ō-de-närd'
Oundle, oun'dėl
Ouse, ōz
Overijssel, ō-ver-is'sel
Oviedo, ō-vē-ā'thō
Owhyhee, ō-hwī'hē
Ozark, ō-zärk'

P.

Pachitea, pä-chē-tā'ä
Padang, pä dang
Paduu, pad'ū a
Paducah, pa-dū'ka
Paimbœuf, pan-bėūf
Paisley, pāz'li
Palawan, pa-lä'wän
Palembang, pä-lem-bäng
Palenque, pa-len ke
Palestrina, pa-les trē'na
Palk's Strait, paks
Palmyra, pal mi'ra
Pamir, pä-mēr'
Pamlico, pam'li-kō
Pampeluna, pām pe lō'nä
Pamplona, pām-plō na
Panama, pā na-mä'
Pancova, pän cho-v o
Paola, pā o-lä
Paola, pā-ō la (I S)
Papua, pa pu-a
Para, pa ra
Paraguay, par a gwā or **pā-ra-gwī**
Parahiba, Parahyba, pä-ra-ē bä
Paramaribo, pä ra ma'ri-bō
Paraná, pa ra na
Paranaiyba, pa ri na-ē bä
Parchim, par chēm
Parime, pa-rē me
Paris, par is or **pä rē**
Parnahiba, par na e bä
Pas agoula, pas ka gō la
Pas-de Calais, pā-de ka lā
Patras, pä träs
Pattalah, pat tē-a'la
Pau, pō
Pavia, pä vī a or **pa'vē a**
Pawtucket pa tuk et
Payssandu, pi san do'
Payta, pī tä
Pegu, pe go'
Pei Ho, pā hō'
Peipus, pā pus
Pekin, Pekng, pē-kin, pē king'
Pellew, pel li
Pembina, pem'i na
Penang, pe nang'
Penicuik, pe n i kuk'
Penmaenmawr, pen ma'en-*mour*
Penobscot, pe nob skot
Penrith, pen rith
Penryn, pe n rin
Pensacola, pen sa kō'la
Penzance, pen zans
Peoria, pē ō ri a
Perak, pā rak
Périgord, pā rē gōr
Perigueux, pā-rē-gėū
Pernambuco, per nam bū'kō
Perpignan, per pē nyon
Persepolis, per-sep'o-lis
Peru, pe ro'
Perugia, pā ro jä
Perugino, pā-rō-jē nō
Pesaro, pe-sa'rō
Pescia, pesh a
Peschiera, pes-kē-ā rä
Peshawer, pe-shä'wėr
Pesth, pest or **pesht**
Petchora, pet-chō'rä
Peten, pe-ten'
Petersburg, pē'terz-bėrg
Peterwardein, pā-ter-vär'dīn
Pfalz, pfalts
Pforzheim, pfōrts'him
Philippine Isles, fil'ip-in
Philippopoli, fil-ip-pop'ō-lē
Piacenza, pē-ä-chen'tsa
Piauhy, pē-ä-ų-ē'
Piave, pē-ä'vä
Pichincha, pē-chēn'chä
Pictou, pik-tū'
Piedmont, pēd'mont
Pilatus, pē-lā'tus
Pillau, pēl'lou
Pinerolo, pē-nā-rō'lō
Piombino, pē-ōm-bē'nō
Piræus, pi-rē'us
Pirano, pē-rä'nō
Pisa, pē'sä
Piscataquis, pis-kat'a-k
Pistoja, pēs-tō'yä
Pitea, pē'tä-ō
Plauen, plou'en
Plock, plotsk
Plymouth, pli'muth
Point de Galle, point de gal
Poitiers, pwą-tē-ā
Poitou, pwą-tō
Poltawa, pōl-ta'vä
Pompeii, pom-pe'yi or **pōm-pā'ē-ē**
Pondicherry, pon-di-sher'i
Ponta Delgado, pōn'ta del-gu'dō
Pontefract, pon'ti-frakt or **pom'fret**
Pontiac, pon'ti-ak
Pontoise, pōn-twąz
Pontremoli, pōn trā'mō-lē
Popayan, pō-pa-yän
Poperingue, pō-pē-rang
Popocatepetl, pō pō kā-te-petl'
Port-au-Prince, port-ō-prins'
Portici, pōr'tē-chē
Portmadock, pōrt-mad ok
Porto Rico, pōr'tō rē kō
Portree, pōrt rē'
Portsea, pōrt'sē
Portsmouth, ports'muth
Portugalete, pōr tu-ga-lā'tā
Poschiavo, pos-kē-a vo
Potchefstrom, pot chef-strom
Potenza, pō-ten dza
Potomac, pō tō mak
Potosi, pō-tō sē
Pottawatomie, pot-ta wot'o-mi
Poughkeepsie, pō-kip sē
Pouilly, pō-ē-yē
Powhatan, pou-a tan'
Pozzuoli, pōt tsō ō-lē
Prague, präg
Pretoria, pre tō rē a
Prevesa, prā vē'sa
Procida, prō chē-dä
Provence, prō-vons
Prussia, pru sh a
Pruth, pröth or **prūt**
Przibram, pshē bram
Pskov, pskof
Puerto Cabello, pų-er to kā-vel-yō
Punjab, pun-jab'
Punta Arenas, pōn'ta ā-rā'näs
Putumayo, pō-tō-mā'yō
Puy de Dome, puē do dōm
Pwllheli, pol hā'lē
Pyrenees, pir-e-nēz', Fr pē-rā nā

Q.

Qu'Appelle, kā-pel'
Quathlamba, kwat-lām'bä
Quatre Bras, kā tr brā
Quebec, kwē bek
Quelpaert, kwel pārt
Quentin (St), kon taṅ
Queretaro, ke rut'ā rō
Quiberon, kē bē-rōñ'
Quillebœuf, kē-yē-bėūf
Quillimane, kēl-lē-mā'na
Quillota, kēl-yō'tä
Quimper, kan-pār
Quito, kē'tō

R.

Raab, räb
Raasay, rā'sā
Rabat, rā-bät'
Racine, ra-sēn'
Ragusa, rā-gū'zä
Rahova, rā-hō'vä
Rahway, rā'wā
Rajamahal, rā-jā-mā-häl'
Rajpootana, rāj-pō-tā'na
Rajshahye, rāj-shā'hē
Raleigh, ra'lē
Rambouillet, roṅ-bū-yā
Ramilies, ram'i-lēs; Fr. rā-mē-yē

Rampoor, räm-pör
Ramsey, ram'zi
Ranee gunge, rä-nē-gunj'
Rangoon, rang gön'
Raphoe, ra-fō'
Rappahannock, rap pa-han nok
Rasay, rī sā
Rasova, räs-sō'va
Rastadt, räs tät
Rathkeale, rath kēl'
Rathlin, rath lin
Rathmines, rath minz
Ratzeburg, rät sā-börch
Reading, red ing
Realejo, re-ā lā chō
Recife rē-sē fā
Redruth red röth
Regensburg, rā genz börch
Reggio, rej'ō
Reichenbach, rī chen bach
Reichstadt, rīch stät
Reigate, ri gāt
Reikiavik, rī kyā vik
Reims, rēmz or rahz
Remscheid, rem shīt
Renaix, rē nā
Renfrew, ren frų
Rennes, ren
Restigouche rest i g ōsh
Réunion, rā ū nē on
Reuss, roiss
Rewah, rī wä
Rhaims, ranz or rēmz
Rhein, rīn
Rhuddlan, hrīeth lan
Rizan, rē ya zan
Ribeira rē bā'ē rä
Riccia rēch'ä
Richelieu rēsh lē ū'
Richibucto rish i buk to
Rideau, rē-do
Riesengebirge rē zen gē bēr ge
Riga rī ga or ri ga
Righi or Rigi rē gē
Rijswijk rīs vik
Rimini rē mē nē
Rinkjoebing reng kyeū'ing
Rio de Janeiro rē'o de zha nā'rō
Rioja rī-ō' chä
Ripon rip on
Rishi, rē'sho-lē
Rominke, ro an ck
Rochdale, roch dal
Roche fort rōsh'fōr
Rochefoucauld rōsh fō ko
Rochelle, La, la rō shel
Rochester roch es tēr
Rocroi rō-krwą
Rodez' rō-dā'
Rodrigues rō-drē'gez'
Rogrmond rōg'mont
Roeskilde, rēs'kēl dä
Roggeveld, rog ge-velt
Rohan, ro-on
Rohilcund rō-hil kund
Romagna rō mā nyä
Romanow rō mä nof
Ronaldshay, ron ald shā
Roncesvalles, rōn thes vā lyes
Roqua, San sän ro ke
Rosario, rō sä rē-ō
Roscrea, ros krā
Roseau, rō zō
Rosetta rō zet ta
Rosebach, rōs'bach
Rossignol rōs sē-nyōl
Rotherham roth er am
Rotherhithe roth er hīth
Rothesay, roth sā
Rotomahana, rō tō mā hā nä
Rotterdam, rot er-dam
Roubaix, rō bā
Rouen, rō-on
Roumania, rō-mā ni a
Roumelia, rō-mē'li a
Roussillon rōs-sē-yōn
Roveredo, rō-vā rā'dō
Rovigo, rō vē gō
Ruapehu, rų ä-pā hō
Rudolstadt, rō dōl stät
Rugeley, rųj'li
Rügen, rū gen
Ruhrort, rōr'ōrt
Rumili, rō'mē-lē
Rusholme, rush'um
Russia, rush'i-a
Rustchuk, rųst-chųk'
Rutherglen, ruru'ėr-glen or rug'len
Ryde, rid
Rye, rī

S

Saale zä'le
Saarbrück, zär'brūk
Saargemünd, zar ge-mūnt
Sabamilla, sä bā mēl yä
Sachsen, zāk sen
Sackows, sak ō vs
Saghalien, sā-chā lēn
Saginaw, sag i naj
Saguenay sag e nā
Sahama, sa hā ma
Sahara, sä hā ra
Said, sā-ēd
Saigon sī gon
Sajama sa-chā ma
Sajansk sa yansk
Sakhalin sa cha lēn
Sakkara sak ka rä
Salado, sā lā dō
Salamis sa lā mis
Saldanha sāl dā nya
Salem, sā lem
Salford sal ford
Salina sā lī nā in U S sa li na
Salisbury salz be ri
Saloniki sā lō-nē kē
Silop sal op
Salsette, sal set
Saluen or Salwen sal wēn
Saluzzo sā lot ts
Salvador sal va dor'
Salzbrunn salts'brön
Salzburg sālts'bērch
Samana, sa mā na
Samara, sa ma ra
Samarang, sa ma rang
Samarkand' sa mar kand
Sambre son br
Samos sa mos
Sandusky, san-dus ki
Sandwich sand wich
Sangir sang ger
San Joaquin sän wa kēn
San Jose san ho sā
San Juan san hoo-an
San Miguel san me gel
San quhar sang ker
San Stefano san stē fa no
Santander, sän tän der
Santarem san ta ren
Santiago san tē ā gō
Santillana san tēl ya nä
Santorin san to rin
Saône sōn
Sao Paulo soun pe u lo
Saratoga sa ra to gä
Saratov sä rä tōf
Sarawak sä ra w ik
Sarreb urg sär bör
Sarrebrück sar i rūk
Sarreguemines sar gē men
Sarthe sārt
Saskatchewan sas kach e won
Sassari säs sa rē
Satara sä ta rä
Satsuma sät sō mä
Sattarah, sat ta rä
Sault Sainte Marie sō sint mā rē
Saumur, sō-mūr
Sauterne, sō tern
Savannah, sa van na
Savoie, sā vwa
Savona, sä vō nä
Saxe Altenburg, saks al t n börch
Schaffhausen, shäf'hou zen
Schaumburg Lippe, shoum börch lip-pe
Scheldt, skelt, Schelde schel de
Scheuectady, ska nek ta-di
Schevenngen, schä ven ing-en
Schiedam, schē däm
Schio, skē'ō
Schleiz, shlits
Schlesien, shlā zē en
Schleswig or Sleswick, shles veg sles'wik
Schneekoppe, shnā'köp pe
Schönbrunn, shēn'brön
Schouten, shō'tėn
Schouwen, schou ven
Schuyler, skī lėr
Schuylkill, skōl'kil
Schwaben (Suabia), shvä'ben
Schwarzburg, shvärts'börch
Schwarzwald, shvärts vält
Schwenfurt, shvin fört
Schweiz (Switzerland), shvits
Schwyz, shvēts
Sciacca, shäk kä
Scilly Islands, sil'i
Scinde, sind
Scio sō ō or si ō
Scioto, si-ō tō
Scone skōn
Scutari, sko tä-rē
Sealkote, sē al kot
Seattle se-at l
Sebastopol, se bas tō pol
Sebenico, sā bā nē ko
Sechuen se chwen
Sedan, sē-don
Sedbergh sed'bėrg
Seeland, sē land
Segovia, se gō vē ä
Seharunpur, se hä run por
Seine sān
Seistan, sa is tan
Semipalatinsk, se mi pa-la tinsk
Sempach zem pāch
Seneca, sen e ka
Senegal sen ne gal
Senegambia sen e gam'bē ä
Senlis sen les
Sennaar sen när'
Sens son
Serajevo se ra yā vō
Seramjore se ram pōr'
Serajpe sär zhē pā
Serinagur se ri na gur'
Serringapatam se ring ga pa tam
Seville sē vil
Sevres sāvr
Sewalik se wä lik
Seychelles sā shel
Shanghai shang, hī
Shedlac, shed-lak
Sheffield shef eld
Shenandoah shen an-dō a
Shiras shi rāz'
Shimonoseki shi mō'zu
Shiraz' shē rāz
Shirt shē rā
Shistova shes t vä
Shoeburyness sho'be-ri nes
Shoshone sho sho nē
Shwaygyeen shwā gyē rī
Shumla shum lä
Siam si am
Siebenbürgen, sē ben bür gen
Siegenbirge zē ben ge bēr ge
Siedlec sēd lets
Sierra Leone sē er'ri lē-ō nē
Sigmaringen sēg'ma ring-en
Signuria se gren thä
Sik ku sē kō ku
Simferopol sēm fer op ol
Simplon sam plon
Sinai si nā
Sinde sind
Singapore sing ga pōr'
Sinigaglia, sē-nē ga'lyä
Sinope, sē no pä
Sioux sē ō or sō
Sisal sē-sal
Sistova sēs tō va
Siwah, sē wa
Sjælland syel län (=Sealand)
Skiatho skē ä thō
Skopelo skop e lō
Skowhegan skō-hē gan
Skyros, skē ros
Sleswick, sles wik
Sliebhbloom, slēv blōm
Sligo sli gō
Slough, slou
Sluis, slois
Smethwick, smeths ik
Smolensk, smō lensk
Smyrna, smėr'na
Snohomish, snō hō'mish
Sobraon, sō-brā'on
Socotra, sō-kō'trä
Söderköping or Söderkjöping, sēū-der-kēū ping
Soerabaya, sō-rä bā'yä
Soerakarta, sō-rä-kär'tä
Soest, zēūst
Sofala, sō-fā'lä
Sofia, sō-fē'a
Sogneford, sōg'nä-fyōr
Soignies, swa nyē
Soissons swäs-sōn
Sokoto, sok o to
Solesmes, sō-lām
Soleure, so-lēūr
Solferino, sōl fā-rē nō
Solihull, sō li hul
Solothurn, sōlō-tūrn
Somauli, sō mą li
Somerset, sum'er set
Somnath, som nat
Sondershausen zōn derz hou zen
Sonoma, so nō ma
Sonora, sō-no rä
Soodan, sō-dän
Soorabaya, so-rä bā ya
Southampton suth amp ton
Southwark south ärk
Spalatro, spä lä trō
Spalding, spal ding
Speier or Speyer spī er
Spezzia spet tsē-ä
Sphagia sfä-gē a
Sphakia, sfä kē a
Spires (for Speier) spīrz
Spitzbergen, spi ēts bėr gen
Splugen, splū gen
Spoleto, spō-lā tō
Sporades spor'a-dēz
Spree, sprā
Squillace skwēl la chā
Srinagar srē na gär'
Stalimene stä lim e nē
Stambul stām bol
Stanovoi stan o-vō e
Staubach stoub bäch
Stavanger stä vang gėr
Stavoren stä vo ren
Stavropol stäv rō pol
Steenkerque stān kerk
Steiermark, stī er märk
Stellenbosch stel len bosh
Stettin stet tēn
Steuben stū ben
Stikine sti kēn
Stinchar, stin shär
Stockholm stok'hōlm
Stour stour
Stourbridge, stär'brij
Stow stō
Strahane strā bān
Strachur, stra chur'
Strahsund strāl zont
Stranraer stran rär
Strasburg, strās bėr
Strassburg strās börch
Strathearn, strath-ėrn
Stratchen strich en
Strumboli, strōm bō lē
Strumness, strom nes
Strumoe strōm'ō e
Stroud stroud
Stroudwater, stroud wą ter
Stuttgart, stut gart
Stuyvesant stī ve sant
Styria stir'i a
Suabia, swā'bi a
Suakim su ā'kim
Subiaco, sųb ē ä'ko
Sucre, sō kre
Suez sų ez
Suffolk suf ok
Suir, shūr
Sulaiman, sų li mān'
Sulina, sō-lē'nä
Sulmona, sōl mō'nä
Sumatra, sō-mä'trä or sų-mä'tra
Sumbawa, sōm-bä'wä
Surat, sō-rät'
Surinam, sō-rē-näm'
Surrey, su'ri
Susquehanna, sus-kwē-han'na
Sutherland, suth'ėr-land

Sutlaj, sut'laj
Suwanna, su-wa'nă
Svaborg, svā'a-borg
Swale, swāl
Swansea, swon'zē
Swanwick, swon'ik
Swatow, swā tou
Swedborg, svā'a borg
Swinemünde, svē'ne-mün-de
Sydenham, sid n-am
Syene, si-ē'nē
Syra, sē rā
Syracuse, si ra-kūz or sir'a kūz
Syria, si ri a
Szathmar, sot-mar'
Szegedin, seg'e-dēn
Szigeth, sē'get

T.

Tassinge, tă'sĕng ā
Tabaria, tā-ba-rē a
Tabatinga, tā-ba-tēn ga
Tabreez or Tabriz, tā-brēz
Tacazze, ta kaz zē
Tacoary, tā kō-a rē
Tadjurah, tăd jo rā
Tadoussac, tā-dō-săk
Taganrog, tā gan-rog'
Taj wan, ti-wān
Tahiti, ta hē tē
Tahoe, ta-hō
Tajoora, tā jō ra
Ta kiang, tā-e-ang
Takow, ta-kou
Talavera, ta la vā rā
Talcahuana, tal ka hwa na
Tallahassee tal la has se
Tamatave, tā ma tav
Tamaulipas, tā mou lē pas
Tamaqua, ta ma kwa
Tampico, tam pē kō
Tananarivo, tā na-nā re vō
Tanderagee, tan de ra gē
Tanganjika tan gan yē ka
Tangier, tan jēr
Taormina, tā-ōr mē na
Taos, tā os, almost touse
Tajajos, tā pā zhos
Taquari ta-kwā rē
Tarakai, tā-rā ki
Taranaki, tā-ra na kē
Tarapaca, tā ra pa ka
Tarifa, ta re fa
Tarija, tā rē chā
Tarnopol tar nō pol
Tarnow, tar'no
Tarnowitz tar'nō-vēts
Tarragon a, tăr ra go nā
Tashkent tash kent
Tasmania, taz-mā ni a
Tasmisudon, tas-se-so don
Taunus tou nus
Taupo, tou pō
Tauranga, tou ran ga
Taurida, tou ri-dā
Taurus tā rus
Tavolara, tā-vō-lā ra
Tch See Ch
Teano, tā-ā nō
Tecumseh, tē-kum se
Tefiis, tef lēs
Tehama, tā-hā ma or te hā ma
Teheran, te-he ran
Tehuacan, te-wa kān
Tehuantepec, te wān te pek
Teign, tān
Teignmouth, tin muth
Teith, tēth
Tejutla, te-chōt'la
Tellicherry, tel li che ri
Temes, tā-mesh
Temesvar, tā-mesh vār'
Tenasserim, te-nas se-rim
Tenedos, ten'e-dos
Teneriffe, ten-er if'
Tennessee, ten nes-sē'
Tequendama, te-ken-dā mā
Teramo, ter'ā-mō
Tercera, ter-sā ē rā
Tercero, ter sā rō
Terek, tā'rek
Termini, ter'mē nē
Ternate, ter nā'tā
Terracina, ter rā-chē'nā
Terrebonne, ter-bon
Terre Haute, ter're hōt
Teschen, tesh'en
Tete, tā'tā
Tevere, tā've-rā
Teverone, tā-vā-rō'nā
Tewkesbury, tūks'be-ri
Texcuco, tes-kō'kō
Thame, tām
Thames, temz
Thanet, than'et
Thayetmayo, thā-yet-mī'ō
Theband, thē bā id
Thebes, thēbz
Theiss, tis
Theresienstadt, tā-rā zē-en stāt
Thermopylæ, ther mop i-lē
Thibet, ti bet
Thionville, tē-on vēl
Thirsk, thērsk
Thisted, tis ted
Thorn tōrn
Thorshavn, tōrs houn
Throndhjem, trōn yem
Thun, tōn
Thurgau, tōr'gou
Thurles, therlz
Tibao, thē'ba
Tiber, ti bēr
Tibet, ti bet
Ticino, tē-chē nō
Ticonderoga ti kon-dē rō ga
Tidore tē dor'
Tientsin ti-en tsēn
Tiflis, tif lēs'
Tigre tē grā
Tigris, ti gris
Tilhcoultry til li k i tri
Timbuctoo tim buk tō
Tippecanoe tip pe ka nō
Tipperah tip pe ra
Tipperary tip pē rā ri
Tiree ti rē
Tirlemont tēr'li mon
Tirnova tēr'nō va
Titicaca tē-tē ka ka
Tiumen tē-men
Tiverton tiv'er ton
Tivoli tē've li
Tlascala tlas kā la
Tobago tō bā'gō
Tobolsk to bolsk
Tocantins tok ăn t ins
Tokay to-kā or tō-kā
Tokio, to ke o
Toledo, to lē'dō Sp. to-lā thō
Tolima, to lē ma
Tolosa, to lo sa
Tongariro tong a rē'rō
Tongataboo tong ga ta bo
Tongerioo tong er i
Tonzres tōn gr
Tonjum, tōn kūn
Topeka, to pē ka
Toplitz, Töplētz
Torgau, tōr gou
Torino, tō-rē nō
Tornea tōr nā-ō
Toronto, tō-ron tō
Torphichen tor fich en
Torquay, tor kē
Torrijos tōr rē'chōs
Tortola, tor tō la
Tortona, tōr to nā
Tortosa, tōr tō sā
Tortuga tōr tō ga
Touat, tu at
Toulon, tō-lōn
Toulouse, tō-lōs
Touraine, tō rān
Tournai, tor nā
Tours, tōr
Towcester, tous tēr
Trafalgar, tra-făl gar'
Tralee, tra lē'
Tranent, tra nent'
Tranquebar, trăn kwe-bār'
Transkei, trans-kī'
Transvaal, trans-vāl
Trapani, trā pā nē
Travancore, tra van-kōr
Trebizond, treb i zond
Tredegar, tred e gär
Tremadoc, tre mad ok
Tremont tre mont'
Trèves, trāv
Treviglio, trā-vē'nyō
Treviso, trā vē'zō
Trichinopoly, tri-chi-nop'ō-li
Trient, trē-ent'
Trier, trēr (=Trèves)
Trieste, trē-est or trē-es'tā
Trikala, trē'kā-lā
Trikeri, trē'ke-rē
Trincomalee, trēn-kom-ā lē'
Trinidad, trin i-dăd'
Tripoli, trē pō-lē
Tripolitza, trē pō-lēt sā
Trollhatta, trōl hät tā
Tromsoe, trōm sēu-e
Trondhjem trōn yem
Trossachs, tros aks
Trowbridge, trō'brij
Troyes, trwa
Trujillo, Truxillo, trō-chēl'lyō
Truro, tro ro
Tuam, tū am
Tuat or Twat, twät
Tübingen, tü'bing en
Tuckahoe, tuk a hō
Tucuman, tö-ko-mān'
Tudela, tu thā'la
Tugela, tu gē la
Tulare, tu lār
Tunja, tön chä
Turin, tū rin
Turkestan, tōr kes tān'
Turnhout, turn hout or tūr-nō'
Tuscarora, tus-ka rō ra
Tuticorin, tu tē-kor'in
Tynemouth, tin muth
Tyrol, tē-rōl
Tyrone, ti rōn

U.

Ubeda, ö-bā tha
Ucayale ö-ka yā le
Udine, ö dē nā
Ugie, ö gi
Uig wig
Uintah, ū in ta
Uist, wist
Ulenhage, oi ten ha ge
Ujiji u je je
Ukerewe, ö ke rē we
Ukraine, u krān
Ulaborg, ö lā-e-borg
Ulleaborg, öl lē-o-borg
Ulm ölm
Ulundi u lon lē
Umea, ö mā-e
Unterwalden, un ter val den
Unyamwezi, un yam wā zi
Unyanyembe, un yan yem be
Upernavik, U pernavik, u per na vēk u per na vēk
Upsala, o sa la
Urbino, ör bē nō
Urgundoo ar gun dab
Uruguay, u u gwā or ö-ro-gwā ē
Urumiyah, o-rö-mē'yā
Usedom, o ze dom
Ushant, u shon
Ustica, os tē kā
Utah, ū ta
Utica, ū ti ka
Utrecht, o trecht
Uttoxeter, ut tok se tēr

V

Vaal, väl
Vaigatz, vī gäts
Valais, vā lā
Valdai, val-dī
Valence, vā-lons
Valencia, va-len shi a or vā len thē ā
Valenciennes, vā-loń sē-en
Valentia, va len shi a
Valladolid, väl-yā-dō-lēd
Vallejo, väl yā hō
Valois, vā-lwa
Valparaiso, val pā-ri sō
Vancouver's, van-kö vērz
Vaucluse, vō-klüz
Vaud, vō
Velino, vā-lē nō
Vendée, von-dā
Vendome, von-dōm
Venezuela, ve-ne-thu ā'lā
Venice, ven'is
Venosa, vā-nō sa
Ventimiglia, ven-tē-mēl'ya
Vera Cruz, ve'rā krüz
Veragua, vā-rā'gwā
Vercelli, ver-chel'lē
Vermandois, vär-moń-dwą
Vermejo, ver-mā'chō
Vermont, vēr-mont'
Verneuil, vār-nöń-ē
Verona, vā-rō nā
Versailles, ver-sälz' or vār-sā-yē
Verviers, vār-vē ā
Vervins, vār-vań
Vesoul, vā-zöl
Vesuvius, vē sū prim
Vevay, vē vā
Vezzano, vet-tsā'nō
Viborg, vē borg
Vicenza, vē-chēn tsā
Vichy, vē-shē
Vienne, vē-en
Vignola, vē nyō'lā
Vilaine, vē lān
Villefranche, vēl froush
Villeneuve vēl nēhv
Vilvorde, vēl vōr'dā
Vimeira, vē mā ē rā
Vincennes, vin-sen or vin senz'
Vindhya, vind hya
Vintimiglia, vēn tē mē lya
Visby, vēs'bü
Vistula, vis tū la
Vitoria, vē tō rē ā
Vivarais, vē-va rā
Viviers, vē vē-ā
Vogelsberg, fō'gel berch
Voigtland, fo ĉēt länt
Volhynia, vol hi nē a
Vologda, vō lög da
Vorarlberg, fōr arl'berch
Vorumej, vo ro nezh
Vosges, vozh
Vostitza, fos tēt za
Vostochnoi, vos tosch nē
Vriesland, vrēz länt

W

Wabash, wa bash
Wadai, wā-dī
Waereboot, vār schōt
Wagram, vā gram
Wahsatch, wā sach
Waigatz, vī gäts
Waikato, wī kā tō
Waitemata, wī tā mā'ta
Wakatipu, wā kā tē pō
Walachia, wą lā-ki-a
Walcheren, wāl chē-ren
Waldeck, wäl dek
Waldheim, vält him
Wallingford, wol ling ford
Walmer, wal mēr
Walney, wal ni
Walsall, wal sal
Waltham, wol tham
Walton, wal ton
Walvisch, väl vish
Walworth, wal wērth
Wandsworth, wandz wērth
Wanganui, wan gā nē
Wapping, wop ing
Waradin, vā'rä dēn
Warrington, wor ring ton
Warsaw, war'sa
Warwick, wor'ik
Washita, wosh i tą
Waterloo, wā tēr lo or vā ter-lō'
Wednesbury, wenz'be ri
Weimar, vī'mär
Weissenburg, vīs'sen börch
Weissenfels, vīs sen fels
Weissenhorn, vīs sen-horn
Wemyss, wēmz
Wener, vā'ner
Weser, vā zer
Westerwald, ves'ter-vält
Wetter, vet'ter
Wetzlar, vets'lär
Wexiö, vek'shē-ö
Weymouth, wā muth
Whampoa, hwam pō'a
Whitby, hwit'bi
Whitehaven, hwit'hā ven

Whitstable, hwit sta bl
Witborg vē'borg
Withdin ved dēn
Wien (Vienna), vēn
Wie nerwald, vē ner vält
Wiesbaden vēz'bä dən
Wigan wig an
Wight wit
Wijk vik
Wilhelmsburg vēl'helms bŏrch
Wilkesbarre wilks bär re
Williametta wil lă met
Willisden, wil lēz dən
Wilna vēl'nə
Winnemucca wim mē'ka
Winchester win ches tēr
Winfarmere win der mēr
Winischmatz vēn' ĭ'sh gretz
Windsor wind'zor
Winlaton win la tən
Winnebago win ĕ bā g
Winnipeg win i peg
Winnipesaukee win i pe gŏs
Winnipiseogee win i pi g sŏs
Winona wi nō'na
Winterthur ven'ter tör
Wipper vip'pər
Wisbeach wiz'bēch
Wisby vis'bē
Wiscasset wis kă sĕt
Wishaw wish'a
Wismar vēz'mar
Wittenberg vĕt'tən ber g

Wivelscombe, wil skum
Wladimir, vla dē mēr
Wohlau, vō lou
Wolfenbüttel vol'fən büt təl
Wolga vol'gă
Wolverhampton, wul ver hamp'tən
Wolverton wul'ver tən
Wombwell wŏm'bĕl
Woolwich wul'ich
Worcester wus'tēr
Workington wĕrk'ing tən
Worksop wĕrk'sŏp
Worms vŏrmz
Worthington, wŭr'thing tən
Worthy, wŭr'thē
Wrotham rŏt'əm
Wrottesley rŏt'slē
Würtemberg, würt'em berch
Würzburg, würts'bŏrch
Wyoming wī ō'ming
Wyoming, wī ō'ming

X

Xalapa *cha la pä*
Xenia zē'nĭ ə

Xenil, *che nēl*
Xeres *cher ĕs*
Xingu, *shēn gō*

Y

Yakutsk yak ŏ tsk
Yamaguchi yä'mä gōō'chē
Yangtse kiang yang tse kē ang
Yarmouth yär'məth
Yaroslav yär'ō slăf
Yarrow yăr'ō
Yeadon yĕd'n
Yellala yĕl lă'lă
Yencheu yen'chō
Yenikale yā nē kă lā
Yeniseisk ye nĭ sā'sk
Yenisei ye nĭ sā'ĭ
Yezd, yĕzd
Yokohama yō kō hä'mä
Yonkers yŏn'kĕrz
York, yŏrk
Youghal yaw'l
Yssel, ĭs'sĕl
Ystad ü'stad
Yuhan ü'hän

Yucatan, yō kă tän'
Yunnan yun'nan
Yvetot, ēv tō

Z.

Zandam zan'dam
Zanesville zān'zĭ
Zaragoza, zä rä gō'thä
Zarskoe-Selo, zär'skō ĕ sĕ'lō
Zeitz, zītz
Zella zĕl'ä
Zeltun zĕl'tən
Zemplin zem'plēn
Zerbst tsĕrpst
Zillertal tsĭl'ĕr tal
Zittau tsĭt'tou
Zwickau tsvĭk'kou
Zwolle zvŏl'ĕ

SELECT PRONOUNCING LIST OF

MODERN BIOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

These names are pronounced on the same principle as in Modern Geographical Names. See the introductory matter to that List.

Aa a
Abdallah ăb dăl'lä
Abercrombie, ăb'ĕr krŏm bē
Abergavenny, ăb ĕr gă'vĕn nē
Abergele, ăb ĕr gĕ'lē
Abingdon, ăb'ing dən
Abo, ō'bō
Abrantes, ä brän'tĕs
Absalom, ăb'sä lŏm
Achmet, *ach'met*
Acworth, ăk'wŭrth
Adam, ăd'ăm
Adams, ăd'ămz
Adelung, *ā'de lung*
Adige, *ä'dē jā*
Adrianople, ā drĭ ăn ō'plē
Aegean, ē jē'ăn
Aeschylus, ĕs'kĭ lŭs
Aetna, ĕt'nă
Agassiz, ăg'ă sē
Agnew, ăg'nū
Agra, ä'grä
Agricola, ă grĭk'ō lă
Aguascalientes, ä'gwäs kä lyĕn'tĕs
Aguilar, ä gē lär'
Ahmednuggur, ä'mĕd nŭg'gŭr
Aigle, ā'gl
Ainsworth, ānz'wŭrth
Aitken, āt'kĕn
Akerman, ăk'ĕr măn
Alabama, ăl ă bă'mă
Alameda, ăl ă mā'dă
Alaska, ă lăs'kă
Albany, ăl'bă nē
Albert, ăl'bĕrt
Albuquerque, *ăl bŭ kĕrk'ē*
Alcuin, *ăl'kwĭn*

Alexandria, ăl ĕg zăn'drĭ ă
Alfieri, äl fē ā'rē
Algiers, ăl jērz'
Alhambra, ăl hăm'brä
Alicante, ä lē kän'tā
Allahabad, ăl lă hă bäd'
Allegheny, ăl lĕ gā'nē
Allentown, ăl'lĕn toun
Almaden, ăl mä dĕn'
Alnwick, ăn'ĭk
Alphonsus, ăl fŏn'sŭs
Altamaha, ăl tă mă hă'
Altenburg, äl'tĕn bŏrg
Altona, ăl tō'nă
Amalfi, ä mäl'fē
Amazon, ăm'ă zŏn
Ambleside, ăm'bl sīd
Amboyna, ăm bō'nă
Amherst, ăm'ĕrst
Amiens, ăm'yĕn
Amoskeag, ăm'ō skēg
Amsterdam, ăm'stĕr dăm
Anacreon, ă năk'rē ŏn
Anadyr, ă nă dēr'
Anaheim, ăn'ă hīm
Anahuac, ä nä hwäk'
Anapa, ă năp'ă
Anaximander, ă năk sĭ măn'dĕr
Anaximenes, ă năk sĭm'ĕ nēz
Ancona, ăn kō'nă
Andes, ăn'dēz
Andrew, ăn'drōō
Andrieux, ăn drĭ ŭ'
Annesley, ăn'zlĭ
Antichthon, ăn tĭk'thŏn
Antisthenes, ăn tĭs'thĕ nēz
Antofagasta, ăn'tō fä gäs'tä
Antrim, ăn'trĭm
Antwerp, ănt'wĕrp
Apennines, ăp'ĕ nīnz
Apollonius, ăp ŏl lō'nĭ ŭs
Appleton, ăp'l tən
Aquidneck, ăk wĭd'nĕk
Aquitaine, ăk wĭ tān'
Arabia, ă rā'bĭ ă
Arago, ă rä gō'

Aranjuez, ä rän hwāth'
Arbuthnot, är bŭth'nŏt
Archangel, ärk'ān jĕl
Archilochus, är kĭl'ō kŭs
Arcturus, ärk tū'rŭs
Ardennes, är dĕn'
Argentine, är'jĕn tīn
Argyle, är gīl'
Arkansas, är'kăn sŏ
Arlington, är'lĭng tən
Armagh, är mā'
Armenia, är mē'nĭ ă
Arminian, är mĭn'yăn
Arnaud, är nō'
Arnold, är'nŭld
Arquebus, är'kwĕ bŭs
Arrowsmith, ăr'ō smĭth
Artemisia, är tĕ mĭ'zhĭ ă
Arthurian, är thū'rĭ ăn
Artois, är twä'
Arundel, ăr'ŭn dĕl
Ascham, ăs'kăm
Ashantee, ă shăn'tē
Ashburton, ăsh'bŭr tən
Ashmolean, ăsh mō'lē ăn
Asiatic, ā shĭ ăt'ĭk
Asmodeus, ăz mō dē'ŭs
Assiniboine, ă sĭn'ĭ boin
Astarte, ăs tär'tē
Astrakhan, ăs'trä kän
Asturias, ăs tōō'rĭ ăs
Atahualpa, ä tä hwäl'pä
Atchafalaya, ăch ă fă lī'ă
Athabasca, ăth ă băs'kă
Athanasius, ăth ă nā'shĭ ŭs
Atlantic, ăt lăn'tĭk
Attalus, ăt'ă lŭs
Attica, ăt'ĭ kă
Auckland, ăk'lănd
Augsburg, ouks'bŭrg
Augustine, ăg'ŭs tēn
Augustus, ă gŭs'tŭs
Aulnay, ōl nā'
Aurelius, ō rē'lĭ ŭs
Australia, ŏs trā'lĭ ă
Austria, ŏs'trĭ ă
Auvergne, ō vĕrn'
Avignon, ăv'ēn yŏn
Avoyelles, ă vī'ĕl
Azara, ä thä'rä
Azcapotzalco, äs kä pōt säl'kō
Azeglio, ät zĕl'yō

B.

Baden, bä'dĕn
Baeotia, bē ō'shĭ ă
Bahama, bă hä'mă
Baikal, bī kăl'
Bailey, bā'lĭ
Baillie, bā'lĭ
Baillie, bāl'yĕ
Baillon, bä yŏn'
Baird, bārd
Balaklava, bă'lă klä'vă
Balize, bă lēz'
Ballantyne, băl'ăn tīn
Ballenden, băl'ĕn dĕn
Ballinger, băl'ĭn jĕr
Ballou, bă lōō'
Baltimore, bŏl'tĭ mōr
Bamberg, bäm'bĕrg
Bancroft, băn'krŏft
Bandinel, băn'dĭ nĕl
Bangor, băng'gŏr
Banister, băn'ĭs tĕr
Bannockburn, băn'ŭk bŭrn
Barbauld, bär'bŏld
Barbuda, bär bōō'dă
Barcelona, bär sĕ lō'nă
Barclay, bär'klĭ
Barentz, bă rĕnts'
Barlow, bär'lō
Barnstable, bärn'stă bl
Barnum, bär'nŭm
Barrow, băr'ō
Bartholomew, bär thŏl'ō mū
Bartlett, bärt'lĕt
Bartolozzi, bär to-lot'sē
Bartsch, bärch
Bastiat, bäs tē ä

Bathori, bā'to-rē
Bathurst, bath'ėrst
Batthyanyi, bät-yē'nyē
Bauer, bou'ėr
Bauhin, bō-aṅ
Baumann, bou'mȧn
Baumeister, bou'mis-tėr
Baumgärtner, boum'gert-nėr
Baur, bour
Bayard, bā'ȧrd
Bayazid, bā-ya-zēd'
Beaconsfield, bē'konz-fēld
Beaton, bē'tȯn
Beattie, bēt'i
Beauchamp (Eng.), bē'cham
Beauchamp (Fr.), bō-shoṅ
Beauclerc, bō'klėrk
Beaufort (Eng.), bō'fort
Beaufort (Fr.), bō-fōr
Beauharnais, bō-ȧr-nā
Beaumarchais, bō-mȧr-shā
Beaumont, bō mont
Beccaria, bek-a-ri a
Bechstein, bech'stīn
Beethoven, bā'tō-vn
Behm, bām
Behn, ben
Behr, bār
Behrens, bā'renz
Belknap, bel nap
Bellamy, bel'a-mi
Bellarmin, bel-lär'min
Belleuden, bel'en-den
Bellini, bel-lē nē
Bellot, bel-o
Belon, bē-lon
Belzoni, bel-zō'nē
Bengel, beng'el
Benoit, bē-nwä
Bentham, ben'tham
Bentivoglio, ben-tē-vōl'yō
Béranger, bā-roṅ-zhā
Beresford, ber es-ford
Berger, ber-zhā
Berghaus, berg'hous
Bériot, bā-rē-ō
Berkeley, bėr'ke-li, almost bärk'li
Berlioz, ber-lē-ō
Bernier, ber-nē-ā
Bernini, ber-nē'nē
Bernoulli, Bernoulli, ber-nōl-yē
Berryer, ber-ē-ā
Berthier, ber-tē-ā
Berthollet, ber-tol-ā
Besant, be zant'
Bessemer, bes e-mer
Bessières, bes-ē-ār
Betham, beth'am
Béthencourt, bā-toṅ-kör
Bethune, bē'tun
Bettini, bet-tē'nē
Bewick, bū'ik
Bichat, bē-shȧ
Bilderdijk, bil'der-dik
Billaud, bē-yō
Biot, bē-ō or bē-ot
Biron, be-rōn
Bischoff, bish'of
Bismarck, biz'märk
Björnson, byeurn'son
Blainville, blan-vēl
Blanc, blon
Blanchard, blan'shard
Blanche, blänsh
Blanqui, bloṅ-kē
Bligh, bli
Bloch, block
Blount, blunt
Blücher, blü'cher
Blumenbach, blö'men-bäch
Boccaccio, bok-kät'cho
Boccherini, bok-ke-rē'nē
Böckh, beük
Boece, bois
Boeckh, beük
Boerhaave, bör'hä-ve
Böhme, beü'me
Boieldieu, bwȧ-dyeü
Boileau, bwä-lō
Bonnerée, bwäs-rā
Bojardo, bo-yär'dō
Boleyn, bul'in
Bolivar, bo-lē'vär
Bonaparte, bon-ȧ-pärt; It. pron. bō-nä-pär'tā
Bonheur, bo-nör
Bonnet, bon-ā
Bonpland, bōn-plon
Borghese, bor-gā'ze
Borgia, bor'jȧ
Borromeo, bor-ro-mā'o
Boscawen, bos-ka'en
Bosquet, bos'kā
Bossuet, bos-swā
Boswell, bos wel
Bosworth, boz'wėrth
Botticelli, bot-tē-chel'lē
Boucicault, bö sī-kō
Boufflers, bō-flär
Boulton, bōl'tun
Bourbon, bör-bōn
Bourdaloue, bör-dȧ-lö
Bourke, bėrk
Boussingault, bö-saṅ-gō
Bowdoin, bō'din
Bowen, bō'en
Bowles, bōlz
Bowring, bou'ring
Boxaris, bok'sa-ris
Brahe, brā'e
Bramah, bra'ma
Brantôme, bron-tōm
Brauwer, brou er
Bremer, brē mer
Brentano, brey-tä'nō
Breughel, breü chel
Brinvilliers, bran-vēl yā
Brissot, brē-o
Broglie, brol-yē
Brongmart, brou-nē-ār
Bronte, bron te
Brougham, bro am or brōm
Broussais, brös-ā
Brunel, brū nel
Brunelleschi, brö-nel-es'kē
Brunet, brū-nā
Bruyere, brū-yār
Bryant, bri ant
Buccleuch, buk lo'
Buch, buch
Buchan, buk an or buch an
Buchanan, buk an an
Buffon, bu fōn
Bugeaud, bu-zhō
Bugge, bug ge
Bülow, bū lō
Bulwer, bul wėr
Bunsen, bun sen
Buonaparte, bu-ō-nä-pär'te
Burckhardt, burk hart
Burdett, bur-det
Burger, bür ger
Burges, bėr jes
Burghley, bėr'li
Burigny, bū rē-nyē
Burke, bėrk
Burnes, bėrnz
Burnet, bur net
Busby, buz'bi
Byron, bī ron

C.

Caballero, kȧ val-yer'ō
Cabanis, kȧ-bȧ nēs
Cabot, kal'ot
Cabral, kä-brȧl'
Cabrera, ka-brā'rä
Cadet, kȧ dā
Cadogan, ka-dō'gan
Cædmon, kad'mon
Cagliostro, kāl-yos'trō
Cagnola, kän-yō'lȧ
Cagnoli, kän-yō'li
Caius (John), kēz
Calamy, kal'a-mi
Caldara, kal-dä'rä
Calderon, käl-de-ron'
Calhoun, kal-hön'
Calmet, käl'mā
Cambacérès, koṅ-bā-sā-res
Cameron, kam'ér-on
Camoens, kam'o-enz
Campan, koṅ-poṅ
Campbell, kam'bel
Campeggio, käm-pej'ō
Candolle, koṅ-dol
Canova, kä-nō'vä
Canrobert, koṅ-ro-bār
Cantemir, kän'te-mēr
Cantu, kan-tō'
Canute, kan-ūt' or kan'ūt
Capel, kap'el
Capell, ka-pel'
Capet, kā'pet or kā-pā
Carafa, kä-rä'fä
Caravaggio, kä-rä-väd'jō
Carew, ka-rō'
Carlisle, kar-lil'
Carlyle, kar-līl'
Carnot, kär-nō
Carracci, kar-rät chē
Carrier, ka-rē-ā
Carteret, kär te ret
Cartier, kär tē-ā
Casaubon, ka-sa bon
Cases, kaz
Casimir, kas'i-mēr
Caspari, kas-pa'rē
Cassagnac, kas-sän-yäk
Cassini, kas-sē nē
Castaños, kas-tan'yōs
Castiglione, kas tēl-yō'ne
Castlereagh, kas l-rā
Castrén, kas trān
Catalani, kat-a-la'nē
Catherine, kath'ėr in
Catmat, kā-tē-nā
Cavagnac, kä-vän-yäk
Cavendish, kav en-dish, kan-dish
Cavour, ka-vör'
Caylus, kā lūs
Cecil, sis il
Cellini, chel-lē'nē
Cenci, chen chē
Centlivre, sent liv-ėr
Cervantes, sėr-van'tez, Span ther vän tes
Cesalpino, chā-sal pē nō
Cesare, chā sa rā
Cesarotti, chā sa-rot tē
Chabas, sha-ba
Chabot, sha bō
Chalmers, chā mėrz
Chambord, shon bor
Chamisso, sha mis-o
Champollion, shon pol yōn
Chandos, chan dos
Channing, chan ing
Chapone, sha pon
Charlemagne, shar le mān
Chartres, shärtr
Chasles, shal
Chateaubriand, sha tō-brē-on
Châtelet, shat-lā
Chaucer, cha sėr
Chennel, shen nē a
Cherubini, ker u bē'nē
Cheyne, chān
Chichorera, kē a brā rā
Chichele, chich e-le
Chisholm, chiz om
Chlodni, chlad nē
Choiseul, shwa-zeül
Choisy, shwa-zē
Cholmondely, chum'li
Chopin, sho pan
Christie, kris'ti
Christison, kris ti-sun
Chrysolonis, kris-o-lō ras
Chrysostom, kris os tom
Cimabue, chē-ma bo ā
Cinq Mars, sank mārs
Cipriani, chē prē-a'nē
Clairaut, klā rō
Clarendon, klar'en-don
Claude, klōd
Claverhouse, klav er-hous
Clavigero, kla vē chā rō
Clavijo, kla-vē hō
Clement, klem ent
Cloots, klōts
Clough, klu
Clowes, klouz
Cochrane, koch'ran
Cockburn, ko'bėrn
Cochoorn, kō'hörn
Colbert, kol-bār
Colebrooke, kōl'brūk
Colenso, ko-len'sō
Coleridge, kōl'rij
Coligny, kol-ēn-yē
Colquhoun, ko-hön'
Combe, kōm or kōm
Comines, ko-mēn
Comte, koṅt
Condé, koṅ-dā
Condillac, koṅ-dē-yak
Condorcet, koṅ-dor-sā
Contarini, kon-tä-rē'nē
Conybeare, kon'i-bēr
Coombe, kōm
Copernicus, kō-pėr'ni-kus
Corbould, kor'bōld
Corneille, kor-nā-yē
Cornwallis, korn-wol'is
Corot, ko-rō
Correggio, ko-red'jō
Cortes, kor'tes
Cortex, kor'tez
Cottin, kot-an
Coulanges, ko-lonzh
Coulomb, kō-lon
Cousin, kö-zan
Coutts, kōts
Cowley, kou'li
Cowper, kō'per
Cranach, krä'nach
Crashaw, krash'a
Creasy, krē si
Crebillon, krā-bē-yōn
Creighton, krā'ton
Crichton, kri'ton
Cruikshank, krök'shank
Cubitt, kū'bit
Cullen, kul en
Cuthbert, kuth'bėrt
Cuvier, kū-vē-ā
Cuyp, koip
Cyril, sir il
Czermak, cher'mäk
Czerny, cher'nē

D.

Dacier, dȧ-sē-ā
Dagobert, dag o-bėrt
Daguerre, dȧ gär
Daguesseau, dȧ ges-ō
Dahl, dal
Dalhousie, dal ho zi
Dallas, dal as
Dalrymple, dal-rim pl
Dalzell, dē el
Dampier, dam pēr
Dana, dā na
Dandolo, dän do-lo
Dante, dan tā
Danton, don tōn
D'Arblay, dar blā
Dasent, dā sent
Daubenton, do bon-tōṅ
Daubeny, dȧ'be ni
Daun, doun
Davenant, dav e nant
David (Fr.), dā vēd
Davoust, da-vo
Davout, da vo
Deak, dā ak
Decazes, de-käz
De la Beche, dē la bāsh'
Delaroix, de-la krwa
Delambre, de lon-br
Delisle, dē lēl
Deutsch, dā lech
Delue, dē-lük
Demouvre, de mwävr
Desaix, dē sā
Desarbres, dā-kärt
Desmoulins, dā mo-lan
Dessalines, dā sa lēn
Deutsch, douch
Devereux, dev er ō
Devrient, dev rē an
De Wette, de vet te
Diderot, dēd rō
Didot, dē-dō
Diebitsch, dē'bich
Diefenbach, dē'fen-bäch
Dietrich, dē trich
Dietz, dēts
Dietz, dēts
Dilke, dilk
Disraeli, diz-rā'li
Dobell, do-bel
Doderlein, dō'der-lin
Does, dōs
Dolce, dol'chā
Dolet, do-lā
Dollinger, deü'ling-er
Dolomieu, dol-o-myeü
Domenichino, dō-men-ē-kē'no
Domenico, dō-men'ē-kō
Dominic, dom'i-nik
Donati, dō-nā'tē
Donizetti, don-ē-dzet'tē
Doré, dō-rā
Douce, dous

Douglas, dug'las
Douw, dou
Dove (Ger.), dō've
Drelincourt, drē-laṅ-kōr
Drouyn de Lhuys, drō an dē lwē
Dubois, dū bwā
Dubufe, dū-būf
Du Cange, dū konzh
Du Chaillu, dū shā-yū
Duchâtel, dū-shā tel
Duchesne, dū-shān
Ducrot, dū krō
Dudevant, dūd von
Dufresnoy, dū frā nwā
Du Guesclin, dū gā-klan
Duhamel, dū a mel
Dujardin, dū jar dan
Dumas, dū mā
Dumont, dū mōn
Dumourier, du mō-rē ā
Dunois, dū nwā
Dupleix, dū plā
Duplessis, dū plā-sē
Duprat, dū prā
Dupuis, dū pwē
Duquesne, dū kān
Dürer, dü'rer
Duruy, dū rwē
Duthie, duth i
Duyckinck, di kingk
Dwight dwit
Dyce, dis
Dyck (Van), dik

E.

Earle, ėrl
Earlom, ėr'lom
Eaton, ē tun
Ebers, ā berz
Edrisi, ed rē si
Egede, eg'e-de
Egerton, ej ėr ton
Eginhart, ā gin härt
Ehrenbreitstein, ā ren brcā
Ein hhorn, ich horn
Elliot, el i ot
Ellesmere, el'z mēr
Elzevir el ze vēr
Encke, en ke
Engel, eng el
Enghien, on gē an
Eötvös, ā'öt vcish
Ercilla, er thēl'ya
Eric, er ik
Erigena, e-rij e na
Erskine, er'skin
Eschenbach, esh en bäch
Espartero es par ter ō
Esquiros es-kē rōs
Este, es tā
Estrées es trā
Eugene, ū jēn
Eugénie, eū zhā nē
Euler, oi lėr
Evans, ev anz
Evelyn ev e lin
Ewald, ā wält
Ewart, ū ärt
Ewing, ū ing
Eyck ik
Eyre, ār

F.

Fabre, fa-br
Facciolati, fät-cho-lä tē
Faed, fād
Fahrenheit, fä'ren hīt
Falconer, fak ner
Falieri, fä lē ā'rē
Falkland, fak land
Falkner, fak ner
Farnese, fär nā'zā
Farquhar, far'kwar or -whar
Fatima, fat'i ma
Faucher, fō-shā
Faugère, fō-shār
Faust, foust
Favart, fā-vär
Fawkes, faks
Fechter, fesh'ter
Fénelon, fān-lōn
Fenwick, fen'wik
Fermat, fer-mä
Fétis, fā-tēs
Feuerbach, foi'er-bäch
Feuillet, fēu-ē-yā
Fichte, fēk'te
Fieschi, fe es kē
Figuier, fē-gē-ā
Filicaja, fē-lē kä'yä
Fischer, fish er
Fitzgerald, fits-jer'ald
Fitzroy, fits roi'
Flahaut, flä-ō
Flaubert, flō-bār
Flavel, flav el
Fleming, flem'ing
Fleury, fleu rē
Flotow, flo tō
Flourens, flö ron
Flügel, flü gel
Foix, fwä
Fonblanque, fon blank
Fontenelle, fönt-nel
Foote, fut
Forbes, forbz, in Scotland, for'bes
Forcellini, for-chel lē nē
Forchhammer, *forch* ham-er
Formes, for'mes
Förster, feür'ster
Forsyth, for sith
Fortescue, for tes kū
Fortuny, for tö nē
Foscari, fos kä rē
Foscolo, fos ko lō
Fothergill, *forн* ėr gil
Foucault, fo kō
Fouché, fo-shā
Foulis, fou lis
Fouqué, fo kā
Fouquier, fo kē ā
Fourier, fo rē-ā
Foy (Fr.), fwa
Franckstorp, fra-käs tō ro
Francesca, fran ches ka
Francia (It.), fran cha
Francia (Sp.), fran thē a
François, fron swā
Franz, frants
Fraunhofer, froun'hō-fer
Freiligrath, fri lē grät
Freiligrathsyen frē ling hi zn
Fresnel, frā nel
Freund, froint
Freytag, fri tach
Friedrich, frē drēch
Fries, frēs
Froebel, frēū bel
Froissart frois ärt
Froude, frōd
Fuchs, fuks
Fulton, ful tun
Fürst, fürst
Fuseli, fū se-lē

G.

Gade, gä de
Gaelen, gā len
Galignani, ga lē nya nē
Galilei, ga lē lā e
Galileo, ga lē lā o
Galt, galt
Galvani, gal va nē
Garcia, gär thē ä
Garcilaso, gär thē lä so
Garmer, gär ner ä
Garofalo, gä rō fä lo
Gascoigne, gas'koin
Gauss, gous
Gautama, ga'ta-ma
Gautier, gō tē-ā
Gavazzi, gä vat-sē
Gay Lussac, gā lū-sāk
Geddes, ged es
Geefs, gāfs
Geibel, gi bel
Geiger, gi ger
Gellert, gel ert
Genest, zhē-nā
Genevieve, jen'e-vēv
Geneviève, zhen vē-āv
Genghis Khan, jen'gis kän
Genlis, zhon lēs
Genseric, jen'se-rik
Geoffrey, jef'ri
Geoffroy, zhof-rwā
Geoghegan, gē'gan
Gerard, jer'ard
Gérard, zhā-rär
Géricault, zhā-rē kō
Gerstäcker, ger'stek-er
Gervinus, ger-vē'nus
Gessenius, ge-sē ni-us
Gesner, ges'ner
Gessler, ges ler
Ghiberti, gē-ber'tē
Ghirlandaio, gēr län-dä'yō
Gibbon, gib'on
Gibson, gib sun
Gifford, gif'ord
Gilbert, gil bert
Gilchrist, gil krist
Giles, jilz
Gillillan, gil fil an
Gill, gil
Gillespie, gil-es'pi
Gillies, gil'iz
Gillott, gil ot
Gillray, gil rā
Gilpin, gil pin
Giordano, jor da nō
Giorgione, jor jō nā
Giotto, jot ō
Giraldus, ji ral dus
Girardin, zhē rär-dan
Giulio, jū lē-o
Gleig, gleg
Gluck, gluk
Gmelin, gmā lēn
Godiva, go-di va
Godolphin, go-dol fin
Godoy, go-dō ē
Goethe, gēū te
Goldoni, gol dō nē
Goodall, gud al
Goodrich, gud rich
Gorres, gēū'res
Gortchakoff, gor chä kof
Goschen, gō shen
Goschen, gēū shen
Gosse, gos
Gough, gof
Gould, gold
Gounod, gö nō
Gower gou ėr
Græme, grām
Graham, } grā am or grām
Grahame, }
Grammont, grä mōn
Granger, grān jėr
Granville, gran vil
Greaves, grēvz
Greenough, grēn ō
Gregory, greg o ri
Grenville, gren vil
Gresham, gresh am
Greuze, grēūz
Greville, grev il
Grillparzer, grēl pär tser
Grimaldi, grē-mal dē
Grischach, grē ze *bach*
Grisi, grē sē
Groot, grōt
Gros, grō
Grosvenor, grō vn ėr
Grotius, grō shi us
Grouchy, grö shē
Grundtvig, grunt vig
Guarini, gwä rē nē
Guarneri, gwar nā rē
Guercino, gwer-chē nō
Guerin, gā ran
Guesclin, gā-klan
Guglielmi, gul yel mē
Guicciardini, gwēt-chär-dē'nē
Guiccioli, gwēt-chō lē
Guido Reni, gwē dō rā'nē
Guillotin, gē yo-tan
Guise, gwēz
Guizot, gē zō or gwē zō
Gustavus, gus tā'vus
Guthrie, guth ri
Gutzkow, göts kō
Gützlaff, güts'laf
Guy, gi
Guyon, gi'on, Fr gē yōn
Guyot, gē-ō
Guyton, gwē-tōn
Guzman, guth-mān'

H.

Haase, hä'ze
Hachette, a-shet
Hackländer, hak'lān-der
Hæckel, hek'el
Hagedorn, hä ge dorn
Haghe, häg
Hahnemann, hä ne män
Hakluyt, hak'lot
Halévy, ä-lā-vē
Haliburton, hal'i-bėr tun
Hamerton, ham'ėr tun
Handel, han del; Ger Händel, hen'del
Hardicanute, här-di-ka-nūt'
Hardinge, här'ding
Hardouin, är-dwan
Hardwicke, härd'wik
Hargreaves, här'grēvz
Haroun al-Raschid, hä-rön'al-rāsh ēd
Hastings, hās'tingz
Hauff, houf
Haughton, ha'ton
Haupt, houpt
Hauy ä-wē
Havelock, hav'e-lok
Haydn, hī'dn
Haynau, hi'nou
Hearne, hėrn
Heemskerk, hāms'kerk
Heeren, hā ren
Hegel, hā gel
Heine, hi ne
Heinsius, hin'si us
Héloïse, ā-lō-ēz
Hermann, hem anz
Hengist, heng'gist
Herbelot, erb lō
Heriot, her'i-ot
Hérold, hā rold
Herrera, er-e'rä
Herschel, hėr'shel
Heughlin, hoi glin
Heyne, hi ne
Heyse, hi ze
Hilary, hil'a ri
Hoadley, hōd li
Hoche, ōsh
Hohenlohe hō'en lo-e
Hohenstaufen, hō en stou-fen
Hohenzollern, hō en tsol ern
Holbein, hol bin
Holmes, hōmz
Horace, hor'ās
Houdin, ö-dan
Houghton, hō ton
Houssaye, ö sā
Howard, hou ard
Howe, hou
Howell, hou'el
Howitt, hou it
Huber, ū bär
Hübner, hub ner
Huc, ük
Huet, ü ā
Hughes, hūz
Hugo, ū gō
Humboldt, hum'bōlt
Huss, huss
Hutten, hut'en
Huyghens, hoi genz
Huysum, hoi'sum
Hyacinthe, ē-ä-sant

I.

Ibrahim, ē brä-hēm'
Ideler, ē'de ler
Ihre, ē're
Ingelow, ing'ge-lō
Ingleby, ing'gl-bi
Inglis, ing'gliz
Ingres, an gr
Inigo, in'i-gō
Innes, in'es
Irene, i-rē'nē
Ireton, ir'ton
Iriarte, ē-rē-är'te
Isidore, iz'i-dōr
Iturbide, ē-tur-bē'zne
Ivan, ē-vän'

J.

Jacobi, yä-kō'bē
Jacquard, zhä-kär
Jahn, yän
Jameson, jā'me-sun
Janin, zhä-naṅ

Jansen, yăn'sen
Jeanne d'Arc, zhăn-därk
Jean Paul, zhăn poul
Jengis, jen'gis
Jerome, jer'om
Joachim, yo'a-chĕm
Joinville, zhoan-vēl
Jordaens, yor'dans
Joubert, zhō-bār
Jouffroy, zhōf-rwă
Joule, jōl
Jovellanos, *chō*-vel-yă'nōs
Juan, *chō*-ăn
Juarez, *chō*-ă'rcs
Jullien, zhū-lē-an
Jung, yung
Junot, zhū-nō
Jussieu, zhūs-yĕū

K.

Kämpfer, kemp'fĕr
Kanaris, kă'nă-rēs
Kauffman, kouf'măn
Kaulbach, koul'bäch
Kavanagh, kav'a-nă
Kean, kēn
Kearny, kar'ni
Keats, kēts
Keble, kē'bl
Keightley, kēt'li
Keim, kim
Keith, kēth
Kingsley, kingz'li
Klaproth, klăp rōt
Kléber, klā bār
Knapp, nap
Kneller, nel'er
Knowles, nōlz
Knut, knut
Köhler, kĕh'ler
König, kĕh'ng
Körner, kĕr'ner
Kosciusko, kos-i-us'ko
Kossuth, kos-shōt
Kotzebue, kot so-bū
Kranach, krä'năch
Krummacher, krum ă-*cher*
Kuhn, kōn
Kuhner, kĕh'ner
Kuyp, koip
Kyrle, kerl

L.

Labat, lă-bă
Lablache, lă-blăsh
Labouchere, lab'ō-shār
Lacépède, lă-să-pād
Lacroix, la-krwă
Laennec, lan-ek
Laer, lar
Lafayette, lă-fă-yet
Lamarmora, la-mär'mo-rä
Lamartine, lă-mär-tēn
Lamennais, lă-men-ā
Langlois, lon-glwă
Lankester, langk'es-tĕr
Lannes, lan
Latham, lā'nham
Latreille, la-trĕ yē
Laudon, lou'don
Lavater, la-vă'ter
Lavoisier, la-vwă-zē-ā
Layard, lā'ard
Leake, lēk
Leblanc, lĕ-blon
Lebœuf, lĕ-bŭf
Lebrun, lĕ-brŭn
Leenwenhoek, lā'n-ven-hōk
Lefebvre, lĕ-fāvr
Lefèvre, lĕ-fāvr
Legendre, lĕ-zhondr
Leibnitz or Leibnix, lip'nĕts
Leigh, lē
Leighton, lā'ton
Leland, lel and *or* lē'land
Lely, lē'li
Lemaistre, lĕ-mātr
Lempriere, lem'pri-ār
L'Enclos, lon-klō
Lesley *or* Leslie, les'li
Lesseps, lā-seps
L'Estrange, lĕ-strănj
Leuseur, lĕ-sĕ-dŭr
Lever, lē'vĕr
Leverrier, lĕ-vā-rē-ā
Lewes, lū'es
Lewis, lū'is
Liebig, lē'bĕch
Ligonier, lig'o-nēr
Linacre, lin'a-kĕr
Lindsay, lin'ze
Liszt, lēst
Lloyd, loid
Lloyd-Jones, loid-jōnz
Lockhart, lok'art
Longueville, lōn-vēl
Lope de Vega, lō'pā de vā'gă
Loudon, lou'don
Lowe, lō
Lowell, lō'el
Loyola, loi-ō'lă
Lübke, lüp'ke
Luther, lū'thĕr; Ger lū'ter
Lützow, lŭt'sō
Lyell, lī el
Lyon, li on
Lyttelton, lit'l ton

M.

Mass, mäs
Macaulay, ma ka'le
Machiavelli, Machiavelli mäk-ya vel lē
Mackay, ma ki or ma-kā'
Maclean, mak-lān'
Macleod, mak-loud'
Maclise, mak lēs'
MacMahon, mak-mā-on
Macready, mak-rē di
Magellan, ma-gel an
Magendie, ma zhon dē
Maginn, ma-gin
Magliabecchi, mal-yă-bek'ē
Maguire, ma-gwir'
Mahmoud, mä mod
Mahomet, ma hom'et
Mahon, mä on
Mahony, ma-hon i
Maimonides, mi mon'i dēz
Maintenon, man tē nōn
Mainwaring, man'a-ring
Maistre, mātr
Malcolm, mal kom
Malebranche, mal bronsh
Malesherbes, mal-zārb
Malone, ma-lōn'
Malte-Brun, malt-brŭn
Mantegna, măn-tān yă
Manteuffel, măn'toi-fel
Manzoni, man-dsō-nē
Marat, ma-ra
Marivaux, mă-rē-vō
Marjoribanks, march'banks
Marlowe, mar'lō
Marochetti, mă-ro-ket'ē
Marot, mă-rō
Mars (Madame), märs
Marsigli, mär sē'lyē
Martineau, mar'ti nō
Martini, mär-tē'nē
Masaccio, ma-sat chō
Masaniello, mă-să-nē-el'lō
Masham, mash'am
Masséna, mă să-nă
Massillon, mă-sē-yōn
Massinger, mas'in-jĕr
Mather, math'ĕr or mă'thĕr
Matsys, mat'sis
Maturin, mat'ū-rin
Maughan, măn
Maupertuis, mō-per-twē
Maurepas, mōr-pă
Maurice, mo'ris
Mavrocordatos, măv-ro-kor-dă'-tos
Maynwaring, man'a-ring
Mazarin, mă-zā-raṅ or maz'a-rin
Mazzini, măt-sē'nē
Méchain, mā-shan
Medici, med'i-chē
Méhul, mā-ül
Meissonier, mā-son-ē-ā
Melanchthon, me-lank'thon
Mendelssohn, men'dels-zon
Menzies, ming'is *or* meng'is
Mercator, mer-kā'tor
Meredith, mer'e-dith
Mérimée, mā-rē-mā
Meulen, mēh'len
Meyer, mī'er
Meyerbeer, mī'er-bār
Michel, mēsh-el
Michelet, mēsh-lā
Miokievitch, mēts-kyĕ'vech
Mieris, mē'ris
Migne, mēn-yē
Millais, mil-lā'
Millet, mē-yā
Milnes, milz
Mirabeau, mē-rā-bō
Mirandola, mē răn'do-lä
Moawiyah, mō-ă-wă'yă
Mohammed, mō-ham'ed
Mohs, mōs
Moivre, mwăvr
Molière, mol yār
Molina, mō lē'nä
Moltke, molt ke
Molyneux, mol'i-nŭks or mol'i-nō
Moncreiff, mon-krēf'
Monroe, mun-rō'
Montague, mon'ta-gū
Montaigne, mon-tān
Montalembert, mon-ta-lon-bār
Montcalm, mon-kälm
Montecuculi, mon-tă-kō kŭ-lē
Montefiore, mon-tă-fē-ō'rā
Montemayor, mon tă-ma-yor'
Montespan, mon-tes-pon
Montesquieu, mon-tes-kyeū
Montgolfier, mon gol-fē ā
Montgomery, mont gum ĕr i
Montmorency, mont-mo ren si
Montpensier, mon pän sē ā
Moore, mōr or mor
Morales, mō-rä les
Moratin, mor ä tēn'
Moreau, mo rō
Moschelès, mosh'e-les
Mosheim, mos'him
Motteux, mot'ū
Mozart, mo zart, Ger mō tsart
Müller, mül er; almost mil er
Muloch, mū lok
Mulready, mul red i
Münchhausen, munch hou-zen; Eng Munchausen, mun cha sn
Murat, mū rä
Muratori, mō-rä-tō rē
Murchison, mėr'chi-sun
Murdoch, mėr dok, Sc mur'doch
Murillo, mo-rēl yō
Murray, mur i
Musæus, mū zā us
Mussat, mū-sä
Mustapha, mus ta fa
Mytens, mī tenz

N.

Nadir Shah, nā dēr shä
Napier, nā pi-ĕr
Narvaez, nar va eth
Nasmyth, nā smith
Naumann, nou mān
Navarrete, na-vär rā'tā
Neale, nēl
Neander, nā-ān'dĕr
Nemours, nē-mor
Newcomb, nū kum
Newcomen, nū'kum-en
Ney, nā
Niccoli, nēk'o lē
Nicolini, nē ko-lē'nē
Nicholas, nik'o-las
Nicolai, nē'ko-lī
Nicot, nē-kō
Niebuhr, nē'bör
Niel, nē-el
Niepce, nē-eps
Nisard, nē-zār
Nitzsch, nēch
Noailles, no-ă-yĕ
Nollekens, nol'e-kenz
Nordenskjöld, nor'den-shĕuld
Nostradamus, nos-tra-dā'mus
Novalis, no-vă'lis
Nuñez, nün'yeth
Nyerup, nü'e-rup

O.

Oates, ōts
Odoacer, od-o-ā'sĕr
Oehlenschläger, ēā'len-shlā-ger
Oersted, ėr'sted
Offenbach, of'en-bäk
Ogilvie, ō'gil-vi
Ohm, ōm
Oldys, ōl'dis or ōldz
Olivarez, ol-ē-vă'reth
Oosterzee, ōs'tor-zā
Orbigny, or-bēn-yē
Orcagna, or-kän'yă
Orellana, o-rol-yă'nă
Orfila, or-fē'lä
Origen, or'i-jen
Orsini, or-sē'nē
Osborn, oz'born
Osceola, os-ē-ō'la
O'Shaughnessy, o-shą'nes-i
Ossoli, os'o-lē
Ostade, os-tā'de
Oudinot, ō-dē-nō
Oughtred, ō tred
Ouseley, our'li
Outram, ou'tram
Owen, ō'en

P.

Pacheco, pă chā'kō
Paganini, păg a-nē'nē
Paget, paj'et
Paisiello, pī-zē-el lō
Palacky, pä lats kē
Palestrina, pa-les-trē nä
Palgrave, pal'grāv
Palissy, pā lē-sē
Palmer, pa mėr
Palmerston, pa'mėr ston
Pantni, pä nē nē
Panizzi, pä nēt sē
Panmure, pan mūr
Paoli, pou lē
Papin, pa-pan
Paredes, pa rā des
Pareja, pä rā cha
Parnell, pär'nel
Pascal, pas-kal
Pasquier, pas-kē-ā
Pasteur, pas-tŭr
Paton, pa'ton or pā ton
Pecci, pet chē
Pelissier, pe lē-sē-ā
Pelletier, pel tē ā
Pellico, pel i kō
Pepin, pep in, Fr pē-pan
Pepys, peps or pep'is
Percy, pėr si
Pereira, pe-rā'ra; Port pā-rā'ē-rä
Perez, pā'reth
Pergolesi, per-gō-lā'zē
Périer, pā-rē-ā
Perrault, pā-rō
Peruginy, per sēn yē
Perthes, pert'es
Perugino, pā ro-jē nō
Peschel, pā shel
Pestalozzi, pes ta-lot'sē
Petion, pā-tē-ōn
Petöfi, pē tŭ fē
Petrarch, pē'trärk
Petrie, pē tri or pet'ri
Peyronnet, pā-ro nā
Pfeiffer, pfī'ĕr
Picard, pē kar
Piccini, pēt chē nē
Piccolomini, pē-ko-lom'ē-nē
Pichegru, pēsh grū
Pichler, pēch'ler
Pickersgill, pik ėrz-gil
Pierre, pē-ār
Piloty, pē'lo-tā
Pinturicchio, pēn-tu-rēk'ē-ō
Pinzon, pēn-thōn'
Piozzi, pē ot'sē
Piranesi, pē-rä-mā'zē
Pisanello, pē-zä'nō
Pissarro, pi-zar'o; Sp. pē-thär'rō
Planché, plăn'shā
Pleyel, plī'el
Pliny, plin'i
Plumptre, plump'tr
Plutarch, plū'tärk
Podiebrad, pod-yĕ'brad
Poitevin, pwăt-vaṅ
Poliignac, po-lēn-yăk
Polk, pōlk or pŏk
Pompadour, pōn-pā-dōr
Poncelet, pōns-lā

Poniatowski, po-nē-ä-tov'skē
Ponsard, pōn-sär
Ponsonby, pon'sun-bi or pons'-bi
Pontchartrain, poń-shär-traṅ
Porpora, por'po-rä
Portaels, por'tāls
Portalis, por-tä-lēs
Potocki, po-tots'kē
Pouillet, pō-yā
Pousin, pō-saṅ
Pradier, prä-dē-ā
Praed, prād
Pressensé, prā-soṅ-sā
Prévost, prā-vō
Prichard, prich'ärd
Prideaux, prid'ō
Primaticcio, prē-mä-tēt'chō
Priscian, prish'i-an
Proudhon, prō-dōṅ
Prout, prout
Ptolemy, tol'e-mi
Puget, pū'zhā
Pughe, pū
Pugin, pū'jin
Pulci, pul'chē
Pulteney, pult'ni
Purcell, per'sel
Purchas, pēr'chas
Puscy, pū'zi
Pym, pim

Q.

Quarles, kwärlz
Quatrefages, kä-tr-fäzh
Quatremère, kä-tr-mär
Quérard, kā-rär
Quesnay, kā-nā
Quesnel, kā-nel
Quetelet, kät-lā
Quicherat, kēsh-rä
Quinault, kē-nō

R.

Rabelais, rab-lā
Rachel (Mad.), ra'shel
Racine, rä-sēn
Raeburn, rā'bėrn
Raffaelle, rä-fä-el'lā
Raimondi, rī-mon'dē
Raleigh, ra'li
Rambouillet, roṅ-bö-yā
Ramée, ra-mā
Ramsay, ram'zi
Ranke, ran'ke
Raoul, ra-ul or roul
Raphael, ruf'ā-el
Rapin, rä-paṅ
Rauch, rouch
Ravaillac, rä-vä-yäk
Reade, rēd
Réaumur, rā-ō-mûr
Reay, rā
Récamier, rā-kä-mē-ā
Reclus, rek-lü
Redesdale, rēdz'dāl
Redi, rā'dē
Regnard, rān-yär
Regnault, rān-yō
Regnier, rān-yā
Reichenbach, rī'chen-bäch
Reid, rēd
Reimarus, rī-mä'rus
Rembrandt, rem'brānt
Rémusat, rā-mü-zä
Renan, rē-noṅ
René, rē-nā
Retz, rēs or rā
Reuchlin, roich'lēn
Reuter, roi'ter
Reybaud, rā-bō
Ribera, rē-bā'rä
Ricasoli, rē-kä'so-lē
Riccio, rēt'chō
Richelieu, rēsh-lyēh
Richter, rēch'ter
Rienzi, rē-en'zē
Ristori, rēs'to-rē
Rizzio, rīt'si-o
Robespierre, roh-es-pyär
Rochambeau, ro-shoṅ-bō
Rochefort, rosh-for
Rochefoucauld, rosh-fū-kō
Rochejaquelein, rosh-shäk-laṅ
Roget, ro'zhā
Rohan, ro-oṅ
Rohlfs, rölfs
Rollin, rol-laṅ
Romanoff, ro-mä'nof
Römer, rē'mer
Romilly, rom'il-i
Ronsard, roṅ-sär
Roscoe, ros'kō
Rose (Ger.), rō'ze
Rosellini, ro-zel-lē'nē
Rosmini, ros-mē'nē
Rossetti, ros-set'tē
Rossini, ros-sē'nē
Roth, rōt
Rothschild, roths'child; Ger. rōt'shēlt
Roubiliac, rö-bē-lē-yäk
Rouget, rö-zhā
Routher, rō-är
Rousseau, rö-sō
Rowe, rō
Rowley, rou'li
Royer-Collard, rwä-yā-kol-lär
Rubens, rö'benz
Rubini, rö-bē'nē
Rückert, rük'ert
Ruffini, ruf-fē'nē
Rutherford, ruтн'ėr-ford
Ruysdael, rois'dāl
Ruyter, roi'ter

S.

Saavedra, sä-ä-vā'тнrä
Sabine, sab'in
Sacheverel, sa-shev'ėr-el
Sachs, zaks
Sacy, sä-sē
Saint-Arnaud, saṅ-tär-nō
Saint-C'yr, saṅ-sēr
Sainte-Beuve, saṅt-bėhv
Sainte-Croix, saṅt-krwä
Saint-Hilaire, saṅ-tē-lär
Saintine, saṅ-tēn
Saint-Just, saṅ-zhüst
Saint-Leger, sānt-lej'ėr or sel'-in-jėr
Saint-Leonards, sānt-len'ardz
Saint-Pierre, saṅ-pē-är
Saint-Simon, saṅ-sē-mōn
Saladin, sal'a-din
Salvator Rosa, sal-va'tor rō-zä
Salvini, säl-vē'nē
Sand (Ger.), zänt
Sand (Fr.), saṅd
Sandeau, saṅ-dō
Sandys, san'dis or sandz
Sannazaro, san-na-zä'rō
Sansovino, san-so-vē'nō
Saulcy, sō-sē
Saumarez, sō'ma-rez
Saurin, sō-raṅ
Saussure, sō-sûr
Savary, sä-vä-rē
Savigny, sä-vēn-yē
Savile, sa'vil
Savonarola, sa-von-ä-rō'la
Saxe, saks
Say, sā
Scaliger, skal'i-jėr
Scarron, skä-rōṅ
Schadow, shä-dō
Schelling, shel'ing
Schiller, shil'er
Schlegel, shlā'gel
Schleicher, shli'cher
Schleiermacher, shli'er-mach-er
Schliemann, shlē'man
Schlözer, shlē'tser
Schmidt, shmēt
Schneider, shnī'der
Schöffer, shėf'fer
Schomberg, shom'berg
Schomburgk, shom'bųrk
Schönbein, shėn'bin
Schopenhauer, shō'pen-hou-er
Schouvaloff, shö-vä'lof
Schubert, shö'bert
Schulze, shul'tse
Schumann, shö'man
Schuyler, ski-lėr
Schwanthaler, shvän'tä-ler
Schwarz, shvärts
Schwegler, shvāg'ler
Schweinfurth, shvīn'fųrt
Scoresby, skōrz'bi
Scribe, skrēb
Scudéry, skü-dā-rē
Secchi, sek'ē
Séguier, sā-gē-ā
Seguin, sē-gaṅ
Ségur, sā-gûr
Selim, sā-lēm'
Senefelder, zā'ne-fel-der
Sepulveda, sā-pųl-vā'тнä
Servetus, sėr-vē'tus
Sévigné, sā-vēn-yā
Seward, sū'ard
Sewell, sū'el
Seymour, sē'mur
Scyton, sē'ton
Sforza, sfor'tsä
Shaftesbury, shafts'ber-i
Shakespeare, Shakspeare, Shakspere, shāks'pėr
Shea, shā
Shouvaloff, shö-vä'lof
Sicard, sē-kär
Sickingen, zēk'ing-en
Siebold, zē'bolt
Siemens, zē'menz
Sieyès, sē-yäs or syā-yäs
Sigismund, sij'is-mund
Signorelli, sēn-yo-rel'lē
Sigourney, sig'ur-ni
Simon (Fr.), sē-mōṅ
Simpson, sim'sun
Sinclair, sing'klar
Slidell, sli-del'
Sloane, slōn
Smeaton, smē'ton
Smollett, smol'et
Snyders, snī'derz
Soane, sōn
Sobieski, sō-bē-es'kē
Socinus, sō-sī'nus
Solander, sol'an-dėr
Somers, sum'ėrz
Somerville, sum'ėr-vil
Sothern, suтн'ėrn
Soubise, sö-bēz
Soulé, sö-lā
Soulouque, sö-lök
Soult, solt
Southey, sou'тнi
Souvestre, sö-ves-tr
Sowerby, sou'ėr-bi
Soyer, swa-yā
Spagnoletto, spä-nyo let'tō
Spalding, spal'ding
Spallanzani, spal-ān-dza-nē
Spinola, spē-nō'lä
Spinoza, spē-nō'za
Spohr, spōr
Sprague, sprāg
Sprengel, sprenġ'el
Spurzheim, spųrts'hīm
Staël, stäl
Stanhope, stan'op
Staunton, stan'ton
Steen, stān
Steenwyk, stān'wik
Stein, stīn
Stephenson, stē'vn-sun
Stevens, stē'venz
Stier, stēr
Stilicho, stil'i-kō
Stoqueler, stok'we-lėr
Stothard, stō'thard
Stowe, stō
Stowell, stō'el
Strachan, strān
Strahan, strān
Strauss, strous
Struensee, strų'en-zā
Struve, strö've
Sturm, stųrm
Suarez, swā'reth
Suchet, sü-shā
Sue, sü
Sully, sü-lē
Suvaroff or Suvoroff, sų-vä'rof, sų-vō'rof
Sweyn, swān
Sybel (von), zē'bel
Sydenham, sid'en-am
Szechenyi, sā-chen'yē

T.

Tadema, tad'e-ma
Taglioni, tāl-yō'nē
Talbot, tal'bot
Talfourd, tal'furd
Talleyrand, tā-le-roṅ
Tallien, tā-lē-aṅ
Talmage, tal'maj or tam'aj
Tamerlane, tam'ėr-lān
Tartaglia, tär'tāl'yä
Tartini, tär-tē'nē
Tassoni, tās-sō'nē
Tauchnitz, touch'nēts
Tegethoff, tā'get-hof
Tegnér, teg-nār'
Tencin, toṅ-saṅ
Teniers, ten'yėrz
Tennemann, ten'e-man
Terence, ter'ens
Teubner, toip'ner
Teuffel, toi'fel
Texier, tā-sē-ā
Thalberg, tal'berg
Theobald, thē'o-bald or tib'ald
Theodoret, thē-od'o-ret
Theodoric, thē-od'o-rik
Thesiger, thes'i-jėr
Thévenot, tāv-nō
Thibaudeau, tē-bō-dō
Thierry, tē-ā-rē
Thiers, tē-ār
Thiersch, tērsh
Tholuck, tō'lųk
Thom, tom
Thomas (Fr.), tō-mä
Thompson, tom'sun
Thoms, tomz
Thoreau, thō'rō
Thorwaldsen, tor'väl-zen
Thou, tō
Thouvenel, tōv-nel
Thunberg, ton'berg
Tieck, tēk
Tiedemann, tē'de-man
Tiedge, tēd'ge
Tighe, tī
Timur, tim'ėr
Tiraboschi, tē-rā-bos'kē
Tischendorf, tish'en-dorf
Tissot, tē-sō
Titian, tish'an
Titiens, tēt'yens
Tiziano, tēt-sē-ä'nō (Titian)
Tocqueville, tok-vēl
Todleben, tōd'lā-ben
Tollemache, tol'mash
Tomline, tom'lin
Torquemada, tor-kā-mä'тнä
Torricelli, tor-ē-chel'ē
Totila, tot'i-la
Tournefort, tėrn-for
Toussaint L'Ouverture, tö-saṅ lö-ver-tür
Townshend, tounz'end
Travers, trav'ėrz
Tredgold, tred'gōld
Tregelles, trē-gelz'
Trevelyan, trē-vel'yan
Trevor, trē'vor
Tricoupis, tri-kö'pis
Trollope, trol'op
Troyon, trwä-yōṅ
Trübner, trüb'nėr
Tschudi, chö'dē
Tulloch, tul'och
Turenne, tü-ren
Turgenjef, tur'gen-yef
Turgot, tür-gō
Tyndall, tin'dal
Tyrwhitt, tėr'wit or tėr'it
Tytler, tit'lėr

U.

Uccello, öt-chel'lō
Udall, ū'dal
Ueberweg, ū'bėr-vāg
Uhland, ö'lant
Ulfilas, ul'fi-las
Ulloa, ųl-yō'ä
Ulrici, ųl-rē'sē
Urquhart, ėr'kwart or ur'whart
Uwins, ū'inz

V.

Vaccaro, väk'ä-rō
Vacherot, väsh-rō
Vaillant, vä-yōṅ
Valckenaer, väl'ke-nār

Valentin, vă lon-tĕn
Vallière, vă-lē-ār
Valois, văl-wă
Vámbéry, vām'bā-rē
Vanbrugh, van brū
Vancouver, van kō ver
Vandyke or Van Dyck, van-dik'
Vanloo, văn-lō
Vannucci, văn nōt chē
Vapereau, văp-rō
Varnhagen, fārn hā-gen
Varoli, vă-rō lē
Vasari, vă-sā rē
Vauban, vō-boń
Vaucanson, vō-kon-sōn
Vaughan, vạn or vạ an
Vauquelin, vō-klan
Vaux, vạks
Vecchi, vek'ē
Vecellio, vā-chel ē-o
Veit, fīt
Veitch, vēch
Velasquez, vā läs'keth
Vendôme, von-dōm
Verboeckhoven, ver'bōk hō-ven
Vergil, vēr'jil
Vergniaud, ver-nyō
Vernet, ver nā
Veronese vā rō-nā zā
Verstegan, vēr-stē gan
Vespucci, ves-pōt chē
Veuillot, vēū yō
Viardot, vē-ār-dō
Vicente vē-sen tā
Vieta, vē-ā tā
Vieuxtemps, vyēū ton
Viguola, vēn yō-la
Viguy, vēn yē
Villars, vē-lār
Villegas, vēl yā gās
Villehardouin, vēl ār-dụ an
Villèle, vē-lāl
Villemain, vēl man
Villeneuve, vēl nēūv
Villeroi, vēl rwà
Villiers, vil yērz
Villoison, vēl wà zōn
Vincent de Paul, van-soń dē pōl
Vinci, vēn chē
Vinet, vē-nā
Virchow, fir'chō
Virgil, vēr'jil
Vischer, fish er
Vives, vē'ves
Viviani, vē-vē-ä'nē
Vladimir, vlăd'i mēr
Vogel, fō gel
Vogt, focht
Vogüé, vō-gū ā
Voiture, vwà-tūr
Voltaire vol tār
Vortigern, vor'ti gern
Voss, fos

W.

Waagen, vā gen
Wace, wās
Wachsmuth väks'mōt
Wadsworth woda wērth
Wagner, vach ner
Walckenaer valk nār
Waldemar, wol de mar
Walker wạ kēr
Wallace, wol as
Wallenstein val en stin
Waller wol ēr
Wallis, wol is
Walmesley wamz'li
Walpole wol pōl
Walsh wolsh
Walsingham wol sing am
Walter wal ter
Walton, wal tun
Walworth, wol werth
Wanley won li
Warburton, wạr'bėr tun
Ward, ward
Wardlaw, wạrd'la
Warham, wor'am
Waring, wā ring
Warner wạr'nėr
Warren, wor'en
Warrington, wor'ing ton
Warton, wạr'ton
Watson, wot sun
Watt, wot
Watteau, wät tō
Watts, wots
Waugh, wạ
Weber, vā'ber
Wecnix, vā niks
Weil, vil
Weishaupt, vis'houpt
Weiss, vis
Weisse, vi se
Welcker, vel'ker
Wellesley, welz li
Wenceslaus wen ses lạs
Werner, ver'ner
Wesley, wes li
Westergaard, ves ter gord
Wharton, whar'ton
Whately, whāt li
Wheatstone, whet stōn
Whewell, hū el
Whitaker, whit a kėr
Whitefield, whit fēld
Whitelocke, whit lok
Whittier whit i ėr
Wieland, vē lant
Wight, wit
Wildenow, vēl de nō
Wilkes, wilks
Willoughby, wil o-bi
Wimpffen (Ger.), vēmp fen, (Fr.) vanp fan
Winer vē ner
Wishart, wish art
Wither, wiṫ ėr
Wolfe wụlf
Wollaston wụl as-ton
Wollstonecraft, wụl ston kraft
Wolseley wụlz'li
Wolsey, wụl zi
Wordsworth wẹrdz wērth
Worsaae vor'sō
Wouverman vou ver man
Wrangell, vrang el
Wraxall raks ạl
Wrede, vrā'de
Wren, ren
Wriothesley, ri oths-li
Wyatt, wi at
Wycherley, wich ėr li
Wyclif, wik lif
Wyllie, wi li
Wyndham, wind am

X.

Xavier, zav i-ėr, Sp. chä vē-er'
Ximenes, chē-mā nes

Y.

Yarrell, yar el
Yonge, yung
Youatt, yō at
Ypriarte, ē-prē-ar'tā

Z

Zahn, tsän
Zarate thā rā tā
Ziegler, tsēch ler
Ziethen, tsē ten
Zimmermann, tsēm er man
Zingarelli dzēn gä rel lē
Zinzendorf tsēn tsen-dorf
Zizka, zis'ka
Zorrilla thor rēl yä
Zschokke, tshok ke
Zuccarelli, dzụk ä rel lē
Zuccaro dzụk a rō
Zucchero dzụk e rō
Zumala Carreguy, thō-mā lä kär rā gē
Zumpt, tsụmpt
Zuñiga thō-nyē'gä
Zurbaran, thụr bä-rän
Zwingli, tsvēng lē

Fāte, făr, fat, fall, me met hėr, golden pine pin, nōte not move, tūbe, tub, bull oil, pound ch chain, g, go, j, job, y, yes, wh, then, th, thin, zh, azure French, vūe, bụt, blėh, nēuf, n ou Scotch and German, ch, loch, nacht

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WORDS, PHRASES, AND NOTEWORTHY SAYINGS,

FROM THE LATIN, GREEK, AND MODERN LANGUAGES, MET WITH IN CURRENT ENGLISH

[Certain others will be found in the Dictionary itself.]

à bas [Fr.] Down, down with
Ab extra [L.] From without
Ab initio [L.] From the beginning
Ab intra [L.] From within
à bon marché [Fr.] Cheap, a good bargain
Ab origine [L.] From the origin
Ab ovo [L.] From the egg, from the beginning
Ab ovo usque ad mala [L.] From the egg to the apples (as in Roman banquets), from beginning to end
Absente reo [L.] The accused being absent
Absit invidia [L.] Let there be no ill will, envy apart.
Ab uno disce omnes [L.] From one specimen judge of all the rest
Ab urbe conditâ [L.] From the building of the city, i. e., Rome
à cheval [Fr.] On horseback
Ad aperturam (libri) [L.] At the opening of the book, wherever the book opens
Ad arbitrium [L.] At pleasure
Ad calendas Græcas [L.] At the Greek calends, i.e., never, as the Greeks had no calends in their mode of reckoning
Ad captandum vulgus [L.] To attract or please the rabble
à deux mains [Fr.] For two hands, two-handed, having a double office
Ad finem [L.] To the end
Ad hominem [L.] To the man, to an individual's interests or passions, personal
Ad infinitum [L.] To infinity
Ad interim [L.] In the meanwhile
à discrétion [Fr.] At discretion, unrestricted
Ad libitum [L.] At pleasure
Ad nauseam [L.] To disgust or satiety
Ad referendum [L.] For further consideration.
Ad rem [L.] To the purpose, to the point
Adscriptus glebæ [L.] Attached to the soil
Adsum [L.] I am present, here!
Ad unguem [L.] To the nail, to a nicety, exactly, perfectly
Ad unum omnes [L.] All to a man
Ad utrumque paratus [L.] Prepared for either case
Ad valorem [L.] According to the value
Ad vitam aut culpam [L.] For life or fault, i. e., till some misconduct be proved
Æquo animo [L.] With an equable mind, with equanimity
Ære perennius [L.] More lasting than brass
Affaire d'amour [Fr.] A love affair
Affaire d'honneur [Fr.] An affair of honour, a duel
Affaire du cœur [Fr.] An affair of the heart
A fortiori [L.] With stronger reason
Age quod agis [L.] Attend to what you are about
à grands frais [Fr.] At great expense
à haute voix [Fr.] Aloud
Aide toi, et le Ciel t'aidera [Fr.] Help yourself and Heaven will help you
à la belle étoile [Fr.] Under the stars, in the open air
à la bonne heure [Fr.] In good time, very well
à l'abri [Fr.] Under shelter
à la dérobée [Fr.] By stealth
à la Française [Fr.] After the French mode
à la mode [Fr.] According to the custom or fashion
à l'envi [Fr.] Emulously, so as to vie
Al fresco [It.] In the open air, cool
Allez-vous-en. [Fr.] Away with you
Allons [Fr.] Let us go, come on, come.
Alter ego [L.] Another self
Alter idem [L.] Another exactly similar
Amende honorable [Fr.] Satisfactory apology; reparation.
à merveille [Fr.] To a wonder; marvellously.

Amicus humani generis [L] A friend of the human race
Amor patriæ [L] Love of country
Amour propre [Fr] Self love, vanity
Ancien régime [Fr] The ancient or former order of things
Anno ætatis suæ [L] In the year of his or her age
Anno Christi [L] In the year of Christ
Anno Domini [L] In the year of our Lord
Anno mundi [L] In the year of the world
Anno urbis conditæ [L] In the year from the time the city (Rome) was built
Annus mirabilis [L] Year of wonder
Ante meridiem [L] Before noon
à outrance [Fr] To extremities
Aperçu [Fr] A general sketch or survey
à perte de vue [Fr] Till beyond one's view
à peu près [Fr] Nearly
à pied [Fr] On foot
à propos de bottes [Fr] Apropos of boots, foreign to the subject or matter in hand
à propos de rien [Fr] Apropos to nothing, without a motive
Arbiter elegantiarum [L] A judge or supreme authority in matters of taste
Arcades ambo [L] Arcadians both, fellows of the same stamp
Arcana imperii [L] State secrets
Ardentia verba [L] Glowing language
Argent comptant [Fr] Ready money
Argumentum ad hominem [L] An argument to the individual man, i.e. to his interests and prejudices
Argumentum ad ignorantiam [L] An argument founded on a person's ignorance
Argumentum ad judicium [L] Argument appealing to the judgment
Argumentum ad verecundiam [L] Argument appealing to modesty
Aristæ metron [Gr] Moderation is best
Arrière pensée [Fr] Mental reservation
Ars est celare artem [L] It is true art to conceal art
Ars longa vita brevis [L] Art is long, life is short
Artium magister [L] Master of Arts
à tort et à travers [Fr] At random, without consideration
Au contraire [Fr] On the contrary
Au courant [Fr] Fully acquainted with matters
Au désespoir [Fr] In despair
Audi alteram partem [L] Hear the other side
Au fait [Fr] Well acquainted with, expert
Au fond [Fr] At bottom
Aurea mediocritas [L] The golden or happy mean
Au reste [Fr] As for the rest
Au revoir [Fr] Adieu until we meet again
Aussitôt dit, aussitôt fait [Fr] No sooner said than done
Autant d'hommes, autant d'avis [Fr] So many men so many minds
Aut Cæsar aut nullus [L] Either Cæsar or nobody
Aut vincere aut mori [L] Either to conquer or to die death or victory
Aux armes! [Fr] To arms!
Avant propos [Fr] Preliminary matter, preface
A vestra salute [It] }
à votre santé [Fr] } To your health

Bas bleu [Fr] A blue stocking, a literary woman
Beatæ memoriæ [L] Of blessed memory
Beaux esprits [Fr] Men of wit
Beaux yeux [Fr] Fine eyes good looks
Bel esprit [Fr] A person of wit or genius, a brilliant mind
Bellum! horrida bella! [L] Wars! horrid wars!
Ben trovato [It] Well invented
Bête noire [Fr] A black beast, a bug bear
Bis dat qui cito dat [L] He gives twice who gives quickly
Bon ami [Fr] Good friend
Bon gré, mal gré [Fr] With good or ill grace, willing or unwilling
Bon jour [Fr] Good day, good morning
Bonne et belle [Fr] Good and handsome
Bonne foi. [Fr] Good faith
Bon soir [Fr] Good evening
Brevet [Fr] Patented
Brevi manu [L] With a short hand, ex temporaneously.

Brutum fulmen [L] A harmless thunderbolt

Cadit quæstio [L] The question falls, there is no further discussion
Cæca est invidia [L] Envy is blind
Cætera desunt [L] The rest is wanting
Cæteris paribus [L] Other things being equal
Campo santo [It] A burying ground
Carpe diem [L] Enjoy the present day, improve the time
Casus belli [L] That which causes or justifies war
Causa sine quâ non [L] An indispensable cause or condition
Cedant arma togæ [L] Let arms yield to the gown, that is, military authority to the civil power
Cela va sans dire [Fr] That goes without saying, that is a matter of course
Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte [Fr] It is only the first step that is difficult
C'est à dire [Fr] That is to say
C'est une autre chose [Fr] That's quite an other thing
Ceteris paribus [L] See *Cæteris*
Chacun a son goût [Fr] Every one to his taste
Chemin de fer [Fr] Iron road, a railway
Chère amie [Fr] A dear (female) friend
Che sarà, sarà [It] What will be will be
Chi tace confessa [It] He who keeps silence confesses
Ci gît [Fr] Here lies
Clarum et venerabile nomen [L] An illustrious and venerable name
Cogito, ergo sum [L] I think, therefore I exist
Comitas inter gentes [L] Politeness between nations
Comme il faut [Fr] As it should be
Commune bonum [L] A common good
Communibus annis [L] On the annual average
Communi consensu [L] By common consent
Compagnon de voyage [Fr] A travelling companion
Compte rendu. [Fr] An account rendered, a report
Con amore [It] With love very earnestly
Conditio sine quâ non [L] A necessary condition
Conjunctis viribus [L] With united powers
Conseil d'état [Fr] A council of state, a privy council
Consensus facit legem [L] Consent makes the law
Consilio et prudentia [L] By wisdom and prudence
Constantia et virtute [L] By constancy and virtue (or bravery)
Contra bonos mores [L] Against good manners
Copia verborum [L] Rich supply of words
Coram nobis [L] Before us, in our presence
Cordon sanitaire [Fr] A line of guards to prevent the spreading of contagion or pestilence
Coup [Fr] A stroke —*Coup d'essai*, a first attempt —*Coup d'état* a sudden decisive blow in politics, a stroke of policy —*Coup de grace*, a finishing stroke —*Coup de main* a sudden attack or enterprise —*Coup de maître*, a master stroke —*Coup d'œil*, a rapid glance of the eye —*Coup de pied* a kick —*Coup de soleil*, sunstroke. —*Coup de théâtre*, a theatrical effect
Coûte qui coûte [Fr] Cost what it may
Credat Judæus Apella [L] Let Apella, the superstitious Jew, believe it, I won't
Credo quia absurdum [L] I believe because it is absurd
Crux criticorum [L] The puzzle of critics
Cucullus non facit monachum [L] The cowl does not make the friar
Cui bono? [L] For whose advantage? to what end
Cum grano salis [L] With a grain of salt, with some allowance
Cum privilegio [L] With privilege
Curiosa felicitas [L] Nice felicity of expression
Currente calamo [L] With a running or rapid pen

Dame d'honneur [Fr] Maid of honour

De bon augure [Fr] Of good augury or omen.
De bonne grâce [Fr] With good grace; willingly
De die in diem [L] From day to day
Dégagé [Fr] Free, easy, unconstrained
De gustibus non est disputandum [L] There is no disputing about tastes
Dei gratiâ [L] By the grace of God
De jure [L] From the law, by right
Delenda est Carthago [L] Carthage must be blotted out, or destroyed
De mortuis nil nisi bonum [L] Say nothing but good of the dead.
De novo [L] Anew
Deo adjuvante [L] God assisting
Deo favente [L] God favouring
Deo gratias [L] Thanks to God
Deo juvante [L] With God's help
Deo volente [L] God willing, by God's will
De profundis [L] Out of the depths
Dernier ressort [Fr] A last resource
Désagrément [Fr] Something disagreeable
Despere in loco [L] To jest or be jolly at the proper time
Desunt cætera [L] The remainder is wanting
Dieu et mon droit [Fr] God and my right
Dieu vous garde. [Fr] God protect you
Dignus vindice nodus [L] A difficulty worthy of powerful intervention.
Di penates [L] Household gods.
Disjecta membra [L] Scattered remains.
Divide et impera [L] Divide and rule
Dolce far niente [It] Sweet doing nothing, sweet idleness
Dominus vobiscum [L] The Lord be with you
Dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori [L] It is sweet and glorious to die for one's country
Dum spiro, spero [L] While I breathe I hope
Dum vivimus, vivamus [L] While we live, let us live
Durante vitâ [L] During life

Ecce homo [L] Behold the man!
Édition de luxe [Fr] A splendid and expensive edition of a book
Editio princeps [L] The first printed edition of a book.
Ego et rex meus [L] I and my king
Eheu! fugaces labuntur anni [L] Alas! the fleeting years glide by
Emeritus [L] Retired or superannuated after long service
En ami [Fr] As a friend
En arrière [Fr] In the rear, behind, back
En attendant [Fr] In the meantime
En avant [Fr] Forward
En déshabillé [Fr] In undress
En effet [Fr] In effect, substantially, really
En famille [Fr] With one's family, in a domestic state
Enfant gâté [Fr] A spoiled child.
Enfants perdus [Fr] Lost children, a forlorn hope
Enfant trouvé [Fr] A foundling
Enfin [Fr] In short, at last, finally
En grande tenue [Fr] In full dress
En plein jour [Fr] In broad day
En rapport [Fr] In harmony, in agreement
En règle [Fr] According to rules, in order.
En revanche [Fr] In requital, in return
En route [Fr] On the way
En suite [Fr] In company, in a set
Entente cordiale [Fr] Cordial understanding, especially between two states
Entourage [Fr] Surroundings, adjuncts.
Entre nous [Fr] Between ourselves
En vérité [Fr] In truth, verily
Eo animo [L] With that design.
Eo nomine [L] By that name.
E pluribus unum [L] One out of many; one composed of many
E re natâ [L] According to the exigency
Esprit de corps [Fr] The animating spirit of a collective body, as a regiment
Esse quam videri [L] To be rather than to seem
Est modus in rebus [L.] There is a medium in all things
Et cætera (or *Et cetera*). [L] And the rest.
Et hoc (or *Et id*) *genus omne.* [L.] And everything of the sort.
Et sequentes, Et sequentia. [L] And those that follow.

Et sic de cæteris. [L.] And so of the rest
Et sic de similibus [L.] And so of the like
Et tu, Brute! [L.] And thou also, Brutus!
Ex adverso [L.] From the opposite side
Ex animo [L.] Heartily, sincerely
Ex cathedra [L.] From the chair, with the authority of a professor or learned man
Exceptio probat regulam [L.] The exception proves (or tests) the rule.
Exceptis excipiendis [L.] The due exceptions being made
Ex dono [L.] By the gift
Exempli gratiâ [L.] By way of example
Ex merâ gratiâ [L.] Through mere favour
Ex necessitate rei [L.] From the necessity of the case
Ex nihilo nihil fit [L.] Out of nothing, nothing comes
Ex pede Herculem [L.] From the foot we recognize a Hercules, we judge of the whole from the specimen
Experientia docet stultos [L.] Experience instructs fools
Experimentum crucis [L.] An experiment of a most searching nature
Experto credo [L.] Trust one who has had experience
Ex post facto [L.] After the deed is done, retrospective
Expressis verbis [L.] In express terms
Extra muros [L.] Beyond the walls
Ex uno disce omnes [L.] From one judge of the rest

Facile princeps [L.] Easily preeminent, indisputably the first
Fa dilescet tescensus Averno [L.] The descent to Avernus or hell is easy
Façon de parler [Fr.] Manner of speaking
Fæx populi [L.] The dregs of the people
Faire bonne mine [Fr.] To put a good face upon the matter
Fait accompli [Fr.] A thing already done
Fama clamosa [L.] A current scandal
Far niente [It.] The doing of nothing
Fas est et ab hoste doceri [L.] It is right to be taught even by an enemy
Fata obstant [L.] The Fates oppose it
Feræ naturæ [L.] Of a wild nature, undomesticated
Festina lente [L.] Haste in slowly
Fiat justitia, ruat cœlum [L.] Let justice be done though the heavens should fall
Fiat lux [L.] Let there be light
Fide et amore [L.] By faith and love
Fide et audaciâ [L.] By fidelity and confidence
Fidei defensor [L.] Defender of the faith
Fide non armis [L.] By faith not by arms
Fides Punica [L.] Punic or Carthaginian faith, treachery
Fidus Achates [L.] Faithful Achates, a true friend
Filius nullius [L.] A son of nobody
Filius terræ [L.] A son of the earth, one of low birth
Fille de joie [Fr.] A prostitute
Finem respice [L.] Look to the end
Finis coronat opus [L.] The end crowns the work.
Flagrante bello [L.] During hostilities
Flagrante delicto [L.] In the commission of the crime
Flecti, non frangi [L.] To be bent, not broken
Fons et origo [L.] The source and origin
Fortiter in re [L.] With firmness in acting
Fortuna favet fortibus [L.] Fortune favours the bold
Fronti nulla fides [L.] There is no trusting to outward features
Fruges consumere nati [L.] Born to consume fruits, born only to eat
Fugit irreparabile tempus [L.] Irrecoverable time flies on
Fuimus Troes [L.] We were once Trojans
Fuit Ilium [L.] Troy has been
Fulmen brutum [L.] A harmless thunderbolt
Functus officio [L.] Having performed one's office or duty, hence, out of office
Furor arma ministrat [L.] Rage provides arms
Furor loquendi [L.] A rage for speaking
Furor poeticus [L.] Poetical fire

Gaieté de cœur. [Fr.] Gaiety of heart.
Gallicè [L.] In French
Garçon. [Fr.] A boy, a waiter.
Garde du corps [Fr.] A body-guard
Garde mobile [Fr.] A guard liable to general service
Gardez bien [Fr.] Take good care
Gardez la foi [Fr.] Keep the faith
Gaudeamus igitur [L.] So let us be joyful
Gens d'armes [Fr.] Men at arms.
Gens de guerre [Fr.] Military men
Gens de lettres [Fr.] Literary men
Gentilhomme [Fr.] A gentleman
Germanicè [L.] In German
Gloria in excelsis [L.] Glory to God in the highest
Gloria patri [L.] Glory be to the Father
Gnothi seauton [Gr.] Know thyself
Grace à Dieu [Fr.] Thanks to God
Grande parure [Fr.] Full dress
Grande toilette [Fr.] Full dress
Grand merci [Fr.] Many thanks
Guerra al cuchillo [Sp.] War to the knife
Guerre à mort [Fr.] War to the death
Guerre à outrance [Fr.] War to the uttermost

Haud longis intervallis [L.] At brief intervals
Haud passibus æquis [L.] Not with equal steps
Haut goût [Fr.] High flavour, elegant taste
Helluo librorum [L.] A devourer of books, a book worm
Hiatus valde deflendus [L.] A chasm or deficiency much to be regretted
Hic et ubique [L.] Here and everywhere
Hic labor, hoc opus est [L.] This is labour, this is toil
Hinc illæ lacrymæ [L.] Hence these tears
Hodie mihi, cras tibi [L.] Mine to-day, yours to-morrow
Hoi polloi [Gr.] The many, the vulgar, the rabble
Homo trium literarum [Sp.] A man of one book
Homme des affaires [Fr.] A man of business
Homme d'esprit [Fr.] A man of wit or genius
Homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto [L.] I am a man I count nothing human in different to me
Honi soit qui mal y pense [O Fr.] Evil to him who evil thinks
Honores mutant mores [L.] Honours change manners
Horresco referens [L.] I shudder as I relate
Hors de combat [Fr.] Out of condition to fight
Hors de la loi [Fr.] In the condition of an outlaw
Hors de propos [Fr.] Not to the point or purpose
Hors d'œuvre [Fr.] Out of course, out of order
Humanum est errare [L.] To err is human

Ibidem [L.] At the same place (in a book)
Ich dien [Ger.] I serve
Id est [L.] That is often contracted to
Id genus omne [L.] All of that sort or description
Ignorantia elenchi [L.] Ignorance of the point in question
Ignotum per ignotius [L.] The unknown (explained) by the still more unknown
Il a le diable au corps [Fr.] The devil is in him
Il pensieroso [It.] The pensive man
Imo pectore [L.] From the depths of the chest
Imperi Marte [L.] With unequal military strength
Impedimenta [L.] Luggage or baggage
Imperium in imperio [L.] A government or rule within another
In æternum [L.] For ever
In articulo mortis [L.] At the point of death in the last struggle
In bianco [It.] In blank, in white
In capite [L.] In chief
Incredulus odi [L.] Being incredulous I cannot endure it
In curiâ [L.] In court
Index expurgatorius [L.] A list of prohibited books
In dubio [L.] In doubt
In equilibrio [L.] In equilibrium, equally balanced
In esse [L.] In being, in actuality
In extenso [L.] At full length
In extremis. [L.] At the point of death.
In formâ pauperis [L.] As a poor man.
Infra dignitatem [L.] Below one's dignity.
In futuro [L.] In future, henceforth
In hoc statu [L.] In this state of things
In limine [L.] At the threshold
In loco [L.] In the place, in the natural or proper place
In loco parentis [L.] In the place of a parent
In medias res [L.] Into the midst of things
In memoriam [L.] To the memory of, in memory
In nomine [L.] In the name of
In nubibus [L.] In the clouds.
In nuce [L.] In a nut shell
In omnia paratus [L.] Prepared for all things
In partibus infidelium [L.] In parts belonging to infidels, or countries not adhering to the Roman Catholic faith
In perpetuum [L.] For ever
In petto [It.] Within the breast, in reserve
In posse [L.] In possible existence, in possibility
In præsenti [L.] At the present moment
In propriâ personâ [L.] In one's own person
In puris naturalibus [L.] Quite naked
In re [L.] In the matter of
In rerum naturâ [L.] In the nature of things
In sæcula sæculorum [L.] For ages on ages
In situ [L.] In its original situation
In statu quo [L.] In the former state
Inter alia [L.] Among other things
Inter nos [L.] Between ourselves
In terrorem [L.] As a means of terrifying, by way of warning
Inter se [L.] Among themselves
In toto [L.] In the whole, entirely
Intra muros [L.] Within the walls
In transitu [L.] On the passage
In vacuo [L.] In empty space, in a vacuum
In vino veritas [L.] There is truth in wine, truth is told under the influence of liquor
Invitâ Minervâ [L.] Against the will of Minerva, without genius or natural abilities
Ipse dixit [L.] He himself said it, a dogmatic saying or assertion
Ipsissima verba [L.] The very words.
Ipso facto [L.] In the fact itself
Ira furor brevis est [L.] Anger is a short madness
Italicè [L.] In Italian

Jacta est alea [L.] The die is cast
Je ne sais quoi [Fr.] I know not what, a something or other
Je suis prêt. [Fr.] I am ready
Jet d'eau [Fr.] A jet of water, a fountain
Jeu de mots [Fr.] A play on words, a pun
Jeu d'esprit [Fr.] A display of wit, a witticism
Joci causâ [L.] For the sake of a joke
Jubilate Deo [L.] Rejoice in God, be joyful in the Lord
Judicium Dei [L.] The judgment of God
Jure divino [L.] By divine law
Jure humano [L.] By human law
Juris peritus [L.] One learned in the law
Juris utriusque doctor [L.] Doctor of both the civil and canon law
Jus canonicum [L.] The canon law
Jus civile [L.] The civil law
Jus divinum [L.] The divine law
Jus et norma loquendi [L.] The law and rule of speech
Jus gentium [L.] The law of nations
Jus gladii [L.] The right of the sword
Juste milieu [Fr.] The golden mean

Labor ipse voluptas [L.] Labour itself is a pleasure
Labor omnia vincit [L.] Labour conquers every thing
Laborum dulce lenimen [L.] The sweet solace of our labours
La fortune passe partout [Fr.] Fortune passes everywhere; all are liable to vicissitudes.
L'allegro [It.] The merry man
Lapis philosophorum [L.] The philosopher's stone
Lapsus calami [L.] A slip of the pen
Lapsus linguæ [L.] A slip of the tongue
Lapsus memoriæ [L.] A slip of the memory.
Lares et penates [L.] Household gods.

Latet anguis in herbâ. [L.] A snake lies hid in the grass
Latine dictum [L.] Spoken in Latin
Laudari a viro laudato [L.] To be praised by one who is himself praised.
Laudator temporis acti [L.] One who praises time past
Laus Deo [L.] Praise to God
L'avenir [Fr.] The future
Le beau monde [Fr.] The fashionable world
Lector benevole [L.] Kind or gentle reader
Legatus a latere [L.] A papal ambassador
Le grand monarque [Fr.] The great monarch Louis XIV of France
Le jeu n'en vaut pas la chandelle [Fr.] The game is not worth the candle, the object is not worth the trouble
Le pas [Fr.] Precedence in place or rank
Les absens ont toujours tort [Fr.] The absent are always in the wrong
Lèse majesté [Fr.] High treason
Le tout ensemble [Fr.] The whole together
Lettre de cachet [Fr.] A sealed letter containing private orders, a royal warrant
Lex loci [L.] The law or custom of the place
Lex non scripta [L.] Unwritten law, common law
Lex scripta [L.] Statute law
Lex talionis [L.] The law of retaliation
L'homme propose, et Dieu dispose [Fr.] Man proposes and God disposes
Lima labor et mora [L.] The labour and delay of the file, the slow and laborious polishing of a literary composition
L'inconnu [Fr.] The unknown
Lite pendente [L.] During the trial
Litera scripta manet [L.] The written letter remains
Loco citato [L.] In the place cited
Locus classicus [L.] A classical passage
Longo intervallo [L.] By or at a long interval
Lucus a non lucendo [L.] Used as typical of an absurd derivation—*lucus*, a grove having been derived by an old grammarian from *luceo*, to shine— from not shining.
Lusus naturæ [L.] A sport or freak of nature

Ma chère [Fr.] My dear (fem.)
Ma foi [Fr.] Upon my faith
Magna est veritas et prevalebit [L.] Truth is mighty and will prevail
Magni nominis umbra [L.] The shadow of a great name
Magnum bonum [L.] A great good
Magnum opus [L.] A great work
Maison de sante [Fr.] A private asylum or hospital
Maître d'hotel [Fr.] A house steward
Maladie du pays [Fr.] Home sickness
Mala fide [L.] With bad faith, treacherously
Mal de dents [Fr.] Tooth ache
Mal de mer [Fr.] Sea sickness
Mal de tête [Fr.] Head ache
Malgré nous [Fr.] In spite of us
Malum in se [L.] An evil thing in itself
Malum prohibitum [L.] An evil prohibited
Manibus pedibusque [L.] With hands and feet
Manu propriâ [L.] With one's own hand
Mardi gras [Fr.] Shrove Tuesday
Mare clausum [L.] A closed sea, a bay
Mariage de convenance [Fr.] Marriage from motives of interest rather than of love
Mariage de la main gauche [Fr.] Left-handed marriage, morganatic marriage.
Mauvaise honte [Fr.] False modesty
Mauvais goût [Fr.] Bad taste
Mauvais sujet [Fr.] A bad subject, a worthless scamp
Medio tutissimus ibis [L.] In a medium course you will be safest
Mega biblion mega kakon [Gr.] A great book is a great evil
Me judice [L.] I being judge, in my opinion
Memento mori [L.] Remember death
Mens sana in corpore sano [L.] A sound mind in a sound body
Mens sibi conscia recti [L.] A mind conscious of rectitude
Meo periculo [L.] At my own risk
Meo voto [L.] According to my wish
Meum et tuum. [L.] Mine and thine
Mirabile dictu. [L.] Wonderful to relate
Mirabile visu [L.] Wonderful to see
Mise en scène [Fr.] The getting up for the stage, or the putting on the stage
Modus operandi [L.] Manner of working
Mon ami [Fr.] My friend (masc.)
Mon cher [Fr.] My dear (masc.)
Monumentum ære perennius [L.] A monument more lasting than brass
More majorum [L.] After the manner of our ancestors
More suo [L.] In his own way
Mors omnibus communis [L.] Death is common to all
Motu proprio [L.] Of his own accord
Multum in parvo [L.] Much in little
Mutatis mutandis [L.] With the necessary changes

Natale solum [L.] Natal soil
Necessitas non habet legem [L.] Necessity has no law
Née [Fr.] Born, as an unmarried woman
Nemine contradicente [L.] No one speaking in opposition, without opposition
Nemine dissentiente [L.] No one dissenting without a dissenting voice
Nemo me impune lacessit [L.] No one assails me with impunity
Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit [L.] No one is wise at all times
Nemo repente fuit turpissimus [L.] No one ever became a villain in an instant
Ne plus ultra [L.] Nothing further, the uttermost point, perfection
Ne sutor supra crepidam [L.] Let not the shoemaker go beyond his last, let no one meddle with what lies beyond his range
Nihil ad rem [L.] Nothing to the point
Nihil quod tetigit non ornavit [L.] He touched nothing without embellishing it
Nil admirari [L.] To be astonished at nothing
Nil desperandum [L.] There is no reason for despair
Neuter ne partie [Fr.] Neither the one nor the other
Nimmen ne credie colon [L.] Trust not too much to looks
N'importe [Fr.] It matters not
Nisi Dominus frustra [L.] Unless God be with us all is in vain
Nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus [L.] Virtue is the true and only nobility
Noblesse oblige [Fr.] Rank imposes obligations
A nolens volens [L.] Willing or unwilling
Noli me tangere [L.] Touch me not
Nolo episcopari [L.] I do not wish to be made a bishop
Nom de guerre [Fr.] A war name, a pseudonym, a pen name
Nom de plume [Fr.] A pen name (Incorrect for *Nom de guerre*.)
Non compos mentis [L.] Not in sound mind
Non est inventus [L.] He has not been found
Non libet [L.] It does not please me
Non liquet [L.] The case is not clear
Non omnia possumus omnes [L.] We can not all of us do everything
Non sequitur [L.] It does not follow
Nosce te ipsum [L.] Know thyself
Noscitur e sociis [L.] He is known by his companions
Nota bene [L.] Mark well
Nous avons changé tout cela [Fr.] We have changed all that
Nous verrons [Fr.] We shall see
Novus homo [L.] A new man, one who has raised himself from obscurity
Nudis verbis [L.] In plain words
Nulla dies sine linea [L.] Not a day without a line, no day without something done
Nulli secundus [L.] Second to none
Nunquam non paratus [L.] Never unprepared, always ready

Obit [L.] He, or she, died.
Obiter dictum [L.] A thing said by the way
Obscurum per obscurius [L.] An obscurity (explained) by something more obscure still
Oderint dum metuant [L.] Let them hate provided they fear
Odi profanum vulgus [L.] I loathe the profane rabble
Odium theologicum. [L.] The hatred of theologians
Œil de bœuf [Fr.] A bull's-eye.
Œuvres [Fr.] Works
Omne ignotum pro magnifico [L.] Whatever is unknown is held to be magnificent
Omne solum forti patria [L.] Every soil is a brave man's country
Omnia vincit amor [L.] Love conquers all things
Omnia vincit labor [L.] Labour overcomes all things
Operæ pretium est [L.] It is worth while
Ora et labora [L.] Pray and work
Ora pro nobis [L.] Pray for us
Ore rotundo [L.] With round full voice
Origo mali [L.] Origin of the evil
O! si sic omnia [L.] O! if all things so, O! if he had always so spoken or acted
O tempora! O mores! [L.] O the times! O the manners!
Otium cum dignitate [L.] Ease with dignity

Pace [L.] By leave of, not to give offence to—*Pace tua*, with your consent
Palmam qui meruit ferat [L.] Let him who has won the palm wear it
Par excellence [Fr.] By way of eminence
Pari passu [L.] With equal pace, step for step
Par nobile fratrum [L.] A noble pair of brothers, two just alike
Parole d'honneur [Fr.] Word of honour
Pars pro toto [L.] Part for the whole
Particeps criminis [L.] An accomplice in a crime
Parva componere magnis [L.] To compare small things with great
Passim [L.] Everywhere, all through
Pâte de foie gras [Fr.] Goose liver pie
Pater patriæ [L.] Father of his country
Patres conscripti [L.] Conscript fathers, Roman senators
Pax vobiscum [L.] Peace be with you
Peine forte et dure [Fr.] Strong and severe punishment a kind of judicial torture
Pensée [Fr.] A thought
Per [L.] For, through, by —*Per contra* Contrariwise —*Per annum* By the year, annually —*Per centum* By the hundred —*Per diem* By the day, daily —*Per saltum* By a leap or jump —*Per se* By itself considered
Perfervidum ingenium Scotorum [L.] The intense earnestness of Scotsmen
Petitio principii [L.] A begging of the question
Peu à peu [Fr.] Little by little
Pied à terre [Fr.] A resting place, a temporary lodging
Pis aller [Fr.] The worst or last shift
Poco a poco [It.] Little by little
Poeta nascitur, non fit. [L.] The poet is born not made
Point d'appui. [Fr.] Point of support
Pons asinorum [L.] The ass's bridge, a name for the fifth proposition in Euclid
Populus vult decipi [L.] People like to be deceived
Pour faire rire [Fr.] To excite laughter
Pour passer le temps [Fr.] To pass the time
Pour prendre congé. [Fr.] To take leave
Præmonitus præmunitus [L.] Forewarned forearmed
Preux chevalier [Fr.] A brave knight.
Primo [L.] In the first place
Primum mobile [L.] The source of motion the mainspring
Principiis obsta [L.] Resist the first beginnings
Pro aris et focis [L.] For our altars and our hearths
Pro bono publico [L.] For the good of the public
Pro et contra [L.] For and against.
Profanum vulgus [L.] The profane vulgar.
Pro formâ [L.] For the sake of form
Proh pudor [L.] O, for shame!
Propaganda fide. [L.] For extending the faith
Pro patria [L.] For our country.
Pro rege, lege, et grege [L.] For the king, the law, and the people.
Prudens futuri. [L.] Thoughtful of the future
Punica fides [L.] Punic or Carthaginian faith; treachery

Quantum libet. [L.] As much as you please.

Quantum meruit [L] As much as he deserved.
Quantum mutatus ab illo [L] How changed from what he once was.
Quantum sufficit [L] As much as suffices
Quelque chose [Fr] Something, a trifle
Quid pro quo [L] Something in return, an equivalent
Quis custodiet ipsos custodes! [L] Who shall keep the keepers themselves?
Qui s'excuse s'accuse [Fr] He who excuses himself accuses himself
Qui va là! [Fr] Who goes there?
Quoad hoc [L] To this extent
Quocunque modo [L] In whatever way
Quod avertat Deus! [L] Which may God avert!
Quod erat demonstrandum [L] Which was to be proved or demonstrated
Quod erat faciendum [L] Which was to be done.
Quod vide [L] Which see.
Quorum pars magna fui. [L] Of whom, or which, I was an important part
Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat [L] Those whom God wishes to destroy, he first makes mad
Quot homines, tot sententiæ [L] Many men, many minds.

Raison d'état [Fr] A reason of state
Raison d'être [Fr] The reason for a thing's existence
Rara avis in terris, nigroque simillima cygno [L] A rare bird on earth, and very like a black swan (formerly believed to be non-existent)
Reductio ad absurdum [L] The reducing of a position to an absurdity
Re infecta. [L] The business being unfinished
Rem acu tetigisti [L] You have touched the matter with a needle, you have hit the thing exactly
Requiescat in pace [L] May he (or she) rest in peace
Res angusta domi [L] Narrow circumstances at home
Res gestæ [L] Things done, exploits
Res judicata [L] A case or suit already settled
Respice finem. [L] Look to the end
Resurgam [L] I shall rise again
Revenons à nos moutons [Fr] Let us return to our sheep, let us return to our subject
Robe de chambre [Fr] A morning gown or dressing gown
Ruat cœlum [L] Let the heavens fall
Rus in urbe [L] The country in town

Sal Atticum [L] Attic salt, i.e. wit
Salvo jure [L] The right being safe
Salvo pudore [L] Without offence to modesty
Sans peur et sans reproche [Fr] Without fear and without reproach
Sans souci [Fr] Without care
Sartor resartus [L] The botcher repatched, the tailor patched or mended
Satis superque [L] Enough, and more than enough
Satis verborum [L] Enough of words, no more need be said
Sauve qui peut [Fr] Let him save himself who can
Savoir faire [Fr] The knowing how to act, tact
Savoir vivre [Fr] Good breeding, refined manners.
Secundum artem [L] According to art or rule, scientifically
Selon les règles [Fr] According to rule
Semper avarus egei [L] The avaricious is always in want
Semper fidelis [L] Always faithful
Semper idem [L] Always the same
Semper paratus [L] Always ready
Sic itur ad astra. [L] Such is the way to the stars, or to immortality
Sic passim [L] So here and there throughout, so everywhere
Sic semper tyrannis. [L] Ever so to tyrants
Sic transit gloria mundi [L] Thus passes away the glory of this world
Sicut ante. [L] As before
Sic vos non vobis [L] Thus you labour but not for yourselves
Similia similibus curantur [L] Like things are cured by like
Si monumentum quæris, circumspice [L] If you seek his monument, look around you
Sine cura [L] Without charge or care
Sine die [L] Without a day being appointed
Sine dubio [L] Without doubt
Sine mora [L] Without delay
Sine qua non. [L] Without which, not, something indispensable
Si non è vero, è ben trovato [It] If not true it is cleverly invented
Siste, viator [L] Stop, traveller
Sit tibi terra levis [L] Light lie the earth upon thee
Si vis pacem, para bellum [L] If you wish for peace, prepare for war
Sola nobilitas virtus [L] Virtue the only nobility
Spero meliora [L] I hope for better things
Splendide mendax [L] Nobly untruthful, untrue for a good object
Sponte sua [L] Of one's (or its) own accord
Stat magni nominis umbra [L] He stands the shadow of a mighty name
Statu quo ante bellum [L] In the state in which things were before the war
Status quo [L] The state in which
Sua cuique voluptas [L] Every man has his own pleasures
Suaviter in modo fortiter in re [L] Gentle in manner, resolute in execution
Sub judice [L] Under consideration
Sub pœna [L] Under a penalty
Sub pretextu juris [L] Under the pretext of justice
Sub rosâ [L] Under the rose, privately
Sub silentio [L] In silence
Sub voce [L] Under such or such a word
Suggestio falsi [L] Suggestion of falsehood
Sui generis [L] Of its own peculiar kind
Summum bonum [L] The chief good
Summum jus, summa injuria [L] The rigour of the law is the height of oppression
Suppressio veri [L] A suppression of the truth
Suum cuique [L] Let every one have his own
Suus cuique mos [L] Every one has his particular habit

Tabula rasa [L] A smooth or blank tablet
Tædium vitæ [L] Weariness of life
Tantæne animis cœlestibus iræ? [L] Can such anger dwell in heavenly minds?
Tant mieux [Fr] So much the better
Tant pis [Fr] So much the worse
Te judice [L] You being the judge
Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis [L] The times are changing and we with them
Tempus edax rerum [L] Time the devourer of all things
Tempus fugit [L] Time flies
Tenax propositi [L] Tenacious of purpose
Terminus ad quem [L] The term or limit to which
Terminus a quo [L] The term or limit from which
Tertium quid [L] A third something, a nondescript
Toga virilis [L] The manly toga, the dress of manhood
To kalon [Gr] The beautiful, the chief good
Tot homines, quot sententiæ [L] So many men, so many minds
Totidem verbis [L] In just so many words
Totis viribus [L] With all his might
Toto cælo [L] By the whole heavens, diametrically opposite
Toujours perdrix [Fr] Always partridge, always the same thing over again
Toujours prêt [Fr] Always ready
Tour de force. [Fr] A feat of strength or skill
Tout-à-fait [Fr.] Wholly, entirely.
Tout-à-l'heure [Fr] Instantly
Tout au contraire [Fr] On the contrary
Tout à vous [Fr] Wholly yours
Tout de suite [Fr] Immediately
Tout ensemble [Fr] The whole taken together
Tres juncta in uno [L] Three joined in one
Tu quoque [L] Thou also

Ubi bene, ibi patria [L] Where it is well there is one's country
Ubi supra [L] Where above mentioned
Ultimus Romanorum [L] The last of the Romans
Una voce [L] With one voice, unanimously
Un fait accompli [Fr] An accomplished fact
Uno animo [L] With one mind, unanimously
Usque ad nauseam [L] To disgust
Usus loquendi [L] Usage in speaking
Utile dulci [L] The useful with the pleasant
Ut infra. [L] As below
Uti possidetis [L] As you hold in possession
Ut supra [L] As above

Væ victis [L] Woe to the vanquished
Valeat quantum valere potest [L] Let it pass for what it is worth
Variæ lectiones [L] Various readings
Variorum notæ [L] The notes of various commentators
Varium et mutabile semper fœmina [L] Woman is ever a changeful and capricious thing
Veni, vidi, vici [L] I came, I saw I conquered (Cæsar's message to the senate when he conquered Pharnaces, king of Pontus)
Verbatim et literatim [L] Word for word and letter for letter
Verbum sat sapienti [L] A word is enough for a wise man
Veritas prevalebit [L] Truth will prevail
Veritas vincit [L] Truth conquers
Vérité sans peur [Fr] Truth without fear
Vestigia nulla retrorsum [L] No returning footsteps, no trues backward
Vexata quæstio [L] A disputed question
Via media [L] A middle course
Vide et crede [L] See and believe
Video meliora proboque, deteriora sequor [L] I see and approve the better course, I follow the worse
Vide ut supra [L] See what is stated above
Vi et armis [L] By force and arms, by main force
Vincit omnia veritas [L] Truth conquers all things
Vires acquirit eundo [L] As it goes it acquires strength
Vir sapit qui pauca loquitur [L] He is a wise man who says but little
Virtute et fide [L] By or with virtue and faith
Virtute et labore [L] By virtue and labour
Virtute securus [L] Secure through virtue
Vis comica [L] Comic power or talent
Vis medicatrix naturæ [L] The healing power of nature
Vita brevis, ars longa [L] Life is short, art is long
Vitæ via virtus [L] Virtue the way of life.
Voilà [Fr] Behold, there is, there are
Voilà tout [Fr] That's all
Voilà une autre chose [Fr] That's another thing, that is quite a different matter
Volenti non fit injuria [L] No injustice is done to the consenting person
Vox et præterea nihil [L] A voice and nothing more; sound but no sense
Vox populi, vox Dei. [L] The voice of the people is the voice of God.
Vulgo. [L] Commonly.

ABBREVIATIONS AND CONTRACTIONS

COMMONLY USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING.

A or *ans* Answer
a or *@* (L *ad*) To or at
A B (L *Artium Baccalaureus*), Bachelor of Arts, able bodied seaman
Abl Ablative
Abp Archbishop
A C (L *Ante Christum*) Before Christ
a/c, *Acct* Account
A D (L *Anno Domini*) In the year of our Lord
A D C Aide de camp
Adj Adjective
Adjt Adjutant
Ad lib or *Ad libit* (L *ad libitum*) At pleasure
Adm Admiral
Adv Advert, advocate
Æ or *æt* (L *ætatis*) Of age, aged
A F A Associate of the Faculty of Actuaries
A H (L *Anno Hegiræ*) In the year of the Hegira
A I C E Associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers
A K C Associate of King's College (London)
Ala Alabama
A M (L *Anno Mundi*) In the year of the world, (L *Ante Meridiem*), before noon, (L *Artium Magister*), Master of Arts
Anc Ancient
Anon An nymous
Ans Answer
Antiq Antiquities
Ap or *Apr* April
A R A Associate of the Royal Academy
A R H A Associate of the Royal Hibernian Academy
Ari, *Ariz* Arizona Territory
Ark Arkansas
A R S A Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy
A R S M Associate of the Royal School of Mines
A S Anglo Saxon
A U C (L *Anno Urbis Conditæ* or *Ab Urbe Condita*) In the year from the building of the city (Rome)
Aug August
A V Artillery Volunteers, also Authorized Version (of the Bible)
Avoir Avoirdupois

b Born
B A Bachelor of Arts
Bart or *Bt* Baronet
B C Before Christ
B C L Bachelor of Civil Law
B D Bachelor of Divinity
Bk Book
B L Bachelor of Laws
B M Bachelor of Medicine
B Mus Bachelor of Music
Bp Bishop
Brit Britain, British
B Sc Bachelor of Science
B S L Botanical Society, London
B V Blessed Virgin —*B V M* Blessed Virgin Mary

C Centigrade
C or *Cap* (L *caput*) Chapter
C A Chartered Accountant
Cal California.
Cantab (L *Cantabrigiensis*) Of Cambridge
Cantuar (L *Cantuariensis*) Of Canterbury
Cap. (L. *caput*), Chapter
Capt Captain
Card Cardinal
Cath Catholic
C B Companion of the Bath
C C Catholic clergyman
C D V Carte de visite
C E Civil Engineer
Cent (L *centum*) A hundred
Centig Centigrade (thermometer)
Cf (L *confer*) Compare
C & I Cost, freight, and insurance
C G Coast guard
C G S (used adjectively) Centimetre, Gramme, Second (as units of length, mass, and time)
Ch Chapter church
Chap Chapter
C J Order of the Crown of India
Cicestr (*Cicestrensis*) Of Chichester
C J E Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire
Clk Clerk
C M (L *Chirurgiæ Magister*), Master in Surgery, Common Metre
C M G Companion of the Order of St Michael and St George
Co Company, County
Col Colonel, Colonial, Colossians Column, Colorado
Coll College
Comp Compare or comparative
Conn Connecticut
Cor Mem Corresponding Member
Cor Sec Corresponding Secretary
C P Clerk of the Peace
C P C Clerk of the Privy Council
C P S (L *Custos Privati Sigilli*) Keeper of the Privy Seal
Cr Credit or Creditor
Crim con Criminal conversation (adultery)
C S Civil Service, Clerk to the Signet, Court of Session
C S I Companion of the Star of India
Ct Connecticut
Cts or *Curt* Current, this month
Cwt (L *centum* a hundred, and Eng *weight*) A hundred weight or hundredweights.
Cyc Cyclopædia.

d (L *denarius*, *denarii*) A penny or pence died
Dak Dakota Territory
D C District of Columbia, (It. *Da Capo*) from the beginning, again
D C L Doctor of Civil Law
D D Doctor of Divinity
Dec December
Del. Delaware, (L *delineavit*), he (or she) drew it
Dep Deputy
D F Dean of the Faculty, Defender of the Faith
D G (L *Dei Gratiâ*) By the Grace of God
Dict Dictionary
D L Deputy Lieutenant
D Lit Doctor of Literature
D M or *D Mus* Doctor of Music
Do (It *ditto*) The same
Dols Dollars.
Dos Dozen
Dr Debtor; Doctor, Dram or drams
D Sc Doctor of Science
D T (L *Doctor Theologiæ*) Doctor of Divinity
Dunelm (*Dunelmensis*) Of Durham
D V (L *Deo volente*) God willing
Dut (L *denarius*, penny, and Eng *weight*) A pennyweight or pennyweights

E East or Eastern
Eblan (*Eblanensis*) Of Dublin
Ebor (L *Eboracensis*) Of York
E C Eastern Central (postal district London), Established Church
Ed Edition or editor
E E Errors excepted
E E T S Early English Text Society
E G (L *exempli gratiâ*) For example
E I East India or East Indies
E I C or *E I Co* East India Company
E I C S East India Company's service
Ency or *Encye* Encyclopædia.
E N E East north-east
Eng England or English
E S E East south-east
Esq or *Esqr* Esquire
Etc (L *Et cæteri cætera* or *cæ tera*) And others and so forth
Et seq (L *et sequentes* or *sequentia*) And the following
Ex Example
Ex div Exclusive of dividend
Exon (L *Exoniensis*) Of Exeter

F, *Fah* Fahrenheit (thermometer)
F A S Fellow of the Antiquarian Society
F A S E Fellow of the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh
F C Free Church (of Scotland)
Fcp Foolscap)
F C S Fellow of the Chemical Society
F D (L *Fidei Defensor* or *Defensatrix*) Defender of the Faith
Feb February
Fec (L *fecit*) He (or she) did it
F E I S Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland
F E S Fellow of the Entomological Society, Fellow of the Ethnological Society
F F A Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries
F F P S Fellow of Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons (Glas)
F G S Fellow of the Geological Society
F H S Fellow of the Horticultural Society
F I A Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries
Fid Def See *F D*
Fig Figure or figures, figurative or figuratively
Fl, *Fla*, or *Flor* Florida
F L S Fellow of the Linnæan Society
F M Field marshal
Fo or *Fol* Folio or folios
F O B Free on Board (goods delivered)
F P Fire-plug
F P S Fellow of the Philological Society
F R A S Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.
F R C P Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians
F R C P E Do, Edinburgh
F R C S Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons
F R C S E Do, Edinburgh
F R C S I Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons Ireland
F R C S L Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London
F R G S Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society
F R I B A Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects
F R S Fellow of the Royal Society
F R S E Do, Edinburgh
F R S L Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature
F S A Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries
F S A Scot Do, Scotland
F S S Fellow of the Statistical Society
Ft Foot or feet
F T C D Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin
F Z S Fellow of the Zoological Society

Ga Georgia
Gal or *Gall* Gallon or Gallons
G C B Grand Cross of the Bath
G C M G Grand Cross of St. Michael and St George
G C S I Grand Commander of the Star of India.
Gen or *Genl* General
Gent or *Gentn* Gentleman or gentlemen
gm Grammes
G M Grand Master
G M K P Grand Master of the Knights of St Patrick
Gov Gen Governor general
G P O General Post-office
gr Grain or Grains.

H B M His (or Her) Britannic Majesty
H C M His (or Her) Catholic Majesty
H E I C S Honourable East India Company's service
Hf bd Half bound
H G Horse Guards
H H His (or Her) Highness
Hhd Hogshead or Hogsheads
H I H His (or Her) Imperial Highness
H J or *H J S* (L *Hic Jacet* or *Hic Jacet Sepultus*) Here lies, or here lies buried
H L House of Lords
H M His (or Her) Majesty
H M P (L *Hoc Monumentum Posuit*) Erected this monument
H M S His (or Her) Majesty's service, His (or Her) Majesty's Ship
Hon. or *Honbl.* Honourable.
H P Horse-power
H R House of Representatives.
H R H His (or Her) Royal Highness
H R I P (L *hic requiescit in pace*) Here rests in peace
H S (L *hic situs*) Here lies.
H S H His (or Her) Serene Highness

I Island
Ia. Iowa
Ib or *ibid* (L. *ibidem*) In the same place.
Id. (L. *idem*). The same.

i.e. (L. *id est*) That is
I H S. Usually looked upon as the initials of *Jesus* (*Jesus*) *Hominum Salvator*, Jesus the Saviour of Men, but originally IHΣ the first three letters of ΙΗΣΟΥΣ (*Iesous*), the Greek form of *Jesus*.
Ill Illinois.
Imp. (L *imperator*) Emperor, Imperial
In Inch or inches
Incog (It *incognito*, *incognita*) Unknown
Ind Indiana
Ind T Indian Territory
In loc (L *in loco*) In its place
I N R I (L *Iesus Nazarenus Rex Iudaeorum*) Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews
Inst Instant, the present month
I O G T Independent Order of Good Templars
I O O F Independent Order of Oddfellows.
I O U I owe you—an acknowledgment for money
Ir Irish
I R O Inland Revenue Office
Isl. Island

Jan January
J C Jesus Christ
J H S see *I H S*
J P Justice of the Peace
Jr Junior
J U D (L *Juris Utriusque Doctor*) Doctor of both Laws (that is civil and canon)
Jul. July

Kan. Kansas
K B Knight of the Bath
K C B Knight Commander of the Bath
K C M G Knight Commander of St Michael and St George
K C S I Knight Commander of the Star of India
Ken Kentucky
K G Knight of the Garter
K G C B Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath
Kilog Kilogramme
Kilom Kilomètre
K L H Knight of the Legion of Honour
K M Knight of Malta.
Knt Knight
K P Knight of St Patrick
Kt Knight
K T Knight of the Thistle
Ky Kentucky

L, *l*, or £ (L *libra*) Pound or pounds (sterling).
L, *lb* or ℔ Pound or pounds (weight)
La Louisiana.
L A Law Agent, Literate in Arts
L A H Licentiate Apothecaries' Hall (Ireland)
L A S Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Society
Lat Latin, latitude
Lb or ℔ Pound or pounds (weight)
L C Lord Chamberlain, Lord Chancellor
L c (L *loco citato*) In the place quoted
L C J Lord Chief justice
L C P Licentiate of the College of Preceptors
Ld Lord, *Ldp* Lordship
L D S Licentiate of Dental Surgery
L G Life Guards
L I Light Infantry, Long Island.
Lib (L *liber*) Book.
Lieut Lieutenant
Lieut -Col Lieutenant-colonel
Lieut Gen Lieutenant general.
Lieut Gov Lieutenant-governor
Linn. Linnæus or Linnean.

Lit D Doctor of Literature
L L or *L Lat* Low Latin
L L A Lady Literate in Arts
LL B (L. *Legum Baccalaureus*) Bachelor of Laws [LL is written because the word is plural]
LL D (L *Legum Doctor*) Doctor of Laws. [See *LL B*]
L M Long Metre, Licentiate in Midwifery
Lon or *long* Longitude
Log (L *loquitur*) Speaks
L R C P Licentiate Royal College of Physicians
L R C S Licentiate Royal College of Surgeons
L S Linnæan Society, (L *locus sigilli*) Place of the seal
L S A see *L A S*
L S D (L *Libra*, *Solidi*, *Denarii*) Pounds, shillings, pence
Lt. Lieutenant

M (L *mille*) Thousand, (L *meridies*), noon, mile or miles, Monsieur
m Minute or minutes
M A Master of Arts See *A M*
Ma Minnesota
Mad or *Madm* Madam
Maj Major
Maj Gen. Major general
Mar March
Mass Massachusetts.
M B (L *Medicinæ Baccalaureus*) Bachelor of Medicine
M C Master of Ceremonies Member of Congress, Master in Surgery See *C M*
M D L *Medicinæ Doctor*) Doctor of Medicine
Md Maryland
Mdlle Mademoiselle
M E Military, Mining, or Mechanical Engineer
Me Maine
Mem Memorandum or memoranda
Messrs Messieurs, Gentlemen
M F H Master of Fox Hounds
M H S Member of the Historical Society
Mi Mississippi
M I C E Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers
Mich Michigan
Minn Minnesota
Miss Mississippi
Mlle Mademoiselle or Miss
mm Millimetres
Mme Madame
Mn Michigan
M N S Member of the Numismatical Society
Mo Missouri
Mon T Montana Territory
Mons Monsieur, Sir
M P Member of Parliament
M P S Member of the Pharmaceutical Society Member of the Philological Society
Mr Master (pron *Mister*)
M R Master of the Rolls
M R A S Member of the Royal Academy of Science Member of the Royal Asiatic Society
M R C P Member of the Royal College of Physicians
M R C S Member of the Royal College of Surgeons
M R C V S Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons
M R I A Member of the Royal Irish Academy
Mrs Mistress
M R S L Member of the Royal Society of Literature
M S (L *memoriæ sacrum*) Sacred to the memory
MS Manuscript *MSS* Manuscripts
M S S Member of the Statistical Society
Mt Mount or mountain
Mus B (L *Musicæ Baccalaureus*) Bachelor of Music
Mus D or *Mus Doc* (L *Musicæ Doctor*), Doctor of Music

M W G M Most Worthy Grand Master

N Noon, North, Northern
N A North America or North American
N B New Brunswick, North Britain (Scotland), (L *Nota Bene*) Note well or take notice
N C North Carolina.
N E New England, North-east, North eastern
Neb Nebraska.
Nem Con (L *nemine contradicente*) No one contradicting, unanimously
Nem Dis (L *nemine dissentiente*) No one dissenting
Neth Netherlands
Nev Nevada
N H New Hampshire
N J New Jersey
N Lat North latitude
N M New Mexico
N N E North north-east
N N W North north west.
No (L *numero*) Number
Non Con Not-content, dissentient (House of Lords)
Non obst. (L *non obstante*) Not withstanding
Non seq (L *non sequitur*) It does not follow
Nov November
N P Notary public
N S New Style Nova Scotia
N T New Testament
N W North west, North western
N W T North west Territory
N Y New York
N Z or *N Zeal* New Zealand.

O Ohio
Ob (L *obit*) Died
Oct October
O F Oddfellows
O H M S On Her Majesty's Service
O M Old Measurement
Or Oregon
Ord Ordinance or ordinary
O S Old Style
O T Old Testament
Oxon L *Oxoniensis*) Of Oxford
Oz Ounce [*Note* The *z* as in *viz*, represents an old symbol for a terminal *us* contraction]

p page *pp* pages.
Pa Pennsylvania.
Par Paragraph
Parl Parliament or parliamentary
P C Police Constable Privy Council or Privy Councillor
Pd Paid
Penn Pennsylvania
Per an (L *per annum*) By the year yearly
Per cent or *per ct* (L *per centum*) By the hundred
P G M Past Grand Master
Ph D (L *Philosophiæ Doctor*) Doctor of Philosophy
Phil Philosophy, philosophical
Pinx or *pxt* (L *Pinxit*) He (or she) painted it
P L Poet Laureate
P L C Poor Law Commissioners
P M (L *post meridiem*) After noon, Past Master, Postmaster
P M G Postmaster-general
P O Post-office
P & O Co Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company
P O O Post-office Order
Pp Pages
P P Parish Priest.
P P C (Fr *pour prendre congé*) To take leave
P R Prize Ring
P R A President of the Royal Academy
Pres President.
Prof. Professor

Pro tem (L *pro tempore*) For the time being
Prox (L *proximo*) Next or of the next month
P R S President of the Royal Society
P R S A President of the Royal Scottish Academy
P S (L *post scriptum*) Postscript
P S Privy Seal
Pt Part
P T Post Town, Pupil Teacher
P T O Please turn over
Pxt See *Pinx*

Q or *Qu* Query or question
Q B Queen's Bench
Q C Queen's College, Queen's Counsel
Q E D (L *quod erat demonstrandum*) Which was to be demonstrated
Q E F (L *quod erat faciendum*) Which was to be done
Q E I (L *quod erat inveniendum*) Which was to be found out
Q M Quarter master
Q M G Quartermaster general
Qr Quarter, quire
Q S Quarter Sessions
Q s (L *quantum sufficit*), A sufficient quantity
Qt Quart
Qu Query or question
Q v (L *quod vide*) Which see
Qy Query

R (L *Rex*) King, (*Regina*) Queen Réaumur
R A Royal Academy or Royal Academician Rear admiral, Royal Arch Royal Artillery
R A M Royal Academy of Music
R A S Royal Asiatic Society, Royal Astronomical Society
R C Roman Catholic
R C P Royal College of Physicians
R C S Royal College of Surgeons
R D Rural Dean
R E Royal Engineers, Royal Exchange
Ref Ch Reformed Church
Reg or *Regt* Regiment
Reg Prof Regius Professor
Regt Regent, Regiment
Rem Remark or remarks
Rev, *Revd* Reverend
R G S Royal Geographical Society
R H A Royal Horse Artillery
R H S Royal Horticultural or Royal Historical Society
R I Rhode Island.
R I B A Royal Institute of British Architects
R I P (L *requiescat in pace*) May he (or she) rest in peace!
R M Royal Mail, Royal Marines, Resident Magistrate (Ire.)
R M A Royal Military Academy
R N Royal Navy
R N R Royal Naval Reserve
Roffen Roffensis) Of Rochester
Rom Cath Roman Catholic.
R S Royal Society
R S A Royal Scottish Academy
R S E Royal Society of Edinburgh
R S L Royal Society of London
R S N A Royal Society of Northern Antiquities
R S V P (Fr *Répondez, s'il vous plaît*). Answer, if you please
Rt Right
Rt Hon. Right Honourable.
Rt Rev Right Reverend
R U I Royal University of Ireland
R V Rifle Volunteers.
R W Right Worshipful or Right Worthy

R W G M Right Worshipful Grand Master
R W G S Right Worthy Grand Secretary
R W G T Right Worthy Grand Treasurer, Right Worthy Grand Templar
R W G W Right Worshipful Grand Warden
R W S G W Right Worshipful senior Grand Warden.
Ry Railway

S Saint, Signor, south, southern, sun
s Second or seconds, shillings
S A South Africa or South America
S B South Britain (England and Wales)
S C South Carolina
Sc (L *scilicet*) To wit namely being understood, (L *sculpsit*), He (or she) engraved it
Sc B (L *Scientiæ Baccalaureus*) Bachelor of Science
Sc D (L *Scientiæ Doctor*) Doctor of Science
Scd (L *scilicet*) To wit, namely, being understood
Sculp or *Sculpt* (L *sculpsit*) He (or she) engraved it
S D U K Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge
S E South-east, south eastern
Sec or *Secy* Secretary
Sec Second
Sec or *Sect* Section
Sec Leg Secretary of Legation
Sen or *senr* Senior
Seq (L *sequentes* or *sequentia*) The following or the next
Serg or *Serjt* Sergeant
Serj or *Serjt* Serjeant
S G Solicitor general
S J Society of Jesus
Soc or *Socy* Society
Sol Gen Solicitor-general
S P C A Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
S P C K Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge
S P G Society for the Propagation of the Gospel
S P Q R (L *Senatus Populusque Romanus*) Senate and People of Rome
Sq Square Hence, *sq ft* square foot or feet, *sq in* square inch or inches, *sq m* square mile or miles, *sq yds* square yards.
S S Saints.
S S Sunday (or Sabbath) School
s s Steam ship
S S C Solicitor before the Supreme Courts
S S E South south east
S S W South south west
St Saint strait street
S T D (L *Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor*) Doctor of Divinity
Stg or *Stg* Sterling
S T P (L *Sacræ Theologiæ Professor*) Professor of Divinity
Supp Supplement
Supt Superintendent
Surg Surgeon or surgery
Surv Surveying or surveyor
S v (L *sub voce*) Under the word or title
S W Senior Warden south west south western

T Tenor ton or tun
T C D Trinity College Dublin
Tenn Tennessee
Tex Texas
T O Turn over
Tom Tome or volume
Tr Transpose, treasurer trustee
Trans Transactions, translation, translator
Trin Trinity
T T L To take leave

U C (L *Urbis Conditæ*) From the building of the city (Rome)
U K United Kingdom
Ult (L *ultimo*) Last or of the last month
Unit Unitarian
Univ University
U P United Presbyterian
U S United States
U S A United States of America, or United States Army
U S N United States Navy
U S S United States Senate, United States ship or steamer
U T Utah Territory

V (L *versus*) Against, (L *vide*), See
V A Vicar Apostolic, Vice Admiral, Royal Order of Victoria and Albert
Va Virginia
V C Vice chancellor, Victoria Cross
V D M (L *Verbi Dei Minister*) Minister of the Word of God
Ven Venerable
V G Vicar general
Vg (L *verbi gratiâ*) For example
Vid (L *vide*) See
Vigorn. (*Vigornensis*) Of Worcester
Vis or *Visc* Viscount
Viz (L *videlicet*) Namely to wit See note under *Oz*
Vol Volume, *Vols* Volumes
V P Vice president
V R (L *Victoria Regina*) Queen Victoria
V Rev Very Reverend
Vs (L *versus*) Against
V S Veterinary surgeon
Vul or *Vulg* Vulgate

W West, western
W C Water-closet, Western Central (postal district, London)
w f Wrong fount (in printing)
W I West Indies
Winton (*Wintoniensis*) Of Winchester
Wis or *Wisc* Wisconsin
W Lon West longitude
W M Worshipful Master
W N W West north west
Wpful Worshipful
W S Writer to the Signet
W S W West south west
W T Washington Territory
Wt Weight
W Va West Virginia

X Christ (*Note* The X represents the Greek X (=CH) in ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ (*Christos*)
X d Exclusive of dividend.
Xm or *Xmas* Christmas
Xn Christian
Xnty Christianity
Xt Christ
Xtian Christian

Y Year
Yd Yard
Yds Yards
Ye The [The *Y* in this and similar instances is a substitute for or representative of the Anglo-Saxon þ (th)]
Y M C A Young Men's Christian Association
Yr Year, younger
Yrs Yours

Z S Zoological Society

FORMS OF ADDRESS

IN CEREMONIOUS COMMUNICATIONS WITH PERSONS OF TITLE OR OFFICIAL POSITION

Ambassador The title 'Excellency' belongs specially to ambassadors as well as to governors of colonies and the Lord lieutenant of Ireland Address letters His Excellency (with name or distinctive title following) Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of —— Begin 'Sir' 'My Lord,' according as the ambassador possesses title or not When personal reference is made say 'Your Excellency' An envoy extraordinary or chargé d'affaires though inferior to an ambassador strictly so called, also usually receives the title 'Excellency' and the wives of ambassadors are generally addressed similarly during their husbands' tenure of office and while residing abroad

Archbishop Address 'His Grace the Lord Archbishop of ——' Begin 'My Lord Archbishop' Refer to as 'Your Grace' The most formal method of addressing the Archbishop of Canterbury is as follows 'The Most Reverend Father in God, James (or whatever the Christian name is), by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of All England and Metropolitan.' The Archbishop of York is addressed as 'The Most Reverend Father in God, ——, by Divine Permission Lord Archbishop of York, Primate of England and Metropolitan' An Irish archbishop is now addressed as 'The Most Reverend the Archbishop of —— An archbishop may be addressed as 'The Right Honourable and Most Reverend the Archbishop of —— if he have a claim to be called 'Right Hon' apart from his ecclesiastical position In America the common form of address is 'The Most Reverend A— B— D D' The wife of an archbishop has no special title in right of her husband's dignity, being only plain 'Mrs'

Archdeacon An archdeacon is styled 'Venerable' 'The Venerable the Archdeacon of ——' Begin 'Venerable Sir' or 'Reverend Sir,' or 'Mr Archdeacon' (especially in speaking)

Baron Address 'The Right Hon Lord ——,' less formally 'The Lord ——' Begin 'My Lord' Refer to as 'Your Lordship.'

Baron's Daughter Baron's daughters are all entitled to be called 'Honourable' Unmarried they are addressed as 'The Hon A— B—,' with Christian and surname They retain the title 'Hon' after marriage the wife of a commoner being 'The Hon Mrs' with husband's surname, the wife of a knight or baronet being 'The Hon Lady,' with husband's surname Begin 'Madam,' refer to as 'Your Ladyship' if so entitled by marriage If a higher rank is conferred by the husband the title of course corresponds.

Baron's Son All the sons are 'Honourable,' with Christian name and surname In Scotland the eldest son is addressed as 'The Hon the Master of' (peerage title), or 'The Hon. (John), Master of' Begin 'Sir' The wife of a baron's son is 'The Hon Mrs,' with husband's surname or both Christian name and surname Begin 'Madam' If the daughter of an earl, marquis or duke she must be addressed accordingly

Baroness Address 'The Right Hon the Baroness ——,' or 'The Right Hon Lady ——,' or 'The Lady ——' Begin 'Madam,' refer to as 'Your Ladyship'

Baronet Address 'Sir A— B—, Bart,' giving Christian name and surname The Christian name *must* be given, it is quite wrong to speak, for instance of 'Sir Vernon Harcourt' where Vernon is merely one of the surnames Begin 'Sir' A baronet's wife is addressed as 'Lady' with husband's surname (her Christian name would also be used if the daughter of a duke, marquis, or earl and in this case she would also be 'Right Hon') Begin 'Madam,' refer to as 'Your Ladyship.'

Bishop Address 'The Right Rev the Lord Bishop of ——,' or 'The Right Rev A— B—, Lord Bishop of ——,' or simply 'The Lord Bishop of ——' Begin, 'My Lord Bishop,' refer to as 'Your Lordship' In formal documents a bishop is styled 'The Right Reverend Father in God, John, by Divine Permission, Lord Bishop of ——' A bishop suffragan is addressed as 'The Right Rev the Bishop Suffragan of ——' Begin 'Right Rev Sir' Bishops' wives have no share in their husbands' titles.

In Ireland the bishops of the Protestant church are now most correctly addressed as 'The Right Reverend the Bishop of

—— (or in the case of Meath 'The Most Reverend'). Begin 'Right Rev Sir' In Scotland the usage is the same—'The Right Rev the Bishop of ——, or 'The Right Rev A— B—, Bishop of,' or 'The Right Rev Bishop —— (with surname) Begin 'Right Rev Sir' The Primus of the Scottish Episcopal Church is addressed as 'The Most Rev' Begin 'Most Rev Sir' Neither Irish nor Scottish bishops can claim to be spoken of as 'Lord Bishop,' 'Your Lordship,' though this is sometimes done

A retired bishop is still addressed as 'Right Reverend,' 'The Right Reverend Bishop ——,' 'Right Rev Sir' In America the form of address to a bishop is generally 'The Right Rev A— B—'

[Roman Catholic bishops in Ireland seem to claim the title 'Most Reverend']

Canon. Address 'The Rev Canon —— Begin 'Reverend Sir'

Cardinal The special title of a cardinal as such is 'His Eminence' Begin 'Your Eminence'

Chargé d Affaires See *Ambassador*

Clergy The general form of address is 'The Reverend A— B— Begin 'Rev Sir or simply 'Sir' If a clergyman is the son of a duke or marquis he is to be addressed as 'The Rev Lord A— B—, if the son of an earl, viscount, or baron 'The Rev the Honourable A— B—, or 'The Hon and Rev A—B—' If he is a baronet, 'The Rev Sir A— B—, Bart

Congress, Members of (U S) Addressed generally 'The Honourable A— B—'

Consul There is no special form of address to a person as such A— B— Esq, H B M's Consul, 'Consul general' or as the case may be In the U States, however, a consul is commonly called 'Honourable'

Countess Address 'The Right Honourable the Countess of ——' Begin 'Madam, refer to as 'Your Ladyship'

Dean. Address 'The Very Reverend the Dean of —— Begin 'Very Rev Sir, more familiarly 'Mr Dean (used in oral communications)

Doctor The initials denoting the particular degree are placed after the usual form of address, whether D D, LL D, M D, D Sc, &c 'The Rev A— B—, D D, 'A— B—, Esq, M D Less formally 'The Rev Doctor B—, 'Doctor A— B—'

Dowager When the holder of a title marries, the widow of a previous holder of the same title becomes 'dowager,' this being often inserted in addressing her 'The Right Hon the Dowager Countess of ——,' 'The Dowager Lady ——' Instead of 'Dowager,' to which some ladies object, the Christian name may be used 'The Right Hon Mary Countess of ——' Begin 'Madam, refer to as 'Your Lady ship'

Duchess. Address 'Her Grace the Duchess of —— Begin 'Madam, refer to as 'Your Grace'

Duke Address 'His Grace the Duke of ——' Begin 'My Lord Duke, refer to as 'Your Grace' All the children of a duke are entitled to be called 'Right Honourable' Royal dukes are different See *Prince*

Duke's Daughter Address 'The Right Hon Lady,' with Christian name and surname, or 'The Lady,' with Christian name and surname Begin 'Madam, refer to as 'Your Ladyship' If married to a commoner or a peer by courtesy, the surname is derived from the husband's name or title, if to a peer the wife takes a title corresponding to her husband's

Duke's Son. A duke's eldest son takes by courtesy one of his father's secondary titles, and is thus usually a marquis or an earl, being addressed exactly as if really a peer with the respective rank His wife receives the corresponding title, being thus a marchioness or countess, and their eldest son takes also a courtesy title belonging to the family being thus either a viscount or a baron Ales

A duke's younger son is addressed similarly to his sisters 'The Right Honourable Lord A— B—, or 'The Lord A— B—' Begin: 'My Lord,' refer to as 'Your Lordship' Their wives are treated in a corresponding manner 'The Right Honourable Lady A— B—,' or 'The Lady A— B—,' 'Madam, 'Your Ladyship'

Earl Address 'The Right Honourable the Earl of ——,' or 'The Earl of ——' Begin 'My Lord,' refer to as 'Your Lordship.' The wife of an earl is a countess. (See above)

Earl's Children The eldest son of an earl (like the eldest son of a duke) takes a courtesy title from his father and thus ranks either as a viscount or a baron, being treated as if really a peer and his wife as a peeress The younger sons of an earl are all called 'Honourable (their eldest brother is 'Right Honourable')—'The Hon A— B—, the same as the sons of a baron (See above)

The daughters of an earl are all 'Right Honourable, and are addressed as the daughters of a duke (See above.)

Envoy See *Ambassador*

Executive Council, Members of (in colonial governments) Generally addressed as 'The Honourable A— B—

Governor of Colony Colonial governors have the title of 'Excellency' in virtue of their office Address 'His Excellency A— B—, Esq (sir A— B— The Right Honourable the Earl of, &c), Governor of ——' Begin according to rank, refer to as 'Your Excellency' A duke holding such a position would, however, be 'His Grace, Your Grace' A governor's wife does not have any claim to be called 'Her Excellency' Lieutenant governors, as in India and the Dominion of Canada, are styled 'Honourable, 'His Honour,' 'Your Honour'

Governor of State (U S) Usually addressed as 'His Excellency' 'His Excellency A— B— Governor of ——' or 'His Excellency the Governor of ——' A lieutenant governor is called 'Honourable'

Judge This in Britain has not a very distinctive meaning In England and Ireland the judges of the supreme courts are called Lords Justices and Justices, in Scotland the judges are the Lords of Session (See *Justice, Lord Justice, Lords of Session*) In England the county court judges, however, are regularly called Judge 'His Honour Judge —— (surname), on the bench referred to as 'Your Honour

In many British colonies the members of the higher courts are called judges and addressed as 'The Honourable A— B—' In the U States the term judge is regularly applied to all such functionaries, and all are addressed in the same way

Justices Judges of the High Court of Justice in England, in the Chancery and other divisions, are called justices Address 'The Honourable Mr Justice , or if a knight 'The Hon Sir A B ', Begin in both cases 'Sir' On the bench he is addressed as 'My Lord, and referred to as 'Your Lordship'

Justice of Peace In England is formally addressed in documents as 'The Worshipful, and on the bench is referred to as 'Your Worship

King To be addressed as 'The King's Most Excellent Majesty' Begin 'Sire,' or 'May it please Your Majesty, refer to as 'Your Majesty

Knight Bachelor Treated as a baronet, but 'Kt' is not usually appended to the name in addressing a letter As in the case of a baronet carefully avoid using a surname instead of a Christian name

Knight of the Bath, St Michael and St George, Star of India. Address 'Sir A— B—, G C B,' or K C B, K M G, K S I, as the case may be Begin 'Sir'

Knight of the Garter, Thistle, St Patrick As above, with the initials K G, K T, K P respectively following the name

Knight's Wife (of any class) As baronet's wife

Legislative Council, Members of These (who belong to colonial governments) are generally addressed as the 'Honourable A— B—

Lieutenant-governor See *Governor*

Lord Advocate of Scotland. Address 'The Right Honourable the Lord Advocate. Begin: 'My Lord;' refer to as 'Your Lordship'

Lord Chancellor Address 'The Right Hon the Lord High Chancellor, or 'The Right Hon Earl —— (or as the case may be), Lord High Chancellor' Begin 'My Lord,' refer to as 'Your Lordship'

Lord Chief Justice (England) Address 'The Right Honourable the Lord Chief Justice,' or 'The Right Honourable Sir A— B—, Lord Chief Justice Begin 'My Lord' or 'Sir,' as the case may be

Lord Justice (English Supreme Court of Appeal) Address 'The Right Honourable the Lord Justice ——,' or 'The Right Honourable Sir A— B— Begin 'Sir' When on the bench they are addressed 'My Lord,' 'Your Lordship'

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland Address 'His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, or if a duke, 'His Grace the Lord Lieutenant' How to begin and refer will also be determined by rank ('My Lord Duke, 'My Lord Marquis')

Lord Mayor It is only London, York, and Dublin that have a Lord Mayor Address, The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of ——, or The Right Hon A— B— Lord Mayor of ——' Begin 'My Lord, refer to as 'Your Lordship'

The Lord Mayor's wife is addressed 'The Right Honourable the Lady Mayoress of —— Begin 'My Lady,' refer to as 'Your Ladyship'

Lord Provost Address 'The Right Hon the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, 'The Hon the Lord Provost of Glasgow, 'The Lord Provost of Aberdeen,' Perth, or 'Dundee' Begin 'My Lord or 'My Lord Provost, refer to as 'Your Lordship' The Lord Provost's wife has no share in the title

Lords of Appeal (in *Ordinary*) These are judicial members of the House of Lords, who rank as barons and are so addressed Their wives are baronesses, their children are not specially distinguished

Lords of Session These are the judges of the supreme court of Scotland Some of these lords decide to retain their surname when elevated to the bench ('Lord Young'), others substitute the name of an estate Address 'The Honourable Lord —— Begin 'My Lord, refer to as 'Your Lordship' Their wives take no title

Maid of Honour Address 'The Honourable Miss — Begin 'Madam

Marchioness Address 'The Most Honourable the Marchioness of — Begin 'Madam, refer to as 'Your Ladyship'

Marquis Address 'The Most Hon the Marquis of —— Begin 'My Lord Marquis,' refer to as 'Your Lordship'

Marquis's Children All are 'Right Honourable like those of a duke The eldest son takes a courtesy title like the eldest son of a duke, and is similarly addressed Younger sons and daughters are like those of a duke

Mayor Address 'The Mayor of ——,' or in formal documents 'The Right Worshipful the Mayor of —' Address 'Sir, refer to as 'Your Worship

In the United States mayors are usually styled 'Honourable, 'The Hon A— B—, Mayor of

Member of Parliament Not specially recognized except by adding 'M P' to ordinary address 'A— B—, Esq, M P,' 'Sir A— B—, Bart, M P

Minister See *Ambassador, Clergy*

Moderator of General Assembly (Scotland) 'The Right Rev, the assembly itself is 'The Venerable

Officers, Military and Naval Their professional rank is put before any title they may independently possess 'General' or 'Admiral the Right Hon the Earl of——,' 'Colonel the Honourable A— B—'

Premier No special title or address as such

President (U S) Address 'His Excellency the President of the United States,' 'His Excellency A— B—, President of the U States.' The Vice-president and ex-presidents are 'Honourable, 'The Honourable the Vice-president, 'The Honourable A— B—'

Prince Address: 'His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, 'His Royal Highness Prince A— (Christian name) If a royal duke: 'His Royal Highness the

Duke of ——' Begin in any case 'Sir,' refer to as 'Your Royal Highness'

Princess Address 'Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales,' 'Her Royal Highness the Princess A— (Christian name),' or if a duchess 'Her Royal Highness the Duchess of ——' Begin 'Madam,' refer to as 'Your Royal Highness'

Privy Councillor All members of the privy council are entitled to be addressed as 'Right Honourable,' 'The Right Honourable A— B—, P C (omit 'Esq') Otherwise according to rank

Queen Address 'The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty' Begin 'Madam,' or 'May it please Your Majesty,' refer to as 'Your Majesty'

Queen's Counsel Ordinary address with the addition of 'Q C'

Recorder Addressed as 'The Worshipful, the Recorder of London' 'The Right Worshipful' Begin 'Sir,' refer to as 'Your Worship'

Senators (Canada and U States) Addressed as 'The Honourable A— B—'

Serjeant-at-law Address 'Serjeant ——,' or 'Mr Serjeant ——'

Sheriff of London As recorder of London.

Viscount Address 'The Right Hon the Lord Viscount ——,' or 'The Right Hon Lord ——,' or 'The Lord Viscount —— Begin 'My Lord,' refer to as 'Your Lordship'

Viscountess Address 'The Right Honourable the Viscountess ——,' or 'The Viscountess ——,' 'The Right Hon Lady ——' Begin 'Madam,' refer to as 'Your Ladyship'

Viscount's Children Are addressed in the same way as those of a baron

PRINCIPAL MONEYS OF THE WORLD

AND

THEIR EQUIVALENTS OR APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS IN ENGLISH CURRENCY.

Argentine Republic The money unit is the peso or dollar of 100 centesimos but the chief currency is a depreciated paper money *Gold coins*—Onza or doblon £3 1s sterling, argentino or five pesos £1, half argentino 10s *Silver coins*—Peso, average value 4s half peso 2s

Australia Coinage as in Britain There are mints at Sydney and Melbourne

Austria Hungary Money unit the silver florin or gulden of 100 kreutzer nominal value 2s sterling real value about 1s 8d or 12 florins=£1 sterling *Gold coins*—8 gulden 16s, 4 gulden 8s, ducat 9s 4d *Silver coins* Double gulden 3s 4d, gulden 1s 8d, quarter gulden 5d, Maria Theresa dollar 4s 2d

Belgium The unit is in France is the franc divided into 100 centimes *Gold coins*—40 francs 31s 9d, 20 frs 15s 10½d, 10 francs 7s 11½d *Silver coins*—5 francs 3s 11½d 2 francs 1s 7d, 1 franc 9½d

Bolivia The unit is the boliviano or dollar of 100 centavos nominally of the same value as the 5-franc piece of France or Belgium *Gold coins*—Onza £3 4s, doblon 18s 9d *Silver coins* 1 boliviano 4s, half boliviano 2s

Brazil The unit is the milreis of 1000 reis par value 2s 3d *Gold coins*—20 milreis £2, 5s, 10 milreis £1, 2s 6d 5 milreis 11s 3d English sovereigns are also current *Silver coins*—2 milreis 4s 6d, 1 milreis 2s 3d, 500 reis 1s 1½d

Bulgaria Coinage assimilated to that of France The unit is the lev or franc and there are silver coins of ½ 1, 2, and 5 levs The lev is divided into 100 stotinki or centimes

Canada The chief coins of Canada (which are minted in England) are the silver dollar, half dollar and minor subdivisions as in the United States accounts also being kept in dollars and cents By law it is fixed that the sovereign is equal to 4 dollars 8⅔ cents, the crown piece, 1 dollar 20 cents the half crown, 60 cents, the florin 48 cents, the shilling 24 cents, the sixpence, 12 cents United States gold is a legal tender, but not much gold is in circulation, bank bills taking its place

Cape Colony The coinage is that of Britain

Central American States, namely Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador and Costa Rica The unit is the peso or dollar of 100 centavos nominally of the value of 4s sterling There are gold coins of 20, 10, 5, 2, and 1 pesos, and silver pesos half pesos, &c. Coins belonging to the neighbouring countries also circulate

Ceylon The rupee is the standard coin as in India, but here it is divided into 100 cents There are half rupee, quarter rupee, and 10-cent coins in silver, 5-cent, 2 cent, &c, in copper See INDIA

Chili The money unit is the silver peso or dollar of 100 centavos, approximately equal to 4s *Gold coins*—Condor or 10 pesos £1 17s 5½d, medio condor or doblon 18s 9d, peso, 3s 9d *Silver coins*—Peso or dollar 4s, half peso 2s, 20 centavos 9½d.

China There is no official coinage except copper cash of which about 22—1 penny Payments are made in silver by weight and values reckoned by the tael a tael of pure silver being at present worth about 5s Mexican and American trade dollars circulate

Colombia The unit is the peso or dollar of 10 reals, nominal value 4s Recently coined pesos are reduced by debasement to little more than 2s in value

Corea Only copper money is coined, there are no gold or silver Corean coins

Costa Rica. See CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES

Denmark The money of Denmark agrees with that of Norway and Sweden The unit is the krone or crown divided into 100 ore value about 1s 1½d or 18 kroner =£1 sterling *Gold coins*—20 kroner £1, 28 3d 10 kroner 11s 1½d *Silver coins*—2 kroner 2s 1d, 1 krone 1s 9d, 50 ore 6½d

Ecuador The unit is the sucre or dollar, a silver coin nominally equal to the 5-franc piece of France

Egypt The unit is the piastre which is nearly equal in value to ½d *Gold coins*—100 piastres (the lira or Egyptian pound) £1, 0s 0d, 50 piastres 10s 0d, 20 piastres 4s 1½d *Silver coins*—10 piastres 2s, 5 piastres 1s 2½ piastres 6d, 1 piastre 2½d

Finland The unit is the markka or mark of 100 penni equivalent to the franc or 9½d The 10 markka in gold 11s 11½d

France The unit is the franc the approximate value of which is 9½d sterling or 25.22 francs to £1 sterling *Gold coins*—100 francs £3, 19s 3d, 50 francs £1 19s 7½d, 20 francs (Napoleon) 15s 10½d, 10 francs 7s 11d *Silver coins*—5 francs 3s 11½d 2 francs 1s 7d, 1 franc 9½d, ½ franc or 50 centimes 4½d, 20 centimes 2d

The coinage of France has been accepted as the model for that of several other countries and the coins of France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, and Greece (the Latin monetary union) are now interchangeable being of the same weight and fineness Those of Spain, Servia Roumania, &c, are also on the same basis

Germany The unit is the mark of 100 pfennige, which on a gold basis is nearly equivalent to 1s sterling, or 20 48 marks =£1 *Gold coins*—20 marks, or double-crown £1, 10 marks or crown 10s, 5 marks or half-crown 5s *Silver coins*—5 marks 4s 4½d, 2 marks 1s 9d, 1 mark 10½d, 50 pfennige 5½d. Thaler, equal to 3 marks, no longer coined

Great Britain The money unit is the pound sterling, represented as a coin by the sovereign and divided into twenty shillings, each shilling into twelve pence The sovereign consists of gold of 22 carats or 11/12 or 916 fine, and it weighs 123 27 grains troy Hence 40 lbs of gold=1869 sovereigns, 1 lb =£46, 14s 6d, 1 oz =£3, 17s 10½d

The guinea, a gold coin worth 21s, has long been withdrawn from circulation, though sums of so many guineas are still often spoken of

Gold coins—The sovereign and half-sovereign are the only coins that really form part of the currency though 2 sovereign and 5-sovereign pieces have been coined

Silver coins—The crown or five-shilling piece, the half crown or two shillings and sixpence the florin or two shilling piece, the double florin or four shilling piece, the shilling the sixpence and the threepenny piece The fourpenny piece is now only coined like the silver twopenny and penny piece for the so-called *maundy money* The real value of these silver coins is at present considerably below their nominal value, the price of silver being low

The coins of inferior denomination are the bronze penny, halfpenny, and farthing

In many British colonies the above coins form the chief currency, though in some of the colonial possessions special coins are also in use India has a system of its own in which it is partly followed by Ceylon and Mauritius Canada agrees with the United States In Hong Kong and the East the dollar is the chief coin See CANADA, INDIA, HONG KONG

Greece The money system is the same as that of France (see FRANCE), the unit being called the drachma (divided into 100 lepta) which is equivalent to the franc *Gold coins*—20 drachmas 14s 2d Few gold coins exist *Silver coins*—5 2, and 1 drachma pieces, equivalent to corresponding coins of France, also pieces of 50, 20, and 10 lepta

Guatemala See CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES

Guiana, British Accounts are commonly kept in dollars and cents, 1 dollar = 100 cents The dollar is reckoned at 4s 2d. The ordinary British denominations of pounds, shillings and pence are also used. *Gold coins*—English sovereigns and half-sovereigns, United States eagles, half-eagles quarter-eagles, and gold dollars, at the respective rates of 41s, 20s 6d, 10s 3d, and 4s 1d Gold coins of Mexico, Spain, and South America are also in circulation *Silver coins*—The chief are those of Britain, also dollars of the United States, Mexico, and South America Guilders and half guilders also exist, the guilder being=1s 1½d

Haiti. Unit, the silver piastre or dollar, nominal value, 4s. French gold and silver coins are current

Hawaii Same as the United States, the only gold coins being the [illegible] the States. Hawaiian silver is current along with U. States silver

Holland. See NETHERLANDS

Honduras. See CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES

Honduras, British. British coins circulate, especially half-crowns and shillings Dollars of the United States and Mexico are also current There is but little gold in circulation

Hong-Kong Accounts are kept in dollars and cents The standard coin is the dollar (coined in Australia), varying in actual value according to the price of silver, but having a regulation value of *1s 1d* Mexican and other dollars of similar value are also current Silver coins of 20, 10, and 5 cents are legal tender for amounts of two dollars or less There is no gold coinage

India. The unit is the rupee, a silver coin which used to be regarded as equivalent to 2s sterling, but owing to the depreciation in silver is now considerably less The rupee is divided into 16 annas, the anna into 4 pice, the pice into 3 pies. The sum of 100,000 rupees is called a lac of 10,000,000 a crore There are mints at Calcutta and Bombay *Gold coins*—The mohur or 15 rupees £1, *10s* There were also a double mohur, and 10 rupee and 5-rupee pieces, but gold hardly exists as a medium of circulation *Silver coins*—Rupee nominally *2s*, half rupee *1s*, quarter-rupee *6d*, eighth of a rupee (or 2 annas) *3d*

Italy As Italy belongs to the Latin Monetary Union its coinage corresponds with that of France unit, the lira of 100 centesimi, equivalent to the franc There are gold coins of 5, 10, 20 50 and 100 lire, silver, of ½, ¼, 1, 2, and 5 lire See FRANCE

Jamaica Accounts kept as in Britain, and all British gold and silver coins circulate and are legal tender American gold coins are also current the gold dollar at *4s. 1d.*, other gold coins at the rate of £1, *0s 6d* per 5 dollars Mexican and old Spanish doubloons are current at £3, *4s.* each There are nickel pennies, half pennies, and farthings

Japan. The yen or dollar is the unit, divided into 100 sens, nominal value, *4s* The gold yen is equivalent to the American gold dollar There are gold coins of 20, 10, 5, 2, and 1 yens. The silver coins are the yen, and 50, 20 10, and 5 sen pieces.

Liberia. Money chiefly British Accounts kept also in dollars and cents

Madagascar The only legal coin is the silver 5-franc piece

Mauritius The money is as in Ceylon.

Mexico The standard coin is the dollar or peso of 100 centavos, value about *4s 2d* *Gold coins*—Onza or doblon of 16 dollars £3, *6s 6d*, half-doblon £1, *13s 4d*, quarter-doblon *16s 8d*, double hidalgo (20 dollars) £4, *3s 4d*, hidalgo (10 dollars) £2, *1s 8d* *Silver coins*—Dollar or peso *4s 2d*, half-dollar (50 centavos) *2s 1d*, quarter-dollar (25 centavos) *1s 0½d* Also silver coins of one tenth and one-twentieth of a dollar

Montenegro The money of the adjacent countries

Natal. The money is the same as in Britain

Netherlands The unit is the gulden, guilder or florin of 100 cents, a silver coin equivalent to about *1s 8d*, or 12 to the £ sterling *Gold coins*—10 gulden piece *16s 6d*, 5 gulden piece *8s 3d*, ducat *9s. 4½d.* *Silver coins*—2½ gulden (rixdollar) *4s 2d.*, 1 gulden *1s 8d.*, ½-gulden *10d*, 25 cents *5d*, 10 cents *2d*

Newfoundland As in Canada, with two-dollar gold coins in addition

New Zealand. Coinage as in Australia

Nicaragua. See CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.

Norway and Sweden Norway, Sweden, and Denmark have the same coinage, though the names of the pieces differ slightly The unit is the crown, called krone (plural *kroner*) in Norway and Denmark, krona (plural *kronor*) in Sweden, value *1s 1½d*, or 18 to the £1 sterling The krone or krona is divided into 100 öre *Gold coins*—20 kroner £1, *2s 2½d*, 10 kroner *11s 1½d*, carolin (Sweden) *7s 11d*, ducat (Sweden) *9s 3d* *Silver coins*—2 kroner *2s 2½d*, 1 krone *1s. 1½d* Also 50, 40, 25, and 10 öre pieces of corresponding values

Orange Free State English money is used as the currency

Ottoman Empire See TURKEY

Paraguay The chief coin the peso or dollar of 100 centavos nominally equal to *4s*, as in Chili, Argentina, &c

Persia The monetary unit is the krán, a silver coin which may be compared to the franc The krán is divided into 20 shâhis or 1000 dinârs, the dinâr being an imaginary coin *Gold coins*—One toman equal to 10 kráns *9s 5d*, half toman *4s 8½d*, quarter-toman *2s 4½d* *Silver coins*—Five kráns *3s 1½d*, two kráns *1s 0d*, one krán *7½d*

Peru The monetary unit is the sole or dollar of 100 centavos, nominal value *4s* or 5 francs There is no gold currency at the present time, though gold coins of 1, 2 10 and 20 soles were formerly struck and may still be met with *Silver coins*—Sole *3s 4d*, half sole *1s 8d* one fifth of a sole (one peseta) *8d*, twenty five centavos *10d*

Portugal The chief money unit is the milreis, the value of which in gold is *1s 0½d* The milreis is divided into 1000 reis (plural of *real*), which are only money of account, not represented in the currency Large sums are stated in contos or millions of reis, a conto being equal to £222 *4s 5½d* *Gold coins*—Coróa or crown of ten milreis £2, *4s 1½d*, half crown £1, *2s 0½d*, one fifth crown *8s 10½d* one milreis *4s 5½d* *Silver coins*—Five testoon piece (= 500 reis) *2s 2½d*, two testoons (= 200 reis) *10½d.* one testoon (= 100 reis) *5½d*, half testoon (= 50 reis) *2¾d*

Roumania Money system the same as that of France Italy, Belgium &c the unit being the lei which corresponds with the franc The lei is divided into 100 bani, which therefore correspond with the French centimes *Gold coins*—Twenty ten, and five lei pieces corresponding with similar coins in France *Silver coins*—Two, one, and half lei pieces

Russia. The monetary unit is the rouble of 100 copecks The silver rouble is of the value of about *3s 2d* sterling or £1 sterling=6 roubles 40 copecks The circulation chiefly consists of paper money from one rouble notes upwards *Gold coins* Imperial or ten rouble piece £1, *11s. 8d.*, half imperial or five roubles *15s 10d*, three roubles *9s. 6d* *Silver coins*—Rouble *3s 2d* half rouble *1s 7d*, quarter rouble *9½d*, 20 copecks *7½d*, 10 copecks *3¾d*, 5 copecks *2d*

Salvador See CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES

Samoa American money

Sandwich Islands See HAWAII

Santo Domingo The money of Mexico, the United States, France, and Spain

Servia The money system corresponds with that of France, the unit being the dinar, equivalent to the franc It is divided into 100 paras or cents *Gold coin*—The milan of 20 dinars, equivalent to the French 20-franc piece, or *15s 10d* *Silver coins*—Coins of 5 dinars (*1s 7d*), 1 dinar, and half-dinar

Siam. The chief coin is the tical or ticâl, a silver piece of the average value of 2s. sterling It exchanges with dollars at the rate of 8 dollars for 5 ticals.

Singapore The same as Hong Kong (which see)

South African Republic (Transvaal) There is only British money in circulation

Spain The money corresponds with that of France, Italy, Belgium, &c, the monetary unit being the peseta of same value as the franc (*9½d*) The peseta is divided into 100 centimos or into 4 reales. *Gold coins*—Pieces of 100 50, 25, 20, 10, and 5 pesetas, equal respectively to £4 £2, £1, *16s*, *8s*, and *4s* sterling There is also a gold doubloon of 10 escudos value £1 *0s 7½d* sterling *Silver coins*—5 pesetas (called the piastre or dollar) *4s* 2 pesetas *1s 7d*, 1 peseta *9½d.*, 2 centimos *2½d*, 20 centimos *2d* There is also an escudo or half dollar=*2s*

Straits Settlements Money the same as in Hong Kong (which see)

Sweden See NORWAY AND SWEDEN

Switzerland The money is the same as in France the unit being the franc divided into 100 centimes or rappen Of gold coins only 20-franc pieces are coined by the republic itself

Tasmania. As in Australia

Trinidad British gold silver, and bronze coinage with U States and Mexican gold as in Jamaica and Guiana

Turkey The reckoning is by Turkish pounds of 100 piastres each *Gold coins*—The lira or gold medjidié *18s*, the half lira *9s*, the quarter lira *4s 6d* *Silver coins*—20 piastres *3s 7d*, 10 piastres *1s 9½d* 5 piastres *10½d* 2 piastres *4d*, 1 piastre *2d*

United States The dollar of 100 cents has been the money unit of the United States since 1786 The coinage at present is as follows—*Gold coins*—Double eagle or 20-dollar piece £4 *2s 6d.*, eagle or 10 dollars *£2, 1s 8d*, half-eagle or 5 dollar piece £1, *0s 7½d*, 3 dollar piece *12s 4½d*, quarter eagle or 2½-dollar piece *10s 4d*, dollar *4s 1½d* *Silver coins*—Dollar *4s 1½d*, half dollar or 50 cents *2s 0½d*, quarter dollar or 25 cents *1s ¼d*, dime or 10 cents *5d* There are also 5-cent and 3 cent pieces coined in nickel and cent pieces in bronze Formerly there was a silver *trade dollar* coined to compete with the Mexican dollar, being a little heavier than the ordinary dollar and of the value of about *4s 3½d* sterling Silver coins of 20 cents 5 cents and 3 cents are also current, but no longer coined

Uruguay The peso or dollar is the unit, as in great part of Spanish South America, divided into 100 centesimos or cents approximate value *4s 9d.*, or about 70 pesos There are gold doubloons of 10 pesos, as well as half and quarter doubloons The silver coins are pesos, and pieces of 50, 20 10, and 5 centesimos.

Venezuela The chief coins are the silver venezolano or dollar of 100 centavos and the bolivar of 20 centavos The former is identical with the 5-franc piece of the Latin Union of Europe (see FRANCE), and the latter with the franc There are also gold venezolanos

West Indies In the British islands the currency is that of the home countries though reckoning by dollars and cents is common, and American coins are also current See JAMAICA